

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Health
Organization

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy - Tel: (+39) 06 57051 - E-mail: codex@fao.org - www.codexalimentarius.org

Agenda item 9

CX/PR 24/55/8

April 2024

JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES

Fifty-fifth Session

Chengdu, Sichuan province, People's Republic of China

3-8 June 2024

NATIONAL REGISTRATIONS OF PESTICIDES

(Prepared by the Electronic Working Group chaired by Germany and co-chaired by Australia)

Codex members and observers wishing to submit comments on the recommendations in paragraph 21 should do so as instructed in CL 2024/47-PR available on the Codex webpage¹

BACKGROUND

- For background information, please refer to previous discussion at sessions of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) including relevant circular letters (CLs) as follows:
 - CCPR48 (2016) ([REP16/PR48](#), paragraphs 178, 180-181)
 - CCPR49 (2017) ([REP17/PR49](#), paragraphs 174-177)
 - CCPR50 (2018) ([REP18/PR50](#), paragraphs 154-157)
 - CCPR51 (2019) ([REP19/PR51](#), paragraphs 216-233)
 - CCPR52 (2021) ([REP21/PR52](#), paragraphs 236-239)
 - CCPR53 (2022) ([REP22/PR53](#), paragraphs 207-215)
 - CCPR54 (2023) ([REP23/PR54](#), paragraphs 227-230)
 - [CL 2018/17-PR](#)
 - [CL 2018/50-PR](#)
 - [CL 2021/97-PR](#)
 - [CL 2023/25-PR](#)
 - [CL 2023/86-PR](#)
- The reports² of CCPR's sessions and relevant CLs¹ can be found on the Codex/CCPR website. Further information on the latest developments on the national registration database can be found in working documents [CX/PR 22/53/14](#) presented at CCPR53 (2022) and [CX/PR 23/54/12](#) presented at CCPR54 (2023).
- CCPR53 noted the continued support for the work and the development of the national registration database (NRD). The Committee agreed to re-establish the Electronic Working Group (EWG) chaired by Germany and co-chaired by Australia, working in English with the following terms of reference (ToRs):
 - Amend the national registration database by correcting mistakes, deleting unnecessary entries, and providing more information to fill the database.
 - Coordinate with the EWGs on priorities and on unsupported compounds without public health concerns in order to facilitate the work of the EWG on supported compounds without public health concern after the next CCPR session.
 - Ask members to fill in the NRD for unsupported compounds nominated by means of a CL.

¹ Codex webpage/Circular Letters:
<http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/resources/circular-letters/en/>.

Codex webpage/CCPR/Circular Letters:

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

² Reports of CCPR's session are available on the Codex website:

<https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/committees/committee/related-meetings/en/?committee=CCPR>

WORK PROCESS IN THE EWG

4. With input provided by Codex member countries, the original version of the database has been modified and improved to provide a simplified standard format to facilitate input from member countries, and to provide members with a data source to possibly identify support of commodities no longer supported in a periodic review and to determine the global registration status of unsupported compounds. Improvements to the format and content of the database are ongoing.
5. During the previous year's substances included in the NRD were connected to the upcoming JMPR meetings. Having in mind to support the EWG on Unsupported Compounds without Public Health Concern, an analysis of Table 3 (Records and details of previous periodic reviews) from the EWG on Priorities was performed to find out all substances that have their last complete toxicological evaluation 15 years or more years ago from 2023. The other tables were also taken into account.
6. First step relates to selection from Table 3 of the priority list dated 7th September 2022 as follows:
 - Column C: Delete all substances having its first toxicological evaluation after 2006 in Column C.
 - Column D: Delete all Substances having a periodic toxicological review after 2007 (marked year T (Acute Reference Dose (ARfD)) are not taken into account - no complete toxicological evaluation) in Column D.
 - Others: Delete lindane as being included in the List of Extraneous Maximum Residue Limits (EMRLs) as well as brompropylate, dicloran and fenarimol as being mentioned as substances be added to the list of compounds removed from the CCPR pesticide list.

This leaves 85 substances to be looked up.

7. In the next step all substances with indication of missing support, reducing the list by 7 additional substances.
8. In the last step the resulting substances were compared with Table 2A (pesticides scheduled for periodic review). Those substances which are scheduled for 2024 and 2025 were deleted. This leaves 69 substances with a last evaluation/re-evaluation of 15 or more years ago.
9. As the number of 69 substances was considered to be far too much to fill the NRD in one run a grouping was undertaken.
 - Group 1: All substances with a full toxicological evaluation (skipping only ARfD setting) before 2000. These Substance have reached the 25 years mentioned in the Procedural manual in 2023 or will do it in due course. This group contains 14 substances.
 - Group 2: All substances with a full toxicological evaluation (skipping only ARfD setting) before 2004. All these substances have a full toxicological evaluation 20 – 23 years ago next year. This group contains 17 substances.
 - Group 3: The remaining substances with a full toxicological evaluation (skipping only ARfD setting) between 15 and 19 years in 2023. This group contains 38 substances.
10. The revised NRD, the selection and the grouping of substances were given for discussion to the EWG as well as to the Chairs and co-Chairs of the EWGs on Priorities and Unsupported Compounds without Public Health Concerns. The results of the discussions were used for the next steps.
11. In the first round of discussion of work of the EWG the selection of substances and the revised NRD were provided. Comments were made concerning the database, the instructions, and the substances. These points were taken into account for the following circular letters.
12. A CL 2023/25-PR was sent out to all Codex Members with a revised list of commodities and active substances. The NRD contained two tables, i.e., Group 1 with substances that reach 25 years as mentioned in the Procedural Manual and Group 2 with substances having a full toxicological evaluation 20 – 23 years ago from 2024. It was expected that filling the table with Group 2 substances was done by all participants. For compounds in Group 1 time for support from other than manufacturer would be too short to support the EWG on Unsupported Compounds without Public Health Concern. Nevertheless, filling this table was highly appreciated but voluntary. The deadline for this Circular letter was 31 August 2023.
13. For the third group of compounds a CL 2023/86-PR was distributed in November 2023 with a deadline of 15 February 2024. This leaves sufficient room for examination and discussion of the responses in the EWG and for the preparation for CCPR55 (2024).
14. The results from all three groups were presented to the EWG in March 2024. This resulted in an additional database from USA, comments on the drafted report from the co-Chair Australia and support from Chile.

KEY FINDINGS

15. The overall number of responding countries remain poor i.e. 33 for Groups 1 and 2 and 36 for Group 3. The exact number of uses remain unknown due to the fact that they are more or less aggregated. In addition, for some substances, it is unknown whether all possible responses are available. This concerns piperonyl butoxide being a synergist and not an active substance, esfenvalerate, cypermethrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, benalaxyl, and cyfluthrin concerning their isomers.
16. Based on fact that half of the responding countries are coming from the European Union substances not approved in the EU have an effect on the importance of a substances. This can be seen in Groups 2 and 3 and it can be best seen for imidacloprid in Group 2 having uses in all regions besides the EU.
17. The results indicate the following:
 - Group 1: Only pyroxyfen (23 out of 33 responding countries) has some importance. Responses for the remaining substances have a range from 1 to 14 responses, i.e. less than 50%.
 - Group 2: Three substances have uses in more than 30 countries; deltamethrin and pyraclostrobin in 32 countries, spinosad in 31 countries. In addition, imidacloprid is of importance outside the EU.
 - Group 3: Cypermethrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, propamocarb, glyphosate, trifloxystrobin, boscalid, difenoconazole, and dimethomorph are used in 32 to 35 countries. Taking out those substances not approved in the EU, important substances are acephate, cyfluthrin, cyromazine, indoxacarb, novaluron, and chlorfenapyr with uses in 14 - 15 countries.

A detailed analysis of these groups, based on comments submitted in reply to CL 2023/25-PR and CL 2023/86-PR, is provided in Appendix I.

CONCLUSIONS

18. There are a couple of substances used around the world. For these substances one should expect support by data sponsors. If this support is not given, there might recent be evaluations that can be used as for support of these substances. Details need to be discussed with JMPR.
19. Some further substances are important in countries outside the EU. For trade outside Europe these substances might be of interest. This might be discussed in the EWG of unsupported compounds. It might be possible to find a data sponsor or a recent evaluation of these substances.
20. The decision-making will become more difficult for substances that are used not that often. Which substances are the most important ones? Who will support these substances? Where data can be found? Who is willing to support data generation? etc.

RECOMMENDATIONS

21. CCPR is invited to consider the information provided in the paper, in particular the key findings and conclusions and advise on:
 - i. whether the general approach to the development of the database for the national registration of whether pesticides is appropriate – please indicate any further improvements that can be incorporated to facilitate data collection and analysis.
 - ii. whether sufficient responses are available to support the periodic review of unsupported compounds with no public health concern which are no longer be supported by the manufacturer (see also Agenda Items 8 and 10).
 - iii. whether a smaller number of substances can be foreseen for the next years exercise on the database for the national registration of pesticides.
 - iv. whether the results of this exercise should be submitted to the EWG on unsupported compounds without public health concerns to decide on whether it would be useful (a) to consider an active substance from Group 1 or 2 for their future work and (b) to start discussions on those substances from Group 3 where no support is given so far.
 - v. provide any further suggestion not covered under the above points.

APPENDIX I
Summary of results from all three databases
(For information)

1. Overall, 33 Members sent responses to CL 2023/25-PR. A compilation is added as Appendix II-Part 1 (Group 1) and Appendix II-Part 2 (Group 2) to this report. The answers were distributed across the regions are given in the following table.

Region	Number of countries responding
Asia	8
Africa	3
North America	3
South America	3
Oceania	1
Europe	15
Sum	33

All regions of the world are covered but compared to the number of Codex Member Countries a greater participation would have been desirable.

Group 1

2. The number of nominations and the spread of uses is given in the following table.

No	Active substance	Number of countries with uses	Number of groups/ subgroups with uses	Remarks
30	Diphenylamine	5	1 – 6	
32	Endosulfan	1	21	
62	Piperonyl butoxide	8	2 - 32	synergist
65	Thiabendazole	14	2 - 16	
79	Amitrole	2	8, 15	
85	Fenamiphos	5	2 - 21	
113	Propargite	11	1 – 18	
122	Amitraz	10	1 - 19	
132	Methiocarb	4	3 - 11	
144	Bitertanol	5	1 - 14	
149	Ethoprophos	6	1 - 29	
151	Dimethipin	1	1	
197	Fenbuconazole	11	1 - 15	
200	Pyriproxyfen	23	1 - 31	

Group 2

3. The number of nominations and the spread of uses is given in the following table.

No	Active substance	Number of countries with uses	Number of groups/ subgroups with uses	Remarks
57	Paraquat	11	1 – 26	
84	Dodine	21	1 - 12	
94	Methomyl	11	1 - 27	
100	Methamidophos	6	1 - 21	
103	Phosmet	13	1 - 12	
135	Deltamethrin	32	1 - 63	
143	Triazophos	6	1 - 16	
147	Methoprene	3	1 (2x), 8	
167	Terbufos	6	2 – 27	
203	Spinosad	31	1 - 47	
204	Esfenvalerate	24	1 - 26	May be not all isomers are included in the data base.
205	Flutolanil	21	1 – 17	
206	Imidacloprid	18	3 - 51	
207	Cyprodinil	27	1 - 37	
208	Famoxadone	12	1 - 19	
209	Methoxyfenozide	22	1 - 40	
210	Pyraclostrobin	32	1 – 46	

4. Overall, 36 Members sent responses to the CL 2023/86-PR. A compilation is added as Appendix II-Part 3 to this report. The answers were distributed across the regions are given in the following table.

Region	Number of countries responding
Asia	7
Africa	2
North America	3
South America	5
Oceania	1
Europe	18
Sum	36

Group 3

5. The number of nominations and the spread of uses is given in the following table.

No	Active substance	Number of countries with uses	Number of groups/subgroups with uses	Remarks
37	Fenitrothion	11	1 – 26	
67	Cyhexatin	1	4	
95	Acephate	15	1 - 17	
112	Phorate	3	4, 10 (2x)	
118	Cypermethrin	32	1 - 34	May be not all isomers are included in the data base.
129	Azocyclotin	2	1, 5	
133	Triadimefon	10	1 – 11	
168	triadimenol	11	1 – 12	
146	Lambda-cyhalothrin	35	1 – 60	May be not all isomers are included in the data base.
148	Propamocarb	32	2 - 29	
155	Benalaxyl	1 (-M) 9	1 (-M) 1 – 9	May be not all isomers are included in the data base.
156	Clofentezine	7 (EU) 12	1 – 11 1 – 9	uses in Europe will end 11 th November 2024 at the latest since substance is no longer approved
157	Cyfluthrin	16	1 – 17	May be not all isomers are included in the data base.
158	Glyphosate	35	3 – 61	
160	Propiconazole	18	3 – 27	
165	Flusilazole	6	1 – 13	
166	Oxydemeton-methyl	3	1 – 24	
169	Cyromazine	15	2 – 22	
171	Profenofos	14	1 – 22	
173	Buprofezin	18	3 – 18	
201	Chlorpropham	5	1 – 9	
213	Trifloxystrobin	33	2 – 37	
214	Dimethenamid-P	25	1 – 39	
215	Fenhexamid	24	1 – 20	
216	Indoxacarb	16	3 – 24	
217	Novaluron	16	3 – 32	
218	Sulfuryl fluoride	11	1 – 12	Excluding uses in empty stores
219	Bifenazate	15	1 – 15	
220	Aminopyralid	24	1 – 7	

No	Active substance	Number of countries with uses	Number of groups/subgroups with uses	Remarks
221	Boscalid	32	1 – 54	
222	Quinoxifen	3	2, 7 (2x)	
223	Thiacloprid	13	1 – 21	
224	Difenoconazole	34	7 – 52	
225	Dimethomorph	32	1 – 23	
226	Pyrimethanil	28	1 – 26	
227	Zoxamide	22	1 – 14	
254	Chlorfenapyr	15	2 – 26	
264	Fenamidone	11	2 – 16	
265	Fluensulfone	4	2 – 19	

These tables can only provide some indications since the entries give only an indication of uses as entries are more or less aggregated.

6. Moreover, a couple of comments were provided. The comments are summarized in Appendix II. These are in many cases indications of uses sometimes in crops not part of the Codex Classification (ornamentals and tobacco).

Overall results

Group 1

7. Except pyriproxyfen none of the remaining substances are widely used in the different regions. Results for piperonyl butoxide might be not representative as this substance is not an active substance but a synergist (used inter alia with pyrethrins and deltamethrin). Therefore, it might be that countries do not know something of the existence since it is not declared or declared as a co-formulant.

Group 2

8. Two active substances are used in 32 out of 33 countries, deltamethrin and pyraclostrobin; spinosad is used in 31 out of 33 countries. In addition, cyprodinil (27 countries) and esfenvalerate (24 countries) are also important. Regional differences can be seen. This is very obvious with imidacloprid having uses in all regions beside the EU. It is not quite clear, whether the isomer of lambda-cyhalothrin (gamma-cyhalothrin) is also included in the given uses.

Group 3

9. Cypermethrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, propamocarb, glyphosate, trifloxystrobin, boscalid, difenoconazole, and dimethomorph are used in 32 to 35 countries. Taking out those substances not approved in the EU important substances are acephate, cyfluthrin, cyromazine, indoxacarb, novaluron, and chlorfenapyr with uses in 14 - 15 countries. It is not quite clear, whether isomers of benalaxyl (benalaxyl-M), cyfluthrin (beta-cyfluthrin), cypermethrin (alpha-, beta-, theta- zeta-cypermethrin) are also included in the given uses.

Comments from the database

Group 1

Comments from the Excel spreadsheet

Germany: For piperonyl butoxide (0163) Germany has authorised uses in mills and stores when processed cereal grains or processed product from oil seeds are within these rooms.

Ireland: Thiabendazole approved for use in stored seed potatoes. Pyriproxyfen is approved for use on protected fruiting vegetables.

Spain: Piperonyl butoxide has 3 authorized PPP, one with deltamethrin 0,6% the other 2 with deltamethrin 2,5%. Additional uses of pyriproxyfen on cotton (fibre), bushes and ornamental trees, conifer, palm tree, pines.

Answer: Cotton except as long as the use is restricted to fibre production. If seed are used a use need to be added to Subgroup 023C Cottonseed.

USA: USA Delegation Notes:

(1) USA data is based off of query of Food Chain ID's Global MRL Database. This query included the following specifications:

- excluded import tolerances
- excluded pending/expiring tolerances
- excluded proposed tolerances

(2) GlobalMRL.com US tolerance is based on US commodity definitions. The translation of these US commodities to Codex definitions makes use of an index field developed by GlobalMRL.com.

(3) Confirmatory information regarding US tolerances available in the US Code of Federal Regulations: http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=ce6b35933d1a4d99340db70463253650&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title40/40cfr180_main_02.tp I or www.globalmrl.com. Does not include tolerances with regional registration, time-limited tolerances, or tolerances for inadvertent residues. Some of these tolerances may not have an associated registration.

(4) Active US pesticide registration information is available at <https://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=PPLS:1> and can be reviewed by the U.S. Delegation for confirmatory information on specific U.S. registrations.

Additional: In a few cases crops treated are mentioned.

Group 2

Comments from the Excel spreadsheet

Czech Republic: Use of Pyraclostrobin in hops (DH) added to the group MM79.

Indonesia: Methoprene is used for home pest control.

Kenya: Kenya has registered Paraquat (57) and Deltamethrin (135) for use on Group 024 Seed for beverages and sweets – **added to the entire group**.

USA: see group 1

Additional: In a few cases crops treated are mentioned.

Additional comments Group 1 and 2

- a) Canada thanks the Chair of the EWG on the National Registration Database for this opportunity to provide information on the Canadian registration status of 31 pesticides selected from Tables 2A and 2B of the Codex schedules and priority lists of pesticides for evaluation/re-evaluation by JMPR. Canada appreciates the added clarity to the instructions in terms of selecting the crop subgroup or crop group for each listed pesticide. With these revised instructions, there was less doubt and confusion on how to populate the table.
- b) Costa Rica thanks Germany for the valuable effort in preparing this database. We have filled the requested data table with the information from our records.

Please find attached the Excel table with the data from our database.

In the column of the comments, we included in detail the specific commodity of the subgroup, so we recommend for the future to consider including all the specific crops in the excel sheet by subgroups. We are aware that it will be a more extensive table, however, we consider that this will avoid errors when filling in the Excel table.

However, we could not include some crops, because they were not found in the Excel table. Find below the detail of the crops for which there is a registered use in our country:

1. There are authorized uses in ornamental plants of the active substances: methamidophos, fenamiphos, amitraz, bitertanol, ethoprophos and imidacloprid.

Answer: For ornamentals no CXLs are set and therefore, they are out of the scope of this exercise.

2. Authorized uses are available for methomyl, deltamethrin, fenamiphos and ethoprophos in tobacco.

Answer: For tobacco no CXLs are set and therefore, they are out of the scope of this exercise.

3. There are authorized uses for fenamiphos, pyraclostrobin, imidacloprid, in pastures.

Answer: Pasture is covered by Subgroup 052A: Miscellaneous feed products with high water ($\geq 20\%$) content (forage, beet tops) and/or Subgroup 052B: Miscellaneous feed products with low water ($< 20\%$) content (hay).

Uses added.

4. There are authorized uses in Ferns (*Rumohra adiantiformis*) for ethoprophos and pyraclostrobin.

Answer: For ferns no CXLs are set and therefore, they are out of the scope of this exercise.

5. There are authorized uses in cotton for paraquat, methomyl, methamidophos, deltamethrin, triazophos, terbufos, fenamiphos, propargite, esfenvalerate, imidacloprid and methoxyfenozide.

Answer: Cotton is covered by Subgroup 023C Cottonseed.

Uses added.

6. For propargite, there are authorized uses in chrysanthemum, geranium and rose.

Answer: The Chair believes that this are uses in ornamental plants. Otherwise, chrysanthemum is covered by Subgroup 66B Teas - Herbal teas from leaves/blossoms, geranium is covered by Subgroup 027A Herbs (herbaceous plants) and Rose hips are covered Subgroup 004B Bush berries while the flowers are not mentioned in Subgroup 66B Teas - Herbal teas from leaves/blossoms.

7. There are authorized uses in salvia and verbena for imidacloprid.

Answer: The Chair believes that this are uses in ornamental plants. Otherwise, salvia is covered by Subgroup 27A Dried herbs of herbaceous plants and verbena is covered by Subgroup 66B Teas - Herbal teas from leaves/blossoms.

Costa Rica does not have approved the following pesticides: dodine, phosmet, methoprene, piperonylbutoxide, diphenylamine, amitrole, methiocarb, dimethipin, cyprodinil, and endosulfan is banned since 2017.

Group 3**Comments from the Excel spreadsheet**

Brazil: Brazil mentions that there are no crop codes for grapes and soybeans.

Answer: The code for grapes is FB 0269 within Subgroup 004D Small fruit vine climbing. The code for soybeans is VD0541 within Subgroup 015A Dry beans. In Subgroup 023D Other oilseeds it is mentioned to see Group 015: Pulses, VD 0541.

Colombia: Colombia mentions use in cotton for propamocarb, triadimenol, trifloxystrobin, indoxacarb, novaluron, thiacloprid, and difenoconazole in addition to tobacco (propamocarb, difenoconazole, dimethomorph) not in the scope of CCPR.

Answer: Cotton is covered by Subgroup 023C Cottonseed.

Uses added.

India: Although no use is given for fenitrothion the substance is recommended for the control of locust. Glyphosate is used for non-crop area also. Oxydemeton- methyl is used for tobacco also. Bifenazate is used for rose plant. Phorate is banned in India vide S.O. 3951 (E), dated 08.08.2018. Propamocarb commercial product is not available in India. Triadimenol is metabolite of triadimefon which is registered in India and its toxicity is considered to be encompassed in that of triadimefon and therefore the same study (label claim) is used.

Kenya: Acephate, cypermethrin, cyfluthrin, propiconazole, profenofos, trifloxystrobin and novaluron have approved uses in cotton for fibre production and cotton seed can also be used in preparation cotton seed cake for animal feeds.

Answer: Cotton is covered by Subgroup 023C Cottonseed.

Uses added.

UAE: According to United Arab Emirates Ministerial Decree (36) issued in 2018 concerning Banned and Restricted Pesticides:

PESTICIDES BANNED IN THE COUNTRY: Fenitrothion, cyhexatin, acephate, phorate, glyphosate, flusilazole, oxydemeton-methyl, profenofos, sulfuryl fluoride, chlorfenapyr

PESTICIDES NOT REGISTERED FOR AGRICULTURAL USE: Cypermethrin, cyfluthrin, cyromazine

PESTICIDES NOT REGISTERED IN THE COUNTRY: Azocyclotin, triadimefon, triadimenol, benalaxyl, cyromazine, chlorpropham, dimethenamid-P, novaluron, aminopyralid, quinoxifen, thiacloprid, zoxamide, fluensulfone

To mention that Lambda-cyhalothrin is also registered for public health.

Australia: has no registered uses for the following pesticides: cyhexatin (67), azocyclotin (129), benalaxyl (155), flusilazole (165), oxydemeton-methyl (166), zoxamide (227), fenamidone (264)

USA: see group 1

Additional: In a few cases crops treated are mentioned.

Additional comments Group 3

- a) Canada thanks the Chair of the EWG on the National Registration Database for this opportunity to provide information on the Canadian registration status of 38 pesticides listed in Group 3.

Canada appreciates the links to the list of appendices where the revised Codex Classification of Food and Feed (CXA 4-1989) were found. This was very helpful in the translation of the Canadian classification. Canada would also like to acknowledge the clarity provided in the instructions which assisted in populating the spreadsheet.

As Canada did not encounter any challenges completing the spreadsheet, Canada has no further comments on the process. However, Canada would like to recommend that the maximum number of pesticides, for which national registrations are sought in the future, not exceed 30, as this is a very resource-intensive exercise.

- b) Costa Rica thanks Germany for the valuable effort in preparing this database. We have filled the requested data table with the information from our records.

Please find attached the Excel table with Costa Rica data.

In the column of the comments, we include in detail the specific commodity of the subgroup, so we recommend considering that all the specific crops are included in the excel sheet by subgroups, we know that it will make a more extensive table, however, we consider that this will avoid committing errors when entering the data.

However, we could not register the registration of some crops, because it was not found in the Excel table, so below we detail the products for which there is registered use for our country:

1. There are authorized uses in ornamental plants of the active substances: Acephate, triadimefon, cypermethrin, propamocarb, clofentezine, cyfluthrin, glyphosate, propiconazole, cyromazine, thiacloprid.

Answer: For ornamentals no CXLs are set and therefore, they are out of the scope of this exercise.

2. For propiconazole there are authorized uses in gerbera, geranium and petunia

Answer: The Chair believes that this are uses in ornamental plants. Otherwise, geranium is covered by Subgroup 027A Herbs (herbaceous plants) while gerbera and petunia are not part of the Codex Classification.

3. For cyromazine there are authorized uses in gerbera and chrysanthemum

Answer: The chair believes that this are uses in ornamental plants. Otherwise, chrysanthemum is covered by Subgroup 66B Teas - Herbal teas from leaves/blossoms while gerbera is not part of the Codex Classification.

4. There are authorized uses in tobacco of the active substances: Acephate, phorate, cypermethrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, cyfluthrin and glyphosate

Answer: For tobacco no CXLs are set and therefore, they are out of the scope of this exercise.

5. For Triadimefon there are authorized uses in chrysanthemum.

Answer: The Chair believes that this is a use in ornamental plants. Otherwise, chrysanthemum is covered by Subgroup 66B Teas - Herbal teas from leaves/blossoms.

6. For Acephate and Difenoconazole there are authorized uses in fern.

Answer: For fern no CXLs are set and therefore, they are out of the scope of this exercise.

7. There are authorized uses in pastures of the active substances: Phorate, lambda-cyhalothrin, glyphosate, aminopyralid and pyrimethanil.

Answer: Pasture is covered by Subgroup 052A: Miscellaneous feed products with high water ($\geq 20\%$) content (forage, beet tops) and/or Subgroup 052B: Miscellaneous feed products with low water ($< 20\%$) content (hay).

Uses added

8. For Triadimefon there are authorized uses in rose.

Answer: The Chair believes that this are uses in ornamental plants. Otherwise rose hips are covered Subgroup 004B Bush berries while the flowers are not mentioned in Subgroup 66B Teas - Herbal teas from leaves/blossoms.

9. For Pyrimethanil there are authorized uses in ornamental plants, roses, and carnations.

Answer: For ornamentals no CXLs are set and therefore, they are out of the scope of this exercise. Otherwise see number 8 for roses.

Costa Rica does not have uses for fluensulfone and has not registers for the following pesticides: Cyhexatin, azocyclotin, benalaxyl, flusilazole, oxydemeton-methyl, chlorpropham, dimethenamid-P, fenhexamid, sulfuryl fluoride, bifenazate, quinoxifen and zoxamide.

APPENDIX II
Comments in reply to CL 2023/25 and CL 2023/86-PR
(For information)
Excel sheets available in original language only

Part 1 - Comments submitted on Group 1:

https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/codexalimentarius/doc/CL/CL2023-86_NRD_Database_Exercise_group_1_final_r1.xlsx

Part 2 - Comments submitted on Group 2:

https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/codexalimentarius/doc/CL/CL2023-86_NRD_Database_Exercise_group_2_final_r1.xlsx

Part 3 - Comments submitted on Group 3:

https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/codexalimentarius/doc/CL/CL2023-86_NRD_Database_Exercise_group_3_final_r1.xlsx

APPENDIX III
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS¹

Country/Observer	Name
Germany	Karsten Hohgardt (Chair)
Australia	Karina Budd (Co-Chair)
Belgium	Wim Hoohge
Canada	Monique Thomas
Chile	Jorge Elvis Carvajal Vásquez
Chile	Rodrigo Sotomayor
Chile	Roxana Vera
China	Ms. Lifen WU
China	Mr. Huiqian Zhuang
Costa Rica	Ivania Morera Rodríguez
Costa Rica	Alejandro Rojas León
Costa Rica	Amanda Lasso Cruz
Costa Rica	Tatiana Vásquez Morera
European Commission	Siret SURVA
France	Florence G�rault
Germany	Monika Schumacher
Guatemala	Zenia Aquilar
Indonesia	Miranti Reine Devilana
India	National Codex Contact Point
India	Dr. S.C. Dubey
India	Kannan B
India	Ritika
India	Varsha Yadav
India	Dr. Vandana Tripathy
Japan	Shun TERAJ
Kenya	Danset Moranga

¹ Please contact the focal point of the Member Country or Observer Organization for the details of the delegates. The list of Codex contact points for members and observers are available from the Codex website at:
<http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/about-codex/members/en/>
<http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/about-codex/observers/observers/obs-list/en/>

Country/Observer	Name
Macedonia	Martin Josheski
Malaysia	Nurhayati Kamyon
Mexico	Tania Daniela Fosado Soriano
Morocco	JAAFARI Ahmed
Morocco	Mrs MESSAOUDI Bouchra
Netherlands	Ir. D.A.M. Poelmans
Netherlands	S.M. Brouwer
Republic of Korea	Hwang Kiseon
Republic of Korea	Park Yoona
Saudi Arabia	Saif M. AL-Mutairi
Saudi Arabia	Nimah Baqadir
South Africa	Aluwani Alice Madzivhandila
Sweden	Niklas Montell
Thailand	Chutima Sornsumrarn
Thailand	Dr. Namaporn Attaviroj (Ms)
Thailand	Ms. Chonnipa Pawasut
Turkey	Sinan Arslan
United States of America	Aaron Niman
United States of America	Marie Maratos Bhat
United States of America	Alexander Domesle
Uruguay	Q.F. Susana Franchi
AgroCare	Karen Aracely Gatica Solares
Bryant Christie Inc.	Alinne Betania B. Oliveira
CropLife International	Wibke Meyer
International Fruit & Vegetable Juice Association (IFU)	John Collins
THIE	Cordelia Kraft