



JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX COMMITTEE ON FATS AND OILS

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PROPOSED DRAFT AMENDMENT/REVISION TO THE *STANDARD FOR NAMED VEGETABLE OILS* (CXS 210-1999): INCLUSION OF SACHA INCHI OIL

(Comments of Burundi, Ghana, India, Kenya, Russian Federation, United Arab Emirates and United Republic of Tanzania)

Burundi

General comment: Burundi would like to thank the Electronic Working Group chaired by Peru for their good work. We support the position of the EWG that CCFO28 to consider at Step 3 the draft amendment/revision of the Standard for Named Vegetable Oils (CXS 210-1999) to include Sacha inchi oil with the following proposals.

Rationale: Provides an opportunity to regulate Sacha inchi oil, and contribute to the safety, quality, and fairness of international food trade by protecting consumer health and removing barriers to trade.

Clause 2.1 Product Definition

Comment: Burundi proposes the deletion of the type of extraction process i.e. Cold pressing in the product definition to read:

“**Sacha inchi oil** is obtained ~~by cold pressing~~ from seeds of sacha inchi fruit (*Plukenetia volubilis* L.).”

Rationale: To avoid hindrance of the innovation process and to align the text or be consistent with the current definitions in the Standard for Named Vegetable Oils (CXS 210-1999)

Clause 3.1 GLC ranges of fatty acid composition (expressed as percentages)

Comment: Burundi takes note of the contradicting values of the statement in 3.1 and Table 1 concerning Linoleic and linolenic acids. Whereas the statement in 3.1 gives values of lower limits the table is giving values as a range.

Burundi proposes the deletion of this clause “Sacha inchi oil shall contain not less than 44% linolenic acid (as a percentage of total fatty acid content) and more than 32 % linoleic acid” as the values are already indicated in Table 1.

Rationale: Not a useful repetition and thus may lead to confusion, and to be consistent with (CXS210-1999).

Editorial comment: Burundi suggests the amendment of the expression of units for Refractive index in Table 2 to read as (nD 40°C) instead of (ND 40°C).

Ghana

Position: Ghana has no objection to advancing the work of the proposed draft standard and therefore supports the work to amend/revise the Standard for Named Vegetable Oils (CXS 210-1999).

Rationale: The amendment/revision will be of benefit to consumers and the food processing industry. The amendment could also facilitate fair trade practices and establish a new standard that is consistent with current provisions in the standards.

India

India appreciates the work done by chair of the respective EWGs in revising the standard for named vegetable oils: Inclusion of Avocado oil, Camellia seed oil, Sacha inchi oil, High oleic acid soya bean oil. India supports the proposed amendment in Agenda 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4.

Kenya

GENERAL COMMENT: Kenya would like to thank the Electronic Working Group chaired by Peru for their good work. We support the position of the EWG that CCFO28 to consider at Step 3 of the draft amendment/revision of the Standard for Named Vegetable Oils (CXS 210-1999) to include Sacha inchi oil.

Justification: Provides an opportunity to regulate Sacha inchi oil, and contribute to the safety, quality, and fairness of international food trade by protecting consumer health and removing barriers to trade

Product Definition:

Comment: Kenya proposes the deletion of 'by cold pressing' in the product definition to read:

'Sacha inchi oil is obtained ~~by cold pressing~~ from seeds of sacha inchi fruit (*Plukenetia volubilis* L.).'

Justification: To align text to the current Standard for Named Vegetable Oils (CXS 210-1999)

3.1 GLC RANGES OF FATTY ACID COMPOSITION (EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES)

Comment: Kenya takes note of the contradicting values of the statement in 3.1 and Table 1 concerning Linoleic and linolenic acids. Whereas 3.1 gives values of lower values the table is giving values as a range. Kenya proposes the retention of the statement and deletion of the maximum values in the table.

Russian Federation

The Russian Federation considers it appropriate to include sacha inchi oil in the Standard for Named Vegetable Oils (CXS 210-1999) and supports the adoption of the proposed draft amendment/revision at CCFO28.

United Arab Emirates

1- **CL 2023/59/OCS-FO:** Request for Comments, at Step 3, on the proposed amendment/revision to the Standard for Named Vegetable Oils (CXS 210-1999): Inclusion of Sacha inchi oil

In the item 2.1 related to Product definitions, United Arab Emirates suggested to define the cold pressing of *Sacha inchi* seeds to obtain Sacha inchi oil, we recommend replacing the phrase (Sacha inchi oil is obtained by cold pressing from seeds of *Sacha inchi* fruit (*Plukenetia volubilis* L.) by the following phrase (*Sacha inchi* oil is obtained by cold pressing and controlled conditions using mechanical extraction with low-temperature "less than 79°F (26°C) to extract the oil from seeds of *Sacha inchi* fruit (*Plukenetia volubilis* L.)

United Republic of Tanzania

General comment: Tanzania would like to thank the Electronic Working Group chaired by Peru for their good work. Tanzania support the position of the EWG that CCFO28 to consider at Step 3 of the draft amendment/revision of the Standard for Named Vegetable Oils (CXS 210-1999) to include Sacha inchi oil with the following proposals:

Rationale Provides an opportunity to regulate Sacha inchi oil, and contribute to the safety, quality, and fairness of international food trade by protecting consumer health and removing barriers to trade.

Clause 2.1 Product Definition

Comment: Tanzania proposes the deletion of the type of extraction process i.e. Cold pressing in the product definition to read:

'Sacha inchi oil is obtained ~~by cold pressing~~ from seeds of sacha inchi fruit (*Plukenetia volubilis* L.).'

Rationale: To avoid hindrance of the innovation process and to align the text or be consistent with the current definitions in the Standard for Named Vegetable Oils (CXS 210-1999)

Clause 3.1 GLC ranges of fatty acid composition (expressed as percentages)

Comment: Tanzania takes note of the contradicting values of the statement in 3.1 and Table 1 concerning

Linoleic and linolenic acids. Whereas the statement in 3.1 gives values of lower limits the table is giving values as a range.

Tanzania proposes the deletion of this clause "Sacha inchi oil shall contain not less than 44% linolenic acid (as a percentage of total fatty acid content) and more than 32 % linoleic acid" as the values are already indicated in Table 1.

Rationale: Not a useful repetition and thus may lead to confusion, and to be consistent with (CXS210-1999).

Editorial comment: Tanzania suggests the amendment of the expression of units for Refractive index in Table 2 to read as (nD 40°C) instead of (ND 40 °C).