



**JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION
Eighty-third Session**

CRITICAL REVIEW - PART I¹

1. Procedural background for the Critical Review

1.1 According to the *Procedures for the Elaboration of Codex Standards and Related Texts Part 2. Critical Review* in the Codex Procedural Manual, “An on-going critical review shall ensure that proposals for new work and draft standards submitted to the Commission for adoption continue to meet the strategic priorities of the Commission and can be developed within a reasonable period of time, taking into account the requirements and availability of scientific expert advice”. Furthermore, “The Commission decides, taking into account the outcome of the ongoing critical review conducted by the Executive Committee, that a standard should be elaborated and also which subsidiary body or other body should undertake the work”.

1.2 In line with this, CCEXEC is invited to critically review the work of the committees, taking into account the recommendations of the Secretariat and the comments of the Chairpersons to:

- Review standards and related texts submitted to the Commission for adoption;
- Monitor the progress of standards development;
- Review proposals for new work or revision of standards.

2. Examining proposed standards before submission to the Commission for adoption

The critical review process shall ensure that draft standards submitted to the Commission for adoption have been fully considered at Committee level. The Executive Committee examines proposed standards from Codex committees before they are submitted to the Commission for adoption:

- for consistency with the mandate of Codex, the decisions of the Commission, and existing Codex texts;
- to ensure that the requirements of the endorsement procedure have been fulfilled, where appropriate;
- for format and presentation; and
- for linguistic consistency.

3. Monitoring progress of standards development

3.1 The Executive Committee reviews the status of development of draft standards against the timeframe agreed by the Commission and shall report its findings to the Commission. CCEXEC may propose an extension of the timeframe; cancellation of work; or propose that the work be undertaken by a Committee other than the one to which it was originally entrusted, including via the establishment of a limited number of subsidiary bodies, if appropriate.

3.2 Criteria to facilitate the conduct of monitoring progress of standards development²

3.2.1 When progress on a standard is delayed due to the need for scientific advice, the Executive Committee could encourage FAO and WHO to schedule an expert consultation to provide such advice in a timely manner, and recommend suspension of work until such time as scientific advice became available;

3.2.2 When scientific advice has been provided and a standard has been under consideration for more than five years, the Executive Committee should urge the Committee concerned to take action within a specified timeframe;

¹ This document addresses the Codex Committees that met during April-July 2022

² CCEXEC58 (2006)

3.2.3 When an item has been considered for several sessions without any progress and there is no prospect of reaching consensus, the Executive Committee could propose suspension of work at a particular Step in the Elaboration Procedure for a specified period of time or discontinuation of work, or corrective action to be taken to achieve progress, fully taking into consideration the information provided by the subsidiary body concerned.

3.3 Discussion papers³

Discussion papers contribute to the workload of a committee and are important discussion tools for committees before requesting new work. A list of discussion papers is included for information purposes only, in order to present a complete view of the workload of each Committee, but will not be discussed as such.

4. Proposals to undertake new work or to revise a standard

4.1 Prior to approval for development, each proposal for new work or revision of a standard shall be accompanied by a project document, prepared by the Committee or Member proposing new work or revision of a standard. The decision to undertake new work or to revise standards shall be taken by the Commission taking into account a critical review conducted by CCEXEC.

4.2 The critical review includes:

- Examination of proposals for development/revisions of standards, taking into account the “*Criteria for the Establishment of Work Priorities*”, the strategic plan of the Commission, and the required supporting work of independent risk assessment;
- Identifying the standard setting needs of developing countries;
- Advice on the need for coordination of work between relevant Codex subsidiary bodies;
- Advice on establishment and dissolution of committees and task forces, including *ad hoc* cross-committee task forces (in areas where work falls within several committees); and
- Preliminary assessment of the need for expert scientific advice and the availability of such advice from FAO, WHO or other relevant expert bodies, and the prioritization of that advice.

4.3 The decision to undertake new work or revision of individual maximum residue limits for pesticides or veterinary drugs, or the maintenance of the General Standard on Food Additives (including methods of analysis and sampling), the General Standard on Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed (including methods of analysis and sampling), the Food Categorization System and the International Numbering System, shall follow the procedures established by the Committees concerned and endorsed by the Commission.

5. Further development of the critical review

5.1 CCEXEC72⁴ welcomed a new structure for the Critical Review which consisted of one document instead of three documents and also agreed for the information to be delivered in instalments to ensure timely availability. CCEXEC72 also indicated that it would be useful to have more information and insights from the Chairpersons on committee work and that the Secretariat give more guidance to the Chairpersons as to the inputs needed to allow CCEXEC to be more effective in the Critical Review. The importance of maintaining a horizontal view of the work of committees and the interactions between committees was highlighted.

5.2 A slightly revised structure for the critical review of the work in Codex committees was piloted for the review undertaken by CCEXEC77. The revised structure aimed at improving readability and giving more prominence and emphasis on information and insights from the Chairpersons. As the feedback on the revised structure has been positive, this structure is being maintained.

5.3 The Codex Secretariat has also examined the Critical Review as part of the ongoing regular review of Codex work management. Further information on this can be found in documents CX/EXEC 19/77/5 and CX/EXEC 20/78/4.

6. Structure of appendices

The work of the different Committee is addressed in separate appendices.

The structure of the appendices for each Committee is as follows:

1. General information on the Committee and Session
2. Overall comments (Secretariat / Chairperson)
3. Status of work items (Overview)
4. Specific comments on individual work items (Secretariat/Chairperson)

³ CCEXEC63 (2009)

⁴ CCEXEC72 (2016), REP17/EXEC1 paras. 7-14

7. List of appendices

Appendix 1: Codex Committee on Fresh Fruits and Vegetables (CCFFV22)

Appendix 2: Codex Committee on Contaminants in Foods (CCCF15)

Appendix 3: Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR53)

Appendix 1

1. General

Committee	Codex Committee on Fresh Fruits and Vegetables (CCFFV)		
Host	Mexico	Chairperson	Mr Alfonso Guati-Rojo Sánchez
Session reported on	CCFFV22	20-25 April and 4 May 2022	
Next Session	CCFFV23	TBC	
Report	<u>REP22/FFV</u>		

2. Overall comments

<p>Secretariat's comments:</p> <p>CCFFV22 was the first virtual session of CCFFV and took place at a later time than originally envisaged due to the COVID-19 pandemic. CCFFV22 was successfully conducted as a virtual session and had high participation, both in number of delegations and number of participants. In order to better prepare the plenary session, three virtual working group meetings were held in advance of the session. The session was constructive and productive despite a very full agenda and big workload. All agenda items were thoroughly discussed (both formally and informally through in-session virtual consultations) and consensually concluded. CCFFV22 agreed to forward to CAC45 three draft standards for final adoption and two items for approval as new work. CCFFV22 agreed to publish two documents (i.e. Definition of Terms for Application in the Layout for Codex Standards For Fresh Fruits And Vegetables and the Proposed Layout for Codex Standards For Fresh Fruits And Vegetables) as information documents for internal use by CCFFV. CCFFV22 also established an EWG to review existing standards in order to ensure their alignment with the layout for FFV standards, consider necessary updates, and note need for proposals for possible revisions of standards.</p> <p>With the great chairmanship of the Chairperson and tremendous efforts of the EWG chairs and all participants, all the tasks were completed successfully.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments:</p> <p>Chairing a Codex meeting is an honour and a challenge. Listening to the concerns of all interested members is a key strategy for building consensus and developing globally representative standards. This was the first time we held the session virtually because of the COVID-19 pandemic. It was a challenge and a learning experience for the CCFFV Secretariat, CODEX and the participants.</p> <p>Though we only had limited time to discuss such important issues, we believe that CCFFV22 was a success because the standards for onions and shallots, berries and fresh dates have been forwarded for adoption at Step 5/8.</p> <p>We also obtained approval to work on draft standards for the Castilla lulo and fresh curry leaves, and highlighted the importance of establishing a methodology for reviewing existing CODEX standards and aligning them with the layout.</p> <p>Electronic working groups (EWGs) were formed with the aim of preparing drafts for the topics that were approved during CCFFV22. We are sure that the active participation of all members involved in these groups will result in a substantial body of work to be presented at the next Committee session, considering an estimated intersessional period of 18 months.</p> <p>The CCFFV Secretariat is confident that the time allotted will be enough to identify the key points and enable us to establish effective tools to reach consensus and reflect the work of all involved.</p> <p>We also stress the importance of following up on the provisions of the standards that were forwarded during CCFFV22, which must be ratified by the CCFL and CCFA, and the importance of observing these standards in future work.</p> <p>Lastly, we are aware that we will have a full agenda at the next CCFFV23. Mexico is already working on the improvements needed to meet the deadlines and requirements that each of the participants in this important Committee deserves.</p>

3. Status of work items

Topic	Job No	Target year	Recommendation of the Committee
For decision by the Commission			
1. Proposed draft standard for onions and shallots	N02-2018	CCFFV23	Adoption at Step 5/8
2. Proposed draft standard for berry fruits	N03-2018	CCFFV23	Adoption at Step 5/8
3. Proposed draft standard for fresh dates	N01-2016	CCFFV22	Adoption at Step 5/8
4. Proposed amendment to the <i>Standard for Bananas</i> (CXS 205-1997)	-	-	Adoption
5. Proposal for new work on development of a standard for Castilla lulo	-	Three CCFFV meetings or less	Approval
6. Proposal for new work on development of a standard for fresh curry leaves	-	Three CCFFV meetings or less	Approval
For information			
7. Layout for standards for fresh fruits and vegetables			Completed and published as an Information Document for internal use by CCFFV
8. Definition of terms for application in the layout for Codex standards for fresh fruits and vegetables			Completed and published as an Information Document for internal use by CCFFV
9. Review of existing FFV standards			For consideration by CCFFV23

4. Specific comments

For the standards for onions and shallots, berries and fresh dates forwarded for adoption at Step 5/8, much of the discussion focused on the quality provisions. These were reviewed on a case-by-case basis as we felt that the perishability was different in each instance. However, we believe that the information and arguments put forward by each delegation enabled us to reach a consensus and avoid repetitive discussions that could hinder the development of the standards.

We must acknowledge the importance and the great support of the informal virtual working groups and the work of their chairpersons and co-chairpersons in pinpointing and resolving problems as effectively as possible prior to the plenary session, as well as the important contributions made by the delegates and their great willingness to pursue the common good.

This Committee fully expects that the chairpersons and co-chairpersons of the electronic working groups (EWGs) responsible for the draft standards for the Castilla lulo and fresh curry leaves will set out a timetable for examining all the information provided by the members and will be able to submit a report at least three months ahead of CCFFV23 for further analysis.

The CCFFV already has updated information documents that will help in the development of our standards. These include the layout and the definition of terms for fresh fruit and vegetables, which will help to standardize/set the basis for the important work of reviewing existing FFV standards.

We know from experience that informal virtual working groups make it easier to include all interested members so that work can progress. Once the EWGs have completed their work, we will seek strategies to promote the use of these tools.

Mexico appreciates the commitment shown by all those involved in the process of developing the standards that have been approved by the Committee, as well as the new work under way.

<p>1. Proposed draft standard for onions and shallots, Paragraph 35, Appendix II</p>
<p>Secretariat's comments:</p> <p>Following lengthy and constructive discussions in the virtual working group, the in-session working group, and plenary, CCFFV22 agreed to forward the proposed draft standard for onions and shallots to CAC45 for adoption at Step 5/8, noting that the provisions on food labelling and food additives would be forwarded for endorsement to the Codex Committee on Food Labelling (CCFL) and Codex Committee on Food Additives (CCFA), respectively. CCFFV22 also noted the reservations for inclusion of tolerances for decay in all classes as well as for the provision allowing a tolerance for decay in "Extra" Class although these provisions had been thoroughly considered.</p> <p>The format and presentation as well as language is according to the Codex style.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments:</p> <p>The CCFFV22 reached a consensus on forwarding the standard for onions and shallots for adoption at Step 5/8 taking into consideration the proposals worked on during the virtual working group, as well as the identification of problems for further review by members during a special session, with the intention that all concerns would be heard.</p>
<p>2. Proposed draft standard for berry fruits, Paragraph 56, Appendix III</p>
<p>Secretariat's comments:</p> <p>The EWG had progressed very well the work following CCFFV21 and had effectively used the additional time available due to the postponement of CCFFV22 to further advance the work and ensure that the delay in convening CCFFV22 did not negatively impact on progress. Following constructive discussions in the virtual working group and plenary, CCFFV22 agreed to forward the proposed draft standard for berry fruits to CAC45 for adoption at Step 5/8, noting that the provisions on food labelling and food additives would be forwarded for endorsement to CCFL and CCFA, respectively. CCFFV22 also noted the reservations for inclusion of tolerances for decay in all classes as well as for the provision allowing a tolerance for decay in "Extra" Class although these provisions had been thoroughly considered.</p> <p>The format and presentation as well as language is according to the Codex style.</p>

<p>Chairperson's comments:</p> <p>The CCFFV22 reached a consensus on forwarding the berry standard for adoption at Step 5/8 taking into consideration the proposals addressed during the virtual working group. Part of the discussion focused on the commercial varieties to be included, as well as on quality tolerances. All members' concerns were addressed due to strong participation by members and their knowledge of the proper use of the right to express reservations.</p>
<p>3. Proposed draft standard for fresh dates, Paragraph 78, Appendix IV</p>
<p>Secretariat's comments:</p> <p>CCFFV19 had agreed to undertake the new work and the proposed draft standard had been considered at CCFFV20 and CCFFV21. Following a lengthy and constructive discussion in the virtual working group, in-session working group and plenary, CCFFV22 agreed to forward the proposed draft standard for fresh dates to CAC45 for adoption at Step 5/8, noting that the provisions on food labelling and food additives would be forwarded for endorsement to CCFL and CCFA, respectively. CCFFV22 noted the reservations for the provision relating to requirements for moisture content of fresh dates (30 - 85%) after extensive discussions. The format and presentation as well as language is according to the Codex style.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments:</p> <p>The CCFFV22 reached a consensus on forwarding the standard for fresh dates for adoption at Step 5/8. Much of the discussion centred on moisture content, but after considering the views of members (REP22/FFV Part 68), the Committee was able to decide on a range following technical discussion.</p>
<p>4. Proposed amendment to the <i>Standard for Bananas (CXS 205-1997)</i>, Paragraph 88(i), Appendix V</p>
<p>Secretariat's comments:</p> <p>CCFFV22 agreed to forward for adoption by CAC45 the proposed editorial amendment to the <i>Standard for Bananas (CXS 205-1997)</i> to align the Scope of the Standard to correctly reflect the list of varieties covered by its Annex, providing better guidance to Members and the banana industry.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments:</p> <p>I agree with the comments of the Codex Secretariat.</p>
<p>5. Proposal for new work on development of a standard for Castilla lulo, Paragraph 84(i)</p>
<p>Secretariat's comments:</p> <p>CCFFV22 agreed to recommend approval of new work on Castilla lulo by CAC45 and to request Colombia, as initiator of the proposal, to revise the proposal by providing more trade information from other producing countries, and submit it directly to CCEXEC through the Codex Secretariat.</p> <p>The revised new work proposal was received by the Codex Secretariat in June 2022 and will be published for CAC45 in conjunction with other new work proposals.</p> <p>The proposal is according to the guidelines contained in the Procedural Manual.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments:</p> <p>I agree with the comments of the Codex Secretariat.</p>
<p>6. Proposal for new work on development of a standard for fresh curry leaves, Paragraph 97(i), Appendix VI</p>
<p>Secretariat's comments:</p> <p>CCFFV22 agreed to recommend approval of new work on fresh curry leaves by CAC45.</p> <p>The proposal is according to the guidelines contained in the Procedural Manual.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments:</p> <p>I agree with the comments of the Codex Secretariat.</p>

7. Layout for standards for fresh fruits and vegetables, Paragraph 80, Appendix VII

Secretariat's comments:

CCFFV22 agreed to publish as an information document on the Codex website the proposed layout for Codex standards for fresh fruits and vegetables, and to inform CCEXEC and CAC accordingly.

Chairperson's comments:

CCFFV22 duly reviewed the layout under the leadership of the United States, which undertook to update the provisions in line with the recommendations of other Codex Committees.

8. Definition of terms for application in the layout for Codex standards for fresh fruits and vegetables, Paragraph 80, Appendix VIII

Secretariat's comments:

CCFFV22 agreed to publish as an information document on the Codex website the definition of terms for application in the layout for Codex standards for fresh fruits and vegetables, and to inform CCEXEC and CAC accordingly.

Chairperson's comments:

CCFFV members conducted an extensive review of the definition of terms document in an intersessional group and in an ad hoc group led by the United States. It was agreed to publish it as an information document, to be referred to when updating and developing Committee texts.

9. Review of existing FFV standards, Paragraph 93

Secretariat's comments:

CCFFV22 agreed to establish an EWG to review existing standards in order to ensure their alignment with the layout for Codex standards for fresh fruits and vegetables, consider necessary updates, and note need for proposals for possible revisions of standards.

Chairperson's comments:

Reviewing FFV standards is key in order to align existing standards with the CCFFV's auxiliary documents such as the layout and the definition of terms; it is important to establish a methodology that enhances the efficiency of the Committee's work.

Appendix 2

1. General

Committee	Codex Committee on Contaminants in Foods (CCCF)		
Host	The Netherlands	Chairperson	Dr. Sally Hoffer
Session reported on	CCCF15	9-13 and 24 May 2022	
Next Session	CCCF16	17-21 April 2023	
Report	REP22/CF15		

2. Overall comments

<p>Secretariat's comments:</p> <p>Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, CCCF15 was convened virtually and had high participation, both in number of delegations and number of participants. The session was constructive and productive, and all agenda items were thoroughly discussed and concluded on the basis of consensus within the time allocated to the plenary session, i.e. with no additional sessions to discuss items due to extensive coordination of work between the Codex Secretariat, the EWG Chairs and the Chair of CCCF. Reservations expressed by Members were recorded in the report with their accompanying rationale. CCCF15 agreed to forward to CAC45 several MLs for adoption at Step 8, 5/8 and 5 as well as two Codes of Practice for adoption at Step 8 and 5 respectively, as well as consequential amendments to two MLs for adoption, and some MLs for discontinuation of work.</p> <p>CCCF is one the committees with high demand from Codex members to deliver standards to prevent or reduce contaminants in food and feed to protect public health and ensure fair practices in trade. CCCF has so far managed its heavy workload by addressing long and complex agendas within the regular timeframe allocated for discussion in physical and recently virtual meetings following the COVID19 pandemic. Following recommendations from CCEXEC on the work management of the Committee, CCCF has recognized that there is a need to complement guidance provided in the Procedural Manual and the Preamble of the General Standard for Contaminants in Food and Feed (CXS 193-1995) and other standard practices related to the consideration of priority list for JECFA evaluations and follow-up to JECFA evaluations FAO/WHO expert consultations. To this aim, CCCF is currently discussing approaches/methodologies for improved work management related to ongoing work, new work and review of existing standards to keep the CCCF relevant and responsive to Codex members' needs and emerging food safety issues but also to facilitate discussion and consensus building on as described in points 15-20 presented hereby information and completeness as to the current agenda for discussion in CCCF.</p> <p>CCCF is also exploring a "<i>staggered approach</i>" to address its workload and improve work management. This approach will allow the Committee to address items in a step-wise mode to avoid their concentration into one agenda/meeting so that sufficient time for discussion and consensus-based decision making is provided for a limited set of items. In addition, this approach will also provide sufficient time for data collection and analysis especially for EWGs working on MLs where such work usually requires time that may go beyond the annual meeting interval of CCCF.</p> <p>The COVID19 pandemic also offered opportunities for CCCF to explore new ways of discussing work in plenary and between sessions. CCCF14 and CCCF15 were preceded by virtual side events and pre-meetings of working groups to facilitate the consideration of certain Agenda items which then saved time in plenary. EWGs remain flexible on how to approach their tasks based on the nature of the work assigned to them.</p> <p>Chairperson's comments:</p> <p>CCCF15 was conducted for the second time as a virtual session and it was again a fruitful and productive session. During the meeting, the agenda items that required further discussion were given more time, while other topics were either finalized or shortly given instructions for work for the coming year. This gave a more balanced use of time.</p>
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Discussions were thoroughly prepared with the EWG chairs in pre-meetings with CCCF Chair and Codex and JECFA secretariats. The way of working with PowerPoint presentations in which the EWG chairs introduced the work and recommendations proves to be very useful. This was initiated last year because of the virtual way of working, and will be retained in CCCF, also for future physical meetings. This is a good example of how CCCF keeps adapting the way of working while keeping up the productivity..

Despite the successful progress, we also discussed points of improvement. To allow more thorough discussions in the EWG for MLs, we have agreed in CCCF15 to start experimenting with extending the work over two years when a Call for data is needed. The aim is to allow more time to process the data received, and to be able to have more room for discussion in the EWG. Another point was that of some work items, the successive steps taken in development of a proposal was not all clear. This lack of transparency hinders effective discussion in plenary. Because of this, CCCF15 highlighted the work of the EWG on Data analysis and agreed on a proposal for work to be done in 2022. In addition, as Chair I am conducting an EWG evaluation with the EWG chairs and co-chairs to see how we can improve the EWG work while retaining the successes and which support is needed from Chair and Secretariats. In the coming year, I will keep more close contact with the EWG chairs on their progress and problems.

In addition, we are looking forward to the evaluation of the CCCF Codes of Practices which was requested to the Codex Secretariat. This will specifically help CCCF in improving the quality and usability of its work on Codes of Practices.

Even though the last two virtual meetings of CCCF have been a success, we look forward to having a physical meeting again in 2023. Working virtually limits the possibilities for the Chair to have deliberations in breaks with EWG chairs, specific delegations or between secretariats. Live communication has proven to be necessary for optimal efficiency in chairing a session, and to keep up the well-known atmosphere of compromise in the Committee.

3. Status of work items

Topic	Job No.	Target year	Recommendation of the Committee
For decision by the Commission			
1. Draft Code of practice for the prevention and reduction of cadmium contamination in cocoa beans	N07-2019	2022	Adoption at Step 8
2. Proposed draft ML for cadmium in cocoa powder (100% cocoa solids on a dry matter basis) (CXS 193-1995)	N15-2014	2021	Adoption at Step 5/8
3. Proposed editorial amendment to the MLs for cadmium in chocolates containing or declaring <30% total cocoa solids on a dry matter basis and chocolates containing or declaring ≥30% to <50% total cocoa solids on a dry matter basis (CXS 193-1995)	-	-	Adoption
4. Proposed draft MLs for lead in cereal-based foods for infants and young children, white and refined sugar, corn and maple syrups, honey and sugar-based candies (CXS 193-1995)	N05-2019	2022 Extended to 2023	Adoption at Step 5/8
5. Proposed draft MLs for methylmercury in orange roughy and pink cusk eel (CXS 193-1995)	N04-2021	2025	Adoption at Step 5/8
6. Proposed draft MLs for total aflatoxins in maize grain, destined for further processing; flour meal, semolina and flakes derived from maize; husked rice; polished rice; sorghum grain, destined for further processing; cereal-based food for infants and young children (excluding foods for food aid programs), and cereal-based food for infants and young children for food aid programs (CXS 193-1995)	N08-2019	2022	Adoption at Step 5/8
7. Proposed draft ML for lead in ready-to-eat meals for infants and young children (CXS 193-1995)	N05-2019	2024	Adoption at Step 5
8. Proposed draft Code of practice for prevention and reduction of mycotoxin contamination in cassava and cassava-based products	N05-2021	2025	Adoption at Step 5
9. Proposed consequential amendment to the MLs for DON (deoxynivalenol) in cereal-based foods for infants and young children (CXS 193-1995)			Adoption
10. Proposed draft MLs for lead in fresh eggs, dried garlic and molasses	N05-2019		Discontinued

For monitoring			
11. Proposed draft MLs for lead in ready-to-eat meals for infants and young children (exclusion of certain foods) and brown and raw sugars, culinary herbs (fresh/dried) and spices (dried) (CXS 193-1995)	N05-2019	2024	Step 2/3
12. Proposed draft ML for total aflatoxins in ready-to-eat peanuts and associated sampling plan	N14-2014	2017 Extended to 2023	Step 2/3
13. Proposed draft MLs for total aflatoxins and ochratoxin A in nutmeg, dried chili and paprika, ginger, pepper, and turmeric and associated sampling plans	N20-2017	2019 Extended to 2022	Step 2/3
Other matters (information, ongoing work, etc.)			
14. Consideration on the feasibility to establish an ML for Patagonian toothfish and on the development of a separate guidance paper for the management of methylmercury in fish	Discontinued		
15. Proposed Guidance on data analysis for development of MLs and improved data collection	Ongoing work		
16. Follow-up work to the outcomes of JECFA evaluations and FAO/WHO expert consultations	Ongoing work		
17. Forward work plan for CCCF: review of staple food contaminant combinations for future work of CCCF	For further consideration CCCF16		
18. Review of Codex standards for contaminants	Ongoing work		
19. Monitoring the use and impact of Codex standards: review of COPs for contaminants	Inform CCEXEC		
20. Priority list of contaminants for evaluation by JECFA	Ongoing work		

4. Specific comments

<p>1. Code of practice for the prevention and reduction of cadmium contamination in cocoa beans, Paragraph 68, Appendix III</p>
<p>Status: Following the adoption at Step 5 by CAC44, the EWG had further revised the CoP based on comments submitted to CCCF14 (2021) and in reply to a Circular Letter. CCCF15 agreed with most of the revised proposals, made additional amendments and finalized the CoP for adoption by CAC45.</p> <p>CCCF15 agreed to forward the CoP to CAC45 for adoption at Step 8.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> The CoP has been thoroughly discussed by Codex members and observers and all issues have been resolved. The format, presentation and terminology is according to Codex style. The implementation of the CoP will support application of/compliance with the MLs for cadmium in chocolates and cocoa powder.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments:</p> <p>No additional comments</p>
<p>2. ML for cadmium in cocoa powder (100% cocoa solids on a dry matter basis) (CXS 193-1995), Paragraph 59, Appendix II, Part II</p>
<p>Status: CCCF15 agreed to forward the ML to CAC45 for adoption at Step 5/8.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> This completes work on MLs for cadmium in chocolates and cocoa-derived products.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments:</p> <p>No further work possible, all data analyses and discussions have been done. CCCF15 has agreed in this ML, and has been requested by the Chair to respect this decision at CAC45.</p>
<p>3. Consequential amendment to the MLs for cadmium in chocolates containing or declaring <30% total cocoa solids on a dry matter basis and chocolates containing or declaring ≥30% to <50% total cocoa solids on a dry matter basis (CXS 193-1995), Paragraph 58, Appendix II, Part I</p>
<p>Status: Noting the required information on the “portion of the commodity to which the MLs applies” was missing for the MLs for cadmium for the two categories which had been adopted by CAC44 (2021), CCCF15 agreed to forward this consequential amendment to CAC45 for adoption.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> This completes the format for presentation of MLs in the General Standard for Contaminants in Food and Feed (CXS 193-1995)</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments:</p> <p>Editorial amendment needed for consistency, no additional comments,.</p>
<p>4. MLs for lead in cereal-based foods for infants and young children, white and refined sugar, corn and maple syrups, honey and sugar-based candies (CXS 193-1995), Paragraphs 79, 96, 101, 102(i), Appendix IV</p>
<p>Status: For cereal-based foods for infants and young children, the ML applies to the product “as sold; not reconstituted or otherwise prepared for consumption” (see point 9)</p> <p>CCCF15 agreed to forward the MLs to CAC45 for adoption at Step 5/8.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments:</p> <p>No additional comments</p>
<p>5. MLs for methylmercury in orange roughy and pink cusk eel (CXS 193-1995), Paragraph 112(i), Appendix V</p>
<p>Status: CCCF15 agreed to forward the MLs to CAC45 for adoption at Step 5/8 and to continue to work on sampling plans for consideration at CCCF17 (2024)</p> <p><u>Note:</u> This completes work on MLs for methylmercury for additional fish species.</p>

<p>Chairperson's comments:</p> <p>No additional comments</p>
<p>6. MLs for total aflatoxins in maize grain, destined for further processing; flour meal, semolina and flakes derived from maize; husked rice; polished rice; sorghum grain, destined for further processing; cereal-based food for infants and young children (excluding foods for food aid programs), and cereal-based food for infants and young children for food aid programs (CXS 193-1995), Paragraph 154(i), Appendix VI part 1</p>
<p>Status: CCCF15 agreed to forward the MLs to CAC45 for adoption at Step 5/8.</p> <p>CCCF15 further agreed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> review these MLs in 5 years' time and encourage Members to continue to generate and submit data to GEMS/Food and to implement the Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Mycotoxin Contamination in Cereals (CXC 51-2003). continue working on sampling plans for consideration at CCCF16 (2023). <p><u>Note:</u> This completes work on MLs for total aflatoxins in cereals and cereal-based products including foods for infants and young children.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments:</p> <p>Agreement was reached after long discussions. the Committee was requested to respect the decisions made and not to re-open technical discussions at CAC</p>
<p>7. ML for lead in ready-to-eat meals for infants and young children (CXS 193-1995), Paragraph 102(ii), Appendix IV</p>
<p>Status: CCCF15 agreed to forward the ML to CAC45 for adoption at Step 5 and further consideration in the EWG on possible exclusion of certain foods that may not be able to achieve this ML for consideration at CCCF16 (2023)</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments:</p> <p>No additional comments</p>
<p>8. Code of practice for prevention and reduction of mycotoxin contamination in cassava and cassava-based products, Paragraph 200, Appendix VII</p>
<p>Status: The EWG Chair further revised the CoP based on comments submitted to CCCF14 and in reply to a Circular Letter. There was general support for the revised CoP and that further work should continue in the EWG with focus on good management practices to prevent or reduce mycotoxin contamination of cassava and cassava products as opposed to other practices not associated to this purpose such as increased yield, use of fertilizers, etc. for further consideration and finalization at CCCF16 (2023). CCCF15 clarified that feed is excluded from the scope of the CoP.</p> <p>CCCF15 agreed to forward the CoP for adoption at Step 5.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments:</p> <p>No additional comments</p>
<p>9. Consequential amendment to the MLs for DON (deoxynivalenol) in cereal-based foods for infants and young children (CXS 193-1995), Paragraph 154(iii), Appendix VI, Part II</p>
<p>Status: CCCF15 agreed to forward to CAC45 for adoption the consequential amendment to the ML for DON (deoxynivalenol) in cereal-based foods for infants and young children related to "Portion of the Commodity/Product to which the ML applies") to align the text with the provision for the portion of the commodity/product to which the ML applies agreed for the proposed draft MLs for total aflatoxins for the same product category (see point 4).</p>

<p>Chairperson's comments: No additional comments</p>
<p>10. MLs for lead in fresh eggs, dried garlic and molasses (CXS 193-1995), Paragraph 102(iii)</p>
<p>Status: CCCF15 agreed to discontinue work on these MLs in view of the low relevance of an ML for international trade in eggs, the lack of support to establish a ML for dried garlic and the existence of an ML for fresh garlic in (CXS 193-1995), and the scarcity of data to establish an ML for molasses and to inform CCEXEC and CAC accordingly.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: No additional comments</p>
<p>11. MLs for lead in brown and raw sugars, culinary herbs (fresh/dried) and spices (dried), Paragraph 102 (iv)</p>
<p>Status: CCCF15 agreed to continue work on MLs for brown and raw sugars based on data currently available on GEMS/Food for consideration by CCCF16 (2023).</p> <p>CCCF15 further agreed to continue work on MLs for culinary herbs (fresh/dried) and spices (dried) following a JECFA call for data in 2022 for consideration by CCCF17 (2024) to allow for sufficient time for data collection and analysis.</p> <p>CCCF15 recommended that the EWG works in close collaboration with the EWG on data analysis to ensure consistency in the methodology applied to derive the MLs, as information becomes available.</p> <p>CCCF15 also encouraged Members to submit data to GEMS/Food in response to the JECFA calls to facilitate the work of the EWG and discussion and decision-making at CCCF.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: Example of new working method.</p>
<p>12. ML for total aflatoxins in ready-to-eat peanuts and associated sampling plan, Paragraph 180</p>
<p>Status: CCCF15 agreed to return the ML and associated sampling plan to step 2/3 for further consideration, and to re-establish the EWG to prepare a new proposal for an ML and sampling plan applying the same principles as for the sampling plan for peanuts intended for further processing provided in the General Standard for Contaminants in Food and Feed (CXS 193/1995).</p> <p>The EWG should carefully consider all available data and take into account all comments submitted to and made at CCCF15 (2022) and CCCF14 (2021) and submit a paper that clearly presents the data analysis for consideration by CCCF16 (2023).</p> <p><u>Note:</u> This work started in 2014 and was suspended in 2015 to await a JECFA impact assessment of different MLs on public health and trade and in 2018 to ensure implementation of the Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Aflatoxin Contamination in Peanuts (CXC 55-2004) allowing an additional 3 years application period of the CoP. CCCF14 resumed work by re-establishing the EWG to update the proposal for an ML for total aflatoxins in ready-to-eat peanuts and sampling plan based on additional data available from GEMS/Food for consideration by CCCF15.</p> <p>CCEXEC is invited to recommend a timeframe for completion of work i.e. 2023.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: No additional comments</p>

<p>13. MLs for total aflatoxins and ochratoxin A in nutmeg, dried chili and paprika, ginger, pepper, and turmeric and associated sampling plans, Paragraph 193</p>
<p>Secretariat's comments:</p> <p>CCCF15 agreed to return the MLs and sampling plans to Step 2/3 for further consideration and to re-establish the EWG to to prepare revised proposals MLs and sampling plans for consideration by CCCF16 (2023).</p> <p><u>Note:</u> This work started in 2017 was suspended in 2018 to ensure implementation of the Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Mycotoxin Contamination in Spices (CXC 78-2017) allowing an additional 3 years application period. CCCF14 resumed work by re-establishing the EWG to work on proposals for MLs for total aflatoxins and ochratoxin A and sampling plans for the aforesaid commodities for consideration by CCCF15.</p> <p>CCEXEC is invited to recommend a timeframe for completion of work i.e. 2024 considering the various MLs and possible sampling plans involved.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments:</p> <p>No additional comments</p>
<p>14. ML for Patagonian Toothfish Guidance for the management of methylmercury in fish, Paragraph 112(iii)</p>
<p>Status: CCCF15 agreed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discontinue work on the establishment of an ML for methylmercury for Patagonian toothfish due to the lack of sufficient data and to inform CCEXEC accordingly. • CCC14 also agreed to discontinue discussion on a possible new work on guidance for the management of methylmercury in fish due to lack of sufficient data and to incorporate available risk managemens measures in the sampling plan if relevant.
<p>Chairperson's comments</p> <p>No additional comments</p>
<p>15. Guidance on data analysis for development of MLs and improved data collection, Paragraph 208</p>
<p>Status: CCCF15 considered the further steps to develop and finalize the guidance at its next session based on a paper presented by the EWG Chair and comments provided at a virtual side event held prior to CCCF15. The Committee agreed to an approach for the development of the guidance with a view to providing a revised document for consideration at its next session.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> This work will provide guidance to EWGs to work on a harmonized approach to data analysis for the development of MLs to ensure consistency in the way EWGs assess data from GEMS/Foods to propose MLs for consideration by CCCF hence to avoid lengthy discussion in plenary on the approach taken to derive MLs. The Guidance will remain an internal document for use by CCCF/EWGs and it is presented to the Critical Review for information only.</p> <p>The guidance is expected to conclude in 2023 as being critical for the consistent development of MLs and timely deliverables for final adoption by CAC.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments:</p> <p>No additional comments</p>
<p>16. Follow-up work to the outcomes of JECFA evaluations and FAO/WHO expert consultations, Paragraph 224</p>

Status: This is an standing item on the Agenda of CCCF to follow-up on the outcomes of JECFA evaluations arising from the priority lists of contaminants for evaluation by JECFA (see point 20) and FAO/WHO expert consultations (organized at the request of CCCF or other UN agencies/member countries) to identify suitable risk management options, based on available information and data, for new work by CCCF.

Based on a recommendation made at the virtual meeting of the WG regarding pyrrolizidine alkaloids, ciguatoxins, tropane alkaloids and ergot alkaloids, T-2 and HT-2 toxin and diacetoxyscirpenol, CCCF15 agreed to request JECFA to issue a call for data on the occurrence of ergot alkaloids, T-2 and HT-2 toxin and diacetoxyscirpenol to be submitted to the GEMS/Food data base; to consider risk management options for pyrrolizidine alkaloids and ciguatoxins at its next session and to re-convene the in-session working group at CCCF16 (2023).

Chairperson's comments:

No additional comments

17. Forward work plan for CCCF: Review of staple food contaminant combinations for future work of CCCF, Paragraph 214

Status: Following the recommendations of CCEXEC as to the management of the overall work of CCCF, the Committee agreed to establish a forward workplan consisting in four worklines namely (i) Identification of key staple food/ contaminant combinations; (ii) Review of existing standards for contaminants that may need revision; (iii) Evaluation of implementation of COPs and (iv) Possible other future topics for CCCF.

CCCF13 (2019) agreed as follows:

- (i) To develop a systematic approach to identify food contaminants of public health and trade concern in staple foods moving in international trade which might need to be addressed by CCCF in future.
- (ii) To establish an in-session WG to develop an approach to identify the need for review of existing standards for contaminants (see point 18).
- (iii) To launch a pilot project to evaluate the implementation of CoPs based on a project proposal to be prepared by the Host Country/Codex/JECFA Secretariats with the assistance of interested countries (see point 19).
- (iv) To note that no immediate actions would be taken for the time being on this topic.

CCCF14 (2021) agreed to request comments on the approach/methodology to consider a revised version at its next session. CCCF15 was informed that the comments received on the approach/methodology proposed were diverse and unclear and thus would require further discussion to address the issues raised and to propose a way forward for consideration at CCCF16 (2023) and that a virtual workshop would be held in 2022 to facilitate the consideration and possible finalization of this matter at CCCF16.

Note: The approach/methodology is expected to contribute to better work management of CCCF when managing proposals for new work on new staple food/contaminant combinations.

Chairperson's comments:

No additional comments

18. Review of Codex standards for contaminants, Paragraph 218

Status: CCCF14 (2021) agreed on an systematic approach to review existing standards and related texts for contaminants in food and feed to determine the need for their revision. The approach is based on a prioritization criteria to identify standards and related texts for review take into account both potential human health impact and possible trade disruptions. The approach provides flexibility and place the least administrative burden on CCCF and does not preclude the continued ad hoc review of existing Codex standards and related texts upon nomination by a Codex member, consistent with the guidance provided in the Preamble to the General Standard for Contaminants in Food and Feed (CXS 193-1995) and the Procedural Manual.

The approach will be implemented through a three-years pilot and could be evaluated at each session of the Committee to make adjustments as necessary to fit the purpose. It will remain an internal tool to assist the in-session working group to make recommendations on the need to review Codex standards for contaminants for consideration/decision by CCCF.

CCCF14 further agreed that, to carry out this work, an in-session working group will meet at each session of the Committee to assess comments and progress made on the pilot and make recommendations for consideration by CCCF.

CCCF15 revised (i) the prioritization criteria to include reference to staple foods, the needs of developing countries, efficiencies with other work, and Member country volunteers to take on new work and (ii) the tracking lists of standards and related texts subject to review by CCCF. The Committee further agreed to circulate the tracking lists for comments, based on the revised prioritization criteria, and to reconvene the in-session WG to make recommendations for consideration by CCCF16 (2023).

Note: The approach/methodology is expected to contribute to better work management of CCCF when managing proposals for new work on review existing standards and related texts for contaminants in food and feed.

Chairperson's comments:

No additional comments

19. Monitoring the use and impact of Codex standards: review of COPs for contaminants, Paragraph 14

Status: The need to assess the implementation of CoPs has been identified by CCCF as relevant to support development and implementation of MLs for contaminants in food and feed. CoPs provide GAPs and GMPs to reduce contamination hence allowing CCCF to establish MLs based on the ALARA principle. Discussion on MLs for certain food/contaminant combinations may take longer than scheduled due to the difficulties in agreeing on lower MLs due to countries claiming high contamination of the produce leading to questions on the actual implementation of CoPs (one of main the reasons around countries struggling to agree on lower MLs while having CoPs in place to allow them to reduce contaminations by applying GAPs and GMPs provided for in the CoPs).

The assessment should lead to identify whether the CoPs are being implemented or not, and in either of the scenarios what are the possible shortcomings in the CoP that (i) prevents it implementation or (ii) where it is being implemented, the difficulties in its implementation.

Such an assessment will allow CCCF to take corrective measures as appropriate in order to develop CoPs that can be practically implemented by countries to assist them to reduce contamination with contaminants and to facilitate discussion on MLs for contaminants.

Following discussion at CCCF13 (2019) (see point 17), CCCF14 (2021) agreed that the Codex Secretariat, in consultation with FAO and WHO, and also with the Host Country Secretariat, will continue looking at ways of taking this project forward in the context of monitoring the use of Codex standards and would keep CCCF informed on progress.

CCCF15 welcomed the project to monitor the use and impact of Codex standards and recalled the CCCF initiatives which could support this activity. CCCF15 reiterated its support for this approach and encouraged the Codex Secretariat to ensure that evaluation of the Codes of Practices related to contaminants in foods would be considered in the broader phased-approach of the project to monitor the use and impact of Codex standards, and to inform CCEXEC of the importance of this area of work for CCCF when considering monitoring the use and impact of Codex standards.

Note: CCEXEC could consider recommending that this assessment be taken up in the next phase of the monitoring the use and impact of Codex standards (i.e. case studies)

Chairperson's

comments:

As indicated in the Chairperson's comments, this review is very important for CCCF. The outcome will guide improvement of our COPs which would in turn help implementation of the COPs. CCCF has not started an evaluation as a Committee, as the abovementioned review was underway.

20. Priority list of contaminants for evaluation by JECFA, Paragraph 228, Appendix IX

Status: This is an standing item on the Agenda of CCCF to consider proposals for inclusion in the priority list of contaminants for evaluation by JECFA based on a standardized criteria that allows CCCF to identify whether sufficient data/information is available to request JECFA to perform the safety assessment amongst other criteria such as to ensure work is performed within the CCCF and JECFA mandates, within the priorities of the Codex Strategic Plan, etc.

CCCF15 updated the priority list based on comments submitted by Codex members and information provided by the JECFA Secretariat on completion of JECFA assessment..

CCCF15 agreed to endorse the priority list, continue to request comments and/or information on the priority list for consideration, and to re-convene the in-session WG at CCCF16.

Note: CCNASWP15 (2019) agreed to request CCCF to retain scopoletin on the priority list and to call upon Codex members to generate and submit data to support the conduct of the safety evaluation by JECFA. CCNASWP15 also requested FAO and WHO to organize a new call for data for the safety evaluation of scopoletin. FAO reminded that a full dataset including exposure and toxicity is required.

CCCF14 (2021) agreed to keep scopoletin in the priority list awaiting feedback from CCNASWP16 (2023) on the provision of necessary data and studies for JECFA to perform the evaluation of scopoletin and to encourage Codex members to generate and submit data to GEMS/Food to support the safety evaluation by JECFA.

CCCF15 did not discuss scopoletin awaiting the outcomes of the discussion at CCNASWP16 (2023) on the regional standard for noni juice based on the outcomes of a consultant's report on the findings of the toxicological data review of scopoletin.

Chairperson's comments:

No additional comments

Appendix 3

1. General

Committee	Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR)		
Host	China	Chairperson	Dr Guibiao YE
Session reported on	CCPR53	4 – 8 and 13 July 2022	
Next Session	CCPR54	26 June - 1 July 2023	
Report	REP22/PR		

2. Overall comments

Secretariat's comments: Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, CCPR53 was convened virtually and had high participation, both in number of delegations and number of participants. The session was constructive and productive, with a long and complex agenda. However, all agenda items were thoroughly discussed and concluded on the basis of consensus within the time allocated to the plenary session, i.e. with no additional sessions to discuss items due to extensive coordination of work between the Codex Secretariat, the EWG Chairs and the Chair of CCPR. Reservations expressed by Members were recorded in the report with their accompanying rationale. CCPR53 agreed to forward to CAC45 several MRL for pesticides for different commodity/pesticide combinations for adoption at Step 5/8 with corresponding revocation of existing MRLs (CXLs) or discontinuation of work of MRLs in the Step Procedure. The Committee also forwarded definitions of terms for edible animal tissues for final adoption by CAC in the framework of coordination of work between CCPR and CCRVDF for compounds with dual use as well as consequential amendments to the Classification of Food and Feed (Class D – processed food commodities of plant origin) for adoption by CAC45.

CCPR has carried out successfully, in collaboration with CCRVDF, coordination of work between the two committees for harmonization of descriptors for edible tissues of animal origin that would facilitate the establishment of single MRLs for compounds with dual use. This is a successful example of coordination of work through the two parallel EWGs set at CCRVDF and CCPR level but also with discussions with the Chair of the Joint CCPR/CCRVDF EWG on coordination of work between both committees. Further work on other issues that may require harmonization between both committees continues through the Joint EWG.

CCPR has also successfully addressed emerging issues impacting food safety and climate change within its current mandate and procedures to establish MRLs and with minimum burden on its current workload by considering environmental inhibitors and agriculture on a needed basis. This is an example on how Codex/CCPR could contribute to sustainable food systems within its mandate and available standard-setting mechanisms.

CCPR has also completed an important work on guidance for JMPR to carry out parallel reviews with national regulatory authorities participating in global reviews of new compound. This complements ongoing efforts to improved work management of CCPR and JMPR to reduce the backlog of JMPR and to increase availability of MRLs for public health and international trade and constitute a novel approach which complements guidance provided in the Risk Analysis Principles Applied by CCPR for the establishment of MRLs for pesticides.

Chairperson's comments: The CCPR53, the second virtual session of CCPR, was considered very successful, productive and better than expected by the most members and observers, with accomplishment of 21 agenda items (the most in the history of CCPR), in particular, more than 500 MRLs reviewed arising from two meetings of JMPR (extra and regular meetings held in 2021 respectively).

The excellent preparatory work of the eWGs and Secretariats of Codex and CCPR, especially the intensive communication on most agenda items among the Chair, EWG Chairs and the Codex Secretariat, lay solid foundation to accomplish smoothly all the agenda issues in such limited meeting time. There were 75 members and 19 observers participating the virtual meeting with over 500 delegates online at the most meeting times, which reflected the better inclusiveness with virtual work mode.

The Committee showed satisfactory consensus and readiness to compromise during the discussion on most of topics, even on some sensitive or debating issues. All these achievements indicated that CCPR's rule-based decision making, cooperation, and transparency works well. However, for the virtual meeting some challengers remain, such as less discussion time, the unstable internet connection, and distraction from different time zone, etc., which should be taken into consideration in future. The Committee should also thank the host country for keeping flexibility by adjusting budget in financing the increased cost of pre-meetings of CCPR52.

3. Status of work items

Topic	Job No	Target year	Recommendation of the Committee
For decision by the Commission			
1. Draft Guidelines for the recognition of active substances or authorized use of substances of low public health concerns that are considered exempted from the establishment of Codex MRLs or do not give rise to residues	N03-2019	2022	Adoption at Step 8
2. Proposed draft MRLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies)		-	Adoption at Step 5/8
3. Revision of <i>Classification of Food and Feed</i> (CXA 4-1989): Coordination of work between CCPR and CCRVDF on compounds with dual use. Harmonization of definition for edible tissues of animal origin including portion of commodities to which MRLs applied and which is analyzed (edible offal, fat, meat and muscle)		-	Adoption
4. Revision of the <i>Classification of Food and Feed</i> (CXA 4-1989): Consequential amendment to Class D, Processed Food of Plant Origin. Inclusion of additional commodities for citrus fruits pulps (dried) and oils (edible) and soya flour		-	Adoption
5. CXLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies) proposed for revocation		-	Revocation
6. <i>Guidelines on the use of mass spectrometry for the identification, confirmation and quantitative determination of residues</i> (CXG 56- 2005)		-	Revocation
7. MRLs for different combinations of pesticides/commodity(ies) withdrawn (discontinued)		-	Discontinuation of work
For monitoring			
8. Proposed Schedule and Priority Lists of Pesticides for evaluation by JMPR			Ongoing
9. Proposed Drafts for MRLs for different combination of pesticides/commodity(ies) retained at Step 7			Step 7 awaiting advice from JMPR
10. Proposed Drafts for MRLs for different combination of pesticides/commodity(ies) retained at Step 4			Step 4 awaiting advice from JMPR
11. Revision of the <i>Classification of Food and Feed</i> (CXA 4-1989) Class B – Primary Food Commodities of Animal Origin (All types) including table of representative commodities			Step 2/3
12. Revision of the <i>Classification of Food and Feed</i> (CXA 4-1989) Class E – Processed Foods of Animal Origin (All types) including table of representative commodities			Step 2/3
For information			
13. Review of the international estimate of short-term intake (IESTI) equations			Discontinued
14. Coordination of work between CCPR and CCRVDF: Joint CCPR/CCRVDF Working Group on Compounds with Dual Use			Ongoing work
15. Engagement of JMPR in parallel reviews of new compounds: Criteria for selecting the global project manager for parallel review process; Principles and procedures			Completed For information to CCEXEC and CAC

16. Management of unsupported compounds without public health concern scheduled for periodic review	Ongoing work
17. National registrations of pesticides to facilitate scheduling of compounds for periodic reviews	Ongoing work
18. Monitoring the purity and stability of certified reference material of multi-class pesticides during prolonged storage	Ongoing work
19. Mitigation of trade impact associated with the use of environmental inhibitors in agriculture	For information to CCEXEC and CAC
20. Enhancing operational procedures of JMPR and CCPR to eliminate the backlog of evaluations and meet the future demand of establishment of CXLs	Ongoing work
21. Revision of the <i>Classification of Food and Feed</i> (CXA 4-1989): Establishment of MRLs for pesticides for okra	Ongoing work, JMPR advice sought
22. Revision of the <i>Classification of Food and Feed</i> (CXA 4-1989): Modification of the portion of commodities to which MRLs apply and which is analyzed for Groups 014/006 (Assorted fruits/inedible peel of CXG 41-1993 and Assorted tropical fruits/inedible fruits of CXA 4-1989) and 023 (Oilseeds)	Ongoing work
23. Revision of the <i>Classification of Food and Feed</i> (CXA 4-1989): Review of the <i>Guidelines on Portion of commodities to which MRLs apply and which is analyzed</i> (CXG 41-1993)	Ongoing work

4. Specific comments

1. Guidelines for the recognition of active substances or authorized use of substances of low public health concerns that are considered exempted from the establishment of Codex MRLs or do not give rise to residues, Paragraph 196, Appendix IX

Status: CCPR53 agreed to advance the Guidelines to CAC45 for adoption at Step 8.

Note 1: General support was expressed by Members. The Guideline has been thoroughly discussed by Codex members and observers and all issues have been resolved. The format, presentation and terminology is according to Codex style.

Regarding concerns about possible inconsistencies that could arise 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.

The implementation of the Guideline will support the establishment of harmonized lists of biopesticides based on internationally agreed criteria as provided in the Guidelines.

Chairperson's comments: Exemption of MRLs for some pesticides of low public health concern is a common practice of many members. These pesticides are normally no synthetic chemicals or no direct contact with raw agricultural commodities in practice, etc. Therefore, residues of these kinds of pesticides could not cause dietary exposure risk to human health, and no necessity to consider the establishment of a MRL. After extensive discussion, the committee advanced the guideline to step 8 for adoption by CAC45, which will provide the transparency and facilitate related work in the future.

2. MRLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies), Paragraph 151 (i), a), Appendix II

Status: CCPR53 agreed to forward the MRLs for several pesticide/commodity combinations to CAC45 for adoption at Step 5/8.

Note: All recommendations arising from the extra and regular meetings of JMPR held in 2021 were advanced following by omission of Steps 6/7. This is a regular practice in CCPR which allow to speed-up the establishment of MRLs for pesticides based on the procedures laid down in the Risk Analysis Principles Applied by CCPR.

Chairperson's comments: CCPR agreed to forward latest MRLs recommended by the Regular and Extra Meetings of JMPR in 2021 using the procedure of Step 5/8 with omission of Steps 6/7. Few recommendations need further discussion, and to be sent back to JMPR for consideration. This follows the CCPR risk analysis principles with for a better consensus to the most extent.

3. Revision of *Classification of Food and Feed (CXA 4-1989): Coordination of work between CCPR and CCRVDF on compounds with dual use. Harmonization of definition for edible tissues of animal origin including portion of commodities to which MRLs applied and which is analyzed (edible offal, fat, meat, and muscle), Paragraph 188, Appendix VIII*

Status: CCPR53 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 45 for adoption.

Note: These definitions are in line with the recommendation of the Joint JECFA/JMPR Working Group on the Harmonization of Residues and with the CCRVDF definitions for the same tissues. Harmonization of terms between CCPR and CCRVDF will allow/facilitate the establishment of single/harmonized MRLs for compounds with dual use as pesticide/veterinary drug.

Adoption of the same definitions are based on appropriate scheduling of CCPR and CCRVDF plenary sessions, work in parallel between the CCRVDF/EWG on Edible Offal and the CCPR/EWG on the Revision of the Classification and discussions in advance to CCPR with the Chairs of CCPR and CCRVDF, the EWG Chairs on Edible Offal and the revision of the Classification, the Joint CCPR/CCRVDF EWG Chair on Coordination of Work between CCPR/CCRVDF and the JMPR and Codex Secretariats.

Chairperson's comments: The harmonizing the definition for edible tissues of animal origin will facilitate establishment of MRLs for dual use compounds and trade of animal commodities. After closer cooperation between CCPR and CCRVDF, as well as JMPR and JECFA, CCPR53 reached consensus on forwarding

for adoption by CAC45 the definitions for edible offal, meat, muscle and fat, which also showed a good example for cooperation between committees (CCPR and CCRVDF).
4. Consequential amendment to the Classification of Food and Feed, Class D, Processed Food of Plant Origin. Inclusion of additional commodities for citrus fruits pulps (dried) and oils (edible) and soya flour, Paragraph 176, Appendix VII
<p>Status: CCPR53 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) and soya flour to CAC for adoption.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> 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 had recommended the inclusion of the additional/new code numbers/names in Class D of the Classification</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: The amendment to the Classification of Food and Feed, Class D, related to the inclusion of additional commodities for citrus fruits pulps (dried) and oils (edible) and soya flour is conformity to current practice to recommend MRLs for these commodities by JMPR.</p>
5. CXLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies) proposed for revocation, Paragraph, 151 (i), b), Appendix III
<p>Status: Following agreement on new or revised MRLs for different combinations of commodity/pesticide groups, CCPR53 agreed to forward Codex MRLs (CXLs) to CAC45 for revocation</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: In the Risk Analysis Principles applied by CCPR, there are rules of periodic review, some unsupported CXLs should be revoked. There are always different opinions about revocation of the unsupported CXLs. For solving this problem, the Committee established the EWG to deal with the management of unsupported pesticides without health concern. This is a controversial and important issue for many members, as well as for the management of existing CXLs, which is close related to scientific evaluation of toxicity, level of protection, and trade of food commodities.</p>
6. Guidelines on the use of mass spectrometry for the identification, confirmation and quantitative determination of residues (CXG 56-2005), Paragraph 234 (i)
<p>Status: CCPR53 agreed to revoke CXG56-2005 and that the <i>Guidelines on performance criteria of pesticide residues in food and feed</i> (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.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> CXG 56-2005 lacks of enough information about mass spectrometry (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. The <i>Guidelines on performance criteria of pesticide residues in food and feed</i> (CXG 90-2017) sufficiently covered MS as well as other more modern techniques residues and it is a more updated text than CXG56.</p> <p>Should there be need to complement or update provisions for MS in CXG90 this could be done through the established procedures for the revision of Codex texts.</p> <p>Revocation will avoid overlapping standards and will not leave members without Codex guidance on MS.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: The latest document (CXG 90-20175) covers the most contents of CXG56-2005, to revoke the latter one will reduce the confusion for users and pose no impact on the usefulness.</p>
7. MRLs for different combinations of pesticides/commodity(ies) withdrawn (discontinued), Paragraph 151 (ii), b), Appendix VI
<p>Status: CCPR53 agreed to discontinue work (withdraw) MRLs in the Step Procedure as a result of the advancement of new/revised MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8 by CAC or the non-availability of additional data/information to support further/completion of assessment by JMPR.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: This is a routine approach. Generally, for the pending MRLs that risk assessor could not get enough data, and no convincing rationales for a recommendation received, the Committee must withdraw them after waiting for some time.</p>

8. Schedules and Priority Lists of Pesticides for evaluation by JMPR, Paragraph 230

Status: Considering the current evaluation backlog, CCPR53 agreed to hold back the proposed priorities of pesticides for evaluation by the 2023 JMPR-CCPR53 also agreed to re-convene the EWG to further refine the schedules and priority lists of pesticides for consideration at CCPR54 and call for nominations to the parallel review pilot. This would allow time for JMPR to catch up on evaluations of outstanding compounds.

Chairperson's comments: Holding back the proposed priorities of pesticides for evaluation by the 2023 JMPR was a special and practical measure to leave JMPR to digest all backlogs caused by the pandemic, while re-convening the EWG to prepare the schedules and priority lists of pesticides for consideration at CCPR54 and call for nominations to the parallel review pilot will keep momentum and coordination between JMPR and CCPR.

9. MRLs for different combination of pesticides/commodity(ies) retained at Step 7, Paragraph 151 (ii), a), Appendix IV

Status: CCPR53 noted the draft MRL retained at Step 7 awaiting advice from JMPR.

Chairperson's comments: This is a routine approach. Most of the case related to some issues further waiting for data or clarification from sponsors, or reassessment by risk assessor.

10. MRLs for different combination of pesticides/commodity(ies) retained at step 4, Paragraph 151 (ii), a) Appendix V

Status: CCPR53 noted the proposed draft MRLs retained at Step 4 awaiting advice from JMPR.

Chairperson's comments: This is a routine approach. Most of the case related to some issues waiting for data or clarification from sponsors, or reassessment by risk assessor.

11. Revised *Classification of Food and Feed (CXA 4-1989) Class B – Primary Food Commodities of Animal Origin (All types)*, Paragraphs 177, 178 (i)

Status: CCPR53 agreed to return revision of *Classification of Food and Feed*, Class B to step 2/3 and to re-establish the EWG on the revision of the Classification to further developed Class B and prepare tables of representative commodities.

In doing so, CCPR53 agreed on the structure of the Classification for food of animal origin (raw and processed) and included several commodities into the different groups/subgroups as proposed by member countries. Additional commodities can still be included during the work of the EWG. Core work will relate to the development of tables of representative commodities for the extrapolation of MRLs to commodity groups within Class B and Class E.

Note: Completion of work on these groups will finalize the revision of the Classification of Food and Feed.

Chairperson's comments: The meeting reached the consensus on the framework or structure of the revision of classification of commodities of animal origin. Returning to step 2/3 allow the members or observers to include as many commodities as possible and refine some technical issues.

12. Revised *Classification of Food and Feed (CXA 4-1989) Class E – Processed Foods of Animal Origin (All types)*, Paragraphs 177, 178 (i)

Status: CCPR53 agreed to return revision of *Classification of Food and Feed*, Class B to step 2/3 and to re-establish the EWG on the revision of the Classification to further developed Class E and prepare tables of representative commodities.

Note: See comments under item 11.

Chairperson's comments: The meeting reached the consensus on the framework or structure of the revision of classification of processed commodities of animal origin. Returning to step 2/3 allow the members or observers to include as many commodities as possible and refine some technical issues.

13. Review of the international estimate of short-term intake (IESTI) equations, Paragraph 22

Status: CCPR52 had agreed to suspend discussion on the review of the IESTI equations awaiting feedback from JMPR. The JMPR Secretariat indicate that the 2021 JMPR confirmed the 2019 JMPR conclusion that, while some refinements could be beneficial, overall, the current IESTI equations used as part of JMPR risk assessments were fit for the purpose of ensuring consumer protection and provide confidence that adoption of recommended MRLs was not expected to result in a public health concern. Based on the JMPR feedback, CCPR53 agreed to discontinue the consideration of this matter for the time being.

Chairperson's comments: After long time discussion and scientific assessment of the equation, the Committee agreed to discontinue the consideration of this matter. The further improvement by EU or any other members is welcomed for better protection of consumers and wider confidence in CXLs.

14. Coordination of work between CCPR and CCRVDF: Joint CCPR/CCRVDF Working Group on Compounds with Dual Use, Paragraph 190

Status: CCPR53 noted the information provided by the Joint CCPR/CCRVDF EWG, supported its activities and encouraged Members and Observers to actively participate in the work of the Joint EWG.

Chairperson's comments: Looking forward to more activities and progress by Joint CCPR/CCRVDF EWG.

15. Engagement of JMPR in parallel reviews of new compounds: Criteria for selecting the global project manager for parallel review process, Paragraph 200, Appendix X

Status: CCPR53 agreed to endorse the criteria for selection of a global project manager. This completes the development of an internal procedure to allow JMPR to engage in parallel reviews of new compounds with national authorities participating in global reviews to allow data sharing, timely assessment of new compounds and MRL recommendations to facilitate harmonization of MRLs for international trade. The procedure will be piloted with a new compound through the consideration of the Codex schedules and priority lists of pesticides and will build on experience gained in the implementation of the pilot to further refine the procedure as necessary before considering its possible inclusion in the Risk Analysis Principles Applied by CCPR. This is one of the mechanisms identified/developed by CCPR to tackle the backlog of JMPR to enable availability of Codex MRLs for international trade and public health protection.

Note: Points 16, 17 and 20 relate to improved work management of CCPR vis-à-vis the schedules and priority lists of pesticides for evaluation by JMPR.

Chairperson's comments: Looking forward to the pilot review project to tackle the backlog after finishing all necessary documents on parallel review.

16. Management of unsupported compounds without public health concern scheduled for periodic review, Paragraph 206

Status: CCPR53 agreed to re-establish an EWG to further develop and refine the management proposal for unsupported compounds without public health concern scheduled for periodic review presented, 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, and to present an improved management proposal for consideration and adoption by CCPR54.

Close coordination of work between the EWG on Unsupported Compounds, the EWG on Schedules and Priorities and the EWG on the National Registration of Pesticides would aid countries to identify and meet the requirements of the periodic review for compounds with no public health concern (see also point 15).

Chairperson's comments: Looking forward to seeing more progress or more consensus made by re-established EWG. The focus of discussion was the different opinions on safety of so-call old compound, the holistic approach by different stakeholders will be helpful.

17. National Registrations of Pesticides, Paragraph 215

Status: CCPR agreed to re-establish the EWG to amend the national registration database by correcting mistakes, deleting unnecessary entries and providing more information to fill the database.

The EWG should 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 compounds without public health concern after the next CCPR meeting.

Note: The development of database on national registration of pesticides for the purposes of the periodic review which is easy to fill-in and interpret data contained therein is key for the success of this exercise (see also point 15)

Chairperson's comments: How to use the national registration database to help decision making is advised to be considered as one of the priorities.

18. Monitoring the Purity and Stability of Certified Reference Material of Multi-Class Pesticides During Prolonged Storage, Paragraph 242

Status: CCPR53 agreed to re-establish EWG to refine the discussion paper and proposal for new work to build on and explain more clearly the rationale for the new work proposal.

Determination of compliance with MRLs using CRMs could be burdensome for countries especially developing countries. The EWG should present a proposal that could be harmonized at international level through CCPR and would complement existing international guidance in this area from other organizations.

Chairperson's comments: The meeting had long and intensive discussion on the definition Certified Reference Material and scope and purpose of the work. The EWG is advised to take all the ideas during discussion into consideration when refining discussion paper and work proposal.

19. Mitigation of Trade Impact Associated with the Use of Environmental Inhibitors in Agriculture, Paragraph 251

Status: CCPR53 agreed 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.

CCPR53 further agreed that environmental inhibitors administered directly to animals or via feed could be considered by CCRVDF, and 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 and harmonized MRLs.

CCPR53 also agreed 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.

Note: This is an example on how Codex, and in particular CCPR, could be foreword thinking and address emerging safety issues in international trade with no need to revise their mandate and procedures hence no need to establish additional mechanisms that might lead to undue delays in addressing such compounds. Coordination of work between CCPR and CCRVDF through the Joint EWG CCPR/CCRVDF may be required as some of these compounds have dual use.

It is noted that CCRVDF25(2021) has already agreed to this approach when considering the same matter.

Chairperson's comments: Environmental inhibitors is a new emerging issue, as well as a crosscutting issue, and could be addressed by different committee based on current procedure and terms of reference.

20. Enhancing Operational Procedures of JMPR and CCPR to Eliminate the Backlog of Evaluations and Meet the Future demand of Establishment CXLs, Paragraph 259

Status: CCPR53 agreed to re-establish the EWG to develop a CL to request information from Members and Observers on the need to enhance CCPR/JMPR and the associated opportunities and challenges, prepare a summary of submitted information and a discussion paper that summarizes findings for consideration at CCPR54 and later transmission to JMPR.

The EWG should coordinate work with related EWGs such as the EWG on schedules and priorities, national registration database and unsupported compounds (see also point 15).

<p>Chairperson's comments: Eliminating the backlog of evaluations is a challenging and complex issue, and definitely need the close cooperation among different EWGs and JMPR.</p>
<p>21. Revision of the Classification of Food and Feed (CXA 4-1989): Establishment of MRLs for pesticides in okra, Paragraph 165</p>
<p>Status: JMPR had previously advised on the difficulty to extrapolate MRLs for okra from the Subgroup Pepper and pepper-like commodities, and suggested 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.</p> <p>The EWG had considered chili (non-bell) pepper as an appropriate representative commodity 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. The two options would lead to different amendments to the <i>Classification of Food and Feed (CXA 4-1989)</i> and/or the table of representative commodities in the <i>Principles and Guidance on the Selection of Representative Commodities for the Extrapolation of MRLs for Pesticides to Commodity Groups (CXG 84-2012)</i>. A third option would be to create a separate sub-group for okra.</p> <p>CCPR53 agreed to request 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 request Members and observers to submit any additional data/other information to JMPR to facilitate the consideration of this matter.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> Okra is a minor crop that is gaining international market access and is mainly produced in developing countries. Identification of a suitable representative commodity from which data can be extrapolated to allow establishment of MRLs for okra will aid trade of this commodity hence to ensure public health and fair practices in trade.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: Some members, in particular the developing member, expressed the importance of okra for their economic and agriculture and wish to establish CXLs for okra, the key issue is to find the suitable representative crops for okra while few supervised residues trials is available. The scientific opinions from JMPR is important for the right decision.</p>
<p>22. Revision of the Classification of Food and Feed (CXA 4-1989): Modification of the portion of commodities to which MRLs apply and which is analyzed for Groups 014/006 (Assorted fruits/inedible peel of CXG 41-1993 and Assorted tropical fruits/inedible fruits of CXA 4-1989) and 023 (Oilseeds), Paragraph 178</p>
<p>Status: CCPR53 agreed to entrust this work to the EWG on the revision of the Classification and to consider its findings at its next session.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> This work addresses inconsistencies identified by member countries on the portion of the commodity to which MRLs apply and which is analyzed for the aforesaid groups.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: It seems some members have different opinions or situations with the portion of commodities to which MRLs apply and which is analyzed for these two specific groups. The EWG on the revision of the classification is the best body to discuss and solve the issue, while JMPR can provide some scientific advice.</p>
<p>23. Revision of the Classification of Food and Feed (CXA 4-1989): o Review of the Guidelines on portion of commodities to which MRLs apply and which is analyzed (CXG 41-1993), Paragraph 178</p>
<p>Status: CCPR53 agreed to entrust this work to the EWG on the revision of the Classification and to consider its findings at its next session.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> This work is consequential to the forthcoming completion of work of the Classification of Food and Feed i.e. to have a single consolidated guidance on the classification of food and feed to avoid overlaps or contradicting provisions.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: The two documents have some extent overlaps or inconsistent contents which should be avoided. The EWG on the revision of the classification is the right body to discuss and solve the issue, while JMPR can provide some scientific advice.</p>