

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Health
Organization

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JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

Forty-fourth Session

WORK FROM THE CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES (CCPR) FOR ADOPTION OR APPROVAL BY THE COMMISSION

Standards and related texts submitted for final adoption

Revised Classification of Food and Feed (CXA 4-1989), Class C – Primary feed commodities, Type 11 – Primary feed commodities of plant origin; and revised *Principles and Guidelines for the Selection of Representative Commodities for the extrapolation of MRLs for Pesticides to Commodity Group* (CXG 84-2012), Table 7 - Representative commodities for Class C

Comments of Ghana and Philippines

Ghana

Position: Ghana supports adoption at step 5/8 of the revised Classification of Food and Feed: Class C: Primary Animal Feed Commodities.

Rationale: The revisions accommodate all the processed feed commodities which have been moved from class D to Class C. The revised structure of Class C is as was agreed during CCPR50 and CCPR51 and will ultimately improve the calculation of animal dietary burden, to support establishment a maximum residue limits (MRLs), for animal commodities.

Philippines

The Philippines supports the CCPR decision to forward the revised Class C: Primary animal feed commodities and Table 7: Examples of representative commodities for Class C as amended to Step 5/8 for adoption by CAC44 and to include Table 7 in the Principles and Guidelines for the Selection of Representative Commodities for the extrapolation of MRLs for Pesticides to Commodity Group (CXG 84-2012) (Appendix VII).

Rationale:

The Revision and updates on representative commodities for Class C for inclusion in the aforesaid guidelines will utilize and specify appropriate commodities with crucial role in the extrapolation of MRLs for pesticides. The output will also serve as an updated reference that are based on the acceptable standards, practical developments, and experience gained by the experts in the pesticide residue data evaluation and MRL establishment. The guidelines can be utilized by the Philippines as reference.

Revised Classification of Food and Feed (CXA 4-1989), Class D – Processed foods of plant origin; and revised *Principles and Guidelines for the Selection of Representative Commodities for the extrapolation of MRLs for Pesticides to Commodity Group* (CXG 84-2012) Table 8 - Representative commodities for Class D

Comments of Ghana and Philippines

Ghana

Position: Ghana supports at step 5/8 of the revised Classification of Food and Feed (CXA 4-1989), Class D as this will facilitate the establishment of maximum residue limits

Philippines

The Philippines supports to forward the revised Class D: Processed food of plant origin and Table 8: Examples of representative commodities for Class D as amended to Step 5/8 for adoption by CAC44 and to include Table 8 in the Principles and Guidelines for the Selection of Representative Commodities for the extrapolation of MRLs for Pesticides to Commodity Group (CXG 84-2012) (Appendix VIII).

Rationale:

The final output will improve the aforesaid guides on the extrapolation of MRLs for pesticides which can be utilized by the Philippines as reference.

Standards and related texts submitted for adoption at Step 5

Proposed draft Guidelines for compounds of low public health concerns that may be exempted from the establishment of Codex Maximum Residue limits or do not give rise to residues

Comments of El Salvador, Ghana, Morocco and Philippines

El Salvador

El Salvador apoya la adopción del siguiente anteproyecto de Directriz en el trámite 5 a fin de continuar dicho trabajo a través del Grupo de Trabajo Electrónico:

· “Anteproyecto de directrices para compuestos de baja preocupación en materia de salud pública que pueden estar exentos del establecimiento de límites máximos de residuos del Codex o que no dan lugar a residuos”.

Ghana

Issue: CCPR50 (2018) agreed to prepare a discussion paper to provide guidance for pesticides which do not give rise to residues or whose residues do not give rise to public health concern and could therefore be exempted from the establishment of Codex maximum residue limits (CXLs). The committee noted that this was a new area, which lacked internationally harmonized guidelines and yet was increasing growth in the use of these compounds globally and therefore it merited exploring. CCPR51 (2019) considered the discussion paper and agreed to recommend new work to provide an international reference for harmonized concepts and criteria for the recognition of this set of pesticides. CAC42 (2019) approved the new work as contained in the project document submitted by CCPR50. CCPR52 discussed various aspects of the draft Guidelines and proposed that the Guidelines be advanced to Step 5 for adoption by CAC44. The Committee further agreed to re-establish the EWG to further refine the document taking into account all the written comments submitted to the session and additional comments made during the pre-meeting session and the plenary session.

Position: Ghana supports the adoption at Step 5 of the Proposed draft Guidelines for compounds of low public health concerns that may be exempted from the establishment of Codex Maximum Residue limits or do not give rise to residues.

Rationale: The proposed Guidelines will provide internationally harmonized approach to dealing with compounds that do not leave residues or whose residues do not give rise to public health concerns to facilitate their use without disrupting trade.

Morocco

Position :

Le Maroc soutient l'avancement du projet de directives pour une harmonisation internationale et une facilitation du commerce international des produits alimentaires.

Néanmoins, le Maroc suggère l'établissement d'une liste négative de substances allergènes (préoccupant pour des populations vulnérables) à exclure du champ d'application de ces directives.

Justificatif :

Le Maroc note que l'exemption des composés à faible risque de LMR encouragerait l'utilisation de ces composés dans le domaine de la protection des cultures et des produits végétaux, et faciliterait d'avantage le commerce international des produits alimentaires.

Philippines

The Philippines supports the CCPR decision in the re-establishment of EWG chaired by Chile, and co-chaired by

Australia, India and Kenya, working in English and Spanish, with the identified TORs (i-iv).

Rationale:

Further evaluation of appropriate strategies and management of unsupported compounds without public health concerns is necessary to explore best approach and food safety consideration in view of the data presented by different organizations.