CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION E

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

World Health Organization

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REP19/PR

JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

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REPORT OF THE 51st SESSION OF THE CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES

Macao SAR, P.R. China, 8 - 13 April 2019

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Responsible Party	Purpose	Text/Topic	Code	Step	Para(s). App.
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADI	Acceptable Daily Intake
ALARA	As low as reasonably achievable
AMR	Antimicrobial Resistance
ARfD	Acute Reference Dose
AU	African Union
CAC	Codex Alimentarius Commission
CCEXEC	Executive Committee
CCMAS	Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling
CCPR	Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues
CCRVDF	Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Foods
cGAP	Critical GAP
CL	Circular Letter
CLI	CropLife International
CRD	Conference Room Document
CRM	Certified Reference Material
CXL	Codex Maximum Residue Limit for Pesticide (as adopted by CAC)
DIE	Daily Intake Estimate
ED	Endocrine Disruptors
EDCs	Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
EHC	Environmental Health Criteria
EMRL	Extraneous Maximum Residue Limit
EU	European Union
EWG	Electronic Working Group
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
GAP	Good Agricultural Practice (in the use of pesticides)
GEMS/Food	Global Environment Monitoring System - Food Contamination Monitoring and Assessment Program
GLP	Good Laboratory Practices
GRIN	Germplams Resources Information Network (GRIN Database)
HR	Highest residue in edible portion of a commodity found in trials used to estimate a maximum residue level of pesticide(s) in the commodity
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IEDI	International Estimated Daily Intake
IESTI	International Estimate of Short-Term Intake
IGG	FAO Intergovernmental Group (IGG) on Tea
JECFA	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives
JMPR	Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues
LOQ	Limit of Quantification
MRL	Maximum Residue Limit
MS	Mass Spectrometry
NHF	National Health Federation
NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Effect Level
NRD	National Registration Database
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OIE	World Organization for Animal Health

PAD	Pesticide Attributes Database
PWG	Physical Working Group
RIVM	National Institute for Public Health and the Environment
SD	Standard Deviation
STMR	Supervised Trial Median Residues
TBPE	Tertiary butylphenylethanol
TFAMR	Codex Task Force on Antimicrobial Resistance
TDI	Tolerable Daily Intake
TOR	Terms of Reference
TTC	Threshold of Toxicological Concern
USA	United States of America
WG	Working Group
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

LIST OF CRDs

CRD No.	Agenda Item	Submitted by
01	Division of Competence	EU (Division of Competence between EU and its Member States)
02	14	Australia as Chair of the EWG (Revised Codex schedules and priority lists of pesticides for evaluation by JMPR)
03	5a	EU, Germany, Kenya
04	5b,6	EU, Kenya
05	7a	EU, Japan, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Thailand
06	7b	EU, Kenya, Nigeria, Republic of Korea
07	7c	EU, Kenya, Nigeria
08	7d	EU, Kenya, Thailand
09	7e	Canada, EU, Ghana, Kenya
10	7f	EU, Kenya
11	7g	EU, Japan, Kenya, Nigeria,
12	8	EU, Kenya
13	9	EU, Kenya, CropLife International
14	10,13,14	Kenya
15	11	Australia, EU, Kenya
16	12	EU, Kenya
17	3, 6, 7a, 7b, 7c, 7d, 7f, 9, 10, 11, 14	Peru
18	5,6,8,11,14	China
19	4a	EU
20	7(g),9,10,11,12,13	Thailand
21	14, 15	Republic of Korea
22	3, 4a, 7d, 9, 13, 14	Senegal
23	7g, 9	India
24	6, 11, 12, 13, 14	Morocco
25	3,4a,4b,6,7abcdfg,8,9,12,13	Indonesia
26	7a, 7d, 11, 12	Ecuador
27	14	USA
28	6	NHF
29	8	Iran
30	7a	USA/NL as Chair/Co-Chair of the EWG (Proposed revised Class C)
31	7b	USA/NL as Chair/Co-Chair of the EWG (Proposed revised Class D)
32	7d	USA/NL as Chair/Co-Chair of the EWG (Proposed revised Tables 7 and 8 of representative commodities for Class C and D)
33	4a, 4b, 5a	Uganda
34	5a	Kenya

INTRODUCTION

1. The 51st Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) was held in Macau SAR, P.R. China, from 8 to 13 April 2019 at the kind invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China. Professor Xiongwu QIAO, Counsellor of the Government of Province Shanxi, chaired the Session, assisted by Dr Guibiao YE, Director of CCPR Secretariat, Institute for Control of Agrochemicals, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs the People's Republic of China. Representatives from 45 Member countries, one Member organization, 11 international organizations attended the Session. The list of participants is attached as Appendix I.

OPENING OF THE SESSION

2. Mr. Taolin Zhang, Vice Minister of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People's Republic of China, opened the Session, congratulated CCPR on its progress over the years; underscored China's efforts to establish the MRL system in conformity to international standards and to transform Codex standards into national standards; and expressed the Chinese Government's commitment to continue supporting CCPR activities. Mr Leong Vai Tac, Secretary for Economy and Finance of the Macao Special Administrative region also addressed the Committee and extended a warm welcome to all participants.

3. Mr. Soren Madsen on behalf of FAO and WHO, also addressed the Committee.

Division of Competence

4. CCPR noted the division of competence between the European Union and its Member States, according to paragraph 5, Rule II of the Procedure of the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

ADOPTION OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA (Agenda Item 1)[1]

5. CCPR adopted the Provisional Agenda as its Agenda for the Session.

6. CCPR agreed to establish an in-session working group (WG) open to all members and observers, and working in English, to consider key issues related to the revision of the *Classification of Food and Feed* (CXM 4-1989) and examples of representative commodities (CXG 84-2012) (Agenda Items 7a-d) (chaired by USA and co-chaired by The Netherlands).

APPOINTMENT OF RAPPORTEURS (Agenda Item 2)

7. CCPR appointed Mr David Lunn (New Zealand) and Mr Kevin Bodnaruk (Australia) to act as rapporteurs.

MATTERS REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE BY CAC AND/OR OTHER SUBSIDIARY BODIES (Agenda Item 3)[2]

8. CCPR noted some matters were for information only, and that matters for action would be considered under relevant Agenda items.

Guidelines for the Determination of Pesticides as Endocrine Disruptors and Harmonized Risk Management Approaches in Respect of their Presence in Foods

9. India introduced their paper and recalled that they had presented a proposal to CCPR50; that CCPR, while recognizing the importance of the issue, pointed out that the work went beyond the mandate of CCPR and had suggested that India present their proposal to CAC41. India presented a revised proposal specific to pesticides to CAC41 and CAC concluded that India could resubmit the revised proposal to CCPR as the relevant technical body.

10. India, in presenting its proposal noted:

- the growing concerns over pesticides with endocrine disrupting properties;
- that approaches followed by some countries did not consider the core principle of risk as opposed to hazard and that such approaches could lead to potential trade impediments;
- that pesticides were essential for pest management control which in turn contributed to sustainable agriculture; and
- the negative effect of pesticides with endocrine disruption properties on health and required priority consideration using a risk-based approach to ensure consumer health protection and food security.

11. In view of these points, India requested that CCPR endorse the new work proposal which would help to address the possible health issues and trade concerns of pesticides having ED properties.

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1 CX/PR 19/51/1
2 CX/PR 19/51/2; CX/PR 19/51/2-Add.1

Discussion

12. Those delegations supporting the proposal expressed the view that a harmonized risk-based approach was needed to address consumer health protection and to avoid negative effects on trade.

13. Other delegations, while acknowledging the importance of the issue, opposed the new work proposal as follows:

- questioned the singling out of pesticides, noting that ED spanned a wide range of substances and should be addressed together at a higher level (i.e. not in isolation or with emphasis on one set of chemicals that might have ED properties;
- JMPR risk assessment adequately cover ED properties of pesticides, that the only issue with ED effect was at super trace level in many different sources and therefore it would be difficult to determine whether such traces could be associated only to the use of pesticides; as such;
- ED chemicals were outside the scope of CCPR. In addition, the development of guidance to dictate how national governments should regulate these substances was outside the mandate of Codex itself;
- EDs was a complex issue and that this complexity needed to be understood first;
- There was a lack of evidence that the lack of guidelines had hampered CXLs or MRL setting or disruption of trade; and
- There was not sufficient justification to spend the resources of CCPR on this work.

14. Japan noted that the URL referred to in the document did not cover pesticides and had been removed by the Japanese government because the information was outdated.

15. India indicated that while they understood that there were a number of chemicals with ED effect, the work was focused on pesticides with ED effect; that it was not clearly laid out how JMPR took into consideration ED effects; and that the lack of a harmonized approach could result in the likely removal of some pesticides with ED effect without understanding the risk of these pesticides. There was thus a need to understand the risk of pesticides, even those with ED properties and to use the same benchmark before removing such pesticides from the system.

16. India further emphasized their view that the work was within the mandate of Codex and CCPR:

- The TOR of CCPR in particular point (e) (Procedural Manual) states: “consider other matters in relation to the safety of food and feed containing pesticide residues”;
- Section 5.1: *Role of CCPR of the Risk Analysis Principles applied by CCPR* indicate that CCPR is responsible for risk management decisions, such as MRLs, for adoption by CAC;
- On the issue of trade, Goal 1, Objective 1.2 of the Strategic Plan 2014 – 2019, Codex should proactively identify emerging issues and develop food standards; Goal 2 of the SDG for achieving food security and sustainable agriculture; and Goal 8 of the SDG for decent work and economic growth, to which the work of Codex contributes, identified trade as a vital opportunity for growth and Codex standards promote fair practices in food trade by eliminating trade restrictions and barriers to trade;

17. The Chair encouraged India to continue paying attention to this matter, to gather more information at the national level and the work of other international organizations and could bring this matter back to CCPR at a later stage.

Conclusion

18. CCPR noted divergent views on this matter; felt the work went beyond the mandate of CCPR; and thus agreed that there was no consensus to take on the proposal for new work.

MATTERS OF INTEREST ARISING FROM FAO AND WHO (Agenda Item 4a)[3]

19. CCPR noted matters of interest arising from FAO and WHO relevant to its work as follows:

FAO/WHO/OECD workshop on the harmonization of residues definitions

20. The Representative of FAO informed that residue definition was the key element for the harmonization of MRLs at national and international levels. The Representative reminded CCPR that efforts in this direction were still going and that the result of this work would help to reduce discrepancies between national, regional and international MRLs.

[3] CX/PR 19/51/3; CX/PR 19/51/3-Add.1; CX/PR 19/51/3-Add.2

21. The Representative also informed CCPR that the JMPR/JECFA Working Group on the Harmonization of Residue Definitions made a number of recommendations to JECFA and JMPR and had requested CCRVDF and CCPR to consider harmonized definitions for certain animal tissues to facilitate the harmonization of residue definitions which would be relevant to the work under Agenda Item 7g.

Acute probabilistic dietary exposure assessment for pesticides

22. The Representative of WHO informed CCPR that the assessment was done and the draft report was available for comment. CCPR noted that the draft report would be relevant for the work under Agenda Item 9.

23. CCPR noted that Japan had started collection of food consumption data for the purpose of calculating dietary intake of pesticide residues and contaminants and would provide data once this project had been completed.

24. The Representative welcomed this offer and also encouraged other members to contribute data.

Use of antimicrobials in plant agriculture

25. The Representative of FAO encouraged members, especially in low and middle income countries, to submit data for use of antimicrobials in plant agriculture to contribute the follow-up of the FAO/WHO (in collaboration with OIE) Expert Meeting on Foodborne AMR: Role of Environment, Crops and Biocides (June 2018).

Other matters arising from FAO and WHO

26. CCPR noted that matters related to the joint work of JECFA/JMPR on the revision of the residue definition and the acute probabilistic exposure assessment for pesticides would be considered under Agenda Items 7g and 9 respectively.

MATTERS OF INTEREST ARISING FROM OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (Agenda Item 4b)[4]

27. CCPR noted the information provided by the Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture relevant to CCPR in particular the support provided to several developing countries on building and strengthening laboratory analytical capacity for pesticide residue analysis, monitoring and control, as well as relevant research activities and networks.

28. A number of delegates expressed their gratitude to the IAEA (Joint FAO/IAEA) for the support including the establishment of food safety networking and asked for continued assistance[2].

Conclusion

29. CCPR thanked the Joint FAO/IAEA for the important contribution to capacity building and networking and encouraged further cooperation in this regard.

REPORT ON ITEMS OF GENERAL CONSIDERATION BY THE 2018 JMPR (Agenda Item 5a)[5]

30. CCPR noted the information provided by the JMPR Secretariat on the following matters:

- Toxicological profiling of compounds and less-than-lifetime dietary exposure assessment
- Need for sponsors to submit all requested data
- Hazard characterization in the 21st century: Assessing data generated using new mechanism based approaches for JMPR evaluations
- Update on the revision of principles and methods for risk assessment of chemicals in food (EHC 240)
- Microbiological effects
- Transparency of JMPR procedures
- Review of the large portion data used for the IESTI equations
- Update of the IEDI and IESTI models used for the calculation of dietary exposure: commodity grouping according to the revised codex classification and new large portion data
- Recommendations for subgroup maximum residue levels for fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits revisited
- Preliminary results for probabilistic modelling of acute dietary exposure to evaluate the IESTI equations

31. The following paragraphs contain a summary of the discussion that took place on some of the items listed above.

4 CX/PR 19/51/4
5 Section 2 of the 2018 JMPR Report

Toxicological profiling of compounds and less-than-lifetime dietary exposure assessment

32. Delegations welcomed the initiative to critically review the currently used concepts for toxicological profiling and dietary exposure assessment and noted that decision-tree approach may be a useful tool, but that further work was necessary.

33. Delegations generally agreed that before a new methodology is developed, it would be appropriate to perform an analysis of the exposure with regard to seasonal variation, variations for different subgroups of the population, to identify the relevant parameters and to develop a model that would address these aspects in the best way. Therefore, development of a new methodology for less–than-lifetime exposure was premature at this stage.

34. CCPR noted the above views, concluded that further work was necessary and encouraged JMPR to communicate with risk managers.

Need for sponsors to submit all requested data

35. CCPR noted the importance for sponsors of a complete submission of data to enable JMPR to perform a risk assessment noting the incomplete of review of two compounds in the 2018 JMPR because of incomplete and late submission by sponsors.

Hazard characterization in the 21st century: Assessing data generated using new mechanism based approaches for JMPR evaluations

36. CCPR supported the JMPR offer to evaluate data generated using new technologies as they become available in parallel with the results of traditional toxicity testing and encourages sponsors to submit such data.

Update on the revision of principles and methods for risk assessment of chemicals in food (EHC 240)

37. CCPR supported the ongoing discussion of JMPR/JECFA on the update of benchmark dose approach and development of evaluation of genotoxicity.

Microbiological effects

38. CCPR encouraged JMPR to look at effects of pesticides, in particular fungicides on intestinal microbiomes.

Transparency of JMPR procedures

39. The JMPR Secretariat informed CCPR that JMPR clarified that in the interest of transparency, a disclaimer would be prepared by the Joint Secretariat to be included in future JMPR monographs. The purpose of which is to reinforce the fact that while JMPR reports constitute an original publication, JMPR monographs may contain study descriptions and tables based on those present in the dossier submitted by the sponsors. JMPR considered this to be an appropriate use of the submitted materials and did not represent an endorsement of the sponsors' positions.

Review of the large portion data used for the IESTI equation and Update of the IEDI and IESTI models used for the calculation of dietary exposure: commodity grouping according to the revised codex classification and new large portion data

40. Delegations supported the use of large portion data to be used for the calculation of the IESTI.

41. The EU informed CCPR that it would keep FAO/WHO informed on progress made in the update of the EU diets to maintain a high level of consistency of the EU tool and the IEDI/IESTI model used by JMPR.

42. The Representative of FAO welcomed this offer and also encouraged other members to contribute with relevant data.

Recommendations for subgroup maximum residue levels for fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits revisited

43. Concerns were expressed by some delegations that excluding okra from MRLs set for the sub-group Peppers had the potential to impact trade. A number of delegations requested that CCPR and JMPR look to develop an approach to help resolve representative commodity choices that could affect minor crops and where practicable find more suitable commodity groups, such as fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits, for which an MRL could be extrapolated to okra.

44. The FAO JMPR Secretariat clarified that the 2018 JMPR had revisited this issue and found that data suggested that peppers were unlikely to reflect the residues present in okra when treated according to the same cGAP. She further clarified that such differences could be explained by the differences in morphology of okra fruit (ridged and slight hairy surface) when compared to pepper (smooth-skinned surface) and their relative residue potentials when using extrapolation principle for crop grouping.

45. CCPR was informed that the monitoring data in a country showed that incidents of MRLs violation for okra was very low as compared with peppers even when a group MRL was set for okra and the peppers and related crops, and that this data could be further considered by JMPR when considering the application of extrapolation to minor crops such as okra.

46. The Codex Secretariat recalled that establishment of CXLs based on monitoring data only applied to spices and considerations to expand this to other commodities such as okra or minor crops may have implications on the Risk Analysis Principles applied by CCPR. However, CCPR suggested other options.

47. CCPR noted the need to find a solution for extrapolation of an MRL to okra. In exploring further this matter, Kenya offered to submit trial data and monitoring data. CCPR also encouraged member countries and interested organizations to submit data from residue field trials as well as monitoring data for consideration by JMPR as follows:

- In the absence of specific data for okra, what scientific evidence would JMPR consider in the extrapolation to facilitate the elaboration of an MRL that can ensure the protection of public health while facilitating trade.
- Request comparison of monitoring data for okra and other fruiting vegetables to determine if differences in residues observed in trade between these commodities are similar to the difference observed in supervised trials and hence confirm extrapolation principles.

Preliminary results for probabilistic modelling of acute dietary exposure to evaluate the IESTI equations

48. CCPR noted that this issue would be discussed in conjunction with Agenda Item 9.

REPORT ON 2018 JMPR RESPONSES TO SPECIFIC CONCERNS RAISE BY CCPR (Agenda Item 5b)[6]

49. CCPR noted that specific concerns on compounds raised by CCPR would be addressed when discussing the relevant compounds under Agenda Item 6.

PROPOSED MRLs FOR PESTICIDES IN FOOD AND FEED (at Steps 7 and 4) (Agenda Item 6)[7]

General Remarks

50. The EU advised CCPR that they would be introducing reservations for a number of proposed MRLs during the discussions on the individual compounds and that the reasons for these reservation were outlined in CRD04.

51. The EU explained to CCPR that it was current EU policy to align EU MRLs with CXLs if three conditions were fulfilled: (i) that the EU sets MRLs for the commodity under consideration; (ii) that the current EU MRL is lower than the CXL; and (iii) that the CXL is acceptable to the EU with respect to aspects such as consumer protection, supporting data, and extrapolations.

52. In the interest of transparency the Delegation advised CCPR that they would be making reservations during the discussions on the individual compounds where they considered the third criterion had not been met (CRD04).

53. Norway and Switzerland advised CCPR that they supported all EU reservations as their residue risk assessment approach was the same as that of the EU.

54. CCPR welcomed these clarifications, agreed that these reservations, where relevant, would be noted in the report and that general reservations related to policy differences would not be discussed further at this meeting.

AZINPHOS METHYL (2)

55. In light of the decisions taken by the Meeting on the retention of CXLs for unsupported compounds (Agenda Items 12, 14), CCPR agreed to delete the CXLs for all commodities except spices, noting that these were derived from monitoring data and that the dietary exposure was extremely low.

2,4-D (20)

56. CCPR noted that the JMPR Secretariat confirmed the storage stability of 2,4-D and 2,4-DCP residues in cotton seed was not reliable by the 2018 JMPR, in response to the concern form from USA in CCPR 2018. CCPR also noted that new storage stability data would be submitted to the 2019 JMPR for evaluation.

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6 Section 2 of the 2018 JMPR Report

7 CX/PR 19/51/5; CX/PR 19/51/5-Add.1 (Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Egypt and Sri Lanka)

DIQUAT (31)

57. CCPR noted the reservations from the EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for barley; chick-pea (dry); dry beans (subgroup); dry peas (subgroup); mammalian fats (except milk fats); poultry fats; rye; and triticale because of toxicological concerns on metabolites.

58. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs, and also to recommend revocation of the CXLs for oats; wheat; wheat bran, unprocessed; wheat flour; and wheat wholemeal. CCPR also recommended withdrawal of the CXL for beans (dry) by the 2013 JMPR.

PHOSALONE (60)

59. In light of the decisions taken on the retention of CXLs for unsupported compounds (Agenda Items 12, 14), CCPR agreed to delete the CXLs for all commodities except spices, fruits and berries; spices, roots and rhizomes; and spices, seeds, noting that these were derived from monitoring data and that the dietary exposure was extremely low.

BROMOPROPYLATE (70)

60. The JMPR Secretariat indicated that in response to a concern form submitted by the EU, the 2018 JMPR had conducted a brief review of the outdated toxicology database and while an ARfD could not be established, JMPR concluded that the critical driver identified for a potential ARfD, reduced body weight, was unlikely to represent a major, acute public health concern from dietary exposure to bromopropylate.

61. CCPR noted that this compound was one of the unsupported compounds that would be considered under Agenda Items 12, 14.

IMAZALIL (110)

62. CCPR noted the reservations of the EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for lemons and limes (subgroup); oranges, sweet, sour (subgroup); banana; potato; and edible offal (mammalian), pending the outcome of their ongoing evaluation of toxicological properties of several metabolites and because they had identified an acute consumer risk for potato.

63. CCPR also noted the reservation of Japan on the advancement of the proposed MRL for potato as they had identified an acute intake concern for children for the age of 1 to 6 years old.

64. CropLife informed CCPR that new data would be available for mandarins and grapefruit.

65. CCPR agreed to advance the proposed MRLs for lemons and limes (including citron); and sweet and sour oranges (including orange-like hybrids) for adoption at Step 5/8, and to retain the CXL for the other citrus fruits under the 4-year rule, awaiting the evaluation by JMPR in 2021.

66. CCPR agreed to advance the other proposed MRLs recommended by the 2018 JMPR for adoption at Step 5/8 and the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs, and to revoke the CXLs for cucumber; gherkin; melons (except watermelon); persimmon, Japanese; pome fruits; raspberries, red, black; and strawberry.

OXAMYL (126)

67. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8 and to revoke the CXL for peppers, sweet (including pimento or pimiento).

PROPAMOCARB (148)

68. CCPR noted the reservation of the EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for edible offal (mammalian); mammalian fats (except milk fats); meat from mammals (other than marine mammals) and milks due to the different residue definition for enforcement.

69. The JMPR Secretariat informed CCPR that JMPR had reviewed the livestock data submitted by the manufacturer in 2018 and the re-evaluation had confirmed its previous recommendation for cabbages, head and kale (including among others: collards, curly kale, Scotch kale, thousand-headed kale; not including Marrow-stem kale).

70. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs, as recommended by the 2018 JMPR.

PROPICONAZOLE (160)

71. CCPR noted the reservation of the EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of all the proposed MRLs since Propiconazole (160) had not been approved in the EU due to toxicological data gap for several metabolites and an acute risk concern for peach.

72. The JMPR Secretariat indicated that the 2018 JMPR had refined the estimated maximum residue levels for post-harvest treated commodities.

73. The manufacturer informed CCPR that the proposed MRL for peach was not based on the critical GAP that still existed in the USA and that they could re-submit the data to support the existing CXL for consideration by the 2019 JMPR.

74. CCPR decided to retain the proposed MRL for peach to Step 4 and maintain the existing CXL for peach under the 4-year rule, awaiting the JMPR re-evaluation.

75. CCPR agreed to advance all the other proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs, as recommended by the 2018 JMPR.

PROFENOFOS (171)

76. CCPR agreed to advance the proposed MRL for coffee beans for adoption at Step 5/8.

BENTAZONE (172)

77. CCPR noted the reservations of the EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for dry beans, subgroup of; dry peas, subgroup of; edible offal (mammalian); mammalian fats (except milk fats); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); milks due to the different residue definition for plant and animal commodities for enforcement in the EU.

78. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs to Step 5/8 with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXL for milk.

79. CCPR decided to revoke the CXLs for beans (dry); field pea (dry); soya bean (dry) as recommended by the 2018 JMPR.

ABAMECTIN (177)

80. CCPR noted the reservations of the EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for cane berries (subgroup), grapes, green onions (subgroup) and herbs (subgroup excluding mints) due to the different residue definition for enforcement in the EU.

81. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8 with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs and to revoke the CXLs for blackberries; leek; and raspberries, red, black, as recommended by the 2015 JMPR.

FENPYROXIMATE (193)

82. CCPR agreed to keep the draft MRLs for apricot; cherries; peach; plums (including fresh prunes); and watermelon at Step 4, awaiting the evaluation by the 2020 JMPR.

83. CCPR agreed to advance the proposed MRLs for edible offal (mammalian); mammalian fats (except milk fats); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); milks; and tomatoes for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs.

84. CCPR agreed to withdraw the draft MRLs for cherry tomato as recommended by the 2018 JMPR and to revoke the CXLs for fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits; and pepper chili, dried as recommended by the 2017 and the 2018 JMPR.

KRESOXIM-METHYL (199)

85. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs, and to revoke the CXLs for cucumber; grapefruit; oranges, sweet, sour, (including orange-like hybrids); rye; and wheat recommended by the 2018 JMPR.

86. CCPR noted that the EU, Norway and Switzerland expressed that lower MRLs may be sufficient for several animal origin commodities, and the JMPR Secretariat informed CCPR that the CXLs for animal origin commodities (except edible offal) were recommended at the LOQ.

87. CCPR agreed to maintain the CXL for pome fruit on the request of the EU, Norway and Switzerland, awaiting the data by 2023.

PYRIPROXYFEN (200)

88. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2018 JMPR.

CYPRODINIL (207)

89. The JMPR Secretariat informed CCPR that a refined estimate of the CXL had been conducted and a new recommendation proposed for pomegranate.

90. CCPR agreed to advance the proposed MRL of 5 mg/kg for pomegranate for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2018 JMPR.

PYRACLOSTROBIN (210)

91. CCPR noted the reservation of the EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs: for lettuce, head and pome fruits due to acute risk concern; for edible offal (mammalian); mammalian fats (except milk fats); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals) and milks since a feeding study should have been considered, for root vegetables due to the lack of trials on sugar beet or beetroot; for spinach because of an incorrect HR value in the 2018 JMPR report; and for tea, green, black (black, fermented and dried) due to insufficient number of residue trials.

92. CCPR noted the reservation of Brazil on the advancement of the proposed MRL for lettuce, head due to acute risk concern for Brazilian consumers.

93. The JMPR Secretariat informed CCPR that a new US label for root vegetables had been submitted for JMPR evaluation in 2019, and a re-consideration of the CXL for root vegetables would be undertaken.

94. The JMPR Secretariat clarified that the reported HR of 0.91 mg/kg for spinach came from the raw data and the correct data should be submitted by the manufacturer.

95. CCPR decided to retain the proposed MRLs for root vegetables and spinach at Step 4 and to maintain the CXLs for carrot; sugar beet and radish, awaiting the outcome of the JMPR re-evaluation on the group MRL for root vegetables and the clarification on the HR for spinach by the manufacturer.

96. CCPR agreed to advance all the other proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs, as recommended by the 2018 JMPR.

FLUDIOXONIL (211)

97. CCPR noted the reservations of the EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for celery; green onions (subgroup); leaves of *Brassicaceae* (subgroup); pineapple and pomegranate, pending the outcome of the ongoing periodic re-evaluation in the EU.

98. CCPR agreed to advance all proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs and to revoke the CXLs for mustard greens; onion, bulb as recommended by the 2018 JMPR.

MANDIPROPAMID (231)

99. CCPR agreed to advance all proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXL for potato, as recommended by the 2018 JMPR.

SPINETORAM (233)

100. The JMPR Secretariat informed CCPR that the MRL for the subgroup of peppers (except martynia, okra and roselle) was confirmed by the 2018 JMPR and that the CXL of 0.08 mg/kg for edible offal (mammalian) should be replaced by a revised level of 0.1 mg/kg.

101. CCPR agreed to advance a new MRL of 0.1 mg/kg for edible offal (mammalian) to step 5/8 with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXL.

FLUOPYRAM (243)

102. CCPR noted the reservation of the EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRL for rice, husked, due to the ongoing MRL review in the EU and the insufficient number of processing studies. CCPR also noted the JMPR Secretariat confirmed that there were different policies with regards to processing between the EU and JMPR.

103. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs recommended by the 2018 JMPR for adoption at Step 5/8 and the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs.

SULFOXAFLOR (252)

104. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs and to withdraw the proposed MRL for tree nuts, as recommended by the 2018 JMPR.

CHLORFENAPYR (254)

105. CCPR noted the reservations of the EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of all the proposed MRLs for food commodities except fruiting vegetables, cucurbits and peppers, chili, dried due to the different risk assessment approach in the use of correction factors to estimate metabolite residue levels, and because of their acute intake concern for tea.

106. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2018 JMPR.

FLUXAPYROXAD (256)

107. CCPR noted the reservation of the EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRL for citrus fruits due to a lack of trials to establish the group CXL.

108. CCPR agreed to keep the draft MRLs for citrus fruits and citrus oil, edible at Step 4, awaiting the reconsideration by the 2019 JMPR.

109. CCPR agreed to advance the other proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs.

PICOXYSTROBIN (258)

110. CCPR noted that the 2018 JMPR revisited data on rapeseed oil in response to the concern form submitted by USA. JMPR confirmed its previous decisions due to inadequate number of trials available to meet the cGAP.

BENZOVINDIFLUPYR (261)

111. The JMPR Secretariat confirmed that the 2018 JMPR had extrapolated from the single commodity MRLs for beans (dry) and peas (dry) to derive the group MRLs for dry beans and dry peas, respectively.

112. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs for single commodities, as recommended by the 2018 JMPR.

CYANTRANILIPROLE (263)

113. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the group CXL for fruiting vegetables, cucurbits, as recommended by the 2018 JMPR.

CYAZOFAMID (281)

114. CCPR noted the reservation from the EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRL for green onions as the EU extrapolation policy supported an MRL of 2 mg/kg for the subgroup of green onions (subgroup except chives), and 6 mg/kg for chives only.

115. In response, the JMPR Secretariat explained the MRL of 6 mg/kg for the subgroup of green onions was estimated based on the data set for chives by using the policy that the median residues were within the 5-fold range.

116. CCPR agreed to advance proposed MRLs for bulb onions (subgroup); green onions (subgroup) for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2018 JMPR.

LUFENURON (286)

117. CCPR was informed that the MRL for meat (from mammals other than marine mammals) to be set in the EU may differ from the one proposed by JMPR because the EU sets MRLs on muscle and not meat.

118. CCPR agreed to advance all proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs.

QUINCLORAC (287)

119. CCPR was informed by the JMPR Secretariat that the residue definition for plant commodities established by the 2015 JMPR was reconfirmed by both the 2017 and the 2018 JMPR. The JMPR Secretariat indicated that even though the methyl ester had a toxicological potency 10 times of the parent compound, the residues, including the methyl ester, were low as rapeseed oil was a blended commodity resulting in negligible consumer risk. As reported by the 2015 JMPR, the IESTI associated with rape seed oil was less than 1% of ARfD.

120. The EU thanked JMPR for their consideration, and reserved their positions to include quinclorac methyl ester in the residue definition for enforcement for rapeseed.

ISOFETAMID (290)

121. CCPR agreed to keep the proposed MRLs for bush berries (subgroup); dry beans (except soya bean, (dry)) (subgroup); and dry peas (subgroup) at Step 4, awaiting for a re-evaluation by the 2019 JMPR, in light of the reservation (bush berries) and comments (remaining aforesaid commodities) of the EU, Norway and Switzerland on the calculations used to derive the proposed MRLs.

122. CCPR agreed to advance the other proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2018 JMPR.

OXATHIAPIPROLIN (291)

123. CCPR noted the reservations of the EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for all primary food commodities of plant origin pending the outcome of their ongoing evaluation of the toxicological properties of metabolite IN-WR791 and the advancement of the proposed MRLs for animal commodities because of their different livestock dietary burden estimation.

124. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with then subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs, and to revoke the CXLs for edible offal (mammalian); mammalian fats (except milk fats); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); and milks, as recommended the 2018 JMPR.

PHOSPHONIC ACID (301)

125. CCPR noted that the 2018 JMPR had clarified that the ADI for Fosetyl-Al (302) applied directly to Fosetyl-Al and to Phosphonic acid.

126. The Codex Secretariat advised that the database entry would be revised accordingly.

FOSETYL-Al (302)

127. CCPR noted that the 2018 JMPR had clarified that the ADI for fosetyl-Al applied directly to fosetyl-Al and to phosphonic acid.

128. The Codex Secretariat advised that the database entry would be revised accordingly.

ETHIPROLE (304)

129. CCPR noted the reservations of the EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for coffee beans; edible offal (mammalian); eggs; mammalian fats (except milk fats); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); milks; poultry meat; poultry, edible offal of; poultry fats; and rice, husked due to the ongoing EU assessment of toxicological data.

130. In response to the concern from the EU, Norway and Switzerland relating to the lack of dietary burden calculation in the JMPR report, the JMPR Secretariat indicated that the dietary burden calculation would be added in a corrigendum.

131. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2018 JMPR.

FENPICOXAMID (305)

132. CCPR noted that an ADI of 0-0.05 mg/kg bw had been established for Fenpicoxamid by JMPR in 2018 and the establishment of an ARfD had been found unnecessary.

133. CCPR agreed to advance the proposed MRL for banana for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2018 JMPR.

FLUAZINAM (306)

134. The JMPR Secretariat informed CCPR that no evaluation could be completed by JMPR in 2018 due to insufficient data.

MANDESTROBIN (307)

135. CCPR noted that an ADI and an ARfD had been established by the 2018 JMPR, but no draft MRLs had been recommended because some critical data had been submitted late leaving insufficient time to complete the evaluation.

NORFLURAZON (308)

136. CCPR noted the reservations of the EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for edible offal (mammalian); eggs; mammalian fats (except milk fats); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); milks; poultry fats; poultry meat; poultry, edible offal of, due to the overall poor quality of the toxicological studies, the lack of data on the genotoxic potential of metabolite (NOA-452075) and the lack of a reliable calculation of the livestock dietary burden.

137. In response, the JMPR Secretariat indicated that the metabolite was found in the rat at trace concentrations and the 2018 JMPR concluded that it was unlikely to present a public health concern.

138. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2018 JMPR.

PYDIFLUMETOFEN (309)

139. CCPR noted the reservations of the EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRL for small fruit vine climbing, pending the outcome of the ongoing evaluation in the EU.

140. CCPR agreed to forward the proposed MRLs for dried grapes (=currants, raisins and sultanas) and small fruit vine climbing for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2018 JMPR.

PYRIOFENONE (310)

141. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2018 JMPR.

TIOXAZAFEN (311)

142. CCPR noted the reservation of the EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for cotton seed; edible offal (mammalian); eggs; maize; mammalian fats (except milk fats); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); milks; poultry meat; poultry, edible offal of; poultry fats; and soya bean (dry) pending the outcome of the ongoing evaluation in the EU.

143. In response to the concern from the EU, Norway and Switzerland relating to the lower MRLs for several commodities of animal origin, the JMPR Secretariat indicated that the MRLs were recommended at or just above the LOQ.

144. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2018 JMPR.

Conclusions

145. CCPR:

(i) Agreed to forward to CAC42:

- Proposed draft MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8 (Appendix II)
- Codex MRLs (CXLs) for revocation (Appendix III)

(ii) Noted that:

- Draft and proposed draft MRLs retained at Steps 7 and 4 are attached as Appendices (IV and V)
- Draft and proposed draft MRLs withdrawn are attached as Appendix (VI)

REVISION OF THE *CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD AND FEED* (CXM 4-1989)

146. The USA and The Netherlands, as Chair and co-Chair of the EWG on the revision of the Classification, presented the report of the in-session WG.

147. The EWG Chair noted that:

- The task was to address key issues involved with the crop grouping and the tables on representative commodities associated with Class C and D in order to progress work on these classes.
- Additional commodities for inclusion in different groups in Class C and Class D and editorial corrections had been included based on the written comments submitted to this session and reproduced in CRDs 30, 31 and 32.

148. CCPR considered the recommendations on Agenda Items 7 (a-e) as follows:

CLASS C: PRIMARY FEED COMMODITIES. TYPE 11: PRIMARY FEED COMMODITIES OF PLANT ORIGIN - ALL GROUPS (Agenda Item 7a)[8]

149. CCPR noted the following:

- While silage was classified as a processed commodity, it would be more appropriate to classify the silage commodities in the group with high water content since silage was a commodity with a high water content.
- There would be a possible impact of removing the term "fodder", as it could affect existing CXLs for this commodity. It was not clear on which basis the individual CXLs for fodder were set e.g. on trials for hay or for straw. CCPR further noted the kind offer of Japan to investigate the basis on which the CXLs for fodder and related feed are set.
- It would be appropriate to separate grasses from cereal grains to facilitate residue extrapolation. However, further separation between "cool" and "warm" season grasses may introduce unnecessary complexity to the classification of this group and thus prevent the establishment of group MRLs.

Conclusions

150. CCPR agreed with the following:

- To separate out grasses from cereal grains.
- To rename the Group of grasses to Group of grasses for feed to avoid confusion as there was already a Group of grasses in Class A.
- Not to further separate the Group of grasses into subgroups (i.e. "cool" and "warm" season grasses).
- To move silage commodities from Subgroups 50C / 51C to 50A / 51A.
- To agree with the revisions made to accommodate proposals for commodities under the different groups based on written comments submitted as shown in CRD30 and to work further on the allocation of additional commodities in Class C.
- To further look into the issue of "fodder" in Class C based on a paper to be prepared by Japan. The paper should be made available as soon as possible in order to assist the EWG and the discussion at CCPR52.

CLASS D: PROCESSED FOOD COMMODITIES OF PLANT ORIGIN. ALL TYPES AND GROUPS (Agenda Item 7b)[9]

151. CCPR agreed with the revisions made to accommodate proposals for commodities under the different groups based on written comments submitted as shown in CRD31 and to work further on the allocation of additional commodities in Class D.

TRANSFER OF COMMODITIES FROM CLASS D TO CLASS C (Agenda Item 7c)[10]

152. CCPR agreed with working principle for transferring commodities from Class D to Class C and noted that this principle would facilitate this exercise:

A commodity used as food cannot be included in the group feed. Also when only a small part of the total quantity of a product is used as food and most of it is intended as animal feed, the commodity will be included in processed food and not classified as a feed commodity.

TABLE ON EXAMPLES OF REPRESENTATIVE COMMODITIES FOR COMMODITY GROUPS IN DIFFERENT TYPES UNDER CLASS C AND CLASS D (FOR INCLUSION IN THE *PRINCIPLES AND GUIDANCE FOR THE SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVE COMMODITIES FOR THE EXTRAPOLATION OF MRLS FOR PESTICIDES TO COMMODITY GROUP* (CXG 84-2012) (Agenda Item 7d)[11]

153. CCPR noted the following:

- As major changes were still proposed in the revision of Class C (Classification, feed) it was premature to work in detail on Table 7 (Representative commodities, feed).
- To add Alfalfa, forage as an additional representative crop (with a clarifying footnote) and to avoid the combination of the words "and/or" and rather keep "and" or "or" for clarity.
- There seemed to be no support to indicate a single representative commodity to extrapolate to a whole group.

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8 CX/PR 19/51/6; CX/PR 19/51/6-Add.1 (Australia, Canada, China, Egypt and Ghana)
9 CX/PR 19/51/7; CX/PR 19/51/7-Add.1 (Australia, Canada, China, Egypt and Ghana)
10 CX/PR 19/51/8; CX/PR 19/51/8-Add.1 (Canada, Egypt and Ghana)
11 CX/PR 19/51/9; CX/PR 19/51/9-Add.1 (Canada, Egypt and Ghana)

Conclusions

154. CCPR agreed with the following:

- It was not possible to conclude on Table 8 (Representative commodities, processed food commodities of plant origin), because there was no final conclusion on Class D.
- To further investigate which and how many representative crops for each class were possible.
- For several groups, it was not possible to have representative commodities due to the broad diversity of commodities in a group. In this case, the following note would be included to provide some flexibility to extrapolate within a group:

  It is not possible to set a group-CXL for this group because of the broad diversity of crops. However, when a group contains a number of processed commodities originating from raw commodities from one subgroup in Class A (primary food commodities), the representative commodity from that subgroup in Class A can be used as a representative crop for the corresponding commodities in processed form.

IMPACT OF THE REVISED TYPES IN CLASS C AND CLASS D ON CXLs (Agenda Item 7e)[12]

155. CCPR noted that since the revision of Class C and Class D was still ongoing, therefore there was no impact on the CXLs in the Codex Database for MRLs for pesticides.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMODITIES NOT MEETING THE CRITERIA FOR CROP GROUPING (Agenda Item 7f)[13]

156. CCPR:

- agreed with the format and codes for the single system to address miscellaneous commodities within the Classification that did not meet the criteria for crop grouping;
- noted that only miscellaneous commodities for Class A - Primary Food Commodities of Plant Origin had been identified and agreed with their inclusion in this Class; and
- forwarded the format and codes, as well as miscellaneous commodities in Class A, to CAC42 for adoption at Step 5/8 (Appendix VII).

CLASS B – PRIMARY FOOD COMMODITIES OF ANIMAL ORIGIN: COMMON DEFINITION OF EDIBLE ANIMAL TISSUES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MRLs FOR PESTICIDES AND VETERINARY DRUGS FOR COMPOUNDS WITH DUAL USES (AS PESTICIDES AND VETERINARY DRUGS) FOR USE BY CCPR AND CCRVDF (Agenda Item 7g)[14]

157. New Zealand introduced the item and reminded CCPR of the background for the work, highlighted the key discussions in the EWG and proposed to focus discussion on the questions in paragraph 9 of CX/PR 19/51/12.

158. CCPR further noted that the recommendations of the JMPR/JECFA WG on the revision of the guidance document for residue definition presented in CX/PR 19/51/3-Add.1 was relevant to the discussion in particular as per question 1 in paragraph 9. In this regard, the Representative of FAO, informed CCPR that the joint WG had undertaken a comparison of definitions for fat, meat and muscle and noted that there were discrepancies between the definitions in CCPR and CCRVDF and that recommendations on definitions were put forward for consideration by CCPR to assist further work in JMPR and JECFA on the harmonization of residue definitions and establishment of MRLs for compounds with dual uses.

159. CCPR agreed to consider the questions in paragraph 9 and to use the background information contained in CX/PR 19/51/3-Add.1 and CX/PR 19/51/12 to inform its discussion:

Question 1: CCRVDF uses the term muscle, while CCPR uses meat. Can these terms be consolidated? If so, what is the appropriate term to use?

160. CCPR noted that there was support for alignment of terms between CCPR and CCRVDF and while there was a preference for the term “muscle” there was also support for the term “meat”. A proposal was also made for a definition for the term “muscle”.

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12 CX/PR 19/51/10
13 CX/PR 19/51/11; CX/PR 19/51/11-Add.1 (Canada, Egypt and Ghana)
14 CX/PR 19/51/12; CX/PR 19/51/12-Add.1 (Australia, Canada, Chile, Ghana and USA)

161. Delegations also pointed out the following should be taken into account:

- In considering harmonization and use of terminology, it was important to note how the terms would be used and how they vary in international trade.
- While terminology was important, the definition of terms was more important.
- What would be the implication of the outcome of harmonization of terminology – this could impact on the existing MRLs as they were recommended on the basis of residues in fat followed by the term ("fat"). For checking compliance with MRLs, the trimmable fat should be analyzed for residues for comparison with MRLs. For non-fat-soluble pesticides, MRLs for meat were recommended on the basis of the residues in muscle. A change in terminology could have implications in particular for MRLs for fat soluble pesticides.
- Terminology was important for risk assessment and if nomenclature were changed, then such a change would also be required in the FAO manual.

162. CCPR could not agree on the use of either terms and agreed to further consider this matter together with a possible harmonized definition for these terms at its next session. CCPR thus agreed to request comments on the JECFA/JMPR proposed definitions for fat, meat and muscle to facilitate discussion on this matter (Appendix VIII).

Question 2: is the proposed consolidated edible offal definition acceptable: "Those parts of an animal, apart from the meat from the carcass, that are considered fit for human consumption."

163. CCPR discussed the proposal from CCRVDF and an alternative proposal: "*the organs of the thoracic and abdominal cavities, the brain, the muscular tissues of the head, the tissues of the diaphragm, the tail, the feet or tendons"*.

164. Delegations noted that if the more general definition from CCRVDF included the term "meat" and depending on the decision on terminology and a decision to use "muscle" in CCPR, then it would be more appropriate to use the term "skeletal muscle" in the definition for edible offal in order to clarify that also heart was covered by "edible offal": *Those parts of an animal, apart from the meat from the carcass / skeletal muscle and fat, that are considered fit for human consumption*.

165. There was no decision taken on the either one of the proposals. CCPR thus agreed to forward both definitions to CCRVDF to seek their views in advance of the next CCPR.

Question 3: Should a consolidated edible offal hierarchical classification be used for CCPR and CCRVDF and how can this be accomplished?

166. CCPR agreed that in principle this would be beneficial, however this question required further consideration.

Question 4: Can animal extrapolation rules be developed for both CCPR and CCRVDF using representative animal edible offal tissue?

167. CCPR noted that this question was linked also to question 3 and noted the following views expressed by delegations:

- Harmonization should only be considered to the extent possible if there were no contradictions, noting that difference should be taken into account between veterinary drugs and pesticides and their uses
- For veterinary drugs there were specified target species on the label to avoid misuse.
- Because different circumstances exist for veterinary drugs (direct treatment) and pesticides (incidental exposure), the extrapolation rule should be best left to each of the risk assessment bodies, i.e. JECFA and JMPR

168. In view of the views expressed, CCPR agreed that while there was general support for harmonization, differences between pesticides and veterinary drugs may not allow for common extrapolation rules and to inform CCRVDF of this view.

Question 5: What is the best procedure to establish a harmonized descriptors: examples include different descriptors such as "fat", "fat with skin", "fat/skin" and "skin"

169. CCPR noted that comments received implied that guidance would be needed from JMPR and JECFA.

170. Other comments were noted as follows:

- The best way for harmonization should be based on metabolism of the compound and the tissue used for consumption and therefore fat/skin should be avoided and that use of fat with skin was sufficient.
- There would be an impact on data generation procedures especially CCRVDF and especially for commodities traded with skin.

171. CCPR agreed to ask JMPR and JECFA guidance on whether they could harmonize between them.

Question 6: Should honey be included in the Classification system as a miscellaneous commodity? If so, should honey be included in Class B (primary food commodities of animal origin) or Class E (processed food of animal origin)

172. There was support for honey as a miscellaneous commodity and inclusion in Class B of the Classification, noting that:

- Residue definition for honey was similar to plant commodities.
- Primary animal commodities covered five groups, including invertebrate animals, and honey bees being invertebrate animals, honey should fall in Class B. It was however noted that traded honey goes through processing.

173. Questions were however asked on whether it was appropriate to include honey in the Classification.

174. The Representative of FAO noted that JMPR did not do assessments for honey bees and questioned why honey should be included in the Classification and expressed the view that honey should be addressed by CCRVDF and JECFA.

175. A delegation pointed out that normally pesticides were considered contaminants in honey as there was no MRL setting work arising from intentional use of pesticides. Another delegation clarified that when plant protection products were sprayed, crops would have residues in flowers, thus also in the honey and therefore this was a plant protection issue and while residue trials might be difficult it could work.

176. It was clarified that including honey in the Classification was for completeness and to future-proof it. This was the case for other commodities currently in the Classification for which CCPR did not necessarily establish MRLs.

177. CCPR therefore agreed to include honey in Class B of the Classification.

Other matters

178. The EWG Chair noted that many comments were received just prior to the session which made it difficult to consider them thoroughly and that it would be useful to consider such comments in the EWG. Members and observers were thus encouraged to actively participate in the EWG.

Conclusions on Agenda Item 7

179. CCPR agreed to re-establish the EWG, chaired by USA and co-chaired by The Netherlands, working in English with the following TORs:

(i) Continue the work on the revision of Class C, Animal feed commodities (taken into account silage, fodder, separate group for grasses).

(ii) Continue the work on the revision of Class D, Processed Food commodities.

(iii) Continue the work on transferring commodities from Class D to Class C, taking into account the agreed working principle.

(iv) Create tables with representative crops for Class C and D.

(v) Continue to work on edible animal tissues (including edible offal) in collaboration with the CCRVDF EWG on edible animal tissues.

DISCUSSION PAPER ON THE REVISION OF THE *GUIDELINES ON THE USE OF MASS SPECTROMETRY FOR THE IDENTIFICATION, CONFIRMATION AND QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION OF RESIDUES* (CXG 56-2005) (Agenda Item 8)[15]

180. Costa Rica, as co-Chair of the EWG, introduced the item on behalf of Iran (Chair of the EWG) and based on written comments received, proposed that CCPR consider exploring the possibility to merge the *Guidelines on the use of mass spectrometry for the identification, confirmation and quantitative determination of residues* (CXG 56-2005) and *Guidelines on Performance Criteria for Methods of Analysis for the Determination of Pesticide Residues in Food and Feed (*CXG 90-2017) into one single document, and if feasible and appropriate, to proceed with the revocation of CXG 56.

Discussion

181. CCPR noted the general support for the proposal and further noted the following views of certain delegations.

[15] CX/PR 19/51/13

- CXG 90 was developed recently and covers not only MS, but also other modern techniques for the determination of pesticide residues and CCPR should therefore avoid overlapping of documents.
- The first step would be to explore whether the provisions on MS in CXG 90 was sufficient to meet the needs of members and examine the necessity and room for improvement of CXG 90, if appropriate by taking into account relevant information from CXG 56.
- CXG 90 was developed in such a way to take into account the needs and capacities of developing countries and this spirit should be maintained when considering the possible merging of the two guidelines.

Shelf-life of Certified Reference Materials (CRM)

182. CCPR considered an additional request related to shelf-life of certified reference materials raised by some delegations as follows:

183. CRM were used for many purposes; GAP supervised field trial data, monitoring of import/export samples etc. Noting the limitation of the use of the CRM after the expiry date which led to recurring high costs for laboratories, consideration should be given to including guidance on monitoring of purity and stability of CRM of multi-class pesticides during prolonged storage.

184. CCPR noted that the issue of CRM while important, was different from the consideration of the possible revision of CXG 90 and that this matter should be dealt with separately and further considered at its next session.

Conclusions

185. CCPR agreed to re-establish the EWG, chaired by Iran, and co-chaired by Costa Rica working in English only with the following TORs:

(i) To determine if CXG 90-2017 adequately cover mass spectrometry and if so, to propose revocation of CXG 56-2005.

(ii) If there are provisions from CXG 56-2005 that could be relevant but not included in CXG 90-2017, to look into the feasibility to merge the two documents, and

- if appropriate to present a proposal for new work, and
- if possible to present an outline of the merged guidelines for consideration at CCPR52.

186. CCPR further agreed to request Argentina and India to prepare a discussion paper regarding monitoring of purity and stability of CRM of multi-class pesticides during prolonged storage for consideration at CCPR52.

DISCUSSION PAPER ON THE REVIEW OF THE IESTI EQUATIONS (Agenda Item 9)[16]

187. The Netherlands, as Chair of the EWG, introduced the item and recalled the TORs given to the EWG by CCPR50; informed that the document CX/PR 19/51/14 intended to address TOR 1 "*to review and provide illustrative comments on advantages and challenges that arise from the current IESTI equations and their impact on risk management, risk communication, consumer protection goals and trade"*; and that further questions related to "bulking and blending" (TOR 2) needed to be addressed.

Discussion

188. **TOR 1** "*to review and provide illustrative comments on advantages and challenges that arise from the current IESTI equations and their impact on risk management, risk communication, consumer protection goals and trade"*

189. The EWG Chair noted that the work on TOR had not been completed as the scientific advice from FAO/WHO had not been available at the time of the EWG discussions. The draft paper, CX/PR 19/51/3-Add.2 (see Agenda Item 4a) addressing part of the response was now published, and proposed that CCPR consider re-establishing the EWG so that it continue the work and take into account the final paper from FAO/WHO.

190. The WHO Representative informed CCPR that the FAO/WHO study on acute probabilistic dietary exposure assessment for pesticides was still a draft[17]; found the current IESTI equation was protective as it is; and that while there might be amendments to the text, the conclusions were firm and unlikely to change during the finalization of the paper. The Representative further noted that the written comments received to date on the paper would be forwarded to the authors for their consideration when finalizing the paper. The final paper would be presented to JMPR (September 2019). No additional comments or extensions would be provided.

16 CX/PR 19/51/14
17 CX/PR 19/51/3-Add.2

191. CCPR considered the proposal to re-establish the EWG. While there was support for continuation through an EWG noting that the TORs were not completed and was dependent on the FAO/WHO study on acute probabilistic dietary exposure assessment for pesticides, some delegations questioned the continuation of this work noting that the issue had been under discussion for some years, and that continuous re-establishment of the EWG might not be good use of CCPR's resources.

192. Proposals were made that if work were to proceed, then CCPR should set a timeframe for its conclusion.

193. The EWG Chair clarified that time resources were justified for the work; that it was good practice to review methodologies to assess how it functions and whether there was a need for revision or to confirm the current practices were efficient and suitable; that there had been progress over the years; that it should be borne in mind that the work of the EWG and CCPR was tied in with the work of FAO/WHO and JMPR: that to conclude that the methodologies were fit for purpose, input was needed from both the risk assessors and risk managers. She also emphasized that the last EWG couldn't conclude its work due to the unavailability of the FAO/WHO paper, but now that the paper was being finalized, warranted consideration by the new EWG.

194. The Codex Secretariat clarified that it was difficult to establish timeframes for this work due to the link with the work of JMPR and the need for consultation between the risk manager and risk assessor. She further noted that it would not be possible for the EWG to consult directly with JMPR as from a procedural point of view, the EWG reported to CCPR who in turn were able to communicate directly with the risk assessor, i.e. JMPR, through the JMPR Secretariat. However to ensure coordination of the work of the EWG and JMPR, the JMPR Secretariat should be encouraged to actively participate in the work of the EWG and act as a conduit for communication with JMPR as had been previously agreed.

TOR 2 – *gather relevant information on bulking and blending in order to feed into the risk assessors' work through the JMPR Secretariat*

195. The EWG Chair, informed that the EWG was recommending that a CL be issued by the Codex Secretariat to gather information on bulking and blending. She noted that this information did not lie with national governments, but with other stakeholders along the food chain and that governments would have to request those stakeholders to provide information and to also ensure the confidentiality of some of the information. A proposed CL was presented in Appendix II of CX/PR 19/51/14 for consideration. The CL did not follow a strict format to remain flexible to accommodate information on all types of commodities, however countries were requested to provide available information and not on all the commodities in the CL.

196. CCPR considered the proposal and agreed that the Codex Secretariat would issue the CL as presented in Appendix II of CX/PR 19/51/14.

Conclusions

197. CCPR agreed to re-establish the EWG chaired by the EU and co-chaired by Brazil and Uganda, working in English with the following TORs:

(i) Build on discussion of the benefits and challenges identified in the discussion paper submitted to CCPR51 (CX/PR 19/51/14 Appendix I "Advantages and challenges that arise from the current IESTI equations") to reflect on the findings of FAO/WHO on its review on the basis and the parameters of the IESTI equations, and a benchmark of the outcomes of the IESTI equations to a probabilistic distribution of actual exposures. In addition to information provided by FAO/WHO, the EWG should consider recent publications on acute dietary exposure assessment in the peer-reviewed literature.

(ii) Gather bulking and blending information and prepare an overview that will be discussed at CCPR52 and distributed to the 2020 JMPR after completion. The Codex Secretariat will issue a CL that will request information on bulking and blending.

(iii) Prepare a discussion paper and recommendations for deliberation at CCPR52 that take into account TORs i-ii.

DISCUSSION PAPER ON OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR THE JMPR PARTICIPATION IN AN INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF A NEW COMPOUND (Agenda Item 10)[18]

198. Canada, as Chair of the EWG, introduced the item and highlighted the key issues raised in the document in relation to the benefits and challenges (process and governance) that needed to be addressed through the recommendations made by the EWG. The Delegation proposed that CCPR consider re-establishing the EWG to further explore the issues identified in paragraph 47 of CX/PR 19/51/15.

[18] CX/PR 19/51/15

199. CCPR noted that a side-event on this matter had been held prior to the session which had greatly contributed to a better understanding of the issues at hand and on the possible way forward to address the benefits and challenges identified by the EWG.

Discussion

200. Delegations expressed the following views:

- The paper was well developed, had taken into account their comments submitted to the EWG and expressed their support for the recommendations identified.
- While the concept of parallel reviews was good, the approach should be carefully considered and should not contribute to the already heavy workload of JMPR. There was already a long list of pesticides on the priority list waiting for evaluation, evaluations took very long to be completed; and a limited number of experts to carry out this work were available which in turn would also mean that a limited number of countries would be able to participate in this activity.
- Should this exercise continue, the impact on CCPR and JMPR current procedures should be considered and evaluated.
- Agreed with the challenges identified in the document in particular whether and how JMPR experts and the JMPR Secretariat would be able to participate in parallel reviews and that this would have to be further explored; how to address potential changes in GAPs to avoid situations to revise / redo the assessments; availability of complete and identical datasets to assist harmonized interpretation and results; important to maintain the independence of JMPR as an international scientific expert advice body.

201. CCPR noted that:

- It was not the intention to reopen discussion on the *Risk Analysis Principles applied by CCPR*. However, if further work identified challenges that required some amendment to these principles, e.g. inserting a single paragraph to address joint reviews and an exception to the national registration requirement, such a proposal would be put to CCPR for discussion.
- A pilot parallel review of at least one new compound should be first conducted to understand its feasibility before further consideration could be given to amendment of the relevant CCPR and JMPR documents.

Conclusions

202. CCPR agreed to establish an EWG chaired by Canada and co-chaired by Costa Rica and Kenya, working in English and Spanish with the following TORs:

(i) Develop draft principles and procedures to facilitate the participation of JMPR in parallel reviews of a new compound. These draft principles and procedures will address the benefits, challenges, and recommendations proposed in the discussion paper submitted to CCPR51 (CX/PR/19/51/15).

(ii) Such draft principles and procedures will include, but will not be limited to, considerations related to current CCPR and JMPR working principles such as the nomination and scheduling process and requirements, review timelines, evaluation methodology, and roles and responsibilities of JMPR and participating government reviewers.

(iii) The EWG will develop the draft principles and procedures in consultation with the FAO/WHO JMPR Secretariats, and will submit them to CCPR52 for comments and consideration.

DISCUSSION PAPER ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF GUIDANCE FOR COMPOUNDS OF LOW PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERNS THAT COULD BE EXEMPTED FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CXLs (Agenda Item 11)[19]

203. Chile, as Chair of the EWG on the development of guidance for compounds of low public health concerns that could be exempted from the establishment of CXLs, introduced the item and reminded CCPR of the background for the work, and proposed to focus discussion on the recommendations of the EWG presented in CX/PR 19/51/16.

Discussion

204. CCPR noted the general support for the proposal to start new work and further noted the following views:

[19] CX/PR 19/51/16

- Australia provided clarification to the agenda working paper in CRD15.
- Some guidelines and lists related to this item were already available at national or regional level which could be the basis for the development of guidelines.
- The criteria in the guidelines should be defined carefully to avoid the inclusion of chemicals that may cause a public health risk.
- Developing and keeping a list of examples of substances exempted from MRLs should be considered since it would be helpful for the management of biopesticides at the national level.
- Definitions should be in line with Codex definitions. Only when there was no Codex definition or a need to improve existing Codex definitions, should establishment of new definitions be considered.

205. CCPR noted that the work should aim at setting criteria rather than the development of lists with examples of compounds that meet the criteria. CCPR further noted that since a list of compounds would be very difficult to update and examples could result in misinterpretation of their status, it was advisable to develop and keep such examples for facilitating the development of the Guidelines. However, it could be removed from the text at a later stage and, if necessary, the examples could be retained as an information document on the Codex website.

Conclusions

206. CCPR agreed to:

(i) Start new work on the development of guidance for compounds of low public health concern that could be exempted from the establishment of CXLs.

(ii) Submit the project document to the CAC42 for approval as new work (Appendix IX); and

(iii) Establish an EWG, chaired by Chile and co-chaired by USA and India working in English and Spanish, with the following mandate:

(a) To develop common criteria for the identification of compounds of low public health concern that may be exempted of CXLs and/or that do not give rise to residues.

(b) Provide harmonized Codex definitions as appropriate.

(c) Provide examples of compounds that meet the criteria to facilitate the development of the guidelines. Such examples will not necessarily remain in the final document.

(d) Based on the above considerations, present a proposed Guidelines for consideration at CCPR52.

DISCUSSION PAPER ON THE MANAGEMENT OF UNSUPPORTED COMPOUNDS (Agenda Item 12)[20]

207. Chile, as co-Chair of the EWG on the management of unsupported compounds, introduced the item and reminded CCPR of the background for the work, and the outcomes of the EWG. The Delegation outlined the proposals on how to address the management of unsupported compounds listed in Tables 2A (schedule and priority lists of periodic review) and 2B (periodic review list - pesticides that have been evaluated 15 years ago or more, but not yet scheduled or listed): management of unsupported compounds with public health concern and those unsupported compounds without public health concern.

Discussion

208. CCPR noted that the major concern was on the management of unsupported compounds without public health concern and focused its discussions on the management options provided for these compounds. CCPR noted the preference of delegations for either option 2, in particular option 2b or option 3.

209. Few delegations supported option 2a noting that all CXLs should be retained if there was a single registered use listed in the national registrations of pesticides database (NRD). Many of the pesticides were registered in their countries. It was also pointed out that the values for these pesticides were derived through a scientific assessment and consideration should go beyond consumer health protection, but should also take into account trade facilitation in line with the mandate of Codex.

210. Those delegations in support of option 2b expressed the view that revocation of MRLs would have major repercussions for their countries, in particular those that were agriculture producers. With climate change, for example, a diverse range of pesticides were required, including those pesticides under discussion. Option 2b would allow retention of at least those CXLs matching registered uses in countries concerned.

[20] CX/PR 19/51/17

211. Those in favour of option 3 expressed the following views:

- That it was important to re-evaluate the safety of pesticides that hadn't been re-evaluated in many years. In particular, after 25 years toxicological reviews became outdated and needed reassessment to ensure they were still safe and would not pose any threat to human health.
- This option was in line with the risk analysis principles applied by CCPR and that options 1 and 2 could lead to continued maintenance of CXLs which not only were not supported by submission of toxicology, residue and other relevant data, but also did not have a corresponding registration listed in the NRD. This would violate the ALARA principle and impede the enforcement against illegal uses of pesticides.

212. CCPR noted the complexity of the issue and that it was difficult to reach consensus on the management options, and agreed with a proposal to establish an EWG to assess options 2 (in particular 2b) and 3 to determine an appropriate way forward suited to those supporting either of the options. It was further noted that the NRD could aid in the further work of an EWG and that this database should be reviewed and regularly updated.

213. The current practice for dealing with unsupported compounds was explained by Australia as Chair of the EWG on priorities, noting that those compounds that met the criteria for periodic review were regularly considered in the EWG on priorities and that the need for data packages was flagged to all members and observers with sufficient time for members (countries) and observers (sponsors) to indicate their support and availability of data to proceed with their review. However, there was seldom any action following this request, mainly because original sponsors were no longer interested in the old compounds and had moved on to the development of new ones. There was therefore a need to investigate why data packages were not available, how to obtain data that were available, consideration of whether the data were too old, whether there were changes in GAPs and to determine what was required as a minimum for review by JMPR.

214. The FAO JMPR Secretariat noted that registrations could not be kept forever as there might be changes to the label and GAPs, amongst others. She proposed that as a compromise, option 3 should be considered, i.e. the application of the 4-year rule.

Conclusions

215. CCPR agreed to establish an EWG on unsupported compounds scheduled for periodic review chaired by Chile and co-chaired by Australia, India and Kenya, working in English and Spanish with the following TORs:

(i) Investigate the circumstances that lead to unsupported compounds and obstacles that prevent providing support;

(ii) Explore options for efficient data support;

(iii) Explore the advantages and challenges that arise from the options 2b and 3 as recommended by CCPR51; and

(iv) Based on the above considerations, present a proposal for consideration by CCPR52.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION OF PESTICIDES (Agenda Item 13)[21]

216. Germany, as Chair of the EWG, introduced the item and recalled that the matter had been discussed for the last three years and that CCPR50 had confirmed the key objective of the registration database, which was to provide members with a data source to facilitate support of commodities no longer supported in a periodic re-evaluation and to determine the global registration status of unsupported compounds. Questions which had arisen at CCPR50 had been circulated for comments through CL 2017/50–PR. He noted that replies to the CL indicated support for maintaining the NRD with some improvements and simplifications, but that there were divergent views concerning the number of compounds to be considered, and how often to repeat the exercise.

Discussion

217. CCPR considered the questions identified in paragraphs 7 and 8 of CX/PR 19/51/18 and noted the following comments and agreements:

Proposals to simplify and improve the excel worksheet including other data / information relevant to the further development of the database (e.g. mixtures of active compounds

218. CCPR noted that many countries were moving towards alignment with the Codex crop groups, but that there might be registrations that exist at national level which could vary from Codex crop grouping and agreed to the request for the inclusion of an extra line after each crop group in the spreadsheet for every possible group to avoid missing information.

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219. CCPR thus agreed that the updated and simplified excel sheet as presented in Appendix I of CX/PR 19/51/18 would constitute the basis for the next round of comments on the status of national registrations of pesticides for the selected compounds.

220. CCPR further agreed that the Codex Secretariat would issue a CL requesting comments on 20 compounds based on the excel spreadsheet as agreed by this session. The information submitted would be compiled and analyzed by the EWG in close collaboration with the EWG on Priority Lists (see paragraphs 232-233).

The range of active substances that should be added to the database and the time interval to submit updated information

221. CCPR noted that currently there were 9 compounds in Table 2A with the possibility for an extra 3 compounds to be added (see Agenda Item 14) and 36 compounds in Table 2B and agreed to include around 20 compounds per year in this year until 2022 when a new round of discussion would take place on the overall experience with this exercise.

222. While there was agreement with this approach, it was requested that the call for information should be clear and focused on the specifics in the table. The EWG Chair clarified that the database would be filled with current information and if a periodic review for re-evaluation is fixed, then the substances for re-evaluation would be nominated for update of the database. After evaluating the outcome of this exercise in 2022, CCPR could then decide how often to repeat this exercise to account for changes in the registration status of the pesticides (e.g. every three years or so).

223. CCPR agreed with the approach described in the paragraphs above.

The need to indicate registration of compounds for non-food uses considering the purpose of the database and the mandate of CCPR

224. The EWG Chair noted that comments in reply to CL 2017/50-PR support the approach to only include in the database compounds registered for use on food and feed moving in international trade only. CCPR confirmed this approach.

To limit the exercise to compounds subject to periodic review as opposed to all compounds on the Codex pesticide list as this exercise could be resource-intensive and changes in the registration status may occur during the interval year(s)

225. The EWG Chair noted that comments in reply to CL 2017/50-PR support the approach to limit this exercise to compounds subject to periodic review (Table 2). CCPR concurred with this approach.

To broaden the exercise to all compounds listed on the Codex pesticide list but using a stepwise approach by which the initial / priority focus will be on compounds subject to periodic review listed in Tables 2A and 2B and will incrementally incorporate other compounds from the Codex pesticide list

226. CCPR agreed with a stepwise approach on the use of the Codex database for national registration of pesticides and that this matter could be considered when assessing the overall outcome of the exercise in 2022.

227. An observer requested clarification on whether the Codex Secretariat could sponsor access to other existing global databases so that information already available on national registration of compounds could be retrieved and made available to CCPR when considering Codex schedules and priority lists of pesticides for evaluation by JMPR.

228. The Codex Secretariat explained that the Secretariat could explore the possibility around using information from other global databases, but that in the meantime, as previously agreed, the work on the database should continue on the basis and form as previously agreed, i.e. to start with a limited number of compounds related to the periodic review and that it was important to first gain experience with this database and assess this exercise in 2022 before confirming any possibility in this regard.

The need for criteria for selecting / prioritizing active substances for inclusion in the database

229. CCPR agreed that there was no need to include prioritization criteria in the database. This part of the prioritization process was effectively and more appropriately covered in Risk Analysis Principles applied by CCPR.

To provide additional comments as may be relevant

230. CCPR noted no further comments in this regard.

Conclusions

231. CCPR noted support to maintain the national registration database with some improvements and simplifications and to run this exercise for three years following by an assessment of the overall running and output of the exercise in three years' time.

232. CCPR further agreed to establish an EWG chaired by Germany and co-chaired by Australia, working in English only with the following TORs:

(i) To provide an improved National Registration Database with about 20 compounds every year from Tables 2A and 2B for which data are requested.

(ii) To compile the data from all respondents.

(iii) To analyze the compiled data in view of the needs for the establishment of the Codex schedules and priority lists of pesticides for evaluation by JMPR.

(iv) To report back on the findings to CCPR52.

233. CCPR also noted that Australia, as Co-chair of the EWG on the national registration database and Chair of the EWG on priorities, would ensure cooperation between the two EWGs concerned.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CODEX SCHEDULES AND PRIORITY LISTS OF PESTICIDES FOR EVALUATION BY JMPR (Agenda Item 14)[22]

234. Australia, as Chair of the EWG on Priorities, opened the discussion on Codex schedules and priorities and introduced the revised Schedules and Priority Lists of Pesticides (CRD02).

2020 Schedule for JMPR evaluations

235. The EWG Chair provided the list of six compounds to be scheduled for proposed 2020 Schedule of new compounds, plus five reserve compounds.

236. The EWG Chair advised CCPR that there were twenty confirmed nominations listed in the proposed 2020 Schedule for new use and other evaluations. There were ten reserve compounds.

237. The proposed 2020 Schedule of Periodic Reviews was confirmed with six compounds and two reserve compounds.

238. CCPR agreed to a balance of new compound and periodic review evaluations for the 2020 schedule of JMPR evaluations.

239. The EWG Chair confirmed the proposed 2020 schedule of JMPR evaluations.

240. The EWG Chair confirmed that reserve compounds in the 'new compound' and 'new uses & other evaluations' schedules would be prioritized as reserves on the basis of earliest provision of evidence of national registration / product labels. Reserve compounds, for which use did not give rise to residues, would be prioritized lower than reserve compounds with evidence of national registrations/ product labels.

Proposed second extraordinary session of JMPR

241. The USA advised that it planned to provide funding for JMPR activities which could include a second extraordinary session of JMPR. The Delegation welcomed inputs from interested parties on how these additional resources could be used to support JMPR.

242. CCPR thanked the kind offer of USA in support of Codex work on MRLs for pesticides. The JMPR Secretariat also acknowledged the support of USA to the provision of scientific advice on pesticide residues.

Public health concerns

243. The EWG Chair advised that the compounds Fenthion (39) and Malathion (49) should be moved from Table 2B to Table 2A on the basis that the GAP for several commodities was no longer supported.

244. The EWG Chair noted that public health concerns had been raised by the EU against Buprofezin (173), Diflubenzuron (130), Iprodione (111) and Picoxystrobin (258). CCPR noted that iprodione was already in Table 2A. In regard to the other compounds, the concern forms would be considered by JMPR and would report back to CCPR52.

245. An Observer sought clarification with respect to how and who determine that there was a public health concern associated with a pesticide. The JMPR Secretariat clarified that while members and observers could introduce concern forms on public health, a public health concern was only determined by JMPR.

Unsupported compounds designated for deletion from the CCPR pesticide list

246. The EWG Chair reminded CCPR that six compounds, Amitraz (122), Bromopropylate (70), Phosalone (60), Fenarimol (192), Dicloran (83) and Azinphos-methyl (02), were flagged for removal from the CCPR Pesticide List at CCPR50 on the basis of public health concerns and/or lack of support.

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247. The EWG Chair proposed, noting the discussion on unsupported compounds under Agenda Item 12, that several of these compounds should be retained given lack of clarity on the public health concerns. Specifically, JMPR had not confirmed the merit of the public health concern nor determined if additional data was needed. Accordingly, the EWG Chair proposed that Azinphos-methyl and Phosalone be removed from the CCPR Pesticide List and the other four compounds be retained awaiting further consideration at CCPR52 (2020).

248. CCPR noted that both Azinphos-methyl and Phosalone had spice CXLs and, consistent with previous considerations, these were retained and all other CXLs revoked under Agenda Item 6.

Compounds to be referred to CCRVDF

249. Consistent with discussions at CCPR50[23], the EWG Chair advised that only one compound, Flumethrin (195), met the requisite criteria to be referred to JECFA for evaluation and consideration of CCRVDF, given that all CXLs related to external animal uses.

Conclusions

250. CCPR agreed:

(i) To forward the proposed Schedule of Pesticides for evaluation by the 2020 JMPR to CAC for approval (Appendix X).

(ii) To re-convene the EWG on Priorities, chaired by Australia, working in English. The EWG will be tasked with providing a report on the schedules and priority list for consideration.

OTHER BUSINESS AND FUTURE WORK (Agenda Item 15)

251. CCPR noted that no other business had been proposed.

DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION (Agenda Item 16)

252. CCPR was informed that its 52nd Session was tentatively scheduled to be held in China, in one-year time, the final arrangements being subject to confirmation by the Host Country and the Codex Secretariats.

[23] REP18/PR, para. 152

APPENDIX I

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APPENDIX II

MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES

(At Step 5/8)
(For adoption by CAC)

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
31	**Diquat**					
	GC 0640	Barley	5		5/8	
	AS 0640	Barley straw and fodder (dry)	40	(dw)	5/8	
	VD 0524	Chick-pea (dry)	0.9		5/8	
	VD 2065	Dry beans (subgroup)	0.4		5/8	
	VD 2066	Dry peas (subgroup)	0.9		5/8	(except chick-peas (dry))
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.01 (*)		5/8	
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.01 (*)		5/8	
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.01 (*)		5/8	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.01 (*)		5/8	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.001 (*)		5/8	
	PF 0111	Poultry fats	0.01 (*)		5/8	
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.01 (*)		5/8	
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.01 (*)		5/8	
	GC 0650	Rye	1.5		5/8	
	AS 0650	Rye straw and fodder (dry)	40	(dw)	5/8	
	AB 0541	Soya bean hulls	1.5		5/8	
	GC 0653	Triticale	1.5		5/8	
	AS 0653	Triticale straw and fodder (dry)	40	(dw)	5/8	
110	**Imazalil**					
	FI 0327	Banana	3	Po	5/8	
	GC 0640	Barley	0.01 (*)		5/8	
	AS 0640	Barley straw and fodder (dry)	0.01		5/8	
	FC 0001	Citrus fruits	5	Po	5/8	(except subgroups of oranges, sweet, sour and lemons and limes)
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.3		5/8	
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.01 (*)		5/8	
	FC 0002	Lemons and limes (including citron) (subgroup)	15	Po	5/8	
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.02		5/8	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.02 (*)		5/8	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.02 (*)		5/8	
	FC 0004	Oranges, sweet, sour (including orange-like hybrids) (subgroup)	8	Po	5/8	
	VR 0589	Potato	9	Po	5/8	
	PF 0111	Poultry fats	0.02 (*)		5/8	
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.02 (*)		5/8	
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.02 (*)		5/8	

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
	VO 0448	Tomato	0.3		5/8	
	GC 0653	Triticale	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	AS 0653	Triticale straw and fodder (dry)	0.01		5/8	
	AS 0654	Wheat straw and fodder (dry)	0.01		5/8	
126	**Oxamyl**					
	VO 0051	Peppers	0.01	(*)	5/8	(except martynia, okra and roselle)
	HS 0444	Peppers chili, dried	0.01	(*)	5/8	
148	**Propamocarb**					
	VB 0041	Cabbages, Head	1		5/8	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	1.5		5/8	
	VL 0480	Kale (including among others: collards, curly kale, Scotch kale, thousand-headed kale; not including Marrow-stem kale)	20		5/8	
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.03		5/8	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.03		5/8	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.01	(*)	5/8	
160	**Propiconazole**					
	FS 0013	Cherries	3	Po	5/8	
	FC 0002	Lemons and limes (including citron) (subgroup)	10	Po	5/8	
	FC 0003	Mandarins, subgroup of (including mandarin-like hybrids) (subgroup)	10	Po	5/8	
	OR 0004	Orange oil, edible	1850		5/8	
	FC 0004	Oranges, sweet, sour (including orange-like hybrids) (subgroup)	10	Po	5/8	
	FI 0353	Pineapple	2	Po	5/8	
	FS 0014	Plums (including fresh prunes)	0.4	Po	5/8	
	FC 0005	Pummelo and grapefruits (including Shaddock-like hybrids, among other grapefruits) (subgroup)	4	Po	5/8	
171	**Profenofos**					
	SB 0716	Coffee beans	0.04		5/8	
172	**Bentazone**					
	VD 2065	Dry beans (subgroup)	0.5		5/8	
	VD 2066	Dry peas (subgroup)	0.5		5/8	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.04		5/8	
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.01	(*)	5/8	
177	**Abamectin**					
	FB 2005	Cane berries	0.2		5/8	
	DH 2605	Chive (dry)	0.08		5/8	
	DF 0269	Dried grapes (=currants, raisins and sultanas)	0.1		5/8	

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
	JF 0269	Grape juice	0.05		5/8	
	FB 0269	Grapes	0.03		5/8	
	VA 2032	Green onions	0.01		5/8	
	HH 2095	Herbs	0.015		5/8	
	OR 0004	Orange oil, edible	0.1		5/8	
	FI 0353	Pineapple	0.002 (*)		5/8	
	VD 0541	Soya bean (dry)	0.002 (*)		5/8	
	VP 2062	Succulent beans without pods	0.002 (*)		5/8	
	GC 2090	Sweet corns	0.002		5/8	
193	**Fenpyroximate**					
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.5		5/8	
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.1		5/8	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.1	(fat)	5/8	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.01 (*)		5/8	
	VO 2045	Tomatoes (subgroup)	0.3		5/8	
199	**Kresoxim-Methyl**					
	GC 2087	Barley, similar grains, and pseudocereals with husks	0.15		5/8	
	VR 0574	Beetroot	0.05 (*)		5/8	
	FB 0021	Currants, black, red, white	0.9		5/8	
	DF 0269	Dried grapes (= currants, raisins and sultanas)	3		5/8	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.05		5/8	
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.02 (*)		5/8	
	VC 0045	Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits	0.5		5/8	
	VA 0381	Garlic	0.01		5/8	
	FB 0269	Grapes	1.5		5/8	
	VA 0384	Leek	10		5/8	
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.02 (*)		5/8	
	FI 0345	Mango	0.1		5/8	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.02 (*)		5/8	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.02 (*)		5/8	
	OC 0305	Olive oil, virgin	1		5/8	
	SO 0305	Olives for oil production	0.2		5/8	
	FS 0247	Peach	1.5		5/8	
	TN 0672	Pecan	0.05 (*)		5/8	
	VO 0445	Peppers, sweet (including pimento or pimiento)	0.3		5/8	
	PF 0111	Poultry fats	0.02 (*)		5/8	
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.02 (*)		5/8	
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.02 (*)		5/8	
	AS 0081	Straw and fodder (dry) of cereal grains	3	(DM)	5/8	
	VR 0596	Sugar beet	0.05 (*)		5/8	

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
	FT 0305	Table Olives	0.2		5/8	
	VR 4571	Turnip	0.05 (*)		5/8	
	GC 2086	Wheat, similar grains, and pseudocereals without husks	0.05		5/8	
200	**Pyriproxyfen**					
	VC 0424	Cucumber	0.04		5/8	
	VO 0440	Eggplant	0.6		5/8	
	VC 0425	Gherkin	0.04		5/8	
	VC 0046	Melons, except watermelon	0.07		5/8	
	FI 0350	Papaya	0.3		5/8	
	VO 0051	Peppers	0.6		5/8	
	HS 0444	Peppers chili, dried	6		5/8	
	FI 0353	Pineapple	0.01		5/8	
	VC 0431	Squash, summer	0.04		5/8	
	VO 0448	Tomato	0.4		5/8	
207	**Cyprodinil**					
	FI 0355	Pomegranate	5	Po	5/8	
210	**Pyraclostrobin**					
	VS 0621	Asparagus	0.01 (*)		5/8	
	FI 0326	Avocado	0.2		5/8	
	VP 2060	Beans with pods	0.3		5/8	(except common bean)
	VP 0523	Broad bean, without pods (succulent seeds)	0.01		5/8	
	SB 0715	Cacao beans	0.01 (*)		5/8	
	VS 0624	Celery	1.5		5/8	
	VP 0526	Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)	0.6		5/8	
	VP 2845	Common beans (succulent seeds)	0.3		5/8	
	VD 2066	Dry peas (subgroup)	0.3		5/8	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.05		5/8	
	VL 0482	Lettuce, head	40		5/8	
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.5		5/8	
	FI 0345	Mango	0.6		5/8	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.5	(fat)	5/8	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.03		5/8	
	OC 0305	Olive oil, virgin	0.07		5/8	
	SO 0305	Olives for oil production	0.01		5/8	
	FI 0351	Passion fruit	0.2		5/8	
	VP 2061	Peas with pods	0.3		5/8	
	FI 0353	Pineapple	0.3		5/8	
	FP 0009	Pome fruits	0.7		5/8	
	GC 0649	Rice	1.5		5/8	
	AS 0649	Rice straw and fodder (dry)	5	(dw)	5/8	
	CM 0649	Rice, husked	0.09		5/8	

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
	CM 1205	Rice, polished	0.03		5/8	
	VP 2063	Succulent peas without pods (subgroup)	0.08		5/8	
	GS 0659	Sugar cane	0.08		5/8	
	FT 0305	Table olives	0.01		5/8	
	DT 1114	Tea, green, black (black, fermented and dried)	6		5/8	
	VR 2071	Tuberous and corm vegetables	0.02 (*)		5/8	
	VL 2832	Witloof chicory (sprouts)	0.09		5/8	
211	**Fludioxonil**					
	FI 0326	Avocado	1.5		5/8	
	FB 0020	Blueberries	2		5/8	
	VA 2031	Bulb onions	0.5		5/8	
	VB 0041	Cabbages, head	2		5/8	
	VR 0577	Carrot	1		5/8	
	VS 0624	Celery	15		5/8	
	VD 0524	Chick-peas (dry)	0.3		5/8	
	FB 0021	Currants, black, red, white	3		5/8	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.1		5/8	
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.02		5/8	
	VA 2032	Green onions	0.8		5/8	
	FI 0336	Guava	0.5		5/8	
	VL 0054	Leaves of Brassicaceae	15		5/8	except radish leaves
	VD 0533	Lentil (dry)	0.3		5/8	
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.02		5/8	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.02	(fat)	5/8	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.04		5/8	
	FI 0353	Pineapple	5	Po	5/8	
	FI 0355	Pomegranate	3	Po	5/8	
	PF 0111	Poultry fats	0.01 (*)		5/8	
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.01 (*)		5/8	
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.1		5/8	
	VD 0541	Soya bean (dry)	0.2		5/8	
231	**Mandipropamid**					
	VP 2060	Beans with pods	1		5/8	
	SB 0715	Cacao beans	0.06		5/8	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.01 (*)		5/8	
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.01 (*)		5/8	
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.01 (*)		5/8	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.01 (*)		5/8	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.01 (*)		5/8	
	VR 0589	Potato	0.1		5/8	
	PF 0111	Poultry fats	0.01 (*)		5/8	
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.01 (*)		5/8	
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.01 (*)		5/8	

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
233	**Spinetoram**					
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.1		5/8	
243	**Fluopyram**					
	CM 0649	Rice, husked	1.5		5/8	
	CM 1205	Rice, polished	0.5		5/8	
	VO 2045	Tomatoes, subgroup of	0.5		5/8	
252	**Sulfoxaflor**					
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	1		5/8	
	GC 0645	Maize	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	AS 0645	Maize fodder (dry)	0.6		5/8	
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.2		5/8	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.4		5/8	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.3		5/8	
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.7		5/8	
	GC 0649	Rice	7		5/8	
	AS 0649	Rice straw and fodder (dry)	20		5/8	
	CM 0649	Rice, husked	1.5		5/8	
	CM 1205	Rice, polished	1		5/8	
	GC 0651	Sorghum	0.2		5/8	
	AS 0651	Sorghum straw and fodder (dry)	0.7		5/8	
	GC 0447	Sweet corn (corn on the cob) (kernels plus cob with husk removed)	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	TN 0085	Tree nuts	0.03		5/8	
254	**Chlorfenapyr**					
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.05		5/8	
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.01		5/8	
	VC 0045	Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits	0.3		5/8	
	VA 0381	Garlic	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	FC 0002	Lemons and limes (including citron) (subgroup)	0.8		5/8	
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.6		5/8	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.6	(fat)	5/8	
	VC 0046	Melons, except watermelon	0.4		5/8	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.03		5/8	
	VA 0385	Onion, Bulb	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	FC 0004	Oranges, sweet, sour (including orange-like hybrids) (subgroup)	1.5		5/8	
	FI 0350	Papaya	0.3		5/8	
	VO 0051	Peppers	0.3		5/8	
	HS 0444	Peppers chili, dried	3		5/8	
	VR 0589	Potato	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	PF 0111	Poultry fats	0.02		5/8	

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.02	(fat)	5/8	
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.01		5/8	
	VD 0541	Soya bean (dry)	0.08		5/8	
	AL 0541	Soya bean fodder	7	(DM)	5/8	
	OC 0541	Soya bean oil, crude	0.4		5/8	
	DT 1114	Tea, green, black (black, fermented and dried)	60		5/8	
	VO 0448	Tomato	0.4		5/8	
256	**Fluxapyroxad**					
	AL 3350	Alfalfa hay	20	(DM)	5/8	
	SB 0716	Coffee beans	0.15		5/8	
	SO 0691	Cotton seed	0.5		5/8	
	FI 0345	Mango	0.6		5/8	
	FI 0350	Papaya	1		5/8	
	VR 0589	Potato	0.07		5/8	
	VR 2071	Tuberous and corm vegetables	0.03		5/8	(except potato)
261	**Benzovindiflupyr**					
	VD 2065	Dry beans (subgroup)	0.15		5/8	(except soya bean (dry))
	VD 2066	Dry peas (subgroup)	0.2		5/8	
263	**Cyantraniliprole**					
	FB 0265	Cranberry	0.08		5/8	
	VC 0045	Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits	0.3		5/8	
	FI 0345	Mango	0.7		5/8	
	AS 0649	Rice straw and fodder (dry)	1.7	(dw)	5/8	
	CM 0649	Rice, Husked	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	CM 1205	Rice, Polished	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	FB 0275	Strawberry	1.5		5/8	
	FB 1236	Wine-grapes	1		5/8	
281	**Cyazofamid**					
	VA 2031	Bulb onions	1.5		5/8	
	VA 2032	Green onions	6		5/8	
286	**Lufenuron**					
	SB 0716	Coffee beans	0.07		5/8	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.15		5/8	
	FC 0205	Lime	0.4		5/8	
	GC 0645	Maize	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	2		5/8	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	2	(fat)	5/8	
	FM 0183	Milk fats	5		5/8	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.15		5/8	
	OR 0004	Orange oil, edible	8		5/8	
	FC 0004	Oranges, sweet, sour (including orange-like hybrids) (subgroup)	0.3		5/8	
	FP 0009	Pome fruits	1		5/8	

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
290	**Isofetamid**					
	VP 2060	Beans with pods	0.6		5/8	
	FB 2005	Cane berries	3		5/8	
	FS 0013	Cherries	4		5/8	
	FS 2001	Peaches (including apricots and nectarine) (subgroup)	3		5/8	
	VP 2061	Peas with pods	0.6		5/8	
	FS 0014	Plums (including fresh prunes)	0.8		5/8	
	FP 0009	Pome fruits	0.6		5/8	
	DF 0014	Prunes, dried	3		5/8	
291	**Oxathiapiprolin**					
	HH 0722	Basil	10		5/8	
	DH 0722	Basil (dry)	80		5/8	
	FB 2005	Cane berries	0.5		5/8	
	FC 0001	Citrus fruits	0.05		5/8	
	OR 0001	Citrus oil, edible	3		5/8	
	AB 0001	Citrus pulp (dry)	0.15		5/8	
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	VL 0054	Leaves of Brassicaceae	10		5/8	
	GC 0645	Maize	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	AS 0645	Maize fodder (dry)	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	SO 0698	Poppy seed	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	PF 0111	Poultry fats	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	VD 0541	Soya bean (dry)	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	AL 3354	Soya bean hay	0.02		5/8	
	SO 0702	Sunflower seed	0.01	(*)	5/8	
	VR 2071	Tuberous and corm vegetables	0.04		5/8	
	VS 2081	Young shoots	2		5/8	
304	**Ethiprole**					
	SB 0716	Coffee beans	0.07		5/8	
	SM 0716	Coffee beans, roasted	0.2		5/8	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.1		5/8	
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.05		5/8	
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.15		5/8	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.15	(fat)	5/8	
	FM 0183	Milk fats	0.5		5/8	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.015		5/8	
	PF 0111	Poultry fats	0.05		5/8	
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.05	(fat)	5/8	
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.05		5/8	

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
	GC 0649	Rice	3		5/8	
	CM 0649	Rice, husked	1.5		5/8	
	CM 1205	Rice, polished	0.4		5/8	
305	**Fenpicoxamid**					
	FI 0327	Banana	0.15		5/8	
308	**Norflurazon**					
	AL 1020	Alfalfa fodder	7	(DM)	5/8	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.3		5/8	
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.02 (*)		5/8	
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.02 (*)		5/8	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.02 (*)		5/8	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.02 (*)		5/8	
	PF 0111	Poultry fats	0.02 (*)		5/8	
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.02 (*)		5/8	
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.02 (*)		5/8	
309	**Pydiflumetofen**					
	DF 0269	Dried grapes (=currants, raisins and sultanas)	4		5/8	
	FB 2008	Small fruit vine climbing	1.5		5/8	
310	**Pyriofenone**					
	FB 2006	Bush berries	1.5		5/8	
	FB 2005	Cane berries	0.9		5/8	
	DF 0269	Dried grapes (=currants, raisins and sultanas)	2.5		5/8	
	VC 0045	Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits	0.2		5/8	
	FB 2009	Low growing berries	0.5		5/8	
	FB 2008	Small fruit vine climbing	0.8		5/8	
311	**Tioxazafen**					
	AB 1204	Cotton gin trash	0.02		5/8	
	SO 0691	Cotton seed	0.01 (*)		5/8	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.03		5/8	
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.02 (*)		5/8	
	GC 0645	Maize	0.01 (*)		5/8	
	AS 0645	Maize fodder (dry)	0.03	(DM)	5/8	
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.03		5/8	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.02		5/8	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.02		5/8	
	PF 0111	Poultry fats	0.02 (*)		5/8	
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.02 (*)		5/8	
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.02 (*)		5/8	
	VD 0541	Soya bean (dry)	0.04		5/8	
	AL 0541	Soya bean fodder	0.4	(DM)	5/8	
	AB 1265	Soya bean meal	0.06		5/8	

APPENDIX III

MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES
RECOMMENDED FOR REVOCATION
(for approval by CAC)

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
2	**Azinphos-Methyl**					
	AL 1020	Alfalfa fodder	10		CXL-D	
	AM 0660	Almond hulls	5		CXL-D	
	TN 0660	Almonds	0.05		CXL-D	
	FP 0226	Apple	0.05		CXL-D	
	FB 0020	Blueberries	5		CXL-D	
	VB 0400	Broccoli	1		CXL-D	
	FS 0013	Cherries	2		CXL-D	
	AL 1031	Clover hay or fodder	5		CXL-D	
	SO 0691	Cotton seed	0.2		CXL-D	
	FB 0265	Cranberry	0.1		CXL-D	
	VC 0424	Cucumber	0.2		CXL-D	
	AO 0002	Fruits (except as otherwise listed)	1		CXL-D	
	VC 0046	Melons, except watermelon	0.2		CXL-D	
	FS 0245	Nectarine	2		CXL-D	
	FS 0247	Peach	2		CXL-D	
	FP 0230	Pear	2		CXL-D	
	TN 0672	Pecan	0.3		CXL-D	
	HS 0444	Peppers chili, dried	10		CXL-D	
	VO 0445	Peppers, sweet (including pimento or pimiento)	1		CXL-D	
	FS 0014	Plums (including fresh prunes)	2		CXL-D	
	VR 0589	Potato	0.05	(*)	CXL-D	
	VD 0541	Soya bean (dry)	0.05	(*)	CXL-D	
	GS 0659	Sugar cane	0.2		CXL-D	
	VO 0448	Tomato	1		CXL-D	
	AO 0001	Vegetables (except as otherwise listed)	0.5		CXL-D	
	TN 0678	Walnuts	0.3		CXL-D	
	VC 0432	Watermelon	0.2		CXL-D	
31	**Diquat**					
	GC 0640	Barley	5		CXL-D	
	VD 0071	Beans (dry)	0.2		CXL-D	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.05	(*)	CXL-D	
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.05	(*)	CXL-D	
	VD 0533	Lentil (dry)	0.2		CXL-D	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.05	(*)	CXL-D	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.01	(*)	CXL-D	
	GC 0647	Oats	2		CXL-D	

	Commodity	MRL (mg/kg)			Step	Note
	VD 0072 Peas (dry)	0.3			CXL-D	
	PM 0110 Poultry meat	0.05	(*)		CXL-D	
	PO 0111 Poultry, edible offal of	0.05	(*)		CXL-D	
	VD 4521 Soybean (dry)	0.3			CXL-D	
	GC 0654 Wheat	2			CXL-D	
	CM 0654 Wheat bran, unprocessed	2			CXL-D	
	CF 1211 Wheat, flour	0.5			CXL-D	
	CF 1212 Wheat, wholemeal	2			CXL-D	
60	**Phosalone**					
	TN 0660 Almonds	0.1			CXL-D	
	FP 0226 Apple	5			CXL-D	
	TN 0666 Hazelnuts	0.05	(*)		CXL-D	
	FP 0009 Pome fruits	2			CXL-D	
	FS 0012 Stone fruits	2			CXL-D	
	TN 0678 Walnuts	0.05	(*)		CXL-D	
110	**Imazalil**					
	FI 0327 Banana	2		Po	CXL-D	
	FC 0001 Citrus fruits	5		Po	CXL-D	
	VC 0424 Cucumber	0.5			CXL-D	
	VC 0425 Gherkin	0.5			CXL-D	
	VC 0046 Melons, except watermelon	2		Po	CXL-D	
	FT 0307 Persimmon, Japanese	2		Po	CXL-D	
	FP 0009 Pome fruits	5		Po	CXL-D	
	VR 0589 Potato	5		Po	CXL-D	
	FB 0272 Raspberries, red, black	2			CXL-D	
	FB 0275 Strawberry	2			CXL-D	
	AS 0654 Wheat straw and fodder (dry)	0.1			CXL-D	
126	**Oxamyl**					
	VO 0445 Peppers, sweet (including pimento or pimiento)	2			CXL-D	
148	**Propamocarb**					
	MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.01	(*)		CXL-D	
	MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.01	(*)		CXL-D	
	ML 0106 Milks	0.01	(*)		CXL-D	
160	**Propiconazole**					
	FC 0004 Oranges, sweet, sour (including orange-like hybrids) (subgroup)	9		Po	CXL-D	
	FI 0353 Pineapple	0.02	(*)		CXL-D	
	FS 0014 Plums (including fresh prunes)	0.6		Po	CXL-D	
172	**Bentazone**					
	VD 0071 Beans (dry)	0.04			CXL-D	
	VD 0561 Field pea (dry)	1			CXL-D	
	ML 0106 Milks	0.01	(*)		CXL-D	
	VD 0541 Soya bean (dry)	0.01	(*)		CXL-D	

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)			Step	Note
177	**Abamectin**						
	FB 0264	Blackberries	0.05			CXL-D	
	DF 0269	Dried grapes (=currants, raisins and sultanas)	0.03			CXL-D	
	JF 0269	Grape juice	0.015			CXL-D	
	FB 0269	Grapes	0.01			CXL-D	
	VA 0384	Leek	0.005			CXL-D	
	FB 0272	Raspberries, red, black	0.05			CXL-D	
193	**Fenpyroximate**						
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.5			CXL-D	
	VO 0050	Fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits	0.2			CXL-D	(Except sweet corn and mushrooms)
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.1			CXL-D	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.1		(fat)	CXL-D	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.01	(*)		CXL-D	
	HS 0444	Peppers chili, dried	1			CXL-D	
199	**Kresoxim-Methyl**						
	GC 0640	Barley	0.1			CXL-D	
	VC 0424	Cucumber	0.05	(*)		CXL-D	
	DF 0269	Dried grapes (=currants, raisins and sultanas)	2			CXL-D	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.05	(*)		CXL-D	
	FC 0203	Grapefruit	0.5			CXL-D	
	FB 0269	Grapes	1			CXL-D	
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.05	(*)		CXL-D	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.05	(*)		CXL-D	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.01	(*)		CXL-D	
	OC 0305	Olive oil, virgin	0.7			CXL-D	
	FC 0004	Oranges, sweet, sour (including orange-like hybrids) (subgroup)	0.5			CXL-D	
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.05	(*)		CXL-D	
	GC 0650	Rye	0.05	(*)		CXL-D	
	AS 0081	Straw and fodder (dry) of cereal grains	5			CXL-D	
	FT 0305	Table olives	0.2			CXL-D	
	GC 0654	Wheat	0.05	(*)		CXL-D	
210	**Pyraclostrobin**						
	FP 0226	Apple	0.5			CXL-D	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.05	(*)		CXL-D	
	VL 0482	Lettuce, head	2			CXL-D	
	FI 0345	Mango	0.05	(*)		CXL-D	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.5		(fat)	CXL-D	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.03			CXL-D	

	Commodity	MRL (mg/kg)			Step	Note
	VD 0072 Peas (dry)	0.3			CXL-D	
	VP 0063 Peas (pods and succulent= immature seeds)	0.02	(*)		CXL-D	
	VR 0589 Potato	0.02	(*)		CXL-D	
211	**Fludioxonil**					
	FI 0326 Avocado	0.4			CXL-D	
	FB 0020 Blueberries	2			CXL-D	
	VB 0041 Cabbages, head	2			CXL-D	
	VR 0577 Carrot	0.7			CXL-D	
	MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.05	(*)		CXL-D	
	PE 0112 Eggs	0.01	(*)		CXL-D	
	MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.01	(*)		CXL-D	
	ML 0106 Milks	0.01			CXL-D	
	VL 0485 Mustard greens	10			CXL-D	
	VA 0385 Onion, Bulb	0.5			CXL-D	
	FI 0355 Pomegranate	2		Po	CXL-D	
	PM 0110 Poultry meat	0.01	(*)		CXL-D	
	PO 0111 Poultry, edible offal of	0.05	(*)		CXL-D	
231	**Mandipropamid**					
	VR 0589 Potato	0.01	(*)		CXL-D	
233	**Spinetoram**					
	MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.08			CXL-D	
243	**Fluopyram**					
	VO 2700 Cherry tomato	0.4			CXL-D	
	VO 0448 Tomato	0.5			CXL-D	
252	**Sulfoxaflor**					
	MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.6			CXL-D	
	MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.1			CXL-D	
	MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.3			CXL-D	
	ML 0106 Milks	0.2			CXL-D	
	PM 0110 Poultry meat	0.1			CXL-D	
256	**Fluxapyroxad**					
	SO 0691 Cotton seed	0.3			CXL-D	
	VR 0589 Potato	0.03			CXL-D	
261	**Benzovindiflupyr**					
	VD 0071 Beans (dry)	0.15			CXL-D	
	VD 0072 Peas (dry)	0.2			CXL-D	
263	**Cyantraniliprole**					
	VC 0045 Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits	0.3			CXL-D	
286	**Lufenuron**					
	MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.04			CXL-D	
	MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.7			CXL-D	

	Commodity	MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
	MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.7		CXL-D	
	FM 0183 Milk fats	2		CXL-D	
	ML 0106 Milks	0.1		CXL-D	
291	**Oxathiapiprolin**				
	MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.01	(*)	CXL-D	
	PE 0112 Eggs	0.01	(*)	CXL-D	
	MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.01	(*)	CXL-D	
	MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.01	(*)	CXL-D	
	ML 0106 Milks	0.01	(*)	CXL-D	
	VR 0589 Potato	0.01	(*)	CXL-D	
	PF 0111 Poultry fats	0.01	(*)	CXL-D	
	PM 0110 Poultry meat	0.01	(*)	CXL-D	
	PO 0111 Poultry, edible offal of	0.01	(*)	CXL-D	
	VR 0508 Sweet potato	0.01	(*)	CXL-D	

APPENDIX IV

MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES

(Retained at Step 7)

	Commodity	MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Step	Note
178	**Bifenthrin**				
	VO 0442 Okra	0.2		7	
212	**Metalaxyl-M**				
	FP 0226 Apple	0.02 (*)		7	
	SB 0715 Cacao beans	0.02		7	
	FB 0269 Grapes	1		7	
	VL 0482 Lettuce, Head	0.5		7	
	VA 0385 Onion, Bulb	0.03		7	
	VO 0445 Peppers, sweet (including pimento or pimiento)	0.5		7	
	VR 0589 Potato	0.02 (*)		7	
	VL 0502 Spinach	0.1		7	
	SO 0702 Sunflower seed	0.02 (*)		7	
	VO 0448 Tomato	0.2		7	

APPENDIX V

MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES

(Retained at Step 4)

	Commodity	MRL (mg/kg)		Source	Step	Note
160	**Propiconazole**					
	FS 0247 Peach	1.5	Po		4	
	FS 0247 Peach	0.7	Po		4	
178	**Bifenthrin**					
	VS 0624 Celery	3			4	
	VL 0482 Lettuce, head	4			4	
	FB 0275 Strawberry	3			4	
193	**Fenpyroximate**					
	FS 0240 Apricot	0.4			4	
	FS 0013 Cherries	2			4	
	FS 0247 Peach	0.8			4	
	FS 0014 Plums (including fresh prunes)	0.8			4	
	VC 0432 Watermelon	0.05			4	
210	**Pyraclostrobin**					
	VR 2070 Root vegetables	0.5			4	
	VL 0502 Spinach	1.5			4	
256	**Fluxapyroxad**					
	FC 0001 Citrus fruits	1			4	
	OR 0001 Citrus oil, edible	60			4	
290	**Isofetamid**					
	FB 2006 Bush berries	5			4	
	VD 2065 Dry beans (subgroup)	0.05			4	(except soya beans (dry))
	VD 2066 Dry peas (subgroup)	0.05			4	
296	**Cyclaniliprole**					
	FS 0013 Cherries	0.9			4	
	VO 2700 Cherry tomato	0.1			4	
	MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.01	(*)		4	
	VO 2046 Eggplants	0.1			4	
	VB 0042 Flowerhead Brassicas (subgroup)	1			4	
	VC 2039 Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits - cucumbers and summer squashes (subgroup)	0.06			4	
	VC 2040 Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits – Melons, Pumpkins and Winter Squashes (subgroup)	0.15			4	
	FB 0269 Grapes	0.8			4	
	VB 2036 Head brassicas (subgroup)	0.7			4	
	VL 0054 Leaves of Brassicaceae (subgroup)	15			4	
	MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.01	(*)		4	
	MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.01	(*)	(fat)	4	
	FM 0183 Milk fats	0.01	(*)		4	

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Source	Step	Note
ML 0106	Milks	0.01	(*)		4	
FS 2001	Peaches (including apricots and nectarine) (subgroup)	0.3			4	
VO 0051	Peppers	0.2			4	(except martynia, okra and roselle)
HS 0444	Peppers chili, dried	2			4	
FS 0014	Plums (including fresh prunes)	0.2			4	
FP 0009	Pome fruits	0.3			4	
DF 0014	Prunes (dried)	0.8			4	
AS 0081	Straw and fodder (dry) of cereal grains	0.45	(dw)		4	
VO 0448	Tomato	0.1			4	
DV 0448	Tomato (dried)	0.4			4	

APPENDIX VI

MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES

(Withdrawn by CCPR)

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
31	**Diquat**					
	VD 0071	Beans (dry)	0.05		MRL-W	
160	**Propiconazole**					
	FS 0013	Cherries	3	Po	MRL-W	
	FC 0002	Lemons and limes (including citron) (subgroup)	15	Po	MRL-W	
	FC 0003	Mandarins (including mandarin-like hybrids) (subgroup)	15	Po	MRL-W	
	FC 0004	Oranges, sweet, sour (including Orange-like hybrids) (subgroup)	15	Po	MRL-W	
	FI 0353	Pineapple	4	Po	MRL-W	
	FS 0014	Plums (including fresh prunes)	0.5	Po	MRL-W	
	FC 0005	Pummelo and grapefruits (including Shaddock-like hybrids, among others grapefruit) (subgroup)	6	Po	MRL-W	
193	**Fenpyroximate**					
	VO 2700	Cherry tomato	0.3		MRL-W	
	VO 0448	Tomato	0.3		MRL-W	
207	**Cyprodinil**					
	FI 0355	Pomegranate	10	Po	MRL-W	
252	**Sulfoxaflor**					
	TN 0085	Tree nuts	0.015		MRL-W	

APPENDIX VII

**REVISION OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD AND FEED:
ANY CLASS: TYPE ON MISCELLANEOUS COMMODITIES NOT MEETING THE CRITERIA FOR CROP GROUPING AND PROPOSED GROUPS**

**(At Step 5/8)
(For adoption by CAC)**

CLASS A PRIMARY FOOD COMMODITIES OF PLANT ORIGIN

TYPE MISCELLANEOUS Primary Food Commodities of Plant Origin

Miscellaneous commodities are those commodities which do not meet the criteria for crop grouping. These criteria include (1) commodity's similar potential for pesticide residues, (2) similar morphology, (3) similar production practices, growth habits, etc., (4) edible portion, (5) similar GAP for pesticides uses, (6) similar residue behavior, and (7) to provide flexibility for setting subgroup tolerances. Due to the heterogeneous nature of miscellaneous commodities, no representative commodity will be established for miscellaneous groups.

Portion of commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): **Whole commodity as prepared for wholesale or retail distribution.**

Type	No.	Group	Group Letter Code
M Miscellaneous	029	Miscellaneous, unclassified commodities	MU

MU 0001 **Foxnut**

Euryale ferox Salisb.

MU 0002 **Lotus seed**

Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn.

MU 0003 **Water chestnut**

Trapa natans L.

CLASS B PRIMARY FOOD COMMODITIES OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

TYPE MISCELLANEOUS Primary Food commodities of Animal Origin

Miscellaneous commodities are those commodities which do not meet the criteria for crop grouping. These criteria include (1) commodity's similar potential for pesticide residues, (2) similar morphology, (3) similar production practices, growth habits, etc., (4) edible portion, (5) similar GAP for pesticides uses, (6) similar residue behavior, and (7) to provide flexibility for setting subgroup tolerances. Due to the heterogeneous nature of miscellaneous commodities, no representative commodity will be established for miscellaneous groups.

Portion of commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): **Whole commodity as prepared for wholesale or retail distribution.**

Type	No.	Group	Group Letter Code
M Miscellaneous	049M	Miscellaneous, unclassified commodities	MU

MU 000X

MU 000X

MU 000X

CLASS C PRIMARY FEED COMMODITIES

TYPE MISCELLANEOUS Primary Animal Feed commodities

Miscellaneous commodities are those commodities which do not meet the criteria for crop grouping. These criteria include (1) commodity's similar potential for pesticide residues, (2) similar morphology, (3) similar production practices, growth habits, etc., (4) edible portion, (5) similar GAP for pesticides uses, (6) similar residue behavior, and (7) to provide flexibility for setting subgroup tolerances. Due to the heterogeneous nature of miscellaneous commodities, no representative commodity will be established for miscellaneous groups.

Portion of commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): **Whole commodity as prepared for wholesale or retail distribution.**

Type	No.	Group	Group Letter Code
M Miscellaneous	053	Miscellaneous, unclassified commodities	MU

MU 000X

MU 000X

MU 000X

CLASS D PROCESSED FOOD COMMODITIES OF PLANT ORIGIN

TYPE MISCELLANEOUS Processed Foods of Plant Origin

Miscellaneous commodities are those commodities which do not meet the criteria for crop grouping. These criteria include (1) commodity's similar potential for pesticide residues, (2) similar morphology, (3) similar production practices, growth habits, etc., (4) edible portion, (5) similar GAP for pesticides uses, (6) similar residue behavior, and (7) to provide flexibility for setting subgroup tolerances. Due to the heterogeneous nature of miscellaneous commodities, no representative commodity will be established for miscellaneous groups.

Portion of commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): **Whole commodity as prepared for wholesale or retail distribution.**

Type	No.	Group	Group Letter Code
M Miscellaneous	079	Miscellaneous, unclassified commodities	MU

MU 000X

MU 000X

MU 000X

CLASS E PROCESSED FOODS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

TYPE MISCELLANEOUS Processed Foods of Animal Origin

Miscellaneous commodities are those commodities which do not meet the criteria for crop grouping. These criteria include (1) commodity's similar potential for pesticide residues, (2) similar morphology, (3) similar production practices, growth habits, etc., (4) edible portion, (5) similar GAP for pesticides uses, (6) similar residue behavior, and (7) to provide flexibility for setting subgroup tolerances. Due to the heterogeneous nature of miscellaneous commodities, no representative commodity will be established for miscellaneous groups.

Portion of commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): **Whole commodity as prepared for wholesale or retail distribution.**

Type	No.	Group	Group Letter Code
M Miscellaneous	093	Miscellaneous, unclassified commodities	MU

MU 000X

MU 000X

MU 000X

APPENDIX VIII

HARMONIZATION OF MEAT MAMMALIAN MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS BETWEEN CCPR AND CCRVDF
(As proposed by the JECFA/JMPR Working Group on the revision of the guidance document for residue definition)

(For comments and consideration at CCPR52)

Tissue	Definition	Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies:
CCPR & CCRVDF		
Fat[1]	The lipid-based tissue that is trimmable from an animal carcass or cuts from an animal carcass. It may include subcutaneous, omental or perirenal fat. It does not include interstitial or intramuscular carcass fat or milk fat.	The whole commodity. For fat-soluble compounds the fat is analy zed and MRLs apply to the fat. For those compounds where the trimmable fat is insufficient to provide a suitable test sample, the whole commodity (muscle and fat but without bone) is analysed and the MRL applies to the whole commodity (e.g., rabbit meat).
Meat:[1]	The edible part of any mammal.	
Muscle[1]	Muscle is the skeletal tissue of an animal carcass or cuts of these tissues from an animal carcass that contains interstitial and intramuscular fat. The muscular tissue may also include bone, connective tissue, tendons as well as nerves and lymph nodes in natural portions. It does not include edible offal or trimmable fat.	The whole commodity without bones.

[1] Glossary of Terms and Definition (Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Foods) (CXM 5-1993)

To address variable interstitial fat contents in muscle, a modification on the annotation “fat” to MRLs is suggested. A suitable wording could be; "for monitoring and regulatory purposes, muscle (including interstitial and intramuscular fat) is to be analyzed and the result compared to the sum of the [MRL for muscle × (1-fraction fat)] + [MRL fat × fraction fat], based on a determination of the fraction of fat present in the muscle".

For example, if residues of a pesticide with MRLs at 1 mg/kg for muscle and 10 mg/kg for fat are found in a sample of muscle containing 20% fat, the result should be compared with a calculated MRL = [1 × (1-0.2)] + [10 × 0.2] = 2.8 mg/kg.

APPENDIX IX

PROJECT DOCUMENT
(for approval by CAC)

PROPOSAL FOR NEW WORK TO DEVELOP
GUIDELINES FOR COMPOUNDS OF LOW PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERN
THAT COULD BE EXEMPTED FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CXLs

I. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE

The purpose of the proposed new work is to provide an international reference guideline for the harmonization of concepts and criteria for the recognition of pesticides that are of low public health concern to be considered exempt from the establishment of Codex MRLs (CXLs), or noted that a CXL is not necessary.

II. RELEVANCE AND TIMELINESS

The global regulatory scenario for pesticides of chemical origin is imposing increasing restrictions on this type of product, both in terms of its authorization, and the maximum residue limits (MRLs) permitted in food and feed. This is a consequence of a growing public health concern expressed by scientific bodies, consumers, consumer health organizations and several risk assessment and management agencies worldwide.

Products of low public health concern, such as biopesticides, continue to play a more important role in plant protection and there is a concern that if they are not being viewed as “safe” or included as part of the Codex standards, then growers will be reluctant to incorporate these important tools in to their farming practices.

This scenario continues to foster the development of new technologies and products for plant protection, many of them made from products of biological or natural origin, which represent a complement to the chemical plant protection. In recent years, there has been a significant increase in the worldwide use of biopesticides, both in traditional agriculture, as well as in organic production. According to Dunham Trimmer (2017) the market for biopesticides has grown between 12 and 17% per year during the last 5 years, representing a growth two to three times faster than the market of chemical pesticides. It should be further noted that non-chemical and biological control tools are playing an increasingly important role in the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach.

III. MAIN ISSUES TO ADDRESS

Definitions of concepts and Proposals for the criteria to identify pesticides of low public health concern that are considered exempt from the establishment of MRLs.

IV. EVALUATION AGAINST THE CRITERIA FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF WORK PRIORITIES

General criterion
Relevance in the strategic objectives of Codex

The development of this work will contribute to the Strategic Objective 1 of the Strategic Plan 2014 – 2019 "establish international food standards that address current and emerging food issues", specifically to objective 1.2 which is "Proactively identify emerging issues and Members’ needs and, where appropriate, develop relevant food standards".

Criteria applicable to general issues
Diversification of national legislations and resulting or potential impediments to international trade

A brief comparative analysis of the international legislations on evaluation and authorization of pesticides for substances of low public health concern that include some mineral substances of natural origin, as well as pesticides of biological origin, reveals the existence of different criteria for the exemption of MRLs.

No major international trade issues have been reported to date. However, national provisions already in place and the absence of clear guidance for these substances have the potential to create trade issues in the future.

a. Scope of work, set of priorities among the different sections of the work.

See section I.

b. Work already initiated by other international organizations in this field and/or proposed by the relevant international intergovernmental organization or organizations.

The Expert Group on Biopesticides, EGBP of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), kept in its 2017 work agenda, the preparation of a guide document on criteria for the exemption of MRL for "active substances". At the meeting of the EGBP, in June 2018, the group of experts was informed about the work started in the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR), which is why it decided to suspend the progress in this topic in the OECD and support its progress in CCPR.

c. Feasibility of the subject of the proposal for standardization

The proposal is considered feasible, since like other works that have been developed at the level of Codex Alimentarius, the regulations of existing Members could be used as a base, as well as the advances in this matter, made by other intergovernmental international organizations, could be used as reference.

d. Examination of the global magnitude of the problem or issue

See Item 2 of this document.

V. INFORMATION ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PROPOSAL AND EXISTING DOCUMENTS OF CODEX

After the bibliographic revision of Codex Alimentarius texts, it can be noticed that the only guidelines of Codex Alimentarius related to this type of products are in the document "*Guidelines for the production, elaboration, labeling and commercialization of organically produced foods (GL 32-99)",* prepared by Codex Committee on Food Labeling (CCFL), which in its Annex 2, Table 2, present a list of substances permitted for organic production, which include mineral substances of natural origin, as well as pesticides of biological origin. However, it does not specify whether these substances are exempt or not from the establishment of MRLs and does not cover the core points to be addressed in the proposed guidelines e.g. harmonization of concepts, criteria for classification of compounds with low public health concern, etc. where the expertise remains with CCPR.

VI. IDENTIFICATION OF THE AVAILABILITY OF SCIENTIFIC EXPERTS WHEN NECESSARY

For the elaboration of the Guidelines, the advice from the JMPR Secretariat, FAO and WHO will be taken as reference.

VII. IDENTIFICATION OF ANY NEED FOR TECHNICAL CONTRIBUTION TO A STANDARD FROM EXTERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

At the moment, no need for contributions has been identified.

VIII. PROPOSED CALENDAR FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEW WORK

Subject to approval by CAC42 (2019), the guidelines will be considered at CCPR52 (2020) and should be finalized by adoption by CAC in 2022 or earlier.

APPENDIX X

PRIORITY LIST OF PESTICIDES (FOR EVALUATION BY THE 2020 JMPR)

TABLE 1: CCPR SCHEDULE AND PRIORITY LISTS OF PESTICIDES (NEW COMPOUNDS, NEW USES AND OTHER EVALUATIONS) (For approval by CAC)

2020 NEW COMPOUND EVALUATIONS

PRIORITY	DATE STAMP	TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	PRIORITIZATION		CRITERIA	COMMODITIES	RESIDUE TRIALS	MEMBER / MANUFACTURER	COMMENTS
				REGISTERED	MRLS > LOQ	FAO NOMINATION FORM RECEIVED?				
1	2017/3/16	Pyridate	Pyridate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Alfalfa, cabbage, kale/collard, clover, Leek /spring onion/chive, Onion/shallot/ garlic, chickpea	Alfalfa, cabbage, kale/collard, clover, Leek /spring onion/chive,, Onion/shallot/garlic, chickpea - Number of field trials to be advised	Belchim Crop Protection / Belgium	
2	30/11/2017	Pyrasulfutole	Pyrasulfutole	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wheat, barley, oat, sorghum	Wheat (44), barley (35), oat (39), sorghum (12)	Bayer AG / Canada	Herbicide - residue trials to be submitted 2019 - RESERVE FOR 2019
3	15/11/2017	Tetraniliprole	Tetraniliprole	Yes	Yes	Yes	Tuberous and corm vegetables; leafy vegetables; Brassica vegetables; fruiting vegetables; citrus fruit, pome fruit, stone fruit, grape, soybean, maize, popcorn and sweet corn, cotton, tree nuts, rice	Potatoes (26+2 processing), mustard greens (5), head Lettuce (6), leaf lettuce (11), spinach (9), broccoli (5), cauliflower (5), cabbage (10), tomato (21), bell pepper (10), chili pepper (3), orange (8), mandarin (4), lemon (5), grapefruit (6), apple (15+2 processing), pear (10), peach (16), cherry (12), plum (10), grape (15), soybean (21), Field corn (maize) (21), sweet corn (15), cotton (12), almond (5), pecan (8)	Bayer AG CropScience Division / Germany	Insecticide
4	1/12/2017	Pyraziflumid	Pyraziflumid	Yes	Yes	Yes	Apple; pear	Apple (8); Pear (8)	Nihon Nohyaku / Japan	registered in Japan March 2018

PRIORITY	DATE STAMP	TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	PRIORITIZATION		CRITERIA	COMMODITIES	RESIDUE TRIALS	MEMBER / MANUFACTURER	COMMENTS
				REGISTERED	MRLS > LOQ	FAO NOMINATION FORM RECEIVED?				
5	30/11/2018	Flutianil	Flutianil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Apples; cantaloupes; cherries; cucumbers, grapes: squash; strawberries	Apples (15); cantaloupes (7); cherries (10); cucumbers (8); grapes (13); squash (6); strawberries (10)	OAT Agrio Co., Ltd.	Fungicide, Registered in U.S., Japan and Korea. MRLs are established in all three countries.
6	4/12/2015	BAS 750 F Mefentrifluconazole	BAS 750 F Mefentrifluconazole	Yes	Yes	Yes	USA- wheat, field corn, rice, sorghum, barley, sweet corn, dried beans, succulent beans, dried peas, succulent peas, lentils, soybean, sugar beet, peanut, canola, apple, pear, almond, pecan, pistachio, cherry, peach, plum, grape	US- Wheat, 25 (US/CA), 16 (EU); ield corn, 16; rice, 12; sorghum, 9; barley, 16 (US/CA), 16 (EU); sweet corn, 12; dried bean, 10; dry pea, 9; succulent pea, 9; lentil, 8; soybean, 20; sugar beet, 15; peanut, 12; canola, 13; apple, 15; pear, 10; almond, 5; pecan, 5; pistachio, 3; cherry, 8; peach, 12; plum, 8; grape, 13	USA / BASF	Fungicide / Moved from 2019 on request
RESERVE	6/12/2016	Ethalfluralin	Ethalfluralin	Yes	No	?	Pulses		Canada / Gowan	Note: herbicide - use does not give rise to residues > LOQ
RESERVE	28/06/2018	Inpyrfluxam	Inpyrfluxam	expected in 2020	Yes	Yes	Apple; corn; peanut; rice; soybean; sugar beet	Apple (8); corn (8); peanut (8); rice (8); soybean (8); sugar beet (8)	Sumitomo Chemical	Fungicide - under evaluation in US, Japan, Brazil
RESERVE	29/08/2018	BCS-CS55621	BCS-CS55621	No	Yes	Yes	Potatoes, tomato, onion	Potatoes (9 + 3 processing), tomato (13 + 3 processing), onion (9)	Bayer AG, Division Crop Science	Fungicide

PRIORITY	DATE STAMP	TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	PRIORITIZATION		CRITERIA	COMMODITIES	RESIDUE TRIALS	MEMBER / MANUFACTURER	COMMENTS
				REGISTERED	MRLS > LOQ	FAO NOMINATION FORM RECEIVED?				
RESERVE	5/04/2015	SYN546330 / Spiropidion	SYN546330 / Spiropidion	No	Yes	Yes	Soybean dry, fruiting vegetables, cucurbits vegetables, potato	Soybean dry (21), fruiting vegetables (tomato 36, pepper 13, eggplant 4), cucurbits (cucumber 11, melon 7), potato 26	Syngenta / USA	Insecticide First registrations to be granted in the first or second quarter of 2019. Additional country registrations to follow in US and other countries. Syngenta Nov-17: Please move to 2021, due to a change in registration strategy - Syngenta nov-18: moved back to 2020 as per US FAO nomination
RESERVE	21/03/2017	BCS-CN88460 / Isoflucypram	BCS-CN88460 / Isoflucypram	No	Yes	Yes	Wheat grain, triticale grain, barley grain, rye grain, oats grain, corn/maize grain, sweet corn, cereals straw, by-products of cereals and corn/maize, as well as products of animal origin		Germany / Bayer CropScience	fungicide

2020 NEW USES AND OTHER EVALUATIONS

PRIORITY	DATE STAMP	TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA		COMMODITIES	RESIDUE TRIALS	MEMBER / MANUFACTURER	COMMENTS
				REGISTERED	MRLS > LOQ				
1	2016/9/30	Trinexapac	Trinexapac	Y	Y	RICE, RYE	Rice (16), rye (extrapolation from wheat barley)	Syngenta	Move to 2020 on request - Nov-18: labels provided in April 2018
2	2015/6/11		Isoxaflutole (268)	Y	Y	SOYA BEAN (LABEL REVIEW)		Bayer CropScience	Moved from 2017 and then 2018 - Mexican registration - moved to 2020 on request
3	2017/11/28	na	Tebuconazole (189)	Y	Y	COFFEE	Coffee (7)	Bayer CropScience	
4	2017/11/28		Trifloxystrobin (213)	Y	Y	TREE NUTS, CITRUS FRUITS, FLAX, COFFEE, LEGUME VEGETABLES, PULSES, LETTUCE, BERRIES AND OTHER SMALL FRUITS, COFFEE	Pecan (5), almond (5), citrus fruits (24), flax (11+2 processing), coffee (7), beans and peas (green seed, pod, dry seed, 45), lettuce (31), raspberry (18), currant (16), coffee (7)	Bayer CropScience	
5	2017/11/28	na	Prothioconazole (232)	Y	Y	RAPESEED, FLAX, SUNFLOWER	Sunflower (35), flax (4), rapeseed (33)	Bayer CropScience	
6	2017/11/28	na	Bixafen (262)	Y	Y	PEANUT, CORN, SORGHUM, SOYBEAN, COTTON, SUNFLOWER, RAPESEED, WHEAT, BARLEY, SUGARBEET, CARROT, RADISH, POTATOES	Peanut (15+1 processing), corn (16+3 processing), sorghum (9+1 processing), soybean (21+3 processing), cotton (10), sunflower (10), rapeseed (17+1 processing), wheat (36+1 processing), sugarbeet (13+1 processing), carrot (10), radish (6), barley (10), potatoes (18 +2 processing)	Bayer CropScience	
7	2018/8/28	Isoprothiolane (299)	Isoprothiolane (299)	Y	Y	BANANA	Banana (16)	Costa Rica, Ecuador and Guatemala / Nihon Nohyaku	Moved from 2018 - quota full / registration expected in 4Q2017, (Registered in Guatemala in July 2017) / fungicide MOVE TO 2020
8	2017/4/5	na	Pyraclostrobin (210)	Y	Y	GINSENG (Rep of Korea)		Rep of Korea / BASF	

PRIORITY	DATE STAMP	TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA		COMMODITIES	RESIDUE TRIALS	MEMBER / MANUFACTURER	COMMENTS
				REGISTERED	MRLS > LOQ				
9	2017/3/16	na	Thiamethoxam (245)	Y	Y	PERSIMMON (REP OF KOREA), SYNGENTA-WHEAT, BARLEY, SWEET CORN, SORGHUM, RICE	Persimmon (7) Syngenta: Wheat (19), barley (12), sweet corn (12), sorghum (16)	Rep of Korea / Syngenta	Syngenta Nov-17: added Syngenta crops to existing nomination - Nov-18: labels provided for persimmon and rice in April 2018, labels for other in Nov18
10	2016/9/30	n/a	Chlorothalonil (81)	N	Y	ALMOND, LYCHEE	Almond (5) , lychee (4)	Syngenta	Syngenta Nov. 17: Propose to move from 2019 - Nov18: labels for almond and lychee provided in Nov18; expected 2020
11		na	Quinclorac (287)	Y	Y	RAPESEED	*Rapeseed (9); rapeseed monitoring data*	BASF	New Reanalyiss of 9 trials to compare old/new methods; monitoring data for review for compliance with MRL; conversion factors derived for reconsideration of residue defintion
12	2018/11/1		Difenoconazole (224)	Y	Y	COTTON, CRANBERRY	Cotton (12), cranberry (5)	Syngenta	Fungicide, labels for cotton and cranberry provided in Nov18
13	2018/10/15		Fenbuconazole (197)	Y	Y	TEA	Tea (9)	Japan/ Dow AgroSciences	Fungicide, labels for tea provided in Oct 16
14	2017/11/7	na	Indoxacarb (216)	Y	Y	ALMOND, PISTACHIO, PECAN	Almond (6), pecan (6), pistachio (5)	FMC	
15	TBD	Flutriafol (248)	Flutriafol	Y	Y	ALMOND, PECAN, HOPS, SUGARBEET, GRAPES	Almonds (5), pecan (5), hops (4), grapes (25), sugar beet (12)	USA/FMC	Fungicide
16	2016/11/23	Fenpyroximate (193) (tox)	Fenpyroximate (193)	Y	Y	Citrus; banana; celery; cane berry; summer squash; watermelon, bean (succulent shelled), blueberry, alternative GAP (plum, apricot, peach)	Citrus (24 US) [orange (13 US), grapefruit (6 US), lemon (5 US)]; (banana (5 US); cane berry (7 US) [blackberry (3 US) raspberry (4 US)]; celery (8 US); summer squash (5 US); watermelon (4 US), bean (succulent shelled) (6 US) and blueberry (9 US)	USA / Nihon Nohyaku Co., Ltd	Acaracide - Request to move from 2019 to 2020 - toxicological review requested at CCPR50, registration due June 2019

PRIORITY	DATE STAMP	TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA		COMMODITIES	RESIDUE TRIALS	MEMBER / MANUFACTURER	COMMENTS
				REGISTERED	MRLS > LOQ				
17	2019/9/4		Chlorpyrifos (017)	Y	Y	Fresh vegetables (CABBAGE, BRINJAL), GREEN CHILLI		India	
18	2019/9/4		Imidacloprid* (206)	Y	Y	Fresh vegetables (OKRA, BRINJAL), GREEN CHILLI		India	
19	2019/9/4		Spiromesifen (294)	Y	Y	Fresh vegetables (OKRA, BRINJAL) GREEN CHILLI		India	
20	2019/9/4		Profenofos (171)	Y	Y	GREEN CHILLI		India	
RESERVE	2019/9/4		Cypermethrin (118)	Y	Y	Fresh vegetables (CABBAGE, OKRA, BRINJAL)		India	
RESERVE	2019/9/4		Carbendazim (72)	Y	Y	GREEN PEA, BRINJAL		India	
RESERVE	2019/9/4		Ethion*(34)	Y	Y	GREEN CHILLI		India	Awaiting advice on full data package
RESERVE	2019/9/4		Lambda-cyhalothrin (146)	Y	Y	GREEN CHILLI		India	
RESERVE	2017/11/23	na	Pydiflumetofen	N	Y	US/Syngenta: Citrus, sugar beet, carrot, radish, brassica, mustard green, legumes, pulses, onion, sunflower, tree nuts, pome fruit, cotton, sorghum, strawberry, blueberry, stone fruit	US/Syngenta: Citrus (12 orange, 6 grapefruit, 5 lemon), sugar beet (9), carrot (6), radish (5), brassica (14), mustard green (8), legumes (36), onion (8 dry, 4 green), sunflower (8), tree nuts (pecan 5, almond 5), pome fruit (apple 12, pear 6), cotton (12), sorghum (12), strawberry (12), blueberry (18), stone fruit (42)	Canada / Syngenta	Syngenta Nov-17: added new use submission. Registrations expected 2019
RESERVE	2014/11/27	XDE-777 - fenpicoxamid	Fenpicoxamid - XDE-777 (999)	N	Y	Wheat, triticale, rye and durum	Cereals (wheat 8 trials)	UK / France / Corteva	Fungicide moved to 2020 on request

PRIORITY	DATE STAMP	TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA		COMMODITIES	RESIDUE TRIALS	MEMBER / MANUFACTURER	COMMENTS
				REGISTERED	MRLS > LOQ				
RESERVE	2018/5/29		Afidopyropen	N		Sorghum, sweet sorghum, alfalfa, alfalfa seed, clover , grasses, strawberry,	Sorghum (12), sorghum processing (3), grasses (12), alfalfa (9), clover (9); Glass house strawberry - IR-4 (5); poultry feeding study (1)	BASF	New labels would be available late 2020 in time for Dec submission and JMPR reivew in 2021. Animal Matrix MRLs supported by new poultry feeding study.
RESERVE	2017/4/24	Sulfoxaflor (252)	Sulfoxaflor (252)	N	Y	Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Ghana, Senegal: mango; Vietnam - coffee; USA - asparagus, artichoke, blueberry, cane berry, sunflower.	Passion fruit, coffee (6); mango (6); blueberry (12); artichoke (6); asparagus (8); sunflower (8); cane berries (7).	USA / Corteva	Move requested from 2019 to 2020, pending African study completion and label approval - Also request replacing passion fruit by coffee, and new crops: artichoke, asparagus, blueberry, caneberry, sunflower
RESERVE	TBD	S-Methoprene (147)	S-Methoprene (147)	N		Soybeans	Soybeans (1), (3 farm sites, 1 soy, variety)	USA/ Wellmark / Spaulding (EPA Reg. No. 2724-442)	Insecticide
RESERVE	TBD	Fenhexamid (215)	Fenhexamid (215)	N	Y	Pear, pear (oriental), ginseng, asparagus, onion	Pear (Post-harvest, 5), ginseng (5 trials), asparagus (3), onion, bulb vegetables (8)	USA/ Arysta LifeScience North America	Fungicide

2020 PERIODIC REVIEW

YEAR	TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	MEMBER / MANUFACTURER	COMMODITIES	COMMENTS	PREVIOUS EVALUATION	ADI	ARfD
2020	Aldicarb (117)	Aldicarb (117)	AgLogic Chemical LLC		Awaiting further advice on commodities from sponsor	Tox review conducted in 1997	1995, 0.003	1995, 0.003
2020	Metalaxyl-M (212) Metalaxyl (138)	Metalaxyl-M (212) Metalaxyl (138)	Syngenta / Australia		Toxicology and animal metabolism data only	2002T, 2004R	2004, 0.08	2004, NR
2020	Diazinon (22)	Diazinon (22)	Adama	Note: Diazinon was scheduled for toxicological and residue assessment by an interim JMPR to be held in Spring 2016, based on concerns raised by IARC on the possible carcinogenic properties of the substance (see Summary Report JMPR2015).	Falls under the 15-year rule (listed in Table 2B), last evaluation in 1996. EU Concerns are as follows: The substance is not authorised in the EU. The EU-ADI of 0.0002 mg/kg bw/day) is much lower than the JMPR ADI (0.005 mg/kg bw/day). Using the existing CXLs and the EU ARfD/ADI in the EFSA PRIMo model, serious public health concerns are identified after long-term dietary exposure of diazinon. An acute dietary risk assessment was performed using CXLs. When using the JMPR IESTI model, the JMPR-ARfD is not exceeded. By using the EFSA PRIMo model and the CXLs, the EU-ARfD is exceeded (IESTI 1) in case of scarole (175%), plums (132%), carrots (127%), melons (121%), apples (118%), broccoli (117%), tomatoes (116%), pears (105%), head cabbage (105%), bovine meat (102%). Refinement (IESTI 2) of the variability factors would still lead to exceedances of the ARfD for scarole, melons, plums and bovine meat (102-175%). Use of the HR would lower the short term exposure by a factor of 2 which would not result in an exceedance of ARfD. Even without including the LOQs for the crops without MRLs, the highest calculated TMDI values in % (EU) ADI are 376-4990% in various populations (child, toddlers, general public) and countries, with meats, pome fruit, carrots and sugar beets contributing the most (all >>100 % of the ADI). It is acknowledged that the use of the STMRs would lower the long-term dietary exposure by approximately a factor of 4-5, but this would still lead to an exceedance of the ADI.	1993, 2001, 2006T, 1994, 1996, 1999, 2006R	2006 / 0.005	2006 / 0.03
2020	Fipronil (202)	Fipronil (202)	BASF		006 Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible Peel; 006 Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible Peel; 006 Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible Peel; 006 Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible Peel; 015 Pulses; 016 Root and tuber vegetables; 020 Cereal grains; 021 Grasses for sugar or syrup production; 04 Nuts and seeds; 023 Oilseeds	2000, 2005T, 2001, 2016R	0.0002, 2000	0.003, 2000
2020	Prochloraz (142)	Prochloraz (142)	BASF / FMC / ADAMA		Last reviewed by JMPR in 2001. In 2011, Prochloraz was re-evaluated in the EU and a lower acute toxicological endpoint of 0.025 mg/kg/bw/d was established compared to a value of 0.1 set by JMPR in 2001. From the JMPR report (2004) the IESTI was calculated to be greater than 25% of the ARfD at 0.1 for several commodities. With a lowering of the ARfD by a factor of 4, the CXLs for banana, edible offal (mammalian), grapefruit, mandarin, orange, papaya, pineapple, shaddocks/pomelos are expected to be of concern.	1992, 2001T, 2004R	0.01, 2001	0.1, 2009

YEAR	TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	MEMBER / MANUFACTURER	COMMODITIES	COMMENTS	PREVIOUS EVALUATION	ADI	ARfD
					The EU values were derived from 2 studies that do not appear to have featured in the JMPR evaluation. The multi-generation rat study “Reader 1993” submitted as part of a dossier by a notifier and a 90 day dog study “ Lancaster 1979” submitted by another notifier. In addition a change in the interpretation the significance of extended gestation in both the “Cozen 1980 study” and the “Reader 1993” study also impacted. It should also be noted the many papers reviewed as part of the literature search around prochloraz were also considered when the list of endpoints and critical values were set.			
2020	Methidathion (51)	Methidathion (51)		Peach, mango, apple, pear, cherry, mandarin, tea	Manufacturer support from Zenno Chem for mango and peach scheduled for 2020¶If no support for existing CXLs, then revocation of CXLs at CCPR49. - The active substance has been re-evaluated for residues (after its first inclusion in 1972) in 1992. An ARfD was derived in the toxicological re-evaluation in 1997.¶As a consequence of this ARfD a couple of MRLs are not safe for consumers. Due to the fact that no periodic re-evaluation of residues took place in 42 years it is proposed to carry out a new evaluation.The JMPR has established an ADI of 0.001 mg/kg bw/d and an ARfD of 0.01 mg/kg bw/d in 1997. A risk assessment was performed using the EFSA PRIMo including all MRLs that were considered relevant for international trade. The ADI was exceeded for 25 European diets with the highest exposure representing 2392% of the ADI. Citrus fruits, olives for oil production and milk were shown to be the main contributors. Citrus fruits also exceeded the ARfD (up to 6631%). A second exposure calculation delete the existing MRLs for citrus fruits, pome fruits and sunflower seeds still showed an that the ADI for 5 European diets was exceeded (up to 301%). For further details see EFSA evaluation on the internet at http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/doc/1639.pdf.	1992TR, 1995R, 1997T	1997 / 0.001	1997 / 0.01
RESERVE	Quintozene (64)	Quintozene (64)	Crompton– AMVAC		Falls under the 15-year rule (listed in Table 2B), last evaluation in 1995. The EU proposes submit a concern form on the basis of public health concerns. Quintozene containing more than 0.1% hexachlorobenzene is banned in the EU. For quintozene (containing less than 0.1% hexachlorobenzene), the necessity for deriving an ARfD has not been assessed (EU or JMPR). Using the CXLs, the JMPR IESTI model and the ADI as surrogate ARfD, an exceedance of the ARfD is found for ginger root (240%); no exceedance is found for the EFSA PRIMo model. Using the (temporary) ADI of 0.01 mg/kg bw/day, the TMDI in the long-term dietary risk assessment does not exceed the ADI using the Codex MRLs and the EFSA PRIMo model. However, there are many uncertainties regarding the metabolites that can be formed, depending on application of the active substance at growth stage and on type of plant. There is a lack of sufficient data to exclude consumer risks.	1995TR, 1998R	1995 / 0.01	1995 / na

YEAR	TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	MEMBER / MANUFACTURER	COMMODITIES	COMMENTS	PREVIOUS EVALUATION	ADI	ARfD
RESERVE	Ethoxyquin (35)	Ethoxyquin (35)			ONE CXL - PEAR The substance is not authorised in the EU and no import tolerances exist. EFSA concluded that the metabolism data used by JMPR for establishing the residue definition for enforcement and risk assessment could not be confirmed as the metabolism data showed deficiencies using the JMPR residue definition. EFSA concluded that the CXL for pears exceeded the ARfD (109%) and proposed to lower the EU MRL to the LOD. The last periodic review of residues was performed by JMPR in 1999 and of toxicology in 1998. This is approximately 15 years ago. It seems that Japan has recently performed a toxicological evaluation of the substance. / COMMENT: A toxicological review occurred in 2005 – reviewed ADI and set ARfD	1969, 1998T, 1999R, 2005T	2005 / 0.005	2005 / 0.5