



REPORT OF THE SECOND SESSION JOINT FAO/WHO CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION Geneva, 28 September – 7 October 1964

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
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ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ
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January 1965

The Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Director-General of the World Health Organization have the honour to attach a copy of the Report of the Second Session of the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission held in Geneva, 28 September - 7 October 1964.

ROME/GENEVA

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PART I

PARTICIPANTS AND OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSION

1. The Second Session of the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission was held at WHO Headquarters, Palais des Nations, Geneva, 28 September -7 October 1964. The Session was attended by 135 participants including the representatives and observers of 40 countries and observers from 17 international organizations (see pages 3–18 for list of participants).
2. The Second Session of the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission was convened by the Directors-General of FAO and WHO. The Commission was presided over by its Chairman, Dr. J.L. Harvey (U.S.A.) and two of the Vice-Chairmen, Prof. Dr. M.J.L. Dols (Netherlands) and Dr. Z. Zaczekiewicz (Poland). Apologies for absence due to ill health were received from Mr. H. Doyle (New Zealand), Vice-Chairman. The Commission appointed Dr. Julia Alvarez (Cuba), Mr. E. Doling (U.K.) and Mr. R. Souverain (France) as rapporteurs. At the end of the Second Session the Commission unanimously re-elected as its regular officers to serve until the end of the Third Session Dr. J.L. Harvey (U.S.A.) Chairman, Prof. Dr. M.J.L. Dols (Netherlands), Mr. H. Doyle* (New Zealand) and Dr. Z. Zaczekiewicz (Poland), Vice-Chairmen.

The Commission adopted the provisional agenda prepared by the Executive Committee and established two Sub-Committees to consider First and Second Readings of Standards:-

Sub-Committee I - General Principles, Additives and Labelling

Chairman: Prof. Dr. M.J.L. Dols (Netherlands)

Sub-Committee II - Food Standards

Chairman: Mr. H.P. Mollenhauer (Federal Republic of Germany)

The Commission also established a Working Party on the Rules of Procedure and Related Matters under the Chairmanship of Mr. J.H.V. Davies (United Kingdom). Delegates from Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany and India under the Chairmanship of Mr. Nathan Koenig (USA) constituted a Working Party to clarify the terms of reference and work of the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene (see paragraphs 28 to 31).

* The Commission was informed by the Secretariat that although the Government of New Zealand had officially designated Mr. H. Doyle as a delegate to the Second Session, due to a sudden illness Mr. Doyle had been prevented from attending the Session. In these circumstances the Commission decided exceptionally to waive Rule II.1. and declared Mr. Doyle as eligible for re-election

in absentia. The Commission further wished to record that this action should not be regarded as establishing a precedent for future elections of its officers.

PART II

REPORT OF MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

3. The Commission received a report from the Chairman concerning three meetings of the Executive Committee of the Commission held in July 1963 (Rome), May 1964 (Washington) and September 1964 (Geneva). Owing to the shortage of money in the Trust Fund, the Executive Committee at its second meeting had found it necessary to substantially revise the budget for 1964 which had been previously approved by the Codex Alimentarius Commission at its First Session. Details of the original budget for 1964 were contained in paragraph 72 of the Report of the First Session. The Executive Committee having regard to the information available at the second meeting on the contributions and pledges from Member Countries for 1964 and the amount of money carried over from 1963, revised the budget and programme on an austerity basis for the remainder of 1964 and prepared a draft austerity budget for 1965 for submission to the Commission for approval (see paragraphs 11 and 12 of this Report).

MEETING OF COUNTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN REGION

4. At the request of the Commission, Professor O. Högl (Switzerland), the Co-ordinator for Europe, convened a meeting of countries of the European Region to discuss proposals concerning the establishment of the Advisory Group for Europe and procedures for the elaboration of regional standards. The Agenda and Report of that meeting appear as documents ALINORM 64 LIM/EURO 1 and 2 in Appendix A to this Report.
5. The Commission, after discussing fully the procedure recommended by the meeting of European countries for the elaboration of regional standards, established a Working Party under the Chairmanship of Mr. J.H.V. Davies (United Kingdom) to examine the Rules of Procedure of the Commission and Related Matters. The Revised Report of the Working Party on the Rules of Procedure and Related Matters (ALINORM 64/LIM/9 - Rev.1), together with the documents referred to the Working Party in its terms of reference, appear in Appendix A to this Report.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

6. The Commission, after a full discussion, adopted the Revised Report of the Working Party on Rules of Procedure and Related Matters (see Appendix A to this Report)*. At the request of the Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany the Commission

emphasized that the procedure under Step 1 of Part 2 of Appendix II of the Working Party's Revised Report for the elaboration of regional standards could only be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Rule VI.3 of the Commission's Amended Rules of Procedure (see paragraph 7 of the Working Party's Revised Report).

7. The Commission requested the Secretariat to submit the Amended Rules of Procedure to the Directors-General of FAO and WHO for their approval. The Amended Rules of Procedure appear in Appendix B to this Report, and for ease of reference the Statutes of the Codex Alimentarius Commission appear in Appendix C to this Report.

* The Delegate of Brazil reserved the position of his Government in respect of Rule IV.6 and Rule X and those parts of the Working Party's Report relating to the Rules IV.6 and X.

APPOINTMENT OF A CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR EUROPE

8. After adopting the Revised Report of the Working Party on the Rules of Procedure and Related Matters the Commission decided to set up a Co-ordinating Committee for Europe under Rule IX.1 (b)2 which was to succeed the present European Council of the Codex Alimentarius and replace the Advisory Group for Europe established at the First Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission. In accordance with Rules IX.2 and IX.5 the Commission defined the membership and terms of reference of the Co-ordinating Committee for Europe as follows:

Membership: All Member Governments of FAO and/or WHO within the geographic area of Europe, including Israel, Turkey and the U.S.S.R.

Terms of To advise and assist the Co-ordinator for Europe on all matters concerning the

Reference: preparation of draft standards and also to carry out any of the functions entrusted to Co-ordinating Committees as set out in the Revised Report of the Working Party on the Rules of Procedure and Related Matters as adopted by the Second Session of the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission.

Chairman: Ex officio, the Co-ordinator for Europe.

CO-ORDINATOR FOR EUROPE

9. The Commission at its First Session on a proposal of the European Region had unanimously appointed Professor O. Högl (Switzerland) as Co-ordinator for Europe for a period of two years with the following terms of reference for the position of Co-ordinator for Europe:

Terms of To advise and assist the Chairmen of the Expert Committees set up under Rule

Reference for IX.1(b)1 based on countries in Europe, in their common work on food
the standards throughout the region.

Co-ordinator
for Europe:

10. The Commission noted with satisfaction that Professor O. Högl (Switzerland) was prepared to take on the Chairmanship of the Co-ordinating Committee for Europe and also that, in his capacity as President of the European Council of the Codex Alimentarius, he hoped to be able to communicate in the near future to the Directors-General of FAO and WHO the European Council's acceptance of its new role.
11. The Commission, after adopting the Revised Report of the Working Party on the Rules of Procedure and Related Matters, also came to the view that it could now accept the English text of paragraph 8 of the Report of the First Session of the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission - ALINORM 63/12.

PART III

FINANCE OF THE JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

11. Estimated Revenue and Expenditure for 1964 and 1965*

The Codex Alimentarius Commission approved the action taken by its Executive Committee to revise the budget for 1964 on an austerity basis in the amount of 3108,300. In spite of this revision it was noted by the Commission that there was unlikely to be any carry forward of monies in the Trust Fund for 1965.

* The Delegate of France reserved the position of his Government in regard to the budgets for 1964 and 1965 of the Codex Alimentarius Commission which are supplied by Trust Fund 40 in which the Government of France does not participate.

12. After the Commission had heard from countries which already contribute to the Trust Fund and had received promises of contributions from a number of other countries, it became clear that there was a possibility of a deficit of \$50,000 against the proposed austerity budget for 1965. The Commission therefore strongly urged Member Countries to enlarge their contributions and to pay them into the Trust Fund as early as possible in 1965, preferably during the months of January and February. The Commission approved a budget of \$121,400 for 1965 subject to the funds becoming available.

13. Estimates of Expenditure for 1966 and 1967*

The Commission endorsed the proposed estimates of expenditure prepared by its Executive Committee in the amounts of \$168,375 per annum for 1966 and 1967

recognizing that these estimates might be subject to change by the governing bodies of FAO and WHO.

14. Method of Financing of the Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme from 1 January 1966 onwards

The Commission, after receiving reports from representatives of FAO and WHO concerning the arrangements being made by the Directors-General of both Organizations for the financing of the Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme after 1965, adopted the following resolution and requested the Secretariat to bring it to the attention of the Directors-General as soon as possible:

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE SECOND SESSION OF THE JOINT FAO/WHO
CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION ON THE METHOD OF FINANCING OF THE
JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME FROM 1 JANUARY 1966
ONWARDS

THE COMMISSION

RECALLING the recommendation in the Report of the First Session of the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission to the effect that the expenditure involved in the Joint Food Standards Programme should be covered by the regular budgets of FAO and WHO as soon as the different budgetary procedures of the two organizations would make this step practicable,

NOTING that the Twelfth Conference of FAO instructed the Director-General to make provision in the FAO programme and budget for the Joint Food Standards Programme in 1966 and 1967,

FURTHER NOTING that the Seventeenth World Health Assembly requested the Director-General of WHO to study further the financial consequences of including a proportion, as agreed with FAO, of the cost of the Joint Food Standards Programme in the regular budget of WHO,

REALIZING that the situation may arise where FAO would have included an appropriate sum in its regular budget in 1966 whereas WHO might not have done so,

RECOGNIZING that there is a need for preventing the disruption of the programme by the provision of stable and adequate financing,

RECOMMENDS to the governing bodies of FAO and WHO that the Joint Food Standards Programme in view of its importance to all Member Countries of both organizations should be included in the regular programmes and budgets of both the organizations from 1 JANUARY 1966 onwards, and

REQUESTS the Directors-General of FAO and WHO to bring this resolution to the attention of the Thirteenth Session of the FAO Conference and the Thirty-Fifth Session of the Executive Board of WHO as well as the Eighteenth World Health Assembly.

* The Delegate of France reserved the position of his Government in regard to the volume of expenditure which it was proposed to ask the organizations concerned to allocate, if necessary, to the Regular Budgets in 1966 and 1967.

* The Delegate of Brazil reserved the position of his Government.

* The Delegate of Switzerland reserved the position of his Government because in his view there was inadequate provision for Co-ordinating Committees for Regions.

PART IV

FOODS UNDER STANDARDIZATION BY CODEX COMMITTEES

ESTABLISHED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE CODEX

ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

CODEX COMMITTEE ON COCOA PRODUCTS AND CHOCOLATE*

15. The Codex Alimentarius Commission received a report from Professor O. Högl (Switzerland), Chairman of the Codex Committee on Cocoa Products and Chocolate. It was reported that since the first session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission this Codex Committee had held two full meetings and there had also been a meeting of a drafting committee. The Codex Committee had discussed various aspects of cocoa and chocolate products and reached tentative agreement on definitions and values appropriate to these definitions for the following products:

1. Cocoa beans (text based on the definition of the FAO Cocoa Study Group)
2. Cocoa nib
3. Cocoa mass
4. Cocoa butter
5. Cocoa press cake
6. Cocoa powder
7. Low-fat cocoa powder
8. Sweetened cocoa powder
9. Sweetened low-fat cocoa powder
10. Cocoa powder mixtures
11. Low-fat cocoa powder mixtures
12. Chocolate
13. Milk chocolate
14. Cream chocolate
15. Chocolate couverture

16. Chocolate with the addition of other food products
17. Chocolate with centres

Various permissible treatments (with alkalizing material) had been discussed by the Codex Committee.

* The Codex Alimentarius Commission decided that, in the interests of clarity, Expert Committees established under Rule IX.1(b)1 should, in future, be described as Codex Committees.

16. Professor Högl also reported that the work which had been done by the European Council of the Codex Alimentarius in providing a list of 80 technical terms in 19 European languages would be made available to the Commission and the participants of the Codex Committee. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the work which had been undertaken by the European Council of the Codex Alimentarius and continued by the Codex Committee.
17. Under Rule IX.8 the Commission confirmed that the Codex Committee on Cocoa Products and Chocolate should continue to elaborate worldwide standards for these products under the Chairmanship of the Government of Switzerland. It was anticipated that the Drafting Committee would probably need to meet once more in the late autumn of 1964 and that the third meeting of the Codex Committee would be held in March 1965 in Zurich, Switzerland.

CODEX COMMITTEE ON FATS AND OILS

18. The Codex Alimentarius Commission received a progress report from Mr. J.H.V. Davies (United Kingdom), Chairman of the Codex Committee on Fats and Oils.

At the first meeting of the Codex Committee specifications of identity (including definitions) had been prepared for the following twenty-one crude fats and oils of vegetable and animal (including marine animal) origin:

Arachis (syns. nut, peanut, groundnut)	Safflower (syns. Carthamus, Kurdee)
Babassu	Sesame (syn. Gingelly)
Coconut	Soya (Soy) Bean
Cottonseed	Sunflower
Grapeseed (syns. grape pip, raisin seed)	Beef - Premier Jus
	Lard - pure, unrefined
	Herring
Maize (syn. corn)	Menhaden
Mustard Seed	Pilchard
Palm	Whale
Palm Kernel	
Rape Seed, including Jamba and Rubsen	
Shea nut	

The specifications had been circulated for comment to all governments and international organizations participating in the work of the Codex Committee, including those who had advised of their interest but had not been able to send representatives to the meeting. The Codex Committee would consider at the next meeting the comments received on the specifications of identity and proceed to the elaboration of standards for products for direct consumption, such as cooking fats and oils, lard, shortening and table oils. The Codex Committee on Fats and Oils had agreed at its first meeting on the importance of internationally accepted standard methods of analysis for the determinations of the characteristics for which values had been proposed in the specifications of identity. The Codex Committee had recommended that the Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis adopt the methods published by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) and give priority to the elaboration of determinations not yet covered by the I.U.P.A.C.

19. The Commission confirmed under Rule IX.8 that the Codex Committee under the Chairmanship of the United Kingdom should continue to elaborate worldwide standards for fats and oils. The Commission widened the scope of this Codex Committee by including olive oil and margarine within its terms of reference and requested that when olive oil and if margarine were discussed by the Codex Committee, representatives of the International Olive Oil Council and the International Federation of Margarine Associations should be invited to participate in the work.
20. The Chairman of the Codex Committee extended an invitation to all Members of the Commission to participate in its meetings either by attendance or by submitting written comments and proposals before 31 December 1964, also advising the Secretary of the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission, FAO, Rome, of their participation in the work of the Codex Committee. It was intended to hold a second meeting of the Codex Committee early in April 1965 in London.

CODEX COMMITTEE ON FOOD ADDITIVES

21. Professor Dr. M.J.L. Dols (Netherlands), Chairman of the Codex Committee on Food Additives, reported to the Commission on the progress made by the Codex Committee at its first meeting. The Codex Committee had not proposed any specific tolerances for additives in particular foods but the report of the meeting had indicated which antimicrobials and antioxidants were under consideration by the Codex Committee.
22. During the discussion of the progress report, the Commission sought a clarification of the inter-relationship and the main functions of the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives and of the Codex Committee on Food Additives under the Chairmanship of the Netherlands Government.
 - a. Codex Committee on Food Additives
 - i. Membership - The Codex Committee was under the Chairmanship of the Government of the Netherlands and was made up of government representatives.
 - ii. Responsibility - The main responsibility of the Codex Committee was to establish tolerances for individual food additives in specific food items. A further responsibility

was the preparation of lists of food additives for the guidance of the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives when the Joint Expert Committee was considering future work.

b. Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives

- i. Membership - The Joint Expert Committee was made up of experts who served in their individual capacity as scientists and who were appointed by the Directors-General of FAO and WHO.
- ii. Responsibility - The main responsibility of the Joint Expert Committee was to establish acceptable daily intakes, for the various additives, based upon a toxicological evaluation, and to prepare specifications of identity and purity.

23. The Commission, having noted the membership and main responsibilities of the Codex Committee and the Joint Expert Committee, recommended the following procedure for the clearance of a food additive.

- a. A government which wished to have an additive considered for use in a food on an international basis, must submit a comprehensive summary of the information concerning the additive to the Chairman of the Codex Committee on Food Additives, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, The Hague, The Netherlands. The information submitted should include the technological justification for its use in the food together with a suggested level of use. A copy of the above information should be sent to the Secretary of the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission, FAO, Rome.
- b. Simultaneously with 23(a) above,
 - i. The specifications of identity and purity of the additive should be sent to the Joint Secretary, Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives, Food Science and Technology Branch, Nutrition Division, FAO, Rome, and
 - ii. The toxicological data should be addressed to the Joint Secretary, Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives, Nutrition/Food Additives, WHO, Geneva.
- c. The Codex Committee on Food Additives should evaluate the data dealing with the technological need for the use of the additives, prepare priority lists and transmit this information to the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives. Priority should be given to those food additives which were used in foods entering into international trade in substantial amounts.
- d. The Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives should, as expeditiously as possible, establish acceptable daily intakes and specifications of identity and purity for these additives. This data would be communicated to the Codex Committee on Food Additives.

- e. The Codex Committee on Food Additives would then recommend tolerances for the food additive in specific foods and submit such tolerances to the Codex Alimentarius Commission.
 - f. The Codex Alimentarius Commission would invite governments comments on these tolerances in the usual manner.
24. The Commission reaffirmed its view that the various Codex Committees and international bodies entrusted with the elaboration of draft standards for individual foods should prepare lists of additives used in these foods and submit their lists together with details of the levels of use consistent with good manufacturing practice, and information on the per capita consumption of the foods in question to the Chairman of the Codex Committee on Food Additives.
25. After discussing Appendix G of the Report of the First Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission concerned with general principles for the use of food additives, the Commission recommended that Appendix G, together with the comments of Member Governments thereon, should be referred to the Codex Committee on Food Additives for such action as the Codex Committee considered necessary. The Commission requested the Codex Committee on Food Additives to specify in particular what was meant by "food additives" as no existing definition appeared to be sufficiently accurate.
26. The Commission thought that the lists of antimicrobials, antioxidants, emulsifiers, stabilisers, maturing and bleaching agents contained in Appendices H 1–4 of the Report of the First Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission had been inappropriately described as draft standards of permitted lists of additives. The Commission emphasized that the lists were of additives for which the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives had established acceptable daily intake zones and were not to be understood as comprehensive lists of all acceptable food additives in these classes of additives. The Commission therefore decided that these lists, together with the comments of Member Governments thereon, should be referred to the Codex Committee on Food Additives for such action as the Codex Committee considered necessary. Any draft list of permitted additives which the Codex Committee draws up should contain a statement indicating the implications of acceptance of this list by any country. It was further recommended that, in accordance with the procedure set out in paragraph 23 above, Member Governments should supply support ing data with any proposals for changes or additions to these lists.
27. The Commission was informed that the second meeting of the Codex Committee on Food Additives would probably be held in The Hague during the last week of April 1965.
- The Commission confirmed under Rule IX.8 that the Chairmanship of the Codex Committee was under the Government of the Netherlands.

CODEX COMMITTEE ON FOOD HYGIENE

28. Mr. Nathan Koenig (U.S.A.) made a progress report to the Commission on the work of the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene. At its first meeting the Codex Committee had

established a broad working basis and agreed upon priorities for future work. Various aspects of the work on food hygiene had been assigned to participating countries to draft proposals for consideration at the next meeting. After a full discussion of the subject the Commission recommended the following clarification of the scope of work and terms of reference of the Codex Committee to assist it in its future work.

29. The Commission decided that the scope of work of the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene should be as follows:
- A. Develop, with regard to the protection of public health, principles encompassing basic requirements for food plant sanitation, such as layout, facilities, water supply, waste disposal, procedures, practices and employee cleanliness, needed to ensure the production or manufacture of food products fit for human consumption.
 - B. Develop, to safeguard against health hazards, basic hygiene principles for the storage, transportation, and other handling of food products in international trade.
 - C. Develop specific food hygiene specifications on the request of any Codex Committee referred to it through the Secretary of the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission, FAO, Rome.
 - D. Support the work of Codex Committees by technical advice, guidance, and consultation on food sanitation and microbiological problems when requested by these Committees through the Secretary of the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission.
30. The Commission decided that the Terms of Reference of the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene shall be as follows:
- A. Food hygiene specifications for commodities for which another specific Codex Committee has been appointed by the Commission shall be left to the discretion of that Codex Committee which may refer matters to the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene if it so desires. The Codex Committee on Food Hygiene must, in any event, be informed of any food hygiene specifications developed by other Codex Committees through the Secretary of the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission.
 - B. The Codex Committee on Food Hygiene shall request through the Commission referral when, in its expert opinion, a Codex Committee responsible for a specific food has not adequately covered the hygienic considerations.
 - C. The hygiene aspects of foods not assigned to a specific Codex Committee shall at the request of the Commission be dealt with directly by the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene until such time as a specific Codex Committee on the particular food may be established. Any recommendations of the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene concerned with this particular food shall be sent to the newly established Codex Committee for consideration.

31. The Commission reaffirmed the following principles for the guidance of the Codex Committee as previously outlined in paragraphs 30 and 31 of the Report of the First Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, Alinorm 63/12:

“30. The Commission decided to treat the existing Joint FAO/WHO Expert Panel on Meat Hygiene as its advisory body on this question. The Commission further requested the Expert Panel to make recommendations on basic principles of meat hygiene, including microbiological standards, for later inclusion in the Codex following the Commission's normal procedures of acceptance through governments.”

“31. All questions concerning milk hygiene come within the terms of reference of the Joint FAO/WHO Committee of Government Experts on the Code of Principles concerning Milk and Milk Products, now a Committee of the whole of the Codex Alimentarius Commission functioning under Rule IX.1(a) of the Commission's Rules of Procedure.”

The Commission confirmed U.S.A. Chairmanship of the Codex Committee under Rule IX.8.

THE JOINT UNECE/CODEX ALIMENTARIUS GROUP OF EXPERTS ON STANDARDIZATION OF FRUIT JUICES

32. The Codex Alimentarius Commission had before it a progress report of the work of the Joint United Nations Economic Commission for Europe/Codex Alimentarius Commission Group of Experts on Standardization of Fruit Juices for consideration. The main developments in the work of standardization of fruit juices had been the elaboration of draft standards for apple juice, orange juice and grape juice preserved exclusively by physical means. These draft standards had been referred back to participants for detailed comment and further detailed elaboration by the delegations of Switzerland, Spain and France respectively. The Group of Experts' programme of future work would cover the elaboration of standards for the following juices: apple, apricot, bilberry, blackberry, black currant, cherry, cranberry, grape, grapefruit, lemon, lime, orange, passion fruit, peach, pear, pineapple, pomegranate, raspberry, sour cherry, strawberry and eventually tomato. The Group of Experts had agreed that this list should be regarded as provisional, and that of the juices mentioned priority should be given to the completion of the standards for apple juice, orange juice and grape juice. It was proposed to elaborate standards in due course for all the above mentioned juices, whether preserved exclusively by physical or by chemical means. It was expected that the next meeting of the Group of Experts would be held in Geneva tentatively towards the end of March 1965.

CODEX COMMITTEE ON MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

33. Dr. F. Krusen (Federal Republic of Germany) reported to the Commission that invitations had recently been sent to interested Members of the Commission to participate in the first meeting of the Codex Committee on Meat and Processed Meat Products. The meeting was to be held 28 – 30 October 1964 in Kulmbach, Bavaria. A working paper had been prepared for the meeting and on the basis of this the Codex Committee would need to decide upon the relative priorities to be given to various facets of the work of the Codex Committee. The Codex Committee would take fully into account work which had been done by other international organizations, and in particular the recommendations of the Standing Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Meat Hygiene. The Commission under Rule IX.8 confirmed that the Federal Republic of Germany should have the chairmanship of and be responsible for the Codex Committee on Meat and Processed Meat Products. The Commission amended the terms of reference of the Codex Committee to exclude poultry and processed poultry products (see also paragraphs 75 and 76 of this Report on Poultry Meat). The terms of reference of the Codex Committee were approved as follows to elaborate worldwide standards for:

1. Classification and grading of carcasses and cuts of beef, lamb, mutton, pork and veal.
2. Definitions, labelling and other requirements for such processed meat products as the Codex Committee might feel desirable excluding poultry and processed poultry products.

JOINT FAO/WHO COMMITTEE OF GOVERNMENT EXPERTS ON THE CODE OF PRINCIPLES CONCERNING MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

34. The Commission was informed by the Secretariat of the progress made by the Joint FAO/WHO Committee of Government Experts on the Code of Principles concerning Milk and Milk Products at its Seventh Session in May 1964. The report of this meeting had been distributed to governments for action on several matters. The Commission requested the Secretariat to remind governments about the time limits for comments. The Commission noted that action had been taken by the Secretariat to refer a number of specific questions raised by the Government Experts to the various appropriate subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES

35. Professor Dr. M.J.L. Dols (Netherlands) on behalf of the Chairman of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues, presented a brief progress report to the Commission.
36. Because of the large amount of work to be done on this subject, it was pointed out in discussion that it was essential to consider first the residues of pesticides found in the main items of food which entered international trade.
37. The Commission was informed by the delegate of Czechoslovakia that some East European countries had compiled information on the toxicity of, and analytical

methods for the determination of pesticide residues. The Commission expressed the hope that this information would be made available to the Codex Alimentarius Commission. The Commission was also informed that the International Organization for standardization (ISO) had surveyed the work being done in various international organizations and 34 countries on pesticide residues.

38. During the discussion of the report of the Chairman of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues the Commission sought a clarification of the main functions and inter-relationship of the various FAO and WHO committees, working in the areas leading up to the establishment of international tolerances for pesticide residues.

(A) FAO Committee on Pesticides in Agriculture:

- i. Membership - The Committee was made up of scientists who served in their individual capacity and who were appointed by the Director-General of FAO.
- ii. Functions -
 - a. to advise and assist the Director-General on matters related to the use and marketing of pesticides in agriculture; and in the planning and organizing of inter-governmental pesticides conferences;
 - b. to meet, in addition to its normal sessions, at the same time as the above mentioned inter-governmental pesticides conferences in order to take part in such conferences;
 - c. to recommend, in the light of the findings of the FAO Conference on Pesticides in Agriculture, 1962, the establishment by the Director-General of subsidiary bodies, under the Committee, to consider specific problems, including pesticide residues, occupational hazards, registration, labelling and marketing of pesticides, and resistance to pesticides. One of the subsidiary bodies of direct interest to the Codex Alimentarius Commission established in 1963 by the FAO Committee on Pesticides in Agriculture was the FAO working party on pesticide Residues (see below).

(B) FAO Working Party on Pesticide Residues

- i. Membership - The Working Party was made up of scientists who served in their individual capacity and who were appointed by the Director-General of FAO.
- ii. Purpose and Terms of Reference - To advise and to assist the Director-General on all matters related to pesticide residues with particular reference to:
 - a. analysis of pesticide residues,
 - b. pesticide residue tolerances, and
 - c. surveys for collecting residues data.

The working party was responsible to the FAO Committee on Pesticides in Agriculture.

(C) WHO Expert Committee on Pesticide Residues

- i. Membership - The Committee was made up of scientists who served in their individual capacity and who were appointed by the Director-General of WHO.
- ii. Responsibility - The Committee, in collaboration with the FAO Committee on Pesticides in Agriculture, is to evaluate the toxicological data on pesticide residues and to propose acceptable daily intakes for man for these residues.

(D) Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues

- i. Membership - The Codex Committee was made up of government representatives named by their respective governments and was open to all member governments of FAO and WHO.
 - ii. Responsibility - To recommend international tolerances for pesticide residues in specific food products. A further responsibility was the preparation of a list of priorities of those pesticide residues found in food commodities entering international trade for the guidance of the WHO Expert Committee on pesticide Residues when considering future work.
39. The Commission, having noted the membership and main functions of the FAO and WHO Committees working towards the establishment of tolerances for pesticide residues on an international basis recommended the following procedure:
- a. A government wishing to have an international tolerance established for a particular pesticide on specific food products, must submit a comprehensive summary of the information concerning the technological justification, levels of residues resulting from their use, tolerances, and consumption of foods concerned, to the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues, Ministry of Health, The Hague, The Netherlands. A copy of the information should be sent to the Secretary, Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission, FAO, Rome.
 - b. Simultaneous with 39(a) above,
 - i. details regarding the levels of use, the residue resulting from good agriculture practice, methods of analysis and consumption of food concerned should be submitted to the Secretary of the FAO Working Party on Pesticide Residues, FAO, Rome;
 - ii. detailed data on the toxicological studies carried out on the pesticide should be submitted to the Secretary, WHO Expert Committee on Pesticide Residues, Nutrition/Food Additives, WHO, Geneva.

- c. The Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues should prepare priority lists from among the requests received, having in mind their importance in international trade. These lists would be submitted to the Secretary of the WHO Committee on Pesticide Residues. The extensive use of pesticides and fumigants on cereal crops before and after harvest made it most desirable that methods of analysis were established to determine the presence of these chemicals. The Commission emphasized that pesticides used on cereal should be given priority.
 - d. The WHO Committee on Pesticide Residues meeting Jointly with the FAO Committee on Pesticides in Agriculture would, where possible, propose acceptable daily intakes for the various pesticides. This information would be communicated to the FAO Working party on Pesticide Residues.
 - e. The FAO Working Party on Pesticide Residues would then establish a provisional tolerance for the pesticide together with a method of analysis in specific food items. This information would be communicated to the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues.
 - f. The Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues would then recommend an international tolerance for the pesticide in specific food and submit such tolerance to the Codex Alimentarius Commission.
 - g. The Codex Alimentarius Commission would invite governments comments on these tolerances in the usual manner.
40. The Commission was informed that the first meeting of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues would be held in autumn of 1965. The date and place would be communicated to member countries of the Commission by the Secretariat. The Commission was also informed that the next meeting of the FAO Working Party on Pesticide Residues and the next Joint Meeting of the FAO Committee on Pesticides in Agriculture and the WHO Expert Committee on Pesticide Residues would deal with pesticides in cereals.

The Commission confirmed under Rule IX.8 that the Chairmanship of the Codex Committee was under the Government of the Netherlands.

CODEX COMMITTEE ON PROCESSED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

41. Mr. Nathan Koenig (U.S.A.) made a progress report to the Codex Alimentarius Commission on the work of the Codex Committee on Processed Fruit and Vegetables. The Codex Committee at its first meeting had formulated and agreed upon general definitions for the various categories or types of processed fruits and vegetables and also had agreed upon the type of standard to be developed in accordance with the Codex Alimentarius Commission's guidelines for the elaboration of standards. The Codex Committee had proposed that the following basic outline of

a standard for an individual product would be the most suitable for canned fruits and vegetables:

1. Product description and designation
2. Additions and additives
3. Quality
4. Fill of container
5. Tolerances
6. Sampling and test procedures
7. Container labelling

The Codex Committee had decided initially to elaborate standards for the following canned fruits and vegetables: peaches, fruit salad, fruit cocktail, pineapple, apple sauce, grapefruit sections, plums, strawberries, raspberries and asparagus, peas, green and wax beans, sweet corn, tomatoes. Other processed food products which had been assigned priority were jams and dried vine fruits (raisins and sultanas).

42. The Commission fully discussed whether prunes and canned dried peas and beans should be considered by the Codex Committee. It was decided that canned dried peas and beans should fall within the scope of work of the Codex Committee but that prunes could more appropriately be considered by the Economic Commission for Europe on a joint basis with the Codex Alimentarius Commission. The Commission also recommended that the Codex Committee should use the words "ingredients and additives" in place of "additions and additives" in paragraph 41.2.
43. The Commission under Rule IX.8 confirmed that the Codex Committee on Processed Fruit and Vegetables should be the responsibility of the U.S.A. and be under the Chairmanship of the United States Government with the following amended terms of reference: to elaborate worldwide standards for all types of processed fruits and vegetables including dried products, canned dried peas and beans, jams and jellies, but not dried prunes or fruit and vegetable juices. It was anticipated that the second meeting of the Codex Committee would be held towards the end of June 1965 in Rome.

CODEX COMMITTEE ON SUGARS

44. The Codex Alimentarius Commission received a progress report from Mr. J.H.V. Davies (United Kingdom), Chairman of the Codex Committee on Sugars. At its first meeting the Codex Committee had agreed to exclude from its consideration the numerous intermediate products of sugar manufacturing and refining processes which were not used either by other industrial users or directly by consumers and also those products in which the volume of international trade was small. The Codex Committee decided to include in its consideration the following products: white sugar, powdered sugar (icing sugar), soft sugars and brown sugars, liquid sugar, golden syrup, treacle, invert sugar, glucose syrup, dried glucose syrup, starch sugar,

dextrose, lactose and fructose. The Codex Committee considered the health aspects of these products first and then criteria of quality. Trading standards had been elaborated by the Codex Committee for extra white sugar, white sugar, powdered sugar (icing sugar), soft sugars and brown sugars, and minimum platform standards for glucose syrup, dried glucose syrup, dextrose monohydrate and dextrose anhydrous for consideration by the Commission. In view of the amount of detailed comment which had since been received in the United Kingdom from countries participating in the Codex Committee and other countries which had not been able to attend the first meeting, the Codex Alimentarius Commission agreed that the standards should be withdrawn and re-considered at the next meeting of the Codex Committee, which would be held early in March 1965.

45. Under Rule IX.8 the Commission confirmed that the Codex Committee, under the chairmanship of the United Kingdom, should continue its work on the elaboration of worldwide standards for all carbohydrate sweeteners, excluding honey.
46. The Chairman of the Codex Committee invited all Members of the Codex Alimentarius Commission to submit comments on the draft standards for Sugars to the Chairman of the Codex Committee on Sugars, Food Standards Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Horseferry Road, London, S.W.1. before 31 December 1964.

PART V

ALLOCATION OF PREPARATORY WORK TO NEW CODEX

COMMITTEES FOOD LABELLING

47. The Commission took note of a paper on General Food Labelling Provisions (ALINORM 64/6(1)) prepared by the Legislation Research Branch, FAO. The Secretariat reported that since the paper had been prepared ten more countries had provided information. The Commission decided that the paper should be revised to take account of the further information from countries and be circulated as soon as possible to all Member Governments. In congratulating the Legislation Research Branch on the paper, the Commission expressed the wish that, when the revision was completed, the paper be given the widest practicable circulation. The Commission further decided that when the revised document had been prepared, it should be referred to a Codex Committee on Labelling established for the purpose of studying food labelling.
48. The Commission accepted with satisfaction an offer of the Canadian delegation that Canada would take responsibility for preparatory work on food labelling. The Commission therefore under Rule IX.1(b)1 of the Rules of Procedure established a Codex Committee on Food Labelling under the Chairmanship of the Government of Canada with the following terms of reference:
 - A. To draft provisions on labelling applicable to all foods.

- B. To draft provisions on labelling concerning products given priority by the Commission, namely products referred to specific Codex Committees for the elaboration of standards.
- C. To study specific labelling problems assigned to it by the Commission.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

49. After discussing Appendices E.1 and E.2 of the Report of the First Session of the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission on General Principles the Commission concluded that the section on general principles of the 'Codex' should be divided into three parts. The first part of the section on general principles of the Codex should consist of a statement of the purpose and scope of the Codex and the nature and type of Standards to be included, accompanied by exact definitions, in order to remove any misunderstanding in regard to terminology. The Commission decided that the Secretariat should prepare a draft paper based on the relevant sections of the Report of the Joint FAO/WHO Conference on Food Standards (ALINORM 62/8) and the Report of the First Session of the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission (ALINORM 63/12). The Commission also had before it a paper prepared by the Delegate of France (see ALINORM 64/LIM.4 in Appendix D to this Report). The Commission expressed its appreciation for this paper and recommended that the Secretariat in preparing the draft outlined above should include in the appropriate places the suggestions contained in ALINORM 64/LIM.4. The draft would then be circulated to Governments for comment. The comments would in turn be compiled by the Secretariat and referred to a Codex Committee on General Principles.
50. The second part of the section on general principles of the Codex should consist of the rules of procedure as amended from time to time.
51. The third part of the section on general principles of the Codex should consist of general principles governing food legislation, general provisions and necessary definitions. The Commission decided that the Secretariat should circulate a questionnaire to Member Governments as soon as possible on their legislation on general principles, general provisions and necessary definitions. The questionnaire should include sections on injuriousness to health, spoilage, adulteration, unfitness for human consumption, misdescription and misleading methods of sale, and also on the application of general principles in the legislation of the country concerned. The Commission decided that when this information had been received and collated it should be referred to a Codex Committee established on General Principles under Rule IX.1(b)1.
52. The Commission noted with satisfaction the statement of the Delegate of France that he would refer to his Government the suggestion made by the Commission that France should undertake responsibility under Rule IX.1(b)1 for the proposed Codex Committee on General Principles and that the Government of France would in due course advise the Directors-General of FAO and WHO of its decision. The Commission further decided that Appendices E.1 and E.2 of ALINORM 63/12 and the comments made by Member Governments thereon should be referred to the Codex Committee on General Principles for consideration.

METHODS OF ANALYSIS

53. The Commission received a statement from the Observer of Austria regarding the Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis. It was pointed out that, contrary to paragraph 27 of the Report of the First Session of the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission, the Government of Austria had not undertaken to accept responsibility for this Codex Committee. The Commission was further advised that the Government of Austria was not in a position to accept responsibility for a Codex Committee on this subject.
54. The Commission discussed the need to establish a Codex Committee under Rule IX.1(b)1 to undertake work on methods of analysis on a worldwide basis as proposed in paragraph 27 of the Report of the First Session of the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission. The Commission accepted with appreciation an offer by the Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany, subject to official confirmation by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, to be responsible for this Codex Committee.* The Commission also accepted an offer by the International Commission of Agricultural Industries (CIIA) to make available to the Commission work that CIIA has done in connection with methods of analysis. The Commission recommended that the Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis should take fully into account the information to be made available by CIIA and the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) together with the work of other organizations in this field.

* In a letter dated 17 October 1964 the Federal Republic of Germany, Ministry of Health, confirmed acceptance of the Chairmanship of the Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis under Rule IX.1(b)1.

55. The Commission reaffirmed the following principles for the guidance of the Codex Committee as previously outlined in paragraph 27 of the Report of the First Session:
- a. "The Expert Committee draws up a list of priorities in the light of the products for which Codex Standards are in preparation.
 - b. It determines in each case the best means of preparing each method of analysis required and refers the work to the appropriate outside organization or, where no such body is available, to research laboratories in any country member of the Commission.
 - c. In some cases, the Expert Committee may find that a method is already so well established and verified that it may be referred to the Commission for publication in the Codex without further study.
 - d. Methods selected should have been the object of extensive tests in several laboratories and the results given statistical treatment. Preference should be given to those already published or ready for publication by the originating body.
 - e. Methods should be such as to be capable of use in laboratories equipped with usual modern apparatus.
 - f. More than one method of analysis may be selected for the same test.

- g. Where applicable, methods of analysis should conform to the “Guide on the form for methods of chemical analysis” set out in ISO Recommendation R.78 - 1958.
- h. The Expert Committee should organize its work in such a manner as to keep under constant review all methods of analysis published in the Code.
- i. The Expert Committee should maintain the closest possible relations with all interested organizations working on methods of analysis.
- k. The Expert Committee should adopt wherever it may find appropriate the type of procedures now followed by the Committee of Government Experts on the Code of Principles concerning Milk and Milk Products (see Report of the Committee's 6th Session, Rome, June 1963, paras. 10–12).
- l. The Expert Committee should recommend in each case whether the method of analysis should be published in the Codex in full or merely by bibliographic reference.
- m. Since the elaboration of methods of analysis will take considerable time, the Codex should, as an interim measure, include references to existing practicable methods in each standard of composition pending the elaboration and/or revision of definitive methods.”

PART VI

OTHER FOODS UNDER STANDARDISATION

COCOA BEANS

56. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the FAO Cocoa Study Group had made considerable progress towards the establishment of international standards for cocoa beans. At its Second Session in July 1963, the Group's Working Party on Cocoa Grading noted that the Governments of some countries had already introduced regulations for cocoa grading based on the draft Model Ordinance and Code of Practice developed at its First Session in 1961. After reviewing the recommendations of that session and revising the text of the draft Model Ordinance and Code of Practice, the Working Party considered that sufficient agreement had been reached to justify the draft being brought to the attention of Governments of all cocoa exporting and importing countries for their consideration in connection with national legislation and administrative practices. The Working Party had therefore requested the Director-General of FAO to bring its report to the attention of Governments which had participated in the work of the Cocoa Study Group, inviting them to express their views and conclusions on the draft Model Ordinance and Code of Practice and the other recommendations contained in the report, and on the extent to which they could be adopted. Government's comments were currently being received by FAO.

EDIBLE FUNGI

57. The Commission recommended that the Directors-General of FAO and WHO should seek to establish with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe a Joint UNECE/Codex Alimentarius Commission Group of Experts on the Standardisation of Edible Fungi to elaborate standards for wild, cultivated and processed mushrooms. The Commission also recommended that Appendices I.1 and I.2 of the Report of the First Session of the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission be referred with the comments of member countries of the Commission to the proposed Group of Experts.

FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS

58. At its first session the Codex Alimentarius Commission requested the Director-General of FAO to convene a meeting of Independent Experts on Fish and Fishery Products to prepare for the Commission's consideration recommendations for priorities among fish and fishery products to be standardized and a draft model standard. The Meeting of Experts had recommended that the following products be given priority for standardisation: canned herring in tomato sauce, canned sardine in tomato sauce, canned herring in oils, canned sardine in oils, canned tuna, canned bonito and canned mackerel in brine or oils, canned Pacific salmon, canned crab meat and canned shrimp, frozen tuna and frozen herring as raw material for further processing, frozen fillets of Atlantic cod, haddock and ocean perch (*Sebastes*), frozen Pacific salmon and frozen crustaceans, cured salted herring and salted cod. The Experts had also drawn up a skeleton code of practice for the handling of fish and fishery products as well as a suggested model standard for fishery products.
59. The Experts had made certain recommendations concerning those countries which in their opinion would be most likely to have the necessary expertise in the field of standardisation of the various fish and fishery products and had requested the Director-General of FAO to approach the Governments of those countries to see whether they would be prepared to undertake this work.
60. The Commission received a brief progress report from the Secretariat on developments since the meeting of the Experts which informed the Commission that draft standards on canned bonito in brine and oil had been received by FAO. In addition a number of countries had informed the Director-General of FAO that they would be prepared to elaborate draft standards on fish and fishery products.
61. The Commission approved in general the procedure outlined in the Report of the Meeting of Experts on International Standards for Fish and Fishery Products. The Officer in Charge of the Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme was requested to invite all Members of the Commission to indicate which standards were of particular interest to them. The Commission further requested that Fisheries Division of FAO carry out a technical examination of all the draft standards submitted by "Author" countries or organizations. When in the opinion of Fisheries Division the draft standards were technically satisfactory they should be sent by the Officer in Charge of the Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme to those Members of the

Commission which had notified their interest for detailed comment. After further consideration by Fisheries Division of the draft standards in the light of comments received, the Officer in Charge of the Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme should send the draft standards to all Members of the Commission for comment. The Commission would then at its next session decide on what further action should be taken regarding the possible establishment of a Codex Committee under Rule IX.1(b)1.

FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES*

62. The Codex Alimentarius Commission received a progress report prepared by the Joint FAO/ECE Secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Committee on Agricultural Problems. The Working Party of ECE concerned with the elaboration of standards for fresh fruit and vegetables had also commenced work on the standardisation of dried fruits, including nuts and prunes and of semi-processed products, such as fruit pulps. Work on these products was still at an early stage of development but it was intended to cover these products in addition to the following standards which had already been submitted to the Codex Alimentarius Commission for consideration: apples, pears, tomatoes, cauliflower, onions, lettuce, endives, peaches, apricots, plums, early potatoes, artichokes, cherries, strawberries, witloof chicory, spinach, table grapes, shelling peas, beans, carrots and citrus fruits. The Working Party intended to elaborate standards for the following commodities in due course: prunes, walnuts in shell, walnut kernels, decorticated hazel nuts, decorticated sweet almonds, fruit pulp, deep-frozen food products, Brussels sprouts, cultivated mushrooms, ribbed celery, peppers, melons, white shelling beans, garlic, horse-radish

* The French Delegation considered that the elaboration of standards of a commercial character was not within the scope of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, whether these standards emanated from another organ of the United Nations or from an inter-governmental agreement, and therefore reserved the position of their Government on this recommendation.

63. At the present time all this work was being carried out on the basis of regional standards for Europe but Member Countries of the United Nations were able to participate in the work as observers under Article II of UNECE Terms of Reference.

The Commission was of the opinion that fresh fruit and vegetables:

- i. were commodities to which regional standards were particularly applicable, but
- ii. in the interests of international trade world-wide standards should be developed as far as possible.

64. The Commission therefore recommended that:

- i. member countries of the Commission should be asked to notify the Secretariat during the next six months of those commodities for which they would like world-wide standards;
- ii. the comments of Members of the Commission on the fresh fruit and vegetables standards published in Appendices K.1 to K.18 of the Report of the First Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (ALINORM 63/12) and any advice they might give as to the commodities for which they would like

world-wide standards, should be referred to the UN Economic Commission for Europe, and if the Economic Commission for Europe thought it appropriate to OECD, which the Commission understood was already considering the preparation of standards on a wider basis than those prepared by the UN Economic Commission for Europe.

FROZEN FOOD PRODUCTS

65. The Commission received from the Secretariat a report of the First Meeting of the Group of Experts on Standardisation of Deep-frozen Food Products established by the Working Party on Standardisation of Perishable Foodstuffs of the Economic Commission for Europe Committee on Agricultural Problems.
66. The Commission noted that the Group of Experts had under consideration general principles, definitions and a framework for individual standards for frozen food products. The Commission also noted that the scope of work of the Group of Experts covered all products of the Frozen Food Industry. As a first step draft standards for frozen vegetables and fruits were to be elaborated commencing with peas, spinach, cauliflower, Brussel sprouts, strawberries, raspberries, peaches and apricots.
67. The Commission, after a full discussion of this subject, recommended that work on standards for frozen foods should in future be undertaken on a Joint UNECE/ Codex Alimentarius Commission basis and requested that the Directors-General of FAO and WHO should make appropriate arrangements with the Executive-Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe for this.

HONEY

68. The Commission was informed by the Secretariat that the Government of Austria had communicated to the Director-General of FAO that it would not be possible for Austria to undertake the work of a world-wide Codex Committee on Honey but that it would finalize the work on a honey standard for the European Region. The draft standard had now been transmitted to the Co-ordinator for Europe, who informed the Commission that it would be submitted to the Commission for consideration as soon as possible. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the work done and requested the Secretariat to distribute the draft standard on honey to governments as a working paper for the Third Session of the Commission.

MARGARINE*

69. At its First Session, the Codex Alimentarius Commission accepted an offer by the International Federation of Margarine Associations (IFMA) to elaborate a draft standard for margarine. The representative of the International Federation of Margarine Associations submitted a draft standard to the Commission for consideration.

70. The Commission expressed appreciation for the very fine work done by the International Federation of Margarine Associations in preparing a draft standard for margarine, and recommended that:

- i. the Secretariat should invite as soon as possible all Member Governments to comment on the draft standard prepared by IFMA (ALINORM 64/11) before 31 December 1964;
- ii. the Secretariat should compile all Government comments into a suitable form, in which they would have lost their identity of origin, should this be the wish of any of the Governments concerned, and transmit the comments to IFMA;
- iii. IFMA should revise the draft standard in the light of Government comments and return it to the Secretariat;
- iv. the Secretariat should refer the revised draft standard to the Executive Committee who would decide whether the draft standard should be presented to the next Session of the Commission or referred to the Codex Committee on Fats and Oils.

* The delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland reserved the positions of their Governments concerning the procedure recommended by the Commission for the revision of the draft standard on margarine.

WHEAT*

71. The Commission considered a progress report on wheat prepared by the Secretariat of International Organization for Standardisation/Technical Committee 34 -Agricultural Food Products (ISO/TC 34). The Commission expressed its appreciation of the work done and accepted the offer by ISO to carry out further work in this field. It was emphasized that there was a great need for work on international standards for all cereals because of their importance as staple foods in the diet of many countries, especially in many developing countries.

* The French Delegation reserved the position of their Government in regard to the inclusion of wheat in the list of products which were covered by the scope of the Codex Alimentarius because the delegation considered that the preparation of standards should cover only food products intended for consumption and not include raw materials.

PART VII

OTHER FOODS CONSIDERED BY THE COMMISSION

EGGS

72. The Codex Alimentarius Commission at its first session decided to defer consideration of work on the standardisation of eggs until more information was available concerning the programmes of work of the International Egg Commission and the Economic Commission for Europe. The Commission received a report from the Secretariat that it

was unlikely that the Economic Commission for Europe would resume its work on the standardisation of eggs in the near future and that the International Egg Commission was not at the present time concerned with this type of work. The Commission decided therefore to take no further action in this field for the time being but would review the need for standards for eggs at a future session.

OLIVE OIL**

73. The Commission had before it a report on the recent activities of the International Olive Oil Council. The Commission noted that these activities included the preparation of standardised international nomenclature for and definitions of the various grades of olive oil, and the development of methods of analyses for olive oils. The Commission also noted with appreciation the statement from the International Olive Oil Council that the Council attached importance to the close collaboration which had been established with the Commission.

** The French Delegation considered that elaboration of standards of a commercial character was not within the scope of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, whether these standards emanated from another organ of the United Nations or from an inter-governmental agreement, and therefore reserved the position of their Government on this recommendation.

74. The Commission discussed Appendix M of the Report of the First Session of the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission, which included Extracts from the International Olive Oil Agreement and Annex A to the Convention. The Commission recommended that these documents, together with all government comments, be referred to the Codex Committee on Fats and Oils under the Chairmanship of the Government of the United Kingdom. It further recommended that the Codex Committee on Fats and Oils elaborate specifications of identity for olive oil having in mind the special characteristics of the various grades of the oil. The Commission also recommended that the International Olive Oil Council be invited to attend meetings of the Codex Committee on Fats and Oils when olive oil was considered (see also paragraph 19 of this Report).

POULTRY MEAT

75. The Commission had before it a Background Study on Standards for Poultry Meat prepared by the Government of the United States of America. The attention of the Commission was also drawn to the Second Report of the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Meat Hygiene.
76. It was the general consensus of opinion of Members of the Commission that if standards for poultry meat were to be elaborated, they should be done by a Codex Committee established under Rule IX.1(b)1 specifically for that purpose. The Commission, however, did not recommend the establishment of such a Committee at this time. The Commission thought that this matter should be placed on the agenda for the next Session of the Commission.

SAMPLING

77. The Commission had before it a report of the scope and programme of work of Technical Committee No. 34 of the International Organization for Standardisation (ISO). In addition, the Commission received a statement on the activities of this organization dealing with their work in the fields of sampling and testing methods. The Commission noted with satisfaction the progress of this work and recommended that ISO continue its activities in the field of sampling. The Commission further agreed to supply ISO with a list of foodstuffs indicating the priority which it would like ISO to deal with them.
78. The Commission considered that the section of the Codex on sampling should deal with the principles and the general method of taking samples, the method of taking samples for physically similar product groups and the mathematical considerations involved in sampling large consignments.
79. The Commission decided that all these problems should be referred to ISO. The Commission further decided that Appendix F of the Report of the First Session of the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission and the comments made by Member Governments thereon should be referred to ISO in order that ISO could prepare a general statement dealing with sampling. The Commission noted with satisfaction that ISO was prepared to undertake this work.
80. The Commission further recognized that the responsibility for recommending a method of sampling for a specific product should lie with the Codex Committee responsible for developing a draft standard for that product.

SOFT DRINKS

81. The Commission had before it a paper dealing with Soft Drinks prepared by the Government of the United Kingdom, and a paper dealing with the Labelling of Soft Drinks prepared by SOCSIL, S.A. In addition, the Commission received a report from the representative of the Aerated Drink Association of the European Economic Community Countries (UNESDA).
82. After a full discussion, the Commission concluded that the subject of the elaboration of standards for soft drinks should not be proceeded with at this time. The papers dealing with Soft Drinks would be made available to any member of the Commission wishing to receive them.

PART VIII

REPORTS RECEIVED BY THE COMMISSION ON THE ACTIVITIES OF OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

COUNCIL OF EUROPE (PARTIAL AGREEMENT)

83. The Commission considered a report from the Council of Europe (Partial Agreement) dealing with the activities of the Sub-Committee on the Health Control of Foodstuffs and the Working Party on the Use of Poisonous Substances in Agriculture. The Sub-Committee on the Health Control of Foodstuffs had continued its studies of the principles to be followed by the food and public health authorities in the matter of food additives. Food additives which had been studied included antimicrobials, colours, antibiotics, synthetic hormones, emulsifiers, flavours, packaging materials and anti-oxidants.
84. The Working Party on the Use of Poisonous Substances in Agriculture had dealt with a number of pesticide residues in foodstuffs which were important items of international trade and also the labelling of agricultural pesticides. Because of the importance of the work of the Council of Europe in the fields of food additives and pesticide residues, the Commission requested that close liaison should continue to be maintained with that Organization.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON MICROBIOLOGICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR FOODS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MICROBIOLOGICAL SOCIETIES

85. The Commission considered a report of the Standing Committee on Microbiological Specifications for Foods of International Association of Microbiological Societies.
86. The Commission noted with interest that it was the overall purpose of this Committee to appraise public health aspects of the microbiological contents of foods, particularly those of international interest, and to make appropriate recommendations to aid in establishing on an international basis analytical methods and guides to interpretation of the significance of microbiological data.

INTERNATIONAL VINE AND WINE OFFICE (O.I.V.)

87. In addition to a report on the activities of the International Vine and Wine Office in the field of food standardization, the Commission received a detailed account by the representative of O.I.V. on the many activities of the Organization. These activities included the standardization of table grapes; the issuance of definitions of ordinary wine, vintage wines and mistelles; and the drafting of an International Convention for the Unification of Methods of Wine Analysis and Evaluation.
88. The Commission noted with great satisfaction the work of this Organization, and requested that a close relationship with the International Vine and Wine Office should be maintained.

PART IX

OTHER BUSINESS

WORKING PARTY ON NUTRITION

89. In view of the important nutritional aspects of its work on food standardization the Codex Alimentarius Commission requested its parent bodies, FAO and WHO, to study whether from their technical staff and/or their Expert Panels or Committees on Nutrition an appropriate organ could serve as advisory centre on the nutritional aspects of the food standards being elaborated by the Codex Alimentarius Commission. The Secretariat of the Commission was asked to report on the forementioned request to the Third Session of the Commission.

DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING

90. The Third Session of the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission would be held at FAO Headquarters, Rome, in the Autumn of 1965, subject to the availability of funds.

APPENDIX A

REVISED REPORT OF THE WORKING PARTY ON THE RULES OF PROCEDURE AND RELATED MATTERS

1. The Working Party met on 1st, 2nd and 3rd October 1964 under the Chairmanship of Mr. J.H.V. Davies (United Kingdom). The other members of the Working Party were:

Mr. N. Koenig (USA)
Mr. I.H. Smith (Australia)
Dr. Y.K. Subrahmanyam (India)
Mr. G. Weill (France)

The Working Party was assisted by Mr. J.V.A. Nehemiah (FAO) and by Mlle M.L. Barblé (WHO) and Mr. J.P. Dobbert (FAO), legal advisers.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

2. The Working Party was asked to consider, in the light of decisions taken at the Second Session of the Commission, an extract of the report of the FAO Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters which dealt with the rules of procedure of the Commission (ALINORM 64/28)*, a Guide to the Preparation of Standards for the Codex (ALINORM 63/9)* and Appendix I to the Report of a Meeting of Countries of the European Region convened by the Co-ordinator for Europe (ALINORM 64 LIM/EURO.2)* and to make recommendations on any amendments of or additions to the rules of procedure and on any other matters as might appear necessary.

AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

3. The Working Party considered the comments on the present provisional rules of procedure contained in ALINORM 64/28. Its recommendations for amendment are contained in Appendix I to this report.

Rule IV.6

4. The Working Party considered that, in the present state of the Commission's development, there was a strong possibility of a large increase in membership without, for the time being, a corresponding increase in the number of Members attending the Sessions of the Commission. While it recognized the danger under the present rule that a small number of Members could deal with and decide important matters, it thought that, if a quorum of half the whole membership was required, there was a danger of the business of the Commission being seriously hampered. The Working Party therefore recommends that the quorum should consist of not less than 20% of the membership or not less than 25 Members whichever is the greater. This proposal will allow business to be conducted only when a reasonable number of Members are present and at the same time will provide automatically for an increase in the size of the quorum as the membership increases. It was understood that this provision would be reviewed as Membership of the Commission increases.

* See Appendix III to this Report.

5. The Working Party recognised that, as it was recommending that voting on matters concerning the amendment and adoption of draft standards for regions or groups of countries should be confined, by the provisions of Rule VI 3, to Members of the region or group of countries concerned present at a session of the Commission, it would be essential that the quorum necessary when such matters were discussed should include an element relating to the number of Members required from the region or group of countries concerned. The Working Party recommends therefore that there should be an additional provision requiring that the quorum shall include not less than a third of those Members.

6. The Working Party recommends that the proviso whereby a majority of the Members of the Commission form the quorum for the purpose of applying the present Rule XII.1 on the amendment of or addition to the Rules of Procedure should be maintained and that the same quorum should apply for the purpose of making recommendations for amendments to the Statutes of the Commission.

Rule VI.3

7. The Working Party recommends a new formulation of the Rule to make it clear:

1. that the application for the elaboration of a standard may be made in writing by the majority of the Members in a region or designated group of countries even if all the Members forming that majority do not attend the relevant session of the Commission;

2. that in the voting on the elaboration, amendment or adoption of a draft standard for a region or group of countries only Members belonging to that region or group of countries could take part;
3. that the elaboration or adoption of such a standard would not prejudice the elaboration or adoption of a corresponding standard of any different territorial scope.

Rule VI.5

8. The Working Party considered that the FAO Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters was wrong in thinking that the cross-reference to paragraph 3 was made in error. The clarification of the voting procedure under paragraph 3, however, has made this cross-reference unnecessary and the Working Party recommends that it be deleted.

Rule VII.3

9. The Working Party considered that the reference to Rule IX was unnecessary and should be deleted in accordance with the advice of the FAO Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters.

Rule IX.1

10. The Working Party thought that, in view of the comments of the FAO Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters and the decision in principle taken by the Commission on ALINORM 64 LIM/EURO.2, it would be necessary to revise Rule IX.1(b)(2) to take account of the co-ordinating functions and functions in respect of the amendment of draft standards which it was proposed to assign to Advisory Groups.

In view of these changes the Working Party considered that the expression “Co-ordinating Committees” would more properly express the proposed functions of these subsidiary bodies than the expression “Advisory Groups”. At the same time, it seemed advisable to the Working Party not to define the functions of these bodies too restrictively in the Rules of Procedure since it might become necessary to assign other functions to them in the future which might be markedly different from those contemplated at present. The Working Party recommends the acceptance of the re-draft contained in Appendix I.

11. The Working Party draws the attention of the Commission to the advisability of amending the title and terms of reference of the Advisory Group for Europe, the only Advisory Group that has been set up by the Commission (see Paragraph 5 of the Report of the First Session of the Commission, ALINORM 63/12), in the light of the revised proposal for this paragraph of the Rules of Procedure and of the other recommendations of this report.

Rule X, 4 and 5 (Present Number)

12. The Working Party recommends the acceptance of the proposals of the FAO Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters.

Rule XI, 1 (Present Number)

13. The Working Party recommends the acceptance of the proposals of the FAO Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters.

Rule XI, 3 (Present Number)

14. The Working Party recommends that in this paragraph “Rule IX 1 (b) 1” should be amended to read “Rule IX 1 (b)”. The effect of this amendment would be to allow Co-ordinating Committees, if they so desired, to use only one of the Commission’s working languages. The Working Party took the view that to insist that the provision of translating facilities in all three working languages of the Commission might severely hamper the work of the Co-ordinating Committees, particularly in regions where most of the Members were developing countries.

Rule XII.1 (Present Number)

15. The Working Party recommends the adoption of an amendment to this paragraph in the sense proposed by FAO Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters.

MINOR AMENDMENTS

16. The Working Party recommends the adoption of the minor drafting amendments listed in Appendix I some of which have been suggested by the FAO Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters and some by the Working Party itself.

NEW RULE

17. The Working Party considered that it was desirable that a new Rule should be added to the Rules of Procedure to make it clear that the Commission could, subject to the provisions of the Rules of Procedure themselves, lay down the steps to be taken by the Commission, its subsidiary bodies and other bodies assisting it in its work in the elaboration and final adoption of both world-wide standards and standards for regions and groups of countries. The Working Party thought that this was necessary because of the inevitable length and complexity of any procedure for the elaboration of standards and the need to have it clearly understood by all Members. A permissive or enabling clause, such as the one included in Appendix I, would give the Commission power to amend the procedure in the light of experience at any Session so that the amendments came in force immediately and would avoid the difficulties and delays in amending that would arise if the procedure for the elaboration of standards were to be an integral part of the Rules of Procedure themselves. The Working Party therefore recommends the inclusion of the new Rule contained in Appendix I and suggests it be placed after Rule IX as a new Rule X. The present Rules X to XIII would be renumbered accordingly.

PROCEDURE FOR THE ELABORATION OF WORLD-WIDE AND REGIONAL STANDARDS

18. The Working Party considered the formulations contained in ALINORM 63/9 and ALINORM 64 LIM/EURO.2 and concluded that they provided the correct basis for the procedure to be followed in the elaboration of standards. In drawing up a procedure for the consideration of the Commission, the Working Party's aim has been to make it as clear as possible, to set out in sufficient detail the necessary action to be taken at each stage and to make clear which body or person was responsible for taking each action. The proposed procedure is set out in Appendix II to this Report. The Working Party recommends that the Commission agree to this proposed procedure and give it its formal approval when this becomes possible by virtue of the coming into force of the proposed new Rule of Procedure.

19. In formulating its proposals the Working Party recognised that they would permit the simultaneous elaboration of standards in different regions for the same product. While there might be circumstances where such a development would be acceptable or indeed desirable it might lead to restraint of trade and the actual increase in the differences in the food laws of Member countries contrary to one of the aims of the Commission's work. The Working Party was of the opinion that this problem was not one that could or should be dealt with by any procedural device except in so far as the proposals in Appendix II provide for the circulation of all papers to all countries and for the full participation, apart from voting, of all Members in the debates on regional standards at the sessions of the Commission. The main safeguard against the possible difficulties described above must be the good sense and discretion of the Members of the Commission. The Working Party does consider, however, that the Commission should recognise that one of its functions must be the co-ordination and, where appropriate, the harmonization of the work on the elaboration of standards for regions or groups of countries in whatever part of the world it is carried out.

ALINORM 63/9, PARAGRAPHS 1–4

20. The Working Party understood that it was the intention of Sub-Committee I to recommend that the Secretariat prepare a draft statement on the purpose and scope of the Codex and the nature and type of standards to be included. The Working Party would like to recommend in the same sense. Such a statement would, of course, cover, among other things, the matter dealt with in the first four paragraphs of ALINORM 63/9.

A PROCEDURAL HANDBOOK

21. The Working Party finally recommends that the Statutes of the Commission, the statement mentioned in Paragraph 20 above, the revised Rules of Procedure and the Procedure for the elaboration of world-wide and regional standards contained in Appendix II should for the convenience of Members be available in a single document or handbook which should be revised and re-issued whenever necessary.

APPENDIX I

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

Rule I - Membership

Paragraph 3

(Delete “(see Rule IV.4)”)

Rule II - Officers

Paragraph 4

(In sub-para. (c), substitute “set up under Rule IX.1(b).1” for “(see Rule IX.1(b).1)”)

(In sub-para. (d), substitute “a Co-ordinating Committee” for “an Advisory Group”).

Paragraph 6

(Delete “(See Rule X.3)”)

Rule IV - Sessions

Paragraph 6

The majority of the Members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum for the purposes of making recommendations for amendments to the Statutes of the Commission and of adopting amendments of, or additions to, the present Rules in accordance with Rule XIII.1. For all other purposes the majority of the Members of the Commission attending the session shall constitute a quorum, provided that such a majority shall be not less than 20 per cent. of the total membership of the Commission, nor less than 25 Members. In addition, in the case of amendment or adoption of a proposed standard for a given region or group of countries, the quorum of the Commission shall include one third of the Members belonging to the region or group of countries concerned.

Rule VI - Voting and Procedure

Paragraph 1

(Insert at the beginning of this paragraph “subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 of this Rule,”)

Paragraph 3

At the request of a majority of the countries constituting a given region or a group of countries specifically enumerated by the Commission that a Standard be elaborated, the Standard concerned shall be elaborated as a Standard primarily intended for that region or group of countries. When a vote is taken on the elaboration, amendment or adoption of a draft Standard primarily intended for a region or group of countries, only Members belonging to that

region or group of countries may take part in the voting. The adoption of the Standard may, however, take place only after submission of the draft text to all Members of the Commission for comments. The provisions of this paragraph shall not prejudice the elaboration or adoption of a corresponding Standard with a different territorial scope.

Paragraph 4

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 of this Rule, any Member of the Commission may request a roll-call vote, in which case the vote of each Member shall be recorded.

Paragraph 5

Elections shall be decided by secret ballot, except that, where the number of candidates does not exceed the number of vacancies, the Chairman may submit to the Commission that the election be decided by clear general consent. Any other matter shall be decided by secret ballot if the Commission so determines.

Rule VII - Observers

Paragraph 3

Any Member of the Commission may attend as an observer the sessions of subsidiary bodies and may submit memoranda and participate without vote in the discussions.

Rule IX - Subsidiary Bodies

Paragraph 1

The Commission may establish the following types of subsidiary bodies:

- a. _____
- b. Subsidiary bodies in the form of:
 1. _____
 2. Co-ordinating Committees for regions or groups of countries which shall exercise general co-ordination in the preparation of standards relating to such regions or groups of countries and such other functions as may be entrusted to them.

Paragraph 2

Subject to paragraph 3 below, membership in these subsidiary bodies shall consist, as may be determined by the Commission, either of such Members of the Commission as have notified the Directors-General of FAO or WHO of their desire to be considered as Members thereof, or of selected Members designated by the Commission.

Paragraph 3

(Delete “(but see Rule VII.1)”)

Paragraph 6

(In sub-para.(c), substitute “Co-ordinating Committees” for “Advisory Groups” and “Co-ordinating Committee” for “Advisory Group”)

Paragraph 8

(Substitute “Members” for “Countries”)

Rule X - Elaboration of Standards (new Rule)

Subject to the provisions of these Rules of Procedure, the Commission may establish the procedures for the elaboration of world-wide Standards and of Standards for a given region or group of countries, and, when necessary, amend such procedures.

Rule XI - Expenses (formerly Rule X)

Paragraph 2

(Substitute “Members” for “Countries” and “Member” for “Country” and delete “(see Rule IX.8)”).

Paragraph 4

[The Trust Fund shall be supported by voluntary annual contributions received through or with the approval of interested governments. No contribution from any one country shall exceed 20% of the annual budget of the Commission now shall any contribution be less than US\$ 500 per year. Subject to these limits, the amount of contributions shall be agreed upon between the governments concerned and the Directors-General of FAO and WHO on the basis of each country's interest in the international food trade.]

Paragraph 5

[The Directors-General of FAO and WHO shall prepare budget estimates to cover income and expenditures for the financial period to which they relate and submit such estimates to the Commission. The Commission shall examine and approve its budget each year. The expenditure estimates may include provision for such costs involved in preparatory work as would be recognized as operating expenses in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of the Statutes. The Commission shall recommend to the Director-General of FAO whether unused sums remaining in the Trust Fund from the previous year's activities shall be carried over to the current year or be returned to contributors.]

Rule XII - Languages (formerly Rule XI)

Paragraph 1

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 below, the official and working languages of the Commission and of its subsidiary bodies shall be respectively the official and working languages of FAO and WHO.

Paragraph 3

The working languages of subsidiary bodies set up under Rule IX.1(b) shall include at least one of the working languages of the Commission.

Rule XIII - Amendment and Suspension of Rules (formerly Rule XII)

Paragraph 1

Amendments of or additions to these Rules may be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast, provided that 24 hours' notice of the proposal for the amendment or addition has been given. Amendments of or additions to these Rules shall come into force upon approval by the Directors-General of FAO and WHO, subject to such confirmation as may be prescribed by the procedures of the two Organizations

APPENDIX II

PROCEDURE FOR THE ELABORATION OF STANDARDS

Introduction

1. The sequence of the procedure set out in this Appendix is briefly as follows. The Commission decides that a standard should be elaborated and sets up an Expert Committee or entrusts the elaboration to some other body. The Expert Committee or other body produces a draft which at this stage is a proposed draft provisional standard. It is circulated to governments for comments and may be considered and further amended, in the case of a regional or group of countries proposal, by the appropriate Co-ordinating Committee if one exists or otherwise by the Expert Committee or other body. It is ultimately presented to the Commission as a proposed draft provisional standard and the Commission uses it as the basis for producing a draft provisional standard. This is sent to governments for comments and in the light of these comments, and after further consideration by the Co-ordinating Committee or Expert Committee or other body, as the case may be, the Commission reconsiders the draft and adopts it as a provisional standard. This is sent to governments for acceptance and when, as determined by the Commission, a sufficient number have accepted it, the provisional standard is printed in the Codex Alimentarius as a Standard.

2. It will be open to the Commission and to the Co-ordinating Committees, Expert Committees and other bodies dealing with the preparation, amendment or adoption of a standard at steps

4, 5, 7 and 8 of the procedures in Parts 1 and 2 of this Appendix to decide that the draft be returned for further work at any appropriate previous step in the procedure.

3. It will be open to the Commission at any stage in the elaboration of a Standard to entrust any of the remaining steps to an Expert Committee or other body different from that to which it was previously entrusted.

4. It will be for the Commission itself to keep under review the revision of standards after they have been printed in the Codex. The procedure for revision should, *mutatis mutandis*, be that laid down for the elaboration of standards.

5. The provisions set out in Part 2 of this Appendix apply *mutatis mutandis* to the elaboration of standards for groups of countries specifically enumerated by the Commission.

PART 1

PROCEDURE FOR THE ELABORATION OF WORLD-WIDE STANDARDS

Step 1 The Commission decides on the elaboration of a world-wide Standard and decides which subsidiary body or other body should undertake the work.

Step 2 The subsidiary body or other body so designated prepares a proposed draft provisional Standard, taking into account the work accomplished by the appropriate international Organizations. The draft is sent to the Commission's Secretariat by the Chairman of the subsidiary body or other body.

Step 3 The proposed draft provisional Standard is sent by the Commission's Secretariat to Member States and Associate Members of FAO and WHO and to the international Organizations concerned in order to obtain their comments.

Step 4 The Commission's Secretariat sends the comments received from governments and from the international Organizations concerned to the subsidiary body or other body concerned, which has the power to consider such comments and to amend the proposed draft provisional Standard, if appropriate.

Step 5 The proposed draft provisional Standard is submitted through the Secretariat to the Commission with a view to its adoption as a draft provisional Standard. The Commission may, however, refer it to a special subsidiary body, set up under Rule IX 1(a) of the Rules of Procedure, before adopting it as a draft provisional Standard or may entrust the special subsidiary body with responsibility for undertaking steps 5, 7 and 8 of this procedure or any part thereof.

Step 6 The draft provisional Standard is sent by the Commission's Secretariat for comment to all Member States and Associate Members of FAO and WHO and to the international organizations concerned.

Step 7 The comments received from governments and from the international organizations concerned are sent by the Secretariat to the subsidiary body or other body

concerned, which has the power to consider such comments and amend the draft provisional Standard, if appropriate.

Step 8 The draft provisional Standard is submitted through the Secretariat to the Commission with a view to adoption as a provisional Standard of the type determined by the Commission.

Step 9 The provisional Standard as adopted is sent to all Member States and Associate Members of FAO and WHO and to the international organizations concerned. Members of the Commission notify the Secretariat of their formal acceptance of the Standard.

Step 10 The provisional Standard will be printed in the Codex as a world-wide Standard when the Commission determines that a sufficient number of Members have formally accepted it.

PART 2

PROCEDURE FOR THE ELABORATION OF REGIONAL STANDARDS

- Step 1 On the proposal of the majority of Members belonging to a given region submitted at a session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, the Commission decides on the elaboration of a Standard for the region concerned and decides which subsidiary body or other body should undertake the work.
- Step 2 The subsidiary body or other body so designated prepares a proposed draft provisional Standard, taking into account the work accomplished by the appropriate international organizations. The draft is sent to the Commission's Secretariat by the Co-ordinator for the region concerned if a Co-ordinator has been appointed; if no Co-ordinator has been appointed, the draft is sent by the Chairman of the subsidiary body or other body.
- Step 3 The proposed draft provisional Standard is sent by the Commission's Secretariat to Member States and Associate Members of FAO and WHO and to the international organizations concerned in order to obtain their comments.
- Step 4 If the Commission has appointed a Co-ordinating Committee for the region concerned, the comments received from governments and from the international organizations concerned are sent by the Secretariat to that Committee, which has the power to consider such comments and amend the proposed draft provisional Standard if appropriate. If a Co-ordinating Committee has not been appointed, the Secretariat sends the comments received from governments and from the international organizations concerned to the subsidiary body or other body concerned, which has the power to consider such comments and to amend the proposed draft provisional Standard, if appropriate.
- Step 5 The proposed draft provisional Standard is submitted through the Secretariat to the Commission with a view to adoption as a draft provisional Standard for the region

concerned. At the appropriate session of the Commission, all Members may present their comments, take part in the debate and propose amendments but only the majority of the Members of the region concerned can decide to amend and adopt the draft.

Step 6 The draft provisional Standard for the region concerned is sent by the Commission's Secretariat for comment to all Member States and Associate Members of FAO and WHO and to the international organizations concerned.

Step 7 If the Commission has appointed a Co-ordinating Committee for the region concerned, the comments received from governments and from the international organizations concerned are sent by the Secretariat to that Committee which has the power to consider such comments and amend

the draft provisional Standard if appropriate.* If a Co-ordinating Committee has not been appointed, the Secretariat sends the comments received from governments and from the international organizations concerned to the subsidiary body or other body concerned, which has the power to consider such comments and to amend the draft provisional Standard, if appropriate.

Step 8 The draft provisional Standard is submitted through the Secretariat to the Commission with a view to adoption as a provisional Standard for the region concerned of the type determined by the Commission. At the appropriate session of the Commission, all Members may present their comments, take part in the debate and propose amendments but only the majority of Members of the region concerned can decide to amend and adopt the draft.

Step 9 The provisional Standard as adopted is sent to all Member States and Associate Members of FAO and WHO and to the international organizations concerned. The Members of the region concerned notify the Commission's Secretariat of their formal acceptance of the Standard; other Members of the Commission may likewise notify the Secretariat of their formal acceptance of the Standard or of any other measures they propose to adopt with respect thereto, and also submit any observations as to its application.

Step 10 The provisional Standard will be printed in the Codex as a Standard for the region concerned when the Commission determines that a sufficient number of Members of that region have formally accepted it.

Step 11 The Standard may be printed in the Codex as a world-wide Standard when the Commission determines that a sufficient number of Members have formally accepted it.

* The meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee could take place immediately before or during the session of the Commission.

PART 3

SUMMARY OF STEPS INVOLVED

This summary is intended to present the procedure in a simple manner to assist the Members of the Commission. It is not part of the proposed procedure itself which is exclusively contained in paragraphs 2 to 5 of the introduction and in Parts 1 and 2 of this Appendix.

Step 1 Codex Alimentarius Commission

to

Step 2 Expert Committee or other body for the drawing up of a Proposed Draft Provisional Standard

to

Step 3 All Governments for comments

to

Step 4 The Expert Committee or other body or, in the case of Standards for regions or groups of countries, to the Co-ordinating Committee if one exists

to

Step 5 Codex Alimentarius Commission for adoption as a Draft Provisional Standard

to

Step 6 All Governments for comment

to

Step 7 The Expert Committee or other body or, in the case of Standards for regions or groups of countries, to the Co-ordinating Committee if one exists

to

Step 8 Codex Alimentarius Commission for adoption as a Provisional Standard

to

Step 9 All Governments for acceptance.

Step When sufficient acceptances have been received, the provisional Standard is
10 printed in the Codex Alimentarius as a Standard

Step [Regional and Groups of Countries Standards only] When sufficient acceptances
11 of the Standard as a world-wide Standard have been received, Standard is printed in the Codex as a World-Wide Standard.

APPENDIX III

(ALINORM 64/28 June 1964)

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION (Extract of Report of the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters)

5. A Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission was established by Resolution No. 12/61 of the Eleventh Session of the FAO Conference and by action of the Sixteenth World Health Assembly.

6. Paragraph 7 of the Statutes of the Committee provides that “The Commission may adopt and amend its own rules of procedures, which shall come into force upon approval by the Directors-General of FAO and WHO, subject to such confirmation as may be prescribed by the procedures of these Organizations”.

7. The Codex Alimentarius Commission at its First Session held in Rome (June-July 1963) adopted Rules of Procedure for the Commission. These Rules of Procedure together with the comments of the Director-General thereon were submitted to the Twelfth Session of the FAO Conference (November 1963) in document C 63/47 Sup. 1.

8. The Twelfth Session of the Conference (December 1963) noted the comments of the Director-General with respect to the Rules of Procedure adopted by the Codex Alimentarius Commission, and agreed that these Rules of Procedure should be put into force on a provisional basis but decided that they be immediately referred, through the Council, to the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters for consideration in the light of the Director-General's comments referred to above.

9. Bearing in mind, however, the delays which would be occasioned by this review, the Conference decided that the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters be requested to present its comments and suggestions with respect to any changes to the Rules of Procedure which it might deem necessary directly to the Codex Alimentarius Commission prior to the Second Session of that Commission scheduled to be held in September 1964, so as to enable that Commission to take appropriate action, if necessary.

10. In compliance with this request, the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters is submitting the following comments.

Rule IV - Sessions

Paragraph 6

The quorum provided in this Rule is a departure from the standard system under which the required quorum is the majority of the Members of the body considered. It should be noted that under this Rule it would be possible for a decision to be taken even by a very small number of Members of the Commission. The Committee wished to draw the attention of the Commission to the implications of this Rule as regards the adoption of the Budget and decisions on other important questions.

Rule VI - Voting and Procedures

Paragraph 3

The present text is ambiguous and could be clarified.

Paragraph 5

In paragraph 5 a cross-reference is made to paragraph 3. The latter paragraph does not in any way deal with the question of secret ballots. The cross-reference was undoubtedly intended to paragraph 7.

Rule VII - Observers

Paragraph 3

This paragraph contains a reference to subsidiary bodies set up under Rule IX. Neither paragraph 1 nor paragraph 2 of Rule VII contain any reference to Rule IX and it would appear that the reference to Rule IX in paragraph 3 should be deleted or else the same reference to Rule IX be made in paragraph 1 and 2.

Rule IX - Subsidiary Bodies

Paragraph 1

Expert Committees may be established under Rule IX.1(b)(1) for a given region or group of countries. Similarly, under Rule IX.1(b)(2) Advisory Groups may also be established for a given region or group of countries. Membership shall be open only to Members of the Commission. While the membership in these bodies may differ, the difference between the two bodies lies essentially in their function. It might be desirable, in the interest of clarity, to incorporate some further indication to this effect in the text.

Paragraph 2

This paragraph is ambiguous and could be further clarified.

Rule X - Expenses

Paragraph 4

It would seem preferable in the text of this Rule to make it clear that annual contributions are voluntary.

Paragraphs 4 and 5

Paragraph 4 of Rule X indicates that the budget is “determined” by the Directors-General of FAO and WHO while paragraph 5 of Rule X states that the Commission “approves” the budget. There appears to be some ambiguity as a result of the use of these two terms, which should be clarified, particularly as it is now proposed to amend Article 9 of the Commission's Statutes to increase the scope of the financial obligations of the Commission. Under the

circumstances, it would appear essential to lay down clearly how any proposed expenditure is covered in the budget and who actually approves the budget. It is therefore suggested that the words between square brackets be deleted from the second sentence of paragraph 4:

“No contribution from any one country shall exceed 20% of the annual budget of the Commission [as determined by the Directors-General of FAO and WHO], nor shall any contribution be less than US \$ 500 per year”; and that paragraph 5 be redrafted as follows:

“The Directors-General of FAO and WHO shall prepare budget estimates to cover income and expenditures for the financial period to which they relate and submit such estimates to the Commission. The Commission shall examine and approve its budget each year. The expenditure estimates may include provision for such costs involved in preparatory work as would be recognized as operating expenses in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of the Statutes. The Commission shall recommend to the Director-General of FAO whether unused sums remaining in the Trust Fund from the previous year's activities shall be carried over to the current year or be returned to contributors.”

Rule XI - Languages

Paragraph 3

This paragraph reads as follows:

“The working languages of subsidiary bodies set up under Rule IX.1(b).1 shall include at least one of the working languages of the Commission.”

This working leaves some doubt as to the working languages of the subsidiary bodies established under Rule IX.1(a) and Rule IX.1(b)(2). It is therefore suggested that paragraph 1 of that Rule be amended as follows:

“1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 below, the official and working languages of the Commission and of its subsidiary bodies shall be respectively the official and working languages of FAO and WHO.”

Rule XII - Amendments and Suspension of Rules

Paragraph 1

This paragraph makes use of the term “present and voting” while Rule VI, paragraph 2, uses the term “votes cast”. The definition of “votes cast”, according to Rule XII.4(a) of the General Rules of FAO, is identical with that of the term “present and voting” as given in Rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure of the United Nations General Assembly. It is therefore suggested that in the interests of consistency the term “present and voting” in this paragraph should be replaced by “votes cast”.

11. In addition to the above comments on specific paragraphs of the Rules of Procedure, the Committee has noted that in several instances the term “countries” is used, which term should be replaced by either the term “Members” or “Nations” as appropriate.

12. In addition, in the French text the initials “FAO” should be changed to “OAA”.

(ALINORM 63/9
16 May 1963)

GUIDE TO THE PREPARATION OF STANDARDS FOR THE CODEX

(Note submitted by the Secretariat for First Session of Codex Alimentarius Commission 25
June - 3 July 1963)

This short guide has been prepared to present in simplified form the proposals of the Joint FAO/WHO Conference on Food Standards held in Geneva, October 1962 (referred to here as the Geneva Conference) and to link them with the draft Rules of Procedure of the Commission (see doc. ALINORM 63/11). It is therefore solely an information note for the use of delegates to the First Session of the Commission. If found useful a revised version incorporating the recommendations of the Commission could be prepared for wider distribution.

The following sections are described below:

1. Nature of Codex Standards.
2. Aspects covered by Codex Standards.
3. Geographical coverage of Codex Standards.
4. Lay-out of the Codex.
5. Methods of preparation of Codex Standards:
 - a. World-wide Standards
 - b. Standards for regions or groups of countries
6. Publication of the Codex.
7. Amendment of published Standards.

1. Nature of Codex Standards

Two groups of standards are foreseen:

- a. “Minimum platform standards” which lay down basic requirements to protect the consumer from health hazards and misrepresentation. Their acceptance by a Government solely implies that compliance with them of the products affected is a necessary condition for their importation and sale within its jurisdiction, but that such products may well have to comply with more stringent national provisions. They are therefore a point of departure of international food standards work.
- b. “Trading Standards” on the other hand build upon the minimum platform standards by including additional “higher” requirements (but see on this expression Geneva

Conference Report, para. 13). It is here that standards for specific regions or groups of countries (see para. 5(b) below) essentially find their place. The acceptance of such standards by a Government implies that, as far as food law provisions are concerned, compliance with them of the products affected is a necessary and sufficient condition for their importation and sale within its jurisdiction.

Note - It is of importance however to observe that so-called “recipe standards” are not sought: the standards to be published in the Codex aim at leaving ample place for variations in quality and taste of the foods involved, as well as for the skill and inventiveness of their producers.

2. Aspects covered by Codex Standards

Each standard should in principle lay down the definition, composition, designation and method of labelling of the product affected. Hygienic requirements can often be covered most simply for groups of products. Quality considerations will play a greater role in “trading standards” (see para. 1(b) above). Each standard included in the Codex should also be integrated by a standard method of sampling and of analysis. In the case of methods of analysis, the Geneva Conference (Report, para. 16) recommended that only reference methods and not routine methods be considered. They could be included in the Codex either directly or by reference to outside publications (see doc. ALINORM 63/4 (7)).

3. Geographical coverage of Codex standards

Standards may be elaborated for world-wide use, as will be the case particularly for minimum platform standards (see para. 1(a) above), or else primarily for a specific region or groups of countries as in the case of some trading standards (see para 1(b) above). The method of elaboration and acceptance of the draft standard differs in each case, the underlying aim being to integrate world-wide requirements with those of regional progress and flexibility. In para. 5 below, the various steps involved are set out and linked with the Commission's draft Rules of Procedure.

4. Lay-out of the Codex

The Geneva Conference (Report, para. 25) recommended that the Commission consider at an early stage the following subdivision of the Codex in order to simplify the determination of priorities and the allocation of preparatory work:

Section I: GENERAL

Basic definitions, labelling, sampling, additives, etc.

Section II: INDIVIDUAL PRODUCTS

Detailed requirements for each product.

Section III: METHODS OF ANALYSIS

5. Method of preparation of standards for the Codex (for a summary see Appendix to this note)

Before undertaking the elaboration of any standard whether on a worldwide basis or for a region or group of countries, the Commission will need be guided by the existence of a demonstrated need for such a standard (Geneva Conference, Report paragraph 40).

(a) World-wide standards

Step 1 - The Commission recommends that a certain standard (either a minimum platform standard or a trading standard, see para. 1 above) should be drawn up for world-wide use. In general a favourable consensus of opinion among representatives present at the meeting will be sufficient, full account being taken of the countries principally interested in the product concerned. Where a vote is considered necessary, Rule VI. 3 of the draft Rules of Procedure will apply.

Step 2 - The Geneva Conference recommended that preparation of the draft standard should be entrusted to either:

1. an existing international organization or
2. an ad hoc Preparatory Committee under the Commission, open to all interested member countries.

Alternative (2) is governed by Rule IX of the draft Rules of Procedure which foresees that the organization of each ad hoc Preparatory Committee would be assumed by a member country specifically appointed by the Commission for this purpose. Where alternative (1) is followed and preparatory work accepted by an inter-governmental organization with its own methods of finalization of the standard, special attention must be paid to avoiding overlap at Step 7.

Step 3 - The draft completed by the methods described under Step 2 is circulated by the Secretariat to all Governments and interested organizations for consideration and comment.

Step 4 - The Commission considers the draft in the light of the comments received and draws up a Draft Provisional Standard.

Step 5 - The Draft Provisional Standard is submitted by the Secretariat to all Governments and interested organizations for comment.

Step 6 - The Commission reviews the Draft Provisional Standard in the light of comments received and analysed by the Secretariat and adopts a Provisional Standard.

Step 7 - The Provisional Standard is submitted by the Secretariat to all Governments for acceptance and indication of what measures they intend to take to apply it.

Step 8 - When the Commission finds that sufficient acceptances have been received, again taking into full account the countries principally interested in the product concerned, the standard is published in the Codex accompanied by a list of accepting countries. In the case of minimum platform standards, the list of accepting countries will include mention of any more stringent national provisions.

(b) Standards for regions or groups of countries

Step 1 - When a majority of the countries from a given region, or a group of countries, are in favour of the separate elaboration of a standard for the region or group, full account being taken in both cases of the countries principally interested in the product concerned, the Commission is required to elaborate a standard on that basis, without prejudice to the preparation of a corresponding standard on a wider basis (Rule VI. 3 of the draft Rules of Procedure).

Step 2 - The Geneva Conference recommended that preparation of the draft standard should be entrusted to either:

1. an existing international, especially regional, organization or
2. an ad hoc Preparatory Committee under the Commission open to countries belonging to the region or group (observers from outside countries however being allowed to attend in every case), see Rule XI. 3 and VII. 2 of the draft Rules of Procedure. Where appointed, the coordinator of the region or group furthers the work of preparation of the draft.

Step 3 - The draft completed by the methods described under Step 2 is circulated by the Secretariat to all Governments and interested organizations for consideration and comment.

Step 4 - The Commission considers the draft in the light of the comments received and draws up a Draft Provisional Standard. In so doing, if a majority of countries for which the standard is intended so desires, the Commission need not take into account a comment coming from countries outside the region or group. Wherever of advantage, meetings of the region or group can accompany sessions of the whole Commission.

Step 5 - The Draft Provisional Standard is submitted by the Secretariat to all Governments and interested organizations for comment.

Step 6 - The Commission reviews the Draft Provisional Standard in the light of comments received and analysed by the Secretariat, and adopts a Provisional Standard; however, if a majority of countries for which the standard is intended so desire, the Commission need not take into account a comment received from countries outside the region or group.

Step 7 - The Provisional Standard is submitted to all Governments for acceptance and indication of what measures they intend to take to apply it.

Step 8 - When the Commission finds that sufficient acceptances have been received from countries constituting the region or group, again taking into full account those principally interested in the product concerned, the now finalized standard is published in the Codex, accompanied by a list of accepting countries. In the case of minimum platform standards, the list of accepting countries will include mention of any more stringent national provisions.

6. Publication of the Codex

The Geneva Conference (Report, para. 37) recommended the publication of the Codex in loose-leaf form with a separate edition for each language. Separate reprints could also be prepared of standards primarily intended for specific regions or groups of countries.

7. Amendment of published standards

Published standards will require periodic review and amendment. For this purpose, the Geneva Conference (Report, para. 38) recommended that each outside body responsible for the preparation of a standard should be requested to keep the text under regular review and to submit proposals for a revised version to the Commission wherever desirable. Similar arrangements could be made for standards drafted by ad hoc Preparatory Committees.

PREPARATION OF INTERNATIONAL FOOD STANDARDS:

Summary of steps involved

Step 1 - Codex Alimentarius Commission

to

Step 2 - International organization or ad hoc Preparatory Committee for preparation of standard

to

Step 3 - All Governments and interested organizations for comment

to

Step 4 - Codex Alimentarius Commission which draws up a Draft Provisional Standard

to

Step 5 - All Governments and interested organizations for further comment

to

Step 6 - Codex Alimentarius Commission which adopts a Provisional Standard

to

Step 7 - All Governments for acceptance

Step 8 - Finalized standard printed in "Codex Alimentarius" when sufficient acceptances received.

N.B. - See para. 4 of this paper for details of each step involved, especially in relation to standards primarily intended for regions or groups of countries.

(ALINORM 64 LIM/EURO. 1
29 September 1964)

MEETING OF COUNTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN REGION

CONVENED BY THE CO-ORDINATOR FOR EUROPE

4 p.m., 29 September 1964, Salle XVI, Palais des
Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

Agenda

1. Adoption of Agenda.
2. Report by co-ordinator for Europe on Food Standards Work in the Region.
3. Discussion of ALINORM 64/28(5).
4. Discussion of Proposals of the Co-ordinator for Europe concerning the Advisory Group for Europe.
5. Other business.

(ALINORM 64 LIM/EURO 2
29 September 1964)

REPORT OF MEETING OF COUNTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN REGION

CONVENED BY THE CO-ORDINATOR FOR EUROPE HELD

on 29 September 1964 at 4 p.m. Salle XVI,
Palais des Nations, Geneva

1. The meeting was attended by delegates and observers of the following countries of the European Region:

AUSTRIA
BELGIUM
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
DENMARK
FINLAND
FRANCE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
HUNGARY
ISRAEL
ITALY
LUXEMBURG
NETHERLANDS
NORWAY
POLAND
PORTUGAL
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
UNITED KINGDOM
YUGOSLAVIA

2. After a brief report from the Chairman, in his capacity as Co-ordinator for Europe the meeting had a full discussion of all aspects of procedures for the elaboration of regional standards.
3. The meeting drew up the procedure contained in Appendix 1 for the elaboration of regional standards. This was accepted without dissent.

(ALINORM 64 LIM/EURO 2 - Appendix 1)

PROCEDURE FOR THE ELABORATION OF REGIONAL STANDARDS

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| <u>Step 1</u> | At a meeting of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, a majority of European countries ask for a European standard and this European majority decides who should prepare it. |
| <u>Step 2</u> | The designated group prepares a draft which the Co-ordinator for Europe communicates to the Commission. |
| <u>Step 3</u> | The draft is circulated by the Commission Secretariat to Member countries of FAO and WHO in order to obtain their comments. |
| <u>Step 4</u> | The Comments received from governments are transmitted to the Advisory Group for Europe which has the power to consider and amend the standard. (The meeting of the Advisory Group could take place immediately before or during the session of the Codex Commission). |
| <u>Step 5</u> | The amended standard is passed to the Codex Alimentarius Commission for |

ratification as a draft provisional European standard. Non-European countries may comment but only a majority of European countries can amend. (First reading)

- Step 6 Draft provisional European standard is submitted to all governments for comment.
- Step 7 Comments received from governments are transmitted to the Advisory Group for Europe who may consider and amend the standard. (The meeting of the Advisory Group could take place immediately before or during the session of the Codex Commission).
- Step 8 The amended standard is passed to the Codex Alimentarius Commission for ratification as a Provisional European Standard. Non-European countries may comment but only a majority of European countries can amend. (Second reading)
- Step 9 The Standard is passed to all Member Governments of FAO and WHO for acceptance.
- Step 10 The Standard is printed in Codex as a European standard when a sufficient number of European countries have accepted it.
- Step 11 The Standard is printed in the Codex as a Universal Standard when a sufficient number of Member countries of FAO and WHO have accepted it according to the rules of procedure of the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

APPENDIX B

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE COMMISSION AS AMENDED BY THE JOINT FAO/WHO CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

Second Session, Geneva 28 September - 7 October 1964

KEY TO AMENDMENTS

- a. Rules or parts of rules deleted by the Commission are shown within [square brackets]
- b. Rules or parts of rules added by the Commission are shown underlined
- c. Rules or parts of rules referring to the Trust Fund are shown within asterisked */ parallel vertical lines/

Rule I Membership

1. Membership of the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission, hereinafter referred to as “the Commission”, is open to all Member Nations and Associate Members of FAO and/or WHO.
2. Membership shall comprise such eligible nations as have notified the Director-General of FAO or of WHO of their desire to be considered Members of the Commission.
3. Each Member of the Commission shall communicate to the Director-General of FAO or of WHO the names of its representative and where possible other members of its delegation [(see Rule IV.4),] before the opening of each session of the Commission.

Rule II Officers

1. The Commission shall elect a Chairman and three Vice-Chairmen from among the representatives of the Members of the Commission. Except at the first session, they shall be elected at the end of each session and remain in office until their successors are elected at the end of the following session. In the case of the first session, the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen shall be elected at the beginning of the session and shall hold office until the end of the following session. The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen shall be eligible for re-election but after having served two consecutive terms shall be ineligible to hold such office for the next succeeding term.
2. The Chairman, or in his absence a Vice-Chairman, shall preside at meetings of the Commission and exercise such other functions as may be required to facilitate the work of the Commission. A Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairman.
3. If neither the Chairman nor the Vice-Chairmen are able to serve, the Directors-General of FAO and WHO shall appoint a representative to act as Chairman, until new officers have been elected.
4. (a) The Commission may appoint a coordinator from among the representatives or advisers of the Members of the Commission, for any region, or for any group of countries specifically enumerated by the Commission, whenever it may find, on the basis of the proposal of the countries which constitute the region or group, that work for the Codex Alimentarius in the countries concerned so requires.

(b) Appointment of coordinators shall be made exclusively on the proposal of the countries which constitute the region or group of countries concerned. Coordinators shall hold office for a period of not more than three years as may be determined by the Commission in each instance and may be eligible for re-appointment for one additional term.

(c) The functions of the coordinators shall be to assist and coordinate the work of the ~~/Expert/~~ Codex Committees ~~[(see Rule IX.1(b).1)]~~ set up under Rule IX.1(b).1 in their region or group of countries, in the preparation of draft standards for submission to the Commission. They shall report to the Chairman of the Commission.

(d) Where ~~/an Advisory Group/~~ a Coordinating Committee has been set up under Rule IX.1(b).2, the Coordinator of the region involved shall be chairman of the ~~/group./~~ Committee.

5. The Commission may appoint one or more Rapporteurs from among the representatives of the Members of the Commission.

6. The Directors-General of FAO and WHO shall be requested to appoint from the staffs of their Organizations a Secretary of the Commission and such other officials, likewise responsible to them, as may be necessary to assist the officers and the Secretary in performing all duties that the work of the Commission may require. The costs of such staff in carrying out their duties toward the Commission shall be borne by funds available to cover the work of the Commission ~~[(see Rule X.3.)]~~.

Rule III Executive Committee

1. The Executive Committee shall consist of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Commission together with six further members, elected by the Commission from among the representatives of the Members of the Commission, one each coming from the following geographical locations: Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, North America and Australasia. Elected members shall hold office for two years and shall be eligible for re-election, but after having served two successive terms shall be ineligible to hold such office for the next succeeding term.

2. The Executive Committee shall, between sessions of the Commission, act on behalf of the Commission as its executive organ. The Executive Committee shall in particular make proposals to the Commission regarding the general orientation and program of work of the Commission, study special problems and help implement the program as approved by the Commission. The Executive Committee is also authorized to exercise the Commission's powers under Rule IX.1(b).1.

3. The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Commission shall be respectively the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Executive Committee.

4. Sessions of the Executive Committee may be convened as often as necessary by the Directors-General of FAO and WHO, in consultation with the Chairman. The Executive Committee shall normally meet immediately prior to each session of the Commission.

5. The Executive Committee shall report to the Commission.

Rule IV Sessions

1. The Commission shall in principle hold one regular session each year at the Headquarters of either FAO or WHO. Additional sessions shall be held as considered necessary by the Directors-General of FAO and WHO after consultation with the Chairman or the Executive Committee.
2. Sessions of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies established under Rule IX.1(a) shall be convened and the place of meeting shall be determined by the Directors-General of FAO and WHO after consultation, where appropriate, with the authorities of the host country.
3. Notice of the date and place of each session of the Commission and of its subsidiary bodies established under Rule IX.1(a) shall be communicated to all Members of the Commission at least two months before the session.
4. Each member of the Commission shall have one representative, who may be accompanied by one or more alternates and advisers.
5. Meetings of the Commission shall be held in public, unless the Commission decides otherwise.
6. [The majority of the registered representatives of the Members of the Commission attending the Session shall constitute a quorum, except for the purposes of applying Rule XII.1, where the majority of the Members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.]

The majority of the Members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum for the purposes of making recommendations for amendments to the Statutes of the Commission and of adopting amendments of, or additions to, the present Rules in accordance with Rule XIII.1. For all other purposes the majority of the Members of the Commission attending the session shall constitute a quorum, provided that such a majority shall be not less than 20 per cent. of the total membership of the Commission, nor less than 25 Members. In addition, in the case of amendment or adoption of a proposed standard for a given region or group of countries, the quorum of the Commission shall include one third of the Members belonging to the region or group of countries concerned.

Rule V Agenda

1. The Directors-General of FAO and WHO, after consultation with the Chairman of the Commission or with the Executive Committee, shall prepare a provisional Agenda for each session of the Commission.
2. The first item on the provisional Agenda shall be the adoption of the Agenda.
3. Any Member of the Commission may request the Director-General of FAO or WHO to include specific items in the provisional Agenda.

4. The provisional Agenda shall be circulated by the Directors-General of FAO and WHO to all Members of the Commission at least two months before the opening of the session.

5. Any Member of the Commission, and the Directors-General of FAO and WHO, may, after the dispatch of the provisional Agenda, propose the inclusion of specific items in the Agenda with respect to matters of an urgent nature. These items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which, if time permits before the opening of the session, shall be dispatched by the Directors-General of FAO and WHO to all Members of the Commission, failing which the supplementary list shall be communicated to the Chairman for submission to the Commission.

6. No item included in the Agenda by the governing bodies or the Directors-General of FAO and WHO shall be deleted therefrom. After the Agenda has been adopted, the Commission may, by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast, amend the Agenda by the deletion, addition or modification of any other item.

7. Documents to be submitted to the Commission at any session shall be furnished by the Directors-General of FAO and WHO to all Members of the Commission, to the other eligible Nations attending the session as observers and to the non-member nations and international organizations invited as observers thereto, in principle at least two months prior to the session at which they are to be discussed.

Rule VI Voting and Procedures

1. /Each/ Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 of this Rule, each Member of the Commission shall have one vote. An alternate or adviser shall not have the right to vote except where substituting for the representative.

2. Except as otherwise provided in these Rules, decisions of the Commission shall be taken by a majority of the votes cast.

3. /In any decision made by the Commission to elaborate or accept a standard, whenever a majority of the countries constituting a given region or a group of countries specifically enumerated by the Commission so desires, the standard shall be elaborated or accepted as a standard primarily intended for that region or group of countries, subject, in the case of decisions to accept such a standard, to the prior submission of the draft text to all Members of the Commission. This provision shall not prejudice the elaboration or acceptance of a corresponding standard for wider use.]

At the request of a majority of the countries constituting a given region or a group of countries specifically enumerated by the Commission that a Standard be elaborated, the Standard concerned shall be elaborated as a Standard primarily intended for that region or group of countries. When a vote is taken on the elaboration, amendment or adoption of a draft Standard primarily intended for a region or group of countries, only Members belonging to that region or group of countries may take part in the voting. The adoption of the Standard may, however, take place only after submission of the draft text to all Members of the Commission

for comments. The provisions of this paragraph shall not prejudice the elaboration or adoption of a corresponding Standard with a different territorial scope.

4. [Upon the request of any Member of the Commission voting shall be by roll-call, subject to para. 5 of this Rule, in which case the vote of each Member shall be recorded.]

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 of this Rule, any Member of the Commission may request a roll-call vote, in which case the vote of each Member shall be recorded.

5. [When the Commission so decides, voting shall be by secret ballot, subject as appropriate to para. 3 of this Rule.]

Elections shall be decided by secret ballot, except that, where the number of candidates does not exceed the number of vacancies, the Chairman may submit to the Commission that the election be decided by clear general consent. Any other matter shall be decided by secret ballot if the Commission so determines.

6. Formal proposals relating to items of the Agenda and amendments thereto shall be introduced in writing and handed to the Chairman, who shall circulate them to representatives of Members of the Commission.

7. The provisions of Rule XII of the General Rules of FAO shall apply mutatis mutandis to all matters which are not specifically dealt with under Rule VI of the present Rules.

Rule VII Observers

1. Any Member Nation and any Associate Member of FAO or WHO which is not a Member of the Commission but has a special interest in the work of the Commission, may, upon request communicated to the Director-General of FAO or of WHO, attend sessions of the Commission and of its subsidiary bodies as an observer. It may submit memoranda and participate without vote in the discussions.

2. Nations which, while not Member Nations or Associate Members of FAO or WHO, are Members of the United Nations, may, upon their request and subject to the provisions relating to the granting of observer status to nations adopted by the Conference of FAO and the World Health Assembly, be invited to attend in an observer capacity sessions of the Commission and of its subsidiary bodies. The status of nations invited to such sessions shall be governed by the relevant provisions adopted by the Conference of FAO.

3. Any member of the Commission may attend as an observer sessions of subsidiary bodies [of the Commission set up under Art. IX of these Rules. He] and may submit memoranda and participate without vote in the discussions.

4. Subject to the provisions of Rule VII.5 the Director-General of FAO or WHO may invite inter-governmental and international non-governmental organizations to attend as observers sessions of the Commission and of its subsidiary bodies.

5. Participation of international organizations in the work of the Commission, and the relations between the Commission and such organizations shall be governed by the relevant provisions of the Constitutions of FAO or WHO, as well as by the applicable regulations of FAO or WHO on relations with international organizations; such relations shall be handled by the Director-General of FAO or of WHO as appropriate.

Rule VIII Records and Reports

1. At each session the Commission shall approve a report embodying its views, recommendations and conclusions, including when requested a statement of minority views. Such other records for its own use as the Commission may on occasion decide shall also be maintained.

2. The report of the Commission shall be transmitted to the Directors-General of FAO and WHO at the close of each session, who shall circulate it to the Members of the Commission, to other countries and to organizations that were represented at the session, for their information, and upon request to other Member Nations and Associate Members of FAO and WHO.

3. Recommendations of the Commission having policy, program or financial implications for FAO and/or WHO shall be brought by the Directors-General to the attention of the governing bodies of FAO and/or WHO for appropriate action.

4. Subject to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Directors-General of FAO and WHO may request Members of the Commission to supply the Commission with information on action taken on the basis of recommendations made by the Commission.

Rule IX Subsidiary Bodies

1. The Commission may establish the following types of subsidiary bodies:

- a. subsidiary bodies which it deems necessary for the accomplishment of its work in the finalization of draft standards;
- b. subsidiary bodies in the form of:
 1. *[Expert] Codex* Committees for the preparation of draft standards for submission to the Commission, whether intended for world-wide use, for a given region or for a group of countries specifically enumerated by the Commission.
 2. *[Advisory Groups for such regions or groups of countries.]*

Co-ordinating Committees for regions or groups of countries which shall exercise general co-ordination in the preparation of standards relating to such regions or groups of countries and such other functions as may be entrusted to them.

2. [Subject to paragraph 3 below, membership in these subsidiary bodies shall comprise such Members of the Commission as have notified the Director General of FAO or WHO of their desire to be considered as Members thereof, or shall consist of Members of the Commission, as selected by the Commission itself, as shall in each case be determined by the Commission.]

Subject to paragraph 3 below, membership in these subsidiary bodies shall consist, as may be determined by the Commission, either of such Members of the Commission as have notified the Directors-General of FAO or WHO of their desire to be considered as Members thereof, or of selected Members designated by the Commission.

3. Membership of subsidiary bodies established under Rule IX.1(b).1 for the preparation of draft standards intended primarily for a region or group of countries, shall be open only to Members of the Commission belonging to such a region or group of countries [(but see Rule VII.1)].

4. Representatives of members of subsidiary bodies shall, in so far as possible, serve in a continuing capacity and shall be specialists active in the fields of the respective subsidiary bodies.

5. Subsidiary bodies may only be established by the Commission, except where otherwise provided in these Rules. Their terms of reference and reporting procedures shall be determined by the Commission.

6. Subject to Rule IV.2 above, sessions of subsidiary bodies shall be convened as follows:

- a. Bodies established under Rule IX.1(a) shall be convened by the Directors-General of FAO and WHO in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission.
- b. Bodies established under Rule IX.1(b).1 ([Expert] Codex Committees) shall be convened by the Chairman of the respective [Expert] Codex Committee; however, if a coordinator has been appointed for a region or group of countries concerned [(see Rule II.4)], the Chairman of the [Expert] Codex Committee shall convene such meetings after consultation with the coordinator.
- c. Bodies established under Rule IX.1(b).2 [(Advisory Groups)] (Co-ordinating Committees) shall be convened by the Chairman of the [Advisory Group] Co-ordinating Committee in consultation with the Directors-General of FAO and WHO.

7. The establishment of subsidiary bodies under Rule IX.1(a) and IX. 1(b).2 shall be subject to the availability of the necessary funds. Before taking any decision involving expenditure in connection with the establishment of such subsidiary bodies, the Commission shall have

before it a report from the Director-General of FAO and/or WHO, as appropriate, on the administrative and financial implications thereof.

8. The [countries which] Members who shall be responsible for appointing chairmen of subsidiary bodies established under Rule IX.1(b).1 ([Expert] Codex Committees) shall be designated at each session by the Commission and shall be eligible for re-designation. All other officers of subsidiary bodies shall be elected by the body concerned and shall be eligible for re-election.

9. The Rules of Procedure of the Commission shall apply mutatis mutandis to its subsidiary bodies.

Rule X Elaboration of Standards (New Rule)

1. Subject to the provisions of these Rules of Procedure, the Commission may establish the procedures for the elaboration of world-wide Standards and of Standards for a given region or group of countries, and, when necessary, amend such procedures.

Rule [X/X] Expenses

1. Expenses incurred by the representatives of the Members of the Commission, their alternates or advisers, and by the observers referred to in Rule VII, shall be borne by the Governments or Organizations concerned. Should experts be invited by the Director-General of FAO or WHO to attend sessions of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies in their individual capacity, their expenses shall be borne out of funds available to cover the work of the Commission.

2. Operating costs of subsidiary bodies established under Rule IX.1(b).1 ([Expert]Codex Committees), other than the costs of representatives and observers attending meetings of such bodies and those incurred by other [countries] Members involved in the work of these bodies, shall be borne by each [country] Member accepting chairmanship of such a body [(see Rule IX.8)].

* 3. Until otherwise provided, the operating costs of the Commission and of any subsidiary bodies established under Rule IX.1(a) and Rule IX 1(b).2, other than the costs of representatives and observers attending meetings of such bodies, shall be borne out of the FAO Trust Fund set up for this purpose in accordance with Art, 8 of the Statutes of the Commission and shall be subject to the appropriate provisions of the FAO Financial Regulations.

* 4. The Trust Fund shall be supported by voluntary annual contributions received through or with the approval of interested governments. No contribution from any one country shall exceed 20% of the annual budget of the Commission [as determined by the Directors-General of FAO and WHO,] nor shall any contribution be less than US \$500 per

year. Subject to these limits, the amount of contributions shall be agreed upon between the governments concerned and the Directors-General of FAO and WHO on the basis of each country's interest in the international food trade.

* 5. [The Commission shall examine and approve its budget each year and shall recommend to the Director-General of FAO whether unused sums remaining in the Trust Fund from the previous year's activities shall be carried over to the current year or be returned to contributors.]

The Directors-General of FAO and WHO shall prepare budget estimates to cover income and expenditures for the financial period to which they relate and submit such estimates to the Commission. The Commission shall examine and approve its budget each year. The expenditure estimates may include provision for such costs involved in preparatory work as would be recognized as operating expenses in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of the Statutes. The Commission shall recommend to the Director-General of FAO whether unused sums remaining in the Trust Fund from the previous year's activities shall be carried over to the current year or be returned to contributors.

Rule [IX] XII Languages

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 below the [The] official and working languages of the Commission and of its subsidiary bodies shall be respectively the official and working languages of FAO and WHO.

2. Where a representative wishes to use another language he shall himself provide the necessary interpretation and/or translation into one of the working languages of the Commission.

3. The working languages of subsidiary bodies set up under Rule IX.1(b)[.1] shall include at least one of the working languages of the Commission.

Rule [XII] XIII Amendments and Suspension of Rules

1. Amendments of or additions to these Rules may be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the [Members of the Commission present and voting] votes cast, provided that 24 hours' notice of the proposal for the amendment or addition has been given. Amendments of or additions to these Rules shall come into force upon approval by the Directors-General of FAO and WHO, subject to such confirmation as may be prescribed by the procedures of the two Organizations.

2. The Rules of the Commission, other than Rule I, Rule II.1,2,3 and 6, Rule IV.2 and 6, Rule V.1,4 and 6, Rule VI.1,2 and 3, Rule VII, Rule VIII.3 and 4, Rules IX.5 and 7, Rule [X]XI, Rule [XII]XIII and Rule [XIII] XIV may be suspended by the Commission by a two-thirds majority of

the votes cast, provided that 24 hours' notice of the proposal for suspension has been given. Such notice may be waived if no representative of the Members of the Commission objects.

Rule ~~[XIII]~~ XIV Entry into Force

1. In accordance with Art. 7 of the Statutes of the Commission, these Rules of Procedure shall come into force upon approval by the Directors-General of FAO and WHO, subject to such confirmation as may be prescribed by the procedures of the two Organizations. Pending the coming into force of these Rules, they shall apply provisionally.

APPENDIX C

STATUTES OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

1. The Codex Alimentarius Commission shall, subject to Article 5 below, be responsible for making proposals to, and shall be consulted by, the Directors-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) on all action to be taken in the undermentioned fields:

- a. Promoting coordination of all food standards work undertaken by international governmental and non-governmental organizations;
- b. Determining priorities and initiating and guiding the preparation of draft standards through and with the aid of appropriate organizations;
- c. Finalizing standards elaborated under (b) above and, after acceptance by governments, publishing them in a Codex Alimentarius *, together with international standards already finalized by other bodies under (a) above, wherever this is practicable;
- d. Amending published standards, after appropriate survey, in the light of developments.

2. Membership of the Commission is open to all Member Nations and Associate Members of FAO and WHO which are interested in international food standards. Membership shall comprise such of these nations as have notified the Director-General of FAO or of WHO of their desire to be considered as members.

3. Any Member Nation or Associate Member of FAO or WHO which is not a member of the Commission but has a special interest in the work of the Commission may, upon request communicated to the Director-General of FAO or WHO, as appropriate, attend sessions of the Commission and of its subsidiary bodies and ad hoc meetings as observers.

4. Nations which, while not Member Nations or Associate Members of FAO or WHO, are members of the United Nations, may be invited on their request to attend meetings of the

Commission as observers in accordance with the provisions of FAO and WHO relating to the grant of observer status to nations.

5. The Commission shall report and make recommendations to the Conference of FAO and the appropriate body of WHO through their respective Directors-General. Copies of reports, including any conclusions and recommendations, will be circulated to interested Member Nations and international organizations for their information as soon as they become available.

* In order to accelerate the pace of the work and to take account of the rapidly integrating European market, acceptance of any standard by European governments will, during an initial period of 4 years, be a necessary and sufficient condition for its publication in the Codex Alimentarius.

6. The Commission may establish such subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary for the accomplishment of its task, subject to the availability of the necessary funds.

7. The Commission may adopt and amend its own rules of procedure, which shall come into force upon approval by the Directors-General of FAO and WHO, subject to such confirmation as may be prescribed by the procedures of these Organizations.

8. The operating expenses of the Commission and of members of the secretariats of FAO and WHO directly serving it, shall be defrayed by a special Trust Fund administered by FAO on behalf of the two Organizations in accordance with FAO Financial Regulations. Contributions to the Trust Fund from participating countries shall be accepted only through or with the approval of the government concerned. At the end of each year unused sums shall be returnable to contributors or carried over to the following year.

9. All expenses involved in preparatory work on draft standards undertaken by participating governments, whether independently or upon recommendation of the Commission, shall be defrayed by the government concerned. The Commission may, however, decide, prior to the initiation of this preparatory work by participating governments, to allow such part of the cost of the work undertaken by Member Governments on behalf of the Commission as it may determine, to be recognized as its operating expenses.

APPENDIX D

GENERAL BACKGROUND

(Note prepared by the Delegate of France, Prof. M. Cépède)

In order to proceed actively with the carrying out of the task assigned to it,

in accordance with the general directives laid down at the Geneva Conference, the Commission,
considers it necessary to remove any ambiguity regarding the purposes of its work.

It therefore decides to specify as follows:

1. The standards to be defined.
2. The field to be covered.
3. Relations with other international organizations.

1. STANDARDS

The Commission will arrange to draw up food standards defining the intrinsic features of the products to which they relate and their health criteria.

The Codex Alimentarius will contain two categories of standards:

- a. "Codex" food standards
- b. Minimum platform standards,

it being understood that the term "Codex food standards" replaces the term "trading standard" used in the Report of the Geneva Meeting (1–5 October 1962).

Excluding on principle from its field strictly trading standards, (that is to say, standards which concern primarily criteria of presentation of products, such as size, colour, form, uniformity, method of packing etc.), the Commission does not wish to question the importance of their preparation in the development of international trade, but it so decides, in the assurance that this work is being actively and effectively carried out by a number of other international organizations.

It considers that these strictly trading standards must be observed by the parties to the agreements who have established those standards, and may amend them according to their own procedures. This cardinal principle of international law may usefully be formally invoked as a general principle of the Codex; the provisions of the Codex could not, in any case, be opposed to the application of this cardinal principle, even when it relates to agreements which are outside the scope of the Codex.

The Commission further expresses its conviction that the adoption of "Codex" food standards and, to a lesser degree, minimum platform standards will in any event constitute a positive contribution to the desired development of international trade.

Admittedly, food standards are established to protect the health of the consumer and to ensure fair competition, but the effect of their adoption will be to facilitate trade in these goods.

A minimum platform standard may be adopted by a country either as an objective standard, which it will endeavour to attain and to enforce in its own territory,

or as an imperative minimum standard, which its legislation lays down as a minimum to be observed.

A Codex Food Standard is a standard which it should be possible to regard in countries with an advanced food legislation as sufficient to enable them to accept products which conform to such standards in free commercial practice in their territory.

A country whose legislation is less severe than the standard should even more accept products which conform to the "Codex" Standard in free commercial practice in its territory and may admit the "Codex" Standard as an objective standard to guide its own legislation.

A country, on the other hand, whose legislation is more severe may approve the standard without according to it the effect of the "Codex" Standard in its territory, but in approving this standard it undertakes at least to enforce its observance in that territory. It must therefore accord to it the status of an "imperative minimum standard."

2. FIELD TO BE COVERED

The Commission will endeavour to work out standards which in principle concern only food stuffs for consumption, with the exception of raw materials, except when, as in certain countries, these raw materials are normally consumed unprocessed.

3. RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

In endeavouring to carry out to the utmost the role of co-ordinating agency assigned to it, the Commission will, in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure, maintain appropriate contacts with the international, inter-governmental or non-governmental organizations working in associated fields, on the understanding that such organizations have sole responsibility for agreements concluded under their auspices and are free to decide their own working methods and processes of improvement.

APPENDIX E

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL CONTACT POINTS FOR FAO/WHO CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION MATTERS

(in addition to the FAO and WHO official mailing lists) (Position at October 1964)

Country

Address

Remarks

ARGENTINA	Dr. Carlos A. GRAU Presidente Consejo Latinoamericano de Alimentos Calle 13, No. 635 La Plata	
AUSTRALIA	Mr. Ivan H. SMITH Assistant Director Department of Primary Industry Canberra A.C.T.	
AUSTRIA	Min. A.D. Dr. H. FRENZEL Präsident des Rechnungshofes Schloss Schönbrunn Wien	National Codex Committee
BELGIUM	Dr. Georges ART Inspecteur en chef-directeur Ministère de la santé publique et de la famille 60, rue Ravenstein Bruxelles	
BURUNDI	Mr. M. Muhakwanke Chef de Cabinet au Ministère de la Santé Bujumbura	
CANADA	Mr. Frank SHEFRIN Secretary Canadian Interdepartmental FAO Committee Department of Agriculture Ottawa	
CHINA, REPUBLIC OF	Dr. S.T. SHANG Director National Bureau of Standards Ministry of Economic Affairs No. 1, 1st Street Cheng Kung Road	National Codex Committee

	Tanan, Taiwan	
CUBA	Dr. R. MARTORELL Dpto. de Higiene de los Alimentos y Nutrición Ministerio de Salud Pública Havana	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Dr. A. Wolf Professeur agrégé d'Hygiène alimentaire Institut d'Hygiène Prague 10	
DENMARK	Mr. Erik MORTENSEN Head of Division Ministry of Agriculture Copenhagen	National Codex Committee
FINLAND	Mr. V. Aalto Chief Inspector of Food Products Ministry of Trade and Industry Aleksantorinkatu 3D Helsinki	
FRANCE	Mr. Gérard WEILL Secrétaire général du Comité Interministériel de l'Agriculture et de l'Alimentation Ministère de l'Agriculture 17, rue de Varenne Paris	National Codex Committee
GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF	Dr. F. FORSCHBACH Ministerialdirigent Bundesministerium für Gesundheitswesen 532 Bad Godesberg	National Codex Committee
GREECE	Mr. Konstantin KINNAS Professor of Hygiene School 3 September Str. 153	National Codex Committee

813 Athens

INDIA	Dr. Y.K. SUBRAHMANYAM Assistant Director-General of Health Services and Secretary Central Committee for Food Standards Ministry of Health New Delhi	
IRELAND	Secretary, Development Division Department of Agriculture Upper Merrion Street Dublin 2	
ISRAEL	Mr. Avinoam HALEVY Director Food Division Ministry of Commerce and Industry Jerusalem	National Codex Committee
ITALY	Dr. Calisto ZAMBRANO Inspecteur général du Ministère de l'Agriculture Via Sallustiana, 10 Rome	
JAPAN	Dr. Kinji TOYODA Chief, Food Chemistry Section Environmental Sanitation Bureau Ministry of Health and Welfare Tokyo	
KUWAIT	Dr. A. AL-REFAI Ministry of Public Health Kuwait	
LUXEMBOURG	Mr. Henry KROMBACH Chef du service de chimie alimentaire	National Codex Committee

	Laboratoire de l'Etat à Luxembourg rue Auguste Lumière, 1A Luxembourg	
MALAYSIA	Ministry of External Affairs Kuala Lumpur	
MONACO	Mr. E. BOERI Commissaire général à la Santé publique 1, Boulevard Albert I Monaco	
NETHERLANDS	Miss P.F.M. van der TOGT Assistant Liaison Officer for FAO Affairs Ministerie van Landbouw en Visserij 1e v.d. Boschstraat 4 The Hague	National Codex Committee
NEW ZEALAND	Mr. R. WEBB Director-General Department of Agriculture Box 2298 Wellington C.1	
NORWAY	Mrs. Grete HØYER Chief of Section Public Health Services Ministry of Social Affairs Oslo	
PERU	Dr. Gustavo Otárola Salcedo Jefe de la Div. de Salud Pública Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social Lima	

POLAND	Dr. Z. ZACZKIEWICZ Vice-President P.K.N. Swietokrzyska 14 Warsaw 51	National Codex Committee
PORTUGAL	Dr. Bernardino de PINHO Director, Instituto Superior de Higiene Lisboa	
SPAIN	Dr. E. BLANCO Jefe del Gabinete Técnico de Alimentación Ministerio del Comercio Madrid	
SWEDEN	Prof. Arvid WRETLIND National Institute of Public Health Stockholm 60	National Codex Committee
SWITZERLAND	Prof. Otto HOEGL Taubenstrasse 18 Berne	National Codex Committee
THAILAND	Mr. Yos BUNNAG Director-General Department of Science Rama VI Road Bangkok	
TRINIDAD	Mr. F.A. BARSOTTI Economic Planning Division Whitehall St. Clair Port-of-Spain	
TURKEY	Prof. Dr. S.T. TEKELI Faculty of Agriculture	

	University of Ankara Ankara	
UGANDA	Mr. N.N. KANYARUTOKE Principal Medical Officer Ministry of Health P.O. Box 8 Entebbe	
UNITED KINGDOM	Mr. E.H. DOLING Principal Food Standards Division Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Great Westminster House Horseferry Road London S.W. 1	National Codex Committee
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	Dr. Ralph PHILLIPS Director International Organizations Division Foreign Agricultural Service U.S. Department of Agriculture Washington 25, D.C.	
YUGOSLAVIA	State Secretariat of Commerce Federal Market Inspection Mose Pijade 8 Belgrade	National Codex Committee