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CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

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REPORT OF THE TWENTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE CODEX COMMITTEE ON FATS AND OILS

Langkawi, Malaysia
25 February – 1 March 2013



Food and Agriculture
Organization of
the United Nations



World Health
Organization

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TO: Codex Contact Points
Interested International Organizations

FROM: Secretariat, Codex Alimentarius Commission, Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme
FAO, 00153 Rome, Italy

SUBJECT: Distribution of the Report of the 23rd Session of the Codex Committee on Fats and Oils (REP13/FO)

The report of the 23rd Session of the Codex Committee on Fats and Oils will be considered by the 36th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Rome, Italy, 1-5 July 2013).

MATTERS FOR ADOPTION BY THE 36th SESSION OF THE COMMISSION:

Proposed Draft Regional Standards at Step 5/8 of the Procedure

1. Proposed Draft Amendment to Parameters for Rice Bran Oil in the Standard for Named Vegetable Oils (para. 89, Appendix III)

Other Amendments to the Standards

2. Amendments to the *Standards for Edible Fats and Oils not Covered by Individual Standards* (CODEX STAN 19-1981), *for Named Animal Fats* (CODEX STAN 211-1999) and *for Olive Oils and Olive Pomace Oils* (CODEX STAN 33-1981) (paras 29 – 34, Appendix II)

3. Amendments to the lists of acceptable previous cargoes in the *Code of Practice for the Storage and Transport of Edible Fats and Oils in Bulk* (CAC/RCP 36-1987) (paras 22 – 24)

Governments and interested international organizations wishing to comments on the above documents should do so in writing in conformity with the Guide to the Consideration of Standards at Step 8 and Step 5/8 (see Procedural Manual of the Codex Alimentarius Commission) to the above address before **15 May 2013**.

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The 23rd Session of the Codex Committee on Fats and Oils reached the following conclusions:

Matters for consideration by the 36th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission

Draft and Proposed Draft Standards and Related Texts for adoption

The Committee forwarded:

- The proposed draft amendment to parameters for rice bran oil in the Standard for Named Vegetable Oils for adoption at Step 5/8 (para.89, Appendix III);
- The amendments to the *Standards for Edible Fats and Oils not Covered by Individual Standards* (CODEX STAN 19-1981), *for Named Animal Fats* (CODEX STAN 211-1999) and *for Olive Oils and Olive Pomace Oils* (CODEX STAN 33-1981) (paras 29 – 34, Appendix II)
- The amendments to the lists of acceptable previous cargoes in the *Code of Practice for the Storage and Transport of Edible Fats and Oils in Bulk* (CAC/RCP 36-1987) (paras 22 – 24)

Other matters of interest to the Commission:

The Committee:

- Considered on how to review the lists of acceptable previous cargoes in respond to the request from the Commission (paras 9 – 28)
- agreed to return to Step 2/3 for redrafting, comments and further discussion at the next session the Proposed Draft Standard for Fish Oils (para. 79)

Matters referred to other committees:

The Committee agreed:

- to request CCMAS to look into a method of analysis for relative density (paras 29 – 30)
- to request CCCF to include the current level for arsenic and lead in the GSCTFF under the Proposed Draft Standard for Fish Oils and to re-evaluate the level of lead and arsenic in fish oils (para. 64)
- to refer to CCFA its intention to include rosemary extract as an antioxidant in the Standard for Fish Oils (para. 62)

INTRODUCTION

1. The 23rd Session of the Codex Committee on Fats and Oils (CCFO) was held in Langkawi, Malaysia from 25 February - 1 March 2013 at the kind invitation of the Government of Malaysia. The Session was chaired by Ms Noraini Mohd. Othman, Senior Director for Food Safety and Quality, Ministry of Health. It was attended by 101 participants from 35 Member countries, one Member organization and 4 international organizations. The list of participants is attached to this report as Appendix I.

OPENING

2. The session was opened by the Chairperson on behalf of the Director General of Health, Malaysia who welcomed participants to the 23rd Session of the Committee. The Director General noted that this year marks the 50th Anniversary of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) and congratulated FAO and WHO for their efforts and the success of the Codex Alimentarius Commission in the development of international standards, which have now become global reference points for national food control agencies, the food industry and consumers. He thanked the United Kingdom, the previous host of this Committee, for their significant contribution since its inception in 1964 and reaffirmed Malaysia's commitment to the mandate given in continuing this responsibility. He highlighted Malaysia's significant contribution to the work of Codex and the strengthening of Codex work within Malaysia. The Food Safety and Quality Division of the Ministry of Health apart from serving as the Codex Contact Point, has been acknowledged by the Malaysian Cabinet as the Competent Authority for food safety along the supply chain.

3. A commemorative booklet on the achievements of the CCFO since 1964, published by Malaysia as the host government, was unveiled during the opening session.

Division of Competence¹

4. The Committee noted the division of competence between the European Union and its Member States, according to paragraph 5, Rule II of the Procedure of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, as presented in CRD 1.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (AGENDA ITEM 1)²

5. The Committee agreed to consider the following items under Agenda Item 12 "Other business and future work":

- Proposed Draft Amendment to the Standard for Named Vegetable Oils: Fatty Acid Composition and Other Quality Factors of Peanut Oil (proposed by Argentina)
- Proposal for New Work to Amend the Codex Standard for Named Vegetable Oils to Include Provisions for High Stearic High Oleic Sunflower Oil (Proposed by Argentina).

6. The Observer of FOSFA proposed to amend the *Code of Practice for the Storage and Transport of Edible Fats and Oils in Bulk* (CAC/RCP 36-1987).

7. With these modifications, the Committee adopted the provisional agenda as the agenda for this session.

MATTERS REFERRED BY THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION AND OTHER COMMITTEES (AGENDA ITEM 2)³

8. The Committee noted that some matters from the Commission were for information and discussed the questions referred by the Commission, the Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling and the Committee on Contaminants in Foods.

¹ CRD 1

² CX/FO 13/23/1

³ CX/FO 13/23/2, CRD 3 (EU), CRD 11 (FAO)

34th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission

Code of Practice for the Storage and Transport of Edible Fats and Oils in Bulk: Draft and Proposed Draft Lists of Acceptable Previous Cargoes

9. The Committee recalled that the Commission had adopted the Draft List at Step 8 and the Proposed Draft List at Step 5/8 and had directed the Committee on Fats and Oils to review the lists against the criteria adopted at the present session as a matter of priority, to identify the most critical substances for review by JECFA, taking into account the limitations of JECFA resources and the availability of data. Based on the directive of the Commission, the Committee discussed on how to proceed on the review of the lists.

10. The Committee noted that at the 20th session CCFO, Representative of FAO had indicated that JECFA may address questions regarding the safety aspects of a substance if required by the Committee on a case by case basis. However, the responsibility for applying the criteria to the substances under discussion rested with the Committee as this was a risk management issue and the task to identify the most critical substances for review by JECFA lies with this Committee. The JECFA evaluation would be subject to the identification of a precise question from the Committee, data to support the evaluation and an indication of the priority of the request.

11. This point was also reiterated by JECFA Secretary at the 21st Session of CCFO, that the requests would however have to be well defined and be supported by sufficient data to allow a safety evaluation to be conducted.

12. The Codex Secretariat introduced CRD 11 in which the JECFA Secretariat proposed a method for organizing the review of the substances in the Codex List of Acceptable Previous Cargoes. The JECFA Secretariat suggests that the Committee or a working group classify the substances into those which fulfill criteria 2, 3 and 4 contained in Section 2.1.3 of the Code of Practice and thus do not pose a food safety hazard and do not require action by JECFA and those that do not fulfill at least one of these criteria which might have to be reviewed by JECFA. The Committee noted that criterion 1 was related to cleaning and not with the safety properties of the substance thus was not related to the work of JECFA. The Committee also noted that it was the responsibility of the Committee as the Risk Managers to evaluate the substances against criterion 1.

13. The Committee discussed general comments as well as specific comments on the mandate from the Commission to review the substances in the list against the criteria.

14. In view of the importance of the task, the Committee recognized that it was essential to have an approach in place for adding or removing substances from the list and decided that the review of the list should be a standing item on the agenda of the CCFO. The Committee also agreed to establish an electronic working group working between sessions on this issue followed by a physical working group immediately prior to the session.

15. It was noted that technical issues should be discussed in the electronic working group as technical experts did not always have the possibility to travel to the plenary session.

16. The Delegation of the European Union introduced CRD 3 and informed that EFSA had evaluated all substances in the List against the criteria. In order to facilitate the review of the substances and not to delay the process, the Delegation proposed that the four (4) substances below be evaluated by JECFA due to the following issues:

(i) CALCIUM LIGNOSULPHONATE LIQUID (CAS No 8061-52-7): insufficient information in particular related to impurities in crude quality material and its reactivity with fats and oils, thus, despite the fact that JECFA had established an ADI, the criteria were not fulfilled.

(ii) CARNAUBA WAX (CAS No 8015-86-9): concerns regarding the efficiency of tank cleaning following transport as a previous cargo.

(iii) MONTAN WAX (CAS No 8002-53-7): insufficient data and it cannot be excluded that it contains components of concern

(iv) SILICON DIOXIDE (CAS No 7631-86-9): concerns regarding the difficulties in transfer and cleaning of the tanker based on current shipping practices.

17. The Delegation also proposed amendments as follows:

(v) To restrict the entry "MOLASSES" (CAS No 57-50-1) to "Molasses obtained from citrus, sorghum, sugar beet, and sugar cane" as the term "molasses" could be applicable to any liquid food or feed ingredient obtained from plants that contains in excess of 43 % sugars.

(vi) To delete the additional condition for POTABLE WATER (CAS No 7732-18-5), "only acceptable where the immediate previous cargo is also on the list" taking into account current shipping and cleaning practices.

(vii) To delete some substances currently on the list (e.g. candelilla wax (CAS No 8006-44-8), bees wax white (CAS No 8006-40-4) /yellow (CAS No 8012-89-3), etc.) as they do not appear to be transported as previous cargoes.

18. The Delegation also proposed that further information on the current shipping practices should be requested in order to avoid that substances, which are not transported as previous cargoes, are evaluated by JECFA.

19. In order to facilitate the review process the Committee discussed the EU proposals to consider whether agreement could be reached on the way forward for each substances.

Proposals (i) to (iv)

20. The observer from FOSFA explained that the substances under (ii) and (iv) were not carried in bulk and that the substance under (iii) had been deleted from the FOSFA list and the industry was only concerned about the substance under (i).

21. Some delegations supported the deletion of these substances while others were of the opinion that further study was needed. The Committee decided to retain these substances in the list and that the working group should look at these substances and make recommendations for the next session.

Proposals (v) and (vi)

22. Concerning molasses, the Committee agreed with the proposal to restrict entry "Molasses" (CAS No 57-50-1) to molasses obtained from citrus, sorghum, sugar beet, and sugar cane.

23. Concerning potable water, the Committee agreed to delete the additional condition "only acceptable where the immediate previous cargo is also on the list".

24. The Committee agreed to forward these proposals to the Commission for approval.

Proposal (vii)

25. After some discussion, the Committee agreed that the working group should review this issue and that the industry should confirm if these substances were still transported as previous cargoes.

26. Additionally, the Committee agreed to the proposal by Canada that the working group should review the category of white mineral oils some of which had high and some low viscosity and a range of ADI to check which were acceptable and which could be of a food safety concern.

27. In session working group chaired by Malaysia was convened to develop the Terms of Reference for an eWG to review the Codex list of acceptable previous cargoes and these were presented to the Committee.

Conclusion

28. As a conclusion, the Committee agreed to the following:

- To have a standing agenda item in every session of the CCFO to consider the review of the Codex List of Acceptable Previous Cargoes.
- To establish an electronic Working Group, with the following Terms of Reference, chaired by Malaysia, open to all members and observers and working in English only:
 - (i) To review available data of each substance on the ability to be adequately cleaned between cargoes as required by criterion 1.
 - (ii) To compile available information for each substance against criteria 2, 3 and 4.

- (iii) To identify substances that meets all the criteria and recommend them as acceptable.
 - (iv) To identify and if necessary, prioritise substances to be submitted to JECFA for evaluation.
 - (v) To consider proposals from Members on new substances to be added to the List provided such proposals are supported by adequate and relevant information provided by the proponent.
 - (vi) To identify substances currently on the List not carried as previous cargoes and recommend to the Committee that they be removed from the List.
 - (vii) To report to the Committee with recommendations as indicated by the findings
- To convene a physical Working Group to consider the report of the electronic WG and additional comments/proposals received and prepare a report with recommendations to the Committee. This physical WG will meet immediately prior to CCFO Sessions, to be chaired by Malaysia, open to all members and observers and working in English only.
 - To retain the four (4) substances namely Calcium Lignosulphonate Liquid, Carnauba Wax, Montan Wax and Silicon Dioxide in the list.
 - To restrict the term “molasses” to those obtained from citrus, sorghum, sugar beet and sugar cane only and to forward this proposed amendments to the Commission for approval.
 - To delete the additional condition for potable water "only acceptable where the immediate previous cargo is also on the list".
 - To forward the following items to the electronic WG:
 - (i) Calcium Lignosulphonate Liquid, Carnauba Wax, Montan Wax, Silicon Dioxide and Mineral oils.
 - (ii) To request for information on substances (e.g. candelilla wax, bees wax white /yellow, etc.) that appear not to be transported as previous cargoes
 - To request the Commission to reiterate its directive to the Committee to review the Codex List of Acceptable Previous Cargoes against the Criteria and to direct the Committee to carry out the review on a continuous basis with the view to facilitate the review process of the List.

32nd and 33rd Sessions of the Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling

29. The Committee agreed that the provision for relative density should be retained in the *Standards for Named Animal Fats, for Named Vegetable Oils and for Olive Oils and Olive Pomace Oils* as it is still in use.

30. As there was no information available on the method for relative density at the present session, the Committee agreed to request the representative of AOCS to look into this matter, and if necessary, to develop the method and to inform the CCFO at its next session. The Committee also agreed to request CCMAS to look into an appropriate method for the provision.

31. With regard to the provision for erythrodiol+uvaol content in the *Standard for Olive Oils and Olive Pomace Oils*, the Committee agreed that the method of analysis in Section 8.8 should be COI/T.20/doc. No 30-2011, which was developed by the International Olive Oil Council (IOC) and is available on the website of the IOC. It was also agreed to include the method in Section 8.7 for the determination of sterol composition and content, in addition to the methods currently included in the Standard (Appendix II).

5th Session of the Committee on Contaminants in Foods

32. In response to the CCCF that halogenated solvents could be considered as processing aids, the Committee clarified that halogenated solvents should be considered as contaminants because they were no longer used for the production of olive pomace oil. The Committee, therefore, agreed to add “other than halogenated solvents” after “solvent” and to add “by” after “or” in the description of olive pomace oil (Section 2.3) in the *Standard for Olive Oils and Olive Pomace Oils* (CODEX STAN 33-1981) for clarification.

33. Regarding the section on halogenated solvents (Section 5.3) in the Standard, the Committee agreed to retain the section as there could still be contamination with such substances from other sources and request the CCCF to include the provisions for halogenated solvents in the GSCTFF so that the section on contaminants in the standard could be fully aligned at a later stage. (Appendix II)

Section on Contaminants in some standards

34. With regard to the *Standards for Edible Fats and Oils not Covered by Individual Standards* (CODEX STAN 19-1981), *for Named Animal Fats* (CODEX STAN 211-1999) and *for Olive Oils and Olive Pomace Oils* (CODEX STAN 33-1981), the Committee agreed to replace the specific provisions for arsenic and lead with the general reference to the GSCTFF as these maximum levels were already included in the general standard. It was also agreed to delete the methods of analysis for these substances in the Standards and the *Standard for Named Vegetable Oils* (CODEX STAN 210-1999) subsequently. (Appendix II)

PROPOSED DRAFT STANDARD FOR FISH OILS (AGENDA ITEM 3) ⁴

35. The Committee recalled that the 34th session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission had approved the development of a Codex Standard for Fish Oils as new work as proposed by the 22nd session of the Codex Committee for Fats and Oils (CCFO) and that an electronic Working Group (eWG) chaired by Switzerland, had prepared a Proposed Draft Standard for Fish Oils based on the project document⁵, the comments received at the 22nd session of the CCFO and the discussions held within the eWG. The Proposed Draft Standard had been circulated for comments at Step 3 for consideration at the present session.

36. The delegation of Switzerland explained that it had not been possible to reach agreement on all issues. For the time being all named fish oils and their fatty acid profiles that had been submitted by members of eWG had been included in section 2.1 and Table 1, respectively.

GENERAL COMMENTS

37. The Committee supported the development of the standard.

Section 1: SCOPE

38. The Committee agreed on several amendments in accordance with the Procedural Manual. This section should only make reference to the food described in the standard and thus the reference to crude fish oils should be moved to Section 2. The words “in its entirety” were agreed to be deleted. The Committee also agreed to move the sentence concerning applicability of the standard to food and food supplements from section 2 to this section.

39. The amended scope reads as follows: “This Standard applies to the fish oils described in Section 2 that are presented in a state for human consumption. For the purpose of this Codex Standard, the term fish oils refers to oils derived from fish and shellfish as defined in Section 2 of the Code of Practice for Fish and Fishery Products (CAC/RCP 52-2003)*. This standard only applies to fish oils used in food and in food supplements where those are regulated as foods.

* **Fish** Any of the cold-blooded (ectothermic) aquatic vertebrates. Amphibians and aquatic reptiles are not included. **Shellfish:** Those species of aquatic molluscs and crustaceans that are commonly used for food.

Section 2: DESCRIPTION

40. The section was revised to have a clear distinction between crude and refined fish oils and to give an indication of the processes to obtain fish oil, which are not limited to extraction of crude oil and refining it. It was decided rather than referring to “by-products such as trimmings” to make reference to raw material as defined in the Code of Practice for Fish and Fishery Products.

41. After some discussions the Committee decided to include crude fish oil in the draft standard and noted the need to clarify which sections of the standard applies to crude fish oil.

42. After an extensive discussion on “concentrated fish oils” and “concentrated fish oils ethyl esters”, it was clarified that these esters were of importance as fish oils were commonly modified in that way.

43. Some delegations were of the opinion only if a product **was primarily composed** of fatty acids ethyl esters it should be referred to as a concentrated fish oils ethyl ester. Other delegations were of the view that if the product **contained** fatty acids ethyl ester it should be referred to as a concentrated fish oils ethyl ester. The Committee maintained both options in the text in square brackets and to be further discussed in Section 2.5.

⁴ CX/FO 13/23/3, CX/FO 13/23/3-Add.1 (Brazil, Chile, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Vietnam, CRN, ELC, IADSA, ISDI); -Add.2 (Egypt, European Union, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali and Thailand); -Add.3 (United States of America); CRD13 (Malaysia)

⁵ REP 11/FO Appendix VII

44. The amended description reads as follows: “*Fish oils* mean oils intended for human consumption derived from the raw material as defined in Section 2 of the Code of Practice for Fish and Fishery Products (CAC/RCP 52-2003). Processes to obtain fish oil for human consumption may involve, but are not limited to, extraction of *crude oil** from raw material and refining of that crude oil. *Fish oils* and *concentrated fish oils* are primarily composed of glycerides of fatty acids whereas *concentrated fish oils ethyl esters* [are primarily composed of][contain] fatty acids ethyl esters. Fish oils may contain other lipids and unsaponifiable constituents naturally present.”

*as described in Section 2.6.1

Sections 2.1-2.6.3: Definitions

45. The Committee discussed the section in detail and the following comments/suggestions were made by one or several delegations:

General

- There was concern about the large number of named fish oils. Only those fish oils in compliance with the general criteria for new work in the Procedural Manual should be included.
- The description of the oils should be rephrased: naming the species or genera first and then the family.
- To refer to CCFPP to ensure alignment of terminology and consistency as well as to CCNFSDU in relation to the high vitamin content of some oils.
- Farmed fish oil has a different fatty acid profile and this was important information for the consumer which could be taken care of in the labeling section.
- It should be mentioned which sections of the standard that crude fish oils have to comply with in the standard.

Section 2.1

- It was proposed to amend Section 2.1 as follows: “**Named fish oils** may be derived from specific source materials; such fish oils could be ~~are then~~ identified by a specific name that is representative of the major fish or shellfish taxon from which the oil is extracted, except when that can be confusing for the consumer.”
- There was concern on how to determine which was the “major” fish or shellfish taxon.
- For sardines, the description should make reference to several specific types of sardine to avoid misleading the consumer.
- Only two species of krill are used for oil extraction and they should be listed.

Section 2.1.3: Mixtures of wild salmon oils and farmed salmon oils are unnamed fish oils.

Section 2.3: One delegation pointed out that there are no other components than fatty acid and vitamins that are representative of fish liver oil

Section 2.4.1: The process used to de-vitaminise fish liver oil should be indicated.

Section 2.5: The 50 w/w % fatty acids should be increased to 70% and the language should be aligned with the description.

Section 2.6.1: Proposed to add a new sentence added to this Section: Crude fish oils and crude fish liver oils have to comply with Sections 3.1, 6.1 and 7.

Section 2.6.2: There was a concern on virgin fish oil and proposals were made to delete it as it was not in line with the definition of other virgin oils in other Codex standards. Concern was also expressed regarding on the sentence on antioxidants and pigments naturally present.

Section 2.6.3: There was concern with extra low oxidized fish oil for which further clarification on quality parameters were needed.

46. A new section on processing was proposed as follows: “Fish oils are produced from (i) catches for the single purpose of fishmeal/oil production, (ii) by-catches from another fishery or (iii) fish off cuts and offal from the processing industry. Gadoids, clupeids, scombroids and salmonoids are within the most used species. Traditional processes to obtain fish oil involve two stages: oil extraction from raw material and refining of that crude oil. The refined fish oil production process typically includes several steps such as repeated heating at high temperatures (at 90-95°C and even to 180°C) as well as alkali/acid treatments and repeated removal of the water phase. Fish oils may also be subjected to processing steps (e.g. solvent extraction, saponification, re-esterification, trans-esterification).”

47. There were different opinions about the inclusion of this section. Some delegation felt it was useful while others were of the opinion that the relevant information had already been included in the description. The Committee retained the proposed new section on processing in square brackets.

48. A section on “Permitted ingredients” was also proposed to be added to include flavourings and restored vitamins. It was pointed out that flavourings and other food additives should be included in the food additives section.

49. The Committee agreed that sections 2.1-2.6.3 needed substantive further work and should be maintained in square brackets. Input from members and observers should be sought concerning trade data on individual named fish oils and fatty acid composition profiles.

SECTION 3: Essential Composition and Quality Factors

General comment

50. It should be clear which sections apply to crude fish oils.

Section 3.1

51. Many delegations raised concerns regarding the robustness and validity of the data presented in table 1 which should accommodate regional and varietal differences. Some delegations suggested that the table should be verified otherwise it should only be advisory.

52. It was mentioned that the sentence on “Supplementary criteria, for example national geographical ...” would leave the standard too open for national interpretation and should be deleted or rephrased to read “Table 1 is advisory and geographical and climate variations may be considered to confirm that the product is compliant with the standard.”

53. It was proposed to add a new section on raw materials including a reference to the Code of Practice for Fish and Fishery Products as follows: “The raw materials used in the production of fish oils should be as fresh as possible and handled in accordance with the *Code of Practice for fish and fishery products*, in particular Section 4 - General Considerations for the Handling of Fresh Fish, Shellfish and other Aquatic Invertebrates (CAC/RCP 52-2003).”

54. There were different opinions on whether a section on raw materials would be useful in the standard and whether it should be placed in section 3 or 6 on hygiene. It was mentioned that the expression “as fresh as possible” was difficult to interpret.

Section 3.2: The parameters should be those that actually reflect quality and safety of the products.

Section 3.2.1: The database used should be clarified. Peroxide values alone is not sufficient for quality determination – needs to be considered together with anisidine value. The necessity for a parameter or a value for oligomers should be further discussed.

Section 3.2.2: It was recommended that the acid value for krill oil should be raised from 20 to 30 mg KOH /g.

Section 3.2.3: A new section 3.2.3 with quality parameters for extra low oxidized fish oils was proposed.

Section 3.3: Vitamins need to be maintained in the section while it was pointed out that deep sea shark liver oil should be excluded from this Section

55. The Committee agreed that section 3 needed substantive further work and should be maintained in square brackets.

SECTION 4: FOOD ADDITIVES

56. One delegation recommended that the food additive section apply to crude oils and refined oils. Another delegation mentioned that it was not essential if the section applied to crude oils as most additives would not be present with the refinement process of crude oils. The Committee maintained the sentence on crude oils in square brackets.

57. The Committee agreed to the following:

- To include the general statement on flavorings from the Procedural Manual in this section
- To delete antioxidant synergists and amend the term “chelating agent” to “sequestrants” which was the term for the functional class used in the GSFA.
- To put sequestrants and antifoaming agents in square brackets.
- Not to allow colours in the standard.
- There was a need for antioxidants in the standard due to the characteristics of the product

58. The Committee noted that the following new food additives were proposed for use in the standard as antioxidants: rosemary extract, astaxanthin, lecithin, citric acid, tocopherol and ascorbyl palmitate.

59. The Committee noted that rosemary extract (INS 392) and astaxanthin were not included in the GSFA and had not been evaluated by JECFA.

60. Several delegations did not agree with the inclusion of astaxanthin as in their view, insufficient information was provided to substantiate its inclusion as antioxidant and it might be used also as a colour. The Committee agreed to maintain astaxanthin in square brackets.

61. The Committee noted further that lecithin, citric acid and tocopherols were currently at step 7 of the procedure for inclusion in the GSFA for food category 02.1.3 and that Ascorbyl palmitate was covered under Ascorbyl Esters (adopted in the GSFA in 2006).

62. The Committee decided to refer to the CCFA its intention to include “rosemary extract” as an antioxidant in the standard for fish oils noting that it had not yet been included in the GSFA and not been evaluated by JECFA.

SECTION 5: CONTAMINANTS

63. The Committee decided to maintain the sentence on crude oils in square brackets. One delegation noted that most contaminants would not be present after refinement. Another delegation stated that refining does not remove all the contaminants and that maximum levels are still required for refined oils.

64. The Committee agreed to ask the CCCF to include the current level for arsenic and lead in the GSCTFF under the Proposed Draft Standard of Fish Oils and at the same time to ask the CCCF to re-evaluate the level of lead and arsenic in fish oils, taking into account the notes for arsenic in the GSCTFF. When re-evaluating the level for arsenic, the CCCF should consider whether total arsenic or inorganic arsenic is more appropriate for fish oils as the form of arsenic occurring in fish oils is mainly the organic methylated form, with a low acute toxicity.

65. The Committee also noted the requests to have maximum levels in fish oils for: Cadmium, Mercury, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), Dioxins and Furans. However they were maintained in square brackets for further discussion and justifications.

66. The Committee noted that pesticide residues could be present in farmed fish due to run-offs from farms but that the CCPR had not established any MRLs for pesticides in fish and fishery products. The Committee also noted that veterinary drugs and pesticides were used on farmed fish.

67. The Committee agreed to include the general text on pesticide and veterinary drugs residues as in the Procedural Manual in this section but maintained it in square brackets: [“The products covered by this Standard shall comply with the maximum residue limits for pesticides and/or veterinary drugs established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission.”]

SECTION 6: HYGIENE

68. The Committee maintained this section except for the note on crude oil which was placed in square brackets.

SECTION 7: LABELLING

69. The Committee agreed to maintain this section in square brackets as it relates to section 2 which has yet to be finalized. The Committee noted a comment that oils from farmed fish should be labeled as such and content of vitamins A and D should also be labeled.

SECTION 8: METHODS OF ANALYSIS AND SAMPLING

70. The Committee noted that for oligomers the method ISO 16931 or AOCS Cd 22-91 could be used and that the method for arsenic could be addressed. The Committee maintained the other parts of this section in square brackets as it relates to section 2 which has yet to be finalized. The Committee noted that the method for arsenic may need to be reviewed pending the reply from CCCF whether the method for arsenic should be in the form of total arsenic or inorganic arsenic.

CONCLUSION

71. In view of the comments made and the need for further data and information, the Committee agreed to return the Proposed Draft Standard to Step 2 for re-drafting.

72. The Committee established an electronic working group chaired by Switzerland open to all members and observers and working in English only with the terms of reference to revise the proposed draft standard on the basis of the discussion at the session. The Committee agreed that items already agreed in this Session should not be re-opened for debate by the eWG. However, further comments may be discussed at the next session of the Committee.

73. In preparation for the eWG, the Codex Secretariat will send a Circular Letter, requesting information on volume and patterns of trade for different fish oils and information on quality and composition, including fatty acid profile for named oils.

74. The Committee noted that to justify establishing specific named fish oils in the Proposed Draft Standard, the proposals should be supported by adequate information including volume of production and consumption in individual countries and volume and pattern of trade between countries, international or regional market potential, and other information together with details of the proposed essential composition and quality factors. In addition, data on the fatty acid composition of the types of named fish oils should be robust and take into consideration main contributing factors such as climatic conditions and seasonality, geographical location etc.

75. The eWG will also identify specific questions to be referred to the CCFFP and the CCNFSDU.

76. The report of the eWG containing the revised proposed draft standard will be circulated to all members and observers for comments at step 3.

77. The Committee also agreed to convene a physical working group, chaired by Switzerland, immediately prior to its next Session and working in English only, to consider the report of the electronic working group and comments submitted to the working document in order to facilitate the discussion in the plenary at the next Session.

78. The Committee noted the referrals to CCFA and CCCF made under the relevant sections above relating to rosemary extract as food additive and Lead and Arsenic as contaminants.

Status of the Proposed Draft Codex Standard for Fish Oils

79. The Committee agreed to return the Proposed Draft Standard for Fish Oils to Step 2 of the procedure for redrafting by the above-mentioned electronic working group, circulation for comments at Step 3, discussion by the above-mentioned physical working group and discussion at Step 4 at the next session of the Committee.

PROPOSED DRAFT AMENDMENT TO PARAMETERS FOR RICE BRAN OIL IN THE STANDARD FOR NAMED VEGETABLE OILS (AGENDA ITEM 4)⁶

80. The Committee recalled that at its 22nd Session it had agreed to start new work to amend the level of desmethylsterols and fatty acid composition of rice bran oil in the *Codex Standard for Named Vegetable Oils* (CODEX STAN 210-1999) and that the 34th Session of the Commission had approved the new work.

81. The Delegation of Thailand introduced CX/FO 13/23/4 and explained that the proposed amendments of the level of desmethylsterols and fatty acid composition for rice bran oils are based on the data submitted from some countries as presented in the document and further proposals in CRD 12 and CRD 19.

Fatty acid compositions

82. The Committee agreed to amend the fatty acid composition of rice bran oil in Table 1 of the Standard as follows:

- Amend C14:0 from “0.1-0.7” to “ND-1.0”
- Amend C18:2 from “29-40” to “21-42”
- Amend C22:0 from “ND-0.5” to “ND-1.0”
- Amend C24:0 from “ND-0.6” to “ND-0.9”

83. The Committee noted that AOAC 969.33 was used only for sample preparation.

Desmethylsterols

84. The Committee agreed with the following amendment as proposed by eWG:

- Amend the level of Brassicasterol from “ND” to “ND-0.3”
- Amend the level of other desmethylsterols from ND to “7.5-12.8”

85. One delegation expressed concern on the interpretation of methods ISO 12228:1999 and AOCS Cd 6-91(97) for the category “others” and that it might be different based on the interpretation of the analyst what falls into this category. It was clarified that for the data supporting the current proposal, laboratories had agreed on a common interpretation of “others”.

General Discussion

86. One delegation noted that the ranges had been calculated as mean \pm 3SD. They did not question this approach but said that care should be taken that the same approach was used for other parameters.

87. The Committee agreed to request comments from CCMAS on whether mean \pm 3SD is appropriate to establish ranges for parameters.

88. The Committee noted that India would submit a discussion paper on quality parameters for crude rice bran oil for the consideration of the Committee.

Status of the Proposed Draft Amendment to Parameters for Rice Bran Oil in the Standard for Named Vegetable Oils

89. The Committee agreed to advance the Proposed Draft Amendment as amended at this session to Step 5/8 for adoption by the Commission (Appendix III).

DISCUSSION PAPER ON THE AMENDMENT OF THE STANDARD FOR NAMED VEGETABLE OILS: SUNFLOWER SEED OILS (AGENDA ITEM 5)⁷

90. The Committee recalled that its last session it had agreed to establish an eWG to prepare a discussion paper on the revision of the limits of oleic and linoleic acids for the categories of sunflowerseed oil covered in the Codex STAN 210-1999 and other related quality and composition factors (e.g. refractive index, saponification value, iodine value and relative density).

⁶ CX/FO 13/23/4, CX/FO 13/23/4-Add.1 (European Union, India, Kenya and Mali), CRD 12 (Thailand), CRD 19 (Thailand)

⁷ CX/FO 13/23/5, CX/FO 13/23/5-Add.1, CRD 2 (Russia), CRD 4 (Kenya), CRD 5 (India), CRD 8 (Ukraine), CRD 10 (Turkey), CRD 14 (Malaysia)

91. The Delegation of Argentina, as the Chair of the eWG, explained that some parameters in the standard for sunflowerseed oils should be revised to reflect the variability of the parameters for oleic and linoleic acid in the categories mainly for traditional and mid-oleic oils as a consequence of environmental conditions in different producing regions according to studies presented and to reduce the gaps between traditional and mid-oleic oils. .

92. Many delegations supported the new work to avoid the situation that genuine are outside the Standard. Others did not support because: decrease of linoleic acid level in the proposal was not acceptable as in some regions, sunflower seed oil was an important source of linoleic acid; data from some large producers was not taken into account; too wide ranges were proposed and removing the gaps between ranges in the proposal might result in difficulties of identification and adulteration. Argentina was also consulted on other parameters, such as tocopherol and sterol contents.

93. Responding to the comments received, the Delegation of Argentina said that: (1) the eWG was open to all members and observers; (2) none of the participants of the eWG submitted data and comments of France and Australia had been taken into account;(3) the ranges of fatty acids composition should reflect the realities of all producing regions, otherwise the trade of other members would be unreasonably affected; (4)the gaps between ranges could be reduced considering the measurement uncertainty without jeopardizing consumer information on quality and authenticity of the product; (5) since sunflower oil is practically the cheapest oil, its adulteration would be illogical and economically unviable; and (6) the minimum value of oleic acid could be maintained at 14% for the traditional category as the parameter in question was the maximum value of oleic acid.

94. Some other delegations supported the new work but they were of the view that the fatty acid composition of vegetable oils should be set based on actual data from surveys and did not support work on removing the gaps in the fatty acid ranges. Therefore, the Committee agreed to revise the Scope of the existing project document by deleting second paragraph with regard to removing the gaps between the fatty acid ranges.

95. The Committee agreed to establish an eWG, chaired by Argentina, open to all Members of the Committee and working in English, to revise the discussion paper and project document based on the Guideline for Application of the Criteria for the Establishment of Work Priorities Applicable to Commodities, taking into account global variability, climate and seasonal variation and varietal differences for consideration at the 24th Session of the CCFO. In order to ensure that data from all major producing countries will be taken into account, the Committee also agreed that a new Circular Letter requesting for the required data and information will be issued to all members to assist in the collation of data⁸.

96. The Delegation of Argentina questioned what would happen if data would not be provided and the Chair clarified that one could only appeal to countries to provide the data and one could not pre-empt decisions of the next session.

DISCUSSION PAPER ON COLD PRESSED OILS (AGENDA ITEM 6)⁹

97. The Committee recalled that the decision on 22nd Session of CCFO that the proposal would focus on the four types of oils (namely walnut oil, pistachio oil, hemp seed oil and hazelnut oil) and that any Member could propose to include other types of oils in the Standard as a separate proposal. The Committee also recalled that at its last Session it had agreed to establish an eWG to prepare a revised discussion paper on cold pressed oils for consideration at this Session.

98. The Delegation of Iran, as a chair of the eWG, introduced CX/FO 13/23/6 and CRD 21 and explained the proposal for the inclusion of 9 types of cold pressed oils, namely, walnut oil, almond oil, hazelnut oil, pistachio oil, sesame oil, sunflower oil, peanut oil, maize oil and safflower oil in the *Standard for Named Vegetable Oils* (CODEX STAN 210-1999).

99. The Committee noted that cold pressed oil had already been included in Section 2.2.3 of the Standard and in Section 2.3 of the *Standard for Edible Fats and Oils Not Covered by Individual Standards* (CODEX STAN 19-1981). One delegation noted that depending on climatic conditions it might be difficult to maintain the raw materials and the oil at temperatures below 40C.

⁸ See Report of the 16th Session of the CCFO, ALINORM 99/17, para 34.

⁹ CX/FO 13/23/6, CRD5 (India), CRD 10 (Turkey), CRD 15 (Malaysia), CRD 21 (Iran)

100. The Committee noted that 5 out of the 9 types of oils proposed are already present in the *Standard on Named Vegetable Oils* (CODEX STAN 210-1999). These are peanut oil, sesameseed oil, sunflowerseed oil, maize oil and safflower oil. The Committee therefore does not need to further consider these five oils. Focus should be on amending the *Standard for Named Vegetable Oils* to include walnut oil, pistachio oil, almond oil and hazelnut oil. The Committee further agreed to include avocado oil and flaxseed oil in the work.

Conclusion

101. The Committee agreed to reconsider its previous decision¹⁰ and agreed to change the scope of the discussion paper to cover walnut oil, almond oil, hazelnut oil, pistachio oil, flaxseed oil and avocado oil.

102. The Committee agreed to establish an eWG, chaired by Iran and working in English only, to revise the discussion paper including a project document, taking into account comments made at the present session and based on the *Guideline for Application of the Criteria for the Establishment of Work Priorities Applicable to Commodities* and information as required by the CCFO when proposing the addition of new oils to the *Standard for Named Vegetable Oils* agreed by the 16th CCFO, for consideration at the next session. The Committee agreed that a circular letter will be issued to obtain the required data and information.

DISCUSSION PAPER ON THE AMENDMENT OF THE STANDARD FOR NAMED VEGETABLE OILS: HIGH OLEIC SOYBEAN OIL (AGENDA ITEM 7)¹¹

103. The Committee recalled that at its last session it had agreed to establish an electronic working group to prepare a revised project document for new work to amend the Codex Standard for Named Vegetable Oils to include high oleic soybean oils for consideration at this session.

104. The Delegation of the United States, as chair of the eWG, highlighted that the revised project document and CRD 17 contained actual trade and production data for 2012, projected trade data for 2013 and beyond and a fatty acid profile for high oleic soybean oil. The Delegation explained the improved technological properties and health benefits of high oleic soybean oil.

105. Several delegations supported the new work proposal. In their view the oil could contribute to a healthier diet and the work complied with FAO's goal to produce new healthier foods and that Codex should move more quickly to address the needs of its members..

106. Several other delegations did not support new work because: production and international trade figures were very low; information in accordance with the *Guideline on the Application of the Criteria for the Establishment of Work Priorities* was not sufficient; and the Committee should take a consistent approach for new work.

107. Concern was expressed by some delegations that determination of sufficient trade data was subjective and varied in interpretation amongst delegations. The United States requested guidance on what would be adequate data at the next Session. It was also noted that information was needed to satisfy new work based on the *Guideline on the Application of the Criteria for the Establishment of Work Priorities applied to Commodities* and in the view of the some Members this matter should be discussed by Codex.

108. The Delegation of Italy noted that the international trade of 230 metric tons in 42 million metric tons production of soybean oil were not an evidence of significant international trade to justify initiating new work to amend the Standard.

109. The Committee agreed that the information provided was not sufficient to fulfil the requirements of the *Guideline for Application of the Criteria for the Establishment of Work Priorities Applicable to Commodities* and information as required by the CCFO when proposing the addition of new oils to the *Standard for Named Vegetable Oils* agreed by the 16th CCFO including volume of production and consumption in individual countries and volume and pattern of trading between countries, international or regional market potential, to substantiate the need for high oleic soybean oil standard at this session.

¹⁰ REP11/FO para. 97

¹¹ CX/FO 13/23/7, CRD4 (Kenya), CRD9 (Mali), CRD17 (United States of America)

110. The Committee agreed to establish an eWG to be chaired by the United States, working in English, to revise the discussion paper including a project document, taking into account comments made at the present session and based on the *Guideline for Application of the Criteria for the Establishment of Work Priorities Applicable to Commodities* and information as required by the CCFO when proposing the addition of new oils to the *Standard for Named Vegetable Oils* agreed by the 16th CCFO, for consideration at the next session of the CCFO. The Committee noted the reservations by Italy and Switzerland on the establishment of the eWG.

DISCUSSION PAPER ON THE AMENDMENT OF THE STANDARD FOR NAMED VEGETABLE OILS FOR THE ADDITION OF PALM OIL WITH HIGH OLEIC ACID OXG (AGENDA ITEM 8)¹²

111. The Committee recalled that at its last session it had agreed to establish an electronic working group to prepare a revised discussion paper including a project document for consideration at this session.

112. The Delegation of Colombia introduced CX/FO 13/23/8 and explained that the new variety would contribute to healthy diet because of composition of fatty acids.

113. Several delegations supported new work on this product. One delegation was of the view that the name of the product should be palm oil middle oleic acid for consistency with other high and mid oleic acid oils.

114. Several other delegations did not support the work as the actual volume of the oil produced was low and trade data was missing and said that the decision should be in line with that of the previous agenda item.

115. One delegation said that information on a trade impediment due to the absence of a Codex standard would be helpful for reviewing the justification for new work.

116. The Committee noted that the revised document lacked information on volume of production and consumption in individual countries and volume and pattern of trade between countries.

117. In this regard, the information required under the Guidelines on the Application of the Criteria for the Establishment of Work Priorities and the information required by CCFO when proposing the addition of new oils to the *Standard for Named Vegetable Oils* was not met by the project document, to substantiate the need for a standard for OxG palm oil at this time.

118. The Committee agreed to establish eWG to be chaired by Colombia to revise the discussion paper including a project document, taking into account comments made at the present session and based on the *Guideline for Application of the Criteria for the Establishment of Work Priorities Applicable to Commodities* and information as required by the CCFO when proposing the addition of new oils to the *Standard for Named Vegetable Oils* agreed by the 16th CCFO, for consideration at the next session of the CCFO.

PROPOSAL TO REVISE THE LIMIT FOR CAMPESTEROL IN THE CODEX STANDARD FOR OLIVE OILS AND OLIVE POMACE OILS (AGENDA ITEM 9)¹³

119. The Chairperson recalled that at the last session there had been insufficient support to initiate new work on the revision of the campesterol level in the *Codex Standard for Olive Oils and Olive Pomace Oils* and that the Committee had agreed that the delegation of Australia, in cooperation with Argentina, the United States and any other interested countries would revise the discussion paper for consideration at the next session, taking into account additional data that was truly representative of global variability taking into account: geographical variation; climatic and seasonal variation; plant varieties; and statistical soundness of data.

¹² CX/FO 13/23/8, CRD 4 (Mali), CRD 9 (Kenya)

¹³ CX/FO 13/23/9, CRD 4 (Kenya), CRD 5 (India), CRD 10 (Turkey), CRD 18 (Republic of Korea)

120. The delegation of Australia introduced the revised discussion paper and stated that it was addressing an impediment to trade as the current level of campesterol in the Codex Standard was discriminating against several growing regions forcing them to mix their high quality oil to reduce the campesterol level. The delegation indicated that some countries had rejected shipments of authentic olive oil from Australia because of the campesterol levels. The delegation thus proposed to increase the level for campesterol from 4% to 4.8% and to change the level of stigmaterol from <campesterol to <1.9% to ensure that the identity of the oil could be established and fraud prevented. Authentic olive oils in different parts of the world cannot meet the limit due to geographic variations and plant varieties that must be used in some countries because of climatic conditions. The delegation said that the data requested at the last session had been provided by Australia, Argentina and the United States. This data included more than 1600 samples analysed in IOC accredited laboratories by IOC methods with the results available in publications. The delegation indicated that the 1600 samples were from several countries covering geographical variation, climatic and seasonal variation, plant varieties and the data was statistically sound. The delegation appealed to the Committee to fulfil its responsibility to prevent impediments to trade and that Codex fulfil its mandate to ensure fair trade practices in food. Several other delegations supported the proposal by Australia.

121. Several delegations said that the 4% limit for campesterol was needed to detect adulteration of olive oils from other edible oils and protect consumers from fraud and the proposed 1.9% for stigmaterol could not solve this issue. They recalled that an IOC study on campesterol levels had recently been completed and all major producing countries, IOC members or not, had been invited to provide samples over three growing seasons. Australia had sent 3 samples and the United States did not send any samples. They mentioned that 192 samples from 13 countries representing all major growing regions were collected. Each sample was analyzed by three laboratories. The IOC working group had developed a decision tree to address the issue of olive oils with campesterol levels that deviate from the limit foreseen in the current standard. They opposed new work and stressed that to start any new work, data from 95% of all olive oil production cannot be ignored. They suggested waiting for the publication of the IOC study before continuing any discussion on this issue. Several delegations supported this view.

122. The Delegation of Argentina said that they had for years expressed concern, along with Australia and the United States regarding the need for revision of the limit of campesterol and in 2009 Argentina had joined the IOC in order to show that olive oils produced in its territory were genuine but had campesterol values outside the standard. During three years and based on the conditions set by the IOC, Argentina had sent about 40 samples that were tested in European laboratories selected by that organization. In October 2012, the IOC chemical expert panel recognized in its report that, based on the results obtained, genuine olive oils could present higher campesterol levels than specified in the Standard, which had been mentioned by several IOC members in the Committee. While it had been expected that the last meeting of the IOC Council take a positive decision on amending the acceptable campesterol levels, other issues led to a lack of quorum at the closing session leaving the adoption of all decisions pending. For these reasons, the delegation hoped that the IOC Council would shortly adopt a favourable decision in this regard before Codex would begin its work.

123. One delegation asked if there was information on how much high campesterol oil is produced and traded internationally and to which countries there was an impediment to trade.

124. The delegation of Australia said that they wished to address this issue in Codex. The delegation indicated that they are members of Codex Alimentarius and that it was appropriate to discuss proposals for amendment to a Codex Standard for fats and oils in the CCFO. Australia indicated that they are not members of the IOC but were willing to work together with the IOC and other Codex members within this Codex Committee on a solution but that new work should start now as there is a real impediment to trade. The trade volume data had not been provided as it had not been part of the request at the last session but could be provided if needed. Several other delegations supported new work in Codex on this issue.

125. Several proposals concerning a possible electronic working group continuing work on this issue were made by the Chair but none was agreed by the Committee.

126. The Committee concluded that there was no agreement to start new work and there was also no agreement to establish an eWG.

127. The delegations of Australia and the United States of America expressed their reservation on this matter.

128. The Codex Secretariat informed the meeting that any member may send a discussion paper at any time.

DISCUSSION PAPER ON THE AMENDMENT OF THE STANDARD FOR OLIVE OILS AND OLIVE POMACE OILS: CONTENT OF DELTA-7-STIGMASTENOL (AGENDA ITEM 10)

129. The Committee did not consider this matter because the document for this agenda item was not distributed.

REFERENCE TO ACCEPTANCE/VOLUNTARY APPLICATION IN CODEX STANDARDS (AGENDA ITEM 11)

130. The Committee did not consider this matter due to time constraint.

OTHER BUSINESS AND FUTURE WORK (AGENDA ITEM 12)

131. The Committee did not consider this matter due to time constraint.

132. The Delegation of Argentina expressed concern that due to lack of time they had not been able to present their proposals on amending the *Standard for Named Vegetable Oils* (1) regarding fatty acid composition and other quality factors of peanut oil and (2) including provisions for high stearic high oleic sunflower oil. The Delegation stated that given the importance of the issues, the workload and frequency of the Committee a decision should be taken to expedite the work and to discuss to all items on the agenda, taking into account the efforts made by Members to participate in the Committee.

DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION (AGENDA ITEM 13)

133. The Committee was informed that its 24th Session was tentatively scheduled to be held in Malaysia from 9 to 13 February 2015, the final arrangements being subject to confirmation by the Host Country and the Codex Secretariat.

SUMMARY STATUS OF WORK

SUBJECT MATTER	STEP	ACTION BY:	DOCUMENT REFERENCE (REP13/FO)
Proposed draft amendment to parameters for rice bran oil in the Standard for Named Vegetable Oils	5/8	Governments 36 th CAC	para. 89 Appendix III
Proposed draft Standard for Fish Oils	2/3	eWG chaired by Switzerland Governments pWG chaired by Switzerland 24 th CCFO	paras 71 - 79
Amendments to the sections on contaminants and methods of analysis in the <i>Standards for Edible Fats and Oils not Covered by Individual Standards</i> (CODEX STAN 19-1981), for <i>Named Animal Fats</i> (CODEX STAN 211-1999) and for <i>Olive Oils and Olive Pomace Oils</i> (CODEX STAN 33-1981) and subsequent amendments	-	Governments 36 th CAC	paras 29 – 34 Appendix II
Amendments to the lists of acceptable previous cargoes in the <i>Code of Practice for the Storage and Transport of Edible Fats and Oils in Bulk</i> (CAC/RCP 36-1987)	-	Governments 36 th CAC	paras 22 – 24
•Review the lists of acceptable previous cargoes	-	eWG chaired by Malaysia Governments pWG chaired by Malaysia 24 th CCFO	paras 9 – 28
Discussion Paper on the Amendment of the Standard for Named Vegetable Oils: Sunflower Seed Oils	-	eWG chaired by Argentina 24 th CCFO	para. 95
Discussion Paper on Cold Pressed Oils	-	eWG chaired by Iran 24 th CCFO	para. 102
Discussion Paper on the Amendment of the Standard for Named Vegetable Oils: High Oleic Soybean Oil	-	eWG chaired by US 24 th CCFO	para. 110
Discussion Paper on the Amendment of the Standard for Named Vegetable Oils for the Addition of Palm Oil with High Oleic Acid OxG	-	eWG chaired by Colombia 24 th CCFO	para. 118

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Appendix II**Amendments to the Standards for Edible Fats and Oils not Covered by Individual Standards (CODEX STAN 19-1981), for Named Animal Fats (CODEX STAN 211-1999) and for Olive Oils and Olive Pomace Oils (CODEX STAN 33-1981)****(for adoption by the Commission)****STANDARD FOR OLIVE OILS AND OLIVE POMACE OILS (CODEX STAN 33-1981)**

2.3 *Olive-pomace oil* is the oil obtained by treating olive pomace with solvents other than halogenated solvents or by other physical treatments, to the exclusion of oils obtained by re-esterification processes and of any mixture with oils of other kinds.

5. CONTAMINANTS

5.1 The products covered by this Standard shall comply with the Maximum Levels of the Codex General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed (CODEX STAN 193-1995).

5.2 Pesticide residues

The products covered by the provisions of this standard shall comply with those maximum residue limits established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission for these commodities.

5.3 Halogenated solvents

Maximum content of each halogenated solvent 0.1 mg/kg

Maximum content of the sum of all halogenated solvents 0.2 mg/kg

8.7 Determination of sterol composition and content

According to COI/T.20/Doc. no. 10 or ISO 12228:1999, or AOCS Ch 6-91 (97) or COI/T.20/Doc. no 30-2011.

8.8 Determination of erythrodiol content

According to COI/T.20/doc. No 30-2011.

CODEX STANDARD FOR EDIBLE FATS AND OILS NOT COVERED BY INDIVIDUAL STANDARDS (CODEX STAN 19-1981)**4. CONTAMINANTS**

4.1 The products covered by this Standard shall comply with the Maximum Levels of the Codex General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed (CODEX STAN 193-1995).

7. METHODS OF ANALYSIS

Remove this section

CODEX STANDARD FOR NAMED VEGETABLE OILS (CODEX STAN 210-1999)**8 METHODS OF ANALYSIS**

Remove Sections 8.3, 8.4

CODEX STANDARD FOR NAMED ANIMAL FATS (CODEX STAN 211 -1999)**5. CONTAMINANTS**

5.1 The products covered by this Standard shall comply with the Maximum Levels of the Codex General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed (CODEX STAN 193-1995).

8 METHODS OF ANALYSIS

Remove Sections 8.2, 8.3

Appendix III

Proposed Draft Amendment to Parameters for Rice Bran Oil
in the Standard for Named Vegetable Oils (CODEX STAN 210-1999)
 (Step 5/8)

Table 1: Fatty acid composition of vegetable oils as determined by gas liquid chromatography from authentic samples¹ (expressed as percentage of total fatty acids) (see Section 3.1 of the Standard)

Fatty acid	Rice bran oil
C6:0	ND
C8:0	ND
C10:0	ND
C12:0	ND-0.2
C14:0	ND-1.0
C16:0	14-23
C16:1	ND-0.5
C17:0	ND
C17:1	ND
C18:0	0.9-4.0
C18:1	38-48
C18:2	21-42
C18:3	0.1-2.9
C20:0	ND-0.9
C20:1	ND-0.8
C20:2	ND
C22:0	ND-1.0
C22:1	ND
C22:2	ND
C24: 0	ND-0.9
C24:1	ND

Table 3: Levels of desmethylsterols in crude vegetable oils from authentic samples² as a percentage of total sterols (see Appendix 1 of the Standard)

	Rice bran oil
Cholesterol	ND - 0.5
Brassicasterol	ND -0.3
Campesterol	11.0 – 35.0
Stigmasterol	6.0 – 40.0
Beta-sitosterol	25.0 – 67.0
Delta-5-avenasterol	ND – 9.9
Delta-7-stigmastenol	ND – 14.1
Delta-7-avenasterol	ND – 4.4
Others	7.5-12.8
Total sterols (mg/kg)	10500-31000

¹ Data taken from species as listed in Section 2.

² Data taken from species as listed in Section 2.