

CODEx ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Health
Organization

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Agenda Item 2

SCH08/CRD34
Original Language Only

JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME
CODEx COMMITTEE ON SPICES AND CULINARY HERBS
Eighth Session
MATTERS ARISING FROM OTHER SUBSIDIARY BODIES

(Prepared by India)

**Responses to the matters referred by the Codex Committee on Method of Sampling and Analysis
(CCMAS) 43- CX/SCH 25/8/2**

CX/SCH 25/8/2	Referred Standard	Issue raised	Description/Justification	Reply
14 (iii)	CXS 354/2024	Test portion for and method for light seeds in small cardamom b. noted that the IS 1907 is an Indian Standard (IS) for cardamom specifications. However, the specification regarding light seeds is already included in the Standard for spices derived from dried or dehydrated fruits and berries – small cardamom. IS 1907 makes reference to IS 1790 a standard for methods for spices and condiments, which determines a test portion from 100 g to 200 g depending on the nature of the material. CCMAS thus agreed to consult CCSCCH regarding the test portion size and if the ISO 927 is applicable for the provision of light seeds; (See Appendix, Part 1 A of this document)	Section 2.11 in IS 1907: Indian specification for cardamom (small) describes Light seeds with a reference to the analytical method in IS 1797. Section 4.0 on methods for physical parameters in IS 1797 applies to all types of spices, and the prescribed test portion ranges from 100 g to 200 g, depending on the nature of the material. ISO 927 is also a general method for the determination of extraneous and foreign matter in spices, which also includes a reference to small cardamom. As per this standard, the laboratory sample size is specified as 500 g, and the minimum test portion to be taken for analysis is 100 g.	Since the ISO standards are more widely accepted internationally, we may refer to ISO 927 for the method of analysis of light seeds in Small Cardamom, with a test portion of 100g (minimum). It is also to be noted that ISO 882-2 Cardamom : part 2 seeds also refers to ISO 927 for the analytical method for light seeds <i>Hence, it is recommended to correct the method of analysis of light seeds to ISO 927 Type I.</i>
	CXS 359-2024	Methods for curcuminoids content, on dry basis (colouring power) and provision name - Turmeric (iv) did not endorse the methods for curcuminoids content on dry basis (colouring power) as the ISO 5566 does not measure curcuminoids directly, and that the method measures the absorption of light at 425 nm and then converts that absorption to a curcuminoid	ISO 5566: Turmeric — Determination of colouring power — Spectrophotometric measures the curcumin content based on the absorption of light at 425 nm, hence, it is more directly related to the measurement of the color of turmeric.	CCSCH-8 is agreed with the suggestion (option b) given by the CCMAS. Based on that it is proposed to revise the name of the provision given in

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		<p>content. CCMAS43 noted that it was possible for colouring adulterants to affect this measurement value and also noted that the name of the provision was inconsistent with other similar provisions such as “colouring strength (expressed as crocin)” in the Standard for Dried Floral Parts – Saffron (CXS 351-2022). CCMAS43 requested CCSCH to either:</p> <p>a. recommend a method that directly measures the curcuminoids and then to change the provision accordingly to “curcuminoids”;</p> <p>or</p> <p>b. change the name of the provision to make it clear that the provision is “colouring power expressed as curcuminoids” (See Appendix, Part 1 B)</p>		<p>i). Annex I Table A1- ‘Curcuminoids content (colouring power)</p> <p>and</p> <p>ii) Table 4.1 Method of analysis ‘Colouring power (curcuminoids content) to “colouring power expressed as curcuminoids”</p>
	CXS 353-2022	<p>The method for pungency, Scoville heat units, and appropriate provision name - dried chilli and paprika.</p> <p>Endorsed the ISO 3513 (pungency, Scoville Heat Units), but did not endorse the ASTA 21.3 (pungency, Scoville Heat Units) in dried chilli and paprika. Similar to the ISO 5566 method for colouring power, the ASTA 21.3 method quantifies capsaicin and oleoresins and then converts those concentrations into “pungency, Scoville Heat Units”. The conversion to Scoville Heat Units makes the method Type I (i.e. the provision “pungency” is defined by the conversion factor of the method), but there can only be a single Type I method for a provision. CCMAS43 requests that CCSCH either: a. redefines the provision to “capsaicinoids” in which case the AOAC 995.03 could be recommended for endorsement as a Type II or Type III method: or b. responds to CCMAS that ASTA 21.3 is preferred over ISO 3513 in which case CCMAS may revoke the ISO 3513 and replace the method with ASTA 21.3 as a</p>	<p>ISO 3513 is based on sensory evaluation, whereas ASTA 21.3 is an HPLC method and of a more objective nature. ASTA 21.3 is preferred over ISO 3513 as many spice industries and regulators use it.</p>	<p>CCSCH-8 is agreed with the suggestion (option b) given by the CCMAS.</p> <p>CCMAS may revoke the ISO 3513 and replace the method with ASTA 21.3 as a Type I method.</p>

CX/SCH 25/8/2	Referred Standard	Issue raised	Description/Justification	Reply
		Type I method. (See Appendix, Part 1 C)		
14(iv)		The method for mould visible – cloves (vi) Endorsed the Method V-8 (mould visible – cloves) as Type IV but did not endorse the ISO 927 and requested that CCSCH should confirm whether ISO 927 would be a better Type I method. This method had been endorsed for the same provision for certain other spices and culinary herbs (e.g. dried or dehydrated ginger, turmeric).	Both MPM V-8 and ISO 927 can be used for the analysis of visible mold. Since the ISO standards are more widely accepted internationally, ISO 927 is preferred over MPM V-8 method	CCSCH - 8 recommends the CCMAS to endorse ISO 927 method as a type I method over Method V-8 for mould visible – cloves.