



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

56th Session

Santiago, Chile  
8-13 September 2025

REPORT ON GENERAL REVIEW TOPICS RAISED BY THE 2024 JOINT FAO/WHO MEETING ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES  
(JMPR)

(Prepared by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay)

Introduction

1. The above-subscribed countries, members of the FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean (CCLAC), strongly support the general working principles of the JMPR, and in particular to advance in methodologies *to improve the characterization of chronic risks that are expected to occur due to exposure to periods of less than a lifetime and that consider to the most susceptible and high-risk groups of consumers*, as recommended by different international organizations.
2. However, we believe it is essential that changes to the JMPR methodology be made in a transparent manner so that the CCPR and other stakeholders have a proper understanding of the proposed approach and its impact on risk management.
3. The summary of chronic (long-term) dietary exposure assessments (DIIs) and chronic dietary exposure estimates using national food survey (GECDE) data presented in Table 4.2.1 of the 2024 JMPR Report, show that the GECDE High model leads to long-term dietary intake estimates that exceed the ADI in 15 of the 25 pesticides assessed.
4. Taking into account the above, and everything set out in the 2024 Report of the JMPR<sup>1</sup>, in point 2.1 "*Advances in the methodology of dietary exposure to pesticide residues in food*", and in particular its recommendations; point 4.2 "*Chronic dietary exposure*", and on the other hand, what is indicated in Annex 10 "*Dissenting opinion on section 2.1*", The members who subscribe to this CRD, consider that:
  - It is necessary to clarify to the CCPR the concordance between the conclusions of point 2.1 of the JMPR report and what is subsequently set forth in Annex 10.
  - Prior to implementing the change in methodology, details of the GECDE methodology, and in particular "medium and high" for assessing chronic exposure, should be provided so that Codex Alimentarius Members can make informed decisions about risk management.

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<sup>1</sup> Postponed JMPR 2024 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240113954>