CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



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Agenda Item 7(a)
CX/PR 22/53/6-Add.1

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JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDES

53th Session Virtual 4-8 and 13 July 2022 ESTABLISHMENT OF MRLS FOR PESTICIDES FOR OKRA Comments in reply to CL 2022/34-PR

Comments of Canada, Egypt, European Union (EU), Kenya, Mauritius, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States of America (USA)

Background

 This document compiles comments received through the Codex Online Commenting System (OCS) in response to CL 2022/34-PR¹ issued in May 2022. Under the OCS, comments are compiled in the following order: general comments are listed first, followed by comments on specific sections.

Explanatory notes on the appendix

2. The comments submitted through the OCS are hereby attached in the <u>Annex</u> and are presented in table format.

¹ Codex circular letter, including CL 2022/34-PR, are available on the Codex webpage/Circular Letters: <u>http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/resources/circular-letters/en/</u> or on the dedicated Codex webpage/CCCF/Circular Letters:

https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/committees/committee/related-circular-letters/en/?committee=CCPR

GENERAL/SPECIFIC COMMENTS

OPTION 1

COMMENT	MEMBER/ OBSERVER
As a member of the Electronic Working Group on the Revision of the Classification, and discussed at CCPR 51, Canada provided monitoring data to assist in making a determination on the representative commodity from which okra may be extrapolated.	Canada
Canada supports Option 2 and creating a new subgroup that contains only okra in the subgroup with Chili pepper as the example for the representative crop. This would be consistent with other commodity groups for which a similar approach has been taken; a separate subgroup has been established with only a single commodity in the subgroup. An example is the Spices Subgroup 028G, aril which includes only Mace as a commodity within this subgroup. Option 2 also provides better clarity and will lead to less confusion as to the representative crop for okra.	
Position: Ghana supports the option 1	Ghana
<u>Rationale</u> : This is because there is enough data to justify the classification of okra and pepper in the same group. However, whenever data is available, we will wish to separate okra from pepper because of their differences in tissue absorption.	
The Philippines agrees with Option 1 retaining okra to Subgroup 12B – pepper and pepper-like commodities including the annotations 1 & 2 for extrapolation of MRLs for okra.	Philippines
The established MRLs for okra in the Philippines are adopted from Codex, ASEAN, JAS, and list of proposed MRLs of registered pesticide products following the principles of GAP and Codex principle and guidance for selection of representative commodity.	
Republic of Korea appreciates the efforts of the EWG, chaired by USA and co-chaired by Netherlands on the establishment of maximum residue limits for pesticides for okra.	Republic of Korea
ROK supports option 1. Okra should be in the subgroup 012B, pepper and pepper-like commodities, and the classification does not need to be changed.	
Thailand agrees with option 1 that okra commodity should be in subgroup 012B, pepper and pepper-like commodities. Also, a comment or footnote should be added as Peppers (VO 0051): Martynia; Okra (only data from Chili pepper can be used to set a CXL); Peppers, Chili; Peppers, sweet; Roselle.	Thailand
Rationale:	
Option 1 is in accordance with the principles of classification. Data from chili pepper are the representative commodity for okra. Thus, okra should be in the same subgroup as chili peppers.	

<u>Annex</u>

CX/PR 22/53/6-Add.1

COMMENT	MEMBER/ OBSERVER
The UK would like to thank the Electronic Working Group (eWG) chaired by the United States of America and co-chaired by the Netherlands on the preparation of the draft revision of the Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds.	United Kingdom
It is difficult to fully assess the monitoring data as no information is available on the treatment regimes of okra and the other crops. However, the UK can support option 1 i.e. chili (non-bell) pepper can be used as the representative commodity for okra.	
The United States supports the conclusion in CX/PR 22/53/6 that based on monitoring data provided by Canada and India, chili pepper (non-bell pepper) is the appropriate representative commodity for okra based on the low exceedances for okra and the sufficient conservatism in MRLs derived using the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) MRL calculator to be protective of actual residues in okra.	USA
Based on this support, Option 1 (i.e., using chili pepper as a representative commodity for okra) is the appropriate method to facilitate this change in the Classification.	

OPTION 2

COMMENT			MEMBER/ OBSERVER
Colombia considera apoyar la opción 2, la cual consiste en transferir quimbombó (okra) a un subgrupo aparte en la Clasificación, lo que permite identificar claramente al pimiento de chile como el producto representativo en esta clasificación.			Colombia
Egypt agrees on the option no. 2 to move Okra to a separate subgroup			
Kenya thanks Electronic Working Group chaired by the United States of America and co-chaired by the Netherlands for this work and selects option 2. Kenya further proposes to add sweet pepper as an option to read; Chili or sweet pepper in column 2.			
Justification: Data for either chili pepper or sweet pepper can be extrapolate similar pest management practices.	ed to Okra. Since the two crops ar	e of similar morphology hence require	
This option is preferred although okra is not of the same family as chilli pepper.			Mauritius
In addition, Mauritius welcomes this opportunity to share some testing data as we did not participate in the EWG on same.			
Only 13 chemical pesticides (as below) are recommended for use on okra in range of organic pesticides and biopesticides are also recommended.	n Mauritius. The MRLs have been b	based as per Codex Alimentarius. A wide	
The main pests and diseases on okra in Mauritius are Amrasca biguttula, the Cercospora spp. Use of organic and biopesticides and good cultural practice harvest stage since okra is harvested after every 2 days. To note that most c more than 2 days and hence they are not recommended for use during the	es are mainly recommended for co of the chemical pesticides recomm	ntrol of pests and diseases, especially at	
With regard to pesticide residue monitoring on okra, it is to be noted that 9 level of pesticide, 2 samples had residues (acetamiprid) within the MRL, 1 sa pesticide not recommended for use in okra.		-	
In 2022, 5 samples were analysed for period January to March. 2 samples has and 2 samples contained pesticides which are not recommended for use on		1 sample had residues within the MRL	
Table 1: Pesticides recommended for use on okra in Mauritius and MRLs Okra/lady's fingers (Abelmoschus esculentus) Pesticide (Active ingredient) MRL (mg/kg)			
Lambda cyhalothrin0.3Azadirachtin1Flonicamid0.03Acetamiprid0.2Abamectin0.01Cypermethrin0.5Deltamethrin0.01	Spiromesifen Sulfur Spirotetramat Chlorantraniliprole Spinosad Spinetoram	0.02 No MRL required 1 0.6 0.02 0.5	

OPTION 3: ALTERNATIVE OPTION PROPOSED BY EU

COMMENT	MEMBER / OBSERVER
The European Union (EU) would like to thank the Electronic Working Group (eWG) on the revision of the Classification of food and feed chaired by the United States of America and co-chaired by the Netherlands for the preparation of the draft on the revision of the Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds.	EU
The EU acknowledges the work done by the eWG to address the difficulties to extrapolate MRLs for okra from the Subgroup Pepper and pepper-like commodities, considering monitoring data from Canada and India for representative commodities from which MRLs for okra could be extrapolated.	
The EU recognises the difficulty of drawing a conclusion based on the available monitoring data from Canada and India without knowing the Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) behind the okra residue data. Without being able to compare residue trials on okra and chili peppers with known GAPs, the EU believes that no conclusion can be drawn on appropriate extrapolations and that the use of monitoring data would be justified only if these data can be linked to authorized uses (with comparable GAPs) and if statistically sufficient data points are available.	
Based on the above, the EU considers that okra should be moved to a separate subgroup and, relying on the JMPR evaluation, that an extrapolation from chili peppers to okra may not be sufficiently supported by data.	
The EU calls the attention on the fact that, while the scope of the eWG was limited to okra, similar extrapolation issues may exist for other crops belonging to Group 12B, Pepper and pepper-like commodities, such as martynia and roselle.	
Therefore, concerning the document CX/PR 22/53/6, the EU would like to propose a new option (Option 3) for consideration to the Committee.	
Option 3	
Delete okra, martynia, and roselle from Subgroup 12B "Pepper and pepper-like commodities" and add a new Subgroup 12D "miscellaneous fruit and vegetable other than cucurbits" with okra, martynia, and roselle being the only commodities in this group. Amend Table 2 on Examples of Selection of Representative Commodities (Vegetable Commodity Groups) as to make okra the representative crop for Subgroup 12D, thus allowing no extrapolation, and add okra separately as representative crop in the line of Group 012 "Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits".	