

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Health
Organization

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Agenda Item 3, 4(a), 4(b), 5(a), 5(b), 6, 7(a), 7(b), 7(c), 7(d), 7(e), 7(f), 9 and 10

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ORIGINAL LANGUAGE**

JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES

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**Comments on Agenda Item 3, 4(a), 4(b), 5(a), 5(b), 6, 7(a), 7(b), 7(c), 7(d), 7(e), 7(f), 9 and 10,
submitted by African Union**

AGENDA ITEM 3: Matters referred to the committee by the Codex Alimentarius Commission and/or its subsidiary bodies

II Matters for action

Issue: Chile requested guidance from the Commission on the lack of definitions and recommendations on biopesticides, biofertilisers and biostimulants should be addressed including the option of presenting a discussion paper on the subject to a suitable subsidiary body of the Commission.

Position: African Union thanks Chile for raising this important issue to the Commission for guidance, and welcomes further discussion on developing a guidance document to be presented to a suitable subsidiary body of the Commission. This is in line with the spirit of the CCPR to harmonize divergent global approaches, and the Strategic Plan (2014-2019) Strategic objective 1.2 on identification of emerging issues. African Union looks forward to the discussion paper to be developed by Chile based on the recommendation by the CAC40.

Rationale:

Biopesticides, biofertilisers and biostimulants are emerging issues and so there is lack of internationally harmonized guidance on definitions and recommendations on these subjects. The lack of harmonized international guidelines might lead to future trade challenges due to divergent national legislation initiatives. This is especially due to the increasing use of these products to improve agricultural productivity. There is therefore the need for harmonized guidance on definitions and recommendations.

Matters arising from the 73rd Session of the Executive Committee

Issue: The African Union notes that some compounds (Abamectin, Diflubenzuron), are used as both Veterinary Drugs and Pesticides. In this regard, there is need for collaboration between CCPR and CCRVDF when elaborating MRLs for Veterinary drugs and pesticide residues in foods.

Position: African Union supports the proposal to have a back-to-back meeting in 2020 between the two committees to encourage closer collaboration in setting MRLs.

Rationale: This is to ensure that there are harmonized conclusions for compounds used as both Veterinary Drugs and Pesticide Residues.

AGENDA ITEM 4 (a): Matters of interest arising from FAO and WHO in addition to the 2017 JMPR activities

II Matters for action

Issue: There is need for improvement of chronic dietary exposure assessment for compounds used both as pesticides and veterinary drugs. In this respect, JECFA and JMPR set up a expert working group to elaborate and propose a realistic model (s) to assess dietary exposure to such compounds.

The results from international models currently being used were compared with chronic dietary estimates from 13 countries.

Position: African Union appreciates the need to improve chronic dietary assessment for compounds used as both veterinary drugs and pesticides and notes the guidance provided by the JECFA and JMPR on this matter.

In this regard African Union supports further extensive discussion and also requests that the FAO and WHO continue to collect individual consumption data to provide a more complete coverage of a broader range of countries and population groups, and to avoid conservatism in various approaches to be taken.

Rationale: The African Union acknowledges that there have been challenges in the scientific approaches. The conclusion of the JMPR/JECFA expert working group if implemented will lead to a harmonized dietary exposure approach for compounds used as veterinary drugs and pesticides

2. Acute probabilistic dietary exposure assessment for pesticides

Issue: The FAO/WHO scientific advice has received monitoring data from Brazil, Canada, EU and the USA to enable it perform a probabilistic acute assessment on 47 pesticides. The outcome of this assessment, will support the ongoing review of the IESTI equation

Position: African Union acknowledges that probabilistic modeling is used in refining acute dietary exposure assessment for pesticides. However, there is need for transparency in the process of the assessment and look forward to the report in 2019.

Rationale: This is in line with the ongoing work to review the IESTI equation. Probabilistic techniques increase the usefulness of the results of exposure assessment by providing insight into the variability and uncertainty associated with exposure.

3. Global Food Consumption databases and ongoing activities to support countries to generate and to use data for risk analysis purposes.

Issue: Individual food consumption data for the general population and vulnerable groups is needed to estimate dietary exposure to chemicals and biological agents. In order to address the gap in data, FAO/WHO have been working on the following two tools.

CIFOCoss (FAO/WHO Chronic Individual Food Consumption Data summary statistics) which has been further implemented with data from additional countries.

And FAO/WHO GIFT a comprehensive database collecting individual food consumption data for the production of food-based indicators in the field of nutrition, dietary exposure and environmental impact.

FAO/WHO GIFT has been providing an up-to-date inventory of individual quantitative food consumption surveys conducted and ongoing in low and middle income countries.

Position: African Union welcomes the step taken by FAO and WHO to continue addressing insufficient access to data through the use of the microFAO/WHO GIFT initiative to update individual quantitative food consumption surveys.

African Union however request that this initiative incorporate more countries especially those in the African region.

Rationale: To address the need for global harmonization, there is need for the generation of individual consumption data from all over the world. This data therefore, should also include the African region, which lacks such food consumption data.

AGENDA ITEM 4 (b): Matters of interest arising from other international organizations

Part 1: Activities of the Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture relevant to CCPR Work.

Issue: The Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture has been working with Member countries to support and improve food safety and control systems through the application of nuclear and related analytical technologies.

Position: African Union appreciates the work of the Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture in supporting developing countries in Africa,

to strengthen analytical capacity, to develop reliable methods for quantification and monitoring of contaminants, for example, pesticides residues in food.

Rationale: African countries have benefited from the various laboratory capacity building activities which have improved their analytical competence to undertake monitoring of food chemical contaminants.

Part II: Update on OECD on Residue Chemistry and Pesticide Minor Use relevant to CCPR Work.

Issue: OECD has from time to time given an update on its activities in the area of Pesticide Chemistry and minor use; to promote information exchange with the intention of avoiding duplication and overlaps within international groups.

Position: African Union welcomes the information sharing from the OECD activities to avoid any duplication and overlaps between international groups.

Rationale: This is encouraged to support the global harmonization work on Pesticide Residue Chemistry and Minor Use.

AGENDA ITEM 5(a): Report on items of General Consideration by the 2017 JMPR**2.2 Use of historical control data**

Issue: Following recommendation of the 2016 JMPR an electronic working group prepared a discussion document on “Binary data on animal toxicity studies:Recurring issues in their statistical evaluation and in the use of historical control data”

Position:

African Union supports the recommendation on providing expanded guidance for these topics for EHC240.

Rationale:

In light of the recurring issues in toxicological statistical evaluation and in the use of historical control data there is need to provide expanded guidance on these topics for EHC240.

2.3 Further consideration of the process for establishing group MRLs: Update on the use of the revised commodity classification for vegetables.**Issue:**

The JMPR meeting has noted that the new revised commodity groups for vegetables contains members that do not, or are unlikely to, have similar potential for residues as the representative crops.

Position:

African Union believes that the use of Crop Grouping is very important in supporting the establishment and harmonization of missing MRLs for minor crops. We are concerned with an approach of excluding some commodities from the crop group without due consideration of legitimate factors such as missing MRLs because it can impede trade especially in minor crops. The Committee is urged to explore mechanisms to ensure that this does not set precedence on earlier agreed areas of harmonization.

Rationale:

Most of the exports from Africa are minor crops and it was envisaged that the crops grouping would address missing MRLs.

2.4 Field use pattern anticipated residue comparison model**Issue:**

JMPR evaluates data from residue trials from supervised crop field trials to select residue levels for estimation of maximum residue levels and for assessing dietary exposure. However, there may be discrepancies in multiple field trials use pattern parameters relative to the critical GAP, therefore JMPR has developed a simple model that compares anticipated residues at harvest resulting from differences in application rates, retreatment intervals, and PHI. The Meeting only used this model in its evaluation of cyclaniliprole,

Position:

African Union welcomes the pragmatic approach JMPR has taken to address discrepancies with some results of supervised residue trials which are less clear. .

The African Union notes that since the model was only done using one compound (cyclaniliprole) there is need for more work using other compounds and crop combinations to evaluate the robustness of this a model.

Rationale:

The model should be robust to cover various compounds and crop combinations.

2.5 Update of the IESTI model used for the calculation of dietary intake: New large portion data

Issue: In 2003, JMPR agreed to adopt the automated spread sheet for the calculation of the dietary intake. The IESTI model has been updated in 2012 to contain large portion data from more countries and to add quality controls on the large portions submitted. The current updated model used by the Meeting contains more recent large portion data from more countries.

Position: The AU welcomes the updated model that has included new large portion data from more countries. However, we look forward to the inclusion of large portion data from Africa.

Rationale: The inclusion of wider submission of large portion data from most countries in world, especially in Africa will improve on the uncertainty of the outcome of short term dietary intake estimation.

AGENDA ITEM 5(b): Report on 2017 JMPR responses to specific concerns raised by CCPR

3.1.1 Quinclorac (287)

Issue: Quinclorac was reviewed for the first time by the JMPR in 2015. The Meeting determined that the definition of residue for plant commodities for compliance with MRLs was quinclorac plus quinclorac conjugates plus quinclorac methyl ester.

Position: African Union notes the position of JMPR in 2015 that the parent compound was the main residue in crops examined and metabolite quinclorac methyl ester was a significant residue in rape seeds but a minor residue in other primary crops and also in rotational crops.

Also, AU agrees with the early decision that the residue definition estimating dietary intake for the crops evaluated should be, Quinclorac plus quinclorac conjugates plus quinclorac methyl ester expressed as quinclorac.

Rationale: The outcome of this evaluation reaffirms that there is no risk to the consumers due to exposure to these parent compound and its metabolites.

The advice by JMPR taking into account the 10-fold higher toxicity of the methyl ester, that is: Residue = (quinclorac+conjugates) + 10xquinclorac methyl ester, ensures consumer exposure is not underestimated.

3.2.2.1 Update from the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA)

Issue: There are ongoing activities at JECFA on the updating of the guidance document on enzymes in food, development of a guidance on evaluating genotoxicity of compounds in food for human health risk assessment and best way to develop a guidance on dose–response assessment.

Position: AU welcomes these ongoing activities within JECFA and looks forward to their outcome.

Rationale: The outcome of these activities will be useful to the risk assessment process within JMPR.

3.2.2.2 Harmonization of the dietary exposure methodologies for compounds used both as pesticides and veterinary drugs – Harmonizing/combining exposure from veterinary drug and pesticide use

Issue: The Agvet Residues Working Group is considering all available data as well as current approaches, that is, international estimated daily intake (IEDI) and global estimate of chronic dietary exposure (GECDE), to develop a model that harmonizes or combines exposure data from veterinary drug and pesticide use.

Position: African Union acknowledges this ongoing work by Agvet to harmonize dietary exposures methodologies for compounds use as both pesticide and veterinary drug. We are awaiting for the outcome of this work.

Rationale: There are some discrepancies in the risk assessment approaches for compound used for both veterinary drug and pesticide. Hence there is need to develop harmonized exposure model

3.2.2.5 Harmonization of the residue definition – determining the level of interest in a pilot project to achieve more harmonized residue definitions

Issue: There have been concerns with the use of different residue definition by national governments and international groups such as JMPR when undertaking dietary risk exposure assessment.

Position: African Union agrees with the position to establish an active substance dialogue between national regulators and international organizations in order to come up with a non-binding harmonized residue definition. We support the establishment of a pilot project to explore this issue in future

Rationale: Different residue definitions by national governments and international organizations, does not at times completely and explicitly address this concern hence normally results into different dietary exposure conclusions and enforcement requirement and hence, there is need for harmonization.

AGENDA ITEM 6: Draft and proposed draft maximum residue limits for pesticides in food and feed at steps 7 and 4 (CX/PR 18/50/5)

Issue

According to the Codex Procedural Manual, the JMPR evaluates residue and toxicology studies for the establishment of Codex MRLs. Every year, countries submit active molecules that should be put on the JMPR priority list for new evaluation, re-evaluation and periodic reviews.

The chemicals listed for in the schedule of priority for 2017 were as follows:

New evaluations

Bicyclopyrone (295), Cyclaniliprole (296), Fenazaquin (297), Fenpyrazamine (298), Fosetyl-Aluminium (302), Isoprothiolane (299), Natamycin (300), Phosphonic acid (301) and Triflumezopyrim (303)

New use and other evaluations

Acetamiprid (246), Azoxystrobin (229), Captan (007), Cyprodinil (207), 2,4-D (020), Difenoconazole (224), Flonicamid (282), Fluensulfone (265), Fluopyram (243), Flupyradifurone (285), Imazamox (276), Imazapyr (267), Imidacloprid (206), Isopyrazam (249), Picoxystrobin (258), Propiconazole (160), Propylene oxide (250), Prothioconazole (232), Quinclorac (287), Saflufenacil (251), Spinetoram (233), Tebuconazole (189) and Trifloxystrobin (213)

Periodic Re-evaluations

Carbendazim (072), Chloromequat (015), Fenpropimorph (188), Fenpyroximate (193), Thiophanate-methyl (077) and Oxamyl (126)

Acetamiprid (246),**Issue:**

Acetamiprid is a neonicotinoid insecticide was listed by the 48th Session of CCPR (2016) for evaluation of 2017 JMPR for additional uses. The Meeting received supervised residue trials data for foliar applications of acetamiprid on pistachio nuts.

Position:

African Union has noted the observation by the JMPR.

Rationale:

The supplied data did not match the GAP for pistachio nuts. The Meeting could not estimate a maximum residue level, STMR or HR for acetamiprid in pistachio nuts.

Azoxystrobin (229),**Issue:**

Azoxystrobin was first evaluated for toxicology and residues by the JMPR in 2008. It was listed for the review of additional MRLs by the JMPR in 2017. The Meeting received information on GAP and supervised residue trials on guava, pitaya (dragon fruit), sugar cane and rape seed.

Position:

The African Union supports the proposed MRLs for the following commodities (Pitaya, Sugar cane and Rape seed). The African Union therefore proposes that, these draft MRLs should be advanced to the next Codex step.

Rationale:

The IEDIs in the seventeen cluster diet based on the estimated STMRs were 2-20% maximum ADI (0.2 mg/kg bw). The present (or previous) JMPR meeting agreed that an ARfD for Azoxystrobin was unnecessary, therefore, both the long and short term dietary exposure to residues of Azoxystrobin does not present any public health concern and therefore is unlikely to impede trade in the above commodities.

Bicyclopyrone (295),**Issue:**

Bicyclopyrone, a selective herbicide has not previously been evaluated by the JMPR and was reviewed by the 2017 Meeting at the request of the CCPR.

Supervised residue field trials and toxicology data were submitted to the JMPR in 2017 for evaluation on the following commodities; barley, maize, wheat, sugar cane and sweet corn.

Animal feed and dietary burden studies were also submitted for evaluation - Barley, wheat (hay and straw), Barley and wheat straw and fodder, dry, Corn (maize and sweet corn) forage, Corn (maize and sweet corn) fodder and Wheat forage

Position:

African Union supports the proposed MRLs for the following commodities:(Sweet corn (Corn on the cob), Barley, Maize, Wheat, Sugar cane, Edible offal (mammalian), Milks, Mammalian fats (except milk fats), Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals),Wheat, bran processed, Wheat, germ, Barley bran, processed, Barley straw and fodder, Dry, Maize fodder (dry), Wheat straw and fodder, Dry and Sweet corn fodder) and agrees with these proposed draft MRLs for the commodities mentioned above and advance them to the next Codex step.

Rationale:

The IEDIs in the seventeen cluster diet based on the estimated STMRs were 3-20% maximum ADI (0.003 mg/kg bw). Similarly the IESTI represents 1 – 100% of the ARfD (0.01 mg/kg bw) for women of child bearing age and therefore within the safety limits.

With the low percentage of ADI and ARfD, the long and short term dietary exposure to residues of Bicyclopyrone is unlikely to pose any consumer health risk and impede trade in the above commodities.

Captan (007),**Issue:**

Captan is a contact fungicide. The 48th Session of the CCPR (2016) listed captan for further evaluation by the 2017 JMPR for an additional MRL on ginseng. The Meeting received supervised residue trials data on ginseng.

Position:

African Union has noted the observation by the JMPR.

Rationale:

The Meeting concluded that there were analytical issues that precluded sufficient confidence in the representativeness of the captan residues for estimating a maximum residue level.

Carbendazim (072),**Issue:**

Carbendazim was scheduled for evaluation of residues by the 2017 JMPR. The 2017 meeting did not received toxicological data.

Position:

African Union notes the observation by the JMPR.

Rationale:

The 2017 meeting did not receive any information on the toxicology of carbendazim. The meeting was unable to complete its evaluation for residues.

Chlormequat (015),**Issue:**

Chlormequat chloride is a plant growth regulator. It was scheduled for periodic review evaluation by the 2017 JMPR at the 48th Session of the CCPR (2016). The 2017 Meeting received supervised residue trials data for foliar application of chlormequat chloride to grapes, barley, oats, rye and wheat, Triticale, Wheat forage.

Farm animal feeding studies data in lactating cattle and laying hens were submitted and evaluated by the Meeting.

Position:

The African Union supports the proposed MRLs for the following commodities (Barley, Barley straw and fodder, dry, Edible offal (mammalian), Eggs, Grapes, Mammalian fats (except milk fats), Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals), Milks, Eggs, Poultry edible offal, Poultry fats, Poultry meat, Oats, Oat straw and fodder, dry, Poultry, edible offal of, Poultry fats, Poultry meat, Rye, Rye bran, unprocessed, Rye straw and fodder, dry, Rye whole meal, Triticale, Triticale straw and fodder, dry, Wheat, Wheat bran, unprocessed and Wheat straw and fodder, dry).

African Union therefore proposes that, these draft MRLs should be advanced to the next Codex step.

The MRLs for the following commodities should be withdraw (Cotton seed, Goat meat, Kidney of cattle, goats, pigs and sheep, Liver of cattle, goats, pigs and sheep, Maize fodder (dry), Meat of cattle, pigs and sheep, goats and sheep, Rape seed, Rape seed oil, Crude, Rye flour, Straw and fodder (dry) of cereal grains, Wheat flour and Wheat whole meal).

Rationale:

The IEDIs in the seventeen cluster diet based on the estimated STMRs were 1-7% maximum ADI (0.05 mg/kg bw as chloride and 0.0388 mg/kg bw as cation). Similarly the IESTI represents 0 – 100% of the ARfD (0.05 mg/kg bw as chloride and 0.0388 mg/kg bw as cation).

The low percentage of long and short term dietary exposures to residues of chlormequat does not present any public health concern and therefore is unlikely to impede trade in the above commodities. MRLs for some commodities were withdrawn because proposed MRLs will be covered by the MRL for the group commodity.

Cyclaniliprole (296)**Issue:**

Cyclaniliprole is a broad-spectrum insecticide belonging to the dioxide and pyrazole chemical classes of insecticides and was scheduled for residue evaluation as a new compound by the 2017 JMPR at the 48th Session of the CCPR.

Supervised residue field trials on crops and toxicology data was submitted to the JMPR in 2017 for evaluation for the following crops; (apple, pear, cherry, plum, peach, apricot, nectarine, grapes, head cabbages, Brussels sprouts, broccoli, cauliflower, cucumber, summer squash, melon, tomato, pepper, lettuces, spinach, mustard greens, kale, soybeans, almond, pecan and tea).

Animal feed and farm animal dietary burden studies for Almond hulls, Wheat (forage and straw) were also submitted for evaluation.

Position:

AU supports the proposed MRLs for the following commodities (Subgroup of Cherries (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Cherry Tomato, Subgroup of Cucumbers and Summer Squashes (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Tomato, dried, Edible offal (mammalian), Subgroup of Eggplants (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Subgroup of Flower head Brassicas (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Subgroup of Head Brassicas (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Subgroup of Leaves of Brassicaceae *Brassica* spp. (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals), Subgroup of Melons, Pumpkins and Winter squashes (includes all commodities in this group), Mammalian fats (except milk fats), Milk fats, Subgroup of Peaches (including Apricots and Nectarines) (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Subgroup of Peppers (except Martynia, Okra and Roselle), Peppers, Chili, dried, Group of Pome fruits (includes all commodities in this group), Subgroup of Plums (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Prunes, dried, Grapes, Tomato and Straw and fodder, dry of cereal grains).

The African Union therefore proposes that, these draft MRLs be advanced to the next step of the Codex process.

Rationale:

The IEDIs in the seventeen cluster diet based on the estimated STMRs were 0-7% maximum ADI (0.04 mg/kg bw). The present (or previous) JMPR meeting agreed that an ARfD for Cyclaniliprole was unnecessary, therefore, the long terms dietary exposure to residues of Cyclaniliprole do not present any public health concern.

Cyprodinil (207),**Issue:**

Cyprodinil was scheduled for evaluation of additional use patterns by the 2017 JMPR. The 2017 meeting received residue trials data for artichoke (globe), carrots, celery, fresh beans with pods, guava, pomegranate, potato, almonds, pecan and pistachio.

Position:

The African Union supports the proposed MRLs for the following commodities (Artichoke, globe, Carrot, Celery, Guava, Pomegranate, Subgroup of Beans with pods (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Beans except broad bean and soya bean, Potato and Tree nuts (except almond and pistachio).

African Union therefore proposes that, these draft MRLs be advanced to the next Codex step.

Rationale:

The IEDIs in the seventeen cluster diet based on the estimated STMRs were 8-70% maximum ADI (0.03 mg/kg bw). The 2017 JMPR meeting agreed that an ARfD for Cyprodinil was unnecessary, therefore, both the long and short term dietary exposure to residues of Cyprodinil does not present any public health concern and therefore is unlikely to impede trade in the above commodities.

2, 4-D (020),**Issue:**

The herbicide, 2,4-D was scheduled for JMPR evaluation in the year 2017 for consideration of residues arising from a GM cotton crop. The Meeting received supervised trials data for 2,4-D on AAD-12 cotton.

Position:

The African Union supports the recommendation by the JMPR not to set MRL for cotton crop.

Rationale:

Due to the questionable storage stability of both 2,4-D and 2,4-DCP in cotton seed, it was not possible for the 2017 Meeting to evaluate the trial data

Difenoconazole (224),**Issue:**

Difenoconazole was scheduled for evaluation of additional use patterns by the 2017 JMPR. The 2017 Meeting received additional analytical methods, storage stability data for dried beans and oranges, processing data for rice, GAP information and residue trial data for uses on pome fruits (apples, pears), blueberries, strawberries, guava, dragon fruit, watermelon, chili peppers, sweet corn, pulses (beans, peas (except soya bean) and chickpeas), ginseng, globe artichoke, rice and coffee beans.

Farm animal feeding studies were evaluated by the 2017 Meeting in Pea vines and pea hay, Sweet corn forage and sweet corn fodder (stover) and Rice straw.

Position:

The African Union supports the proposed MRLs for the following commodities (Pome fruits, Blueberries, Strawberries, Pitaya (dragon fruit), Watermelon. Group of Fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits (except Peppers, Chili), Chili, Peppers, Chili, dried, Sweet corn (Corn on the cob)(kernels plus cob with husk removed), Subgroup of dry beans (except soya bean), Subgroup of dry peas (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Ginseng, dried including red ginseng, Globe artichoke, Rice, Rice, polished, Rice straw and fodder, dry, Coffee beans and Sweet corn fodder).

The African Union therefore proposes that these draft MRLs be advanced to the next Codex step and the withdrawal of the MRL for Fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits.

Rationale:

The IEDIs in the seventeen cluster diet based on the estimated STMRs were 9-80% maximum ADI (0.01 mg/kg bw). Similarly the IESTI represents 0-60% of the ARfD (0.3 mg/kg bw) for children and 0-20% for the general population and therefore within the safety limits.

With the low percentage of ADI and ARfD, the long and short term dietary exposure to residues of difenoconazole is unlikely to pose a public health concern and impede trade in the above commodities.

Fenazaquin (297)**Issue:**

Fenazaquin is a quinazoline insecticide/acaricide and has not been evaluated previously by the JMPR and was reviewed in the 2017 Meeting at the request of CCPR. Supervised residue field trial and toxicology data were submitted to the JMPR in 2017 for evaluation for the following crops; stone fruits, pineapples, tree nuts (almonds and pecans), hops and processing studies.

Animal feedstuff and Farm animal dietary burden studies for Lactating goats, Laying hens and Almond hulls were also submitted for evaluation

Position:

The African Union supports; the proposed MRLs for the following commodities: Subgroup of cherries (includes all commodities in this subgroup) and Hops, dry). The African Union, therefore, proposes that these draft MRLs be advanced to the next Codex step.

Rationale:

The IEDIs in the seventeen cluster diet based on the estimated STMRs were 0-0.2% maximum ADI (0.05 mg/kg bw). Similarly the IESTI represents 0 – 10% of the ARfD (0.1 mg/kg bw) (0-10% general population including children) and therefore within the safety limits.

With the low percentage of ADI and ARfD, the long and short term dietary exposure to residues of Fenazaquin is unlikely to pose a public health concern and impede trade in the above commodities.

Fenpropimorph (188),**Issue:**

Fenpropimorph is a systemic morpholine fungicide. At the 47th Session of the CCPR (2015), it was scheduled for the evaluation of residues by 2017 JMPR under the periodic review program of CCPR. Supervised residue trials on banana, sugar beet, barley, oats and wheat. Farm animal feeding and dietary burdens studies were evaluated by the 2017 Meeting in tissues and milk of (lactating cows).

Position:

The African Union supports the proposed MRLs for the following commodities (Banana, Barley, Barley straw and fodder, dry, Edible offal (mammalian), Eggs, , Mammalian fats (except milk fats), Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals), Milks, Oats, Oats straw and fodder, dry, Poultry fats Poultry meat, Poultry, Edible offal of, Rye, Rye straw and fodder, dry, Sugar beet, Sugar beet pulp, dry, Triticale, Triticale straw and fodder, dry, Wheat, Wheat bran, unprocessed, Wheat germ, Wheat straw and fodder, dry and Wheat whole meal).

The African Union therefore proposes that these draft MRLs be advanced to the next Codex step and the withdrawal of the MRLs for the following commodities (Kidney of cattle, goats, pigs and sheep, Liver of cattle, goats, pigs and Sheep and Fodder beet leaves or tops).

Rationale:

The IEDIs in the seventeen cluster diet based on the estimated STMRs were 1-10% maximum ADI (0.004 mg/kg). Similarly the IESTI represents 0 – 5% of the ARfD for women of child-bearing age and 0–9% for the general population.

The low percentage of long and short term dietary exposures to residues of fenpropimorph, do not present any public health concern and therefore is unlikely to impede trade in the above commodities.

MRLs for some commodities were withdrawn because proposed MRLs will be covered by the MRL for the raw commodity and also new residue data points were used for the evaluation.

Fenpyrazamine (298),**Issue:**

Fenpyrazamine is a member of phenylpyrazole fungicide and has not previously been evaluated by the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) and was reviewed by the 2017 Meeting at the request of Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR). Supervised residue field trials and toxicology data were submitted to the JMPR in 2017 for evaluation for the following crops; cherry, plum, apricot, peach, blackberry, raspberry, blueberry, grapes, strawberry, cucumber, peppers, tomato, lettuce, ginseng and almond.

Animal feedstuff (Almond hulls) and Farm animal dietary burden studies for beef and dairy cattle were also submitted for evaluation

Position:

African Union support the proposed MRLs for the following commodities (Subgroup of Cherries (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Subgroup of Plums (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Subgroup of Peaches (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Subgroup of Cane berries (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Subgroup of Bush berries (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Grapes, Dried grapes, Strawberry, Cucumber, Peppers, sweet (including pimento or pimienta), Tomato, Cherry tomato, Subgroup of eggplants (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Lettuce, Head, Lettuce, Leaf, Ginseng, Almond, Mammalian fats (except milk fats), Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals), Milks and Edible offal (mammalian).

African Union, therefore, proposes that, these draft MRLs be advanced to the next Codex step.

Rationale:

The IEDIs in the seventeen cluster diet based on the estimated STMRs were 0-2% maximum ADI (0.3 mg/kg bw). Similarly the IESTI represents 0 – 40% of the ARfD (0.8 mg/kg bw) and therefore within the safety limits.

With the low percentage of ADI, the long term dietary exposure to residues of Fenpyrazamine is unlikely to pose a public health concern and impede trade in the above commodities.

Fenproximate (193),**Issue:**

Fenproximate is a pyrazole non-systemic selective acaricide/insecticide. It was reviewed by the 2017 Meeting under the periodic review programme of Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR). Supervised residue field trial and toxicological data were submitted to the JMPR in 2017 for evaluation for the following crops: citrus (oranges, mandarin, lemons, grapefruit, natsudaidai, tangor), pome fruit (apples, pears), stone fruit (cherries, peaches, apricot, plums), berries and other small fruits (grape, raspberries, strawberries), assorted tropical and subtropical fruits-inedible peel (avocado, papaya), cucurbits (cucumber, melon, courgette, watermelon, cantaloupe), fruit vegetables other than cucurbits (tomatoes, pepper), legume vegetables (beans), root and tuber vegetables (potatoes), cereal grain (maize), tree nuts (almond, pecan, walnut), hops, coffee and tea.

Farm animal feeding and dietary burdens studies were evaluated by the 2017 Meeting in tissues and milk of dairy cows.

Position:

The African Union supports the proposed MRLs for the following commodities (Apple, Avocado, Pear, Subgroup of Cherries (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Apricot, Subgroup of Plums (including fresh prunes) (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Group of Citrus fruit (includes all commodities in this group) Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberry, Cucumber, Squash, summer, Melons, except watermelon, Watermelon, Subgroup of Peppers (except Martynia, Okra and Roselle), Subgroup of Eggplants (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Tomato, Cherry tomato, Subgroup of Beans with pods (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Potato, Maize, Tree nut, Coffee beans, Hops, dry, Tea, green, black, dried, Milks, Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals), Edible offal (mammalian), Mammalian fats (except milk fats), Apples, dried, Dried grapes (= Currants, Raisins and Sultanas), Citrus oil and Maize fodder. The African Union therefore proposes that these draft MRLs be advanced to the next Codex step.

The African Union does not support the establishment of MRLs for the following commodities; cherry, watermelon, peach, dried tomato and dried plums.

African Union supports the withdrawal of the MRLs for the following commodities: Fruiting vegetable other than cucurbits, Pome fruits, Prunes dry, Stone fruits, Common beans (pod and/or immature seeds and Peppers, Chili, dried.

Rationale:

The IEDIs in the seventeen cluster diet based on the estimated STMRs were 3-10% maximum ADI (0.015). The IESTI were less than 100% of a maximum ARfD for the commodities estimated, except for cherry (110% for children from Netherland and Denmark), peach (130% for children from Japan and Canada), watermelon (190% for children from Canada), dried tomato (310% the for general population from Australia), and dried plums (270% for children from Australia).

The 2017 Meeting concluded that the long-term dietary intake of residues of fenpyroximate is unlikely to present a public health concern, but the short-term intake of fenpyroximate residues from uses, considered may present a public health concern and therefore is likely to impede trade in the above commodities.

Flonicamid (282),**Issue:**

Flonicamid is a systemic pyridine carboxamide insecticide. It was proposed by the 48th Session of the CCPR for the evaluation of additional new uses. The 2017 Meeting received new GAP information and supervised field trials on legume vegetables and pulses

Position:

The African Union supports the proposed MRLs for the following commodities (Subgroup of Beans with pods (except soya bean (succulent seeds in pods), Subgroup of Peas with pods, Subgroup of Succulent beans without pods (except soya bean (succulent seeds), Subgroup of Succulent peas without pods, Subgroup of Dry beans (except soya bean (dry) and Subgroup of Dry peas).

The African Union therefore proposes that these draft MRLs be advanced to the next Codex step.

Rationale:

The IEDIs in the seventeen cluster diet based on the estimated STMRs were 0-10% maximum ADI (0.07 mg/kg bw). The 2015 JMPR decided that an ARfD for flonicamid was unnecessary.

The low percentage of long dietary exposures to residues of flonicamid does not present any public health concern and therefore is unlikely to impede trade in the above commodities.

Fluensulfone (265),**Issue:**

The 48th Session of the CCPR scheduled fluensulfone for evaluation of additional crop uses by the 2017 JMPR. The 2017 Meeting received residue data reflecting use of fluensulfone on citrus fruits, soya bean, sugarcane, coffee, and black pepper.

Position:

The African Union has noted that no proposed MRLs for the following commodities (citrus fruits, soya bean, sugarcane, coffee, and black pepper) were set by the Meeting.

Rationale:

There were no GAPs available for the data considered and evidence of registration for use on any of the crops under consideration that was provided to the 2017 Meeting.

Fluopyram (243),**Issue:**

Fluopyram, a pyridylethylamide broad spectrum fungicide was proposed by the 48th Session of the CCPR for the evaluation of additional new uses. The 2017 Meeting received new GAP information and/or new supporting residue information from the manufacturer for citrus, mango, peppers, Witloof chicory, potato, Globe artichoke, barley, wheat, maize, rice, sunflower seed, peanut, hops, dill and herbs. The Meeting also estimated the dietary burden of fluopyram in farm animals.

Position:

African Union supports the proposed MRLs for the following commodities (Artichoke, globe, Barley, Barley straw and fodder, dry, Basil, Basil, dry, Bean fodder, Cherry tomato, Cottonseed, Dill seed, Edible offal (mammalian), Eggs, Hops (dry), Maize fodder, Mammalian fat, Mango, Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals), Milks, Oat straw and fodder, dry, Oats, Onion, Welsh, Pea hay or Pea fodder (dry), Peanut, Peanut fodder, Peppers Chili, dried, Potato, Poultry fat, Poultry meat, Poultry, Edible offal of, Pummelo and Grapefruits (including Shaddock-like hybrids, among others Grapefruit), Raspberries, Rice, Rice straw and fodder, dry, Rye, Rye straw and fodder, dry, Soya bean (dry), Soya bean fodder, Spring onion, Subgroup of Bush berries (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Subgroup of Cane berries (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Subgroup of Cherries (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Subgroup of Dry Beans (except Soya bean (dry), Subgroup of Dry Peas (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Subgroup of Eggplants (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Subgroup of Lemons and Limes (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Subgroup of Maize Cereals (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Subgroup of Mandarins (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Subgroup of Oranges, Sweet, Sour (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Subgroup of Peppers (except Martynia, Okra, Roselle), Sunflower seed, Sweet corn (Corn on the cob) (kernels plus cob with husk removed), Tomato, Triticale, Triticale straw and fodder, dry, Wheat, Wheat straw and fodder, dry and Witloof chicory (sprouts). The African Union therefore, proposes that these draft MRLs be advanced to the next Codex step.

African Union supports the withdrawal of the MRLs of following commodities; Beans (dry), Blackberries, Chick-pea (dry), Kidney of cattle, goats, pigs and sheep, Lentil (dry), Liver of cattle, goats, pigs and sheep, Lupin (dry) and Red, Black

Rationale:

The IEDIs in the seventeen cluster diet based on the estimated STMRs were 10-80% maximum ADI (0.01 mg/kg bw). Similarly, the IESTI, represents 0 – 100% of the ARfD (0.5 mg/kg bw ARfD, for the general population.

The low percentage of long and short term dietary exposures to residues of Fluopyram does not present any public health concern and therefore is unlikely to impede trade in the above commodities.

Fosetyl-Aluminium (302),**Issue:**

Fosetyl-Aluminium is a systemic fungicide and was scheduled by the 48th Session of the CCPR as new compounds for consideration by the 2017 JMPR. Supervised residue field trials and toxicology data were submitted to the JMPR in 2017 for evaluation for the following crops; citrus, pome fruit, grapes, strawberries, avocado, pineapple, cucurbits, tomatoes, peppers, spinach, other fruiting vegetables, leafy vegetables and hops.

Farm animal dietary burden studies for Lactating dairy cows and Poultry were also submitted for evaluation

Position:

The African Union supports the proposed MRLs for the following commodities (Avocado, Cucumber, Edible offal (mammalian), Grapes, Group of Pome fruits (includes all commodities in this group), Hops (dry), Lettuce, Head, Lettuce, Leaf, Mammalian fats (except milk fats), Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals), Melon (except water melon), Milks, Peppers, Sweet, (including pimento or pimiento), Spinach, Strawberries, Subgroup of Mandarins (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Subgroup of Oranges, Sweet, Sour (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Summer squash, Tomato and Tree nuts (includes all commodities in this group). The African Union, therefore, proposes that, these draft MRLs be advanced to the next Codex step.

Rationale:

The IEDIs in the seventeen cluster diet based on the estimated STMRs were 1-30% maximum ADI (1.0 mg/kg bw) for fosetyl, phosphorous acid and their salts. The 2017 JMPR decided that an ARfD is unnecessary.

With the low percentage of ADI, the long term dietary exposure to residues of fosetyl, phosphonic acid and their salts are unlikely to pose a public health concern and impede trade in the above commodities.

Imazamox (276)**Issue:**

Imazamox is an imidazolinone herbicide. It was included on the priority list by the CCPR at the 48th Session in 2016 for evaluation for additional MRLs by 2017 Meeting. Supervised residue field trials data were submitted to the JMPR in 2017 for evaluation for the crop; barley.

Position:

African Union supports the proposed MRLs for the following commodities (Barley and Barley straw and fodder, dry). The African Union, therefore proposes that these draft MRLs be advanced to the next Codex step.

Rationale:

The IEDIs in the seventeen cluster diet based on the estimated STMRs were 0% maximum ADI (3 mg/kg bw). Similarly the IESTI represents 0 % of the ARfD (3 mg/kg bw) and therefore within the safety limits.

With the low percentage of ADI and ARfD, the long and short term dietary exposure to residues of Imazamox is unlikely to pose a public health concern and impede trade in the above commodities.

Imazapyr (267)**Issue:**

Imazapyr is a broad-spectrum herbicide and was listed by the 48th Session of CCPR (2016) for evaluation by the 2017 JMPR for additional MRLs. Supervised residue field trials data was submitted to the JMPR in 2017 for evaluation for the crop; barley.

Position:

The African Union supports the proposed MRLs for the following commodities (Barley and Barley straw and fodder, dry). The African Union, therefore proposes that these draft MRLs be advanced to the next Codex step.

Rationale:

The IEDIs in the seventeen cluster diet based on the estimated STMRs were 0% maximum ADI (3 mg/kg bw). The 2013 JMPR decided that an ARfD for imazapyr was unnecessary.

With the low percentage of ADI, the long term dietary exposure to residues of imazapyr is unlikely to pose a public health concern and impede trade in the above commodities.

Imidacloprid (206),**Issue:**

The 48th Session of the CCPR (2016) scheduled this compound for evaluation of additional uses by the 2017 JMPR. The Meeting received residue field trial information on pistachio nut in Iran.

Position:

African Union has noted that no proposed MRLs for the commodity (pistachio nut) were set by the Meeting.

Rationale:

The trials provided did not match the GAP in Iran as they had longer PHIs. In addition, total residues were not analysed.

Isoprothiolane (299),**Issue:**

Isoprothiolane, a fungicide, has not previously been evaluated by the JMPR and was reviewed by the 2017 Meeting at the request of the CCPR. Supervised residue field trials and toxicology data were submitted to the JMPR in 2017 for evaluation for the following crops; Cereal grains, Rice and Rice straw.

Farm animal dietary burden studies for dairy cattle and lactating goat were also submitted for evaluation.

Position:

African Union supports the proposed MRLs for the following commodities; (Rice, Husked, Rice, polished, Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals), Milks, Mammalian fats (except milk fats) and Edible offal (mammalian). The African Union, therefore, proposes that these draft MRLs be advanced to the next Codex step.

Rationale:

The IEDIs in the seventeen cluster diet based on the estimated STMRs were 0-2% maximum ADI (0.1 mg/kg bw). The 2017 JMPR decided that an ARfD is unnecessary.

With the low percentage of ADI, the long term dietary exposure to residues of Isoprothiolane is unlikely to pose a public health concern and impede trade in the above commodities.

Isopyrazam (249)**Issue:**

Isopyrazam is a broad-spectrum foliar fungicide was scheduled by the 48th Session of the CCPR for evaluation by the 2017 JMPR for additional MRLs. Supervised residue field trials data were submitted to the JMPR in 2017 for evaluation for the following crops; pome fruits, stone fruits, cucurbits, peppers, tomato, carrot, barley, wheat, rape seed and peanut.

Animal feedstuff and Farm animal dietary burden studies for Cereal forage, Cereal straw and fodder, dry, milk and cattle tissues were also submitted for evaluation

Position:

African Union supports the proposed MRLs for the following commodities (Group of Pome fruits (includes all commodities in this group), Cucumber, Melon, except watermelon, Peppers, Sweet (including pimento or pimienta) Cherry tomato, Tomato, Subgroup of Eggplants (includes all commodities in this group), Carrot, Barley, Wheat, Rye, Triticale, Rape seed, Peanut, Apple, dry, Tomato, dry, Barley straw and fodder, dry, Rye straw and fodder, dry, Triticale straw and fodder, dry, Wheat straw and fodder, Mammalian fats (except milk fats), Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals), Edible offal (mammalian), Milks, Milk fats). The African Union therefore proposes that these draft MRLs be advanced to the next Codex step.

Rationale:

The IEDIs in the seventeen cluster diet based on the estimated STMRs were 0-1% maximum ADI (0.06 mg/kg bw). Similarly the IESTI represents 6 – 10% of the ARfD (0.3 mg/kg bw) and therefore within the safety limits.

With the low percentage of ADI and ARfD, the long and short term dietary exposure to residues of Isopyrazam is unlikely to pose a public health concern and impede trade in the above commodities.

Natamycin (300),**Issue:**

Natamycin is a fungicide, has not been evaluated previously by the JMPR and was reviewed by the present Meeting at the request of the CCPR. Supervised residue field trials and toxicology data were submitted to the JMPR in 2017 for evaluation for the following crops; tropical fruits (citrus and pineapple) and mushrooms.

Position:

African Union has noted that no proposed MRLs for the following commodities (tropical fruits (citrus and pineapple) and mushrooms) were set by the Meeting.

Rationale:

The 2017 Meeting did not establish an ADI or an ARfD due to the inadequate database and insufficient data to estimate a maximum residue level for pineapple.

Oxamyl (126)**Issue:**

Oxamyl a carbamate insecticide was evaluated by the present Meeting within the periodic review programme of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues. Supervised residue field trials and toxicology data was submitted to the JMPR in 2017 for evaluation for the following crops; Brussels sprouts, cucumber, courgette, melons, tomato, peppers, eggplant, carrot, sugar beet and potato. Farm animal dietary burden studies for farm animals were also submitted for evaluation

Position:

African Union supports the proposed MRLs for the following commodities (Brussels sprouts, Carrot, Cherry tomato, Cucumber, Edible offal (Mammalian), Eggplant (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Mammalian fats (except milk fats), Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals), Melons, except Watermelon, Milks, Parsnip, Peppers, Chili (dried), Potato, Squash, Summer, Subgroup of Eggplants (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Subgroup of Peppers (except Martynia, Okra and Roselle), Sugar beet, Tomato and Watermelon). The African Union therefore proposes that these draft MRLs be advanced to the next Codex step.

African Union supports the withdrawal of the MRLs of following commodities; Apple, Group of Citrus fruit (includes all commodities in this group), Cotton seed, Edible offal of cattle, goats, horse, pigs and sheep, Eggs, Peanut, Poultry, Edible offal of, Poultry meat, Spices, Fruits and Berries, Spices, Roots and Rhizomes, Peanut fodder.

Rationale:

The IEDIs in the seventeen cluster diet based on the estimated STMRs were 0-1% maximum ADI (0.009 mg/kg bw). Similarly the IESTI represents 0 – 20% of the ARfD (0.009 mg/kg bw) (maximum of 20% of the ARfD for the general population and 10% of the ARfD for children) and therefore within the safety limits.

With the low percentage of ADI and ARfD, the long and short term dietary exposure to residues of Oxamyl is unlikely to pose a public health concern and impede trade in the above commodities.

Phosphonic acid, (301),**Issue:**

Phosphonic acid, is a systemic fungicide. It is a major metabolite of fosetyl-AI and fosetyl, is toxicologically similar to fosetyl-AI and is covered by the ADI for fosetyl-AI. The 2017 Meeting agreed to evaluate the fosetyl, fosetyl-AI and phosphonic acid together and to prepare a single Appraisal for fosetyl and its salts as well as phosphonic acid and its salts.

Position:

African Union supports the proposed MRLs for the following commodities (Avocado, Cucumber, Edible offal (mammalian), Grapes, Group of Pome fruits (includes all commodities in this group), Hops (dry), Lettuce, Head, Lettuce, Leaf, Mammalian fats (except milk fats), Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals), Melon (except water melon), Milks, Peppers, Sweet, (including pimento or pimiento), Spinach, Strawberries, Subgroup of Mandarins (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Subgroup of Oranges, Sweet, Sour (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Summer squash, Tomato and Tree nuts (includes all commodities in this group). The African Union, therefore, proposes that these draft MRLs be advanced to the next Codex step.

Rationale:

Phosphonic acid as the major metabolite of fosetyl-AI and fosetyl, is toxicologically similar to fosetyl-AI and is covered by the ADI for fosetyl-AI.

The IEDIs in the seventeen cluster diet based on the estimated STMRs were 1-30% maximum ADI (1.0 mg/kg bw) for fosetyl, phosphorous acid and their salts. The 2017 JMPR decided that an ARfD is unnecessary.

With the low percentage of ADI, the long term dietary exposure to residues of fosetyl, phosphonic acid and their salts are unlikely to pose a public health concern and impede trade in the above commodities.

Picoxystrobin (258)**Issue:**

Picoxystrobin is a strobilurin type fungicide and the 2017 Meeting received further plant metabolism studies, for potatoes and tomatoes. Together with the 2016 submitted soybean study, Supervised residue field trials data were submitted to the JMPR in 2017 for evaluation for the following crops; sweet corn, peas (dry), beans (dry), soya bean (dry), wheat, barley and rape.

Animal feedstuffs (Soya bean forage and hay, Pea vines and hay, Wheat, barley, oat, rye and triticale forage, Wheat, barley, oat, rye and triticale hay and straw, Maize forage and stover) and Farm animal dietary burden (farm animals) studies were also submitted for evaluation

Position:

African Union supports the proposed MRLs for the following commodities (Barley, Barley straw and fodder, dry, Edible offal (mammalian), Eggs, Maize, Maize fodder, Maize oil, edible, Mammalian fats (except milk fats), Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals) (fat), Milks, Oats, Oat straw and fodder, dry, Popcorn, Poultry, edible offal of, Poultry fats, Poultry meat, Rye, Rye straw and fodder, dry, Soya bean fodder, Soya bean oil, refined, Subgroup of dry beans (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Subgroup of dry peas (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob) (kernels plus cob with husk removed), Triticale, Triticale straw and fodder, dry, Wheat, Wheat bran, processed, Wheat germ and Wheat straw and fodder, dry).

African Union therefore proposes that, these draft MRLs be advanced to the next Codex step.

Rationale:

The IEDIs in the seventeen cluster diet based on the estimated STMRs were 0-0.1% maximum ADI (0.09 mg/kg bw). Similarly the IESTIs represented 0–3% and 0–1% of the ARfD (0.9 mg/kg bw) for the general population and for children respectively and therefore within the safety limits.

With the low percentage of ADI and ARfD, the long and short term dietary exposure to residues of Picoxystrobin is unlikely to pose a public health concern and impede trade in the above commodities.

Propiconazole (160)**Issue:**

Propiconazole was scheduled at the 48th Session of the CCPR (2016) for the evaluation of additional MRLs at the 2017 JMPR. Supervised residue field trials data were submitted to the JMPR in 2017 for evaluation of the following crops; citrus fruits, stone fruits and pineapple and pre-harvest treatment on tea.

Position:

African Union supports the proposed MRLs for the following commodities (Subgroup of Oranges, Sweet, Sour (including Orange-like hybrids), Subgroup of Mandarins (including Mandarin-like hybrids), Subgroup of Lemons and Limes (including Citron), Subgroup of Pummelo and Grapefruits (including Shaddock-like hybrids), Peach, Subgroup of Cherries (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Subgroup of Plum including Prunes) (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Pineapple and Orange oil).

African Union therefore proposes that, these draft MRLs be advanced to the next Codex step.

Rationale:

The IEDIs in the seventeen cluster diet based on the estimated STMRs were 0-6% maximum ADI (0.07 mg/kg bw). Similarly the IESTIs represented 0–6% of the ARfD (0.3 mg/kg bw) for general population and 0–10% of the ARfD (0.3 mg/kg bw) for children) and therefore within the safety limits.

With the low percentage of ADI and ARfD, the long and short term dietary exposure to residues of Propiconazole is unlikely to pose a public health concern and impede trade in the above commodities.

Prothioconazole (232)**Issue:**

Prothioconazole is a systemic triazolinthione fungicide and was listed by the 48th Session of the CCPR for the evaluation of additional MRLs. Supervised residue field trials data were submitted to the JMPR in 2017 for evaluation for the following crop; cotton (foliar application).

Animal feedstuffs (Cotton gin by-products) and Farm animal dietary burden (farm animals) studies were also submitted for evaluation.

Position:

African Union supports the proposed MRLs for the following commodities (Cotton seed, Milks, Mammalian fats (except milk fats), Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals), Edible offal (mammalian), Eggs, Poultry edible offal, Poultry fats and Poultry meat).

African Union therefore proposes that these draft MRLs be advanced to the next Codex step.

Rationale:

The IEDIs in the seventeen cluster diet based on the estimated STMRs gave an ADI of 0–0.01 mg/kg bw and ARfD of 0.01 mg/kg bw for women of child bearing age and 1 mg/kg bw for the general population and therefore within the safety limits. STMRs were 0-3% maximum ADI (0.01 mg/kg bw). Similarly the IESTIs represented 0–30% of the ARfD.

With the low percentage of ADI and ARfD, the long and short term dietary exposure to residues of Prothioconazole is unlikely to pose a public health concern and impede trade in the above commodities.

Quinclorac (287)**Issue:**

Quinclorac a systemic herbicide was included on the priority list by the CCPR at the 48th Session in 2016 for evaluation for additional uses by the current Meeting. Supervised residue field trials data were submitted to the JMPR in 2017 for evaluation for the following crops; (rice and oilseed rape).

Animal feedstuff (rice and oilseed rape and Rape forage) and Farm animal dietary burden and feeding (farm animals, lactating dairy cow and laying hen) studies were also submitted for evaluation

Position:

African Union supports the proposed MRLs for the following commodities (Edible offal (mammalian), Eggs, Mammalian fats (except milk fats), Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals), Milks, Poultry, Edible offal of, Poultry fats, Poultry meat, Rape seed, Rice, Rice, husked, Rice, polished and Rice straw and fodder, dry).

The African Union therefore proposes that, these draft MRLs be advanced to the next Codex step.

Rationale:

The IEDIs in the seventeen cluster diet based on the estimated STMRs were 0-1% maximum ADI (0.4 mg/kg bw). Similarly the IESTI represents 0 – 2% of the ARfD (2 mg/kg bw) and therefore within the safety limits.

With the low percentage of ADI and ARfD, the long and short term dietary exposure to residues of Quinclorac is unlikely to pose a public health concern and impede trade in the above commodities.

Saflufenacil (251)**Issue:**

Saflufenacil a herbicide belonging to the uracil family of compounds was listed by the 48th Session of the CCPR for evaluation of additional MRLs. Supervised residue field trials data were submitted to the JMPR in 2017 for evaluation for the following crops; flax and mustard.

Position:

African Union supports the proposed MRLs for the following commodities (Mustard seed and Linseed). The AU therefore proposes that these draft MRLs be advanced to the next Codex step.

Rationale:

The IEDIs in the seventeen cluster diet based on the estimated STMRs were 2-20% maximum ADI (0.05 mg/kg bw). The 2011 JMPR decided that an ARfD for Saflufenacil was unnecessary.

With low percentage of ADI, the long exposure to residues of Saflufenacil is unlikely to pose a public health concern and impede trade in the above commodities.

Spinetoram (233)**Issue:**

Spinetoram is in the class of spinosyn insecticides and was listed by the 48th Session of the CCPR for evaluation of additional MRLs. Supervised residue field trials data were submitted to the JMPR in 2017 for evaluation for the following crops; citrus fruits, pome fruits, stone fruits, berry fruits and other small fruits, Assorted tropical fruits, bulb vegetables, Fruiting vegetables - Cucurbits, Fruiting vegetables-other than Cucurbits, pulses, root and tuber vegetables, cereal grains and oilseeds. Animal feedstuffs (Rice straw and hulls, Sweet corn forage and stover)

Farm animal dietary burden (milk and cattle tissues, egg and poultry tissue) studies were also submitted for evaluation

Position:

African Union supports the proposed MRLs for the following commodities (Subgroup of mandarin (including mandarin-like hybrids), Subgroup of cherries (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Subgroup of plums (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Apricot, Currant, Black, Red, White, Strawberry, Table olives, Avocado, Litchi, Mango, Passion fruit, Leek, Subgroup of Fruiting, vegetables, Cucurbits - Cucumbers and Summer squashes (includes all commodities in this subgroup), Melons, except watermelon, Subgroup of Peppers (except Martynia, Okra and Roselle), Soya bean (dry), Potato, Peppers, Chili, dried, Husked rice, Maize, Sweet corn (Corn on the cob) (kernels plus cob with husk removed), Cotton seed, Milks, Milk fats, Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals), Edible offal (mammalian), Mammalian fats (except milk fats), Poultry meat, Poultry, edible offal of, Poultry fats, Eggs, Rice straw and fodder, dry and Sweet corn fodder).

The African Union therefore proposes that, these draft MRLs be advanced to the next Codex step.

Rationale:

The IEDIs in the seventeen cluster diet based on the estimated STMRs were 0.3-2% maximum ADI (0.05 mg/kg bw). The 2008 JMPR decided that an ARfD is unnecessary

With the low percentage of ADI, the long exposure to residues of Spinetoram is unlikely to pose a public health concern and impede trade in the above commodities.

Tebuconazole (189)**Issue:**

Tebuconazole, a triazole fungicide, was first evaluated by the JMPR in 1994 (T, R), and last evaluated for toxicology in 2010 and for residues in 2011 within the periodic review programme.

It was scheduled by the 48th Session of CCPR (2016) for evaluation by the 2017 JMPR for additional uses. The JMPR received data on supervised residue trials on beans with pod.

Position:

African Union supports the proposed e Subgroup MRL for Beans with pods (includes all commodities in this subgroup) and at the same time supports the withdrawal Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds).

African Union therefore supports the proposed draft MRL should advance to the next Step

Rationale:

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 3 mg/kg, a STMR of 0.315 mg/kg and a HR of 1.9 mg/kg for tebuconazole in beans with pods as a sub-group, and replaced its previous MRL recommendation of 2 mg/kg for common beans (pods and/or immature seeds).

The International Estimated Daily Intakes (IEDIs) of tebuconazole from the 17 GEMS/Food cluster diets based on the STMRs were in the range 2–9% of the maximum ADI of 0.03mg/kg bw. The IESTI represented a maximum of 5% and 9% of the ARfD (0.3 mg/kg bw) for the general population and for children, respectively.

With the low percentage of ADI and ARfD, the long and short term dietary exposure to residues of tebuconazole is unlikely to pose any consumer health risk and impede trade in the above commodities

Thiophanate- Methyl (077)**Issue:**

Thiophanatemethyl was previously evaluated by the Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) in 1973, 1975, 1977, 1995, 1998 and 2006. In 1998, an acceptable daily intake (ADI) of 0.08 mg/kg body weight (bw) was set.

The present Meeting re-evaluated Thiophanate-methyl as part of the periodic review. The major residues in crops and livestock were thiophanate-methyl, carbendazim, 5-OH MBC and 5-OHMBC-S

Position:

African Union notes that new toxicological data on one of the major metabolite was required to inform a conclusive opinion during the evaluation of this compound and therefore looks forward to this work being concluded in future.

Rationale:

The meeting did not receive any information on the toxicology of carbendazim therefore, was unable to complete its evaluation for the residues.

Trifloxystrobin (213)**Issue:**

Trifloxystrobin was first evaluated for toxicology and residues by the JMPR in 2004. The Meeting received data on supervised field trials on brassicas (broccoli, cauliflower and cabbage), spinach, cotton and ginseng, animal feedstuffs (Cotton gin byproducts)

Position:

African Union supports the proposed new MRLs for the following commodities, Cabbage Head, Spinach, Cotton seed and Ginseng

Rationale:

The International Estimated Daily Intakes (IEDIs) of trifloxystrobin from the 17 GEMS/Food cluster diets based on the STMRs were in the range of 1-7% of the ADI of 0-0.04mg/kg. An ARfD for trifloxystrobin was unnecessary.

With the low percentage of ADI, the long dietary exposure to residues of Trifloxystrobin is unlikely to pose any consumer health risk and impede trade in the above commodities.

Triflumezopyrim (303),**Issue:**

Triflumezopyrim is a new insecticide and has not been evaluated previously by the JMPR and was reviewed by the 2017 Meeting at the request of the 48th Session of the CCPR. Supervised residue field trial and toxicology data were submitted to the JMPR in 2017 for evaluation for the following crop and animal commodities; Rice grain, Husked rice.

Farm animal feeding and dietary burdens studies were evaluated by the 2017 Meeting in Rice hulls. Rice straw and lactating cows.

Position:

African Union support the proposed MRLs for the following commodities (Rice, Rice, husked, Rice, polished, Rice straw and fodder, dry, Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals), Mammalian fats (except milk fats), Edible offal (Mammalian), Milks, Eggs, Poultry meat, Poultry fats, Poultry, Edible offal of and Milk fats).

African Union therefore proposes that, these draft MRLs should be advanced to the next Codex step.

Rationale:

The IEDIs in the seventeen cluster diet based on the estimated STMRs were 0-0.2% maximum ADI (0.2 mg/kg bw). Similarly the IESTI represents 0 % of the ARfD (1.0 mg/kg bw) and therefore within the safety limits.

With the low percentage of ADI and ARfD, the long and short term dietary exposure to residues of Triflumezopyrim is unlikely to pose a public health concern and impede trade in the above commodities.

AGENDA ITEM 7 (a): Type 04: Nuts, seeds and saps, Draft Group 022: Tree nuts (at Step 7), Draft Group 024: Seeds for beverages and sweets (at Step 7), Proposed draft Group 025: Tree saps (at Step 4) (CX/PR 18/50/6)**Issues:**

One of the Terms of Reference (TOR) assigned to the EWG by the 49th session of CCPR (2017) was to continue working on Group 024 (Seeds for beverages and sweets) and the new Group 025 (Tree saps) and determine if these groups can be expanded to other commodities. Group 025 was considered during the CCPR49 session and returned to Step 2 for redrafting. The EWG has, therefore, created two new groups namely, Group 025 for Tree sap producers since they did not belong to the grass family and included this group in a renamed Type 04 Nuts and Seed and Sap.

Position:

African Union agrees with the proposed revised commodity group 025 for Tree sap under Type 04 Nuts, seeds and saps and supports the recommendation of the EWG to forward the revised type 04 with the corresponding table for representative commodities for final adoption by the 41 session of CAC.

Rationale:

The tree sap group was created because they did not belong grass family, and to include this group in a renamed type 04 “nuts, seeds and saps” in view of the large difference in forms between saps and the other commodities included in the type.

The revision is therefore consistent with the decision of the 49th Session of CCPR to create a new Group 025 for tree saps and the proposals on examples of representative commodities for commodity groups for Type 04 under Agenda Item 7(e).

AGENDA ITEM 7 (b): Type 05: Herbs and Spices: Draft Group 027: Herbs (at Step 7) and Draft Group 028: Spices (at Step 7) (CX/PR 18/50/7)
Issues:

The Electronic Working Group (EWG) on the Revision of the Classification of Food and Feed has concluded the revision of all groups in Type 05 Herbs and spices to make it consistent with the approaches taken during the 49th session of CCPR on the revision of the Classification.

Position:

African Union supports the recommendation of the EWG to forward the revised Type 05 Herbs and spices and the corresponding Table on examples of representative commodities for commodity groups for this Type 05 for final adoption by 41 CAC.

Rationale:

The proposed revision by the EWG is consistent with the decision of the committee to include

- a commodity only in one group or subgroup to avoid confusion of having two different CXLs for the same commodity;
- the same commodity with different plant parts in different groups to allow consideration of plant parts when describing a commodity;
- cross-referencing where commodities (without a code number) can be listed in a group, but with reference to its primary classification;
- the words “sub-group of” to the description of all subgroups to prevent misinterpretation between subgroups and individual commodities that share the same group.

This will facilitate the establishment of MRLs for Herbs and spices and facilitate trade on these commodities most of which are minor crops

AGENDA ITEM 7 (c): Impact of the revised commodity groups and subgroups in Type 03, Type 04 and Type 05 on the Codex MRLs (CXLs) adopted by the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CX/PR 18/50/8)
Issues:

During the 49th Session of CCPR (2017) one of the terms of reference for the EWG on the revision of the classification of food and feed was to consider how the Codex MRLs (CXLs) adopted by CAC and available in the existing Codex database for Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) for pesticides would be impacted by the revised commodity groups and subgroups in Types 03, 04 and 05.

Position:

African Union supports the proposed changes for moving commodities within Type 03 from other groups i.e. Sweet corn (corn and the cob) Sweet corn (whole kernel) from the vegetable group to the cereal group to exclude both sweet corn from the new group CXL of cereals the, note, “excluding sweet corn” has to be added to code GC 0080 Group cereal grains and the code GC 0081 subgroup of cereal grains except pseudo cereals. At the same time the groups CXLs of the vegetable group and the sub group fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits has to be added to both sweet corns.

Similarly, for Type 04 (Nuts, Seeds and Saps,) the African Union supports the proposal that the CXL of FT 0305 (Olives) can be taken over by SO 0305.

We also support under Type 05 commodities moving to herbs and spices from other groups i.e. Pepper leaves is moved from the leafy vegetable groups to the herbs and spices group. To exclude Pepper leaves from the new group CXLs of herbs and spices the note “excluding Pepper leaves” has to be added to the group code HH0092 herbs and the subgroup code HH 2095. The group CXL of the leafy vegetable must be added to the Pepper leaves.

The African Union supports the existing CXLs for herbs HH0092 has to be an individual CXL to those commodities. Chives have to be excluded from the CXL of the new subgroup VA 2032 (Subgroup of Green Onion)

Rationale:

This is in line with the decision of the 49th Session of CCPR that specific CXLs of the old group CXL for the relocated commodity will keep its existing CXL and at the same time the commodity will be excluded from the new group CXLs. The exclusion of the CXL from the new group CXL will be done in the column notes. After evaluation by JMPR it may be appropriate to implement the CXL of the new sub group and withdrawal of the CXL of the old group.

AGENDA ITEM 7 (d): Class C – Primary feed commodities Type 11: Primary feed commodities of plant origin, Proposed draft: Groups 050: Legume feeds, Group 051: Straw, fodder and forage of cereal grains and grasses (including buckwheat fodder) (forage), Group 051: Straw, fodder and forage of cereal grains and grasses (including buckwheat fodder) (straws and fodders dry), Group 052: Miscellaneous Fodder and Forage crops (forage) and Group 052: Miscellaneous Fodder and Forage crops (fodder (CX/PR 18/50/9)

Issues:

The revision of the Classification of Food and Feed (CXM 4-1989) has been an outstanding agenda item during the 36th–49th sessions of the CCPR and relevant sessions of the Codex Alimentarius (CAC).

One of the terms of references (TOR) given to the Electronic Working Group (EWG) on the Revision of the Classification by CCPR 49 (2017) was to consider the revision of Class C, Primary feed commodities. This Class includes Group 050, Legume feeds; Group 051, Straw, fodder and forage of cereal grains and Group 052, Miscellaneous fodder and forage crops.

Position:

African Union supports the proposal to replace the term fodder with a more specific term such as Hay, Straw and Silage.

African Union also supports the proposal to create a group in Class C that would include processed feed commodities of plant origin, such as pomace, pulps, molasses, meal, cannery waste. However, the inclusion of the term other “by product” need further clarification.

Rationale:

The above proposed changes are in line with the current practices for setting MRLs for most of these commodities traded as primary feed commodities of plant origin. In addition, “by products” should be clearly defined to determine the commodities to be included under this proposed subgroup.

AGENDA ITEM 7(e): Proposed draft tables on examples of representative commodities for commodity groups in Type 04, and Type 05 (for inclusion in the Principles and Guidance for the Selection of Representative Commodities for the Extrapolation of MRLs for Pesticides to Commodity Group (CX/PR 18/50/10)

Issues:

The Discussion by the CCPR of the revision of the Classification of Food and Feed (CXM 4-1989) has been on going from the 36th–49th sessions. At the same time the compilation of the related commodity groups and the corresponding tables on examples of Representative Commodities for inclusion in the Classification of Food and Feed and the Principles and Guidance on the selection of Representative commodities for the extrapolation of MRLs Pesticide to commodity groups (CXG 84-2012) respectively .

Position:

African Union supports examples of selection of the following representative crops

Type 04 Nuts, Seeds and Saps,

Group 022 Tree nuts, example of the representative crops, two commodities from the group.

Group 023 Oilseeds and oilfruits, examples of Representative Commodities rapeseed, sunflower seed cotton seed and olives for oil production.

Subgroups 023 A Small seed oilseeds, Representative Commodity rapeseed,

Sub-group 023 B Sunflower seeds Representative Commodity, Sunflower seed,

Subgroup 023 C Cotton Seed Representative Commodity, Cotton Seed,

Subgroup 023 E Oil fruits, Representative Commodity, Olives for oil production,

Group 024 Seeds for beverages and sweet, Representative Commodities Cacao bean and coffee bean

Group 025 Tree saps Representative commodity, any commodity in this sub group.

Types 05 Herbs and Spice

Subgroup 027 A Herbs (herbaceous plants) example of representative commodities, Basil and Mint for leaf lettuce of spinach.

Subgroup 027 B leaves of woody plants example representative commodity, any commodity in this subgroup or leaf lettuce or spinach

Subgroup C Edible flowers example representative commodity, any commodity in this subgroup or leaf lettuce or spinach

Subgroup 028 A Spices, seeds example representative commodity, any commodity in this subgroup

Subgroup 028 B Spices, fruit or berry example representative commodity, any commodity in this subgroup

Subgroup 028 C Spices, bark example Representative commodity, any commodity in this sub group

Subgroup 028 D Spices root or rhizome example Representative commodity, any commodity in this sub group or commodity from Root and Tuber Vegetables

Subgroup 028 E Spices buds example Representative commodity, any commodity in this subgroup.

Subgroup 028 F Flower or Stigma example Representative commodity saffron

Subgroup 028 G Spices, aril example Representative commodity Mace.

Subgroup 028 H Citrus peel example Representative commodity, any commodity in this subgroup

Subgroup 028 I example Representative commodity, any commodity in this subgroup

Rationale:

The selection of representative crops will facilitate the setting of group MRLs through extrapolation of the MRLs of the representative crops to the commodities in the group and/or subgroup

AGENDA ITEM 7(f): Development of a system within the Classification of Food and Feed to provide codes for commodities not meeting the criteria for crop grouping (CX/PR 18/50/11)

Issues:

The committee is discussing the development of a system within the classification to provide codes for commodities not meeting the criteria for inclusion of some commodities in the crop group through, the establishment of a separate Type within each Class to provide a list of commodities and codes that do not meet the criteria for inclusion in a crop group or to create other subgroup within the a crop group.

Position:

Africa Union supports option 1 that creates a separate Type within each Class to provide a list of commodities and codes that do not meet the criteria for inclusion in a crop group.

Rationale:

Commodity such as, water chestnut, do not meet the crop criteria grouping. Other examples include oil seed commodities that were previously included in sub group 23D. Option 1. These commodities are traded and require MRLs therefore there is need for them to have a separate group called miscellaneous with the criteria for inclusion being commodities which don't meet the criteria for crop grouping and the establishment of representative commodities

AGENDA ITEM 9: Establishment of Codex Schedules and Priority Lists of Pesticides (CX/PR 18/50/13)

Issue:

Each year CCPR in cooperation with JMPR Secretariat agrees on the schedule of the JMPR evaluations in the following year and consider prioritization of the other pesticides for the future. This list of schedules and priority is submitted to CAC for approval each year as new work and request for the establishment of the EWG.

Position:

African Union agrees with the Schedules and Priority lists of pesticides prepared by the EWG as provided in the tables in the working document for the 50th Session.

Table 1 the proposed Schedule and Priority list of Pesticides (new pesticides, new uses and other evaluations)

Table 2A Schedule and Priority lists of Periodic Reviews

Rationale:

Most of these compounds are being used in the African Region and have the potential of being registered. Therefore, undertaking risk assessment and the establishment of MRLs will ensure public safety and facilitate trade in most of Pesticide/Food combinations

AGENDA ITEM 10: Information on national registrations of pesticides (CX/PR 18/50/14)**Issue:**

Following the 48th Session of the Committee on Pesticide Residues, the Committee agreed to the preparation of circular letter (CL) seeking information from Member countries regarding national registrations for all compounds on the CCPR Pesticide List. In addition, for each pesticide, the CL would ask Member countries to list commodities for which a registered use was in place. The outcome was presented and discussed during CCPR49 (April 2017).

The Committee agreed to continue on the work of the National Registration Database and that a CL should be issued seeking further input to the database.

The Committee agreed that the CL would introduce further ideas on the management of the database and consider whether or not to broaden the scope of the database to include all compounds listed on the CCPR Pesticide List.

Position:

African Union supports the ongoing work by the committee to gather information on national registration of pesticides on the codex pesticide list/list of commodities for which they are registered.

Rationale:

The database will allow each Member country to upload updates and revisions to respective country-specific worksheets.