

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Health
Organization

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Agenda Item 8(d)

CX/PR 16/48/9
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JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES

48th Session

Chongqing, P.R. China, 25 - 30 April 2016

PROPOSED DRAFT REVISION OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD AND FEED: SELECTED VEGETABLE COMMODITY GROUPS GROUP 020 – GRASSES OF CEREAL GRAINS

(AT STEP 4)

(Prepared by the Electronic Working Group chaired by the United States of America
and co-chaired by the Netherlands)

Codex Members and Observers wishing to submit comments at **Step 3** on this document (see **Appendix I**), including possible implications for their economic interests, should do so in conformity with the *Uniform Procedure for the Elaboration of Codex Standards and Related Texts* (Codex Alimentarius Commission Procedural Manual) before **11 April 2016**. Comments should be directed:

to:

CCPR Secretariat
Institute for the Control of Agrochemicals
Ministry of Agriculture
Room 906, No. 18 building
Maizidian Street, Chaoyang District,
Beijing, 100125, P.R. China
Email: ccpr@agri.gov.cn

with a copy to:

Secretariat, Codex Alimentarius Commission,
Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme,
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla,
00153 Rome, Italy
Email: codex@fao.org

BACKGROUND

1. Background on the discussion of the revision of the Classification of Food and Feed (CAC/MISC 4-1993) can be found in the reports of the 36th – 47th sessions of the Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) including relevant sessions of the Codex Alimentarius (CAC) held from 2004 to 2015. Reports of Codex Committee meetings are available at: <http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/meetings-reports/en/>.
2. The 47th Session of CCPR (May 2015) could not come to an agreement on how to narrow down the differences between the different options for grouping cereal grains based on the application of the criteria for crop grouping. The Committee noted general agreement that sweet corn (filed corn) would be included under a separate sub-group and that rice would be kept in a separate sub-groups.¹
3. The Committee agreed to return the proposed draft Group 020 – Grasses of cereal grains to Step 2/3 for further discussion, comments and consideration by CCPR48.²
4. In order to facilitate consideration of Group 020 at CCPR48, the Committee agreed that the EWG on the revision of the Classification chaired by the United States of America and co-chaired by the Netherlands would continue with the revision of the Classification and would look into the crop group for Group 020 and report back to the next CCPR on an agreed crop grouping proposal for consideration. The list of participants is presented in Appendix II.³

¹ REP15/PR, paras 132 - 133

² REP 15/PR, para 135

³ REP15/PR, paras 134 and 138

5. The mandate of the EWG was to focus on pending issues related to Group 020 – Grasses of cereal Grains including:

- (1) Rationale for separating or combining pseudo-cereals with other small grains.
- (2) Criteria used to separate or combine pseudo-cereals with other small grains.
- (3) Are grower practices / use patterns similar for pseudo-cereals and other small grains?
- (4) What was the rationale for separating or combining wheat and barley?
- (5) What criteria were used to separate or combine wheat and barley? And
- (6) What would be a compromise solution to allow CCPR to decide on subgroups?

6. A compromise solution (from Canada) was proposed which included 20A Wheat and Pseudo-cereals, 20B. Barley, 20C Rice, 20D Maize, Grain Sorghum and Millet and 20E Sweet Corn. The following comments were noted:

- Peru supported proposal A (20A Small Grains, 20B Maize, Grain Sorghum and Millet, 20C Rice), but indicated they could support the Canadian proposal. Ecuador also supported proposal A.
- New Zealand preferred a single subgroup for small grains, but would not disagree with the proposed compromise for 5 subgroups.
- Canada supported the proposed compromise.
- The European Union and Germany considered the compromise interesting, but still thought a pseudo-cereal subgroup would be more appropriate.
- The US did not support the proposed compromise and supports the creation of a single small grains subgroup, but will have internal discussions and will consider comments from other members.
- Japan considered it appropriate to classify wheat and barley into separate subgroups and did not consider it appropriate to include pseudo-cereals and wheat in the same subgroup. Japan as a compromise could possibly support an option to classify a pseudo-cereal commodity into either barley subgroup or wheat subgroup on the basis of whether or not the kernels are protected by husks during the growing season and whether or not the kernels in trade are covered with husks.
- The Canadian compromise proposal as well as the alternative proposal from Japan are presented for consideration by Codex members and observers when submitting comments on Group 020 – Grasses of cereals grains (Appendix I).

CONCLUSIONS

7. The EWG submits for comments by Codex members and observer international organizations two proposals put forward by Canada (Proposal 1) and Japan (Proposal 2). The proposals will be further considered by CCPR48.

8. When submitting comments, Codex members and observers are kindly invited to take into consideration:

- (1) The discussion held at CCPR47 (REP15/PR, paragraphs 131 – 135).
- (2) The mandate of the EWG (paragraph 5, questions 1 to 6).
- (3) Comments submitted should also take into account the guiding principles and the criteria for crop group of the Classification of Food and Feed (Appendix III).

9. Group 020 as revised by the EWG (Proposals 1 and 2) is presented in Appendix I.

RECOMMENDATION

10. The Committee is invited to consider the sub-grouping and new commodities for Group 020 – Grasses of cereals grain with a view to their adoption at Step 5 by the 39th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

CANADA COMPROMISE PROPOSAL

Subgroup 20A. Wheat, similar grains and pseudo-cereals (would include pseudo-cereals) (Wheat as representative commodity)

Subgroup 20B. Barley and similar grains (Barley as representative commodity)

Subgroup 20C. Rice cereals (Rice as representative commodity)

Subgroup 20D. Maize, Grain Sorghum and Millet (Maize and sorghum or millet as representative commodity)

Subgroup 20E. Sweet Corn (Sweet corn as representative commodity)

This compromise (based on proposal by Canada) would:

- (1) add a sweet corn subgroup to Proposal A,
- (2) create two subgroups (wheat and barley) instead of the Small grains subgroup in Proposal A and
- (3) add pseudo-cereals to the Wheat subgroup in Proposal B.

The subgroups were renamed, so the proposed names of the subgroups with their codes are:

Subgroup 20A. Code GC 2086 Wheat, similar grains, and pseudo-cereals

Subgroup 20B. Code GC 2087 Barley, similar grains

Subgroup 20C. Code GC 2088 Rice cereals

Subgroup 20D. Code GC 2089 Maize, Grain Sorghum and Millet

Subgroup 20E. Code GC 2090 Sweet Corn Cereals

New commodity codes:

GC 3080 Amaranth, grain

GC 3081 Chia

GC 3082 Cram-cram

GC 3083 Huauzontle

GC 3084 Psyllium sp.

GC 3085 Buckwheat, tartary

GC 3086 Rice, African

GC 3087 Canarygrass, annual

TYPE 3 GRASSES

Grasses are herbaceous annual and perennial monocotyledonous plants of different kinds, cultivated extensively for their ears (heads) of starchy seeds used directly for the production of food. Grasses used for animal feed are classified under Class C: Primary Animal feed commodities, Group 051.

The plants are fully exposed to pesticides applied during the growing season.

Cereal grainsClass A**Type 3 Grasses Group 020 Group Letter Code GC**

Group 020. Cereal grains are derived from the ears (heads) of starchy seeds produced by a variety of plants, primarily of the grass family (Gramineae).

Pseudo-cereals or pseudo-grains, are not grasses, but have similar uses and are generally considered with cereal grains. Pseudo-cereals, produce dry fruit referred to as seed, nutlets, grains or achenes and are found in families such as Amaranthaceae (amaranths), Chenopodiaceae (Cañihua) and Polygoniaceae (buckwheat). This group also includes the small seeded crop chia (Lamiaceae).

The edible seeds are protected to varying degrees from pesticides applied during the growing season by husks. Husks are removed before processing and/or consumption.

Cereal grains are often exposed to post-harvest treatment with pesticides.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): Whole commodity. Fresh corn and sweet corn: kernels plus cob without husk. (For the latter see Group 012 Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits). For Fodders and straw of cereals, see Class C, Type 11 Group 051

Group 020 Cereal grains

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
GC 0080	Cereal grains Seeds of <i>gramineous</i> plants as listed below, and pseudo-cereals as listed
GC 0081	Cereal grains , except pseudo-cereals
GC 0082	Pseudo-cereals , or pseudograins, produce dry fruit referred to as seed, nutlets, grains or achenes and are found in families such as Amaranthaceae (amaranths), Chenopodiaceae (Cañihua) and Polygoniaceae (buckwheat). This group also includes the small seeded crop chia (Lamiaceae).

Subgroup 020A Wheat, similar grains and pseudo-cereals

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
GC 2086	Wheat, similar grains and pseudo-cereals (includes all commodities in this subgroup)
-	Acha , see Hungry Rice, GC 0643
GC 3080	Amaranth, grain <i>Amaranthus</i> spp.
-	Amaranth, purple , see Amaranth grain, GC 3080
GC 0641	Buckwheat <i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i> Moench; syn: <i>F. sagittatum</i> Gilib.
GC 3085	Buckwheat, tartary <i>Fagopyrum tataricum</i> (L.) Gaertn.
GC 0642	Cañihua <i>Chenopodium pallidicaule</i> Aellen
GC 3081	Chia <i>Salvia hispanica</i> L.

GC 3082	Cram-cram <i>Cenchrus biflorus</i> Roxb.
-	Durum wheat , see Wheat, GC 0654 <i>ssp. Triticum durum</i> Desf.
-	Emmer , see Wheat, GC 0654 <i>ssp. Triticum dicoccum</i> Schubl.
GC 3083	Huauzontle <i>Chenopodium berlandieri</i> Moq. subsp. <i>nuttalliae</i> (Saff.) H. D. Wilson & Heiser and <i>Chenopodium berlandieri</i>
-	Inca wheat , see Amaranth grain, GC <i>Amaranthus caudatus</i> L.
-	Princess-feather , see Amaranth grain, GC 3080 <i>Amaranthus hypochondriacus</i> L.
GC 3084	Psyllium sp. <i>Plantago arenaria</i> Waldst. & Kit.
-	Psyllium, blond , see Psyllium sp. GC 3084 <i>Plantago ovata</i> Forssk.
GC 0648	Quinoa <i>Chenopodium quinoa</i> Willd.
GC 0650	Rye <i>Secale cereale</i> L.
-	Spelt , see Wheat, GC 0654 <i>Triticum spelta</i> L.
GC 0653	Triticale Hybrid of Wheat and Rye
GC 0654	Wheat Cultivars of <i>Triticum aestivum</i> L.; syn: <i>T. sativum</i> Lam.; <i>T. vulgare</i> Vill.; <i>Triticum</i> spp., as listed

Subgroup 020B Barley and similar grains

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
GC 2087	Barley and similar grains (includes all commodities in this subgroup)
GC 0640	Barley <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.; syn: <i>H. sativum</i> Pers.
GC 0647	Oats <i>Avena sativa</i> L.; <i>A. abyssinica</i> Hochst.
-	Oat, Red , see Oats, GC 0647 <i>Avena byzantina</i> Koch

Subgroup 020C Rice Cereals

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
GC 2088	Rice Cereals (includes all commodities in this subgroup)

- GC 0649 **Rice**
 Oryza sativa L.; several ssp. and cultivars
- GC 3086 **Rice, African**
 Oryza glaberrima Steud.
- GC 0655 **Wild rice**
 Zizania palustris L.
- **Wild Rice, Eastern**, see wild rice GC 0655
 Zizania aquatica L.

Subgroup 020D Maize, Grain Sorghum and Millet

Code No.

Commodity

- GC 2089 **Maize, Grain Sorghum and Millet**
 (includes all commodities in this subgroup)
- **Adlay**, see Job's Tears, GC 0644
- **African millet**, see Millet, GC0646
- **Brown-corn millet**, see Millet, GC0646
- **Bulrush millet**, see Millet, Bulrush, GC0646
- GC 3087 **Canarygrass, annual**
 Phalaris canariensis L.
- **Cat-tail millet**, see Millet, Bulrush, GC0646
- **Chicken corn**, see Sorghum, GC 0651
 Sorghum drummondii (Steud.) Millsp. & Chase
- **Corn**, see Maize, GC 0645
- **Dari seed**, see Sorghum, GC 0651
- **Durra**, see Sorghum, GC 0651
 ssp. *Sorghum durra* (Forsk.) Stapf.
- **Feterita**, see Sorghum, GC 0651
 ssp. *Sorghum caudatum* Stapf.
- **Finger millet**, see Millet, GC 0646
- **Fonio**, see Hungry Rice, GC 0643
- **Fonio, black**, see Hungry Rice, GC 0643
 Digitaria iburua Stapf
- **Foxtail millet**, see Millet, GC 0646
- **Fundi**, see Hungry Rice, GC 0643
- **Guinea corn**, see Sorghum, GC 0651
 ssp. *Sorghum guineense* Stapf.
- **Hog millet**, see Millet, GC 0646
- GC 0643 **Hungry rice**
 Digitaria exilis Stapf.; *D. iburua* Stapf.
- GC 0644 **Job's tears**
 Coix lacryma-jobi L.
- **Kaffir corn**, see Sorghum, GC 0651
 ssp. *Sorghum caffrorum* Beauv.
- **Kaoliang**, see Sorghum, GC 0651
 ssp. *Sorghum nervosum* Bess. ex Schult.

GC 0657 **Teosinte**
 Zea mays ssp. *mexicana* (Schrader) Iltis;
 syn: *Zea mexicana* (Schrader) Kunze; *Euchlaena mexicana* Schrader.

Subgroup 020E Sweet Corn cereals

Code No. **Commodity**

GC 2090 **Sweet Corn cereals**
 (includes all commodities in this subgroup)

- **Baby corn**, (immature corn) see Sweet corn GC 0447

- **Corn-on-the-cob**, see Sweet corn GC 0447
 Zea mays L., several cultivars, not including popcorn

- **Corn, whole kernel**, see Sweet corn GC 0447
 Zea mays L., several cultivars, not including popcorn

GC 0447 **Sweet corn**
 Zea mays L., several cultivars, not including popcorn

JAPAN COMPROMISE PROPOSAL**Proposed Compromise based on Japanese suggestion:**

Subgroup 20A. Wheat, similar grains, and pseudo-cereals without husks (wheat as rep commodity)

Subgroup 20B. Barley, similar grains, and pseudo-cereals with husks (barley as representative commodity)

Subgroup 20C. Rice cereals (rice as representative commodity)

Subgroup 20D. Maize, Grain Sorghum and Millet (Maize and sorghum or millet as rep)

Subgroup 20E. Sweet Corn cereals (sweet corn as representative commodity)

This compromise:

(1) adds a sweet corn subgroup to Proposal A,

(2) creates two subgroups (“Wheat, similar grains, and pseudo-cereals without husks” and “Barley, similar grains, and pseudo-cereals with husks”) instead of the Small grains subgroup in Proposal A and

(3) adds pseudo-cereals, which kernels that are mainly traded without husks to the subgroup with wheat and which kernels that are mainly traded with husks to the subgroup with barley.

Compared to the Canadian proposal the Japanese proposal is differing on the point:

Buckwheat and Tartary Buckwheat are placed in the group with barley

The subgroups were renamed, so the proposed names of the subgroups with their codes are:

Subgroup 20A. Code GC 2086 Wheat, similar grains, and pseudo-cereals without husks

Subgroup 20B. Code GC 2087 Barley, similar grains, and pseudo-cereals with husks

Subgroup 20C. Code GC 2088 Rice cereals

Subgroup 20D. Code GC 2089 Maize, Grain Sorghum and Millet

Subgroup 20E. Code GC 2090 Sweet Corn Cereals

New commodity codes:

GC 3080 Amaranth, grain

GC 3081 Chia

GC 3082 Cram-cram

GC 3083 Huauzontle

GC 3084 Psyllium sp.

GC 3085 Buckwheat, tartary

GC 3086 Rice, African

GC 3087 Canarygrass, annual

TYPE 3 GRASSES

Grasses are herbaceous annual and perennial monocotyledonous plants of different kinds, cultivated extensively for their ears (heads) of starchy seeds used directly for the production of food. Grasses used for animal feed are classified under Class C: Primary Animal feed commodities, Group 051.

The plants are fully exposed to pesticides applied during the growing season.

Cereal grainsClass A**Type 3 Grasses Group 020 Group Letter Code GC**

Group 020. Cereal grains are derived from the ears (heads) of starchy seeds produced by a variety of plants, primarily of the grass family (Gramineae).

Pseudo-cereals or pseudo-grains, are not grasses, but have similar uses and are generally considered with cereal grains. Pseudo-cereals, produce dry fruit referred to as seed, nutlets, grains or achenes and are found in families such as Amaranthaceae (amaranths), Chenopodiaceae (Canihua) and Polygoniaceae (buckwheat). This group also includes the small seeded crop chia (Lamiaceae).

The edible seeds are protected to varying degrees from pesticides applied during the growing season by husks. Husks are removed before processing and/or consumption.

Cereal grains are often exposed to post-harvest treatment with pesticides.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): "Whole commodity in trade. Wheat, rye, triticale, maize, sorghum, pearl millet and other similar cereals with husks readily separable from kernels during threshing: kernels. Barley, oats, rice and other similar cereals with husks that remain attached to kernels even after threshing: kernels with husks (Note: For rice, only about 10% of traded grains is with husk). Fresh corn and sweet corn: kernels plus cob without husk. [Note that there are also hullless varieties of barley]

Group 020 Cereal grains

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
GC 0080	Cereal grains Seeds of <i>gramineous</i> plants and of dicotyledonous plants with similarities in size and type of the seed, residue pattern and the use of the commodity
GC 0081	Cereal grains , cereal grains except pseudo-cereals
GC 0082	Pseudo-cereals , or pseudo-grains, produce dry fruit referred to as seed, nutlets, grains or achenes and are found in families such as Amaranthaceae (amaranths), Chenopodiaceae (Canihua) and Polygoniaceae (buckwheat). This group also includes the small seeded crop chia (Lamiaceae).

Subgroup 020A Wheat, similar grains, and pseudo-cereals without husks

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
GC 2086	Wheat, similar grains, and pseudo-cereals without husks (includes all commodities in subgroup 020A)
GC 3080	Amaranth, grain <i>Amaranthus</i> spp.
-	Amaranth, purple , see Amaranth grain, GC 3080 <i>Amaranthus cruentus</i> L.
GC 0642	Cañihua <i>Chenopodium pallidicaule</i> Aellen
GC 3081	Chia <i>Salvia hispanica</i> L.
GC 3082	Cram-cram <i>Cenchrus biflorus</i> Roxb.
-	Durum wheat , see Wheat, GC 0654 ssp. <i>Triticum durum</i> Desf.
-	Emmer , see Wheat, GC 0654 ssp. <i>Triticum dicoccum</i> Schubl.

GC 3083	Huauzontle <i>Chenopodium berlandieri</i> Moq. subsp. <i>nuttalliae</i> (Saff.) H. D. Wilson & Heiser
-	Inca wheat , see Amaranth grain, GC 3080 <i>Amaranthus caudatus</i> L.
-	Princess-feather , see Amaranth grain, GC 3080 <i>Amaranthus hypochondriacus</i> L.
GC 3084	Psyllium sp. <i>Plantago spp</i>
-	Psyllium , see Psyllium sp.GC 3084 <i>Plantago arenaria</i> Waldst. & Kit.
-	Psyllium, blond , see Psyllium sp.GC 3084 <i>Plantago ovata</i> Forssk.
GC 0648	Quinoa <i>Chenopodium quinoa</i> Willd.
GC 0650	Rye <i>Secale cereale</i> L.
-	Spelt , see Wheat, GC 0654 <i>Triticum spelta</i> L.
GC 0653	Triticale Hybrid of Wheat and Rye
GC 0654	Wheat Cultivars of <i>Triticum aestivum</i> L.; syn: <i>T. sativum</i> Lam.; <i>T. vulgare</i> Vill.; <i>Triticum</i> spp., as listed

Subgroup 020B Barley, similar grains, and pseudo-cereals with husks

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
GC 2087	Barley, similar grains, and pseudo-cereals with husks (includes all commodities in subgroup 020B)
GC 0640	Barley <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.; syn: <i>H. sativum</i> Pers.
GC 0641	Buckwheat <i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i> Moench; syn: <i>F. sagittatum</i> Gilib.
GC 3085	Buckwheat, tartary <i>Fagopyrum tataricum</i> (L.) Gaertn.
GC 0647	Oats <i>Avena sativa</i> L.; <i>A. abyssinica</i> Hochst.
-	Oat, Red , see Oats, GC 0647 <i>Avena byzantina</i> Koch

Subgroup 020C Rice Cereals

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
GC 2088	Rice cereals (includes all commodities in subgroup 020C)
GC 0649	Rice <i>Oryza sativa</i> L.; several ssp. and cultivars
GC 3086	Rice, African <i>Oryza glaberrima</i> Steud.
GC 0655	Wild rice <i>Zizania palustris</i> L.
-	Wild Rice, Eastern , see wild rice GC 0655 <i>Zizania aquatica</i> L.

Subgroup 020D Maize, Grain Sorghum and Millet

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
GC 2089	Maize, Grain Sorghum and Millet (includes all commodities in subgroup 020D)
-	Acha , see Hungry Rice, GC 0643
-	Adlay , see Job's Tears, GC 0644
-	African millet , see Millet, GC 0646
-	Brown-corn millet , see Millet, GC 0646
-	Bulrush millet , see Millet, Bulrush
GC 3087	Canarygrass, annual <i>Phalaris canariensis</i> L.
-	Cat-tail millet , see Millet, Bulrush
-	Chicken corn , see Sorghum, GC 0651 <i>Sorghum drummondii</i> (Steud.) Millsp. & Chase
-	Corn , see Maize, GC 0645
-	Dari seed , see Sorghum, GC 0651
-	Durra , see Sorghum, GC 0651 ssp. <i>Sorghum durra</i> (Forsk.) Stapf.
-	Feterita , see Sorghum, GC 0651 ssp. <i>Sorghum caudatum</i> Stapf.
-	Finger millet , see Millet, GC 0646
-	Fonio , see Hungry Rice, GC 0643
-	Fonio, black , see Hungry Rice, GC 0643 <i>Digitaria iburua</i> Stapf
-	Foxtail millet , see Millet, GC 0646
-	Fundi , see Hungry Rice, GC 0643
-	Guinea corn , see Sorghum, GC 0651 spp. <i>Sorghum guineense</i> Stapf.
-	Hog millet , see Millet, GC 0646
GC 0643	Hungry rice <i>Digitaria exilis</i> Stapf.; <i>D. iburua</i> Stapf.

- GC 0644 **Job's tears**
 Coix lacryma-jobi L.
- **Kaffir corn**, see Sorghum, GC 0651
 ssp. *Sorghum caffrorum* Beauv.
- **Kaoliang**, see Sorghum, GC 0651
 ssp. *Sorghum nervosum* Bess. ex Schult.
- GC 0645 **Maize**
 Zea mays L., several cultivars, not including Sweet corn
- GC 0646 **Millet**
 Including Barnyard Millet, Bulrush Millet, Common Millet, Finger Millet, Foxtail Millet, Little Millet; (see for scientific names, specific commodities listed as Millet, followed by a specific denomination)
- **Millet, Barnyard**, see Millet, GC 0646
 Echinochloa crus-galli (L.) Beauv.;
 syn: *Panicum crus-galli* L.;
 E. frumentacea (Roxb.) Link;
 syn: *Panicum frumentaceum* Roxb.
- **Millet, Bulrush**, see Millet, GC 0646
 Pennisetum glaucum (L.) R. Br.
 syn: *P. typhoides* (Burm. f.) Stapf. & Hubbard; *P. americanum* (L.) K. Schum.; *P. spicatum* (L.) Koern.
- **Millet, Common**, see Millet, GC 0646
 Panicum miliaceum L.
- **Millet, Finger**, see Millet, GC 0646
 Eleusine coracana (L.) Gaertn.
- **Millet, Foxtail**, see Millet, GC 0646
 Setaria italica (L.) Beauv.;
 Syn: *Panicum italicum* L.; *Chaetochloa italica* (L.) Scribn.
- **Millet, Kodo**, see Millet, GC 0646
 Paspalum scrobiculatum L.
- **Millet, Little**, see Millet, GC 0646
 Panicum sumatrense Roth
- **Millet, Pearl**, see Millet, , GC 0646
- **Milo**, see Sorghum, GC 0651
 ssp. *Sorghum subglabrescens* Schweinf. & Aschers
- **Pearl millet**, see Millet, GC 0646
- GC 0656 **Popcorn**
 Zea mays L., var. *everta* Sturt.;
 syn: *Zea mays* L., var. *praecox*
- **Proso millet**, see Millet, GC 0646
- **Russian millet**, see Millet, GC 0646
- **Shallu**, see Sorghum, GC 0651
 ssp. *Sorghum roxburghii* Stapf.
- **Sorgo**, see Sorghum, GC 0651

GC 0651	Sorghum <i>Sorghum bicolor</i> (L.) Moench; several <i>Sorghum</i> ssp. and cultivars
-	Spiked millet , see Millet, GC 0646
GC 0652	Teff or Tef <i>Eragrostis tef</i> (Zucc.) Trotter; syn: <i>E. abyssinica</i> (Jacq.) Link
GC 0657	Teosinte <i>Zea mays</i> ssp. <i>mexicana</i> (Schrader) Iltis; syn: <i>Zea mexicana</i> (Schrader) Kunze; <i>Euchlaena mexicana</i> Schrader.

Subgroup 020E Sweet Corn Cereals

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
GC 2090	Sweet Corn Cereals (includes all commodities in subgroup 020E)
-	Baby corn , (immature corn) see Sweet corn GC 0447 <i>Zea mays</i> L., several cultivars
-	Corn-on-the-cob , see Sweet corn GC 0447 <i>Zea mays</i> L., several cultivars, not including popcorn
-	Corn, whole kernel , see Sweet corn GC 0447 <i>Zea mays</i> L., several cultivars, not including popcorn
GC 0447	Sweet corn <i>Zea mays</i> L., several cultivars, not including popcorn

APPENDIX II**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

Name	Country / organization	E-mail address
Bill Barney (Chair)	USA	barney@easop.rutgers.edu
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APPENDIX III

The Classification of Food and Feed includes food commodities and animal feedstuffs for which Codex maximum residue limits will not necessarily be established.

The Classification is intended:

- to be a listing of food commodities in trade as complete as possible, classified into groups on the basis of the commodity's similar potential for pesticide residues;
- primarily to ensure the use of uniform nomenclature and secondarily to classify foods into groups and/or sub-groups for the purpose of establishing group maximum residue limits for commodities with similar characteristics and residue potential; and
- to promote harmonization of the terms used to describe commodities which are subject to maximum residue limits and of the approach to grouping commodities with similar potential for residue for which a common group maximum residue limit can be set.

The criteria for crop grouping in the Classification of Food and Feed:

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 pesticide uses.
6. Similar residue behavior.
7. To provide flexibility for setting (sub) group tolerances.