

CCGP33

CODEX COMMITTEE ON GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Codex Procedural Manual: Update to the Guide to the Procedure for the Amendment and Revision of Codex Standards and Related Texts



Benefits of the proposal

The document offers Codex a set of clear, small changes for labelling texts when they are updated.

- Version numbering
- Access to multiple versions
- Cumulative notation for amendments within an edition
- Language versions are treated independently
- Harmonize with publishing industry and with FAO, WHO & ISO



Benefits of publishing with FAO

- Transparent publishing practices uphold industry standards
- Accessibility is increased through a system designed to link titles and inform readers of updates
- Accurate metadata creation and mapping to third parties
- Metrics tracking to measure performance
- Broader visibility through FAO marketing, such as being included in the FAO catalogue

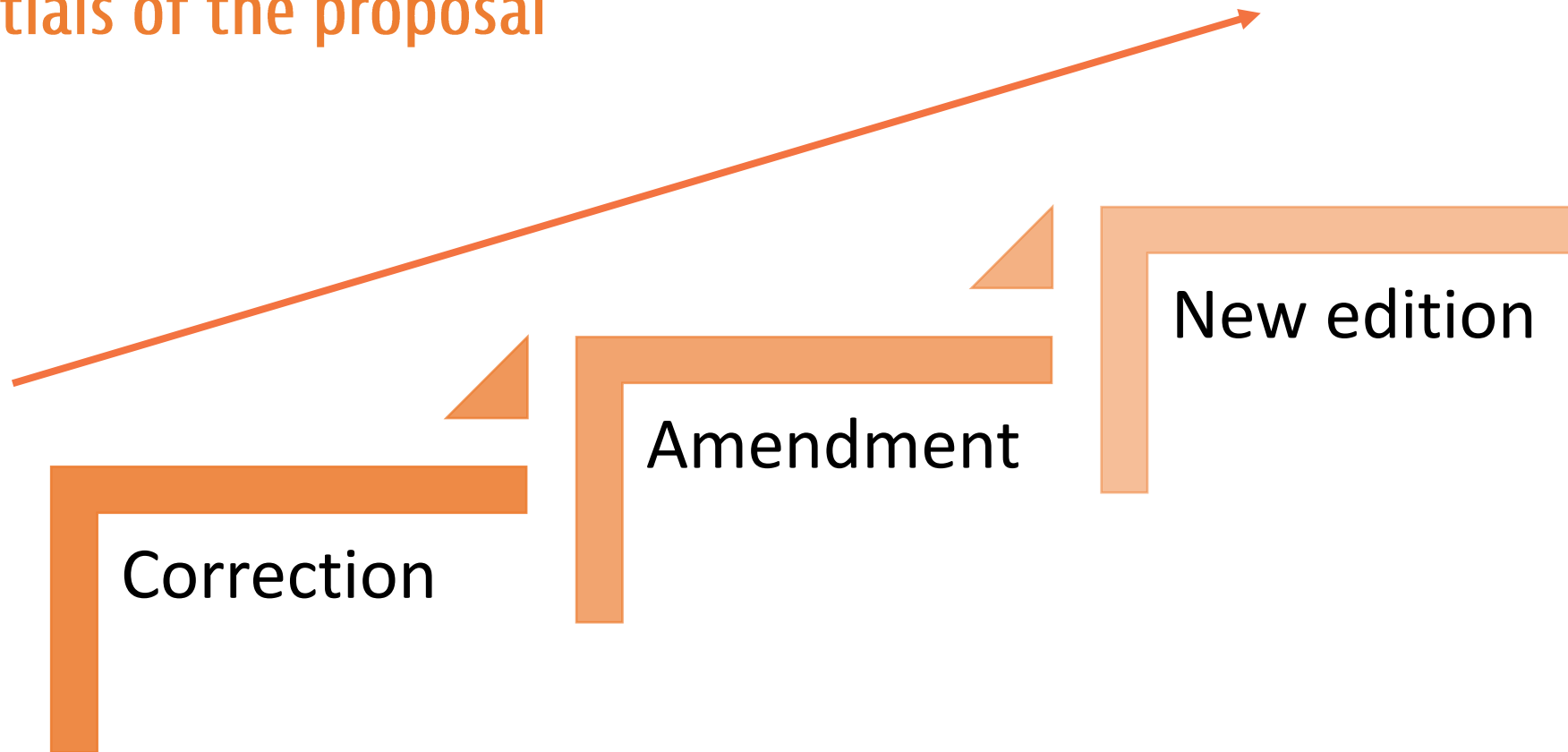


Lessons from review of 100 amendments and revisions

- Codex texts are updated frequently and for different reasons than most FAO publications.
- Use of “amendment” and “revision” have been applied interchangeably at times, but “revision” is generally used to identify the most dramatic of updates.
- Summaries of decisions for updates can be difficult to locate within meeting reports for the non-initiated and are expressed differently by different committees.
- Lack of access to previous versions of texts makes it difficult to confirm exactly what was decided and changed within the publication.



Essentials of the proposal



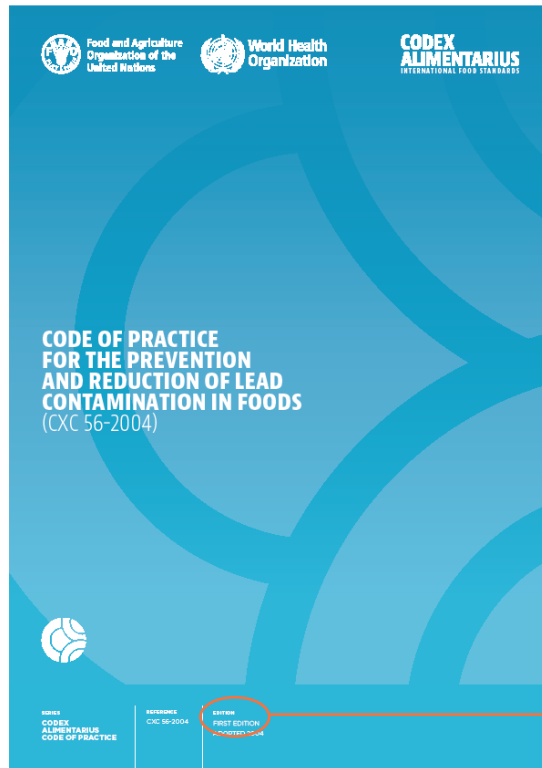
The first edition

To have a set of numbered versions (editions), there must be a first edition.

- 2022 marked the start of the texts being re-designed, one by one
- From CAC44, texts have been published through FAO for the first time
- The changes made prior to publishing each text as a new edition, since it's last amendment or revision, will be included within the publication itself
- Published texts can be “amended” to harmonize all first editions



Universal changes to all texts



Required citation:
FAO and WHO, 2022. Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Lead Contamination in Foods. Codex Alimentarius Code of Practice, No. 56-2004, Codex Alimentarius Commission, Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/20227en>

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ISBN (FAO) 978-92-5-136437-6
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Revisions and amendments prior to 2022:



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Revisions and amendments prior to 2022



Correction clarified

Corrections are editorial only and are for corrections made in transcription, they include fixing spelling mistakes, incorrect bold or italics, other incorrect formatting of text, incorrect footnotes, or an incorrect value or symbol.



Corrigendum for correction

| Page | Location | Original text | Printed text |
|------|---|---|--|
| 5 | Section 3.2.1 Materials | Mild steel is acceptable for all crude and semi-refined oils and fats though stainless steel is preferable. Stainless steel should be used for fully refined products. (see also 3.1.4 c) | Mild steel is acceptable for all crude and semi-refined oils and fats though stainless steel is preferable. Stainless steel should be used for fully refined products (see also Section 3.1.4c). |
| 11 | Appendix 2, Table on List of acceptable previous cargoes, under Substance (synonyms), under row 1 | (propane-1-ol; l-propanol) | (propano-1-ol; 1-propanol) |
| 11 | Appendix 2, Table on List of acceptable previous cargoes, under Substance (synonyms), under row 8 | D-sorbite | D-sorbita |

Required citation:
FAO and WHO. 2025. Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Lead Contamination in Foods. Codex Alimentarius Code of Practice, No. 65-2004. Second edition. Codex Alimentarius Commission, Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/xxxxx>

Add corrigendum of changes here or if needed direct users with a note to longer corrigendum to inside back cover, for example

| Corrigendum Page | Location | Original text | Replaced text |
|------------------|----------|---|---|
| 5 | para 3 | ...stainless steel should be used for fully refined products (see also Section 3.1.4c). | ...stainless steel should be used for fully refined products (see also Section 3.1.4c). |

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Amended 2024 and 2025

First edition 2022

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Revisions and amendments prior to 2022:

Revised 2021



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Update to amendment

Narrower definition includes the following types of modifications where new data is not added:

- fix a technical inaccuracy or an incorrectly reported number;
- partially re-write a section or sub-section;
- insert or update an explanatory footnote;
- updates consequential to the adoption, amendment or new edition of other Codex standards and related texts of general applicability, including the provisions in the Procedural Manual;
- replacing content with a reference to another Codex text; and
- finalization or updating methods of analysis and sampling.



Amendments that were revisions

- *Regional Standard for Chanterelles (CXS 40R-1981) Revised 2022*, now would be an amendment
 - proposed amended text for section 8.2 where some specifics for labelling removed, a direction to refer to the general standard for labelling was added



Tracking amendments

When an edition of a text is amended multiple times, the descriptions of the changes will accumulate. The format of these descriptions is not prescribed and can be a summary copied **directly** from the meeting report. For example:

2025 Amendment

Addition of Milk Protein: Milk products containing a minimum of 50% of milk protein (m/m) in dry matter *.* Calculation of milk protein content : Kjeldahl nitrogen x 6.38"

2024 Amendment

- Restricted entry "Molasses" (CAS No 57-50-1) to molasses obtained from citrus, sorghum, sugar beet, and sugar cane
- Deleted from potable water "only acceptable where the immediate previous cargo is also on the list"



Replace revision with new edition

A new edition is required when data or a new provision is added to the text. Examples include:

- the addition or deletion of a section or end matter;
- a change to a section or sub-section title; or
- any re-writes of entire sections.



New edition & new data

The value of using “edition”

- Publishing industry standard
- Harmonize with both FAO and WHO
- Critical metadata mapping makes documents more easily sourced and recognized
- Built-in numbering system

Defining new data

- Refers to a new category of consideration within the text – such as a new oil in the fats and oils standard.



Thank you

