DRAFT

U.S. POSITIONS

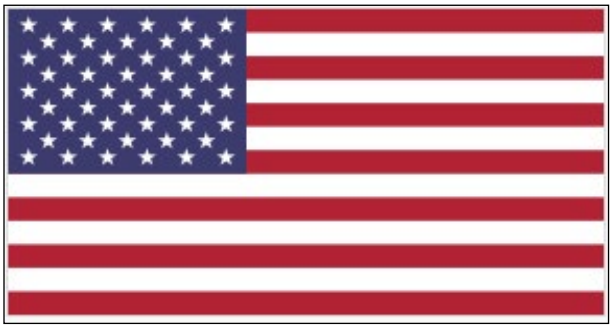
FOR THE

44TH SESSION OF THE

CODEX COMMITTEE ON NUTRITION AND FOODS FOR SPECIAL DIETARY USES

October 2 – 6, 2024

DRESDEN, GERMANY



Draft prepared for Public Meeting.

Date prepared August 29, 2024

These positions may be revised or updated prior to the Committee session.

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Agenda Item 1: Adoption of the Agenda

Documents:

CX/NFSDU 24/44/1

Background:

The 44th Session of the Codex Committee on Nutrition and Special Dietary Uses (CCNFSDU44) will consider the adoption of the agenda. Prior to starting the plenary sessions and adoption of the agenda, two physical working groups (PWGs) are planned, the first to consider CCNFSDU's draft guidelines for new work and prioritization mechanism and new work proposals and the second on the general principles for the establishment of Nutrient Reference Values-Requirements (NRVs-R) for persons aged 6 to 36 months, September 30th and October 1st, respectively.

U.S. Position:

The United States supports the adoption of the agenda and will participate in both PWGs.

Agenda Item 2: Matters Referred by the Codex Alimentarius Commission and/or its Subsidiary Bodies

Documents:

CX/NFSDU 24/44/2 Rev. 1

Background:

The Codex Secretariat will provide updates from the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) and its subsidiary bodies that are relevant to CCNFSDU.

CCNFSDU44 will consider two requests from the Codex Committee on Food Additives (CCFA). CCFA53 (2023) requested CCNFSDU to consider whether the *Standard for Canned Baby Foods* (CXS 73-1981) permits the use of the food additives listed in the *Advisory Lists of Nutrient Compounds for Use in Foods for Special Dietary Uses intended for Infants and Young Children* (CXG 10-1979) Part D as nutrient carriers. Additionally, CCFA54 (2024) requested CCNFSDU to appraise the technological need and/or justification of methacrylate copolymer, basic (BMC) in commodity standards under their purview in *General Standard for Food Additives* (CXS 192-1995; GSFA) food categories 13.1, 13.2, and 13.3.

U.S. Position:

Most of the information under this agenda item is for informational purposes only. Regarding the requests from CCFA, the United States is in consultation with its technical experts and is still developing a position.

Agenda Item 3: Matters of interest arising from FAO and WHO

Documents:

CX/NFSDU 24/44/3

Background:

The United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Health Organization (WHO) will provide matters arising from their organizations relevant to the work of CCNFSDU. Of note, they will provide updates on joint FAO/WHO work on nutrient intake values for infants and young children from birth through 3 years of age, which informs the committee's work on NRVs-R. In addition, the representatives will present an update on the ad hoc FAO work on the nutritional composition of foods and beverages made from plant-based and other alternative protein sources. The WHO will also present on the recently updated WHO guidelines on complementary feeding of infants and children.

U.S. Position:

The United States welcomes the information from FAO/WHO. In particular, the United States thanks the WHO for its work on nutrient intake values for infants and young children and the FAO for supporting one of CCNFSDU's new work proposals by providing information regarding the nutritional composition of foods and beverages made from plant based and other alternative protein sources.

Agenda Item 4.1: General principles for the establishment of Nutrient Reference Values-Requirements (NRVs-R) for persons aged 6 – 36 months

Documents:

CX/NFSDU 24/44/4 Part A

Background:

At the 43rd session of CCNFSDU (CCNFSDU43 2023), the Committee agreed to forward the proposed draft General principles for establishing Nutrient Reference Values-Requirements for persons aged 6 to 36 months to the 46th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC46 2023) for interim adoption at Step 5. CAC46 adopted the General Principles at Step 5.

CCNFSDU43 further agreed to re-establish the electronic working group (EWG) chaired by Ireland, and co-chaired by Costa Rica and the United States to: revise the draft stepwise process taking into account the revisions to the draft general principles and to develop an approach to propose NRVs-R for the combined age range of 6 to 36 months.

Under agenda item 4.1, the committee will discuss a few areas in the general principles that remain to be resolved including a definition for "Adequate Intake" and the appropriate basis for establishing NRVs-R for the combined age range (6 – 36 months). These areas will also be discussed in the PWG before CCNFSDU convenes and the committee will consider the recommendations of the PWG on this item.

In addition, the EWG was to apply the revised draft stepwise process to propose NRVs-R for persons aged 6 – 12 months, 12 – 36 months and 6 – 36 months, for: Vitamins A, D, C, K and E, thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, vitamins B6 and B12, folate, pantothenic acid and biotin; b. Calcium, magnesium, iron, zinc, iodine, copper, selenium, manganese, phosphorus and potassium. The stepwise process and any values resulting from the pilot will be considered under agenda item 4.2.

U.S. Draft Position: Part A General Principles

Overall, the United States is satisfied with the significant progress made on the general principles and believes that with productive discussion to resolve minor remaining areas for consideration, the general principles will be ready to advance in the step process to the CAC for final adoption.

The United States is of the view that the preamble to the general principles provides helpful context around NRVs-R and gives national or regional authorities flexibility to use the principles to establish regional or national values when justified to accommodate regional dietary patterns and public health needs.

The United States supports the proposed definition of "Adequate Intake" (AI) as it aligns with the definition set by the FAO/WHO.

Regarding principle 3.2: Appropriate Basis for Establishing NRVs-R, the United States notes that this principle for the establishment NRVs-R includes, among other considerations, that the rigor of scientific methods, the underlying data quality, the strength of evidence and the most recent independent reviews of the science shall be taken into account when deriving values from Recognized Authoritative Scientific Bodies (RASBs).

It is the U.S. view that these elements in principle 3.2 are fundamental and should apply to all recent systematic reviews used to establish NRVs-R, including new or updated reviews from both FAO/WHO and relevant RASBs. Therefore, the United States suggests a minor edit to the fourth sentence of General Principle 3.2:

"Nevertheless, the derivation of these values from ***FAO/WHO*** **or** from recognized authoritative bodies shall take into account the following elements: the rigour of scientific methods, the underlying data quality, the strength of evidence used to establish these values and the most recent independent review of the science."

The United States does not support the recommendation to establish the combined NRVs-R for persons 6-36 months based on the mean value and prefers a population coverage approach of selecting the higher value from the two population groups.

In cases where the higher value exceeds the upper limit for one of the age groups, then the United States would support using the mean on a case-by-case basis to establish the NRVs-R for these infrequent instances only. The United States has reflected this view in suggested edits to step 4 as part of agenda item 4.2 below.

Agenda Item 4.2: Nutrient Reference Values-Requirements for persons aged 6 – 36 months

Documents:

CX/NFSDU 24/44/4 Part B

Background:

In addition to the general principles drafted and discussed under agenda item 4.1, the committee will consider a draft stepwise process developed in conjunction with the general principles and apply the revised draft stepwise process to propose NRVs-R for persons aged 6 – 12 months, 12 – 36 months and 6 – 36 months, for: Vitamins A, D, C, K and E, thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, vitamins B6 and b12, folate, pantothenic acid and biotin, calcium, magnesium, iron, zinc, iodine, copper, selenium, manganese, phosphorus and potassium.

During the EWG established following CCNFSDU43 (2023), the draft stepwise process was revised to take account of revisions to the draft general principles at CCNFSDU43 and applied in a pilot. This pilot included proposing draft NRVs-R for persons aged 6 – 12 months, 12 – 36 months and 6 – 36 months for seven nutrients previously examined. While the stepwise process is not intended to be included in the general principles document, the committee may consider whether to maintain it as a citable reference document in the future.

U.S. Position: Stepwise Process

The United States supports using a defined stepwise process to identify relevant data sources for establishing NRVs-R based on the general principles.

The United States supports defining “recent” as the past 10-year period as it provides additional clarity to the stepwise process.

The United States supports the general principle 3.2 that recognizes FAO/WHO Daily Intake Reference Values (DIRVs) for nutrients as a primary data source. However, the United States also understands, based on general Principle 3.2, that depending on the data quality factors, strength of evidence and other elements, data from other Recognized Authoritative Scientific Bodies (RASBs) could be considered as well on a case-by-case basis. The United States proposes amendments to the stepwise process below to reflect these views.

Regarding step 1, the United States supports using recent, new, or updated systematic reviews from FAO/WHO as the primary source of data for establishing NRVs-R. However, we suggest that the FAO/WHO values be evaluated based on general principle 3.2 before those values are used to establish the NRVs-R. Rather than setting the NRVs-R as a part of step 1, the U.S. prefers that steps 1 and 2 guide the identification of the data source(s) and that all NRVs-R be established as a part of step 3. This would

ensure flexibility to also consider recent DIRVs from the RASBs. The United States suggests that Step 1 be amended as follows:

- Step 1: Identify new or updated daily intake reference values (DIRVs) from FAO/WHO for older infants and young children and select as a primary data source for establishing NRVs-R **in Step 3**.

Regarding step 2, general principle 3.1 discusses the selection of suitable data sources for DIRVs from RASBs to also be considered as sources of data for establishing NRVs-R, particularly when there are no new or updated DIRVs from FAO/WHO. However, the United States is of the view that nutrients need to be considered on a case-by-case basis due to the body of evidence unique to each nutrient. According to the general principles, DIRVs from RASBs may also be considered in addition to DIRVs based on new or recent reviews from FAO/WHO. This might be the case when a RASB has updated their values since the recent FAO/WHO review or when the basis for establishing the DIRVs differs between FAO/WHO and a RASB(s), or when a RASB has considered new data. The United States proposes edits to step 2 as follows:

- Step 2: Aligned with General Principle 3.1 when updated DIRVs have not been established by FAO/WHO for the vitamins and minerals, relevant DIRVs that reflect recent independent review of the science from RASBs **are selected as data sources for establishing NRVs-R**. **DIRVs from RASBs based on new data or developed by another basis or established since a recent FAO/WHO value may also be selected as data sources for establishing NRVs-R on a case-by-case basis considering general principle 3.2.** A higher priority is given to those values where evidence has been evaluated by a systematic review **and those which consider new data**.

Regarding step 3, the United States is of the view that step 3 is where NRVs-R are established using the data sources identified from steps 1 and 2. When FAO/WHO have established new or updated DIRVs and no additional data sources from RASBs have been selected in step 2, new or recent DIRVs from FAO/WHO are used to establish NRVs-R. When there are no new or updated DIRVs from FAO/WHO identified in step 1 then DIRVs from RASBs selected in step 2 are used to establish NRVs-R. When there are both new or updated DIRVs from FAO/WHO selected in step 1 and DIRVs from RASBs selected in step 2, then DIRVs from both FAO/WHO and the RASBs are used to establish NRVs-R. Additionally, the United States believes that step 3 should clearly state that two values are being established, one for persons 6 – 12 months and one for persons 12 – 36 months. Step 4 will then establish values for the combined age range, 6 – 36 months.

- Step 3A: To be applied when only new or recent DIRVs from FAO/WHO have been selected to establish NRVs-R for the nutrient from Steps 1 and no data has been selected from the RASBS in Step 2. DIRVs from FAO/WHO are selected to establish NRVs-R for persons 6 – 12 months and 12 – 36 months.

- Step 3B: To be applied when there are no new or updated DIRVs from FAO/WHO from Step 1 or when both DIRVs from FAO/WHO and the RASBs are selected from Steps 1 and 2.

- Step 3B1: To be applied when DIRVs are available based on relevant physiological evidence. Those DIRVs selected from Steps 1 and 2 informed by relevant physiological evidence are selected and the median/mean of the data are used to establish NRVs-R for persons 6 – 12 months and 12 – 36 months. When DIRVs based on physiological evidence are not available then move to Step 3B2.

- Step 3B2: To be applied when DIRVs are available informed by relevant extrapolation from other aged groups. Those DIRVs selected from Steps 1 and 2 informed by extrapolation are selected and the median/mean of the data are used to establish NRV-s R for person 6 – 12 months and 12 – 36 months. When DIRVs based on extrapolation from other age groups are not available the move to Step 3B3.

- Step 3B3: To be applied when there are no available data informed by either physiological evidence or extrapolation from other age groups. DIRVs informed by estimates of nutrient intake from the target group or interpolation are selected and the median/mean of the data are used to establish NRVs-R for persons 6 – 12 months and 12 – 36 months.

- Step 4: Establish an estimated NRVs-R for persons of the combined 6 – 36-month age range. The combined NRVs-R value for persons 6-36 months should be established by selecting the higher of the NRV-R values established in Step 3. Where the higher value exceeds the upper limit for one of the age groups, then the mean should be used on a case-by-case basis.

Regarding step 5, the United States questions if step 5 would be necessary as the important safety considerations of upper limits are already taken into account as part of the above suggested edits to step 4.

Agenda Item 5: Technological justification for several food additives

Documents:

CX/NFSDU 24/44/5

Background:

The 41st session of CCNFSDU (CCNFSDU41 2019) established a CCNFSDU framework for appraising the technological need for food additives as an information document. CCNFSDU has been reviewing the technological justifications for food additives provided by the 49th session of CCFA (CCFA49 2017) that are permitted for use in infant formula or formulas for special medical purposes but for which there are no FAO/WHO Joint Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) risk assessments for infants under 12 weeks of age.

CCNFSDU43 (2023) reviewed four of these food additives from CCFA49 and requested that they be included in the priority list of substances for evaluation by JECFA for use in infant formulas and formulas for special medical purposes for infants under 12 weeks. CCNFSDU43 agreed to review the use of, ability to provide safety data on, and technological justification for five additional food additives. These are: guar gum (INS 412), distarch phosphate (INS 1412), phosphated distarch phosphate (INS 1413), acetylated distarch phosphate (INS 1414), hydroxypropyl starch (INS 1440).

CCNFSDU43 established an Electronic Working Group (EWG) to conduct these consultations. Over the course of two consultations the EWG found that these food additives are not used in products currently available on the market and no EWG members provided a commitment to submit data to evaluate the safety of these additives. The EWG found that there is no technological need for the use of these food additives and is recommending that CCNFSDU44 (2024) agree with this conclusion and inform CCFA accordingly.

U.S. Position:

The United States supports the recommendation to inform CCFA that there is no technological need for the use of guar gum, distarch phosphate, phospated distarch phosphate, acetylated distarch phosphate, and hydroxypropyl starch in infant formula and formulas for special medical purposes intended for infants, associated with the *Standard for Infant Formula and Formulas for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants* (CXS 72-1981).

Agenda Item 6.1: Guideline for the preliminary assessment to identify and prioritize new work for CCNFSDU

Documents:

CL 2024/52-NFSDU, Appendix I

Background:

Following a request from the 75th session of the Codex Executive Committee (CCEXEC75 2018), the German host secretariat of CCNFSDU proposed a draft guideline for the preliminary assessment and identification of work priorities for CCNFSDU including a process and criteria for prioritizing the work of CCNFSDU. CCNFSDU41 (2019) agreed to implement these on a pilot basis and assess their usefulness.

CCNFSDU43 (2023) piloted the draft prioritization mechanism and reviewed the criteria for preliminary assessment of new work proposals. CCNFSDU43 agreed to the stepwise process in the draft guideline for submitting new work proposals and that the decision tree required further development after the revision of the prioritization criteria. CCNFSDU43 established an EWG to prepare a revised draft guideline for the preliminary assessment and identification of work priorities for CCNFSDU, including prioritization criteria and the decision tree, and to request that the Codex Secretariat issue a Circular Letter (CL) requesting for proposals for new work using the revised draft guideline on a trial basis.

U.S. Position:

The United States welcomes the guideline for the preliminary assessment to identify and prioritize new work for CCNFSDU. The United States is of the view that a working group should collect and rank new work proposals and make recommendations to the committee. Rather than refining the guideline further at this point, continuing to trial the guideline to determine areas for refinement/clarity would be appropriate at this time.

Agenda Item 6.2: Proposals for new work/emerging issues (replies to CL 2024/52-NFSDU)

Documents:

CX/NFSDU 24/44/6

Background:

CCNFSDU43 (2023) agreed to request that the Codex Secretariat issue a Circular Letter (CL) requesting proposals for new work using the revised draft guideline for the preliminary assessment and identification of work priorities for CCNFSDU. In response to the CL, CCNFSDU44 (2024) will consider three new work proposals together with the new work proposal on harmonized guidelines for the use of probiotics in food and food supplements (agenda item 6.21 below), using the prioritization criteria. The three new work proposals submitted in response to the CL are:

- From the Codex Observer Calorie Control Council, a proposal to open and amend the 2009 Codex definition of dietary fiber included under paragraph 2 in the *Guidelines on Nutrition Labelling* (CXG 2-1985)

- From Canada and the United States, a proposal to develop general guidelines and principles for the nutritional composition of foods formulated with protein from non-animal sources

- From the United States, a proposal to develop a Codex Standard for formulated complementary foods for older infants and young children

U.S. Position:

Proposal 1.3: Proposal to open and amend the 2009 Codex definition of dietary fiber included under paragraph 2 in the *Guidelines on Nutrition Labelling* (CXG 2-1985). The United States is supportive of CCNFSDU amending the 2009 definition of dietary fibre to 3 or more monomeric units as this would align with the U.S. definition.

Proposal 2.2: General guidelines and principles for the nutritional composition of foods formulated with protein from non-animal sources. The United States is supportive of CCNFSDU establishing principles and guidelines concerning the nutritional composition of formulated foods intended to imitate similar foods based on animal proteins with proteins from non-animal sources. The United States notes the work of FAO has shown that similar formulated products have a large variability in nutritional composition, supporting the need for general guidance in this area.

Proposal 2.5: Development of a Codex Standard for formulated complementary foods for older infants and young children. The United States notes the information from WHO concerning the update of the WHO Guidelines for Commentary Feeding of Infants and Young Children published in fall of 2023 as well as the findings of the Codex Secretariat's review of CCNFSDU Standards (CX/NFSDU 24/4/7) which identified the Codex standard for Canned Baby Foods (CXS 73-1981) and Cereal Based Commentary

Foods (CXS 74-1981) as standards in need of revision. As there is a need for clear international standards for formulated complementary foods the United States has proposed and supports this new work.

Agenda Item 6.21: Discussion paper on harmonized probiotic guidelines for use in foods and food supplements

Documents:

CX/NFSDU 24/44/6 Add. 1

Background:

At CCNFSDU43 (2023), Argentina and Malaysia presented a new work proposal to develop harmonized probiotic guidelines for use in foods and food supplements. CCNFSDU43 discussed the proposal, and several views were heard in support of the new work while several concerns were raised regarding the scope, definition, and whether safety and labeling considerations would be included in the proposed new work. CCNFSDU43 agreed to establish an Electronic Working Group (EWG) chaired by Argentina and co-chaired by China and Malaysia to further refine and clarify the proposal with regard to the scope, impacts on food safety, and need for scientific advice, and to prepare and present a revised discussion paper and project document to CCNFSDU44 (2024).

U.S. Position:

While the United States would not oppose CCNFSDU undertaking new work on probiotics if supported by consensus, the United States does not consider development of harmonized probiotic guidelines in foods and supplements to be a priority for CCNFSDU at this time. In the U.S. view, other new work proposals have a higher priority.

The United States understands the proposal is to agree on a definition which includes a requirement for demonstrated physiological function for probiotics and general principles for meeting the definition and determining safety. The United States still has questions about the overall proposal, scope, and nature of the work based on the updated discussion paper and project document as the objectives remain overly broad. The United States is concerned that having regional or local authorities determine which strains have sufficient evidence to meet the definition of “probiotic” may lead to trade barriers as recognition of probiotics would likely vary. CCNFSDU should consider the value of asking for scientific advice on this topic, specifically, a systematic review of the safety aspects and the physiological effects of commercially available probiotics and the strains associated with these effects that would form the foundation for probiotics with recognized physiological function.

Agenda Item 7: Review of texts under the purview of CCNFSDU

Documents:

CX/NFSDU 24/44/7

Background:

CCNFSDU43 (2023), in its discussions concerning the draft guidelines on the preliminary assessment to identify and prioritize new work for CCNFSDU, highlighted that among that EWG's recommendations was that CCNFSDU regularly review its texts to ensure that they remain relevant and up to date. CCNFSDU43 agreed that the Codex Secretariat would consider approaches to review all texts under the purview of CCNFSDU to assess if they were still fit for purpose.

The Codex Secretariat together with the chairs of CCNFSDU and the host Secretariat with the assistance of Australia, Canada, Finland, Germany, Ghana, FAO and WHO undertook a screening exercise of certain standards as examples to facilitate discussion on the need to review existing standards. Of these examples, several were identified as being in need of possible revision or amendment, including:

- Standard for foods for special dietary use for persons intolerant to gluten (CXS 118-1979)
- Standard for canned baby foods (CXS 73-1981)
- Standard for processed cereal-based foods for infants and young children (CXS 74-1981)
- Standard for formula foods for use in weight control diets (CXS 181-1991)
- Guidelines for vitamin and mineral food supplements (CXG 55-2005)

U.S. Position:

The United States has taken note of the outcomes of the Codex Secretariat's review of texts under the purview of CCNFSDU. The new work proposal on a standard for formulated complementary foods that the United States has submitted to the committee seeks to update and replace at least two of the texts identified in this review identified as in need of revision.

Agenda Item 8: Discussion paper on use of fructans, beta-carotene, lycopene in *Standard for Infant Formula and Formulas for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants* (CXS 72-1981)

Documents:

CX/NFSDU 24/44/8

Background:

At the 41st session of CCNFSDU (CCNFSDU41, 2019) the Committee discussed methods of analysis provisions for the *Standard for infant formula and formulas for special medical purposes intended for infants* (CXS 72-1981). CCNFSDU41 agreed to refer to The Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling (CCMAS) for typing and endorsement several methods including methods for beta-carotene and lycopene (AOAC 2016.13/ISO DIS 23443) and Fructans (AOAC 2016.14/ISO DIS 22579 | IDF 241).

The 41st session of CCMAS (CCMAS41, 2021) considered a referral from CCNFSDU41 regarding methods of analysis for beta-carotene, lycopene, and fructans as provisions in CXS 72-1981. CCMAS41 agreed to inform CCNFSDU that the methods for fructans, beta-carotene and lycopene were not endorsed as there were no accompanying provisions in CXS 72-1981 and to request CCNFSDU to provide a rationale to support their proposal for methods for these ingredients/nutrients. CCNFSDU43 agreed to establish an Electronic Working Group (EWG) chaired by the United States of America to: review the use of fructans (fructo-oligosaccharides and other relevant fructans in human milk), beta-carotene, and lycopene in the context of optional ingredients in the *Standard for infant formula and formulas for special medical purposes intended for infants* (CXS 72- 1981), and develop recommendations to CCNFSDU44 (2024) regarding the safety and suitability of these ingredients as optional ingredients in CXS 72-1981.

The EWG completed two rounds of consultation seeking to develop recommendations to CCNFSDU regarding the rationale to recommend that CCMAS endorse the methods of analysis for these three ingredients. The first consultation paper requested responses from EWG members regarding the safe use, and suitability of fructo-oligosaccharides, oligofructose, and oligofructan and the second sought additional information on the use, safety, and suitability of lycopene in infant formula as no consensus on lycopene emerged in the first consultation.

U.S. Position:

The United States supports the view of the EWG that both beta-carotene and certain fructans (fucto-oligosaccharides, oligofructose and oligofructan) are suitable and safe for use in infant formulas and formulas for special medical purposes for infants in the CXS 72-1981. The United States also agrees with the outcome of the EWG regarding lycopene: that there is no rationale to endorse the methods for lycopene at this time as it is not being used in products currently available on the market. The United States supports informing CCMAS of the suitability of beta-carotene and certain fructans as nutrient compounds for infant formula and ask that CCMAS endorse AOAC 216.13/ISO DIS 23443 as a type II method for beta carotene and AOAC 2016.14/ ISO DIS 22579 /IDF 241 as a type II method for fructans.

The United States, as chair of the EWG, is in consultation with the Codex and CCNFSDU Secretariats regarding the procedures for documenting CCNFSDU's decisions and informing CCMAS of the recommendation to endorse these methods.

Agenda Item 9: Discussion paper on methods assessing the sweetness of carbohydrate sources in the *Standard for Follow-up Formula* (CXS 156-1987)

Documents:

The discussion paper is not available at this time.

Background:

The discussion paper is not available at this time.

U.S. Position:

The United States notes that the discussion paper for this item is not yet available. The United States continues to oppose the need for a provision regarding sweet taste in the standard. Sensory methods can be used to compare the relative sweetness of sugars in water solution and the relative sweetness of most mono- and disaccharides including lactose have already been assessed using sensory methods and reported in the literature, so the United States is of the view that recommending a method to assess sweet taste is unnecessary.

Agenda Item 10: Other business

Documents:

There are no documents related to this agenda item at this time.

Background:

There are no documents related to this agenda item at this time.

U.S. Position:

While the United States is not aware of any other business to be raised at this time, it is possible that additional analytical work related to methods for dietary fiber and methods for use in follow-up formula (part A of the *Standard for Follow-up Formula for Older and Product for Young Children* (CXS 156-1987)) may be raised under this agenda item and the United States will develop a position as necessary.