CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

World Health Organization

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Agenda Item 4.7 **CAC47/CRD15**

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JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

Forty-seventh Session

Geneva, Switzerland, CICG

25-30 November 2024

WORK OF THE CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES (CCPR)

(CX/CAC 24/47/9 and CX/CAC 24/47/9 Add.1)

(Comments of Argentina, Benin, Cabo Verde, European Union, India, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, East African Community (EAC))

Argentina

Solicitud de incorporación de nuevo tema en 4.7 "Novedades en la metodología de la exposición alimentaria para los residuos de plaguicidas en los alimentos"

(IAEI) Ingesta alimentaria estimada internacional

(EGEAC) Estimación global de la exposición alimentaria crónica

En relación con la nueva metodología para la evaluación de riesgo crónico EGEAC (global estimate of chronicdietaryexposure), si bien estamos a favor de la búsqueda de nuevas metodologías, expresamos nuestra preocupación por la falta de transparencia sobre la nueva propuesta (EGEAC media y alta) y un potencial mayor grado de conservadurismo en los cálculos, teniendo presente que el mero conservadurismo no implica una mayor seguridad para los consumidores. Conforme al reporte "Summary report of the 2024 Joint FAO/WHO Meeting onPesticideResidues (JMPR), Roma, 17–26 September 2024" (https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/summary-report-of-the-2024-joint-fao-who-meeting-on-pesticide-residues-(jmpr)) expresamos preocupación por el acotado período de los datos (2 a 7 días) que serán representativos de la exposición crónica de las poblaciones y además, se han analizado solamente tres países como representativos de todo el mundo. En virtud de la preocupación que nos genera esta actualización de la fórmula solicitamos:

-La apertura de la ecuación y las variables que la componen;

-La apertura de los datos que integran estas variables;

-Que un mayor número de países aporte los datos de sus dietas;

-Que las encuestas sean representativas de períodos de exposición crónica de las poblaciones;

-Que se realice un análisis de impacto teniendo en cuenta un mayor número de combinaciones activos/alimentos;

-Que se analice expresamente el nivel de conservadurismo de la nueva fórmula propuesta en reemplazo de IAEI/IEDI, ya que, como fuera expresado anteriormente, un mayor conservadurismo no implica una mayor seguridad

-Parte 1: Normas y textos afines presentados para su aprobación definitiva

-LMR para combinaciones diferentes de plaguicida/producto(s) REP24/PR55, párr. 222 i) a), Apéndice II Trámite 5/8.

-Enmiendas consiguientes en los LMR del Codex para el grupo/subgrupo de pimientos: LMR para quimbombó REP24/PR55, párr. 222 i) c), Apéndice VII Aprobación.

- Enmienda consiguiente a la Clasificación de alimentos y piensos (CXA 4-1989): producto adicional para la Categoría D – Alimentos elaborados de origen vegetal REP24/PR55, párr. 222 iv), Apéndice VIII

(072) CARBENDAZIM

La Secretaría de la JMPR informó al CCPR que carbendazim (072) fue reevaluados periódicamente por la JMPR de 2017. La Secretaría señaló además que después de dos intentos de reevaluación de carbendazim sin datos suficientes para la evaluación toxicológica, el Grupo de evaluación básica de la OMS decidió retirar la IDA y la DRA existentes, que se establecieron hace casi 30 años. 99.

En Argentina, el principio activo se encuentra registrado como producto formulados solo y en mezclas, al día de la fecha hay 139 marcas comerciales que poseen dicho principio activo. En cuanto a los usos aprobados, cuenta con 57 usos aprobados y 55 LMR (Límites Máximos de Residuos) definidos a nivel nacional.
Retirar los LMR del Codex para este compuesto traería consecuencias y daría lugar a una interrupción del comercio.

Confiamos en que se cumpla con el compromiso de proporcionar datos para una futura evaluación de la JMPR y que, si los datos se presentan correctamente, el Grupo de Prioridades lo pueda priorizar para su evaluación.

Agradecemos que el CCPR haya acordado conservar todos los LMR para este compuesto, mientras se espera la presentación de datos de los patrocinadores y el resultado de la JMPR de 2025. Somos conscientes que si eso no ocurre se retirarían los LMR.

Argentina agradece a la Presidencia de este Comité la labor llevada adelante y no tiene observaciones respecto de la adopción de las propuestas incluidas en la Parte I de este documento.

- Parte 2: Normas y Textos Afines presentados para su aprobación en el trámite 5

-Directrices para el seguimiento de la estabilidad y pureza del material de referencia y soluciones madre de plaguicidas conexas durante el almacenamiento prolongado - REP24/PR55, párr. 230 i), Apéndice IX 5 Trámite 5.

Benin

Normes et textes apparentés soumis pour adoption finale

1) LMR pour différentes combinaisons de pesticides/produit(s) (étape 5/8) Contexte :

Le CCPR55 a examiné les recommandations de LMR proposées par la JMPR 2023 pour adoption. 259 LMR sont proposées pour adoption pour les 29 combinaisons de pesticides suivantes : thiophanate- méthyl, dinocap, phosmet, iprodione, cyperméthrines (y compris alpha- et zêta-cyperméthrine), diflubenzuron, deltaméthrine, propiconazole, boscalide, difénoconazole, clothianidine, fluopyram, thiaméthoxame, acétamipride, dinotéfurane, cyantraniliprole, imazapyr, cyflumétofène, oxathiapiproline, méfentrifluconazole, tétraniliprole, broflanilide, isoflucypram, 1,4- diméthylnaphtalène, florylpicoxamide, isocyclosérame, isotianil, chlorure de mépiquat, tricyclazole.

Position : Le Bénin n'a pas d'objection

2) Modifications corrélatives aux CXL pour les groupes/sous-groupes de poivrons : LMR pour le gombo

Contexte :

Le CCPR54 (2023) a décidé de conserver le gombo dans le sous-groupe 12B (poivrons et produits apparentés) de la Classification des denrées alimentaires et des aliments pour animaux (CXA 4-1989) en attendant la production de données sur le gombo et l'évaluation ultérieure par la JMPR. Pour mettre en œuvre cette décision, des modifications corrélatives ont ensuite été apportées aux CXL pertinentes pour les groupes et sous-groupes de poivrons. Le Secrétariat du Codex a noté que pour deux composés, à savoir la pyréthrine (063) et la perméthrine (120), la mention qualificative entre parenthèses « La LMR s'applique provisoirement au gombo, à la martynia et à la roselle » n'a pas été appliquée, et ces entrées dans la base de données devront peut-être être corrigées pour assurer la cohérence.

3) Modification consécutive à la Classification des denrées alimentaires et des aliments pour animaux (CXA 4-1989) – Produits supplémentaires pour la classe D – Aliments transformés d'origine végétale

Contexte :

Le Secrétariat du Codex a informé le CCPR55 (2024) que la JMPR (2023) avait recommandé des LMR pour deux produits pour lesquels il n'existe aucun numéro de produit Codex dans l'ancienne ou la classification actuelle (révisée) des denrées alimentaires et des aliments pour animaux (CXA 4-1989). Le Secrétariat a en outre proposé de remplacer le code temporaire CP 0448 Ketchup par DM 3527 dans le groupe 069 Produits comestibles dérivés divers d'origine végétale.

Position :

La République du Bénin soutient l'adoption des LMR proposées pour différents pesticides/produits à l'étape 5/8 et les amendements consécutifs aux CXL pour les groupes/sous-groupes de poivrons : LMR pour le gombo ainsi que l'amendement consécutif à la Classification des denrées alimentaires et des aliments pour animaux (CXA 4-1989) - Produits supplémentaires pour la classe D - Aliments transformés d'origine végétale

Justification :

1) Les LMR proposées ne présentent aucun problème de santé publique selon les évaluations de la JMPR et ont été identifiées comme résultat de la caractérisation des risques et faciliteront le commerce international de ces produits.

2) Les LMR s'appliquent provisoirement au gombo, à la roselle et au martynia, par extrapolation à partir du sous-groupe des poivrons.

3) Le code 0448 était un code temporaire.

Normes et textes apparentés soumis pour adoption à l'étape 5

1) Lignes directrices pour la surveillance de la stabilité et de la pureté des matériaux de référence et des solutions mères apparentées de pesticides pendant un stockage prolongé

Contexte :

Le groupe de travail virtuel (VWG) avant le CCPR55 et le groupe de travail en session (ISWG) lors du CCPR55 ont révisé les lignes directrices sur la base des commentaires écrits soumis à la session en réponse à une lettre circulaire (CL 2024/45-PR) et des commentaires formulés par les membres participant au VWG et à l'ISWG. Le CCPR55 (2024) a examiné les résultats du VWG et de l'ISWG et a noté le soutien général aux travaux réalisés jusqu'à présent et à l'élargissement du champ d'application des lignes directrices pour couvrir les solutions étalons de pesticides mixtes. Les membres ont convenu de :

(i) transmettre le projet de lignes directrices pour l'avancement de la procédure par étapes pour adoption par la CAC47 à l'étape 5, et examen plus approfondi par le CCPR56 ;

(ii) élargir le champ d'application des lignes directrices pour couvrir les mélanges de pesticides et informer le CCEXEC et la CAC en conséquence ; et

(iii) rétablir le groupe de travail électronique, présidé par l'Inde et coprésidé par le Canada, l'Iran et Singapour, travaillant en anglais pour inclure des dispositions relatives au suivi de la stabilité et de la pureté des solutions étalons de pesticides mixtes, affiner les sections pertinentes du document si nécessaire et soumettre les lignes directrices révisées pour examen au CCPR56.

Position :

La République du Bénin soutient l'adoption des lignes directrices pour le suivi de la stabilité et de la pureté des matériaux de référence et des solutions mères de pesticides pendant le stockage prolongé par la CAC47 à l'étape 5.

Justification :

Les lignes directrices aideront à surveiller la stabilité et la pureté des solutions standard de pesticides individuelles et mixtes pendant le stockage prolongé et à identifier les matériaux périmés dont la stabilité et la pureté restent constantes.

Les normes du Codex et les textes apparentés proposés pour révocation

(i) CXLs pour différentes combinaisons de pesticides/produits

Contexte :

Le CCPR55 a examiné les recommandations des LMR proposées par la JMPR 2023 pour révocation. 122 LMR pour les 16 combinaisons pesticides/produits suivants sont proposées pour révocation, à savoir

: carbaryl, dinocap, carbofuran, phosmet, iprodione, cyperméthrines (y compris alpha- et zêta- cyperméthrine), carbosulfan, propiconazole, difénoconazole, clothianidine, fluopyram, dinotéfuran, cyantraniliprole, imazapyr, broflanilide, quinclorac, spiromesifen, fenazaquin, afidopyripen.

Position :

La République du Bénin soutient la révocation proposée des CXL pour différentes combinaisons de pesticides/produits.

Justification :

Soit les CXL ont été jugées comme potentiellement préoccupantes en matière d'apport alimentaire sans bonnes pratiques agricoles alternatives (BPA), soit elles sont remplacées sur la base d'un examen de données supplémentaires, et par conséquent leur utilisation n'est plus soutenue.

Travaux proposés pour interruption

1) LMR pour différentes combinaisons de pesticides/produits retirés de la procédure par étapes

Contexte :

Le CCPR55 a convenu de soumettre à la CAC47 :

a) les LMR de la procédure par étapes qui ont été retirées (interruption des travaux) et d'informer la CAC en conséquence, comme indiqué dans REP24/PR55 – Annexe IV ; et

b) les LMR conservées aux étapes 4 et 7 comme indiqué dans REP24/PR55 – Annexes VI et V (pour information).

Position :

La République du Bénin soutient le retrait de la procédure par étapes ou l'interruption des travaux sur les LMR pour les composés proposés.

Justification :

Soit les LMR ont été jugées comme potentiellement préoccupantes pour la santé publique sans bonnes pratiques agricoles alternatives (BPA), soit elles sont remplacées sur la base d'un examen de données et d'une évaluation supplémentaires.

Cabo Verde

Standards and related texts submitted for final adoption

1) **MRLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies) (Step 5/8)**

Background:

CCPR55 considered recommendations of MRLs proposed by JMPR 2023 for adoption. 259 MRLs are proposed for adoption the following 29 pesticides commodities combination i.e. Thiophanate-Methyl, Dinocap, Phosmet, Iprodione, Cypermethrins (including alpha- and zeta- cypermethrin), Diflubenzuron, Deltamethrin, Propiconazole, Boscalid, Difenoconazole, Clothianidin, Fluopyram, Thiamethoxam, Acetamiprid, Dinotefuran, Cyantraniliprole, Imazapyr, Cyflumetofen, Oxathiapiprolin, Mefentrifluconazole, Tetraniliprole, Broflanilide, Isoflucypram, 1,4- Dimethylnaphthalene, Florylpicoxamid, Isocycloseram, Isotianil, Mepiquat Chloride, Tricyclazole**.**

2) **Consequential amendments to the CXLs for peppers groups/subgroups: MRLs for okra**

Background:

CCPR54 (2023) agreed to keep okra in Subgroup 12B (Pepper and pepperlike commodities) in the Classification of Food and Feed (CXA 4-1989) while awaiting the generation of data on okra and subsequent evaluation by JMPR. To implement this decision, consequential amendments were then made to the relevant CXLs for the pepper groups and subgroups. The Codex Secretariat noted that for two compounds, namely pyrethrin (063) and permethrin (120), the parenthetical qualifier statement “MRL provisionally applies to okra, martynia, and roselle” was not applied, and these entries in the database may need to be corrected to ensure consistency.

3) **Consequential amendment to the Classification of food and feed (CXA 4-1989) – Additional commodities for Class D – Processed Foods of Plant Origin**

Background:

The Codex Secretariat advised CCPR55 (2024) that JMPR (2023) had recommended MRLs for two commodities for which there are no Codex commodity numbers in either the old or the current (revised)

Classification of Food and Feed (CXA 4-1989). The Secretariat further proposed replacing the temporary code CP 0448 Tomato ketchup with DM 3527 under Group 069 Miscellaneous derived edible products of plant origin.

Position:

Cabo Verde supports the adoption of the proposed MRLs for different pesticide/commodity(ies) at step 5/8 and consequential amendments to the CXLs for peppers groups/subgroups: MRLs for okra as well as consequential amendment to the Classification of food and feed (CXA 4-1989) – Additional commodities for Class D – Processed Foods of Plant Origin.

Rationale:

1) The proposed MRLs present no public health concerns according to the JMPR evaluations and have been identified as result of risk characterization and will facilitate international trade in these commodities.

2) The MRLs provisionally apply to okra, roselle and martynia, extrapolating from the subgroup of peppers.

3) Code 0448 was a temporary code.

Standards and related texts submitted for adoption at Step 5

1) **Guidelines for monitoring the stability and purity of reference materials and related stock solutions of pesticides during prolonged storage**

Background:

Virtual Working Group (VWG) prior to CCPR55 and the in-session Working Group (ISWG) at CCPR55 further revised the guidelines based on written comments submitted to the Session in reply to a Circular Letter (CL 2024/45-PR) and comments made by Members participating in the VWG and ISWG. CCPR55 (2024) considered the output of the VWG and ISWG and noted the general support for the work done so far and on expanding the scope of the guidelines to cover mixed pesticide standard solutions. Members agreed to:

I. Forward the draft guidelines for advancement in the Step Procedure for adoption by CAC47 at step 5, and further consideration by CCPR56;

II. Expand the scope of the guidelines to cover mixtures of pesticides and to inform CCEXEC and CAC accordingly; and

III. re-establish the EWG, chaired by India, and co-chaired by Canada, Iran, and Singapore, working in English to include provisions for monitoring the stability and purity of mixed pesticide standard solutions, refine relevant sections in the document as necessary, and submit the revised guidelines for consideration at CCPR56.

Position:

Cabo Verde supports the adoption of the Guidelines for monitoring the stability and purity of reference materials and related stock solutions of pesticides during prolonged storage by CAC47 at step 5.

Rationale:

The guidelines will provide support in monitoring the stability and purity of individual and mixed pesticide standard solutions during prolonged storage and identify expired materials with continued stability and purity.

Proposed priority list of pesticides for evaluation by JMPR for approval

1) **Priority list of pesticides for evaluation by JMPR**

Background:

CCPR agreed to:

I. endorse and submit to CAC47 for approval, the proposed priority list of pesticides for evaluation by JMPR comprising compounds for new evaluations (8), new uses and other evaluations (24), and periodic evaluations; and

II. re-establish the EWG on Schedules and Priorities, chaired by Australia, working in English, to provide a report on the Schedules and Priority Lists for consideration at the next meeting of CCPR.

Position:

Cabo Verde supports approval of the proposed priority list of pesticides for evaluation by JMPR and the re-establishment of the EWG on Schedules and Priorities.

Rationale:

Continued evaluation or re-evaluation of compounds and/or corresponding MRLs ensures trade facilitation while safeguarding public health. The listed compounds meet the prioritization criteria of being registered in some countries and there is proof of both residue and toxicological data submission. In addition, compounds listed for periodic review comply with the 15-year rule.

Codex standards and related texts proposed for revocation

(i) **CXLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies)**

Background:

CCPR55 considered recommendations of MRLs proposed by JMPR 2023 for revocation. 122 MRLs for the following 16 pesticides/commodities combination are being proposed for revocation i.e. Carbaryl, Dinocap, Carbofuran, Phosmet, Iprodione, Cypermethrins (including alpha- and zeta- cypermethrin), Carbosulfan, Propiconazole, Difenoconazole Clothianidin,Fluopyram,Dinotefuran, Cyantraniliprole, Imazapyr, Broflanilide, ,Quinclorac, Spiromesifen, Fenazaquin, Afidopyripen.

Position:

Cabo Verde supports the proposed revocation of CXLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies).

Rationale:

Either the CXLs have been deemed to potentially have dietary intake concerns with no alternative Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) or are being replaced based on review of additional data, and therefore their use is no longer supported.

Work proposed for discontinuation

1) **MRLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies) withdrawn from the step procedure**

Background:

CCPR55 agreed to submit to CAC47:

a) MRLs in the Step procedure that have been withdrawn (discontinuation of work) and to inform CAC accordingly as listed in REP24/PR55 – Appendix IV; and

b) MRLs retained at Steps 4 and 7 as listed in REP24/PR55 – Appendices VI and V (for information).

Position:

Cabo Verde supports the withdrawal from the step procedure or discontinuation of work on MRLs for the proposed compounds.

Rationale:

Either the MRLs have been deemed to potentially have public health concerns with no alternative Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) or are being replaced based on review of additional data and evaluation.

European Union

MRLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies) at Step 5/8

European Union Competence
European Union Vote

General comments

The EU supports the adoption of all the proposed draft MRLs in Appendix II to REP24/PR at Step 5/8 with the exception of the reservations for the draft MRLs for the substances/commodities listed below and of any additional reservations for draft MRLs for substances/commodities the EU may express orally during the session. The EU requests that all its reservations be included in the report of CAC47.

The current EU policy is to propose a Commission Regulation for inclusion of Codex MRLs (CXLs) into EU legislation if four conditions are fulfilled: (1) that the EU sets MRLs for the commodity under consideration; (2) that the current EU MRLs is lower than the CXL; (3) that toxicological data are available at EU level and the proposed MRL is safe for European consumers, and the proposed CXL is sufficiently supported by data as required according to the FAO manual or other agreed requirements; and (4) that the CXL is acceptable to the EU with respect to areas such as consumer protection, supporting data and extrapolations, as well as environmental issues of global nature (such as the decline of pollinators or the accumulation of persistent bioaccumulative and toxic substances in the environment) in conformity with WTO rules and as announced in the Farm to Fork Strategy and the EU Green Deal.

With the aim of increasing transparency and predictability regarding the impact of the work of the Codex Alimentarius Commission on EU legislation, the EU makes reservations to the proposed MRLs when the third or fourth criterion has not been met.

Reservations of the EU

077 THIOPHANATE-METHYL

Reservation on the advancement of the proposed MRL for almonds (TN 0660) as the residue definition used by JMPR is incompatible with the one that the EU adopted for enforcement.

087 DINOCAP

Reservation on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for cucumbers; fruiting vegetables, cucurbits group (excluding cucumber, squash, summer and melons, except watermelons), due to non-compatible residue definition in the EU.

103 PHOSMET

Reservation on the advancement of the proposed draft MRLs for pome fruits, as already expressed in 2008, due to identified health risks for consumers in the EU.

111 IPRODIONE

Reservation on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for almonds; beans with pods; cane berries (subgroup); cherries (subgroup); onion; peaches (subgroup); and potato, as the genotoxicity of several metabolites is not sufficiently addressed. Reservation for cane berries due to an acute dietary intake concern for EU consumers for blackberries and raspberries.

118 CYPERMETHRIN (INCLUDING ALPHA- AND ZETA-CYPERMETHRIN)

Reservation on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for avocado and bush berries (subgroup) as an acute health risk, and long-term health risks were identified for EU consumers with exceedances of the ARfD and the ADI.

130 DIFLUBENZURON

Reservation to the advancement of the proposed draft MRLs for tea, green, black (fermented and dried) since the possible occurrence of the genotoxic degradation product PCA (4-chloroanline) cannot be excluded.

160 PROPICONAZOLE

Reservation on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for avocado; edible offal (mammalian); eggs; mammalian fats (except milk fats); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); milks; peanut; poultry fats; poultry meat; poultry, edible offal of; and rice, husked, based on the lack of data on the magnitude and toxicity of metabolites expected in plant and animal products that need to be considered in the dietary risk assessment. In the EU assessment, the toxicological data were found to be insufficient to conclude on the genotoxic potential and overall toxicity of some of these commodities.

224 DIFENOCONAZOLE

Reservation on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for he proposed MRLs for cane berries; mustard greens; radish; radish leaves; stone fruits; maize cereals (subgroup); and sweet potatoes, pending the outcome of the ongoing periodic review in the EU.

238 CLOTHIANIDIN

Reservation on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for cumin seed; fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits (group) (except goji berry); goji berry; onion bulb; stems and petioles (subgroup); and tree nuts (group), due to concerns about the impact of thiamethoxam and its metabolite clothianidin on the worldwide decline of pollinators.

245 THIAMETHOXAM

Reservation on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for cumin seed; fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits (group) (except goji berry); goji berry; onion bulb; stems, and petioles (subgroup); tree nuts (group), due to concerns about the impact of thiamethoxam and its metabolite clothianidin on the worldwide decline of pollinators.

243 FLUOPYRAM

Reservation on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for barley; buckwheat; oats; rye; sorghum; triticale; wheat; edible offal (mammalian); mammalian fats (except milk fats); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); eggs; milks; poultry, edible offal of; poultry fats, and poultry meat, as the dietary burden

calculations, included in the JMPR evaluation report, are not comprehensive enough, it is not possible to reach a conclusion on the safety by the EU.

255 DINOTEFURAN

Reservation on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits (group) (except goji berry) and goji berry, pending the assessment of an import tolerance.

263 CYANTRANILIPROLE

Reservation on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for soybeans in the group of dry beans (subgroup), as a lower MRL of 0.04 mg/kg is possible for soya beans in the subgroup of beans, dry. Reservation on the advancement of the proposed MRL for grapes due to inconsistencies in the information on the re-treatment interval of the trials reported in the JMPR evaluation report, not allowing to reach a conclusion on whether the trials are representative of the Chilean GAP.

273 CYFLUMETOFEN

Reservation on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for coffee beans due to the lack of metabolism studies in a representative commodity for coffee beans (classified as pulses), which should be included pursuant to the FAO manual.

324 TETRANILIPROLE

Reservation on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for mandarins (including mandarin-like hybrids) (subgroup) as there was a lack of available toxicological data at the EU level.

326 BROFLANILIDE

Reservation on the advancement of the proposed draft MRL for Chinese cabbage (type pe-tsai), as already expressed in 2023, based on the lack of available toxicological data at EU level.

330 ISOFLUCYPRAM

Reservation on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for barley; edible offal (mammalian); eggs; mammalian fats (except milk fats); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); milks; poultry, edible offal of; poultry fats; poultry meat; triticale; and wheat pending the outcome of the ongoing evaluation in the EU.

332 FLORYLPICOXAMID

Reservation on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for bananas; edible offal (mammalian); eggplants (subgroup); eggs; fruiting vegetables, cucurbits (cucumbers and summer squashes) (subgroup); fruiting vegetables, cucurbits (melons, pumpkins, and winter squashes) (subgroup); grapes; lentil; mammalian fats (except milk fats); mango; meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); milks; peppers, chili; peppers, sweet; poultry, edible offal of; poultry fats; poultry meat; rape seed; strawberry; sugar beet; tomatoes (subgroup); and wheat awaiting the outcome of an ongoing EU assessment of import tolerance.

334 ISOCYCLOSERAM

Reservation on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for broccoli; Brussels sprouts; cabbages, head; cauliflower; cherries (subgroup); coffee beans; cotton seed; cucumber; edible offal (mammalian) eggplant; lemons and limes (including citron) (subgroup); maize; mammalian fats (except milk fats); mandarins (including mandarin-like hybrids) (subgroup); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); melons, except watermelon; milks; onion, bulb; oranges, sweet, sour (including orange-like hybrids) (subgroup); peaches (including apricots and nectarine) (subgroup); peppers, chili; peppers, sweet (including pimento or pimiento); plums (including fresh prunes) (subgroup); pome fruits (group); potato; pummelo and grapefruits (including Shaddock-like hybrids, among others grapefruit) (subgroup); soya bean (dry); squash, summer; and tomato; due to lack of available toxicological data at EU level.

335 ISOTIANIL

Reservation on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for banana; edible offal (mammalian); eggs; lemons and limes (including citron) (subgroup); mammalian fats (except milk fats); mandarins (including mandarin-like hybrids) (subgroup); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); milks; oranges, sweet, sour (including orange-like hybrids) (subgroup); poultry, edible offal of; poultry fats; poultry meat; and pummelo and grapefruits (including Shaddock-like hybrids, among others grapefruit) (subgroup), awaiting the outcome of an ongoing EU assess

India

Part 1:

1. MRLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies)
2. Consequential amendments to the CXLs for peppers groups/subgroups: MRLs for okra
3. Consequential amendment to the Classification of food and feed (CXA 4-1989) – Additional commodities for Class D – Processed Foods of Plant Origin

India supports adoption of these work.

Part 2:

Guidelines for monitoring the stability and purity of reference materials and related stock solutions of pesticides during prolonged storage

India supports the adoption of these guidelines. These guidelines are expected to provide a set of internationally agreed provisions that can be applied consistently worldwide to monitor the stability and purity of RMs/stock solutions.

Part 3:

Priority list of pesticides for evaluation by JMPR

Part 4 :

CXLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies)

Part 5:

MRLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies) withdrawn from the step procedure

India supports proposal at Part 3,4, and 5

Philippines

I. Final Adoption of Codex Texts

- **MRLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies)**

  The Philippines agrees to the proposed MRLs in plant and animal commodities as presented during the 2023 JMPR.

  The Philippine Department of Agriculture - Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority (FPA) issued a policy that Codex MRLs shall be adopted in the absence of locally established MRLs. Hence, more available Codex MRLs will increase the available food standards as the basis of the evaluation of agricultural pesticide acceptability for registration.

II. Adoption at Step 5

- **Guidelines for monitoring the stability and purity of reference materials and related stock solutions of pesticides during prolonged storage**

  The Philippines supports advancing the proposed guidelines to the next step of the Codex Procedure.

  The expressed support is based on the stated rationale in the submitted Philippine position. The guidance will serve as a reference to assist the laboratories on how to properly monitor the stability and purity of the reference materials and their stock solutions. The guidance document provides acceptability criteria of reference materials such as storage conditions and quantitative measurements, thereby providing a structured approach for laboratories to assess the suitability of these materials for continued use. General detectors for the analysis through liquid and gas chromatography were also identified in the guidelines providing more options for monitoring the integrity of the reference materials.

III. Proposed priority list of pesticides for evaluation by JMPR for approval

- **Priority list of pesticides for evaluation by JMPR**

  The Philippines supports the proposed 2025 schedule and priority list for JMPR evaluation. The rationale behind the support is based on the fact that the results of the JMPR assessment are invaluable references for the Philippines for the assessment and adoption of its national food standards and pesticide regulations.

IV. For Revocation

- **CXLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies)**

  The Philippines supports the recommendations of the JMPR regarding the management of unsupported compounds without public health concerns, which are scheduled for periodic review.

V. Other issues for information

- ***Expansion of the scope of the Guidelines for monitoring the stability and purity of reference materials and related stock solutions of pesticides during prolonged storage to cover mixtures of pesticides***

  The Philippines supports advancing the proposed guidelines to the next step of the Codex Procedure.

  The Philippines firmly believes that the adoption and implementation of these guidelines will minimize the challenges in procuring reference materials and significantly enhance the capabilities and efficiency of pesticide residue laboratories, ultimately contributing to the advancement of food safety standards globally.

Senegal

Partie 1: Normes et textes apparentés soumis pour adoption finale.

Contexte:

La Réunion Conjointe FAO/OMS sur les Résidus des Pesticides (JMPR) a mené des évaluations sur la toxicité et les niveaux de résidus d'un certain nombre de pesticides en 2024 et a également proposé des LMR pour examen par le CCPR.

Le Secrétariat du Codex a rappelé que lors du CCPR 54, le Comité est convenu de maintenir l'okra dans le sous-groupe 12B (Poivre et produits similaires) dans la Classification des produits destinés à l'alimentation humaine et animale (CXA 4-1989) en attendant la génération de données sur l'okra et l'évaluation subséquente par la JMPR. Pour mettre en œuvre cette décision, des amendements conséquents ont été apportés aux CXL pertinentes pour les groupes et sous-groupes de poivrons.

Le Secrétariat a noté que pour deux composés, à savoir la pyréthrine (063) et la perméthrine (120), le qualificatif parenthétique «*La LMR* s'applique provisoirement au gombo, à la martynie et à la roselle» n'a pas été appliqué et ces entrées dans la base de données pourraient devoir être corrigées pour assurer la cohérence.

Le Secrétariat du Codex a également indiqué que l'okra la martynie et la roselle étaient déjà couverts par le groupe plus large des « Légumes-fruits autres que les cucurbitacées » (VO 0050) et qu'aucune autre mesure n'était nécessaire pour les produits qui avaient déjà des CXL dans le cadre de ce groupe.

L'Australie a exprimé son soutien à cette action mais a demandé que le sponsor des données identifié au CCPR54 fournisse une mise à jour de l'engagement pour le soutien des données pour le gombo.

En tant que sponsor des données, l'observateur de la Global Pulse Confédération (GPC) a informé le CCPR qu'il avait identifié trois composés pesticides appropriés pour les essais en plein champ sur les poivrons et les aubergines, et qu'il attendait la confirmation de son protocole d'essai en plein champ avant de poursuivre.

Sur la base de la clarification fournie par le Secrétariat du Codex, le CCPR est convenu de faire des amendements conséquents aux CXL pour les « Poivrons (sous-groupe)» (VO 0051) pour la pyréthrine (063) et la perméthrine (120).

Position:

Le Sénégal soutient son adoption par la CAC 47.

Justification:

Les LMR établies contribuent à protéger la santé publique en veillant à ce que les aliments ne contiennent pas de niveaux de résidus de pesticides susceptibles de présenter un risque pour les consommateurs et facilitent également le commerce international des produits agricoles en harmonisant les réglementations. En outre, le gombo et le piment sont des productions mineures à haute valeur ajoutée et font l'objet d'exportation au Sénégal et qui ont un impact économique réel.

Aussi, le Sénégal a entamé un processus de génération de données relatives au Sulfoxaflor et au Proquinazid sur le gombo et le piment en collaboration avec la Fondation des usages mineurs (MINOR USE FOUNDATION/MUF) et le Ghana.

South Africa

STANDARDS AND RELATED TEXTS SUBMITTED FOR FINAL ADOPTION

MRLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies)

SA comments: South Africa support the MRLs for adoption by CAC47 at Step 5/8

Rationale: Both the daily and acute dietary exposure to residues are unlikely to present a public health concern

Consequential amendments to the CXLs for peppers groups/subgroups: MRLs for okra

SA comments: South Africa support the MRLs for adoption by CAC47

Rationale: Both the daily and acute dietary exposure to residues are unlikely to present a public health concern

Consequential amendment to the *Classification of food and feed* (CXA 4-1989) – Additional commodities for Class D – Processed Foods of Plant Origin

SA comments: South Africa support the consequential amendment to the *Classification of food and feed* (CXA 4-1989) – Additional commodities for Class D – Processed Foods of Plant Origin

Rationale: This will ensure that all commodities have correct codex commodity numbers.

STANDARDS AND RELATED TEXTS SUBMITTED FOR ADOPTION AT STEP 5

Guidelines for monitoring the stability and purity of reference materials and related stock solutions of pesticides during prolonged storage

SA comments: South Africa support the adoption of the Guidelines at Step 5.

Rationale: The limitation of the use of CRMs after the expiry date led to recurring high costs for laboratories, consideration should therefore be given to including guidance on monitoring of purity and stability of CRMs of multi-class pesticides during prolonged storage.

PROPOSED PRIORITY LIST OF PESTICIDES FOR EVALUATION BY JMPR FOR APPROVAL

Priority list of pesticides for evaluation by JMPR

SA comments: South Africa support priority list of pesticides for evaluation by JMPR

Rationale: The compounds scheduled for evaluation comply with the requirements for data submission to JMPR and are in accordance with the procedures described in the CAC Procedural Manual.

Thailand

Part 1 – Standards and related texts submitted for final adoption

Issue: MRLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies) proposed for adoption by CCPR

Thailand does not object to the proposed Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) for pesticides in food and feed for adoption at Step 5/8. However, we would like to reiterate our reservation on the proposed MRL of difenoconazole for mustard greens due to health concern, particularly for Thai children, as noted in the report of the 55th Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues.

Therefore, Thailand would like to express **reservation** on the adoption of difenoconazole for mustard greens at Step 5/8, as health concerns were identified according to the dietary exposure assessment based on food consumption data of Thailand. Additionally, we would like to request that our reservation be noted in the report.

Part 3 – Proposed priority list of pesticides for evaluation by JMPR for approval

Issue: Priority list of pesticides for the evaluation by JMPR

Thailand agrees with the priority list for evaluation by JMPR in 2025 that has been submitted to Commission for approval. Based on the priority list, we are pleased to submit the supervised residue trial data on indoxacarb in rice and Thai eggplant, spinetoram in broccoli, Chinese and dinotefuran in durian, as shown in the Table of 2025-New Uses and Other Evaluation in Appendix X of REP24/PR55.

United Republic of Tanzania

Tanzania Position

Tanzania supports adoption of the following:

- proposed MRLs,
- proposed amendment to CXLs for pepper groups/subgroups in regard to Pyrethrin and Permethrin as recommended by CCPR55
- guidelines for monitoring the stability and purity of reference materials and related stock solutions of pesticides during prolonged storage: and
- the list of pesticide residue for evaluation by JEMPR.

Tanzania further supports the revocation of proposed MRLs.

East African Community (EAC)

EAC supports adoption of the following:

- proposed MRLs,
- proposed amendment to CXLs for pepper groups/subgroups in regard to Pyrethrin and Permethrin as recommended by CCPR55
- guidelines for monitoring the stability and purity of reference materials and related stock solutions of pesticides during prolonged storage: and
- the list of pesticide residue for evaluation by JEMPR.

EAC further supports the revocation of proposed MRLs.