

# CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION



Food and Agriculture  
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Agenda Item 6b

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## JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES

44<sup>th</sup> Session

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Comments on the Pilot Project for JMPR Recommendation of MRLs before National Governments or other Regional Registration Authorities for a Global Joint Review Chemical, submitted by Australia, European Union, Iran, Kenya, and United States of America

### Australia

Australia notes the evaluation of sulfoxaflor was as a pilot project and that official GAP was not available to support the MRL recommendations of the 2011 JMPR.

Australia proposes that the MRLs be retained at Step 5 pending the provision of official GAP to CCPR and consideration by the JMPR.

### European Union

The EU is in favour of a worldwide harmonisation in the framework of the Codex Alimentarius system and has actively implemented CXLs in the EU legislation. Proposals to improve worldwide harmonisation via the Codex system are welcome, but as already argued in earlier CCPR sessions, they must be carefully evaluated before they can be accepted as part of the normal Codex procedure. The EU approved the pilot project on several conditions in 2010, one being a thorough evaluation of the process in conjunction with other parallel evaluations.

Notwithstanding the fact that we accept and appreciate the concepts of the pilot project it seems too early to agree with the proposals made. One issue, for example is the use of the global datasets which were not used by JMPR in the 2011 evaluation of Sulfoxaflor but is being used by the Global joint review.

For a complete acceptance of the pilot project it is necessary to wait for the evaluations to be completed by the Global Joint Review and JMPR and for the overall assessments of the pilot project by the participants showing advantages and disadvantage of the pilot project from their point of view.

Therefore, it is proposed to follow the option two in paragraph 15, i.e. to retain the proposed MRLs at Step 4 waiting for the completion of the independent global joint review and reconsider these MRLs as soon as the reports mentioned before are available.

### Iran

We would like to inform that Sulfoxaflor is not registered in official pesticide list of Iran, so there is no information and data available.

### Kenya

We support the completion of the JMPR review for this chemical, it will help inform the national authorities and they will be able to consider the JMPR recommendations for the recommended residue definition, ADI and MRLs for sulfoxaflor. Potentially, once all of the national authorities have completed their reviews, MRLs could be harmonized and in line with the recommendations of the JMPR worldwide

### United States of America

The US also notes that the recommended MRLs listed for sulfoxaflor are based on data for geographical zones. However, in the JMPR Summary Report on page 25 under the section titled Geographical Zones and Estimation of Maximum Residue Levels, the JMPR also provided recommendations for MRLs based on the use of the global dataset method for estimating MRLs. Three commodities- carrots, dry bean and common bean, did not receive MRL recommendations based on the geographical dataset method due to insufficient field trial data. However, using the global dataset method, MRLs were recommended for all three commodities since all trials were considered for MRL setting purposes. The US supports the use of the global dataset method for estimating MRLs and recommends that the Committee adopt MRLs at the recommended levels listed on page 26 of the summary document for the global dataset method. The US strongly supports JMPR's use of a global dataset when a globally harmonized GAP is available. The US believes that use of the global dataset, when appropriate, will be an important tool for the establishment of MRLs, especially for minor crops. The use of a global dataset will also support ongoing capacity building and collaborative efforts for developing residue data in multiple countries.