

# CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



World Health  
Organization

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy - Tel: (+39) 06 57051 - E-mail: [codex@fao.org](mailto:codex@fao.org) - [www.codexalimentarius.org](http://www.codexalimentarius.org)

Agenda Items 1, 2, 2.1, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 6.1, 6.2, 7, 8 and 9

MAS44/CRD32

May 2025

ORIGINAL LANGUAGE ONLY

## JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME CODEX COMMITTEE ON METHODS OF ANALYSIS AND SAMPLING

44th Session

Virtual

5 – 8 May and 14 May 2025

COMMENTS OF KENYA

Kenya appreciates the opportunity to provide comments on the different agenda items for CCMAS44 as below.

### Agenda Item 1: Adoption of the agenda

Kenya supports the adoption of the Provisional Agenda items as circulated.

### Agenda Item 2: Matters referred to the Committee by the Codex Alimentarius Commission and other subsidiary bodies

**General Comment:** Kenya appreciates the progress made by the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) and its subsidiary bodies towards strengthening global food safety standards.

#### Specific Comments

Kenya further supports the recommendations by CCAFRICA on the inclusion of AOAC 935.47 and AOAC 939.09b into CXS 234-1999 as type three methods for the determination of chlorides in dried meats (CXS 350R-2022).

In reference to Support for the Codex Strategic Plan 2026–2031: Kenya welcomes the adoption of the Codex Strategic Plan 2026–2031. Kenya will actively engage in commenting on the forthcoming **monitoring framework** and requests that:

- The framework integrates specific **indicators for developing country participation** and **capacity building outcomes**.
- There is a mechanism for **feedback from regional coordinating committees** like CCAFRICA.

#### Reference: Para 13(i)Methods for Fish Sauce (Amino Acid Nitrogen)

**Comment:** Kenya notes the clarification regarding the use of amino acid nitrogen methods for fish sauce. While fish sauce is not widely produced in Kenya, the principle of accurate determination of fermentation markers is relevant to other Kenyan fermented products (e.g., traditional fermented fish and milk). Kenya therefore supports the endorsement of appropriate methods (e.g., AOAC 978.02) and calls for broader recognition of similar testing approaches for traditional African fermented foods.

### Agenda Item 2.1: Matters referred to the Committee by CCFA55

#### General Comment

Kenya appreciates the continued efforts of the Codex Committee on Food Additives (CCFA) and the Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling (CCMAS) in aligning commodity standards with the Recommended Methods of Analysis and Sampling (CXS 234-1999). Kenya supports the systematic review and harmonization of methods to ensure food safety, consumer protection, and facilitation of fair-trade practices.

#### Specific Comments

##### 1. On the Replacement of Sections 9.2 to 9.13 in the Standard for Food Grade Salt (CXS 150-1985)

Kenya supports the replacement of Sections 9.2 to 9.13 with a general reference to CXS 234-1999, aligning with the overarching Codex approach to consolidate and standardize analytical methods.

**Rationale:**

- Consolidation promotes consistency and avoids duplication across standards and also as a good practice.
- Reference to CXS 234-1999 ensures that only internationally endorsed methods are cited, enhancing regulatory clarity for enforcement and compliance monitoring which is also in alignment with the CAC 39 decisions on recognition of CXS 234-1999 as the sole reference for Methods of Analysis Sampling.

**2. On the Inclusion of the Method for Determination of Sodium Chloride in CXS 234-1999**

Kenya agrees with the CCFA55's proposal for CCMAS to include the method currently described in CXS 150-1985 for the determination of sodium chloride in CXS 234-1999.

**Rationale:**

- **Food Safety Relevance:** Accurate determination of sodium chloride content is critical not only for trade specifications but also for public health (e.g., managing dietary salt intake and enforcing iodization programs).
- **Continuity and Clarity:** Including the method ensures continuity in regulatory and laboratory practices, avoiding ambiguity where CXS 234-1999 currently refers back to CXS 150-1985.
- **Technical Feasibility:** The method currently in CXS 150-1985 is already widely used and feasible for laboratories in Kenya and other developing countries without requiring advanced analytical equipment.

**Agenda item 3.1: Methods of analysis and sampling submitted by Codex subsidiary bodies****General Comment**

Kenya welcomes the efforts by CCNFSDU and CCMAS in proposing harmonized, validated, and recognized methods for dietary fibre, infant formula, and follow-up formula analysis. Kenya supports the updating and endorsement of methods that ensure scientific rigor, transparency, and practicality.

Kenya underscores the importance of:

- Ensuring that methods are fit-for-purpose for both developing and developed country laboratories.
- Supporting methods that are critical to the safety and nutrition of vulnerable populations (infants, young children).
- Minimizing complexity and costs associated with laboratory analyses to foster effective regulatory monitoring in Kenya and across Africa.

Kenya stresses that while high-performance methods such as LC-MS and UHPLC-MS are accurate, Codex should continue to encourage practical alternatives and transitional approaches for countries with limited access to such advanced technologies.

**Specific Comments****1. Methods of Analysis for Dietary Fibre (CXG 23-1997)**

**Comment:** Kenya supports the endorsement of AOAC 2022.01/ICC 191/AACC 32-61.01 as a Type I method for measuring dietary fibre, as proposed.

**Rationale:**

- The method covers a comprehensive range of soluble and insoluble fibres, supporting public health claims on food products.
- The inclusion of a footnote clarifying the exclusion of non-compliant fibres (isolated/purified/synthetic) is critical to uphold the Codex definition of dietary fibre.

**Additional Comment:** Kenya urges Codex Alimentarius Commission through its subsidiary bodies CCNSFDU and CCMAS to provide clear guidance on how countries can implement the subtraction of isolated fibres to avoid inconsistencies in regulatory application.

**2. Endorsement of Methods for Follow-up Formula (CXS 156-1987) and Infant Formula (CXS 72-1981)**

**Comment:** Kenya supports the endorsement of the updated methods (Appendix I, Part A.2) for vitamins, minerals, and other nutrients, with the following considerations:

- **Support for Endorsement:** Kenya agrees with endorsing modern methods (e.g., LC-MS/MS, UHPLC) as Type II, recognizing their scientific robustness.

**Caution for Implementation:** Kenya encourages Codex to recognize that many national laboratories, may not yet be equipped with LC-MS/MS systems. Therefore, Codex should:

- a) Maintain Type III methods where no significant disadvantage to public health exists, to allow countries flexibility during capacity development.
- b) Facilitate transition guidelines to newer methods, including interim measures or regional capacity building.

### 3. Measurement of Crude Protein in Follow-up Formula

**Comment:** Kenya supports the endorsement of ISO 8968-1 | IDF 20-1 (Kjeldahl titrimetric) as a Type I method for the determination of crude protein.

#### Rationale:

- Kjeldahl is a well-established, reliable, and accessible method for protein analysis, suitable for many national laboratories, including those in Kenya.
- The conversion factor of N x 6.25 aligns with general protein calculation practices, ensuring consistency across food categories.

### 4. Revocation or Retyping of Older Methods

**Comment:** Kenya supports the proposed revocation/retyping of outdated methods listed in Appendix I, Part B, with the following caution:

- Kenya urges Codex to consider whether the withdrawal of older methods (e.g., AOAC 974.29, AOAC 992.24) may adversely impact countries that still use them due to technological or financial constraints.
- Kenya recommends that Codex allow a reasonable transition period for such revocations, with clear guidance on alternative methods and their comparability.

### Agenda item 3.2: Endorsement of methods of analysis and sampling plans for provisions in Codex standards - Other relevant matters arising from the amendment of CXS 234-1999

#### General Comment

Kenya appreciates the diligent efforts of the Codex Secretariat in updating and harmonizing CXS 234-1999 to ensure that all Codex commodity standards refer to a single consolidated source of methods of analysis. Kenya strongly supports this approach as it promotes consistency, transparency, and strengthens national food control systems.

Kenya emphasizes that methods included or retained in CXS 234-1999 should remain fit-for-purpose, scientifically validated, and practical for use across a wide range of laboratory settings, including those in developing countries. Kenya further stresses that clear numeric performance criteria, where appropriate, are critical to ensure reliability, comparability, and regulatory certainty.

#### Specific Comments

##### 1. Review of Methods without Principle and Typing (Appendix I – Part 1)

Kenya agrees with the need to review methods where principle and typing were not indicated during their transfer into CXS 234-1999.

Kenya proposes that:

- Each method must be assessed carefully for continued fitness for purpose based on current scientific and technological advancements.
- If a method remains fit-for-purpose, Kenya supports assigning the appropriate principle and typing to allow its formal transfer.
- If a method is outdated, lacks validation, or is impractical for routine use, Kenya supports its revocation to maintain the integrity of CXS 234-1999.

Kenya requests that methods used in critical commodities (e.g., infant foods, dairy, fish) be prioritized for thorough validation assessment to ensure consumer protection.

##### 2. Methods by Description – Decision on Presentation (Appendix I – Part 2)

Kenya notes the two options proposed for addressing descriptive methods now supported by specific published references.

Kenya supports an approach that:

- References validated, published methods wherever possible rather than retaining purely descriptive texts.

- Ensures clarity, traceability, and facilitates harmonized application in regulatory laboratories.

Kenya encourages Codex to adopt a standardized approach to handle similar cases in the future to avoid inconsistencies.

### **3. Extension of Numeric Performance Criteria to Other Fish Products (Paragraph 5)**

Kenya supports the proposal to extend the use of numeric performance criteria for determining sodium chloride and salt determined as chloride (expressed as sodium chloride) to additional products, including:

- Salted Atlantic herring,
- Salted sprat,
- Salted fish and dried salted fish of the Gadidae family,
- Sturgeon caviar.

#### **Rationale:**

Numeric criteria provide flexibility, enabling laboratories to select appropriate methods that meet validated performance parameters.

This approach reduces reliance on outdated, specific methods and accommodates innovation and improvements in analytical technologies.

Kenya highlights the importance of maintaining practical and achievable numeric criteria considering the realities of food safety laboratories in developing countries.

### **4. Editorial and Consequential Amendments (Appendices II and III)**

Kenya notes and agrees with the editorial and consequential amendments made to CXS 234-1999, as outlined in Appendices II and III.

Kenya concurs that these changes:

- Do not impact the technical content or interpretation of the methods or criteria.
- Improve clarity and internal consistency of the document, which is crucial for its effective application in regulatory frameworks.

Kenya encourages Codex to maintain meticulous records of such changes to ensure transparency and facilitate training and capacity building in Member States.

#### **Agenda item 4.1: Methods of analysis for protein in quinoa (Comments in reply to CL 2024/91–MAS)**

Kenya supports the reconsideration of the typing of ISO 1871 for the determination of protein in quinoa, conditional upon the provision of additional information regarding catalysts, reagent specifications, and operational conditions. Kenya emphasizes that the method must demonstrate reproducibility, accuracy, and practicality across diverse laboratory environments, including developing countries. Kenya recommends that if retyped, clear standardized protocols should accompany the method to ensure consistent global application and urges Codex to consider the future development of alternative validated methods suitable for quinoa and other pseudocereals.

Kenya remains committed to supporting Codex's work in strengthening analytical methods for food safety and nutrition and stands ready to contribute to any future discussions or collaborative efforts on the validation of methods for protein determination in quinoa and other important commodities.

#### **Agenda item 4.2: Determination of moisture content in whey powder**

##### **General Comment**

Kenya appreciates the significant work undertaken by New Zealand, Australia, Brazil, the European Union, Uruguay, and IDF in preparing a discussion paper on the determination of moisture in whey powders. Kenya acknowledges the complexity of this matter and the thorough process that has been followed.

Kenya emphasizes that any method endorsed in CXS 234-1999 must be scientifically robust, based on internationally accepted validation procedures, and fit for regulatory and trade enforcement globally. Kenya also stresses the importance of ensuring accessibility to laboratories in developing countries, while maintaining the integrity and reliability of the measurements.

##### **Specific Comments**

#### **1. Assessment of the Two Proposals**

**Comment:** Kenya carefully considered the two proposals outlined in the discussion paper and notes the following:

- Proposal 1 (endorsement of the 102°C method as Type IV) acknowledges practical limitations and accessibility concerns regarding the ISO 5537 | IDF 26 method, particularly in regions where sophisticated equipment or calibration support may not be readily available.
- Proposal 2 (not endorsing the 102°C method and repeating the multi-laboratory trial) is driven by concerns over the quality and completeness of the validation data provided, especially regarding study design, statistical treatment, and presence of outliers.

**Kenya's Position** Kenya, in line with its food safety priorities, supports Proposal 2 — that the data provided is not adequate to fully support endorsement of the 102°C method for whey powders at this stage.

**Rationale:**

- The technical concerns raised (e.g., incomplete study design information, handling of outliers, inconsistencies in reported repeatability and reproducibility values) highlight a lack of sufficient scientific assurance about the method's robustness and reliability.
- Accurate moisture determination is critical for food safety, quality assurance, trade, and fair labelling, particularly for sensitive products like whey powder which are widely used in infant foods, specialized nutrition, and export commodities.
- Endorsing a method without sufficient validation could lead to regulatory inconsistencies, disputes in trade, and potential risks to consumer protection.

**Kenya therefore recommends that:**

- A new multi-laboratory validation study be conducted following internationally accepted guidelines (e.g., ISO 5725), ensuring full transparency on sampling, statistical treatment, and method conditions.
- A comparative study should be conducted to estimate bias relative to ISO 5537 | IDF 26, to determine if a practical equivalence can be demonstrated under routine conditions.

#### **Agenda item 5.1: Fruit juices workable package**

**General Comment:** Kenya appreciates the efforts of the Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling (CCMAS) and the chair of the Electronic Working Group (EWG), Germany, for their continued work on reviewing and updating the methods in CXS 234-1999, especially regarding the consistency and applicability of the methods for fruit juices and nectars.

Kenya recognizes the need to update the methods, remove inconsistencies, and ensure that they are fit for purpose considering advances in analytical technology and evolving industry standards. Kenya also acknowledges the challenges arising from the disbandment of the relevant technical committees at CEN, particularly regarding the methods for determining the stable hydrogen and oxygen isotope ratios of water (ENV 12142 and ENV 12141).

**Kenya's Position on Proposed Changes**

1. Endorsement of Proposed Changes (Appendix I): Kenya supports the proposed changes to CXS 234-1999 as outlined in Appendix I of the working document, as these align with international best practices. Kenya believes these revisions will enhance the clarity, consistency, and applicability of the methods, particularly in ensuring that fruit juice standards are up to date with current industry practices and scientific understanding.
2. Items for Further Consideration (Appendix II): Regarding the methods ENV 12142 and ENV 12141 for determining the stable hydrogen and oxygen isotope ratios of water, Kenya suggests that the deletion of these provisions should be postponed until IFU's updated methods based on the CEN standards are published. These methods are critical for determining the quality and authenticity of fruit juices, and until suitable alternatives are available, Kenya recommend holding off on any deletions. If necessary, Kenya support the endorsement of new methods through the established process once they are available.
3. Similarly, for the method IFU 42 (1976) for determining the carbon dioxide content, Kenya recommends that a decision on its deletion or endorsement of new methods should be made once the IFU has provided further clarification on the status of this method. If this method is no longer available, Kenya encourages the endorsement of a suitable alternative method through the usual process.

#### **Agenda item 5.2: Cocoa Products and Chocolate Workable- Package**



Kenya recognizes the importance of the ongoing review of methods of analysis for cocoa and chocolate products under CXS 234-1999. Kenya supports and endorses the proposed amendments in Appendix I and applauds the efforts to refine and update the methods of analysis to ensure they meet the standards of food safety, quality, and consumer protection. Specifically, on

1. **Moisture Determination Methods:** Kenya agrees with the retention of moisture determination by loss on drying as a Type I method and the inclusion of Karl Fischer titration as a Type II method. This dual approach provides flexibility for laboratories to select the most suitable method based on available resources, ensuring reliable and consistent moisture content determination, which is crucial for product stability and shelf life. However, in the appendix during typing of methods it has been erroneously indicated as type IV.
2. **Provisions for Cocoa Butter Equivalents and Fat Analysis:** Kenya supports the inclusion of provisions for the analysis of cocoa butter equivalents (CBE) in plain and milk chocolate, as outlined in Appendix II. The ability to accurately quantify CBEs is vital for ensuring food safety, proper labelling, and meeting consumer expectations. Given the global increase in the use of non-cocoa butter fats.

#### **Agenda item 6.1: Information document: *General guidelines on sampling (CXG 50-2004)* - e-book with sampling plans applications**

##### **General Comment:**

Kenya appreciates the continued efforts by CCMAS to develop and publish an information document on the general guidelines on sampling and in form of an E-BOOK with sampling plans and applications. Further, Kenya appreciates the work done by the EWG chaired by New Zealand and co-chaired by Germany.

##### **Rationale:**

The development of an information document on general guidelines on sampling will provide practical examples of sampling plans and information to support the design of sampling plans for isolated lots and sampling plan apps for internal use by the Committee or for public consultation.

##### **Specific Comment**

Kenya agrees with the EWG's recommendations that CCMAS endorses the publication of the information document on the CCMAS webpage. Additionally, Kenya takes note that as other Apps are developed, they will be forwarded for CCMAS' consideration for inclusion to the list of Apps in the information document; and that other supporting resources e.g. webinars will be made available on the CCMAS webpage.

##### **Rationale:**

Information documents are published on the CCMAS webpage and can be considered as living documents subject to revisions when necessary and therefore further updates to information documents, e.g. inclusion of other apps, could be made in future if required.

#### **Agenda item 6.2: Review of sampling plans in CXS 234**

Kenya appreciates the work done by the EWG chaired by New Zealand and co-chaired by Germany as well as ongoing efforts by CCMAS to review sampling plans in CXS 234.

Noting that the discussion paper was not sufficiently advanced for EWG consideration, Kenya agrees with the EWG recommendation that CCMAS44 should endorse the continuation of the development of the discussion paper on including sampling plan information in CXS 234-1999 for consideration at CCMAS45 (2026). Additionally, Kenya supports

- expanding the options for further work as outlined in paragraph 4 and Appendix I; and
- CCMAS44 to consider the development of a discussion paper on sampling plans for bulk materials including mycotoxins and including Bayesian approaches as set out in Appendix II, for consideration by CCMAS 45.

#### **Agenda item 7: Numeric performance criteria for the determination of nitrate and nitrite ions in food matrices**

##### **General Comment**

Kenya appreciates the comprehensive work undertaken by the Electronic Working Group (EWG) co-chaired by Australia and the United States in developing numeric performance criteria and reviewing methods for the determination of nitrate and nitrite ions in various food matrices. Kenya strongly supports efforts to improve the accuracy, sensitivity, and harmonization of methods related to food additives and contaminants, given the critical importance of protecting consumer health and ensuring fair practices in food trade.

##### **Specific Comments**

## 1. Endorsement of Numeric Performance Criteria

Kenya supports the adoption of the proposed **numeric performance criteria** for nitrate and nitrite detection as outlined in Appendix 1 (for adopted maximum levels) and Appendix 2 (for lowest proposed residual levels).

### Rationale:

- Defining clear numeric criteria enhances transparency, consistency, and objectivity in method validation and regulatory enforcement.
- It enables food control authorities, including in Kenya, to better monitor compliance with Maximum Levels (MLs) for nitrates and nitrites in important commodities such as cheese, meat, and seafood.

## 2. Selection and Endorsement of Suitable Analytical Methods

Kenya supports the recommendation to prioritize methods that:

- Provide **separate quantification** of nitrate and nitrite ions wherever possible, to enhance analytical accuracy and risk assessment.
- Are **collaboratively validated** (multi-laboratory validation preferred) over single laboratory validated methods, ensuring greater robustness and reproducibility across regions.

Kenya notes the concern that for some specific commodities (e.g., fish roe products), no currently available methods fully meet the stringent LOD/LOQ requirements. In such cases, Kenya supports:

- Continued efforts to **source, validate, or develop** applicable methods.
- Consideration of **interim approaches** using the best available methods while more sensitive and specific techniques are developed.

## 3. Accessibility of Analytical Methods

Kenya notes that while advanced methods such as **2D-IC**, **HPLC**, and **Ion Chromatography** provide high sensitivity, Codex should also:

- Encourage **practical alternatives** such as **flow injection analysis (FIA)** and **automated Griess reaction** methods, particularly for use in routine food control laboratories with limited resources.

## 4. Matrix-Specific Validation and Method Robustness

Kenya concurs with the report's findings that:

- **Matrix-specific factors** (e.g., fat, protein, pH) can significantly influence method performance for nitrate/nitrite detection.
- **Sample preparation** and **matrix clean-up** protocols must be well defined to avoid interferences and ensure reliability.

Kenya encourages CCMAS to provide additional practical guidance on **matrix preparation and mitigation of interferences** as part of method endorsement, particularly for complex food matrices like cheese and processed meats.

## 5. Future Work and EWG Continuation

Kenya supports:

- Continuing efforts to **fill method gaps** identified for specific matrices and low detection limits.
- Further supplementation of validation data where needed.
- Possibly **re-establishing the EWG** if necessary, to continue method development and ensure comprehensive, scientifically sound coverage across all relevant food commodities.

## Agenda item 8: Methods of analysis for precautionary allergen labelling

### General Comment

Kenya appreciates the work of the Electronic Working Group (EWG), chaired by the United States and co-chaired by the United Kingdom, in compiling, assessing, and presenting validated analytical methods for the detection and quantification of unintended allergen presence (UAP) in food. Kenya supports the development of robust, validated methods aligned with international standards (AOAC Appendix M and EN guidelines) to enhance precautionary allergen labelling and protect allergic consumers.

## Specific Comments

### 1. Recognition of AOAC and EN Method Performance Standards

Kenya supports informing CCFL about the recent publication of AOAC Appendix M and the relevant EN standards (e.g., EN 17855 for ELISA, EN 17644 for LC-MS, EN 17254 for gluten detection by ELISA, and EN 15634 for PCR).

#### Rationale:

- These guidelines establish rigorous, internationally recognized validation and performance benchmarks, enhancing the reliability and comparability of allergen testing methods globally.
- Adopting such benchmarks will support consistent risk assessments and precautionary labelling practices across Member States, including Kenya.

### 2. Evaluation of Submitted Methods

Kenya agrees with the need for careful review of the methods submitted, and supports prioritizing:

- Methods validated through collaborative studies or performance-tested following recognized protocols.
- Methods utilizing incurred spiking (allergen added prior to processing), as these more accurately simulate real-world conditions and processing effects.

Kenya acknowledges that some methods were validated under older schemes but stresses that they should still be considered, provided they meet core performance parameters (e.g., appropriate LOD, LOQ, repeatability, and recovery rates).

### 3. Practical Applicability in Developing Countries

Kenya stresses that endorsed methods should include a balance between:

- **Highly sensitive confirmatory methods** (e.g., LC-MS/MS) suitable for reference and enforcement purposes; and
- **Cost-effective, accessible screening methods** (e.g., ELISA) that can be practically applied by food businesses and regulatory laboratories in developing countries.

This dual approach will ensure that all countries, regardless of technical capacity, can effectively implement precautionary allergen management in food safety systems.

### 4. Future Methods and Dynamic Updates

Kenya supports the position that the list of allergen detection methods should remain **open and dynamic**, allowing future methods meeting performance standards to be accepted without requiring new full committee endorsement for each.

**Recommendation:** Codex could consider developing an **ongoing validation monitoring mechanism** or **periodic updates** to incorporate new methods, ensuring flexibility and responsiveness to scientific advancements.

### 5. Re-Establishment of the EWG

**Comment:** Kenya supports the recommendation to re-establish the EWG to complete the detailed review of the extensive validation data submitted and to develop a comprehensive response to CCFL49.

#### Rationale:

- Given the volume and complexity of data, a careful, methodical review is necessary to ensure the scientific integrity and regulatory applicability of the endorsed methods.
- The continued work of the EWG will also allow the inclusion of additional emerging methods, particularly for allergens like pecan and pistachio, for which no data were yet submitted.

Kenya requests that the EWG maintain broad representation, including participation from developing countries, to ensure that the perspectives of diverse regulatory environments are considered.

## Agenda item 9: Harmonization of names and format for principles identified in CXS 234

### General Comment

Kenya commends the Electronic Working Group (EWG) led by Brazil and Chile for its extensive work on the harmonization of names, principles, and provisions in the Recommended Methods of Analysis and Sampling



(CXS 234-1999). Kenya supports efforts aimed at enhancing clarity, consistency, and usability of Codex texts, which are vital for strengthening national food control systems, facilitating compliance with international standards, and promoting fair trade.

Kenya emphasizes that the harmonization process must balance technical precision with practical application to ensure that developing countries, including Kenya, can effectively adopt and implement the updated Codex texts without unnecessary complexity or disruption to existing regulatory frameworks.

## Specific Comments

### 1. On the Harmonization of Principles and Method Descriptions

Kenya supports the proposed approach to harmonize the naming and formatting of analytical principles, ensuring that only the technique critical to the determination of the test result is reflected.

**Rationale:** This will avoid confusion caused by inconsistent or overly detailed principle names across standards. It enhances the usability of CXS 234-1999 for competent authorities, laboratories, and industry stakeholders in Kenya.

**Additional comment:** However, Kenya underscores the importance of retaining key information about **critical preparatory steps** (e.g., sample preparation, extraction) within the body of the method description even if not highlighted in the principle's title, to avoid misinterpretation or incomplete application of methods.

### 2. On the Harmonization of Provision Names

Kenya supports the effort to harmonize provision names (Annex D), noting that the proposed changes enhance consistency across different Codex commodity standards and CXS 234-1999.

#### **Rationale:**

- Consistent naming of provisions such as "Acidity," "Chloride (expressed as NaCl)," and "Fat" will facilitate laboratory database development, method selection, and food control system integration.
- This harmonization will aid in digitalization efforts and improve information retrieval, which is essential for modern food safety management systems.

Kenya cautions, however, that in cases where commodity-specific distinctions have public health relevance (e.g., nutrients in infant formula versus general foods), these distinctions must be clearly maintained within the detailed standard or method reference.

### 3. On the Use of Abbreviations and Acronyms

Kenya supports the proposed use of standardized acronyms and abbreviations for analytical techniques (Annex B) and reference standards (Annex C), to facilitate ease of communication and database interoperability.

**Rationale:** Standardized abbreviations improve clarity and minimize ambiguity, which is crucial for regulatory enforcement, training, and international reporting. This is particularly beneficial for multilingual contexts, where clear abbreviations aid in translations and training materials.

Kenya suggests that Codex develop a **glossary or guidance note** explaining these acronyms for broader accessibility, especially for newer entrants to Codex-related laboratory work.

### 4. Implementation Considerations for Developing Countries

Kenya stresses that:

- Adequate **transition periods** should be provided before full implementation of the revised CXS 234-1999 to allow time for training, updating laboratory methods, and system adjustments.
- Capacity-building initiatives, including workshops or technical guidance from Codex or FAO/WHO, would be valuable to support the effective rollout of the harmonized document.