



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

Forty-fifth Session

Budapest, Hungary

9-13 March 2026

COMMENTS OF URUGUAY

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

Uruguay wishes to recall the importance of updating and resolving the inconsistencies previously identified for soy (soya) products, and requests actions to be scheduled to review and address these matters at a future session. Nitrogen-to-protein conversion factor applied to soy protein, gives direct implications for consumer perception of soy food quality, the comparability and integrity of analytical results in international trade, and the coherence of national regulatory frameworks.

Agenda item 4.1: Review of methods of analysis in commodity standards (fish and fishery products, fats and oils, cereals, pulses and legumes and derived products)

Uruguay submission on CX/MAS 26/45/4 — Review of methods of analysis in commodity standards (fish and fishery products; fats and oils; cereals, pulses and legumes, and derived products). With respect to paragraphs 16–17, Uruguay supports presenting methods of analysis under group entries, where appropriate, rather than listing them separately for each individual commodity. This approach improves coherence and usability, promotes harmonization across related commodities with shared analytical characteristics, and streamlines the maintenance and updating of standards without compromising necessary specificity.

Agenda item 6: Methods of analysis for precautionary allergen labelling

Uruguay supports remitting the draft response to the Codex Committee on Food Labelling (CCFL) for expert consideration. Accordingly, this information is being transmitted to the CCFL for technical evaluation and guidance on the next steps.

Agenda item 7.1: Review of sampling plans in CXS 234-1999

Uruguay submits the following comments on the review of sampling plans under CXS 234. Sampling plans are often commodity-specific; accordingly, commodity committees bear primary responsibility for developing standards, proposing analytical methods/NPC, and establishing sampling plans for each provision in their standards. CCMAS could strengthen this work by providing generic templates, documentation, and training for product committees, as well as statistical guidance and review. For committees that have been adjourned sine die, CCMAS could, upon request, assist in designing sampling plans, taking into account the design parameters defined by subject-matter experts.

With respect to paragraph 13(i) on Documentation of Sampling Plan Information, Uruguay prefers Option 1: to include information on sampling plans within CXS 234 by grouping commodities that share common design parameters, or by adopting a concise template that records the relevant design parameters which—once the procedures and complementary tools of the General Guidelines on Sampling (CXG 50-2004) are applied—determine the specific sampling plan to be used.

Regarding the format and content of CXS 234-1999, Uruguay considers that further discussion is warranted to define the structure to be adopted and to clarify the essential information to be included; in this regard, Uruguay suggests a streamlined format that, at a minimum, indicates the type of sampling plan and its design parameters. Uruguay supports the establishment of a new electronic Working Group (eWG) to advance this work.