シンポジウム 「コーデックス委員会を理解する – 食品衛生基準行政の移管を機に」

# 食品添加物部会 (Codex Committee on Food Additives, CCFA)

国立医薬品食品衛生研究所 食品添加物部第四室

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汚染物質、残留動物用医薬品、残留農薬 と 食品添加物

目的を持って意図的に 添加する化学物質

污染物質

食品添加物

食品中の化学物質

残留動物用 医薬品

残留農薬

# Codex委員会 食品添加物部会 (Codex Committee on Food Additives、CCFA)







FAO及びWHOにより設置された国際的な政府間組織であり、国際食品規格の策定等を行っている。

- ●1963年に初会合が開催
- ●日本は1966年より加盟
- ●188加盟国、1加盟機関(EU)、235オブザーバー(NGOなど)

## 目的

国際的に貿易される(流通する)食品の規格又は衛生規範等を作成

- ① 消費者の健康の保護
- ② 食品の公正な貿易の確保

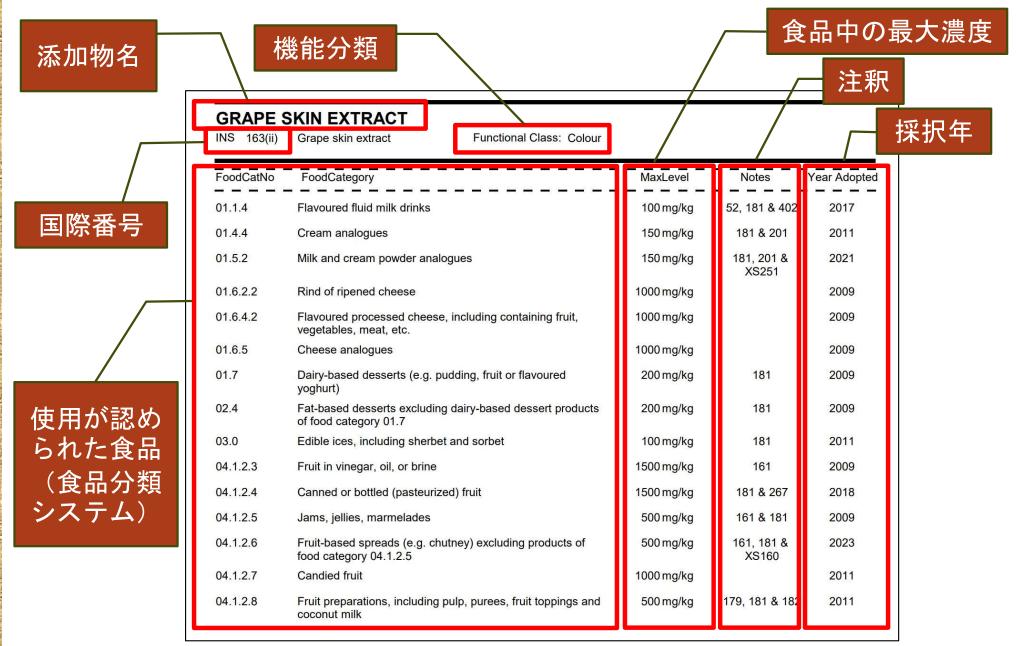
## CCFAの歴史

- ・1987年に「Codex Committee on Food Additives and Contaminants」と改名
- ・2006年に「Codex Committee on Contaminants in Foods」が設置されたことから「CodexCommittee on Food Additives」と改名
- ・2006年以降、開催国は中華人民共和国

# **CCFA のTerms of Reference (TOR)**

- (a) 食品添加物の食品中の最大濃度の設定/承認
- (b) リスク評価の優先リストの作成
- (c) 食品添加物の機能分類の指定
- (d) 食品添加物の仕様書の勧告
- (e) 食品中の食品添加物の分析法の検討
- (f) 食品添加物の表示に関する事項など関連する規格の検討

# 食品添加物のコーデックス一般規格:ブドウ果皮色素を例に



# 食品添加物に関するコーデックス一般規格(GSFA)

## CODEX ALIMENTARIUS

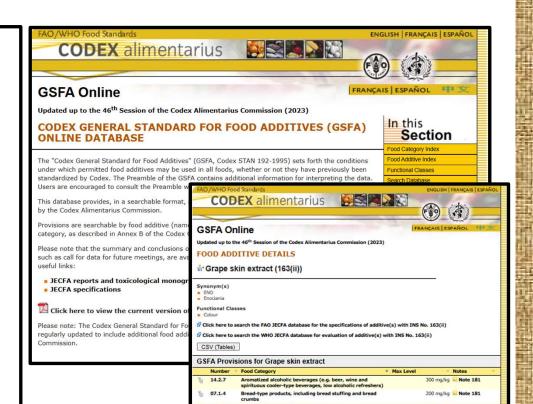
INTERNATIONAL FOOD STANDARDS



GENERAL STANDARD FOR FOOD ADDITIVES

CXS 192-1995

Adopted in 1995. Revision 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2023



Canned or bottled (pasteurized) fruit

Chewing gum

Cider and perry

Cocoa and chocolate product:

Cooked mollusks, crustaceans, and e

Dietetic foods intended for special medical purposes (excluding products of food category 13.1)

Edible ices, including sherbet and sorbet

Egg-based desserts (e.g. custard)

Crackers, excluding sweet crackers

Dietetic foods (e.g. supp

Cereal and starch based desserts (e.g. rice pudding, tapioc

04.1.2.7

04.1.2.4

14.2.2

05.1.4

09.2.4.2

07.1.2

01.4.4

10.4

- CCFAにおいて、食品添加物の規格(使用対象食品、食品中の最大使用濃度、 機能分類など)を策定する
- ●合意された食品添加物に係る規定は「食品添加物に関するコーデックスー般規格(GSFA)」(CXS 192-1995)に収載される
- ●GSFAは、コーデックスにおける食品添加物の唯一の参照すべき規格であり、 「衛生植物検疫措置の適用に関する協定(SPS協定)」上の国際規格と 位置付けられている

1,000 mg/kg

1,000 mg/kg

1,500 mg/kg Note 181

200 ma/kg Note 181

300 mg/kg 🖳 Note 181

200 mg/kg 🛜 Note 181

200 mg/kg Note 181

150 mg/kg 🖳 Note 181

500 mg/kg Note 181

250 mg/kg Note 181 250 mg/kg Note 181

250 mg/kg 🖳 Note 181

100 mg/kg Note 181

200 mg/kg Note 181

Note XS86

# Codex委員会 組織図

Codex委員会

執行委員会

事務局

## 一般問題部会(10部会)

- ○一般原則(フランス)
- ○食品添加物 (中国)
- ○食品汚染物質(オランダ)
- ○食品衛生(米国)
- ○食品表示(カナダ)
- ○分析・サンプリング法(ハンガリー)
- ○残留農薬 (中国)
- ○食品残留動物用医薬品(米国)
- ○食品輸出入検査・認証制度(豪州)
- ○栄養・特殊用途食品(ドイツ)

## 個別食品部会(12部会)

- ○生鮮果実・野菜(メキシコ)
- ○油脂(マレーシア)
- ○スパイス・料理用ハーブ(インド)
- ○魚類・水産製品(ノルウェー)
- ●穀物・豆類 (米国)
- ●加工果実・野菜(米国)
- ●糖類(コロンビア)
- ●乳・乳製品 (ニュージーランド)
- ●食肉衛生(ニュージーランド)
- ●植物タンパク質(カナダ)
- ●ナチュラルミネラルウォーター(スイス)
- ●ココア製品・チョコレート(スイス)

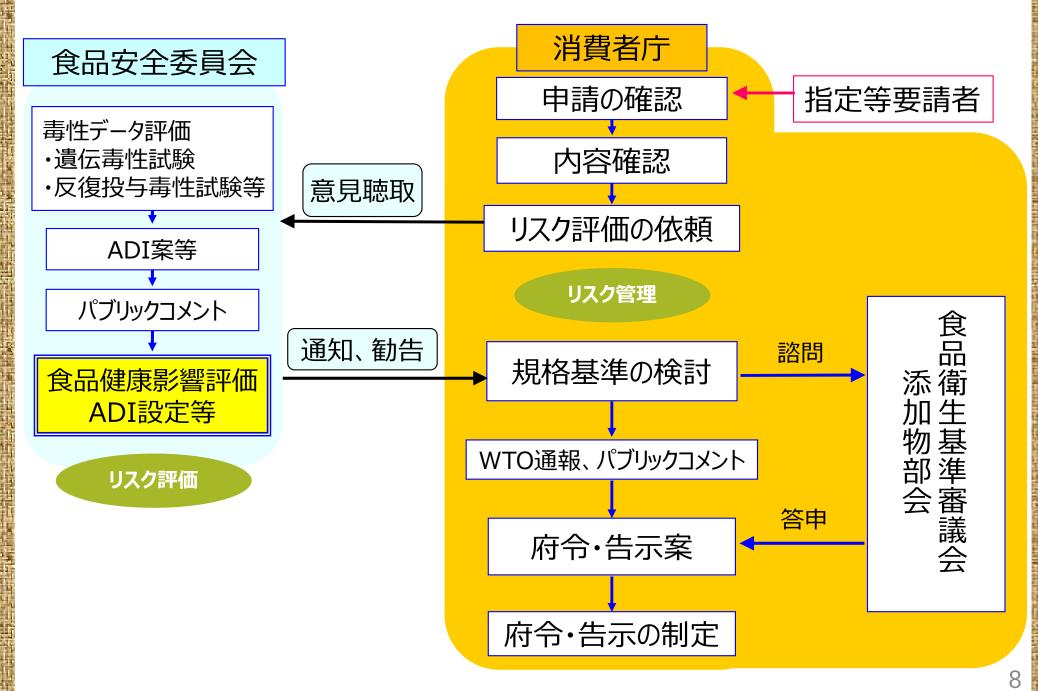
## 地域調整部会(6部会)

- ○アフリカ(ウガンダ)
- ○アジア(中国)
- ○欧州 (ドイツ)
- ○ラテンアメリカ・カリブ海 (エクアドル)
- ○近東(サウジアラビア)
- ○北米・南西太平洋(フィジー)

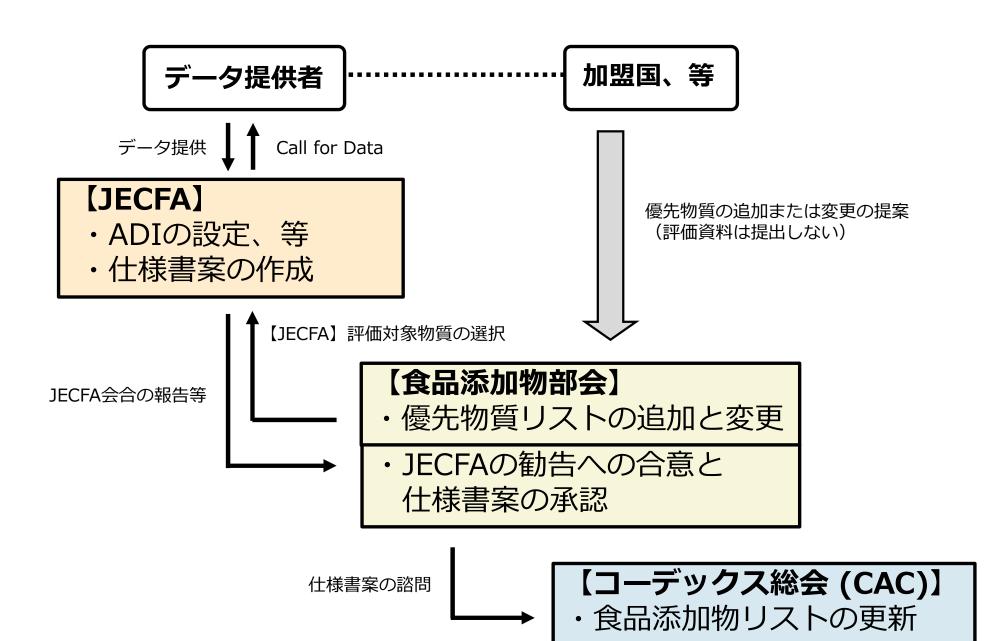
※●印の部会は、休会中

GSFAをコーデックスにおける食品添加物の唯一の参照すべき規格として 個別食品規格等と整合をとる作業を行っている。

# 我が国の食品添加物指定等の制度



# コーデックス委員会の食品添加物指定等の制度



# 第54回CCFA (2024年4月22日~26日、中華人民共和国、四川省・成都)



## The 54th Session of CCFA

Overview



The 54th Session of the Codex Committee on Food Additives (CCFA) will convene as an in-person physical meeting taking place from 22 April – 26 April, 2024, in Chengdu, Sichuan Province, China at W Chengdu. The Session will also be broadcast on Zoom in listening mode in English, Chinese, French, and Spanish.

On Friday, 19 April from 09:00-18:00 (GMT+8:00), and Saturday, 20 April, 2024 from 09:00 to 12:30 (GMT+8:00), there will be a Physical Working Group (PWG) on the General Standard for Food Additives.

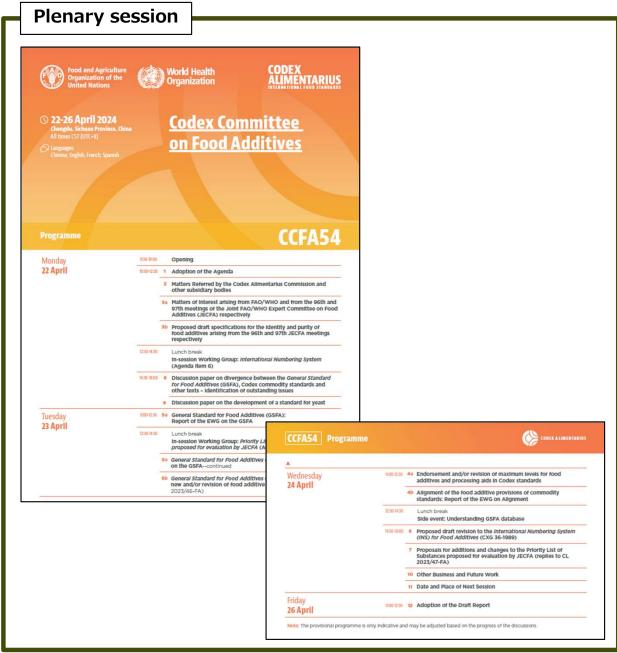
And on Saturday, 20 April, 2024 from 14:30-18:00 (GMT+8:00), there will be another PWG on the Endorsement/Alignment of the food additive provisions of commodity standards and relevant provisions of the GSFA.

Specific details may be found in the timeline further down in this handbook

The CCFA54 plenary session will run from Monday, 22 April, 2024, until Wednesday, 24 April, 2024. Report Adoption for CCFA54 is scheduled on 26 April, 2024 starting from 09:00 AM GMT+8:00.

# 一般的なスケジュール: CCFA54を例に





# CCFA54



# 参加国等 (本会合に現地参加)

41 加盟国

1 加盟機関(EU)

23 オブザーバー



# 我が国のこれまでの対応:食品分類システムを例に

#### 06.8.1 Soybean-based beverages

Products prepared from dried soybeans that are soaked in water, pureed, boiled and strained, or prepared from soybean flour, soybean concentrate, or soybean isolate. In a number of countries this category includes products referred to as soybean milk. Soybean-based beverages may be consumed as is, or used to prepare other soybean products, such as those in food categories 06.8.2 (soybean-based beverage film), 06.8.3 (soybean curd (tofu)), 06.8.4 (semi-dehydrated soybean curd), and 06.8.5 (dehydrated soybean curd (kori tofu))<sup>52,53,54</sup>. Also includes soybean products, such as soybean-based beverage powder, which is sold as is, for reconstitution, or as a mix containing a coagulant that can be reconstituted by the consumer for preparation of home-made soft tofu. <sup>52,55</sup>

#### 06.8.2 Soybean-based beverage film:

Film formed on the surface of boiling soybean-based beverage that is dried. It may be deep-fried or softened in water prior to use in soups or poached food. Also known as *fuzhu* or *yuba*. 5.56,57

### 06.8.3 Soybean curd (tofu):

Soybean curd is prepared from dried soybeans that are soaked in water, pureed, and strained to produce soybean-based beverage, which is then made into a curd with a coagulant, and placed in a mould. Soybean curds may be of a variety of textures (e.g. soft, semi-firm, firm).<sup>52,53</sup>

#### 06.8.4 Semi-dehydrated soybean curd:

Soybean curd that has been pressed while being moulded into blocks so that some moisture has been removed, but so that it is not completely dried (see food category 06.8.5). Semi-dehydrated soybean curd typically contains 62% water, and has a chewy texture.<sup>52</sup>

#### 06.8.4.1 Thick gravy-stewed semi-dehydrated soybean curd:

Partially dehydrated soybean curd that is cooked (stewed) with a thick sauce (e.g. miso sauce) The partially dehydrated soybean curd typically absorbs the sauce, and so regains its original texture.<sup>52</sup>

#### 06.8.4.2 Deep fried semi-dehydrated soybean curd:

Partially dehydrated soybean curd that is deep-fried. It may be consumed as such, or cooked (e.g. stewed in sauce) after frying. 52,58

#### 06.8.4.3 Semi-dehydrated soybean curd, other than food categories 06.8.4.1 and 06.8.4.2:

Partially dehydrated soybean curd prepared other than by stewing in thick (e.g. miso) sauce or by deep-frying. Includes grilled products and mashed products that may be combined with other ingredients (e.g. to make a patty or a loaf).<sup>52</sup>

## 06.8.5 Dehydrated soybean curd (kori tofu)

Soybean curd from which all moisture has been removed through the process of freezing, aging, and dehydrating. It may be reconstituted with water or sauce for consumption, or is used directly in prepared dishes. It may also be deep-fried or simmered in sauce.<sup>52</sup>

## 06.8.6 Fermented soybeans (e.g. natto tempe):

The product is prepared from soybeans that have been steamed and fermented with certain fungi or bacteria (starter). The soft, whole beans have a distinctive aroma and taste. It includes products such as *dou chi* (China), *natto* (Japan), and *tempe* (Indonesia).

CXS 192-1995 FOOD CATEGORY SYSTEM Food Category Descriptorsの一部を表示