



## JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME CODEX COMMITTEE ON SPICES AND CULINARY HERBS

### Eighth Session

Guwahati, Assam, India

13–17 October 2025

### INFORMATION ON ACTIVITIES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS RELEVANT TO THE WORK OF CCSCH

(Prepared by International Organization for Standardization (ISO))

**Information on activities of ISO/TC 34/SC 7 ‘spices, culinary herbs and condiments subcommittee’ relevant to CCSCH**

#### **International Standardization**

The foremost aim of international standardization is to facilitate the exchange of goods and services through the elimination of technical barriers to trade. Three bodies are responsible for the planning, development and adoption of International Standards, namely, ISO (International Organization for Standardization) which is responsible for all sectors excluding Electrotechnical, which is the responsibility of IEC (International Electrotechnical Committee), and most of the Telecommunications Technologies, which are largely the responsibility of ITU (International Telecommunication Union).

#### **Role of International Organization for Standardization (ISO)**

ISO is an independent, non-governmental international organization with a membership of 173 national standards bodies. Through its members, it brings together experts to share knowledge and develop voluntary, consensus-based, market relevant International Standards that support innovation and provide solutions to global challenges. The ISO Central Secretariat is in Geneva, Switzerland.

#### **Key Principles of ISO Standard Development**

- Respond to a need in the market
- Based on global expert opinion
- Developed through a multi-stakeholder process
- Based on a consensus

ISO also works to help raise public awareness of standards and standardization. We work with other organizations, such as the IEC and ITU, to celebrate an annual World Standards Day. The day is celebrated by standards organizations around the world and takes a look at how standards address the challenges that face society today. ISO also engages the wider public through our consumer committee on standards development (COPOLCO).

#### **ISO MEMBERS**

**Full members (or member bodies)** influence ISO standards development and strategy by participating and voting in ISO technical and policy meetings. Full members sell and adopt ISO International Standards nationally.

**Correspondent members** observe the development of ISO standards and strategy by attending ISO technical and policy meetings as observers. Correspondent members that are national entities sell and adopt ISO International Standards nationally. Correspondent members in the territories that are not national entities sell ISO International Standards within their territory.

**Subscriber members** keep up to date on ISO’s work but cannot participate in it. They do not sell or adopt ISO International Standards nationally.

Any general information regarding the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) can be found on <http://www.iso.org>.

### **ISO/TC 34 'Food Products Technical Committee'**

World population is growing rapidly and many food products repeatedly cross national boundaries to meet our rising demand for food. International Standards help to address this challenge in a safe and sustainable way, through guidance and best practice in food production methods and testing, to promote safety, quality and efficiency across the entire food industry. In that context, international standardization in food sector, whose fundamental aim is to promote the development of industry and trade, was one of the first subjects chosen when ISO was established in 1947.

ISO/TC 34 deals with "*Standardization in the field of human and animal foodstuffs as well as animal and vegetable propagation materials, in particular terminology, sampling, methods of test and analysis, product specifications and requirements for packaging, storage and transportation*". Excluded from its scope are products covered by ISO/TC 54 'Essential oils' and ISO/TC 93 'Starch (including derivatives and by-products)'.

The field of activity of ISO/TC 34 'Food Products' and its subcommittees covers practically all those products of agriculture that are produced directly or after processing for human consumption and animal feeding. These are: oleaginous seeds and fruits and oilseed meals, cereals and pulses, fresh, dry and dried fruits and vegetables and derived products, milk and milk products, meat, poultry, fish, eggs and their products, animal and vegetable fat and oils, tea and coffee, and products that increase the hedonic value of foods, such as spices, culinary herbs and condiments.

In order to deal with all these subjects, ISO/TC 34 is divided into several subcommittees. More information about the scope, structure, contact details as well as quick links to the work programme and business plan of ISO/TC 34 and its subcommittees is available on the ISO website.

### **ISO/TC 34/SC 7 'Spices, Culinary Herbs and Condiments Subcommittee'**

ISO/TC 34/SC 7 'Spices, Culinary Herbs and Condiments Subcommittee' was established in 1961. This subcommittee is engaged in the formulation of International Standards in the field of spices, culinary herbs and condiments, in particular, terminology, sampling, methods of test and analysis, product specifications, requirements for packaging, storage and transportation.

The Secretariat of ISO/TC 34/SC 7 is with India. The sub-committee has held 32 meetings so far and met last time on 18 June to 20 June 2024 in Paris, France. The next (33<sup>rd</sup>) meeting of SC 7 has been scheduled to be held from 07 to 09 October 2025 in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

### **Membership Status of ISO/TC 34/SC 7**

At present there are 17 Participating (P) member countries and 40 Observer (O) member countries in ISO/TC 34/SC 7. List of members in ISO/TC 34/SC 7 is enclosed as **Annex-I**. 'P' Members participate actively in the work, with an obligation to vote on all questions formally submitted for voting within the technical committee or subcommittee, on enquiry drafts and final draft International Standards. 'O' members follow the work as an observer, and therefore receive committee documents and have the right to submit comments and to attend meetings. Efforts are continually being made to increase the membership of ISO/TC 34/SC 7.

In addition, ISO/TC 34/SC 7 has a wide network of liaisons with both governmental and non-governmental organizations. There are 09 organizations in liaison with ISO/TC 34/SC 7.

Liaison committees to ISO/TC 34/SC 7: ISO/TC 54 'Essential oils'

Organizations in liaison (Category A and B) with ISO/TC 34/SC 7:

Acronym	Title	Category
AOAC INTERNATIONAL	AOAC INTERNATIONAL, Association of Analytical Communities	A
CAC	Codex Alimentarius Commission	B
EC - European Commission	European Commission	B
ESA - spice/épices	European Spice Association	A
IFEAT	International Federation of Essential Oils and Aroma Trades	A
IPC - Jakarta	International Pepper Community	A
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	B
USP	US Pharmacopeial Convention	A
WCO	World Customs Organization	B

**Work Programme of ISO/TC 34/SC 7**

ISO/TC 34/SC 7 has published 75 International Standards, comprising of 49 standards for product specifications, 21 standards for test methods, 2 standards for methods of sampling, 1 guideline standard and 2 for vocabulary/nomenclature. A summary of ISO standards and new standards under development of ISO/TC 34/SC 7 is enclosed as **Annex-II**.

**ISO/TC 34/SC 7 and CCSCH — The Way Forward**

Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) has category B-Liaison (Organizations which have indicated a wish to be kept informed of the work of the technical committee or subcommittee) with ISO/TC 34/SC 7.

As per WTO, the Codex standard is regarded as the basis for international trade. However, it may be added that in the absence of Codex standards in the area of spices, culinary herbs and condiments, the International Standards laid down by ISO/TC 34/SC 7 are used as baseline.

Since, the field of activity of ISO and Codex is same, to avoid overlap as much as possible, and to foster cooperation, it is suggested that the vast resources of ISO/TC 34/SC 7 can be used as references for Codex standards in this area. In the first CCSCH Session held in 2014 at Kochi, India, ISO/TC 34/SC 7 Secretariat suggested that ISO standards can be used as a starting point to frame the Codex standards for spices, culinary herbs and condiments. CCSCH may refer to and endorse the methods of test and analysis developed by ISO/TC 34/SC 7.

Further, the cooperation between ISO/TC 34/SC 7 and CCSCH can be developed by cross-liaison in order to be informed of the works undertaken and be able to comment on the documents drafted (for integration, and to avoid duplication and conflict of the work).

The above suggestions are consistent with the term of reference of CCSCH as reproduced below:

- a) To elaborate worldwide standards for spices and culinary herbs in their dried and dehydrated state in whole, ground, and cracked or crushed form.
- b) To consult, as necessary, with other international organizations in the standards development process to avoid duplication.

**ANNEX I****MEMBERS OF ISO/TC 34/SC 7, SPICES, CULINARY HERBS AND CONDIMENTS SUBCOMMITTEE**(As of 21<sup>st</sup> August 2025)**Secretariat:** India (BIS)

<b>Participating Countries (17):</b>	
1. China (SAC)	11. Nigeria (SON)
2. Egypt (EOS)	12. Russian Federation (GOST R)
3. France (AFNOR)	13. Spain (AENOR)
4. Germany (DIN)	14. Sri Lanka (SLSI)
5. Greece (NQIS ELOT)	15. Tanzania, United Republic of (TBS)
6. Hungary (MSZT)	16. Uganda (UNBS)
7. India (BIS)	17. Ukraine (SE UkrNDNC)
8. Iran, Islamic Republic of (INSO)	
9. Ireland (NSAI)	
10. Kazakhstan (CTRM)	

<b>Observer Countries (40):</b>	
1. Argentina (IRAM)	21. Malawi (MBS)
2. Bangladesh (BSTI)	22. Mauritius (MSB)
3. Burundi (BBN)	23. Mexico (DGN)
4. Cameroon (ANOR)	24. Mongolia (MASM)
5. Chile (INN)	25. Morocco (IMANOR)
6. Croatia (HZN)	26. Netherlands (NEN)
7. Cuba (NC)	27. Pakistan (PSQCA)
8. Cyprus (CYS)	28. Poland (PKN)
9. Czech Republic (UNMZ)	29. Portugal (IPQ)
10. Estonia (EVS)	30. Qatar (QS)
11. Ethiopia (IES)	31. Romania (ASRO)
12. Guyana (GNBS)	32. Rwanda (RSB)
13. Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China (ITCHKSAR)	33. Saudi Arabia (SASO)
14. Indonesia (BSN)	34. Serbia (ISS)
15. Italy (UNI)	35. Slovakia (UNMS SR)
16. Japan (JISC)	36. Syrian Arab Republic (SASMO)
17. Kenya (KEBS)	37. Thailand (TISI)
18. Korea, Republic of (KATS)	38. Trinidad and Tobago (TTBS)
19. Lithuania (LST)	39. Türkiye (TSE)
20. Madagascar (BNM)	40. United Kingdom (BSI)

**ANNEX II****SUMMARY OF ISO STANDARDS OF ISO/TC 34/SC 7 SPICES, CULINARY HERBS AND CONDIMENTS'****PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS**

(Including recommendation for storage and transport)

Sr. No.	ISO Standard	Abstract
1.	<b>ISO 882-1:1993</b> Cardamom ( <i>Elettaria cardamomum</i> (Linnaeus) Maton var. <i>minuscule</i> Burkill) — Specification — Part 1: Whole capsules	This standard specifies requirements for the following: odour and flavour, freedom from insects, moulds, etc., extraneous matter, light seeds, chemical properties, grading, sampling, test methods, packing and marking, recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions.
2.	<b>ISO 882-2:1993</b> Cardamom ( <i>Elettaria cardamomum</i> (Linnaeus) Maton var. <i>minuscule</i> Burkill) — Specification — Part 2: Seeds	This standard specifies requirements for the following: odour and flavour, freedom from insects, moulds, etc., extraneous matter, empty and malformed capsules, immature and shrivelled capsules, chemical properties, grading, sampling, test methods, packing and marking, recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions.
3.	<b>ISO 959-1:1998</b> Pepper ( <i>Piper nigrum</i> L.), whole or ground — Specification — Part 1: Black pepper	<p>This standard specifies requirements for black pepper (<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.), whole or ground at the following commercial stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) pepper sold by the producing country without cleaning or after a partial cleaning, without preparation or grading, called "non-processed (NP) or semi-processed (SP) pepper" in this part of ISO 959;</li> <li>b) pepper sold by the producing country after cleaning, preparation and/or grading, called "processed (P) pepper", which can, in certain cases, be re-sold directly to the consumers.</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions, information regarding the microscopic structure of the pepper berry are also given in this standard.</p> <p>This part of ISO 959 is not applicable to black pepper categories called "light".</p> <p>This project has been taken up for revision and currently at the Enquiry Stage (DIS). The revision was undertaken to update the normative references, incorporate the 'best before date' in the marking clause, and make editorial changes for better clarity and understanding of the standard.</p>
4.	<b>ISO 959-2:1998</b> Pepper ( <i>Piper nigrum</i> L.), whole or ground — Specification — Part 2: White pepper	<p>This standard specifies requirements for white pepper (<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.), whole or ground, at the following commercial stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) semi-processed (SP)</li> <li>b) processed (P)</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions are also given in this standard.</p> <p>This part of ISO 959 is not applicable to white pepper categories called "light".</p> <p>This project has been taken up for revision and currently at the Enquiry Stage (DIS). The revision was undertaken to update the normative references, incorporate the 'best before date' in the marking clause, and make editorial changes for better clarity and understanding of the standard.</p>
5.	<b>ISO 972:1997</b> Chillies and capsicums, whole or	This standard specifies requirements for chillies and capsicums in the whole or ground (powdered) form. Two main species of capsicum, <i>Capsicum annuum</i> L. and <i>C. frutescens</i> L., and their sub-species <i>C.</i>

Sr. No.	ISO Standard	Abstract
	ground (powdered) — Specification	<i>chinense</i> , <i>C. pubescens</i> and <i>C. pendulum</i> are covered. This International Standard does not apply to “chili powder” and paprika. Recommendations relating to conditions of storage and transport are also given in this standard.
6.	<b>ISO 973:1999</b> Pimento (allspice) [ <i>Pimenta dioica</i> (L.) Merr.], whole or ground — Specification	This standard specifies requirements for pimento or allspice [ <i>Pimenta dioica</i> (L.) Merr.], whole or ground. Recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions are also given in this standard.  This project has been taken up for revision and currently at the Committee Draft (CD) stage. This revision has been undertaken to update the normative references; decrease the limit of moisture content; increase the limit of ash content in the product and include the requirement of best before date in the marking clause.
7.	<b>ISO 1003: 2025</b> Spices — Ginger ( <i>Zingiber officinale</i> Roscoe) — Specification	The standard specifies requirements for ginger ( <i>Zingiber officinale</i> Roscoe). Recommendations for storage and transport conditions are also given in this standard.
8.	<b>ISO 1237: 1981</b> Mustard seed — Specification	The standard establishes the requirements for mustard seed. Describes sampling, methods of test, packing and marking. Recommendations concerning storage and transport conditions are also given in this standard.
9.	<b>ISO 2253: 1999</b> Curry powder — Specification	The standard specifies the requirements for curry powder, which is used as a flavouring ingredient in the preparation of foods and is traded internationally. Recommendations relating to conditions for storage and transport are also given in this standard.  This project has been taken up for revision and currently at the Committee Draft (CD) stage.
10.	<b>ISO 2254:2004</b> Cloves, whole and ground (powdered) — Specification	The standard specifies requirements for whole and ground (powdered) cloves, <i>Syzygium aromaticum</i> (L.) Merr. et L. M. Perry. Recommendations relating to storage and transport are also given in this standard.
11.	<b>ISO 2255:1996</b> Coriander ( <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> L.), whole or ground (powdered) — Specification	The standard specifies the requirements for coriander ( <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> L.), in the whole and ground (powdered) forms. Recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions are also given in this standard.
12.	<b>ISO 2256: 1984</b> Dried mint ( <i>spearmint</i> ) ( <i>Mentha spicata</i> Linnaeus syn. <i>Mentha viridis</i> Linnaeus) — Specification	The standard covers the requirements for leaves of this spice in whole, broken or rubbed form. The term 'dried mint' included dehydrated mint, i.e. artificially dried mint. Does not apply to dried peppermint for which requirements are given in ISO 5563. Describes sampling, method of test, packing and marking, recommendations concerning storage and transport conditions.
13.	<b>ISO 3632-1: 2025</b> Spices — Saffron ( <i>Crocus sativus</i> L.) — Part 1: Specification	The standard establishes specifications for dried saffron obtained from the pistils of <i>Crocus sativus</i> L. flowers. It applies to saffron in both of the following forms:  a) filaments and cut filaments;  b) powder.
14.	<b>ISO 5559: 1995</b> Dehydrated onion ( <i>Allium cepa</i> Linnaeus) — Specification	The standard specifies requirements for dehydrated onion ( <i>Allium cepa</i> L.) and gives recommendations relating to microbiological requirements including recommendations for transport and storage.
15.	<b>ISO 5560: 1997</b> Dehydrated garlic	The standard specifies requirements for dehydrated garlic ( <i>Allium sativum</i> L.). Recommendations relating to microbiological requirements without prejudice to national legislation applicable in different countries

Sr. No.	ISO Standard	Abstract
	<i>(Allium sativum</i> L.) — Specification	and recommendations relating to storage and transport are also given in this standard.
16.	<b>ISO 5561: 1990</b> Black caraway and blond caraway ( <i>Carum carvi</i> Linnaeus), whole — Specification	The standard specifies the requirements for black caraway and blond caraway, describes sampling, methods of test, and packing and marking. It is not applicable to <i>Carum bulbocastanum</i> .
17.	<b>ISO 5562:1983</b> Turmeric, whole or ground (powdered) — Specification	This standard covers the requirements for turmeric, whole and ground, describes sampling, methods of test, and packing and marking, recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions.  This project has been taken up for revision and currently at the Committee Draft (CD) stage. This revision has been undertaken to update the normative references, to modify the packing and marking guidelines and to incorporate editorial changes for better understanding of standard.
18.	<b>ISO 5563: 1984</b> Dried peppermint ( <i>Mentha piperita</i> Linnaeus) — Specification	This standard covers the requirements for dried leaves or broken or rubbed dried leaves of peppermint. Describes sampling, methods of test, packing and marking, recommendations concerning storage and transport conditions.
19.	<b>ISO 5565-1:1999</b> Vanilla [ <i>Vanilla fragrans</i> (Salisbury) Ames] — Part 1: Specification	This standard specifies requirements for vanilla belonging to the species <i>Vanilla fragrans</i> (Salisbury) Ames, syn. <i>Vanilla planifolia</i> Andrews.  It is applicable to vanilla in pods, bulk, cut or in the form of powder. It is not applicable to vanilla extracts.  This project has been taken up for revision and currently at the Enquiry Stage (DIS). Revision has been brought to extended the scope to <i>Vanilla tahitensis</i> ( <i>Vanilla</i> × <i>tahitensis</i> JW Moore) and include the specifications of <i>Vanilla planifolia</i> .
20.	<b>ISO 5671: 2023</b> Culinary Herb — Dried Chive ( <i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> L.) Broken & Ground — Specification	This standard specifies requirements for dried chive ( <i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> L. family Liliaceae) in broken and ground forms. The term "Dried chive" includes dehydrated chive, i.e. artificially dried chive.  Recommendation relating to storage and transport conditions is given in the Annex A of the standard.
21.	<b>ISO 6465: 2009</b> Spices — Cumin ( <i>Cuminum cyminum</i> L.) — Specification	This standard specifies requirements for fruits of cumin ( <i>Cuminum cyminum</i> L.). Recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions are also given in this standard.
22.	<b>ISO 6538:1997</b> Cassia, Chinese type, Indonesian type and Vietnamese type [ <i>Cinnamomum aromaticum</i> (Nees) syn. <i>Cinnamomum cassia</i> (Nees) ex Blume, <i>Cinnamomum burmanii</i> (C.G. Nees) Blume and <i>Cinnamomum loureirii</i> Nees] — Specification	This standard specifies requirements for cassia (Chinese type, Indonesian type and Vietnamese type), in quills, whole, in pieces or ground (powdered), which is the bark of the trees <i>Cinnamomum aromaticum</i> (Nees) syn. <i>Cinnamomum cassia</i> (Nees) ex Blume, <i>Cinnamomum burmanii</i> (C.G. Nees) Blume and <i>Cinnamomum loureirii</i> Nees. Recommendations related to storage and transport conditions are also given in this standard. Requirements for Sri Lankan type, Seychelles type and Madagascan type cinnamon are given in ISO 6539.  This project has been taken up for revision and currently at the Committee Draft (CD) stage. In this revision, "Terms and definitions" have been expanded to include the definitions of "foreign matter" and "extraneous matter", along with their corresponding requirements. The term "quills" and its related descriptions have been amended.

Sr. No.	ISO Standard	Abstract
23.	<b>ISO 6539: 2014</b> Cinnamon ( <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> Blume) – Specification	The standard specifies requirements for whole or ground (powdered) cinnamon, of the Sri Lankan, Madagascan and Seychelles types; this cinnamon is the bark of the tree or shrub ( <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> Blume). Describes recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions.
24.	<b>ISO 6574: 1986</b> Celery seed ( <i>Apium graveolens</i> Linnaeus) — Specification	The standard specifies the requirements for whole celery seed for use as a spice. Does not apply to seeds used for agricultural purposes. Describes sampling, methods of test, and packing and marking, recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions.
25.	<b>ISO 6575:1982</b> Fenugreek, whole or ground (powdered) — Specification	The standard specifies the requirements for this product, describes sampling, methods of test, and packing and marking, recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions.
26.	<b>ISO 6576:2004</b> Laurel ( <i>Laurus nobilis</i> L.) — Whole and ground leaves — Specification	The standard specifies requirements for whole and ground leaves of laurel ( <i>Laurus nobilis</i> L.) for wholesale purposes. Recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions are also given in this standard.
27.	<b>ISO 6577: 2002</b> Nutmeg, whole or broken, and mace, whole or in pieces ( <i>Myristica fragrans</i> Houtt.) — Specification	The standard specifies requirements for nutmeg, whole or broken, and for mace, whole or in pieces, obtained from the nutmeg tree ( <i>Myristica fragrans</i> Houtt.) for wholesale commercial purposes.  It does not apply to Papua-type nutmeg and mace ( <i>Myristica argentea</i> Warburg). Recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions are also given in this standard.
28.	<b>ISO 6754:1986</b> Dried thyme ( <i>Thymus vulgaris</i> L.) — Specification	The standard specifies the requirements for dried thyme ( <i>Thymus vulgaris</i> L.) leaves in the rubbed form. Recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions are also given in this standard.  This project has been taken up for revision and is currently at the Enquiry Stage (DIS). It has been revised to incorporate technical and editorial changes.
29.	<b>ISO 7377:1984</b> Juniper berries ( <i>Juniperus communis</i> Linnaeus) — Specification	The standard specifies requirements for whole berries of <i>Juniperus communis</i> Linnaeus. Further it includes sampling, methods of test, packing and marking, recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions.
30.	<b>ISO 7386: 1984</b> Aniseed ( <i>Pimpinella anisum</i> Linnaeus) — Specification	The standard specifies the requirements for whole aniseed, describes sampling, methods of test, and packing and marking, recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions.
31.	<b>ISO 7540: 2020</b> Spices and condiments — Ground sweet and hot paprika ( <i>Capsicum annuum</i> L. and <i>Capsicum frutescens</i> L.) — Specifications	This standard defines the requirements for sweet and hot paprika. Recommendations relative to storage and transport conditions are also given in this standard. A list of terms used in different countries for paprika ( <i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.) is also given. This document does not apply to ground chillies and other species of capsicums.
32.	<b>ISO 7925:1999</b> Dried oregano ( <i>Origanum vulgare</i> L.) — Whole or ground leaves — Specification	This document specifies requirements for processed or semi processed dried oregano) leaves of <i>Origanum</i> genus, species and sub-species, excluding <i>Origanum majorana</i> , in the whole or ground (powdered) form. Recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions are also given in this standard.  This project has been taken up for revision and currently at the Committee Draft (CD) stage.
33.	<b>ISO 7926:1991</b> Dehydrated tarragon	This document specifies the requirements of dehydrated tarragon (methylchavicol type - called "French tarragon") in the form of whole or



Sr. No.	ISO Standard	Abstract
	<i>(Artemisia dracunculus</i> Linnaeus) — Specification	cut leaves and powder. Does not apply to elemicin-sabinene-type tarragon (called "Russian tarragon").  This project has been taken up for revision and currently at the Committee Draft (CD) stage. This revision has been undertaken to update the normative references; decrease the limit of moisture content in sun dried powdered tarragon and include requirement of best before date in the marking clause.
34.	<b>ISO 7927-1: 2023</b> Fennel seed, whole or ground (powdered) — Part 1: Bitter fennel seed specification ( <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> P. Miller var. <i>vulgare</i> )	This document specifies requirements for bitter fennel seed ( <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> P. Miller var. <i>vulgare</i> ), whole or ground. Recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions are given in Annex A of the standard.
35.	<b>ISO 7927-2: 2023</b> Fennel seed, whole or ground (powdered) — Part 2: Sweet fennel specification ( <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> var. <i>panmorium</i> )	This standard specifies requirements for sweet fennel seed ( <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> var. <i>panmorium</i> ), whole and ground (powdered). The term "sweet fennel" includes fennel dehydrated by sun. Recommendation relating to storage and transport conditions is given in the Annex A of the standard.
36.	<b>ISO 7928-1:1991</b> Savory — Specification — Part 1: Winter savory ( <i>Satureja montana</i> Linnaeus)	The standard specifies the requirements of winter savory in the form of sprigs, and whole or broken leaves. It does not apply to summer savory. Recommendations to storage and transport conditions are also given in this standard.  This project has been taken up for revision and currently at the Enquiry Stage (DIS). This revision has been brought out to update normative references and modify definition of extraneous matter and foreign matter as per ISO 927.
37.	<b>ISO 7928-2:1991</b> Savory — Specification — Part 2: Summer savory ( <i>Satureja hortensis</i> Linnaeus)	The standard specifies the requirements of summer savory in the form of sprigs, and whole or broken leaves. It does not apply to winter savory. Recommendations to storage and transport conditions are also given in this standard.  This project has been taken up for revision and currently at the Committee Draft (CD) stage. This revision has been brought out to update normative references and modify the definition of extraneous matter and foreign matter as per ISO 927.
38.	<b>ISO 10620: 1995</b> Dried sweet marjoram ( <i>Origanum majorana</i> L.) — Specification	The standard specifies requirements for dried sweet marjoram ( <i>Origanum majorana</i> L.) both as bunches (bouquets) and as rubbed. Recommendations relating to the conditions of storage and transport are also given in this standard.
39.	<b>ISO 10621: 1997</b> Dehydrated green pepper ( <i>Piper nigrum</i> L.) — Specification	The standard specifies the requirements for dehydrated green pepper ( <i>Piper nigrum</i> L.). Recommendation relating to conditions of storage and transport are also given in this standard.
40.	<b>ISO 10622: 1997</b> Large cardamom ( <i>Amomum subulatum</i> Roxb.), as capsules and seeds — Specification	The standard specifies requirements for large cardamom as capsules and seeds ( <i>Amomum subulatum</i> Roxb.). Recommendations relating to storage and transport are also given in this standard.
41.	<b>ISO 11162: 2001</b> Peppercorns ( <i>Piper nigrum</i> L.) in brine — Specification and test methods	The standard specifies the requirements for peppercorns ( <i>Piper nigrum</i> L.) in brine. Specifies requirements for the following: Colour and size, odour and flavour, extraneous matter, freedom from moulds, insects, preservatives, colouring matter and flavouring agents, piperine content

Sr. No.	ISO Standard	Abstract
		of peppercorns in brine, characteristics of the brine and processing conditions and drained mass.
42.	<b>ISO 11163: 1995</b> Dried sweet basil ( <i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L.) — Specification	This standard provides the requirements for dried sweet basil ( <i>Ocimum basilicum</i> ) leaves in cut form.
43.	<b>ISO 11164: 1995</b> Dried rosemary ( <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> L.) — Specification	The standard provides the requirements for dried rosemary ( <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> ) leaves in cut form.
44.	<b>ISO 11165: 1995</b> Dried sage ( <i>Salvia officinalis</i> L.) — Specification	The standard specifies the requirements for dried sage ( <i>Salvia officinalis</i> ). Applies for sage in form of whole or cut leaves.
45.	<b>ISO 11178: 1995</b> Star anise ( <i>Illicium verum</i> Hook. f.) — Specification	The standard specifies requirements for the dried fruits of the star anise tree ( <i>Illicium verum</i> Hook. f.). Recommendations relating to the conditions of storage and transport are also given in this standard.
46.	<b>ISO 20377: 2018</b> Dried parsley ( <i>Petroselinum crispum</i> ) — Specification	The standard specifies requirements for dried parsley ( <i>Petroselinum crispum</i> , synonyms: <i>Petroselinum hortense</i> , <i>Petroselinum sativum</i> , <i>Apium petroselinum</i> ) in whole, cut leaves or rubbed (ground) form. The term “dried parsley” includes dehydrated parsley, i.e. artificially dried parsley. Recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions are given in Annex A of the standard.
47.	<b>ISO 21121:2025</b> Spices and condiments — Dried lime (whole, slices and ground) — Specification	<p>The standard specifies requirements for dried lime (<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> – Christm. – Swingle, family Rutaceae) in whole and ground form.</p> <p>The term "Dried Lime" includes dehydrated lime by sun drying.</p> <p>Recommendation relating to storage and transport conditions is given in the Annex A of the standard.</p>
48.	<b>ISO 21803: 2019</b> Dried dill — Specification	The standard specifies requirements for dried dill ( <i>Anethum graveolens</i> L.) in whole, crushed or rubbed (ground) form. The term “dried dill” includes dehydrated dill, i.e. artificially dried dill. Recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions are given in Annex A of the standard.
49.	<b>ISO 24052: 2022</b> Spices and condiments — Dried sumac — Specification	This document specifies requirements for rubbed form of dried sumac ( <i>Rhus coriaria</i> , family Anacardiaceae). Recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions are given in Annex A of the standard.

## METHODS OF TEST

Sr. No.	ISO Standard	Abstract
1.	<b>ISO 927: 2009</b> Spices and condiments — Determination of extraneous matter and foreign matter content	The standard specifies a general procedure for visual examination, or with magnification not exceeding 10 times, of whole spices for the determination of macro filth. It is applicable to dehydrated herbs and spices.
2.	<b>ISO 928: 1997</b> Spices and condiments — Determination of total ash	The standard specifies a method for the determination of total ash from spices and condiments based on the destruction of organic matter by heating the test portion in contact with air to constant mass at a temperature of 55°C. Specifies the principle, reagents, apparatus, test procedure, expression of results and the test report.
3.	<b>ISO 930: 1997</b> Spices and condiments — Determination of acid insoluble ash	The standard specifies a method for the determination of acid-insoluble ash from spices and condiments based on treatment of the total ash, obtained as described in ISO 928, with hydrochloric acid, filtration, incineration and weighing of the residue.
4.	<b>ISO 939: 2021</b> Spices and condiments — Determination of moisture content	The standard specifies an entrainment method for the determination of the moisture content of spices and condiments. It uses an organic liquid immiscible with water, and collected in a graduated tube. Lists the apparatus to be used and describes sampling, procedure, expression of results and the details to be included in the test report.
5.	<b>ISO 941: 1980</b> Spices and condiments — Determination of cold water-soluble extract	The standard specifies a method based on the extraction of a test portion with cold water, filtration, drying of the extract obtained and weighing. Lists the apparatus to be used and describes sampling, procedure, expression of results and the details to be included in the test report.
6.	<b>ISO 1108: 1992</b> Spices and condiments — Determination of non-volatile ether extract	The standard specifies the principle, the reagent, the apparatus, the test procedure, the expression of results and the test report.
7.	<b>ISO 1208: 1982</b> Spices and condiments — Determination of filth	The standard specifies a method for quantitative determination consisting of washing the product with chloroform, examining the washings for heavy filth and sand, washing the product with water and agitating it with light petroleum. After the light filth has collected at the interface between the liquids after separation, it is transferred to a filter paper and microscopically examined for contaminants.
8.	<b>ISO 3513: 1995</b> Chillies — Determination of Scoville index	The standard specifies a method for the determination of the Scoville index of chillies, whole or ground, unadulterated by other spices or products.
9.	<b>ISO 3588: 1977</b> Spices and condiments — Determination of degree of fineness of grinding — Hand sieving method (Reference method)	The standard defines the procedure to be used to obtain the distribution of particles in a sample. Details the apparatus, the procedure, and the presentation of results.
10.	<b>ISO 3632-2: 2010</b> Spices — Saffron ( <i>Crocus sativus</i> L.) — Part 2: Test methods	The standard specifies test methods for dried saffron obtained from the <i>Crocus sativus</i> L. flower. It is applicable to saffron: a) filaments and cut filaments; b) powder.
11.	<b>ISO 5564: 1982</b> Black pepper and white pepper, whole or ground — Determination of piperine content —	The standard describes a method based on a number of international collaborative studies carried out over a long period of time. The method seeks to optimize a number of variables in an attempt to define procedures and provide a common measure of the pungency of pepper.

Sr. No.	ISO Standard	Abstract
	Spectrophotometric method	The principle consists in the extraction of the pungent compounds with ethanol and spectrophotometric measurement at 343 nm.
12.	<b>ISO 5565-2:1999</b> Vanilla [ <i>Vanilla fragrans</i> (Salisbury) Ames] — Part 2: Test methods	<p>The standard specifies test methods for the analysis of vanilla belonging to the species <i>Vanilla fragrans</i> (Salisbury) Ames, syn. <i>Vanilla planifolia</i> Andrews. This part of ISO 5565 is applicable to vanilla in pods, cut in bulk, and in the form of powder. It is not applicable to vanilla extracts. Three test methods for the analysis of vanilla are described in this part of ISO 5565:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the determination of moisture content in vanilla pods and powder;</li> <li>b) the determination of vanillin, vanillic acid, 4 hydroxybenzaldehyde and 4-hydroxybenzoic acid by high performance liquid chromatography;</li> <li>c) the determination of vanillin content by an ultraviolet spectrometric method.</li> </ul>
13.	<b>ISO 5566: 1982</b> Turmeric — Determination of colouring power — Spectrophotometric method	The standard describes a method based on the extraction of the pigments of turmeric with hot ethanol, dilution of the extract and spectrophotometric measurement at the wavelength of maximum absorption. The result of the measurement is expressed as curcumin as a percentage by mass.
14.	<b>ISO 5567: 1982</b> Dehydrated garlic — Determination of volatile organic sulphur compounds	The method consists in macerating of a test portion in aqueous medium, distillation of the sulphur compounds, and argentimetric titration of the distillate in nitric acid medium.
15.	<b>ISO 6571: 2008</b> Spices, condiments and herbs — Determination of volatile oil content (hydrodistillation method)	The standard specifies a method for the determination of the volatile oil content of spices, condiments and herbs.
16.	<b>ISO 7541: 2020</b> Spices and condiments — Spectrophotometric determination of the extractable colour in paprika	The standard specifies a test method to determine the extractable colour in paprika by measuring the absorbance of an acetone extract of the sample. It is applicable to ground paprika in every presentation (sweet, hot, smoked, etc).
17.	<b>ISO 7542: 1984</b> Ground (powdered) paprika ( <i>Capsicum annuum</i> Linnaeus) — Microscopical examination	The standard gives a detailed description of the morphological and anatomical structure of paprika and specifies a method of examination consisting in clarifying a pinch of ground paprika on a microscope slide and examining the particles under appropriate magnification.
18.	<b>ISO 7543-1: 1994</b> Chillies and chilli oleoresins — Determination of total capsaicinoid content — Part 1: Spectrometric method	The standard specifies a method for the determination, by a spectrometric method, of the total capsaicinoid content of whole or powdered chillies and their oleoresins. This method of analysis requires discoloration by carbon black.
19.	<b>ISO 7543-2:1993</b> Chillies and chilli oleoresins — Determination of total capsaicinoid content — Part 2: Method using high-performance liquid chromatography	This standard specifies a method for the determination, by high performance liquid chromatography, of the total capsaicinoid content of whole or powdered chillies (usually <i>Capsicum frutescens</i> L.) and their extracts (oleoresins). This content is calculated from the total of capsaicin, nordihydrocapsaicin and dihydrocapsaicin, expressed as nonyl acid vanillylamide, which is the chosen reference substance. This

Sr. No.	ISO Standard	Abstract
		method enables the separation of capsaicin and nonyl acid vanillylamide.  This project has been taken up for revision and is currently at the Committee Draft (CD) stage.
20.	<b>ISO 11027:1993</b> Pepper and pepper oleoresins — Determination of piperine content — Method using high-performance liquid chromatography	This standard specifies a method for the determination (by high performance liquid chromatography) of the piperine content of ground pepper, whole pepper and oleoresins of pepper. The method enables a separation and, if necessary, the determination of the other alkaloids of pepper (isochavicine, isopiperine and piperittin).  This project has been taken up for revision and is currently at the Enquiry Stage (DIS).
21.	<b>ISO 13685: 1997</b> Ginger and its oleoresins — Determination of the main pungent components (gingerols and shogaols) — Method using high-performance liquid chromatography	The standard describes a method for the determination of gingerols (6) G, (8)- G and (10)-G and the corresponding shogaols (6) S, (8)-S and (10)-S in dried ginger or in oleoresins of ginger, by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) in the reverse phase.

#### SAMPLING METHODS

Sr. No.	ISO Standard	Abstract
1.	<b>ISO 948: 1980</b> Spices and condiments — Sampling	The standard contains information on the apparatus required, constitution of lots, the method of taking increments, bulk samples, laboratory samples, packing and labelling of samples, storage and dispatch of samples, and the data to be included in the sampling report.
2.	<b>ISO 2825:1981</b> Spices and condiments — Preparation of a ground sample for analysis	This standard specifies a method of preparing a ground sample of spice or condiment for analysis, from a laboratory sample obtained by the method specified in ISO 948.  The project has been taken up for revision and is currently at the Enquiry Stage (DIS). It has been revised to incorporate technical and editorial changes.

#### GUIDELINES

Sr. No.	ISO Standard	Abstract
1.	<b>ISO 21983:2019</b> Guidelines for the harvesting, transportation, separation of stigma, drying and storage of saffron before packing	The standard gives guidelines for the harvesting, transportation, separation of stigma, drying and storage of saffron before processing and packaging.

## NOMENCLATURE/VOCABULARY

Sr. No.	ISO Standard	Scope
1.	<b>ISO 676: 1995</b> Spices and condiments — Botanical nomenclature	This standard gives a non-exhaustive list of the botanical names and common names in English and French of plants or parts of plants used as spices or condiments.
2.	<b>ISO 3493: 2014</b> Vanilla — Vocabulary	<p>This International Standard defines the most commonly used terms relating to vanilla.</p> <p>It is applicable to the following species of vanilla plants:</p> <p>a) <i>Vanilla fragrans</i> (Salisbury) Ames, syn. <i>Vanilla planifolia</i> Andrews, commercially known under various names associated with the geographical origin, such as Bourbon, Indonesia and Mexico;</p> <p>b) <i>Vanilla tahitensis</i> J.W. Moore;</p> <p>c) certain forms obtained from seeds, possibly hybrids, of</p> <p>d) <i>Vanilla fragrans</i> (Salisbury) Ames.</p> <p>It is not applicable to <i>Vanilla pompona</i> Schiede (<i>Antilles vanilla</i>).</p>

## NEW STANDARDS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

Sr. No.	ISO Standard	Abstract
1.	<b>ISO/FDIS 18731</b> Spices and condiments — Seasoning oil of <i>Zanthoxyli pericarpium</i> — Specification	This document specifies requirements for the seasoning oil of <i>Zanthoxyli pericarpium</i> .
2.	<b>ISO/AWI 25261</b> Lemongrass ( <i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> L.), whole and ground — Specification	The subject has been approved by the ISO/ TC 34/SC 7. The proposed ISO standard specifies the requirements for dried lemongrass leaves ( <i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> L.) in whole or ground form intended for human consumption.
3.	<b>ISO/AWI 25843</b> Spices and Condiments — Determination of Sudan I, II, III & IV, Sudan Red 7B, Sudan Orange G, Para Red, Rhodamine B and Butter Yellow using LC-MS/MS	The subject has been approved by the ISO/ TC 34/SC 7. The proposed ISO standard specifies test methods for the determination of sudan I, II, III & IV and other synthetic dyes like sudan red 7B, sudan orange G, para red, rhodamine B and butter yellow using LC MS/MS method in spices and condiments.
4.	<b>ISO/AWI 25846</b> Spices and condiments — Dried <i>Zanthoxyli Pericarpium</i> — Specifications	The subject has been approved by the ISO/ TC 34/SC 7. The proposed ISO standard specifies requirements for dried <i>Zanthoxyli Pericarpium</i> in whole and ground form.