CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

World Health Organization

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Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy - Tel: (+39) 06 57051 - Fax: (+39) 06 5705 4593 - E-mail: codex@fao.org - www.codexalimentarius.net

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CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES

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DRAFT PRINCIPLES AND GUIDANCE FOR THE SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVE COMMODITIES
FOR THE EXPOLATION OF MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES FOR COMMODITY GROUPS

(At Step 6)

(Prepared by the Netherlands and the United States of America)

This item should be considered jointly with Agenda Item 8(b). Governments and interested international organizations wishing to submit comments on the Principles and Guidance (see Annex) are invited to do so in writing **to**: Ms. Duang Lifang, Institute for the Control of Agrochemicals, Ministry of Agriculture (ICAMA), P.R China, Fax: +86-10-59194252, Email: ccpr@agri.gov.cn **with a copy to**: Secretariat, Codex Alimentarius Commission, Joint WHO/FAO Food Standards Programme, FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy, by Email codex@fao.org or Fax: +39-06-5705-4593 **by 15 March 2011.**

BACKGROUND

1.   At the CCPR 2010 in Xian, China, the Committee agreed with the text proposed in the document after making an editorial amendment to the Section on Good Agricultural Practice. It was also agreed to put all of Table 1 in square brackets for further consideration at the next session. The Delegation of the US noted that it would be most efficient to concentrate on the proposals for the "Fruit Types" in order for these to be completed when the revision to the classification for "Fruit Types" is completed since having the revision to the classification without the guidance on the selection of representative commodities is of limited usefulness. The Committee agreed to forward the revised text to the 33rd session of the Commission for adoption at Step 5. The Commission adopted the proposed draft text and advanced it to Step 6 for comments by Codex members and interested international organizations (CL 2010/30-PR). The Committee also agreed to return Addendum I and Addendum II containing background information regarding representative commodities to Step 2 for revision. The Committee agreed to re-establish the EWG led by the Netherlands and the United States of America, working in English only to prepare proposals for amendments in Table 1 and to revise Addenda I and II based on comments received at the session and at Step 3 and consideration by the next session of the Committee.[1]

2.   In 2010 proposals for the entire Codex "Fruit Types" could be made following coordination with the International Crop Grouping Consulting Committee and submission of the proposed new US Tropical and Sub-tropical fruits with edible peel and inedible peel crop groups. The text and Addenda were subsequently revised to include all of the "Fruit Types" and submitted to the EWG on December 10, 2010, with a request for comments to be sent to both the Netherlands and the US no later than January 7, 2011. The revisions for consideration included a revised Table 1 to include all of the "Fruit Types" with parallel revisions to Addendum I and addition to Addendum II as supporting material for all of the "Fruit Types". Comments were received from Canada, Australia and Japan. In general the document was revised based on the minor comments received and also the following comments were included: Canada proposed that the example representative commodities for Pome Fruits be "Apple and Pear" rather than "Apple or Pear". Australia commented that since the tropical fruit groups had not been discussed at the meeting that the tropical fruit extrapolations be considered as a draft at this stage. Japan emphasized that the proposed example representative commodities be examples of representative commodities and not be considered representative commodities to be implemented by the Committee and that there is a need for the consideration of alternative representative crops for use in extrapolation of residues in one crop to estimate a group maximum residue level.

3.   Further background information on previous discussions on the Principles and Guidance for the Selection of Representative Commodities for the Extrapolation of MRLs for Pesticides for Commodity Groups including their Addenda can be found in Addendum II to the Principles and Guidance (see CX/PR 11/43/8) or in the reports of the CCPR meetings held between 2007 through 2010. Reports of Codex committees' meetings are available for downloading at: http://www.codexalimentarius.net/.

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[1]   ALINORM 10/33/24, paras. 107-118.

<u>ANNEX</u>

DRAFT PRINCIPLES AND GUIDANCE ON THE SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVE COMMODITIES FOR THE EXTRAPOLATION OF MRLS TO COMMODITY GROUPS

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INTRODUCTION

Residue extrapolation is the process by which the residue levels on representative commodities are utilized to estimate residue levels on related commodities in the same commodity group or subgroup for which trials have not been conducted. Representative commodities are chosen based on their commercial importance and the similarity of their morphology and residue characteristics to other related commodities in the group or subgroup. Ideally representative commodities are the most economically important commodities in production and/or consumption in a group or subgroup and have a greater dietary burden and have residue characteristics similar to other members of the group or subgroup. Residue extrapolation is a common consideration utilised by regulators internationally for ensuring that data requirements are only at a level that is scientifically justified in conducting risk assessment and to ensure the regulatory process does not become unnecessarily burdensome especially for minor crops.

The objective of this document is to (1) propose criteria for the selection of representative commodities; (2) propose example representative commodities and (3) provide a detailed justification for the selection of the representative commodities (Addendum I). Additional background information regarding the status of representative commodities is provided in Addendum II to this document.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Representative commodities within each Codex Classification commodity group and subgroup will be selected and proposed, based on consideration of all available information. The following principles will be used for the selection of representative commodities:

- A representative commodity is most likely to contain the highest residues.

- A representative commodity is likely to be major in terms of production and/or consumption.

- A representative commodity is most likely similar in morphology, growth habit, pest problems and edible portion to the related commodities within a group or subgroup.

To facilitate the global use of the commodity groups for MRLs, alternative representative commodities may be selected giving flexibility for use of residue research conducted in different countries or regions that may vary due to regional differences in dietary consumption and/or areas of production for certain commodities.

Table 1 in this document is provided to (1) separate the selection of representative commodities from the Codex Classification itself; (2) propose examples of representative commodities in parallel with the respective Codex commodity grouping classification revisions; (3) provide flexibility on the selection of representative crops and (4) provide guidance not only to CCPR and CCPR members, but also to JMPR, product manufacturers and other data generators.

Addendum I to this document provides detailed background information (Citrus Fruit, Pome Fruit, Stone Fruit, Berries and other small fruits and Tropical and subtropical fruits with edible and inedible peel) regarding production, consumption, MRLs and characteristics and justification for selection of the representative commodities according to the indicated principles. In all cases, it is assumed that all of the commodities covered by a commodity group MRL utilize the similar use pattern or GAP.

Addendum II to this document provides more detailed background information regarding residue extrapolations and history and use by JMPR.

GUIDANCE AND PROCEDURES

As proposals for the revision of the Codex Classification are made and revised commodity groupings are developed and provided to the CCPR for their review, proposals on representative commodities will also be provided in parallel with the respective commodity grouping revisions and will advance through the CCPR step process for adoption by the CAC.

As comments are addressed on the revisions of the classification and the proposed representative commodities and these are approved by the CCPR and accepted by the CAC, two separate documents will be created and maintained: (1) the revised Codex Classification (without mention of representative commodities) and (2) principles and guidance on the selection of representative commodities.

The JMPR may be advised to use the representative commodities adopted by the CAC. However, JMPR may use other representative commodities (including those which may be specifically requested by member nations) on a case-by-case basis. The JMPR will be requested to provide to the CCPR justification for the use of any alternative representative commodities, based on all available data.

Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs)

The application of the three principles in the selection of representative commodities is based on the assumption that all of the commodities, covered by the commodity group MRL, utilize the same use pattern or GAP.

Alternative Representative Commodities

To facilitate the global use of the commodity groups for MRLs, alternative representative commodities may be selected giving flexibility for use of residue research conducted in different countries or regions that may vary due to regional differences in dietary consumption and/or areas of production for certain commodities. Table 1 in this document proposes examples of representative commodities for commodity groups. Depending on country or regional differences, alternative representative commodities may be proposed by a country. For example, leeks may be proposed as an alternative representative commodity for green onions in the green onion subgroup of Bulb Vegetables.

Precedence in Selection of Representative Commodities

In situations where a representative commodity does not meet all three of the above principles, a representative commodity should at least meet the first two principles (likely to contain the highest residues and also major in terms of production and/or consumption).

Definition of Similar Residues

When representative commodities are utilized to extrapolate to other members of a commodity group, it is based on the assumption that the representative commodities will have similar residues. "Similar residues" are difficult to define numerically, because this would require knowing actual residues for all commodities in a group. Rather, the expectation of similar residues is based upon consideration of all of the information provided in Addendum I of this document. This information will be prepared for each commodity group and will form the basis of the proposals for representative commodities.

Use and Combination of Data Sets

When representative commodities are utilized to extrapolate MRLs to other members of the commodity group, MRLs may be calculated as either the highest MRL calculated for any of the individual representative commodities or the residue data may be combined and the MRL calculated from the larger combined data set.

Wider Extrapolations

A representative commodity should meet at least the first two principles described above, i.e. likely to contain the highest residues and also major in terms of production and/or consumption. However, it may not always fit well with the growth habits, or pest problems of morphology within one group or subgroup. In such situations, extrapolations beyond the members of a commodity group may be appropriate. These can be considered on a case-by-case basis when commodities (with similar GAPs) have similar size, shape and surface area. Examples of these possible wider extrapolations include (1) translation of certain stone or pome fruit MRLs to a tropical fruit; (2) where residues are all <LOQ for pre-emergent herbicide uses and (3) seed treatments for non systemic pesticides.

Table 1. Examples of the Selection of Representative Commodities

Codex Group / Subgroup	Examples of Representative Commodities [1,2]	Extrapolation to the following commodities
Group 001 Citrus Fruits	Lemon or Lime; Mandarin; Orange and Pummelo or Grapefruit	Citrus Fruit (FC 0001): Australina blood lime; Australian desert lime; Australian round lime; Bergamot; Bigarade; Blood orange; Brown River finger-lime; Calamondin; Chinotto; Chironja; Citron; Clementine; Cleopatra mandarin; Dancy mandarin; Grapefruit; Kaffir Lime; King mandarin; Lemon; Lime; Lime, Sweet; Malta orange; Mandarin; Mediterranean mandarin; Mexican Lime; Mount White-lime; Myrtle-leaf orange; Natsudaidai; New guinea wild lime; Orange, Bitter; Orange Sour; Orange, Sweet; Pomelo; Pummelo; Russell River-lime; Satsuma mandarin; Seville Orange; Shaddock; Tachibana orange; Tahiti Lime; Tangelo (small and medium cultivars); Tangelo (large size cultivars); Tangelodo; Tangerine; Tangors; Tankan mandarin; Trifoliate orange; Ugli/Uniq Fruit; Unshu orange; Willowleaf mandarin; Yuzu;
Subgroup 001A, Lemons and Limes	Lemon or Lime	Lemons and Limes (FC 0002): Australina blood lime; Australian desert lime; Australian round lime; Brown River finger-lime; Citron; Kaffir Lime; Lemon; Lime; Lime, Sweet; Mexican Lime; Mount White-lime; New guinea wild lime; Russell River-lime; Tahiti Lime; Yuzu
Subgroup 001B, Mandarin	Mandarin	Mandarins (FC 003): Calamondin; Clementine; Cleopatra mandarin; Dancy mandarin; King mandarin; Mandarin; Mediterranean mandarin; Satsuma mandarin; Tangelo (small and medium size cultivars); Tangerine; Tangors; Tankan mandarin; Unshu orange; Willowleaf mandarin
Subgroup 001C, Oranges, Sweet, Sour	Orange	Oranges, Sweet, Sour (FC 004): Bergamot; Bigarade; Blood orange; Chinotto; Chironja; Malta orange; Myrtle-leaf orange; Orange, Bitter; Orange Sour; Orange, Sweet; Seville Orange; Tachibana orange; Trifoliate orange
Subgroup 001D, Pummelos	Pummelo or Grapefruit	Pummelos and Grapefruit (FC 005): Grapefruit; Natsudaidai; Pomelo; Pummelo; Shaddock; Tangelo (large size cultivars); Tangelodo; Ugli/Uniq Fruit

[1] Alternative representative commodities may be selected based on documented regional/country differences in dietary consumption and/or areas of production.

[2] See Addendum I to this document for detailed background information regarding production, consumption, MRLs and characteristics and justification for selection of the representative commodities according to the indicated principles.

Table 1. Examples of the Selection of Representative Commodities (continued)

Codex Group / Subgroup	Examples of Representative Commodities [1,2]	Extrapolation to the following commodities
Group 002 Pome Fruits	Apple and Pear	<u>Pome Fruit (FP 0009)</u>: Apple; Azarole; Chinese quince; Crab-apple; Japanese medlar; Loquat; Mayhaw; Medlar; Nashi pear; Pear; Oriental pear; Quince; Sand pear; Tejocote; Wild pear
Group 003 Stone Fruits	Cherry, Sweet or Cherry, Sour; Plum or Prune Plum and Peach	<u>Stone fruits (FS 0012)</u>: Cherry, black; Cherry, Nanking; Cherry Sour; Cherry, Sweet; Cherry, tart; Choke cherry; Morello; Bullace; Cherry plum; Chicksaw plum; Damsons plums; Greengage plums; Klamath plum; Myrobolan plum; Plum American; Plum beach; Plum, Japanese, Plum Mirabelle; Plumcot; Prunes; Sloe; Apricot; Japanese apricot; Nectarine; Peach
Subgroup 003A, Cherries	Cherry, Sweet or Cherry, Sour	<u>Cherries (FS 0013)</u>: Cherry, black; Cherry, Nanking; Cherry Sour; Cherry, Sweet; Cherry, tart; Choke cherry; Morello
Subgroup 003B, Plums	Plum or Prune Plum	<u>Plums (FS 0014)</u>: Bullace; Cherry plum; Chicksaw plum; Damsons plums; Greengage plums; Klamath plum; Myrobolan plum; Plum American; Plum beach; Plum, Japanese, Plum Mirabelle; Plumcot; Prunes; Sloe
Subgroup 003C, Peaches	Peach	<u>Peaches (FS 2001)</u>: Apricot; Japanese apricot; Nectarine; Peach

[1] Alternative representative commodities may be selected based on documented regional/country differences in dietary consumption and/or areas of production.

[2] See Addendum I to this document for detailed background information regarding production, consumption, MRLs and characteristics and justification for selection of the representative commodities according to the indicated principles.

Table 1. Examples of the Selection of Representative Commodities (continued)

Codex Group / Subgroup	Examples of Representative Commodities [1,2]	Extrapolation to the following commodities
Group 004 Berries and other small fruits	Blackberry or Raspberry; Blueberry or Currants, black, red or white ; Elderberry; Grape and Strawberry	Berries and other small fruits (FB 0018): Blackberries; Boysenberry; Dewberries; Korean Black Raspberry; Korean Raspberry; Loganberry; Olallie berry; Raspberries, Red, Black; Youngberry; Vaccinium berries; Blueberries; Aronia berries; Bearberry; Bilberry; Bilberry, Bog; Bilberry, Red; Blueberry, Highbush; Blueberry, Lowbush; Blueberry, Rabbiteye; Buffalo currant; Chilean guava; Cowberry; Currants, Black, Red, White; Gooseberry; European barberry; Huckleberries; Jostaberries; Juneberries; Native currant; Riberries; Rose hips; Salal; Sea buckthorn; Whortleberry, Red; Bayberries; Buffaloberry; Che; Elderberries; Guelder rose; Mulberries; Phalsa; Rowan; Service berries; Silverberry, Russian; Arguta kiwifruit; Amur river grape; Grapes; Schisandraberry; Table grapes; Tara vine; Wine grapes; Bakeapple; Cranberry; Cloudberry; Muntries; Partridge berry; Squaw vine; Strawberry; Strawberries, Wild; Strawberry, Musky
Subgroup 004A, Cane berries	Blackberry or Raspberry	Cane berries (FB 2005): Blackberries; Boysenberry; Dewberries; Korean Black Raspberry; Korean Raspberry; Loganberry; Olallie berry; Raspberries, Red, Black; Youngberry
Subgroup 004B, Bush berries	Blueberry or Currants, black, red or white	Bush berries (FB 2006): Vaccinium berries; Blueberries; Aronia berries; Bearberry; Bilberry; Bilberry, Bog; Bilberry, Red; Blueberry, Highbush; Blueberry, Lowbush; Blueberry, Rabbiteye; Buffalo currant; Chilean guava; Cowberry; Currants, Black, Red, White; Gooseberry; European barberry; Huckleberries; Jostaberries; Juneberries; Native currant; Riberries; Rose hips; Salal; Sea buckthorn; Whortleberry, Red
Subgroup 004C, Large shrub/tree berries	Elderberry	Large shrub/tree berries (FB 2007): Bayberries; Buffaloberry; Che; Elderberries; Guelder rose; Mulberries; Phalsa; Rowan; Service berries; Silverberry, Russian
Subgroup 004D, Small fruit vine climbing	Grapes	Small fruit vine climbing (FB 2008): Arguta kiwifruit; Amur river grape; Grapes; Schisandraberry; Table grapes; Tara vine; Wine grapes
Subgroup 004E, Low growing berries	Strawberry	Low growing berries (FB 2009): Bakeapple; Cranberry; Cloudberry; Muntries; Partridge berry; Squaw vine; Strawberry; Strawberries, Wild; Strawberry, Musky

[1] Alternative representative commodities may be selected based on documented regional/country differences in dietary consumption and/or areas of production.

[2] See Addendum I to this document for detailed background information regarding production, consumption, MRLs and characteristics and justification for selection of the representative commodities according to the indicated principles.

Table 1. Examples of the Selection of Representative Commodities (continued)

Codex Group / Subgroup	Examples of Representative Commodities [1,2]	Extrapolation to the following commodities
Group 005 Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – edible peel	Olive; Fig or Guava and Date	Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – edible peel (FT 0026): Açaí; African plum; Almondette; Ambarella; Apak palm; Apple berry; Arazá; Arbutus berry; Babaco; Bacaba palm; Bacaba-de-leque; Barbados cherry (acerola); Bayberry, Red; Bignay; Bilimbi; Breadnut; Cabeluda; Cajou (pseudofruit); Cambucá; Carandas-plum; Carob; Cashew apple; Ceylon iron wood; Ceylon olive; Cherry-of-the-Rio-Grande; Chinese olive, black; Chinese olive, white; Chirauli-nut; Ciruela verde; Coco plum; Date; Davidson's plum; Desert date; Doum palm; False sandalwood; Fig; Fragant Manjack; Gooseberry, Abyssinian; Gooseberry, Ceylon; Gooseberry, Indian; Gooseberry, Otaheite; Governor's plum; Grumichama; Guabiroba; Guava; Guava, Brazilian; Guava, Cattley, Guava, Costa Rican; Guava, Para; Guava berry; Guayabillo; Hog plum (yellow mombin) Illawarra plum; Imbé; Imbu; Jaboticaba; Jamaica cherry; Jambolan; Java apple (wax jambu); Jelly palm; Jujube, Chinese; Jujube, Indian; Kaffir plum; Kakadu plum; Kapundung; Karnada (Caranda); Kumquats; Kwai muk; Lemon aspen; Limequats; Mangaba; Marian plum; Mombin, Malayan; Mombin, purple; Monkeyfruit; Monos plum; Mountain cherry; Nance; Natal plum; Noni; Olives (table olives) Papaya, Mountain; Patauá; Peach Palm; Persimmon, Black; Persimmon, Japanese; Pitomba; Pomerac; Rambai; Rose apple; Rumberry; Sea grape; Sentul; Sete-capotes; Silver aspen; Star fruit (carambola); Surinam cherry; Tamarind (sweet varieties); Uvalha; Water apple; Water berry; Water pear
Subgroup 005A, Assorted tropical and sub-tropical, Edible Peel – Small	Olive	Edible Peel - Small (FT 2011): African plum; Almondette; Apple berry; Arbutus berry; Barbados cherry (acerola); Bayberry, Red; Bignay; Breadnut; Cabeluda; Carandas-plum; Ceylon iron wood; Ceylon olive; Cherry-of-the-Rio-Grande; Chinese olive, black; Chinese olive, white; Chirauli-nut; Coco plum; Desert date; False sandalwood; Fragant Manjack; Gooseberry, Abyssinian; Gooseberry, Ceylon; Gooseberry, Otaheite; Governor's plum; Grumichama; Guabiroba; Guava berry; Hog plum (yellow mombin); Illawarra plum; Jamaica cherry; Jambolan; Java apple (wax jambu); Jujube, Chinese; Kaffir plum; Kakadu plum; Karnada (Caranda); Kumquats; Kapundung; Lemon aspen; Limequats; Monos plum; Mountain cherry; Olives (table olives); Persimmon, Black; Pitomba; Rumberry; Sea grape; Sete-capotes; Silver aspen; Water apple; Water berry; Water pear

Table 1. Examples of the Selection of Representative Commodities (continued)

Codex Group / Subgroup	Examples of Representative Commodities [1,2]	Extrapolation to the following commodities
Subgroup 005B, Assorted tropical and sub-tropical, Edible Peel – Large	Fig or Guava	Edible Peel - Large (FT 2012): Ambarella; Arazá; Babaco; Bilimbi; Cajou (pseudofruit); Cambucá; Carob; Cashew apple; Ciruela verde; Davidson's plum; Fig; Gooseberry, Indian; Guava; Guava, Brazilian; Guava, Cattley, Guava, Costa Rican; Guava, Para; Guayabillo; Imbé; Imbu; Jaboticaba; Jujube, Indian; Kwai muk; Mangaba; Marian plum; Mombin, Malayan; Mombin, purple; Monkeyfruit; Nance; Natal plum; Noni; Papaya, Mountain; Persimmon, Japanese; Pomerac; Rambai; Rose apple; Sentul; Star fruit (carambola); Surinam cherry; Tamarind (sweet varieties); Uvalha
Subgroup 005C, Assorted tropical and sub-tropical, Edible Peel – Palms	Date	Edible Peel - Palms (FT 2013): Açaí; Apak palm; Bacaba palm; Bacaba-de-leque; Date; Doum palm; Jelly palm; Patauá; Peach Palm

[1] Alternative representative commodities may be selected based on documented regional/country differences in dietary consumption and/or areas of production.

[2] See Addendum I to this document for detailed background information regarding production, consumption, MRLs and characteristics and justification for selection of the representative commodities according to the indicated principles.

Table 1. Examples of the Selection of Representative Commodities (continued)

Codex Group / Subgroup	Examples of Representative Commodities [1,2]	Extrapolation to the following commodities
Group 006 Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel	Litchi (lychee); Avocado; Pomegranate or Mango; Banana and Papaya; Atemoya; Pineapple; Dragonfruit; Prickly pear; Kiwifruit or Passionfruit and Muriti or Palmyra Palm	<u>Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel (FI 0030)</u>: Abiu; Aisen; Akee apple; Atemoya; Avocado; Bacuri; Bael fruit; Banana; Binjai; Biriba; Breadfruit; Burmese grape; Canistel; Cupuacú; Champedak; Cherimoya; Custard apple; Durian; Elephant apple; Etambe; Feijoa; Grandilla; Grandilla, Giant; Guriri; Ilama; Ingá; Jackfruit; Jatobá; Kei apple; Kiwifruit; Kokam; Langstat; Lanjut; Longan; Lucuma; Litchi (lychee); Mabolo; Madras-thorn; Mammy apple; Manduro; Mango; Mango, horse; Mango, Saipan; Mangosteen; Marang; Marmalade-box; Matisia; Mesquite; Mongongo; Monkey-bread tree; Monstera; Muriti; Naranjilla; Paho; Palmyra palm; Papaya; Passionflower, Winged-stem; Passion fruit; Passion fruit, banana; Pawpaw; Pawpaw, small flower; Pelipisan; Pequi; Persimmon, American; Pineapple; Pitaya; Pomegranate; Poshte; Prickly pear, Pulasan; Quandong; Rambutan; Saguaro; Salak; Sapodilla; Sapote, black; Sapote, green; Sapote, Mammey; Sapote, white; Sataw; Satinleaf; Screwpine; Sierra Leone-tamarind; Soncoya; Soursop; Spanish lime; Star apple; Sugar apple; Sun sapote; Tamarillo (tree tomato); Tamarind-of-the-Indies; Velvet tamarind; Wampi; White star apple; Wild loquat;
Subgroup 006A, Assorted tropical and sub-tropical, Inedible Peel, Small	Litchi (lychee) or Spanish Lime	<u>Inedible Peel - Small (FI 2021)</u>: Aisen; Bael fruit; Burmese grape; Ingá; Litchi (lychee); Longan: Madras-thorn; Manduro; Matisia; Mesquite; Mongongo; Pawpaw, small flower; Satinleaf; Sierra Leone-tamarind; Spanish lime; Velvet tamarind; Wampi; White star apple
Subgroup 006B, Assorted tropical and sub-tropical, Inedible Smooth Peel - Large	Avocado; Pomegranate or Mango; Banana and Papaya	<u>Inedible Smooth Peel - Large (FI 2022)</u>: Abiu; Akee apple; Avocado; Bacuri; Banana; Binjai; Canistel; Cupuacú; Etambe; Feijoa; Jatobá; Kei apple; Kokam; Langstat; Lanjut; Lucuma; Mabolo; Mango; Mango, horse; Mango, Saipan; Mangosteen; Naranjilla; Paho; Papaya; Pawpaw; Pelipisan; Pequi; Persimmon, American; Pomegranate; Quandong; Sapote, black; Sapote, green; Sapote, white; Sataw; Star apple; Tamarind-of-the-Indies; Tamarillo (tree tomato); Wild loquat

[1] Alternative representative commodities may be selected based on documented regional/country differences in dietary consumption and/or areas of production.

[2] See Addendum I to this document for detailed background information regarding production, consumption, MRLs and characteristics and justification for selection of the representative commodities according to the indicated principles.

Table 1. Examples of the Selection of Representative Commodities (continued)

Codex Group / Subgroup	Examples of Representative Commodities [1,2]	Extrapolation to the following commodities
Subgroup 006C, Assorted tropical and sub-tropical, Inedible, Rough or Hairy Peel - Large	Atemoya and Pineapple	<u>Inedible rough or hairy peel - Large (FI 2023)</u>: Atemoya; Biriba; Breadfruit; Champedak; Cherimoya; Custard apple; Durian; Elephant apple; Ilama; Jackfruit; Mammy apple; Marmalade-box; Marang; Monkey-bread tree; Pineapple; Poshte; Pulasan; Rambutan; Sapodilla; Sapote, Mammey; Screwpine; Soncoya; Soursop; Sugar apple; Sun sapote
Subgroup 006D, Assorted tropical and sub-tropical, Inedible Peel - Cactus	Pitaya and Prickly pear	<u>Inedible Peel - Cactus (FI 2024)</u>: Pitaya; Prickly pear; Saguaro
Subgroup 006E, Assorted tropical and sub-tropical, Inedible Peel - Vines	Kiwifruit or Passionfruit	<u>Inedible Peel - Vines (FI 2025)</u>: Granadilla; Granadilla, Giant; Kiwifruit; Monstera; Passionflower, Winged-stem; Passionfruit; Passionfruit, banana
Subgroup 006F, Assorted tropical and sub-tropical, Inedible Peel - Palms	Muriti or Palmyra Palm	<u>Inedible Peel - Palms (FI 2026)</u>: Guriri; Muriti; Palmyra Palm; Salak

[1] Alternative representative commodities may be selected based on documented regional/country differences in dietary consumption and/or areas of production.

[2] See Addendum I to this document for detailed background information regarding production, consumption, MRLs and characteristics and justification for selection of the representative commodities according to the indicated principles.