



Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues

Outcome of the assessment done by the electronic working-group on joint reviews

April 7, 2019

Background on eWG

Mandate:

- Assess the opportunities, challenges and proposed solutions to the participation of JMPR in international joint review of a new compound

Members:



- 28 countries/organisations, 4 international groups
- Comments received from Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Germany, the European Union, Iran, Japan, the United States, and CropLife International.

Linkages with other Codex committees

- Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Food (CCRVDF) conducting similar assessment

Joint vs parallel reviews

OECD Joint Reviews

- Work-sharing
- Peer-reviews
- Agreement on timelines and documents to be produced



EWG Parallel Review Proposal

- Maintain independence
- Facilitate adherence to CCPR timelines and JMPR science policies

Benefits of engaging JMPR in parallel reviews



- Earlier access to new pesticides (countries relying on Codex MRLs)
- Trade facilitation
- Optimization of resource management
- MRL alignment

Challenges with the parallel review approach

Process

What policies and procedures may be required to support engagement in parallel reviews?



Governance

What organizational framework may be needed to maintain efficiency and independence of JMPR when participating in parallel reviews?

Challenges – process

Inconsistent with final label requirement

Maintain JMPR independence

Lack of nomination category

Effective management of JMPR resources

Differing science policies

Misaligned timelines JMPR / joint reviews



Process

Governance

Proposed solutions for considerations

Develop draft procedures
to support engagement of JMPR in parallel reviews

GAP



Parameters to address late changes to GAP

- What changes warrant reconsideration by JMPR?
- Define significant changes
- How to address variances?

Nomination criteria – parallel review

Current nomination criteria for new compounds +

- Minimum number of participating countries;
- One critical GAP
- Inclusion of minor uses

Parameters to support multi-year engagement

- Identify critical milestones for WHO and FAO reviewers

Challenges – governance

Inconsistent with final label requirement

Maintain JMPR independence

Lack of nomination category

Effective management of JMPR resources

Differing science policies/data packages

Misaligned timelines JMPR / joint reviews



Process

Governance

Proposed solutions for considerations

Develop draft terms of reference

Maintain independence of reviewers while enabling reviews



Define scope of JMPR participation:

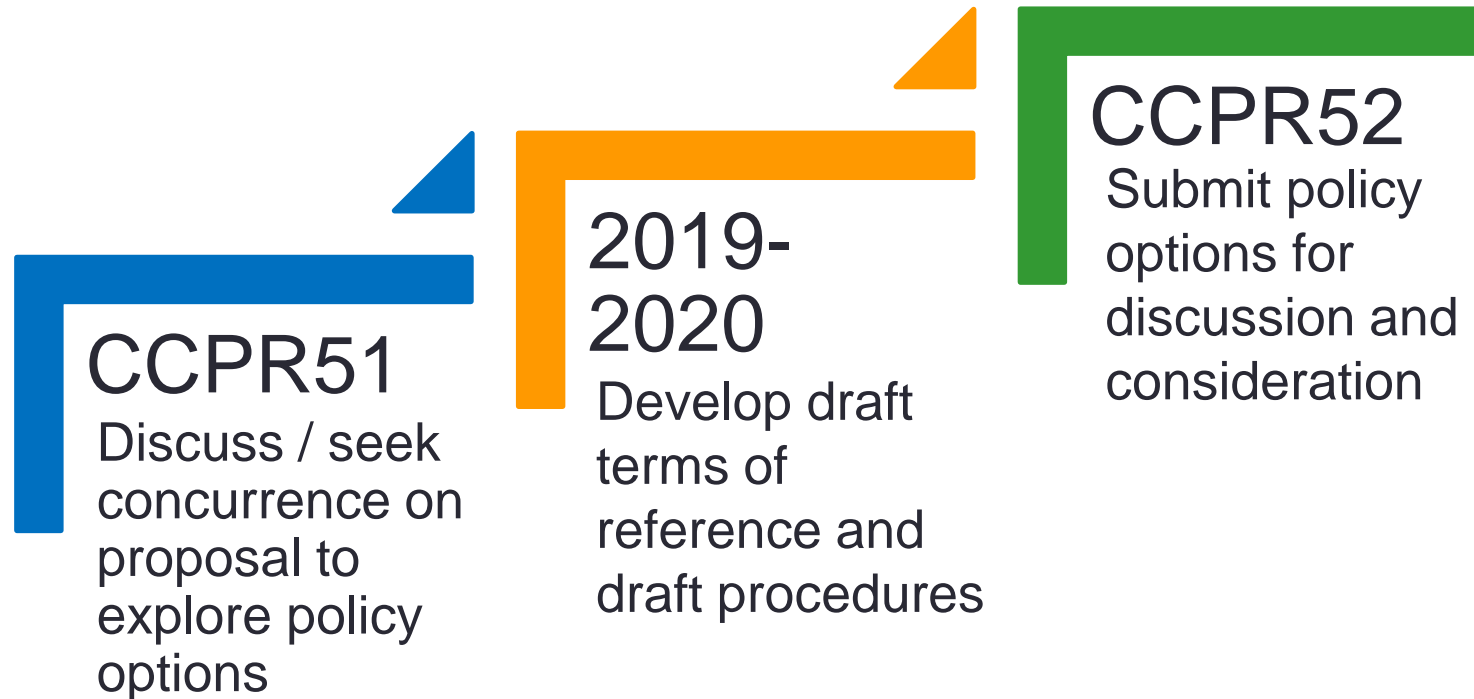
- Roles and responsibilities
- Build on JMPR guidelines
- Acknowledge interactions with national regulators and data-sponsors

Maintain trust in Codex

Promote JMPR governing requirements:

- *FAO Manual on the Submission and evaluation of pesticide residues data for the estimation of MRLs*
- *JMPR Guidance Document for WHO monographers and reviewers*

Next steps



QUESTIONS?