

# CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



World Health  
Organization

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**Agenda Item 4.1**

**CX/CAC 22/45/3 Add.1**

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**Original language only**

## JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

### CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

#### Forty-fifth Session

## COMMENTS ON DRAFT STANDARDS AND RELATED TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE 27TH SESSION OF THE CODEX COMMITTEE ON FATS AND OILS – STANDARD FOR FINAL OR STEP 5 ADOPTION<sup>1</sup>

### BACKGROUND

This document compiles the comments on the draft standards submitted at Step 8 or Step 5/8 and the proposed draft standards submitted at Step 5 of the Procedure. The comments are those received through the Codex Online Commenting Systems (OCS), or via email by the time this document was issued. The comments are as shown in Appendix I Part A (Sunflower oil at Step 5/8) and Part B (Avocado oil at Step 5).

OCS is an online tool that enables Codex Contact Points to submit comments on draft texts in a standardized way, thus providing more transparency and better management of comments on different Codex texts as requested through Circular Letters. Since its launching at CAC39 (2016), the OCS has been used for different Codex Committees.

### EXPLANATORY NOTES ON APPENDIX I

The comments received are presented in a table format, with two columns as follows:

**First column** – Presents the comments with the rationale.

**Second column** – Presents the provider of the comments (name of country or observer)

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<sup>1</sup> This document compiles comments submitted through OCS, or via email by the time this document was issued, in reply to CL 2021/93/OCS-FO and CL 2021/94/OCS-FO

**Appendix I****PART A - COMMENTS IN REGARD TO THE PROPOSED REVISION TO THE STANDARD FOR NAMED VEGETABLE OILS (CXS 210-1999) – ESSENTIAL COMPOSITION OF SUNFLOWERSEED OILS, AT STEP 5/8 IN REPLY TO CL 2021/93/OCS-FO**

Comments of Brazil, Iran, Kenya, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

COMMENT	MEMBER/OBSERVER
Brazil agrees with the proposed fatty acid composition for sunflowerseed oil and other physico-chemical parameters (refractive index, saponification value, iodine values and relative density) as agreed by the Committee at CCFO27.	<b>Brazil</b>
Iran agrees with Step 5/8 Standard for Named Vegetable Oils (CXS 210-1999) – Essential composition of Sunflower Seed oils	<b>Iran</b>
Kenya has no objection to the adoption of text as presented and thus supports its adoption at Step 5/8 as proposed.	<b>Kenya</b>
Perú aprueba la propuesta del Anteproyecto de revisión de la norma para aceites vegetales especificados (CXS 210-1999): Revisión de la composición esencial de los aceites de semillas de girasol y considera que el documento está listo para su aprobación en el trámite 5/8. - 3.1 Rangos de composición de ácidos grasos C18:1 Dice: 14,0 39,4 – 43,0, Debe decir 14,0 - 43,0 - 3.1 Rangos de composición de ácidos grasos C18:2. Dice: 45,4 48,3 – 74,0. Debe decir: 45,4 – 74,0 Cuadro 2: Características químicas y físicas de aceites vegetales crudos - Índice de refracción (ND 40°C). Dice: 1,461 – 1,468 1,475. Debe decir: 1,461 – 1,475. - Índice de saponificación (mg KOH/g aceite). Dice: 187 188- 194. Debe decir: 187 – 194 - Índice de yodo. Dice: 118 -141. Debe decir: 118 -141 - Densidad relativa (x°C/agua a 20 °C). Dice: 0,916 0,918 – 0,923. Debe decir: 0,916 – 0,923	<b>Peru</b>
The Philippines agrees to forward the proposed draft revision to the <i>Standard for Named Vegetable Oils</i> (CXS 210-1999) – Sunflowerseed oil, for adoption at Step 5/8 by CAC45.  <b>REASON:</b> The EWG, with Argentina as chair and Brazil as co-chair, followed carefully the conduct of the working group including data collection using a CL; data analysis methodology; discussions and decisions. They have taken into account both the upper and lower limits for the proposed revised parameters.	<b>Philippines</b>
The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has reviewed the document and supports the document for adoption.	<b>Saudi Arabia</b>
Après uneétude approfondiedes amendements proposés dans la partie A de l'annexe 3 relative aux "Intervalles CGL de composition en acides gras – intervalles des indices d'acides oléique et linoléique" et en se basant sur des recherches scientifiques dans le domaine d'analyses de la composition acide des huiles de tournesol et en s'appuyant sur des publications scientifiques, la Tunisie présente les recommandations suivantes : - Pour le C18:1 : 14,0 – 39,4 43,0 : La Tunisie ne voit pas la nécessité d'augmenter la seuille maximale de l'acide oléique, vu que cet acide dans les huiles de tournesol Tunisiennes ne dépassent pas les 39%. - Pour le C18:2 : 45,4 48,3 – 74,0 : La Tunisie appuie la diminution de la seuille minimale de l'acide linoléique.	<b>Tunisia</b>
No hay observaciones al documento.	<b>Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)</b>

**PART B - COMMENTS IN REGARD TO THE PROPOSED DRAFT REVISION TO THE STANDARD FOR NAMED VEGETABLE OILS (CXS 210-1999) – INCLUSION OF AVOCADO OIL, AT STEP 5 IN REPLY TO CL 2021/94/OCS-FO**

*Comments of Brazil, Cuba, Iran, Kenya, New Zealand, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)*

<b>COMMENT</b>	<b>MEMBER/OBSERVER</b>
Brazil does not have any comments regarding the proposal.	<b>Brazil</b>
Cuba agradece la oportunidad de expresar sus comentarios a la carta circular CL 2021/94/OCS*FO sobre el Anteproyecto de Enmienda/revisión de la norma para aceites vegetales especificados con inclusion del aceite de aguacate, con lo cual en principio estamos de acuerdo	<b>Cuba</b>
Iran agrees with Step 5 proposed draft revision to the Standard for Named Vegetable Oils (CXS 210-1999) – Inclusion of Avocado oil	<b>Iran</b>
Kenya observes that the text should be amended as follows before being adopted at Step 5 as proposed  Table 1: Fatty Acid Composition Fatty Acid C 18:2 limits for avocado oil should be adjusted to 7 – 20 Justification: The proposed adjustment is based on available data for avocado oil at national level which show some variety having natural lower levels up to 7 for C18:2, thus the need to expand the limits to accommodate our variety/breeds. The levels could be limited by factors beyond the control of the farmers hence this expansion will accommodate all avocado breeds/varieties currently in existence.	<b>Kenya</b>
New Zealand wishes to express its preference to reverse the amendment to the proposed range for linolenic acid made during the CCFO 27 meeting, as introduced by CRD 20 Rev during the meeting.  This amendment altered the proposed range for 18:3 from ND-2.1, to 0.5-2.1. Although no reservation was taken at the time, New Zealand is concerned that with the introduction of this new lower limit, not all genuine New Zealand grown avocado oil will meet this new compositional range. This position is consistent with the data previously provided to the Working Group.  CRD reference: Microsoft Word - fo27_crd20x_rev (fao.org)	<b>New Zealand</b>
Perú no realizará comentarios al ANTEPROYECTO DE ENMIENDA/REVISIÓN DE LA NORMA PARA ACEITES VEGETALES ESPECIFICADOS (CXS 210-1999): INCLUSIÓN DEL ACEITE DE AGUACATE (Adopción en el trámite 5), debido que no se tiene valores para opinar sobre el cuadro 3 en consulta.	<b>Peru</b>
POSITION The Philippines moves for the adoption at Step 5 by CAC 45 of the proposed draft revision with the inclusion of Avocado Oil of the <i>Standard for Named Vegetable Oils</i> (CXS 210-1999).  REASON Per research from University of the Philippines, Los Banos, Laguna, Philippines, avocado production in the country looks to be bright in the future. At present, there are about more than half a million bearing trees in the country from which outstanding selections can be made. Looking ahead, the production of avocado oil in the country can be achieved with already standards at hand.	<b>Philippines</b>
The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has reviewed the document and supports the document for adoption.	<b>Saudi Arabia</b>
En el punto N° 3 de este anteproyecto (Características físicas y químicas) se propone cambiar valor de yodo por índice de yodo, tal como se encuentra actualmente en la <i>Norma para aceites vegetales especificados</i> (CXS 210-con enmienda del 2019).	<b>Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)</b>