CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

World Health Organization

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**Agenda Item 4(a), 4(b)**

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**ORIGINAL LANGUAGE**

**JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME**

**CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES**

**50th Session**
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# Comments on Matters of interest arising from FAO，WHO and other international organizations, submitted by European Union and Kenya

## Agenda item 4 (a): Matters of Interest Arising from FAO and WHO in Addition to the 2017 JMPR Activities (CX/PR 18/50/3)

### European Union

*Mixed Competence*

*European Union Vote*

1. Improvement of chronic dietary exposure assessment

The EU MS very much welcome the joint activity of JECFA and JMPR to establish a joint working group and to develop dietary exposure approaches for dual use substances (veterinary and agricultural use). This will lead to much more consistency and facilitate the setting of one single CXL per substance considered as safe. Such approach will help overcome the current difficulties for national enforcement authorities when residues of a dual use substance are found but two different CXLs exist, one set by CCPR and one by CCRVDF.

It is noted that currently different approaches to derive residue definitions are used, i. e. "Total-Residue Concept" vs "Residue Definition for Dietary Risk Assessment", which makes it difficult to compare the results of exposure assessments. Therefore, we encourage the expert working group to further elaborate on harmonization of residue definitions between veterinary drugs and pesticides (to the extent possible).

Further harmonisation of exposure assessment, including combined exposure assessment for active substances used in plant protection and veterinary medicine, is also welcomed. In principle, JECFA and JMPR using different models having included different assumptions in their exposure assessments. Likewise, consumption figures and consumer groups should be harmonised between both areas as a pre-requisite for a meaningful outcome of dual use exposure.

It is proposed to start with developing common models. In addition, "Less-than-Lifetime" assessments are useful since some vulnerable sub-populations or certain toxicological relevant time slots are not always sufficiently covered by current chronic exposure assessments.

The EU MS also support to investigate summing up residue concentrations obtained from veterinary use and pesticide use in the same animal commodity. The aim should be to provide the residue data input for the dietary exposure assessment in the immediate future. As this is a rather conservative approach for long-term dietary intake estimates a probabilistic approach should also be considered, based on monitoring data reflecting the actual exposure levels.

2. Acute probabilistic dietary exposure assessment for pesticides

The EUMS fully support the scheduled exercises in the area of acute dietary exposure assessment, the results of which will provide valuable input for the discussion on the further review of the IESTI equation.

3. Global Food Consumption Database and ongoing activities to support countries to generate and to use data for risk analysis purposes

The EUMS strongly support these activities as every effort should be made to collect the most reliable consumption data in order to improve the assessment of dietary exposure to chemical substances in food.

**Kenya**

**Improvement of chronic dietary exposure assessment**

**Position:** Kenya appreciates the need to improve the chronic dietary exposure assessment for compounds used as both veterinary drugs and pesticides. We support the recommendations provided by the working group of FAO and WHO acknowledging the changing scientific approaches. The support further extensive discussion and requests FAO and WHO continue to collect individual consumption data to provide a more complete coverage of a broader range of countries and population groups.

**Acute probabilistic dietary exposure assessment for pesticide**

**Position:** Kenya supports and acknowledges the probabilistic modeling used in refining acute dietary exposure assessment for pesticides. There is need for transparency in the process of the assessment and look forward to the report in 2019 that is in line with the ongoing work to review the IESTI equation.

**Global Food Consumption Databases and ongoing activities to support countries to generate and to use data for risk analysis purposes**

**Position:** Kenya appreciates the FAO/WHO GIFT initiative to update individual quantitative food consumption surveys. We propose that this initiative incorporates broader countries especially those in the African region to provide for more inclusive data. This could be accomplished by organization of training workshops on FAO/WHO GIFT to sensitive and improve participation of developing countries.

**Agenda Item 4(b): MATTERS OF INTEREST ARISING FROM OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (CX/PR 18/50/4)**

**Kenya**

**Part I: Activities of the Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture relevant To CCPR Work**

**Position:** Kenya appreciates the work of the joint FAO/IAEA division of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture in supporting developing countries to strengthen analytical capacity to develop reliable methods for quantification and monitoring of contaminants and particularly pesticides in food.

**PART II: Update on OECD on residue chemistry and Pesticide minor uses relevant to CCPR work**

**Position:** Kenya appreciates the information sharing from the OECD activities to avoid any duplication and overlaps between international groups. This is encouraged to support the global harmonization work on pesticide residue Chemistry and minor use.