

codex alimentarius commission



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
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PROGRAMA CONJUNTO FAO/OMS SOBRE NORMAS ALIMENTARIAS

COMITÉ DEL CODEX SOBRE RESIDUOS DE PLAGUICIDAS

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REVISIÓN DE LA CLASIFICACIÓN DEL CODEX DE ALIMENTOS Y PIENSOS EN EL TRÁMITE 3

Elaborado por Países Bajos y Estados Unidos

El antedicho documento circula en estos momentos en el Trámite 3 del Procedimiento. Se invita a los gobiernos y a las organizaciones internacionales interesadas a prepararse para examinarlo en el 39º período de sesiones del Comité del Codex sobre Residuos de Plaguicidas.

Introducción

1. En 2004 la Comisión del Codex Alimentarius aprobó un nuevo trabajo relativo a una revisión limitada de la Clasificación. El CCRP de 2006 concluyó que el proyecto actual de revisión limitada no bastaría para conseguir el resultado deseado.

2. Durante el CCRP de 2006, el Comité acordó solicitar a la CAC que aprobase una labor de revisión ampliada de la Clasificación del Codex de alimentos y piensos. También acordó que las delegaciones de Países Bajos, Estados Unidos, Australia, Brasil, Canadá, China, Japón, Nueva Zelanda y demás miembros y observadores interesados, y los representantes de la FAO y la OMS, trabajarían por medios electrónicos para revisar las propuestas de enmienda de la Clasificación, de conformidad con el documento del proyecto. La CAC aprobó este nuevo trabajo en su reunión de julio de 2006.

3. En el documento del proyecto para un nuevo trabajo relativo a la revisión ampliada de la Clasificación del Codex de alimentos y piensos se enumeraron los aspectos principales a tratar:

1. Adición de nuevos productos
2. Propuestas de nuevos grupos o subgrupos de cultivos
3. Actualización de los nombres científicos y comunes
4. Verificación de la parte del producto a la que se aplican los LMR
5. Adición de referencias a nuevas Normas del Codex
6. Aspectos de extrapolación de residuos en un sistema de clasificación de cultivos armonizado y avanzado
7. Revisión del sistema de codificación cuando sea necesario

8. Evaluación del impacto y revisión de la presentación en la base de datos del Codex

9. Armonización con las hojas de balance de alimentos de la FAO

4. En vísperas del CCRP de 2006, la delegación de Países Bajos, conjuntamente con la delegación de los Estados Unidos, presentaron una propuesta de métodos y procedimientos de trabajo para revisar la Clasificación en el CX/PR 06/38/7 (febrero de 2006, revisado). Ese punto no fue debatido en el CCRP de 2006.

5. En dos ocasiones se brindó la posibilidad al grupo de trabajo de hacer comentarios sobre el proyecto de métodos y procedimientos de trabajo y sobre los ejemplos de propuestas para los grupos de cultivos hortalizas de bulbo y hortalizas de fruto, distintas de las cucurbitáceas. Estos proyectos de documento se hicieron circular entre los miembros del grupo de trabajo a fin de recabar sus comentarios en octubre de 2006 y febrero de 2007. Los comentarios recibidos se incorporaron en las propuestas. La propuesta sobre métodos y procedimientos de trabajo para la revisión ampliada de la Clasificación del Codex se presenta más abajo. Los proyectos de propuestas para los grupos de cultivos revisados hortalizas de bulbo y hortalizas de fruto, distintas de las cucurbitáceas, se presentan en el Anexo 1 y el Anexo 2 de este documento.

Métodos y procedimientos de trabajo para la revisión ampliada de la clasificación del Codex

6. La delegación de Países Bajos (Erika Muller), conjuntamente con la de los Estados Unidos (Hong Chen) elaborarán proyectos de propuestas al CCRP para la revisión de grupos de productos, después de consultar al grupo de trabajo sobre la revisión ampliada de la Clasificación. El calendario para tratar los grupos de productos dependerá del avance de la revisión de los grupos de cultivos de los Estados Unidos que está realizando el Comité Consultor Internacional sobre Agrupación de Cultivos (ICGCC).

7. Etapas del procedimiento para revisar un grupo de productos:

- Se elaborará un cuadro comparativo para cada grupo de cultivos, en el que se examinará la lista de productos del grupo de cultivos de la clasificación del Codex (a la que se habrán añadido los productos propuestos en relación con la revisión limitada) y se comparará con el grupo de cultivos revisado de los Estados Unidos, la nueva lista de cultivos del Reglamento 396/2005 de la UE, el sistema japonés y las definiciones de la FAO.
- Se hará una lista de los productos pertenecientes al grupo de cultivos objeto de preocupación. Se verificarán los nuevos productos añadidos a la clasificación del Codex para comprobar que cumplen con los criterios de inclusión en la clasificación (consumo considerable, comercio y posible necesidad de establecer LMR). Se verificará la información sobre los productos recomendados en los grupos de cultivos, entre otras cosas la parte del producto a la que se refiere el LMR, los nombres científicos y comunes, y las monografías de productos actualizadas por el ICGCC. Si se trata de un nuevo producto, se redactará una monografía del cultivo con la información que aporten los países interesados. Se hará referencia a las nuevas Normas del Codex.
- Se crearán los subgrupos necesarios dentro de los grupos de cultivos sobre la base de las relaciones botánicas y morfológicas, utilización de plaguicidas y exposición a los mismos, partes comestibles y usos, prácticas culturales, distribución geográfica, piensos y productos elaborados. Se explicarán los criterios y características utilizados para establecer los subgrupos.
- Para la extrapolación de residuos, se seleccionarán y propondrán productos representativos de cada grupo y subgrupo de cultivos según la posibilidad de residuos debidos a la exposición al plaguicida y la escala de producción comercial. Para facilitar el uso mundial de los grupos de cultivos se seleccionarán productos representativos alternativos, lo que flexibilizará la investigación sobre residuos realizada en distintos países y regiones.
- Una vez que el grupo de trabajo haya revisado y comentado el proyecto de propuesta de grupos de cultivos, la delegación de Países Bajos, conjuntamente con la de Estados Unidos, finalizarán la propuesta. Los números de código de los productos se añadirán más adelante. Si fuese necesario, se consultará nuevamente al grupo..

- Habrá que tener muy en cuenta las consecuencias que la revisión de los grupos de cultivos pueda tener con respecto a los CXL existentes. Será necesario prever los obstáculos al comercio que puedan resultar de una modificación a un grupo y al CXL correspondiente, y presentarlos a la atención del Comité.
- La propuesta final sobre grupos de cultivos, incluidos los productos, productos representativos y subgrupos validados, se someterá a examen por parte del CCRP.

Plan de trabajo relativo a la Clasificación

8. Se prevé que la revisión tardará de unos cinco a seis años. Para aliviar la carga de trabajo que exigirá la revisión, proponemos que se revise un número limitado de grupos de cultivos por año. Esto ayudará a las partes interesadas a concentrarse en los grupos de cultivos seleccionados.

9. A continuación se propone un plan de trabajo preliminar donde se indican los grupos de cultivos que se han de revisar de 2006 a 2010 y sobre los cuales se rendirá informe en los años correspondientes a las reuniones del CCRP.

2007 – Hortalizas de bulbo; hortalizas de fruto, distintas de las cucurbitáceas;

2008 – Bayas y otras frutas pequeñas; hongos comestibles; hierbas aromáticas; especias; nueces de árbol; semillas oleaginosas; cítricos; frutas pomáceas; frutas de hueso; hortalizas de hoja;

2009 – Frutas tropicales y subtropicales variadas, de piel comestible; frutas tropicales y subtropicales variadas, de piel no comestible; hortalizas de fruto, cucurbitáceas; raíces y tubérculos; hortalizas del género Brassica;

2010 – Legumbres; hortalizas de leguminosas; hortalizas de tallos y brotes; cereales en grano; forraje, gramíneas; gramíneas para producción de azúcar o jarabe; semillas para bebidas y dulces

2011 – Alimentos elaborados; productos básicos utilizados en piensos, productos de origen animal.

2012 – Por decidir

Puntos de debate

10. No todos los miembros del grupo de trabajo se mostraron partidarios de seleccionar productos representativos. He aquí los argumentos planteados a favor y en contra de la selección de los mismos:

- El uso de cultivos representativos con vistas a facilitar el establecimiento de LMR para grupos de cultivos a nivel internacional evitará problemas para el comercio internacional, de productos de menor importancia en particular. El subdividir los grupos de productos en grupos más reducidos evitará problemas comerciales.
- Las ventajas de contar con un LMR para un grupo compensarán con creces la desventaja de que tal vez no se cubran todos los productos que integran el grupo y la posible sobreestimación de los riesgos de la ingesta alimentaria.
- Los cultivos representativos pueden ser muy distintos de una región a otra en el mundo, mientras que la Comisión del Codex Alimentarius establece normas internacionales de aplicación mundial para alimentos y piensos. La selección de cultivos representativos está intrínsecamente vinculada con las determinaciones nacionales de cultivos de mayor o menor importancia para su registro.

11. Un miembro del grupo de trabajo también sugirió que la selección de productos representativos se confiase al grupo internacional pertinente encargado de la armonización de requisitos para el registro de plaguicidas: el WGP de la OCDE. Otro miembro sugirió que la JMPR examinara los datos científicos y decidiera caso por caso si un cultivo se puede considerar representativo.

12. El Comité deberá ponerse de acuerdo sobre si la selección de cultivos representativos debe realizarse dentro del marco del proyecto de revisión de la Clasificación del Codex.
13. Para facilitar a los países y regiones el cumplimiento de sus requisitos nacionales relativos al registro, se podrían seleccionar otros productos representativos alternativos sobre la base de los métodos de trabajo de la revisión de la agrupación de cultivos de los Estados Unidos y de los grupos de cultivos del Codex propuestos para hortalizas de fruto, distintas de las cucurbitáceas.
14. Será preciso explicar el procedimiento para el examen y presentación de observaciones por parte de los gobiernos miembros sobre los grupos de productos revisados. Los comentarios se pueden solicitar por medio de cartas circulares o en la reunión del CCRP. También sería conveniente una indicación sobre la cronología. El Comité debería solicitar al grupo de trabajo que presente el procedimiento adecuado.
15. Será preciso explicar el procedimiento de aprobación de los grupos de cultivos. Si la aprobación de un grupo de productos revisados hiciese necesaria la transferencia de un producto de un grupo a otro, habrá que conseguir la autorización necesaria (por ejemplo, hinojo amargo, maíz dulce). De otro modo, la aprobación de la clasificación en su totalidad se podría realizar después de la revisión de todos los grupos de productos. El Comité debería solicitar al grupo de trabajo que presente el procedimiento adecuado.
16. Dos grupos de productos, hortalizas de bulbo y hortalizas de fruto, distintas de las cucurbitáceas, han sido revisados de acuerdo con los procedimientos de revisión. Se presentan en el Anexo 1 el Anexo 2 del presente documento.

Recomendaciones

17. Las delegaciones de Países Bajos y Estados Unidos proponen al Comité que acepte los procedimientos de revisión y el plan de trabajo.
18. Las delegaciones de Países Bajos y Estados Unidos proponen al Comité que aborde los puntos de debate y solicite al grupo de trabajo que elabore procedimientos claros para la aportación de comentarios y la aprobación de los grupos de productos revisados.
19. Las delegaciones de Países Bajos y Estados Unidos proponen al Comité que tome nota de que los grupos de cultivos propuestos tienen en cuenta la necesidad de facilitar los usos nacionales y que se han seleccionado productos representativos alternativos.
20. Las delegaciones de Países Bajos y Estados Unidos proponen al Comité que tome nota de que el grupo de trabajo de revisión de la clasificación de cultivos del Codex trabaja estrechamente con el Comité Consultor Internacional de Agrupación de Cultivos, compuesto de casi 200 expertos en productos y reglamentación que representan a numerosos países de todas las regiones del mundo. Este grupo de expertos ha seleccionado con éxito productos representativos para el sistema de agrupación de cultivos de los Estados Unidos, sistema que las autoridades reguladoras de los Estados Unidos y el TLCAN aplican sin problemas desde hace 30 años.
21. Las delegaciones de Países Bajos y Estados Unidos piden al Comité que tenga en cuenta que el propósito principal de la revisión ampliada consistía en facilitar la armonización de los procedimientos para el establecimiento de LMR, y el comercio de productos. Este tipo de revisión sólo se realiza una vez cada varios años. El rápido desarrollo de la agricultura mundial hace que cada año se empiecen a comercializar numerosos cultivos de menor importancia o especializados. La mayoría de ellos cobrará una importancia cada vez mayor en la ingesta alimentaria del consumidor en un futuro próximo. Por consiguiente, es necesario proteger los cultivos por medio de la extrapolación de residuos de productos representativos. La revisión deberá ser lo más exhaustiva posible por lo tanto.

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.

Representative commodities	Extrapolate to commodities
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

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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 ¹	Need for MRL setting	Portion to which the	Meet criteria to include in the
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¹ 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.

			consumed					MRL applies	Classification
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

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

Group 009A, Bulb onions

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

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

VA 0386

Onion, Chinese

Allium chinense G. Don.;

syn: *A. bakeri* Regel

VA -

Rakkyo, see Onion, Chinese

VA 0388

Shallot

A. cepa L., var. *aggregatum* Don.

VA 0390

Silverskin onion

Allium cepa L.

Group 009B, Green onions

Code No.

Commodity

VA -

Green Onions

VA -

Chives

Allium schoenoprasum L.

VA -

Chives, Chinese

Allium tuberosum Rottler ex Spreng.

VA -

Elegans hosta

Hosta sieboldiana (Hook.) Engl.

VA -

Fritillaria (green)

Fritillaria camchatcensis (L.) Ker. Gawl.

VA -

Garlic chives

Allium sativum L. var. *sativum*

VA -

Japanese bunching onion, see Welsh onion

VA 0383

Kurrat

Allium kurrat Schweinf. Ex K. Krause

VA -

Lady's leek

Allium cernuum Roth

VA 0384

Leek

Allium porrum L.;

syn: *A. ampeloprasum* L., var. *porrum* (L.) Gay

VA -

Multiplying onion, see Onion, Welsh

VA -

Onion, Beltsville bunching

Allium x proliferum (Moench) Schrad.

syn: *Allium cepa* L. x *A. fistulosum* L.)

VA -

Onion, Egyptian, see Tree onion

VA -

Onion, fresh

Allium fistulosum L. var. *caespitosum* Makino

VA -

Onion, green, see Spring onion

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

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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

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

Group 12A Tomatoes

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

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 pimienta)
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