codex alimentarius commission

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

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Agenda Item 3 **CX/FO 09/21/3**

JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME
CODEX COMMITTEE ON FATS AND OILS
Twenty-first Session
Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia, 16 -20 February 2009

DRAFT AMENDMENT TO THE STANDARD FOR NAMED VEGETABLE OILS: INCLUSION OF RICE BRAN OIL

COMMENTS AT STEP 6
(Brazil, Japan, Mali)

BRAZIL

- Trade volumes on international market (export)

Comments: According to CX/FO 07/20/4 in Brazil comments on CL 2005/47-FO, Brazil does not have specific data about importation and exportation of rice bran oil. In Brazil, this type of oil is included in the category of "other vegetable oils" which in 2005 totalized 922 tons of exportation and 567 tons of importation.

- Origin and importance of samples analyzed (industrial batch, commercial oil, number of batches, number of samples per batch), their nature (crude or processed, oil extracted in a laboratory from a raw material) and the methods of analysis used to analyze the samples.

Comments: Regarding previous suggestion to broaden the ranges of C16:0 and C18:2 fatty acids, Brazil would like to clarify that the data used as reference for the proposal (CX/FO 07/20/4) result from punctual analysis, therefore not significant.

JAPAN

Japan would like to offer the following comments on the values in square brackets of the draft amendment to the Standard for Named Vegetable Oils: Inclusion of Rice Bran Oil.

3. ESSENTIAL COMPOSITION AND QUALITY FACTORS

Fatty acid composition of vegetable oils as determined by gas liquid chromatography from authentic samples (Table 1)

Palmitic acid (C16:0) and Linoleic acid (C18:2):
We support the original values for C16:0 and C18:2, that is 14-23 and 29-40 respectively, taking into consideration our analysis data below.

Fatty acid	No. samples	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
C16:0	48	16.9	15.7	17.9
C18: 2	48	35.0	33.8	35.9

Origin of samples: refined oils of Japan
Method of analysis used: AOCS Ce1e-91(01) Ce1-62(97)

OTHER QUALITY AND COMPOSITION FACTORS

4. IDENTITY CHARACTERISTICS

Levels of desmethylsterols in crude vegetable oils from authentic samples as percentage of total sterols (Table3)

Others:
We propose to set the level of other desmethylsterols as non-detectable (ND). As presented below, no other than eight desmethylsterols in Table 3 were detected in our analyses.

	No. samples	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Others	21	ND	ND	ND

ND- non-detectable, defined as ≤ 0.05%

Origin of samples: Japan (20) and Thailand (1)
Method of analysis used: AOCS Ch 6-91 (97)

MALI (French version)

Point 2.1 Définition du produit

2.1.15. Le Mali propose « l'huile de son de riz est préparée à partir de son de riz (Oryza sativa L) en lieu et place de « l'huile de son de riz (huile de riz) est dérivée du son de riz (Oryza sativa L). »

Le Mali est favorable au projet d'amendement à la norme pour les huiles végétales portant un nom spécifique (inclusion de l'huile de son de riz) compte tenu de l'importance de la riziculture et de l'opportunité de la production d'huile de son de riz au Mali.

MALI (English version)

Point 2.1 Product Definitions

2.1.15. Mali proposes "Rice bran oil is prepared from the bran of rice (*Oryza sativa* L)."instead of "Rice bran oil (rice oil) is derived from the bran of rice (*Oryza sativa* L)."

Mali supports the Proposed Draft Amendment to the Standard for Named Vegetable Oils: Inclusion of Rice Bran Oil, in view of the importance of rice production and the possibilities of rice bran oil production in Mali.