

# CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION



Food and Agriculture  
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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](mailto:codex@fao.org) - [www.codexalimentarius.org](http://www.codexalimentarius.org)

Agenda Item 7(d)

CX/PR 15/47/9-Add.1

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## JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

### CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES

47<sup>th</sup> Session

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**Comments on the proposed draft Table 2 (Vegetable commodity groups) and Table 3 (Grasses – cereal grains)- Examples of selection of representative commodities at Step 3, submitted by Australia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, European Union, Ghana, Japan and African Union**

#### Australia

Australia provides the following comments in relation to Table 2 and Table 3

In relation to Table 2, as with the Fruits group, Australia proposes that the Vegetables Group does not progress to Step 8, without an analysis of the impact of the transfer of commodities from one crop/commodity group to another.

Table 3

Please refer to the comments regarding the proposals for Group 20 above.

For the purposes of Table 3, the following proposal is made by Australia.

Group/Subgroup	Representative Commodities	Proposed Extrapolation
Group 20B corn, grain sorghum and millet	Sweet corn and field corn, sorghum or millet	Include sweet corn and field corn (maize) in a separate subgroup 20D and select sweet corn or field corn as the representative commodity for that subgroup. For sorghum and millet (Group 20B), select sorghum as the representative commodity for extrapolation to sorghum and millet.

#### Canada

In general Canada supports the proposed revisions to Table 2 and the new Table 3, and provides the following comments/observations:

- Canada supports the selection of representative crops for the revised root and tuber vegetables, legume vegetables, and pulses.
- As the subgroups for Group 011 (Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits) and Group 020 (Cereal Grains) have not yet been agreed upon and will be discussed during this session of CCPR, the choice of representative crops for these two groups should take into consideration the discussions under Agenda Items 7(b) – document CX/PR 15/47/7 and 7(c) – document CX/PR 15/47/8.
- For Group 011 (Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits), Canada supports Option 2 under Agenda Item 7(b); CX/PR 15/47/7. Option 2 has 2 subgroups; Subgroup 11A Melon subgroup and Subgroup 11B Squash/Cucumber subgroup. Canada supports Melon as the representative crop for subgroup 11A and Cucumber and Summer Squash for subgroup 11B. It is noted that this Option is not included in Table 2.
- Canada supports the selection of the representative crops Wheat and/or Barley, Sweet Corn, Field Corn, Sorghum or Millet, and Rice for the revised cereal grains group (020) which is in alignment with our support of PROPOSAL A under Agenda Item 7(c).

**Chile**

Chile supports the recommendations made by the Electronic Working Group led by the Netherlands and the United States of America, and is in line with the comments made on items 7 a, b and c of the agenda.

However, it is considered necessary to verify the consistency of the commodities listed in the 2nd and 3rd columns of Table 2 and 3, as some differences between the two are detected and, on the other hand, it is necessary to check that the translation into Spanish is correct.

**Costa Rica**

Costa Rica has revised the mentioned document and supports the proposal which has been put forward.

**El Salvador**

- In this Proposed draft, both Group 10A and Group 10 contain cauliflower. What is the criterion for placing it in both tables? If you want to be more specific, move it only to the representative vegetables in Group 10 A, column representative commodities.
- The Committee requests clarification for the difference in codes for Cauliflower.
- In Table 2, Group 011, El Salvador proposes including pipián, scientific name “Cucurbita pepo”
- Concerning Table 2, Group 11 B, extrapolation column, it is suggested placing the scientific name followed by the common name. For example in the case of: “Except watermelons,...., watermelon”.
- For Group 012, in the case of tomato to group it in 12A. What is the criterion for classifying them differently?
- In table 02, Group 12B, it is suggested separating sweet peppers from chili peppers; and to consider including chili jalapeño (common name).
- The Committee considers that in the extrapolation tables presented in this paper, the inclusion in the classification of the following “nostalgic products” has not been achieved: Loroco (Loroco pandurata) pacaya (Chamaedorea wendlandiana), Pito (Erythrina berteroana), Flor de izote (Yucca elephantipes).

These products were taken up in Central American and Caribbean Workshops for MRLs rules for pesticide residues in crops of regional interest.

**European Union**

The European Union acknowledges that document CX/PR 15/47/9 is related to the discussions on documents CX/PR 15/47/7 (Agenda point 7b) and CX/PR 15/47/8 (Agenda point 7c) and will need amending in the light of the outcome of the discussions on these documents.

Therefore the EU is surprised to read in paragraph 5 of this document that Option 3 (Agenda point 7b, document CX/PR 15/47/7) was discarded from the scope of this document, while options 1 and 2 remain included. We believe that it is not a correct procedure to pre-empt the outcome of the discussion that still needs to take place on document CX/PR 15/47/7. If options are presented in the table 2, then such presentation must be complete and take all options into account.

Moreover, while paragraph 5 suggests that Option 1 and 2 as presented in CX/PR 15/47/7 are taken up in this document (Appendix 1, table 2), neither of the two options presented in Appendix 1 actually corresponds to the options presented in CX/PR 15/47/7:

- The option presenting two sub groups, seems to be a mixture of options 2 and 3 of document 15/47/7. Winter squashes (pumpkins) are not mentioned in either of the two subgroups.
- The option presenting three sub groups is similar, but not equal to option 1 as presented in CX/PR 15/47/7. The main difference is the titles of the sub groups making reference to edibility/inedibility of the peel.

In Table 3 of Appendix II, second column, the commodities should not be separated by a comma, but by an “and” in line with the format of Appendix I, Table 2 for vegetable commodities.

**Ghana**

Ghana proposes the following with regards to Tables 2 and 3:

Table 2 - **Examples of the Selection of Representative Commodities – Vegetables** With regards to Group 011 Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits, Ghana supports the proposal with three subgroups. We are also in support of the remaining part of Table 2.

Table 3: Ghana supports proposal B, which has six subgroups.

**Japan**

1. The Codex Alimentarius Commission adopted at its 35<sup>th</sup> Session the *“Principles and Guidance on the selection of representative commodities for the extrapolation of maximum residue limits for pesticides to commodity groups”*(CAC/GL 84-2012), which includes the following footnote in the column *“Examples of Representative Commodities”* of Table 1.

**“Alternative representative commodities may be selected based on documented regional/country differences in dietary consumption and/or areas of production.”**

However, the footnote is missing in the proposed Tables 2 and 3. It is necessary to add the footnote to the corresponding column in these tables in order to ensure consistency with the Table 1.

2. The names of commodities and subgroups listed in Tables 2 and 3 should be amended as necessary to ensure consistency with the corresponding common names as agreed in the discussion of revision of Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds under agenda items 7a, 7b and 7c.

**African Union**

AU agrees with the sections on Group 009 (Bulb vegetables) and Group 010 (Brassica (Cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flower head cabbages), Group 013 (Leafy vegetables, including brassica leafy vegetables), Group 015 (Pulses), Group 016 (Root and tuber vegetables).

The proposals made were agreed upon during the 46th Session of the CCPR and conform to the principles of selection of representative commodities for extrapolation of Maximum Residue Limits for pesticides; namely highest production and or consumption, highest residues and similarities in morphologies, growth habits and pest problems and edible portions.

Amendments have however been proposed for Table 3.