

**JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME**

**CODEX COMMITTEE ON METHODS OF ANALYSIS AND SAMPLING**

**Thirty-fourth Session**

**Budapest, Hungary, 4 - 8 March 2013**

**KENYA COMMENTS**

**AGENDA 2:**

**MATTERS REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE BY THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION AND OTHER CODEX COMMITTEES.**

**B. MATTERS ARISING FROM OTHER CODEX COMMITTEES AS RELATED TO THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE.**

**Introduction**

**6th Session of the Committee on Contaminants in Foods (CCCF)**

***Proposed Draft Maximum Levels For Arsenic In Rice***

7. While discussing the Proposed Draft Maximum Levels for Arsenic in Rice the JECFA Secretariat

noted that a number of validated methods for inorganic arsenic are available, however these are complex and may not be available for routine monitoring in some countries. In analogy to the approaches taken for mercury, the possibility to measure total arsenic for routine monitoring, and in case where it exceeds the proposed MLs, a follow up with specific methods for inorganic arsenic could be considered.

8. Based on the above considerations, the CCCF agreed that CCMAS should be requested to identify

suitable methods of analysis for the determination of inorganic arsenic in rice in order to assist the CCCF in the establishment of MLs; **The Committee is invited to identify suitable methods of analysis for the determination of inorganic arsenic in rice.**

**COMMENT:**

**We noted with concern that there is need to identify the suitable and simple method to analyse inorganic Arsenic in rice . However, we would propose that those countries which have those complex methods to avail for discussion in CCMAS committee meeting so that those countries which do not have personnel capacity to analyse inorganic arsenic will be able to make decission on which method to use for this inorganic Arseni.**

**This is a food safety issue so those countries which have no capacity to do so will be able to subcontract the analysis to those countries that have capacity to carry out the analysis of inorganic Arsenic.**

**JUSTIFICATION:**

**This is due to availability of complexity of the methods of analysis.**

**32nd Session of the Committee on Fish and Fishery Products (CCFFP)**

***Proposed Draft Performance Criteria for Reference and Confirmatory Methods for Marine Biotoxins in the Standard for Live and Raw Bivalve Molluscs***

Introduction

It was agreed to insert two new paragraphs indicating that methods should meet the numerical criteria listed in Table 1 and may meet either the minimum applicable range or the LOD and LOQ. There was some discussion on whether the methods should meet both the LOD and LOQ or either of the two. There seemed to be some discrepancy among the texts in the *Working Instructions for the Implementation of the Criteria Approach in Codex*, the *Guidelines for Establishing Numeric Values for Method Criteria and/or Assessing Methods for Compliance Thereof* and the flow chart in the *Guidelines for Establishing Numeric Values for Method Criteria and/or Assessing Methods for Compliance Thereof* (Principles for the Establishment of Codex Methods of Analysis, Procedural Manual). The Committee therefore agreed to request clarification from the Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling on whether methods should meet both LOD and LOQ or either of the two.

***COMMENT:***

***Kenya proposes that :For simple equipments there is need to have both LOQ and LOD but for the laboratories that have advanced equipments, then LOQ[gives the minimum level that is required] can take care of both detection and quantification. Therefore we propose to have both LOD and LOQ.***

***JUSTIFICATION:***

***They provide a wide range of spectrum in testing and taking care of the international accepted limits for safety and support fair food trade***

Introduction

**34th Session of the Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses (CCNFSDU)**

***Methods of Analysis for trans fatty acids***

The CCFL had requested the Committee to consider requesting CCMAS to review method **AOCS Ce 1H-**05 for trans fatty acids in foods as it is only applicable to certain types of fats and oils and to consider method AOAC 996.06, currently a Type II method for the Guidelines on Nutrition Labelling for saturated fatty acids, as a Type II method for trans fatty acids for the purposes of the Guidelines on Nutrition Labelling and potentially for the Guidelines on Nutrition and Health Claims. One delegation indicated that AOAC 996.06 has not been validated for trans fatty acids.

One delegation proposed to establish a table for trans fatty acids in different types of foods as in the case of dietary fibre. Another delegation expressed the view that methods should be established only if a specific condition for claim was described. One delegation indicated that the Guidelines allows the declaration of trans fatty acids and that there should be a method for their determination.

The Secretariat recalled that **AOCS Ce 1H-05** is listed only for trans fatty acids in infant formula as a specific level was defined in the corresponding standard, and that, a general approach, methods were selected when relevant provisions existed in Codex texts.

**The Committee agreed to ask CCMAS to review the applicability of the methods of analysis for the trans fatty acid currently defined in the Guidelines on Nutrition Labelling.**

***Comment:***

***In accordance to the codex standard Guideline 2:1985quoted by CCNFSDU committee, for the purposes of nutrition labelling,there is need to review the inclusion of specific trans fatty acids (TFAs) in the definition of TFAs if new scientific data is available. The CCMAS can request the available scientific data from the CCNFSDU to enble them review the current labelling requirements in relation to TFA.***

**AGENDA 6:**

**DISCUSSION PAPER ON THE UPDATE REFERENCES OF METHODS OF ANALYSIS AND RELATED TEXTS**

**(Prepared by BRAZIL)**

Comment:

Kenya would like to congratulate Brazil for the informative work done including the recommendations therein.

We would appreciate if the sampling protocols and methods of analysis are standardized and harmonized to facilitate national, regional and international trade. This should not done for CCMAS standards but also be applicable to the commodity codex standards. In Kenya,we confirm,withdraw or revise commodity and methods of analysis standards after 5years.

Justification

To keep abreast with the current technology and reduce disparities that may occur during trade.