JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

Fortieth Session

CICG, Geneva, Switzerland

17 - 22 July 2017

REPORT OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE
CODEX COMMITTEE ON NUTRITION AND FOODS FOR SPECIAL DIETARY USES

Hamburg, Germany

5 – 9 December 2016
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Summary and Status of Work ................................................................. page ii

List of Abbreviations ............................................................................. page iv

Report of the Thirty-eighth Session of the Codex Committee on Nutrition and
Foods for Special Dietary Uses ............................................................ page 1

## Paragraphs

Introduction ......................................................................................... 1

Opening of the Session ...................................................................... 2 - 4

Adoption of the Agenda (Agenda Item 1) .......................................... 5

Matters referred to the Committee by the Codex Alimentarius Commission and/or Other Subsidiary Bodies (Agenda Item 2) .................. 6 - 18

Matters of Interest Arising from FAO and WHO (Agenda Item 3) .......... 19 - 22

Draft NRV-R for vitamin E (Agenda Item 4a) and the proposed draft additional or revised nutrient reference values for labelling purposes in the *Guidelines on Nutrition Labelling* (vitamin D and the dietary equivalents and conversion factor for vitamin E) (Agenda Item 4b) .................................. 23 - 36

NRV-R for older infants and young children (Agenda Item 4c) .......... 37 - 40

Review of the *Standard for Follow-up Formula* (Agenda Item 5) ........ 41 - 127

Proposed draft definition for biofortification (Agenda Item 6) .......... 128 - 147

Proposed draft NRV-NCD for EPA and DHA long chain omega-3-fatty acids (Agenda Item 7) ........................................... 148 – 155

Proposed draft Guideline for ready-to-use therapeutic foods (Agenda Item 8) ................................................................. 156 – 166

Discussion paper on claim for “free” of trans fatty acids (Agenda Item 9) ................................................................. 167 – 170

Alignment of food additive provisions in standards developed by CCNFSDU (Agenda Item 10) ........................................... 171 - 178

Other business and future work (Agenda Item 11) .......................... 179 - 190

- Methods of analysis ........................................................................ 179 - 190

Date and place of next session (Agenda Item 12) ............................ 191

## Appendices

Appendix I - List of Participants ....................................................... page 18

Appendix II – Amendments to the Procedural Manual and to nutrition standards .......................................................... page 48

Appendix III – Proposed revised NRV-R and conversion factor for labelling purposes in the *Guidelines on Nutrition Labelling* (CAC/GL 2-1985) ................................................................. page 50

Appendix IV – Proposed draft and draft revised *Standard for Follow-up Formula* (CODEX STAN 156-1987) ................................................................. page 51

Appendix V – Methods of analysis for provisions in CODEX STAN 72-1981 ................................................................. page 61
### SUMMARY AND STATUS OF WORK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Members</strong>&lt;br&gt;CCEXEC73&lt;br&gt;CAC40</td>
<td>Adoption</td>
<td>Proposed amendments to Section 6, paragraph 33 of the nutritional risk analysis principles (Procedural Manual)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Codex Secretariat</strong>&lt;br&gt;CAC40</td>
<td>Adoption</td>
<td>Editorial amendments to the <em>Guidelines on Nutrition Labelling</em></td>
<td>CAC/GL 2-1985</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12(ii)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAC40</strong></td>
<td>Adoption</td>
<td>Editorial amendments to various CCNFSDU standards: flavourings</td>
<td>CODEX STAN 73-1981&lt;br&gt;CODEx STAN 74-1981&lt;br&gt;CODEx STAN 156-1987&lt;br&gt;CAC/GL 8-1991</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Members</strong>&lt;br&gt;CCEXEC73&lt;br&gt;CAC40</td>
<td>Adoption</td>
<td>NRV-R for vitamins D and E and the conversion factors for vitamin E equivalents</td>
<td>CAC/GL 2-1985</td>
<td>5/8 and 8</td>
<td>26 and 28, 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CCNFSDU39</strong></td>
<td>Discussion</td>
<td>NRV-R for older infants and young children</td>
<td>CAC/GL 2-1985</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CCNFSDU40</strong></td>
<td>Discussion</td>
<td>Proposed draft essential composition and quality factors (section A: follow up formula for older infants); and certain essential composition and quality factors (section B: young children)</td>
<td>CODEX STAN 156-1987</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Members</strong>&lt;br&gt;EWG (New Zealand, France and Indonesia)&lt;br&gt;CCNFSDU39</td>
<td>Redrafting</td>
<td>Review of the <em>Standard for Follow-up formula</em> (other sections)</td>
<td>CODEX STAN 156-1987</td>
<td>2/3</td>
<td>122 - 123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EWG</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Zimbabwe, South Africa)&lt;br&gt;CCNFSDU39</td>
<td>Redrafting</td>
<td>Proposed draft definition for biofortification</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2/3</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EWG</strong>&lt;br&gt;Russia, Chile&lt;br&gt;CCNFSDU39</td>
<td>Redrafting</td>
<td>Proposed draft NRV-NCD for EPA and DHA long chain omega-3 fatty acids</td>
<td>CAC/GL 2-1985</td>
<td>2/3</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EWG</strong>&lt;br&gt;(South Africa, Senegal, Uganda)&lt;br&gt;CCNFSDU39</td>
<td>Redrafting</td>
<td>Proposed draft guideline for ready-to-use therapeutic foods (RUTF)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2/3</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CCNFSDU39</strong></td>
<td>Discussion</td>
<td>Claim for “free” of trans fatty acids</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EWG (European Union, Russia)</strong>&lt;br&gt;CCNFSDU39</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
<td>Mechanism / framework for considering technological justification / consider or confirm technological justification for certain food additives</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCMAS38</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Advice or endorsement / Adoption</td>
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<tr>
<td>Methods of analysis for provisions in the <em>Standard for infant formula and formulas for special medical purposes intended for infants</em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CODEX STAN 72-1981</td>
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<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>180 - 190</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| FAO |
| Request |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consideration of possible Guidance on DIAAS for protein quality assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83, 165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCCF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCEXEC</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCFH</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCNFSDU</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCMAS</td>
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<tr>
<td>CRD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIAAS</td>
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<tr>
<td>EFSA</td>
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<td>ELISA</td>
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<td>EPA</td>
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<tr>
<td>EU</td>
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<tr>
<td>EWG</td>
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<td>FAO</td>
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<td>IDF</td>
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<td>INS</td>
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<td>LC-PUFA</td>
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<tr>
<td>NUGAG</td>
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<tr>
<td>NRV-R</td>
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<tr>
<td>NRV-NCD</td>
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<tr>
<td>PER</td>
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<td>TFA</td>
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<td>UN</td>
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<td>UNAIDS</td>
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<td>WHA</td>
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<td>WHO</td>
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INTRODUCTION

1. The thirty-eighth Session of the Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses (CCNFSDU) was held in Hamburg, Germany, from 5 to 9 December 2016 at the kind invitation of the Federal Government of Germany. The Session was chaired by Dr Pia Noble, Former Head of Division of Specific Foods, Food Supplements and Food Additives, Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture of Germany. The Committee was attended by 56 member countries, one member organisation and 38 observer organisations. A list of participants is given in Appendix I.

OPENING OF THE SESSION

2. Dr. Klaus Heider, Director-General for Food Policy, Product Safety and Innovation, Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture of Germany, speaking on behalf of Mr Christian Schmidt Federal Minister for Food and Agriculture, welcomed delegates. Dr Heider reviewed the history of the Committee and recalled the outstanding achievements of CCNFSDU over the previous 50 years. Mr Tom Heilandt, Secretary of the Codex Alimentarius Commission also addressed the meeting.

3. To mark the 50th anniversary of the Committee, delegates welcomed three former chairs to the meeting: Dr. Horst Drews, Prof. Dr. Arpad Somogyi and Dr. Rolf Großklaus.

Division of competence

4. The Committee noted the division of competence between the European Union and its Member States, according to paragraph 5, Rule II of the Rules of Procedure of the Codex Alimentarius Commission as presented in CRD1.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (Agenda Item 1)

5. The Committee adopted the Provisional Agenda as its Agenda for the Session and agreed that item 4b would be discussed before item 4a. The Committee also agreed to discuss document CX/NFSDU 16/38/12 (Methods of analysis in the Standard for Infant Formula and Formulas for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants (CODEX STAN 72-1981)), prepared by the United States of America, under item 11, Other Business and Future Work.

Matters Referred to the Committee by the Codex Alimentarius Commission and/or Other Subsidiary Bodies (Agenda Item 2)

6. The Committee noted that some matters were only for information, that several matters would be considered under other relevant agenda items and took the following decisions:

Consistency of the Risk analysis Texts across relevant Committee

7. The Committee considered the draft proposal prepared by the Secretariat on the amendment to Section 6 “Selection of risk assessor by CCNFSDU”, paragraph 33 of the nutritional risk analysis principles to include JEMNU as a primary source of scientific advice and noted the following comments made by members:

- Support for the addition of JEMNU to the text as well as various sources for provision of scientific advice;
- Importance to ensure that the language used in the text is consistent with other related texts on the provision of scientific advice used by other Committees like CCFH, CCCF, CCFA;
- JEMNU should be the primary source of information and therefore FAO, WHO as well as the second sentence to paragraph 33 should be deleted from the text;
- The second sentence should be retained to enable consideration of scientific advice from other sources as this would provide flexibility to the Committee;
- Scientific advice should be protected from conflict of interest and undue influence.

8. The Codex Secretariat clarified that the text was consistent with other risk analysis principles e.g. food hygiene and contaminants in food and feed, and that FAO and WHO would be the first call for scientific advice. She further explained that the second sentence of paragraph 33 provided flexibility. If FAO and WHO were not in a position to provide timely scientific advice then the Committee could consider other sources.

9. The Representative of FAO informed the Committee that FAO and WHO have in place sound and robust
policies and procedures that ensure independence as well as addressing the concerns related to undue influence at all stages of delivery of scientific advice to Codex including: call for experts; before and during meetings and impartiality of experts.

10. The Chair underscored the importance of drawing information from other scientific bodies (i.e. RASBs) apart from FAO, WHO and JEMNU that would provide flexibility to the Committee. She also noted the need to have consistent language across the different risk analysis texts as a result of some of the proposed amendments were typographical in nature and were intended to provide the required consistency.

Other

11. The Committee also noted the existing inconsistencies in sections 3.1 and 3.2 in the Guidelines on Nutrition Labelling (CAC/GL 2-1985) arising out of further amendments to the definition of RASB in section 2.5 during CAC39.

Conclusion

12. The Committee agreed:

i. To forward the proposed amendments to Section 6, Paragraph 33 to the Commission for adoption (Appendix II);

ii. That the Codex Secretariat would compile the proposed amendments to section 3.1 and 3.2 of Guidelines on Nutrition Labelling (CAC/GL 2-1985) and forward them to CAC40 for adoption.

Methods of Analysis

13. The Committee agreed to establish an In-Session Working Group, chaired by the United States of America, to examine: the questions raised by CCMAS on different methods for provisions in the Standard for Infant Formula and Formulas for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants (CODEXSTAN 72-1981); as well as the proposals in document CX/NFSDU 16/38/12.

14. The Committee further agreed not to include the ELISA G12 method in the Standard for Foods for Special Dietary Use for Persons Intolerant to Gluten (CODEX STAN 118-1979) noting that there were no comparability results with R5; and it would be considered at a future date when the results from the ongoing comparability studies by the international Working Group on Prolamin Analysis and Toxicity become available.

Editorial amendment to texts on flavourings

15. The Committee agreed to the proposals from CCFA on the editorial amendments related to the appropriate use of the term flavourings in the following standards: Standard for Canned Baby Foods (CODEX STAN 73-1981); Standard for Processed Cereal-Based Foods for Infants and Young Children (CODEX STAN 74-1981); Standard for Follow-up Formula (CODEX STAN 156-1987); Guidelines on Formulated Complementary Foods for Older Infants and Young Children (CAC/GL 8-1991). The amendments are as indicated in Appendix II.

Conclusion

16. The Committee agreed to forward the amended texts to CAC40 for adoption.

FAO and WHO policies/strategies/guidelines\(^4,5\)

17. The Representative of WHO called the attention of the Committee to the discussions of CCEXEC71 and CAC39 on the relations between FAO and WHO policies/strategies/guidelines and the work of Codex, and noted the increasing reference and request to Codex by the World Health Assembly ( WHA) to strengthen its work and call to Member States to use Codex standards/guidelines to protect and promote the health of the population. But in recent years, the reference to Codex and the use of its standards/guidelines had been challenged in the discussions at WHA because Codex standards/guidelines were not always developed ensuring WHO policies and recommendations nor are they in line with WHO guidelines. The Representative noted that CAC39 had proposed that this matter be further discussed at CCEXEC79 in 2017 and finally highlighted the importance of Member Countries and observers of CCNFSDU to give full consideration to this.

18. The Representative of FAO noted that FAO and WHO were making a wide variety of resources available to the Codex Alimentarius Commission and its subsidiary bodies, including its own policy initiatives, scientific advice as well other resources and tools, and encouraged the Committee to make best use of these various resources. He further reminded the Committee that the Commission is an independent organization with a mandate to develop standards that ensure both food safety as well as enabling fair trade practices for all food items. He encouraged the Committee to leverage all resources to ensure their fullest use to fulfil the mandate of Codex for ensuring food safety and fair trade practices for all food items of relevance to the Committee.

\(^4\) REP16/EXEC, para 113 – 122
\(^5\) REP16/CAC, para 137 – 145
19. The Representative of FAO drew the attention of the committee to various activities of FAO of interest to
CCNFSDU: (1) The International Nutrition Symposium on Sustainable Food Systems for Healthy Diets and
Improved Nutrition, that was held in Rome on 1-2 December 2016. (2) The recent declaration by the UN
General Assembly of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for the years 2016 to 2025, which committed
Member States to ten years of sustained and coherent nutrition action. (3) The joint FAO and WHO technical
consultation on “Staple crops biofortified with increased micronutrient content for improving vitamin and mineral
status in populations” that was convened in April 2016. (4) The recent publication of an FAO Handbook on
Food Labelling, which explains the general principles and good practices for food labelling, including
international standards for labelling.7

20. In response to a request for information on the status of work concerning the definition of biofortification (in
order to avoid duplication of work), the Representative of FAO informed the Committee that the technical
consultation was ongoing and that FAO/WHO were waiting for CCNFSDU to provide a definition.

21. Referring to the document CX/NFSDU/16/38/3, the Representative of WHO highlighted some of the
activities which may be of relevance to the on-going work of the Committee. In particular, she called
the attention of the Committee to the resolution (WHA69.9) on the WHO guidance on ending the
inappropriate promotion of foods for infants and young children8 which clarifies that, in order to protect,
promote and support breastfeeding, the marketing of “follow-up formula” and “growing-up milks” -
targeted for consumption by infants and young children aged 6 months to 3 years - should be regulated
in the same manner as infant formula for 0 to 6-month-olds. She also highlighted: 1) Technical meeting
on nutrition labelling for promoting healthy diets held in December 2015, outcomes and evidence
reviews of which will contribute to the new work being carried out by CCFL; 2) on-going work of the
WHO Nutrition Guidance Expert Advisory Group (NUGAG) Subgroup on Diet and Health on
polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA), non-sugar sweeteners, carbohydrates (fibre and starch) and
dietary patterns; 3) development of nutrient profile models for regulating marketing of food and non-
alcoholic beverages to children which will also be adapted for possible use for other applications, such
as sales and promotion of foods and beverages in and around schools, taxation and front-of-pack
labelling; and 4) on-going work on the development of risk assessment, disclosure and management
tools to safeguard against possible conflicts of interest in policy development and implementation of
nutrition programmes.

22. The Representative of WHO also informed the Committee of WHO’s initiative on removing sugar-sweetened
beverages from sales and services in WHO Headquarters and in some of the Regional Offices, which was
launched in October 2016 and also in UNAIDS in November 2016, as part of the “Walk the Talk” initiative
through implementing WHO’s policies and guidelines.

DRAFT NRV-R FOR VITAMIN E (Agenda item 4a)9

PROPOSED DRAFT ADDITIONAL OR REVISED NUTRIENT REFERENCE VALUES FOR LABELLING
PURPOSES IN THE GUIDELINES ON NUTRITION LABELLING (VITAMIN D AND THE DIETARY
EQUIVALENTS AND CONVERSION FACTOR FOR VITAMIN E) (Agenda Item 4b)10

Dietary equivalents and conversion factor for Vitamin E

23. Australia, as chair of the electronic working group (eWG2015), reminded the Committee of the proposal for D-
α-tocopherol as the only isomer with vitamin E activity and further drew the attention of the Committee to their
comments in CX/NFSDU 16/38/4 which provided an updated review of all available information in RASB
reports to identify the units of vitamin E in food used to derive the dietary intakes on which the adequate intakes
(AIs) were based. Australia indicated it was worth noting that the equivalency equation had minor impact on
estimates of vitamin E intake.

publication, noted that these isomers, such as tocotrienols, also exhibited vitamin E activity and that these
should be given due recognition and not be ignored. An observer was of the view that vitamin E was a complex

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6 CX/NFSDU 16/38/3
7 Link to download publication: http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/cfc5f4bc2-650a-4704-9eb9b3a1fdd0/
9 CL 2016/19-NFSDU, CX/NFSDU 16.38/4 (comments from Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba,
Dominican Republic, European Union, Ghana, New Zealand, Paraguay, Philippines, Unites of States of America,
CEIFIC, CRN, ELC, IFT, IADSA and ISDI); CRD 5 (comments from India, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru and African Union),
CRD 14 (comments from Benin); CRD16 (comments from Republic of Korea).
10 REP16/NFSDU, Appendix II, Part III; CX/NFSDU 16/38/5 (comments from Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica,
Cuba, United States of America, ELC and ISDI); CRD 6 (comments from India, Indonesia, Malaysia, African Union
and NHF); CRD 14 (comments from Benin); CRD 16 (comments from Republic of Korea).
of at least eight isomers and if only \(\alpha\)-tocopherol were recognized as vitamin E, Codex would not be in line with nutrition science on vitamin E.

25. Those in support of the identification of \(\alpha\)-tocopherol as vitamin E noted that other isomers, such as tocotrienols, while having vitamin E activity, were at levels of activity which did not meet the principles for establishing NRVs-R.

**Conclusion**

26. The Committee agreed to submit 1 mg \(\alpha\)-tocopherol (1mg RRR-\(\alpha\)-tocopherol) as the dietary equivalent for vitamin E to CAC40 for adoption at Step 5/8 (Appendix III), noting the reservations of Malaysia and Indonesia to this decision.

**NRV-R for Vitamin E**

27. The Committee noted the general support for the NRV-R for vitamin E of 9 mg/day as all recommendations were Adequate Intakes (AIs) and a global value should be established, while those in favour of higher values indicated that the higher value was more in line with the needs of their particular populations, was more scientifically correct, and in line with the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) opinion.

**Conclusion**

28. The Committee agreed to forward the NRV-R for vitamin E of 9 mg/day to CAC40 for adoption at Step 8 (Appendix III), noting the reservation of China to this decision.

**NRV-R for Vitamin D**

29. The Committee recalled the interim decision of CCNFSDU37 to retain the NRV-R for vitamin D of 5 \(\mu\)g/day and to add a footnote on vitamin D to indicate that competent national or regional authorities should determine an appropriate NRV-R that accounts for population sunlight exposure and other relevant factors.

30. The Committee considered the proposal to revise upward the NRV-R for vitamin D from 5 \(\mu\)g/day to either 10 or 15 \(\mu\)g/day and a revised footnote to indicate the basis for the NRV-R.

31. The Committee noted the following views expressed on each of the levels:

32. Those in support of 15 \(\mu\)g/day noted that it was in line with EFSA and Institute of Medicine (IOM) opinion; that this level was necessary to take into account latitude, cultural practices and use of sun block which limited endogenous, cutaneous vitamin D synthesis in spite of high sunlight exposure; that in some countries, there were vitamin D deficiencies and that levels even higher than 15 \(\mu\)g/day were needed.

33. Those in support of 10 \(\mu\)g/day in line with the Nordic Nutrition Recommendations 2012 reminded the Committee that the NRV-R was for labelling purposes and not for treatment of deficiencies; and was more appropriate. In addition to labelling values, NRVs can also be used as a guide for setting fortification levels.

34. Those delegations supporting retention of the current NRV-R of 5 \(\mu\)g/day, indicated that due to the high exposure to sunlight in their countries, such an increase was not necessary. The footnote as agreed at CCNFSDU37 would still enable countries to set their own NRVs-R depending on their national or regional situation.

35. The Committee, noting a lack of consensus, then considered a proposal for a range from 5 – 15 \(\mu\)g/day, while retaining a revised footnote: *the value of 15 \(\mu\)g is based on minimal sunlight exposure throughout the year. Competent national and/or regional authorities should determine an appropriate NRV-R that best accounts for population sunlight exposure and other relevant factors.*

**Conclusion**

36. The Committee agreed to submit the NRV-R for vitamin D for a range from 5 – 15 \(\mu\)g/day with the footnote as mentioned above for adoption by CAC40 at Step 5/8 (Appendix III).

**NRV-R FOR OLDER INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN (Agenda item 4c)**

37. The chair introduced the item and recalled the decision of the last session of the Committee as outlined in REP16/NFSDU, para. 51.

38. The Committee considered the following options:

- continue work through an eWG with the terms of reference as agreed at CCNFSDU37;
- postpone discussion; or

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11 REP16/NFSDU, para.51
39. While there was interest to continue work through an eWG, it was not possible to find co-chairs to assist those countries who expressed interest in leading this extensive work.

Conclusion
40. The Committee agreed to postpone discussion until the next session of the Committee.

REVIEW OF THE STANDARD FOR FOLLOW-UP FORMULA (CODEX STAN 156-1987) (Agenda Item 5)¹²
41. The Chair of the electronic working group (eWG) New Zealand, speaking on behalf of the co-Chairs France and Indonesia, introduced the item and briefly outlined the work undertaken.

Essential Composition of Follow-up Formula (FUF) for older infants (6-12 months)
42. The Chair of the eWG recalled that the essential compositional requirements for follow-up formula for older infants aged 6-12 month still to be finalised included: protein, vitamin K, vitamin C, zinc, DHA and L(+)-lactic acid producing cultures.

43. The Committee considered the recommendations of the eWG and made the following decisions and comments.

Protein
44. The Committee agreed a maximum value of 3.0 g/100 kcal although China expressed a preference for a level of 3.5 g/100 kcal;
45. The EU agreed to accept a value of 3.0 g/100 kcal, taking into account the limited evidence upon which to clearly determine a maximum level.
46. The Committee agreed to postpone the decision on a minimum level until the next session, also mindful that an EFSA opinion was expected by April 2017 assessing a level of 1.61 g/100 kcal.

Footnote 2 – nitrogen conversion factor for soy products
47. The Chair of the eWG informed the Committee that CCMAS had been unable to provide guidance on this matter.
48. The Representative of FAO reminded the Committee that all methods that relied on the total nitrogen determination for an estimate of the protein concentration were approximations in nature. The determination of the true protein content and/or the protein content with a view on relevance to human nutrition was not possible through a simple conversion from nitrogen to protein.
49. He added that given the importance of protein for human nutrition and for the valuation of food sources, a change of the established conversion factor was likely to have major impact on the evaluation of agricultural products as well as on product formulation, product labelling and potentially dietary recommendations regarding all products containing the protein source for which the conversion factor was modified.
50. In conclusion, he mentioned that if such an undertaking were to be considered for soybeans, the Committee should consider whether a similar argument might be true for other food categories and trigger the need to review all conversion factors (dairy, meat, fish (already ongoing at FAO fisheries), other vegetables such as beans and pulses, etc.).
51. An observer referring to CRD 4, called for an expert panel and requested to leave the footnote 2 as is until advice from this expert panel is received.
52. The Committee:
   i. agreed on the wording for footnote 2 as amended;
   ii. agreed on the wording of footnotes 3, 4 and 5;
   iii. agreed to further discuss the wording of footnote 6 for clinical evaluation of formula based on non-hydrolysed milk protein at protein levels of 1.6 – 1.8 g/100 kcal and the need for clinical evaluation of formula based on hydrolysed protein as there was currently no consensus.

Vitamin K: minimum requirements

¹² CX/NFSDU 16/38/6; CX/NFSDU 16/38/6 Add.1 (comments from Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, United States of America, AOCS, CEFS, ELC, ENSA, ENSA/EUVEPRO, HKI, IBFAN, IDF and ISDI) and Add.2 (comments from Ecuador, European Union, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam and IFT); CRD 2, 13 and 17 – Report of the Physical Working Group, CRD 3 (comments from India, Indonesia, Kenya, Nigeria, African Union); (CRD14 (comments from Benin); CRD15 (comments from Chile, Mexico, ESPHGAN).
53. The Committee agreed to a value of 4µg/100 kcal.

**Vitamin C: minimum requirements**

54. The Committee agreed to a value of 10mg/100 kcal.

55. The EU and Norway indicated that they could accept the levels agreed by the Committee for both vitamins K and C in the spirit of compromise, and taking into account the global nature of Codex standards, despite their preference for a value of 1 µg/100 kcal (vitamin K) and 4 mg/100 kcal (vitamin C) – as recommended by EFSA based on infants’ requirements.

**Zinc: guidance upper level (GUL)**

56. The Committee agreed on a GUL of 1.5 mg/100 kcal and to delete the maximum value from footnote 20.

57. The EU and Brazil indicated that they could accept the levels agreed by the Committee for zinc, in the spirit of compromise, despite a preference for 1.0 mg/100 kcal. The EU and Norway stated that a GUL of 1.5 mg/100 kcal could lead to an excessive intake of zinc and so constituted a safety risk.

**Docosahexanoic acid (DHA)**

58. The Committee agreed:
   i. to set a minimum content in a footnote if DHA is added as an optional ingredient;
   ii. to further consider the levels for DHA based on total energy density instead of as a percentage of total fat.

**Optional addition: L (+) lactic acid producing cultures**

59. It was outlined that lactic acid producing cultures should not be added unless the safety and suitability is demonstrated in order to avoid any health risk.

60. Norway was of the view that the safety and suitability of the use of probiotics in formula had not to date been fully demonstrated.

61. Concerns were also expressed that a number of issues had not yet been addressed including risks to those who were immuno-compromised; possible metabolic syndromes that could appear; possible excessive stimulation of the immune system, and the transfer of resistant bacteria.

62. Other risks including inadequate practices for preparing the product and lack of knowledge on how the products may be marketed were also mentioned.

63. In terms of the technological use of L (+) lactic acid producing cultures for the purpose of producing acidified follow-up formula, it was noted that the final formula should not contain significant amounts of viable L (+) lactic acid producing cultures. The safety and suitability of the addition of L (+) lactic acid producing cultures for particular beneficial physiological effects must be demonstrated by clinical evaluation and generally accepted scientific evidence for the particular strain used. The text was redrafted to reflect these issues.

**Framework for the essential composition of follow-up formula** for young children (12-36 months)

64. The Chair of the physical working group (pWG) New Zealand, introduced the item and highlighted the conclusions of the pWG as presented in CRD2.

**Section 4: Framework for the Essential Composition of follow-up formula for Young Children**

65. The Chair of the pWG recalled the previous decision of the Committee to review the compositional requirements for follow-up formula with a point of differentiation at 12 months. Section A of the proposed framework referred to the essential composition and labelling of follow-up formula for older infants, whilst Section B dealt with the essential composition and labelling of the product for young children.

66. In the general discussion, the following views were expressed:
   - Section A (older infants) could be incorporated into the *Standard for Infant Formula and Formulas for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants* and the current separation in Section A and Section B could be revised once the definitions of the products had been agreed.
   - The product for 12-36 months should not be called “follow-up formula”. The current composition under discussion potentially makes the product unsuitable for feeding children less than 12 months and having the same name may cause confusion. This term can create confusion as it combines infants and young children under a single heading. Section A and Section B could become two separate standards.

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13 Note: the name of the product has not yet been decided and will be further discussed in the EWG.
There is concern with the multiplicity of standards and consideration should be given to have instead a single standard.

Policy coherence with appropriate reference to WHA resolutions and WHO guidelines should be taken into consideration.

In response to concerns that agreement had already been reached on the future form of the standard, the Codex Secretariat noted that it was possible to keep the matter open on the final structure of the standard. Options could include one standard in two parts, two separate standards, or merged with other standards.

The Committee supported this position and recognised that it would be possible to see levels of commonality between product ranges as progress was made on the detail of the standard. Continuing to work on an A/B format for the moment would assist the Committee in gaining an understanding of what work could be completed the following year.

The Committee agreed on the proposed framework.

**Principles for mandatory addition**

The Chair of the eWG outlined the approach as to what would be captured in the mandatory composition and how to structure and implement the essential composition (section 3.1.4 of the draft standard). The approach taken to determine the mandatory requirements for the essential composition of follow-up formula for young children was based on the agreements in 2015 and in previous eWGs that a standard for a product for 12-36 months of age needed to be:

- flexible in the composition to address key nutrients of concern which may vary regionally;
- less prescriptive, as follow-up formula for young children does not need to contain the full range of nutrients that are mandated for addition to follow-up formula for older infants;
- however, consistent with compositional parameters for follow-up formula for older infants (where possible); contain the key nutrients of global concern in the diets of young children, as well as the key nutrients in cows’ milk; and maintain nutritional integrity.

This approach was elaborated in the eWG to develop principles to underpin the selection of nutrients for the mandatory essential composition of follow up formula for young children. It was noted that these were working principles only and would not appear in the standard but would be captured in the report of the current meeting.

**Principles for selecting which nutrients must be mandatory**

The Committee considered the amended principles as follows:

Evidence to support:

1. contribution to the nutritional needs of young children where the consumption of the nutrient is widely inadequate; and/or
2. contribution of adequate amounts of key nutrients from milk, and if appropriate breast milk, where such nutrients are key contributors to the diet of young children; and/or
3. the nutritional quality and integrity of product to ensure nutritional safety.

It was noted that breastmilk, formulas for infants and milk were all suitable for this age group. Therefore any levels specified in this standard would need to accommodate these foods.

In discussing and amending the text, delegates made the following observations:

- The Committee had initially agreed to a limited list of mandatory components, however that list was increasing. It may therefore be more appropriate to modify the text, to take into account those parts of the world where there is no concern, or high concern for a particular component.
- The initial intention was a small core composition. That core has subsequently been added to with almost every nutrient. The list can be revisited to see if all are core components or if some can be optional.
- If the Committee leaves all decisions to national authorities, then it will never reach the Codex goal of an international reference standard.
- There is concern that not all countries will be able to set levels for nutrients at the national level. Codex should set minimum/maximum levels so that countries have a guide.
- The text should stress the importance of breastfeeding.
• There is a risk of expanding trade to developing countries that do not want the product. If core mandatory components are reduced, then unsuitable nutrients might be added for which claims might be made.

• Key principles of Codex to ensure protecting the health of consumers and fair practices in food trade should be followed.

• The Committee should work on a harmonised product with core common agreements and not lose sight of the goal of achieving a product similar to breast milk.

75. The Committee agreed to the principles as amended (para. 72).

Framework for Optional Addition

76. The Committee discussed a revised proposed wording for section 3.2 of the draft standard.

77. Senegal with support from Togo raised concerns that it was not possible to quantify optional compositional requirements when exact levels for these substances had not been indicated.

78. A preference was expressed for a principle-based approach rather than inclusion of any nutrients in a list. It was further stated that additions should be chosen from the essential composition of follow-up formula for older infants. This view was based on the recommendations by EFSA that formula consumed during the first year can continue to be used by young children. It was noted that this option would provide more guidance, and, to a greater extent, ensure that follow-up formula for young children were safe.

79. The Committee agreed on the proposed text for section 3.2.3 as amended.

Energy density

80. The Committee agreed on the proposed text for section 3.1.2.

Energy contribution from macronutrients

81. The Committee:
   i. agreed to set maximum levels for available carbohydrate and minimum levels for protein and fat;
   ii. agreed to set a minimum level for protein of 1.8 g/100 kcal;
   iii. noted that levels for available carbohydrate that were considered included values of 12, 12.5 and 14 g/100 kcal;
   iv. noted that levels for fat that were considered included 3.5, 4.0 and 4.4 g/100 kcal;
   v. agreed that no minimum level would be set for carbohydrate and no maximum levels for protein and fat;
   vi. noted that the information in CRD17 could serve as a guide for further discussions on these levels to further consider specific levels for maximum carbohydrate and minimum fat at the next session.

Protein quality

82. There was widespread support to establish protein quality requirements. In discussing the need to include minimum protein quality requirements the following views were expressed:
   
   • It was stated that there was no need for a level of protein quality if the definition included reference to suitable ingredients (as referenced in 3.1.1 of section B).
   • If the Committee wished to set a value of not less than 85% of casein, then questions arose if it applied only to the Protein Efficiency Ratio (PER) method and/or the Protein Digestibility Corrected Amino Acid Score (PDCAAS).
   • Reference to a certain quality level of protein should be maintained.
   • There would be a concern that other plant base proteins may not be of appropriate quality to support growth if this requirement were removed.

83. In response to a question on the use of DIAAS (Digestible Indispensable Amino Acid Score), the Representative of FAO clarified that the DIAAS method for protein quality assessment was not yet ready. He advised that for an interim period the PDCAAS method should be used. FAO would consider convening an expert consultation to provide guidelines.

84. The Committee agreed that the quality of protein shall not be less than 85% of that of casein and agreed to the proposed text on methods to determine protein quality.

Quality of Dietary Fat

85. The Committee agreed to include a mandatory requirement for α- linolenic acid as proposed by the pWG
(50 mg/100 kcal) and the mandatory requirement for linoleic acid at 300 mg/100 kcal.

86. The EU stated that they were not aware of any deficiency of linoleic acid in the EU. However as this is a health concern in other regions they agreed to include and accept the proposed level on the understanding that the statement in section 3.1.4. applies.

Commercially Hydrogenated oils

87. The Committee agreed that partially hydrogenated oils and fats should not be used due to health concerns regarding trans-fatty acids.

Types of carbohydrates

88. The Chair of the pWG explained that the issue related to a footnote to specify suitable carbohydrates to be used in product for young children.

89. The Committee agreed that lactose should be the preferred type of carbohydrate and that the reference to gluten-free precooked and/or gelatinised starches could be removed due to diversity of the young child’s diet.

90. The Committee agreed to continue discussing the limits on sugars as it was not yet possible to reach consensus on the maximum level for sugars as a percentage of available carbohydrates until a decision has been taken on the maximum level for carbohydrates (see para 81) and on a wording regarding limiting carbohydrates that contribute to the sweet taste.

Iron and vitamin C levels

91. The Committee agreed to the recommendation of the pWG.

92. The EU agreed to accept the proposed levels (due to possible health concerns in other regions) on the understanding that the statement in section 3.1.4. applies.

Calcium, riboflavin and vitamin B12 levels

93. Some Members supported including a calcium to phosphorus ratio for nutritional integrity and to retain a nutritionally balanced product.

94. The Committee agreed to the recommendation of the pWG for the minimum, maximum and GUL values for calcium, riboflavin and vitamin B12 and to discuss further the calcium: phosphorous ratio.

95. The EU agreed to accept the proposed levels (due to possible health concerns in other regions) on the understanding that the statement in section 3.1.4. applies.

Zinc

96. The Chair of the pWG reported widespread support that zinc should be included as a mandatory nutrient as it met the amended principle 1 and was widely inadequate in the diets of young children. This view was not supported by the EU as it was not deemed to meet any of the principles for mandatory addition. It was stated that zinc inadequacy was not an issue in Europe, and therefore not a global issue; nor was cows’ milk a significant contributor of zinc in the diet.

97. The Committee agreed to a Guidance Upper Level (GUL) of 1.5 mg /100 kcal.

Vitamin A

98. The Chair of the pWG reported widespread support that vitamin A should be included as a mandatory nutrient as it met the amended principle 1 and was widely inadequate in the diets of young children.

99. In discussion, the following views were expressed:

- There was originally agreement to establish a smaller number of core nutrients and then consider additional ones. There is a problem with mandatory addition.
- Milk is a significant source of vitamin A. Taking min/max values of 48-75 µg RE/100 kcal would be safer.
- The maximum level proposed is that of CODEX STAN 72-1981 and it is therefore appropriate to keep the maximum level at 180 µg RE/100 kcal.
- Codex standards are used by countries to develop their health systems and programmes. These countries do require levels as they may not have the resources to determine their own levels as this would require data collection.
- Fortification would have to be supported by a rationale of the targeted audience and reduce the concern of over consumption.
- There are no toxicological problems that are applicable to this age group.
100. Norway expressed their concern that the value of 180 µg RE/100 kcal was too high and that those in the 12-36 months age range received vitamin A from a progressively diversified diet. They proposed a value of 120 µg RE/100 kcal (an average taken from full fat milk and 180 µg RE/100 kcal from infant formula) which was also in line with EFSA advice and higher than the breast milk level of 85 µg RE/100 kcal. The EU also shared this concern.

101. The Committee agreed to the text and the values for vitamin A as proposed by the pWG.

102. The EU and Norway expressed their reservation to this decision.

**Vitamin D**

103. The Committee agreed to continue discussing these values.

**Sodium**

104. The Committee agreed not to set any values but to state that “Sodium chloride should not be added to [name of the product] for young children”.

**Scope**

105. There was widespread support to differentiate the two products in the scope and labelling sections (and throughout the document) between older infants and then younger children, adopting the same approach as that for compositional requirements.

106. There was also very broad support to include references to the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes (1981), the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding and all relevant World Health Assembly resolutions and WHO guidelines in the scope of the draft Standard. These included WHA 39.28, WHA 63.23 and WHA 69.9.

107. Members and Observer organizations also underlined the importance of aligning the scope of this draft standard with that of the Standard for Infant Formula and formulas for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants.

108. The Committee discussed the alternatives and relative advantages of including relevant WHO guidelines and WHA resolutions in the scope of the standard or either as a preamble or introduction.

109. The Codex Secretariat, in response to the question of the status of the preamble or introduction, clarified that from a legal point of view everything that was written in the standard was an integral part of the standard. She reminded the Committee that it should also consider the requirements of the Format for Codex Commodity Standards (Procedural Manual) when developing this text and that the scope should contain a clear and concise statement.

110. The Representative of WHO supported the proposal to use the contents of the scope from the Standard for Infant Formula and formulas for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants (CODEX STAN 72-1981) which include references to the International Code of the Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes and relevant WHA resolutions, but the reference to WHA resolutions should be expanded to include recent relevant WHA resolutions, including 69.9.

111. In response to the question raised regarding whether FUF for young children is considered as a breast milk substitute, the Representative of WHO stated that in accordance with the new WHO Guidance on ending the inappropriate promotion of foods for infants and young children from 6 to 36 months of age (which had been accepted by Member States through adoption of resolution WHA69.9), both products for older infants (6 to 12 months) and young children (12 to 36 months) are considered as breast-milk substitutes and therefore, they will be covered by the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes.

112. This statement was supported by India and other delegations and observers.

113. The Committee agreed that:

   i. the scope from the Standard for Infant Formula and formulas for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants should be the starting point for this standard;

   ii. the reference to relevant WHO guidelines and WHA resolutions could either be included in a preamble to the standard or in the scope;

   iii. all remaining matters could be considered in the eWG.

**Labelling**

114. The Chair of the eWG noted that the section of the standard regarding older infants could be aligned with the infant formula standard but raised the question of labelling in the standard for young children.

115. There was widespread support for differentiating between the two age groups with appropriate labelling for
each. It was also noted the importance of differentiating between products that are nutritionally appropriate and those products that are not substitutes for breast-milk.

116. It was noted that the issue of whether the products should be considered breast-milk substitutes or not would be considered by the eWG.

117. In response to the concern raised about the current language contained in section 9.6, stating that the products covered by the standard are not a breast milk substitute, the Representative of WHO stated that as the products currently under consideration for inclusion in the standard are considered as breast milk substitutes in the new WHO Guidance, they are therefore covered by the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes and their labelling requirements and promotion must be informed by relevant Code provisions and resolutions, and by relevant Guidance recommendations. Language to this effect should be added to the section on labelling. This would ensure consistency with the proposed statements under the scope (or preamble) of the standard referencing the Code and relevant resolutions.

118. It was requested that the eWG also examine the promotional aspect as well as misleading claims, especially misleading health claims.

119. Observer organisations noted the need to clearly state that the products should not be used for younger infants as there was a risk of inadequate nutritional input. They also stated there should be a statement that the products were not necessary and a positive message about continued breast feeding.

120. In response to a question as to whether Codex standards also extended to promotional practices, the Secretariat clarified, that while Codex could deal with issues of advertising it did not have specific guidelines for marketing. Any labelling conditions would be referred to CCFL and a possible solution could be to refer to the WHO guidelines and WHA resolutions in the preamble to the standard.

121. India requested the Committee to include the WHA resolutions 54.2 and 69.9 in the labelling of the draft standard on follow-up formula for older infants and young children.

Conclusion

122. The Committee agreed to establish an eWG, hosted by New Zealand and co-hosted by France and Indonesia, working in English with the following terms of reference:

i. Finalise the minimum protein requirements and levels for the optional addition of DHA on the Essential Composition of Follow-up Formula for older infants (6-12 months) (Sub-section 3 of Section A);

ii. Finalise the outstanding requirements for the Essential Composition of product for young children (12-36 months) (Sub-section 3 of Section B);

iii. Finalise the product definitions contained within Definition 2.1 including the name of product for 12-36 months;

iv. Review the Scope and Labelling Sections with a point of differentiation at 12 months, for Section A and Section B of the draft Standard based on the discussions at CCNFSDU38, and propose draft text.

123. The points for further discussion and consideration as indicated in Appendix IV will be circulated for comments at Step 3 and forwarded to the eWG as a starting point for their discussion.

124. The eWG will consider working via the online platform currently being used for eWGs and will report back to the Committee at its next session.

125. All other requirements on which agreement has been reached will be held at Step 4 (Appendix IV).

126. Subject to the outcome of the eWG, consideration will be given to convening a pWG chaired by New Zealand and co-chaired by France and Indonesia prior to the next session.

127. The proposed timeline for the development of the draft standard would be: adoption at Step 5 in 2018 with a view to adoption by CAC in July 2019. The CCEXEC would be informed accordingly.

PROPOSED DRAFT DEFINITION FOR BIOFORTIFICATION (Agenda Item 6)

128. Zimbabwe, as the co-Chair of the eWG, introduced document CX NFSDU 16/38/8 and noted that the eWG had revised the nine criteria to 6 (six); and based on these, a draft definition had been developed. Accordingly the eWG made five recommendations for consideration by CCNFSDU.

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14 CX/NFSDU 16/38/7; CX/NFSDU 16/38/7 Add.1 (comments from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, ICBA, ICGMA, IFPRI and IFT); CX/NFSDU 16/38/7 Add.2 (comments from Ghana, Malaysia, Mexico, United States of America, FoodDrinkEurope and IBFAN); CRD 7 (comments from Ecuador, European Union, India, Nigeria, Peru, Thailand and African Union); CRD 14 (comments from Benin).
129. The Chairperson proposed to the Committee to first discuss recommendation 1 (Criteria) and recommendation 2 (the definition for biofortification) before considering other recommendations.

**General Comments**

130. The Committee noted the following general comments made by delegations:

- The scope of the draft definition was too large; covered many different processes, including modern biotechnology (GMOs); and there was no clarity on what exactly it would cover; and the use of such a definition as a claim was of great concern, due to the potential risk of its misuse and misleading consumers.
- Issues related to biofortification could be better addressed through use of existing Codex Standards instead of by establishing a definition. The definition of biofortification was considered to be an important concept for the academic world rather than for Codex.
- The definition should focus on the meaning of biofortification and exclude its purpose.
- The definition should be broad; cover pre-processing aspects of food production; and should ensure that safe food is secured for the population.
- The background paper on biofortification by FAO and the Cochrane review by WHO should be taken into account.
- Concern was expressed about a single nutrient approach rather than promotion of diversified diets.
- In several countries the term biofortification would be difficult to use because of its close connotation with organic agriculture.

131. An observer informed the Committee about some aspects of their genetic selection programme which starts with the Svalbard Global Seed Vault. This selection is then followed by conventional breeding for high micronutrient content in staple food crops.

132. The Representative of FAO clarified that the FAO background paper on “Biofortification: A food-based approach for improving micronutrient intake” would provide information on the biofortification process, as part of a broader portfolio of food-based approaches to prevent micronutrient deficiencies. However, and as indicated in para. 20, the report expects CCNFSDU to provide a definition.

133. The Chairperson clarified that CCNFSDU3615 had decided that the definition would be broad enough to cover the various organisms and methods of biofortification and sufficiently detailed to distinguish between them.

**Recommendation 1 (Criteria)**

134. The Committee considered all the six criteria in general, proposed changes and made the following specific comments:

**Criterion 1**

135. Animal feed and fertilisers should be excluded from this criterion as well as methods of production as they are considered under criterion 6.

**Criterion 2**

136. This criterion should not only cover essential nutrients but all nutrients (micro and macro) as defined in the Guidelines on Nutrition Labelling (CAC/GL 2-1985).

**Criterion 3**

137. This criterion is directly linked to nutrient bioavailability rather than level of nutrient absorption – a term that is already covered in the Nutritional Risk Analysis Principles and Guidelines for Application to the Work of CCNFSDU. Increased absorption would be difficult to measure and enforce.

**Criterion 4**

138. The general purpose should be the goal of improved nutritional quality for human health.

**Criteria 5**

139. There should be a significant increase in nutrient levels beyond the normal variation.

140. It was noted that it would not always be possible to have consistent nutrient levels because of natural variation.

141. Measurable levels of nutrients were directly linked to nutritional quality of food. The improvement could be made by either increasing the nutrient (e.g. zinc) or decreasing the anti-nutrient (e.g. phytate).

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15 REP15/NFSDU para 163
measurement of suitable change may require measure in food or in the consumer (i.e. bioavailability).

142. The increased levels of nutrients in biofortified food should be significant (or higher) than the natural variation when compared to non-biofortified food. The criterion should be clarified further to indicate that the increase in nutrient levels was in the food.

Criterion 6

143. There is need to further discuss this criterion especially: coverage (prior to processing); methods of production which should be carefully defined and harmonised; the role of Competent Authorities, and how to avoid potential trade restrictions that could arise from production methods.

144. Food processing, and addition of essential nutrients to food during normal processing should be excluded from this criterion as this type of addition is covered by General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods (CAC/GL 9-1987).

Other proposals

145. One Observer noted the need to establish a new criterion that would ensure that food was not produced using unsafe technologies and that such a criterion would require an independent and rigorous evaluation of such food.

Conclusion

146. The Committee noted that there was need for further discussion on some of the criteria especially criterion 6 (Methods of production and its corresponding footnote) and agreed to:
   i. re-establish an eWG hosted by Zimbabwe, and co-hosted by South Africa and working in English only to revise the criteria on the basis of the discussion at the session and the written comments submitted to the session, and to further develop the definition on biofortification for consideration its next session;
   ii. revise the timelines for completion of the work to 2018 by CCNFSDU and adoption by the Commission in 2019, and accordingly inform CCEXEC.

147. The Committee agreed to consider recommendations 3-5 at the next session.

PROPOSED DRAFT NRV-NCD for EPA and DHA LONG CHAIN OMEGA-3 FATTY ACIDS (Agenda item 7)\textsuperscript{16}

148. The Russian Federation, as co-chair of the eWG speaking on behalf of the co-chair, Chile, introduced the item and presented the results of the eWG.

149. The co-Chair reported that:
   - in the eWG discussion, a number of member countries continued to question if EPA and DHA were the right nutrients for an NRV-NCD considering that the relation with cardiovascular health was not well characterized.
   - at the request of some member countries, the co-chairs had reviewed the strength of evidence presented in 13 recent systematic reviews and meta-analyses relevant to the PICO question, formulated in line with WHO methodology, under the GRADE classification; and
   - 22 scientific and expert organisations were proposed by members and shortlisted as listed in CX/NFSDU 16/38/8. In selecting RASBs, the eWG expressed different views on the RASB selection, which originated from different interpretations of 3.1.2 of the General Principles for Establishing Nutrient Reference Values for General Population (Annex to the Guidelines on Nutrition Labelling (CAC/GL 2-1985).

150. Based on all the evidence a proposal for an NRV-NCD of 250 mg/day was proposed.

151. The Representative of WHO informed the Committee of the status of the systematic reviews being carried out on polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA) as part of the guideline development by the NUGAG Subgroup on Diet and Health. The critical and important health outcomes identified for PUFA reviews for adults include cardiovascular mortality, cardiovascular events, coronary heart disease (including lipids), stroke, all-cause mortality, neuro-cognition (including dementia), type 2 diabetes, depression, breast cancer, atrial fibrillation, inflammatory bowel disease and measures of adiposity. The NUGAG meeting held three weeks ago reviewed the preliminary outcomes of the systematic reviews and the analysis of RCTs on n-3 LC-PUFA in adults, suggested no effects on cardiovascular events and mortality. Regarding other critical and important health outcomes.

\textsuperscript{16} CX/NFSDU 16/38/8; CX/NFSDU 16/38/8 Add.1 (comments from Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Ghana, Mexico, New Zealand, Paraguay, Philippines, CRN, ELC, GOED, IADSA, ICGMA and ISDI); CX/NFSDU 16/38/8 Add.2 (comments from Brazil, Costa Rica, Japan and the United States of America); CRD 8 (comments from Ecuador, European Union, Peru, Thailand and African Union); CRD14 (comments from Benin).
outcomes, the systematic reviews seemed to indicate no effect on any outcomes other than a small non-
significant increase in HDL and decrease in triglycerides. An initial analysis of some cohort studies which
reviewed fish oil and food sources with n-3 LC-PUFA as exposure seemed to suggest a non-significant
decrease in all-cause mortality. The systematic reviews of both RCTs and cohort studies are currently being
finalised and planned for completion in April 2017.

152. The representative further offered to present the final outcomes of the systematic reviews and analysis of
NUGAG in a side-event at CCNFSDU39.

Conclusion

153. In view of the decision of CCNFSDU37 for the need to take into account the work of NUGAG, the Committee
agreed to defer discussion until the next session. In addition it was agreed that a discussion would be held at
the next session on the interpretation of 3.1.2 of the General Principles for Establishing Nutrient Reference
Values for General Population.

154. The Committee agreed to re-establish the eWG, hosted by Russia and Chile, working in English to take into
account the final report of NUGAG and to make recommendations for an NRV-NCD for consideration by
CCNFSDU at the next session.

155. The Committee agreed to a new timeline for completion of the work by 2018 and to inform the CCEXEC
accordingly.

PROPOSED DRAFT GUIDELINE FOR READY-TO-USE THERAPEUTIC FOODS (Agenda item 8)17

156. South Africa as chair of the eWG, speaking on behalf of the co-Chairs Senegal and Uganda, introduced the
item. He reviewed the process followed by the eWG and presented the Committee with a series of
recommendations for their consideration.

Recommendation 1 - Purpose

157. The Committee agreed on the wording and outline structure of the purpose of the guideline.

Recommendation 2 – Scope

158. Discussion focussed primarily on the targeted age range for the guideline of 6-59 months. Members and
Observers noted that while it was true that ready-to-use therapeutic foods (RUTF) were given to other age
groups, the primary focus for treating severe acute malnutrition (SAM) was on the stated range of 6-59 months
and this should remain the priority. Developing a guideline with a more open age range would make it more
difficult to set a definition of SAM or the compositional and nutritional requirements.

159. Regarding the question on the age limitation of 6– 59 months, the Representative of WHO stated that WHO
guidelines and other related documents use the age range of 6–59 months, but the definition of RUTF in the
2007 Joint Statement states “children from the age of six months”, as noted by an observer. The
Representative confirmed this was not a contradiction as RUTF were also used by older children (or even by
adults who are severely malnourished) and as mentioned by UNICEF, the dose of RUTF is adjusted according
to the body weight of the child under treatment.

160. It was noted that a preamble or introduction to the guideline could be another option for the eWG when working
on the development of the text relating to appropriate use.

161. Other suggestions included use of a preamble to state the importance of integration of RUTF into sustainable
local family based solutions and breastfeeding from 6 months. A reference to the Code of Ethics for
International Trade in Food including Concessional and Food Aid Transactions (CAC/RCP 20-1979) could be
made.

162. The Secretariat noted that an introduction or preamble could set the scene for the guideline and the eWG
should try and expand on this aspect and then reference how the guideline should be used.

163. The Committee agreed to the recommendation for scope and to task the eWG with elaborating an introduction
or preamble for discussion at the next meeting.

Recommendation 4 - food additives and 12b - contaminants

164. The Committee agreed that the eWG should discuss raw materials and ingredients before deciding which other
Codex committees may have to be consulted.

\footnote{CX/NFSDU 16/38/9; CX/NFSDU 16/38/9 Add 1 (comments from Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador,
El Salvador, Paraguay, Philippines, ELC, HKI, IACFO, IBFAN, IDF, ISDI and UNICEF); CX/NFSDU 16/38/9 Add.2
(comments from Ghana, Japan and United States of America); CRD 9 (Comments from Ecuador, El Salvador,
European Union, India, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Thailand, African Union and FEDIOL); CRD 14 (comments from Benin).}
Recommendation 11 - quality of protein

165. The Representative of FAO confirmed that in the interim the PDCAAS method should be used as DIAAS was not yet completed. The RUTF would be added to the terms of reference of the guidelines in using PDCAAS methods as referenced in para 83 so that a guideline could be produced in the shortest possible time.

Conclusion

166. The Committee agreed to establish an eWG, hosted by South Africa and co-hosted by Senegal and Uganda and working in English and French to continue to develop the proposed guideline for circulation for comments at Step 3 and consideration at the next session.

DISCUSSION PAPER ON CLAIM FOR “FREE” OF TRANS FATTY ACIDS (Agenda Item 9)18

167. Canada introduced document CX/NFSDU 16/38/10, and informed the Committee that CCNFSDU36 had agreed to wait for the outcome of the NUGAG report and also to take into account the reply from CCMAS before the claim from free of Trans Fatty Acids (TFA) could be further considered. Based on advice from CCMAS and the latest scientific information from WHO, the discussion paper had been revised and a new proposal made. A value of 1 g of TFA per 100 g of fat was proposed. Canada also stated that according to the two WHO systematic reviews, trans fatty acids and saturated fatty acids were both reported to have an effect on the blood lipid profile and, therefore, the conditions for the claim of free of saturated fats should be kept as part of a claim on free of TFA.

168. On the methods of analysis for TFA, Canada noted that comments made at CCNFSDU36 and CCMAS36 that “the methods of analysis for determining TFAs should be practical and internationally accepted as well as being reliable and consistently reproducible” were valid. Based on these comments, three options were now available for recommendation to CCMAS depending on the food matrix.

169. One delegation while supporting the three options, expressed a concern that the determination of TFA using the proposed methods was rather complex and some countries did not have the required resources. Many developing countries, especially in the Near East and South East Asia where TFA consumption is high, required support in the development in capacity of trans fat analysis.

Conclusion

170. Noting the importance of methods of analysis to the question of TFA, the Committee agreed to first request CCMAS to review if the three methods were applicable to determine TFA as defined in both the Guidelines on Nutrition Labelling (CAC/GL 2-1985) and the WHO definition – at least one double bond in the trans configuration - at the level of 1 g per 100 g of fat. Based on the reply from CCMAS, the Committee would consider the proposed level for the claim.

ALIGNMENT OF FOOD ADDITIVE PROVISIONS IN STANDARDS DEVELOPED BY CCNFSDU (Agenda Item 10)19

171. The Codex Secretariat introduced document CX/NFSDU 16/38/11 and recalled the decision of CCNFSDU37 to start work on alignment of food additives in the commodity standards under its mandate in line with the recommendation of CCFA. The Secretariat further noted that the document also proposed to establish an eWG to explore the alignment of food additive provisions and develop a framework on how to address the question on technological justification of substances prior to being proposed for evaluation by JECFA for their potential use as additives in commodity standards developed by CCNFSDU.

General consideration

172. The Committee reaffirmed that the use of food additives in food intended for babies should be kept to a minimum and recalled the basic principle on the use of additives in baby foods as set out by JECFA and adopted by CAC i.e. “Baby foods should be prepared without food additives whenever possible. Where the use of a food additive becomes necessary in baby foods, great caution should be exercised regarding both the choice of additive and its level of use.” (JECFA, 1971, Annex 3 of TRS 488).

173. The Committee further noted that, CCFA was currently developing guidelines to be used by commodity committees to undertake work on alignment; and that it would be important to take into account such guidance when undertaking the work of alignment of food additives by CCNFSDU.

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18 CX/NFSDU 16/38/10; CRD 10 (comments from India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, United States of America, African Union, IDF and IFMA); CRD 14 (comments from Benin); CRD 16 (Comments from Republic of Korea).

19 CX/NFSDU 16/38/11; CRD 11 (comments from Nigeria, Thailand, African Union, IFMA and ISDI); CRD 14 (comments from Benin).
Technological justification

Xanthan gum (INS 415) and Pectin (INS 440)

174. The observer from ISDI informed the Committee that CCNFSDU36 had recommended the evaluation of Xanthan gum (INS 415) and Pectin (INS 440), by JECFA, for use as a thickener in the Standard for Infant Formula and Formulas for Special Medical Purposes intended for Infants (CODEX STAN 72-1981), Section B. The Committee’s attention was also drawn to the recent evaluation by JECFA82 (June 2016) that had recommended the two additives were safe for use in this product at the specified levels. ISDI, supported by several observers, requested CCNFSDU to consider including these two additives in CODEX STAN 72-1981.

175. The Chairperson noted that members had not had sufficient time to study the information on technological justification provided on the two additives (CRD11), and proposed to refer the substances to the eWG for consideration and to discuss the outcome at the next session.

Gellan gum (INS 418)

176. Regarding the technological justification on the use of gellan gum (INS 418) in infant formula, formulas for special medical purposes intended for infants, and follow-up formula, the Committee noted that in the European Union, these products were being produced without the use of gellan gum and in the EU’s view, gellan gum was not necessary and not technologically justified for use in these foods. This view was supported by other delegations.

177. Noting that confirmation of the technological need was required to support JECFA evaluation of gellan gum (INS 418), the Committee agreed to refer the matter to the eWG for consideration and agreed to inform CCFA that reply would be provided at a future date.

Conclusion

178. In light of the above discussion the Committee agreed to:

i. Defer the alignment of food additives, until the guidance document on alignment of additives is finalized by CCFA;

ii. Establish an eWG, hosted by the European Union, and co-hosted by the Russian Federation working in English with the following terms of reference:
   a) Propose a mechanism or framework for considering the technological justification for substances intended for inclusion on the priority list of substances for JECFA evaluation;
   b) To consider and confirm the technological justification of gellan gum; and
   c) To propose how to handle new substances that have already been evaluated by JECFA, but for which technological justification has not yet been confirmed by CCNFSDU (i.e. xanthan gum, pectin).

OTHER BUSINESS AND FUTURE WORK (Agenda item 11)20

Methods of analysis for provisions in the Standard for infant formula and formulas for special medical purposes intended for infants (CODEX STAN 72-1981)

179. The Committee considered the report of the in-session working group and took the following decisions:

Chromium, selenium and molybdenum: review of criteria

180. The Committee agreed:

i. to inform CCMAS that it did not support using the criteria approach because:
   a) a general or single conversion factor to convert μg/100kCAL to μg/g should not be used, as the energy density of infant formula varies across products; and
   b) none of the current methods in CODEX STAN 234-1999, nor the newer methods AOAC 2011.19 | ISO 20649 | IDF 235 meet the criteria (REP16/MAS, para. 31).

ii. to request that CCMAS reconsider the method for chromium, selenium and molybdenum, AOAC 2011.19 | ISO 20649 | IDF 235 as Type II in light of published validation data measuring the minimum level for chromium, selenium and molybdenum in CODEX STAN 72-1981, and

iii. to inform CCMAS that the other methods for chromium, selenium and molybdenum other than the AOAC method were still fit for purpose and to reconsider their classification, if necessary.

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20 CX/NFSDU 16/38/2; CX/NFSDU 16/38/12; CRD 12 (comments of Mexico, Nigeria, Thailand, African Union and ISDI); CRD 14 (comments from Benin); CRD 18 (Report of the in-session working group on methods of analysis).
181. In response to the concerns expressed with regard to the inclusion of methods requiring expensive 
instrumentation and the typing of these methods as Type II, it was clarified that the method was for dispute 
settlement purposes and that for routine analysis, other methods were available and could be used.

Vitamin B12

182. The Committee confirmed that the existing method, AOAC 986.23, is fit for purpose.

183. The Committee noted that the method AOAC 2011.10 | ISO 20634 had already been endorsed by CCMAS 
and should be sent to CAC for adoption (Appendix V).

Total fatty acid profile

184. The Committee agreed to inform CCMAS that the current method, AOAC 996.06, is fit for purpose and agreed 
with its classification as Type III. Method AOAC 2012.13 endorsed by CCMAS should be sent to CAC for 
adoption (Appendix V).

185. The Committee requested that the provision be retained as “total fatty acid” profile to maintain consistency 
with the term used in CODEX STAN 72-1981.

Myo-inositol and Vitamin E

186. The Committee confirmed that the definition and scope of the methods harmonize and should be sent to CAC 
for adoption (Appendix V).

187. A delegation noted that CODEX STAN 72-1981 recognizes forms of vitamin E as α-tocopherol, while the 
Advisory List Of Nutrient Compounds For Use In Foods For Special Dietary Uses Intended For Infants And 
Young Children (CAC/GL 10-1979) lists DL-alpha-tocopherol forms which have half of activity of D form and 
could lead to a slight over-estimation depending on use of DL-α-tocopherol nutrient forms. The observer from 
AOAC confirmed that the method can measure either form, but cannot separate DL forms from L forms, and 
that at present there were no other validated methods, but that studies were ongoing.

Formula for the conversion of units

188. The Committee agreed to inform CCMAS that it did not recommend an explanatory text on conversion of units 
in CODEX STAN 72-1981.

Vitamin C

189. The Committee agreed to submit the method, AOAC 2012 | ISO/DIS 20635 for review, classification as Type 
II, endorsement and inclusion in CODEX STAN 234-1999 in Part A, section “ foods for special dietary uses: 
with the description “ infant formula”.

190. The Committee also agreed to request CCMAS to remove or reclassify methods that are not validated for 
infant formula in CODEX STAN 234-1999 that might be replaced by the abovementioned method.

DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION (Agenda Item 12)

191. The Committee was informed that the 39th Session was scheduled to be held in Berlin, Germany from 4 to 8 
December 2017, the final arrangements being subject to confirmation by the host government in consultation 
with the Codex Secretariat.
APPENDIX I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS
LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES

CHAIRPERSON - PRÉSIDENT – PRESIDENTE

Dr Pia Noble
Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture
Rochusstraße 1
Bonn
Germany
Email: ccnfsdu@bmel.bund.de

ASSISTANT TO THE CHAIRPERSON - ASSISTANT AU PRÉSIDENT - ASISTENTE AL PRESIDENTE

Ms Katharina Adler
Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture
Rochusstraße 1
Bonn
Germany
Tel: +49 228 99 529 4647
Email: ccnfsdu@bmel.bund.de

MEMBER COUNTRIES - PAYS MEMBRES - PAÍSES MIEMBROS

ALGERIA - ALGÉRIE - ARGELIA

Ms Henda Souilamas
Sous Directrice
Ministère du Commerce
Cité Zerhouni Mokhtar El Mohammadia
Alger
Algeria
Tel: 00 213 662 839 686
Email: heliumser19@yahoo.fr

AUSTRALIA - AUSTRALIE

Ms Janine Lewis
Principal Nutritionist
Food Standards Australia New Zealand
PO Box 7186 Barton ACT 2610
Australia
Tel: +61 2 6271 2245
Email: janine.lewis@foodstandards.gov.au

Ms Michelle Farnfield
Global Scientific & Regulatory Affairs Manager
Aspen Pharmacare Australia Pty Ltd
34-36 Chandos Street St Leonards NSW 2065
Australia
Tel: +61 409 326 645
Email: michelle.farnfield@aspenpharmacare.com.au

Ms Victoria Landells
Regulatory Strategists
Fonterra Australia Pty Ltd
327 Ferntree Gully Road Mt Waverly VIC 3149
Tel: +61385411327
Email: Victoria.Landells@fonterra.com

Ms Melissa Toh
Nestle Australia Ltd
Level 2, Building D 1 Homebush Bay Drive
Rhodes NSW
Australia
Tel: +61 2 9736 0416
Email: melissa.toh@au.nestle.com
AUSTRIA - AUTRICHE

Mrs Lisa-Maria Urban
Executive Officer
Federal Ministry of Health and Women´s Affairs
Radetzkystraße 2
Vienna
Austria
Tel: +43171100644793
Email: lisa-maria.urban@bmgf.gv.at

Ms Judith Benedics
Executive Officer
Federal Ministry of Health and Women´s Affairs
Radetzkystraße 2
Vienna
Austria
Tel: +43171100644271
Email: judith.benedics@bmgf.gv.at

BELGIUM - BELGIQUE - BÉLGICA

Ms Isabelle Laquière
Regulatory Expert
Food, Feed and other consumption product
FPS public health.
Eurostation - Place victor horta, 40 bte 10
Brussels
Belgium
Tel: +32 2 524 73 64
Email: Isabelle.laquiere@health.belgium.be

BRAZIL - BRÉSIL - BRASIL

Mrs Ana Claudia Marquim Firmino De Araújo
Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency
National Health Surveillance Agency
SIA, Trecho 5, área especial 57-71.205-050
Brasília-DF
Brazil
Email: ana.firmo@anvisa.gov.br

Ms Vanessa Maestro
Membership Country
Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency
National Health Surveillance Agency
SIA Trecho 5, Área Especial 57, Bloco D, 2º andar
Brasília
Brazil
Tel: 55 61 3462-5352
Email: vanessa.maestro@anvisa.gov.br

Mr Alexandre Novachi
ABIA’s Technical Consultant
ABIA – Brazilian Association of Food Industries
Av. Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 1478 – 11ª andar
São Paulo
Brazil
Tel: 55 11 9813 4145
Email: detec@abia.com.br

Dr Virginia Resende S. Weffort
Membership Country
Brazilian Society of Pediatrics
Rua Barão da Ponte Alta, 63
Uberaba - MG
Brazil
Tel: 55 34 991984418
Email: weffort@mednet.com.br

Mr Hélio Vannucchi
Membership Country
University of Sao Paulo
Av. Bandeirantes, 3900
Ribeirão Preto - SP
Brazil
Tel: 55 61 991114142
Email: hvannucc@fmrp.usp.br

CANADA - CANADÁ

Ms Maya Villeneuve
Associate Director
Bureau of Nutritional Sciences
Health Canada
251 Sir Frederick Banting Driveway, A.L.
2203B, room B333
Ottawa
Canada
Tel: 613-960-4740
Email: Maya.Villeneuve@HC-SC.gc.ca

Mr Paul Browner
Global Lead
Regulatory Affairs, Nutritional Lipids
DSM
105 Neptune Drive
Dartmouth
Canada
Tel: 902-877-0467
Email: paul.browner@dsm.com

Ms Melody Harwood
Director, Scientific and Regulatory Affairs
Neptune Wellness Solution
545 Promenade du Centropolis Suite 100
Laval, Quebec
Canada
Tel: 424-384-7872
Email: m.harwood@neptunecorp.com
Ms Deborah Hayward  
Section Head, Infant Nutrition  
Bureau of Nutritional Sciences  
Health Canada  
251 Sir Frederick Banting Driveway, A.L.  
2203B  
Ottawa  
Canada  
Tel: 613-622-7651  
Email: deborah.hayward@hc-sc.gc.ca

Mrs Annie Morvan  
Acting National Manager  
Consumer Protection and Market Fairness Division  
Canadian Food Protection Agency  
1400 Merivale Road, Tower 2 Floor 6, Room 256  
Ottawa  
Canada  
Tel: 613-773-5508  
Email: annie.morvan@inspection.gc.ca

**CHILE - CHILI**

Eng Luisa Kipreos García  
Asesor Técnico  
Nutrición y Alimentos División  
Políticas Públicas Saludables y Promoción  
Ministerio de Salud  
Monjitas 565, piso 10  
Santiago  
Chile  
Email: luisa.kipreos@minsal.cl

Mr Héctor Cori Traverso  
Nutrition Science Director LatAm, DSM  
Nutritional Products  
Nutrition Science and Advocacy  
Nueva Sucre 2544, Ñuñoa  
Santiago  
Chile  
Tel: 56 222375 4179  
Email: hector.cori@dsm.com

**CHINA - CHINE**

Mr Zhenyu Yang  
Associate Professor  
National Institute for Nutrition and Health, China CDC  
29 Nanwei Road, Xicheng District, Beijing  
China  
Tel: +86-10-83132932  
Email: Yang_zhenyuid@126.com

Mr Jingyu Gu  
Department Director  
The Center of Inspection, National Center for Health and family planning  
Commission(NHFPC), No.32 Beisiantiao Jiaodaokou, Dongcheng District, Beijing  
China  
Tel: +86-010-84088588  
Email: Jingyugu@inspection.gc.ca

Prof Junhua Han  
Professor  
China National Center for Food Safety Risk Assessment  
2-209, No 37. Guangqu Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing  
China  
Tel: +86-10-52165426  
Email: hanjhua@cfsa.net.cn

Mr Xiaomeng Hu  
Deputy Director General  
The Center of Inspection, National Center for Health and family planning  
Commission(NHFPC), China  
Building 2, No.37 Guangqu Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing  
China  
Tel: +86-10-84088501  
Email: huxm@nhfpc.gov.cn

Ms Po Kwan Jasmine Lau  
Chemist  
Centre for Food Safety,Food and Environmental Hygiene Department, HKSAR Government  
43/F, Queensway Government Offices  
66 Queensway  
HongKong  
China  
Tel: +852-39622091  
Email: jpklaufehd.gov.hk

Ms Dong Liang  
China National Center for Food Safety Risk Assessment  
Building 2, No.37 Guangqu Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing  
China  
Tel: +86-13910619647  
Email: liangdong@cfsa.net.cn
Mr Jun Liu  
Chief  
Hangzhou Entry Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau  
Room 1715, No. 2, Wensanlu Road  
Hangzhou  
China  
Tel: +86-571-56663231  
Email: 723286023@qq.com

Dr Peng Liu  
Associate Professor  
China National Institute of Standardization  
No.4 Zhi Chun Road, Haidian District  
Beijing  
China  
Tel: +86-10-58811639  
Email: liupeng@cnis.gov.cn

Ms Wei Peng  
Deputy Director-General  
Health and Family Planning Commission of Guangdong Province  
No.17, Xianlie Nan Road  
Guangzhou  
China  
Tel: +86-20-83827881  
Email: pw@838.cn

Mr Guangfeng Ruan  
Director of Communication and Research  
China Food Information Center,  
Pomegranate Center, NO.88 Liu Xiang Road, Fengtai District  
Beijing  
China  
Tel: +86-15201420208  
Email: guangfengruan@chinafic.org

Dr Sau King Carole Tam  
Head (RAS)  
Centre for Food Safety, Food and Environmental Hygiene Department, HKSAR Government  
43/F, Queensway Government Offices,  
66 Queensway  
HongKong  
China  
Tel: +852-28675526  
Email: csktam@fehd.gov.hk

Ms Yanjun Tan  
Doctor-in-charge  
Guangdong Provincial Institute of Public Health  
No.160, Qunxian Road, Dashi, Panyu District  
Guangzhou  
China  
Tel: +86-20-31051176  
Email: tanyanjun716@163.com

Mr Hongmin Xu  
Staff  
China Nutrition and Health Food Association  
5F, TowerA, Winterless Center,  
No.1, West Da Wang Road, Chaoyang District  
Beijing  
China  
Tel: +86-13602768306  
Email: Jiajunxu0001@126.com

Ms Jiao Xu  
Director  
National Health and Family Planning Commission  
1 Xizhimenwai South Road, Xicheng  
Beijing  
China  
Tel: +86-10-68792615  
Email: xujiaobj@qq.com

Mr Weixing Yan  
Deputy Director  
China National Center for Food Safety Risk Assessment  
Building 2, no 37. Guangqu road, Chaoyang District  
Beijing  
China  
Tel: +86-10-52165426  
Email: yanweixin@cfsa.net.cn

Ms Yue Zeng  
Principal Staff Member  
China Food and Drug Administration  
Building2, No 26, Xuanwumen West Street, Xicheng District  
Beijing  
China  
Tel: +86-10-88330551  
Email: Zengyue@cfda.gov.cn
Mr Wei Zeng
Associate Consultant
China Food and Drug Administration
Building2, No 26, Xuanwumen West Street,
Xicheng District
Beijing
China
Tel: +86-10-88331032
Email: zengwei@cfda.gov.cn

Mr Bing Zhang
Deputy Director
National Institute for Nutrition and Health,
China CDC
27 Nanwei Road, Xicheng District
Beijing
China
Tel: +86-10-66237008
Email: zzhangb327@aliyun.com

COLOMBIA - COLOMBIE

Ms Laura Otalora
Pharmacist
ANDI
Carrera 83 N°71-81 piso 3
Bogota
Colombia
Tel: 57 3164702781
Email: lauraotalora52@hotmail.com

COSTA RICA

Ms Alejandra Chaverri Esquivel
Licenciada en Nutrición
Normalización y Control
Ministerio de Salud
Costado sur del Hospital San Juan de Dios,
Primer edificio.
San José
Costa Rica
Email: alejandra.chaverri@misalud.go.cr

DENMARK - DANEMARK - DINAMARCA

Mrs Dagny Løvoll Warming
Scientific Officer
Danish Veterinary and Food Administration
Stationsparken 31
Glostrup
Denmark
Tel: +45 7227 6900
Email: dlw@fvst.dk

Mrs Laila Lundby
Senior Consultant
Danish Agriculture and Food Council
Axeltorv 3
Copenhagen V
Denmark
Tel: +45 3339 4476
Email: llu@lf.dk

ECUADOR - ÉQUATEUR

Mrs Rosa Nelly Castro Varas
Jefa de la Oficina Comercial del Ecuador en
Hamburgo
PRO ECUADOR
Schopenstehl 20
Hamburg
Germany
Tel: +49-040-44140512
Email: rcastrov@proecuador.gob.ec

EGYPT - ÉGYPTE - EGIPTO

Prof Mervat Fouad
Consultant of Herbs& medicinal plants
and Foods for Special Dietary Uses
National Nutrition Institute (NNI)
53, Amman st, Dokki, Giza, Egypt
Giza
Egypt
Tel: +201005016726
Email: mevo_73@hotmail.com

Ing Mohamed Abd Elhamid Naser
Food Standards Specialist
Organization: Egyptian Organization for
Standardization and Quality (EOS)
16 tadreeb el motderbeen
Cairo
Egypt
Tel: 0201281337667
Email: atch_toto3@yahoo.com

Dr Adel Ismail
Research and Development Director
Hero Middle East & Africa
Cairo
Egypt
Tel: +201223449563
Email: adel.ismail@hero.com.eg
Dr Shaimaa Sarhan  
Regulatory Affairs Manager  
Wyeth Nutrition  
Summit 44- ElShamaly 90 St.,AlTagamoaaa ElKhames  
Cairo  
Egypt  
Tel: +201281130888  
Email: shaimaa.sarhan@eg.nestle.com

Ing Yasser Shazly  
Technical Officer  
Chamber of food industries  
1195 Cornish EL Nil, P.O Box  
Cairo  
Egypt  
Tel: +20225748627  
Email: yasser@egycfi.org.eg

**ESTONIA - ESTONIE**

Ms Siret Surva  
Counsellor for Agricultural Affairs  
Permanent Representation of Estonia to the EU  
Rue Guimard 11/13  
Brussels  
Belgium  
Tel: +32 (0) 224 307 027  
Email: Siret.Surva@mfa.ee

Ms Ebe Meitern  
Chief Specialist  
Food Safety Department  
Ministry of Rural Affairs  
Lai tn 39 // Lai tn 41  
Tallinn  
Estonia  
Tel: (+372) 6256 231  
Email: ebe.meitern@agri.ee

Ms Airika Salums  
Chief Specialist  
Food Department  
The Veterinary and Food Board  
Väike-Paala 3  
Tallinn  
Estonia  
Tel: +372 605 4765  
Email: airika.salums@vet.agri.ee

**EUROPEAN UNION - UNION EUROPÉENNE - UNIÓN EUROPEA**

Ms Stephanie Bodenbach  
Administrator  
DG Sante E 1  
European Commission  
Rue Belliard 232  
Brussels  
Belgium  
Tel: +32 229-80938  
Email: Stephanie.BODENBACH@ec.europa.eu

Mr Valeriu Curtui  
Head of Unit  
Head of Nutrition Unit  
EFSA  
Via Carlo Magno 1A,  
Parma  
Italy  
Tel: +39 0521 036 526  
Email: Valeriu.CURTUI@efsa.europa.eu

Ms Maria Giaprakis  
Assistant  
DG Sante D 2  
European Commission  
Rue Froissart 101  
Brussels  
Belgium  
Tel: +32 229-95442  
Email: maria.giaprakis@ec.europa.eu

Ms Barbara Moretti  
Administrator  
DG Sante - D2  
European Commission  
Rue Froissart 101  
Brussels  
Belgium  
Email: barbara.moretti@ec.europa.eu

Ms Alexandra Nikolakopoulou  
Head of Unit  
DG Sante E 1  
European Commission  
Rue Belliard 232  
Brussels  
Belgium  
Tel: +32 229-86854  
Email: Alexandra.NIKOLAKOPOULOU@ec.europa.eu
FINLAND - FINLANDE - FINLANDIA

Ms Anna Lemström
Senior Officer, Food Policy
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
PO Box 30, 00023 Government,
Helsinki
Finland
Tel: +358 50 502 0414
Email: anna.lemstrom@mmm.fi

GERMANY - ALLEMAGNE - ALEMANIA

Mrs Marie-Luise Trebes
Head of Division
Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture
Rochusstr. 1
53123 Bonn
Germany
Tel: +49 228 99 529 3394
Email: CCNFSDU@bmel.bund.de

FRANCE - FRANCIA

Ms Alice Stengel
DGCCRF
Ministère de l'économie, de l'industrie et du numérique
59, bd Vincent Auriol
Paris
France
Tel: 00 33 1 44 97 33 25
Email: Alice.STENGEL@dgccrf.finances.gouv.fr

Mrs Mathilde Bridier
Directrice Qualité
Nutriset
Hameau du Bois Ricard
Malaunay
France
Tel: +33 (0) 2 32 93 82 82
Email: mbridier@nutriset.fr

Ms Claudia Callies-Klüpfel
Manager Global Regulatory & External Affairs
Human Nutrition
ENS/HR - F31
BASF SE
ENS/HR - F31
Lampertheim
Germany
Tel: +49 621 60 58377
Email: claudia.callies-kluepfel@basf.com

Mrs Anja Broenstrup
Federal Ministry for Food and Agriculture
Rochusstraße 1
53123 Bonn
Germany
Email: anja.broenstrup@bmel.bund.de

Mrs Magali Bocquet
Sécretaire générale SFNS
9, bd Malesherbes
75008 Paris
France
Tel: 00 33(0) 6 16 75 35 97
Email: mbocquet@alliance7.com

Mrs Klara Jirzik
Food Chemist
Federal Office of Consumer Protection and Food Safety (BVL)
Mauerstr. 39 - 42
Berlin
Germany
Tel: +49 30 18444 10128
Email: klara.jirzik@bvl.bund.de

Mr Thomas Couaillet
Deputy General Manager
Nutriset
Hameau du Bois Ricard
Malaunay
France
Tel: +33 2 32 93 82 82
Email: tcouaillet@nutriset.fr

Dr Gert Krabichler
Head Global Regulatory Affairs
Research & Development
Merck Consumer Health
Frankfurter Straße 250
Darmstadt
Germany
Tel: +49 6151 856 3264
Email: gert.krabichler@merckgroup.com

Ms Angelika Mrohs
Managing Director
German Federation for Food Law and Food Science (BLL)
Claire-Waldoff-Straße 7
Berlin
Germany
Tel: +49 30 206 143-133
Email: amrohs@bll.de
Mr Norbert Pahne  
**Managing Director**  
Federation of German Dietetic Foods  
Godesberger Allee 142 - 145  
Bonn  
Germany  
Tel: +49 228 3085110  
Email: pahne@diaetverband.de

Ms Antje Preussker  
**Manager Scientific and Regulatory Affairs**  
German Federation for Food Law and Food Science  
Claire-Waldoff-Strasse 7  
Berlin  
Germany  
Tel: +49 30 206143 146  
Email: a.preussker@bl.de

Ms Inken Stark  
**Jurist**  
Federation of German Dietetic Foods  
Godesberger Allee 142 - 145  
Bonn  
Germany  
Tel: +49 228 3085111  
Email: stark@diaetverband.de

Ms Sabine Sulzer  
**Manager Regulatory and Scientific Affairs**  
Nestlé Deutschland AG  
Lyoner Straße 23  
Frankfurt am Main  
Germany  
Tel: +49 69 6671 2276  
Email: sabine.sulzer@de.nestle.com

Dr Anke Weissenborn  
**Unit Nutritional Risks, Allergies and Novel Foods**  
Department of Food Safety  
Federal Institute for Risk Assessment  
Max-Dohrn-Strasse 8-10  
Berlin  
Germany  
Tel: +49 30 18412-3812  
Email: Anke.Weissenborn@bfr.bund.de

Mrs Petra Wendorf-Ams  
Nutricia Research Early Nutrition Team  
Milupa Nutricia GmbH  
Germany  
Tel: 0049 6172 99 1186  
Email: petra.wendorf-ams@danone.com

---

**HUNGARY - HONGRIE - HUNGRÍA**

Ms Ágnes Szegedyné Fricz  
**Deputy Head of Department**  
Department of Food Processing  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Kossuth tér 11.  
Budapest  
Hungary  
Tel: +36 1 795 3759  
Email: agnes.fricz@fm.gov.hu

Dr Éva Barna  
**Consultant**  
National Institute of Pharmacy and Nutrition  
Albert Flórián út 3/a  
Budapest  
Hungary  
Tel: +36 1 476 6450  
Email: Barna.Eva@ogyei.gov.hu

**INDIA - INDE**

Ms Navneet Kaur  
**Technical Officer**  
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare  
Food Safety and Standards Authority of India  
FDA Bhawan, Kotla Road, New Delhi - 110002  
India  
Email: kaur.navneet31@gmail.com

Dr Hemalatha R  
**Scientist- F**  
National Institute of Nutrition (Indian Council of Medical Research)  
Jamai-Osmania PO.  
Hyderabad  
India  
Tel: 040-27197297  
Email: rhemalathanin@yahoo.com

Ms Sukhmani Singh  
**Technical Officer-Codex**  
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare  
Food Safety and Standards Authority of India  
FDA Bhawan, Kotla Road New Delhi - 110002  
India  
Email: sukhmax@googlemail.com
INDONESIA - INDONÉSIE

Ms Yusra Egayanti  
Deputy Director for Certain Food Standardization  
National Agency for Drug and Food Control  
Jl. Percetakan Negara 23  
Jakarta  
Indonesia  
Tel: 6221 42875584  
Email: egayanti@yahoo.com

Ms Dedeh Endawati  
Head of International Organization Division  
Bureau for International Cooperation  
National Agency for Drug and Food Control  
Jl. Percetakan Negara 23  
Jakarta  
Indonesia  
Tel: +62 81389952226  
Email: ksln@pom.go.id

Mrs Nani Hidayani  
Regulatory Committee  
APPNIA  
Souvereign Plaza, 1st floor  
Jl. Tb Simatupang Kav 36  
Jakarta  
Indonesia  
Tel: +6221 29400268  
Email: nani.hidayani@mjn.com

Dr Prima Sehanputri  
Regulatory Affairs  
The Indonesian Food and Beverages Association (GAPMMI)  
Annex Building 2nd floor (PPM Management complex)  
Jl. Menteng Raya No 9-19  
Jakarta  
Indonesia  
Tel: +62 811890690  
Email: prima.sehanputri@gmail.com

Mrs Roch Ratri Wandansari  
Vice Chairman of Technical Regulation  
The Indonesian Food and Beverages Association (GAPMMI)  
Annex Building 2nd floor (PPM Management complex)  
Jl. Menteng Raya No 9-19  
Jakarta  
Indonesia  
Tel: +62811886009  
Email: rwandansari@yahoo.com

IRELAND - IRLANDE - IRLANDA

Dr Mary Flynn  
Chief Specialist Public Health Nutrition  
Food Safety Authority of Ireland  
Abbey Court Lower Abbey Street Dublin  
Ireland  
Tel: +353 1 8171315  
Email: obruton@fsai.ie

ITALY - ITALIE - ITALIA

Mr Ciro Impagnatiello  
Codex Contact Point  
Department of the European Union and International Policies and of the Rural Development  
Ministry of Agricultural Food and Forestry Policies  
Via XX Settembre, 20  
Rome  
Italy  
Tel: +39 06 46654058  
Email: c.impagnatiello@politicheagricole.it

JAPAN - JAPON - JAPÓN

Dr Toshitaka Masuda  
Deputy Director  
Food Labelling Division  
Consumer Affairs Agency  
3-1-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo  
Japan  
Tel: +81-3-3507-8800  
Email: g.codex-j@caa.go.jp

Dr Yoshiko Ishimi  
Chief  
National Institute of Health and Nutrition (NIHN)  
National Institutes of Biomedical Innovation, Health and Nutrition  
1-23-1 Toyama, Shinjuku-Ku, Tokyo  
Japan  
Tel: +81-3-3203-8063  
Email: ishimi@nih.go.jp

Prof Satoshi Ishizuka  
Adviser  
Laboratory of Nutritional Biochemistry  
Research Faculty of Agriculture  
Hokkaido University  
Kita 9, Nishi 9, Kita-ku, Sapporo  
Hokkaido  
Japan
Mr Kenji Kuroiwa  
Technical Official  
Department of Environmental Health and Food Safety  
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare  
1-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku  
Tokyo, Japan  
Tel: +81-3-3595-2326  
Email: codexj@mhlw.go.jp

Mr Peter Mutua  
Principle Standard Officer  
Standard development  
Kenya Bureau of Standards  
P.O.Box 54974 Popo Road of Mombasa Road  
Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel: +254-20 6948000  
Email: mutuap@kebs.org

Mr James Ojiambo Olumbe  
Regulatory and Scientific Affairs Manager  
Nestle Kenya Limited  
P.O.Box 30265 Nairobi  
Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel: +254 20 3990000  
Email: james.ojiambo@ke.nestle.com

Dr Masekonyela Sebotsa  
Director  
Food and Nutrition Coordination Office  
Prime Minister’s Office  
Food and Nutrition Coordination Office p/bag A78 Maseru 100  
Lesotho  
Tel: 22327268  
Email: masekonyelasembotsa@yahoo.com

Ms Zalma Abdul Razak  
Director  
Nutrition Division  
Ministry of Health Malaysia  
Level 1, Block E3, Parcel E, Federal Government Administration Centre  
Putrajaya, Malaysia  
Tel: +603-8892 4556  
Email: zalma@moh.gov.my

Ms Rohaya Mamat  
Director  
Regulatory Affairs  
Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers  
Wisma FMM, No. 3, Persiaran Dagang PJU 9, Bandar Sri Damansara  
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia  
Tel: +603-22657808  
Email: rohaya.mamat@mjn.com

Ms Noor ul-Aziza Muhammad  
Senior Assistant Director  
Food Safety and Quality Division  
Ministry of Health Malaysia  
Level 4, Menara Prisma, No. 26, Jalan Persiaran Perdana, Precinct 3  
Putrajaya, Malaysia  
Tel: +603-8885 0797  
Email: noorulazisha@moh.gov.my

Mr Uthaya Kumar Muthu  
Regional Manager – Europe Marketing  
Malaysian Palm Oil Council  
Avenue Emile Vandervelde 31 Brussels, Belgium  
Tel: +32 475 669 700  
Email: kumar@mpoc.eu

Dr Kanga Rani Selvaduray  
Head of Nutrition Unit  
Product Development and Advisory Services Division  
Malaysian Palm Oil Board  
No 6, Persiaran Institusi Bandar Baru Bangi Kajang, Selangor, Malaysia  
Tel: +603-87694216  
Email: krani@mpob.gov.my
Dr Kalyana Sundram  
Deputy Chief Executive Officer/Director  
Science and Environment Division  
Malaysian Palm Oil Council  
2nd Floor Wisma Sawit, Lot 6 SS6, Jalan Perbandaran  
Kelana Jaya, Selangor  
Malaysia  
Tel: +603-78064097  
Email: kalyana@mpoc.org.my

Ms Alejandra Salas Fernández  
Asesora del Subsecretario  
Subsecretaría de Prevención y Promoción de la Salud  
Secretaría de Salud  
Email: alejandra.salas@salud.gob.mx

Ms Pamela Suárez Brito  
Directora Ejecutiva de Programas Especiales  
Comisión de Operación Sanitaria  
Comisión Federal para la Protección contra Riesgos Sanitarios (COFEPRIS)  
Oklahoma #14, Col. Nápoles  
Distrito Federal  
Mexico  
Tel: 525550805389  
Email: psuarez@cofepris.gob.mx

MEXICO - MEXIQUE - MÉXICO

Mr Aldo Heladio Verver Y Vargas Duarte  
Director General Adjunto  
Comisión de Fomento Sanitario  
Comisión Federal para la Protección Contra Riesgos Sanitarios  
Oklahoma 14, Col. Napoles, Delegación Benito Juarez  
Distrito Federal  
Mexico  
Tel: +52 55 50805200  
Email: aververyvargas@cofepris.gob.mx

Ms María Guadalupe Arizmendi Ramírez  
Verificadora Especializada  
Dirección Ejecutiva de Operación Internacional  
Comisión Federal para la Protección contra Riesgos Sanitarios (COFEPRIS)  
Monterrey #33 PH, Col. Roma Delegación Cuauhtémoc  
Mexico Distrito Federal  
Mexico  
Tel: 525550805213  
Email: mgarizmendi@cofepris.gob.mx

Ms Ana Laura Castro Becerra  
Cámara Nacional de Industriales de la Leche (CANILEC)  
Email: ana_laura283@yahoo.com.mx

Ms Elisabeth Haring Bolivar  
Gerente Senior Regulatorio  
Email: e_haring26@yahoo.com.mx

Mr Javier Luna Carrasco  
Chairman  
ANIPRON (México Trade Association for Natural Products)  
Email: javier_luna_carrasco@hotmail.com

Ms Alejandra Salas Fernández  
Asesora del Subsecretario  
Subsecretaría de Prevención y Promoción de la Salud  
Secretaría de Salud  
Email: alejandra.salas@salud.gob.mx

Ms Pamela Suárez Brito  
Directora Ejecutiva de Programas Especiales  
Comisión de Operación Sanitaria  
Comisión Federal para la Protección contra Riesgos Sanitarios (COFEPRIS)  
Oklahoma #14, Col. Nápoles  
Distrito Federal  
Mexico  
Tel: 525550805389  
Email: psuarez@cofepris.gob.mx

MOROCCO - MAROC - MARRUECOS

Mr Mohamed Tannaoui  
Chef de la Section Agricole  
Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche Maritime  
Laboratoire Officiel d'Analyses et de Recherches Chimiques  
25, Rue Nichakra (ex rue de Tours)  
Casablanca  
Morocco  
Tel: +212 522 302007  
Email: tannaoui1@yahoo.fr

Mr El Mekroum Brahim  
Chef de Département  
Département Recherche et Développement  
Société les Eaux Minérales d'Oulmes les Eaux Minérales d'Oulmes S.A 20180 Bouskoura  
Casablanca  
Morocco  
Tel: +212 661326698  
Email: elmekroum@oulmes.ma

Eng Bouchra Messaoudi  
Cadre au Service de la Normalisation  
Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche Maritime  
Office National de la Sécurité Sanitaire des Produits Alimentaires  
Avenue Hadj Ahmed Cherkaoui Agdal  
Rabat  
Morocco  
Tel: 00212654438047  
Email: bouchring@yahoo.fr
Ms Bentahila Nawal
Présidente de l’AMNI
Association Marocaine de la Nutrition Infantile
Casablanca Business Center Mandarouna
300, 6ème étage N°63 Sidi Maârouf
Casablanca
Morocco
Tel: +212 661868220
Email: nawal.bentahila@amni.ma

Prof Mouane Nezha
Professeur en Pédiatrie surrеспécialité
Gastroentérologie Nutrition
Pédiatrie
Hôpital d’enfants Rabat – CH Ibn Sina
Hopital d’enfants Avenue Ibn Rochd , Agdal
Rabat
Morocco
Tel: +212 661208173
Email: nezhamouane@hotmail.com

Mr El Madrassi Youness
External Relations and policy Application
Manager
NESTLE/AMNI
CasaNearshore, Bd AL Qods, Shore 10
Casablanca
Casablanca
Morocco
Tel: 00212661101943
Email: Youness.elmadrassi@ma.nestle.com

NEPAL - NÉPAL

Mr Sanjeev Kumar Karn
Director General
Department of Food Technology and Quality Control (DFTQC)
Ministry of Agriculture and Development
Babarmahal
Kathmandu
Nepal
Tel: +977-9849449589
Email: sanjeevkkarn@gmail.com

Dr Matina Joshi Vaidya
Deputy Director General
Department of Food Technology and Quality Control (DFTQC)
Ministry of Agriculture and Development
Babarmahal
Kathmandu
Nepal
Tel: +977-9841501690
Email: matina_joshi@yahoo.com

Dr Atul Upadhyay
Senior Project Manager
Helen Keller International (HKI)
Chakupat, Patan
Lalitpur
Nepal
Tel: +977-9862077504
Email: atul616@yahoo.com

Mr Purnachandra Wasti
Senior Food Research Officer
Nutrition
Department of Food Technology and Quality Control (DFTQC)
Ministry of Agriculture and Development
Babarmahal
Kathmandu
Nepal
Tel: 9841368726
Email: pcwasti@gmail.com

NETHERLANDS - PAYS-BAS - PAÍSES BAJOS

Ms Erika Smale
Senior Policy Advisor
Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sports
PO Box 20350
The Hague
Netherlands
Tel: +31 (0)6 11370803
Email: bh.smale@minvws.nl

NEW ZEALAND - NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE - NUEVA ZELANDIA

Ms Jenny Reid
Manager
Food Science & Risk Assessment
Ministry for Primary Industries
25 The Terrace
Wellington
New Zealand
Email: jenny.reid@mpi.govt.nz

Ms Jane Broughton
Regulatory & Scientific Affairs Manager
Nestle New Zealand Ltd
PO Box 1794 Shortland St
Auckland
New Zealand
Email: jane.broughton@nz.nestle.com
Ms Jenny Campbell  
Lead Regulatory Strategist  
Fonterra Co-operative Group Ltd  
9 Princes Street  
Auckland  
New Zealand  
Email: jenny.campbell@fonterra.com

Ms Michelle Gibbs  
Senior Adviser  
Food Science  
Ministry for Primary Industries  
25 The Terrace  
Wellington  
New Zealand  
Email: michelle.gibbs@mpi.govt.nz

Ms Dianne Lowry  
Regulatory and Technical Liaison Manager  
Dairy Goat Cooperative (NZ) Ltd  
18 Gallagher Drive  
Hamilton  
New Zealand  
Email: Dianne.Lowry@dgc.co.nz

NIGERIA - NIGÉRIA

Mrs Eva Obiageli Edwards  
Assistant Director  
Food Safety and Applied Nutrition  
National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control  
Plot 1, Isolo Industrial Estate Apapa/Oshodi Express Way  
Lagos  
Nigeria  
Tel: + 234 80 23109251  
Email: eoedwards@yahoo.com

Mr Princewill Chiwara Aguiyi  
Chief Technical Officer, Codex Unit  
Standards Organisation of Nigeria  
Plot 13/14 Victoria Arobieke Street Lekki Phase 1, Lekki  
Lagos  
Nigeria  
Tel: +234-33086987  
Email: aguiyipricewill@yahoo.com

Mrs Adeyinka Elizabeth Oluwatoyun Akinbinu  
Assistant Chief Agric. Superintendent  
Federal Department of Agriculture  
Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development  
FCDA New Secretariat, Area 11, Garki  
Abuja  
Nigeria  
Tel: +2348059607576  
Email: akinadeli@yahoo.com

NORWAY - NORVÉGE - NORUEGA

Mrs Svanhild Vaskinn  
Senior Adviser  
Head Office  
Norwegian Food Safety Authority  
Brumunddal  
Norway  
Tel: +47 22400000  
Email: svvas@mattilsynet.no

Mrs Gry Hay  
Senior Adviser, Dr.Philos  
Norwegian Directorate of Health  
Oslo  
Norway  
Tel: +47 24163000  
Email: Gry.Hay@helsedir.no

PANAMA - PANAMÁ

Mrs Aracelis Alexis Arosemena De Vergara  
Ing. Agronomo  
Departamento de Proteccion de Alimentos  
Ministerio de Salud  
Rio Abajo calle decima casa#53  
Panama  
Tel: +507 64979616  
Email: aracelisdy@gmail.com
PARAGUAY

Mr Alberto Francisco Bareiro Arce
Coordinador de Asuntos Regulatorios
Coordinación de Asuntos Regulatorios
Instituto Nacional de Alimentación y Nutrición del Ministerio de Salud Pública y Bienestar Social
Itapúa y Av. Santísima Trinidad
Asunción
Paraguay
Tel: (+595) 981 542531
Email: albareiro@gmail.com

PERU - PÉROU - PERÚ

Mr Raul Daniel Loarte Ruiz
Cónsul General Adscrito
Consulado General del Perú en Hamburgo
Blumenstr. 28, 22301 - Hamburgo
Germany
Tel: + 49 176 726 03320
Email: daniel.loarte@gmail.com

PHILIPPINES - FILIPINAS

Ms Helena Alcaraz
Nutritionist-Dietitian III
Food and Drug Administration Philippines
Department of Health
Civic Drive Alabang Corporate City, Alabang,
Muntinlupa City, Philippines
Muntinlupa City
Philippines
Tel: 857-1921
Email: hsalcaraz@fda.gov.ph

Ms Catherine Sarmiento
RSA Manager
Infant and Pediatric Nutrition Association of the Philippines
Regulatory & Scientific Working Group
6A, 6/F DAO 1 Condominium, 189 Salcedo Street Legaspi Village
Makati City
Philippines
Tel: 639175312771
Email: cgsarmiento.md@gmail.com

POLAND - POLOGNE - POLONIA

Dr Katarzyna Stos
Deputy Director
Food Safety and Food Supplements
National Food and Nutrition Institute
Powsińska Street 61/63
Warsaw
Poland
Email: kstos@izz.waw.pl

Ms Anna Janasik
Main Expert
International Co-operation Department,
Codex Contact Point for Poland
Agricultural and Food Quality Inspection
30, Wspolna St.
Warsaw
Poland
Tel: +48 22 623 29 03
Email: ajanasik@ijhars.gov.pl

REPUBLIC OF KOREA - RÉPUBLIQUE DE CORÉE - REPÚBLICA DE COREA

Ms Songyi Han
Ministry of Food and Drug Safety
Osong Health Technology Administration
Complex 187, Osongsaengmyeong 2-ro,
Osong-eup, Heungdeok-gu, Cheongju-si,
Chungcheongbuk-do
Cheong-Ju
Republic of Korea
Email: sy4513@korea.kr

Mr Chansoo Lee
Scientific Officer
Ministry of Food and Drug Safety
Osong Health Technology Administration
Complex 187, Osongsaengmyeong 2-ro,
Osong-eup, Heungdeok-gu, Cheongju-si,
Chungcheongbuk-do
Cheong-Ju
Republic of Korea
Email: cslee01@korea.kr

Dr Seongkon Lee
Senior Researcher
National Institute of Agricultural Sciences
Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Affairs
166 Nongsaengmyeong-ro, Iseo-myeon,
Wanju-gun, Jeollabuk-do
Wanju-gun
Republic of Korea
Tel: +82-10-3306-0477
Email: goryeong@korea.kr
Mrs Younghui Shin  
Deputy Director  
Ministry of Food and Drug Safety  
Osong Health Technology Administration  
Complex 187, Osongsaengmyeong 2-ro, Osong-eup, Heungdeok-gu, Cheongju-si, Chungcheongbuk-do  
Cheong-Ju  
Republic of Korea  
Tel: +82-43-719-2259  
Email: yhminerva@korea.kr

RUSSIAN FEDERATION - FÉDÉRATION DE RUSSIE - FEDERACIÓN DE RUSIA

Ms Elena Smirnova  
Scientific Secretary  
Federal Research Centre of Nutrition, Biotechnology and Food Safety  
Ustyinskiy proezd 2/14  
Moscow  
Russian Federation  
Tel: +7 495 698 53 42  
Email: smirnova@ion.ru

Mrs Yuliya Kalinova  
Regulatory Affairs Expert  
Consumer Market Participants Union  
1-y Schipkovsky per., 20, 403a  
Moscow  
Russian Federation  
Tel: +7 (499) 235-74-81  
Email: yulia.kalinova@yahoo.com

Mr Anatoly Kutyshenko  
Vice-chair  
Optimal Foods Committee  
Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (RUIE)  
Kotelnicheskaya nab., 17  
Moscow  
Russian Federation  
Tel: +7-495-642-6140  
Email: Anatol-k@rambler.ru

Mr Dmitriy Miklin  
Regulatory Affairs Expert  
Consumer Market Participants Union  
1-y Schipkovsky per., 20, 403a  
Moscow  
Russian Federation  
Tel: +7 (499) 235-74-81  
Email: miklindm@mail.ru

Dr Alexey Petrenko  
Advisor to Codex Contact Point  
Optimal Nutrition Commission  
Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs  
Kotelnicheskaya nab., 17  
Moscow  
Russian Federation  
Email: codex@ion.ru

SENEGAL - SÉNÉGAL

Dr Maty Diagne Camara  
Chef Division Alimentation et Nutrition, Coordonnatrice du Comité du Codex sur les Aliments Diététiques ou de Régime  
Direction de la Santé de la Reproduction et de la Survie de l’Enfant  
Ministère de la Santé et de l’Action sociale  
Cité Keur Gorgui - VDN  
Dakar  
Senegal  
Tel: +221 77 566 70 30  
Email: matydiagne@yahoo.com

Dr Moussa Ndong  
Enseignant Chercheur  
Universite Gaston Berger  
Saint-Louis  
Senegal  
Email: moussa.ndong@ugb.edu.sn

Prof Mohamedou Guelaye Sall  
Professeur titulaire  
Ministere Enseignement Superieur et de la Recherche  
UCAD  
BP 6251  
Dakar  
Senegal  
Email: mgsall@gmail.com

SINGAPORE - SINGAPOUR - SINGAPUR

Ms Peik Ching Seah  
Deputy Director, Regulatory Programmes Department  
Regulatory Administration Group  
Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority of Singapore  
52, Jurong Gateway Road, #14-01 Singapore 608550  
Singapore  
Tel: +656805 2913  
Email: seah_peik_ching@ava.gov.sg
Ms Yi Ling Tan  
Senior Manager  
Regulatory Programmes Department,  
Regulatory Administration Group  
Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority of  
Singapore  
52, Jurong Gateway Road, #14-01  
Singapore  
Tel: +65 6805 2915  
Email: tan_yi_ling@ava.gov.sg

Mr Alexander Rogge  
Administrator  
DGB 2B  
General Secretariat of the Council  
Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat 175  
Brussels  
Belgium  
Email: alexander.rogge@consilium.europa.eu

SLOVAKIA - SLOVAQUIE - ESLOVAQUIA

Dr Iveta Trusko, MD  
Deputy Director for Professional Activities  
Head of Department on Nutrition and Food Safety  
Public Health Authority of the Slovak Republic  
Trnavská 52  
Bratislava  
Slovakia  
Tel: +421 2 492 84 392  
Email: iveta.trusko@uvzsr.sk

Ms Silvia Bednárová  
Attaché  
Unit of Health  
Permanent Representation of the Slovak Republic to the European Union  
Avenue de Cortenbergh 107  
Brussels  
Belgium  
Tel: +32 2 7436744  
Email: silvia.bednarova@mzv.sk

Ms Katarina Kromerova, MD  
Deputy Head  
Department on Food Safety  
Public Health Authority of the Slovak Republic  
Trnavská 52  
Bratislava  
Slovakia  
Tel: +421249284327  
Email: katarina.kromerova@uvzsr.sk

Ms Dagmar Némethová  
Head of Department  
Department of International Relations  
Public Health Authority of the Slovak Republic  
Trnavská cesta 52  
Bratislava  
Slovakia  
Tel: +421 2 49 284 394  
Email: dagmar.nemethova@uvzsr.sk

SOUTH AFRICA - AFRIQUE DU SUD - SUDÁFRICA

Mr Gilbert Tshitaudzi  
Deputy Director: Nutrition  
Department of Health  
Private Bag X828  
Pretoria  
South Africa  
Tel: +27 12 3958513  
Email: TshitG@health.gov.za

Prof Marius Smuts  
Director: Centre of Excellence for Nutrition  
North-West University  
11 Hoffman Street, North-West University  
Potchefstroom  
South Africa  
Tel: +27-18-299 2086  
Email: corneliussmuts@gmail.com

SUDAN - SOUDAN - SUDÁN

Ms Thoria Elnageeb Akasha  
Chemist of Food Laboratory Sector  
Sudanese Standard & Metrology Organization  
Eljamaa Street  
Khartoum  
Sudan  
Tel: +249912468700  
Email: elnagaka@yahoo.com

Mrs Maha Ibrahim  
Executive Office Manager  
Sudanese Standard & Metrology Organization  
Eljamaa Street  
Khartoum  
Sudan  
Tel: +249127460726  
Email: maabmoib2391960@gmail.com
SWEDEN - SUÈDE - SUECIA

Ms Cecilia Wanhainen
Principal Regulatory Officer
National Food Agency
Box 622
Uppsala
Sweden
Tel: +46 727351485
Email: cecilia.wanhainen@slv.se

SWITZERLAND - SUISSE - SUIZA

Mr Didier Lusuardi
Scientific Officer
Food and Nutrition
Federal Food Safety and Veterinary Office
Bern
Switzerland
Email: Didier.Lusuardi@blv.admin.ch

Dr Dirk Cremer
Regulatory Affairs Manager
DSM Nutritional Products Europe Ltd.,
Human Nutrition and Health
P.O. Box 2676 Bldg. 242/2nd floor
Basel
Switzerland
Tel: +41 61 815 79 65
Email: dirk.cremer@dsm.com

Mr Martin Müller
Swiss Codex Contact Point
Federal Food Safety and Veterinary Office
Bern
Switzerland
Email: martin.mueller@blv.admin.ch

Mrs Marie-France Pagerey
CT-Regulatory and Scientific Affairs
Nestec SA
Avenue Nestlé 55 Post Box
Vevey
Switzerland
Tel: +41 21 924 64 29
Email: MarieFrance.Pagerey@nestle.com

Mrs Ursula Trüeb
Representative
Swiss Consumer Organizations
Böözli 1
Magden
Switzerland
Tel: +41 61 841 12 56
Email: ursula.trueb@vtxmail.ch

Mr Paul Zwiker
Representative
Swiss Consumer Organizations
Post Box 45
Bischofszell
Switzerland
Tel: + 41 71 420 06 44
Email: zwiker@bluewin.ch

THAILAND - THAÎLANDE - TAILANDIA

Prof Kraisid Tontisirin
Senior Advisor
National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
50 Phaholyothin Road, Lad Yao, Chatuchak
Bangkok
Thailand
Tel: +66 (2) 561 2277
Email: kraisid.tontisirin@gmail.com

Ms Mayuree Ditmeyharoj
Food and Drug Technical Officer
Food and Drug Administration
Ministry of Public Health
Tiwonond Road
Nonthaburi
Thailand
Tel: +66 (2) 590 7185
Email: bankindy@yahoo.com

Dr Pichet Itkor
Vice Chairman
The Federation of Thai Industries
Food Processing Industry Club
Queen Sirikit National Convention Center,
Zone C 4th Floor, 60 New Rachadapisek Rd.,
Klongtoey
Bangkok
Thailand
Tel: +66 (2) 725 1093
Email: Pichet.Itkor@mjn.com

Ms Pitchaya Kajonwaharth
Committee of Food Processing Industry Club
The Federation of Thai Industries
Queen Sirikit National Convention Center,
Zone C 4th Floor, 60 New Rachadapisek Rd.,
Klongtoey
Bangkok
Thailand
Tel: +66 (2) 345 1167
Email: Pitchaya.Kajonwaharth@abbott.com

Ms Sanida Khoonpanich
Standards Officer
National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
50 Phaholyothin Road, Lad Yao, Chatuchak
Bangkok
Thailand
REP17/NFSDU Appendix I

Tel: +66 (2) 561 2277 ext. 1445
Email: sanida.sk@gmail.com

Dr Hataya Kongchuntuk Rodbumrung
Committee of Food Processing Industry Club
The Federation of Thai Industries
Queen Sirikit National Convention Center,
Zone C 4th Floor, 60 New Rachadapisek Rd.,
Klongtoey
Bangkok
Thailand
Tel: +6684 751 4826
Email: hataya.kongchuntuk@gmail.com

Ms Hope Kabirisi
Senior Presidential Assistant
State House
P.O. Box 254 Nakasero Kampala, Uganda
Kampala
Uganda
Tel: +256 772 505646
Email: kahopekabirisi@yahoo.co.uk

TOGO

Dr Tchala Kazia
Codex Contact Point
Agriculture
Ministry of Agriculture
1, rue de l'Espérance
Lome
Togo
Tel: +22890023325
Email: kaziatchala@yahoo.fr

TURKEY - TURQUIE - TURQUÍA

Mr Dursun Kodaz
Engineer
The General Directorate of Food and Control
The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and
Livestock
Eskisehir Yolu 9. km Lodumlu
Ankara
Turkey
Tel: 00903122587755
Email: dursun.kodaz@tarim.gov.tr

Mrs E. Sema Toraman
Technical Regulatory Specialist | R&D EIA
Ataturk Organize San. Bolgesi 10002 Sok.
No:9 Cigli
Izmir
Turkey
Tel: +90 232 328 16 20 Ext:120
Email: sema.toraman@amway.com

UGANDA - OUGANDA

Ms Irene Wanyenya
Deputy Food Desk Coordinator
Food Desk
National Drug Authority
Plot 46-48 Lumumba Avenue P.O. Box 23096
Kampala
Uganda

Dr Douglas Balentine
Director
Labeling and Dietary Supplements
Office of Nutrition and Food Labeling
U.S. Food and Drug Administration
5001 Campus Drive, HPS-830
College Park, MD
United States of America
Tel: 240 402 2373
Email: douglas.balentine@fda.hhs.gov

Dr Paul Hanlon
Associate Director
Regulatory Affairs
Abbott Nutrition
3300 Stelzer Road
Columbus, OH
United States of America
Tel: 614 624 3213
Email: paul.hanlon@abbott.com

Dr Leila Beker
Senior Interdisciplinary Scientist
Labeling and Dietary Supplements
Office of Nutrition and Food Labeling
U.S. Food and Drug Administration
5001 Campus Drive
College Park, Maryland
United States of America
Ms Elizabeth Jordan-Bell  
Nutrition Advisor  
U.S. Agency for International Development  
Office of Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition  
1299 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, United States of America  
Tel: 202 808 3878  
Email: ejordanbell@usaid.gov

Ms Catherine Kwik-Urife  
Scientific & Regulatory Affairs, MSS Mars Inc.  
20425 Seneca Meadows Parkway, Germantown, MD  
United States of America  
Tel: 301-444-7951  
Email: Catherine.Kwik-Urife@mss.effem.com

Ms Mardi Mountford  
President  
International Formula Council  
1100 Johnson Ferry Road, Atlanta, GA  
United States of America  
Tel: 1404 252 3663  
Email: mmountford@kellencompany.com

Dr Pamela Pehrsson  
Research Leader  
USDA  
ARS-Nutrient Data Laboratory  
10300 Baltimore Avenue Bldg. 005  
Beltsville, United States of America  
Tel: 3015040635  
Email: pamela.pehrsson@ars.usda.gov

Dr Rufino Perez  
USAID/FFP Senior Food Technology Advisor  
U.S. Agency for International Development  
Office for Food for Peace  
180 West Manchester Drive, Wheeling, IL  
United States of America  
Tel: 571 225 4287  
Email: ruperez@usaid.gov

Tel: 12404021851  
Email: leila.beker@fda.hhs.gov

Ms Joanna Brown  
International Economist  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Foreign Agriculture Service  
1400 Independence Avenue, SW  
Washington, DC  
United States of America  
Tel: (202) 690-0131  
Email: joanna.brown@fas.usda.gov

Dr Susan Carlson  
AJ Rice Professor of Nutrition, Director  
PhD Program in Medical Nutrition Science  
Univ. of Kansas Medical Center  
3901 Rainbow Blvd  
Kansas City, United States of America  
Tel: 913 588 5359  
Email: scarlson@kumc.edu

Mrs Doreen Chen-Moulec  
International Issues Analyst  
Food Safety and Inspection Service; Office of CODEX  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
1400 Independence Ave  
Washington, DC  
United States of America  
Tel: 202-720-4063  
Email: Doreen.Chen-Moulec@fsis.usda.gov

Dr Carolyn Chung  
Nutritionist  
Labeling and Dietary Supplements  
Office of Nutrition and Food Labeling  
U.S. Food and Drug Administration  
5001 Campus Drive, HPS-830  
College Park, MD  
United States of America  
Tel: 202 402 3068  
Email: carolyn.chung@fda.hhs.gov

Mrs Cheryl Issa  
Public Health Nutritionist  
Labeling and Dietary Supplements  
Office of Nutrition and Food Labeling  
U.S. Food and Drug Administration  
5001 Campus Drive  
College Park, Maryland  
United States of America  
Tel: 124041441  
Email: cheryl.issa@fda.hhs.gov

Ms Elizabeth Jordan-Bell  
Nutrition Advisor  
U.S. Agency for International Development  
Office of Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition  
1299 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, United States of America  
Tel: 202 808 3878  
Email: ejordanbell@usaid.gov

Ms Catherine Kwik-Urife  
Scientific & Regulatory Affairs, MSS Mars Inc.  
20425 Seneca Meadows Parkway, Germantown, MD  
United States of America  
Tel: 301-444-7951  
Email: Catherine.Kwik-Urife@mss.effem.com

Ms Mardi Mountford  
President  
International Formula Council  
1100 Johnson Ferry Road, Atlanta, GA  
United States of America  
Tel: 1404 252 3663  
Email: mmountford@kellencompany.com

Dr Pamela Pehrsson  
Research Leader  
USDA  
ARS-Nutrient Data Laboratory  
10300 Baltimore Avenue Bldg. 005  
Beltsville, United States of America  
Tel: 3015040635  
Email: pamela.pehrsson@ars.usda.gov

Dr Rufino Perez  
USAID/FFP Senior Food Technology Advisor  
U.S. Agency for International Development  
Office for Food for Peace  
180 West Manchester Drive, Wheeling, IL  
United States of America  
Tel: 571 225 4287  
Email: ruperez@usaid.gov

Tel: 12404021851  
Email: leila.beker@fda.hhs.gov

Ms Joanna Brown  
International Economist  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Foreign Agriculture Service  
1400 Independence Avenue, SW  
Washington, DC  
United States of America  
Tel: (202) 690-0131  
Email: joanna.brown@fas.usda.gov

Dr Susan Carlson  
AJ Rice Professor of Nutrition, Director  
PhD Program in Medical Nutrition Science  
Univ. of Kansas Medical Center  
3901 Rainbow Blvd  
Kansas City  
United States of America  
Tel: 913 588 5359  
Email: scarlson@kumc.edu

Mrs Doreen Chen-Moulec  
International Issues Analyst  
Food Safety and Inspection Service; Office of CODEX  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
1400 Independence Ave  
Washington, DC  
United States of America  
Tel: 202-720-4063  
Email: Doreen.Chen-Moulec@fsis.usda.gov

Dr Carolyn Chung  
Nutritionist  
Labeling and Dietary Supplements  
Office of Nutrition and Food Labeling  
U.S. Food and Drug Administration  
5001 Campus Drive, HPS-830  
College Park, MD  
United States of America  
Tel: 202 402 3068  
Email: carolyn.chung@fda.hhs.gov

Mrs Cheryl Issa  
Public Health Nutritionist  
Labeling and Dietary Supplements  
Office of Nutrition and Food Labeling  
U.S. Food and Drug Administration  
5001 Campus Drive  
College Park, Maryland  
United States of America  
Tel: 124041441  
Email: cheryl.issa@fda.hhs.gov
URUGUAY

Mrs María Elizabeth Bogosian
Consul General en Hamburgo
Consulado General de Uruguay en Hamburgo
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
Hochallee 76
20149 Hamburg
Germany
Tel: +49-1578 7548221
Email: elizabethbogosian@conuruale.de

ZIMBABWE

Mrs Ancikaria. Chigumira
Deputy Director-Nutrition
Nutrition Services
Ministry of Health
P.O.Bix CY 1122, Causeway
Harare
Zimbabwe
Tel: +263 4 792454
Email: ancikaria53@gmail.com

VIET NAM

Mrs Thi Thuy Lan Do
Regulatory Affairs Manager
Abbott Laboratories S.A
8th Floor, A Tower, Handi Resco Building No 521 Kim Ma Str, Ba Dinh District, Hanoi
Viet Nam
Tel: 988 26 55 83
Email: Lan.dothithuy@abbott.com

Mrs Kirinee Siet
Food Inspector
Ministry of Health
P.O. Box 3000, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel: +855 23 215335
Email: kirineesiet@gmail.com

Mrs Thi Thanh Hang Pham
Official
Vietnam Food Administration
Ministry of Health
135 Nui truc street
Viet Nam
Tel: 983547603
Email: hangpham2267@gmail.com

Mrs Kim Hang Le
Food Inspector
Quality Assurance and Testing center 3
Directorate for Standards and Quality
49 Pasteur street, District 1
Ho Chi Minh
Viet Nam
Tel: 903941827
Email: kimhangle128@yahoo.com

Mrs Thi Thanh Hang Pham
Official
Vietnam Food Administration
Ministry of Health
135 Nui truc street
Viet Nam
Tel: 983547603
Email: hangpham2267@gmail.com

ZIMBABWE

Mrs Ancikaria. Chigumira
Deputy Director-Nutrition
Nutrition Services
Ministry of Health
P.O.Bix CY 1122, Causeway
Harare
Zimbabwe
Tel: +263 4 792454
Email: ancikaria53@gmail.com

Mr Fredy Chinyavanhu
Deputy Director-Food Control
Government Analyst Laboratory
Ministry of Health and Child Care
P.O. Bocx CY 231, Causeway, Harare.
Harare
Zimbabwe
Tel: +263 712 875 435
Email: nepfoodsafety.zw@gmail.com

SPECIAL OBSERVERS - OBSERVATEURS SPECIAUX - OBSERVADORES ESPECIALES

PALESTINE – PALESTINA

Mr Mousa Alhalayqa
Acting Director
Nutrition Department
Ministry of Health
Palestine
Email: sjayyousi@psi.pna.ps

Mr Saleem Jayyousi
Chair
Technical Regulations Committee
Palestine Standards Institution
Palestine
Email: sjayyousi@psi.pna.ps

AFRICAN UNION (AU)

Dr Raphael Coly
Coordinator Standards & Trade Secretariat
AU-IBAR
African Union
Kenindia Business Park Westlands Road
Nairobi

Mr John Oppong-Otoo
Food Safety Officer
Drea
African Union

KENYA

Mr Saleem Jayyousi
Chair
Technical Regulations Committee
Palestine Standards Institution
Palestine
Email: sjayyousi@psi.pna.ps

Mr John Oppong-Otoo
Food Safety Officer
Drea
African Union
Westlands Road  
Nairobi  
Kenya  
Tel: +254203674338  
Email: john.oppong-otoo@au-ibar.org

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE (IICA)

Dr Horris Friaca  
Food Safety Specialist  
Agricultural Health and Food Safety  
Interamerican Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture - IICA  
1889 F St. NW, Suite 360, Washington, DC, 20006.  
Washington  
United States of America  
Tel: +1-202-458-6965  
Email: horris.friaca@iica.int

AOAC INTERNATIONAL (AOAC)

Mr Darryl Sullivan  
Secretary  
AOAC INTERNATIONAL  
2275 Research Blvd, Suite 300  
Rockville  
United States of America  
Email: darryl.sullivan@covance.com

Mr Wayne Wargo  
Principal Res Scientist  
AR&D and Food Safety  
Abbott Nutrition  
3300 Stelzer Road, D104110/RP4-2  
Columbus  
United States of America  
Email: wayne.wargo@abbott.com

AMERICAN OIL CHEMISTS’ SOCIETY (AOCS)

Dr Barry Tulk  
Lead  
Analytical Sciences  
DuPont Nutrition & Health  
4300 Duncan Ave  
St Louis  
United States of America  
Email: Barry.Tulk@dupont.com

ASSOCIATION OF EUROPEAN COELIAC SOCIETIES (AOECS)

Mrs Hertha Deutsch  
Codex and Regulatory Affairs  
AOECS

Anton-Baumgartner-Strasse 44/C5/2302  
Vienna  
Austria  
Tel: +43/1 66 71 887  
Email: hertha.deutsch@gmx.at

CALORIE CONTROL COUNCIL (CCC)

Ms Victoria Betteridge  
VP & Director, Reg. & Government Affairs  
Calorie Control Council  
Tate & Lyle Plc 1 Kingsway  
London  
United Kingdom  
Email: victoria.betteridge@tateandlyle.com

Mr Wim Caers  
Regulatory Affairs Director  
Calorie Control Council  
Tate & Lyle Plc 1 Kingsway  
London  
United Kingdom  
Email: wim.caers@tateandlyle.com

CONSEIL EUROPÉEN DE L’INDUSTRIE CHIMIQUE (CEFIC)

Mrs Eleanor Tredway  
Regulatory Affairs Manager  
Food Chain  
CEFIC  
4 Avenue E. Van Nieuwenhuyse  
Brussels  
Belgium  
Email: mve@cefic.be

COUNCIL FOR RESPONSIBLE NUTRITION (CRN)

Dr James Griffiths  
Vice President  
Science & International Affairs  
CRN  
1828 L St., NW Ste. 510  
Washington  
United States of America  
Tel: 202-204-7662  
Email: jgriffiths@crnusa.org
Dr Daniel Marsman  
Head, Product Safety  
Product Safety  
CRN - Procter & Gamble  
P&G 8700 Mason-Montgomery Road  
Mason  
United States of America  
Tel: 513-698-6088  
Email: marsman.ds@pg.com

Mr David Morrison  
VP, Scientific & Regulatory Affairs  
Scientific & Regulatory Affairs  
CRN - Vitamin Shoppe  
2101 91st Street  
North Bergen  
United States of America  
Tel: 201-624-3606  
Email: dmorrison@vitaminshoppe.com

Ms Catherine Mignot  
Member  
ELC, Federation of European Specialty Food Ingredients Industries  
Email: catherine.mignot@dsm.com

Mr Christian Baz  
Member  
ELC, Federation of European Specialty Food Ingredients Industries  
Email: Christian_Baz@aoc.ajinomoto.com

Ms Caroline Bustandi  
Member  
ELC, Federation of European Specialty Food Ingredients Industries  
Email: caroline.bustandi@beneo.com

Prof Stewart Forsyth  
Member  
ELC, Federation of European Specialty Food Ingredients Industries  
Email: elc@ecco-eu.com

Dr Rob Winwood  
Member  
ELC  
Email: rob.winwood@dsm.com

EUROPEAN NETWORK OF CHILDBIRTH ASSOCIATIONS (ENCA)

Dr Helen Crawley  
First Steps Nutrition Trust  
ENCA  
Email: helen@firststepsnutrition.org

EUROPEAN SOCIETY FOR PAEDIATRIC GASTROENTEROLOGY HEPATOLOGY AND NUTRITION (ESPGHAN)

Prof Berthold Koletzko  
Professor of Paediatrics  
Dr von Hauner Children's Hospital  
ESPGHAN  
Lindwurmsstr. 4  
München  
Germany  
Tel: +4989440052826  
Email: berthold.koletzko@uni-muenchen.de

Prof Alexandre Lapillone  
Professor  
Hopital Necker Univ. Descartes Paria  
ESPGHAN  
149 Rue de Sèvres, 75015 Paris, France  
Paris  
France  
Email: office@espghan.org

EUROPEAN VEGETABLE PROTEIN FEDERATION (EUVEPRO)

Mrs Susanne Meyer  
Secretary General  
EUVEPRO  
Avenue Jules Bordet 142  
Brussels  
Belgium  
Email: euvepro@agep.eu

Mr Victor Basuki  
EUVEPRO  
Avenue Jules Bordet 142  
Brussels  
Belgium  
Email: Victor.Basuki@dupont.com

Mr Huub Scheres  
EUVEPRO  
Avenue Jules Bordet 142  
Brussels  
Belgium  
Email: Huub.Scheres@dupont.com
**FOOD INDUSTRY ASIA (FIA)**

Ms Yifan Jiang  
Regional Regulatory Affairs Manager  
Food Industry Asia (FIA)  
1 Scotts Road, Shaw Centre #19-07/08  
Singapore  
Tel: +65 6235 3854  
Email: yifan.jiang@foodindustry.asia

**HELEN KELLER INTERNATIONAL (HKI)**

Ms Jane Badham  
Consultant  
Hellen Keller International  
PO Box 67396 Bryanston 2021 South Africa  
Johannesburg  
South Africa  
Tel: 27114630679  
Email: jane@jbconsultancy.co.za

**FOODDRINKEUROPE**

Mrs Susanne Aschmoneit  
FoodDrinkEurope  
Email: Susanne.Aschmoneit@unilever.com

Mr Dirk Jacobs  
Deputy Director General  
FoodDrinkEurope  
9-31 Av. des Nerviens  
Brussels  
Belgium  
Email: d.jacobs@fooddrinkeurope.eu

Mrs Annie Loc’h  
Directeur Affaires Réglementaires  
FoodDrinkEurope  
Avenue des Nerviens 9-31  
Bruxelles  
Belgium  
Email: annie.loch@danone.com

Mrs Sabine Seggelke  
Corporate public affairs Director  
FoodDrinkEurope  
Av des Nerviens 9-31  
Brussels  
Belgium  
Email: sabine.seggelke@dsm.com

Ms Aleksandra Wesolowska  
FoodDrinkEurope  
Av des Nerviens, 9-31  
Brussels  
Belgium  
Email: awesolowska@coca-cola.com

**GLOBAL ORGANIZATION FOR EPA AND DHA OMEGA-3S (GOED)**

Dr Harry Rice  
VP, Regulatory & Scientific Affairs  
Global Organization for EPA and DHA Omega-3s (GOED)  
1075 Hollywood Avenue  
Salt Lake City  
United States of America  
Email: harry@goedomega3.com

Dr Elhadji Issakha Diop  
Regional Nutrition Specialist  
Hellen Keller International  
Yoff Toundoup Rya Lot 122| 29898 Dakar-  
Yoff Senegal  
Dakar  
Senegal  
Tel: +221 33 869 10 63  
Email: EDiop@hki.org

Dr Chessa Lutter  
Consultant  
Hellen Keller International  
C/O HKI 1120 20th Street NW Suite 500 N  
Washington, D.C. 20036 USA  
Washington  
United States of America  
Email: chessa.lutter@gmail.com

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CONSUMER FOOD ORGANIZATIONS (IACFO)**

Ms Patti Rundall  
Policy Director  
Baby Milk Action IBFAN UK  
4 Brooklands Avenue  
Cambridge  
United Kingdom  
Tel: +441223464420  
Email: prundall@babymilkaction.org

**INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF DIETARY/FOOD SUPPLEMENT ASSOCIATIONS (IADSA)**

Mr David Richardson  
International Alliance of Dietary/Food Supplement Associations (IADSA)  
Gridiron Building One Pancras Square  
London  
United Kingdom  
Email: secretariat@iadsa.org
Mr Tomoji Igarashi
Members
International Alliance of Dietary/Food Supplements Associations (IADSA)
Gridiron Building One Pancras Square
London
United Kingdom
Email: secretariat@iadsa.org

Mr Simon Pettman
Executive Director
International Alliance of Dietary/Food Supplement Associations (IADSA)
Gridiron Building One Pancras Square
London
United Kingdom
Email: secretariat@iadsa.org

Dr Nico Raczek
member
International Alliance of Dietary/Food Supplements Associations (IADSA)
Gridiron Building One Pancras Square
London
United Kingdom
Email: secretariat@iadsa.org

Ms Cynthia Rousselot
Director Scientific & Technical Affairs
International Alliance of Dietary/Food Supplement Associations (IADSA)
Gridiron Building One Pancras Square
London
United Kingdom
Email: secretariat@iadsa.org

Mr Andrew Shao
Chair Scientific Council
International Alliance of Dietary/Food Supplement Associations (IADSA)
Gridiron Building One Pancras Square
London
United Kingdom
Email: secretariat@iadsa.org

Ms Michelle Stout
IADSA Board member
International Alliance of Dietary/Food Supplement Associations (IADSA)
Gridiron Building One Pancras Square
London
United Kingdom
Email: secretariat@iadsa.org

INTERNATIONAL BABY FOOD ACTION NETWORK (IBFAN)

Ms Elisabeth Sterken
Director INFACT Canada/IBFAN North America
International Baby Food Action Network (IBFAN)
63 Burtch's Lane
Rockport, ON
Canada
Email: esterken@infactcanada.ca

Dr Jai Prakash Dadhich
National Coordinator, Breastfeeding Promotion Network of India (BPNI)
International Baby Food Action Network (IBFAN)
BP-33, Pitampura
Delhi
India
Tel: +91-11-27343608,
Email: jpdadhich@bpni.org

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE (ICA)

Mr Kazuo Onitake
Head of Unit, Staff of Safety Policy Service
Japanese Consumers' Co-operative Union
International Co-operative Alliance
Coop Plaza 3-29-8 Shibuya, Shibuya-ku
Tokyo
Japan
Tel: +81 3 5778 8109
Email: kazuo.onitake@jccu.coop

Mr Hitoshi Inoue
Assistant Manager
Safety Policy Service
Japanese Consumers' Co-operative Union
Co-op Plaza, 3-29-8, Shibuya, Shibuya-Ku
Tokyo
Japan
Tel: +81-3-5778-8109
Email: hitoshi.72.inoue@jccu.coop

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON AMINO ACID SCIENCE (ICAAS)

Dr Masashi Nagata
ICAAS - International Council on Amino Acid Science
Email: ICAAS@kelleneurope.com

Mr Hiromi Ota
ICAAS - International Council on Amino Acid Science
Tel: +81447385467
Email: ICAAS@kelleneurope.com
INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF BEVERAGES ASSOCIATIONS (ICBA)

Dr. Hugh Lippman
Technical Advisor
International Council of Beverages Associations
ICBA c/o American Beverage Association
1275 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 1100
Washington DC
United States of America
Email: lippman@coca-cola.com

Dr. Tatsuya Ehara
Technical Advisor
Morinaga Milk Industry Co., LTD
5-1-83, Higashihigashi Kanagawa pref.
Zama city
Japan
Tel: +81-462-52-3046
Email: tehara@morinagamilk.co.jp

Mr. Soichiro Shima
Technical Advisor
Japan Soft Drink Association
2-3-3 Daiba, Minato-ku
Tokyo
Japan
Tel: +81-3-5579-1521
Email: Soichiro_Shima@suntory.co.jp

INTERNATIONAL CHEWING GUM ASSOCIATION (ICGA)

Mr. Christophe Lepretre
Executive Director - Regulatory and Scientific Affairs
ICGA
Stephanie I Avenue Louise, 54
Brussels
Belgium
Tel: +32 (0) 2 645 5060/5078
Email: lepretre@gumassociation.org

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF GROCERY MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATIONS (ICGMA)

Ms Kimberly Wingfield
Director, Science Policy, Labeling and Standards
Grocery Manufacturers Association
1350 I Street, N.W. Suite 300
Washington, DC
United States of America
Email: kwingfield@gmaonline.org

Dr. Debra Miller
Director, Science and Regulatory Affairs
The Hershey Company
1025 Reese Ave.
Hershey, Pennsylvania
United States of America
Email: debramiller@hersheys.com

INTERNATIONAL DAIRY FEDERATION (IDF/FIL)

Ms. Luisa Candido
Nutrition and Technical Manager
Dairy UK
United Kingdom
Email: lcandido@dairyUK.org

Ms. Laurence Rycken
Technical Manager
International Dairy Federation
Boulevard Auguste Reyers 70B
Brussels
Belgium
Email: lrycken@fil-idf.org

Ms. Dacia Whitsett-Morrow
Manager, Strategy & Insights
U.S. Dairy Export Council
2101 Wilson Blvd., Suite 400
Arlington
United States of America
Email: DWhitsett@usdec.org

INTERNATIONAL FOOD ADDITIVES COUNCIL (IFAC)

Ms Allison Cooke
Mgr., Regulatory & Scientific Affairs
International Food Additives Council
750 National Press Building 529 14th Street NW
Washington
United States of America
Tel: 2022071130
Email: acooke@kellencompany.com

Mr. Hugo Yu
International Food Additives Council
DuPont Nutrition and Health 18/F, Tower A,
Gemdale Plaza No. 91, Jianguo Road
INSTITUTE OF FOOD TECHNOLOGISTS (IFT)

Prof. Rosemary Walzem
Institute of Food Technologists
Department of Poultry Science and Faculty of Nutrition
242D Kleberg Center MS 2472
Texas A&M University College Station, TX 77843-22472
College Station
United States of America
Tel: 979.847.7361
Email: rwalzem@tamu.edu

Mrs. Sheila Gautier
IFT
Email: sheila.gautier@dsm.com

INTERNATIONAL LACTATION CONSULTANT ASSOCIATION (ILCA)

Mrs. Maryse Arendt
Lactation Consultant IBCLC
Initiativ Liewensufank Luxemburg
ILCA
20 rue de Contern
Itzig
Luxembourg
Email: maryse.arendt@liewensufank.lu

INTERNATIONAL LIFE SCIENCES INSTITUTE (ILSI)

Ms. Flavia Goldfinger
Executive Director
ILSI Brasil
Rua Hungria 664 - cj 113
Sao Paulo
Brazil
Tel: 55-11-30355585
Email: flavia@ilsi.org.br

Mr. Antonio Manoel Mantoan
ILSI Brasil
Rua Artur Azevedo 1231
Sao Paulo
Brazil
Tel: 55-11-8580-7108
Email: antoniomantoan@hotmail.com

Mr. Takashi Shimizu
Department Manager
R&D Division
Morinaga Milk Industry Co., Ltd.
5-1-83, Highashihara Zama
Kanagawa
Japan
Tel: 81-46-252-3046
Email: t_simizu@morinagamilk.co.jp

Mr Shigeru Taniguchi
Executive Officer
R&D Division
Meiji Company, Ltd.
540 Naruda Odawara
Kanagawa
Japan
Tel: 81-465-37-3674
Email: shigeru.taniguchi@meiji.com

INTERNATIONAL PROBIOTICS ASSOCIATION (IPA)

Mr. George Paraskevakos
Executive Director
International Probiotics Association
1824 South Robertson blvd.
Los Angeles
United States of America
Tel: 514-571-5949
Email: george@internationalprobiotics.org

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL DIETARY FOODS INDUSTRIES (ISDI)

Mr. Michael J. Barry
Regulatory Affairs Officer
ISDI-International Special Dietary Foods Industries
Email: secretariat@isdi.org

Ms. Cristine Bradley
Regulatory Affairs Officer
ISDI-International Special Dietary Foods Industries
Email: secretariat@isdi.org

Mr. Jan Carey
Regulatory Affairs Officer
ISDI-International Special Dietary Foods Industries
Email: secretariat@isdi.org

Mrs. Marie-Odile Gailing
Regulatory Affairs Officer
ISDI-International Special Dietary Foods Industries
Email: secretariat@isdi.org

Ms. Louise Gottsche
Regulatory Affairs Officer
ISDI-International Special Dietary Foods
Industries
Email: secretariat@isdi.org

Mr Jean Christophe Kremer
Secretary General
ISDI-International Special Dietary Foods
Industries
Email: secretariat@isdi.org

Mr Xavier Lavigne
Regulatory Affairs Officer
ISDI-International Special Dietary Foods
Industries
Email: secretariat@isdi.org

Ms Nuria Moreno Odero
Regulatory Affairs Officer
ISDI-International Special Dietary Foods
Industries
Email: secretariat@isdi.org

Mr Jaap Schrijver
Regulatory Affairs Officer
ISDI-International Special Dietary Foods
Industries
Email: secretariat@isdi.org

Mr Peter Van Dael
Regulatory Affairs Officer
ISDI-International Special Dietary Foods
Industries
Email: secretariat@isdi.org

INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Dr Anne Mackenzie
6442 Aston Road
Ottawa
Canada
Tel: 613 692 0211
Email: a.mackenzie@cgiar.org

Dr Meike Andersson
CIAT/HarvestPlus
Email: m.andersson@cgiar.org

Ms Marilia Nutti
HarvestPlus - IFPRI
Email: m.nutti@cgiar.org

MÉDECINS SANS FRONTIÈRES INTERNATIONAL MSF (MSF)

Mrs Odile Caron
Coordinator for Food Quality Assurance
QA International Office

MSF (Medecins Sans Frontières International)
Email: odile.caron@msf.org

Dr Kerstin Hanson
Nutrition and Pediatrics referent
MSF France
MSF (Medecins Sans Frontières)
Email: kerstin.hanson@msf.org

NATIONAL HEALTH FEDERATION (NHF)

Mr Scott Tips
President
National Health Federation
PO Box 688
Monrovia
United States of America
Tel: 16263572181
Email: scott@rivieramail.com

Ms Katherine Carroll
Executive Director
California National Health Federation
PO Box 688
Monrovia
United States of America
Tel: 16263572181
Email: katacarroll@gmail.com

Mr David Noakes
NHF Board Member
NHF
PO Box 688
Monrovia
United States of America
Tel: +1 626 357 2181
Email: dn@help.vg

SPECIALISED NUTRITION EUROPE (SNE)

Ms Aurelie Perrichet
Specialised Nutrition Europe
Avenue des Nerviens 9-31
Brussels
Belgium
Tel: +32 2 508 10 74
Email: secretariat@specialisednutritioneurope.eu

Ms Wioleta Dzieszuk-Brzozowska
Specialised Nutrition Europe
Avenue des Nerviens 9-31
Brussels
Belgium
Tel: +32 2 508 10 74
Email: secretariat@specialisednutritioneurope.eu
Mrs Mary Friel  
Specialised Nutrition Europe  
Avenue des Nerviens 9-31  
Brussels  
Belgium  
Tel: +32 2 508 10 74  
Email: secretariat@specialisednutritioneurope.eu

Mr Kaushik Janakiraman  
SNE Delegation  
Specialised Nutrition Europe (SNE)  
Brussels  
Belgium  
Tel: +32 2 508 10 74  
Email: secretariat@specialisednutritioneurope.eu

Ms Joanna Klosowska  
Specialised Nutrition Europe  
Avenue des Nerviens 9-31  
Brussels  
Belgium  
Tel: +32 2 508 10 74  
Email: secretariat@specialisednutritioneurope.eu

Mr Declan O’Brien  
Specialised Nutrition Europe  
Avenue des Nerviens 9-31  
Brussels  
Belgium  
Tel: +32 2 508 10 74  
Email: secretariat@specialisednutritioneurope.eu

Ms Susanne Steinberg  
SNE Delegation  
Specialised Nutrition Europe (SNE)  
Brussels  
Belgium  
Tel: +32 2 508 10 74  
Email: secretariat@specialisednutritioneurope.eu

Mr Leslie Teo  
SNE Delegation  
Specialised Nutrition Europe (SNE)  
Brussels  
Belgium  
Tel: +32 2 508 10 74  
Email: secretariat@specialisednutritioneurope.eu

Ms Sherry Xu  
Specialised Nutrition Europe  
Avenue des Nerviens 9-31  
Brussels  
Belgium

Tel: +32 2 508 10 74  
Email: secretariat@specialisednutritioneurope.eu

ASSOCIATION OF YOGHURTS & LIVE FERMENTED MILKS (YLFA)

Ms Carine Lambert  
Secretary General  
YLFA International  
Ave d’Auderghem 22-28  
Brussels  
Belgium  
Tel: +32 2 549 50 81  
Email: c.lambert@ylfa.org

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN’S FUND (UNICEF)

Ms Alison Fleet  
Technical Specialist  
Nutrition  
UNICEF  
Oceanej 10-12  
Copenhagen  
Denmark  
Tel: +45 45335642  
Email: afleet@unicef.org

FAO PERSONNEL  
PERSONNEL DE LA FAO  
PERSONAL DE LA FAO

Dr Warren Lee  
Senior Nutrition Officer & Group Leader  
Nutrition and Food Systems Division (ESN)  
FAO  
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla  
Rome  
Italy  
Tel: +39 06 570 54077  
Email: warren.lee@fao.org

Dr Markus Lipp  
JECFA Secretariat, Scientific Advice  
AGFF  
Food and Agriculture Organization  
Via delle Terme di Caracalla  
Rome  
Italy  
Tel: +39 06570 53283  
Email: markus.lipp@fao.org

Ms Maria Xipsiti  
Nutrition Officer  
Nutrition and Food Systems Division  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN  
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla  
Rome
Italy
Tel: 0657056060
Email: maria.xipsiti@fao.org

WHO PERSONNEL
PERSONNEL DE L’OMS
PERSONAL DE LA OMS

Dr Chizuru Nishida
Coordinator, Nutrition Policy and Scientific Advice
Department of Nutrition for Health and Development
WHO
20 Avenue Appia
Geneva
Switzerland
Tel: +41 22 791 3317
Email: nishidac@who.int

Dr Jason Montez
Technical Officer, Nutrition Policy and Scientific Advice
Department of Nutrition for Health and Development
WHO
20 Avenue Appia
Geneva
Switzerland
Email: montezj@who.int

Mr Marcus M. Stahlhofer
Technical Officer
Department of Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent health
WHO
20 Avenue Appia
Geneva

Switzerland
Email: stahlhoferm@who.int

CODEX SECRETARIAT
SECRÉTARIAT DU CODEX
SECRETARÍA DEL CODEX

Mrs Verna Carolissen-Mackay
Food Standards Officer
Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome
Italy
Tel: +39 06 5705 5629
Email: verna.carolissen@fao.org

Mr Patrick Sekitoleko
Food Standards Officer
Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome
Italy
Tel: +39 06 5705 6626
Email: patrick.sekitoleko@fao.org

Mr David Massey
Specialist Advisor
Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome
Italy
Tel: +39 0657053465
Email: David.Massey@fao.org
CCNFDU SECRETARIAT
SECRÉTARIAT DU CCNFDU
SECRETARIÀ DE CCNFDU

Ms Alina Steinert
Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture
Rochusstraße 1
Bonn
Germany
Tel: +49 228 99 529 4459
Email: ccnfsdu@bmel.bund.de

Mrs Ursula Siebert
Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture
Rochusstraße 1
Bonn
Germany
Tel: +49 228 99 529 4109
Email: ccnfsdu@bmel.bund.de

Mrs Melanie Teuber
Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture
Wilhelmstraße 54
Bonn
Germany
Email: ccnfsdu@bmel.bund.de
AMENDMENT TO PROCEDURAL MANUAL: THE NUTRITIONAL RISK ANALYSIS PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES FOR APPLICATION TO THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON NUTRITION AND FOODS FOR SPECIAL DIETARY USES (SECTION 6 – SELECTION OF RISK ASSESSOR BY CCNFSDU)  
(for adoption)

(Note: amendments in bold and underlined)

33. Consistent with their important role in providing scientific advice to the Codex Alimentarius Commission and its subsidiary bodies, FAO and/or WHO, including the FAO/WHO Joint Expert Meetings on Nutrition (JEMNU), are acknowledged as the primary source of nutritional risk assessment advice to Codex Alimentarius. This acknowledgement however, does not preclude the possible consideration of recommendations arising from other internationally recognized expert bodies, as approved by the Commission.

AMENDMENTS TO NUTRITION STANDARDS (RELATED TO FLAVOURINGS)  
(for adoption)

STANDARD FOR CANNED BABY FOODS  
CODEX STAN 73-1981

4.5 Flavourings
4.5.1 Vanilla extract Limited by good manufacturing practice
4.5.2 Ethyl vanillin 7 mg
4.5.3 Vanillin 7 mg

STANDARD FOR PROCESSED CEREAL-BASED FOODS FOR INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN  
CODEX STAN 74-1981

3.9 Flavourings
The following flavourings may be used:
- Natural fruit extracts and vanilla extract: GMP
- Ethyl vanillin and vanillin: 7 mg/100 g RTU

STANDARD FOR FOLLOW-UP FORMULA  
CODEX STAN 156-1987

4.5 Flavourings
4.5.1 Natural Fruit Extracts GMP
4.5.2 Vanilla extract GMP
4.5.3 Ethyl vanillin 5 mg
4.5.4 Vanillin 5 mg
4.2.2 Food additives and flavourings

Food additives and flavourings listed in the Standard for Processed Cereal-Based Foods for Infants and Young Children (CODEX STAN 74-1981) and the Standard for Canned Baby Foods (CODEX STAN 73-1981) may be used in Formulated Complementary Foods to the maximum limits given in those Standards.

Only the food additives referred to in those Standards may be present in the foods covered by these Guidelines, as a result of carry-over from a raw material or other ingredients (including food additives) used to produce the food, subject to the following conditions:

a) The amount of the food additive in the raw materials or other ingredients (including food additives) does not exceed the maximum level specified; and

b) The food into which the food additive is carried over does not contain the food additive in greater quantity than would be introduced by the use of the raw material or ingredients under good manufacturing practice, consistent with the provisions on carry-over in the Preamble of the General Standard for Food Additives (CODEX STAN 192-1995).
PROPOSED DRAFT AND DRAFT REVISED NUTRIENT REFERENCE VALUES AND CONVERSION FACTORS FOR LABELLING PURPOSES IN THE GUIDELINES ON NUTRITION LABELLING (CAC/GL 2-1985)  
(for adoption at Step 8 and Step 5/8)

3.4.4.1 NRVs-R

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vitamins</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin D₁ (µg)</td>
<td>5 – 15*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin E² (mg)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The value of 15 ug is based on minimal sunlight exposure throughout the year. Competent national and/or regional authorities should determine an appropriate NRV-R that best accounts for population sunlight exposure and other relevant factors.

Conversion factors for vitamin equivalents (for adoption at Step 5/8)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vitamin</th>
<th>Dietary equivalents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin E</td>
<td>1 mg α-tocopherol</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ For adoption at Step 5/8  
² For adoption at Step 8
SECTION A: FOLLOW-UP FORMULA FOR OLDER INFANTS

3. ESSENTIAL COMPOSITION AND QUALITY FACTORS

3.1 Essential composition

3.1.1 Follow-up formula for older infants is a product based on milk of cows or other animals or a mixture thereof and/or other ingredients which have been proven to be safe and suitable for the feeding of older infants.

The nutritional safety and adequacy of follow-up formula for older infants shall be scientifically demonstrated to support growth and development of older infants.

3.1.2 When prepared ready for consumption in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer, the products shall contain per 100 ml not less than 60 kcal (250 kJ) and not more than 70 kcal (293 kJ) of energy.

3.1.3 Follow-up Formula prepared ready for consumption shall contain per 100 kcal (100 kJ) the following nutrients with the following minimum and maximum or guidance upper levels (GUL), as appropriate.

a) Protein\(^2, 3, 4\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>g/100 kcal</td>
<td>[1.8]</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g/100 kJ</td>
<td>[0.43]</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^2\) For the purpose of this standard the calculation of the protein content of the final product ready for consumption should be based on N x 6.25, unless a scientific justification is provided for the use of a different conversion factor for a particular product. The protein levels set in this standard are based on a nitrogen conversion factor of 6.25. For information the value of 6.38 is used as a specific factor appropriate for conversion of nitrogen to protein in other Codex standards for milk products.

\(^3\) For an equal energy value the formula must contain an available quantity of each essential and semi-essential amino acid at least equal to that contained in the reference protein (breast-milk as defined in Annex I of the Standard for Infant Formula and Formulas for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants (CODEX STAN 72-1981)); nevertheless for calculation purposes the concentrations of tyrosine and phenylalanine may be added together and the concentrations of methionine and cysteine may be added together.

\(^4\) Isolated amino acids may be added to follow-up formula only to improve its nutritional value for infants. Essential and semi-essential amino acids may be added to improve protein quality, only in amounts necessary for that purpose. Only L-forms of amino acids shall be used.

\(^5\) The minimum value applies to cows’ and goats’ milk protein. For follow-up formula based on non-cows’ milk protein other minimum values may need to be applied. For follow-up formula based on soy protein isolate, a minimum value of [2.25 g/100 kcal (0.5 g/100 kJ)] applies.

\(^6\) Follow-up formula based on non-hydrolysed milk protein containing [1.61 – 1.8 g] protein/100 kcal should be clinically evaluated by a competent national and/or regional authority. Follow-up formula based on hydrolysed protein containing less than [2.25 g protein/100 kcal] should be clinically evaluated.
b) Lipids

**Total Fat** \(^7\),\(^8\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>g/100 kcal</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g/100 kJ</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^7\) Partially hydrogenated oils and fats shall not be used in follow-up formula for older infants.

\(^8\) Lauric acid and myristic acids are constituents of fats, but combined shall not exceed 20% of total fatty acids. The content of trans fatty acids shall not exceed 3% of total fatty acids. Trans fatty acids are endogenous components of milk fat. The acceptance of up to 3% of trans fatty acids is intended to allow for the use of milk fat in infant formulae. The erucic acid content shall not exceed 1% of total fatty acids. The total content of phospholipids should not exceed 300 mg/100 kcal (72 mg/100 kJ).

**Linoleic acid**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg/100 kcal</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg/100 kJ</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**α-Linolenic acid**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg/100 kcal</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>N.S.(^*)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg/100 kJ</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>N.S.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^*\)N.S. = not specified

**Ratio linoleic acid/ α-Linolenic acid**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5:1</td>
<td>15:1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c) Carbohydrates

**Available carbohydrates**\(^9\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>g/100 kcal</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g/100 kJ</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^9\) Lactose and glucose polymers should be the preferred carbohydrates in formula based on cows’ milk protein and hydrolysed protein. Only precooked and/or gelatinised starches gluten-free by nature may be added. Sucrose and/or fructose should not be added, unless needed as a carbohydrate source, and provided the sum of these does not exceed 20% of available carbohydrate.

d) Vitamins

**Vitamin A**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg RE(^{10})/100 kcal</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg RE(^{10})/100 kJ</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{10}\) expressed as retinol equivalents (RE)
1 µg RE = 3.33 IU Vitamin A = 1 µg trans retinol. Retinol contents shall be provided by preformed retinol, while any contents of carotenoids should not be included in the calculation and declaration of vitamin A activity.

**Vitamin D**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg&lt;sup&gt;11&lt;/sup&gt;/100 kcal</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg&lt;sup&gt;11&lt;/sup&gt;/100 kJ</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>11</sup> Calciferol. 1 µg calciferol = 40 IU vitamin D.

**Vitamin E**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg α-TE&lt;sup&gt;12&lt;/sup&gt;/100 kcal</td>
<td>0.5&lt;sup&gt;13&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg α-TE&lt;sup&gt;12&lt;/sup&gt;/100 kJ</td>
<td>0.12&lt;sup&gt;13&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>12</sup> 1 mg α-TE (alpha-tocopherol equivalents) = 1 mg d-α-tocopherol

<sup>13</sup> Vitamin E shall be at least 0.5 mg α-TE per g PUFA, using the following factors of equivalence to adapt the minimal vitamin E content to the number of fatty acid double bonds in the formula: 0.5 mg α-TE/g linoleic acid (18:2 n-6); 0.75 α-TE/g α-linolenic acid (18:3 n-3); 1.0 mg α-TE/g arachidonic acid (20:4 n-6); 1.25 mg α-TE/g eicosapentanoic acid (20:5 n-3); 1.5 mg α-TE/g docosahexaenoic acid (22:6 n-3).

**Vitamin K**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg/100 kcal</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg/100 kJ</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Thiamin**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg/100 kcal</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg/100 kJ</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Riboflavin**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg/100 kcal</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg/100 kJ</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Niacin<sup>14</sup>**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg/100 kcal</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg/100 kJ</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>14</sup> Niacin refers to preformed niacin

**Vitamin B<sub>6</sub>**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg/100 kcal</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg/100 kJ</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>41.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin B&lt;sub&gt;12&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>Maximum</td>
<td>GUL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kcal</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kJ</td>
<td>0.024</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pantothenic acid**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kcal</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kJ</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Folic acid**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kcal</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kJ</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vitamin C<sup>15</sup>**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kcal</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>70&lt;sup&gt;16&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kJ</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17&lt;sup&gt;16&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>15</sup> expressed as L-ascorbic acid

<sup>16</sup> This GUL has been set to account for possible high losses over shelf-life in liquid formulas; for powdered products lower upper levels should be aimed for.

**Biotin**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kcal</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kJ</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e) Minerals and Trace Elements

**Iron<sup>17</sup>**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kcal</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kJ</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>17</sup> For Follow-up formula based on soy protein isolate a minimum value of 1.5 mg/100 kcal (0.36/100 kJ) and maximum of 2.5 mg/100 kcal (0.6 mg/100 kJ) applies.

**Calcium**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kcal</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kJ</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Phosphorous**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kcal</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100&lt;sup&gt;16&lt;/sup&gt;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kJ</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24&lt;sup&gt;16&lt;/sup&gt;)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>16</sup>) This GUL should accommodate higher needs with soy formula.

**Ratio calcium/phosphorous**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1:1</td>
<td>2:1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Magnesium**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kcal</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kJ</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sodium**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kcal</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kJ</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chloride**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kcal</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kJ</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Potassium**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kcal</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kJ</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Manganese**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kcal</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kJ</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Iodine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kcal</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kJ</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Selenium

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kcal</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kJ</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Copper\(^{19}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kcal</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kJ</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{19}\) Adjustment may be needed in these levels for follow-up formula made in regions with a high content of copper in the water supply.

### Zinc\(^{20}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kcal</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kJ</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{20}\) For Follow-up formula based on soy protein isolate a minimum value of 0.75 mg/100 kcal (0.18 mg/100 kJ).

#### 3.3.2 Optional Ingredients

3.3.2.1 In addition to the compositional requirements listed under 3.2.4 to 3.2.6, other ingredients or substances may be added to follow-up formula for older infants where the safety and suitability of the optional ingredient for particular nutritional purposes, at the level of use, is evaluated and demonstrated by generally accepted scientific evidence.

3.3.2.2 When any of these ingredients or substances is added the formula shall contain sufficient amounts to achieve the intended effect, taking into account levels in human milk.

3.3.2.3 The following substances may be added in conformity with national legislation, in which case their content per 100 kcal (100kJ) in the Follow-up Formula ready for consumption shall not exceed the levels listed below. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list, but provides a guide for competent national and/or regional authorities as to appropriate levels when these substances are added.

### Taurine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kcal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kJ</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total nucleotides

Levels may need to be determined by national authorities.
Docosahexaenoic acid\(^{21}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg/100 kcal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>[to be fixed after the fat content has agreed upon]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{21}\) If docosahexaenoic acid (22:6 n-3) is added to follow-up formula, a minimum level of [20 mg/100kcal] should be reached, and arachidonic acid (20:4 n-6) contents should reach at least the same concentration as DHA. The content of eicosapentaenoic acid (20:5 n-3), which can occur in sources of LC-PUFA, should not exceed the content of docosahexaenoic acid. Competent national and/or regional authorities may deviate from the above conditions, as appropriate for the nutritional needs.

Choline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg/100 kcal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg/100 kJ</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Myo-inositol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg/100 kcal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg/100 kJ</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

L-Carnitine

Levels may need to be determined by national authorities.

3.3.2.4 Only L (+) lactic producing cultures may be used for the purpose of producing acidified follow-up formula for older infants. The acidified final formula product should not contain significant amounts of viable L (+) lactic acid-producing cultures, and residual amounts should not represent any health risk.

3.3.2.5 The safety and suitability of the addition of specific strains of L(+)-lactic acid producing cultures for particular beneficial physiological effects, at the level of use, must be demonstrated by clinical evaluation and generally accepted scientific evidence. When added for this purpose, the final product ready for consumption shall contain sufficient amounts of viable cultures to achieve the intended effect.
SECTION B: \[NAME OF PRODUCT\] FOR YOUNG CHILDREN

3. ESSENTIAL COMPOSITION AND QUALITY FACTORS

3.1 Essential composition

3.1.1 \[Name of product\] for young children is a product based on milk of cows or other animals or a mixture thereof and/or other ingredients which have been proven to be safe and suitable for the feeding of young children.

The nutritional safety and adequacy of \[Name of Product\] for young children shall be scientifically demonstrated to support growth and development of young children.

3.1.2 When prepared ready for consumption in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer, the products shall contain per 100 ml not less than 60 kcal (250 kJ) and not more than 70 kcal (293 kJ) of energy. National and/or regional authorities can deviate from the minimum energy content in line with national/regional dietary guidelines taking into account the nutritional needs of the local population.

3.1.3 \(\text{Name of product}\) for young children prepared ready for consumption shall contain per 100 kcal (100 kJ) the following nutrients with the following minimum and maximum or guidance upper levels (GUL), as appropriate.

\(\text{a) Protein}\), **)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>g/100 kcal</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g/100 kJ</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*) For the purpose of this standard the calculation of the protein content of the final product ready for consumption should be based on N x 6.25, unless a scientific justification is provided for the use of a different conversion factor for a particular product.

The protein levels set in this standard are based on a nitrogen conversion factor of 6.25. For information the value of 6.38 is used as a specific factor appropriate for conversion of nitrogen to protein in other Codex standards for milk products.

**) The quality of protein shall not be less than 85% of that of casein.

b) Lipids**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total fat</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>g/100 kcal</td>
<td>[3.5] or [4.0] or [4.4]</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g/100 kJ</td>
<td>[0.84] or [0.96] or [1.1]</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(\text{α-linolenic acid}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg/100 kcal</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg/100 kJ</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(\text{Linoleic acid}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg/100 kcal</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg/100 kJ</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Partially hydrogenated oils and fats shall not be used in [name of product] for young children.

c) Carbohydrates

**Available carbohydrates**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>g/100 kcal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>[12.0] or [12.5]</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g/100 kJ</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>[2.9] or [3.0]</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4) Lactose should be the preferred carbohydrates in [name of product] based on milk protein. Sugars, other than lactose [or other carbohydrates contributing to the sweet taste of [name of product] should not exceed [10%] or [20%] of available carbohydrate. Sucrose and/or fructose should not be added, unless needed as a carbohydrate source.

**Iron**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg/100 kcal</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg/100 kJ</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5) For [name of product] based on soy protein isolate a minimum value of 1.5 mg/100 kcal (0.36 mg/100 kJ) applies.

**Vitamin C**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg/100 kcal</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg/100 kJ</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6) expressed as L-ascorbic acid

**Calcium**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg/100 kcal</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg/100 kJ</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Ratio calcium/phosphorous]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[1:1]</td>
<td>[2:1]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Riboflavin**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg/100 kcal</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg/100 kJ</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vitamin B12**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg/100 kcal</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg/100 kJ</td>
<td>0.024</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Zinc

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kcal</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kJ</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vitamin A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg RE®/100 kcal</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg RE®/100 kJ</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8) expressed as retinol equivalents (RE)

1 µg RE = 3.33 IU Vitamin A = 1 µg all-trans retinol. Retinol contents shall be provided by preformed retinol, while any contents of carotenoids should not be included in the calculation and declaration of vitamin A activity.

[Vitamin D]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>[GUL]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg®/100 kcal</td>
<td>[1.5] or [1.0]</td>
<td>[4.5] or [3.0]</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg®/100 kJ</td>
<td>[0.36 ] or [0.24]</td>
<td>[1.08] or [0.72]</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9) Calciferol. 1 µg calciferol = 40 IU vitamin D.

Sodium chloride should not be added to [name of the product] for young children.

3.1.4 National and/or regional authorities may add mandatory requirements for essential nutrients listed under 3.1.3, Section B. Any additional mandatory nutrients should be chosen from the essential composition of follow-up formula for older infants under 3.1.3 Section A. If additional mandatory nutrients are added, the nutrient levels must be based on the nutrient composition of follow-up formula for older infants (3.1.3 Section A) which is informed by the composition of breast milk, and take into account the inherent levels of nutrients in cows’ milk.

All nutrient levels may be amended if the nutritional needs of the local population and scientific justification warrants such deviation.

3.2 Optional Ingredients

3.2.1 In addition to the essential compositional requirements listed under 3.1.3 Section B, other ingredients, substances or nutrients may be added to [name of the product] for young children where the safety and suitability of the optional ingredient for particular nutritional purposes, at the level of use, is evaluated by national and/or regional authorities and demonstrated by generally accepted scientific evidence. Optional ingredients listed in 3.1.3 Section A are also permitted.

3.2.2 When any of these ingredients, substances or nutrients is added the formula shall contain sufficient amounts to achieve the intended effect.

3.2.3 Additional nutrients may also be added to [name of the product] for young children provided these nutrients are chosen from the essential composition of follow-up formula for older infants and levels are as per the minimum, maximum, GULs stipulated for follow-up formula for older infants (3.1.3 Section A) and take into account the inherent levels of nutrients in cows’ milk; or amended by national and/or regional authorities if the nutritional needs of the local population and scientific justification warrants such deviation.
## METHODS OF ANALYSIS FOR PROVISIONS IN CODEX STAN 72-1981

### PART A: For information to CCMAS and adoption by CAC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Provision</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Principle</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant formula</td>
<td>Vitamin B12</td>
<td>AOAC 2011.10</td>
<td>ISO 20634</td>
<td>HPLC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AOAC 986.23</td>
<td>ISO 20634</td>
<td>Turbidmetric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total B12 as cyanocobalamin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant formula</td>
<td>Myo-inositol</td>
<td>AOAC 2011.18</td>
<td>ISO 20637</td>
<td>LC-pulsed amperometry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant formula</td>
<td>Vitamin E</td>
<td>AOAC 2012.10</td>
<td>ISO 20633</td>
<td>HPLC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant formula</td>
<td>Total fatty acid</td>
<td>AOAC 2012.13</td>
<td>ISO 16958</td>
<td>IDF 231</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PART B: For endorsement by CCMAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Provision</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Principle</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant formula</td>
<td>Vitamin C</td>
<td>AOAC 2012.22</td>
<td>ISO/DIS 20635</td>
<td>HPLC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant formula</td>
<td>Chromium, Selenium, molybdenum</td>
<td>AOAC 2011.19</td>
<td>ISO 20649</td>
<td>IDF 235</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DETERMINATION OF TFA:
**PART C: for review by CCMAS (suitability for determination of TFA)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>AOCS Ce 1h-05 and AOAC 996.06</th>
<th>AOCS Ce 1j-07 and Ce 2b-11/2c-11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dairy and ruminant products/fats</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult nutritionals</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Formula</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samples containing vegetable oils</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ce 2b-11 only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samples containing marine oils or other oils with long chain polyunsaturated fatty acids</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Ce 1i-07 is recommended instead of 1j-07)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samples with unknown fat sources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup> Submitted to CCMAS to reconsider the classification of the method as Type II