

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Health
Organization

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Agenda item 3

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JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

FAO/WHO COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR ASIA

Twenty-third Session

MATTERS ARISING FROM THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION AND CODEX SUBSIDIARY BODIES

(Comments of Japan, Republic of Korea, Thailand)

Japan

Japan would like to make the following comment on the requests from CCFA54 and CCFA55 for use of carotenoid-related food additives and paprika extract in products conforming to CXS 322R-2015;

In Japan, INS 160a(i) and INS 160c(ii) are used in fruit-flavoured soybean beverages conforming to CXS 322R-2015. These additives are allowed to adjust colour of soybean beverages containing fruit juice (e.g. apple, pineapple, orange, mandarin). Specifically, INS 160a(i) is used at a level of 0.7 mg/kg, while INS 160c(ii) is used at levels below 15 mg/kg.

Republic of Korea

Considering the request from CCFA54 on the question regarding laver products covered by *Regional Standard for Laver Products* (Asia) (CXS 323R-2017), the Republic of Korea considers that laver products remain associated only with the GSFA food categories 04.2.2.2 and 04.2.2.8.

It would not be appropriate to additionally associate laver products with other vegetable food categories such as 04.2.2.1, 04.2.2.3, 04.2.2.4, 04.2.2.5, 04.2.2.6, or 04.2.2.7. Therefore, maintaining the current association with only the two categories (04.2.2.2 and 04.2.2.8) is considered appropriate.

Thailand

42nd, 43rd and 44th Sessions of the Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling (CCMAS42, CCMAS43 and CCMAS44)

Review of sampling plans in regional standards (Asia)

In principle, Thailand does not object the attributes plan in Appendix I of CRD3 which is in accordance with ISO 2859-1 at AQL 6.5% for use in qualitative provisions. However, we concern about the use of such plan for the other quantitative provisions as the sample size (n) is larger compared to variables plan. Also, we believe that the use of variables plan with k-value would help with the concept of sample pooling to increase testing efficiency and reduce costs.

Thus, we would like to propose to have both attributes and variables plans of AQL 6.5% in the related CCASIA standards. Furthermore, both attributes and variables plan should cover normal, tightened, and reduced inspection level.

Nitrogen to protein conversion factors (Nx)

Thailand would like to propose retaining the footnote related to Nitrogen to protein conversion factors (Nx) in the Regional Standard for Fermented Soybean Paste (CXS 298R-2009) with a small modification as follows:

“The nitrogen conversion factor of 5.71 (Source from CXS 234-1999) should be used.”

Rationale: The Nx is already existed in the current text of CXS 298R-2009. The users of the Standard might not be aware of the latest change due to CCMAS recommendation. So, we would like to propose retaining the text in the footnote with added reference to CXS 234-1999. For those standards not yet approved, CCMAS recommendations related to Nx values in the commodity standards should be followed.