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codex alimentarius commission



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

WORLD
HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



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Agenda Item 12

JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

Thirty-second Session

FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy, 29 June - 4 July 2009

MATTERS ARISING FROM THE REPORTS OF THE COMMISSION, CODEX COMMITTEES AND TASK FORCES – GENERAL MATTERS

Matters Arising after 3 April 2009

I. MATTERS FOR ACTION BY THE COMMISSION

THE 31ST SESSION OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

Future work on animal feeding¹

1. In addition to the comments contained in ALINORM 09/32/9C, comments from Kenya are contained in the Annex to this document.

THE 37TH SESSION OF THE CODEX COMMITTEE ON FOOD LABELLING (CCFL)

Definition of the “competent authority”²

2. The Committee agreed to replace the words “national authority having jurisdiction” with “competent authority” in Section 3.2.6.2 of the *Guidelines for Nutrition Labelling* (CAC/GS 2-1985), on the understanding that for the purposes of the CCFL the term “competent authority” means “the official government agency having jurisdiction” as defined in Section 2.2 of CAC/GL 32-1999.

3. The Committee also agreed to transmit to the Commission the view of the Committee that the term “competent authority” should be defined Codex wide in the Procedural Manual.

4. The Commission is **invited to consider** this proposal by the CCFL

¹ ALINORM 08/31/REP, paras 171-178

² ALINORM 09/32/22, paras 112 and 121

II. MATTERS FOR INFORMATION TO THE COMMISSION

THE 41ST SESSION OF THE CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES (CCPR)

Amendment to the Standard for Natural Mineral Waters (CODEX STAN 108-1991)³

5. The Committee noted that the 30th Session of the Commission agreed with the revision of the Standard for Natural Mineral Waters on the provisions for health-related substances in view of the completion of the revision of the WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality which resulted in some discrepancies of the values of certain health related substances between the two documents. The 31st Session of the Commission noted that the Standard did not indicate specific methods of analysis and sampling procedures for a number of chemical substances including pesticides and agreed to refer the issue to the relevant committees, including the Committee on Pesticide Residues.

6. The Committee noted that the WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality contained guideline levels for pesticide residues and corresponding methods of analysis and agreed that, in view of its previous decision not to develop a list of methods of pesticide analysis in the Step Procedure, there was no need to develop a list of analytical methods for the determination of pesticide residues in natural mineral waters but that validated methods for natural mineral water should be maintained in the repository on the IAEA website. The Committee also agreed that information on validated analytical methods for the control of pesticide levels in natural mineral waters would be gathered through the issuance of a Circular Letter.

³ ALINORM 09/32/24, paras 17-21

ANNEX**Additional Comments Received in Response to CL 2008/40-CAC:****“Request for comments on proposals for the Scope and Terms of Reference of Future Work on Animal Feeding and Suitable Mechanisms for Codex to Carry out this Work”**KENYA

- It is important for Codex to look into the animal feeds (for livestock, chicken, fish etc.). This is relevant in avoiding contaminations of the final products (meat, milk, eggs etc.).
- There are also existing legal framework on animal feed (CAP 345) which is a key component in the food chain, e.g. aflatoxins etc.
- In the remarks provided in this document, second paragraph talks of “Feed experts do not normally attend meetings of these Codex Committees and consequently the committees do not have relevant expertise in the feed area”. There is a need for feed experts to look at the feeds issue. There is need to have a task force, to bring these people together.
- More efforts are being put into fish farming, hence proper guidelines are required.
- Use of HACCP is important to ensure food safety in the food chain.
- The national systems should be able to do this e.g. The food should be accepted in our countries before it is exported.
- We support the task force for this work. We feel that the feed industry is important as a country as food safety commences from the animal feeds.