



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 HIGH OLEIC ACID SOYA BEAN OIL

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

Burundi

General comment: Burundi would like to thank the Electronic Working Group chaired by the United States of America for their good work and supports the position of the EWG that CCFO28 advances the amendment/revision to the Standard for Named Vegetable Oils (CXS 210-1999) to include high oleic acid soya bean oil after consideration of the following comments:

Rationale: Provides an opportunity to regulate high oleic acid soya bean oil, and contribute to the safety, quality, and fairness of international food trade by protecting consumer health and removing barriers to trade

Clause 3.1

Comment: Burundi proposes the deletion of this clause "High oleic acid soya bean oil must contain not less than 65% oleic acid (as a % of total fatty acids)", 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 CXS 210-1999

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).

Further Burundi proposes the subtitles for Table 2, 3 and 4 to indicate the characteristics of "crude soya bean oil (high oleic acid)" and not crude vegetable oil.

Rationale: For consistency

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 the United States of America for their good work. Kenya supports the position of the EWG that CCFO28 advances the amendment/revision to the Standard for Named Vegetable Oils (CXS 210-1999) to include high oleic acid soya bean oil.

Justification: Provides an opportunity to regulate high oleic acid soya bean oil, and contribute to the safety, quality, and fairness of international food trade by protecting consumer health and removing barriers to trade

Republic of Korea

Republic of Korea thanks the EWG chaired by the United States for working on the draft amendment/ revision to the Standard for Named Vegetable Oils (CXS 210-1999) to include high oleic acid soya bean oil. Republic of Korea agrees with proposed amendment/revision to the Standard for Named Vegetable Oils.

Russian Federation

The Russian Federation considers it appropriate to include high oleic acid soya bean 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

2- CL 2023/60/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 high oleic acid soya bean oil

United Arab Emirates agrees that high oleic acid "C18:1" soyabean oil offers health benefits as well as greater functionality in frying and food manufacturing applications.

-It is also proposed to replace the proposed wide range percentage (65.0% – 87.0%) of Oleic Acid "C18:1" in Soya bean oil (high oleic acid), by $\geq 75\%$, to be more compatible with the description/claim (High oleic acid "C18:1" soyabean oil).

- Some vegetable oil such as Virgin Olive Oil contain normally more than 65.0% of Oleic Acid "C18:1, without bearing a description/claim (High oleic acid "C18:1").

United Republic of Tanzania

General comment: Tanzania would like to thank the Electronic Working Group chaired by the United States of America for their good work. The EAC supports the position of the EWG that CCFO28 advances the amendment/revision to the Standard for Named Vegetable Oils (CXS 210-1999) to include high oleic acid soya bean oil after consideration of the following comments:

Rationale: Provides an opportunity to regulate high oleic acid soya bean oil, and contribute to the safety, quality, and fairness of international food trade by protecting consumer health and removing barriers to trade

Clause 3.1

Comment: Tanzania proposes the deletion of this clause "High oleic acid soya bean oil must contain not less than 65% oleic acid (as a % of total fatty acids)", 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 CXS 210-1999=

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).

Further Tanzania proposes the subtitles for Table 2, 3 & 4 to indicate the characteristics of 'crude soya bean oil (high oleic acid)' and not crude vegetable oil.

Rationale: For consistency