

# commission du codex alimentarius



ORGANISATION DES NATIONS  
UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION  
ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANISATION  
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**Point 6 de l'ordre du jour**

**CX/PR 07/39/4**

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## **PROGRAMME MIXTE FAO/OMS SUR LES NORMES ALIMENTAIRES**

### **COMITÉ DU CODEX SUR LES RÉSIDUS DE PESTICIDES**

**Trente-neuvième Session**

**Beijing, China, 7 - 12 mai 2007**

### **RÉVISION DE LA CLASSIFICATION CODEX DES ALIMENTS DESTINÉS A LA CONSOMMATION HUMAINE ET ANIMALE A L'ETAPE 3**

*Préparé par les Pays-Bas et les Etats-Unis*

Le document ci-dessus est en circulation à l'étape 3 de la Procédure. Les gouvernements et les organisations internationales intéressées sont priés de se préparer à l'examiner à l'occasion de la 39<sup>ème</sup> Session du Comité du Codex sur les résidus de pesticides.

#### **Introduction**

1. En 2004, la Commission du Codex Alimentarius (CAC) a convenu d'entamer un travail de révision limitée de la Classification. En 2006, le CCPR a conclu que le projet actuel de révision partielle n'allait pas suffisamment loin.
2. A sa session de 2006, le CCPR a décidé de demander à la CAC d'approuver un travail de révision plus ample de la Classification Codex des aliments destinés à la consommation humaine et animale et il a également convenu que les délégations des Pays-Bas, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, d'Australie, du Brésil du Canada, de la Chine, du Japon, de la Nouvelle Zélande ainsi que les membres et observateurs intéressés et les représentants de la FAO et de l'OMS réviseraient par des moyens électroniques les propositions d'amendement de la Classification en fonction du contenu de document de projet.
3. Le document de projet portant sur une nouvelle révision plus ample de la Classification Codex des aliments destinés à la consommation humaine et animale énumère les principales questions à traiter :
  1. Ajout de nouveaux produits
  2. Proposition de nouveaux groupes ou sous-groupes de produits
  3. Mise à jour des noms scientifiques et des noms communs
  4. Vérification de la portion du produit à laquelle s'applique la LRM
  5. Références aux nouvelles normes du Codex
  6. Questions touchant à l'extrapolation des résidus dans un système harmonisé et perfectionné de classification des produits
  7. Révision le cas échéant du système de codification
  8. Evaluation de l'impact de la révision des LMR dans la base de données du Codex

## 9. Harmonisation avec les bilans alimentaires de la FAO

4. Avant la tenue de la session du CCPR en 2006, la délégation des Pays-Bas et celle des États-Unis d'Amérique avaient préparé dans le document CX/PR 06/38/7 (février 2006 Révisé) une proposition de méthodes et procédures de travail aux fins de la révision de la Classification. Ce point n'a pas été examiné lors du CCPR 2006.

5. Le groupe de travail a eu l'occasion à deux reprises de faire ses commentaires sur la proposition de méthodes et procédures de travail et sur les exemples de propositions pour les groupes de cultures « légumes-racines » et « légumes-fruits autres que les cucurbitacées ». En effet, les projets de documents ont été diffusés pour commentaire aux membres du groupe de travail en octobre 2006 et en février 2007. Les observations reçues ont été intégrées dans les propositions. La proposition de méthodes et de procédures de travail pour la révision plus ample de la Classification Codex est présentée ci-dessous. Les projets de propositions pour les groupes de cultures devant faire l'objet de la révision, « légumes-racines » et légumes-fruits autres que les cucurbitacées » figurent à l'annexe 1 et l'annexe 2 du présent document.

### **Méthodes et procédures de travail pour la révision élargie de la classification du Codex**

6. La délégation des Pays-Bas (Erica Muller) et la délégation des États-Unis d'Amérique (Hong Chen) prépareront à l'intention du CCPR et après consultation du groupe de travail chargé de la révision élargie de la Classification, des projets de propositions de révision des groupes de produits. Le calendrier des activités de révision des groupes de produits dépend de l'état d'avancement des travaux sur la révision des groupes de produits américains au sein du Comité consultatif international sur les regroupements de cultures (ICGCC).

7. Etapes de la procédure de révision d'un groupe de produits :

- Un tableau comparatif est dressé pour chaque groupe de cultures : la liste des produits dans le groupe de cultures de la Classification Codex (auxquelles sont ajoutés les nouveaux produits proposés dans le cadre de la révision limitée) sera examinée et comparée à la liste américaine révisée, à la nouvelle liste du Règlement de l'UE 396/2005, au système japonais et aux définitions de la FAO.
- La liste des produits du groupe de cultures concerné sera établie. Les nouveaux produits ajoutés à la Classification Codex seront examinés à la lumière des critères d'inclusion dans la classification (consommation et commerce importants, besoins éventuels de fixer des LRM). Les produits recommandés pour inclusion dans les groupes de cultures seront vérifiés en fonction de la portion du produit à laquelle la LRM doit s'appliquer, des noms scientifiques et noms communs, ainsi que des monographies de produits mises à jour par le ICGCC. En ce qui concerne les nouveaux produits, les monographies de cultures seront rédigées avec la contribution des pays intéressés. Enfin les références aux nouvelles normes Codex seront arrêtées.
- Les sous-groupes appropriés de cultures seront fixés à l'intérieur des groupes de cultures à la suite d'un examen global des liens botaniques et /ou morphologiques, de l'utilisation et de l'exposition aux pesticides, des parties comestibles et des différents usages, des pratiques culturelles, de la répartition géographique, de l'élément de consommation animale et des produits transformés. Les considérations et caractéristiques intervenant dans la détermination des sous-groupes seront expliquées.
- Aux fins de l'extrapolation des résidus, des produits représentatifs de chaque groupe et sous-groupe de cultures seront choisis et proposés, en fonction du niveau potentiel de résidus suite à une exposition au pesticide et/ou les échelles de production commerciales. En vue de faciliter l'usage global des groupes de cultures et donner un caractère flexible à la recherche sur les résidus menée dans différents pays ou différentes régions, il sera possible de choisir d'autres produits représentatifs des groupes de cultures.
- Après que le groupe de travail a examiné et fait ses observations sur la proposition de groupes de cultures, la délégation des Pays-Bas et celle des États-Unis d'Amérique finaliseront le texte. Les numéros de code appropriés pour les produits seront ajoutés à un stade ultérieur. En cas de besoin, le groupe de travail peut être de nouveau consulté.

- Il faut examiner avec soin l'impact de la révision des groupes de cultures sur les CXL existantes. Toute entrave potentielle aux échanges découlant d'un changement apporté au groupe et à la CXL correspondante doit être identifiée et portée à l'attention du Comité.
- La proposition définitive des groupes de cultures avec les produits validés, les produits représentatifs et les sous-groupes sera soumise au CCPR pour examen.

### **Programme de travail sur la Classification**

8. Selon toute attente, le travail de révision sera achevé d'ici 5 ou 6 ans. Afin de garantir une charge de travail raisonnable, nous proposons de réviser un nombre spécifique de groupes de cultures chaque année. Cette solution permet aussi aux parties intéressées de se concentrer sur les groupes de cultures retenus.

9. Nous proposons à titre provisoire le programme de travail suivant pour les groupes de cultures qui seront révisés de 2006 à 2010 et pour lesquels il faudra rendre compte à la réunion du CCPR dans le courant des années correspondantes :

2007 – Légumes-racines ; légumes- fruits autres que les cucurbitacées ;

2008 – Baies et petits fruits ; champignons comestibles ; herbes ; épices ; noix à coque ; graines oléagineuses ; agrumes ; fruits à pépins ; fruits à noyau ; légumes feuillus.

2009 – Fruits tropicaux et sous-tropicaux de saison à peau comestible ; fruits tropicaux et sous-tropicaux à peau non-comestible ; légumes-fruits, cucurbitacées ; légumes-racines et tubercules ; brassicées.

2010 – Légumes secs et légumineuses ; légumes-tiges ; céréales ; cultures fourragères et herbes ; graminées pour la production de sucres ou sirops ; graines pour boissons et bonbons.

2011 – Aliments transformés ; produits pour aliments destinés à la consommation animale, produits d'origine animale.

2012 – A décider

### **Points à aborder durant la discussion**

10. Les membres du groupe de travail n'ont pas souscrit à l'unanimité à l'idée de sélectionner des produits représentatifs. Les arguments en faveur et contre cette sélection sont repris ci-après :

- L'utilisation de produits représentatifs en vue de faciliter l'établissement de LRM pour un groupe de cultures au niveau international évitera des problèmes pour le commerce international, en particulier pour les cultures d'importance mineure. Subdiviser les groupes de produits en groupes plus restreints empêchera également les problèmes pour le commerce.
- L'avantage d'avoir une LRM pour l'ensemble du groupe l'emporte sur l'inconvénient qu'elle peut présenter du fait qu'elle ne couvre pas tous les produits du groupe et que les risques d'apport alimentaire peuvent être surestimés.
- Une culture représentative dans une région du monde ne l'est pas nécessairement dans une autre, or la Commission du Codex Alimentarius établit des normes d'application internationale pour les aliments destinés à la consommation humaine et animale. Le choix de cultures représentatives est indissociable des intérêts nationaux en matière d'enregistrement de cultures d'importance majeure/mineure.

11. Un membre du groupe a aussi suggéré que le choix de cultures représentatives soit confié au groupe international pertinent chargé de l'harmonisation des critères d'enregistrement des pesticides, à savoir le GTP-OCDE. Un autre membre était d'avis que la JMPR devrait examiner les données scientifiques et décider au cas par cas de la représentativité d'une culture.

12. Il appartient au Comité de décider si le choix de cultures représentatives doit être effectué dans le cadre du projet de révision de la Classification Codex.

13. En se fondant d'une part sur les méthodes de travail suivies dans la révision des groupes de cultures aux États-Unis d'Amérique et d'autre part sur les propositions de groupes de cultures dans la classification Codex pour les légumes-fruits autres que les cucurbitacées, il devrait être possible de choisir des cultures représentatives alternatives afin de permettre aux différents pays ou régions de satisfaire les exigences nationales d'enregistrement.

14. Il est nécessaire d'expliquer la procédure d'examen et de commentaire des groupes révisés de cultures par les gouvernements des États membres. Les commentaires pourraient être apportés dans le cadre de lettres circulaires ou encore aux réunions du CCPR. Il est également souhaitable d'indiquer une chronologie d'activités. Le Comité pourrait demander au groupe de travail d'élaborer une procédure à cet effet.

15. Il est nécessaire d'expliquer la procédure d'adoption des groupes de cultures révisés. Au cas où des groupes de produits distincts des groupes révisés seraient adoptés, il faudra clarifier le statut des produits transférés d'un groupe à un autre (par ex. fenouil, maïs doux). Une autre possibilité serait d'adopter l'ensemble de la classification révisée lorsque tous les autres groupes de produits auront été révisés. Le Comité devrait prier le groupe de travail de préparer une telle procédure.

16. Deux groupes de produits, les légumes-tiges et les légumes-fruits autres que les cucurbitacées ont été révisés conformément aux procédures prévues. Ils figurent à l'annexe 1 et 2 du présent document.

### **Recommandations**

17. La délégation des Pays-Bas et la délégation des États-Unis d'Amérique proposent au Comité d'approuver les procédures de révision et le programme de travail.

18. La délégation des Pays-Bas et la délégation des États-Unis d'Amérique proposent que le Comité traite les points de discussion et demande au groupe de travail de préparer des procédures claires en matière de commentaire et adoption des groupes de produits révisés.

19. La délégation des Pays-Bas et la délégation des États-Unis d'Amérique proposent que le Comité prenne note du fait que les groupes de cultures proposés ont pour but de faciliter leur utilisation au niveau national et que des produits représentatifs alternatifs ont été choisis.

20. La délégation des Pays-Bas et la délégation des États-Unis d'Amérique suggèrent au Comité de noter que le groupe de travail chargé de la révision de la classification Codex des cultures coopère étroitement avec le Comité consultatif international de regroupement de cultures, composé de presque 200 experts en produits de base et en réglementation représentant de nombreux pays de toutes les régions du monde. Ce groupe d'experts a réussi à choisir des produits représentatifs pour le système américain de regroupement de cultures, système qui est appliqué avec succès et sans difficultés depuis plus de 30 ans par les autorités réglementaires des États-Unis et de l'ALENA.

21. La délégation des Pays-Bas et la délégation des États-Unis d'Amérique suggèrent au Comité de tenir compte de l'objectif principal de la révision élargie qui est de faciliter l'harmonisation des procédures de fixation de LRM ainsi que le commerce de produits. Une révision de cette nature n'est effectuée que de temps à autre. Le développement rapide de l'agriculture mondiale donne lieu chaque année à de nouveaux échanges de nombreuses cultures spéciales ou d'importance mineure. Une majorité de ces cultures d'importance mineure occuperont une part de taille dans l'apport alimentaire des consommateurs dans un proche avenir et doivent faire l'objet d'une protection végétale sur la base de la méthode d'extrapolation des résidus à partir des denrées représentatives. En conséquence, la révision devrait être aussi complète que possible.

## **ADDENDUM 1 to CX/PR 07/39/4**

### **Proposal for the Revised CODEX Crop group 009 Bulb Vegetables**

#### **Introduction**

Revision of the Bulb Vegetables group is proposed, because new commodities of this group are present in international trade or consumed in multiple countries and MRLs may be set on those commodities in future.

Also there is a need to divide this crop group in two subgroups, because of the different parts of the commodities, which are consumed. Commodities of which mainly the bulb is consumed are grouped in the subgroup bulb onions (009A) and commodities of which mainly fresh leaves and stems are consumed are grouped in the subgroup green onions (009B).

Bulb Vegetables are pungent highly flavoured foods derived from fleshy scale bulbs (in some commodities including stem and leaves), of the genus *Allium* of the lily family (Liliaceae).

The subterranean parts of the bulbs and shoots are protected from direct exposure to pesticides during the growing season.

The entire bulb may be consumed after removal of the parchment-like skin. The leaves and stems of some species or cultivars may also be consumed.

Bulb onions are dry mature bulbs. The entire bulb may be consumed after removal of the parchment skin.

Green onions are immature bulbs including leaves, stems and sometimes flowers and buds. The whole plant may be consumed, without the roots.

#### **Comparison of the existing commodity classifications for the Bulb vegetable group**

A comparison table (Table 1) has been prepared in which the similarities and differences between the existing classification systems of Codex, revised US System, Japanese Food Classification, the EU Regulation, as well as the FAO Definitions for the Bulb Vegetables Group are demonstrated. The last column includes the commodities of the draft proposal of the Bulb vegetable group.

#### **Draft proposal Bulb vegetable group**

Fennel commodities were moved from this group and will be added in future to a more appropriate group such as stem vegetables, since these commodities are more similar to stem vegetables than to bulb vegetables in their morphology and uses and also these commodities are not listed in the US system and the EU Regulation in the group of bulb vegetables.

The following commodities, Chive, Chinese chive and Garlic chive were moved from the Group 027 Herbs to the Green Onion Subgroup, because in many countries especially in Asian countries and other ethnic groups these commodities are consumed more like fresh vegetables, such as green onions, than herbs. The plant morphology, agricultural practice, and expected residue behaviour of these commodities are also similar to bulb vegetables.

The commodities proposed to add to the Bulb Vegetables Group are listed below.

- Daylily
- Fritillaria (bulb and green)
- Garlic, Serpent
- Lily
- Elegans hosta

- Lady's leek
- Onion, Beltsville bunching
- Onion, fresh
- Onion macrostem
- Onion, pearl
- Onion, potato
- Wild leek.

These commodities have been included in the revised Bulb Vegetables Group in US system. Crop monographs are drafted by IR-4 in cooperation with the ICGCC. The reasons to add these commodities are:

1. They are popular commodities in various countries or regions. Based on similarities in agricultural practices, edible food portions, residue levels, geographical locations, similar pest problems, and lack of animal feed items and for international harmonization purposes, they have been added to the new Bulb Vegetables Group in the US System, supported by the International Crop Grouping Consulting Committee (ICGCC).
2. Based on the rapid development of the world agriculture and consumer preferences minor crops of fruits and vegetables quickly “immigrate” into other places from their place of origins. Some of the commodities added in this Group are not yet important trade commodities today but they could be traded regionally or internationally in the near future. Each revision of the Codex crop classification takes a few years and it should serve the need of international trade for a long period of time. Therefore adding minor commodities in this Group is necessary.
3. One of the major differences between the Codex and the US crop classification systems is that Codex system focuses on trade commodities only, but the US system focus on both commodities in trade and the minor crops that need the availability of plant protection products. By adding minor commodities in the crop groups, minor crops could be more easily added on the plant protection products labels. Also extrapolation of residue data will promote this process. For minor crops more plant protection products will become available and this will reduce illegal uses of old chemicals, and protect environment and consumer food safety. Furthermore, the minor crops that are not in trade today could be in trade in the years to come. The revised classification should be able to facilitate MRL establishment for these crops when they become trade commodities.

Information on these new commodities is presented in table 2.

### **Codex Standards**

For commodities in this group no standard exists.

### **Scientific names**

The scientific names of all commodities of the bulb vegetable group are verified. The GRIN (“Germplasm Resources Information Network” of the United States Department of Agriculture) database is used as representative information source for scientific names.

### **Portion to which the MRL applies**

#### *Definiton of Bulb Vegetables*

In Section 4.1 of Volume 2 – 1993 of Codex Alimentarius “Portion of Commodities to which MRLs apply and which is analysed” defines the group of Bulb vegetables as follows:

*“Bulb vegetables are pungent highly flavoured foods derived from fleshy scale bulbs, or growth buds of Alliums of the lily family (Liliaceae). The entire bulb may be consumed following removal of the parchment-like skin”.*

In the Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds this definition is extended with e.g. *“The leaves and stems of some species may also be consumed”*. Also a line is about the inclusion of fennel bulb to this group.

The proposal is to keep the definition of Bulb vegetables according to the Codex Classification, but delete the sentence on fennel bulb, because the fennel bulb commodities will be removed from the bulb vegetable group and grouped in the stem vegetable group.

And to insert the following definitions of the subgroups of Bulb Onions and Green onions:

Bulb onions are Bulb Vegetables with mature bulbs. The entire bulb may be consumed after removal of the parchment-like skin.

Green onions are bulb vegetables with immature bulbs. Immature bulbs may be consumed and also leaves and stems of some species of cultivars may also be consumed.

*Portion to which the MRL applies*

In Section 4.1 of Volume 2 – 1993 of Codex Alimentarius “Portion of Commodities to which MRLs apply and which is analysed” says:

Remove adhering soil (e.g. By rinsing in running water or by gentle brushing of the dry commodity)

Bulb/dry onions and garlic: *Whole commodity after removal of roots and adhering soil and whatever parchment skin is easily detached*

Leeks and spring onions: *Whole vegetable after removal of roots and adhering soil.*

In the Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds (1993):

Bulb/dry onions and garlic: *Whole commodity after removal of roots and adhering soil and whatever parchment skin is easily detached*

Leeks and spring onions: *Whole vegetable after removal of roots and adhering soil.*

The proposal is to change the wording of the definitions in the Codex Classification of Bulb/dry onions and garlic in “Bulb onions” and Leeks and spring onions in “Green onions”.

### **Common names**

Common names for the new commodities in the Bulb Vegetable Group:

- Daylily: Kanzou, Gum jum, Huang hau tsai, Golden needles, Gum tsoy, Tawny daylily, Skina-kanzo, Fulvous daylily, Orange daylily
- Fritillaria: Mission bells, Indian rice, Kamchatka lily, Rice root, Black lily, Baimo, Kuroyuri
- Garlic, Serpent: Rocambole
- Lily: Kanzou, Gum jum, Huang hau tsai, Golden needles, Gum tsoy, Tawny daylily, Skina-kanzo, Fulvous daylily, Orange daylily, Maximowicz’s lily, Tiger lily, Yurine
- Elegans hosta: Urui, Oobagiboushi, Kobano-giboushi
- Lady’s leek: Nodding onion, Wild onion
- Onion, Beltsville bunching: Top onion, Catawissa onion, Egyptian onion

- Onion, fresh: Dong cong, Zi cong, Fen cong, Fresh onion, Wakegi
- Onion macrostem: Mountain garlic, Bulbous scallion, (Pharmaceutical name, Bulbus Allii Macrostemi or commonly, Xie bai, Nobiru, Chinese garlic
- Onion, pearl:
- Onion, potato: Multiplier onion, Hill onion, Pregnant onion, Nest onion, Mother onion
- Wild leek: Ramp, Wood leek

### **Proposal to select representative commodities for extrapolation of residue data**

In the US system onion, bulb and green onions (spring onions) are representative commodities for bulb vegetables group. Residue data could be extrapolated from onion bulb to the other bulb onions and residue data from onion, green could be extrapolated to the other green onions.

In the EU extrapolation possibilities of residue data with pesticide applications close to harvest are used to extrapolate from onions (bulb) to shallot and garlic and from spring onions to Welsh onions.

Onion, bulb; and Onion, green (spring onions) two commodities were selected as representative commodities for Crop Group 009. Onion, bulb was selected as representative commodity for Subgroup 009A, and Onion, green (spring onions) was selected as representative commodity for Subgroup 009B. Bulb onion and green onion are most widely grown bulb vegetables in the world with largest acreage and they represent majority bulb vegetable markets.

<b>Representative commodities</b>	<b>Extrapolate to commodities</b>
Onion Bulb	→ Group 009A, Bulb onions
Onion Green	→ Group 009B, Green onions
Onion Bulb, and Onion Green	→Group 009, Bulb vegetables

### **Evaluation of impact and revision of the presentation in the Codex database**

Will be carried out at a later stage.

### **Harmonisation of FAO Food balance sheets**

The FAO Draft Definition and Classification of Commodities has 4 codes for vegetables in the Bulb Vegetable group:

0402 Onions, shallots (green)

0403 Onions dry

0406 Garlic

0407 Leeks and other Alliaceous Vegetables

The proposed Bulb Vegetables Group is presented in Appendix 1.

### **References**

Chen, H and D. Kunkel.,2005. Crop Group 3 – Bulb Vegetables, Technical Amendment to 40 CFR 180.41 (c) (3) and 180.1 (h). New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station Publication, No. A - 27200-03-05



Schneider, B.A. Memorandum. 2005. Crop Grouping – Part I: Analysis of the USDA IR-4 Petition to Amend the Crop Group Regulation 40 CFR ‘180.41 © and Commodity definitions [40 CFR ‘180.1 (h)] Related to Crop Group 3 Bulb vegetables, EPA Washington, D.C

Markle, G.M., J.J. Baron, and B.A. Schneider. 1998. Food and Feed Crops of the United States. 517 pp. Second Edition. MeisterPro Reference Guides. Willoughby, Ohio

FAO Definition and Classification of Commodities (Draft)

<http://www.fao.org/waicent/faoinfo/economic/faodef/faodefe.htm>

**Table 1: Comparison Bulb Vegetables Crop Group: CODEX, US, EU, Japan and FAO Definitions.**

Codex Commodities		US Commodities		EU Commodities		Japanese Commodities		FAO Commodities		Draft Codex Commodities	
Group #	Limited Revision	Group #	New Revision	Group #	EU Crop List of new Regulation	Group #		Group # 4)		Group #	Commodities
009A	Carosella, see Fennel, Italian	–	–	–	–					–1)	–
009A	Daylily 1)	03A	Daylily	–	–					009A	Daylily *
009A	Fennel, bulb	–	–	–	–			7	Vegetables, Fresh ness	–	–
009A	Fennel, Italy, see Fennel, bulb	–	–	–	–					–	–
009A	Fennel, Roman, see Fennel, bulb	–	–	–	–					–	–
009A	Fennel, Sweet, see Fennel, Roman	–	–	–	–					–	–
–	–	03A	Fritillaria (bulb)	–	–					009A	Fritillaria * (bulb)
009A	Garlic	03A	Garlic	2 (ii)	Garlic	3)	Garlic	7	Garlic	009A	Garlic
009A	Garlic, great-headed	03A	Garlic, great-headed		–					009A	Garlic, great-headed
–	–	03A	Garlic, Serpent		–					009A	Garlic, Serpent *
–	–	03A	Lily		–					009A	Lily *
009A	Onion, bulb	03A	Onion, bulb	2 (ii)	Onions	3)	Onion	7	Onions, dry	009A	Onion, bulb
009A	Onion, Chinese	03A	Onion, Chinese		–					009A	Onion, Chinese
009A	Rakkyo, See onion, Chinese	03A	See onion, Chinese		–					009A	Rakkyo, See onion, Chinese

009A	Shallot	03A	Shallot	2 (ii)	Shallots	3)	Multiplying onion (including shallot)	7.	Onions and shallots (green)	009A	Shallot
009A	Silverskin onion	03A	Onion, bulb	2 (ii)	Silverskin onions					009A	Silverskin onion
009B	Chives, See Group 027: Herbs	03B	Chive	(2 (v) (f))	(Chives)					009B	Chives *
009B	Chives, Chinese, See group 027: Herbs	03B	Chive, Chinese	–	–	3)	Nira			009B	Chives, Chinese *
–	–	03B	Elegans hosta	–	–					009B	Elegans hosta *
–	–	03B	Fritillaria (green)	–	–					009B	Fritillaria * (green)
009B	Garlic chives, see Group 027: Herbs	03A		–	–					009B	Garlic chives, *
009B	Japanese bunching onion, see Welsh onion	03B	Onion, Welsh	–	–					009B	Japanese bunching onion, see Welsh onion
009B	Kurrat	03B	Kurrat	–	–					009B	Kurrat
–	–	03B	Lady's leek	–	–					009B	Lady's leek
009B	Leek	03B	Leek	(2 (vii))	(Leek)	3)	Welsh (including leek)	7	Leeks and other Alliaceous vegetables	009B	Leek
009B	Multiplying onion, see Onion, Welsh	03B	Onion, Welsh	2 (ii)	Welsh onions	3)	Multiplying onion (including shallot)			009B	Multiplying onion, see Onion, Welsh
–	–	03B	Onion, Beltsville bunching	–	–					009B	Onion, Beltsville bunching *

009B	Onion, Egyptian, see Tree onion	03B	Onion, tree	–	–					009B	Onion, Egyptian, see Tree onion
–	–	03B	Onion, fresh	–	–					009B	Onion, fresh *
–	–	03B	Onion, green	–	–					009B	Onion, green (spring onion)
–	–	03B	Onion, macrostem	–	–					009B	Onion, macrostem *
–	–	03B	Onion, Pearl	–	–					009B	Onion, Pearl *
–	–	03B	Onion, potato	–	–					009B	Onion, potato *
009B	Onion, Welsh	03B	Onion, Welsh	2 (ii)	Welsh onions	3)	Welsh (including leek)			009B	Onion, Welsh
009B	Spring onion	03B	Onion, green	2 (ii)	Spring onions					009B	Spring onion
009B	Tree onion	03B	Onion, tree	–	–					009B	Tree onion
–	–	03B	Wild leek	–	–					009B	Wild leek *
						3)	Asparagus			–	-

1) Not in this group

2) New commodity proposed in limited revision of the Codex Classification

3) Group of Alliaceous vegetables

4) 7. Vegetables and derived products

\*) Newly proposed commodities in the bulb vegetable group of the Codex Classification

Table 2: Information on the new proposed commodities in the Codex Classification.

Commodity	Scientific name	Synonyms	Part of the commodity	Production areas	Significance in trade	Significance in diet <sup>1</sup>	Need for MRL setting	Portion to which the	Meet criteria to include in the
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<sup>1</sup> Data unavailable on per capita consumption rate for each individual commodity in different countries. In U.S. the total onion per capita consumption rate was 22.8 in 2004.

			<b>consumed</b>					<b>MRL applies</b>	<b>Classification</b>
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i> (L.) L.		Young shoots, flowers and bulbs are eaten	China, Japan	Has potential in trade	Popular in Chinese dishes like regular bulb onion and green onion	Need plant protection products	Whole plant without roots	Yes
Fritillaria (bulb and green)	<i>Fritillaria camchatcensis</i> (L.) Ker. Gawl.		Bulb, medicinal use and little food use Bulbs, buds and stalks are eaten	Grown in Canada, US, China, Japan. and leaves	Has potential in trade	Consumed in China and Japan as medicine and as food.	Need plant protection products	Bulb or Whole plant without roots	Yes
Garlic, Serpent	<i>Allium sativum</i> var. <i>ophioscorodon</i>		Bulb and flower stalk	US	Has potential in trade		Need plant protection products	Bulb	Yes
Lily	<i>Lilium</i> spp.		Bulblets and leaves are eaten, Also medicinal use	Japan	Grown in Asia and demand from immigrants in the U.S.	Bulbs are popular consumed in China	Need plant protection products	Whole plant without roots	Yes
Elegans hosta	<i>Hosta Sieboldiana</i>	<i>Hosta</i> Tratt., <i>Hosta sieboldiana</i> var. <i>elegans</i>	Flowers, young leaves and leaf stalks are eaten	Japan, Asia	Grown in Asia and demanded by US immigrants	Popular in Japan eaten as Tempura	Need plant protection products	Whole plant without roots	Yes
Lady's leek	<i>Allium cernuum</i> Roth		Bulbs and leaves eaten raw or cooked; medicinal use	US, Canada, Mexico	Has potential in trade		Need plant protection products	Whole plant without roots	Yes
Onion, Beltsville bunching	<i>Allium x proliferum</i> (Moench) Schrad.	<i>Allium cepa</i> L. A. <i>fistulosum</i> L.	bulblets and leaves are eaten	US, Canada, Asia	Has potential in trade	Eaten in the U.S. as popular as green onion.	Need plant protection products	Whole plant without roots	Yes
Onion, fresh	<i>Allium fistulosum</i> L. var. <i>caespitosum</i> Makino		Leaves and pseudostems are eaten	China, Japan, US	Has potential in trade	Eaten in China as popular as green onion.	Need plant protection products	Whole plant without roots	Yes
Onion macrostem	<i>Allium macrostemom</i> Bunge	<i>A. grayi</i> Regel	Corn-like shoots and	China, Korea	Grown in Asia and demanded	Popular in China and	Need plant protection	Whole plant without roots	Yes

			bulbs Eaten fresh or cooked, pickled, processed, as seasoning; medicinal use		by US immigrants	Korea in vegetable dishes or salads	products		
Onion, pearl	<i>Allium porrum</i> var. <i>sectivum</i>		Bulb are eaten	Mexico, Chile	Imported by the US	Popular in Central and North America in vegetable dishes or salads	Need plant protection products	bulb	Yes
Onion, potato	<i>Allium cepa</i> var. <i>aggregatum</i> G. Don.	<i>A. cepa</i> Aggregatum Group	Bulbs, Immature bulbs and leaves are eaten	US	Has potential in trade	Popular in U.S. eaten like green onion	Need plant protection products	Bulb for dry bulb; whole plant without roots for green onions	Yes
Wild leek.	<i>Allium tricoccum</i> Aiton	<i>A. tricoccum</i> var. <i>burdickii</i> Hanes	Whole plant without roots is eaten	Grown wild in US, Canada. Also cultivated in the U.S.	Has potential in trade	Popular in some consumers in U.S. and Canada	Need plant protection products	Whole plant without roots	Yes

**Appendix 1****Proposed Bulb Vegetables Group****Bulb vegetables****Class A****Type 2                      Vegetables Group 009                      Group Letter Code VA**

Bulb vegetables are pungent highly flavoured foods derived from fleshy scale bulbs (in some commodities including stem and leaves), of the genus *Allium* of the lily family (Liliaceae).

The subterranean parts of the bulbs and shoots are protected from direct exposure to pesticides during the growing season.

The entire bulb may be consumed after removal of the parchment-like skin. The leaves and stems of some species or cultivars may also be consumed.

Bulb onions are Bulb Vegetables with mature bulbs. The entire bulb may be consumed after removal of the parchment-like skin.

Green onions are bulb vegetables with immature bulbs. Immature bulbs may be consumed and also leaves and stems of some species of cultivars may also be consumed.

Group 009A Bulb onions: Mature bulbs (dry)

Group 009B Green onions: immature bulbs including leaves stems and flowers

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): **Bulb onions: Whole commodity after removal of roots and adhering soil and whatever parchment skin is easily detached. Green onions: Whole vegetable after removal of roots and adhering soil.**

**Group 009                      Bulb vegetables**

<b><u>Code No.</u></b>	<b><u>Commodity</u></b>
VA 0035	<b>Bulb vegetables</b>

**Group 009A, Bulb onions**

<b><u>Code No.</u></b>	<b><u>Commodity</u></b>
VA -	<b>Bulb Onions</b>
VA -	<b>Daylily</b> <i>Hemerocallis fulva</i> (L.) L.
VA -	<b>Fritillaria (bulb)</b> <i>Fritillaria camchatcensis</i> (L.) Ker. Gawl.
VA 0381	<b>Garlic</b> <i>Allium sativum</i> L.
VA 0382	<b>Garlic, Great-headed</b> <i>Allium ampeloprasum</i> L., var. <i>ampeloprasum</i>
VA -	<b>Garlic, Serpent</b> <i>Allium sativum</i> var. <i>ophioscorodon</i> (Link) Döll
VA -	<b>Lily</b> <i>Lilium</i> spp.
VA 0385	<b>Onion, Bulb</b>

*Allium cepa* L. var. *cepa*, various cultivars

VA 0386	<b>Onion, Chinese</b> <i>Allium chinense</i> G. Don.; syn: <i>A. bakeri</i> Regel
VA -	<b>Rakkyo</b> , see Onion, Chinese
VA 0388	<b>Shallot</b> <i>A. cepa</i> L., var. <i>aggregatum</i> Don.
VA 0390	<b>Silverskin onion</b> <i>Allium cepa</i> L.
<b>Group 009B, Green onions</b>	
<b><u>Code No.</u></b>	<b><u>Commodity</u></b>
VA -	<b>Green Onions</b>
VA -	<b>Chives</b> <i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> L.
VA -	<b>Chives, Chinese</b> <i>Allium tuberosum</i> Rottler ex Spreng.
VA -	<b>Elegans hosta</b> <i>Hosta sieboldiana</i> (Hook.) Engl.
VA -	<b>Fritillaria (green)</b> <i>Fritillaria camchatcensis</i> (L.) Ker. Gawl.
VA -	<b>Garlic chives</b> <i>Allium sativum</i> L. var. <i>sativum</i>
VA -	<b>Japanese bunching onion</b> , see Welsh onion
VA 0383	<b>Kurrat</b> <i>Allium kurrat</i> Schweinf. Ex K. Krause
VA -	<b>Lady's leek</b> <i>Allium cernuum</i> Roth
VA 0384	<b>Leek</b> <i>Allium porrum</i> L.; syn: <i>A. ampeloprasum</i> L., var. <i>porrum</i> (L.) Gay
VA -	<b>Multiplying onion</b> , see Onion, Welsh
VA -	<b>Onion, Beltsville bunching</b> <i>Allium x proliferum</i> (Moench) Schrad. syn: <i>Allium cepa</i> L. x <i>A. fistulosum</i> L.)
VA -	<b>Onion, Egyptian</b> , see Tree onion
VA -	<b>Onion, fresh</b> <i>Allium fistulosum</i> L. var. <i>caespitosum</i> Makino
VA -	<b>Onion, green</b> , see Spring onion



- VA - **Onion, macrostem**  
*Allium macrostemom* Bunge
- VA - **Onion, pearl**  
*Allium porrum* L. var. *sectivum* Lueder
- VA - **Onion, potato**  
*Allium cepa* var. *aggregatum* G. Don.
- VA 0387 **Onion, Welsh**  
*Allium fistulosum* L.
- VA 0389 **Spring onion**  
*Allium cepa* L., various cultivars, a.o. White Lisbon; White Portugal
- VA 0391 **Tree onion**  
*Allium x proliferum* (Moench) Schrad. ex Willd.  
syn: *A. cepa* var. *proliferum* (Moench) Regel  
syn: *A. cepa* L. var. *bulbiferum* L.H. Bailey  
syn: *A. cepa* L. var. *viviparum* (Metz.) Alef.
- VA - **Wild leek**  
*Allium tricoccum* Aiton

**ADDENDUM 2 to CX/PR 07/39/4****Proposal for Revised Codex Crop group 012, Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits****Introduction**

Revision of the Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits is proposed, because new commodities of this group are present in international trade, consumed and/or MRLs may be set on those commodities in future.

Also there is a need to subgroup this Group into subgroups for extrapolation purposes and group MRL setting.

Group 012 Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits are derived from the immature and mature fruits of various plants, usually annual vines or bushes. Many plants of this group belong to the botanical family Solanaceae.

This group does not include fruits of vegetables of the botanical family Cucurbitaceae or the pods of vegetables of the Leguminosae family.

The vegetables of this group are fully exposed to pesticides applied during the period of fruit development, except those of which the edible portion is covered by husks, such as ground cherries (*Physalis* spp.). The latter fruiting vegetables are protected from most pesticides by the husk except from pesticides with a systemic action.

The entire fruiting vegetable or the edible portion after discarding husks or peels may be consumed in a fresh form or after processing.

**Comparison of the existing commodity classifications for the Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits**

A comparison table (Table 1) has been prepared in which the similarities and differences between the existing classification systems of Codex, revised US System and Japanese Food Classification, the EU Regulation and as well as the FAO Definitions for the Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits Group are demonstrated. The last column includes the commodities of the draft proposal of the Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits group.

**Draft Proposal Fruiting Vegetables other than Cucurbits**

In the project of the limited revision of the Codex Classification it was proposed to subgroup this group into two subgroups: Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits and Fungi. Also it was proposed to add bush tomato and pequi to this commodity group.

The revised group does not include edible fungi and mushrooms and sweet corn. In the past Fungi were considered to be comparable organs of lower plants, but edible fungi have a completely different morphology and cultural practices, giving them different expected residue behaviour.

At this moment we will propose to include them in a separate group in future or add them as a subgroup in this commodity group. The proposal for the Fungi will be presented later.

Sweet corn varieties are also removed from this group and will be added to Cereal Grains Group, since they are in the same botanical group with cereal grains such as maize. Pequi (*Caryoca brasiliense* Cambess.), which was recommended by Brazil, should not be added to the Fruiting Vegetables Group. It is a fruit grown on a tree up to 30 meters tall, which is native to warm regions of Brazil, and it should be added to a more appropriate group later.

Naranjillia and Tree tomato are grouped in the US in the group of Fruiting vegetables Other than Cucurbits. In the Codex Classification these commodities are classified in the group 006 Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel. We propose to keep these commodities in the 006 Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel

Subgrouping of the commodities is proposed according to the revised crop group of the Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits. The proposed subgroups are Tomatoes (012A), Peppers (012B) and Egg plants (012C).

The following commodities are proposed to add to the Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits Group:

- Bush tomato
- Cherry tomato
- Cocona
- Currant tomato
- Garden Huckleberry
- Sunberry
- Martynia
- African egg plant
- Pea egg plant
- Scarlet egg plant
- Thai egg plant

These commodities have been included in the revised Fruiting Vegetables, except Cucurbits in US system. Crop monographs are drafted by IR-4 in cooperation with the ICGCC. The reasons to add these commodities are:

1. These commodities are popular commodities in various countries or regions, and most of these have been added to the revised Fruiting Vegetables, except Cucurbits in US system with same subgroups, following input and review by the ICGCC
2. Based on the rapid development of the world agriculture and consumer preferences minor crops of fruits and vegetables quickly “immigrate” into other places from their place of origins. Some of the commodities added in this Group are not yet important trade commodities today but they could be traded regionally or internationally in the near future. Each revision of the Codex crop classification takes a few years and it should serve the need of international trade for a long period of time. The revised classification should be able to facilitate MRL establishment for these crops when they become trade commodities. Therefore adding minor commodities in this Group is necessary.
3. One of the major differences between the Codex and the US crop classification systems is that Codex system focuses on trade commodities only, but the US system focus on both commodities in trade and the minor crops that need the availability of plant protection products. By adding minor commodities in the crop groups, minor crops could be more easily added on the plant protection products labels. Also extrapolation of residue data will promote this process. For minor crops more plant protection products will become available and this will reduce illegal uses of old chemicals, and protect environment and consumer food safety.

Information on these new commodities is presented in table 2.

### **Codex Standards**

For cape gooseberries (*Physalis peruviana L.* a Codex Standard no. 226 (2001) exists.

### **Scientific names**

The scientific names of all commodities of the fruiting vegetable group are verified. The GRIN (“Germplasm Resources Information Network” of the United States Department of Agriculture) database is used as representative information source for scientific names.

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

Whole commodity after removal of stems.

In Section 4.1 of Volume 2 – 1993 of Codex Alimentarius “Portion of Commodities to which MRLs apply and which is analysed” says also: “Whole commodity after removal of stems”.

**Common names**

- Bush tomato: Desert raisin, Desert tomato, Akatjera (Arrente), Kampurarrpa, Kati Kati, Deadly Night shade.
- Cherry tomato: Salad tomato.
- Cocona: turkey berry, peach tomato, Orinoco apple.
- Currant tomato: >Ohi=a-ma-kanahela, Cocktail tomato, German raisin tomato, Tomatillo.
- Garden Huckleberry: Petty morel, Solanberry, Quonderberry, Moralle, Houndsberry, Wonderberry, Sunberry, Black berried nightshade, Morella, Garden Huckleberry.
- Sunberry: Wonder berry, Garden Huckleberry.
- Martynia: Unicorn plant, Proboscis flower, Rams=s-horn, Devil=s-claw, Purple flower devil=s claw.
- African egg plant: Garden-egg, terong asam, terong iban, aubergine gboma, anthora, antrua; garden eggs, mock tomato, ngogwe or nyanya chungu, berenjena, brinjal, Guinea squash, melongene, or melanzane
- Pea egg plant: turkey berry, prickly solanum, devil's fig, fausse aubergine, kausoni, bhankatiya, Thai Baby Eggplant, Thai Eggplant, Thai Green Eggplant, Thai Pea Eggplant, Si kwa, Badanjan, Nasubi, Terung, Talong, Wam batu, Ma khuea yaao
- Scarlet egg plant: Mock Tomato Mini Pumpkins, Japanese Golden, Ethiopian nightshade, African bitter pea-aubergine, wild pea-aubergine, wild African aubergine, Tomato-fruited eggplant, Aubergine amère, Petite bringelle maronne, Xiao gu qie, Xiao ku fan qie
- Thai egg plant

**Proposal to select representative commodities for extrapolation of residue data**

In the US Tomato; bell pepper; one cultivar of non-bell pepper or one cultivar of small variety egg plant are selected as representative commodities for Crop Group Fruiting Vegetables, except Cucurbits.

Tomato is selected as representative commodity for the tomato subgroup;

Bell pepper and one cultivar of non-bell pepper are selected as representative commodities for the pepper subgroup; and one cultivar of non-bell pepper or one cultivar of small variety eggplant is selected as representative commodity for the Eggplant subgroup.

The EU has also extrapolation rules for plant protection applications close to harvest. Tomato is representative crop to extrapolate to other tomatoes and eggplants. Residue trials in peppers are used to extrapolate to other peppers. In both cases if extrapolation is to a small sized commodity (cherry tomatoes, Chilli peppers) considering must be given to possible higher residues.

Tomato; bell pepper; one cultivar of non-bell pepper or one cultivar of small variety eggplant are selected as representative commodities for Crop Group 012. Tomato is selected as representative commodity for Crop Group 012A, Bell pepper and one cultivar of non-bell pepper are selected as representative commodities for Crop Group 012B, and one cultivar of non-bell pepper or one cultivar of small variety eggplant or tomato is selected as representative commodity for Crop Group 012C. These selected commodities are most widely grown fruiting vegetables other than Cucurbits in the world with largest acreage and they represent majority

fruiting vegetables other than Cucurbits markets. These commodities are proposed representative commodities for Fruiting Vegetables (except Cucurbits) in the US System.

**Representative commodities      Extrapolate to commodities**

Tomato	→ Group 12A, Tomatoes
Bell pepper; and one cultivar of non-bell pepper	→ Group 12B, Peppers
One cultivar of non-bell pepper tomato or one cultivar of small variety eggplant or tomato	→ Group 12C, Egg plants
Tomato; bell pepper; one cultivar of non-bell pepper or one cultivar of small variety egg plant	→ Group 12, Fruiting vegetables other than Cucurbits

**Evaluation of impact and revision of the presentation in the Codex database**

Will be carried out at a later stage.

**Harmonisation of FAO Food balance sheets**

The FAO Draft Definition and Classification of Commodities has 4 codes for vegetables in the fruiting Vegetable, except Cucurbits group:

- 0401 Chillies and peppers
- 0399 Eggplants
- 0388 Fresh tomatoes
- 0430 Okra

The proposed Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits Group is presented in Appendix 1.

**References**

Chen, H. 2005. Crop Group Petition – Fruiting Vegetables (Except Cucurbits), Technical Amendment to 40 CFR 180.41 (c) (8) AND 180.1 (h). New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station Publication, No. A - 27200-37-05.

Markle, G.M., J.J. Baron, and B.A. Schneider. 1998. Food and Feed Crops of the United States. 517 pp. Second Edition. MeisterPro Reference Guides. Willoughby, Ohio

FAO Definition and Classification of Commodities (Draft)

<http://www.fao.org/waicent/faoinfo/economic/faodef/faodefe.htm>

**Table 1: Comparison Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits group: CODEX, US, EU, Japan and FAO Definitions.**

Codex Commodities		US Commodities		EU Commodities		Japanese Commodities		FAO Commodities		Draft Codex Commodities	
Group #	Limited Revision	Group #	New Revision	Group #	EU Crop List of new Regulation	Group #		Group # 4)		Group #	Commodities
12A	Alkekengi, see Ground cherries	08A	Ground cherry	–	–					12A	Alkekengi, see Ground cherries
12A	Bush tomato 2)	08A	Bush tomato	–	–					12A	Bush tomato*
12A	Cape gooseberry, see Ground cherries	08A	Ground cherry	–	–					12A	Cape gooseberry, see Ground cherries
12A	Cherry tomato, see Ground cherries	08A	Cherry tomato	2 (iii) (a)	Cherry tomatoes					12A	Cherry tomato*
12A	Chinese lantern plant, see Ground cherries	08A	Ground cherry	–	–					12A	Chinese lantern plant, see Ground cherries
–	–	08A	Cocona	–	–					12A	Cocona*
–	–	08A	Currant tomato	–	–					12A	Currant tomato*
–	–	08A	Garden huckleberry	–	–					12A	Garden huckleberry*
12A	Golden berry, see Ground cherries	08A	Ground cherry	–	–					12A	Golden berry, see Ground cherries
12A	Ground cherries	08A	Ground cherry	–	–					12A	Ground cherries
12A	Husk tomato, see Ground cherries		Ground cherry	–	–					12A	Husk tomato, see Ground cherries
12A	Naranjilla, see Group 006 Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel	08A	Naranjilla	–	–					12A	Naranjilla, see Group 006 Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel
12A	Quito Orange, see Naranjilla	08A	Naranjilla	–	–					12A	Quito Orange, see Naranjilla
12A	Strawberry	08A	Ground cherry	–	–					12A	Strawberry tomato, see

	tomato, see Ground cherries										Ground cherries
–	–	08A	Sunberry	–	–					12A	Sunberry*
12A	Tomatillo, see Ground cherries	08A	Tomatillo	–	–					12A	Tomatillo
12A	Tomato	08A	Tomato	2 (iii) (a)	Tomatoes	3)	Tomato	7	Fresh tomatoes	12A	Tomato
–	–	08A	Tomato, tree	–	–					12A	Tomato, tree (to Group 006 Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel)
12A	Cherry pepper, see Peppers, Chili	08B	Peppers	–	–					12B	Cherry pepper, see Peppers, Chili
12A	Chili peppers, see Peppers, Chili	08B	Peppers	2 (iii) (a)	Chili Peppers			7	Chillies and peppers	12B	Chili peppers, see Peppers, Chili
12A	Cluster pepper, see Peppers, Chili	08B	Peppers	–	–					12B	Cluster pepper, see Peppers, Chili
12A	Cone pepper, see Peppers, Chili	08B	Peppers	–	–					12B	Cone pepper, see Peppers, Chili
12A	Lady's finger, see Okra	08B	Okra	2 (iii) (a)	Lady's fingers			7	Okra	12B	Lady's finger, see Okra
12A		08B	Martynia	–	–					12B	Martynia*
12A	Okra	08B	Okra	2 (iii) (a)	Okra					12B	Okra
12A	Paprika, see Peppers, Sweet	08B	Peppers	2 (iii) (a)	Peppers					12B	Paprika, see Peppers, Sweet
12A	Peppers, bell, see Peppers, Sweet	08B	Peppers	2 (iii) (a)	Peppers					12B	Peppers, bell, see Peppers, Sweet
12A	Peppers, Chili	08B	Peppers	2 (iii) (a)	Chili Peppers					12B	Peppers, Chili
12A	Peppers, Long, see Peppers, Sweet	08B	Peppers	2 (iii) (a)	Peppers					12B	Peppers, Long, see Peppers, Sweet
12A	Peppers, Sweet (including pimiento or pimiento)	08B	Peppers	2 (iii) (a)	Peppers	3)	Pimiento (sweet pepper)	7	Chillies and peppers	12B	Peppers, Sweet (including pimiento or pimiento)
12A	Pequi 2)	–	–	–	–					–	–

12A	Pimento or Pimiento, see Peppers, Sweet	08B	Peppers	–	–					12B	Pimento or Pimiento, see Peppers, Sweet
12A	Roselle	08B	Roselle	–	–					12B	Roselle
12A		08C	African Eggplant	–	–					12C	African Eggplant
12A	Aubergine, see Egg plant		Eggplant	2 (iii) (a)	Aubergines (egg plants)	3)	Egg plant			12C	Aubergine, see Egg plant
12A	Egg plant, (including thai eggplant and pea aubergine)	08C	Eggplant	2 (iii) (a)	Aubergines (egg plants)					12C	Egg plant, various cultivars
12A	Melon pear, see Pepino	08C	Pepino	2 (iii) (a)	Pepino					12C	Melon pear, see Pepino
–	–	08C	Pea Eggplant	–	–					12C	Pea Eggplant*
12A	Pepino	08C	Pepino	2 (iii) (a)	Pepino					12C	Pepino
12A	–	08C	Scarlet Eggplant	–	–					12C	Scarlet Eggplant*
–	–	08C	Eggplant	–	–					12C	Thai eggplant*
12A	Tree melon, see Pepino	08C	Pepino	2 (iii) (a)	Pepino					12C	Tree melon, see Pepino
12A	Corn-on-the-cob, see Sweet corn	–	–	2 (iii) (d)	Sweet corn					–	–
12A	Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob), see definition in Codex Stan. 133-1981	–	–	2 (iii) (d)	Sweet corn					–	–
12A	Sweet corn (kernels), see definition in Codex Stan. 132-1981	–	–	2 (iii) (d)	Sweet corn					–	–
12B	Fungi, edible	–	–	(2 (viii))	Fungi	5)		7	Mushrooms	–	–
12B	Fungus “Chanterelle”	–	–	–	–					–	–
12B	Mushrooms	–	–	–	–	5)	Button mushroom Shiitake mushroom			–	–

1) Not in this group



- 2) New commodity proposed in limited revision of the Codex Classification
- 3) Group of Solanaceous vegetables
- 4) 7. Vegetables and derived products
- 5) Group of Mushrooms (Japanese system has no codes)
- \*) Newly proposed commodities in the Fruiting vegetables Other than Cucurbits group of the Codex Classification

**Table 2: Information on the new proposed commodities in the Codex Classification.**

Commodity	Scientific name	Synonyms	Part of the commodity consumed	Production areas	Significance in trade	Significance in diet	Need for MRL setting	Portion to which the MRL applies	Meet criteria to include in the Classification
Bush tomato	<i>Solanum centrale</i> Black		Dry yellow fruit	Australia	Has potential in trade	Use as spice	Need plant protection products	Fruit	Yes
Cherry tomato	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> var. <i>cerasiforme</i> (Dunal) A. Gray	<i>L. lycopersicum</i> var. <i>cerasiforme</i> (Dunal) Alef.	Fruit	Europe; U.S. ; China	Has potential in trade	Popular everywhere consumed fresh or cooked	Need plant protection products	Fruit	Yes
Cocona	<i>Solanum sessiliflorum</i> Dunal.	<i>S. topiro</i> Dunal.; <i>S. topiro</i>	Fruit	South America, Florida	Has potential in trade	Fruit is consumed fresh or processed by South American Indians	Need plant protection products	Fruit	Yes
Currant tomato	<i>Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium</i> (L.) Mill.		fruit	South America; U.S. small scale	Has potential in trade		Need plant protection products	Fruit	Yes
Garden Huckleberry	<i>Solanum scabrum</i> Mill.	<i>S. melanocerasum</i> All.	Fruit and sometimes leaves	Small scale in U.S.	Has potential in trade	Popular in some populations eaten cooked, as preserves or for pies	Need plant protection products	Fruit	Yes
Sunberry	<i>Solanum</i>		fruit	Cultivated	Has potential		Need plant	Fruit	Yes

	<i>retroflexum</i> Dunal.			areas unconfirmed	in trade		protection products		
Martynia	<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i> (Mill.) Thell.	<i>P. jussieui</i> Medik.		Cultivated as an ornamental and sparingly as a vegetable	Has potential in trade	Pods used as pickles or as okra	Need plant protection products	Fruit	Yes
African egg plant	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i> L.;	<i>S. aethiopicum</i> ; <i>S. indicum</i> L.	fruit	Asia; U.S. small scale	Has potential in trade	Popular in Asia and ethnic groups in U.S. eaten cooked	Need plant protection products	Fruit	Yes
Pea egg plant	<i>Solanum torvum</i> Swartz		fruit	Asia; U.S. small scale	Has potential in trade	Popular in Asia and ethnic groups in U.S. eaten cooked	Need plant protection products	Fruit	Yes
Scarlet egg plant	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i> L.	<i>S. integrifolium</i> ; <i>integrifolium</i> var. <i>microcarpum</i> ; <i>Solanum gilo</i>	fruit	Asia; U.S. small scale	Has potential in trade	Popular in Asia and ethnic groups in U.S. eaten cooked	Need plant protection products	Fruit	Yes
Thai egg plant	<i>Solanum undatum</i> Jacq. Non Lam.		fruit	Asia; U.S. small scale	Has potential in trade	Popular in Asia and ethnic groups in U.S. eaten cooked	Need plant protection products	Fruit	Yes

**Appendix 1****Proposed Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits Group****Class A****Type 2                      Vegetables Group 012                      Group Letter Code VO**

Group 012 Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits are derived from the immature and mature fruits of various plants, usually annual vines or bushes. Many plants of this group belong to the botanical family Solanaceae.

This group does not include fruits of vegetables of the botanical family Cucurbitaceae or the pods of vegetables of the Leguminosae family.

The vegetables of this group are fully exposed to pesticides applied during the period of fruit development, except those of which the edible portion is covered by husks, such as ground cherries (*Physalis* spp.). The latter fruiting vegetables are protected from most pesticides by the husk except from pesticides with a systemic action.

The entire fruiting vegetable or the edible portion after discarding husks or peels may be consumed in a fresh form or after processing.

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

**Group 012                      Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits**

<b><u>Code No.</u></b>	<b><u>Commodity</u></b>
VO 0050	<b>Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits</b>

**Group 12A                      Tomatoes**

<b><u>Code No.</u></b>	<b><u>Commodity</u></b>
VO -	<b>Tomatoes</b>
VO -	<b>Alkekengi</b> , see Ground cherries <i>Physalis alkekengi</i> L.
VO 0451	<b>Bush tomato</b> <i>Solanum centrale</i> Black
VO -	<b>Cape gooseberry</b> , (Codex Stand. 226 – 2001), see Ground cherries <i>Physalis peruviana</i> L.
VO -	<b>Cherry tomato</b> <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> var. <i>cerasiforme</i> (Dunal) A. Gray
VO -	<b>Chinese lantern plant</b> , see Ground cherries
VO -	<b>Cocona</b> <i>Solanum sessiliflorum</i> Dunal.
VO -	<b>Currant tomato</b> <i>Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium</i> (L.) Mill.
VO -	<b>Garden huckleberry</b>

*Solanum scabrum* Mill.

- VO - **Golden berry**, see Ground cherries  
*Physalis peruviana* L.
- VO 0441 **Ground cherries**  
*Physalis alkekengi* L.; *Ph. ixocarpa* Brot. ex Horn.; *Ph. peruviana* L.
- VO - **Husk tomato**, see Ground cherries
- VO - **Naranjilla**, see Group 006 Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel  
*Solanum quitoense* Lam.
- VO - **Quito Orange**, see Naranjilla
- VO - **Strawberry tomato**, see Ground cherries
- VO - **Sunberry**  
*Solanum retroflexum* Dunal.
- VO - **Tomatillo**  
*Physalis philadelphica* Lam.  
syn. *Physalis ixocarpa* auct.
- VO 0448 **Tomato**  
*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.;  
syn: *Solanum lycopersicum* L.

## Group 12B Peppers

- VO 0051 **Peppers**
- VO - **Cherry pepper**, see Peppers, Chili  
*Capsicum annuum* L., var. *acumimata* Fingerh.
- VO - **Chili peppers**, see Peppers, Chili
- VO - **Cluster pepper**, see Peppers, Chili  
*Capsicum annuum* L., var. *fasciculatum* (Sturt.) Irish
- VO - **Cone pepper**, see Peppers, Chili
- VO - **Lady's finger**, see Okra
- VO - **Martynia**  
*Proboscidea louisianica* (Mill.) Thell.
- VO 0442 **Okra**  
*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench.
- VO - **Paprika**, see Peppers, Sweet
- VO - **Pimento or Pimiento**, see Peppers, Sweet
- VO - **Peppers, bell**, see Peppers, Sweet
- VO 0444 **Peppers, Chili**  
*Capsicum annuum* L.; several pungent cultivars
- VO - **Peppers, Long**, see Peppers, Sweet  
*Capsicum annuum* L., var. *longum* (D. C.) Sendt.

VO 0445      **Peppers, Sweet** (including pimento or pimiento)  
*Capsicum annuum*, var. *grossum* (L.) Sendt. and var. *longum* (D. C.)  
Sendt.

VO 0446      **Roselle**  
*Hibiscus sabdariffa* L., var. *sabdariffa* L.

## G

### roup 12C      Egg plants

VO -      **Egg plants**

VO -      **African Eggplant**

*Solanum macrocarpon* L.

VO -      **Aubergine**, see Egg plant

VO 0440      **Egg plant**, various cultivars

*Solanum melongena* L.

VO -      **Melon pear**, see Pepino

VO -      **Pea Eggplant**

*Solanum torvum* Swartz

VO 0443      **Pepino**

*Solanum muricatum* L.

VO -      **Scarlet Eggplant**

*Solanum aethiopicum* L.

VO      **Thai eggplant**

*Solanum undatum* Jacq. Non Lam.

VO -      **Tree melon**, see Pepino