CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION





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Agenda Item 2, 5

MAS/36 CRD/8 Original Language Only

JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME CODEX COMMITTEE ON METHODS OF ANALYSIS AND SAMPLING

36th Session

Budapest, Hungary, 23 – 27 February 2015

(Comments of Kenya)

Agenda Item 2

MATTERS REFERRED BY THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION AND OTHER SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Part A. Decisions of the 37th session of the Commission Related to the Work of the Committee

Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR)

Annex to the Principles for the use of sampling and testing in international trade (CAC/GL 83-2013) (CCPR)

Comment:

Kenya proposes that 'The CCPR and CCMASS should work as a team however CCMASS should be in charge of developing a appropriate methods for use by CCPR by mandate.'

Committee on Processed Fruits and Vegetables (CCPFV)

Standard for Certain Canned Fruits

14. CCPFV27 retained the method for fill of containers (glass containers) CAC/RM 46-1972 as no other method could be identified to replace the Codex method. It was agreed to request CCMAS to identify an appropriate internationally validated method for this provision.

Comment:

Reference is made to para 13 where above CCPR is requesting for clarity, we propose that ISO method be used to determine the fill of container.

Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses (CCNFSDU)

Methods for dietary fibre

Comment:

We support bullet 3 for adoption as stated below

Bullet 3: Adopt AOAC 2011.25 as Type IV method because it has been modified and not been collaboratively studied and is no longer considered equivalent to AACCI 32-50.01.

Trans fatty acids

19. CCNFSDU36 agreed to request advice from CCMAS on the lowest level of TFAs that current analytical methods can accurately detect as well as consistently reproduce.

Comment

We propose that for reproducible results the lowest level of transfatty acid analytically can accurately and precisely detected should be near the LOQ, between 2 and 4 ng/ml.

Method for detection of the toxic fraction in gluten harmful for individuals intolerant to gluten: ELISA G12 method

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COMMENT:

We support the use of ELIZA G12 method because it captures a whole scope of the various prolamines, more specific and more selective. ELIZA has been validated and widely accepted.

Agenda Item 5

DISCUSSION PAPER ON DEVELOPMENT OF PROCEDURES/GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING EQUIVALENCY TO TYPE I METHODS

The purpose of this paper is to discuss possible procedures for establishing equivalence to an existing Type I method.

Comment:

We propose that there should be several options for determining equivalence to type 1 method which will be captured in the guidance documents.