

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

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Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Health
Organization

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CL 2025/32-FA
April 2025

TO: Codex Contact Points
Contact Points of international organizations having observer status with Codex

FROM: Secretariat, Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme,
Codex Alimentarius Commission,
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla,
00153 Rome, Italy

SUBJECT: **Request for information and comments on the Priority List of substances proposed for evaluation by JECFA**

DEADLINE: 15 January 2026

COMMENTS: **To:**
Secretariat
Codex Committee on Food Additives
China National Center for Food Safety Risk
Assessment (CFSA),
Building 2, No. 37 Guangqu Road,
Chaoyang District, Beijing 100022, China
E-mail: cfa@cfsa.net.cn

Copies to:
Secretariat
Codex Alimentarius Commission
Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards
Programme
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00153 Rome, Italy
E-mail: codex@fao.org

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION AND COMMENTS

1. Members and Observers are invited to:
 - (i) provide comments on substances already included in the priority list of substances proposed for evaluation by the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA);
 - (ii) submit information on new substances for inclusion in the Priority List; and/or
 - (iii) confirm previous requests and data availability.
2. Information and comments should be submitted on the basis of the following attached Annexes to this Circular Letter (CL):
 - 2.1 For submitting information on new substances, refer to:
 - Annex 1** - Criteria for the inclusion of substances in the Priority List.
 - Annex 2** - Form for the submission of substances to be evaluated by JECFA.
 - 2.2 For information of the Priority List, to which comments may be made, refer to:
 - Annex 3** - Priority List of substances proposed for evaluation by JECFA, forwarded to FAO and WHO for their follow-up.
 - 2.3 To confirm previous requests, refer to:
 - Annex 4** - Confirmation of previous requests and data availability.
3. Information and comments, submitted in response to this CL, will be considered at the 56th Session of the Codex Committee on Food Additives (CCFA56).

CRITERIA FOR THE INCLUSION OF SUBSTANCES IN THE PRIORITY LIST

(Codex Procedural Manual – *Risk Analysis Principles applied by the Codex Committee on Food Additives*)

The Codex Committee on Food Additives (CCFA) shall consider the following when preparing its priority list of substances for JECFA review:

- Consumer protection from the point of view of health and prevention of unfair trade practices;
- CCFA's Terms of Reference;
- JECFA's Terms of Reference;
- The Codex Alimentarius Commission's Strategic Plan, its relevant plans of work and *Criteria for the Establishment of Work Priorities*;
- The quality, quantity, adequacy, and availability of data pertinent to performing a risk assessment, including data from developing countries;
- The prospect of completing the work in a reasonable period of time;
- The diversity of national legislation and any apparent impediments to international trade;
- The impact on international trade (i.e. magnitude of the problem in international trade);
- The needs and concerns of developing countries; and,
- Work already undertaken by other international organizations.

FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF SUBSTANCES TO BE EVALUATED BY JECFA

In completing this form, only brief information is required. The form may be retyped if more space is needed under any one heading provided that the general format is maintained.

| | |
|---|--|
| Name of Substance(s): | |
| Question(s) to be answered by JECFA <i>(Provide a brief justification of the request in case of re-evaluations)</i> | |

1. Proposal for inclusion submitted by:
2. Name of substance; trade name(s); chemical name(s), IUPAC name, C.A.S number (as applicable):
3. Names and addresses of basic producers:
4. Identification of the manufacturer that will be providing data (Please indicate contact person):
5. Justification for use:
6. Food products and food categories within the GSFA in which the substance is used as a food additive or as an ingredient, including use level(s):
7. Is the substance currently used in food that is legally traded in more than one country? (please identify the countries); or, has the substance been approved for use in food in one or more country? (please identify the country(ies))
8. Are you aware of any current impediments in international trade due to lack of a JECFA evaluation and/or Codex standard? If so, please provide details.
9. Are you aware of risk assessments, either on-going or completed within the last 10 years, at a national or regional level for this additive? If so, please provide the name, address and contact details of the organization having performed the risk assessment.
10. Please provide details if this food additive is of particular relevance to the livelihood and food safety in developing countries.

11. Please indicate the type of data that are available in the table below.

Ensure that the available data are directly relevant to the substance of interest in this request. In particular, for substances obtained from natural resources, characterization of the products in commerce and a relevant set of biochemical and toxicological data on such products are essential for JECFA to develop a specifications monograph and the related safety. Such data/information typically include: components of interest; all components of the final products; detailed manufacturing process; possible carryover of substances; etc.

| Data | Data available? (Y / N) |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Toxicological data | |
| (i) Metabolic and pharmacokinetic studies (please specify) | |
| (ii) Short-term toxicity, long-term toxicity/carcinogenicity, reproductive toxicity, and developmental toxicity studies in animals and genotoxicity studies (please specify) | |
| (iii) Epidemiological and/or clinical studies and special considerations (please specify) | |
| (iv) Other data (please specify) | |
| Technological data | |
| (i) Specifications for the identity and purity of the listed substances (specifications applied during development and toxicological studies; proposed specifications for commerce) | |
| (ii) Technological and nutritional considerations relating to the manufacture and use of the listed substance | |
| Dietary exposure assessment data | |
| (i) Levels of the listed substance used in food or expected to be used in food based on technological function and the range of foods in which they are used | |
| (ii) Estimation of dietary exposures based on food consumption data for foods in which the substance may be used. | |
| Other information: (please specify) | |

12. Specify earliest date when data can be made available to JECFA. (Data shall only be submitted in response to a JECFA call for data; **do NOT include any data intended for JECFA to this form.**)

Annex 3(Appendix XI of [REP25/FA](#))**PRIORITY LIST OF SUBSTANCES PROPOSED FOR EVALUATION BY JECFA****PART A: LIST OF SUBSTANCES USED AS FOOD ADDITIVES PROPOSED FOR EVALUATION BY JECFA**

| No. | Substance(s) | General information | Comments about the request | Priority* |
|------------|--|--|--|------------------|
| 1. | Acesulfame (INS 950), Saccharins (INS 954(i)-(iv)), Amaranth (INS 123), Annatto extracts, norbixin based (INS 160b(ii)) | <p>Type of request: Re-evaluation of exposure</p> <p>Proposed by: CCFA52</p> <p>Year requested: 2021 (CCFA52)</p> <p>Data availability: Not applicable</p> <p>Data provider: ICBA</p> <p>Maia Jack (mjack@americanbeverage.org)</p> | <p>Basis for request: Based on CRD2 of CCFA52, Recommendation 27, the JECFA has been asked the following questions:</p> <p>The WG requests that the WG on the JECFA Priority List to CCFA52 consider inclusion of the following request into the Priority List of Substances proposed for evaluation by JECFA:</p> <p>Part 1: CCFA requests JECFA to comment on and discuss the following questions regarding the refined Budget Method and tiered-intake assessment approach presented by ICBA:</p> <p>a. Is the approach proposed by ICBA scientifically sound? How conservative is the dietary exposure assessment presented when applied to the sweeteners Acesulfame potassium (INS 950), Saccharins (INS 954(i)-(iv)), and the colours Amaranth (INS 123) and Annatto extracts, norbixin based (INS 160b(ii))?</p> <p>How appropriate is it to apply multiple refinement parameters (such as market share, the percentage of products containing the substance, etc.) into a Budget Method calculation?</p> <p>Are there any limitations, uncertainties, and applicability of the approach proposed by ICBA that CCFA should be made aware of?</p> <p>Is the approach presented by ICBA suitable for determining dietary exposure to colors and sweeteners in non-milk beverages for the purpose of comparing against the JECFA ADI to determine if a proposed maximum use level is safe?</p> <p>Is it appropriate for CCFA to use dietary exposure estimates provided for non-milk beverages from the refined Budget Method and the tiered-intake assessments as presented by ICBA to determine maximum use levels for sweeteners in GSFA Food Category 14.1.4 and 14.1.5, and colors in GSFA Food Category 14.1.4, to determine that the exposure would be below the</p> | 1 |

| No. | Substance(s) | General information | Comments about the request | Priority* |
|-----|--|---|--|-----------|
| | | | <p>established JECFA ADI?</p> <p>Part 2: CCFA requests that JECFA perform a dietary exposure estimate for Acesulfame potassium (INS 950) in food categories 14.1.4 and 14.1.5, and Saccharins (INS 954(i)-(iv)), Amaranth (INS 123), and Annatto norbixin, based (INS 160b(ii)) in food category 14.1.4 to verify whether the max use levels under consideration do not result in an exceedance of the ADI in the context of overall exposure from all uses of the additive in the diet. While in general, lower levels of the food additives will be used, the proposed maximum levels are 600 mg/kg for Acesulfame potassium (INS 950) in food categories 14.1.4 and 14.1.5 and 300 mg/kg (“on a sodium saccharin basis”) for Saccharins (INS 954(i)-(iv)), 100 mg/kg for Amaranth (INS 123) and 50 mg/kg (“on a norbixin basis”) for Annatto norbixin, based (INS 160b(ii)) in food category 14.1.4. A proposal has been made to reduce the use level for Saccharins (INS 954(i)-(iv)) to 230 mg/kg in food category 14.1.4. Any comments from JECFA on the safety of these maximum use levels would be helpful.</p> <p>Possible issues for trade: currently unidentified</p> | |
| 2. | Bentonite (INS 558) | <p>Type of request: Establishment of specifications (lead)</p> <p>Proposed by: CCFA52</p> <p>Year requested: 2021 (CCFA52)</p> <p>Data availability: December 2024</p> <p>Data provider: USP</p> | <p>Basis for request: In view of the <i>Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Lead Contamination in foods (CXC 56-2004)</i>, the CCCF14 recommended that the JECFA:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. review the lead specifications for diatomaceous earth and activated carbon and ii. evaluate available data to support development of a lead specification for bentonite. | 3 |
| 3. | Beta-apo-8'-carotenal (INS 160e) and beta-carotenes (INS 160a(i), 160a(ii), 160a(iii), 160a(iv)) | <p>Type of request: Exposure assessment</p> <p>Proposed by: JECFA</p> <p>Year requested: 2023 (CCFA53)</p> <p>Data availability: December 2025</p> <p>Data provider: NATCOL secretariat@natcol.org <u>IACM</u></p> | <p>Basis for request: considering Recommendation 6 of CRD 2 to CCFA53. It was proposed by the JECFA Secretariat to consider a re-evaluation of Exposure, in particular due to the discrepancies in information on use levels in food categories of the GSFA and use levels provided to JECFA in previous assessments.</p> <p>The CCFA is seeking clear information on exposure for beta-apo-8'- carotenal and also BETA-CAROTENES separately, to be able to apply appropriate risk management strategies.</p> <p>The JECFA Secretariat indicated a willingness to consider the</p> | 1 |

| No. | Substance(s) | General information | Comments about the request | Priority* |
|-----|---|--|--|-----------|
| | | | <p>needs of the CCFA in the course of re-evaluating the exposure of these substances.</p> <p>Possible issues for trade: currently unidentified</p> | |
| 4. | Black carrot extract (INS 163(vi)) | <p>Type of request: Data pending – characterization and toxicological information</p> <p>Proposed by: JECFA</p> <p>Year requested: 2021 (CCFA52)</p> <p>Data availability: December 2027</p> <p>Data provider: NATCOL secretariat@natcol.org</p> | <p>Basis for request: JECFA prepared tentative specifications for black carrot extract as the powder form, at its 87th meeting. However, JECFA could not conclude on its safety or establish specifications. Additional characterization and toxicological data are required, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. data regarding full characterization of the protein, carbohydrate, lipid, fibre, mineral and non-anthocyanin polyphenol components in five lots each of the liquid and powder forms of black carrot extract; and ii. at least a 90-day toxicological study on a well-characterized extract representative of the material in commerce. <p>Possible issues for trade: currently unidentified</p> | 2 |
| 5. | Butterfly Pea Flower Extract, INS 163(xi) | <p>Type of request: Safety assessment and establishment of specification</p> <p>Proposed by: International Association of Color Manufacturers</p> <p>Supported by: Canada</p> <p>Year requested: 2025 (CCFA55)</p> <p>Data availability: December 2025</p> <p>Data providers: Sarah Codrea, Executive Director, International Association of Color Manufacturers 1101 17th St NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20036, Email: scodrea@iacmcolor.org</p> <p>Penny Marsh, Sensient Technologies Corporation; 777 East Wisconsin Avenue; Milwaukee, WI 53202-5304, USA Email: Penny.marsh@sensient.com</p> | <p>Basis of request: Butterfly Pea Flower Extract has the functions of food colour in food products. Currently the additive is not listed in the GSFA. In the 99th JECFA meeting on toxicological evaluation and/or consideration for specifications, JECFA concluded that it could not complete the safety evaluation of Butterfly pea flower extract due to the limited nature of the toxicological data and the uncertainties concerning the specifications for the commercial products and the characterization of the test materials in the submitted toxicity studies. IACM commits to providing additional data to support completion of the evaluation.</p> <p>Possible issues for trade: currently unidentified</p> | 1 |
| 6. | Flavouring | Type of request: Safety assessment and | Basis for request: Safety assessment or re- | Not |

| No. | Substance(s) | General information | Comments about the request | Priority* |
|-----|---|--|---|----------------|
| | substances (13 newly proposed and 111 previously submitted for safety evaluation, and 11 newly proposed for revised specification, and 10 previously submitted for revision of specification; see Annex 2 Part C1, C2 C3 and C4 respectively). | establishment of specifications Proposed by: International Organization of the Flavour Industry (IOFI) Supported by: United States of America Year requested: 2019 to 2025 (CCFA51 to CCFA55) Data availability: December 2025 Data provider: IOFI, Sean V. Taylor, Ph.D. (staylor@vertosolutions.net) | assessment, and establishment of specifications or revision of specifications, as applicable <i>Refer to tables of flavourings in Annex 2</i> Possible issues for trade: currently unidentified | applicable |
| 7. | Flavouring agents: (+)Carvone (no. 380.1) and (-)-Carvone (No. 380.2) | Type of request: Data pending to finalize exposure assessment and revise the JECFA specifications Proposed by: JECFA Year requested: 2019 (CCFA51) Data availability: December 2026 Data provider: IOFI, Sean V. Taylor, Ph.D. (staylor@vertosolutions.net) | Basis for request: (see JECFA86 report or Table 2 of CX/FA 19/51/3) Additional data are required to complete the exposure assessment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (+)-carvone: data on the oral exposure from all sources; • (-)-carvone: data on the oral exposure from all sources and toxicological data. Possible issues for trade: currently unidentified | Not applicable |
| 8. | Flavouring agents: (Ethyl 2-methyl pentanoate (No.214), cis-3-Hexen-1-ol (No.315), Menthol (No.427), l-Menthyl l-lactate (No.433), Myrcene (No.1327), Maltol (No.1480), 2-pentylfuran (No.1491), 3-(2-Furyl)acrolein (No.1497), 3-(5-Methyl-2-furyl)-butanal (No.1500), 2-Furyl methyl ketone (No.1503), 3-Acetyl-2,5- dimethylfuran (No.1506), (2-Furyl)-2-propanone (No.1508), 4-(2-furyl)-3-buten-2- one | Type of request: revise the JECFA specifications Proposed by: CCFA51 Year requested: 2019 (CCFA51) Data availability: April 2019 Data provider: IOFI Sean V. Taylor, Ph.D. (staylor@vertosolutions.net) | Basis for request: (see CX/FA 19/51/4 add.2) Requests reconsideration of the specifications for 16 flavouring agents that were considered at the 86th JECFA meeting (listed in either Annex 1 or Annex 2 of CX/FA 19/51/4) due to introduced gaps between the JECFA specification (some items therein) and the commercially available products for each compound. | Not applicable |

| No. | Substance(s) | General information | Comments about the request | Priority* |
|-----|---|--|--|-----------|
| | (No.1511), and Furfuryl methyl ether (No.1520)) | | | |
| 9. | Monk Fruit extract | <p>Type of request: Toxicological, Safety evaluation and exposure assessment</p> <p>Proposed by: Calorie Control Council</p> <p>Supported by: Malaysia</p> <p>Year requested: 2025 (CCFA55)</p> <p>Data availability: December 2025</p> <p>Data provider: Juan Cristian Santa Maria, Senior Director, Scientific and Regulatory Affairs, Tate & Lye, 5450 Prairie Stone Pkwy, Hoffman Estates, IL 60192, USA</p> | <p>Basis of request: Monk Fruit extract has the functions of flavour enhancer and sweetening in food products. CCC requests for Toxicological and safety evaluation for use of Monk Fruit extract as a sweetening agent in foods</p> <p>Possible issues for trade: currently unidentified</p> | 1 |
| 10. | Neohesperidin Dihydrochalcone | <p>Type of request: Safety evaluation</p> <p>Proposed by: International Sweeteners Association (ISA)</p> <p>Supported by: European Union</p> <p>Year requested: 2025 (CCFA55)</p> <p>Data availability: December 2025</p> <p>Data provider: Jesús Cano Hernández, Scientific & Regulatory Affairs Manager, HEALTHTECH BIOACTIVES, S.L.U. Carretera de Zeneta, 143-145 El Raiguero - La Villa, 30130 Beniel (Murcia), Spain</p> <p>Tel.: +34 968 01 2000</p> <p>Email: regulatory@htba.com or jcano@htba.com</p> | <p>Basis of request: Neohesperidin Dihydrochalcone is an additive used as flavour enhancer and sweetening agent derived from hydrogenation of neohesperidin, a flavonoid found in bitter oranges. The additive is not listed in the GSFA but has a wide use in the USA and EU in a wide range of food products corresponding to several food categories in the GSFA.</p> <p>Possible issues for trade: Trade barriers due to regulatory variance in different countries.</p> | 1 |
| 11. | Potassium bisulfite (INS 228) | <p>Type of request: Safety re-evaluation and review of specifications</p> <p>Proposed by: Oenological Products and Practices International Association (OENOPPIA)</p> | <p>Basis of request: Potassium bisulfite due to its proportion of sulfur dioxide is used as both an antimicrobial agent and antioxidant in wine making to preserve wine quality and freshness. There is recent risk assessment that informs the need to re-evaluation</p> | 1 |

| No. | Substance(s) | General information | Comments about the request | Priority* |
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| | | <p>Supported by: Australia</p> <p>Year requested: 2025 (CCFA55)</p> <p>Data availability: December 2025</p> <p>Data provider: Stéphane La Guerche, General Manager, ESSECO GROUP Via San Cassiano 99, 28 069 SAN MARTINO DI TRECATE</p> <p>Phone: + 39 0321 790 1</p> <p>Fax: + 39 0321 779646</p> <p>Email: slaquerche@oenoppia.com</p> | <p>1998 JECFA evaluation.</p> <p>Possible issues for trade: Trade barriers due to regulatory variance in different countries.</p> | |
| 12. | <p>Phosphates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sodium dihydrogen phosphate (INS 339(i)) • Disodium hydrogen phosphate (INS 339(ii)) • Trisodium phosphate (INS 339(iii)) • Potassium dihydrogen phosphate (INS 340(i)) • Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate (INS 340 (ii)) • Tripotassium phosphate (INS 340(iii)) | <p>Type of request: Safety evaluation. Safety assessment, including addressing consumption for infants under 12 weeks of age.</p> <p>Proposed by: CCNFSDU</p> <p>Year requested: 2023 (CCFA53)</p> <p>Data availability: December 2025</p> <p>Data provider:</p> <p>Dietary exposure data: ISDI Secretariat@isdi.org</p> <p>Safety evaluation data: Phosphoric Acid and Phosphates Association (PAPA) cms@cefic.be</p> | <p>Basis for request: CCNFSDU43 agreed that the use of phosphates (INS 339(i), 339(ii) and 339(iii) and INS 340(i), 340(ii) and 340(iii)) as acidity regulators at 45 mg/100 mL as phosphorus singly or in combination and within the limits for sodium, potassium and phosphorus in section 3.1.3 (e) of CXS 72-1981 in all types of formula was technologically justified.</p> <p>However, the additives have no adequate risk assessments by the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) for infants under the age of 12 weeks. Prior to endorsement, an adequate safety evaluation in this sub-population is necessary.</p> <p>Possible issues for trade: currently unidentified</p> | 1 |
| 13. | <p>Polyglycerol Esters of Interesterified Ricinoleic Acid (INS 476)</p> | <p>Type of request Re-evaluation of safety</p> <p>Proposed by: FoodDrinkEurope</p> <p>Supported by: Colombia; European Union</p> <p>Year requested: 2021 (CCFA52)</p> <p>Data availability: December 2024</p> <p>Data provider: FoodDrinkEurope Avenue des</p> | <p>Basis for request: In 2017, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) has re-evaluated polyglycerol polyricinoleate (E 476) as a food additive, and considered that the available dataset give reason to revise the ADI of 7.5 mg/kg bw per day allocated by Scientific Committee for Foods (SCF) in 1978, to a new ADI of 25 mg/kg bw per day.</p> <p>Possible issues for trade: currently unidentified</p> | |

| No. | Substance(s) | General information | Comments about the request | Priority* |
|-----|--|---|---|-----------|
| | | <p>Nerviens 9-31 - 1040 Brussels, Belgium, I.terzi@fooddrinkeurope.eu</p> <p>And the European Food Emulsifiers Manufacturers Association (EFEMA), Avenue de Tervuren 13, 1040 Brussels, Belgium, info@efema.org</p> | | |
| 14. | <p>Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate (INS 432), Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate (INS 433), Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monopalmitate (INS 434), Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monostearate (INS 435), Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan tristearate (INS 436)</p> | <p>Type of request: Re-evaluation of safety</p> <p>Proposed by: JECFA</p> <p>Year requested: 2021 (CCFA52)</p> <p>Data availability: December 2024</p> <p>Data provider:</p> <p>EU Specialty Food Ingredients (EUSFI) Avenue de Tervuren 13, 1040 Bruxelles, Belgium info@specialtyfoodingredients.eu</p> <p>And EFEMA info@efema.org</p> | <p>Basis for request: JECFA noted during its 89th meeting that five polyoxyethylene sorbitan esters polysorbates) were evaluated by JECFA at its 17th meeting, and specifications were established. JECFA recommends that a new call for data be issued for their full evaluation.</p> <p>Possible issues for trade: currently unidentified</p> | 1 |
| 15. | <p>Silicon Dioxide, Amorphous (INS 551)</p> | <p>Type of request: Safety re-evaluation of Silicon Dioxide, Amorphous (INS 551), including toxicological evaluation, exposure assessment, and specifications</p> <p>Proposed by: IFAC</p> <p>Supported by: USA</p> <p>Year requested: 2023 (CCFA53)</p> <p>Data availability: December 2024</p> <p>Data providers: IFAC</p> <p>Mrs Sabrina Migliorini, Sector Group Manager, Association of Synthetic Amorphous Silica Producers (ASASP), a Cefic Sector Group smi@cefic.be</p> | <p>Basis for request: Silicon dioxide (INS 551) is permitted in a variety of Food Categories as an anticaking agent, antifoaming agent, and carrier. INS 551 provides anti-caking properties to prevent lumping of powdery foodstuffs. INS 551 also serves as a carrier to assist in the handling and applications of for use in food additives, food enzymes, flavorings, and nutrients.</p> <p>Possible issues for trade: Questions regarding the particle size of silicon dioxide have affected the evaluation of the available toxicity data. Similar questions for titanium dioxide led to the withdrawal of its food additive approvals in several jurisdictions. The resulting trade disruptions are cited as significant basis for JECFA's current prioritization of its safety re- evaluation of titanium dioxide (see Replies to CL 2021/61-FA at the 52nd Session of the Codex Committee on Food Additives).</p> | 1 |

| No. | Substance(s) | General information | Comments about the request | Priority* |
|-----|---|--|--|-----------|
| | | <p>Joel F. Carpenter joel.f.carpenter@gmail.com</p> <p>Berit Dockter, Senior Manager, Scientific & Regulatory Affairs International Food Additives Council bdockter@foodingredientfacts.org</p> | | |
| 16. | <p>Sorbitan monostearate (INS 491); Sorbitan tristearate (INS 492); Sorbitan monolaurate (INS 493), Sorbitan monooleate (INS 494); Sorbitan monopalmitate (INS 495)</p> | <p>Type of request: Safety re-evaluation and revision of specifications</p> <p>Proposed by: JECFA</p> <p>Year requested: 2021 (CCFA52)</p> <p>Data availability: December 2024</p> <p>Data provider: EU Specialty Food Ingredients (EUSFI) Avenue de Tervuren 13, 1040 Bruxelles, Belgium info@specialtyfoodingredients.eu and EFEMA info@efema.org</p> | <p>Basis for request: Previously, a request was made to revise the specifications for INS 491, 492 and 495 to replace the congealing range identification method as reported in the JECFA monographs for INS 491, 492 and 495 with the identification test “acid value, iodine value, gas chromatography”.</p> <p>However, JECFA recommends that a call for data be issued to conduct a safety re-evaluation of the group Sorbitan esters of fatty acids (INS 491 to 495). The specifications for the group can be revised pending the outcome of the safety re-evaluation.</p> <p>Possible issues for trade: currently unidentified</p> | 1 |
| 17. | Steviol glycosides | <p>Type of request: Safety evaluation</p> <p>Proposed by: ISC</p> <p>Supported by: USA</p> <p>Year requested: 2023 (CCFA53)</p> <p>Data availability: December 2024</p> <p>Data provider: Brendan Naulty, Chief Commercial Officer, ManusBio Inc.1762 Lovers Lane Augusta, GA. 30901</p> <p>The manufacturer is represented by: Jakub Rusek, Executive Director International Stevia Council Global Office-Avenue de Tervuren 188A-1150 Brussels Belgium</p> | <p>Basis for request: Enzyme modified steviol glycosides (typically termed bioconversion) were evaluated at the JECFA 87th meeting (2019). The specifications generated included several methods of manufacture in Appendix3. The specification outlined the acceptable enzyme production organism and the gene source. A similar method of manufacture has been developed to produce enzyme modified steviol glycosides using 1. Alternative sources for the genes to modify the E coli to manufacture the enzymes that transform a stevia extract product to Rebaudioside M and 2. An additional enzyme. The additional manufacturing method is requested for evaluation. The novel enzyme modification production process results in an identical specification and as a result, no changes to the steviol glycoside specifications are requested or to the food categories or use levels.</p> <p>Possible issues for trade: Trade barriers due to different regulatory requirements.</p> | 3 |
| 18. | Sucroglycerides (INS 474) | <p>Type of request: exposure assessment</p> <p>Proposed by: CCFA51</p> <p>Year requested: 2019 (CCFA51)</p> | <p>Basis for request: During the discussion on the use of this food additive in FC 05.1.4, one member country concern that the proposed use would result in exposures which exceed the ADI, the physical Working Group on GSFA of CCFA51 to request for</p> | 1 |

| No. | Substance(s) | General information | Comments about the request | Priority* |
|-----|---|---|---|-----------|
| | | <p>Data availability: To be confirmed at CCFA56</p> <p>Data provider: To be confirmed at CCFA56</p> | exposure assessment. | |
| 19. | Sucrose esters of fatty acids (INS 473) | <p>Type of request: Data pending - exposure assessment</p> <p>Proposed by: JECFA</p> <p>Year requested: 2021 (CCFA52)</p> <p>Data availability: December 2027</p> <p>Data provider: Japan codex@mext.go.jp</p> | <p>Basis for request: During the discussion on the use of this food additive in FC 05.1.4, one-member country concern that the proposed use would result in exposures which exceed the ADI, the physical Working Group on GSFA of CCFA51 to request for exposure assessment.</p> <p>At the 89th JECFA meeting, JECFA considered that more refined dietary exposures should be provided. Specifically, JECFA recommends that sponsors provide information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. typical or mean and high use levels for foods in which the food additives are used; and ii. foods (or food categories) in which the use of SEFs and/or SOEs is permitted but in which they are never used. <p>The information should be as specific as possible, and the foods should be classified according to the FoodEx2 classification system, or another appropriate system. JECFA recommends that the data should be presented in tabular format by mapping the foods recorded in both the FoodEx2 to the GSFA food categories. This exercise can improve mapping consistency for all meetings. <u>Given the extent of the request for information, the JECFA proposes that the data be available 2 years after the date of confirmation.</u></p> <p>Possible issues for trade: currently unidentified</p> | 1 |
| 20. | Sucrose oligoesters type I and type II (INS 473a) | <p>Type of request: Data pending - exposure assessment</p> <p>Proposed by: JECFA</p> <p>Year requested: 2021 (CCFA52)</p> <p>Data availability: December 2027</p> <p>Data provider: Japan codex@mext.go.jp</p> | <p>Basis for request: During the discussion on the use of this food additive in FC 05.1.4, one-member country concern that the proposed use would result in exposures which exceed the ADI, the physical Working Group on GSFA of CCFA51 to request for exposure assessment.</p> <p>At the 89th JECFA meeting, JECFA considered that more refined dietary exposures should be provided. Specifically, JECFA recommends that sponsors provide information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. typical or mean and high use levels for foods in which the | 1 |

| No. | Substance(s) | General information | Comments about the request | Priority* |
|-----|---|--|--|-----------|
| | | | <p>food additives are used; and</p> <p>ii. foods (or food categories) in which the use of SEFs and/or SOEs is permitted but in which they are never used.</p> <p>The information should be as specific as possible, and the foods should be classified according to the FoodEx2 classification system, or another appropriate system. JECFA recommends that the data should be presented in tabular format by mapping the foods recorded in both the FoodEx2 to the GSFA food categories. This exercise can improve mapping consistency for all meetings. Given the extent of the request for information, the JECFA proposes that the data be available 2 years after the date of confirmation.</p> <p>Possible issues for trade: currently unidentified</p> | |
| 21. | Tocopherol concentrate, mixed (INS307b) | <p>Type of request: Safety evaluation. Safety assessment, including addressing consumption for infants under 12 weeks of age.</p> <p>Proposed by: CCNFSDU</p> <p>Year requested: 2023 (CCFA53)</p> <p>Data availability: December 2025</p> <p>Data provider: ISDI secretariat@isdi.org</p> | <p>Basis for request: CCNFSDU43 agreed that the use of tocopherol concentrate, mixed (INS 307b) as an antioxidant at 1 mg/100 mL in all types of infant formula covered by CXS 72-1981 was technologically justified.</p> <p>However, the additive has no adequate risk assessment by the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) for infants under the age of 12 weeks. Prior to endorsement, an adequate safety evaluation in this sub-population is necessary.</p> <p>Possible issues for trade: currently unidentified</p> | 1 |
| 22. | PROPYLENE GLYCOL (INS 1520) | <p>Type of request: Safety evaluation</p> <p>Proposed by: CCFA54</p> <p>Year requested: 2024 (CCFA54)</p> <p>Data availability: To be confirmed at CCFA56</p> <p>Data providers: Berit Dockter, Senior Manager, Scientific & Regulatory Affairs, International Food Additives Council (IFAC), Email: bdockter@foodingredientfacts.org</p> <p>Maia Jack, International Council of Beverages Associations (ICBA),</p> | <p>Basis of request: Propylene glycol has the functions of carrier, emulsifier, glazing agent and humectant in food products. The committee requests for safety re-evaluation for use of propylene glycol as a carrier in foods in general and specifically its use as carrier for flavour in FC 14.1.4</p> <p>Due to a possible exposure concern related to the proposed maximum use level of 3000mg/l in the food category 14.1.4, CCFA54 agreed to request that JECFA assessment also take into account the use level of 1000mg/l to compare the impact of these use levels on the overall assessment.</p> <p>Possible issues for trade: currently unidentified</p> | 1 |

| No. | Substance(s) | General information | Comments about the request | Priority* |
|-----|---|--|---|-----------|
| | | Email: mjack@americanbeverage.org | | |
| 23. | Polyglycerol esters of fatty acids (INS 475). | <p>Type of request: Safety and Exposure Assessment, update specification</p> <p>Proposed by: CCFA55</p> <p>Year requested: 2025 (CCFA55)</p> <p>Data availability: To be confirmed in CCFA56</p> <p>Data providers: To be confirmed in CCFA56</p> | <p>Basis of request: Based on CX/FA 25/55/3, At its 99th meeting JECFA agreed that there was need for the dietary exposure assessment of polyglycerol esters of fatty acids (INS 475). However, the exposure assessment could not be done using the FAO/WHO Chronic individual food consumption database (CIFOCoss) because of the inability to map it to the large number of food categories with use levels provided. The 99th JECFA meeting noted that food category mapping between the FoodEx2 categories used for the food consumption data and GSFA food categories was ongoing and recommended that it should be concluded to enable dietary exposure assessment.</p> <p>Some members raised concern of 3-Monochloropropane-1,2-diol Esters (MCPDEs) and (Glycidyl Esters) GE contaminants associated with polyglycerol esters of fatty acids and the need to establish maximum limits in polyglycerols esters of fatty acids collecting information on current levels of 3-Monochloropropane-1,2-Diol Esters(3-MCPDEs) and Glycidyl Esters(GEs) in INS 475 and performing exposure assessment to these impurities resulting from the use of INS 475.</p> <p>Possible issues for trade: currently unidentified</p> | 1 |

PART B: LIST OF SUBSTANCES USED AS PROCESSING AIDS PROPOSED FOR EVALUATION BY JECFA

| No | Substance(s) | General information | Comments about the request |
|----|--|--|---|
| 1. | Activated carbon (activated charcoal) | <p>Type of request: Revision of specifications (lead)</p> <p>Proposed by: CCFA52</p> <p>Year requested: 2021 (CCFA52)</p> <p>Data availability: December 2024</p> <p>Data provider: USP</p> | <p>Basis for request: In view of the <i>Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Lead Contamination in foods (CXC 56-2004)</i>, the CCCF14 recommended that the JECFA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. review the lead specifications for diatomaceous earth and activated carbon and ii. evaluate available data to support development of a lead specification for bentonite. <p>Possible issues for trade: currently unidentified</p> |
| 2. | Diatomaceous earth | <p>Type of request: Revision of specifications (lead)</p> <p>Proposed by: CCFA52</p> <p>Year requested: 2021 (CCFA52)</p> <p>Data availability: December 2024</p> <p>Data provider: USP</p> | <p>Basis for request: In view of the <i>Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Lead Contamination in foods (CXC 56-2004)</i>, the CCCF14 recommended that the JECFA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. review the lead specifications for diatomaceous earth and activated carbon and ii. evaluate available data to support development of a lead specification for bentonite. <p>Possible issues for trade: currently unidentified</p> |
| 3. | Protease from <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> | <p>Type of request: Safety evaluation when used as processing aid and establishment of specifications</p> <p>Proposed by: Japan</p> <p>Year requested: 2023 (CCFA53)</p> <p>Data availability: December 2026</p> <p>Data provider: Atsushi Kawahara (Quality Assurance Dept. General Manager)</p> <p>E-mail: akawahara@hbi-enzymes.com</p> <p>Tel: +81-790-64-1201; Fax: +81-790-64-1202</p> | <p>Basis for request: Neutral Protease may be of benefit in the processing of all foods raw materials which naturally contain proteins. By decomposing the protein contained in the raw material, it is effective in the production of bread, infant formula, beer, malt beverages, and spirits with an alcohol content of 15% or more. It is also used to add flavor to soups and broths, sauces and like products and ready-to-eat savouries with protein digests such as yeast extract.</p> <p>Possible issues for trade: currently unidentified</p> |
| 4. | Chymosin from <i>Camelus dromedaries</i> expressed in <i>Aspergillus niger</i> | <p>Type of request: Safety assessment and establishment of specifications</p> <p>Proposed by: European Union</p> | <p>Basis for request: The chymosin catalyze the hydrolysis, at a very particular site in the amino acid chain, of κ-casein - the main protein in milk. This is the absolute first key step in all cheese-making, through which the liquid milk is coagulated (precipitated) and converted to a</p> |

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| | | <p>Year requested: 2021 (CCFA52)</p> <p>Data availability: December 2021</p> <p>Data provider: Chr-Hansen A/S</p> <p>Christina Westphal Christensen dkchwe@chr-hansen.com</p> | <p>semi-solid form by the catalytic action of coagulants, such as chymosin. Therefore, the most important production process in which chymosin is used is the production of cheese. Moreover, chymosin can be used in the production of fermented milk products, where it can be used to increase the viscosity of the preparation. Quarg (quark) is an example of fermented milk product in which coagulants, like chymosins, are used to increase the final viscosity of the product.</p> <p>Possible issues for trade: currently unidentified</p> |
| 5. | Endo-1,4- β -xylanase from <i>Pseudoalteromonas haloplanktis</i> produced by <i>B. subtilis</i> , strain LMG S-24584 | <p>Type of request: Safety assessment and establishment of specifications</p> <p>Proposed by: European Union</p> <p>Year requested: 2017 (CCFA49)</p> <p>Data availability: December 2018</p> <p>Data provider: Puratos NV, Mr. Olivier Maigret (omaigret@puratos.com)</p> | <p>Basis for request: The enzyme catalyzes the conversion of arabinoxylan into arabinoxylan oligosaccharides, providing technological benefits in baking.</p> <p>Possible issues for trade: currently unidentified</p> |
| 6. | Glutaminase from <i>Aspergillus tubingensis</i> | <p>Type of request: Safety assessment and establishment of specifications</p> <p>Proposed by: Japan</p> <p>Year requested: 2021 (CCFA52)</p> <p>Data availability: December 2025</p> <p>Data provider: Akio Ichihara, Shin Nihon Chemical Co., Ltd. ichihara@snc-enzymes.co.jp, +81566-75-7555</p> | <p>Basis for request: The enzyme catalyzes the conversion L-glutamine to L-glutamate, and is used in the manufacture of glutamic acid-rich yeast extracts and glutamic acid-rich protein hydrolysates. These, in turn, are added to other foods, including beverages, to impart savoury or umami taste.</p> <p>Possible issues for trade: currently unidentified</p> |
| 7. | Inulinase from <i>Aspergillus ficuum</i> produced by <i>Aspergillus oryzae</i> , strain MUCL 44346 | <p>Type of request: Safety assessment and establishment of specifications</p> <p>Proposed by: European Union</p> <p>Year requested: 2017 (CCFA49)</p> <p>Data availability: December 2018</p> <p>Data provider: Puratos NV, Mr. Olivier Maigret (omaigret@puratos.com)</p> | <p>Basis for request: The enzyme catalyzes the hydrolysis of inulin to produce fructo- oligosaccharides, theoretically from all food materials that naturally contain inulin.</p> <p>Possible issues for trade: currently unidentified</p> |
| 8. | Lactase from | <p>Type of request: Safety assessment and</p> | <p>Basis for request: The lactase enzyme preparation is used as a</p> |

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| | <i>Bifidobacterium bifidum</i> expressed in <i>Bacillus licheniformis</i> | <p>establishment of specifications</p> <p>Proposed by: European Union</p> <p>Year requested: 2017 (CCFA49)</p> <p>Data availability: December 2024</p> <p>Data provider: Novozymes A/S, Mr. Peter Hvass (phva@novozymes.com)</p> | <p>processing aid during food manufacture for hydrolysis of lactose during processing of milk and other lactose containing dairy products, e.g. in order to obtain lactose-reduced milk products for lactose-intolerant individuals as well as dairy products with better consistency and increased sweetness due hydrolysis of lactose to form glucose and galactose.</p> <p>Possible issues for trade: currently unidentified</p> |
| 9. | Phospholipase A2 (PLA2) from porcine pancreas expressed in <i>Aspergillus niger</i> | <p>Type of request: Data pending to complete evaluation – Evaluation by JECFA95</p> <p>Proposed by: JECFA</p> <p>Year requested: 2023 (CCFA53)</p> <p>Data availability: December 2025</p> <p>Data provider: DSM-Firmenich Paola Montaguti Paola.montaguti@dsm-firmenich.com</p> | <p>Basis for request: Because of the late submission of highly relevant toxicological data, other missing information and time constraints, the 95th JECFA was unable to complete this evaluation. The 95th JECFA recommended that the evaluation of this enzyme preparation is completed at a future meeting.</p> <p>The 95th JECFA requested the JECFA Secretariat to urge the sponsor and Codex Members to ensure that the following additional information is available for evaluation prior to requesting inclusion of this enzyme preparation in the CCFA JECFA Priority List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • additional data to clarify the genotoxic potential of the PLA2 enzyme concentrate; • digestibility data for enzyme preparations containing both glucoamylase and PLA2; • results from five different batches of all types of PLA2 enzyme preparations using the assay to determine PLA2 activity provided in the dossier; • validation information of the alternative method of analysis used to determine PLA2 activity (this should include the method description in English); • unit definition for the PLA2 activity based on the alternative method of assay; and • analytical data using the alternative validated method for at least five different batches of all commercially available products. <p>Note the JECFA request for the JECFA Secretariat to urge the sponsor and Codex Members to ensure that the additional data requested by JECFA is available for evaluation prior to requesting inclusion of this</p> |

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| | | | enzyme preparation in the CCFA JECFA Priority List. Possible issues for trade: currently unidentified |
| 10. | Protease Aqualysin 1 from <i>Thermus aquaticus</i> produced by <i>B. subtilis</i> , strain LMGS 25520 | <p>Type of request: Safety assessment and establishment of specifications</p> <p>Proposed by: European Union</p> <p>Year requested: 2017 (CCFA49)</p> <p>Data availability: December 2018</p> <p>Data provider: Puratos NV</p> <p>Mr. Olivier Maigret (omaigret@puratos.com)</p> | <p>Basis for request: The enzyme preparation is used as a processing aid during production of bakery products. The food enzyme catalyses hydrolyzes of the peptide bonds. The addition of enzyme provides several benefits during the production of bakery products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Faster dough development upon mixing; - Better dough machinability; - Reduced dough rigidity; - Improved dough's structure and extensibility during the shaping or moulding step; - Uniform shape of the bakery product; - Regular batter viscosity, and - Improved short-bite of certain products like hamburger breads <p>Possible issues for trade: currently unidentified</p> |
| 11. | Ribonuclease P. from <i>Penicillium citrinum</i> RP-4 | <p>Type of request: Safety evaluation and establishment of specification– Evaluation by JECFA92</p> <p>Proposed by: JECFA</p> <p>Year requested: 2023 (CCFA53)</p> <p>Data availability: December 2025</p> <p>Data provider: Amano Enzyme Inc.</p> <p>Mr. Hidetaka Sugimoto</p> <p>aejregulatory@amano-enzyme.com</p> | <p>Basis for request: During its recent evaluation of Ribonuclease P, the 92nd JECFA noted that ribonuclease P can also be produced by <i>P. citrinum</i> RP-4, but insufficient information was available on the enzyme concentrate produced from this strain. To evaluate the safety of ribonuclease P from <i>P. citrinum</i> RP-4, toxicological studies with well-characterized enzyme concentrate are required.</p> <p>Possible issues for trade: currently unidentified</p> |
| 12. | Xylanase from <i>Bacillus licheniformis</i> expressed in <i>Bacillus licheniformis</i> | <p>Type of request: Data pending to complete evaluation – Evaluation by JECFA95</p> <p>Proposed by: JECFA</p> <p>Year requested: 2023 (CCFA53)</p> <p>Data availability: To be confirmed at CCFA56</p> <p>Data provider: To be confirmed at CCFA56</p> | <p>Basis for request: The 95th JECFA requested the following information, by the end of 2023, to complete the safety assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • validated method of analysis to determine xylanase activity, including the validation report; • unit definition for α-amylase activity based on the method of assay; and • analytical data using the validated method for at least five different batches of commercially available products. <p>Note the JECFA request for technical information by the end of 2023,</p> |

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| | | | to complete the safety assessment. Possible issues for trade: currently unidentified |
| 13. | Acylglycerol lipase from <i>Penicillium crustosum</i> expressed in <i>Penicillium crustosum</i> | <p>Type of request: Safety assessment and establishment of specifications</p> <p>Proposed by: Japan</p> <p>Year requested: 2024 (CCFA54)</p> <p>Data availability: December 2025</p> <p>Data provider: Amano Enzyme Inc. Mr. Hidetaka Sugimoto aejregulatory@amano-enzyme.com</p> | <p>Basis for request: The enzyme is used in milk processing to hydrolyze ester bond between fatty acid and glycerol in monoglycerides and diglycerides to release fatty acids and glycerol. This results to enzyme modified cheese (EMC), enzyme modified dairy products (EMD) and enhanced flavour. The enzyme is also used in fats and oil processing to hence improve the relative purity of triglyceride in oil.</p> <p>Possible issues for trade: currently unidentified</p> |
| 14. | Triacylglycerol lipase from <i>Limtongozyma cylindracea</i> | <p>Type of request: Safety assessment and establishment of specifications</p> <p>Proposed by: Japan</p> <p>Year requested: 2024 (CCFA54)</p> <p>Data availability: December 2025</p> <p>Data provider: Amano Enzyme Inc. Mr. Hidetaka Sugimoto aejregulatory@amano-enzyme.com</p> | <p>Basis for request: The enzyme catalyzes hydrolysis of lipids into fatty acids and mono-, di-glycerides or glycerol. It's used in milk processing to produce enzyme modified cheese (EMC), enzyme modified dairy products (EMD), improvement of the flavor by the increment of free fatty acids. Fats and oils processing to produce unsaturated fatty acids such as docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) and eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) as well as production of free fatty acid and in baking to produce monoglycerides which act as emulsifiers and improve the stability and elasticity of the dough.</p> <p>Possible issues for trade: currently unidentified</p> |
| 15. | Transglutaminase (EC 2.3.2.13) derived from <i>Streptomyces mobaraensis</i> strain M2020197 | <p>Type of request: Safety assessment and establishment of specifications</p> <p>Proposed by: China</p> <p>Year requested: 2024 (CCFA54)</p> <p>Data availability: December 2024</p> <p>Data provider: Yin Xiaoqiang (xiaoqiang.yin@dongshengbiotech.com) R&D manager, Dongsheng Biotech (Taixing) Co., Ltd., No. 91-92 Junmin Road, Huangqiao, Taixing, Taizhou, Jiangsu China</p> | <p>Basis for request: The enzyme used in food and beverage processing to catalyze the formation of cross-linking of bonds between glutamine and lysine residues within and between proteins in food. These cross-linkages increase the size and structure of food proteins, thus modifying the physical properties of the food such as breaking strength, texture, and moisture retention.</p> <p>Possible issues for trade: currently unidentified</p> |

PART C: FLAVOURINGS FOR INCLUSION ON THE JECFA PRIORITY LIST TO BE CONSIDERED AT THE 55TH SESSION OF THE CODEX COMMITTEE ON FOOD ADDITIVES

C.1- THIRTEEN (13) FLAVOURINGS NEWLY PROPOSED FOR INCLUSION ON THE JECFA PRIORITY LIST

| CCFA History | FEMA | CAS | PRINCIPAL NAME | STRUCTURAL CLASS |
|----------------------------|------|--------------|---|------------------|
| <i>New 55th</i> | 4981 | 6820-02-6 | 8-Methyl-4-methylenenon-7-en-2-one | II |
| <i>New 55th</i> | 4982 | 2492342-84-2 | 4-(4-Methylpent-3-en-1-yl)-5,6-dihydro- 2 <i>H</i> -pyran-2-one | III |
| <i>New 55th</i> | 4983 | 2491702-14-6 | 4-Mercapto-1-octanol | I |
| <i>New 55th</i> | 4984 | 2099712-94-2 | 2,11-Tetradecadienal | III |
| <i>New 55th</i> | 4985 | 1801275-27-3 | 4,9-Dodecadienal | I |
| <i>New 55th</i> | 4993 | 34776-60-8 | Methyl 3-methyl-2-buten-1-yl disulfide | III |
| <i>New 55th</i> | 5003 | 149231-57-2 | 2,6-Octadienal | III |
| <i>New 55th</i> | 5004 | 40556-69-2 | 2-Methyloctan-4-olide | II |
| <i>New 55th</i> | 5005 | 10191-24-9 | 3-Hydroxyhexanoic acid | I |
| <i>New 55th</i> | 5006 | 58156-49-3 | 3-Methyl-3-butene-1-thiol | I |
| <i>New 55th</i> | 5012 | 2762033-61-2 | Ethyl 5-acetoxyoctadecanoate | I |
| <i>New 55th</i> | 5021 | 2775350-66-6 | S-(3-Methylbut-3-en-1-yl) 4-(formyloxy)butanethioate | III |
| <i>New 55th</i> | 5022 | 2775350-67-7 | S-Butan-2-yl 4-(formyloxy)butanethioate | III |

C.2- ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN (111) FLAVOURINGS PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED TO THE CODEX COMMITTEE ON FOOD ADDITIVES FOR INCLUSION ON THE JECFA PRIORITY LIST

| No. | CCFA History | FEMA | CAS | PRINCIPAL NAME | STRUCTURAL CLASS |
|-----|--|------------------------|--------------|--|------------------|
| 1. | Submitted at the 54 th CCFA | 3038 | 126-14-7 | Sucrose octaacetate | III |
| 2. | Submitted at the 54 th CCFA | 3811 | 20702-77-6 | Neohesperidin dihydrochalcone | III |
| 3. | Submitted at the 54 th CCFA | 4825 | 2277-20-5 | (E)-6-Nonenal | I |
| 4. | Submitted at the 54 th CCFA | 4943 | 111-20-6 | Decanedioic acid | I |
| 5. | Submitted at the 54 th CCFA | 4944 | 6402-36-4 | <i>trans</i> -2-Dodecenedioic acid | I |
| 6. | Submitted at the 54 th CCFA | 4945 | 174155-46-5 | <i>cis</i> -8-Decenal | I |
| 7. | Submitted at the 51 st CCFA | 3557 (JECFA 973) | 2111-75-3 | <i>p</i> -Mentha-1,8-dien-7-al (Perillaldehyde) | |
| 8. | Submitted at the 43 rd CCFA | 4074 | 6321-45-5 | Allyl valerate | ` |
| 9. | Submitted at the 43 rd CCFA | 4072 | 20474-93-5 | Allyl crotonate | II |
| 10. | Submitted at the 45 th CCFA | 4685 | 7370-92-5 | (±)-6-Octahyltetrahydro-2 <i>H</i> -pyran-2-one | I |
| 11. | Submitted at the 45 th CCFA | 4673 | 7370-44-7 | <i>delta</i> -Hexadecalactone | I |
| 12. | Submitted at the 45 th CCFA | 4682 | 23333-91-7 | Octahydro-4,8a-dimethyl-4a(2 <i>H</i>)-naphthol | I |
| 13. | Submitted at the 45 th CCFA | 4742 | 917750-72-2 | 1-(2-Hydroxy-4-methylcyclohexyl)ethanone | III |
| 14. | Submitted at the 45 th CCFA | 4687 | 544409-58-7 | (±)-3-Hydroxy-3-methyl-2,4-nonanedione | II |
| 15. | Submitted at the 51 st CCFA | 4836 | 137363-86-1 | 10% solution of 3,4-dimethyl-2,3-dihydrothiophene-2-thiol | III |
| 16. | Submitted at the 51 st CCFA | 4842 | 911212-28-7 | 2,4,5-Trithiaoctane | III |
| 17. | Submitted at the 51 st CCFA | 4817 | 38634-59-2 | S-[(Methylthio)methyl]thioacetate | I |
| 18. | Submitted at the 51 st CCFA | 4870 | 17564-27-1 | 2-Ethyl-4-methyl-1,3-dithiolane | II |
| 19. | Submitted at the 51 st CCFA | 4828 | 729602-98-6 | 1,1-Propanedithioacetate | III |
| 20. | Submitted at the 51 st CCFA | 4824 | 1658479-63-0 | 2-(5-Isopropyl-2-methyl-tetrahydrothiophen-2-yl)-ethyl acetate | III |
| 21. | Submitted at the 51 st CCFA | 4843 | 1838169-65-5 | 3-(Allyldithio)butan-2-one | III |

| No. | CCFA History | FEMA | CAS | PRINCIPAL NAME | STRUCTURAL CLASS |
|-----|----------------------------|------|-------------------------|--|------------------|
| 22. | Submitted at the 51st CCFA | 4822 | 61407-00-9 | 2,6-Dipropyl-5,6-dihydro-2H-thiopyran-3-carboxaldehyde | II |
| 23. | Submitted at the 51st CCFA | 4823 | 33368-82-0 | 1-Propenyl 2-propenyl disulfide | II |
| 24. | Submitted at the 51st CCFA | 4782 | 1679-06-7; 1633-90-5 | 2(3)-Hexanethiol | I |
| 25. | Submitted at the 51st CCFA | 4779 | 1416051-88-1 | (±)-2-Mercapto-5-methylheptan-4-one | I |
| 26. | Submitted at the 51st CCFA | 4792 | 548740-99-4 | (±)-3-Mercapto-1-pentanol | I |
| 27. | Submitted at the 51st CCFA | 4791 | 22236-44-8 | 3-(Acetylthio)hexanal | III |
| 28. | Submitted at the 51st CCFA | 4769 | 851768-51-9 | 5-Mercapto-5-methyl-3-hexanone | I |
| 29. | Submitted at the 51st CCFA | 4730 | 1241905-19-0 | O-Ethyl S-1-methoxyhexan-3-yl carbonothioate | III |
| 30. | Submitted at the 51st CCFA | 4734 | 1256932-15-6 | 3-(Methylthio)decanal | I |
| 31. | Submitted at the 51st CCFA | 4733 | 1006684-20-3 | (±)-2-Mercaptoheptan-4-ol | III |
| 32. | Submitted at the 51st CCFA | 4761 | 75631-91-3 | Prenyl thioisovalerate | I |
| 33. | Submitted at the 51st CCFA | 4760 | 53626-94-1 | Prenyl thioisobutyrate | I |
| 34. | Submitted at the 45th CCFA | 4700 | 614-60-8 | <i>o-trans</i> -Coumaric acid | III |
| 35. | Submitted at the 43rd CCFA | 4622 | 61683-99-6 | Piperonal propyleneglycol acetal | III |
| 36. | Submitted at the 43rd CCFA | 4627 | 6414-32-0 | Anisaldehyde propyleneglycol acetal | III |
| 37. | Submitted at the 43rd CCFA | 4618 | 23495-12-7 | 2-Phenoxyethyl propinate | III |
| 38. | Submitted at the 43rd CCFA | 4625 | 6314-97-2 | Phenylacetaldehyde diethyl acetal | I |
| 39. | Submitted at the 43rd CCFA | 4629 | 5468-05-3 | Phenylacetaldehyde propyleneglycol acetal | III |
| 40. | Submitted at the 43rd CCFA | 4620 | 122-99-6 | 2-Phenoxyethanol | III |
| 41. | Submitted at the 43rd CCFA | 4619 | 92729-55-0 | Propyl 4-tert-butylphenylacetate | I |
| 42. | Submitted at the 43rd CCFA | 4314 | 61810-55-7 | Phenethyl decanoate | I |
| 43. | Submitted at the 43rd CCFA | 2860 | 94-47-3 | Phenethyl benzoate | I |
| 44. | Submitted at the 43rd CCFA | 4438 | 591-11-7 | <i>beta</i> -Angelicalactone | I |
| 45. | Submitted at the 43rd CCFA | 4195 | 87-41-2 | Phthalide | III |

| No. | CCFA History | FEMA | CAS | PRINCIPAL NAME | STRUCTURAL CLASS |
|-----|--|------|------------------------------|--|------------------|
| 46. | <i>Submitted at the 45th CCFA</i> | 4768 | 67936-13-4 | 2,6,10-Trimethyl-9-undecenal | I |
| 47. | <i>Submitted at the 45th CCFA</i> | 4612 | 645-62-5 | 2-Ethyl-2-hexenal | II |
| 48. | <i>Submitted at the 45th CCFA</i> | 4616 | 13019-16-4 | 2-Hexylidenehexanal | II |
| 49. | <i>Submitted at the 45th CCFA</i> | 4486 | 5694-82-6 | Citral glyceryl acetal | I |
| 50. | <i>Submitted at the 52nd CCFA</i> | 4902 | 22122-36-7 | 3-Methyl-2(5 <i>H</i>)-furanone | III |
| 51. | <i>Submitted at the 52nd CCFA</i> | 4915 | 2142634-65-7 | (5 <i>Z</i>)-3,4-Dimethyl-5-propylidene-2(5 <i>H</i>)-furanone | III |
| 52. | <i>Submitted at the 52nd CCFA</i> | 4784 | 57548-36-4 | (±)-4-Hydroxy-6-methyl-2-heptanone | I |
| 53. | <i>Submitted at the 52nd CCFA</i> | 4939 | 2180135-09-3 | S-Methyl 5-(1-ethoxyethoxy)decanethioate | I |
| 54. | <i>Submitted at the 52nd CCFA</i> | 4894 | 116229-37-9 | 2-Mercapto-3-methyl-1-butanol | I |
| 55. | <i>Submitted at the 52nd CCFA</i> | 4883 | 556-27-4 | S-Allyl- <i>L</i> -cysteine sulfoxide | II |
| 56. | <i>Submitted at the 52nd CCFA</i> | 4935 | 98139-71-0 | 3-Methylbutane-1,3-dithiol | III |
| 57. | <i>Submitted at the 52nd CCFA</i> | 4916 | 124831-34-1 | 2-Methyl-3-butene-2-thiol | I |
| 58. | <i>Submitted at the 52nd CCFA</i> | 4938 | 2180135-08-2 | S-Methyl 5-(1-ethoxyethoxy)tetradecanethioate | I |
| 59. | <i>Submitted at the 52nd CCFA</i> | 4901 | 2097608-89-2 | O-Ethyl S-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)thiocarbonate | I |
| 60. | <i>Submitted at the 52nd CCFA</i> | 4900 | 64580-54-7 | Hexyl propyl disulfide | I |
| 61. | <i>Submitted at the 52nd CCFA</i> | 4914 | 24963-39-1 | bis-(3-Methyl-2-butenyl)disulfide | III |
| 62. | <i>Submitted at the 52nd CCFA</i> | 4889 | 3877-15-4 | Methyl propyl sulfide | I |
| 63. | <i>Submitted at the 52nd CCFA</i> | 4930 | 159017-89-7 | 4-Isopropoxycinnamaldehyde | I |
| 64. | <i>Submitted at the 52nd CCFA</i> | 4888 | 1945993-01-0; 828265-08-3 | Mixture of 5-hydroxy-4-(4'-hydroxy-3'-methoxyphenyl)-7-methylchroman-2-one and 7-hydroxy-4-(4'-hydroxy-3'-methoxyphenyl)-5-methylchroman-2-one | III |
| 65. | <i>Submitted at the 52nd CCFA</i> | 4879 | 21145-77-7 | 1-(3,5,5,6,8,8-Hexamethyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl)ethanone | II |

| No. | CCFA History | FEMA | CAS | PRINCIPAL NAME | STRUCTURAL CLASS |
|-----|--|------|----------------------------|--|------------------|
| 66. | Submitted at the 52 nd CCFA | 4892 | 4707-61-3 | <i>cis</i> -2-Hexylcyclopropaneacetic acid | II |
| 67. | Submitted at the 52 nd CCFA | 4890 | 27841-22-1 | 3- <i>p</i> -Menthen-7-al | I |
| 68. | Submitted at the 52 nd CCFA | 4928 | 554-14-3 | 2-Methylthiophene | II |
| 69. | Submitted at the 52 nd CCFA | 4839 | 163460-99-9 163461-01-6 | Mixture of 3- and 4-butyl-2-thiophenecarboxyaldehyde | II |
| 70. | Submitted at the 52 nd CCFA | 4813 | 1612888-42-2 | 2-(5-Isopropyl-2-methyltetrahydrothiophen-2-yl)ethanol | II |
| 71. | Submitted at the 52 nd CCFA | 4884 | 1569-60-4 | 6-Methyl-5-hepten-2-ol | I |
| 72. | Submitted at the 52 nd CCFA | 4827 | 6090-09-1 | 1-(4-Methyl-3-cyclohexen-1-yl)-ethanone | I |
| 73. | Submitted at the 52 nd CCFA | 4869 | 886449-15-6 | 4-(<i>l</i> -Menthoxo)-2-butanone | II |
| 74. | Submitted at the 52 nd CCFA | 4844 | 118026-67-8 | (2 <i>E</i> ,4 <i>E</i>)-2,4-Decadien-1-ol acetate | I |
| 75. | Submitted at the 52 nd CCFA | 4747 | 91212-78-1 | (±)-2,5-Undecadien-1-ol | II |
| 76. | Submitted at the 52 nd CCFA | 4913 | 18478-46-1 | 3,7-Dimethyl-2-methyleneoct-6-en-1-ol | II |
| 77. | Submitted at the 52 nd CCFA | 4785 | 25234-33-7 | 2-Octyl-2-dodecenal | II |
| 78. | Submitted at the 52 nd CCFA | 4786 | 13893-39-5 | 2-Hexyl-2-decenal | II |
| 79. | Submitted at the 52 nd CCFA | 4929 | 60857-05-8 | 4-Methylidene-2-(2-methylprop-1-enyl)oxane | III |
| 80. | Submitted at the 52 nd CCFA | 4920 | 220462-51-9 | 1-Ethyl-2-(1-pyrrolylmethyl)pyrrole | III |
| 81. | Submitted at the 52 nd CCFA | 4832 | 108715-62-4 | 2-(3-Benzoyloxypropyl)pyridine | III |
| 82. | Submitted at the 52 nd CCFA | 4829 | 616-45-5 | 2-Pyrrolidone | I |
| 83. | Submitted at the 52 nd CCFA | 4818 | 1370711-06-0 | <i>trans</i> -1-ethyl-2-methylpropyl 2-2-butenoate | I |
| 84. | Submitted at the 52 nd CCFA | 4867 | 18374-76-0 | (3 <i>S</i> ,5 <i>R</i> ,8 <i>S</i>)-3,8-Dimethyl-5-prop-1-en-2-yl-3,4,5,6,7,8-hexahydro-2 <i>H</i> -azulen-1-one | II |
| 85. | Submitted at the 52 nd CCFA | 4840 | 38427-80-4 | Tetrahydronootkatone | II |

| No. | CCFA History | FEMA | CAS | PRINCIPAL NAME | STRUCTURAL CLASS |
|------|--|------|-------------------------------|--|------------------|
| 86. | Submitted at the 52 nd CCFA | 4807 | 1078-95-1 | Pinocarvyl acetate | II |
| 87. | Submitted at the 52 nd CCFA | 4906 | 36687-82-8 | L-Carnitine tartrate | III |
| 88. | Submitted at the 52 nd CCFA | 4868 | 61315-75-1 | 4-(4-Methyl-3-penten-1-yl)-2(5H)-furanone | III |
| 89. | Submitted at the 52 nd CCFA | 4896 | 2186611-08-3 | N-(2-Hydroxy-2-phenylethyl)-2-isopropyl-5,5-dimethylcyclohexane-1-carboxamide | III |
| 90. | Submitted at the 52 nd CCFA | 4882 | 1857330-83-9 | N-(4-(Cyanomethyl)phenyl)-2-isopropyl-5,5-dimethylcyclohexanecarboxamide | III |
| 91. | Submitted at the 52 nd CCFA | 4899 | 1622458-34-7; 2079034-28-7 | N-(1-((4-amino-2,2-dioxido-1H-benzo[c][1,2,6]thiadiazin-5-yl)oxy)-2-methylpropan-2-yl)-2,6-dimethylisonicotinamide | III |
| 92. | Submitted at the 52 nd CCFA | 4880 | 2015168-50-8 | 2-(4-Ethylphenoxy)-N-(1H-pyrazol-3-yl)-N-(thiophen-2-ylmethyl)acetamide | III |
| 93. | Submitted at the 52 nd CCFA | 4881 | 1857331-84-0 | N-(3-Hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-isopropyl-5,5-dimethylcyclohexanecarboxamide | III |
| 94. | Submitted at the 52 nd CCFA | 4877 | 76733-95-4 | (E)-3-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[2-(3-methoxyphenyl)-ethyl]-acrylamide | III |
| 95. | Submitted at the 52 nd CCFA | 4835 | 877207-36-8 | 2,4-Dihydroxy-N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]benzamide | III |
| 96. | Submitted at the 53 rd CCFA | 4948 | 1129-69-7 | 2-Hexylpyridine | II |
| 97. | Submitted at the 53 rd CCFA | 4958 | 2308574-23-2 | 4-Formyl-2-methoxyphenyl l-menthyl glutarate | I |
| 98. | Submitted at the 53 rd CCFA | 4959 | 301310-73-6; 79894-05-6 | 9-Dodecen-12-olide | III |
| 99. | Submitted at the 53 rd CCFA | 4960 | 13474-59-4 | trans-alpha-Bergamotene | I |
| 100. | Submitted at the 53 rd CCFA | 4961 | 2369713-22-2 | 4-Methyltrideca-2E,4-dienal | I |
| 101. | Submitted at the 53 rd CCFA | 4965 | 1622458-32-5 | N-(1-((4-Amino-2,2-dioxido-1H-benzo[c][1,2,6]thiadiazin-5-yl)oxy)-2-methylpropan-2-yl)isonicotinamide | III |

| No. | CCFA History | FEMA | CAS | PRINCIPAL NAME | STRUCTURAL CLASS |
|------|--|------|--------------|--|------------------|
| 102. | Submitted at the 53 rd CCFA | 4966 | 6137-11-7 | 4-Methylheptan-3-one | II |
| 103. | Submitted at the 53 rd CCFA | 4967 | 483-76-1 | <i>delta</i> -Cadinene | I |
| 104. | Submitted at the 53 rd CCFA | 4970 | 2413115-68-9 | 2-Methyl-1-(2-(5-(p-tolyl)-1 <i>H</i> -imidazol-2-yl)piperidin-1-yl)butan-1-one | III |
| 105. | Submitted at the 53 rd CCFA | 4971 | 18794-84-8 | <i>beta</i> -Farnesene | I |
| 106. | Submitted at the 53 rd CCFA | 4972 | 23060-14-2 | Diethyl mercaptosuccinate | I |
| 107. | Submitted at the 53 rd CCFA | 4973 | 2411762-60-0 | 3-Mercapto-3-methyl-1-pentyl acetate | I |
| 108. | Submitted at the 53 rd CCFA | 4974 | 23986-74-5 | Germacrene D >85% | I |
| 109. | Submitted at the 53 rd CCFA | 4977 | 65210-18-6 | 10-Hydroxy-4,8-dimethyldec-4-enal | I |
| 110. | Submitted at the 53 rd CCFA | 4979 | 142062-38-2 | 2-(Furan-2-yl)-4,6-dimethyl-1,3,5-dithiazinane | III |
| 111. | Submitted at the 53 rd CCFA | 4980 | 2415657-73-5 | Mixture of (8 <i>Z</i> ,11 <i>Z</i>)-heptadeca-8,11-dienal and (<i>Z</i>)-heptadec-8-enal | I |

C.3- PRIORITY ADDITIONS LIST OF ELEVEN (11) COMPOUNDS PROPOSED FOR SPECIFICATIONS MODIFICATION BY JECFA PRIORITY LIST

| History | FEMA No | JECFA No | CAS | Principal Name | Most Recent Specification Evaluation | Status | Update |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|---|
| Old | 3488 | 214 | 39255-32-8 | Ethyl 2-methyl pentanoate | 2000 (Session 55) | Full | The Refractive Index does not reflect the material currently in commerce. |
| Old | 2563 | 315 | 928-96-1 | <i>cis</i> -3-Hexen-1-ol | 1998 (Session 51) | Full | The Refractive Index does not reflect the material currently in commerce. |
| Old | 2665 | 427 | 89-78-1 | Menthol | 2018 (Session 86) | Full | The Specific Gravity and Refractive Index could be removed, as they are not meaningful parameters for this substance. The Solidification Point/Melting Point could be added to reflect the material currently in commerce. |

| History | FEMA No | JECFA No | CAS | Principal Name | Most Recent Specification Evaluation | Status | Update |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|--|
| Old | 3748 | 433 | 61597-98-6 | l-Menthyl l-lactate | 2018 (Session 86) | Full | The Melting Point does not reflect the material currently in commerce |
| Old | 2656 | 1480 | 118-71-8 | Maltol | 2018 (Session 86) | Full | The Melting Point does not reflect the material currently in commerce |
| Old | 3163 | 1503 | 1192-62-7 | 2-Furyl methyl ketone | 2018 (Session 86) | Full | The Specific Gravity, Refractive Index and Acid Value could be removed, as they are not meaningful parameters for this substance. The Melting Point could be added to reflect the material currently in commerce. |
| Old | | 1506 | 10599-70-9 | 3-Acetyl-2,5-dimethylfuran | 2020 (Session 89) | Full | IOFI proposes to remove the specifications for this material |
| Old | 3159 | 1520 | 13679-46-4 | Furfuryl methyl ether | 2018 (Session 86) | Full | The Minimum Assay Value, Refractive Index, and Specific Gravity do not reflect the material currently in commerce. The Acid Value could be removed as it is not a meaningful parameter for this material. |
| Old | 3539 | 1338 | 13877-91-3 | 3,7-Dimethyl-1,3,6-octatriene | 2004 (Session 63) | Full | The Minimum Assay Value does not reflect the material currently in commerce. |
| Old | 2160 | 1388 | 125-12-2 | Isobornyl acetate | 2004 (Session 63) | Full | The Minimum Assay Value does not reflect the material currently in commerce. |
| Old | 3513 | 499 | 13679-85-1 | 2-Methyltetrahydrothiophen-3-one | 2000 (Session 55) | Full | The Minimum Assay Value does not reflect the material currently in commerce. |

C.4- PRIORITY ADDITIONS LIST OF TEN (10) COMPOUNDS PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED FOR SPECIFICATIONS MODIFICATION BY JECFA PRIORITY LIST

| History | FEMA No | JECFA No | CAS | Principal Name | Most Recent Specification Evaluation | Status | Update |
|---------|---------|----------|-------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------|---|
| Old | 3415 | 461 | 505-10-2 | (3-Methylthio)propanol | 2001 (Session 57) | Full | The Specific Gravity, Solubility Description and possibly Purity does not reflect the material currently in commerce. |
| Old | 3376 | 500 | 23550-40-5 | 4-(Methylthio)-4-methyl-2-pentanone | 2000 (Session 55) | Full | The Specific Gravity and Refractive Index do not reflect the material currently in commerce. |
| Old | 3897 | 510 | 75-33-2 | 2-Propanethiol | 2001 (Session 57) | Full | The Specific Gravity and Refractive Index do not reflect the material currently in commerce. |
| Old | 3475 | 543 | 828-26-2 | Trithioacetone | 2001 (Session 57) | Full | The Specific Gravity and Refractive Index do not reflect the material currently in commerce. |
| Old | 2911 | 896 | 120-57-0 | Piperonal | 2001 (Session 57) | Full | The Melting Point does not reflect the material currently in commerce. |
| Old | 3557 | 973 | 2111-75-3 | <i>p</i> -Mentha-1,8-dien-7-al | 2018 (Session 86) | Full | The Purity Specification, Acid Value and Specific Gravity do not reflect the material currently in commerce. |
| Old | 2349 | 1093 | 622-45-7 | Cyclohexyl acetate | 2002 (Session 59) | Full | The Specific Gravity does not reflect the material currently in commerce. |
| Old | 2467 | 1529 | 97-53-0 | Eugenol | 2005 (Session 65) | Full | The Density Range does not reflect the material currently in commerce. |
| Old | 4321 | 1763 | 116505-60-3 | Pyrrolidino-[1,2e]-4H-2,4-dimethyl1,3,5-dithiazine | 2007 (Session 68) | Full | The melting point does not reflect the material in commerce. |
| Old | 3507 | 49 | 2050-01-3 | Isoamyl isobutyrate | 1997 (Session 49) | Full | The specific gravity and refractive index does not reflect the material in commerce. |

PART D: PROCESSING AIDS TO BE DELETED FROM THE JECFA PRIORITY LIST**Processing aid to be removed from the priority list for Safety assessment and establishment of specifications**

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Endo-1,4- β -xylanase from <i>Thermotoga maritima</i> produced by <i>B. subtilis</i> , strain LMG S-27588 | Type of request: Safety assessment and establishment of specifications Proposed by: European Union Year requested: 2017 (CCFA49) Data availability: December 2018 Data provider: Puratos NV, Mr. Olivier Maigret (omaigret@puratos.com) | Basis for request: The enzyme catalyzes the conversion of arabinoxylan into arabinoxylan oligosaccharides, providing technological benefits in baking. Possible issues for trade: currently unidentified |
|---|--|---|

Annex 4

CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS REQUESTS AND DATA AVAILABILITY

In completing this form, the **sponsor, data provider, or supporting Member** of a request set out in Annex 3 can indicate if the request is still in effect, and if the data to support the request are currently available. The opportunity to later confirm or discontinue the requests will still be available at the in-session working group of the JECFA Priority List. In case any of the **sponsor, data provider, or supporting Member** cannot physically attend the meeting, please complete the form and please note one form per request.

Sponsors and data providers of previous requests should carefully complete this annex, updating names and email addresses as applicable.

And indication of "no" to some of the questions (i.e., "Is the request still in effect?" and "Are the data available?") will result in the deletion of the request at the following session of the CCFA. In response to the circular letter, separate tables should be prepared for separate requests.

| Confirmation of previous request and data availability | |
|---|---|
| Name of Substance (as it appears in Annex 3): | |
| Is the request still in effect? (yes/no) | |
| Are the data available? (yes/no) | <If yes, specify the earliest date on which the data can be made available> |
| Change to data provider? (yes/no) | <If yes, specify the new data provider including contact person> |

(Data shall only be submitted in response to a JECFA call for data; do **NOT** add data intended for JECFA to this form)