

codex alimentarius commission



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZATION
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Agenda Item 8(a)

CX/MMP 08/8/9
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JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME CODEX COMMITTEE ON MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

Eighth Session

Queenstown, New Zealand, 4-8 February 2008

METHODS OF ANALYSIS AND SAMPLING FOR MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

COMMENTS IN RESPONSE TO CL 2006/8-MMP, PART B

submitted by Argentina, Thailand and United Kingdom

ARGENTINA

Argentina appreciates the opportunity to provide comments on this document.

Methods of analysis and sampling for milk products

Part A – Methods of analysis and sampling for standards currently being elaborated

General Comments

Argentina suggests that the “Milk solids-not-fat (MSNF)” be translated as “*extracto seco no graso*” in the Spanish version of the document, as it is the term normally used in this language. Thus, the acronym “*ESML*” should be replaced by “*ESNG*”.

Furthermore, the acronym “*GES*” should be replaced by the acronym “*GLES*”.

Blend of milk and vegetable fat

Argentina suggests that the requirement for total fat be changed to 8%, as established in CODEX STAN 252-2006.

In the three mentioned standards, we suggest that the bracketed word “(*descremada*)” be added after “*desnatada*” in the Spanish version, as appearing in the Spanish version of the standards.

Where the scope of the method(s) does not include the type of product for which it/they is/are proposed, although we agree that the method(s) is/are highly likely to be applicable, we suggest indicating that an interlab validation study will be needed to demonstrate the applicability.

Emmental (C-9)

In the column about the principle for determination of dry matter, we suggest that the phrase “Flame atomic absorption” be translated as “*Espectroscopia de absorción atómica con llama*” in the Spanish version. We also suggest that “a dry ashing” be translated as “*vía seca*” in the column about comments.

Cream cheese (C-31)

In the column about requirements of the method for determination of dry matter, we suggest that the phrase “restricted by the MMFB” be translated as “*restringido por la humedad del producto desgrasado (HPD)*”.

Dairy spreads

We suggest using the name of the product as appearing in the “Codex Standard for Dairy Fat Spreads” and transcribing only the product requirements established in this standard: “The milk fat content shall be no less than 10% and less than 80% (m/m) and shall represent at least 2/3 of the dry matter.” (CODEX STAN 253-2006).

THAILAND

Thailand proposes adding sucrose under provision and its methods in the table. Consequently the estimation for MSNF should be amended to cover sucrose content because the calculation of MSNF needs to be taken into account sucrose content.

The amended table would then read as follows:

Commodity	Provision	Requirement	Method	Principle	Comments	Type	Status
Blend of Sweetened condensed skimmed milk and vegetable fat (at step 8)	Total fat	>=[7-8%] m/m	IDF 13C:1987 ISO 1737:1999	Gravimetry (Röse-Gottlieb)	The scope of the method does not include this type of product. However, it is expected that the method is applicable.	I	E 22 CCMAS (milk fat in sweetened condensed milk)
	Sucrose		IDF 35:2004 ISO 2911:2004				
	MSNF	>=20% m/m	IDF 15B:1991 ISO 6734:1989 IDF 13C:1987 ISO 1737:1999	Calculation from total solids content, fat content and <u>sucrose content</u> Gravimetry (Röse-Gottlieb)		I	E 23 CCMAS (solids in sweetened condensed milk) E 22 CCMAS (milk fat in sweetened condensed milk)
Milk protein in MSNF*	>=34% m/m in the MSNF	IDF 20-part1 or part 2:2001 ISO 8963-part 1 or part 2:2001	Titrimetry (Kjeldahl)	The scope of the method does not include this type of product. However, it is expected that the method is applicable.	I	E 23 CCMAS (sweetened condensed milk)	

UNITED KINGDOM

Thank you for the opportunity to consider this document. I sincerely apologise for the delay in responding and I hope that you may still be able to take into account the following comments:

The methods of analysis specify various colorimetric procedures for metals such as copper and lead. These should be updated to include AAS and ICP-OES methods (with performance characteristics specified). It may be that there is still a need for the colorimetric methods in some areas of the world where more modern instrumental methods are not routinely available (and the old methods do work well) but metals are not method dependent (as are some of the parameters in milk product analysis) and the full spectrum of available techniques should be represented in the Codex methods.