CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION E

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

World Health Organization

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REP22/PR53

JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

45th Session
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REPORT OF THE 53rd SESSION OF THE CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES

(Virtual)
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Responsible Party	Purpose	Text/Topic	Code	Step	Para(s). App.
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACRONYM	FULL NAME
ADI	Acceptable Daily Intake
ALARA	As low as reasonably achievable
AMR	Antimicrobial Resistance
ARfD	Acute Reference Dose
AU	African Union
CAC	Codex Alimentarius Commission
CCEXEC	Executive Committee
CCMAS	Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling
CCPR	Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues
CCRVDF	Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Foods
cGAP	Critical GAP
CL	Circular Letter
CLI	CropLife International
CoA	Certificate/certification of Analysis
CRD	Conference Room Document
CRM	Certified Reference Material
CXL	Codex Maximum Residue Limit for Pesticide (as adopted by CAC)
DIE	Daily Intake Estimate
ED	Endocrine Disruptors
EDCs	Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
EHC	Environmental Health Criteria
EMRL	Extraneous Maximum Residue Limit
EU	European Union
EWG	Electronic Working Group
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
GAP	Good Agricultural Practice (in the use of pesticides)
GEMS/Food	Global Environment Monitoring System - Food Contamination Monitoring and Assessment Program
GLP	Good Laboratory Practices
GRIN	Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN Database)
HCD	Historical Control Data
HR	Highest residue in edible portion of a commodity found in trials used to estimate a maximum residue level of pesticide(s) in the commodity
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IEDI	International Estimated Daily Intake
IESTI	International Estimate of Short-Term Intake
IDPH	International Day of Plant Health
IFTs	Institute of Food Technologists
IGG	FAO Intergovernmental Group (IGG) on Tea
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
JECFA	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives
JMPR	Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues

ACRONYM	FULL NAME
KMD	Kinetically-derived Maximum Dose
LOQ	Limit of Quantification
MeS	2- Methylsulfonylthiazole
MRL	Maximum Residue Limit
MS	Mass Spectrometry
MTD	Maximum Tolerable Dose
NHF	National Health Federation
NOAEL	Non-Observed Adverse Effect Level
NRD	National Registration Database
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OIE	World Organization for Animal Health
PAD	Pesticide Attributes Database
PWG	Physical Working Group
QCMs`	Quality Control Materials
RIVM	National Institute for Public Health and the Environment
RMs	Reference Material(s)
RPA 203328	Isoxaflutole Metabolite RPA 203328 (2-mesyl-4-trifloromethylbenzoic acid)
SD	Standard Deviation
STMR	Supervised Trial Median Residues
TBPE	Tertiary butylphenylethanol
TFAMR	Codex Task Force on Antimicrobial Resistance
TDI	Tolerable Daily Intake
TDMs	Triazole Derivative Metabolites
TOR	Terms of Reference
TTC	Threshold of Toxicological Concern
UK	United Kingdom
USA	United States of America
WG	Working Group
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

LIST OF CRDs

CRD No.	Agenda Item	Submitted by
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02	13	Australia as Chair of the EWG on Priorities & Schedules Establishment of schedules and priority lists of pesticides for evaluation by JMPR
03	7	USA and Netherlands as Chair and Co-Chair of the EWG on the revision of the *Classification of Food and Feed* (pre-meeting CRD)
04	9	Chile as Chair of the EWG on Biopesticides Revised Guidelines for the recognition of active substances or authorized uses of active substances of low public health concern that are considered exempted from the establishment of CXLs or do not give rise to residues (pre-meeting CRD)
05	7, 17	Ecuador Revised Proposal for modification of the portion of commodities to which MRLs apply and which is analyzed for fruits with inedible peel
06	11	Chile As Chair of the EWG on Unsupported Compounds Revised Proposal for the management of unsupported compounds without public health concern scheduled for periodic review (pre-meeting CRD)
07	7	USA and Netherlands as Chair and Co-Chair of the EWG on the revision of the *Classification of Food and Feed* (post-meeting CRD)
08	9	Chile as Chair of the EWG on Biopesticides Revised Guidelines for the recognition of active substances or authorized uses of active substances of low public health concern that are considered exempted from the establishment of CXLs or do not give rise to residues (post-meeting CRD)
09	11	Chile As Chair of the EWG on Unsupported Compounds Revised Proposal for the management of unsupported compounds without public health concern scheduled for periodic review (post-meeting CRD)
10		Not issued
11	7	Australia Proposal for modification of the portion of commodities to which MRLs apply and which is analyzed for Group 023 Oil Seeds
12	12, 16, 18	Ghana

CRD No.	Agenda Item	Submitted by
13	5a/b, 6, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18	EU
14	6, 7a/b/c, 8, 9, 10, 11	Philippines
15	7d	Iran
16	7a/b/c/d, 9, 11,	Nigeria
17	7a/b/c/d, 9, 10, 11	Rwanda
18	6, 8, 9, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18	Morocco
19	6, 14, 15	China
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29	5a/b, 6, 7a/b/c/d, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17	Arab Industrial Development, Standardization and Mining Organization
30	18	USA and Costa Rica
31	15	India As Chair of the EWG on CRMs Revised Proposal for new work on Guidelines for monitoring the purity and stability of CRMs of pesticides during prolonged storage
32	17	Peru
33	6	CropLife International

INTRODUCTION

1. The Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) held its 53rd Session online, from 4 to 8 July with report adoption on 13 July 2022, at the kind invitation of the Government of China. Dr Guibiao YE, Division Director, Institute for the Control of Agrochemicals, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs the People's Republic of China, chaired the meeting. The Session was attended by 75 Member Countries, one Member Organization, and 19 Observer Organizations. The list of participants is contained in Appendix I.

OPENING OF THE SESSION

2. Mr Li Jinxiang, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People's Republic of China, opened the meeting, welcoming participants, recalling the role of CCPR in protecting consumer health, and in building a sound, open and equitable international system of pesticide residue standards, to facilitate safe and fair food trade. He further stressed that the Chinese government would continue to support the work of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, and fulfil its responsibilities related to hosting CCPR.

3. Dr Xiongwu Qiao, former Chair of CCPR, Mr Carlos Watson, FAO Representative to China and DPR Korea, Mr Soren Madsen on behalf WHO, Mr Steve Wearne, Chairperson of CAC and Mr Tom Heilandt, Codex Secretary, also addressed the Committee.

Division of Competence

4. CCPR noted the division of competence between the European Union and its Member States, according to paragraph 5, Rule II of the Procedure of the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

ADOPTION OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA (Agenda Item 1)[1]

5. CCPR adopted the Provisional Agenda as its Agenda for the Session.

6. CCPR agreed to discuss the following under Agenda Item 7:

- Proposal for a modification of the portion of the commodity to which MRLs apply and which is analyzed for fruits with inedible peel (Agenda Item 17, proposal of Ecuador).
- Revision of the *Classification of Food and Feed* (CXA 4-1989): Group 023 Oilseeds (proposal of Australia).

APPOINTMENT OF RAPPORTEURS (Agenda Item 2)

7. CCPR appointed Julian Cudmore (UK) and David Lunn (NZ) to act as rapporteurs.

MATTERS REFERRED TO CCPR BY CAC AND/OR OTHER SUBSIDIARY BODIES (Agenda Item 3)[2]

8. CCPR noted that the document was mainly for information.

9. As regards the adoption of the new MRLs by CAC44 (2021), an Observer noted that the online database for Codex MRLs for pesticides had not been consequently updated to reflect these changes, requested the Codex Secretariat to provide appropriate resources and priority to update this database in a timely manner following CAC approval.

Conclusion

10. CCPR noted the information provided and in particular:

(i) acknowledged that issues related to coordination of work between CCPR and CCRVDF will be considered under Agenda Items 7(d) and 8.

(ii) encouraged members and observers to plan and implement activities to build awareness of Codex and to engage high level political support for Codex work on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of CAC in 2023.

(iii) encouraged members and observers to actively engage in opportunities to contribute to the discussions in CCEXEC on issues of general interest to Codex such as the ongoing discussion on the operationalization of the *Statements of Principle concerning the role of science in the Codex decision-making process and the extent to which other factors are taken into account* (SoP); the future of Codex and on how to address cross-cutting, overarching, and emerging issues; and the monitoring the use of Codex standards, through their regional coordinators and/or by providing replies to relevant CLs.

1 CX/PR 22/53/1
2 CX/PR 22/53/2

MATTERS OF INTEREST ARISING FROM FAO AND WHO (Agenda Item 4a)[3]

FAO

11. The FAO Representative informed CCPR that FAO hosted the first celebration of the International Day of Plant Health (IDPH) on 12 May 2022. The event served to map out the priorities for plant health including fostering development and implementation of the international standards on phytosanitary measures to protect global plant resources while facilitating safe trade.

WHO

12. The WHO Representative informed CCPR on the new WHO Global Strategy for Food Safety 2022-2030. The Strategy had been developed to guide and support Member States in their efforts to prioritize, plan, implement, monitor and regularly evaluate actions towards the reduction of the burden of foodborne diseases by continuously strengthening food safety systems and promoting global cooperation. An important element in the Strategy would be an emphasis on an updated estimate of the global burden of foodborne diseases and guidance for similar estimates to be developed at the national level.

Conclusion

13. CCPR welcomed the report by FAO and WHO and noted the information provided.

MATTERS OF INTEREST ARISING FROM OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (Agenda Item 4b)[4]

Joint FAO/IAEA Centre of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture

14. The Representative of the Joint FAO/IAEA Centre introduced the item and drew attention to recent and ongoing activities implemented by the Joint FAO/IAEA Centre in collaboration with the Member States. The Representative highlighted coordinated research and technical cooperation projects of interest to CCPR; the Joint Centre's work on capacity building including supervised field trials (including new supervised field trials on okra) and matters related to stability and purity of CRMs (see Agenda Item 15); supporting food safety networks and enhancing active participation of developing countries in Codex matters, including research involving: (i) the use of radio-labelled material, that could support JMPR evaluations and the process of elaborating prioritized Codex MRLs including dual use compounds and (ii) analytical methods for testing and monitoring a mixture of chemical hazards including pesticide residues, among others.

15. Members, in particular those from low and lower middle income countries, expressed their appreciation to the Joint FAO/IAEA Centre for their support and cooperation in strengthening food safety capacities in their countries, including laboratory capacities and development of laboratory networks, which had made significant contributions to improving their food control systems and participation in Codex work. They asked for continued support from and more collaboration with the Joint FAO/IAEA Centre.

16. The Representative further noted that the Joint FAO/IAEA Centre would continue to support Member States with capacity building, technology transfer, networking and research activities as described in the working document.

Conclusion

17. CCPR welcomed the information provided and commended the Joint FAO/IAEA Centre for their capacity building and other activities concerning the safety of pesticides, and chemicals in general, in food and feed, through the use of nuclear and related techniques, to strengthen capacities in developing countries, noted the support of Member States to these activities and encouraged further cooperation in this regard.

REPORT ON ITEMS OF GENERAL CONSIDERATION ARISING FROM THE 2021 JMPR EXTRA AND REGULAR MEETINGS (Agenda Item 5a)[5]

18. CCPR noted the information provided by the FAO and WHO JMPR Secretariats including comments made by delegations as follows:

1. Benefits and challenges of virtual JMPR meetings

19. The JMPR Secretariat presented feedback from the 2021 Extra and Regular JMPR Meetings that were conducted in virtual environment due to COVID-19. The Meetings were productive with more than 500 recommendations for MRLs by overcoming the difficulties in conducting such technical discussions online. It was noted that the virtual format was not favourable to the efficient completion of the heavy workload of the JMPR due to various challenges and constraints. The online meeting format is expected to give only limited benefits which overall are outweighed by counterproductive aspects that do not aid future JMPR decision making.

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3 CX/PR 22/53/3

4 CX/PR 22/53/4

5 2021 JMPR Extra Meeting (Section 2): https://www.fao.org/3/cb6975en/cb6975en.pdf
2021 JMPR Regular Meeting (Section 2): https://www.fao.org/3/cb8313en/cb8313en.pdf

2. International estimate of short-term intakes equations

20. The JMPR Secretariat presented the detailed section on the IESTI equations included in the JMPR report. The JMPR 2021 confirmed the JMPR 2019 conclusion that, while some refinements could be beneficial, overall the current IESTI equations used as part of JMPR risk assessments are fit for the purpose of ensuring consumer protection and provide confidence that adoption of recommended MRLs is not expected to result in a public health concern. The Secretariat also informed that a specific FAO/WHO Expert Group was not yet established.

21. The EU expressed disagreement with the overall conclusion and, indicated their willingness to contribute to the work of the FAO/WHO Expert Group. The EU also informed the meeting that further work on the subject would be undertaken at EU level. The USA found the conclusions of the JMPR satisfactory and that no further work would be necessary.

Conclusion

22. CCPR recalled its decision[6] to suspend discussion on the review of the IESTI equations awaiting feedback from JMPR. Based on the feedback from JMPR as provided in Section 2.2, General Considerations, of the report of the 2021 JMPR Regular Meeting, CCPR agreed to discontinue the consideration of this matter for the time being.

3. First considerations on a possible need for amendments to EHC 240 Guidance on appropriate use of toxicological historical control data

23. The JMPR Secretariat informed the meeting that this was an ongoing activity and that the subject was expected to be discussed further in a future JMPR meeting. Meanwhile, JMPR was aware of and participating in an EFSA project on HCD and would take advantage of the information generated in that project.

4. Guidance on the assessment and interpretation of non-linear dispositional kinetics

24. The JMPR Secretariat informed the meeting that a working group under JMPR had been established to prepare for further discussions on this subject during the upcoming JMPR 2022 meeting.

5. Recommendations for use of leafy vegetables to extrapolate residues to the Subgroup 027A Herbs (herbaceous plants)

25. The JMPR Secretariat presented the 2021 JMPR response to the concerns expressed by CCPR52 (2021) on using residues in mustard greens to extrapolate to herbs. Recalling the principles laid down in the *Principles and Guidance on the Selection of Representative Commodities for the Extrapolation of MRLs for Pesticides to Commodity Groups* (CXG 84-2012), and the flexibility provided for the use of alternative representative commodities, the Meeting provided further justification and confirmed that the selection of mustard greens to extrapolate residues to the Subgroup 027A Herbs was appropriate.

26. There was support to the JMPR approach on selection and utilization of alternative representative commodities. It was noted that the response of JMPR could be further discussed in the framework of similar situations such as the establishment/extrapolation of MRLs for okra (see Agenda Item 7a).

REPORT ON RESPONSES TO SPECIFIC CONCERNS RAISED BY CCPR ARISING FROM THE 2021 JMPR REGULAR MEETING (Agenda Item 5b)[7]

27. CCPR noted that specific concerns on compounds raised by CCPR would be addressed when discussing the relevant compounds under Agenda Item 6.

28. The following compounds were addressed under Section 3 of the report of the 2021 JMPR Regular Meeting:

- Section 3.1: 312 Afidopyropen
- Section 3.2: 069 Benomyl, 072 Carbendazim, 077 Thiophanate-methyl
- Section 3.3: 081 Chlorothalonil
- Section 3.4: 017 Chlorpyrifos and 090 Chlorpyrifos-methyl
- Section 3.5: 265 Fluensulfone
- Section 3.6: 313 Metconazole
- Section 3.7: 160 Propiconazole

6 REP21/PR52, para. 216(iv)

7 Section 3 of the JMPR Report (2021, regular meeting) https://www.fao.org/3/cb8313en/cb8313en.pdf

PROPOSED MRLs FOR PESTICIDES IN FOOD AND FEED (at Steps 7 and 4) (Agenda Item 6)[8]

General Remarks

29. The EU explained to CCPR that it was current EU policy to align EU MRLs with Codex MRLs (CXLs) if four conditions were fulfilled: (i) the EU sets MRLs for the commodity under consideration; (ii) the current EU MRL is lower than the CXL; (iii) toxicological data are available at EU level and the proposed MRL is safe for European consumers and (iv) the CXL is acceptable to the EU with respect to areas such as consumer protection, supporting data and extrapolations, as well as environmental issues of global nature (such as the decline of pollinators or the accumulation of persistent bioaccumulative and toxic substances in the environment) in conformity with WTO rules and as announced in the Farm to Fork Strategy and the EU Green Deal.

30. The EU also explained that the MRLs and the currently taken positions for seven triazole substances might be revised in future, pending an evaluation of triazole derivative metabolites (TDMs) in the EU.

31. In the interest of transparency, the EU advised CCPR that they would be making reservations on a number of proposed MRLs during the discussions on the individual compounds where they considered these criteria had not been met as outlined in CRD13(REV).

32. Switzerland advised CCPR that they would be supporting all EU reservations as their residue risk assessment approach and policies were the same as that of the EU.

33. An Observer expressed similar concerns as those raised by the EU on environmental issues.

34. CCPR welcomed these clarifications from the EU, confirmed that these reservations, where relevant, would be noted in the report and proposed that general reservations related to policy differences would not be discussed further at this meeting.

35. In the subsequent discussions on Clothianidin (238), Thiamethoxam (245) and Quinoxyfen (222), two members, supported by a few observers, noted that environmental issues were not included in the CCPR risk management principles, and that CCPR was not the forum to address these concerns. The JMPR Secretariat indicated that, while environmental impacts were sometimes considered in their assessments, the impacts highlighted by the EU had not been assessed and that JMPR would not be in a position to assess these aspects. The JMPR Secretariat suggested that these discussions should be held at FAO level. The Codex Secretariat confirmed that these issues were not currently considered by CCPR and were not part of the *Risk Analysis Principles applied by CCPR* and that these questions should rather be addressed in the broader context of the future of Codex. The EU added that discussions on those important issues of global nature were already ongoing within FAO and international fora including Codex and merit further discussion in CAC.

17 CHLORPYRIFOS

36. The JMPR Secretariat informed that chlorpyrifos and chlorpyrifos-methyl were scheduled together for a periodic evaluation by the 2024 JMPR in response the concern form raised by the EU but that the available toxicology dossier for chlorpyrifos was incomplete.

37. As public health concern was expressed in the concern form and it was unlikely that data to complete risk assessment would be available, CCPR agreed to revoke all CXLs. However, since AGRO-CARE aisbl informed CCPR that a full dossier to support a periodic review might become available in future, it was further agreed to maintain chlorpyrifos on the periodic review schedule for the 2024 JMPR pending confirmation that a full data package would be available for review. With regard to a concern whether re-establishment of CXLs for chlorpyrifos soon after the revocation of them would create confusion in import and export, the Codex Secretariat clarified that such issue was not foreseen because revocation of CXLs did not mean banning the use of chlorpyrifos by Codex (see Agenda Item 13).

34 ETHION

38. CCPR noted that the 2021 JMPR had adopted the ARfD of 0.02 mg/kg bw established by JECFA.

35 ETHOXYQUIN

39. The JMPR Secretariat informed that ethoxyquin had been scheduled for a periodic review for toxicology, but that the submitted data were insufficient to establish an ADI or an ARfD.

69 BENOMYL / 72 CARBENDAZIM / 77 THIOPHANATE-METHYL

40. CCPR noted that JMPR would re-evaluate these compounds in 2023 in response to the concern form raised by EU.

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8 CX/PR 22/53/5; CL 2022/20-PR, CX/PR 22/53/5-Add.1 (Australia, Canada, Chile, Kenya, Philippines, CLI)

81 CHLOROTHALONIL

41. The JMPR Secretariat indicated that in response to the concern form raised by the EU, the JMPR had concluded that the concerns raised had not been sufficiently substantiated and that they did not merit any review in advance of the normal periodic review process. The EU and Switzerland noted that the full JMPR toxicology evaluation was yet to be published, and that they maintained their previous reservations with respect to the advancement of this MRL because of their concerns over the genotoxicity of some metabolites.

42. In response to the concern form raised by the UK, the JMPR Secretariat informed CCPR that the overall chronic exposures for metabolite R613636 had been determined and an acute exposure undertaken for cranberries and there were no public health concerns identified. The UK noted that they had not yet seen the assessment and understood this would not be published until after the September 2022 JMPR. However, the UK was content that the update from the JMPR Secretariat addressed the concern raised.

43. CCPR agreed to advance the proposed MRL for cranberry for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXL, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.

90 CHLORPYRIFOS-METHYL

44. CCPR agreed to retain all the CXLs under the 4-year rule, awaiting the periodic re-evaluation by the 2024 JMPR.

110 IMAZALIL

45. The EU and Switzerland introduced a reservation to the advancement of the proposed MRL for citrus fruits pending the ongoing periodic re-review in the EU.

46. CCPR agreed to advance the proposed MRL of citrus fruits (group), citrus oil, edible and citrus pulp, dried for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.

114 GUAZATINE

47. The JMPR Secretariat informed CCPR that guazatine was scheduled for periodic review but the toxicological data package was incomplete and the ADI and ARfD were withdrawn in 1997.

48. CCPR was informed that a full toxicological data package was available and the JMPR agreed to perform the re-evaluation if the data submitted was sufficient.

138 METALAXYL / 212 METALAXYL-M

49. CCPR noted the reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for apple and pear because the residue trials were not representative of the presented GAP and not adequate to demonstrate a no-residue situation.

50. CCPR agreed to advance the proposed MRLs for apples; Brussels sprouts; cabbages, head (at 0.06 mg/kg); carrot; flowerhead brassicas (subgroup); ginseng; grapes; lettuce, leaf; melons, except watermelon; onion, bulb; pear; pepper, black, white; potato; spinach; sunflower seed; tomato (subgroup) for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs.

51. CCPR agreed to revoke the CXLs for asparagus; broccoli; cauliflower; cereal grains; cotton seed; lettuce, head; peanut; peas, shelled (succulent seeds); pome fruits; raspberries, red, black; soya bean (dry); spices, seeds as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.

52. CCPR agreed to retain the CXLs for avocados; cacao beans; citrus fruits (group); cucumber; gherkin; hops, dry; peppers (subgroup); peppers chili, dried; squash, summer; sugar beet; watermelon; winter squash under the 4-year rule

53. CCPR agreed to advance the proposed MRLs for orange oil, edible and oranges, sweet, sour (including orange-like hybrids) (subgroup) to Step 4, maintain the MRL of peppers, sweet (including pimento or pimiento) at Step 7 and withdraw all remaining MRLs at Step 7, awaiting the submission of new data.

54. Following a discussion on how the CXLs for metalaxyl and metalaxyl-M should be published in the database for Codex MRLs for pesticides, CCPR agreed to list all CXLs for both metalaxyl and metalaxyl-M under 'Metalaxyl (138)' with footnotes identifying the source of the data for each CXL. For metalaxyl, it would include a note indicating that the MRLs for metalaxyl-M (212) are the listed under metalaxyl (138), with the subsequent revocation of all CXLs for metalaxyl-M.

55. CCPR also agreed to maintain a blank entry for 'Metalaxyl-M', with a note that "the MRLs are reported under metalaxyl".

56. CCPR noted that JMPR would reconsider processing data for ginseng and a new use for pineapple based on data to be submitted by the Republic of Korea and Thailand, respectively.

147 METHOPRENE

57. CCPR noted the reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRL for soya bean (dry), because chronic risk could not be excluded for European consumers, the lack of studies on the metabolic behaviour after post-harvest treatment and the nature and magnitude of residues in processed products.

58. CCPR agreed to advance the proposed MRL for soya bean (dry) for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.

156 CLOFENTEZINE

59. CCPR noted the reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRL for hop, dry pending the outcome of the ongoing periodic review in the EU.

60. CCPR agreed to advance the proposed MRLs for hops, dry for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.

160 PROPICONAZOLE

61. The JMPR Secretariat informed CCPR that in response to a concern form submitted by the EU, the 2021 JMPR reviewed health-based guidance values, metabolites and residue definitions of propiconazole on the basis of data available to the 2021 JMPR Meeting. The JMPR indicated there were different policies on how to interpret data and concluded that propiconazole did not merit any review in advance of the normal periodic review.

62. The EU expressed the same concerns as submitted in the concern form from 2020; following the non-approval of propiconazole in the EU, the consumer risk assessment could not be finalized due to several data gaps, and no conclusion could be drawn on the general toxicity and genotoxicity of several metabolites. An acute intake concern had also been identified for peaches for EU consumers. CCPR noted the comment from the EU and Switzerland that a risk assessment for TDMs had not been carried out for propiconazole.

63. An Observer expressed a general concern on the toxicity of propiconazole and its triazole metabolites.

167 TERBUFOS

64. CCPR noted the concern raised by the EU that the JMPR toxicological assessment for terbufos had not been updated since 2003 and more critical reference values were proposed in the current draft Decision Guidance Document of the Chemical Review Committee (CRC) of the Rotterdam Convention. The JMPR Secretariat informed CCPR that the concern form for terbufos would be reviewed by the September 2022 JMPR.

171 PROFENOFOS

65. CCPR agreed to revoke the CXL for teas (tea and herb teas) as recommended by the Codex Secretariat to correct an administrative error.

178 BIFENTHRIN

66. CCPR agreed to withdraw the MRLs for celery and strawberry currently at Step 4, and retain the proposed MRL for lettuce, head at Step 4 awaiting for alternative GAP. JMPR might proceed with the review in 2024 due to the heavy workload for the 2023 JMPR.

189 TEBUCONAZOLE (189)

67. CCPR noted the reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRL for coffee beans, pending the outcome of the ongoing periodic review in the EU and that a risk assessment for TDMs had not been carried out for tebuconazole.

68. CCPR agreed to advance the proposed MRL for coffee beans for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXL, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.

193 FENPYROXIMATE

69. The JMPR Secretariat informed CCPR that a new ADI and ARfD had been established and acute dietary risk assessments for the current and all previous recommendations by the JMPR had been undertaken. The JMPR had identified public health concerns for some of the commodities.

70. CCPR noted the reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for lemons and limes (subgroup); pummelo and grapefruits (subgroup) due to an acute consumer risk identified for European consumers.

71. An Observer also expressed their acute intake concerns for fenpyroximate.

72. CCPR agreed to maintain the CXLs under the 4-year rule for apple; apples, dried; beans with pods (subgroup); cucumber; eggplants (subgroup); melons, except watermelons; pear, summer squashes and tomatoes (subgroup) awaiting confirmation of alternative GAP information and supporting data and to exclude plums (subgroup) from the CXL for stone fruit (group) (except cherries (subgroup)) and agreed to revoke the CXLs for raspberries, red, black and cherries (subgroup).

73. CCPR agreed to advance the proposed MRLs for edible offal (mammalian); lemons and limes (subgroup); lemons and limes, edible oil refined; lemons and limes, dried pulp; mammalian fats (except milk fats); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); milks; plums (including fresh prunes) (subgroup); prunes; pummelo and grapefruits (subgroup); pummelo and grapefruits, dried pulp; pummelo and grapefruits oil, edible; succulent beans without pods (subgroup) to adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs and the withdrawal of the MRL at Step 4 for plums.

74. CCPR agreed to withdraw the proposed MRLs for apricot; bush berries (subgroup); cane berries (subgroup); cherries (subgroup); fruiting vegetables, cucurbits and summer squashes (subgroup); mandarins (subgroup); mandarin oil; orange oil, edible; orange, dried pulp; oranges, sweet, sour (subgroup); peach; stems and petioles (subgroup) and watermelon in view of the acute intake concerns identified by JMPR and to revoke the CXL for cherries (subgroup).

197 FENBUCONAZOLE

75. CCPR agreed to advance the proposed MRL for Tea, green, black (black, fermented and dried) for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.

76. CCPR noted the comments from the EU and Switzerland that a risk assessment for TDMs had not been carried out for fenbuconazole.

202 FIPRONIL

77. The JMPR Secretariat informed CCPR that a chronic risk had been identified for fipronil. The CCPR was advised that the manufacturer would submit data and alternative GAP information to address this risk.

78. CCPR noted the reservations of the EU and Switzerland on retaining the CXLs for banana; barley, similar grains and pseudocereals with husks (subgroup), basil, leaves; dry beans (subgroup, except soya beans), cottonseed; eggs; leafy vegetables (group); beans with pods (subgroup); maize cereals (subgroup); onion, bulb; potato; poultry fat; poultry meat; poultry edible offal; rice husked; root and tuber vegetables; soya bean (dry); sugar beets; sugar cane; sunflower seeds (subgroup); tomato; wheat, similar grains, and pseudocereals with husks (subgroup); edible offal (mammalian); mammalian fats (except milk fats); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals) and milks in light of this identified risk.

79. CCPR agreed to retain all the CXLs under the 4-year rule and retain the proposed MRLs at Step 4.

207 CYPRODINIL

80. An Observer expressed concerns relating to the carcinogenicity of cyprodinil and proposed that there should be further studies before any MRLs are advanced.

81. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the CXL for beans (dry) as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.

209 METHOXYFENOZIDE

82. CCPR noted the comment from the EU that methoxyfenozide was only authorized in the EU for use in greenhouses owing to the risk to honey bees.

83. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.

213 TRIFLOXYSTROBIN

84. CCPR noted the reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for beans with pods (subgroup); bilberry; bilberry, red; blueberry; cane berries (subgroup); coffee beans; currant, black, red, white; corn salad; edible offal (mammalian) including liver of cattle, goats, pigs and sheep and kidney of cattle, goats, pigs and sheep; eggs; gooseberry; lettuce, leaf; linseed; mammalian fats (except milk fats); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); milks; peas with pods (subgroup); poultry fats; poultry meat; poultry, edible offal of; and rose hip because no conclusion could be drawn on the general toxicity of several metabolites in the EU evaluation.

85. CCPR was advised that the new residue data for citrus fruit would be available in December 2023 and agreed to maintain the CXL for citrus fruits (group) and citrus pulp, dried under the 4-year rule, awaiting the evaluation by JMPR.

86. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.

215 FENHEXAMID

87. CCPR agreed to advance the MRLs for asparagus (at the LOQ), bulb onions (subgroup) and pears for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.

222 QUINOXYFEN

88. CCPR noted the reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRL for cherries (subgroup) pending the ongoing review of MRLs for non-approved substances due to environmental issues of a global nature, in this case, persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity in the environment.

89. The EU and Switzerland, supported by an Observer, proposed advancement to Step 5 (instead of omitting Steps 6 and 7 of the procedure) to allow time to consider this issue.

90. CCPR noted that, while the issue deserved further attention, and members should consider how to address it in the future, currently, consideration of environmental issues of global concern was not within its mandate and therefore additional time to consider this issue was not needed. Consequently, CCPR agreed to advance the proposed MRL for cherries (subgroup) for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXL, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.

224 DIFENOCONAZOLE

91. CCPR noted the reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for guava, cranberry, cotton seed, tea, green, black (black, fermented and dried) pending the outcome of the ongoing periodic review in the EU; that a chronic risk for European consumers was identified and that a risk assessment for TDMs had not been carried out for difenoconazole.

92. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.

231 MANDIPROPAMID

93. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs for edible offal (mammalian) and mammalian fats (except milk fats) as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.

232 PROTHIOCONAZOLE

94. CCPR noted the reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of proposed MRLs for edible offal (mammalian), including liver and kidney of cattle, pigs, goat and sheep; eggs; linseed; mammalian fats (except milk fats); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); milks; poultry, edible offal of; poultry, fats; poultry meat; rape seed and sunflower seeds, subgroup of pending the outcome of ongoing periodic re-evaluation in EU, and that a risk assessment for TDMs had not been carried out for prothioconazole.

95. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.

96. CCPR further agreed that MRLs for mammalian fats (except milk fats) and meat (from mammals other than marine mammals) were below the LOQ in all the trials and this should be indicated by introducing (*) next to the MRLs.

233 SPINETORAM

97. CCPR noted the reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRL for tea, green, black (black, fermented and dried) because they had identified an acute intake concern for tea and that the data set supporting the MRL on tea was not sufficient as the concentration of metabolites was not measured but only estimated from the metabolism studies in apples.

98. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.

238 CLOTHIANIDIN

99. CCPR noted the reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for barley; eggs; liver of cattle, goats, pigs & sheep; milks; oats; poultry edible offal of; poultry fats; poultry meat; rice, husked; sorghum grain; sorgo or sorghum, sweet; sweet corn (subgroup); triticale; wheat pending their ongoing review of MRLs for non-approved substances due to environmental issues of a global nature, in this case, pollinator decline.

100. The EU and Switzerland, supported by an Observer, proposed advancement to Step 5 (instead of omitting Steps 6 and 7 of the procedure) to allow time to consider this issue.

101. CCPR noted that, while the issue deserved further attention, and members should consider how to address it in the future, currently, consideration of environmental issues of global concern was not within its mandate and therefore additional time to consider this issue was not needed. Consequently, CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.

239 FLUOPYRAM

102. CCPR agreed to advance the proposed MRL for coffee beans for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.

245 THIAMETHOXAM

103. CCPR noted the reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRL for barley; edible offal (mammalian); eggs; mammalian fats (except milk fats); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); milks; oats; persimmon, Japanese; poultry, edible offal of; poultry fats; poultry meat; rice, husked; sorghum grain; sorgo or sorghum, sweet; sweet corns (subgroup); triticale and wheat pending their ongoing review of MRLs for non-approved substances due to environmental issues of a global nature, in this case, pollinator decline.

104. The EU and Switzerland, supported by an Observer, proposed advancement to Step 5 (instead of omitting Steps 6 and 7 of the procedure) to allow time to consider this issue.

105. CCPR noted that, while the issue deserved further attention, and members should consider how to address it in the future, currently, consideration of environmental issues of global concern was not within its mandate and therefore additional time to consider this issue was not needed. Consequently, CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.

246 ACETAMIPRID

106. CCPR noted the reservation of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for pistachio nuts and tree nuts (group), pending the outcome of an ongoing evaluation concerning toxicological reference values and residue definitions in the EU.

107. CCPR agreed to advance the proposed MRLs for pistachio nuts and tree nuts (group) (except pistachio nut) for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the CXL for tree nuts (group), as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.

252 SULFOXAFLOR

108. CCPR noted the reservation of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for elderberries because the extrapolation from blueberries to elderberries was not foreseen in the Codex extrapolation rules. JMPR clarified that the similar growth habit and identical use patterns supported this extrapolation.

109. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8 as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.

262 BIXAFEN

110. The EU noted the value used in the dietary burden calculation for barley should be corrected and the JMPR Secretariat confirmed that this would be done.

111. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.

265 FLUENSULFONE

112. The JMPR Secretariat indicated that in response to the concern form submitted by the USA, relating to the residue database used to recommend the pome fruit MRL and the need for a citrus juice MRL, the 2021 JMPR reviewed the studies and established a new proposed MRL for pome fruit and confirmed that it was not possible to establish a process factor for citrus juice.

113. CCPR noted that the EU and Switzerland had confirmed their reservation on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for pome fruits because the metabolism studies were not representative for the residue behaviour observed in the residue trials and that the genotoxic potential of metabolite 2- Methylsulfonylthiazole (MeS) could not be excluded.

114. CCPR agreed to advance the proposed MRL for pome fruit (group) to Step 5/8 for adoption, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR (with the subsequent withdrawal the 2019 JMPR recommendation) and to advance the proposed MRLs for apple juice and apples, dried to Step 5/8 for adoption, as recommended by the 2019 JMPR.

268 ISOXAFLUTOLE

115. CCPR noted that the EU residue definition for risk assessment also included the metabolite RPA 203328.

116. CCPR agreed to advance the proposed MRLs for soya bean (dry) for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.

271 TRINEXAPAC-ETHYL

117. CCPR noted the reservation of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for rye and rice pending the outcome of the ongoing periodic re-evaluation in the EU.

118. An Observer requested that the proposed MRLs are not advanced pending the outcome of the EU periodic review.

119. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.

292 PENDIMETHALIN

120. CCPR noted the reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRL for leek pending the outcome of an ongoing evaluation in the EU of the residue trials supporting this MRL. The EU noted that, contrary to the summary in the JMPR report, use in Hungary only authorized for pre-emergence where residues should be < 0.05* mg/kg, so that the Hungarian GAP may not be the critical one. The EU noted that there was no complete evidence to confirm that residues would be < 0.01 mg/kg for flowerhead brassicas (subgroup) and sugar cane.

121. The JMPR Secretariat informed CCPR that for the MRLs recommended at the LOQ a suitable method had been validated and that there was sufficient evidence to support the recommendation that residues would be < 0.01 mg/kg.

122. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.

299 ISOPROTHIOLANE

123. CCPR noted the reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRL for banana pending the outcome of their ongoing evaluation of import tolerance requests.

124. CCPR agreed to advance the proposed MRL for banana for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.

304 ETHIPROLE

125. CCPR noted the reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRL for soya bean (dry) pending the outcome of an ongoing evaluation.

126. CCPR noted the proposal from the EU for the JMPR to re-evaluate the toxicological reference values for ethiprole in light of new data made available to the EU.

127. An Observer also proposed that JMPR conduct a further review of ethiprole before any MRLs are adopted as several adverse effects in neurobehavioral parameters in mice had been observed.

128. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.

305 FENPICOXAMID

129. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.

309 PYDIFLUMETOFEN

130. CCPR noted the reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for beans with pods (subgroup); bulb onions (subgroup); bush berries (subgroup); cherries (subgroup); citrus fruit (group); cottonseed; edible offal (mammalian); eggs; elderberry; flower head brassicas (subgroup); green onions (subgroup); head brassicas (subgroup); low growing berries (subgroup, except cranberries); mammalian fats (except milk fats); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); milks; peaches (subgroup); peas with pods (subgroup); plums (subgroup); pome fruit (group, except persimmon, Japan); poultry, edible offal of; poultry fats; poultry meat; root vegetables, (subgroup); sorghum grain and millet (subgroup, except grain sorghum); sorghum grain; stem brassicas; succulent beans without pods (subgroup); tree nuts (group); sunflower seeds (subgroup); underground immature beans and peas (subgroup) pending the outcome of an ongoing evaluation for pydiflumetofen in the EU.

131. The EU noted that the approach taken to derive the MRLs for bulb onions (subgroup); green onions (subgroup); head brassicas; root vegetables (subgroup); succulent beans without pods (subgroup); succulent peas without pods (subgroup); sunflower seeds (subgroup) was not fully in line with the OECD methodology for rotational crop studies. The EU also noted that the proposed MRL for elderberries was based on the extrapolation from blueberries to elderberries which was not foreseen in the Codex extrapolation rules.

132. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR. CCPR also noted that the proposed MRL for sorghum and millet (subgroup) would be qualified to exclude sorghum grain.

312 AFIDOPYROPEN

133. The JMPR Secretariat informed CCPR that in response to the concern form submitted by the USA, the 2021 JMPR reviewed the data and confirmed that the information was only sufficient to conclude that the dimer metabolite M007 was of similar toxicity to afidopyropen. The JMPR noted that no new data were provided with the concern form. The JMPR also informed CCPR that the residue definition for dietary risk assessment for plants proposed by the 2019 JMPR as the 'sum of afidopyropen + M007, expressed as afidoyropen' was imprecise and had been revised to 'sum of afidopyropen + M007'.

134. Regarding the concern about the low proposed MRL for milk, the JMPR Secretariat indicated that it was supported by both the analytical method and expected residues.

135. CCPR noted the information provided by the JMPR Secretariat.

313 METCONAZOLE

136. The JMPR Secretariat informed CCPR that in response to a concern form submitted by the USA, the 2021 JMPR re-evaluated the decline trials for wheat, rye, barley and oat, and proposed a new MRL for wheat which was also extrapolated to triticale. The 2021 JMPR reconfirmed the existing CXLs for animal commodities.

137. CCPR noted the reservation of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for wheat and triticale pending the outcome of the ongoing periodic re-evaluation in the EU and that a risk assessment for TDMs had not been carried out for metconazole.

138. CCPR agreed to advance the proposed MRLs for triticale; wheat; wheat bran, unprocessed for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.

314 PYFLUBUMIDE

139. CCPR agreed to withdraw the proposed MRLs for apple; tea, green, black (black, fermented and dried) at Step 4 noting that JMPR had identified an acute exposure concern for these commodities and that no new toxicological data would be provided.

319 FLUTIANIL

140. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.

320 MEFENTRIFLUCONAZOLE

141. The JMPR Secretariat confirmed that mefentrifluconazole was scheduled for residue evaluation by the September 2022 JMPR.

142. CCPR agreed to establish an ADI of 0-0.04 mg/kg bw and an ARfD of 0.3 mg/kg bw for mefentrifluconazole.

321 PYRASULFOTOLE

143. CCPR noted the reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for barley; edible offal (mammalian); eggs, mammalian fats (except milk fats); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); milks; oats; poultry meat; poultry, edible offal of; poultry fats; rye; sorghum grain; triticale; and wheat due to the lack of available toxicological data at EU level, pending the outcome of the review of the JMPR monograph, once available.

144. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.

322 PYRAZIFLUMID

145. CCPR noted the reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for apple; grapes; pear; and persimmon, Japanese based on the lack of available toxicological data at EU level, pending the outcome of the review of the JMPR monograph, once available.

146. CCPR noted that the 2021 JMPR was not able to recommend MRLs for animal commodities due to the absence of an enforcement method.

147. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.

323 SPIROPIDION

148. CCPR noted the reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for cucumber; melons (except watermelon); pumpkins; watermelon; winter squash; tomato; peppers, subgroup of (except martynia, okra, roselle); soya bean (dry); potato; edible offal (mammalian); mammalian fats (except milk fats); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); milks; eggs; poultry meat; poultry, edible offal of; poultry fat based on the lack of available toxicological data at EU level, pending the outcome of the review of the JMPR monograph, once available.

149. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.

324 TETRANILIPROLE

150. The JMPR Secretariat confirmed that tetraniliprole was scheduled for residue evaluation by the September 2022 JMPR, noting that an ADI of 0-2 mg/kg bw had been established and that an ARfD was unnecessary.

Conclusion

151. CCPR:

(i) agreed to forward to CAC:

a) MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8 (Appendix II).

b) CXLs for revocation by CAC (Appendix III).

(ii) noted that:

a) MRLs retained at Steps 4 and 7 are attached as Appendices IV and V (for information).

b) MRLs in the Step Procedure which have been withdrawn are attached as Appendix VI (discontinuation of work).

REVISION OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD AND FEED (CXA 4-1989) (Agenda Item 7)

General remarks

152. The USA and the Netherlands, as Chair and co-Chair of the EWG, introduced the item, recalled the ToR of the EWG, and explained the key points of discussion in the EWG, the conclusions and recommendations made. They further explained that comments submitted in reply to the various CLs had been taken into account to prepare revised proposals for discussion in the virtual pre-meeting that took place on 27 June 2022 (CRD03). The recommendations of the pre-meeting as presented in CRD07 would be considered under Agenda Items 7(a) – (d).

153. In addition, CCPR was informed that the pre-meeting had also addressed the proposals from Ecuador and Australia on the consideration of the portion of the commodity to which MRLs apply and which is analyzed in relation to Group 014 (Assorted fruits – inedible peel)/Group 006 (Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel) and Group 023 Oilseeds and that the recommendations from the pre-meeting would be considered under this agenda Item.

154. The Codex Secretariat also informed CCPR that consideration of consequential amendments to the *Classification of Food and Feed* related to the inclusion of new code numbers/names to address MRLs arising from the 2021 JMPR evaluations and the review of the *Guidelines on portion of commodities to which MRLs apply and which is analyzed* (CXG 41-1993) would also be considered under this agenda item as a follow-up to the discussion on Agenda Item 6.

155. CCPR considered the recommendations of the pre-meeting, made the following decisions and agreed with or noted the following comments:

ESTABLISHMENT OF MRLs FOR PESTICIDES FOR OKRA (Agenda Item 7a)[9]

156. CCPR recalled previous feedback from JMPR on the difficulty to extrapolate MRLs for okra from the Subgroup Pepper and pepper-like commodities, and the suggestion for the exclusion of okra, martynia and roselle from the group MRL for peppers. CCPR52 agreed that the EWG on the revision of the Classification should consider representative commodities from which MRLs for okra could be extrapolated and whether monitoring data could be used to extrapolate MRLs for this commodity.

157. The EWG Chair, also on behalf of the co-Chair, The Netherlands, informed CCPR that the EWG had considered chili (non-bell) pepper as an appropriate representative commodity taking into account monitoring data submitted by Canada and India. The EWG noted the difficulty in drawing conclusions from monitoring data not knowing the GAP behind the okra residue data and without being able to compare residue trials on okra and chili peppers with known GAPs. Based on the available monitoring data, the EWG made two proposals for consideration by CCPR using chili (non-bell) pepper (chili pepper) as the representative commodity since applying the chili peppers MRLs to okra led to low exceedances for okra. Additionally, there was sufficient conservatism in MRLs for chili peppers derived using the OECD MRL calculator to ensure protection of actual residues in okra. The two options would lead to different amendments to the *Classification of Food and Feed* (CXA 4-1989) and/or the table of representative commodities in the *Principles and Guidance on the Selection of Representative Commodities for the Extrapolation of MRLs for Pesticides to Commodity Groups* (CXG 84-2012).

[9] CX/PR 22/53/6; CL 2022/34-PR; CX/PR 22/53/6-Add.1 (Canada, Egypt, EU, Kenya, Mauritius, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Thailand, UK, USA)

158. The pre-meeting on the revision of the Classification considered the two options proposed by the EWG and an alternative proposal from the EU (Option 3) as follows:

1. Option 1: Include a footnote for okra to the current Subgroup 012B reading: Only data from chili pepper can be used to set a CXL or
2. Option 2: Create a separate Subgroup 012D Okra with chili pepper as the representative commodity.
3. Option 3: Create a separate Subgroup 012D Okra (including martynia and roselle) with okra as the representative commodity.

159. The pre-meeting could not find consensus on any of the proposals although there was more preference for Option 1 as opposed to Option 2 and agreed to forward the 3 Options to CCPR for consideration and possible resolution.

160. Alternatively, the EWG Chair proposed that CCPR postpone discussion on the item and request advice from JMPR on the proposed options for consideration by CCPR54 and what could be the most representative commodity for okra given that registrants were unlikely to develop residue data because of the limited financial incentive and the fact that the EWG had not been able to reach consensus on this issue. The EWG Chair encouraged interested members and observers to submit any additional data on okra to JMPR for their consideration. He further noted that the US cropping system allowed the extrapolation from a small cultivar of eggplant.

161. The Codex Secretariat noted that procedurally it was possible to request advice from JMPR and proposed to send the three options and all the relevant information considered by the EWG as well as comments submitted to CCPR, to JMPR to request advice on the best of the three options or an alternative option and what could be the most suitable representative commodity for okra. She further requested members and observers to submit any other relevant data to JMPR that might facilitate discussion and advice to CCPR. Based on the advice of JMPR, CCPR could then consider a possible revision of the Classification and/or the Principles and Guidance for Extrapolation.

162. The JMPR Secretariat, in response to Option 3 proposed by the pre-meeting, reminded CCPR that the 2019 JMPR had already agreed on extrapolation and that the question on the representative crop needed to be resolved. The Secretariat further recalled that JMPR had revisited this issue and, based on available data, found that peppers were unlikely to reflect the residues present in okra when treated according to the same GAP. She further clarified that such differences could be explained by the differences in morphology of okra fruit (ridge and slightly hairy surface) when compared to pepper (smooth-skinned surface) and their relative residue potentials when using the extrapolation principle for crop grouping.

163. The JMPR Secretariat however noted that JMPR had not had the chance to look at all the monitoring data for the extrapolation of MRLs for okra considered by the EWG (i.e. the monitoring data from Canada and India) and that additional monitoring/GAP data on okra are available from India, as mentioned in CRD27. A Member noted that new data may be generated by the studies promoted by IAEA mentioned under Agenda Item 4b. If additional information would be available, it should also be considered. These options could therefore be forwarded to JMPR, including available monitoring data for their assessment and possible advice to CCPR. She reminded CCPR that JMPR was scheduled to meet in September 2022 and that additional monitoring data should be submitted as early as possible to allow JMPR to consider the request from CCPR.

164. There was general agreement with the proposal to request advice from JMPR, however a comment was made that if a separate subgroup were created (Option 3) it was unlikely that there would be field-trial data available for okra.

Conclusion

165. CCPR agreed to request:

(i) advice from JMPR on the 3 options and to forward all information/data considered by the EWG and all comments submitted to CCPR for JMPR consideration; and

(ii) members and observers to submit any additional data/other information to JMPR to facilitate the consideration of this matter.

CLASS B – PRIMARY FOOD COMMODITIES OF ANIMAL ORIGIN (ALL TYPES) (Agenda Item 7b)[10]
CLASS E – PROCESSED FOODS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN (ALL TYPES) (Agenda Item 7c)[11]

166. The USA, as Chair of the EWG, also on behalf of the co-Chair, The Netherlands, introduced the reports of the EWG and the pre-meeting, focusing on the key changes as presented in Appendix I of CRD07 and the recommendation of the pre-meeting that the revised Class B and Class E could be further considered in the EWG and that the EWG should develop the table of representative commodities for each of the classes.

10 CX/PR 22/53/7; CL 2022/35-PR; CX/PR 22/53/7-Add.1 (Canada, Egypt, EU, Kenya, Philippines, Thailand, USA)
11 CX/PR 22/53/8

167. CCPR considered the recommendations in CRD07 and expressed agreement with the structure outlined and that consideration of additional commodities and representative commodities would be taken up by the EWG including proposals submitted in writing to this Session as available in CRDs.

168. A Member referring to their comments in CRD20 and noting the intent of the document is the classification of food and feed for the purposes of setting MRLs for pesticides, requested to amend the explanatory note in Class B: Group 044 Aquatic Animal Products as some aspects of the note did not relate to the Codex mandate nor had any information relevant to pesticide residues. CCPR noted that this issue could be considered in the EWG.

169. CCPR also noted support for inclusion of bee products such as honey.

170. An Observer noted that dolphins and whales should not be included as commodities in the Classification as in their view, they should not be included in the diet as a food group.

Other matters

Modification of the portion of commodities to which MRLs applied and which is analyzed:

Group 014 (Assorted fruits – inedible peel) (Agenda Item 17) (CXG 41-1993) and Group 006 (Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel (CXA 4-1989))
Group 023 Oilseeds

171. The EWG Chair recalled that the issues raised in the proposal for the modification of the portion of commodities to which MRLs apply and which is analyzed raised by Ecuador for Group 014/Group 006 (Agenda Item 17, CX/PR 22/53/19 and CRD05) and by Australia for Group 023 Oilseeds (CRD11) had been considered by the pre-meeting and that it was proposed that they should be considered further by the EWG in order to make recommendations for consideration by CCPR54.

Review of the *Guidelines on portion of commodities to which MRLs apply and which is analyzed* (CXG 41-1993)

172. The Codex Secretariat noted that, following the requests from Australia and Ecuador to provide clarifications on provisions pertaining to the portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies and which is analyzed for both Group 014/006 (Ecuador) and Group 023 (Australia), the Secretariat would request to task the EWG on the revision of the Classification to undertake the review of CXG41 *vis-à-vis* the Classification on provisions for the portion of the commodity to which the MRLs apply and which is analyzed with a view to integrate CXG41 into the Classification as appropriate and subsequently recommend its revocation to avoid the coexistence of two Codex texts addressing the same provisions with the possibility to become redundant or contradictory.

173. The Codex Secretariat indicated that this was in line with the decision of CCPR that once the revision of the Classification would be completed, the Committee would decide on whether to retain CXG41 as a single text or integrate it into the Classification[12]. She further noted that the revision of the Classification would be completed with the finalization of the revision of Class B and Class E.

Consequential amendment to Class D

174. The Codex Secretariat explained that, following proposals for MRLs for a number of citrus fruits pulp (dried) and oils (edible) and soya flour arising from the 2021 JMPR evaluations, the Codex Secretariat recommended the inclusion of the additional/new code numbers/names in Class D of the Classification and to forward them to CAC for adoption as consequential amendment to the Classification, Class D.

175. In response to a question on updating of the database for Codex MRLs for pesticides to address the impact of the revised Classification on existing CXLs, the Codex Secretariat clarified that this work was ongoing, and that the Secretariat was in the process of hiring a consultant to assist with this work.

Conclusion

176. CCPR agreed to forward the consequential amendment to the *Classification of Food and Feed*, Class D, related to the inclusion of additional commodities for certain citrus fruits pulps (dried) and oils (edible) as well as soya flour to CAC for adoption (Appendix VII).

177. CCPR agreed to return Class B and Class E to Step 2/3 for further development by the EWG.

178. CCPR further agreed to re-establish the EWG on the revision of the Classification, chaired by USA and co-chaired by the Netherlands, working in English only, to:

[12] ALINORM 10/33/24, para. 190

(i) continue working on Classes B and E of the Classification and prepare tables of representative commodities;

(ii) consider the proposals on the portion of the commodity to which the MRLs apply, and which is analyzed for Group 006 Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel (Ecuador) and Group 023 Oilseeds (Australia); and

(iii) review the *Guidelines on portion of commodities to which MRLs apply and which is analyzed* (CXG 41-1993) with a comparison to the *Classification of Food and Feed* (CXA 4-1989) to consider revocation of CXG41 to avoid coexistence of the two documents addressing the same provisions. The EWG should consider any provisions from CXG41 that could still be integrated into the revised Classification and make a proposal for consideration by CCPR54.

COORDINATION OF WORK BETWEEN CCPR AND CCRVDF: CLASS B – PRIMARY FOOD COMMODITIES OF ANIMAL ORIGIN. HARMONIZATION OF MEAT MAMMALIAN MRLs BETWEEN CCPR AND CCRVDF: HARMONIZED DEFINITION FOR EDIBLE OFFAL AND OTHER EDIBLE TISSUES (Agenda Item 7d)[13]

179. CCPR recalled its previous discussion on harmonization of terms/definitions for edible tissues of animal origin including edible offal and noted the recommendation of CCRVDF25 (2021) to harmonize the definition of edible offal to facilitate the establishment of harmonized/single MRLs for compounds with dual use.

180. The USA, as Chair of the EWG, also on behalf of the co-Chair, The Netherlands, summarized the discussion in the EWG and the pre-meeting and indicated that there was support in both the EWG and the pre-meeting to forward the definition for edible offal as recommended by CCRVDF25 and adopted by CAC44. The EWG Chair further explained that harmonization of terms/definitions for fat, meat and muscle were not discussed in the EWG and that the pre-meeting could not make any recommendations on the harmonization of these terms between CCPR and CCRVDF.

Edible offal

181. CCPR agreed with the recommendation to harmonize its definition for edible offal with that of CCRVDF as adopted by CAC.

Other edible tissues: *fat, meat and muscle*

182. CCPR considered the proposal to harmonize the definition of fat, meat and muscle with that of JECFA/CCRVDF as advised by the Joint JMPR/JECFA Working Group on Residue Definition in order to facilitate the establishment of harmonized/ single MRLs for compounds with dual use.

183. The Codex Secretariat indicated that there had been lots of requests from Members in both CCPR and CCRVDF to coordinate work on issues of common interest to both committees such as the establishment of harmonized/single MRLs for compounds with dual use for food of animal origin. CCEXEC and CAC had also encouraged both committees to coordinate closely on such matters to the extent possible to facilitate trade in these commodities while protecting consumers' health. The current situation by which CCPR and CCRVDF kept different approaches to the establishment of MRLs for tissues such as meat/muscle and fat led to the establishment of two MRLs for pesticides and veterinary drugs for the same commodity (tissue) creating (potential) trade disruption in terms of which MRL should be enforced usually resulting in the application of the most conservative MRL. The Secretariat advised that CCPR not make any changes to the definitions proposed by the Joint JECFA/JMPR WG and used by JECFA/CCRVDF and to simply endorse the recommendations to harmonize the definitions, i.e., to use the JECFA/CCRVDF definitions for meat, muscle and fat to facilitate harmonization of MRLs for compounds with dual use.

184. The Codex Secretariat also advised CCPR to agree on the definitions for the portion of the commodity to which MRLs applied and which is analyzed for fat and muscle as recommended by the Joint JECFA/JMPR WG which would assist the EWG on the revision of the Classification with the ongoing revision of Class B and Class E. She further explained that if these definitions would be agreeable to CCPR, they would be incorporated into the *Classification of Food and Fee*d following adoption by CAC.

185. The JMPR Secretariat clarified that the definitions that JMPR proposed to be harmonized with had been used by JECFA and CCRVDF for years and CCPR was not advised to make any modifications to the definitions. After harmonization, JMPR would recommend MRLs for meat as "meat (lean muscle)" that accurately convey the tissues that are assayed in feeding studies. This change would make it easier for enforcement and monitoring agencies to interpret and apply the resulting MRLs to samples that might have a fat content different to that assumed under the current JMPR/CCPR convention. The change in terms would only affect existing CXLs that are listed as "meat (fat)". CXLs for residues that are classified as being "not fat soluble" could be converted directly to the new term. No immediate action would need to be taken to convert existing meat (fat) CXLs and could be addressed through the periodic review. This was for consistency with the CCPR management decision on how to handle the existing CXLs and new CXLs *vis-à-vis* the revised Classification. Therefore, JMPR strongly recommended to accept the proposal from the joint JECFA/JMPR WG.

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13 CX/PR 22/53/9; CL 2022/36-PR; CX/PR 22/53/9-Add.1 (Canada, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, EU, Kenya, Philippines, Thailand)

186. While there was support to harmonize the definitions, a question was raised on the definition for "meat" and that it should be extended to all animals and not only mammals as covered by the current JECFA/CCRVDF definition.

187. CCPR agreed to harmonize the definition of fat, meat and muscle with that of JECFA/CCRVDF as proposed by the Joint JECFA/JMPR WG including the definition for the portion of the commodity to which MRLs apply and which is analysed for fat and muscle.

Conclusion

188. CCPR agreed to forward the definitions for edible offal, meat, muscle and fat, including definitions for the portion of the commodity to which MRLs apply and which is analyzed for fat and muscle, to CAC for adoption and to inform JMPR accordingly (Appendix VIII).

COORDINATION OF WORK BETWEEN CCPR AND CCRVDF: JOINT CCPR/CCRVDF WORKING GROUP ON COMPOUNDS WITH DUAL USE – STATUS OF WORK (Agenda Item 8)[14]

189. The USA, as Chair of the Joint CCPR/CCRVDF EWG, introduced the item and summarized the information provided in the working document, including background, mandate and work process. He explained that the Joint EWG would review work already done cooperatively between CCRVDF and CCPR and identify and prioritize cross-cutting issues that impact on both committees and recommend paths forward in which both committees could collaborate to address those identified issues in order to facilitate the consideration of compounds with dual use and the possible harmonization of MRLs. This might include reflections on improved synchronization of work between CCPR and CCRVDF as well as enhanced collaboration between JECFA and JMPR. He noted the Joint EWG would provide an update on their preliminary findings to CCRVDF26 and CCPR54 in 2023.

Conclusion

190. CCPR noted the information provided by the Chair of the Joint CCPR/CCRVDF EWG on the status of work under their mandate, supported the activities of the Joint EWG and encouraged members and observers to actively participate in the work of the Joint EWG.

GUIDELINES FOR COMPOUNDS OF LOW PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERN THAT MAY BE EXEMPTED FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CODEX MRLs OR DO NOT GIVE RISE TO RESIDUES (at Step 7) (Agenda Item 9)[15]

191. Chile, as Chair of the EWG, also on behalf of the co-Chairs, India and USA, introduced the item and summarized the work process and key points of discussion in the EWG and as well as in the virtual pre-meeting that took place on Tuesday 28 June and presented the recommendations for consideration by CCPR. The EWG Chair highlighted the general support expressed by members and observers on the work carried out by the EWG and recalled that during the pre-meeting, comments had been received on the scope, definitions, criteria, and on the inclusion of examples of compounds in the Guidelines. He further explained that the Guidelines had been revised based on written comments submitted and those made in the pre-meeting as presented in CRD08.

192. The EWG recommended that CCPR consider the revised Guidelines and to advance it to Step 8.

Discussion

193. Noting concerns about possible inconsistencies arising should general definitions be revised by Codex or FAO/WHO, the Codex Secretariat clarified that it was unlikely that longstanding definitions would change in the near future, and that it was the responsibility of the Codex Secretariat to ensure that upon amendment/revision of general Codex definitions these would be aligned throughout Codex. She also clarified that any other definitions as recommended by the EWG that were not strictly aligned with those in other Codex or FAO/WHO texts should be understood to have been specifically formulated for the purposes of the Guidelines and this was an acceptable practice in Codex.

194. CCPR noted general support for the advancement of the Guidelines and took the following decisions:

- The examples would not be included in the Guidelines and were for information purposes only to facilitate the development of the guidelines, as such, they would remain available in the working document.
- All definitions in Section 2 of the Guidelines should be retained even if they were already available in other Codex or FAO/WHO texts as they contributed to the readability and clarity of the text; the definitions were aligned with those definitions from *inter alia* the Codex Procedural Manual, and from FAO and WHO texts; other definitions as recommended by the EWG were developed to suit the scope and purpose of the Guidelines.

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14 CX/PR 22/53/10

15 CX/PR 22/53/11; CL 2022/37-PR; CX/PR 22/53/11-Add.1 (Canada, Chile, Egypt, EU, Ghana, Kenya, Philippines, UK, Uruguay, USA)

195. Proposals were made by a Member for amendments to two criteria, to indicate the need for case-by-case review with respect to allergenic characteristics and sensitivity of bacteria to antibiotics, respectively, but these were not taken up by CCPR.

Conclusion

196. CCPR agreed to advance the Guidelines for compounds of low public health concern that may be exempted from the establishment of Codex MRLs or do not give rise to residues to Step 8 for adoption by CAC (Appendix IX).

ENGAGEMENT OF JMPR IN PARALLEL REVIEWS OF NEW COMPOUNDS: CRITERIA FOR SELECTING THE GLOBAL PROJECT MANAGER FOR THE PARALLEL REVIEW PROCESS (Agenda Item 10)[16]

197. Canada, as Chair of the EWG, also on behalf of the co-Chairs, Costa Rica and Kenya, introduced the item and recalled the previous discussions and decisions on principles and procedures to carry out parallel reviews and that CCPR52 had agreed to test and refine the procedure through a pilot project and make adjustments as necessary based on the experience gained through the pilot. CCPR52 had further agreed that work would continue to define the criteria for selecting the global management for the parallel review process.

198. The EWG Chair outlined the mandate and work process followed by the EWG, highlighted the key issues discussed and the criteria and qualifications of the global project manager. CCPR was invited to consider the proposed qualifications and competencies of the global project manager proposed by the EWG, to consider also potential candidates and to assess and modify the proposed qualifications and competencies upon successful completion of a pilot parallel review and to continue to utilise the EWG on Priorities to seek pesticides to be considered for the pilot for the parallel review.

Discussion

199. CCPR agreed with the proposal of the EWG and noted clarifications provided by the EWG Chair to questions raised on who would select the candidate; the duration of the project; concerns on conflict of interest due to the voluntary nature of the global project manager; whether such qualification may restrict the parallel review process; and resource limitations as follows:

- A less formal or burdensome procedure should be followed for the selection of the global project manager and that nominations could be made by JMPR, CCPR or Codex member countries.
- The project would span over 2 JMPR meetings and therefore the project manager could serve for this period. However, it was emphasized that the pilot project and selection of a global project manager could not proceed without a new compound being nominated and supported by a sponsor for parallel review.
- Serving in a voluntary capacity was not new to Codex or scientific advice bodies, and JMPR had measures in place to deal with conflict of interest.
- Conducting a pilot project might be able to better define the role of the project manager and lead to further improvement of the procedure including the selection criteria of the global manager.
- There was awareness of the resource limitations and therefore any activity in relation to the parallel review had been crafted in such a way to not add to the workload of JMPR while recognising that if the review process does take more than two years, it may use valuable resources.

Conclusion

200. CCPR agreed:

(i) to endorse the criteria for the selection of a global project manager;

(ii) to append the criteria for the selection of a global project manager to the document *Engagement of JMPR in parallel reviews of new compounds: procedures and principles* as an internal document for reference purposes (Appendix X);

(iii) that the EWG on Priorities should continue to call for compounds for the parallel review as the best mechanism for seeking participants for the pilot project; and

(iv) to encourage sponsors to nominate compounds for the parallel review in coordination with the Chair of the EWG of Priorities and the FAO/WHO JMPR Secretariats for consideration by CCPR.

MANAGEMENT OF UNSUPPORTED COMPOUNDS WITHOUT PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERN SCHEDULED FOR PERIODIC REVIEW (Agenda Item 11)[17]

201. Chile, as Chair of the EWG, also on behalf of the co-Chairs Australia, India and Kenya, introduced the item, recalled the background to the work, the mandate of the EWG, explained the work process in the EWG, key points of discussion, conclusions and recommendations.

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16 CX/PR 22/53/12; CL 2022/38-PR; CX/PR 22/53/12-Add.1 (Canada, Egypt, EU, Ghana, Kenya and Philippines)

17 CX/PR 22/53/13; CL 2022/39-PR; CX/PR 22/53/13-Add.1 (Canada, Chile, Egypt, EU, Ghana, Kenya, Philippines, UK, USA, IFTs)

202. The EWG Chair further explained that, in order to facilitate discussion, Chile, together with the co-Chairs, had analysed comments received in reply to CL 2022/39-PR and had prepared a revised proposal which was discussed in the virtual pre-meeting held on 28 June 2022. She informed CCPR of the discussions in the pre-meeting, the conclusions and recommendations as presented in CRD09. She noted that members and observers had expressed their support for the management proposal presented in Section 1 of Appendix I in CRD09 as well as the options for data support presented in Section 2 in CRD09; and supported to re-establish an EWG to further develop and refine the management proposal for consideration by CCPR54. She explained that the main changes made to the document, other than editorial changes, were to clarify:

- the scope, i.e., what was meant by unsupported compounds without public health concern and a footnote was added to clarify this; and
- consultation with JMPR *vis-à-vis* available data.

203. CCPR considered the recommendations for the consideration of unsupported compounds without public health concern scheduled for periodic review as follows:

- The revised proposal for the management of unsupported compounds without public health concern scheduled for periodic review described as presented in CRD09, Appendix I, Section 1.
- The different options for data support that could be addressed by Codex, FAO/WHO, JMPR, governments and industry to further assist countries in implementing the proposed management approach as presented in CRD09, Appendix I, Section 2.
- The establishment of an EWG to further develop and refine the management proposal for consideration by CCPR54.

Discussion

204. CCPR noted the support for the work as presented in CRD09, and to re-establish the EWG as proposed by the pre-meeting, and noted the additional comments made or questions raised as follows:

- Concerns were expressed about the revocation of CXLs for compounds without public health concerns. It was preferred that JMPR reviewed updated information of GAPs and propose new MRLs rather than deletion of the CXLs of compounds without public health concerns.
- Others concerns were about the growing backlog of unsupported compounds. A stringent and consistent revocation of CXLs no longer supported by any manufacturer would also address the growing backlog of substances for which periodic review was overdue. The NRD could provide updated information to CCPR to inform either of substances no longer used and for revocation or of substances for the re-evaluation under the periodic review. Many unsupported compounds without public health concerns were used and registered in agriculture-producing countries and internationally harmonized MRLs were useful tools to facilitate trade and reduce the gap between developing and developed countries.
- The procedure seemed very complex, and its feasibility was questioned, for example, in relation to the engagement with the JMPR Secretariat. The further work in the EWG should consider feasibility of the procedures.
- Acknowledging the importance of the work, it was not clear if the current proposal would be sufficient to reduce the heavy and growing backlog of evaluations for substances for which periodic review was overdue; and that concrete action was urgently needed to address this problem.

205. CCPR further noted that the above questions and concerns could be addressed in the EWG.

Conclusion

206. CCPR agreed to re-establish an EWG on unsupported compounds without public health concern scheduled for periodic review chaired by Chile and co-chaired by Australia, India and Kenya, working in English with the following ToRs:

(i) To further develop and refine the management proposal for unsupported compounds without public health concerns scheduled for periodic review presented in the Section 1 of Appendix I of CRD09.

(ii) To further develop the recommendations of Section 2 of Appendix I of CRD 09, to explore further options for efficient data support that could be addressed by Codex, FAO/WHO, JMPR, governments and the industry to assist countries in the preparation of data packages required to conduct periodic reviews.

(iii) That proposals should take into consideration the information presented in CX/PR 22/53/13, CRD09 and the written comments submitted and those received during the plenary meeting.

(iv) Based on the above considerations, to present a management proposal for consideration and adoption by CCPR54.

NATIONAL REGISTRATIONS OF PESTICIDES (Agenda Item 12)[18]

207. Germany, as Chair of the EWG, speaking also on behalf of the co-Chair Australia, presented the item and recalled the background to the work in particular the discussions on how to balance the evaluation of "new" and "old" compounds eligible for periodic reviews *vis-à-vis* public health concerns related to "old" compounds and the growing request for evaluation of "new" compounds or additional evaluations of existing compounds not yet eligible for periodic reviews. As part of these efforts, CCPR agreed to seek documented evidence from member countries of national registrations and approved uses for compounds subject to periodic review by means of an excel spreadsheet.

208. The EWG Chair further recalled the mandate of the EWG and explained the work process in the EWG, the conclusions and recommendations. It was noted that the spreadsheet covered 25 active substances and all groups of crops; that members from all continents had filled in the spreadsheet however with a strong component from EU countries. He further highlighted issues raised in comments received regarding difficulties to complete the spreadsheet, discrepancies between national and Codex classifications of crops/crop groupings and that being able to complete the spreadsheet electronically might help. In this regard, he also mentioned that a simplified spreadsheet could further assist by, for instance, removing the reference to representative and processed commodities, addressing fewer compounds while providing room for more authorized uses.

209. The EWG Chair proposed that CCPR consider the recommendations of the EWG as follows:

- Consider the general approach to the development of the NRD of pesticides including whether a sufficient number of responses is available to support the periodic review of unsupported compounds with or without public health concern which are no longer be supported by the manufacturer.
- Consider whether a smaller number of crops and/or compounds in the NRD may help to fill the database.
- Provide suggestions to help filling the NRD.

Discussion

210. CCPR noted the continued support for the work and the development of the NRD.

211. In particular, the following additional comments were made:

- The database could serve as a useful tool for the establishment of Codex MRLs as well as the periodic review for unsupported compounds with or without public health concern where there is no supporting data/ information. CCPR was thus requested to set up a mechanism to operationalize the NRD in the management of unsupported compounds (see Agenda Item 11) to reduce trade issues from no CXLs and to facilitate fair trade.
- For the database spreadsheet, plants and crop items should be reclassified to be in line with the newly revised *Classification of Food and Feed*. If there are many plants and crops other than the listed items, additional blank cells should be available for countries to enter detail on such plants and crops. In addition, processed commodities in Class D and E, which are not directly exposed to pesticides should be excluded from database spreadsheet.
- A Member indicated that there are uses for aldicarb and ethoxyquin.
- The NRD could give an overview of what is the situation of national registration of pesticides and provide an overview of the situation of unsupported compounds.

212. In response to a question on how to provide information on national registration of pesticides, the Codex Secretariat clarified that a CL would be issued which would include an excel file to be filled in by countries in consultation with their national registration system. The compounds to be included in the CL would be decided by the Chair of the EWG on the NRD in consultation with the Chairs of the EWG on schedules/priorities and the EWG on unsupported compounds.

213. A question was raised on next steps and how to deal with compounds for which there are no registrations in other countries and/or if there are new compounds that are unsupported or new compounds that need to be added to the list to get information about whether there are registrations in member countries.

[18] CX/PR 22/53/14

214. The EWG Chair clarified that information was needed for those substances that were not scheduled, and where there was no interest from a sponsor. When looking into the priority list these substances were growing from year to year and the question was when to step into the process to ask members whether they were willing to support a substance. If there are unsupported compounds, i.e., no industry supporting it, but members had a need for the substance, then at this point the NRD would give an indication of how many members had a problem when a substance was no longer supported and how many uses were behind such a substance. On the basis of this information, the EWG dealing with unsupported compounds could prepare a list of priorities based on the information provided by the database. He further indicated that, in his view, the process should start when a compound reaches 15 years without a full re-evaluation in order to give countries time to respond to the requirements of the periodic review and that the situation of such compounds could be monitored through the EWG on unsupported compounds to take timely actions in this regard.

Conclusion

215. CCPR agreed to re-establish the EWG chaired by Germany and co-chaired by Australia, working in English with the following ToRs:

(i) Amend the national registration database by correcting mistakes, deleting unnecessary entries and providing more information to fill the database.

(ii) Coordinate with the EWGs on priorities and on unsupported compounds without public health concerns in order to facilitate the work of the EWG on supported substances without public health concern after the next CCPR session.

(iii) Ask members to fill in the NRD for unsupported compounds nominated by means of a CL.

(iv) Report the results to CCPR54.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CODEX SCHEDULES AND PRIORITY LISTS OF PESTICIDES FOR EVALUATION BY JMPR (Agenda Item 13)[19]

216. Australia, as Chair of the EWG on Schedules and Priorities, introduced the item and the presented the revised schedules and priority lists of pesticides.

2023 schedule for JMPR evaluations

217. The EWG Chair referred to CRD02 containing the schedules and priority lists for 2023 and beyond. The EWG Chair noted the list of 6 compounds proposed for the 2023 schedule of new compounds, that national registrations had been confirmed for all of the compounds and that this schedule was full.

218. For the 2023 schedule of new uses and other evaluations, 15 nominations were presented, with evidence of national registrations provided for 14 compounds.

219. For the 2023 periodic reviews, 4 compounds and 2 reserve compounds were proposed. A Member noted that parathion-methyl (59) appeared to be unsupported. The EU requested that more reserve compounds should be added to fill the gaps in case that for some planned substances data would not be submitted. This would ensure at least to maintain the planned number of periodic reviews. The Observer from CropLife International confirmed that they would not support the review of this compound. A proposal was made to have 2-3 additional compounds placed on the periodic evaluation list as reserve compounds. The EWG Chair confirmed that this could be done. The Observer from AGRO-CARE aisbl confirmed its commitment to provide the necessary data for the periodic review of chlorpyrifos (17) (see Agenda Item 6).

220. The EWG Chair reminded the Committee that CCPR had agreed to the 4-year rule for metalaxyl (138)/metalaxyl-M (212) (multiple CXLs), trifloxystrobin (213) (citrus fruits group), fipronil (202) (all CXLs) and fenpyroximate (193) (multiple CXLs). Also, the JMPR would consider alternative GAP for bifenthrin (178) on lettuce, head (see Agenda Item 6).

221. An Observer referred to their comments in CRD26 and requested an update from JMPR on the likelihood of clearing the existing backlog at the 2022 JMPR for outstanding compounds from the 2020 to 2022 schedules, and to enable resources for MRLs on new compounds that are already having national registrations and entering into the global trade. The JMPR Secretariat clarified that it was difficult to provide a list of those compounds that would be evaluated in 2022 for reasons related to availability of experts, but that there were 9 new compounds, 32 new uses and other evaluations and 6 periodic reviews outstanding. The JMPR Secretariat stated it would complete the evaluations as soon as possible and would appreciate an opportunity to clear the outstanding evaluations.

[19] CX/PR 22/53/15

Public health concerns

222. CCPR was advised that the concern form relating to reviews of benomyl (69), carbendazim (72) and thiophanate-methyl (77) would likely be resolved by the periodic review of carbendazim which was scheduled for 2022 by CCPR52. The public health concern raised by the EU for terbufos (167) was noted and would be considered by the September 2022 JMPR. The Observer from IUPAC informed CCPR that a manufacturer had indicated it would support the periodic review of terbufos.

Unsupported compounds

223. The EWG Chair advised that there were several compounds from previous schedules of periodic reviews which were not evaluated by JMPR and appear to be unsupported: amitraz (122), fenbutatin oxide (109), carbaryl (8), 2-phenylphenol (56), dinocap (87), methamidophos (100), bitertanol (144), fenthion (39) (scheduled for periodic review in 2022) and now parathion-methyl (59) (currently scheduled for periodic review in 2023).

224. The EWG Chair recommended that the list of unsupported compounds could be forwarded to the future work program of the EWG on Unsupported Compounds. Some members, supported by an Observer, stated that clear rules were needed for unsupported compounds and were in favour of deleting compounds from the CCPR pesticides list that were no longer supported by a manufacturer.

225. The EWG Chair reminded CCPR that at CCPR52 two compounds, amitraz and fenbutatin-oxide, were retained assuming a sponsor could be found. No sponsor had committed to sponsor these compounds. The EWG Chair requested that the remaining unsupported compounds (bitertanol (144), dinocap (87), methamidophos (100), fenthion (39), 2-phenylphenol (56) and carbaryl (8)) be discussed in the EWG on Schedules and Priorities in the coming year. There were some technical issues related to some of these compounds that should be considered before deciding their fate, including that dinocap has an isomer, with existing CXLs, and that methamidophos is a metabolite of acephate (95) which also has CXLs. The EWG Chair advised that there could be flow-on impacts and trade implications of removing CXLs for these unsupported compounds while related compounds have CXLs. JMPR's advice would be sought on these technical issues before CCPR54. CCPR agreed to this proposal.

226. Several members indicated that there was an urgent need to reduce the large backlog of substances for which the periodic review was overdue and were concerned that absence of an updated risk assessment for periods exceeding 15 years was a concern in itself as scientific knowledge and data requirements had evolved. They strongly advocated for clear rules and time schedules that should then be followed consistently.

Nominations for the parallel review pilot

227. The EWG Chair advised CCPR that no nominations had been received for a compound for the parallel review pilot and recalled the discussion on this matter under Agenda Item 10 where members and observers were encouraged to nominate new compounds for parallel review.

Recommendations

228. In light of the current evaluation backlog, the EWG Chair recommended that the current 2023 schedules and priority lists not be endorsed at this Session, but further refined through the EWG in the coming year. This would allow time for JMPR to catch up on evaluations of outstanding compounds.

229. CCPR endorsed continuation of the EWG to prepare the schedules and priority lists of pesticides for consideration at CCPR54, working in English and chaired by Australia. The EWG should also call for nominations to the parallel review pilot.

Conclusion

230. CCPR agreed to:

(i) hold back the proposed priorities of pesticides for evaluation by the 2023 JMPR; and

(ii) re-convene the EWG on Schedules and Priorities, chaired by Australia and working in English. The EWG should:

(a) provide a report on the schedules and priority lists for consideration at CCPR54,

(b) call for nominations to the parallel review pilot, and

(c) prepare information for CCPR54 on the technical implications of removing certain unsupported compounds from the Codex pesticides list.

REVIEW OF MASS SPECTROMETRY PROVISIONS IN THE *GUIDELINES ON THE USE OF MASS SPECTROMETRY FOR THE IDENTIFICATION, CONFIRMATION AND QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION OF PESTICIDE RESIDUES* (CXG 56-2005) AND THE *GUIDELINES ON PERFORMANCE CRITERIA OF PESTICIDE RESIDUES IN FOOD AND FEED* (CXG 90-2017) (Agenda Item 14)[20]

231. Iran, as Chair of the EWG, and also on behalf of the co-Chair India, presented the item, recalled the background to the work, explained the mandate and work process followed by the EWG as well as the recommendations for consideration by CCPR. The EWG Chair explained that there was consensus to revoke CXG56 due to the lack of enough information about MS related to the identification, confirmation and quantitative determination of pesticide residues and that new techniques such as tandem MS as well as high resolution MS were not covered by this guideline. She further explained that CXG90 sufficiently covered MS as well as other more modern techniques and that only a few members of the EWG had proposed transfer of some provisions from CXG56 to CXG90. The EWG had therefore not made specific proposals for the revision of CXG90, but that this Guideline could be revised in future if necessary.

232. The EWG Chair proposed that CCPR consider the revocation of CXG56 to avoid overlap with CXG90 for the reasons explained above.

Discussion

233. CCPR considered the recommendations of the EWG, and noted the support to revoke CXG56, but also the views that:

- Some aspects in CXG56 (e.g. derivatisation) were still relevant and should be taken up in CXG90.
- The EWG should continue to consider revision of CXG90 *vis-à-vis* provisions for MS which had been part of its mandate as agreed by CCPR52.
- If CXG90 were revised/amended that there should also be consultation with CCMAS.

Conclusion

234. Following the explanation by the EWG Chair, on the adequacy of CXG90 with regard to mass spectrometry, CCPR agreed:

(i) to revoke the *Guidelines on the use of mass spectrometry for the identification, confirmation and quantitative determination of pesticide residues* (CXG 56-2005); and

(ii) that the *Guidelines on performance criteria of pesticide residues in food and feed* (CXG 90-2017) could be revised in future and that any member could make a proposal for such revision in light of new developments in science and technology in this area.

MONITORING THE PURITY AND STABILITY OF CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIALS OF MULTI-CLASS PESTICIDES DURING PROLONGED STORAGE (Agenda Item 15)[21]

235. India, as Chair of the EWG, also on behalf of the co-Chairs Iran and Argentina, introduced the item and recalled the request regarding limitation of the use of CRMs after the expiry date leading to high recurring costs for laboratories and trade disruption, and thus the need for harmonized guidance on monitoring of purity and stability of CRMs of multi-class pesticides during prolonged storage. The EWG Chair explained the discussions since CCPR51 (2019) and the subsequent work in the EWG established by CCPR52, the mandate, the key points of discussions and work process in the EWG as well as the recommendation for new work on a guidance on monitoring the purity and stability of CRMs of multi-class pesticides during prolonged storage as presented in the project document. Such guidance would enable the safe and successful use of CRMs after the expiry date when verification was performed as per the international guidance provided by Codex. Detailed protocols for verifying the purity CRMs would be determined in the guidance. Use of expired CRMs with verified purity would have economic impact by saving the purchasing cost of fresh CRMs especially by developing countries.

Discussion

236. CCPR considered the new work proposal and noted support for the work, but also additional comments/proposals as follows:

- The use of CRMs is important for quality control of analysis not only for pesticide residues but also for other chemicals, therefore the guidelines should be considered by CCMAS before final adoption so that Codex could take a consistent approach for the use of CRMs beyond expiring date.
- The analytical value for CRMs is certified only when the situations, such as storage period and condition, are within the prescribed conditions. Once the storage period is over, the analytical value cannot be considered as certified.

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20 CX/PR 22/53/16

21 CX/PR 22/53/17

- CRMs are usually used for tests that have clear and strict requirements on the accuracy of results, such as import and export inspection, method comparison and proficiency testing, etc. For studies and determinations such laboratory quality control, precision testing, laboratory personnel and inter-instrument variability, working or quality control standards may be used. The ISO 80 guideline specifies the in-house preparation of QCMs, hence, it is recommended that CCPR consider ISO 80 and other related documents in discussion of this topic.
- Accredited laboratories work in accordance with ISO 17025 and one of the requirements of the standard is to use CRMs. Using expired CRMs is considered non-conforming to ISO 17025 and would mean that the chain with regard to traceability would have been broken.
- Any work in Codex should take into account the ISO standards and other internal guidelines and be harmonized with those and ensure that it does not contradict guidance from other international fora.
- The guidelines are needed especially for food control laboratories and that the rationale for the work was well expressed. CRMs are costly and their use after the expiry date without compromising the quality of results would be beneficial for countries. The guidelines should provide a clear assessment of the effectiveness of storage conditions/methods to ensure the stability/purity of these materials beyond the expiry date in order to use them safely.

237. In view of the above comments, views were expressed on whether the scope of the work should rather be focused on RMs as opposed to CRMs or should be expanded to include also RMs as these were more widely used in quality control analysis. It was pointed out that CRMs are those certified by recognized metrological organizations, usually very expensive and not so much used due to their high cost and limited availability as opposed to RMs which hold a CoA and are widely used by laboratories in accordance with ISO 17025. RMs may not pose the issues raised above as compared to CRMs *vis-à-vis* of guidance available from recognized international organizations such as ISO.

238. The EWG Chair clarified that the scope of the work was for CRMs of pesticides whether they are in solid or liquid state. She further clarified the need for harmonized guidelines and that in developing the guideline, a mechanism would be worked out on how a particular standard could still be used by laboratories, keeping mind that it should not affect the analysis. She also emphasized that all relevant international protocols, standards, and guidelines would be taken into account in the work.

239. The EWG Chair also clarified why CRMs and not RMs were chosen for the guidelines. She explained that doing any analysis as per the requirement of any quality pesticide residue laboratory, they are required to use CRMs which have metrological traceability. CRMs had an expiry date which RMs did not have, and those studies had shown that CRMs even after the expiry date could still had the desired purity for up to 10 years and if they met certain criteria could still be used by laboratories hence the need for international harmonized criteria that could be provided by Codex.

240. In response to proposals made to consult with CCMAS, the Codex Secretariat clarified that from the procedural perspective, the proposal could be sent to CCMAS to see whether a more overarching document was needed in Codex, noting that use of CRMs was not limited to pesticides. However, since the proposal under discussion was specific for pesticides, the work fell within the remit of CCPR and could be developed by the Committee and that CCMAS could be informed of its development. At a later stage, should CCMAS decide to develop a more over-arching guideline, the work of CCPR should be taken into account and could serve as a basis for a more horizontal guidance developed by CCMAS. While CAC supported the development of more horizontal texts, Codex was also member-driven and if the proposal is made in CCPR it would focus on pesticides and that in this regard there was no need for consultation with CCMAS.

241. The JMPR Secretariat commented that the use of CRMs for pesticides was important for the establishment and implementation of CXLs and achieving the goals of the Codex, i.e., protecting consumer health and facilitating trade. She suggested that the EWG should improve the paper and new work proposal by focusing on why the guidance was needed and was possible to be developed; how harmonization could be achieved and what criteria would be set up based on scientific justifications that would demonstrate that this approach would have no negative impact on public confidence and to the goals of Codex.

Conclusion

242. CCPR agreed to:

(i) re-establish the EWG, chaired by India and co-chaired by Iran and Argentina, working in English and Spanish, to refine the discussion paper and proposal for new work taking into account comments made at the Session and submitted in writing to the Session and to build on and explain more clearly the rationale for the new work; and

(ii) encourage all members and observers to participate in the EWG in particular those delegations who had made interventions during the Session, in particular, China, Japan, Singapore, Egypt and IFT to actively participate in the EWG to facilitate the consideration of and decision-making on this matter at CCPR54.

MITIGATION OF TRADE IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF ENVIRONMENTAL INHIBITORS IN AGRICULTURE (Agenda Item 16)[22]

243. New Zealand, as one of the authors of the discussion paper, introduced the item and highlighted the key issues raised in the document in relation to the use of environmental inhibitors to mitigate the impact of agriculture on the environment. The Delegation recalled that environmental inhibitors were compounds applied to crops or pastures or to animals to reduce production of greenhouse gases or reduce nitrate leaching into waterways (e.g. nitrogen and urease inhibitors) and their regulatory oversight varies from country to country. He mentioned that these compounds are applied in a very similar manner to pesticides, such as herbicides applied to pasture or herbicides, fungicides, insecticides applied to ground crops. They have a very similar profile to pesticides, such as nitrification and urease inhibitors, and can potentially leave residues in food commodities that are traded internationally which may impact negatively on trade.

244. The Delegation highlighted that this issue was relevant to the first goal of the Codex Strategic Plan 2020-2025 i.e., *to address current, emerging and critical issues in a timely manner*, and that climate change was one of the issues that should be addressed in a timely manner. Therefore, it was important to have internationally harmonized MRLs for such compounds and CCPR/JMPR could provide, within their existing mechanisms, a place to consider these compounds when applied to crops to ensure food safety and facilitate trade. He further noted that this matter had been brought to the attention of CCRVDF25 and that CCRVDF/JECFA had agreed to address such compounds when they were administered directly to animals or via their feed.

245. The Delegation recommended that environmental inhibitors that are used on plants and crops, could be submitted to CCPR through the regular priority system procedure and go through the regular safety risk assessment process by JMPR while meeting all the requirements for such evaluations as provided by the national registration agency of the concerned country(ies).

Discussion

246. Delegations generally agreed that the use of environmental inhibitors is becoming an important topic at international level and may need international harmonization to ensure food/feed safety and avoid trade returns and that this should be done in a timely manner.

247. However, there were some concerns expressed as follows:

- The use of environmental inhibitors was a cross cutting issue that may include veterinary drugs, fertilizers, feed additives, etc. which fell beyond the mandate of CCPR, hence any recommendations with regard to these compounds need to be in line with the ToR of the Committee.
- The definition of environmental inhibitors may need further clarification. The target effect and related impact of these compounds are different depending on the application type and whether the product applies to crops or animals consequently different national legal frameworks may apply, and various Codex committees might be relevant.
- The Codex definition of pesticides may not cover environmental inhibitors which are not intentionally used for plant protection purposes and whether CCPR might need to change the definition or its terms of reference to address these compounds.
- The workload of CCPR should be considered if such compounds would be addressed by the Committee.
- Care should be taken that such inhibitors did not cause more harm and problems in the guise that it was being used to mitigate climate change.

248. In addressing some of the above points, New Zealand noted that climate change was a really important matter and environmental inhibitors used in agriculture were a good mitigation tool. As regards the definition of pesticides, he noted that this also included categories such as plant growth regulators and as such it provided flexibility to accommodate the consideration of environmental inhibitors. The Delegation emphasized that when such compounds are used in animals, CCRVDF/JECFA already agreed to address their use within their established procedures. He further noted that the number of these substances were limited and would not impact significantly on the workload of CCPR/JMPR and that the data requirements would be very similar to pesticides. He recognized that there might not be a perfect fit for these compounds in the Codex system but that the existing Committees, in particular CCPR and CCRVDF, could provide a place to address the safety of these compounds within their established procedures.

22 CX/PR 22/53/18

249. Following a request for clarification on whether CCPR should consider amending the Codex definition for pesticides or its ToR to address these compounds, the Codex Secretariat clarified that, based on the explanation provided by New Zealand, the objective was neither to change the definition of pesticides nor the ToR of the Committee, but to find a place within Codex to accommodate the consideration of these compounds when used in/on crops in order to protect consumers health and ensure fair practices in trade. Such action was also in recognition of climate change and that addressing the use of environmental inhibitors, being an emerging issue, was consistent with Goal 1 of the Codex Strategic Plan. The Secretariat noted that as such, CCPR could provide a forum to address the safety of these compounds to avoid trade disruption on an ad hoc basis, through their established procedures, and based on the recommendations arising from the safety assessment performed by JMPR. She further noted that it was important for Codex in general and the Committee in particular to be responsive to emerging issues as was evident also by the discussion in CCEXEC and CAC on how to deal with emerging issues within the current available mechanisms. She further clarified that environmental inhibitors administered directly to animals or via feed could be considered by CCRVDF which at its last Session noted that the definition for veterinary drugs did not exclude those used solely for environmental purposes and that other similar examples had already been considered in CCRVDF e.g., ethoxyquin with a feed additive use.

250. Delegations generally agreed to consider environmental inhibitors on a case-by-case basis when relevant to CCPR. It was noted that some compounds could fall under both veterinary drugs/pesticides and that the same approach used for dual compounds could apply i.e., they could be considered in the Joint CCPR/CCRVDF WG for advice.

Conclusion

251. CCPR agreed:

(i) that environmental inhibitors could be addressed on a case-by-case basis within its established procedures as described in the *Risk Analysis Principles applied by CCPR*;

(ii) that environmental inhibitors administered directly to animals or via feed could be considered by CCRVDF;

(iii) that in situations of multiple uses (e.g. dual-use compounds) the Joint CCPR/CCRVDF EWG could address these compounds to ensure harmonized approaches and appropriate mechanisms for the establishment of single/ harmonized MRLs; and

(iv) to inform CCEXEC and CAC that CCPR could consider environmental inhibitors on an ad hoc basis without changing the definition of pesticides, its procedures, or its ToR.

MODIFICATION OF THE PORTION OF COMMODITIES TO WHICH MRLs APPLY AND WHICH IS ANALYZED: GROUP 014 (ASSORTED FRUITS – INEDIBLE PEEL) (CXG 41-1993) (Agenda Item 17)[23]

252. CCPR noted that, as agreed under Agenda Item 1, this matter was considered under Agenda Item 7.

ENHANCING OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES OF JMPR AND CCPR TO ELIMINATE THE BACKLOG OF EVALUATIONS AND MEET THE FUTURE DEMAND OF ESTABLISHMENT CXLs (Agenda Item 18)[24]

253. CropLife International presented the discussion paper recalling that in 2021 the Observer prepared a CRD highlighting the JMPR backlog of pending compound evaluations caused by the cancelation of the JMPR meetings in 2020 due to the COVID19 pandemic, which included proposed possible solutions to such backlog. The Observer further stressed that the challenge to resolve the backlog and improve the existing system to meet current and future demands required a multi-disciplinary approach with shared responsibilities among different stakeholders. The Observer further noted that some suggestions to address the backlog may be tackled within JMPR and CCPR.

254. For solutions that could be tackled within CCPR, the Observer suggested the establishment of an EWG but recognized that the proposed ToR was ambitious and might need further consideration by CCPR. The Observer reiterated its commitment to support the work of the EWG if established.

Discussion

255. CCPR noted general support for the issues raised in the discussion paper concerning the review of JMPR procedures and the reduction of the backlog of evaluations delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

256. However, it was noted that the scope of the work proposed by the Observer was too broad and several aspects were beyond the capacities and control of JMPR and CCPR, making it more difficult to come to concrete outcomes in a reasonable timeframe. There were many challenges that needed to be resolved and there was not a single solution that could solve all of them immediately. Further discussion on possible solutions and their practical implementation, in particular *vis-à-vis* to decrease the backlog of periodic reviews and to address higher demand for the establishment of CXLs for new compounds and uses in the future and considering the new or emerging food safety issues that may arise as well as the new commodities that are being developed.

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23 CX/PR 22/53/19

24 CX/PR 22/53/20

257. It was therefore recommended to (i) establish an EWG with a narrower focus mandate and (ii) request JMPR to develop a workplan during JMPR 2022 to reduce the existing backlog of evaluations that were delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This workplan should include a tabular summary of new compounds, new uses, and periodic reviews that had been scheduled for JMPR evaluation and provide updated information on their respective target year of evaluation. Based on this workplan, JMPR should make recommendations to CCPR on whether one or more extraordinary meetings are needed to help reduce the backlog.

258. The JMPR Secretariat clarified that JMPR was working at its full capacity and that developing a plan to reduce the backlog could be difficult to realise. The Secretariat recommended focusing on possible mechanisms to optimise the processes in the JMPR, and that after the necessary internal consultation, JMPR would report on its conclusions to CCPR54. CCPR concurred with this view and agreed that the development of a workplan could be reconsidered at a future stage.

Conclusion

259. CCPR agreed to establish an EWG, chaired by USA and co-chaired by Costa Rica, France, Germany and Uganda, working in English and Spanish, with the following ToRs:

(i) Prepare a CL to request information from members and observers on the need to enhance CCPR/JMPR and the associated opportunities and challenges. In addition, the CL may invite members and observers to consider a second or possibly subsequent workshops that would expand on and further develop some of the themes addressed in the virtual workshop sponsored by CropLife International on March 31, 2022, as described in CX/PR 22/53/20.

(ii) On the basis of the responses to the CL, prepare a summary of the submitted information and a discussion paper that summarizes findings for consideration at CCPR54 and later transmission to JMPR.

(iii) Coordinate work with related EWGs such as the EWGs on priority lists, national registration database, unsupported compounds.

OTHER BUSINESS AND FUTURE WORK (Agenda Item 19)

260. CCPR noted that no other business had been proposed for its consideration.

DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION (Agenda Item 20)

261. CCPR was informed that its 54th Session was tentatively scheduled to be held in China, in 2023, the final arrangements being subject to confirmation by the Host Country and the Codex Secretariats.

APPENDIX I

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LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS

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APPENDIX II

MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES

(At Step 5/8)

(For adoption by CAC)

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
81	**Chlorothalonil**					
	FB 0265	Cranberry	15		5/8	
110	**Imazalil**					
	FC 0001	Citrus fruits (group)	15	Po	5/8	
	OR 0001	Citrus oil, edible	500	Po	5/8	
	AB 0001	Citrus pulp, dried	70	(dw)	5/8	
138	**Metalaxyl**					
	FP 0226	Apple	0.02 (*)		5/8	(Residue data that was the basis for the estimation: metalaxyl-M (MM))
	VB 0402	Brussels sprouts	0.15		5/8	(Residue data that was the basis for the estimation: Metalaxyl (M))
	VB 0041	Cabbages, head	0.06		5/8	(Residue data that was the basis for the estimation: Metalaxyl-M (MM))
	VR 0577	Carrot	0.02 (*)		5/8	(Residue data that was the basis for the estimation: Metalaxyl-M (MM))
	VB 0042	Flowerhead brassicas (subgroup)	0.2		5/8	(Residue data that was the basis for the estimation: Metalaxyl (M))
	VR 0604	Ginseng	0.03 (*)		5/8	(Residue data that was the basis for the estimation: Metalaxyl-M (MM))
	FB 0269	Grapes	1.5		5/8	(Residue data that was the basis for the estimation: Metalaxyl-M (MM))
	VL 0483	Lettuce, leaf	1.5		5/8	(Residue data that was the basis for the estimation: Metalaxyl (M))
	VC 0046	Melons, except watermelon	0.15		5/8	(Residue data that was the basis for the estimation: Metalaxyl-M (MM))
	VA 0385	Onion, bulb	0.03		5/8	(Residue data that was the basis for the estimation: Metalaxyl-M (MM))
	FP 0230	Pear	0.02 (*)		5/8	(Residue data that was the basis for the estimation: Metalaxyl-M (MM))
	HS 0790	Pepper, black, white	2		5/8	(Residue data that was the basis for the estimation: Metalaxyl-M (MM))

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
	VR 0589	Potato	0.02		5/8	(Residue data that was the basis for the estimation: Metalaxyl (M))
	VL 0502	Spinach	0.02 (*)		5/8	(Residue data that was the basis for the estimation: Metalaxyl-M (MM))
	SO 0702	Sunflower seed	0.01 (*)		5/8	(Residue data that was the basis for the estimation: Metalaxyl-M (MM))
	VO 2045	Tomatoes (subgroup)	0.3		5/8	(Residue data that was the basis for the estimation: Metalaxyl-M (MM))
147	**Methoprene**					
	VD 0541	Soya bean (dry)	3	Po	5/8	
156	**Clofentezine**					
	DH 1100	Hops, dry	7		5/8	
189	**Tebuconazole**					
	SB 0716	Coffee beans	0.4		5/8	
193	**Fenpyroximate**					
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.8		5/8	
	AB 0002	Lemon and Lime, dried pulp	6	(dw)	5/8	
	FC 0002	Lemons and limes (including citron) (subgroup)	1		5/8	
	OR 0002	Lemons and limes, edible oil refined	150		5/8	
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.2		5/8	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.2	(fat)	5/8	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.01		5/8	
	FS 0014	Plums (including fresh prunes) (subgroup)	0.05		5/8	
	DF 0014	Prunes	0.15		5/8	
	AB 0005	Pummelo and grapefruit, dried pulp	3	(dw)	5/8	
	OR 0005	Pummelo and grapefruit, oil	80		5/8	
	FC 0005	Pummelo and grapefruits (including Shaddock-like hybrids, among others Grapefruit) (subgroup)	0.5		5/8	
	VP 2062	Succulent beans without pods (subgroup)	0.05 (*)		5/8	
197	**Fenbuconazole**					
	DT 1114	Tea, green, black (fermented and dried)	30		5/8	

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
207	**Cyprodinil**					
	VD 2065	Dry beans (subgroup)	0.2		5/8	(except soya beans)
	VD 2066	Dry peas (subgroup)	0.2		5/8	
	VR 0604	Ginseng	0.3		5/8	
	DV 0604	Ginseng, dried including red ginseng	3		5/8	
	VP 2061	Peas with pods (subgroup)	2		5/8	
209	**Methoxyfenozide**					
	DH 0722	Basil, dry	400		5/8	
	HH 0722	Basil, leaves	80		5/8	
	SB 0716	Coffee beans	0.15		5/8	
	GS 0659	Sugar cane	0.015		5/8	
	DM 0659	Sugar cane molasses	0.1		5/8	
	DT 1114	Tea, green, black (fermented and dried)	80		5/8	
213	**Trifloxystrobin**					
	VP 2060	Beans with pods (subgroup)	0.5		5/8	
	FB 0261	Bilberry	3		5/8	
	FB 0263	Bilberry, red	3		5/8	
	FB 0020	Blueberries	3		5/8	
	FB 2005	Cane berries (subgroup)	3		5/8	
	SB 0716	Coffee beans	0.015		5/8	
	VL 0470	Corn salad	15		5/8	
	FB 0021	Currants, black, red, white	3		5/8	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.09		5/8	
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.04	(*)	5/8	
	FB 0268	Gooseberry	3		5/8	
	VL 0483	Lettuce, leaf	15		5/8	
	SO 0693	Linseed	0.4		5/8	
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.07		5/8	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.07	(fat)	5/8	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.02	(*)	5/8	
	VP 2061	Peas with pods (subgroup)	1.5		5/8	
	PF 0111	Poultry fats	0.04	(*)	5/8	
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.04	(*) (fat)	5/8	
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.04	(*)	5/8	
	FB 0273	Rose hips	3		5/8	

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
215	**Fenhexamid**					
	VS 0621	Asparagus	0.02 (*)		5/8	
	VA 2031	Bulb onions (subgroup)	3		5/8	
	FP 0230	Pear	6	Po	5/8	
222	**Quinoxyfen**					
	FS 0013	Cherries (subgroup)	0.5		5/8	
224	**Difenoconazole**					
	SO 0691	Cotton seed	0.4		5/8	
	FB 0265	Cranberry	0.6		5/8	
	FT 0336	Guava	0.15		5/8	
	DT 1114	Tea, green, black (fermented and dried)	20		5/8	
231	**Mandipropamid**					
	OR 0001	Citrus oil, edible	30		5/8	
	AB 0001	Citrus pulp, dried	1.5		5/8	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.01 (*)		5/8	
	FC 0002	Lemons and limes (including citron) (subgroup)	0.5		5/8	
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.02		5/8	
	FC 0003	Mandarins (including mandarin-like hybrids) (subgroup)	0.5		5/8	
	FC 0004	Oranges, sweet, sour (including Orange-like hybrids) (subgroup)	0.4		5/8	
	FC 0005	Pummelo and grapefruits (including Shaddock-like hybrids, among others Grapefruit) (subgroup)	0.2		5/8	
232	**Prothioconazole**					
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.15		5/8	
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.005 (*)		5/8	
	SO 0693	Linseed	0.03		5/8	
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.01 (*)		5/8	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.01 (*)		5/8	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.004 (*)		5/8	
	PF 0111	Poultry fats	0.01		5/8	
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.01 (*)		5/8	
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.01		5/8	

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
	SO 0495	Rape seed	0.2		5/8	
	OR 0495	Rape seed oil, edible	0.15		5/8	
	OC 0702	Sunflower seed oil, crude	0.5		5/8	
	SO 2091	Sunflower seeds (subgroup)	0.5		5/8	
233	**Spinetoram**					
	FI 2540	Pitaya	0.5		5/8	
	DT 1114	Tea, green, black (fermented and dried)	70		5/8	
238	**Clothianidin**					
	GC 0640	Barley	0.07		5/8	(combined clothianidin and thiamethoxam use)
	CF 0640	Barley bran, processed	0.15		5/8	(combined clothianidin and thiamethoxam use)
	AS 0640	Barley, hay and/or straw	1	(dw)	5/8	(combined clothianidin and thiamethoxam use)
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	MO 0099	Liver of cattle, goats, pigs & sheep	0.4		5/8	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.05		5/8	
	AS 3559	Oat, hay and/or straw	1	(dw)	5/8	
	GC 0647	Oats	0.07		5/8	(combined clothianidin and thiamethoxam use)
	PF 0111	Poultry fats	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.4		5/8	
	GC 0649	Rice	0.9		5/8	(combined clothianidin and thiamethoxam use)
	CM 1206	Rice bran, unprocessed	1		5/8	
	AS 0649	Rice, hay and/or straw	0.2	(dw)	5/8	(combined clothianidin and thiamethoxam use)
	AS 3570	Rice, hulls	4		5/8	(combined clothianidin and thiamethoxam use)
	CM 0649	Rice, husked	0.5		5/8	(combined clothianidin and thiamethoxam use)
	CM 1205	Rice, polished	0.5		5/8	(combined clothianidin and thiamethoxam use)
	AS 3560	Rye, hay and/or straw	1	(*) (dw)	5/8	
	GC 0651	Sorghum grain	0.15		5/8	(combined clothianidin and thiamethoxam use)
	AS 3562	Sorghum, hay and/or straw	0.8	(dw)	5/8	(combined clothianidin and thiamethoxam use)
	GS 0658	Sorgo or sorghum, sweet	0.4		5/8	(based on thiamethoxam use only)
	AS 3563	Sweet corn, stover	0.05	(dw)	5/8	(combined clothianidin and thiamethoxam use)

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
	GC 2090	Sweet corns (subgroup)	0.01	(*)	5/8	(combined clothianidin and thiamethoxam use)
	GC 0653	Triticale	0.15		5/8	(combined clothianidin and thiamethoxam use)
	AS 0653	Triticale, hay and/or straw	1	(dw)	5/8	(combined clothianidin and thiamethoxam use)
	GC 0654	Wheat	0.15		5/8	(combined clothianidin and thiamethoxam use)
	CF 0654	Wheat bran, processed	6		5/8	(combined clothianidin and thiamethoxam use)
	CF 1210	Wheat germ	6		5/8	(combined clothianidin and thiamethoxam use)
	AS 0654	Wheat, hay and/or straw	1	(dw)	5/8	(combined clothianidin and thiamethoxam use)
243	**Fluopyram**					
	SB 0716	Coffee beans	0.015		5/8	
245	**Thiamethoxam**					
	GC 0640	Barley	0.5		5/8	
	CF 0640	Barley bran, processed	1.5		5/8	
	AS 0640	Barley, hay and/or straw	8	(dw)	5/8	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.05		5/8	
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.07		5/8	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.15		5/8	
	AS 3559	Oat, hay and/or straw	8	(dw)	5/8	
	GC 0647	Oats	0.5		5/8	
	FP 0307	Persimmon, Japanese	0.6		5/8	
	PF 0111	Poultry fats	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.03		5/8	
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	GC 0649	Rice	50		5/8	
	CM 1206	Rice bran, unprocessed	30		5/8	
	AS 0649	Rice, hay and/or straw	3	(dw)	5/8	
	AS 3570	Rice, hulls	300		5/8	
	CM 0649	Rice, husked	5		5/8	
	CM 1205	Rice, polished	3		5/8	

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
	AS 3560	Rye, hay and/or straw	8	(dw)	5/8	
	GC 0651	Sorghum grain	0.6		5/8	
	AS 3562	Sorghum, hay and/or straw	0.8	(dw)	5/8	
	GS 0658	Sorgo or sorghum, sweet	0.6		5/8	
	AS 3563	Sweet corn, stover	0.25	(dw)	5/8	
	GC 2090	Sweet corns (subgroup)	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	GC 0653	Triticale	0.15		5/8	
	AS 0653	Triticale, hay and/or straw	8	(dw)	5/8	
	GC 0654	Wheat	0.15		5/8	
	CF 0654	Wheat bran, processed	0.4		5/8	
	CF 1210	Wheat germ	0.3		5/8	
	AS 0654	Wheat, hay and/or straw	8	(dw)	5/8	
246	**Acetamiprid**					
	TN 0675	Pistachio nuts	1		5/8	
	TN 0085	Tree nuts (group)	0.06		5/8	(except pistachio nut)
252	**Sulfoxaflor**					
	VS 0621	Asparagus	0.015		5/8	
	FI 0326	Avocado	0.15		5/8	
	FB 2006	Bush berries (subgroup)	2		5/8	
	FB 2005	Cane berries (subgroup)	1.5		5/8	
	SB 0716	Coffee beans	0.3		5/8	
	FB 0267	Elderberries	2		5/8	
	FI 0345	Mango	0.3		5/8	
262	**Bixafen**					
	GC 0640	Barley	1.5		5/8	
	SO 0691	Cotton seed	0.3		5/8	
	GC 0645	Maize	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	AS 3490	Maize bran, unprocessed	0.03		5/8	
	OR 0645	Maize oil, edible	0.02		5/8	
	AS 3557	Maize, hay and/or straw	5	(dw)	5/8	
	SO 0697	Peanut	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	OR 0697	Peanut oil, edible	0.03		5/8	
	VD 0070	Pulses (group)	0.04		5/8	(except soya bean (dry)) (based on rotational crops)
	VR 0075	Root and tuber vegetables	0.06		5/8	(based on rotational crops)

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
	GC 0651	Sorghum grain	2		5/8	
	VD 0541	Soya bean (dry)	0.08		5/8	
	OR 0541	Soya bean oil, refined	0.15		5/8	
	AL 3538	Soya bean, hulls	0.3		5/8	
	SO 0702	Sunflower seed	3		5/8	
	GC 0447	Sweet corn (corn on the cob) (kernels plus cob with husk removed)	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	GC 0654	Wheat	0.3		5/8	
	CF 0654	Wheat bran, processed	0.8		5/8	
265	**Fluensulfone**					
	JF 0226	Apple juice	0.4		5/8	
	DF 0226	Apples, dried	1		5/8	
	FP 0009	Pome fruits (group)	0.3		5/8	(except persimmon, Japanese)
268	**Isoxaflutole**					
	VD 0541	Soya bean (dry)	0.04		5/8	
271	**Trinexapac-ethyl**					
	CF 0640	Barley bran, processed	4		5/8	
	GC 0649	Rice	0.5		5/8	
	CM 1206	Rice bran, unprocessed	3		5/8	
	AS 0649	Rice, hay and/or straw	0.08	(dw)	5/8	
	CM 1205	Rice, polished	0.7		5/8	
	GC 0650	Rye	3		5/8	
	AS 3560	Rye, hay and/or straw	0.9	(dw)	5/8	
	CM 0654	Wheat bran, unprocessed	5		5/8	
292	**Pendimethalin**					
	VB 0042	Flowerhead brassicas	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	VO 0050	Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits (group)	0.05	(*)	5/8	
	FB 0269	Grapes	0.05	(*)	5/8	
	VA 0384	Leek	0.3		5/8	
	GC 0645	Maize	0.05	(*)	5/8	
	AS 3557	Maize, hay and/or straw	0.05	(*)	5/8	
	HH 0740	Parsley, leaves	1.5		5/8	
	GC 0649	Rice	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	AS 0649	Rice, hay and/or straw	0.01		5/8	

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
	VD 0541	Soya bean (dry)	0.05	(*)	5/8	
	GS 0659	Sugar cane	0.01		5/8	
	SO 0702	Sunflower seed	0.05	(*)	5/8	
	GC 0654	Wheat	0.01 (* tbc)		5/8	
	AS 0654	Wheat, hay and/or straw	0.3		5/8	
299	**Isoprothiolane**					
	FI 0327	Banana	1		5/8	
304	**Ethiprole**					
	VD 0541	Soya bean (dry)	0.05		5/8	
	AL 3538	Soya bean, hulls	0.4		5/8	
305	**Fenpicoxamid**					
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.02		5/8	
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.015		5/8	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.015	(*)	5/8	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.015	(*)	5/8	
	GC 0650	Rye	0.15		5/8	
	GC 0653	Triticale	0.15		5/8	
	GC 0654	Wheat	0.15		5/8	
	AS 0654	Wheat, hay and/or straw	30	(dw)	5/8	
309	**Pydiflumetofen**					
	AM 0660	Almond hulls	10	(dw)	5/8	
	VP 2060	Beans with pods (subgroup)	0.7		5/8	
	VA 2031	Bulb onions (subgroup)	0.3		5/8	
	FB 2006	Bush berries (subgroup)	5		5/8	
	FS 0013	Cherries (subgroup)	2		5/8	
	FC 0001	Citrus fruits (group)	0.9		5/8	
	OR 0001	Citrus oil, edible	40		5/8	
	AB 0001	Citrus pulp, dried	1.5		5/8	
	SO 0691	Cotton seed	0.02		5/8	(based on rotational crops)
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.1		5/8	
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.02		5/8	
	FB 0267	Elderberries	5		5/8	
	VB 0042	Flowerhead brassicas	3		5/8	
	VA 2032	Green onions (subgroup)	1.5		5/8	

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
	VB 2036	Head brassicas (subgroup)	2		5/8	
	FB 2009	Low growing berries (subgroup)	1		5/8	(except cranberries)
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.1		5/8	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.1	(fat)	5/8	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	FS 2001	Peaches (including apricots and nectarine) (subgroup)	1		5/8	
	VP 2061	Peas with pods (subgroup)	1.5		5/8	
	FS 0014	Plums (including fresh prunes) (subgroup)	0.6		5/8	
	FP 0009	Pome fruits (group)	0.2		5/8	(except persimmon, Japanese)
	PF 0111	Poultry fats	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	DF 0014	Prunes	1.5		5/8	
	VR 2070	Root vegetables (subgroup)	0.3		5/8	
	GC 0651	Sorghum grain	3		5/8	
	GC 2089	Sorghum grain and millet (subgroup)	0.03		5/8	(except sorghum grain)
	AS 3562	Sorghum, hay and/or straw	10	(dw)	5/8	
	VB 2016	Stem Brassicas (subgroup)	0.1		5/8	(based on rotational crops)
	VP 2062	Succulent beans without pods (subgroup)	0.15		5/8	
	VP 2063	Succulent peas without pods (subgroup)	0.05		5/8	
	AV 0596	Sugar beet leaves or tops (dry)	40	(dw)	5/8	
	SO 2091	Sunflower seeds (subgroup)	0.5		5/8	
	TN 0085	Tree nuts (group)	0.05		5/8	
	VP 2064	Underground immature beans and peas (subgroup)	0.02		5/8	(based on rotational crops)
313	**Metconazole**					
	GC 0653	Triticale	0.15		5/8	
	GC 0654	Wheat	0.15		5/8	
	CM 0654	Wheat bran, unprocessed	0.3		5/8	

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
319	**Flutianil**					
	FP 0226	Apple	0.15		5/8	
	FS 0013	Cherries (subgroup)	0.4		5/8	
	FB 2008	Small fruit vine climbing (subgroup)	0.7		5/8	
321	**Pyrasulfotole**					
	GC 0640	Barley	0.03		5/8	
	AS 0640	Barley, hay and/or straw	0.8	(dw)	5/8	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.5		5/8	
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.02	(*)	5/8	
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.02	(*)	5/8	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.02	(*)	5/8	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	AS 3559	Oat, hay and/or straw	0.8	(dw)	5/8	
	GC 0647	Oats	0.15		5/8	
	PF 0111	Poultry fats	0.02	(*)	5/8	
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.02	(*)	5/8	
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.05		5/8	
	GC 0650	Rye	0.02	(*)	5/8	
	AS 3560	Rye, hay and/or straw	0.8	(dw)	5/8	
	GC 0651	Sorghum grain	0.5		5/8	
	GC 0653	Triticale	0.02	(*)	5/8	
	AS 0653	Triticale, hay and/or straw	0.8	(dw)	5/8	
	GC 0654	Wheat	0.02	(*)	5/8	
	CM 0654	Wheat bran, unprocessed	0.03		5/8	
	AS 0654	Wheat, hay and/or straw	0.8	(dw)	5/8	
322	**Pyraziflumid**					
	FP 0226	Apple	1.5		5/8	
	DF 0269	Grape, dried (= Currants, Raisins and Sultanas)	6		5/8	
	FB 0269	Grapes	3		5/8	
	FP 0230	Pear	1.5		5/8	
	FP 0307	Persimmon, Japanese	1.5		5/8	

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Step	Note
323	**Spiropidion**				
	VC 0424	Cucumber	0.8	5/8	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.2	5/8	
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.012 (*)	5/8	
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.025	5/8	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.012 (*)	5/8	
	VC 0046	Melons, except watermelon	0.9	5/8	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.012 (*)	5/8	
	VO 0051	Peppers (subgroup)	1	5/8	(except martynia, okra, roselle)
	HS 0444	Peppers chili, dried	7	5/8	
	VR 0589	Potato	1.5	5/8	
	DV 0589	Potato,flakes/granules	5	5/8	
	PF 0111	Poultry fats	0.012 (*)	5/8	
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.012 (*)	5/8	
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.012 (*)	5/8	
	VC 0429	Pumpkins	0.9	5/8	
	VD 0541	Soya bean (dry)	3	5/8	
	AL 3539	Soya bean, meal	5	5/8	
	DM 0541	Soya flour	5	5/8	
	VO 0448	Tomato	0.8	5/8	
	DV 0448	Tomato, dried	7	5/8	
	DM 0448	Tomato, puree	1.5	5/8	
	VC 0432	Watermelon	0.9	5/8	
	VC 0433	Winter squash	0.9	5/8	

APPENDIX III

MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES

(For revocation)

(For approval by CAC)

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
17	**Chlorpyrifos**					
	AL 1020	Alfalfa fodder	5		CXL-D	
	TN 0660	Almonds	0.05		CXL-D	
	FI 0327	Banana	2		CXL-D	
	VB 0400	Broccoli	2		CXL-D	
	VB 0041	Cabbages, head	1		CXL-D	
	VR 0577	Carrot	0.1		CXL-D	
	MO 1280	Cattle kidney	0.01		CXL-D	
	MO 1281	Cattle liver	0.01		CXL-D	
	MM 0812	Cattle meat	1	(fat)	CXL-D	
	VB 0404	Cauliflower	0.05		CXL-D	
	VL 0467	Chinese cabbage (type pe-tsai)	1		CXL-D	
	FC 0001	Citrus fruits (group)	1		CXL-D	
	SB 0716	Coffee beans	0.05		CXL-D	
	VP 0526	Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)	0.01		CXL-D	
	SO 0691	Cotton seed	0.3		CXL-D	
	OR 0691	Cotton seed oil, edible	0.05	(*)	CXL-D	
	FB 0265	Cranberry	1		CXL-D	
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.01	(*)	CXL-D	
	DF 0269	Grape, dried (= Currants, Raisins and Sultanas)	0.1		CXL-D	
	FB 0269	Grapes	0.5		CXL-D	
	GC 0645	Maize	0.05		CXL-D	
	AS 0645	Maize fodder (dry)	10		CXL-D	
	OR 0645	Maize oil, edible	0.2		CXL-D	
	ML 0107	Milk of cattle, goats & sheep	0.02		CXL-D	
	VA 0385	Onion, bulb	0.2		CXL-D	
	FS 0247	Peach	0.5		CXL-D	
	VP 0063	Peas (pods and succulent=immature seeds)	0.01		CXL-D	
	TN 0672	Pecan	0.05	(*)	CXL-D	
	HS 0444	Peppers chili, dried	20		CXL-D	

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)			Step	Note
	VO 0445	Peppers, sweet (including pimento or pimiento)	2			CXL-D	
	MM 0818	Pig meat	0.02		(fat)	CXL-D	
	MO 0818	Pig, edible offal of	0.01	(*)		CXL-D	
	FS 0014	Plums (including fresh prunes) (subgroup)	0.5			CXL-D	
	FP 0009	Pome fruits (group)	1			CXL-D	
	VR 0589	Potato	2			CXL-D	
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.01		(fat)	CXL-D	
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.01	(*)		CXL-D	
	GC 0649	Rice	0.5			CXL-D	
	MM 0822	Sheep meat	1		(fat)	CXL-D	
	MO 0822	Sheep, edible offal of	0.01			CXL-D	
	GC 0651	Sorghum grain	0.5			CXL-D	
	AS 0651	Sorghum straw and fodder, dry	2			CXL-D	
	VD 0541	Soya bean (dry)	0.1			CXL-D	
	OR 0541	Soya bean oil, refined	0.03			CXL-D	
	HS 0191	Spices, fruits and berries	1			CXL-D	
	HS 0193	Spices, roots and rhizomes	1			CXL-D	
	HS 0190	Spices, seeds	5			CXL-D	
	FB 0275	Strawberry	0.3			CXL-D	
	VR 0596	Sugar beet	0.05			CXL-D	
	VO 0447	Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)	0.01			CXL-D	
	DT 1114	Tea, green, black (fermented and dried)	2			CXL-D	
	TN 0678	Walnuts	0.05	(*)		CXL-D	
	GC 0654	Wheat	0.5			CXL-D	
	CF 1211	Wheat flour	0.1			CXL-D	
	AS 0654	Wheat, hay and/or straw	5			CXL-D	
81	**Chlorothalonil**						
	FB 0265	Cranberry	5			CXL-D	
110	**Imazalil**						
	FC 0001	Citrus fruits (group)	5		Po	CXL-D	(except subgroups of oranges, sweet, sour and lemons and limes)
	FC 0002	Lemons and limes (including citron) (subgroup)	15		Po	CXL-D	
	FC 0004	Oranges, sweet, sour (including Orange-like hybrids) (subgroup)	8		Po	CXL-D	

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
138	**Metalaxyl**					
	VS 0621	Asparagus	0.05	(*)	CXL-D	
	VB 0400	Broccoli	0.5		CXL-D	
	VB 0402	Brussels sprouts	0.2		CXL-D	
	VB 0041	Cabbages, head	0.5		CXL-D	
	VR 0577	Carrot	0.05	(*)	CXL-D	
	VB 0404	Cauliflower	0.5		CXL-D	
	GC 0080	Cereal grains	0.05	(*)	CXL-D	
	SO 0691	Cotton seed	0.05	(*)	CXL-D	
	FB 0269	Grapes	1		CXL-D	
	VL 0482	Lettuce, head	2		CXL-D	
	VC 0046	Melons, except watermelon	0.2		CXL-D	
	VA 0385	Onion, bulb	2		CXL-D	
	SO 0697	Peanut	0.1		CXL-D	
	VP 0064	Peas, shelled (succulent seeds)	0.05	(*)	CXL-D	
	FP 0009	Pome fruits (group)	1	Po	CXL-D	
	VR 0589	Potato	0.05	(*)	CXL-D	
	FB 0272	Raspberries, red, black	0.2		CXL-D	
	VD 0541	Soya bean (dry)	0.05	(*)	CXL-D	
	HS 0190	Spices, seeds	5		CXL-D	
	VL 0502	Spinach	2		CXL-D	
	SO 0702	Sunflower seed	0.05	(*)	CXL-D	
	VO 0448	Tomato	0.5		CXL-D	
171	**Profenofos**					
	DT 0171	Teas (tea and herb teas)	0.5		CXL-D	
189	**Tebuconazole**					
	SB 0716	Coffee beans	0.1		CXL-D	
193	**Fenpyroximate**					
	FS 0013	Cherries (subgroup)	2		CXL-D	
	FC 0001	Citrus fruits (group)	0.6		CXL-D	
	OR 0001	Citrus oil, edible	25		CXL-D	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.5		CXL-D	
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.1		CXL-D	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.1	(fat)	CXL-D	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.01		CXL-D	
	DF 0014	Prunes	0.7		CXL-D	
	FB 0272	Raspberries, red, black	0.2		CXL-D	

	Commodity	MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
207	**Cyprodinil**				
	VD 0071 Beans (dry)	0.2		CXL-D	
213	**Trifloxystrobin**				
	PE 0112 Eggs	0.04	(*)	CXL-D	
	MO 0098 Kidney of cattle, goats, pigs and sheep	0.04	(*)	CXL-D	
	MO 0099 Liver of cattle, goats, pigs & sheep	0.05		CXL-D	
	MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.05	(fat)	CXL-D	
	ML 0106 Milks	0.02	(*)	CXL-D	
	PM 0110 Poultry meat	0.04	(*) (fat)	CXL-D	
	PO 0111 Poultry, edible offal of	0.04	(*)	CXL-D	
222	**Quinoxyfen**				
	FS 0013 Cherries (subgroup)	0.4		CXL-D	
231	**Mandipropamid**				
	MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.01	(*)	CXL-D	
	MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.01	(*)	CXL-D	
232	**Prothioconazole**				
	MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.3		CXL-D	
	PE 0112 Eggs	0.005	(*)	CXL-D	
	MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.02		CXL-D	
	MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.01		CXL-D	
	ML 0106 Milks	0.004	(*)	CXL-D	
	PF 0111 Poultry fats	0.01	(*)	CXL-D	
	PM 0110 Poultry meat	0.01	(*)	CXL-D	
	PO 0111 Poultry, edible offal of	0.1		CXL-D	
	SO 0495 Rape seed	0.1		CXL-D	
238	**Clothianidin**				
	GC 0640 Barley	0.04		CXL-D	
	AS 0640 Barley, hay and/or straw	0.2		CXL-D	
	PE 0112 Eggs	0.01	(*)	CXL-D	
	MO 0099 Liver of cattle, goats, pigs & sheep	0.2		CXL-D	
	ML 0106 Milks	0.02		CXL-D	
	PF 0111 Poultry fats	0.01	(*)	CXL-D	
	PM 0110 Poultry meat	0.01	(*)	CXL-D	

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.1		CXL-D	
	GC 0649	Rice	0.5		CXL-D	
	GC 0651	Sorghum grain	0.01	(*)	CXL-D	
	AS 0651	Sorghum straw and fodder, dry	0.01	(*)	CXL-D	
	VO 0447	Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)	0.01	(*)	CXL-D	
	GC 0654	Wheat	0.02	(*)	CXL-D	
	AS 0654	Wheat, hay and/or straw	0.2		CXL-D	
245	**Thiamethoxam**					
	GC 0640	Barley	0.4		CXL-D	
	AS 0640	Barley, hay and/or straw	2		CXL-D	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.01	(*)	CXL-D	
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.01	(*)	CXL-D	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.02		CXL-D	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.05		CXL-D	
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.01	(*)	CXL-D	
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.01	(*)	CXL-D	
	VO 0447	Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)	0.01	(*)	CXL-D	
	GC 0654	Wheat	0.05		CXL-D	
	AS 0654	Wheat, hay and/or straw	2		CXL-D	
246	**Acetamiprid**					
	TN 0085	Tree nuts (group)	0.06		CXL-D	
262	**Bixafen**					
	GC 0640	Barley	0.4		CXL-D	
	GC 0654	Wheat	0.05		CXL-D	
271	**Trinexapac-ethyl**					
	CF 0640	Barley bran, processed	6		CXL-D	
	CM 0654	Wheat bran, unprocessed	8		CXL-D	
309	**Pydiflumetofen**					
	VB 0040	Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) (group)	0.1		CXL-D	(except Brassica leafy vegetables)
	SO 0691	Cotton seed	0.3		CXL-D	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.1		CXL-D	
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.02		CXL-D	
	VL 2052	Leaves of root and tuber vegetables (subgroup)	0.07		CXL-D	(except leaves of tuber vegetables)

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
VP 0060	Legume vegetables (group)	0.02		CXL-D	
MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.1		CXL-D	
MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.1	(fat)	CXL-D	
ML 0106	Milks	0.01 (*)		CXL-D	
PF 0111	Poultry fats	0.01 (*)		CXL-D	
PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.01 (*)		CXL-D	
PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.01 (*)		CXL-D	
VR 2070	Root vegetables (subgroup)	0.1		CXL-D	
GC 2089	Sorghum grain and millet	0.03		CXL-D	
AS 0651	Sorghum straw and fodder, dry	0.3	(dw)	CXL-D	
SO 2091	Sunflower seeds (subgroup)	0.3		CXL-D	

APPENDIX IV

MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES

(Retained at Step 7)

(For information)

	Commodity	MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Step	Note
138	**Metalaxyl**				
	VO 0445 Peppers, sweet (including pimento or pimiento)	0.5		7	

APPENDIX V

MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES

(Retained at Step 4)

(For information)

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Step	Note
138	**Metalaxyl**					
	OR 0004	Orange oil, edible	7		4	
	FC 0004	Oranges, sweet, sour (including Orange-like hybrids) (subgroup)	0.7	(M)	4	(Residue data that was the basis for the estimation: Metalaxyl (M))
178	**Bifenthrin**					
	VL 0482	Lettuce, head	4		4	
202	**Fipronil**					
	FI 0327	Banana	0.004 (*)		4	
	AS 0640	Barley, hay and/or straw	0.07		4	
	GC 2087	Barley, similar grains, and pseudocereals with husks	0.004 (*)		4	
	HH 0722	Basil, leaves	0.8		4	
	VP 2060	Beans with pods (subgroup)	0.01		4	
	SO 0691	Cotton seed	0.01		4	
	VD 2065	Dry beans (subgroup)	0.01		4	(except soya beans)
	MO	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.1		4	
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.04		4	
	VL 0053	Leafy vegetables	0.01		4	(Residues resulting from rotational cropping)
	GC 2091	Maize cereals (subgroup)	0.01		4	
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.4		4	
	MM	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.03		4	
	FM 0183	Milk fats	0.3		4	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.03		4	
	AS 3559	Oat, hay and/or straw	0.07	(dw)	4	
	VA 0385	Onion, bulb	0.03		4	
	VR 0589	Potato	0.05		4	
	PF 0111	Poultry fats	0.07		4	
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.007		4	
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.03		4	
	CM 1206	Rice bran, unprocessed	2		4	

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Source	Step	Note
GC 2088	Rice cereals (subgroup)	0.4			4	
AS 0649	Rice, hay and/or straw	0.6	(dw)		4	
AS 3570	Rice, hulls	2			4	
CM 0649	Rice, husked	0.4			4	
CM 1205	Rice, polished	0.15			4	
VR 0075	Root and tuber vegetables (group)	0.002			4	(except potato and sugar beet) (Residues resulting from rotational cropping)
AS 3560	Rye, hay and/or straw	0.05	(dw)		4	
VD 0541	Soya bean (dry)	0.01			4	
OC 0541	Soya bean oil, crude	0.05			4	
AL 3538	Soya bean, hulls	0.06			4	
AS 0081	Straw and hay of cereal grains except pseudocereals	0.03	(dw)		4	(except of barley, oats, rice, rye, triticale and wheat) (Residues resulting from rotational cropping)
VR 0596	Sugar beet	0.01			4	
GS 0659	Sugar cane	0.01			4	
SO 2091	Sunflower seeds (subgroup)	0.004	(*)		4	
VO 2045	Tomatoes (subgroup)	0.01	(*)		4	
AS 0653	Triticale, hay and/or straw	0.05	(dw)		4	
AS 0654	Wheat, hay and/or straw	0.05	(dw)		4	
GC 2086	Wheat, similar grains, and pseudocereals without husks (subgroup)	0.004	(*)		4	

APPENDIX VI

MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES

(Withdrawn by CCPR)

(For information)

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
178	**Bifenthrin**					
	VS 0624	Celery	3		MRL-W	
	FB 0275	Strawberry	3		MRL-W	
193	**Fenpyroximate**					
	FS 0240	Apricot	0.4		MRL-W	
	FB 2006	Bush berries (subgroup)	2		MRL-W	
	FB 2005	Cane berries (subgroup)	3		MRL-W	
	FS 0013	Cherries (subgroup)	2		MRL-W	
	VC 2039	Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits - cucumbers and summer squashes (subgroup)	0.3		MRL-W	
	FC 0003	Mandarins (including mandarin-like hybrids) (subgroup)	1		MRL-W	
	OR 0003	Mandarin, oil	150		MRL-W	
	FC 0004	Oranges, sweet, sour (including Orange-like hybrids) (subgroup)	0.7		MRL-W	
	OR 0004	Orange oil, edible	100		MRL-W	
	AB 0004	Orange, dried pulp	4	(dw)	MRL-W	
	FS 0247	Peach	0.8		MRL-W	
	FS 0014	Plums (including fresh prunes) (subgroup)	0.8		MRL-W	
	VS 2080	Stems and petioles (subgroup)	3		MRL-W	
	VC 0432	Watermelon	0.05		MRL-W	
212	**Metalaxyl-M**					
	FP 0226	Apple	0.02	(*)	MRL-W	
	SB 0715	Cacao beans	0.02		MRL-W	
	FB 0269	Grapes	1		MRL-W	
	VL 0482	Lettuce, head	0.5		MRL-W	
	VA 0385	Onion, bulb	0.03		MRL-W	
	VR 0589	Potato	0.02	(*)	MRL-W	
	VL 0502	Spinach	0.1		MRL-W	
	SO 0702	Sunflower seed	0.02	(*)	MRL-W	
	VO 0448	Tomato	0.2		MRL-W	

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Step	Note
265	**Fluensulfone**				
	FP 0009	Pome fruits (group)	0.2	MRL-W	(excluding Japanese persimmon)
314	**Pyflubumide**				
	FP 0226	Apple	1	MRL-W	
	DT 1114	Tea, green, black (fermented and dried)	80	MRL-W	

APPENDIX VII

CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENT TO THE
***CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD AND FEED* (CXA 4 – 1989)**

(For adoption by CAC)

CLASS D – PROCESSED FOODS OF PLANT ORIGIN
Inclusion of additional commodities:

AB 0002 Lemons and limes, dried pulp
AB 0003 Mandarins, dried pulp
AB 0004 Oranges, dried pulp
AB 0005 Pummelos and grapefruits, dried pulp
OR 0003 Mandarins, oil edible
OR 0005 Pummelos and grapefruits, oil edible
DM 0541 Soya flour

CLASS D AND CLASS E PROCESSED FOODS

The term "processed food" means the product, resulting from the application of physical, chemical or biological processes or combinations of these to a "primary food commodity", intended for direct sale to the consumer, for direct use as an ingredient in the manufacture of food or for further processing.

"Primary food commodities" treated with ionizing radiation, washed, sorted or submitted to similar treatment are not considered to be "processed foods".

CLASS D PROCESSED FOODS OF PLANT ORIGIN

TYPE 12 SECONDARY FOOD COMMODITIES OF PLANT ORIGIN

The term "secondary food commodity" means a "primary food commodity" which has undergone simple processing, such as removal of certain portions, drying (except natural drying), husking, and comminution, which do not basically alter the composition or identity of the product. Natural field dried mature crops or parts of crops such as pulses, bulb onions or cereal grains are not considered as secondary food commodities.

Secondary food commodities may be processed further or used as ingredients in the manufacture of food or sold directly to the consumer.

DRIED FRUITS

Class D

Type 12 Secondary food commodities of plant origin

Group 055 Group Letter Code DF

Group 055: Dried fruits. The commodities of this Group are in general artificially dried. They may or may not be preserved or candied with addition of sugars.

Exposure to pesticides may arise from pre-harvest applications, post-harvest treatment of the fruits before processing, or treatment of the dried fruit to avoid losses during transport and wholesale or retail distribution.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): **Whole commodity after removal of stones, but the residue is calculated on the whole commodity.**

Group 055 Dried fruits

Code No.	**Commodity**
DF 0167	**Group of dried fruits**
DF 0026	**Group of Assorted tropical and subtropical fruits – edible peel, dried** (see Group 005 (Code FT 0026) for species included in the group of Assorted tropical and subtropical fruits – edible peel)
DF 0030	**Group of Assorted tropical and subtropical fruits – inedible peel, dried** (see Group 006 (Code FI 0030) for species included in the group of Assorted tropical and subtropical fruits – inedible peel)
DF 0018	**Group of Berries and other small fruits, dried** (see Group 004 (Code FB 0018) for species included in the group of Berries and other small fruits)
DF 0001	**Group of Citrus, dried** (see Group 001 (Code FC 0001) for species in the group of citrus fruits)
DF 0009	**Group of Pome Fruit, dried** (see Group 002 (Code FT 0009) for species in the group of pome fruits)
DF 0012	**Group of Stone Fruit, dried** (see Group 003 (Code FS 0012) for species in the group of stone fruits)

DF 0226 **Apple, dried**

Malus domestica Borkhausen

DF 0240 **Apricot, dried**

Prunus armeniaca L.;

syn: *Armeniaca vulgaris* Lamarck

DF 0327 **Banana, dried**

Subsp. and cultivars of *Musa* ssp. and hybrids

DF 0264 **Blackberry, dried**

Rubus fruticosus auct. aggr., several ssp.

DF 0020 **Blueberry, dried**

Vaccinium corymbosum L.; *Vaccinium angustifolium* Ait.; *Vaccinium virgatum* Aiton; *Gaylussacia* spp

DF 0289 **Carambola, dried**

Averrhoa carambola L.

DF 3310 **Chinese hawthorn, dried**

Crataegus pinnatifada Bunge

DF 0013 **Cherries, subgroup of, dried** (see subgroup 003A (Code FS 0013) for species included in the subgroup of cherries)

- **Cherry, Sour, dried,** see DF 0013 Cherries, subgroup of, dried

Prunus cerasus L.

- **Cherry, Sweet, dried,** see DF 0013 Cherries, subgroup of, dried

Prunus avium L.

DF 0265 **Cranberry, dried**

Vaccinium macrocarpon Aiton

DF 0665 **Coconut, dried**

Cocos nucifera L.

DF 0021 **Currants, Black, Red, White, dried**

Ribes nigrum L.; *R. rubrum* L.

- **Currants**

Seedless blue grape var., dried, see Grape, dried, DF 0269

DF 0295 **Date, dried or dried and candied**

Phoenix dactylifera L.

- **Dragon fruit, dried,** see Pitaya, DF 2540

Hylocercus costaricencis, Hylocercus undatus (Haw) Brit. & Rose.

DF 0334 **Durian, dried**

Durio zibethinus L.

DF 2244 **European barberry, dried**

DF 0297 **Fig, dried or dried and candied**

Ficus carica L.

DF 0269 **Grape, dried (= Currants, Raisins and Sultanas)**

Vitis vinifera L., var. *corinthiaca* and var. *apyrena*

DF 0336	**Guava, dried**
	Psidium guajava L.
DF 0338	**Jackfruit, dried**
	Artocarpus heterophyllus Lam.
DF 0302	**Jujube, Chinese, dried**
	Ziziphus jujuba Mill.
DF 0341	**Kiwifruit, dried**
	Actinidia deliciosa , A. chinensis
-	**Lemon, dried,** see Citrus, dried, subgroup of, DF 0001
	Citrus limon (L.) Osbeck
-	**Lime, dried,** see Citrus, dried, subgroup of, DF 0001
	Citrus aurantifolia (Christm.) Swingle
DF 0343	**Litchi, dried**
	Litchi chinensis Sonn.
-	**Mandarin, dried,** see Citrus, subgroup of, dried, DF 0001
	Citrus reticulata Blanco
DF 0345	**Mango, dried**
	Mangifera indica L.
DF 0346	**Mangosteen, dried**
	Garcinia mangostana L.
-	**Muscatel**, **dried** see Grape, dried, DF 0269
DF 0271	**Mulberries fruits, dried**
	Morus alba L.
DF 0245	**Nectarine, dried**
	Prunus persica (L.) Batch, var. *nectarina*
-	**Orange, dried,** see Citrus, subgroup of, dried, DF 0001
	Citrus sinensis Osbeck; *Citrus aurantium L.;*
DF 0350	**Papaya, dried**
	Carica papaya L.
DF 0351	**Passion fruit, dried**
	Passiflora edulis
DF 0247	**Peach, dried**
DF 0230	**Pear, dried**
	Pyrus communis L.; *P. pyrifolia* (Burm.) Nakai; *P. bretschneideri* Rhd.; *P. sinensis* L.
DF 0307	**Persimmon, Japanese, dried**
	Diospyros kaki Thunb. Syn: *D. chinensis* Blume
DF 0353	**Pineapple, dried**
	Ananas comosus (L.) Merril

DF 2540	**Pitaya, dried** *Hylocereus spp.; H. undatus (Haw.) Britton & Rose; H. Megalanthus (K. Schum. Ex Vaupel) Ralf Bauer; H. Polyrhizus (F.A.C. Weber) Britton & Rose; H. Ocamponis (Salm-Dyck) Britton & Rose H. triangularis (L.) Britton&Rose*
-	**Pomelo, dried,** see Citrus, subgroup of, dried, DF 0001 *Citrus maxima (Burm.) Merr.*
DF 0014	**Prune, dried** *Prunus domestica* L.
DF 0356	**Prickly pear** *Opuntia ficus-indica* (L.) P. Miller; *O. Engelmannii* Salm-Dyck ex Engelm. var. *Lindheimeri* (Engelman.) B.D. Parfitt & Pinkava
-	**Raisins (seedless white grape var., partially dried),** see Grape, dried, DF 0269 *Vitis vinifera* L.
DF 0358	**Rambutan, dried** *Nephelium lappaceum* L.
DF 0272	**Raspberry, dried** *Rubus idaeus* L.; *Rubus occidentalis* L. ; several *Rubus* spp. and hybrids, including wild raspberries *Rubus molluccanus* L.
DF 0275	**Strawberry, dried** *Fragaria x ananassa* Duchene ex Rozier
-	**Sultanas**, see Grape, dried, DF 0269
DF 0305	**Table olive, dried** *Olea europaea* L., var. *europaea*
DF 0369	**Tamarind, dried** *Tamarindus indica* L.
-	**Vine fruits**, **dried** see Grape, dried, DF 0269

DRIED VEGETABLES

Class D

Type 12 Secondary food commodities of plant origin

Group 056 Group Letter Code DV

Group 056, Dried vegetables. The commodities of this Group are in general artificially dried and often comminuted.

Exposure to pesticides is from pre-harvest applications and/or treatment of the dried commodities.

The entire commodity may be consumed after soaking or boiling.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): **Whole commodity as prepared for wholesale or retail distribution.**

Group 056 Dried vegetables

Code No.	Commodity
DV 0168	**Group of dried vegetables**
DV 3590	Aloe vera, dried
	Aloe vera (L.) Burm.f.
DV 0621	**Asparagus, dried**
	Asparagus officinalis L.
DV 3081	**Baby corn, dried**
	Zea mays L., several cultivars
DV 0622	**Bamboo shoots,dried**
	Arundinaria spp.; Bambusa spp. including B. blumeana; B. multiplex; B. oldhamii; B. textilis; Chimonobambusa spp.; Dendrocalamus spp., including D. asper; D. beecheyana; D. brandisii; D. giganteus; D. laetiflorus and D. strictus; Gigantochloa spp. including G. albociliata; G. atter; G. levis; G.robusta; Nastus elatus; Phyllostachys spp.; Thyrsostachys siamensis; Thyrsostachys oliverii (Poaceae (alt. Gramineae))
DV 0640	**Barley shoots ,dried**
	Hordeum vulgare L.
DV 0061	**Beans with pods (Phaseolus spp) (immature pods and succulent seeds), dried**
DV 0400	**Broccoli, dried**
	Brassica oleracea L. var. *italica* Plenck
DV 0575	**Burdock, greater or edible ,dried**
	Arctium lappa L.; Syn: Lappa officinalis All.; L. major Gaertn.
DV 0041	**Cabbages, head, dried**
	Brassica oleracea L. var. *capitata* L., several var. and cvs.
-	**Cantaloupe, dried,** see Cucurbits – Melons, Pumpkins and Winter Squashes, dried, DV 2040
DV 0577	**Carrot, dried**
	Daucus carota L.
DV 0404	**Cauliflower, dried**
	Brassica oleracea L. var. *botrytis* L.
DV 0578	**Celeriac (Turnip rooted celery), dried**
	Apium graveolens L., var. *rapaceum* (Mill.) Gaudin

DV 2748 **Chamchwi, dried**

Doellingeria scabra (Thunb.) Nees Syn: *Aster scaber* Thunb.

DV 2749 **Chamnamul,dried**

Pimpinella calycina Maxim Syn: Pimpinella brachycarpa (Kom.) Nakai;

DV 2750 **Chamssuk, dried**

Artemisia dubia Wall. Ex DC.

DV 0464 **Chard, dried**

Beta vulgaris L. subsp. vulgaris var. vulgaris; Beta vulgaris L. subsp. vulgaris var. cicla

DV 0463 **Cassava, dried**

Manihot esculenta Crantz;

Syn: M. aipi Pohl; M. ultissima Pohl; M. dulcis Pax; M. palmata Muell.-Arg DV 0465 **Chervil, dried**

Anthriscus cerefolium L. Hoffmann

DV 0469 **Chicory leaves, dried**

Cichorium intybus L., var. foliosum Hegi

DV 0467 **Chinese cabbage, (type Pe-tsai),dried**

Brassica rapa L. subsp. pekinensis (Lour.) Hanelt Syn: B. pekinensis (Lour.) Rupr.

- **Chinese cabbage (napa), dried,** see Chinese cabbage, (type Pe-tsai), dried, DV 0467

DV 0444 **Chili pepper leaves ,dried**

Capsicum annuum L.

DV 2752 **Chrysanthemum, edible leaved, dried**

Glebionis spp *Z*

DV 2039 **Cucurbits - Cucumbers and summer squashes, subgroup of, dried** (see Subgroup 011A (Code VC 2039) for species included in the subgroup of cucurbits - cucumbers and summer squashes)

DV 2040 **Cucurbits – Melons, pumpkins and winter squashes, subgroup of, dried** (see Subgroup 011B (Code VC 2040) for species included in the subgroup of cucurbits – melons, pumpkins and winter squashes)

DV 0474 **Dandelion, dried**

Taraxacum officinale F.H. Wigg. aggr.

DV 2754 **Danggwi ,dried**

Angelica gigas Nakai

DV 2600 **Daylily, dried**

Hemerocallis fulva L.

DV 2943 **Deodeok, dried**

Codonopsis lanceolata (Siebold&Zucc.) Trautv.

DV 3026 **Dokhwal shoot, dried**

Aralia continentalis Kitag.

DV 3207 **Dureup young shoot, dried**

Aralia elata (Miq.) Seem.

DV 0440 **Eggplant, dried**

Solanum melongena L.

DV 0476 **Endive, dried**

Cichorium endivia L.

DV 3028 **Eumnamu shoot, dried**

Kalopanax septemlobus (Thunb.ex A Murr.) Koidz.

DV 2084 **Fungi, Group of edible, dried**

Various edible species of fungi, wild and cultivated, dried

DV 0449 **Fungi, Edible, except mushrooms, dried**

DV 0381 **Garlic, dried**

Allium sativum L.

DV 0784 **Ginger rhizome, dried**

Zingiber officinale Roscoe

DV 0604 **Ginseng, dried including red ginseng**

Panax spp.

DV 2757 **Glasswort, common, dried**

Salicornia L.

DV 2758 **Godeulppaegi, dried**

Crepidiastrum sonchifolium (Bunge) Pak & Kawano

DV 2704 **Goji berry, dried**

LyFrice brcium barbarum L.

DV 2759 **Gomchwi, dried**

Ligularia fischeri Turcz.

- **Gourd, round, dried,** see Cucurbits – Cucumbers and Summer squashes, dried, DV 2039

DV 2761 **Japanese honewort, dried**

Cryptotaenia japonica Hassk

DV 0480 **Kale (Borecole, Collards), dried**

Brassica oleracea L., var. *sabelica* L.

- **Kimchi cabbage, dried** see Chinese cabbage, (type Pe-tsai), dried, DV 0467

Brassica rapa L. subsp. pekinensis (Lour.) Hanelt

Syn: Brassica rapa L. var. glabra Regel

DV 0384 **Leek, dried**

Allium porrum L.

DV 3002 **Lotus tuber, dried**

Nelumbo nucifera Geartn.

- **Melons, except watermelon, dried,** see Cucurbits – Melons, Pumpkins and Winter Squashes, dried, DV 2040

DV 0450 **Mushroom (cultivated), dried**

Cultivated cultivars of *Agaricus spp*. (included Royal sun agaricus = Hime-Matsutake (*Agaricus brasiliensis*), Rodman's agaricus, White button mushroom) Syn: *Psalliota* spp., mainly *Agaricus bisporus*

- **Napa cabbage,dried,** see Chinese cabbage, (type Pe-tsai), dried, DV 0467

DV 0442	**Okra, dried**
	Abelmoschus esculentus L.
DV 0385	**Onion, bulb, dried**
DV 0387	**Onion, Welsh, dried**
	Allium fistulosum L.
DV 0587	**Parsley, Turnip-rooted, dried**
	Petroselinum crispum (Mill.) Nyman ex A.W. Hill
-	**Pak-tsai, dried,** see Chinese cabbage, (type Pe-tsai), dried, DV 0467
DV 0588	**Parsnip, dried**
	Pastinaca sativa L.
DV 0064	**Peas without pods** (Pisum spp) (succulent seeds), dried
DV 0445	**Pepper, Sweet (incl. pimento or pimiento), dried** (*Capsicum annuum*, var. *grossum* and var. *longum*) dried;
-	**Pepper, Chili, dried**, see HS 0444 Peppers, Chili, dried (*Capsicum* spp.) Subgroup 028I
-	**Potato, dried,** see Potato, flakes/granules, DV 0589
DV 0589	**Potato, flakes/granules,**
	Solanum tuberosum L. and other potato species
DV 0446	**Roselle, dried**
	Hibiscus sabdariffa L. *var. sabdariffa* L.
-	**Pumpkin, dried,** see Cucurbits – Melons, Pumpkins and Winter Squashes, dried, DV 2040
DV 3527	**Radish leaves, dried**
	Raphanus sativus L., several varieties
DV 0494	**Radish roots, dried**
	Raphanus sativus L., several varieties
DV 2767	**Sanmaneul leaves, dried**
	Allium victorialis L.; Syn: A. ochotense Prokh. microdictyon Prokh.
DV 2769	**Seumbagwi, dried**
	Ixeridium dentatum (Thunb.)Tzvelev
DV 0388	**Shallot, dried**
	A. cepa L., var. aggregatum Don.
DV 0541	**Soya bean leaves, dried**
	Glycine max (L.) Merr.
DV 0502	**Spinach, dried**
	Spinacia oleracea L.
-	**Squash, Summer, dried,** see Cucurbits – Cucumbers and Summer squashes, dried, DV 2039
DV 0389	**Spring onion, dried**
	Allium cepa L., various cultivars, a.o. White Lisbon; White Portugal
DV 1275	**Sweet corn (whole kernel without cob or husk), dried**
	Zea mays L., several cultivars

DV 0508 **Sweet potato, roots, dried**

Ipomoea batatas (L.) Poir

DV 3528 **Sweet potato, stems, dried**

Ipomoea batatas (L.) Lam

DV 0505 **Taro, roots, dried**

Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott, var. Esculenta

DV 3529 **Taro stems, dried**

Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott

DV 0448 **Tomato, dried**

Lycopersicon esculentum Mill.; Syn: *Solanum lycopersicum* L.

DV 0387 **Tree onion, dried**

Allium x *proliferum* (Moench) Schrad. ex Willd.; *Allium x wakegii* Araki

Syn: *A. cepa* var. *proliferum* (Moench) Regel

Syn: *A. cepa* L. var. *bulbiferum* L.H. Bailey

Syn: *A. cepa* L. var. *viviparum* (Metz.) Alef.

DV 0506 **Turnip, garden, dried**

Brassica rapa L. subsp. Rapa

DV 3030 **Udo, dried**

*Aralia cordata Thunb.*DV 2983

DV 3530 **Yacon, dried**

Smallanthus sonchifolius (Poepp. & Endl.) H. Rob. Syn: Polymnia sonchifolia Poepp.

DV 0600 **Yams, dried**

Dioscorea L.; several species

- **Watermelon, dried,** see Cucurbits – Melons, Pumpkins and Winter Squashes, dried, DV 2040

DRIED HERBS

Class D

Type 12 Secondary food commodities of Plant origin

Group 057 Group Letter Code DH

Group 057, Dried herbs. The commodities of this Group are in general artificially dried and often comminuted. For the commodities in the "fresh" state see Group 027 Herbs.

Exposure to pesticides is from pre-harvest applications and/or treatment of the dried commodities.

They are consumed in the dried form or soaked as a condiment in food commodities of plant or animal origin or in drinks, generally in small amounts.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): **Whole commodity as prepared for wholesale or retail distribution.**

Group 057 Dried herbs

Code No.	Commodity
DH 0170	**Group of Dried herbs**, (includes all commodities in this Group)

Subgroup 057A Dried herbs of herbaceous plants

Code No.	Commodity
DH 2095	**Subgroup of Dried herbs of herbaceous plants**, (includes all commodities in this Group)
DH 0720	**Angelica, including Garden Angelica, dried** *Angelica sylvestris* L.; *A. archangelica* L.
DH 0721	**Balm leaves, dried** *Melissa officinalis* L.
DH 0722	**Basil leaves, dried** *Ocimum basilicum* L.
DH 0724	**Borage, dried** *Borago officinalis* L.
DH 0728	**Burning bush, dried** *Dictamnus albus* L. ; syn: *D. fraxinella* Pers.
DH 0726	**Catmint, dried** *Nepeta cataria* L.
DH 0624	**Celery leaves, dried** *Apium graveolens* L.
DH 3501	**Chinese foxglove, dried** *Rehmannia glutinosa* (Gaertn.) Steud.
DH 2605	**Chive, dried** *Allium schoenoprasum* L.
DH 2606	**Chive, Chinese, dried** *Allium tuberosum* Rottler ex Spreng.
DH 3209	**Coriander leaves, dried** *Coriandrum sativum* L.

DH 3591	**Creat, dried**
	Andrographis paniculata (Burm. f.) Wall. Ex Nees
-	**Cretan Dittany, dried**, see Burning bush, dried DH 0728
DH 0730	**Dillweed, dried**
	Anethum graveolens L.
DH 3503	**Echinacea, dried**
	Echinacea angustifolia DC
DH 0731	**Fennel, dried**
	Foeniculum vulgare Mill.;
	syn: *F. officinale* All.; *F capillaceum* Gilib.
DH 3340	**Galbanum, dried**
	Ferula gummosa Boiss.
DH 3223	**Gambir, dried**
	Uncaria gambir (W. Hunter) Roxb.
DH 0784	**Ginger leaves, dried**
	Zingiber officinale Roscoe.
DH 3504	**Gotu kola, dried**
	Centella asiatica (L.) Urb.
DH 0732	**Horehound, dried**
	Marrubium vulgare L.
DH 0733	**Hyssop, dried**
	Hyssopus officinalis
DH 0734	**Lavender, dried**
	Lavendula angustifolia Mill.;
	syn: *L. officinalis* Chaix; *L. spica* L.; *L. vera* DC.
DH 3233	**Lemongrass, dried**
	Cymbopogon citratus (DC.) Stapf; *C. flexuosus* (Nees ex Steud.) Will. Watson.
DH 0735	**Lovage, dried**
	Levisticum officinale Koch.
DH 3505	**Mamaki, dried**
	Pipturus arborescens (Link) C. B. Rob.
DH 0736	**Marjoram, dried,** including Turkish oregano and Syrian oregano
	Origanum majorana L.; *O. onites* L. and *O*. *syriacum* L.
DH 0738	**Mints, dried**
	Several Mint species and hybrids and *Pulegium vulgare* Mill;
	(see for individual Mints species, HH 0738 Group 027A Herbaceous plants)
-	**Oregano, dried**, see Marjoram, dried, DH 0736
	Origanum vulgare L.

DH 3273	**Pepper, leaves, dried**
	Piper spp..
-	**Peppermint, dried** see Mints, dried DH 0738
	Mentha x piperita L.
DH 0740	**Parsley, dried**
	Petroselinum crispum (Mill.) Fuss
DH 0741	**Rosemary, dried**
	Rosmarinus officinalis L.
DH 0743	**Sage, dried**
	Salvia officinalis L.; *S. sclarea* L.
DH 0745	**Savory, Summer; Winter, dried**
	Satureja hortensis L.; *S montana* L.
DH 3253	**Stevia, dried**
	Stevia rebaudiana (Bertoni) Bertoni
DH 0747	**Sweet cicely, dried**
	Myrrhis odorata (L.) Scop.
DH 0748	**Tansy and related species, dried**
	Tanacetum vulgare L.; *T balsamita* L. ;
	syn: *Chrysanthemum balsamita* L.
DH 0749	**Tarragon, dried**
	Artemisia dracunculus L. A. *dracunculoides* Pursh.
DH 0750	**Thyme, dried**
	a.o. *Thymus vulgaris* L.; *Th. serpyllum* L. and *Thymus* hybrids.
DH 0752	**Wintergreen leaves, dried**
	Gaultheria procumbens L.
	(not including herbs of the Wintergreen family *Pyrolaceae*)
DH 3506	**Wood betony, dried**
	Stachys officinalis (L.) Trevis
DH 0753	**Woodruff, dried**
	Asperula odorata L.
DH 0754	**Wormwoods, dried**
	Artemisia absinthium L.; *A. abrotanum* L.; *A. vulgaris* L.

Subgroup 057B Subgroup of Dried herbs of woody plants

Code No.	Commodity
DH 2096	**Subgroup of Dried herbs of woody plants**, (includes all commodities in this Group)
-	**Bay leaves, dried,** see Laurel leaves, DH 0723
	Laurus nobilis L.
DH 3363	**Cat's claw, dried**
	Uncaria tomentosa (Willd.) DC., U. guianensis (Aubl.) J. F. Gmel.
DH 3308	**Chinese chastetree, dried**
	Vitex negundo L.
DH 3338	**Eucommia, dried**
	Eucommia ulmoides Oliv.
DH 3507	**Gymnema, dried**
	Gymnema sylvestre (Retz.) Schult.
DH 0723	**Laurel leaves, dried**
	Laurus nobilis L.
DH 3270	**Mulberry leaves, dried**
	Morus alba L.
DH 0742	**Rue, dried**
	Ruta graveolens L.
DH 2260	**Squaw vine, dried**
	Mitchella repens L.
DH 3508	**St. John's Wort, dried**
	Hypericum perforatum L.
DH 3509	**Vasaka, dried**
	Justicia adhatoda L.

MILLED CEREAL PRODUCTS (EARLY MILLING STAGES)

Class D

Type 12 Secondary food commodities of plant origin

Group 058 Group Letter Code CM

For final milling fractions, whether processed or not, see Group 065 Cereal grain milling fractions

Group 058. Milled cereal products (early milling stages). The Group includes the early milling of fractions of cereal grains, except buckwheat, cañihua and quinoa, such as husked rice, polished rice and the unprocessed cereal grain brans.

Exposure to pesticides is through pre-harvest treatments of the growing cereal grain crop and especially through post-harvest treatment of cereal grains.

The entire commodity may be consumed after further processing or household preparation.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): **Whole commodity as prepared for wholesale or retail distribution.**

Group 058 Milled cereal products (early milling stages)

Code No.	Commodity
CM 0081	**Group Bran, unprocessed of cereal grain** (except buckwheat, cañihua and quinoa)
CM 0640	**Barley, pearled**
CM 3510	**Barley bran, unprocessed**
CM 1206	**Rice bran, unprocessed**
CM 0649	**Rice, husked**
CM 1205	**Rice, polished**
CM 0650	**Rye bran, unprocessed**
-	**Spelt bran, unprocessed,** see Wheat bran, unprocessed, CM 0654
CM 0654	**Wheat bran, unprocessed**

MISCELLANEOUS SECONDARY FOOD COMMODITIES OF PLANT ORIGIN

Class D

Type 12 Secondary food commodities of plant origin

Group 059 Group Letter Code SM

Portion of commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): **Whole commodity.**

Group 059 Miscellaneous secondary food commodities of plant origin

Code No.	Commodity
SM 0718	**Brewer's grain from Barley**
SM 0720	**Brewer's grain from Wheat**
SM 0715	**Cacao beans, roasted**
SM 0716	**Coffee beans, roasted**

TYPE 13 DERIVED EDIBLE PRODUCTS OF PLANT ORIGIN

"Derived edible products" are foods or edible substances isolated from primary food commodities or raw agricultural commodities, using physical, biological or chemical processing.

This type of processed food includes groups such as vegetable oils (crude and refined), by-products of the fractionation of cereals, fruit juices, teas (fermented and dried), cacao powder and by-products of cacao manufacturing, and extracts of various plants.

CEREAL GRAIN MILLING FRACTIONS

Class D

Type 13 Derived products of Plant origin

Group 065 Group Letter Code CF

Group 065. Cereal grain milling fractions includes milling fractions of cereal grains at the final stage of milling and preparation in the fractions. The Group also include the processed brans, as prepared for direct consumption.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): **Whole commodity.**

Group 065 Cereal grain milling fractions

Code No.	Commodity
CF 0080	**Group of Cereal grains, flour**; (see Group 020 (Code GC 0080) for species included in the group of cereals grains)
CF 0081	**Subgroup of Cereal grains, bran, processed;** (see Group 020 (Code GC 0080) for species included in the group of cereals grains)
CF 2087	**Subgroup of Barley cereals, similar grains, and pseudocereals with husks, flour**; (see Subgroup 020B (Code GC 2087) for species included in the subgroup of barley, similar grains, and pseudocereals with husks)
CF 2091	**Subgroup of Maize cereals and sweet corns, flour**; (see Subgroups 020E and 020F (Codes GC 2090 and GC 2091) for species included in the subgroups of maize cereals)
CF 2088	**Subgroup of Rice cereals, flour**; (see Subgroup 020C (Code GC 2088) for species included in the subgroup of rice cereals)
CF 2089	**Subgroup of Sorghum grain and millet cereals, flour**; (see Subgroup 020D (Code GC 2089) for species included in the subgroup of sorghum grain and millet)
CF 2086	**Subgroup of Wheat cereals, similar grains, and pseudocereals without husks, flour**; (see Subgroup 020A (Code GC 2086) for species included in the subgroup of wheat, similar grains, and pseudocereals without husks)
CF 0640	**Barley, bran, processed**
CF 3511	**Barley, flour**
CF 3526	**Barley, wholemeal**
CF 0641	**Buckwheat, flour**
-	**Corn aspirated grain fractions,** see Maize aspirated grain fractions
-	**Corn, flour**, see Maize flour, CF 1255
-	**Corn gluten,** see Maize gluten, CF 3517
-	**Corn gluten meal,** see Maize gluten meal, CF 3518F
-	**Corn hominy meal,** see Maize hominy meal, CF 3519
-	**Corn, meal,** see Maize meal, CF 0645
CF 3516	**Maize aspirated grain fractions**
CF 1255	**Maize, flour**
CF 3517	**Maize gluten**
CF 3518	**Maize gluten meal**
CF 3519	**Maize hominy meal** (blend of corn bran, endosperm and corn germ produced during corn milling)
CF 0645	**Maize, meal**
CF 0646	**Millet, flour**
CF 0647	**Oats, flour**

CF 3512	**Oats, groats/rolled**
CF 0649	**Rice bran, processed**
CF 3513	**Rice flour**
CF 0650	**Rye bran, processed**
CF 1250	**Rye, flour**
CF 1251	**Rye, wholemeal**
CF 3520	**Sorghum aspirated grain fractions**
CF 0651	**Sorghum, Grain, flour**
-	**Spelt, Flour**, see Wheat, flour CF 1211
-	**Spelt, wholemeal,** see Wheat, wholemeal CF 1212
CF 1275	**Sweet corn, flour**
CF 3521	**Wheat aspirated grain fractions**
CF 0654	**Wheat bran, processed**
CF 1211	**Wheat, flour**
CF 1210	**Wheat, germ**
CF 3522	**Wheat gluten meal**
CF 3514	**Wheat, middlings** (by-products from the production of flour and include bran, shorts, germ, flour, and tailings)
CF 3515	**Wheat, shorts (cereal grain milling by-product)**
CF 1212	**Wheat, wholemeal**

TEAS

Class D

Type 13 **Derived edible products of plant origin**

Group 066 Group Letter Code DT

Group 066 Teas, are mainly derived from the leaves of several plants, principally *Camellia sinensis*.

Tea from *Camellia sinensis* is derived solely and exclusively from the tender shoots of varieties of the species *Camellia sinensis* (L.) Kuntze and produced by good agricultural and acceptable manufacturing processes. This tea is intended for making a brew suitable for consumption as a beverage.

Herbal teas: Plant materials for herbal teas are from plants or from parts of plants that do not originate from the tea plant (*Camellia sinensis* (L.) Kuntze) and are intended for food use by brewing with freshly boiling water.

The Group Teas and herbal teas is divided into three subgroups

Subgroup 66A Teas - Teas from *Camellia sinensis*

Subgroup 66B Teas - Herbal teas from leaves/blossoms

Subgroup 66C Teas - Herbal teas from roots

Portion of commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): **Whole commodity as prepared for wholesale or retail distribution.**

Group 066 Teas

Code No.	**Commodity**
DT 0171	**Group of Teas (Tea and Herbal teas),** (includes all commodities in this Group)
Subgroup 66A Teas - Teas from Camellia sinensis	
Code No.	**Commodity**
DT 1114	**Subgroup of Tea, Black, Green, dried and fermented** *Camellia sinensis* (L.) O Kuntze, several cultivars; syn: *C. thea* Link; *C. theifera* Griff.; *Thea sinensis* L.; *T. bohea* L. ; *T. viridis* L.
DT 1115	**Purple Tea** *Camellia sinensis* var. Kitamura;
DT 1116	**Tea, Green, dried** *Camellia sinensis* (L.) O Kuntze, several cultivars;
DT 1117	**Tea, Black, dried and fermented** *Camellia sinensis* (L.) O Kuntze, several cultivars;
Subgroup 66B Teas - Herbal teas from leaves/blossoms	
Code No.	**Commodity**
DT 0172	**Subgroup of Teas - Herbal teas from leaves/blossoms,** (includes all commodities in this Group)
DT 1110	**Camomile or Chamomile, dried leaves/blossoms** - *Matricaria recutita* L.; syn: *M. chamomilla* L. - *Chamaemelum nobile* (L.) All.; syn: *Anthemis nobilis* L.
-	**Camomile, German or Scented**, see Camomile, DT 1110
-	**Camomile, Roman or Noble**, see Camomile, DT 1110
DT 1118	**Chrysanthemum, dried blossoms** *Chrysanthemum x morifolium* Ramat;

DT 1119	**Cyclocarya, dried leaves**
	Cyclocarya paliurus (Batalin) Iljinsk.
-	**Hibiscus tea**, see Roselle, calyxes/ blossoms, dried, DT 0446
DT 9999	**Leaves and blossoms from other crops used for herbal teas, dried**
DT 1111	**Lemon verbena, dried leaves**
	Lippia citrodora Kunth
DT 1112	**Lime/Linden, dried blossoms**
	Tilia cordata Mill., *Tilia Platyphyllos* Scop.; *Tilia tomentosa* Moench.
DT 1113	**Maté, dried leaves**
	Ilex paraguariensis A.St.-Hill.
-	**Mayweed, Scented**, see Camomile, German, DT 1110
-	**Mints, dried** see Mints, dried DH 0738
	Several Mint species and hybrids and Pulegium vulgare Mill;
DT 1120	**Noble Dendrobium, dried leaves**
	Dendrobium nobile Lindl.
-	**Paraguay tea**, see Maté, DT1113
-	**Peppermint tea, dried leaves** see Peppermint, Group 027A Mints,
DT 1121	**Rooibos**
	Aspalathus linearis (Burm. f.) R. Dahlgren
DT 0446	**Roselle, calyxes/ blossoms, dried**
	Hibiscus sabdariffa L.

Subgroup 66C Teas - Herbal teas from roots

Code No.	**Commodity**
DT 0173	**Subgroup of Teas - Herbal teas from roots,** (includes all commodities in this Group)
DT 9998	**Roots from other crops used for herbal teas, dried**
DT 1122	**Valerian root, dried**
	Valeriana officinalis

VEGETABLE OILS, CRUDE

Class D

Type 13 **Derived edible products of plant origin**

Group 067 Group Letter Code OC

Group 067. Vegetable oils, crude, includes the crude vegetable oils derived from oil seeds, nuts, tropical and sub-tropical oil-containing fruits such as olives, and some pulses (e.g. soya bean, dried). For the definition and characteristics of Olive oil, crude see CXS 33-1981. The crude oils are used as constituents of compounded animal feeds or further processed (refined, clarified). See Group 068, Vegetable oils, edible (or refined).

Exposure to pesticides is through pre-harvest treatment of the relevant crops or post-harvest treatment of the oilseeds or oil-containing pulses.

Portion of commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): **Whole commodity as prepared for wholesale distribution.**

Group 067 **Oils and fats from plant origin, crude**

Code No.	Commodity
OC 0172	**Group of vegetable oils, crude** (includes all commodities in this Group)
-	**Corn oil, crude**, see Maize oil, crude OC 0645
OC 0665	**Coconut oil, crude**
OC 0691	**Cotton seed oil, crude**
OC 0693	**Linseed oil, crude**
OC 0645	**Maize oil, crude**
OC 0305	**Olive oil, virgin**
OC 0696	**Palm oil, crude** made from the fleshy fruit mesocarp of *Elaeis guineensis* Jacq., see CXS 125-1981.
OC 1240	**Palm kernel oil, crude** made from the kernels of the fruits of *Elaeis guineensis* Jacq., see CXS 126-1981.
OC 0697	**Peanut oil, crude**
OC 3145	**Perilla seed oil, crude**
OC 0495	**Rape seed oil, crude**
OC 0649	**Rice bran oil, crude**
OC 0699	**Safflower seed oil, crude**
OC 0700	**Sesame seed oil, crude**
OC 0701	**Shea nut butter oil, crude**
OC 0541	**Soya bean oil, crude**
OC 0702	**Sunflower seed oil, crude**

VEGETABLE OILS, EDIBLE (OR REFINED)

Class D

Type 13 **Derived edible products of plant origin**

Group 068 Group Letter Code OR

Group 068. Vegetable oils, edible (or refined) include the vegetable oils derived from oil seeds, nuts, tropical and sub-tropical oil-containing fruits such as olives, and some pulses with a high oil content. The edible oils are derived from the crude oils through a refining and/or clarifying process. For definitions and characteristics of the edible oils listed below, see CXS 20-27 (inclusive), 33, 124 and 126 (inclusive) (1981).

Exposure to pesticides is through pre-harvest treatment of the relevant crops, or post-harvest treatment of the oilseeds and oil containing pulses.

Portion of commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): **Whole commodity as prepared for wholesale or retail distribution.**

Group 068 **Oils and fats from plant origin, edible (or refined)**

Code No.	Commodity
OR 0172	**Group of vegetable oils, edible** (includes all commodities in this Group)
OR 0660	**Almond oil**
OR 0326	**Avocado oil, refined**
OR 3501	**Babassu oil**
OR 3140	**Borage seed oil**
OR 1215	**Cacao butter**
OR 3170	**Castor oil, refined**
OR 0001	**Citrus oil, edible** (see Group 001 (Code FC 0001) for species in the group of citrus fruits)
-	**Corn oil, edible**, see Maize oil, edible, OR 0645
OR 0665	**Coconut oil, refined**
OR 0691	**Cotton seed oil, edible**
OR 3153	**Grapeseed oil, edible**
OR 0666	**Hazelnut oil, edible**
OR 0002	**Lemons and limes, edible oil refined**
OR 0669	**Macadamia nut oil, edible**
OR 0003	**Mandarins, oil edible**
OR 0645	**Maize oil, edible**
OR 0485	**Mustard seed oil, edible**
OR 0305	**Olive oil, refined,** as defined in CXS 33-1981
-	**Olive, residue oil,** see Olive oil, refined, OR 0305
OR 0004	**Orange oil, edible**
OR 1240	**Palm kernel oil, edible**
OR 0696	**Palm oil, edible**
OR 0697	**Peanut oil, edible**
OR 0672	**Pecan nut oil, edible**
OR 0738	**Peppermint oil, edible**
OR 3145	**Perilla seed oil, edible**

OR 0698	**Poppy seed oil, edible**
OR 0005	**Pummelos and grapefruits, oil edible**
OR 3156	**Pumpkin seed oil, edible**
OR 0495	**Rapeseed oil, edible**
OR 0649	**Rice bran oil, refined**
OR 0699	**Safflower seed oil, edible**
OR 0700	**Sesame seed oil, edible**
OR 0701	**Shea nut butter oil, refined**
OR 0541	**Soya bean oil, refined**
-	**Spearmint oil, edible**, see Peppermint oil, edible, OR 0738
OR 0702	**Sunflower seed oil, edible**
OR 3592	**Tea seed oil, edible**
OR 0678	**Walnut oil, edible**

MISCELLANEOUS DERIVED EDIBLE PRODUCTS OF PLANT ORIGIN

Class D

Type 13 **Derived edible products of plant origin**

Group 069 Group Letter Code DM

Group 069. Miscellaneous derived edible products include various intermediate products in the manufacture of edible food products. Some of these are used for further processing and not consumed as food or feed as such.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): **Whole commodity.**

Group 069 Miscellaneous derived edible products of plant origin

Code No.	Commodity
DM 0560	**Adzuki bean, flour**
DM 0660	**Almond, flour**
DM 0523	**Broad bean, flour**
DM 2065	**Beans, subgroup of, flour (**see Subgroup 015A (Code VD 2065) for species included in the subgroup of beans**)**
DM 0071	**Beans (Phaseolus), subgroup of, flour (**see Subgroup 015A (Code VD 0071) for species included in the subgroup of beans**)**
DM 2891	**Beans (Vigna), subgroup of, flour (**see Subgroup 015A (Code VD 2891) for species included in the subgroup of beans**)**
DM 0001	**Citrus molasses,** (see Group 001 (Code FC 0001) for species in the group of citrus fruits)
DM 1216	**Cacao mass**
DM 0715	**Cacao powder**
DM 0524	**Chickpea, flour**
DM 0665	**Coconut, Copra** (dried meat)
DM 0604	**Ginseng, extracts**
DM 0533	**Lentil, flour**
DM 0545	**Lupin, flour**
DM 0536	**Mung bean, flour**
DM 0305	**Olives, processed**
DM 0697	**Peanut, flour**
DM 2066	**Pea, subgroup of, flour (**see Subgroup 015B (Code VD 2066) for species in the subgroup of peas**)**
DM 0070	**Pulses, group of, flour,** (see Group 015 (Code VD 0070) for species in the subgroup of pulses)
DM 0651	**Sorghum, sweet syrup**
DM 0658	**Sorghum molasses**
DM 0541	**Soya flour**
DM 0596	**Sugar beet molasses**
DM 3523	**Sugar beet, sugar refined**
DM 0659	**Sugar cane molasses**
DM 3524	**Sugar cane, sugar refined**
-	**Tomato, paste,** see tomato, puree, DM 0448
DM 3525	**Tomato, pomace**
DM 0448	**Tomato, puree** CXS 57-1981

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE JUICES

Class D

Type 13 Derived edible products of plant origin

Group 070 Group Letter Code JF

Fruit and vegetable juices, Group 070, are pressed from the edible part of mature fruits or from vegetable commodities. Juices are often prepared for international trade in a concentrated form, which is reconstituted for wholesale or retail distribution. Fruit juice concentrates should be reconstituted to the relevant provision listed in the appendix of CODEX STAN 247-2005. In processing vegetables, a small amount of preserving agent(s) may be added. Vegetable juice concentrates should be reconstituted to about the original juice concentration as obtained by the pressing process.

The group Fruit and Vegetable Juices is divided into two subgroups

070A Fruit Juices

070B Vegetable juices

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): **Whole commodity (not concentrated) or commodity reconstituted to the original juice concentration.**

Group 070 Group of Fruit and Vegetables

Subgroup 070A Fruit Juices

Code No.	Commodity
JF 0026	**Group of Assorted tropical and subtropical fruits – edible peel, juices** (see Group 005 (Code FT 0026) for species included in the group of Assorted tropical and subtropical fruits – edible peel)
JF 0030	**Group of Assorted tropical and subtropical fruits – inedible peel, juices** (see Group 006 (Code FI 0030) for species included in the group of Assorted tropical and subtropical fruits – inedible peel)
JF 0018	**Group of Berries and other small fruits, juices** (see Group 004 (Code FB 0018) for species included in the group of Berries and other small fruits)
JF 0001	**Group of Citrus, juice** (see Group 001 (Code FC 0001) for species in the group of citrus fruits)
JF 0009	**Group of Pome Fruit, juices** (see Group 002 (Code FT 0009) for species in the group of pome fruits)
JF 0012	**Group of Stone Fruit, juices** (see Group 003 (Code FS 0012) for species in the group of stone fruits)
JF 0226	**Apple, juice**
JF 1140	**Black currant, juice**
-	**Cassis**, see Black currant juice, JF 1140
JF 0665	**Coconut, juice**
JF 0265	**Cranberry, juice**
JF 0269	**Grape, juice**
JF 0203	**Grapefruit, juice**
JF 0204	**Lemon, juice**
JF 0345	**Mango, juice**
JF 0004	**Orange, juice**
JF 2001	**Peach, juice**
JF 0341	**Pineapple, juice**
JF 0355	**Pomegranate, juice**
JF 0273	**Rose hips, juice**
JF 0448	**Tomato, juice**

Subgroup 070B Vegetable Juices

Code No.	Commodity
JF 0577	**Carrot, juice**
JF 0480	**Kale, juice**
JF 0432	**Watermelon, juice**

BY-PRODUCTS DERIVED FROM FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PROCESSING

Class D

Type 13 **Derived edible products of plant origin**

Group 071 Group Letter Code AB

Group 071. The commodities of this Group are by-products derived from Fruit and Vegetable processing, e.g. by product from the extraction of oil (meal). The commodities are prepared, in general, in a dry form for wholesale or retail distribution.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): **Whole commodity. Residues in "wet" commodities of this Group should be expressed on a "dry-weight" basis; see explanation in Group 050, Legume animal feeds.**

Group 071	**By-products~~,~~ derived from fruit and vegetable processing**
Code No.	**Commodity**
AB 0226	**Apple pomace, dried**
AB 1230	**Apple pomace, wet**
AB 0001	**Citrus pulp, dried** (see Group 001 (Code FC 0001) for species in the group of citrus fruits)
AB 0665	**Coconut, meal**
AB 0269	**Grape pomace, dried**
AB 0002	**Lemons and limes, dried pulp**
AB 0003	**Mandarins, dried pulp**
AB 0004	**Oranges, dried pulp**
AB 0005	**Pummelos and grapefruits, dried pulp**

MANUFACTURED FOODS (SINGLE-INGREDIENT) OF PLANT ORIGIN

Class D

Type 14 **Manufactured Foods (single-ingredient) of plant origin**

The term "single-ingredient manufactured food" means a "processed food" which consists of one identifiable food ingredient, with or without packing medium or minor ingredients, such as flavouring agents, spices and condiments, and which is normally pre-packaged and ready for consumption with or without cooking.

Group 075 Reserved for future purposes

MANUFACTURED FOODS (MULTI-INGREDIENT) OF PLANT ORIGIN

The term "multi-ingredient manufactured food" means a processed food, consisting of more than one major ingredient.

A multi-ingredient food consisting of ingredients of both plant and animal origin will be included in this type if the ingredients(s) of plant origin is (are) predominant.

Manufactured multi-ingredient cereal products

Class D

Type 15 **Manufactured foods (multi-ingredient) of plant origin**

Group 078 Reserved for future purposes

The commodities of this Group are manufactured with several ingredients; products derived from cereal grains however form the major ingredient.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): **Whole commodity as prepared for wholesale or retail distribution.**

MISCELLANEOUS PROCESSED FOODS OF PLANT ORIGIN

Class D

Type M **Miscellaneous processed foods of plant origin**

Group 079 Group Letter Code MU

Miscellaneous commodities are those commodities which do not meet the criteria for crop grouping. These criteria include (1) commodity's similar potential for pesticide residues, (2) similar morphology, (3) similar production practices, growth habits, etc., (4) edible portion, (5) similar GAP for pesticides uses, (6) similar residue behavior, and (7) to provide flexibility for setting subgroup tolerances. Due to the heterogeneous nature of miscellaneous commodities, no representative commodity will be established for miscellaneous groups.

Portion of commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): **Whole commodity as prepared**

for wholesale or retail distribution.

Group 079 **Miscellaneous processed foods of plant origin**

Code No.	**Commodity**
MU 1100	**Hops, dried**
	Humulus lupulus L.

APPENDIX VIII

REVISION OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD AND FEED
COORDINATION OF WORK BETWEEN CCPR and CCRVDF:
Class B – Primary food commodities of animal origin
Harmonization of meat mammalian maximum residue limits between CCPR and CCRVDF:
Harmonized definition for edible animal tissues

(For adoption by CAC)

HARMONIZATION OF MEAT MAMMALIAN MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS
BETWEEN CCPR AND CCRVDF
(As proposed by the JECFA/JMPR Working Group
on the revision of the guidance document for residue definition)

Tissue	Definition	Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies:
Edible Offal	Those parts of an animal, apart from the skeletal muscle, fat and attached skin, that are considered fit for human consumption.	
Fat	The lipid-based tissue that is trimmable from an animal carcass or cuts from an animal carcass. It may include subcutaneous, omental or perirenal fat. It does not include interstitial or intramuscular carcass fat or milk fat.	The whole commodity. For fat-soluble compounds the fat is analy zed and MRLs apply to the fat. For those compounds where the trimmable fat is insufficient to provide a suitable test sample, the whole commodity (muscle and fat but without bone) is analysed and the MRL applies to the whole commodity (e.g., rabbit meat).
Meat	The edible part of any mammal.	
Muscle	Muscle is the skeletal tissue of an animal carcass or cuts of these tissues from an animal carcass that contains interstitial and intramuscular fat. The muscular tissue may also include bone, connective tissue, tendons as well as nerves and lymph nodes in natural portions. It does not include edible offal or trimmable fat.	The whole commodity without bones.

APPENDIX IX

GUIDELINES FOR THE RECOGNITION OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCES OR AUTHORIZED USES OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCES OF LOW PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERN THAT ARE CONSIDERED EXEMPTED FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS OR DO NOT GIVE RISE TO RESIDUES

(At Step 8)

(For adoption by CAC)

PREFACE

1. Pesticides are substances used in agriculture to achieve health, quality and performance in crops through preventive and control of biotic factors that affect them. They include, inter alia, insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, acaricides, growth regulators, semiochemicals, nematicides, molluscicides and repellents.

2. Pesticides contain active substances that can be of chemical or biological origin.

3. Chemical pesticides could be synthetic or of natural origin.

4. For the purpose of these Guidelines, pesticides of biological origin, also known as biopesticides, include active substances based on microorganisms (microbial pesticides), compounds made from plants like plant extracts (botanical pesticides), pheromones (semiochemicals) and substances of animal origin. Substances referred to as biofertilizers, bioregulators or biostimulants as well as invertebrates such as insects and nematodes or other macroorganisms are not covered by this guidance document.

5. Sometimes authorized uses of pesticides on food crops result in residues. The Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) has set Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) for pesticides on specific foodstuffs or food groups traded internationally to protect the health of consumers based on the recommendations of the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR). Some countries establish their own MRLs as a result of the evaluations carried out by national or regional agencies on risk assessment.

6. Codex MRLs (CXLs) have been adopted based on the recommendations of the JMPR evaluations and in accordance with Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) data. Food resulting from commodities that comply with the MRLs will be toxicologically acceptable (are considered to be safe for consumers). These Guidelines establish criteria for the exemption of substances, or specific authorized uses of substances, from the establishment of MRLs when the establishment of MRLs is not necessary to protect consumer health.The question of whether an active substance or a specific authorised use of an active substance fulfills one or more criteria with the aim to exempt the substance or a specific authorized use of an active substance from the setting of maximum residue limits is the result of an evaluation of toxicology and residue behavior.

7. When authorized uses of pesticides do not produce residues or result in residues that are identical and indistinguishable from certain natural components of the food commodities either considered to be of low or no toxicological significance, some regulations explicitly grant an exemption from the requirement to establish an MRL or state that an MRL is not required for the respective active substance or its authorized uses. However, there are no harmonized or internationally recognized criteria for MRL exemptions.

8. These guidelines represent a first step toward harmonisation or international recognition of criteria for exempting active substances, or their authorized uses, of low public health concern from the requirement to establish MRLs.

SECTION 1. SCOPE

9. These guidelines apply without prejudice to any other provisions of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) establishing MRLs for pesticides on foodstuffs.

10. These guidelines aim to make use of the different criteria used by some countries and international organizations to decide that it is not necessary to establish MRLs for an active substance or a specific authorized use of an active substance because a risk assessment concludes that they are oflow risk and low public health concern

11. These criteria are presented in an attempt to provide a consistent and harmonized approach for determining when an active substance or its authorized uses could be considered exempt from the need for establishment of MRLs.

12. The guidelines do not cover uses of toxic substances that do not give rise to residues, for example use of fungicides or insectides as seed treatments.

13. These guidelines are intended to be used by competent authorities in countries that do not have established criteria for MRL exemption for active substances or specific authorized uses of active substances in their respective legislation.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS

14. **Acceptable daily intake (ADI):** The estimate of the amount of a chemical in food or drinking-water, expressed on a body weight basis, that can be ingested daily over a lifetime without appreciable health risk to the consumer. It is derived on the basis of all the known facts at the time of the evaluation. The ADI is expressed in milligrams of the chemical per kilogram of body weight (a standard adult person weighs 60 kg). It is applied to food additives, residues of pesticides and residues of veterinary drugs in food.

15. **Active substance/ingredient:** means the part of the product that provides the pesticidal action.

16. **Active substances of low public health concern:** Active substances and their relevant metabolites considered of low or no toxicity to human and animal health based on risk assessments.

17. **Acute Reference Dose (ARfD):** The acute RfD of a chemical is an estimate of the amount of a substance in food and/or drinking-water, normally expressed on a body-weight basis, that can be ingested in a period of 24 hours or less without appreciable health risk to the consumer on the basis of all known facts at the time of the evaluation.

18. **Authorized use:** Authorized use refers to the safe use of a pesticide based upon a use pattern determined at national level. It includes domestically approved, registered or recommended uses, which generally take into account public and occupational health and environmental safety considerations.

19. **Biological pesticide (Biopesticide):** A pesticide containing active substances made from living or dead microorganisms such as bacteria, algae, protozoa, viruses and fungi (See microbial pesticides definition), pheromones and other semiochemicals (See semiochemicals pesticides definition), and plants or parts of plants (See botanical pesticides definition), designed to repel, destroy or control any pest or regulate the growth of plants (For example *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* strain FZB24, Trichoderma atroviride (formerly T. harzianum) strains IMI 206040 and T11).

20. **Botanical pesticide:** A pesticide containing active substances that consists of one or more components found in plants and obtained by subjecting plants or parts of plants of the same species to a process such as pressing, milling, crushing, distillation and/or extractions. The process may include further concentration, purification and/or blending, provided that the chemical nature of the components is not intentionally modified/altered by chemical and/or microbial processes (For example *Annona* spp. (Annonins, Squamocin), neem (Azadirachta indica)).

21. **Environmental exposure:** Levels of substances, including levels arising from past human activities in the environment (e.g. agriculture), present in the environment in situations relevant for the respective environmental compartment.

22. **Feed**: Any single or multiple materials, whether processed, semi-processed or raw, which is intended to be fed directly to food producing animals.

23. **Food Group/Crop Group:** A collection of foods/crops subject to MRLs that have similar characteristics and similar potential for residue for which a common group MRL can be set. Representative commodities can be used to establish MRLs on an entire crop group or subgroup. The Codex classification of food and animal feed commodities describe the various food groups moving in trade and lists commodities included in each group.

24. **Good agricultural practice (GAP) in the use of pesticides:** includes the nationally authorized safe uses of pesticides under actual conditions necessary for effective and reliable pest control. It encompasses a range of levels of pesticide applications up to the highest authorized use, applied in a manner which leaves a residue which is the smallest amount practicable. Authorized safe uses are determined at the national level and include nationally registered or recommended uses, which take into account public and occupational health and environmental safety considerations. Actual conditions include any stage in the production, storage, transport, distribution of food commodities and animal feed.

25. **Joint FAO/WHO meeting on pesticide residues (JMPR):** The "Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues" (JMPR) is an expert *ad hoc* body administered jointly by Food and Agriculture Organisation and World Health Organisation. The JMPR has met annually since 1963 to conduct scientific evaluations of pesticide residues in food. It provides advice on the acceptable levels of pesticide residues in internationally traded food. The JMPR consists of experts who attend as independent internationally recognized specialists acting in a personal capacity and not as representatives of national governments.

26. **Maximum Limit for Pesticide Residues (MRL):** A Maximum Residue Limit (MRL) is the maximum concentration of a pesticide residue (expressed as mg/kg), recommended by the Codex Alimentarius Commission to be legally permitted in or on food commodities and animal feeds. MRLs are based on good agricultural practice (GAP) data and foods derived from commodities that comply with the respective MRLs are intended to be toxicologically acceptable.

    Codex MRLs which are primarily intended to apply in international trade, are derived from estimations made by the JMPR following:

(a) Toxicological assessment of the pesticide and its relevant metabolites; and

(b) Review of residue data from supervised trials and supervised uses including those reflecting national good agricultural practices. Data from supervised trials conducted at the highest nationally recommended, authorized or registered uses are included in the review. In order to accommodate variations in national pest control requirements, Codex MRLs take into account the higher levels shown to arise in such supervised trials, which are considered to represent effective pest control practices.

Consideration of the various dietary residue estimates and determinations both at the national and international level in comparison with the ADI and the ARfD, should indicate that foods complying with Codex MRLs are safe for human consumption.

27. **Microbial pesticide:** A pesticide containing active substances used for the control or management of pests such as invertebrates, weeds or microbial pathogens of crops, made from microorganisms such as bacteria, protozoa, fungi and viruses. They include complete organisms (either viable or non-viable), organelles of the organism, metabolites produced by the organism, spores of the organism or occlusion bodies.

28. **Natural Substances:** Consist of one or more components that originate from nature, including but not limited to: plants, algae/microalgae, animals, minerals, bacteria, fungi, protozoans, viruses, viroids and mycoplasmas. They can either be sourced from nature or are nature identical synthesized or produced by micro-organisms.

29. **Pest:** means any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants and plant products, materials or environments and includes vectors of parasites or pathogens of human and animal diseaseand animals causing public health nuisance.

30. **Pesticide:** means any substance intended for preventing, destroying, attracting, repelling, or controlling any pest including unwanted species of plants or animal during the production, storage, transport, distribution and processing of food, agricultural commodities, or animal feeds or which may be administered to animals for the control of ectoparasites. The term includes substances intended for use as a plant growth regulator, defoliant, desiccant, fruit thinning agent, or sprouting inhibitor and substances applied to crops either before or after harvest to protect the commodity from deterioration during storage and transport. The term normally excludes fertilizers, plant and animal nutrients, food additives, and animal drugs.

31. **Pesticide residue:** Pesticide Residue means any specified substance in food, agricultural commodities, or animal feed resulting from the use of a pesticide. The term includes any derivatives of a pesticide, such as conversion products, metabolites, reaction products, and impurities considered to be of toxicological significance.

32. **Semiochemicals:** Active substances or mixtures of substances emitted by plants, animals, and other organisms that evoke a behavioural or physiological response in individuals of the same or other species. Different types of semiochemicals include:

- Allelochemicals produced by individuals of one species that modify the behaviour of individuals of a different species (i.e., an interspecific or interspecies effect). They include allomones (emitting species benefits), kairomones (receptor species benefits) and synomones (both species benefit).
- Pheromones produced by individuals of a species that modify the behaviour of other individuals of the same species (i.e. an intraspecific or intraspecies effect).
- Straight-chained lepidopteran pheromones (SCLPs) are a group of pheromones consisting of unbranched aliphatics having a chain of nine to eighteen carbons, containing up to three double bonds and ending in an alcohol, acetate or aldehyde functional group. This structural definition encompasses the majority of known pheromones produced by insects in the order Lepidoptera, which includes butterflies and moths.

SECTION 3. CRITERIA FOR THE RECOGNITION OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCES OR AUTHORIZED USES OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCES OF LOW PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERN THAT ARE CONSIDERED EXEMPTED FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS

33. To grant the exemption from the establishment of MRLs to an active substance or a specific authorized use, the active substances or the specific use should meet the requirements of at least one of the following criteria.

34. Special consideration should be given in those situations where the MRL exemption is linked to a certain pesticide GAP use.

35. It can be GAP dependent whether or not residues are expected; if residues are expected or will occur according to GAP expected/measured residue levels should be assessed in comparison with possible environmentally relevant exposure levels.

36. Therefore, every time a new use is requested, the new use should be assessed with regard to its exemption from MRLs (whether or not the active substance has already been exempted from MRL setting for other uses).

37. According to the criteria below, active substances or specific authorized uses for which a risk assessment process conducted by competent authority concludes that there are not immediate or delayed harmful effects on human or animal health, directly or through drinking water , foods, or through aggregate effects, may be exempted from the need to establish MRLs.

Criterion 1. Active substances without hazardous properties identified

38. Active substances and their relevant metabolites [1] for which, according to risk assessments, it has been considered that it is not necessary to establish health based guidance values (ADI/ARfD). This excludes active substances that do not have ADI/ARfD established because they are genotoxic substances or due to lack of data to define these values.

39. Active substances and relevant metabolites that do not bioaccumulate or do not have the capacity to cause significantly toxic effects such as, corrosive, sensitizing, neurotoxic, immunotoxin, carcinogenic, mutagenic, reproductive, developmental or endocrine disrupting effects, among others at environmentally relevant levels.

Criterion 2. Active substances for which it is not possible to differentiate between the exposure associated with use as pesticide with enviromentally relevant exposure levels or other uses in the food chain

40. Active substances which, by themselves, are food components or have low-toxicity and present no human or animal health concern.

41. Active substances for which environmental exposure associated with the food substance cannot be differentiated from the one linked to the use as a pesticide (botanical pesticides, natural chemical substances)

42. Food and/or feed items which are known allergens should be subject to additional requirements, not related to risk from pesticides.

43. Measurable environmental levels should be assessed carefully and taken into consideration when deciding on the use of this criterion. For instance, when the exposure through residues from pesticides use does not add significantly to the exposure from environmentally relevant levels or other authorised uses, exemptions from establishing MRLs may be granted. Case by case considerations are needed taking into account the specificities of each substance and the exposure levels.

Criterion 3. Active substances for which no consumer exposure linked to the mode of application is foreseen

44. This criterion includes substances such as pheromones and other semiochemicals dispersed through dispensers for mating disruption purposes where the consumer's exposure from the application is similar to the environmental exposure level to the substance.

Criterion 4. Microorganisms that are not of human or animal health concern

45. This criterion also concerns microbial active substances that may potentially produce toxins/metabolites. Such microorganisms should only be considered exempted from the establishment of MRL if it can be proven that such toxins/metabolites are not present on edible parts of the treated crops, at levels on or in the treated crop that will exceed environmental relevant levels or potentially cause harm to human and animal health.

46. Microorganisms that are primary human or animal pathogen (excluding target species [2]) should not be considered exempted from the establishment of MRL. For microorganisms that are taxonomically close relatives to such pathogenic microorganisms, a MRL exemption would be possible only if evidence is provided that they do not negatively affect human or animal health.

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1 Compounds of toxicological interest when they are present in significant concentrations.

2 A species that is intentionally targeted for control by a pesticide.

APPENDIX X

ENGAGEMENT OF JMPR IN PARALLEL REVIEWS OF NEW COMPOUNDS PROCEDURES AND PRINCIPLES

(For reference to CCPR)

1 – SELECTION OF PESTICIDES FOR JMPR EVALUATION

1.1 – Nomination process

- The current nomination of new compounds would also apply to those part of a parallel review process.
    - EWG on Priorities' request for nominations: Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) members/observers submit nominations for a new compound, indicating if they would like JMPR to engage in a parallel review, which countries have agreed to engage in the review, and when data packages, including the proposed GAP, will be available. (*Note: Should the process be officially adopted, the nomination form would need to be amended accordingly*).
    - EWG on Priorities circulates proposed Schedule and Priority List for Comments
    - CCPR agrees to forward the JMPR Evaluation Schedule for the following year to the Codex Alimentarius Committee (CAC) for approval.
    - CAC approves the proposed JMPR Evaluation Schedule for the following year.

1.2 – Nomination requirements and criteria for the prioritization and scheduling pesticides for evaluation by JMPR[1]

- **Nomination requirements – new pesticides[2]**

  The current nomination requirements of new pesticides would also apply to those part of a parallel review process:
    - An intention[3] to register the pesticide for use in a member country, or more than one member country for pesticides that will undergo a JMPR parallel review.
    - The foods or feeds proposed for consideration should be traded internationally.
    - There is a commitment by the member/observer of the pesticide to provide supporting data for review in response to the JMPR "data call-in".
    - The use of the pesticide is expected to give rise to residues in or on a food or feed moving in international trade.
    - The pesticide has not been already accepted for consideration.
    - The nomination form has been completed.
- **Prioritization criteria[4]**

  The current prioritization criteria of new pesticides would also apply to those part of a parallel review process, such as:
    - Timing of data availability.
    - Commitment by the member/observer to provide supporting data for review with a firm date for data submission.
    - The provision of information on the foods or feeds for which CXL are sought and the number of trials for each food or feed.

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1 The Risk Analysis Principles applied by CCPR can be found in the Procedural Manual of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) available on the Codex website at: http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/publications/en/

2 CAC Procedural Manual, Section IV – Risk Analysis, Risk Analysis Principles applied by CCPR, sub-section 5.2.2, paragraph 61

3 A complete data package may have been submitted to participating countries – or – countries have agreed to participate in a parallel review.

4 CAC Procedural Manual, Section IV – Risk Analysis, Risk Analysis Principles applied by CCPR, sub-section 5.2.2, paragraph 62

- **Scheduling criteria**[5]

The current scheduling criteria requires a pesticide to be registered for use in a country and formulation labels available to allow the scheduling of a compound for JMPR evaluation in the following year.

Considering that a parallel review implies the JMPR assessment of a pesticide prior to its registration in a country, a new sub-paragraph would be needed to acknowledge this new sub-category as follows:

Only pesticides nominated for a parallel review will be exempted from the requirement for a national registration at the time of scheduling. In order for CCPR to agree to having a pesticide evaluated by the JMPR as part of a parallel review, the complete data package as required by JMPR (see data categories in section 4.2.) must be made available at, or shortly after the CCPR meeting. This will allow JMPR to initiate the parallel review process as soon as the product nominations are approved by CAC in July of each year.

2 – JMPR CALL FOR DATA

The JMPR Secretariat typically develops the JMPR assignment list and assigns compounds for review by FAO/WHO experts in the last quarter of the calendar year. The JMPR call for data is typically undertaken in November with a submission deadline of late-December. It is suggested that the JMPR Secretariat consider early planning for parallel reviews (i.e., early identification of evaluators and early data-intake).

3 – PARALLEL REVIEW

3.1 – Project management

It is suggested to identify a global project manager to oversee the parallel review, in close collaboration with the WHO/FAO JMPR Secretariat/JMPR reviewers and national points of contact (governments). The global project manager would liaise with all parties including the sponsors and ensure that the identified timelines and milestones are met throughout the process which includes the conduct of the data completeness check.

3.2 - Interaction between national and JMPR reviewers

The nature of parallel reviews implies that it is conducted concurrently with national reviews and that the interaction between reviewers may occur to discuss scientific matters related to the data packages.

To optimize the participation of the JMPR in the parallel review process, the JMPR reviewers would be assigned following the endorsement of the schedule by CAC in July, and submission of the JMPR dossier could also occur shortly thereafter (prior to the regular data call-in). The JMPR Secretariat will carefully select the JMPR reviewers to ensure they are not the same experts as the ones involved in the national registration process.

To support information-sharing and the engagement of the JMPR reviewers in the parallel review, the contact information of the JMPR reviewer would be provided to the global project manager responsible for coordinating the joint review.

The concept of parallel reviews also requires that the exact same data package for toxicology, product chemistry, residue chemistry, including metabolism and environmental fate, be provided to national regulatory agencies and JMPR.

In the event that additional toxicology or residue chemistry information is provided to one party, sponsors must ensure that it is provided to all other parties, including JMPR, such that data packages under review remain identical.

3.3 - Parallel review timelines

Other than an earlier review start by national authorities, it is possible that the parallel review will take place over two JMPR Meetings (see table 1; while timelines are outdated, they are intended for reference purposes only). Should that be the case, there would be an opportunity for the JMPR reviewer engaged in the parallel review to discuss metabolites/ residue definition for MRL enforcement during the JMPR meeting of the first cycle (about a year following the beginning of the parallel review).

3.4 - Changes to the draft label

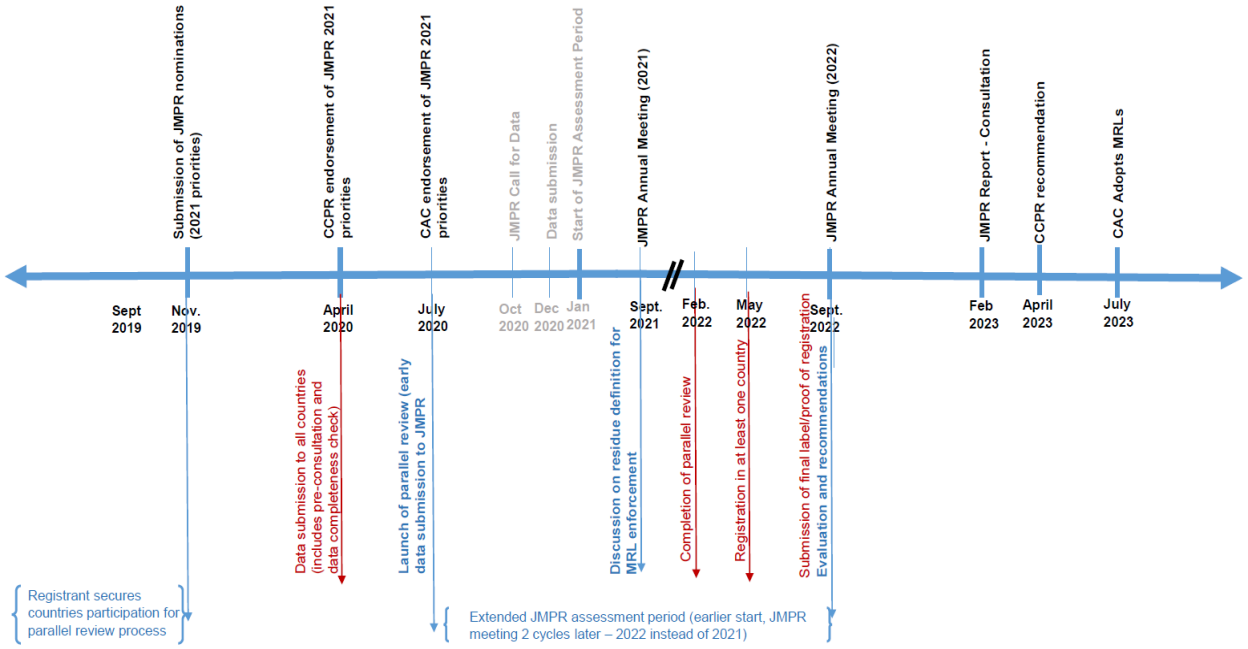
Should final conditions of registration (i.e., application rate, number of applications, etc) in member countries differ from the GAP reviewed by the JMPR, the expert would apply the FAO 25% variation rules, proportionality or any other applicable approach, to determine whether the recommended maximum residue limits must be recalculated and the dietary risk assessments reviewed.

5 CAC Procedural Manual, Section IV – Risk Analysis, Risk Analysis Principles applied by CCPR, sub-section 5.2.2, paragraph 63

JMPR recommendations to the CCPR occur by consensus. Should changes to the GAP go beyond the principles established by JMPR, and occur following the JMPR annual meeting, the JMPR reviewer would update the evaluation, accordingly, consult with participating countries/sponsor and seek endorsement from the JMPR Meeting. The post-review update should be completed prior to the finalization and distribution of the JMPR final report in February or postponed to the following JMPR Annual Meeting. Considerations should be given to alternative means for decision-making outside of the annual JMPR Meetings, such as teleconferences and email correspondence.

The table below is meant to illustrate potential timelines for a parallel review and how they could align with key CCPR/JMPR milestones. Twenty-two months were used as the proxy for national reviews. The timelines for public consultations and product registration would differ per participating countries; the proxy used for public consultation and product registration is three months.

Table 1: Scenario – projected timelines (over 2 JMPR Meetings)



4 - RISK ASSESSMENT METHOLODOGY

The JMPR experts engaged in the parallel review would review data packages and provide scientific advice according to the existing evaluation methodologies of the JMPR:

FAO Manual on the Submission and evaluation of pesticide residues data for the estimation of MRLs

- JMPR Guidance Document for WHO monographers and reviewers

It is also expected that the parallel review will build on the latest OECD guidance on definition of residues[6], which will facilitate alignment of residue definitions for MRL enforcement to the extent possible. It is recommended that alignment of crop categories be discussed between parties.

There is recognition that parallel reviews may contribute to alignment of decisions between parties (e.g. MRLs, residue definitions, etc.). However, as all parties will conduct their risk assessment based on their organizational requirements and methodologies, reaching consensus may not be achievable. While differences should be discussed, individual review/registration processes should continue as planned to avoid delays.

5 – SUBMISSION OF FINAL LABEL

JMPR's proposed MRLs are typically presented to CCPR in February of each year. At that time, pesticides assessed under the parallel review process should be registered in at least one country, and final label and proof of registration submitted to the JMPR Secretariat. Inability to complete this step of the parallel review would postpone the JMPR MRL recommendation to the following year.

6 OECD currently working on a revision of its 2009 *Guidance Document on Definition of Residue*, in collaboration with JECFA, FAO and WHO experts.

6 – INTERACTION BETWEEN JMPR REVIEWERS AND THIRD PARTIES (NATIONAL REGULATORS, SPONSOR)

Evaluators may wish to communicate with the data sponsor throughout the evaluation process to seek clarification or request that additional data be submitted. It is suggested to centralize communications with and from the data sponsor through the global project manager. The objective of centralizing communications would be to streamline communications with the sponsor, promote transparency, and ensure all reviewers receive the same additional data/information or clarifications from the sponsor.

ANNEX

CRITERIA FOR SELECTING THE GLOBAL PROJECT MANAGER FOR THE PARALLEL REVIEW PROCESS

1 – PROJECT MANAGEMENT

1.1 – Role of the global project manager

A key component of the parallel review is the role of the global project manager. This individual would oversee the parallel review, in close collaboration with the JMPR Secretariat/JMPR reviewers and reviewers from the national authorities involved in the parallel review. The global project manager would liaise with all parties including the manufacturer to ensure that the identified timelines and milestones are met throughout the review process, including the conduct of the data completeness check.

1.2 – Interaction between national and JMPR reviewers

The nature of parallel reviews implies that it is conducted concurrently with national reviews and that the interaction between reviewers is encouraged to discuss scientific matters related to the data packages.

To optimize the participation of the JMPR in the parallel review process, the JMPR reviewers would be assigned following the endorsement of the schedule by CAC in July, and submission of the JMPR dossier occurring shortly thereafter (prior to the regular data call-in).

To support information-sharing and the engagement of the JMPR reviewers and the reviewers from the national authorities in the parallel review, the contact information of all reviewers would be provided to the global project manager responsible for coordinating the joint review.

The concept of parallel reviews also requires that the global project manager ensure the same data package for toxicology, product chemistry, residue chemistry, including metabolism and environmental fate, be provided to national regulatory agencies and JMPR.

Evaluators may wish to communicate with the data sponsor throughout the evaluation process to seek clarification or request that additional data be submitted. It is suggested to centralize communications with and from the data sponsor through the global project manager. The objective of centralizing communications would be to streamline communications with the sponsor, promote transparency, and ensure all reviewers receive the same additional data/information or clarifications from the sponsor.

If additional toxicology or residue chemistry information is provided to one party, sponsors must ensure that it is provided to all other parties, including JMPR, such that data packages under review remain identical.

1.3 – Timelines

It is possible that the parallel review will take place over two JMPR Meetings which would require the commitment of the global project manager for a minimum of two years.

2 – QUALIFICATIONS

The specialized-technical nature of the global project manager's responsibilities will require a broad range of knowledge, experience, and competencies to successfully administer the parallel review. The following are a number of proposed requirements for potential candidates.

2.1 – Education

The candidate, at a minimum, should possess a science degree in a related field, with preference for an individual with the technical knowledge required to assess exposure to chemical compounds. A Master's degree or PhD in science is preferred, however a combination of education and experience may be considered. Working knowledge of English is required.

2.2 – Experience (international and technical)

Candidates familiar with regulatory sciences (toxicology, exposure), scientific research and/or similar experience at a senior level would be required. An additional asset would be an individual with Codex knowledge or a good understanding of the JMPR process. A proven ability to plan and implement programs related to scientific initiatives and provide advice would be required.

2.3 – Competencies

Given the role as a coordinator working with experts within the JMPR, governments, and registrants, candidates should possess the requisite competencies: results focus, communication, partnering and advocating, building effective relationships, engagement, and leadership.

3 – CONSIDERATIONS

Although specific qualifications are essential for a successful candidate in the role of global project manager, this is a voluntary, unpaid position. The selection process needs to be relatively informal with the understanding that candidates meeting all proposed criteria may not be available. An informal process in the selection of a global manager means the nomination of a candidate may be made by the JMPR Secretariat as noted in 3.3 and 3.4. In addition, the selection of the global project manager should not become a restriction on the process for parallel reviews.

3.1 – Pilot

The selection of a new compound for consideration in the parallel review pilot project has not yet been made. Therefore, the time requirements, list of duties, and responsibilities cannot be clearly articulated until after the end of the pilot project. Essentially this is also a pilot of the global project manager position.

3.2 – Candidate pool

Candidates may be selected from national authorities, international organizations, registrants, or academia. As this work is voluntary, candidates must be able to demonstrate that they have the commitment and capacity to complete the parallel review. This may be achieved through a letter of support from their organization.

3.3 - Nomination process

Potential applicants may be nominated by the JMPR Secretariat, by a national authority, or other members involved in the pilot project.

3.4 – Candidate selection

Successful candidates may be selected through mutual agreement of the JMPR Secretariat and the national authorities participating in the parallel review process.

3.5 – Conflict of Interest

To avoid any question of bias, there must be no perceived or actual conflict of interest between the global manager and the review process. An example of conflict of interest is any potential benefit to the global manager upon the successful results of a parallel review.

3.6 - Assessment

An assessment as to the position requirements against anticipated needs will occur at the end of the pilot process.