



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



World Health  
Organization

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**REP23/PR54 Corrigendum\***

## JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

### CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

46th Session

Rome, Italy

27 November – 2 December 2023

### REPORT OF THE 54th SESSION OF THE

### CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES

Beijing, P.R. China

26 June - 1 July 2023

\* See Appendices VIII and IX

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## SUMMARY AND STATUS OF WORK

Responsible Party	Purpose	Text/Topic	Code	Step	Para(s). App.
CCEXEC85 CAC46	Critical Review Adoption	MRLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies) proposed for adoption by CCPR	---	5/8	App. II Para. 176(i)(a)
CCEXEC85 CAC46	Critical Review Revocation	CXLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies) proposed for revocation by CCPR	---	---	App. III Para. 176(i)(b)
CCEXEC85 CAC46	Critical Review Discontinuation	MRLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies) that were withdrawn (discontinued) from the Step Procedure by CCPR	---	4 7	App. IV Para. 176(ii)(a)
JMPR (2023) (or future sessions) Members CCPR55 (or future sessions)	Consideration Action	MRLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies) that were retained by CCPR awaiting further assessment from JMPR	---	4 7	App(s) V & VI Para. 176(ii)(b)
CCEXEC85 CAC46	Critical Review Adoption	Consequential amendments to the CXLs for peppers group/subgroup: MRLs for okra, martynia and roselle	---	---	App. VII Para. 176(i)(c)
CCEXEC85 CAC46	Critical Review Adoption	Revision of the <i>Classification of Food and Feed</i> (CXA 4-1989) and consequential amendment to the <i>Principles and Guidance on the Selection of Representative Commodities for the Extrapolation of MRLs for Pesticides to Commodity Groups</i> (CXG 84-2012) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Class B – Primary Food Commodities of Animal Origin and Class E – Processed Foods of Animal Origin</li> <li>Tables 9 – Examples of Representative Commodities for Class B and Table 10 – Examples of Representative Commodities for Class E</li> </ul>	---	5/8	App(s) VIII & IX Para. 209(i)(a)
CCEXEC85 CAC46	Critical Review Adoption	Consequential amendment to the <i>Classification of Food and Feed</i> (CXA 4-1989) – Revision of the Portion of the commodity to which MRLs apply and which is analyzed for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Group 006: Assorted Tropical and Sub-Tropical Fruits – Inedible Peel and</li> <li>Group 023: Oilseeds and Oilfruits</li> </ul>	---	---	App. X Para. 209(i)(b)
CCEXEC85 CAC46	Critical Review Adoption	Consequential amendment to the <i>Classification of Food and Feed</i> (CXA 4-1989) and to the <i>Principles and Guidance on the Selection of Representative Commodities for the Extrapolation of MRLs to Commodity Groups</i> (CXG 84-2012) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional commodities for Class A and Class D</li> <li>Revised Subgroup 12C: Eggplant and Eggplant-like commodities</li> </ul>	---	---	App. XI, Parts I & II Para. 209(i)(c-d)
CCEXEC85 CAC46	Critical Review Revocation	<i>Guidelines on Portion of Commodities to Which MRLs Apply and Which is Analyzed</i> (CXG 41-1993)	---	---	Para. 209(ii)

Responsible Party	Purpose	Text/Topic	Code	Step	Para(s). App.
Observer from the Global Pulse Confederation CCPR55	Development Discussion Action	Discussion paper on an analysis of previous decisions by CCPR to establish MRLs for tomato and pepper and to present a proposal to CCPR55 to establish corresponding MRLs in eggplant (discussion paper)	---	---	Para. 209(iii)
CAC46 Joint CCPR/CCRVDf (USA with the assistance of Brazil and New Zealand) CCPR55 CCRVDf27	Information Discussion Consideration Action	Coordination of work between CCPR and CCRVDf: Establishment of harmonized/single MRLs for compounds with dual use (Terms of Reference, future work)	---	---	Para. 219
CCEXEC85 CAC46 EWG (Chile with the assistance of Ecuador, India, and Kenya) CCPR55	Information Discussion Consideration Action	Management of unsupported compounds without public health concern scheduled for periodic review (internal procedure)	---	---	App. XII, Paras. 226(i,iii)
CCEXEC85 CAC46 Codex Secretariat	Information Action	Options for efficient data support that could be addressed by Codex, FAO/WHO, JMPR, governments and industry to further assist countries in implementing the Management of unsupported compounds without public health concern scheduled for periodic review (information document)	---	---	App. XIII, Para. 226(ii)
EWG (Germany with the assistance of Australia) CCPR55	Discussion Consideration Action	National registration of pesticides to facilitate scheduling of compounds for periodic reviews	---	---	Para. 230
CCEXEC85 CAC46 EWG (Australia)	Critical Review Approval	Priority list of pesticides for evaluation by JMPR	---	---	App. XIV, Para. 247
CCCF17	Discussion Action	Establishment of MRLs/MLs for Ethylene Oxide (EtO)	---	---	Para. 254
CCEXEC85 CAC46 EWG (India with the assistance of Argentina and Singapore)	Critical Review Approval Discussion Consideration Action	Proposal for new work on the development of Guidance for monitoring the stability and purity of reference materials and related stock solutions of pesticides during prolonged storage (project document)	---	---	App. XV, Para. 259
JMPR EWG (USA with the assistance of Costa Rica and Uganda) CCPR55	Discussion Consideration Action	Enhancement of the operational procedure of CCPR and JMPR: Opportunities, challenges, and recommendations on next steps	---	---	App. XVI, Para. 262



## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ACRONYM</b>	<b>FULL NAME</b>
ADI	Acceptable Daily Intake
ALARA	As low as reasonably achievable
AMR	Antimicrobial Resistance
AMU	Antimicrobial Use
ARfD	Acute Reference Dose
AU	African Union
CAC	Codex Alimentarius Commission
CCEXEC	Executive Committee
CCFA	Codex Committee on Food Additives
CCFICS	Codex Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems
CCCF	Codex Committee on Contaminants in Foods
CCMAS	Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling
CCPR	Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues
CCRVDf	Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Foods
cGAP	Critical GAP
CICOFOss	FAO/WHO chronic individual food consumption data summary statistics
CL	Circular Letter
CLI	CropLife International
CoA	Certificate/certification of Analysis
CRD	Conference Room Document
CRM	Certified Reference Material
CXL	Codex Maximum Residue Limit for Pesticide (as adopted by CAC)
DB	Database
DIE	Daily Intake Estimate
ED	Endocrine Disruptors
EDCs	Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
EHC	Environmental Health Criteria
EMRL	Extraneous Maximum Residue Limit
EtO	Ethylene Oxide
EU	European Union
EWG	Electronic Working Group
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
GAP	Good Agricultural Practice (in the use of pesticides)
GEMS/Food	Global Environment Monitoring System - Food Contamination Monitoring and Assessment Program
GSFA	General Standard for Food Additives
GLP	Good Laboratory Practices
GPL	Global Pulse Confederation
GRIN	Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN Database)
HCD	Historical Control Data
HHPs	Highly Hazard Pesticides

HR	Highest residue in edible portion of a commodity found in trials used to estimate a maximum residue level of pesticide(s) in the commodity
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICUMSA	International Commission for Uniform Methods of Sugar Analysis
IEDI	International Estimated Daily Intake
IESTI	International Estimate of Short-Term Intake
IDPH	International Day of Plant Health
IFTs	Institute of Food Technologists
IFU	International Federation of Fruit Juice Producers
IGG	FAO Intergovernmental Group (IGG) on Tea
INFOSAN	Joint FAO/WHO International Food Safety Authorities Network
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
JECFA	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives
JMPM	FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pest Management
JMPR	FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues
KMD	Kinetically derived Maximum Dose / Non-linear kinetics
LOQ	Limit of Quantification
MeS	2- Methylsulfonylthiazole
ML	Maximum Level
MO	Member Organization
MRL	Maximum Residue Limit
MS	Mass Spectrometry
MTD	Maximum Tolerable Dose
NHF	National Health Federation
NOAEL	Non-Observed Adverse Effect Level
NRD	National Registration Database
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OIE	World Organization for Animal Health
PAD	Pesticide Attributes Database
PWG	Physical Working Group
QCMs`	Quality Control Materials
RIVM	National Institute for Public Health and the Environment
RM	Reference Material(s)
RMPs	Reference Material Producers
RPA 203328	Isoxaflutole Metabolite RPA 203328 (2-mesyl-4-trifloromethylbenzoic acid)
SD	Standard Deviation
STMR	Supervised Trial Median Residues
TBPE	Tertiary butylphenylethanol
TFAMR	Codex Task Force on Antimicrobial Resistance
TDI	Tolerable Daily Intake
TDMs	Triazole Derivative Metabolites
ToR	Terms of Reference
TTC	Threshold of Toxicological Concern
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations

UNEP	UN Environment Program
USA	United States of America
VWG	Virtual Working Group
WG	Working Group
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

## LIST OF CRDs

CRD No.	Agenda item	Submitted by
01	All agenda items	EU Division of competence and voting rights between EU and its Member States
02	11	Australia as Chair of the EWG on Priorities (Revised Codex schedules and priority lists of pesticides for evaluation by JMPR)
03	7	USA and Netherlands as Chair and Co-Chair of the EWG on the revision of the <i>Classification of Food and Feed</i> Revised Items 7a-b (pre-meeting CRD)
04	7	USA and Netherlands as Chair and Co-Chair of the EWG on the revision of the <i>Classification of Food and Feed</i> Revised Items 7c-d (pre-meeting CRD)
05	9	Chile As Chair of the EWG on on the management of unsupported compounds without public health concern scheduled for periodic review Revised management approach and information document (pre-meeting)
06	7	USA and Netherlands as Chair and Co-Chair of the EWG on the revision of the <i>Classification of Food and Feed</i> Report of the pre-meeting on the revision of the Classification (Revised Agenda Items 7a-d)
07	9	Chile As Chair of the EWG on the management of unsupported compounds without public health concern scheduled for periodic review Report of the pre-meeting on unsupported compounds
08	8	USA As Chair of the Joint CCPR-CCRVDF EWG Report of the pre-meeting on Coordination of work between CCPR and CCRVDF – Compounds with Dual Use (Status of Work)
09	1, 7(a, b, c, d), 10, 12	United Republic of Tanzania
10	7 (a, b, c, d), 8, 9, 12, 13	Philippines
11(Rev.)	3, 4(a), 5(a), 7(a, b), 8, 10, 11, 12	European Union
12	8, 10	Senegal
13	7 (a, b, c, d), 8, 9, 10, 13	Nigeria
14	6, 7(c, d), 9, 12	Ecuador
15	4(a), 6, 8	Brazil
16	6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13	Thailand
17	5(a), 8, 13	CropLife International

CRD No.	Agenda item	Submitted by
18	3, 4(a), 4(b),5(b), 6, 7(a), 7(b),7(c),7(d), ,8, 9,10,12, 13	Ghana
19	6, 8, 12	Egypt
20	7 (a, b, c, d), 9, 10	Uruguay
21	6, 7(c),7(d),8, 9,12, 13	Peru
22	7 (c, d), 8, 12	Republic of Korea
23	3, 4(a), 7(a), 7(b),7(c),7 (d), 8, 9, 13	Indonesia
24	1, 14	India
25	6, 7, 9,11, 13	Morocco
26	6, 7, 12	China
27	5(a), 6, 7	USA and Netherlands as Chair and Co-Chair of the EWG on the revision of the <i>Classification of Food and Feed</i> Reconsideration of the Classification of Okra in the Classification of Food and Animal Feeds (CXA 4-1989)
28	3, 7(c), 9	IFU
29	7a, 7d, 9, 12	Guatemala
30	7a, 7d, 9, 10, 12	AGROCARE LATINOAMERICA
31	6	United Arab Emirates
32	12	India as Chair of the Electronic Working Group Revised Proposal for new work on guidance for monitoring the purity and stability of reference material of multi-class pesticides during prolonged storage
33	7a, 7b, 7d, 9, 10	Guyana
34	3, 4a, 4b, 5a, 5b, 6, 7a, 7b, 7c, 7d, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13	Uganda

## INTRODUCTION

1. The 54th Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) was held in Beijing, People's Republic of China, from 26 June to 1 July 2023 at the kind invitation of the Government of China. The Session was chaired by Dr Weili SHAN, Chairperson, and Dr Lifang DUAN, Vice-Chairperson, assisted by Chief Advisor Dr Xiongwu QIAO. The Session was attended by delegates from 45 Member countries, one Member Organization (MO), 17 Observer Organizations and Palestine. The List of Participants is attached as Appendix I.

## OPENING OF THE SESSION

2. Mr Xingwang ZHANG, Vice Minister at the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People's Republic of China, opened the meeting, welcoming participants, commending the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) for its extraordinary achievements over the past 60 years, in protecting consumer health, facilitating fair international trade, and contributing to sustainable development goals of the United Nations. The Vice Minister also noted that the Chinese government had consistently made strong commitments towards food safety and that in recent years, China introduced a series of major initiatives in this field and made important progress. The Vice Minister concluded his intervention by highlighting that, effective supply, quality and safety of food and agricultural products was a shared responsibility of all countries and that everyone should strengthen exchange and cooperation and make joint efforts for food security and sustainable development across the world.
3. Mr Tom Heilandt, Codex Secretary, in recalling the 60th Anniversary of Codex, indicated that the Codex Secretariat had started a project to overhaul the Codex website which hosts, amongst others, databases (DB), which are at the core of Codex work on food safety standards such as the database of maximum residue limits (MRLs) for pesticides. In this regard, one of the key objectives of the project was to publish the revised *Classification of Food and Feed* and to adapt and if necessary, rebuild the pesticides DB to reflect the revised Classification. The experience gained so far with the new website, and the migration of DBs, evidenced the need to start with a clear concept of what is needed to be able to produce a tool for all intended users. To this aim, the Codex Secretariat is now in the planning phase that would lead to the publication of the revised Classification and the new DB in the most feasible and effective way. He hoped that members and observers might use this Session to make any further relevant suggestions that could contribute to this process.
4. Mr Nii Quaye-Kumah, FAO Representative ad interim to China and DPR Korea, Mr Soren Madsen on behalf WHO and Mr Steve Wearne, Chairperson of CAC, also addressed the Committee.

## Division of Competence

5. CCPR noted the division of competence between the European Union (EU) and its Member States, according to paragraph 5, Rule II of the Procedure of the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

## ADOPTION OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA (Agenda Item 1)<sup>1</sup>

6. CCPR adopted the Provisional Agenda as its Agenda for the Session.
7. CCPR further agreed to establish two In-session working groups (WGs):
  - (i) A WG open to all Members and Observers, chaired by India, working in English, to consider the proposal for new work in Appendix II to CX/PR 23/54/14, taking into account written comments submitted in reply to circular letter CL 2023/38-PR, and to prepare a revised proposal for consideration by the plenary (Agenda Item 12); and
  - (ii) A WG open to all Members and Observers, chaired by the United States of America (USA), working in English, to consider further steps and timelines to continue work on enhancement of the operational procedures of CCPR and JMPR, taking into account written comments submitted in reply to CL 2023/39-PR, and to prepare revised terms of reference (ToRs) for consideration by the plenary (Agenda Item 11).

## APPOINTMENT OF RAPORTEURS (Agenda Item 2)

8. CCPR noted that David Lunn (New Zealand) had retired and therefore would no longer be serving as rapporteur for this and future sessions of the Committee. CCPR acknowledged and thanked the long-standing contribution of Mr Lunn to the work of the Committee as rapporteur which extended to more than 20 years of service. New Zealand thanked the Committee for its recognition of David Lunn as rapporteur.
9. CCPR appointed Sara McGrath (USA) to act as rapporteur for this Session.
10. The Chairperson recalled the core work of CCPR on the establishment of MRLs for pesticides and the importance to reflect discussion on MRLs accurately in the report of the Committee's Session. He encouraged Codex members to provide rapporteurs to support the work of CCPR on this particular item.

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<sup>1</sup> CX/PR 23/54/1

## **MATTERS REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE BY THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION AND/OR OTHER SUBSIDIARY BODIES (Agenda Item 3)<sup>2</sup>**

11. CCPR noted that the document was mainly for information and that matters for action would be discussed under relevant Agenda items.
12. With regard to paragraphs 16-20 of the working document, an MO indicated their support for investigating potential mechanisms to address cross-cutting, overarching, and emerging issues in Codex, even if such subjects did not always fall naturally within the ToRs of existing Committees yet. They considered that some flexibility was proposed for dealing with such issues in the existing Committees and that such flexibility should also apply in other cases, for instance the consideration of environmental issues of global concern when establishing Codex MRLs (CXLs).

### **Conclusion**

13. CCPR:
  - (i) noted the matters for information on decisions of CAC in relation to MRLs for pesticides and other cross-cutting issues of interest to Codex being considered in CAC, the Executive Committee of CAC (CCEXEC) as well as other matters arising from the Codex Committee on Food Additives (CCFA) and the Codex Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems (CCFICS) on the removal of ortho-phenylphenols from the *General Standard for Food Additives* (XCS 192-1995) (GSFA) and the review/update of the *Principles for Traceability/Product tracing as a tool within a food inspection and certification system* (CXG 60-2006) respectively;
  - (ii) encouraged Members and Observers, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Codex, to plan and implement activities to build awareness of Codex and to engage high level political support for Codex work and to consider the implementation of a regional event to mark the 60th anniversary;
  - (iii) encouraged Members and Observers to actively engage in opportunities to contribute to the discussions in CCEXEC and CAC (i.e., the operationalization of the *Statements of Principle Concerning the Role of Science in the Codex Decision-Making Process and the extent to which other factors are taken into account* (SoP); the future of Codex; new food sources and production systems, and monitoring the use of Codex standards) by providing replies to relevant CLs; and
  - (iv) noted that the matters listed below would be considered under Agenda Items 7(c), 8 and 12 respectively:
    - (a) the portion of commodities to which MRLs apply, and which is analyzed, with regard to Group 014 (Assorted fruits – Inedible peel) and Group 006 (Assorted tropical and subtropical fruits – Inedible peel);
    - (b) coordination of work between CCPR and the Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Foods (CCRVDF); and
    - (c) whether ethylene oxide (EtO) meets the Codex definition for pesticides and whether coordination of work would be required between JECFA/JMPR if this compound is assessed as a contaminant by the Codex Committee on Contaminants in Foods (CCCF).

## **MATTERS OF INTEREST ARISING FROM FAO AND WHO (Agenda Item 4a)<sup>3</sup>**

### **FAO**

#### **One Health Approach and Pesticide Risk Reduction**

14. The FAO Representative updated CCPR on the FAO activities under the One Health framework and pesticide risk reduction and recalled that FAO promoted integrated pest management, biopesticide and other green production practices, mentioning the Global Action on Fall Armyworm Control as a successful case. The Representative also recalled that awareness raising activities on antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and antimicrobial use (AMU), as well as technical networks on AMU and AMR in agriculture, had been strengthened and consolidated. He stressed that FAO continued to support Member States in strengthening sound pesticide management and risk reduction through the lifecycle management approach. Highly hazard pesticides (HHPs) and mainstreaming biodiversity are priorities *for FAO*].
15. The FAO Representative further noted that FAO had developed new tools, including a pesticide registration toolkit, e-learning course, manuals, guidelines, and databases to assist member countries to reduce the risk of pesticide to humans and the environment.

### **WHO**

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<sup>2</sup> CX/PR 23/54/2

<sup>3</sup> CX/PR 23/54/3

Databases available on individual food consumption and chemical hazards in food  
*CIFOCOs - FAO/WHO chronic individual food consumption data summary statistics*  
*GEMS/Food – Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS)/Food Contamination Monitoring and Assessment Programme*

16. The WHO Representative presented CIFOCOs and GEMS Food databases and explained that these DBs were used by JMPR for exposure assessment. The Representative recalled that both DBs were freely available on the WHO website for Member States and other interested parties to use and encouraged Member States to submit relevant data to further strengthen the datasets.

Early warning alert and response to food safety emergencies  
*INFOSAN - Joint FAO/WHO International Food Safety Authorities Network*

17. The Representative of WHO also highlighted the INFOSAN network and its use in the management and data exchange in food safety events of international significance, recalling that INFOSAN Emergency Contact Points were established in most Member States.

**Discussion**

18. An MO welcomed the continuous commitment of FAO and WHO to strengthen the One Health approach and highlighted the activities of the FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pest Management (JMPM), in particular that United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) had been formally invited to join the JMPM Secretariat to reflect the importance of environmental issues in pesticide management. The MO welcomed information from FAO and WHO on the activities of JMPM, including the possibility of inviting the JMPM and UNEP Secretariats to CCPR sessions to enhance information sharing and foster possible ways of collaboration on cross-cutting issues. The MO noted the need to define harmonized measures to address environmental issues of global concern in international fora as such issues could not be addressed by one country or region alone, hence they should be considered during the establishment of Codex MRLs and included on the agenda of international cooperation and coordination activities. The MO welcomed further discussions on the possibilities to integrate such reflection in the work of CCPR.
19. A Member supported the views expressed by the MO since human, plant, animal, and environmental health were interlinked. The Member noted that collaboration on cross-cutting issues relevant to food safety and the environment should be discussed in CCPR during the MRL-setting process, as it could contribute to preventing the use of compounds of global environmental concern, although environmental considerations were not in the remit of CCPR. However, there would be merit in holding such discussions within the Committee.
20. Other members expressed their appreciation for FAO and WHO work on integrated pest management, biopesticides, AMR, AMU Armyworm control and databases.
21. A Member indicated that their country encouraged integrated pest management as part of their efforts to promote sustainable development in agriculture and supported reduction of food safety incidents caused by EtO and other contaminants as informed by the INFOSAN Secretariat. Another Member enquired on the availability of a database for AMU in agriculture.
22. The Representative of FAO acknowledged the interest expressed in the activities of JMPM and that FAO and WHO could continue to update CCPR on JMPM work in future. The Representative also recognized the interest of members on other FAO activities reported in document. He noted that FAO was in process of developing a database on AMU in crop protection and encouraged Codex members to submit data to support the establishment of the DB.
23. A Member requested WHO to consider mechanisms to provide capacity building, in particular for African countries, so they could actively contribute to the various databases so as to get information on individual food consumption data to improve dietary exposure assessment.
24. The Representative of WHO noted that the CIFOCOs database contained sufficient data, also from developing countries, to be representative. However, it was important for all countries to continue to submit data to this DB to further improve the outputs of exposure assessments.

**Conclusion**

25. CCPR:
- (i) welcomed the report provided by FAO and WHO; and
  - (ii) noted the comments made by Delegations and clarifications provided by FAO and WHO.



**MATTERS OF INTEREST ARISING FROM OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (Agenda Item 4b)<sup>4</sup>****Joint FAO/IAEA Centre of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture**

26. The Representative of the Joint FAO/IAEA Centre introduced the item via video recalling that Member countries of the two Organizations continued to seek assistance from the Joint Centre in the area of food safety and that such assistance had been provided through coordinated research and technical cooperation activities including networks, data generation and meetings. The Representative highlighted the activities of interest to CCPR in the aforesaid areas, in particular in the area of coordinated research. He mentioned the depletion of veterinary drugs and radiometric analysis of their residues in animal matrices to support the establishment of MRLs for certain veterinary drugs, including dual-use compounds, which was relevant to both, CCPR and CCRVDF; integrated radiometric and complementary techniques for mixed contaminants and residues in foods and the rapid screening for safe food.
27. The Representative also referred to the numerous capacity building projects relevant to the work of CCPR as listed in Table 1 of the working document. He recalled that the Joint Centre continued to support and promote the establishment of laboratory/food safety networks as a mechanism to strengthen capacities at national and regional level such as the Latin American and Caribbean Analytical Network (RALACA), the African Food Safety Network (AFoSaN) and a food safety network in Asia. In addition, the Joint Centre hosts a database of analytical methods to support routine analysis and surveillance programs. The Representative further noted the contribution of the Joint Centre to data generation for the establishment of MRLs, in particular for targeted pesticides for okra. The outcomes of the training course were shared with the 2022 JMPR Meeting to aid discussion on this matter in CCPR.
28. The Representative also informed CCPR that the Joint Centre would host an International Symposium on Food Safety and Control at IAEA Headquarters in Vienna, Austria, in May 2024 which would address key food safety topics such as food fraud/authenticity; chemical residues and contaminants in food and feed; standard setting and risk assessment; one health holistic approach to human, animal, plant health and environment, etc. Further information on these and other activities of the Joint Centre of relevance to Codex work on pesticide residues were described in the working document.
29. Members expressed their appreciation to the work of the Joint FAO/IAEA Centre and thanked the Joint Centre for their support and cooperation in strengthening food safety capacities in their countries, in particular laboratory capacities and development of laboratory networks, especially in the area of analytical methods of multi-class pesticides. This in turn allowed data generation for agricultural commodities of relevant to countries and CCPR, which had made significant contributions to improving their food control systems and participation in Codex work.

**Conclusion**

30. CCPR:
- (i) welcomed the information provided;
  - (ii) commended the Joint FAO/IAEA Centre for their capacity building and other activities concerning the safety of pesticides, and chemicals in general, in food and feed, using nuclear and related techniques, to strengthen capacities in developing countries;
  - (iii) noted the support of Member countries to these activities; and
  - (iv) encouraged further cooperation between Codex, Member countries and the Joint FAO/IAEA Centre in this regard.

**REPORT ON ITEMS OF GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS ARISING FROM THE 2022 JMPR REGULAR MEETING (Agenda Item 5a)<sup>5</sup>**

31. CCPR noted the information provided by the FAO and WHO JMPR Secretariats including comments made by delegations as follows:
- 1. Requirements for data on the impact of residues on the human intestinal microbiome**
32. The JMPR Secretariat reported that JECFA had been assessing residues of veterinary drugs for their possible impact on the human microbiome for almost 20 years, specifically for two endpoints of concern: Disruption of the bacterial colonization barrier and increase in bacterial resistance. To facilitate these assessments, guidance from the International Cooperation on Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Veterinary Medicinal Products, VICH GL36(R), was adopted by the 66th Meeting of JECFA (2006), for food-producing animal drugs.

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<sup>4</sup> CX/PR 23/54/4

<sup>5</sup> Report of the 2022 JMPR Meeting, Section 2

33. Whilst the initial focus of JECFA was on antibiotics, it was now recognized that other drugs could have detrimental effects regarding these endpoints of concern, and JECFA now systematically assesses the possible need for a microbiological Acceptable Daily Intake (mADI) and a microbiological Acute Reference Dose (mARfD) for all veterinary drugs. Over the last decade, evidence has accumulated that a wide range of compounds can affect the human microbiome, including pesticides. Hence, JMPR needed to consider how it would address this concern. A good starting point would be VICH GL36(R), and its provisions might be sufficient for this purpose.
34. JMPR recommended that the JMPR Secretariat convene a microbiome expert working group to consider the above points with a view to developing guidance for discussion and eventual adoption by JMPR. He reported that the process to establish this WG was underway, and that work had not yet started.
35. CCPR noted that this was an important and evolving matter and welcomed the establishment of the expert WG to look into this matter.
36. Views were also expressed that:
- If the WG identified need for requirements to consider the impact on the human microbiome from pesticide use during risk assessment that the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) should develop internationally agreed harmonized guidance for risk assessment. This was on the basis of OECD guidance document recognized by many national authorities as the main sources underpinning their own guidance document.
  - The WG should include experts from industry and well as those involved in risk management.
  - Lessons could be learnt from JECFA especially for the assessment of compounds with dual use e.g. as veterinary drug and pesticide.
  - A harmonized framework for risk assessment would help guide national authorities as they register products as such information would be required in the registration process.
  - There are currently no regulatory data requirements or guidance on this topic for crop protection products globally and data sponsors likely have not generated this data currently.
37. The JMPR Secretariat confirmed that the issue of dual-use compounds, was relevant because it is currently a requirement in JECFA to have an assessment of the impact of the microbiome in the evaluation of any veterinary drug. With respect to guidance available for veterinary drug residues, the Secretariat explained that the VICH could be the starting point also for other types of chemicals in use in many different parts of the world. He noted that the working group would start from there and would see to what degree that could be relevant also in the area of pesticides.

## **2. Non-linear kinetics (KMD)**

38. The JMPR Secretariat explained that non-linear kinetics was a method that could be used in the toxicological assessment of a pesticide. The Secretariat informed CCPR that a WG had been established under the JMPR and were working on establishing guidance on how to use KMD. For that purpose, relevant case studies had been requested. He noted that one case study had been received from the industry, but that more case studies were desired in order to further test the methodology. He therefore requested industry to consider submitting additional test cases that could be relevant to the development of this guidance.
39. CCPR recognized the efforts of JMPR in continuously strengthening their technical capacity and considering new approaches to reduce the uncertainty of the data and therefore improve the accuracy of assessment. CCPR welcomed the establishment of the WG and noted the current activities of the WG on the assessment and interpretation of KMD and encouraged members and observers to submit the relevant case studies as required by the WG for developing the guidance on the assessment and interpretation of the non-linear kinetics.

## **3. Interpretation and follow-up of positive results in in-vitro gene mutation assays**

40. The JMPR Secretariat noted that this consideration was primarily addressing data sponsors. He informed CCPR that information on genotoxicity was a key component in hazard/risk assessment of all chemical agents used for anthropic use, including pesticides. Many regulatory agencies and advisory bodies had made recommendations on strategies for genotoxicity testing and assessment. The majority of testing strategies recommend the use of a basic test battery comprising two or more in vitro tests to cover the three main mutagenicity endpoints. In addition, they recommend an in vivo test as a follow-up to assess whether any genotoxic potential observed in vitro is expressed in vivo. The choice of an in vivo study was not established by default but rather should reflect the positive endpoint observed in vitro.
41. The Secretariat noted that if in-vivo confirmation was not received, then JMPR cannot finalize the evaluation until the data has been generated which causes delays in the work of JMPR and in the outcome of the evaluations. Therefore, it was a request to data sponsors to take this into account, to use in vitro data, but if there are genotoxic potential observed, it has to be confirmed by in vivo tests.

42. CCPR welcomed the information provided. The Committee further noted a comment from a Member that this was a very wide area, and it was important to understand which area was being targeted, in addition, requests should be more specific, otherwise it would be difficult to draw a conclusion.

**4. A risk-based decision tree approach for the safety evaluation of residues of pesticides, veterinary drugs, food additives and contaminants**

43. The JMPR Secretariat informed CCPR that advice was often sought on substances for which the establishment of health-based guidance values (HBGVs) and/or recommendation of MRLs was not appropriate. JECFA had developed approaches for these situations for contaminants but for other categories of chemicals there was no agreed approach. Over the years there had been discussion to develop a decision tree for the evaluation of veterinary drugs and a risk-based decision tree for evaluation of veterinary drugs had been developed but required further development.
44. The JMPR Secretariat explained that JMPR had discussed the decision tree and agreed that in principle it would be of value also to their work. It would provide an opportunity to integrate issues into the work of JMPR such as the microbiological assessment of pesticide residues and less-than-lifetime exposure. JMPR had endorsed the recommendation that a cross-committee electronic working group (EWG) should be convened, to further develop the decision-tree approach with a view to generalizing this to the work of JECFA and JMPR.
45. The JMPR Secretariat also informed CCPR that the EWG would consist of experts from the three committees under JECFA and JMPR and would be discussed first in the JECFA meeting scheduled for February 2024 and in the following JMPR meeting in 2024.
46. CCPR noted the information provided and welcomed the convening of the cross-committee EWG to further develop the decision-tree approach and that JMPR continued to refine its decision-making approaches.

**5. Unnecessary use of in vivo animal studies**

47. The JMPR Secretariat noted that this consideration overlapped with the previous consideration (3) above and that the key message was not to undertake unnecessary in vivo animal studies.
48. An Observer noted that they took animal welfare very seriously and minimized the use of animal studies to the extent possible. However, working in a global environment often meant that national regulators have different requirements and different levels of acceptance of in-vivo studies and that as such, companies have no option but to undertake tests on animals for one regulator where another regulator might accept non-animal studies or scientific argument.

**6. Establishment of MRLs for pesticides for okra**

49. The JMPR Secretariat introduced the consideration and informed CCPR of the conclusion of JMPR that introduction of a specific Subgroup 12D Okra (including martynia and roselle) with okra as the representative commodity (Option 3) would result in appropriate MRL estimates. This conclusion was based on analysis of newly provided data, as well as data provided to the 2018 JMPR and available from public literature, which indicated that there was no scientific evidence identified supporting extrapolation of residue data in chili pepper to okra, which confirmed its recommendation from the 2018 JMPR meeting.
50. The Secretariat further explained that JMPR acknowledged difficulties in the data generation for a minor crop such as okra. JMPR had further indicated that future analysis of residues for okra, chili pepper and related sub-groups should be based on comparable use patterns with corresponding field trials instead of monitoring data; and ideally residues should be analyzed directly after the last application in these studies to minimize the variability due to plant growth and/or environmental influences.
51. CCPR considered the conclusion of JMPR. Members while acknowledging the conclusion of JMPR noted that:
- a pragmatic risk management decision was needed to ensure that there would be MRLs for okra;
  - the option proposed by JMPR (Option 3) would require okra field trials to generate data for MRL establishment which would be challenging for developing countries. CCPR should consider Option 2, i.e. to create a separate subgroup with chili pepper as the representative commodity;
  - okra was a minor crop but is traded internationally and lack of MRLs could result in technical barriers to trade;
  - the conclusions of JMPR were based on limited field trial data submitted, and that an Observer committed to generate and submit further robust data for evaluation by JMPR; and
  - the Subgroup 12B of peppers including okra should be applied while further data are generated (i.e. similar use pattern for okra and chili pepper/side-by-side trials) to allow for a more robust assessment by JMPR and a future decision on the appropriate classification for okra.

52. The JMPR Secretariat confirmed that selection of a representative crop should be based on data sets from side-by-side field residue trials and studies in different regions if possible. JMPR, noting limited resources and many compounds waiting evaluation, would try its best to conduct evaluations when data became available.

#### Conclusion

53. CCPR:
- noted that there was no agreement with the JMPR recommendation for Option 3 at this time and that there was support for maintaining the current Classification pending further data generation;
  - noted that there was clear guidance in the JMPR report on the type of data to be generated and that data generation would take time and agreed to assess the commitment by countries to generate and submit data for evaluation by JMPR at CCPR55; and
  - concluded to keep okra in Subgroup 12B in the revised *Classification of Food and Feed* (CXA 4-1989), awaiting data generation for review by JMPR.

#### **7. Enhancing operational procedures of JMPR to reduce the backlog**

54. The JMPR Secretariat reported that JMPR had noted the discussions of CCPR52 (2022) on opportunities for enhancing the operational procedures of JMPR and CCPR to reduce the backlog of evaluations and meet the future demands of establishing Codex MRLs for pesticides, as well as establishing an EWG to progress the discussions. He noted that proposals had been brought forward as appropriate to the EWG through the participation of JMPR experts in the two workshops organized on the subject.

55. CCPR noted that this matter would be considered under Agenda Item 13 and deferred discussion until then.

#### **8. OECD Update to the Guidance on Residue Definitions**

56. The JMPR Secretariat noted that JMPR was provided with a draft of the OECD Guidance Document on Residue Definitions and a brief overview of the approaches to be proposed. JMPR appreciated the OECD WG work and the opportunity to preview the work being done by the OECD. The Secretariat noted that once the OECD finalized the document, JMPR would consider the procedural process in whole or in part. He further noted that the document would lay a good foundation for harmonizing residue definitions.

57. CCPR noted:

- the update provided by a Member that the guidance was targeted for completion by the end of 2023 and OECD declassification and publication was expected early in 2024; and
- the information provided, expressed appreciation to the OECD for their work and encouraged the JMPR Secretariat and JMPR experts to work closely the OECD WG and to contribute their experience in this area of interest.

#### **9. Information on residues in rotational crops following use on paddy rice**

58. The JMPR Secretariat informed CCPR that JMPR had noted that according to the current edition of the FAO Manual on *Submission and evaluation of pesticide residues data for the estimation of maximum residue levels in food and feed* information on rotational crops following treatment in paddy rice were not required. JMPR had reconsidered this position, taking into account information on the agricultural practice for paddy rice cultivation and other international Guidelines (e.g. OECD TG504) indicating potential crop rotation for this crop. Therefore, uptake of soil residues by follow-on crops needed to be considered in estimating MRLs, STMR and HR values. It was decided that the information given in the FAO Manual from 2016 did not reflect current agricultural practice and considered data on rotational crops (confined rotational crop information, conditional information on field rotational crop studies) as necessary to support uses on paddy rice. The FAO Manual would be amended accordingly.

59. CCPR acknowledged the efforts of JMPR on the continuation to refine and revise the FAO manual and encouraged the further amendment of the FAO manual to reflect current agricultural practices.

#### **10. Common pyrazole metabolites**

60. The JMPR Secretariat noted that this issue was mainly for the attention of data providers. He informed CCPR that at the JMPR meeting a number of pesticides under consideration had common pyrazole metabolites, which were identified by different company code numbers. The toxicological data available on these pyrazole metabolites varied across the dossiers and this resulted in different conclusions being reached for the same pyrazole metabolite. JMPR only identified this issue at the last minute and was unable to resolve it within the available time. JMPR proposed to consider this at the 2023 meeting of JMPR and invited sponsors to submit information to support this activity.

**General Conclusion**

61. CCPR:
- (i) noted the information provided;
  - (ii) encouraged Codex members and observers to submit relevant data and information to JMPR to support these activities as appropriate; and
  - (iii) took a risk management decision for the establishment of MRLs for okra as described in paragraph 53.

**REPORT ON RESPONSES TO SPECIFIC CONCERNS RAISED BY CCPR ARISING FROM THE 2022 JMPR REGULAR MEETING (Agenda Item 5b)<sup>6</sup>**

62. CCPR noted that specific concerns on compounds raised by the Committee at previous sessions would be addressed when discussing the relevant compounds under Agenda Item 6.
63. The following compounds were addressed under Section 3 of the report of the 2022 JMPR Regular Meeting:
- Section 3.1: 081 Chlorothalonil (R=residues)
  - Section 3.2: 167 Terbufos (T=toxicology)

**PROPOSED MRLs FOR PESTICIDES IN FOOD AND FEED (at Steps 7 and 4) (Agenda Item 6)<sup>7</sup>****General Remarks**

64. The EU informed CCPR Members that the CXLs that were adopted by the 45th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, and for which the EU had not introduced reservations during CCPR53, had now been established in the EU.
65. The EU explained to CCPR that it was current EU policy to align EU MRLs with Codex MRLs (CXLs) if two conditions were fulfilled:
- the EU sets MRLs for the commodity under consideration; and
  - the current EU MRL is lower than the CXL.
66. The EU also advised CCPR that they would make reservations to the advancement of the proposed Codex MRLs during the discussions on the specific substances as described in CX/PR 23/54/5-Add.1:
- if toxicological data are not available at EU level or are available but not yet assessed at EU level, and/or
  - if the proposed CXL is not safe for European consumers, and/or
  - if the proposed CXLs are not sufficiently supported by data as required according to the FAO manual or other agreed requirements, and/or
  - if the CXL is not acceptable to the EU with respect to areas such as supporting data and extrapolations, as well as
  - environmental issues of global nature (such as the decline of pollinators or the accumulation of persistent bio-accumulative and toxic substances in the environment).
67. Switzerland advised CCPR that they would be supporting all EU reservations as their residue risk assessment approach and policies were the same as that of the EU.
68. The USA indicated that consideration of global environmental issues is beyond the mandate of CCPR, as its focus is on protection of consumer health and facilitation of global trade and requested clarification on the scope of CCPR from the Codex Secretariat.
69. The Codex Secretariat reiterated<sup>8</sup> the comments made at CCPR53 and recalled that environmental issues are outside the scope of CCPR and Codex and that these questions should rather be addressed in the broader context of the ongoing discussions on the Future of Codex in CAC and CCEXEC.
70. Qatar requested the establishment of more CXLs for rice, which is a major crop in Gulf countries. The Codex Secretariat noted that the MRLs should be established in accordance with relevant procedures established in the *Risk Analysis Principles applied by CCPR* as laid down in the Procedural Manual and within the framework of the EWG on Priority Lists of Pesticides.

<sup>6</sup> Report of the 2022 JMPR Meeting, Section 3

<sup>7</sup> CX/PR 23/54/5-Add.1 (Comments in reply to CL 2023/22-PR from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Egypt, EU, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, CropLife International, ICUMSA)

<sup>8</sup> REP22/PR53, para. 35

**CXLs for okra**

71. The JMPR Secretariat clarified that, based on existing data, they considered that okra could not be included in Subgroup 12B - Pepper and pepper-like commodities and that MRLs for commodities in this subgroup could not be extrapolated to okra in accordance with the recommendation of the 2018 and 2022 JMPR meetings (Agenda Item 5a).
72. Concerns previously expressed under Agenda Item 5a were reiterated that excluding okra from MRLs from the peppers' subgroup had the potential to negatively impact trade.
73. Based on the decision taken on okra under Agenda Item 5a, CCPR agreed to take the risk management decision to remove the parenthetical qualifier statement "except okra, martynia and roselle" from any relevant entry of MRLs or CXLs in the Codex database awaiting new residue trial data that could allow JMPR to complete its evaluation. This decision was taken, taking into account the evaluation by the 2022 JMPR, that there might be uncertainties for producers and importers to the level of residues in okra compared to pepper. There was therefore a need for residue trial data to confirm classification and representative commodities for okra, martynia and roselle. Meanwhile, the indicated CXLs are provisionally applied. It was also agreed to add a note to the CXL and to the CCPR remarks to further clarify the situation of these CXLs (Appendix VII).
74. The JMPR Secretariat acknowledged the authority of CCPR to take this decision as risk managers but noted that deleting the parenthetical qualifier was not aligned with the JMPR scientific decision and sets a precedent which might have negative impacts on the reputation of CAC as a science based standard setting body.
75. Members who supported the JMPR's assessment of the available information on okra and the conclusions presented in the General Considerations of the 2022 JMPR Report, highlighted the importance for members and observers to provide residue trial data to JMPR so that the evaluation could be completed.
76. CCPR recalled its decision to consider the data generation commitment at CCPR55 (2024) in order to assess the decision taken at this Session (Agenda Item 5a).

**015 CHLORMEQUAT**

77. CCPR noted the:
  - reservation of the EU and Switzerland 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); poultry (edible offal); and wheat, because clarification on the critical Good Agricultural Practice (cGAP) were needed in the JMPR report for barley and wheat, and the MRLs for commodities of animal origin because the result of the feeding study was rounded up to a higher MRL; and
  - clarification made by the JMPR Secretariat that the requested details are available in the 2022 JMPR report and the recommendation for animal commodities was based on the dietary burden calculation and expert judgement to cover the possible worst-case scenario.
78. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs, as recommended by the 2022 JMPR.

**022 DIAZINON**

79. The JMPR Secretariat reported that due to a lack of data on metabolites of diazinon, JMPR was unable to derive a residue definition for this compound.
80. CCPR agreed to revoke all CXLs as recommended by the 2022 JMPR and remove this compound from Codex Pesticides List.

**027 DIMETHOATE/055 OMETHOATE**

81. CCPR noted that the reservation of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for avocado; Brussels sprouts; dry beans (subgroup) (except soya bean); edible offal (mammalian); eggs; mammalian fats (except milk fats); mandarins (including mandarins-like hybrids) (subgroup); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); milks; poultry, edible offal of; poultry fats; poultry meats; rape seed; tomato; wheat and yard-long bean (pods), due to the health concerns identified in the peer review of the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA).
82. CCPR further noted that the proposed MRLs for oranges (subgroup), may present a public health concern due to the acute reference dose, as indicated by JMPR.
83. The JMPR Secretariat clarified that the entries of citrus fruits (group) (excluding kumquats) and citrus pulp, dried, were based on extrapolation of an evaluation of oranges, sweet, sour (subgroup) and therefore may also present a health concern.

84. The data sponsor indicated that the data was available and could be provided to JMPR.
85. The JMPR Secretariat noted that this data was not submitted to JMPR, and that the evaluation of such data was not a straightforward process. He also mentioned that the dimethoate periodic re-evaluation had been completed and that dimethoate should be put on the priority list in case the committee wish to resume the evaluation.
86. CCPR agreed:
- to revoke the CXL for citrus fruits (group) (excluding kumquats); to withdraw the MRL for citrus pulp, dried; and to retain the proposed MRLs for oranges, sweet, sour (including orange-like hybrids) (subgroup) and orange pulp, dried, at Step 4, awaiting further consideration by JMPR;
  - to advance the remaining proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8 and to revoke all other existing CXLs;
  - that because omethoate results from an application of dimethoate, the same conclusions above would apply: to revoke the CXL for citrus pulp, dried, and to retain the proposed MRLs for oranges, sweet, sour (including orange-like hybrids) (subgroup) and orange pulp, dried, at Step 4, awaiting further evaluation by JMPR; and
  - to revoke the omethoate CXLs for spices, fruits and berries, and spices, roots, and rhizomes, because additional data were not submitted during periodic review and MRLs were revoked for these commodities under dimethoate. CCPR noted editorial corrections by JMPR of the entries for the omethoate categories of citrus pulp, dried (0.032 mg/kg corrected to 0.4 mg/kg) and wheat bran, processed (0.105 mg/kg corrected to 0.15 mg/kg).

#### **051 METHIDATHION**

87. The JMPR Secretariat informed CCPR that data submitted for the scheduled periodic review of methidathion were insufficient to reach a conclusion on the residue definition.
88. CCPR agreed to withdraw all CXLs for methidathion and remove it from the database, as recommended by the 2022 JMPR.

#### **064 QUINTOZENE**

89. The JMPR Secretariat informed CCPR that:
- JMPR was unable to conclude on a residue definition for dietary risk assessment for plant commodities and a residue definition for compliance and risk assessment for animal commodities; and
  - exposure to some metabolites may exceed the threshold of toxicological concern (TTC) approach for genotoxic compounds (0.0025 µg/kg bw/day).
90. The data sponsor informed CCPR that additional toxicology data would be made available.
91. CCPR agreed to maintain the CXLs under the 4-year rule, awaiting the JMPR evaluation of the new data.

#### **081 CHLOROTHALONIL**

92. In response to the concern form submitted by the United Kingdom in 2019, the JMPR Secretariat informed CCPR that exposure to the metabolite R613636 from the use of Chlorothalonil was not expected to be a safety concern.
93. CCPR noted some concerns from EU regarding processing studies that may underestimate exposure to residues, that processing studies for animal products were not available, and that the genotoxic potential of metabolites R613636, R182281 (SDS-3701) and R417888 was inconclusive.
94. The JMPR Secretariat clarified that they had considered EU's comments, but that their evaluation was conducted using the standard TTC approach and the conclusions were appropriately conservative to protect human health.

#### **105 DITHIOCARBAMATE / 050 MANCOZEB**

95. CCPR noted a reservation by the EU and Switzerland to the advancement of the proposed MRLs for cottonseed; longan; maize; rice, husked; and soya bean; pending the ongoing review in the EU.
96. The JMPR Secretariat clarified that:
- although JMPR was not able to determine a processing factor between husked rice and polished rice, the proposed MRLs for these two commodities were appropriate because the residue level in polished rice should be lower than that in husked rice; and
  - the residue definition had been confirmed.
97. CCPR agreed to advance all proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2022 JMPR.

**138 METALAXYL**

98. CCPR agreed to advance the proposed MRLs for pineapple and ginseng, dried including red ginseng, for adoption at Step 5/8, and noted the explanation made by the JMPR Secretariat that a processing factor for ginseng extract could not be established and therefore JMPR could not recommend an MRL for this commodity.
99. CCPR noted the concern from the Republic of Korea and, based on the clarification provided by the JMPR Secretariat, agreed to withdraw the concern form.

**167 TERBUFOS**

100. CCPR noted the clarification made by the JMPR Secretariat in response to the concerns raised by CCPR53 and additional concerns submitted by the EU regarding the outdated toxicological assessment of terbufos and the lack of support from the manufacturer. .
101. The EU suggested that, taking into account the lack of data support and potential public health concern, all existing Codex MRLs should be withdrawn.
102. The JMPR Secretariat noted that terbufos was already on the priority list for periodic review and that, on the basis of available evidence, the ARfD and ADI did not need to be reviewed ahead of the schedule.
103. CCPR further noted that any data needed to support the periodic review of terbufos would be discussed by the EWG on Priorities (Agenda Item 13).

**178 BIFENTHRIN**

104. The EU and Switzerland introduced a reservation to the advancement of the proposed MRLs for avocado; peanut; pomegranate; eggplants (subgroup); and pepper (subgroup) (except okra, martynia and roselle) pending the ongoing review in the EU.
105. CCPR agreed to:
- withdraw the proposed MRLs for peaches (including apricots and nectarine) (subgroup) and pome fruits (group) due to short-term exposure exceedance of the ARfD identified by JMPR would lead to a public health concern;
  - advance the other proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the CXLs for eggplant; peppers (subgroup); and peppers chili, dried, as recommended by the 2022 JMPR; and
  - remove the parenthetical qualifier statement “except okra, martynia, and roselle” from peppers (subgroup) and add the footnote as stated in the section on general remarks.

**208 FAMOXADONE**

106. CCPR noted the reservation of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for bulb onions (subgroup); cane berries (subgroup); fruiting vegetables-cucurbits (subgroup); peppers, chili; and peppers, sweet (including pimento or pimienta), as residue trials were not representative of the present GAP and the EU suggestion that JMPR consider deriving a separate MRL for cucumbers and summer squashes based on available residue trials.
107. The JMPR Secretariat clarified that the rationale was provided in the report and the number of residue trials submitted for the various commodities was sufficient for their analysis.
108. CCPR agreed to advance the all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, to revoke the CXLs for cucumber and squash, summer, as recommended by the 2022 JMPR.

**211 FLUDIOXONIL**

109. The EU and Switzerland introduced the reservations on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for banana; beans with pods (subgroup); dry beans (subgroup); dry peas (subgroup); edible offal, mammalian; mango; mammalian fats (except milk fats); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); milks; papaya; peas with pods (subgroup); sugar beet; tree nuts (except Canarium nut, Chilean hazelnut and pistachios), pending the ongoing periodic re-evaluation in the EU.
110. The EU noted that, for tree nuts (except Canarium nut, Chilean hazelnut, and pistachios), the combined data set for almonds and pecan nuts should be used for deriving the MRL.
111. The JMPR Secretariat responded that the recommendation of MRL for tree nuts (except Canarium nut, Chilean hazelnut, and pistachios) was based on the more critical data set due to significant findings in almond.
112. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs for beans (dry); beans with pods (*Phaseolus* spp., immature pods, and succulent seeds); chick-pea (dry); lentil (dry); peas (dry); peas (pods and succulent=immature seeds); snap bean (young pods); and mango as recommended by the 2022 JMPR.



**216 INDOXACARB**

113. CCPR noted the reservation of EU and Switzerland to the advancement of the proposed MRLs for bushberries (subgroup); beans with pods (subgroup) (except soya bean); beetroot; milks; and swine meat because of an acute intake concern for EU consumers; and the proposed MRLs for beans, dry (subgroup) (except cowpea, mung bean and soya bean); maize cereals (subgroup); tree nuts; edible offal (mammalian); mammalian fats (except milk fats); and meat (from mammals other than marine mammals), because of the uncertainties on the toxicity and genotoxicity metabolites and degradation for metabolites (IN-P0036, KT413, IN-MP819, IN-TMG00, and IN-MK638).
114. CCPR further noted a concern form submitted by EU requesting that JMPR prioritize the periodic review of indoxacarb, based on concerns with the existing toxicological reference values last evaluated in 2005 and insufficient data on metabolites that may present a health concern. JMPR acknowledged the concerns of EU but concluded that metabolite residues are unlikely to be detected above limit of quantification (LOQ) of the method and therefore unlikely to be a health concern. On the evidence presented by the EU in the concern form, JMPR did not agree to reprioritize the periodic review of indoxacarb.
115. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, and to revoke associated CXLs as well as the CXL for maize fodder (dry) as recommended by the 2022 JMPR.

**224 DIFENOCONAZOLE**

116. CCPR noted the comment of China that the commodity names of pencil yam and pencil yam, dried, should be corrected to pseudoginseng (VR 2952) and pseudoginseng, dried (DV 2952), due to an editorial error in the English translation of crop names in the residue trial data submitted. The new commodity codes for pseudoginseng were provided by the EWG Chair on the Revision of the *Classification of Food and Feed*.
117. CCPR further noted the reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits (group) (except goji berry and pepper, chili); goji berry; pseudoginseng; ginger, rhizome; tea, green, black (black, fermented, and dried), pending the outcome of the ongoing periodic review in EU.
118. The EU noted that an assessment strategy for triazole derivatives metabolites (TDMs) was applicable in the EU and the residue definitions for risk assessment and toxicological reference values had been revised. The EU noted that an assessment for TDMs had not been carried out for difenoconazole.
119. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8 and revoke the associated CXLs for fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits (group) and tea, green, black (black, fermented, and dried), as recommended by the 2022 JMPR.

**229 AZOXYSTROBIN**

120. Thailand asked for clarification on the application of the proposed MRL of azoxystrobin in mango that is associated with mango post-harvest treatment.
121. The JMPR Secretariat clarified that the data used for the evaluation was based on the outcome of foliar application, post-harvest dip treatment and post-harvest spray application. Consequently, the effect on post-harvest treatment was considered to ensure food safety. However, the proposed MRL could be applied either for on-farm use or post-harvest treatment.
122. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs, as recommended by the 2022 JMPR.

**230 CHLORANTRANILIPROLE**

123. CCPR agreed to advance the proposed MRLs for avocado and tea, green, black (black, fermented, and dried), for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2022 JMPR.

**231 MANDIPROPAMID**

124. CCPR noted the reservation of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for bulb onions (subgroup) and ginseng dried (including red ginseng), due to ongoing evaluations and for eggplants (subgroup), due to the extrapolation from residue trials in sweet peppers which was not in line with the Codex extrapolation guidelines (see paragraph 208).
125. The JMPR Secretariat recalled that it had previously proposed to allow extrapolation from residue trials in peppers to eggplants (subgroup), and that a rationale for this extrapolation was provided in the report of the 2018 JMPR Meeting.

126. CCPR agreed to:

- advance all proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, including MRLs for subgroups bulb onions and fruiting vegetables, cucurbits, with the subsequent revocation of associated CXLs and relevant individual onion and cucurbit commodities, as recommended by the 2022 JMPR; and
- remove the parenthetical qualifier statement “except okra, martynia, and roselle” from peppers (subgroup) and add the footnote as stated in the section on general remarks.

#### **246 ACETAMIPRID**

127. India noted that, consequent upon the establishment of MRL for spices, seeds (subgroup) in 2019, the earlier established MRL of 0.1 mg/kg of cardamom was revoked. However, India believed this extrapolation was not correct because cardamom was accurately described under the spices, fruit, or berry (subgroup). India therefore requested that an MRL of 0.1 mg/kg be re-established based on this information. The JMPR Secretariat agreed with this observation.

128. CCPR thus agreed to advance the MRL of 0.1 mg/kg for cardamom seed for adoption at Step 5/8.

#### **247 EMAMECTIN BENZOATE**

129. CCPR noted the reservation of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for flowerhead brassicas (subgroup) and milks because different cGAPs were used in EU on individual brassicas and the MRL for milk was set too high. CCPR also noted the clarification made by the JMPR Secretariat that the recommendation for flowerhead brassicas (subgroup) was based on similar residue data set and MRLs for milk were based on the highest residue.

130. CCPR agreed to advance all proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs, as recommended by the 2022 JMPR.

#### **248 FLUTRIAFOL**

131. CCPR noted the reservation of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for rice which were based on a GAP which is currently unsupported.

132. CCPR agreed to:

- retain the proposed MRLs for all rice commodities at Step 4, awaiting additional data from the sponsor and the outcome of the JMPR re-evaluation; and
- advance the remaining proposed MRLs (other than rice and associated commodities) for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs, as recommended by the 2022 JMPR.

#### **252 SULFOXAFLOL**

133. CCPR noted the reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for artichoke, globe, and sunflower seeds (subgroup), pending the outcome of an ongoing evaluation in the EU.

134. CCPR agreed to advance the proposed MRLs for artichoke, globe, and sunflower seeds (subgroup), for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2022 JMPR.

#### **261 BENZOVINDIFLUPYR**

135. CCPR agreed to advance all of the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2022 JMPR.

#### **285 FLUPYRADIFURONE**

136. CCPR agreed to advance the proposed MRLs for pineapple; sesame seed; and sunflower seeds (subgroup), for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2022 JMPR.

#### **287 QUINCLORAC**

137. The EU and Switzerland introduced a reservation to the advancement of the proposed MRLs for cranberries and rape seeds because the residue definition did not include the metabolite quinclorac methyl ester, and it was not possible to conclude from the JMPR report if quinclorac methyl ester is an authorized active ingredient.

138. The Observer from CropLife International informed CCPR that the data sponsor had already provided the information about the formulations to EU in response to this question.

139. CCPR agreed to advance the proposed MRLs for cranberry and rape seed for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs, as recommended by the 2022 JMPR.

**294 SPIROMESIFEN**

140. The JMPR Secretariat noted that the commodities of citrus pulp, dried, and soya bean oil were inadvertently deleted from the database and should be restored, and that the commodity of eggplant should be listed at Step 3.
141. CCPR agreed to advance all of the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs, as recommended by the 2022 JMPR.

**297 FENAZAQUIN**

142. CCPR noted the reservation of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for apples; avocado; bush berries (subgroup); cane berries (subgroup); edible offal (mammalian); eggplants (subgroup); fruiting vegetables, cucurbits; lemons and limes (including citron) (subgroup); low growing berries (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); peaches (including apricots and nectarine) (subgroup); peppers (subgroup) (except martynia, okra and roselle); plums (including fresh prunes) (subgroup); pummelo and grapefruits (including shaddock-like hybrids, among other grapefruit) (subgroup); small fruit vine climbing (subgroup); and tomatoes (subgroup), pending the outcome of the ongoing periodic re-evaluation in the EU, and due to diverging residue definitions and an acute risk for peaches.
143. CCPR agreed to advance all of the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs, as recommended by the 2022 JMPR.

**312 AFIDOPYROPEN**

144. CCPR noted the reservation of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for 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; sorghum; and strawberries, due to the lack of available toxicological data at EU level and pending the outcome of the review by the EU.
145. The EU noted that the parent compound might not be a valid marker substance for animal-derived products and requested clarification on the commodity description used. EU further noted that the OECD calculator suggested lower MRLs for sorghum and strawberries, and that they did not agree that the differences noted between the OECD calculations and JMPR recommendations were insignificant.
146. The JMPR Secretariat clarified that the residue definitions are reconsidered during the registration review program and the recommendation for sorghum and strawberries are based on OECD calculator and expert judgement to cover the possible worse cases.
147. CCPR agreed to advance all of the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs, as recommended by the 2022 JMPR.

**315 PYRIDATE**

148. CCPR noted that:
- JMPR had been unable to establish residue definitions of pyridate for dietary risk assessment for plant and animal commodities and therefore could not establish any MRLs; and
  - JMPR had requested additional high-quality data from the sponsor for future evaluations.

**317 TRIFLUMURON**

149. CCPR noted the request by EU for additional information on the conversion factor used in the calculation of the MRL for soya bean (dry).
150. The JMPR Secretariat clarified that this information was contained in the report. The EU requested to consider preparing an addendum to the JMPR monograph presenting the new toxicological information on triflumuron metabolites that were assessed by JMPR in 2022. The JMPR Secretariat informed that they would consider the proposal at JMPR 2024.
151. CCPR agreed to advance all of the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2022 JMPR.

**320 MEFENTRIFLUCONAZOLE**

152. The EU and Switzerland introduced a reservation to the advancement of the proposed MRLs for:
- pome fruits (group) because an acute intake concern for European consumers in pears;
  - tree nuts (group) because of the difference in GAP between pistachios compared to other tree nuts and an insufficient number of residue trials for determining the MRL. The JMPR Secretariat clarified that the differences in GAP did not result in a significant difference and that the proposed MRLs for tree nuts (group) set using the combined data from pistachios and other tree nuts was appropriate;

- sugar cane because no analytical method was available. The JMPR Secretariat responded that the analytical methods for plant commodities could be used for sugar cane; and
- eggs; mammalian fats (except milk fats); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); milks; poultry, edible offal of; poultry fats; and poultry meat, because the EU residue definition was not compatible with the one used by JMPR.

153. The EU also expressed opposition to the MRLs established for leafy greens, subgroup, and leaves of Brassicaceae, subgroup, due to short-term exposure issues.
154. CCPR noted the concern form submitted by USA requesting that head lettuce be evaluated separately from the leafy vegetables (subgroup), as the residue data available for head lettuce was considerably lower than that for other types of leafy greens. The JMPR Secretariat agreed to review the USA concern form at the upcoming 2023 JMPR meeting.
155. CCPR agreed to:
- retain the proposed MRL for leafy greens (subgroup) at Step 4 awaiting the outcome of the 2023 JMPR evaluation;
  - withdraw the proposed MRL for leaves of Brassicaceae (subgroup);
  - advance all of the remaining proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2022 JMPR; and
  - remove the parenthetical qualifier statement “except okra, martynia, and roselle” from peppers (subgroup) and add the footnote as stated in the section on general remarks.

### 324 TETRANILIPROLE

156. CCPR noted the reservations from the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of all the proposed MRLs for cabbage, head; cherries (subgroup); edible offal (mammalian); eggs; flowerhead Brassicaceae (subgroup); fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits (group); leaves of Brassicaceae (subgroup); lemons and limes (including citron) (subgroup); maize cereals (subgroup); mammalian fats; mandarins (including mandarin-like hybrids) (subgroup); meat from mammals other than marine mammals; milks; oranges, sweet, sour (including orange-like hybrids) (subgroup); peaches (including nectarines and apricots) (subgroup); plums (subgroup); pome fruits (group) (excluding Japanese persimmon); poultry, edible offal; poultry fat; poultry meat; pummelos and grapefruits (including shaddock-like hybrids, among other grapefruit) (subgroup); rice, husked; small fruit vine climbing (subgroup); soya bean (dry); sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob); tree nuts (group); tuberous and corm vegetables (subgroup); and pepper, chili, dried, pending the outcome of the review by the EU.
157. The EU noted that the proposed residue definition for enforcement for animal-derived commodities was incomplete as it did not include the metabolite (tetraniliprole-despyridyl-N-methyl-quinazolinone) in eggs, liver, and muscle, that the OECD MRL calculator derived a lower MRL of 0.02 mg/kg for tree nuts (group), and that there were an insufficient number of residue trials to propose an MRL for mandarins (including mandarin-like hybrids) (subgroup).
158. The JMPR Secretariat:
- informed CCPR that the proposed MRLs for tree nuts was recommended based on OECD calculator and expert judgement to cover the possible worse cases, and only the parent compound was included in the proposed residue definition for animal commodities because there was no robust analytical standard for other metabolites;
  - agreed with the EU’s position on the proposed MRL for mandarins (including mandarin-like hybrids) and will re-evaluate the data at the next meeting; and
  - clarified that the MRL for tomato paste was extrapolated from data submitted under the fruiting vegetable, other than cucurbits (group).
159. CCPR agreed to:
- retain the proposed MRL for mandarins (including mandarin-like hybrids) (subgroup) at Step 4, awaiting the outcome of the 2023 JMPR evaluation and to advance all of the other proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2022 JMPR; and
  - remove the parenthetical qualifier statement “except okra, martynia, and roselle” from peppers (subgroup) and add the footnote as stated in the section on general remarks.

### 325 BENZPYRIMOXAN

160. CCPR noted the establishment of an ADI of 0-0.1 mg/kg bw for benzpyrimoxan, as recommended by the 2022 JMPR, and that no estimations for maximum residue levels were made by JMPR due to the general consideration of its use in paddy rice.

**326 BROFLANILIDE**

161. CCPR noted the reservation of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for cabbages, head; Chinese cabbage (type pack-choi); coffee bean, green; edible offal (mammalian); eggs; cereal grains (group) (except rice); mammalian fats (except milk fats); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); milks; radish, Japanese; poultry, edible offal of; poultry fats; poultry meat; and tuberous and corm vegetables (subgroup), based on the lack of available toxicological data at EU level.
162. CCPR agreed to advance the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the JMPR.

**327 FLUAZAINDOLIZINE**

163. CCPR noted the reservation of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs cucumbers and summer squashes (subgroup); melons, pumpkins and winter squashes (subgroup); tomatoes (subgroup); eggplants (subgroup); peppers (subgroup) (except martynia, okra, roselle); carrot; tuberous and corm vegetables (subgroup); strawberries; brassica vegetables (group) (except brassica leafy vegetables); leafy vegetables (group) (including Brassica leafy vegetables); legume vegetables (group); pulses (group); root vegetables (subgroup) (except carrot); stalk and stem vegetables (group); bulb vegetables (group); cereal grains (group); oilseeds and oilfruits (group); edible offal (mammalian); mammalian fats (except milk fats); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); milks; poultry, edible offal of; poultry fats; and poultry meat, based on the lack of available toxicological data at EU level.
164. The EU further noted that for melons, pumpkins, and winter squashes (subgroup), the OECD calculator derives a lower MRL and requested clarification on the approach used for MRLs derived for rotational crops and processed products.
165. The JMPR Secretariat clarified that additional information on rotational crops was included in the 2022 JMPR report and that the MRLs derived for melons, pumpkins, and winter squashes (group) was based on OECD calculator and the highest individual value.
166. CCPR agreed to advance all of the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2022 JMPR.

**328 FLUINDAPYR**

167. CCPR noted the reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for maize cereals (subgroup); sorghum grain and millet (subgroup); sweet corn (corn-on -the cob); tree nuts (group); and wheat, similar grains, and pseudo cereals without husks (subgroup), based on missing toxicological data at EU level and pending the outcome of the review by the EU.
168. The EU further noted that no suitable analytical method exists to measure this compound in animal commodities therefore no CXLs for these commodities are proposed, although CXLs for feed items are proposed.
169. CCPR agreed to advance all of the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2022 JMPR.

**329 INPYRFLUXAM**

170. The EU and Switzerland introduced a reservation to the advancement of all the proposed MRLs based on the lack of available toxicological data at EU level.
171. CCPR agreed to advance all of the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2022 JMPR.

**330 ISOFLUCYPRAM**

172. CCPR noted that an ADI of 0-0.06 mg/kg bw had been established by JMPR and that an ARfD was unnecessary, and the 2022 JMPR was not able to derive a residue definition for dietary risk assessment for plant and animal commodities, and therefore no MRLs were recommended.
173. The data sponsor confirmed that additional data had already been submitted for the 2023 JMPR evaluation.

**Other matters**

174. A Member requested clarification on when the Codex MRL database would be updated to include the MRLs adopted by CAC45 and to correct a phosmet MRL for pome fruit which was agreed at CCPR52.
175. The Codex Secretariat advised that the database had been updated but it was not yet publicly available (see also paragraph 3).

## **General Conclusion**

176. CCPR:

- (i) agreed to forward to CAC46:
  - (a) MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8 (Appendix II).
  - (b) CXLs for revocation by CAC (Appendix III).
  - (c) Consequential amendments to CXLs for peppers groups and subgroups to implement the decision taken by CCPR on MRLs for okra (Appendix VII).
- (ii) noted that:
  - (a) MRLs in the Step Procedure which have been withdrawn are attached as Appendix IV (discontinuation of work) and to inform CAC accordingly.
  - (b) MRLs retained at Steps 4 and 7 are attached as Appendices V and VI (for information).

## **REVISION OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD AND FEED (CXA 4-1989) (Agenda Item 7)**

### **General remarks**

177. The United States of America, as Chair of the EWG, speaking also on behalf of the co-Chair, The Netherlands, introduced the item, and recalled the history to the revision of the Classification, the mandate of the EWG, key points of discussion in the EWG and conclusions and recommendations made by the EWG as described in the relevant working documents. The EWG Chair explained that comments submitted in reply to the various CLs had been taken into account to prepare revised proposals for discussion in the virtual pre-meeting that took place on 21 June 2023 (CRD03). The recommendations of the pre-meeting as presented in CRD04 would be considered under Agenda Items 7(a) – (d).

### **Impact of the revised Classification on existing CXLs for Class B and Class E**

178. The EWG Chair further noted that revision of the tables of examples of representative commodities for commodity groups for the different groups under Classes B and E would not impact on existing CXLs since only subgroups and commodities had been added, and there had been no transfers between groups or subgroups.

### **Discussion**

179. CCPR considered the recommendations of the virtual pre-meeting as presented in CRD04, made the following decisions, and agreed with or noted the following comments:

Class B – Primary Food Commodities of Animal Origin and Class E - Processed Foods of Animal Origin (All Types) (at Step 4) (Agenda Item 7a)<sup>9</sup>

Tables of representative commodities for commodity groups in different types under Class B and Class E (at Step 4) (for inclusion in the Principles and Guidance on the Selection of Representative Commodities for the Extrapolation of MRLs for Pesticides to Commodity Groups (CXG 84- 2012)) (Agenda Item 7b)<sup>10</sup>

180. The EWG Chair explained that at previous sessions Classes A, C and D had been completed and that Class B and Class E were the only remaining classes to be finalized to complete work on the revision of the Classification.

Class B – Primary Food Commodities of Animal Origin and Table 9 - Examples of representative commodities

181. The EWG Chair informed CCPR that the revised Class B included 6 types, 18 groups, no reserved groups and 65 subgroups. The additional groups included groups for Amphibians and Reptiles (replacing reserved Group 046) and Invertebrate Animals Group (replacing reserved Group 047). Numerous commodities had been added to the respective groups or subgroups. He further explained the changes made in the virtual WG that met the week before CCPR.

182. CCPR agreed with the revised Class B as presented in CRD04 with additional changes made by the plenary.

<sup>9</sup> CX/PR 23/54/6; CX/PR 23/54/6-Add.1 (Comments in reply to CL 2023/34-PR from Canada, Chile, Egypt, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Norway, Thailand)

<sup>10</sup> CX/PR 23/54/7

Table 9 (examples of selection of representative commodities for Class B)

183. CCPR agreed with the revised Table 9 as presented and further agreed to add:
- Nile Perch in the listing for Group 040 - Freshwater fish, Subgroup 040D - Perches;
  - cattle species in Subgroup 030A - Bovine muscle; and
  - Grass cutter to Subgroup 030H - Various other mammalian muscles.

Class E – Processed Foods of Animal Origin (All Types) and Table 10 - Examples of representative commodities

184. The EWG Chair informed CCPR that the revised Class E included 10 groups with Group 081 - Dried muscle and other avian products (replacing Reserved Group 081). An additional Group 083 - Secondary invertebrate food commodities of animal origin had also been added; as were additional subgroups (13) along with numerous commodities.
185. CCPR made no changes to Class E.

Table 10 (examples of selection of representative commodities for Class E)

186. CCPR made no changes to Table 10.

Portion of commodities to which MRLs apply, and which is analyzed for Group 006: Assorted Tropical and Sub-tropical fruits - Inedible Peel and Group 023: Oilseeds and Oilfruits (Agenda Item 7c)<sup>11</sup>

187. The EWG Chair explained that the revised proposals were the result of the comparison between the *Guidelines on Portion of Commodities to Which MRLs Apply and Which is Analyzed* (CXG 41-1993) and the revised *Classification of Food and Feed* (CXA 4-1989) and that the VWG had agreed with the recommendations of the EWG as presented in CRD04.

Group 006

188. A Member proposed to define edible peel, as mango was included in Group 006, yet mango peel was edible in certain countries.
189. The EWG Chair explained that mango was a member of crop Group 006 (in the current revised Classification previously agreed) and that the consumption of mango peel varied from region to region.
190. Ecuador, supported by an Observer, proposed to retain the example on “banana pulp” from the revised Classification in the definition for the portion of the commodity to which the MRLs apply, and which is analyzed as proposed in CRD04 to avoid misalignment between the two definitions. The Observer also noted that, in the case of nuts, while these commodities were traded in-shell, the portion to be analyzed was after shelling and therefore the same rationale could possibly apply in the case of bananas.
191. However, it was clarified that the portion of the commodity should apply to the commodity as traded and bananas were traded with peel on. In addition, the international guidance on how to conduct residue trials pointed to the fact that the whole commodity should be analyzed to generate residue data which was the basis for MRLs set by Codex and national authorities. If the portion of the commodity to be analyzed were changed to banana pulp it would not align with the residue data that is typically produced and may have subsequently impact on existing CXLs.
192. Noting the clarification provided, CCPR did not agree to the proposal to include the example of “banana pulp” in the revised definition proposed in CRD04.
193. CCPR therefore agreed with the revised definition of the portion of the commodity to which the MRLs apply, and which is analyzed for Group 006 and Group 023 as presented in CRD04.

Review of the *Guidelines on Portion of Commodities to Which MRLs Apply and Which is Analyzed* (CXG 41-1993) with a comparison to the *Classification of Food and Feed* (CXA 4-1989) (Agenda Item 7d)<sup>12</sup>

194. CCPR supported the recommendation that the *Classification of Food and Feed* (CXA 4-1989) should be the single authoritative reference for the classification of food and feed for the establishment of MRLs for pesticides. Consequently, CCPR agreed that the *Guidelines on Portion of Commodities to Which MRLs Apply and Which is Analyzed* (CXG 41-1993) should be revoked as these are included in CXA 4-1989.
195. CCPR noted that with these decisions, the EWG had completed its work and thanked the USA and the Netherlands and all members of the EWG for their diligent work on the comprehensive revision of the Classification throughout the years.

<sup>11</sup> CX/PR 23/54/8; CX/PR 23/54/8-Add.1 (Comments in reply to CL 2023/35-PR from Australia, Canada, Chile, Egypt, EU, Iraq, Kenya, Peru, Thailand, ICUMSA)

<sup>12</sup> CX/PR 23/54/9

## **Other matters**

### **Proposal to amend the foreword to the *Classification of Food and Feed (CXA 4-1989)***

196. The European Union, supported by Switzerland, informed CCPR that, while revising Class B and E, it was noticed that this Class included some species that are considered endangered and included in Annex I of the CITES Agreement. These delegations had requested that these species be deleted from the list in Class B and E as Codex's main aim is to facilitate trade and their inclusion could be interpreted as a recommendation supporting trade of endangered species. However, this proposal was not accepted.
197. Another proposal was therefore made for an amendment to the foreword to CXA 4-1989 as follows: *"The Classification is not meant to contradict international agreements in other areas; the presence of species internationally recognized as endangered in the Classification is not to be considered as an attempt to facilitate trade of commodities from such species."*
198. CCPR did not support the proposal noting the following views:
- It was already clear that the Classification would not change international commitments made elsewhere, the utility of the Classification or the applicability of this document in the international system concerning trade and food safety.
  - This addition could open the door to accept texts addressing many other concerns outside the mandate of CCPR.
  - This matter should be dealt with at a higher level in Codex, possibly through the General Principles of Codex or in the purpose of Codex of the Procedural Manual and not in individual Codex texts.
  - Consideration of endangered species was not within the remit of Codex. It was recalled that this issue had come up before in the Committee on Fish and Fishery Products (CCFFP) where a proposal had been made to reference CITES in a commodity Standard, however, CCFFP did not agree to it since it was not relevant to the safety and quality of the product covered by the Standard.
  - The reference on endangered species in the Classification foreword would permit inclusion of language on factors outside the Codex mandate in future texts, such as sustainability, environmental concerns, and consumer preference. As a way forward, it was proposed that the EU concerns could be captured in the report of this Session.
199. As an alternative, the EU proposed a more limited addition as follows: *"The Classification is not meant to contradict international agreements in other areas."*
200. However, this proposal was also not accepted for the same reasons stated above (see paragraph 198).
201. The Codex Secretariat further noted that this matter should be considered at a higher level within Codex and that this could be done through discussions on the future of Codex in CCEXEC and CAC as it was not limited to the Classification only. In addition, she reminded CCPR that the *Code of Ethics for International Trade in Food including Concessional and Food Aid Transactions* (CXC 20-1979) through Article 4, and in particular, Article 4.2 already provided high level guidance with respect to this issue.
202. CCPR agreed to retain the foreword to the Classification unchanged.

### **Consequential amendments to the *Classification of Food and Feed (CXA 4-1989)***

#### **Inclusion of additional commodity codes arising from MRL recommendations by JMPR**

203. The Codex Secretariat explained that commodity codes had been added to Class A – Primary food commodities of plant origin and Class D – Processed products of plant origin to allow including new MRL recommendations from the 2022 JMPR Meeting into the Database for MRLs for pesticides which would be forwarded to CAC as consequential amendments to the Classification (Agenda Item 6) namely:
- VR 2952 Pseudoginseng
  - DV 2952 Pseudoginseng, dried
  - DT 0604 Ginseng, dried
  - DV 2950 Pencil yam, dried
  - DM 3526 Tomato paste
204. CCPR agreed with the aforesaid additions.



Proposal to modify Table 2: Representative commodities for vegetable commodity groups, Subgroup 12C - Eggplant and eggplant-like commodities (Principles and Guidance on the Selection of Representative Commodities for the Extrapolation of MRLs for Pesticides to Commodity Groups (CXG 84-2012))

205. CCPR considered a proposal to modify Subgroup 12C of Table 2 to reflect the extrapolation applied by JMPR for MRLs for eggplants from chili peppers and/or sweet peppers.
206. The JMPR Secretariat supported this proposal noting that it was in line with JMPR extrapolation procedures. He further noted that additional amendments were needed for consistency in line with JMPR recommendations that MRLs for okra, martynia and roselle could not be extrapolated using sweet pepper or chili pepper as the representative commodity, referring to Agenda Item 5a - General Considerations. However, CCPR recalled its decision under Agenda Items 5a and 6 to continue with the status quo for okra, martynia and roselle pending data generation and further evaluation by JMPR.
207. An Observer, noting the amendments to Table 2, proposed that an analysis be done on previous decisions by CCPR on CXLs for tomato and peppers, so that MRLs could be established also for eggplants and offered to prepare a discussion paper in this regard.
208. agreed to the proposed amendments to Table 2 and noted the offer by the Observer from the Global Pulse Confederation (GPC) to prepare a discussion paper on an analysis of previous decisions by CCPR to establish both tomato and pepper MRLs and to present a proposal to CCPR55 to establish corresponding MRLs in eggplant.

**General Conclusion**

209. CCPR agreed:
- (i) to forward to CAC46:
    - (a) the revised Class B and Class E and their respective table of representative commodities (tables 9 and 10) for adoption at Step 5/8 and inclusion in the *Classification of Food and Feed* (CXA 4-1989) and the *Principles and Guidance on the Selection of Representative Commodities for the Extrapolation of MRLs for Pesticides to Commodity Groups* (CXG 84-2012) respectively (Appendices VIII and IX);
    - (b) the revised definition for the portion of the commodity to which MRLs apply and which is analyzed for Group 006 – Assorted Tropical and Sub-tropical Fruits of Inedible Peel and Group 023 – Oilseeds and Oilfruits as a consequential amendment to the *Classification of Food and Feed* (CXA 4-1989) (Appendix X);
    - (c) the inclusion of new commodities/commodity codes in Class A - Primary food commodities of plant origin and Class D – Processed commodities of plant origin as consequential amendments to the *Classification of Food and Feed* (CXA 4-1989) for adoption (Appendix XI, Part I);
    - (d) the amendment to Table 2, Subgroup 12C - Eggplant and eggplant-like commodities for adoption as a consequential amendment to the *Principles and Guidance on the Selection of Representative Commodities for the Extrapolation of MRLs for Pesticides to Commodity Groups* (CXG 84-2012) (Appendix XI, Part II).
  - (ii) to request CAC46 to revoke the *Guidelines on Portion of Commodities to Which MRLs Apply and Which is Analyzed* (CXG 41-1993) noting that the *Classification of Food and Feed* (CXA 4-1989) should be the single, authoritative reference of food and feed for the establishment of MRLs for pesticides; and
  - (iii) that the Observer from GPC would prepare a discussion paper as described in paragraph 208 for consideration by CCPR55.

**COORDINATION OF WORK BETWEEN CCPR AND CCRVDF:**

**Joint CCPR/CCRVDF Working Group on Compounds with Dual Use – Status of work (Agenda Item 8)<sup>13</sup>**

210. The United States of America, as Chair of the EWG, introduced the item, recalled the background to the work and the mandate, explained the work process and summarized key points of discussion, conclusions, and recommendations of the EWG for consideration by CCPR.
211. The EWG Chair also recalled the results of the virtual pre-meeting held on 21 June 2023 and further noted that the purpose of the Joint EWG was to review the work already completed cooperatively between CCRVDF and CCPR to identify and if possible, prioritize, areas of possible further collaboration between both committees and how this could be carried out so as to facilitate the consideration of dual-use compounds by both committees and the consequent harmonization of MRLs with a view to establishing a single MRL for these compounds for food of animal origin.

<sup>13</sup> CX/PR 23/54/10; CX/PR 23/54/10-Add.1 (Comments in reply to CL 2023/36-PR from Canada, Chile, Egypt, Iraq, Kenya, Uruguay, ICUMSA)

## Discussion

212. CCPR noted general support for Recommendations 1 to 5 as presented in CRD08, which includes the revisions made by CCRVDF26 to Recommendations 4 and 5, and noted the following comments:
- To consider editing Recommendation 2, to include the explicit consent from the data submitter to share data submitted with other joint FAO/WHO scientific committees, in particular JECFA and JMPR. This point was not taken up as the current language provided flexibility for the application of the Recommendation.
  - It was important to evaluate the best ways to share data between JMPR and JECFA in order to be able to carry out harmonized joint evaluations.
  - As regards Recommendation 4, there was no need for Members of the EWG to provide data as discussions would focus on compounds.
213. As regards Recommendation 2, on the point on data sharing, the WHO JECFA Secretariat, informed CCPR that JECFA was already asking for consent to share data with other joint FAO/WHO scientific committees and for the submitters to explain which data could be shared. He proposed that JMPR include the same in their calls for data. CCPR concurred with this proposal.
214. As regards Recommendation 5, on selecting the highest MRL for the establishment of a single MRL for dual-use compounds, the EWG Chair clarified that the Joint EWG would not establish MRLs but would select a single MRL from the values already recommended by JECFA and JMPR respectively which were considered safe for human consumption for consideration by CCPR and CCRVDF.
215. The Codex Secretariat clarified that the Joint EWG was a new modality being piloted between CCRVDF and CCPR and, considering that the Joint EWG had been established by CAC, it was necessary to inform the Commission about the revised ToRs and the progress made in both committees in relation to the discussion on dual-use compounds.

## Conclusion

216. CCPR endorsed the recommendations made by the EWG, as modified by CCRVDF26:
- **Recommendation 1:** Ask JECFA and JMPR to continue working towards harmonizing their risk assessment methodologies, including ways to establish single, harmonized acceptable daily intake values and MRLs for dual-use compounds. This might include exploring the feasibility of a joint evaluation of dual-use compounds and the formation of Joint JMPR/JECFA EWG.
  - **Recommendation 2:** Ask JECFA and JMPR to consider ways in which data can be shared between the two expert committees. This must include JECFA/JMPR asking sponsors to consent to data sharing upon submission of the data packages.
  - **Recommendation 3:** Continue to support the current joint EWG to identify and prioritize issues affecting both committees and recommend ways to address the issues and to inform CAC accordingly.
  - **Recommendation 4:** Develop a list of compounds with dual use as a pesticide and veterinary drug for which no or only one Codex MRL has been established and that member countries will provide the information to populate this list.
  - **Recommendation 5:** Identify dual-use compounds that have different Codex MRLs for a similar edible commodity of animal origin and recommend on a case-by-case basis, a single, harmonized MRL(s) for the compound(s) and affected commodity(ies). The EWG might recommend that CCRVDF/CCPR consider selecting the higher MRL value.
217. CCPR further agreed that this work would continue through the Joint EWG, chaired by the United States of America and co-chaired by Brazil and New Zealand, working in English, to:
- (i) implement the revised Recommendations 4 and 5; and
  - (ii) consider the matter related to harmonized food descriptors to be used by JECFA/JMPR.
218. CCPR noted that the above tasks are in addition to the ToRs agreed<sup>14</sup> by CAC44 (2021) when it established the Joint EWG and were in line with the agreements taken<sup>15</sup> by CCRVDF26 in this regard.
219. CCPR agreed to inform CAC46 of the progress of work of the Joint CCPR/CCRVDF EWG on dual-use compounds, the revised ToRs for this EWG and the addition of Brazil and New Zealand as co-Chairs of the Joint EWG.

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<sup>14</sup> REP21/CAC44, para. 64.

<sup>15</sup> REP23/RVDF26, paras. 123-124

## MANAGEMENT OF UNSUPPORTED COMPOUNDS WITHOUT PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERN SCHEDULED FOR PERIODIC REVIEW (Agenda Item 9)<sup>16</sup>

220. Chile, as Chair of the EWG, speaking also on behalf of the co-Chairs Australia, India, and Kenya, introduced the item, recalled the background to the work and the mandate, explained the work process and summarized key points of discussion, conclusions, and recommendations of the EWG.
221. The EWG Chair also explained that, in order to facilitate discussion, Chile, together with the co-Chairs, had analyzed comments received in reply to CL 2023/37-PR, had prepared a revised proposal (CRD05) which was discussed in the virtual pre-meeting held on 22 June 2023. The EWG Chair informed CCPR of the discussions in the pre-meeting, the conclusions and recommendations as presented in CRD07.
222. The EWG Chair further explained that CRD07 contained the revised approach for the management of unsupported compounds without any public health concern scheduled for periodic review (Appendix I, Section 1) and the revised options for efficient data support that could be addressed by Codex, FAO/WHO, JMPR, governments, industry, and other relevant stakeholders (Appendix I, Section 2) to further assist countries in implementing the proposed management approach.
223. The EWG Chair proposed that CCPR consider these two documents with the view that the approach for the management of unsupported compounds without any public health concern be adopted for internal use by CCPR through a standing EWG; and that the options for efficient data support be published as an information document on the Codex webpage<sup>17</sup>.

### Discussion

224. CCPR noted the support for the proposed management approach, the options for efficient data support and the establishment of an EWG to implement the management approach, and noted the following comments:
- It was important to help address the retention of the CXLs of those compounds which are registered in a country for promoting data collection via the national registration database (NRD) as it would provide updated information for the JMPR re-evaluation and simplify the procedure for the periodic review. This approach would help narrow the gap between developing and developed countries and could benefit trade facilitation as well as consumers' health protection. In addition, updated information of GAP was needed to consider the suitability for the retention or adjustment of CXLs instead of removal (revocation) CXLs for compounds without public health concerns.
  - Once established the EW should work in English and Spanish in order to facilitate participation and access to relevant information for the Latin American Member countries.
225. The Codex Secretariat explained the following:
- The management approach (Section 1) would not be sent to CAC for adoption or inclusion in the Procedural Manual (PM), but would remain as an internal procedure for CCPR, and would be included as an Appendix to the report for ease of reference. This would provide flexibility for adjustments of the management approach as implemented by the EWG with a view to its possible inclusion in the PM at a later stage.
  - The options for data support (Section 2) would be published on the Codex website as an information document that could be used for consultations and be reviewed/updated as needed.

### Conclusion

226. CCPR agreed to:
- (i) adopt the management approach for internal use by CCPR (Appendix XII);
  - (ii) publish the options for data support as an information document on the Codex webpage<sup>18</sup> (Appendix XIII); and
  - (iii) establish an EWG on unsupported compounds without public health concern scheduled for periodic review chaired by Chile, and co-chaired by Ecuador, India, and Kenya, working in English and Spanish, with the following ToRs:

<sup>16</sup> CX/PR 23/54/11; CX/PR 23/54/11-Add.1 (Comments in reply to CL 2023/37-PR from Brazil, Canada, Chile, Egypt, EU, Iraq, Peru, Uruguay, USA)

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/committees/committee/related-information-documents/en/?committee=CCPR>

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/committees/committee/related-information-documents/en/?committee=CCPR>

- (a) to implement the management procedure for unsupported compounds without health concerns for periodic review (Appendix XII);
- (b) to consider the unsupported compound identified under the priority list in the implementation of the management procedure (see Agenda Item 11);
- (c) to coordinate with the Chairs of the EWGs on priority lists and national registration database, respectively, on the identification of other possible unsupported compounds in accordance with the management procedure; and
- (d) based on the above considerations to present the outcomes of the actions made for consideration by CCPR55.

#### **NATIONAL REGISTRATION OF PESTICIDES (Agenda Item 10)<sup>19</sup>**

227. Germany, as Chair of the EWG, speaking also on behalf of the co-Chair Australia, presented the status of work on this item. He recalled the background of and the continued support for the development of the national registration of pesticides database (NRD) by CCPR53.
228. The EWG Chair also recalled that the compounds to be considered by the EWG were divided in three groups as described in the working document. A CL 2023/25-PR (Rev.) was distributed to all Codex Members to request comments on a revised list of compounds under Group 1 and Group 2 on which the status of national registration is being requested. He solicited Members to send their comments in reply to this CL within the set deadline (i.e. 31 August 2023) so that the EWG could have sufficient time to examine the responses.
229. The EWG Chair explained the work process that the EWG would follow after completion of work on the compounds listed under Group 1 and Group 2. He indicated that another CL would be issued to request comments on compounds listed under Group 3 and that the responses submitted in reply to this CL would be considered by the EWG in order to provide a comprehensive analysis of the status of national registration of compounds listed under the three groups for consideration at CCPR55. The second CL would be issued in the second half of 2023 in order to start work by the end of 2023 or early 2024. This way forward would leave sufficient room for examination and discussion of the responses in the EWG and for preparation for CCPR55.

#### **Conclusion**

230. CCPR:
- (i) supported the approach and timelines to review the NRD as explained in paragraphs 13-14 of CX/PR 23/54/12;
  - (ii) encouraged Codex Members to provide replies to CL 2023/25-PR (Rev.) in order to progress on this exercise i.e. fill the NRD in order to support the periodic review of unsupported compounds with no public health concern which are no longer supported by the manufacturer;
  - (iii) provided any further suggestion to help filling the NRD as requested in CL 2023/25-PR (Rev.); and
  - (iv) agreed that the EWG, chaired by Germany and co-chaired by Australia, would continue its work based on the replies to the CLs and provide a report for consideration by CCPR55.

#### **ESTABLISHMENT OF CODEX SCHEDULES AND PRIORITY LISTS OF PESTICIDES FOR EVALUATION BY JMPR (Agenda Item 11)<sup>20</sup>**

231. Australia, as Chair of the EWG on Priorities, introduced the item and presented the revised Codex schedules and priority lists of pesticides for evaluation or re-evaluation by JMPR.

#### **2024 Schedule for JMPR evaluations**

232. The EWG Chair referred to CRD02 containing the revised Schedules and Priority Lists for 2024 and beyond, noting that the task for CCPR was to agree on the 2024 priority list. The EWG Chair noted the list of 6 compounds proposed for the 2024 Schedule of new compounds and that national registrations had been confirmed for all the compounds. The JMPR Secretariat agreed that acynonapyr, an outstanding compound that had previously been agreed by CCPR on the new compound priorities list that was approved by CAC, would be in the next JMPR data call.
233. In respect to the 2024 Schedule of new uses and other evaluations, the EWG Chair noted that there were three outstanding compounds from previous years: phosphonic acid (301), fosetyl-AI (302) and methoprene (147). Listed in the 2024 schedule of new uses and other evaluations were 17 nominations, with evidence of national registrations provided for all 17 compounds.

<sup>19</sup> CX/PR 23/54/12

<sup>20</sup> CX/PR 23/54/13

234. The JMPR Secretariat advised that the alternative GAP for chlormequat (15) on barley should be retained in this list.
235. An Observer advised that thiamethoxam (245) was currently under review and that the reviewer had agreed to consider the spices monitoring data in this review. The JMPR Secretariat recommended that thiamethoxam for cumin remain on the 2024 schedule of new uses and other evaluations, to be approved by CCPR. It was noted that the 2025 Schedule of new uses and other evaluations was very large and many requests for evaluation were for compounds with only one commodity. Members and observers were asked to consider inclusion of additional commodities to assist with efficiency of JMPR evaluations.
236. For the 2024 periodic review evaluations, the EWG Chair noted that there were three outstanding compounds from previous years: Aldicarb (117), dithiocarbamates (105) and fenthion (39). The EWG Chair requested advice from the next meeting of JMPR on the timing and strategy for evaluation of dithiocarbamates. An Observer noted that these compounds had first been scheduled for evaluation in 2020 and that toxicology and residue data packs were available.
237. The JMPR Secretariat advised that dithiocarbamates would not be scheduled for evaluation in 2024, but perhaps in 2025 or 2026 and would likely be the only periodic review conducted for that meeting. The Secretariat confirmed that aldicarb would be listed on the next JMPR data call. As fenthion was unsupported and noting that there was an issue with alternative GAP, CCPR agreed to refer this compound to the EWG on Unsupported compounds without public health concerns for its consideration (Agenda Item 9).
238. The EWG Chair advised CCPR that AgroCare had withdrawn support for chlorpyrifos (17) and asked India if there was support for chlorpyrifos, given the intervention<sup>21</sup> at CAC45 (2022). India advised that in November 2022, their industry association had been in contact with the JMPR Secretariat to support this compound. Further confirmation of support for chlorpyrifos-methyl (90) was pending. It was agreed that chlorpyrifos and chlorpyrifos-methyl remain on this list. For parathion-methyl (59), the manufacturer had earlier indicated that they did not support this compound and CCPR agreed to remove this compound from this list and forward it to the EWG on Unsupported compounds without public health concerns (Agenda Item 9).
239. CCPR was advised of manufacturer support for terbufos (167), fenbutatin oxide (109), carbaryl (008) and 2-phenyl phenol (52). Manufacturers had requested 4-year rule extensions for ethoxyquin (35), fenbutatin oxide, 2-phenyl phenol, tebufenozide (196) and quintozene (64). For permethrin (120) and carbosulfan (145)/carbofuran (96), JMPR evaluations were underway. Spain advised that support for 2-phenylphenol was through the manufacturer, rather than their agency.
240. The EU advised of suggestions in CRD11(Rev.) regarding operations of CCPR and JMPR, including a recommendation to significantly increase the list of periodic review substances for 2025 and onwards, to ensure that a minimum of five substances could be reviewed each year. The EU expressed the view that more efforts were needed to ensure complete dossiers were provided in time for scheduled periodic reviews, to avoid substances not being evaluated due to incomplete dossiers. Further, a pre-screening of data packages by JMPR was recommended. The JMPR Secretariat agreed with the need for complete dossiers but advised that pre-screening of dossiers was difficult. The EWG Chair recommended that these suggestions be raised in the EWG for Enhancing operational procedures of JMPR and CCPR.

#### **Public health concerns**

241. CCPR was advised that public health concern forms had been submitted for phosmet (103) and indoxacarb (216). The JMPR Secretariat advised CCPR that initial JMPR technical advice based on information available indicated an acute intake exceedance for phosmet. The JMPR Secretariat requested that the EU supply detailed intake data in time for the September 2023 JMPR meeting to establish if an exceedance could be confirmed by the meeting. The EU committed to submit relevant intake data within this timeframe. If intake estimates were confirmed, these would identify an intake concern against the existing JMPR ARfD (300% exceedance) and would indicate a periodic review should be initiated. On that basis, the JMPR Secretariat requested that phosmet be prioritized on the 2024 periodic review list. CCPR agreed to this proposal.
242. The public health concern form for indoxacarb would be considered by JMPR and a response provided at CCPR55.

#### **Unsupported compounds**

243. CCPR was advised that there were several compounds from previous schedules of periodic reviews which were not evaluated by JMPR and appear to be unsupported: amitraz (122), dinocap (87), methamidophos (100), bitertanol (144) and fenthion (39) and parathion-methyl (59).
244. A Member advised that amitraz had dual uses and should be considered by the EWG on Coordination of work between CCPR and CCRVDF.

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<sup>21</sup> REP22/CAC45, paras. 87-89

245. The EWG Chair recommended that this list of unsupported compounds be forwarded to the EWG on Unsupported Compounds without public health concerns as a future work program (Agenda Item 9).
246. The EWG Chair informed CCPR that JMPR advice on methamidophos (100) and dinocap (87) cautioned of potential problems for trade and implementation of CXLs for acephate (95) and meptyldinocap (244) if CXLs for methamidophos and dinocap were removed. The EWG on Unsupported compounds without public health concerns should consider these impacts and make recommendations to CCPR. CCPR agreed to these proposals (Agenda Item 9).

### **Conclusion**

247. CCPR agreed to:
- (i) endorse the proposed Priority List of Pesticides for evaluation by the 2024 JMPR for submission to CAC46 for adoption (Appendix XIV); and
  - (ii) re-convene the EWG on Schedules and Priorities, chaired by Australia and working in English. The EWG will be tasked with providing a report on the Schedules and Priority lists for consideration at CCPR55.

### **Other matters**

#### **CCPR Discussion on-Ethylene Oxide (EtO)**

248. The EWG Chair on Priorities reminded CCPR that under Agenda Item 3 the Codex Secretariat had advised deferral of discussion on EtO to this agenda item.
249. The Codex Secretariat recalled that CCCF16 had agreed to request clarification from CCPR on whether EtO meets the Codex definition of pesticide and whether coordination of risk assessment between JECFA and JMPR would be required to evaluate EtO as a contaminant.
250. The importance of developing limits for EtO was highlighted by a number of Member countries as there were significant trade impacts from lack of a Codex standard.
251. CCPR noted that in order to understand whether EtO fell within the Codex definition of a pesticide, it was necessary to understand how EtO was used in practice. It was clarified that that EtO was regulated for different purposes in different countries, i.e. registered for use as a pesticide in agriculture and/or as a sterilant and could also be present in food due to carry-over from food additives.
252. An Observer expressed the view that EtO met the Codex definition of a pesticide and supported setting of a Codex MRL for EtO. If to be evaluated as a pesticide by JMPR, it would need to be prioritized as a new compound and this would require support from a manufacturer. The JMPR Secretariat further confirmed that the complete data set, including GAP, toxicology and residue data should be submitted for possible independent JMPR or joint JMPR/JECFA evaluation.
253. Noting the lack of a sponsor to support inclusion of EtO in the priority list for evaluation by JMPR and the already huge workload of JMPR, CCPR agreed that EtO would not be included in the priority list for evaluation by JMPR.

### **Conclusion**

254. CCPR agreed to advise CCCF that EtO is used in some countries as a pesticide (fumigant) and/or as a sterilant. In view of no support to include EtO in the priority list for evaluation by JMPR, and due to the need to establish a limit for this compound to avoid/minimize negative trade impacts, CCPR agreed that JECFA should take the lead on the evaluation of EtO, with support from JMPR. This approach would expedite the establishment of a maximum level (ML) for EtO as a contaminant by CCCF due to uses other than a pesticide.

### **GUIDANCE FOR MONITORING THE PURITY AND STABILITY OF REFERENCE MATERIALS OF MULTICLASS PESTICIDES DURING PROLONGED STORAGE (Agenda Item 12)<sup>22</sup>**

255. India, as Chair of the EWG and the in-session WG established under Agenda Item 1, speaking also on behalf of the co-Chairs Argentina and Iran, introduced the item, recalled the background to the work and the mandate of the EWG, explained the work process and summarized key points of discussion, conclusions, and recommendations of the EWG.
256. The EWG Chair further explained that, in order to facilitate discussion, an in-session WG had met to discuss all comments received in reply to CL 2023/38-PR and to further refine the proposal for new work in the project document. She explained that major revisions had been made to the scope to clarify that the new work would be the development of guidance for monitoring the stability and purity of reference materials (RMs) and related stock solutions of pesticides during prolonged storage. Such guidance would allow the extended use of the RMs which are stable with acceptable purity beyond their expiry dates specified by Reference Material Producers (RMPs) for robust residue analysis. Further consequential amendments had been made throughout the project document to reflect these decisions.

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<sup>22</sup> CX/PR 23/54/14; CX/PR 23/54/14 Add.1 (Comments in reply to CL 2023/38-PR from Brazil, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Uruguay, USA, ICUMSA)

257. The EWG Chair proposed that CCPR consider starting new work on this guidance as presented in the revised project document and to establish an EWG to develop the procedures if new work is agreed by CCPR and approved by CAC.

**Discussion**

258. CCPR made some additional editorial amendments for purposes of consistency with the scope and to improve clarity of the project document and noted the general support for this new work.

**Conclusion**

259. CCPR agreed to:

- (i) forward the project document (Appendix XV) to CAC46 for approval as new work;
- (ii) establish an EWG, chaired by India, and co-chaired by Singapore and Argentina, working in English and Spanish to:
  - (a) develop the guidance procedures for monitoring the stability and purity of pesticide reference materials and their stock solutions during prolonged storage based on the outline provided in CX/PR 23/54/14, Appendix III) and taking into account comments submitted in reply to CL 2023/38-PR, pending approval of the new work by CAC46; and
  - (b) submit the report of the EWG and the proposed guidance procedures to the Codex Secretariat for circulation for comments at Step 3 and consideration by CCPR55 (2024).

**ENHANCEMENT OF CCPR AND JMPR OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES:**

**Opportunities, Challenges, and Recommendations on Next Steps (Agenda Item 13)<sup>23</sup>**

260. The United States of America, as Chair of the EWG and of the in-session WG, speaking also on behalf of the Co-Chairs Costa Rica, France, Germany, and Uganda, introduced the item, recalled the background to the work and the mandate, explained the work process and summarized key points of discussion, conclusions, and recommendations of the EWG. He further explained that, in order to facilitate discussion, an in-session WG had met to discuss all comments received in reply to CL 2023/39-PR and further refined the next steps and timelines for the progression of work in the EWG.
261. CCPR noted general support for the continuation of work in the EWG. An Observer referred to its CRD17 and highlighted key outcomes of a series of webinars organized by CropLife International to support the work of the EWG and expressed its support for continuing discussing this matter in the EWG under the new ToRs.

**Conclusion**

262. CCPR agreed to:

- (i) request JMPR, through the JMPR Secretariat, to:
  - (a) consider the discussion paper prepared by the EWG (Appendix XVI) at its regular meeting in September 2023. The discussion paper should be accompanied with the summary of the discussion that took place in plenary as contained in the CCPR54 report as well as comments received in reply to CL 2023/39-PR and
  - (b) to provide guidance on the following:
    - (1) General feedback on discussion paper (and particularly Table 1 comments on opportunities for enhancement).
    - (2) Recommendations on initial priorities.
    - (3) Additional considerations that require guidance from CCPR.
- (ii) re-establish the EWG chaired by USA and co-chaired by Costa Rica and Uganda, working in English and Spanish, with the following ToRs:
  - (a) Taking into account the feedback of JMPR (point (i) (b)), explore potential approaches, which could include recommending the commissioning of an independent third-party organization to conduct an assessment or working through an existing Codex advisory body or committee, to:
    - (1) identify priorities for CCPR and JMPR enhancement; and
    - (2) develop an implementation roadmap and timeline.
  - (b) Based on points (i) and (ii), prepare a summary of recommendations for consideration by CCPR55.

<sup>23</sup> CX/PR 23/54/15; CX/PR 23/54/15-Add.1 (Comments in reply to CL 2023/39-PR from Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Costa Rica, Egypt, EU, Iraq, Kenya)

**OTHER BUSINESS (Agenda Item 14)**

263. CCPR noted that no other business had been proposed for its consideration.

**DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION (Agenda Item 15)**

264. CCPR was informed that its 55th Session was tentatively scheduled to be held in China, in 2024, the final arrangements being subject to confirmation by the Host Country and the Codex Secretariats.



**APPENDIX I**

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**APPENDIX II**

**MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES  
(At Step 5/8)  
(For adoption by CAC)**

	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>MRL (mg/kg)</b>	<b>Step</b>	<b>Note</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Chlormequat</b>			
	GC 0640 Barley	2	5/8	
	AS 0640 Barley, hay and/or straw	200 (dw)	5/8	
	MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.5	5/8	
	PE 0112 Eggs	0.2	5/8	
	MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.1	5/8	
	MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.2	5/8	
	ML 0106 Milks	0.2	5/8	
	PO 0111 Poultry, edible offal of	0.2	5/8	
	PF 0111 Poultry fats	0.04 (*)	5/8	
	PM 0110 Poultry meat	0.04 (*)	5/8	
	GC 0654 Wheat	4	5/8	
	CM 0654 Wheat bran, unprocessed	10	5/8	
	CF 1210 Wheat germ	20	5/8	
	AS 0654 Wheat, hay and/or straw	200 (dw)	5/8	
<b>27</b>	<b>Dimethoate</b>			
	FI 0326 Avocado	2	5/8	Dimethoate(027)/Omethoate(055)
	VB 0402 Brussels sprouts	0.1	5/8	Dimethoate(027)/Omethoate(055)
	VD 2065 Dry beans (subgroup)	0.7	5/8	Dimethoate(027)/Omethoate(055) (except soya bean)
	MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.001 (*)	5/8	Dimethoate(027)/Omethoate(055)
	PE 0112 Eggs	0.001 (*)	5/8	Dimethoate(027)/Omethoate(055)
	MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.03	5/8	Dimethoate(027)/Omethoate(055)
	FC 0003 Mandarins (including mandarin-like hybrids) (subgroup)	2	5/8	Dimethoate(027)/Omethoate(055)
	MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.001 (*)	5/8	Dimethoate(027)/Omethoate(055)
	ML 0106 Milks	0.001 (*)	5/8	Dimethoate(027)/Omethoate(055)
	PO 0111 Poultry, edible offal of	0.001 (*)	5/8	Dimethoate(027)/Omethoate(055)
	PF 0111 Poultry fats	0.001 (*)	5/8	Dimethoate(027)/Omethoate(055)
	PM 0110 Poultry meat	0.001 (*)	5/8	Dimethoate(027)/Omethoate(055)
	SO 0495 Rape seed	0.15	5/8	Dimethoate(027)/Omethoate(055)
	VO 0448 Tomato	0.01 (*)	5/8	Dimethoate(027)/Omethoate(055)
	GC 0654 Wheat	0.06	5/8	Dimethoate(027)/Omethoate(055)
	CF 0654 Wheat bran, processed	0.3	5/8	Dimethoate(027)/Omethoate(055)
	CF 1210 Wheat germ	0.2	5/8	Dimethoate(027)/Omethoate(055)
	AS 0654 Wheat, hay and/or straw	4 (dw)	5/8	Dimethoate(027)/Omethoate(055)
	VP 0544 Yard-long bean (pods)	0.07	5/8	Dimethoate(027)/Omethoate(055)

	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>MRL (mg/kg)</b>	<b>Step</b>	<b>Note</b>
<b>55</b>	<b>Omethoate</b>			
	FI 0326 Avocado	0.15	5/8	
	VB 0402 Brussels sprouts	0.03	5/8	
	VD 2065 Dry beans (subgroup)	0.08	5/8	(except soya bean)
	MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.005	5/8	
	PE 0112 Eggs	0.001 (*)	5/8	
	MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.003	5/8	
	FC 0003 Mandarins (including mandarin-like hybrids) (subgroup)	0.02	5/8	
	MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.005	5/8	
	ML 0106 Milks	0.0015	5/8	
	PO 0111 Poultry, edible offal of	0.001 (*)	5/8	
	PF 0111 Poultry fats	0.001 (*)	5/8	
	PM 0110 Poultry meat	0.001 (*)	5/8	
	SO 0495 Rape seed	0.03	5/8	
	VO 0448 Tomato	0.01	5/8	
	GC 0654 Wheat	0.03	5/8	
	CF 0654 Wheat bran, processed	0.15	5/8	
	CF 1210 Wheat germ	0.06	5/8	
	AS 0654 Wheat, hay and/or straw	0.3 (dw)	5/8	
	VP 0544 Yard-long bean (pods)	0.05	5/8	
<b>105</b>	<b>Dithiocarbamates</b>			
	SO 0691 Cotton seed	0.4	5/8	
	FI 0342 Longan	15	5/8	
	GC 0645 Maize	0.15	5/8	
	GC 0649 Rice	3	5/8	
	CM 0649 Rice, husked	1.5	5/8	
	CM 1205 Rice, polished	1.5	5/8	
	VD 0541 Soya bean (dry)	0.3	5/8	
<b>138</b>	<b>Metalaxyl</b>			
	DV 0604 Ginseng, dried (including red ginseng)	0.06 (*)	5/8	
	FI 0353 Pineapple	0.1	5/8	
<b>178</b>	<b>Bifenthrin</b>			
	FI 0326 Avocado	0.5	5/8	
	VO 2046 Eggplants (subgroup)	0.4	5/8	
	SO 0697 Peanut	0.05 (*)	5/8	
	VO 0051 Peppers (subgroup)	0.4	5/8	MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.
	HS 0444 Peppers chili, dried	4	5/8	
	FI 0355 Pomegranate	0.5	5/8	

	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>MRL (mg/kg)</b>	<b>Step</b>	<b>Note</b>
<b>208</b>	<b>Famoxadone</b>			
	VA 2031 Bulb onions (subgroup)	0.4	5/8	
	FB 2005 Cane berries (subgroup)	10	5/8	
	VC 2039 Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits - cucumbers and summer squashes (subgroup)	0.6	5/8	
	MU 1100 Hops, dried	50	5/8	
	VO 0444 Peppers chili	5	5/8	
	HS 0444 Peppers chili, dried	50	5/8	
	VO 0445 Peppers, sweet (including pimento or pimiento)	5	5/8	
	VO 0448 Tomato	2	5/8	
<b>211</b>	<b>Fludioxonil</b>			
	AM 0660 Almond hulls	20	5/8	
	OR 0660 Almond oil	0.3	5/8	
	FI 0327 Banana	2 (Po)	5/8	
	VP 2060 Beans with pods (subgroup)	0.8	5/8	(except soya beans (succulent seeds in pods))
	VD 2065 Dry beans (subgroup)	0.3	5/8	(except soya beans)
	VD 2066 Dry peas (subgroup)	0.3	5/8	
	MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.15	5/8	
	MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.02	5/8	
	FI 0345 Mango	7 (Po)	5/8	
	MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.02	5/8	
	ML 0106 Milks	0.07	5/8	
	FI 0350 Papaya	5 (Po)	5/8	
	VP 2061 Peas with pods (subgroup)	0.8	5/8	
	VR 0596 Sugar beet	4 (Po)	5/8	
	TN 0085 Tree nuts (group)	0.3	5/8	(except Canarium nut, Chilean hazelnut and pistachios)
<b>216</b>	<b>Indoxacarb</b>			
	AM 0660 Almond hulls	9 (dw)	5/8	
	VP 2060 Beans with pods (subgroup)	0.9	5/8	(except soya bean)
	VR 0574 Beetroot	0.5	5/8	
	FB 2006 Bush berries (subgroup)	2	5/8	
	VD 2065 Dry beans (subgroup)	0.09	5/8	(except cowpea, mung bean and soya bean)
	MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.05	5/8	
	GC 2091 Maize cereals (subgroup)	0.015	5/8	
	AS 3558 Maize, stover	25 (dw)	5/8	

	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>MRL (mg/kg)</b>	<b>Step</b>	<b>Note</b>
	MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	2	5/8	
	MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	2 (fat)	5/8	
	FM 0183 Milk fats	6	5/8	
	ML 0106 Milks	0.2	5/8	
	TN 0085 Tree nuts (group)	0.07	5/8	
<b>224</b>	<b>Difenoconazole</b>			
	VO 0050 Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits (group)	0.6	5/8	(except goji berry and chili pepper)
	DV 0784 Ginger rhizome, dried	1.5	5/8	
	HS 0784 Ginger, rhizome	0.2	5/8	
	VO 2704 Goji berry	5	5/8	
	DV 2704 Goji berry, dried	15	5/8	
	VR 2952 Pseudoginseng	0.02	5/8	
	DV 2952 Pseudoginseng, dried	0.07	5/8	
	DT 1114 Tea, green, black (black, fermented and dried)	20	5/8	
<b>229</b>	<b>Azoxystrobin</b>			
	FI 0345 Mango	4 (Po)	5/8	
	FI 0350 Papaya	4 (Po)	5/8	
	VR 0075 Root and tuber vegetables	1	5/8	(except potato and sugar beet)
	VR 0596 Sugar beet	4 (Po)	5/8	
<b>230</b>	<b>Chlorantraniliprole</b>			
	FI 0326 Avocado	0.3	5/8	
	DT 1114 Tea, green, black (black, fermented and dried)	80	5/8	
<b>231</b>	<b>Mandipropamid</b>			
	DH 0722 Basil leaves, dried	200	5/8	
	HH 0722 Basil, leaves	30	5/8	
	VA 2031 Bulb onions (subgroup)	0.05	5/8	
	VO 2046 Eggplants (subgroup)	0.7	5/8	
	VC 2039 Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits - cucumbers and summer squashes (subgroup)	0.2	5/8	
	VC 2040 Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits – melons, pumpkins, and winter squashes (subgroup)	0.4	5/8	
	VR 0604 Ginseng	0.15	5/8	
	DV 0604 Ginseng, dried (including red ginseng)	4	5/8	
	VO 0051 Peppers (subgroup)	0.7	5/8	MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.
	HS 0444 Peppers chili, dried	7	5/8	
	VO 2045 Tomatoes (subgroup)	1	5/8	

	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>MRL (mg/kg)</b>	<b>Step</b>	<b>Note</b>
<b>246</b>	<b>Acetamiprid</b>			
	HS 0775 Cardamom	0.1	5/8	
<b>247</b>	<b>Emamectin benzoate</b>			
	DH 0722 Basil leaves, dried	0.4	5/8	
	HH 0722 Basil, leaves	0.06	5/8	
	DH 2605 Chive, dried	0.05	5/8	
	VA 4155 Chives	0.01	5/8	
	MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.1	5/8	
	VB 0042 Flowerhead brassicas (group)	0.007	5/8	
	VL 0054 Leaves of Brassicaceae (subgroup)	0.2	5/8	
	MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.02	5/8	
	MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.005	5/8	
	ML 0106 Milks	0.003	5/8	
	VD 0541 Soya bean (dry)	0.001 (*)	5/8	
	VL 0502 Spinach	0.05	5/8	
	DT 1114 Tea, green, black (black, fermented and dried)	0.1	5/8	
<b>248</b>	<b>Flutriafol</b>			
	AM 0660 Almond hulls	15 (dw)	5/8	
	TN 0660 Almonds	0.8	5/8	
	GC 0640 Barley	1.5	5/8	
	AS 0640 Barley, hay and/or straw	10 (dw)	5/8	
	MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	1	5/8	
	PE 0112 Eggs	0.01 (*)	5/8	
	MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.02	5/8	
	MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.02 (fat)	5/8	
	ML 0106 Milks	0.01 (*)	5/8	
	PO 0111 Poultry, edible offal of	0.03	5/8	
	PF 0111 Poultry fats	0.03	5/8	
	PM 0110 Poultry meat	0.03 (fat)	5/8	
<b>252</b>	<b>Sulfoxaflor</b>			
	VS 0620 Artichoke, globe	0.9	5/8	
	SO 2091 Sunflower seeds (subgroup)	0.4	5/8	
<b>261</b>	<b>Benzovindiflupyr</b>			
	FB 0020 Blueberries	2	5/8	
	DV 0604 Ginseng, dried (including red ginseng)	0.3	5/8	



	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>MRL (mg/kg)</b>	<b>Step</b>	<b>Note</b>
	GC 0645 Maize	0.02	5/8	
	AS 3558 Maize, stover	7 (dw)	5/8	
	GC 0656 Popcorn	0.02	5/8	
	AS 0656 Popcorn, stover	7 (dw)	5/8	
<b>285</b>	<b>Flupyradifurone</b>			
	FI 0353 Pineapple	0.3	5/8	
	SO 0700 Sesame seed	3	5/8	
	SO 2091 Sunflower seeds (subgroup)	0.8	5/8	
<b>287</b>	<b>Quinclorac</b>			
	FB 0265 Cranberry	1.5	5/8	
	SO 0495 Rape seed	0.15	5/8	
<b>294</b>	<b>Spiromesifen</b>			
	VP 0061 Beans with pods (Phaseolus spp.) immature pods and succulent seeds)	0.5	5/8	
	VP 0062 Beans without pods (Phaseolus spp.) (succulent seeds)	0.15 (*)	5/8	
	AB 0001 Citrus pulp, dried	0.3	5/8	
	VD 2065 Dry beans (subgroup)	0.03 (*)	5/8	
	MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.3	5/8	
	PE 0112 Eggs	0.02	5/8	
	MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.15	5/8	
	FI 0345 Mango	0.5	5/8	
	MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.15	5/8	
	ML 0106 Milks	0.015	5/8	
	OR 0004 Orange oil, edible	30	5/8	
	FC 0004 Oranges, sweet, sour (including orange-like hybrids) (subgroup)	0.15	5/8	
	FI 0350 Papaya	0.7	5/8	
	PO 0111 Poultry, edible offal of	0.05	5/8	
	PF 0111 Poultry fats	0.02	5/8	
	PM 0110 Poultry meat	0.02	5/8	
	OC 0541 Soya bean oil, crude	0.03 (*)	5/8	
	AL 3538 Soya bean, hulls	0.03 (*)	5/8	
	AL 3539 Soya bean, meal	0.03 (*)	5/8	
<b>297</b>	<b>Fenazaquin</b>			
	FP 0226 Apple	0.3	5/8	
	FI 0326 Avocado	0.15	5/8	
	FB 2006 Bush berries (subgroup)	0.8	5/8	
	FB 2005 Cane berries (subgroup)	0.7	5/8	

<b>Commodity</b>	<b>MRL (mg/kg)</b>	<b>Step</b>	<b>Note</b>
OR 0001 Citrus oil, edible	40	5/8	
MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.02 (*)	5/8	
VO 2046 Eggplants (subgroup)	0.3	5/8	
VC 0045 Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits (group)	0.3	5/8	
DF 0269 Grape, dried (= currants, raisins and sultanas)	1.5	5/8	
FC 0002 Lemons and limes (including citron) (subgroup)	0.3	5/8	
FB 2009 Low growing berries (subgroup)	2	5/8	
MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.02 (*)	5/8	
FC 0003 Mandarins (including mandarin-like hybrids) (subgroup)	0.3	5/8	
MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.02 (*) (fat)	5/8	
ML 0106 Milks	0.02 (*) (fat)	5/8	
FM 0183 Milk fats	0.02 (*) (fat)	5/8	
FC 0004 Oranges, sweet, sour (including orange-like hybrids) (subgroup)	0.4	5/8	
FS 2001 Peaches (including apricots and nectarine) (subgroup)	1.5	5/8	
VO 0051 Peppers (subgroup)	0.3	5/8	MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.
HS 0444 Peppers chili, dried	3	5/8	
FS 0014 Plums (including fresh prunes) (subgroup)	0.5	5/8	
DF 0014 Prunes	3	5/8	
FC 0005 Pummelo and grapefruits (including Shaddock-like hybrids, among others Grapefruit) (subgroup)	0.3	5/8	
FB 2008 Small fruit vine climbing (subgroup)	0.7	5/8	
VO 2045 Tomatoes (subgroup)	0.3	5/8	
<b>312 Afidopyropen</b>			
AL 1020 Alfalfa, hay and/or straw	8 (dw)	5/8	
AL 1031 Clover, hay and/or straw	10 (dw)	5/8	
MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.3	5/8	
PE 0112 Eggs	0.03	5/8	
AS 0162 Hay and/or straw of grasses for animal feed (subgroup)	15 (dw)	5/8	
MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.01 (*)	5/8	
MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.01 (*)	5/8	
ML 0106 Milks	0.001 (*)	5/8	

	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>MRL (mg/kg)</b>	<b>Step</b>	<b>Note</b>
	PO 0111 Poultry, edible offal of	0.02	5/8	
	PF 0111 Poultry fats	0.015	5/8	
	PM 0110 Poultry meat	0.01 (*)	5/8	
	GC 0651 Sorghum grain	0.2	5/8	
	AS 3561 Sorghum, stover	0.3 (dw)	5/8	
	FB 0275 Strawberry	0.15	5/8	
<b>317</b>	<b>Triflumuron</b>			
	MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.05 (*)	5/8	
	MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.1 (*)	5/8	
	MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.1 (*) (fat)	5/8	
	ML 0106 Milks	0.01 (*)	5/8	
	VD 0541 Soya bean (dry)	0.1	5/8	
<b>320</b>	<b>Mefentrifluconazole</b>			
	AM 0660 Almond hulls	4	5/8	
	AB 0226 Apple pomace, dried	15	5/8	
	FI 0326 Avocado	1	5/8	
	FI 0327 Banana	1.5	5/8	
	GC 0640 Barley	3	5/8	
	CM 3510 Barley bran, unprocessed	15	5/8	
	CF 3511 Barley, flour	15	5/8	
	VP 2060 Beans with pods (subgroup)	0.05	5/8	(succulent seeds in pods) (except soya bean)
	VA 2031 Bulb onions (subgroup)	0.2	5/8	
	FB 2006 Bush berries (subgroup)	5	5/8	
	FB 2005 Cane berries (subgroup)	3	5/8	
	FS 0013 Cherries (subgroup)	5	5/8	
	OR 0001 Citrus oil, edible	70	5/8	
	SB 0716 Coffee beans	0.4	5/8	
	SO 0691 Cotton seed	0.2	5/8	
	AS 3564 Dried distiller's grain from barley	8	5/8	
	VD 2065 Dry beans (subgroup)	0.07	5/8	(except soya bean (dry))
	VD 2066 Dry peas (subgroup)	0.15	5/8	(except lentil (dry))
	MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	2	5/8	
	VO 2046 Eggplants (subgroup)	1.5	5/8	
	PE 0112 Eggs	0.04	5/8	
	FB 0267 Elderberries	5	5/8	
	VC 2039 Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits - cucumbers and summer squashes (subgroup)	0.15	5/8	

<b>Commodity</b>	<b>MRL (mg/kg)</b>	<b>Step</b>	<b>Note</b>
VC 2040 Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits – melons, pumpkins, and winter squashes (subgroup)	0.5	5/8	
AB 0269 Grape pomace, dried	9	5/8	
VA 2032 Green onions (subgroup)	4	5/8	
FB 2254 Guelder rose	5	5/8	
FC 0002 Lemons and limes (including citron) (subgroup)	1.5	5/8	
VD 0533 Lentil (dry)	1.5	5/8	
FB 2009 Low growing berries (subgroup)	2	5/8	
GC 0645 Maize	0.01 (*)	5/8	
MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	1.5	5/8	
FC 0003 Mandarins (including mandarin-like hybrids) (subgroup)	1.5	5/8	
FI 0345 Mango	0.6	5/8	
MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.15 (fat)	5/8	
ML 0106 Milks	0.1	5/8	
GC 0646 Millet	2	5/8	
GC 0647 Oats	3	5/8	
FC 0004 Oranges, sweet, sour (including orange-like hybrids) (subgroup)	1	5/8	
FI 0350 Papaya	0.5	5/8	
AL 0072 Pea, hay and/or straw	30 (dw)	5/8	
FS 2001 Peaches (including apricots and nectarine) (subgroup)	2	5/8	
SO 0697 Peanut	0.01 (*)	5/8	
AL 0697 Peanut, hay and/or straw	40 (dw)	5/8	
VP 2061 Peas with pods (subgroup)	0.15	5/8	
VO 0051 Peppers (subgroup)	1.5	5/8	MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.
HS 0444 Peppers chili, dried	15	5/8	
FS 0014 Plums (including fresh prunes) (subgroup)	1.5	5/8	
FP 0009 Pome fruits (group)	1.5	5/8	(except persimmon, Japanese)
GC 0656 Popcorn	0.01 (*)	5/8	
PO 0111 Poultry, edible offal of	0.7	5/8	
PF 0111 Poultry fats	0.2	5/8	
PM 0110 Poultry meat	0.03 (fat)	5/8	
DF 0014 Prunes	7	5/8	

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Step	Note
FC 0005	Pummelo and grapefruits (including Shaddock-like hybrids, among others Grapefruit) (subgroup)	0.5	5/8	
GC 0649	Rice	5	5/8	
CM 0649	Rice, husked	1.5	5/8	
VR 2070	Root vegetables (subgroup)	0.5	5/8	(except sugar beet)
GC 0650	Rye	0.4	5/8	
SO 2090	Small seed oilseeds (subgroup)	1	5/8	
GC 0651	Sorghum grain	2	5/8	
VD 0541	Soya bean (dry)	0.4	5/8	
AL 0541	Soya bean, hay and/or straw	20	(dw) 5/8	
AS 0081	Straw and hay of cereal grains (excluding pseudocereals) (subgroup)	50	(dw) 5/8	
VP 2062	Succulent beans without pods (subgroup)	0.03	5/8	(succulent seeds) (except soya bean)
VP 2063	Succulent peas without pods (subgroup)	0.01 (*)	5/8	
GS 0659	Sugar cane	1.5	5/8	
SO 2091	Sunflower seeds (subgroup)	0.15	5/8	
GC 0447	Sweet corn (corn on the cob) (kernels plus cob with husk removed)	0.04	5/8	
DV 0448	Tomato, dried	7	5/8	
VO 2045	Tomatoes (subgroup)	0.7	5/8	
TN 0085	Tree nuts (group)	0.06	5/8	
GC 0653	Triticale	0.4	5/8	
VR 2071	Tuberous and corm vegetables (subgroup)	0.05	5/8	
GC 0654	Wheat	0.4	5/8	
CF 3521	Wheat aspirated grain fractions	16	5/8	
CM 0654	Wheat bran, unprocessed	1.5	5/8	
CF 1210	Wheat germ	0.5	5/8	
CF 3515	Wheat, shorts (cereal grain milling by-product)	1.5	5/8	
FB 1236	Wine-grapes	2	5/8	

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AM 0660	Almond hulls	4	(dw) 5/8	
VB 0041	Cabbages, head	2	5/8	
AS 3304	Cereal grains (including pseudocereals) feed products with low water (<20%) content (hay and/or straw) (subgroup)	0.2	(dw) 5/8	(excluding rice, maize/field corn and sweet corn)
FS 0013	Cherries (subgroup)	1.5	5/8	

<b>Commodity</b>	<b>MRL (mg/kg)</b>	<b>Step</b>	<b>Note</b>
MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	1	5/8	
PE 0112 Eggs	0.01 (*)	5/8	
VB 0042 Flowerhead brassicas (subgroup)	0.5	5/8	
VO 0050 Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits (group)	0.4	5/8	MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.
DF 0269 Grape, dried (= Currants, Raisins and Sultanas)	2	5/8	
VL 0054 Leaves of Brassicaceae (subgroup)	15	5/8	
AL 3301 Legume feeds with low water (<20%) content (hay) (subgroup)	0.3 (dw)	5/8	
FC 0002 Lemons and limes (including citron) (subgroup)	1.5	5/8	
GC 2091 Maize cereals (subgroup)	0.015	5/8	
AS 3558 Maize, stover	30 (dw)	5/8	
MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.15	5/8	
MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.1	5/8	
ML 0106 Milks	0.15	5/8	
OR 0004 Orange oil, edible	5	5/8	
FC 0004 Oranges, sweet, sour (including orange-like hybrids) (subgroup)	0.5	5/8	
FS 2001 Peaches (including apricots and nectarine) (subgroup)	0.7	5/8	
HS 0444 Peppers chili, dried	4	5/8	
FS 0014 Plums (including fresh prunes) (subgroup)	0.3	5/8	
FP 0009 Pome fruits (group)	0.4	5/8	(excluding persimmon, Japanese)
PO 0111 Poultry, edible offal of	0.01 (*)	5/8	
PF 0111 Poultry fats	0.01 (*)	5/8	
PM 0110 Poultry meat	0.01 (*)	5/8	
DF 0014 Prunes	1.5	5/8	
FC 0005 Pummelo and grapefruits (including Shaddock-like hybrids, among others Grapefruit) (subgroup)	0.9	5/8	
GC 2088 Rice cereals (subgroup)	0.02	5/8	
AS 0649 Rice, hay and/or straw	20 (dw)	5/8	
CM 0649 Rice, husked	0.01 (*)	5/8	
CM 1205 Rice, polished	0.01 (*)	5/8	
FB 2008 Small fruit vine climbing (subgroup)	1.5	5/8	
VD 0541 Soya bean (dry)	0.2	5/8	
GC 0447 Sweet corn (corn on the cob) (kernels plus cob with husk removed)	0.01 (*)	5/8	

	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>MRL (mg/kg)</b>	<b>Step</b>	<b>Note</b>
	DM 3526 Tomato paste	1.5	5/8	
	TN 0085 Tree nuts (group)	0.03	5/8	
	VR 2071 Tuberous and corm vegetables (subgroup)	0.02	5/8	
<b>326</b>	<b>Broflanilide</b>			
	VB 0041 Cabbages, head	2	5/8	
	GC 0080 Cereal grains (group)	0.001 (*)	5/8	(except rice)
	AS 3304 Cereal grains (including pseudocereals) feed products with low water (<20%) content (hay and/or straw) (subgroup)	0.01 (dw)	5/8	(except rice feed products)
	VL 0466 Chinese cabbage (type pack-choi)	2	5/8	
	SB 0716 Coffee beans	0.01	5/8	
	MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.03	5/8	
	PE 0112 Eggs	0.03	5/8	
	CF 1255 Maize flour	0.002	5/8	
	AS 3569 Maize, bran	0.002	5/8	
	MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.15	5/8	
	MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.15 (fat)	5/8	
	FM 0183 Milk fats	0.4	5/8	
	ML 0106 Milks	0.015	5/8	
	PO 0111 Poultry, edible offal of	0.03	5/8	
	PF 0111 Poultry fats	0.15	5/8	
	PM 0110 Poultry meat	0.02 (*)	5/8	
	VR 0591 Radish, Japanese	0.01	5/8	
	VR 2071 Tuberous and corm vegetables (subgroup)	0.04	5/8	
	CF 1210 Wheat germ	0.002	5/8	
<b>327</b>	<b>Fluazindolizine</b>			
	VB 0040 Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) (group)	0.02	5/8	
	VA 0035 Bulb vegetables (group)	0.04	5/8	
	VR 0577 Carrot	0.4	5/8	
	GC 0080 Cereal grains (group)	0.03	5/8	
	AS 3304 Cereal grains (including pseudocereals) feed products with low water (<20%) content (hay and/or straw) (subgroup)	0.09 (dw)	5/8	
	MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.01	5/8	
	VO 2046 Eggplants (subgroup)	0.15	5/8	
	PE 0112 Eggs	0.01 (*)	5/8	

Commodity	MRL (mg/kg)	Step	Note
VC 2039 Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits - cucumbers and summer squashes (subgroup)	0.15	5/8	
VC 2040 Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits – melons, pumpkins, and winter squashes (subgroup)	0.1	5/8	
VL 0053 Leafy vegetables (group)	0.04	5/8	
AL 3301 Legume feeds with low water (<20%) content (hay) (subgroup)	0.17 (dw)	5/8	
VP 0060 Legume vegetables (group)	0.04	5/8	
MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.01 (*)	5/8	
MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.01 (*)	5/8	
FM 0183 Milk fats	0.01 (*)	5/8	
ML 0106 Milks	0.01 (*)	5/8	
SO 0088 Oilseeds and oilfruits (group)	0.04	5/8	
VO 0051 Peppers (subgroup)	0.03	5/8	MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.
HS 0444 Peppers chili, dried	0.3	5/8	
PO 0111 Poultry, edible offal of	0.02	5/8	
PF 0111 Poultry fats	0.01 (*)	5/8	
PM 0110 Poultry meat	0.01 (*)	5/8	
VD 0070 Pulses (group)	0.09	5/8	
AM 3583 Rape seed, hay and/or straw	0.05 (dw)	5/8	
VR 2070 Root vegetables (subgroup)	0.04	5/8	(except carrot)
VS 0078 Stalk and stem vegetables	0.04	5/8	
FB 0275 Strawberry	0.015	5/8	
DV 0448 Tomato, dried	0.5	5/8	
VO 2045 Tomatoes (subgroup)	0.15	5/8	
VR 2071 Tuberous and corm vegetables (subgroup)	0.2	5/8	

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AM 0660 Almond hulls	20 (dw)	5/8	
GC 2091 Maize cereals (subgroup)	0.01 (*)	5/8	
AS 3558 Maize, stover	5 (dw)	5/8	
GC 2089 Sorghum grain and millet (subgroup)	1	5/8	
AS 3561 Sorghum, stover	3 (dw)	5/8	
GC 0447 Sweet corn (corn on the cob) (kernels plus cob with husk removed)	0.01 (*)	5/8	
AS 3563 Sweet corn, stover	30 (dw)	5/8	
TN 0085 Tree nuts (group)	0.04	5/8	
AS 0654 Wheat, hay and/or straw	15 (dw)	5/8	
GC 2086 Wheat, similar grains, and pseudocereals without husks (subgroup)	0.4	5/8	



	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>MRL (mg/kg)</b>	<b>Step</b>	<b>Note</b>
329	<b>Inpyrfluxam</b>			
	FP 0226 Apple	4	5/8	
	MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.02 (*)	5/8	
	PE 0112 Eggs	0.02 (*)	5/8	
	GC 0645 Maize	0.01 (*)	5/8	
	AS 3558 Maize, stover	0.02 (*)	5/8	
	MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.02 (*)	5/8	
	MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.02 (*)	5/8	
	ML 0106 Milks	0.02 (*)	5/8	
	SO 0697 Peanut	0.01 (*)	5/8	
	AL 0697 Peanut, hay and/or straw	3	5/8	
	GC 0656 Popcorn	0.01 (*)	5/8	
	PO 0111 Poultry, edible offal of	0.02 (*)	5/8	
	PF 0111 Poultry fats	0.02 (*)	5/8	
	PM 0110 Poultry meat	0.02 (*)	5/8	
	CM 0649 Rice, husked	0.01 (*)	5/8	
	VD 0541 Soya bean (dry)	0.01 (*)	5/8	
	VR 0596 Sugar beet	0.01 (*)	5/8	
	GC 0447 Sweet corn (corn on the cob) (kernels plus cob with husk removed)	0.01 (*)	5/8	

**APPENDIX III**

**MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES**  
**(For revocation)**  
**(For approval by CAC)**

Commodity	MRL (mg/kg)	Step	Note
<b>15 Chlormequat</b>			
GC 0640 Barley	2	CXL-D	
AS 0640 Barley, hay and/or straw	50 (dw)	CXL-D	
MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	1	CXL-D	
PE 0112 Eggs	0.1	CXL-D	
MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.1	CXL-D	
MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.2	CXL-D	
ML 0106 Milks	0.3	CXL-D	
PF 0111 Poultry fats	0.04 (*)	CXL-D	
PM 0110 Poultry meat	0.04 (*)	CXL-D	
PO 0111 Poultry, edible offal of	0.1	CXL-D	
GC 0654 Wheat	2	CXL-D	
CM 0654 Wheat bran, unprocessed	7	CXL-D	
AS 0654 Wheat, hay and/or straw	80 (dw)	CXL-D	
<b>22 Diazinon</b>			
AM 0660 Almond hulls	5	CXL-D	
TN 0660 Almonds	0.05	CXL-D	
FB 0264 Blackberries	0.1	CXL-D	
FB 4079 Boysenberry	0.1	CXL-D	
VB 0400 Broccoli	0.5	CXL-D	
VB 0041 Cabbages, head	0.5	CXL-D	
VC 4199 Cantaloupe	0.2	CXL-D	
VR 0577 Carrot	0.5	CXL-D	
FS 0013 Cherries (subgroup)	1	CXL-D	
PE 0840 Chicken eggs	0.02 (*)	CXL-D	
PM 0840 Chicken meat	0.02 (*)	CXL-D	
PO 0840 Chicken, edible offal of	0.02 (*)	CXL-D	
VL 0467 Chinese cabbage (type pe-tsai)	0.05	CXL-D	
VP 0526 Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)	0.2	CXL-D	
FB 0265 Cranberry	0.2	CXL-D	
VC 0424 Cucumber	0.1	CXL-D	
FB 0021 Currants, black, red, white	0.2	CXL-D	
VP 0529 Garden pea, shelled (succulent seeds)	0.2	CXL-D	
MM 0814 Goat meat	2 (fat)	CXL-D	The MRL accommodates external animal treatment.
DH 1100 Hops, dry	0.5	CXL-D	

<b>Commodity</b>	<b>MRL (mg/kg)</b>	<b>Step</b>	<b>Note</b>
VL 0480 Kale (including among others: Collards, curly kale, Scotch kale, thousand-headed kale; not including Marrow-stem kele)	0.05	CXL-D	
MO 0098 Kidney of cattle, goats, pigs and sheep	0.03	CXL-D	The MRL accommodates external animal treatment.
FI 0341 Kiwifruit	0.2	CXL-D	
VB 0405 Kohlrabi	0.2	CXL-D	
VL 0482 Lettuce, head	0.5	CXL-D	
VL 0483 Lettuce, leaf	0.5	CXL-D	
MO 0099 Liver of cattle, goats, pigs & sheep	0.03	CXL-D	The MRL accommodates external animal treatment.
GC 0645 Maize	0.02 (*)	CXL-D	
MM 0097 Meat of cattle, pigs & sheep	2 (fat)	CXL-D	The MRL accommodates external animal treatment.
ML 0106 Milks	0.02 F	CXL-D	The MRL accommodates external animal treatment.
VA 0385 Onion, bulb	0.05	CXL-D	
FS 0247 Peach	0.2	CXL-D	
HS 0444 Peppers chili, dried	0.5	CXL-D	
VO 0445 Peppers, sweet (including pimento or pimienta)	0.05	CXL-D	
FI 0353 Pineapple	0.1	CXL-D	
FS 0014 Plums (including fresh prunes) (subgroup)	1	CXL-D	
FP 0009 Pome fruits (group)	0.3	CXL-D	
VR 0589 Potato	0.01 (*)	CXL-D	
DF 0014 Prunes	2	CXL-D	
VR 0494 Radish	0.1	CXL-D	
FB 0272 Raspberries, red, black	0.2	CXL-D	
HS 0191 Spices, fruits, and berries	0.1 (*)	CXL-D	
HS 0193 Spices, roots, and rhizomes	0.5	CXL-D	
HS 0190 Spices, seeds	5	CXL-D	
VL 0502 Spinach	0.5	CXL-D	
VA 0389 Spring onion	1	CXL-D	
VC 0431 Squash, summer	0.05	CXL-D	
FB 0275 Strawberry	0.1	CXL-D	
VR 0596 Sugar beet	0.1	CXL-D	
VO 0447 Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)	0.02	CXL-D	
VO 0448 Tomato	0.5	CXL-D	
TN 0678 Walnuts	0.01 (*)	CXL-D	

Commodity	MRL (mg/kg)	Step	Note
<b>27 Dimethoate</b>			
VS 0620 Artichoke, globe	0.05	CXL-D	
VS 0621 Asparagus	0.05 (*)	CXL-D	
GC 0640 Barley	2	CXL-D	
VB 0402 Brussels sprouts	0.2	CXL-D	
VB 0403 Cabbage, Savoy	0.05 (*)	CXL-D	
MO 0812 Cattle, edible offal of	0.05 (*)	CXL-D	
VB 0404 Cauliflower	0.2	CXL-D	
VS 0624 Celery	0.5	CXL-D	
FS 0013 Cherries (subgroup)	2	CXL-D	
FC 0001 Citrus fruits (group)	5	CXL-D	(excluding kumquats)
PE 0112 Eggs	0.05 (*)	CXL-D	
VL 0482 Lettuce, head	0.3	CXL-D	
MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.05 (*)	CXL-D	
FI 0345 Mango	1 Po	CXL-D	
MM 0096 Meat of cattle, goats, horses, pigs & sheep	0.05 (*)	CXL-D	
ML 0107 Milk of cattle, goats & sheep	0.05 (*)	CXL-D	
FP 0230 Pear	1	CXL-D	
VP 0063 Peas (pods and succulent=immature seeds)	1	CXL-D	
HS 0444 Peppers chili, dried	3	CXL-D	
VO 0445 Peppers, sweet (including pimento or pimienta)	0.5	CXL-D	
VR 0589 Potato	0.05	CXL-D	
PF 0111 Poultry fats	0.05 (*)	CXL-D	
PM 0110 Poultry meat	0.05 (*)	CXL-D	
PO 0111 Poultry, edible offal of	0.05 (*)	CXL-D	
MO 0822 Sheep, edible offal of	0.05 (*)	CXL-D	
HS 0191 Spices, fruits, and berries	0.5	CXL-D	
HS 0193 Spices, roots, and rhizomes	0.1 (*)	CXL-D	
HS 0190 Spices, seeds	5	CXL-D	
VR 0596 Sugar beet	0.05	CXL-D	
FT 0305 Table olives	0.5	CXL-D	
VL 0506 Turnip greens	1	CXL-D	
VR 0506 Turnip, Garden	0.1	CXL-D	
GC 0654 Wheat	0.05	CXL-D	
AS 0654 Wheat, hay and/or straw	1	CXL-D	

	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>MRL (mg/kg)</b>	<b>Step</b>	<b>Note</b>
<b>51</b>	<b>Methidathion</b>			
	FP 0226 Apple	0.5	CXL-D	
	FS 0013 Cherries (subgroup)	0.2	CXL-D	
	FB 0269 Grapes	1	CXL-D	
	FC 0003 Mandarins (including mandarin-like hybrids) (subgroup)	5	CXL-D	
	FP 0230 Pear	1	CXL-D	
	DT 1114 Tea, green, black (black, fermented and dried)	0.5	CXL-D	
<b>55</b>	<b>Omethoate</b>			
	HS 0191 Spices, fruits, and berries	0.01	CXL-D	Residues of omethoate resulting from the use of dimethoate.
	HS 0193 Spices, roots, and rhizomes	0.05	CXL-D	Residues of omethoate resulting from the use of dimethoate.
<b>178</b>	<b>Bifenthrin</b>			
	VO 0440 Eggplant	0.3	CXL-D	
	VO 0051 Peppers (subgroup)	0.5	CXL-D	
	HS 0444 Peppers chili, dried	5	CXL-D	
<b>208</b>	<b>Famoxadone</b>			
	VC 0424 Cucumber	0.2	CXL-D	
	VC 0431 Squash, summer	0.2	CXL-D	
	VO 0448 Tomato	2	CXL-D	
<b>211</b>	<b>Fludioxonil</b>			
	VD 0071 Beans (dry)	0.5	CXL-D	
	VP 0061 Beans with pods (Phaseolus spp.) immature pods and succulent seeds)	0.6	CXL-D	(green pods and immature seeds)
	VD 0524 Chick-pea (dry)	0.3	CXL-D	
	MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.1	CXL-D	
	VD 0533 Lentil (dry)	0.3	CXL-D	
	MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.02	CXL-D	
	FI 0345 Mango	2	CXL-D	
	MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.02	(fat) CXL-D	
	ML 0106 Milks	0.04	CXL-D	
	VD 0072 Peas (dry)	0.07	CXL-D	
	VP 0063 Peas (pods and succulent=immature seeds)	0.3	CXL-D	
	VP 4453 Snap bean (young pods)	0.6	CXL-D	

	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>MRL (mg/kg)</b>	<b>Step</b>	<b>Note</b>
<b>216</b>	<b>Indoxacarb</b>			
	MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.05	CXL-D	
	AS 0645 Maize fodder (dry)	25	CXL-D	
	MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	2 (fat)	CXL-D	
	FM 0183 Milk fats	2	CXL-D	
	ML 0106 Milks	0.1	CXL-D	
<b>224</b>	<b>Difenoconazole</b>			
	VO 0050 Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits (group)	0.6	CXL-D	(except chili peppers)
	DT 1114 Tea, green, black (black, fermented and dried)	20	CXL-D	
<b>229</b>	<b>Azoxystrobin</b>			
	FI 0345 Mango	0.7	CXL-D	
	FI 0350 Papaya	0.3	CXL-D	
	VR 0075 Root and tuber vegetables (group)	1	CXL-D	(except potato)
<b>231</b>	<b>Mandipropamid</b>			
	VC 0424 Cucumber	0.2	CXL-D	
	VC 0046 Melons, except watermelon	0.5	CXL-D	
	VA 0385 Onion, bulb	0.1	CXL-D	
	VO 0051 Peppers (subgroup)	1	CXL-D	
	HS 0444 Peppers chili, dried	10	CXL-D	
	VA 0389 Spring onion	7	CXL-D	
	VC 0431 Squash, summer	0.2	CXL-D	
	VO 0448 Tomato	0.3	CXL-D	
<b>247</b>	<b>Emamectin benzoate</b>			
	MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.08	CXL-D	
	MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.02	CXL-D	
	MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.004	CXL-D	
	ML 0106 Milks	0.002	CXL-D	
<b>248</b>	<b>Flutriafol</b>			
	MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	1	CXL-D	
	PE 0112 Eggs	0.01 (*)	CXL-D	
	MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.02	CXL-D	
	MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.02 (fat)	CXL-D	
	ML 0106 Milks	0.01 (*)	CXL-D	
	PO 0111 Poultry, edible offal of	0.03	CXL-D	
	PF 0111 Poultry fats	0.02	CXL-D	
	PM 0110 Poultry meat	0.01 (*)	CXL-D	

<b>Commodity</b>	<b>MRL (mg/kg)</b>	<b>Step</b>	<b>Note</b>
<b>287 Quinclorac</b>			
FB 0265 Cranberry	1.5	CXL-D	
SO 0495 Rape seed	0.15	CXL-D	
<b>294 Spiromesifen</b>			
MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.3	CXL-D	
PE 0112 Eggs	0.02	CXL-D	
MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.15	CXL-D	
MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.15	F	CXL-D
ML 0106 Milks	0.015	CXL-D	
PO 0111 Poultry, edible offal of	0.05	CXL-D	
PF 0111 Poultry fats	0.02	CXL-D	
PM 0110 Poultry meat	0.02	CXL-D	
<b>297 Fenazaquin</b>			
MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.02 (*)	CXL-D	
MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.02 (*)	CXL-D	
MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.02 (*) (fat)	CXL-D	
FM 0183 Milk fats	0.02 (*)	CXL-D	
ML 0106 Milks	0.02 (*)	CXL-D	
<b>312 Afidopyropen</b>			
MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.2	CXL-D	
PE 0112 Eggs	0.01 (*)	CXL-D	
MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.01 (*)	CXL-D	
MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.01 (*)	CXL-D	
ML 0106 Milks	0.001 (*)	CXL-D	
PO 0111 Poultry, edible offal of	0.01 (*)	CXL-D	
PF 0111 Poultry fats	0.01 (*)	CXL-D	
PM 0110 Poultry meat	0.01 (*)	CXL-D	

**APPENDIX IV**

**MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES  
(Withdrawn by CCPR)  
(For information)**

	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>MRL (mg/kg)</b>	<b>Step</b>	<b>Note</b>
<b>27</b>	<b>Dimethoate</b>			
	AB 0001 Citrus pulp, dried	5	MRL-W	Dimethoate(027)/Omethoate(055) (feed)
<b>55</b>	<b>Omethoate</b>			
	AB 0001 Citrus pulp, dried	0.04	MRL-W	
<b>178</b>	<b>Bifenthrin</b>			
	FS 2001 Peaches (including apricots and nectarine) (subgroup)	0.8	MRL-W	
	FP 0009 Pome fruits (group)	0.7	MRL-W	
<b>320</b>	<b>Mefentrifluconazole</b>			
	VL 0054 Leaves of Brassicaceae (subgroup)	30	MRL-W	



**APPENDIX V****MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES  
(Retained at Step 7)  
(For information)**

<b>Commodity</b>	<b>MRL (mg/kg)</b>	<b>Step</b>	<b>Note</b>
138 <b>Metalaxyl</b>			
VO 0445 Peppers, sweet (including pimiento or pimiento)	0.5	7	

**APPENDIX VI**

**MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES  
(Retained at Step 4)  
(For information)**

<b>Commodity</b>	<b>MRL (mg/kg)</b>	<b>Step</b>	<b>Note</b>
<b>27 Dimethoate</b>			
AB 0004 Orange, dried pulp	5	4	Dimethoate(027)/Omethoate(055) (feed)
FC 0004 Oranges, sweet, sour (including orange-like hybrids) (subgroup)	2	4	Dimethoate(027)/Omethoate(055)
<b>55 Omethoate</b>			
AB 0004 Orange, dried pulp	0.04	4	
FC 0004 Oranges, sweet, sour (including orange-like hybrids) (subgroup)	0.02	4	
<b>138 Metalaxyl</b>			
OR 0004 Orange oil, edible	7	4	
FC 0004 Oranges, sweet, sour (including Orange-like hybrids) (subgroup)	0.7	(M)	(Residue data that was the basis for the estimation: Metalaxyl (M))
<b>178 Bifenthrin</b>			
VL 0482 Lettuce, head	4	4	
<b>202 Fipronil</b>			
FI 0327 Banana	0.004 (*)	4	
AS 0640 Barley, hay and/or straw	0.07	4	
GC 2087 Barley, similar grains, and pseudocereals with husks (subgroup)	0.004 (*)	4	
HH 0722 Basil, leaves	0.8	4	
VP 2060 Beans with pods (subgroup)	0.01	4	
SO 0691 Cotton seed	0.01	4	
VD 2065 Dry beans (subgroup)	0.01	4	(except soya beans)
MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.1	4	
PE 0112 Eggs	0.04	4	
VL 0053 Leafy vegetables (group)	0.01	4	(residues resulting from rotational cropping)
GC 2091 Maize cereals (subgroup)	0.01	4	
MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.4	4	
MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.03	4	
FM 0183 Milk fats	0.3	4	
ML 0106 Milks	0.03	4	
AS 3559 Oat, hay and/or straw	0.07	(dw)	4
VA 0385 Onion, bulb	0.03	4	
VR 0589 Potato	0.05	4	
PF 0111 Poultry fats	0.07	4	

<b>Commodity</b>	<b>MRL (mg/kg)</b>	<b>Step</b>	<b>Note</b>
PM 0110 Poultry meat	0.07	4	
PO 0111 Poultry, edible offal of	0.03	4	
CM 1206 Rice bran, unprocessed	2	4	
GC 2088 Rice cereals (subgroup)	0.4	4	
AS 0649 Rice, hay and/or straw	0.6 (dw)	4	
AS 3570 Rice, hulls	2	4	
CM 0649 Rice, husked	0.4	4	
CM 1205 Rice, polished	0.15	4	
VR 0075 Root and tuber vegetables (group)	0.002	4	(except potato and sugar beet) (residues resulting from rotational cropping)
AS 3560 Rye, hay and/or straw	0.05 (dw)	4	
VD 0541 Soya bean (dry)	0.01	4	
OC 0541 Soya bean oil, crude	0.05	4	
AL 3538 Soya bean, hulls	0.06	4	
AS 0081 Straw and hay of cereal grains (excluding pseudocereals) (subgroup)	0.03 (dw)	4	(except of barley, oats, rice, rye, triticale and wheat) (residues resulting from rotational cropping)
VR 0596 Sugar beet	0.01	4	
GS 0659 Sugar cane	0.01	4	
SO 2091 Sunflower seeds (subgroup)	0.004 (*)	4	
VO 2045 Tomatoes (subgroup)	0.01 (*)	4	
AS 0653 Triticale, hay and/or straw	0.05 (dw)	4	
AS 0654 Wheat, hay and/or straw	0.05 (dw)	4	
GC 2086 Wheat, similar grains, and pseudocereals without husks (subgroup)	0.004 (*)	4	
<b>248 Flutriafol</b>			
GC 0649 Rice	4	4	
AS 0649 Rice, hay and/or straw	6 (dw)	4	
AS 3570 Rice, hulls	20 (dw)	4	(husks)
CM 0649 Rice, husked	1	4	
CM 1205 Rice, polished	1.5	4	
<b>320 Mefentrifluconazole</b>			
VL 2050 Leafy greens (subgroup)	30	4	
<b>324 Tetraniliprole</b>			
FC 0003 Mandarins (including mandarin-like hybrids) (subgroup)	1	4	

**CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS TO THE CXLs FOR PEPPERS GROUP/SUBGROUP:  
MRLs FOR OKRA, MARTYNIA AND ROSELLE  
(For adoption by CAC)**

**49 Malathion**

Main Uses: Insecticide

ADI: 0-0.3 mg/kg bw (1997)

ARfD: 2 mg/kg bw ((2003))

Residue: For compliance with the MRL and for estimation of dietary intake for plant and animal commodities: Malathion. The residue is fat soluble.

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Commodity Code	Commodity Name	MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
VO 0051	Peppers (subgroup)	0.1		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	99	34	33	2003	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia. Crop Group corresponding to the old Classification which does not include okra, martynia and roselle.

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**62 Piperonyl Butoxide**

Main Uses: Synergist

ADI: 0.2 mg/kg bw (1995)

ARfD: Unnecessary ((2001))

Residue: Piperonyl butoxide (fat-soluble)

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Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO 0051	Peppers (subgroup)	2		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	01,02	36	34	2004	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia. Crop Group corresponding to the old Classification which does not include okra, martynia and roselle.

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**81 Chlorothalonil**

Main Uses: Fungicide

ADI: 0-0.02 mg/kg bw (2009)

ARfD: 0.6 mg/kg bw ((2009))

Residue: For compliance with MRL for plant commodities: Chlorothalonil. For estimation of dietary intake for plant commodities: Chlorothalonil SDS-3701 (2,5,6-trichloro-4-hydroxyisophthalonitrile), all considered separately.

For compliance with MRL and for estimation of dietary intake for animal commodities: SDS-3701 (2,5,6-trichloro-4-hydroxyisophthalonitrile).

The residue is not fat-soluble.

Note: Chlorothalonil Metabolite SDS-3701

ADI: 0–0.008 mg/kg bw(2009)

ARfD: 0.03 mg/kg bw(2009)

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO 0051	Peppers (subgroup)	7		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	2015	48		2016	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia. Crop Group corresponding to the old Classification which does not include okra, martynia and roselle.

**87 Dinocap**

Main Uses: Fungicide

ADI: 0.008 mg/kg bw (1998)

ARfD: 0.008 mg/kg body weight for women of childbearing age; 0.03 mg/kg body weight for children and general population other than women of childbearing age ((2000))

Residue: Sum of dinocap isomers and dinocap phenols, expressed as dinocap.

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Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO 0051	Peppers (subgroup)	0.2	D	MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	98	34	32	2003	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia. Crop Group corresponding to the old Classification which does not include okra, martynia and roselle.

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**90 Chlorpyrifos-Methyl**

Main Uses: Insecticide

ADI: 0-0.01 mg/kg bw (2009)

ARfD: 0.1 mg/kg bw ((2009))

Residue: For compliance with the MRL and for estimation of dietary intake for plant and animal commodities: Chlorpyrifos-methyl. The residue is fat-soluble.

Note: CCPR agreed to retain all the CXLs under the 4-year rule, awaiting the periodic re-evaluation by the 2024 JMPR (53:44).

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO	0051 Peppers (subgroup)	1		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	09	42		2010	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia. Crop Group corresponding to the old Classification which does not include okra, martynia and roselle.



**94 Methomyl**

Main Uses: Insecticide

ADI: 0.02 mg/kg bw (2001)

ARfD: 0.02 mg/kg bw ((2001))

Residue: For compliance with MRLs and for estimation of dietary intake for plant and animal commodities: Sum of methomyl and thiodicarb, expressed as methomyl. MRLs related to methomyl and (154) thiodicarb are combined into a single list.

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO	0051 Peppers (subgroup)	0.7		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	04	37		2005	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia. Crop Group corresponding to the old Classification which does not include okra, martynia and roselle.

**126 Oxamyl**

Main Uses: Insecticide

ADI: 0-0.009 mg/kg bw (2017)

ARfD: 0.009 mg/kg bw ((2017))

Residue: For compliance with the MRL and for estimation of dietary exposure for plant and animal commodities: Oxamyl. The residue is not fat-soluble

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO 0051	Peppers (subgroup)	0.01 (*)		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	2017, 2018	51	50	2019	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia.

**138 Metalaxyl**

Main Uses: Fungicide

ADI: 0–0.08 mg/kg bw Applies to metalaxyl and metalaxyl-M (alone or in combination) (2021)

ARfD: 0.5 mg/kg bw (Applies to metalaxyl and metalaxyl-M (alone or in combination)) ((2021))

Residue: Residue definition for metalaxyl and metalaxyl-M for compliance with the MRL for plant commodities: Metalaxyl (sum of enantiomers).

Residue definition for metalaxyl and metalaxyl-M for dietary risk assessment in plant commodities: Metalaxyl (sum of enantiomers) and N-(2-hydroxymethyl-6-methylphenyl)-N-(methoxyacetyl)alanine methyl ester (M8; free and conjugated; sum of enantiomers), expressed as metalaxyl.

Residue definition for metalaxyl and metalaxyl-M for compliance with the MRL in animal commodities: Sum of metalaxyl (sum of enantiomers) and metabolites (free + conjugated) M3 (N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-N-(hydroxyacetyl)alanine methyl ester) and M8 (N-(2-hydroxymethyl-6-methylphenyl)-N-(methoxyacetyl)alanine methyl ester (sum of enantiomers), expressed as metalaxyl.

Residue definition for metalaxyl and metalaxyl-M for dietary risk assessment in animal commodities: Sum of metalaxyl (sum of enantiomers) and metabolites (free + conjugated) M1 (N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-N-(methoxyacetyl) alanine), M3 (N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-N-(hydroxyacetyl)alanine methyl ester), M6 (N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-N-(hydroxyacetyl)alanine), M7 (N-(2,6-dimethyl-5-hydroxyphenyl)-N-(methoxyacetyl)alanine methyl ester) and M8 (N-(2-hydroxymethyl-6-methylphenyl)-N-(methoxyacetyl)alanine methyl ester (sum of enantiomers), expressed as metalaxyl.

The residue is not fat-soluble.

Note: Residue data that was the basis for the estimation: metalaxyl (M), metalaxyl-M (MM) or monitoring (Mt). The MRLs for Metalaxyl-M (212) are the listed under Metalaxyl (138)

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO	0051 Peppers (subgroup)	1		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL					Withdrawal recommended by JMPR (2021). Retained under the 4-year rule (53:52). Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia. Crop Group corresponding to the old Classification which does not include okra, martynia and roselle.

**157 Cyfluthrin/beta-cyfluthrin**

Main Uses: Insecticide

ADI: 0-0.04 mg/kg bw Group ADI (2006)

ARfD: 0.04 mg/kg body weight. Group ARfD (JMPR 2009). ((2006))

Residue: For compliance with the MRL and for estimation of dietary intake for plant and animal commodities: Cyfluthrin (sum of isomers). The residue is fat-soluble.

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Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO	0051 Peppers (subgroup)	0.2		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	07	40		2008	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia. Crop Group corresponding to the old Classification which does not include okra, martynia and roselle.

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**173 Buprofezin**

Main Uses: Insecticide

ADI: 0-0.009 mg/kg bw (2008)

ARfD: 0.5 mg/kg bw ((2008))

Residue: For compliance with MRLs and for estimation of dietary intake for plant commodities and animal commodities: Buprofezin. The residue is not fat soluble.

Note: Aniline

ADI: 0-0.02 mg/kg bw

ARfD: 0.02 mg/kg bw

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO 0051	Peppers (subgroup)	2		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	09	42		2010	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia. Crop Group corresponding to the old Classification which does not include okra, martynia and roselle.

**179 Cycloxydim**

Main Uses: Herbicide

ADI: 0-0.07 mg/kg bw (2009)

ARfD: 2 mg/kg bw for women of childbearing age - unnecessary for general population ((2009))

Residue: For compliance with the MRLs and estimation of dietary intake for plant and animal commodities: Cycloxydim, metabolites and degradation products which can be oxidized to 3-(3-thianyl) glutaric acid S-dioxide and 3-hydroxy-3-(3-thianyl) glutaric acid S-dioxide, expressed as cycloxydim. The residue is not fat soluble.

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO	0051 Peppers (subgroup)	9		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	12	45		2013	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia. Crop Group corresponding to the old Classification which does not include okra, martynia and roselle.

**181 Myclobutanil**

Main Uses: Fungicide

ADI: 0.03 mg/kg bw (2014)

ARfD: 0.3 mg/kg bw ((2014))

Residue: For compliance with the MRL) for plant and animal commodities: Myclobutanil. For estimation of dietary intake for and animal commodities: Myclobutanil. For estimation of dietary intake) for plant commodities: Sum of myclobutanil,  $\alpha$ -(4-chlorophenyl)- $\alpha$ -(3-hydroxybutyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole- 1-propanenitrile (RH-9090) and its conjugates, expressed as myclobutanil. The residue is not fat-soluble.

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO	0051 Peppers (subgroup)	3		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	2014	47		2015	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia. Crop Group corresponding to the old Classification which does not include okra, martynia and roselle.

**185 Fenpropathrin**

Main Uses: Acaricide and Insecticide

ADI: 0-0.03 mg/kg bw (2012)

ARfD: 0.03 mg/kg bw ((2012))

Residue: For compliance with the MRL and for dietary risk assessment for plant and animal commodities: Fenpropathrin.

The residue is fat soluble.

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Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO	0051 Peppers (subgroup)	1		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	2014	47		2015	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia. Crop Group corresponding to the old Classification which does not include okra, martynia and roselle.

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**193 Fenpyroximate**

Main Uses: Acaricide

ADI: 0–0.005 mg/kg bw (2021)

ARfD: 0.005 mg/kg bw ((2021))

Residue: For compliance with the MRL for plant commodities: Fenpyroximate.

For dietary risk assessment for plant commodities and for dietary burden calculations: Sum of parent fenpyroximate and tert-butyl (Z)-α-(1,3-dimethyl-5-phenoxy-pyrazol-4-yl)methyleneamino-oxy)-p-toluate (its Z-isomer M-1), expressed as fenpyroximate.

For compliance with the MRL for animal commodities: Sum of fenpyroximate and (E)-4-[(1,3-dimethyl-5-phenoxy-pyrazol-4-yl) methyleneaminooxymethyl]benzoic acid (M-3), expressed as fenpyroximate.

For dietary risk assessment for animal commodities: Sum of fenpyroximate, 2-hydroxymethyl-2-propyl (E)-4-[(1,3-dimethyl-5-phenoxy-pyrazol-4-yl)-methyleneaminooxymethyl]benzoate (Fen-OH), 2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl (E)-α-(1,3-dimethyl-5-phenoxy-pyrazol-4-yl)methyleneamino-oxy)-p-toluate (R-UL-1) and (E)-4-[(1,3-dimethyl-5-phenoxy-pyrazol-4-yl)methyleneaminooxymethyl]benzoic acid (M-3), expressed as fenpyroximate.

The residue is fat-soluble.

Note: The ADI and ARfD can be applied to metabolites M-1, M-3, M-5, M-21, M-22 and Fen-OH (2021). The 2021 Regular JMPR revised the ARfD for fenpyroximate, a new acute dietary risk assessment for all recommendations made by the 2017 and 2018 JMPRs was conducted in addition to those commodities considered by the current Meeting. Based on the revised ARfD, the current Meeting confirmed the 2017 JMPR conclusion that the estimated acute dietary exposure to residues of fenpyroximate for the consumption of commodities from FS 0013 Subgroup of cherries, FS 0247 Peach, VC 0432 Watermelon may present a public health concern. Alternative GAP data were available for plums, so the 2017 JMPR exceedances noted for FS 0014 Plums and dried plum no longer exist.

In addition, the current Meeting also concluded, based on the revised ARfD, that the estimated acute dietary exposure to residues of fenpyroximate for the consumption of commodities FP 0226 Apple, FP 0230 Pear, FS 0240 Apricot, VC 0046 Melons (except watermelon), VO 2045 Subgroup of Tomatoes, VO 2046 Subgroup of Eggplants, VP 2060 Subgroup of Beans with pods as previously considered by the 2017 and 2018 JMPRs may present a public health concern.

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO	0051 Peppers (subgroup)	0.2		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	2017	50		2018	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia.

**196 Tebufenozide**

Main Uses: Insecticide

ADI: 0-0.02 mg/kg bw (1996)

ARfD: 0.9 mg/kg bw ((2003))

Residue: For compliance with MRLs and for estimation of dietary intake for plant and animal commodities: Tebufenozide. The residue is fat-soluble.

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Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO	0051 Peppers (subgroup)	1		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	01	36	35	2004	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia. Crop Group corresponding to the old Classification which does not include okra, martynia and roselle.

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**197 Fenbuconazole**

Main Uses: Fungicide

ADI: 0-0.03 mg/kg bw (1997)

ARfD: 0.2 mg/kg bw ((2012))

Residue: For compliance with MRL and for estimation of dietary intake for plant and animal commodities: Fenbuconazole.

The residue is not fat soluble.

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Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO	0051 Peppers (subgroup)	0.6		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	09	45	43,44	2013	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia. Crop Group corresponding to the old Classification which does not include okra, martynia and roselle.

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**200 Pyriproxyfen**

Main Uses: Insecticide

ADI: 0–0.1 mg/kg bw (1999)

ARfD: Unnecessary ((1999))

Residue: For compliance with the MRL and dietary risk assessment in plant and animal commodities: Pyriproxyfen. The residue is fat-soluble.

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Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO	0051 Peppers (subgroup)	0.6		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	2018	51		2019	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia. Crop Group corresponding to the old Classification which does not include okra, martynia and roselle.

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**203 Spinosad**

Main Uses: Insecticide

ADI: 0-0.02 mg/kg bw (2001)

ARfD: Unnecessary ((2001))

Residue: For compliance with MRL and for estimation of dietary intake for plant and animal commodities: Sum of spinosyn A and spinosyn D. The residue is fat-soluble, but the residues in milk should be determined in the whole milk.

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Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO	0051 Peppers (subgroup)	0.3		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	01	35	34	2003	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia. Crop Group corresponding to the old Classification which does not include okra, martynia and roselle.

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**206 Imidacloprid**

Main Uses: Insecticide

ADI: 0-0.06 mg/kg bw (2001)

ARfD: 0.4 mg/kg body weight, confirmed 2006 ((2002))

Residue: For compliance with the MRL and for estimation of dietary exposure for plant and animal commodities: Sum of imidacloprid and its metabolites containing the 6-chloropyridinyl moiety, expressed as imidacloprid. The residue is not fat soluble.

Commodity Code	Commodity Name	MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
VO 0051	Peppers (subgroup)	1		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	02	36	35	2004	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia. Crop Group corresponding to the old Classification which does not include okra, martynia and roselle.

**209 Methoxyfenozide**

Main Uses: Insecticide

ADI: 0-0.1 mg/kg bw (2003)

ARfD: 0.9 mg/kg bw ((2003))

Residue: For compliance with the MRL and dietary risk assessment for plant and animal commodities: Methoxyfenozide. The residue is fat-soluble in its distribution between meat muscle and fat, but not in its distribution in milk.

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Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO 0051	Peppers (subgroup)	2		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	03	37	36	2005	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia. Crop Group corresponding to the old Classification which does not include okra, martynia and roselle.

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**210 Pyraclostrobin**

Main Uses: Fungicide

ADI: 0-0.03 mg/kg bw (2003)

ARfD: 0.7 mg/kg bw ((2018))

Residue: For compliance with MRL and for estimation of dietary intake / risk assessment for plant and animal commodities: Pyraclostrobin. The residue is fat-soluble.

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO	0051 Peppers (subgroup)	0.5		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	2006	39		2007	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia. Crop Group corresponding to the old Classification which does not include okra, martynia and roselle.



**211 Fludioxonil**

Main Uses: Fungicide

ADI: 0-0.4 mg/kg bw (2004)

ARfD: Unnecessary ((2004))

Residue: For compliance with MRLs and estimation of dietary intake in plant commodities: Fludioxonil. For compliance with MRLs and estimation of dietary intake in animal commodities: Sum of fludioxonil and metabolites determined as 2,2-difluorobenzo[1,1]dioxole-4-carboxylic acid, expressed as fludioxonil. Fludioxonil is fat-soluble.

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO	0051 Peppers (subgroup)	1		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	2013	46		2014	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia. Crop Group corresponding to the old Classification which does not include okra, martynia and roselle.

**215 Fenhexamid**

Main Uses: Fungicide

ADI: 0-0.2 mg/kg bw (2005)

ARfD: Unnecessary ((2005))

Residue: For compliance with MRLs and for estimation of dietary intake in plant and animal commodities: Fenhexamid. The residue is fat-soluble.

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Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO 0051	Peppers (subgroup)	2		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	05	38		2006	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia. Crop Group corresponding to the old Classification which does not include okra, martynia and roselle.

---

**216 Indoxacarb**

Main Uses: Insecticide

ADI: 0-0.01 mg/kg bw (2005)

ARfD: 0.1 mg/kg bw ((2005))

Residue: For compliance with the MRL for all commodities and for estimation of dietary intake for plant commodities: Sum of indoxacarb and its R enantiomer. For estimation of dietary intake for animal commodities: Sum of indoxacarb, its R enantiomer and methyl 7-chloro-2,5-dihydro-2-[[[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]amino]carbonyl]indeno[1,2-e][1,3,4]oxadiazine-4a(3H)-carboxylate, expressed as indoxacarb. The residue is fat soluble.

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO	0051 Peppers (subgroup)	0.3		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	05	38		2006	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia. Crop Group corresponding to the old Classification which does not include okra, martynia and roselle.

**222 Quinoxifen**

Main Uses: Fungicide

ADI: 0-0.2 mg/kg bw (2006)

ARfD: Unnecessary ((2006))

Residue: For compliance with MRLs and estimation of dietary intake: Quinoxifen. The residue is fat soluble.

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Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO	0051 Peppers (subgroup)	1		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	06	39		2007	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia. Crop Group corresponding to the old Classification which does not include okra, martynia and roselle.

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**233 Spinetoram**

Main Uses: Insecticide

ADI: 0-0.05 mg/kg bw (2008)

ARfD: Unnecessary ((2008))

Residue: For compliance with MRLs for plant and animal commodities: Spinetoram. For estimation of dietary intake for plant and animal commodities: Spinetoram and N-demethyl and N-formyl metabolites of the major spinetoram component. The residue is fat soluble.

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Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO	0051 Peppers (subgroup)	0.4		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	2017	50		2018	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia.

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**236 Metaflumizone**

Main Uses: Insecticide

ADI: 0-0.1 mg/kg bw

ARfD: Unnecessary ()

Residue: For compliance with the MRL and for estimation of dietary intake for plant and animal commodities: Metaflumizone, sum of metaflumizone E-isomer and metaflumizone Z-isomer. The residue is fat-soluble.

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO	0051 Peppers (subgroup)	0.6		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	09	42		2010	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia. Crop Group corresponding to the old Classification which does not include okra, martynia and roselle.

**242 Flubendiamide**

Main Uses: Insecticide

ADI: 0-0.02 mg/kg bw (2010)

ARfD: 0.2 mg/kg bw ((2010))

Residue: For compliance with the MRL and for estimation of dietary intake for plant commodities: Flubendiamide. For compliance with the MRL for animal commodities: Flubendiamide. For estimation of dietary intake for animal commodities: Flubendiamide and flubendiamide-iodophthalimide. The residue is fat-soluble.

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Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO	0051 Peppers (subgroup)	0.7		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	2010	43		2011	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia. Crop Group corresponding to the old Classification which does not include okra, martynia and roselle.

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**243 Fluopyram**

Main Uses: Fungicide

ADI: 0-0.01 mg/kg bw (2010)

ARfD: 0.5 mg/kg bw (2010)

Residue: For compliance with the MRL and for estimation of dietary intake for plant commodities: Fluopyram.

For compliance with the MRL for animal commodities: Sum of fluopyram and 2(trifluoromethyl)benzamide, expressed as fluopyram.

For estimation of dietary intake for animal commodities: Sum of fluopyram, 2(trifluoromethyl)benzamide and the combined residues of the E-olefine and Z-olefine isomers of fluopyram, all expressed as fluopyram.

Although fluopyram (parent compound) is fat-soluble, the 2-(trifluoromethyl)benzamide metabolite (the major component of the residue) is not fat soluble.

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO	0051 Peppers (subgroup)	3		MRL Provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	2017	50		2018	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia.



**248 Flutriafol**

Main Uses: Fungicide

ADI: 0–0.01 mg/kg bw (2011)

ARfD: 0.05 mg/kg bw ((2011))

Residue: For compliance with the MRL and for estimation of dietary intake for plant and animal commodities: Flutriafol. The residue is fat-soluble.

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Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO 0051	Peppers (subgroup)	1		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	2015	48		2016	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia. Crop Group corresponding to the old Classification which does not include okra, martynia and roselle.

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**254 Chlorfenapyr**

Main Uses: Insecticide

ADI: 0-0.03 mg/kg bw (2012)

ARfD: 0.03 mg/kg bw ((2012))

Residue: For compliance with the MRL for plant and animal commodities: Chlorfenapyr. For dietary risk assessment for plant and animal commodities: Sum of chlorfenapyr plus 10 × 4-bromo-2-(p-chlorophenyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-pyrrole-3-carbonitrile (tralopyril). The residue is fat-soluble.

Note: The 2018 JMPR Meeting that no revision of the ADI or ARfD was necessary. JMPR also concluded that six metabolites identified in residue studies – CL322250 (M-5A), CL325195 (M-5), CL152837 (M-4), CL152832 (M-7A), CL152835 (M-6) and CL325157 (M-6A) – were toxicologically not relevant at currently estimated dietary exposures.

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO	0051 Peppers (subgroup)	0.3		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	2018	51		2019	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia. Crop Group corresponding to the old Classification which does not include okra, martynia and roselle.

**269 Tolfenpyrad**

Main Uses: Insecticide

ADI: 0–0.006 mg/kg bw (2013)

ARfD: 0.01 mg/kg bw (2013)

Residue: For compliance with the MRL and estimation of dietary intake for plant commodities: Tolfenpyrad.

For compliance with the MRL and estimation of dietary intake) for animal commodities: Sum of tolfenpyrad, and free and conjugated PT-CA (4-[4-[(4-chloro-3-ethyl-1-methylpyrazol-5-yl)carbonylamino]methoxy]phenoxy]benzoic acid and OH-PT-CA (4-[4-[[4-chloro-3(1-hydroxyethyl) -1-methylpyrazol-5-yl]carbonylamino]methoxy] phenoxy] benzoic acid) (released with alkaline hydrolysis) expressed as tolfenpyrad.

The residue is not fat soluble.

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Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO	0051 Peppers (subgroup)	0.5		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	2019	52		2021	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia.

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**285 Flupyradifurone**

Main Uses: Insecticide

ADI: 0–0.08 mg/kg bw (2015)

ARfD: 0.2 mg/kg bw ((2015))

Residue: For compliance with the MRL for plant commodities: Flupyradifurone. For estimation of dietary exposure for plant commodities: Sum of flupyradifurone, difluoroacetic acid and 6-chloronicotinic acid, expressed as parent equivalents. For compliance with the MRL and for estimation of dietary exposure) for animal commodities: Sum of flupyradifurone and difluoroacetic acid, expressed as parent equivalents. The residue is not fat-soluble.

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO	0051 Peppers (subgroup)	0.9		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	2016	49		2017	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia. Crop Group corresponding to the old Classification which does not include okra, martynia and roselle.

**294 Spiromesifen**

Main Uses: Acaricide and Insecticide

ADI: 0-0.03 mg/kg bw (2016)

ARfD: Unnecessary ((2016))

Residue: For compliance with the MRL for plant and animal commodities: Sum of spiromesifen and 4-hydroxy-3-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1-oxaspiro[4.4]non-3-en-2-one, expressed as spiromesifen. For dietary risk assessment for plant commodities: Sum of spiromesifen, 4-hydroxy-3-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1-oxaspiro[4.4]non-3-en-2-one, and 4-hydroxy-3-[4-(hydroxymethyl)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]-1-oxaspiro[4.4]non-3-en-2-one (free and conjugated), all expressed as spiromesifen. For dietary risk assessment) for animal commodities: sum of spiromesifen and 4-hydroxy-3-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1-oxaspiro[4.4]non-3-en-2-one, expressed as spiromesifen. Residue is fat soluble.

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO 0442	Okra	0.5			CXL	2016	49		2017	
VO 0051	Peppers (subgroup)	0.5		MRL provisionally applies to roselle and martynia.	CXL	2016	49		2017	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia. Crop Group corresponding to the old Classification which does not include okra, martynia and roselle.

**296 Cyclaniliprole**

Main Uses: Acaricide

ADI: 0–0.04 mg/kg bw (2017)

ARfD: Unnecessary ((2017))

Residue: For compliance with the MRL for plant and animal commodities: Cyclaniliprole. For estimation of dietary exposure) for plant commodities: Cyclaniliprole + 3-bromo-2-((2-bromo-4H- pyrazolo[1,5-d]pyrido[3,2-b]-[1,4]oxazin-4-ylidene)amino)-5-chloro-N-(1-cyclopropylethyl)benzamide (NK-1375), expressed as cyclaniliprole equivalents. The molecular weight conversion factor to express NK-1375 in cyclaniliprole equivalents = 1.064. For estimation of dietary exposure) for animal commodities: Cyclaniliprole. The residue is fat soluble.

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO	0051 Peppers (subgroup)	0.15		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	2019	52		2021	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia.

**312 Afidopyropen**

Main Uses: Insecticide

ADI: 0–0.08 mg/kg bw

ARfD: 0.2 mg/kg bw (for women of child-bearing age) (2019)

Residue: For compliance with the MRL for plant commodities: Afidopyropen.

For dietary risk assessment for plant commodities: Sum of afidopyropen + dimer of [(3R,6R,6aR,12S,12bR)-3-[(cyclopropanecarbonyl)oxy]-6,12-dihydroxy-4,6a,12b-trimethyl-11-oxo-9-(pyridin-3-yl)-1,3,4,4a,5,6,6a,12,12a,12b-decahydro-2H,11H-naphtho[2,1-b]pyrano[3,4-e]pyran-4-yl]methyl rac-cyclopropanecarboxylate (M007).

For compliance with the MRL for animal commodities: Afidopyropen

For dietary risk assessment for animal commodities, excluding liver: Afidopyropen + (3S,4R,4aR,6S, 6aS, 12R,12aS,12bS)-3,6,12-trihydroxy-4-(hydroxymethyl)-4,6a, 12b- trimethyl--9-(pyridin-3-yl)-1, 3,4,4a,5,6,6a,12, 12a,12b-decahydro-2H,11H-benzo- [f] pyrano[4,3- b]chromen-11-one (M001) + Cyclopropane carboxylic acid (CPCA/M061) and (2R)-3-carboxy-2- [(cyclopropylcarbonyl)oxy]- N, N, N-trimethylpropan-1- aminium chloride (CPCA-carnitine conjugate/M060), expressed as afidopyropen.

For dietary risk assessment for animal commodities, liver: Afidopyropen + (3S,4R,4aR,6S, 6aS, 12R,12aS,12bS)-3,6,12-trihydroxy-4-(hydroxymethyl)-4,6a, 12b- trimethyl--9-(pyridin-3-yl)-1, 3,4,4a,5,6,6a,12, 12a,12b-decahydro-2H,11H-benzo- [f] pyrano[4,3-b]chromen-11- one (M001) + Cyclopropane carboxylic acid (CPCA/M061) and (2R)-3-carboxy-2- [(cyclopropylcarbonyl)oxy]- N, N, N-trimethylpropan-1- aminium chloride (CPCA-carnitine conjugate/M060) + [(3S,4R,4aR,6S,6aS,12R,12aS,12bS)-3-(cyclopropylcarbonyl)oxy]-6,12-dihydroxy- 4,6a,12b-trimethyl-9-(1-oxidopyridin-3-yl)-11-oxo-1,3,4,4a,5,6,6a,12,12a,12b-decahydro-2H, 11H- benzo[f]pyrano[4,3-b]chromen-4-yl]methyl cyclopropane-carboxylate (M017), expressed as afidopyropen.

The residue is not fat-soluble.

Note: ARfD: 0.3 mg/kg bw (for general population)

Commodity Code	Commodity Name	MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
VO 0051	Peppers (subgroup)	0.1		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	2019	52		2021	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia.

**323 Spiropidion**

Main Uses: Insecticide

ADI: 0–0.02 mg/kg bw (2021)

ARfD: 0.3 mg/kg bw ((2021))

Residue: Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL for plant commodities: Sum of spiropidion and spiropidion-enol (SYN547305) expressed as spiropidion.

Definition of the residue for dietary risk assessment for plant commodities: Sum of spiropidion, spiropidion-enol (SYN547305), 3-(4-chloro-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-4-hydroxy-8-methoxy-1,8- diazaspiro[4.5]dec-3-en-2-one (SYN547435) and 3-(4-chloro-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-4-hydroxy-1- methyl-1,8-diazaspiro[4.5]dec-3-en-2-one (SYN548430), expressed as spiropidion.

Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL for animal commodities: spiropidion-enol (SYN547305) expressed as spiropidion.

Definition of the residue for dietary risk assessment for animal commodities: Free and conjugated spiropidion-enol (SYN547305) expressed as spiropidion.

The residue is not fat-soluble.

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Note CXL	Step	JMPR	CCPR	Prior CCPR	CAC	Note CCPR
Code	Name									
VO	0051 Peppers (subgroup)	1		MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.	CXL	2021	53		2022	Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia.



**APPENDIX VIII<sup>1</sup>**  
**Corrected version**  
**PART A**

**REVISION OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD AND FEED:**  
**CLASS B: PRIMARY FOOD COMMODITIES OF ANIMAL ORIGIN**  
**(At Step 5/8)**  
**(For adoption by CAC)**

**CLASS B PRIMARY FOOD COMMODITIES OF ANIMAL ORIGIN**

For the purpose of the Codex Alimentarius the term “primary food commodity” means the product in or nearly in its natural state, intended for processing into food for sale to the consumer or intended for sale to the consumer as a food without further processing. It includes irradiated primary food commodities and products after removal of certain parts of the animal tissue, e.g. bones.

Food commodities of animal origin are parts of domesticated or wild animals, including their eggs and mammary secretions.

**TYPE 6 MAMMALIAN PRODUCTS**

Mammalian products are derived from the edible parts of various mammals, primarily herbivorous, slaughtered for food. These mammals are usually domesticated, or to a lesser extent obtained as game animals. This type does not include edible products from marine mammals, for which see Group 044.

**Muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)**

**Class B**

**Type 6 Mammalian products Group 030 Group Letter Code MM**

Group 030. Muscle, including adhering fatty tissues such as intramuscular, intermuscular fat from animal carcasses or cuts of these as prepared for wholesale or retail distribution in a “fresh” state. The cuts offered to the consumer may include bones, connective tissues, and tendons as well as nerves and lymph nodes.

The commodity description of “fresh” muscle includes muscle, which has been quick-frozen or quick-frozen and thawed.

The Group does not include edible offal as defined in Group 032.

Exposure to pesticides is through animal metabolism following oral intake with feed or through dermal intake as a consequence of external use of pesticides against ectoparasites.

The entire commodity except bones may be consumed.

Muscle is the skeletal tissue of an animal carcass or cuts of these tissues from an animal carcass that contains interstitial and intramuscular fat. The muscular tissue may also include bone, connective tissue, tendons as well as nerves and lymph nodes in natural portions. It does not include edible offal or trimmable fat.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Whole commodity (without bones, edible offal and trimmable fat).**

Eight subgroups are defined:

Subgroup 030A Bovine muscle

Subgroup 030B Camelid muscle

Subgroup 030C Caprine muscle

Subgroup 030D Cervine muscle

Subgroup 030E Equine muscle

Subgroup 030F Ovine muscle

Subgroup 030G Swine muscle

Subgroup 030H Various other mammalian muscles

<sup>1</sup> This Appendix has been corrected to include two missing groups in Class B i.e. Group 44 Marine Mammalian Products and Group 45 Crustaceans. This inclusion matches up with the description of these groups in Table 9 as well as with the decisions made by CCPR54 as stated under Agenda Item 7.1 of this report. Table 9 also includes editorial corrections to commodities listed under different groups/subgroups by removing duplications and improving clarity in order to better correspond with the classification of these commodities in Class B. The corrections do not alter the technical content of the document as agreed by CCPR54.

**Group 030 Muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)****Code No. Commodity**

MM 0095 **Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)**  
(includes all commodities in group 030)

**Subgroup 030A Bovine muscle****Code No. Commodity**

MM 3700 **Subgroup of bovine muscle**

(includes all commodities in subgroup 030A)

- **Ankole-watusi, muscle**, See cattle muscle, MM 0812

*Bos taurus*

- **AnBanteng, muscle** See cattle muscle, MM 0812

*Bos javanicus* d'Alton

- **Bos tarus, muscle**, See cattle muscle, MM 0812

*Bos tarus africanus*

MM 0810 **Buffalo, muscle**

*Bubalus bubalis* L.

*Syncerus caffer* Sparrman

*Bison bison* L.

*Bison bonasus* L.

- **Buffalo, African, muscle**, see Buffalo, muscle MM 0810

*Syncerus caffer* Sparrman

- **Buffalo, American, muscle**, see Buffalo, muscle, MM 0810

*Bison bison* L.

- **Buffalo, Cape, muscle**, see Buffalo, muscle, MM 0810

- **Buffalo, water, muscle**, see Buffalo, muscle, MM 0810

*Bubalus bubalis* L.;

syn: *Bubalis buffalus* Blum; *Bos bubalis* Brise; *Bubalis bos* Wall.

- **Bison, European, muscle**, see Buffalo, muscle, MM 0810

*Bison bonasus* L.

- **Calf, muscle**, see Cattle, muscle, MM 0812

MM 0812 **Cattle, muscle**

Breeds and interbreeds of among others *Bos taurus* L.; *B. indicus* L.;

*B. grunniens* L.; breeds of *B. javanicus* d'Alton

*Bos frontalis* Lam.

- **Gayal, muscle**, See Cattle, muscle, MM 0812

*Bos frontalis* Lam.

- **Veal, muscle**, see Cattle, muscle, MM 0812

- **Water buffalo, muscle**, see Buffalo, muscle, MM 0810

*Bubalus bubalis* L.

- **Yak, muscle**, see Cattle, muscle, MM 0812

*Bos grunniens* L.

- **Zebu, muscle**, see Cattle muscle, MM 0812

*Bos indicus* L.

**Subgroup 030B Camelid muscle**

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<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
MM 3701	<b>Subgroup of camelid muscle</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 030B)
MM 0811	<b>Camel, muscle</b> <i>Camelus bactrianus</i> L.; <i>C. dromedarius</i> L. <i>Lama glama</i> L.; <i>Lama pacos</i> L.
-	<b>Alpaca, muscle</b> See Camel, muscle, MM 0811 <i>Lama pacos</i> L.
-	<b>Camel, Bactrian, muscle</b> , see Camel, muscle, MM 0811 <i>Camelus bactrianus</i> L.
-	<b>Dromedary, muscle</b> , see Camel, muscle, MM 0811 <i>Camelus dromedarius</i> L.
-	<b>Llama or lama, muscle</b> , see Camel, muscle, MM 0811 Breeds of <i>Lama glama</i> L.; <i>Lama pacos</i> L.

**Subgroup 030C Caprine muscle**

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<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
MM 3702	<b>Subgroup of caprine muscle</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 030C)
MM 0814	<b>Goat, muscle</b> Breeds of <i>Capra hircus</i> L.; other <i>Capra</i> spp., several breeds.

**Subgroup 030D Cervine muscle**

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<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
MM 3703	<b>Subgroup of cervine muscle</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 030D)
MM 0834	<b>Antelope, muscle</b> <i>Antelope cervicapra</i>
MM 0813	<b>Deer, muscle</b> among others <i>Cervus elaphus germanicus</i> Desmarest; <i>Dama dama dama</i> L.; syn: <i>Cervus dama</i> Corbet & Hill; other <i>Cervus</i> spp. and ssp.
-	<b>Deer, fallow, muscle</b> , see Deer, muscle, MM 0813 <i>Dama dama dama</i> L.; syn: <i>Cervus dama</i> Corbet & Hill
-	<b>Deer, red, muscle</b> , see Deer, muscle, MM 0813 <i>Cerphus elaphus</i> L.; other <i>Cerphus</i> spp., several ssp.
MM 0824	<b>Elk, muscle</b> <i>Alces alces</i> (L.)
-	<b>Moose, European, muscle</b> , see Elk, muscle, MM 0824 <i>Alces alces</i> L.
MM 0820	<b>Reindeer, muscle</b> <i>Rangifer tarandus</i> (L.) (dom.)
MM 0821	<b>Roe, muscle</b> <i>Capreolus capreolus capreolus</i> (L.)

**Subgroup 030E Equine muscle**

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<b><u>Code No.</u></b>	<b><u>Commodity</u></b>
MM 3704	<b>Subgroup of equine muscle</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 030E)
MM 0825	<b>Donkey, muscle</b> <i>Equus asinus</i> L. Syn: <i>Asinus vulgaris</i> Gray <i>Equus asinus asinus</i> L. <i>Equus asinus palaestinae</i> Ducos <i>Equus africanus asinus</i> L.
MM 0826	<b>Hinny, muscle</b> <i>Equus caballus</i> L. x <i>Equus asinus</i> L.
MM 0816	<b>Horse, muscle</b> Several breeds of <i>Equus caballus</i> L.
MM 0827	<b>Mule, muscle</b> <i>Equus asinus</i> L. x <i>Equus caballus</i> L.

**Subgroup 030F Ovine muscle**

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<b><u>Code No.</u></b>	<b><u>Commodity</u></b>
MM 3705	<b>Subgroup of ovine muscle</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 030F)
-	<b>Lamb, muscle</b> , see Sheep, muscle, MM 0822
-	<b>Mouflon, muscle</b> , see Sheep, muscle, MM 0822 <i>Ovis musimon</i> (Pallas); syn: <i>Aegoceros musimon</i> Pallas
MM 0822	<b>Sheep, muscle</b> Several breeds of <i>Ovis aries</i> L.; other <i>Ovis</i> spp.

**Subgroup 030G Swine muscle**

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<b><u>Code No.</u></b>	<b><u>Commodity</u></b>
MM 3706	<b>Subgroup of swine muscle</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 030G)
MM 0818	<b>Pig, muscle</b> among other <i>Sus domesticus</i> Erxleben and breeds; <i>Sus</i> spp. and ssp.
MM 0823	<b>Wild boar, muscle</b> <i>Sus scrofa scrofa</i> L.

**Subgroup 030H Various other mammalian muscles**

<b>Code No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>
MM 3707	<b>Subgroup of various other mammalian muscles</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 030H)
MM 0828	<b>Capybara, muscle</b> <i>Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris</i> L.
MM 0829	<b>Dog, muscle</b> <i>Canis familiaris</i> L.
-	<b>Grass cutter, muscle</b> , see Rat, muscle, MM 0833
MM 0830	<b>Guinea pig, muscle</b> <i>Cavia porcellus</i> L.
MM 0815	<b>Hare, muscle</b> <i>Lepus europaeus</i> Pallas, several ssp. and var.; <i>L. timidus</i> L., several var.; other <i>Lepus</i> spp.
MM 0817	<b>Kangaroo, muscle</b> Genera of the family <i>Macropodinae</i>
MM 0831	<b>Peccary, collared, muscle</b> <i>Pecari tajacu</i> L.
MM 0832	<b>Possum, muscle</b> several species of the zoological suborder <i>Phalangeriformes</i>
MM 0819	<b>Rabbit, muscle</b> <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> L.; <i>O. cuniculus fodiens</i> (Gray); <i>Lepus cuniculus</i> L.; <i>Sylvilagus</i> spp. <i>Thryonomys swinderianus</i>
-	<b>Wallaby muscle</b> , see Kangaroo, muscle, MM 0817
MM 0833	<b>Rat, muscle</b> <i>Rattus</i> spp.

**Mammalian fats (except fat from marine mammals)****Class B****Type 6 Mammalian products Group 031 Group Letter Code MF**

Group 031. Mammalian fats, excluding milk fats are derived from the fatty tissues of animals (not processed). For processed animal fats see Group 085.

Exposure to pesticides is through animal metabolism following oral intake with feed or through dermal intake as a consequence of external use of the pesticides against ectoparasites.

The entire commodity may be consumed.

Fat is the food-based tissue that is trimmable from an animal carcass or cuts from an animal carcass. It may include omental or perirenal fat. It does not include interstitial or intramuscular carcass fat or milk fat.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Whole commodity.**

The scientific species names of the relevant animals are not repeated for this group of commodities. For these names see Group 030 Muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals).

Eight subgroups are defined:

Subgroup 031A Bovine fat

Subgroup 031B Camelid fat

Subgroup 031C Caprine fat

Subgroup 031D Cervine fat

Subgroup 031E Equine fat

Subgroup 031F Ovine fat

Subgroup 031G Swine fat

Subgroup 031H Various other mammalian fats

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**Group 031 Mammalian fats**

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<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
MF 0100	<b>Group of Mammalian fats (except milk fats)</b> (includes all commodities in group 031)

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**Subgroup 031A Bovine fat**

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<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
MF 3700	<b>Subgroup of bovine fat</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 031A, (see subgroup 030A for species included in the group of bovines))

MF 0810 **Buffalo, fat**

MF 0812 **Cattle, fat**

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**Subgroup 031B Camelid fat**

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<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
MF 3701	<b>Subgroup of camelid fat</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 031B, (see subgroup 030B for species included in the group of camelids))

MF 0811 **Camel, fat**

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**Subgroup 031C Caprine fat**

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<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
MF 3702	<b>Subgroup of caprine fat</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 031C(see subgroup 030C for species included in the group of caprine))

MF 0814 **Goat, fat**

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**Subgroup 031D Cervine, fat**

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<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
MF 3703	<b>Subgroup of cervine fat</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 031D, (see subgroup 030D for species included in the group of cervine))

<b>Subgroup 031E</b>		<b>Equine fat</b>	
<b>Code No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>		
MF 3704	<b>Subgroup of equine fat</b>		
	(includes all commodities in subgroup 031E, (see subgroup 030E for species included in the group of equines))		
MF 0816	<b>Horse, fat</b>		
<b>Subgroup 031F</b>		<b>Ovine fat</b>	
<b>Code No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>		
MF 3705	<b>Subgroup of ovine fat</b>		
	(includes all commodities in subgroup 031F, (see subgroup 030F for species included in the group of ovine))		
MF 0822	<b>Sheep, fat</b>		
<b>Subgroup 031G</b>		<b>Swine fat</b>	
<b>Code No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>		
MF 3706	<b>Subgroup of swine fat</b>		
	(includes all commodities in subgroup 031G, (see subgroup 030G for species included in the group of swine))		
MF 0818	<b>Pig, fat</b>		
MF 0823	<b>Wild boar, fat</b>		
<b>Subgroup 031H</b>		<b>Various other mammalian fats</b>	
<b>Code No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>		
MF 3707	<b>Subgroup of various other mammalian fats</b>		
	(includes all commodities in subgroup 031H, (see subgroup 030H for species included in the group of various other mammals))		
MF 0828	<b>Capybara, fat</b>		
MF 0829	<b>Dog, fat</b>		
MF 0830	<b>Guinea pig, fat</b>		
MF 0815	<b>Hare, fat</b>		
MF 0817	<b>Kangaroo, fat</b>		
MF 0831	<b>Peccary, collared, fat</b>		
MF 0832	<b>Possum, fat</b>		
MF 0819	<b>Rabbit, fat</b>		
MF 0833	<b>Rat, fat</b>		

**Edible offal (Mammalian)****Class B****Type 6                      Mammalian products                      Group 032                      Group Letter Code MO**

Group 032. Edible offal are those parts of an animal, apart from the skeletal muscle, fat and attached skin, that are considered fit for human consumption.

Exposure to pesticides is through animal metabolism following oral intake with feed or through dermal intake as a consequence of external use of pesticides on livestock animals against ectoparasites.

The entire commodity may be consumed.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Whole commodity.**

The scientific species names of the relevant animals are not repeated for this group of commodities. For these names see Group 030 Muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals).

Eight subgroups are defined

Subgroup 032A Bovine edible offal

Subgroup 032B Camelid edible offal

Subgroup 032C Caprine edible offal

Subgroup 032D Cervine edible offal

Subgroup 032E Equine edible offal

Subgroup 032F Ovine edible offal

Subgroup 032G Swine edible offal

Subgroup 032H Various other mammalian edible offal

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**Group 032 Edible offal (Mammalian)**

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<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
MO 0105	<b>Group of Edible offal (Mammalian)</b> (includes all commodities of group 032)

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**Subgroup 032A Bovine edible offal**

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<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
MO 3700	<b>Subgroup of bovine edible offal</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 032A, (see subgroup 030A for species included in the group of bovines))

MO 0810 **Buffalo, edible offal of**

MO 1282 **Buffalo, kidney**

MO 1283 **Buffalo, liver**

MO 0812 **Cattle, edible offal of**

MO 1280 **Cattle, kidney**

MO 1281 **Cattle, liver**

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**Subgroup 032B Camelid edible offal**

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<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
MO 3701	<b>Subgroup of camelid edible offal</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 032B , (see subgroup 030A for species included in the group of camelids))

MO 0811 **Camel, edible offal of**

MO 1286 **Camel, kidney**

MO 1287 **Camel, liver**

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**Subgroup 032C Caprine edible offal**

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<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
MO 3702	<b>Subgroup of caprine edible offal</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 032C, (see subgroup 030C for species included in the group of caprine))

MO 0814 **Goat, edible offal of**

MO 1290 **Goat, liver**

MO 1291 **Goat, kidney**



<b>Subgroup 032D</b>	<b>Cervine edible offal</b>
<b><u>Code No.</u></b>	<b><u>Commodity</u></b>
MO 3703	<b>Subgroup of cervine edible offal</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 032D, (see subgroup 030D for species included in the group of cervine))
MO 0813	<b>Deer, edible offal of</b>
MO 1294	<b>Deer, kidney</b>
MO 1295	<b>Deer, liver</b>
<b>Subgroup 032E</b>	<b>Equine edible offal</b>
<b><u>Code No.</u></b>	<b><u>Commodity</u></b>
MO 3704	<b>Subgroup of equine edible offal</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 032E, (see subgroup 030E for species included in the group of equines))
MO 0825	<b>Donkey, edible offal of</b>
MO 1296	<b>Donkey, kidney</b>
MO 1297	<b>Donkey, liver</b>
MO 0816	<b>Horse, edible offal of</b>
MO 1292	<b>Horse, kidney</b>
MO 1293	<b>Horse, liver</b>
<b>Subgroup 032F</b>	<b>Ovine edible offal</b>
<b><u>Code No.</u></b>	<b><u>Commodity</u></b>
MO 3705	<b>Subgroup of ovine edible offal</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 032F, (see subgroup 030F for species included in the group of ovine))
MO 0822	<b>Sheep, edible offal of</b>
MO 1288	<b>Sheep, kidney</b>
MO 1289	<b>Sheep, liver</b>
<b>Subgroup 032G</b>	<b>Swine edible offal</b>
<b><u>Code No.</u></b>	<b><u>Commodity</u></b>
MO 3706	<b>Subgroup of swine edible offal</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 032G, (see subgroup 030G for species included in the group of swine))
MO 0818	<b>Pig, edible offal of</b>
MO 1284	<b>Pig, kidney</b>
MO 1285	<b>Pig, liver</b>
MO 1298	<b>Pig, skin</b>
MO 0823	<b>Wild boar, edible offal of</b>

**Subgroup 032H Various other mammalian edible offal**

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
MO 3707	<b>Subgroup of various other mammalian edible offal</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 032H, (see subgroup 030H for species included in the group of various other mammals))
MO 0815	<b>Hare, edible offal of</b>
MO 1299	<b>Hare, kidney</b>
MO 1300	<b>Hare, liver</b>
MO 0817	<b>Kangaroo, edible offal of</b>
MO 1301	<b>Kangaroo, kidney</b>
MO 1302	<b>Kangaroo, liver</b>
MO 1303	<b>Possum, edible offal of</b>
MO 1304	<b>Possum, kidney</b>
MO 1305	<b>Possum, liver</b>
MO 0819	<b>Rabbit, edible offal of</b>
MO 1306	<b>Rabbit, kidney</b>
MO 1307	<b>Rabbit, liver</b>

**Milks****Class B****Type 6 Mammalian products Group 033 Group Letter Code ML**

Group 033. Milks are the mammary secretions of various species of lactating herbivorous ruminant animals, usually domesticated.

In conformity with the Codex Alimentarius Code of Principles concerning Milk and Milk products the term "Milk" shall mean exclusively the normal mammary excretion obtained from one or more milkings without either addition thereto or extraction therefrom.

Notwithstanding the provisions in the preceding paragraph, "the term "Milk" may be used for milk treated without altering its composition, or for milk, the fat content of which has been standardized under domestic legislation".

The entire commodity may be consumed.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Whole commodity.**

The scientific species names of the relevant animals are not repeated for this group of commodities. For these names see Group 030 Muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals).

Eight subgroups are defined:

Subgroup 033A Bovine milk

Subgroup 033B Camelid milk

Subgroup 033C Caprine milk

Subgroup 033D Cervine milk

Subgroup 033E Equine milk

Subgroup 033F Ovine milk

**Group 033 Milks****Code No.                      Commodity**

ML 0106                      **Group of milks**  
(includes all commodities in group 033)

**Subgroup 033A Bovine milk****Code No.                      Commodity**

ML 3700                      **Subgroup of bovine milk**  
(includes all commodities of subgroup 033A, (see subgroup 030A for species included in the group of bovines))

ML 0810                      **Buffalo, milk**

ML 0812                      **Cattle, milk**

**Subgroup 033B Camelid milk****Code No.                      Commodity**

ML 3701                      **Subgroup of camelid milk**  
(includes all commodities of subgroup 033B , (see subgroup 030A for species included in the group of camelids))

-                                      **Camel, Bactrian, milk** See Camel, milk, ML 0811

ML 0811                      **Camel, milk**

**Subgroup 033C Caprine milk****Code No.                      Commodity**

ML 3702                      **Subgroup of caprine milk**  
(includes all commodities of subgroup 033C, (see subgroup 030C for species included in the group of caprine))

ML 0814                      **Goat, milk**

**Subgroup 033D Cervine milk****Code No.                      Commodity**

ML 3703                      **Subgroup of cervine milk**  
(includes all commodities of subgroup 033D, (see subgroup 030D for species included in the group of cervine))

ML 0824                      **Elk, milk**

ML 0820                      **Reindeer, milk**

**Subgroup 033E Equine milk****Code No.                      Commodity**

ML 3704                      **Subgroup of equine milk**  
(includes all commodities of subgroup 033E, (see subgroup 030E for species included in the group of equines))

ML 0825                      **Donkey, milk**

ML 0816                      **Horse, milk**

**Subgroup 033F Ovine milk****Code No.                      Commodity**

ML 3705                      **Subgroup of ovine milk**  
(includes all commodities of subgroup 033F (see subgroup 030F for species included in the group of ovine))

ML 0822                      **Sheep, milk**

**TYPE 7**                      **AVIAN PRODUCTS**  
**Type 7**                      **Avian products**              **Group 036**              **Group Letter Code PM**

**Avian muscle**

Muscle is the skeletal tissue of an animal carcass or cuts of these tissues from an animal carcass that contains interstitial and intramuscular fat. The muscular tissue may also include bone, connective tissue, tendons as well as nerves and lymph nodes in natural portions. It does not include edible offal or trimmable fat.

Exposure to pesticides may result from external treatment of animals or poultry houses or through animal metabolism following oral intake of pesticides with feed.

The entire product may be consumed.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Whole commodity (without bones).**

**Group 036**              **Avian muscle**

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<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
PM 0110	<b>Group of avian muscle</b> (includes all commodities in group 036)
PM 0840	<b>Chicken, muscle</b> Several breeds of <i>Gallus gallus</i> L. and other <i>Gallus</i> spp.
PM 0841	<b>Duck, muscle</b> Breeds of <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> L. and other <i>Anas</i> spp.
PM 0852	<b>Duck, Muscovy, muscle</b> <i>Cairina moschata</i> L.
-	<b>Dove, collared, muscle</b> , see Pigeon, muscle PM 0846 <i>Streptopelia</i> spp.
-	<b>Dove, turtle, muscle</b> , see Pigeon, muscle PM 0846 <i>Streptopelia</i> spp.
PM 0850	<b>Emu, muscle</b> <i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>
PM 0842	<b>Goose, muscle</b> <i>Anser anser</i> L.; other <i>Anser</i> spp.
PM 0853	<b>Grouse, muscle</b> <i>Tetraonini</i> tribe species
PM 0843	<b>Guinea-fowl, muscle</b> Breeds of <i>Numida meleagris</i>
PM 0851	<b>Ostrich, muscle</b> <i>Struthio camelus</i> L.
PM 0844	<b>Partridge, muscle</b> <i>Perdrix</i> spp. and <i>Alectoris</i> spp.
PM 0854	<b>Peafowl, green, muscle</b> <i>Pavo muticus</i> L.

PM 0845	<b>Pheasant, muscle</b> Breeds of <i>Phasianus colchicus</i> and other <i>Phasianus</i> spp. and ssp.
PM 0846	<b>Pigeon, muscle</b> Breeds of <i>Columba livia</i> Gmelin: other <i>Columba</i> spp.; <i>Streptopelia</i> spp.
PM 0847	<b>Quail, muscle</b> <i>Coturnix coturnix</i> L.; <i>Colinus virginianus</i> ; <i>Lophotyx californicus</i> ; <i>Coturnix japonica</i> L.
-	<b>Quail, bobwhite muscle</b> , see Quail, muscle, PM 0847 <i>Colinus virginianus</i>
-	<b>Quail, California muscle</b> , see Quail, muscle, PM 0847 <i>Lephotyx californicus</i>
-	<b>Quail, Japanese, muscle</b> see Quail, muscle, PM 0847 <i>Coturnix japonica</i> L.
PM 0838	<b>Rhea, American, muscle</b> <i>Rhea americana</i> L.
PM 0839	<b>Swan, mute, muscle</b> <i>Cygnus olor</i> Gmelin
PM 0848	<b>Turkey, muscle</b> Breeds of <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> L.

**Avian fats**

**Class B**

**Type 7                      Avian products                      Group 037                      Group Letter Code PF**

**Avian fats**

Fat is the lipid-based tissue that is trimmable from an animal carcass or cuts from an animal carcass. It may include omental or perirenal fat. Exposure to pesticides may result from external treatment of animals or poultry houses or through animal metabolism following oral intake of pesticides with feed.

The entire product may be consumed.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Whole commodity.**

The scientific species names of the relevant animals are not repeated for this group of commodities. For these names see Group 036 Avian muscle.

**Group 037                      Avian fats**

**Code No.                      Commodity**

PF 0111	<b>Group of avian fats</b> (includes all commodities in group 037)
PF 0840	<b>Chicken, fat</b>
PF 0841	<b>Duck, fat</b>
PF 0850	<b>Emu, fat</b>
PF 0842	<b>Goose, fat</b>
PF 0851	<b>Ostrich, fat</b>
PF 0848	<b>Turkey, fat</b>

**Avian, Edible offal of****Class B**

**Type 7                      Avian products                      Group 038                      Group Letter Code PO**

Edible offal are those parts of an animal, apart from the skeletal muscle, fat and attached skin, that are considered fit for human consumption. Examples: liver, gizzard, heart, skin etc.

Exposure to pesticides is through animal metabolism following oral intake of pesticides with feed or may result from external treatment of animals or poultry houses.

The entire product may be consumed.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Whole Commodity.**

**Group 038                      Avian, Edible offal of**

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
PO 0111	<b>Group of avian, Edible offal of</b> (includes all commodities in group 038)
PO 0840	<b>Chicken, edible offal of</b>
PO 0841	<b>Duck, edible offal of</b>
PO 0850	<b>Emu, edible offal of</b>
PO 0842	<b>Goose, edible offal of</b>
PO 0849	<b>Goose, liver</b>
PO 0851	<b>Ostrich, edible offal of</b>
PO 0113	<b>Poultry skin</b>
PO 0848	<b>Turkey, edible offal of</b>

**Eggs****Class B**

**Type 7                      Avian products                      Group 039                      Group Letter Code PE**

Group 039. Eggs are the fresh edible portion of the body produced by female birds, especially domestic fowl.

The edible portion includes egg yolk and egg white after removal of the shell.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Whole egg whites and yolks combined after removal of shell.**

The scientific species names of the relevant animals are not repeated for this group of commodities. For these names see Group 036 Avian muscles.

**Group 039                      Eggs**

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
PE 0112	<b>Group of eggs</b> (includes all commodities in group 039)
PE 0840	<b>Chicken, eggs</b>
PE 0841	<b>Duck, eggs</b>
PE 0850	<b>Emu, eggs</b>
PE 0842	<b>Goose, eggs</b>
PE 0843	<b>Guinea-fowl, eggs</b>
PE 0851	<b>Ostrich, eggs</b>
PE 0847	<b>Quail, eggs</b>
PE 0838	<b>Rhea, American, eggs</b>
PE 0848	<b>Turkey, eggs</b>

**TYPE 8 AQUATIC ANIMAL PRODUCTS**

Aquatic animal products re derived from the edible parts of various aquatic animals, usually wild, harvested for food.

**Group 040-042 Fish**

Group 040-042 Fish are gilled, aquatic vertebrate and/or cartilaginous animals of various zoological families and species, usually wild, as caught and prepared for wholesale and retail distribution. Exposure to pesticides is through feed exposure, animal metabolism or through water pollution. The fleshy parts of the animals and, to a lesser extent, milt and roe are consumed.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Whole commodity (edible portion).**

**Group 040 Freshwater fish****Class B****Type 8 Aquatic animal products Group 040 Group Letter Code WF**

The freshwater fishes generally remain lifelong, including the spawning period, in freshwater (lakes, ponds, rivers and brooks).

Several species of freshwater fish are domesticated and bred in fish farms. Exposure of the latter species to pesticides is mainly through compounded fish feed and can also be through water pollution.

Six subgroups of freshwater fishes are defined

Subgroup 040A Barbs

Subgroup 040B Carps

Subgroup 040C Catfishes

Subgroup 040D Perches

Subgroup 040E Tilapias

Subgroup 040F Various other freshwater fishes

**Group 040 Freshwater fish**

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
WF 0115	<b>Group of freshwater fish</b> (includes all commodities in group 040)

**Subgroup 040A Barbs**

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
WF 3710	<b>Subgroup of Barbs</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 40A)
WF 0855	<b>Barbs</b> <i>Puntius</i> spp. syn: <i>Barbus Cuvier</i> spp.
-	<b>Barb, silver</b> see Barbs, WF 0855 <i>Barbonymus gonionotus</i> Bleeker
WF 0871	<b>Bulatmai barbel</b> <i>Luciobarbus capitoi</i> Gldenstdt
WF 0872	<b>Spinubarbus hollandi</b> <i>Spinibarbus hollandi</i> Ōshima
WF 0873	<b>Qingbo fish</b> <i>Spinibarbus sinensis</i> Bleeker

**Subgroup 040B Carps**

<b>Code No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>
WF 3711	<b>Subgroup of Carps</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 40B)
WF 0858	<b>Bream</b> <i>Abramis brama</i> L.; other <i>Abramis</i> spp.
WF 0874	<b>Bream, black</b> <i>Megalobrama mantschuricus</i> Basilewsky
WF 0875	<b>Bream, Wuchang</b> <i>Megalobrama amblycephala</i> P. L. Yih
WF 0859	<b>Carps</b> <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> L. <i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i> ; other spp. of the family <i>Cyprinidae</i>
WF 0876	<b>Carp, bighead</b> <i>Aristichthys nobilis</i> J. Richardson
WF 0877	<b>Carp, black</b> <i>Mylopharyngodon piceus</i> J. Richardson
-	<b>Carp, Chinese</b> , see Carp, WF 0859
-	<b>Carp, common</b> , see Carps, WF 0859 <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> L.
-	<b>Carp, Crucian</b> see Carps, WF 0859 <i>Carassius Carassius</i>
-	<b>Carp, grass</b> , see Carps, WF 0859 <i>Ctenopharyngodon Idella</i>
WF 0860	<b>Carp, Indian</b> <i>Labeo rohita</i> ; <i>L. calbassa</i> ; <i>Catla catla</i> ; <i>Cirrhinus mrigala</i>
WF 0878	<b>Carp, predatory</b> <i>Chanodichthys erythropterus</i> Basilewsky
-	<b>Carp, silver</b> see Carps, WF 0859 <i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>
WF 0879	<b>Gobies, freshwater</b> <i>Gobio gobio</i> L.; syn: <i>G. fluviatilis</i> Agass; other freshwater spp. of the family <i>Gobiidae</i>
-	<b>Rhinofishes</b> , see Carp, Indian, WF 0860 <i>Labeo</i> spp. among other <i>Labeo rohita</i> <i>Labeo calbassa</i>
WF 0867	<b>Roaches</b> <i>Rutilus rutilus</i> L.; syn: <i>Leuciscus rutilus</i> L.; other <i>Rutilus</i> (syn: <i>Leuciscus</i> ) spp.



**Subgroup 040C Catfishes**

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<b><u>Code No.</u></b>	<b><u>Commodity</u></b>
WF 3712	<b>Subgroup of Catfishes</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 40C)
WF 0861	<b>Catfishes (freshwater)</b> <i>Ictalurus punctatus</i> and other <i>Ictalurus</i> spp. (North America); <i>Bagrus</i> spp. (Africa); <i>Kryptopterus</i> spp. (Asia); <i>Clarias</i> spp. (Africa/Asia); <i>Silurus glanis</i> L. (Europe, Russia); <i>Tandanus tandanus</i> (Australia)
-	<b>Basa</b> , see Pangasius, WF 0882 <i>Pangasius bocourti</i> Sauvage
-	<b>Catfish, Clarias</b> see Catfishes (freshwater), WF 0861 <i>Clarias</i> spp.
-	<b>Channel catfish</b> , see Catfishes (freshwater), WF 0861 <i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>
WF 0880	<b>Catfish, yellow</b> <i>Pelteobagrus fulvidraco</i> J. Richardson
WF 0881	<b>Catfish, Chinese longsnout</b> <i>Leiocassis longirostris</i> Günther
WF 0905	<b>Lung fish</b> <i>Protopterus aethiopicus</i>
WF 0882	<b>Pangasius</b> <i>Pangasius</i> spp.
-	<b>Shark, iridescent</b> see Pangasius, WF 0882 <i>Pangasianodon hypophthalmus</i> Sauvage Syn: <i>Pangasius hypophthalmus</i> Sauvage

**Subgroup 040D Perches**

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<b><u>Code No.</u></b>	<b><u>Commodity</u></b>
WF 3713	<b>Subgroup of Perches</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 40D)
WF 0856	<b>Black bass</b> <i>Micropterus salmonides</i> ; <i>Micropterus</i> spp.
WF 0857	<b>Bluegill sunfish</b> (or Bluegill bream) <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>
WF 0869	<b>Cod, Murray</b> <i>Maccullochella peelii</i> (Australia)
WF 0883	<b>Goby, marble</b> <i>Oxyeleotris marmorata</i> Bleeker
WF 0863	<b>Gourami (Asia)</b> <i>Osphronemus goramy</i> ; <i>Trichogaster pectoralis</i> ; <i>Helostoma temmincki</i>

WF 0897	<b>Nile perch</b> <i>Lates niloticus</i>
WF 0864	<b>Perch</b> <i>Perca fluviatilis</i> L.; <i>P. flavescens</i> ; <i>Aspledinotus grunniens</i>
-	<b>Perch, American yellow</b> , see Perch, WF 0864 <i>Perca flavescens</i>
WF 0884	<b>Perch, Chinese</b> <i>Perca chuatsi</i> Basilewsky
WF 0885	<b>Perch, climbing</b> <i>Anabas testudineus</i> Bloch
-	<b>Perch, European</b> , see Perch, WF 0864 <i>Perca fluviatilis</i> L.
WF 0870	<b>Perch, golden</b> <i>Macquaria ambigua</i> (Australia)
-	<b>Perch, white</b> , see Perch, WF 0864 <i>Aspledinotus grunniens</i> ; syn: <i>Pomoxis annularis</i> Raf.
WF 0866	<b>Pike perch</b> <i>Sander lucioperca</i> L.; syn: <i>Lucioperca sandra</i> Cuv
WF 0886	<b>Snakehead, northern</b> <i>Channa argus</i> Cantor
WF 0887	<b>Snakehead, striped</b> <i>Channa striata</i> Bloch
-	<b>White perch</b> , see Perch, WF 0864
-	<b>White crappie</b> , see Perch, WF 0864
-	<b>Zander</b> , see pikeperch, WF 0866

**Subgroup 040E Tilapias**

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
WF 3714	<b>Subgroup of Tilapias</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 40E)
WF 0868	<b>Tilapias</b> <i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i> ; syn: <i>Sarotherodon mossambicus</i> ; <i>Tilapia mossambicus</i> . Other <i>Oreochromis</i> ( <i>Sarotherodon</i> or <i>Tilapia</i> species)
-	<b>Tilapia, blue</b> see Tilapia, WF 0868 <i>Oreochromis aureus</i>
-	<b>Tilapia, Graham's</b> , see Tilapia, WF 0868 <i>Oreochromis esculentus</i>
-	<b>Tilapia, Lake Magadi</b> , see Tilapia, WF 0868 <i>Oreochromis grahami</i>
-	<b>Tilapia, Nile</b> see Tilapia, WF 0868 <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>
-	<b>Mozambique tilapia</b> , see Tilapias, WF 0868

**Subgroup 040F Various other freshwater fishes**

<b>Code No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>
WF 3715	<b>Subgroup of Various other freshwater fishes</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 40F)
-	<b>Amur pike</b> , see Pike, WF 0865 <i>Esox reicherti</i>
WF 0906	<b>Athi elephant-snout fish</b> <i>Mormyrus tenuirostris</i>
WF 0907	<b>Dwarf Nile catfish</b> <i>Mochokus niloticus</i>
WF 0888	<b>Eel, Swamp, Asian</b> <i>Monopterus albus</i> Zuiew
WF 0908	<b>Freshwater pipefish</b> <i>Microphis fluviatilis</i>
WF 0909	<b>Lake Victoria squeaker</b> <i>Synodontis victoriae</i>
-	<b>Northern pike</b> , see Pikes, WF 0865 <i>Esox lucius</i> L.
WF 0889	<b>Osbeck's grenadier anchovy</b> <i>Coilia mystus</i> L.
WF 0910	<b>Pebby fish of Silversidus</b> <i>Alestes baramose</i>
WF 0865	<b>Pike</b> <i>Esox lucius</i> L.; <i>E. reicherti</i>
WF 0902	<b>Pirapitinga</b> <i>Piaractus brachypomus</i> G. Cuvier
WF 0903	<b>Pond loach</b> <i>Misgurnus anguillicaudatus</i> Cantor
WF 0904	<b>Salangid</b> Includes species belonging to the Salangidae family
WF 0911	<b>Silver fish</b> <i>Lepisma saccharium</i>

**Group 041 Diadromous fish****Class B****Type 8 Aquatic animal products Group 041 Group Letter Code WD**

The diadromous fishes in general migrate from the sea to brackish and/or freshwater and in the opposite direction.

The anadromous species spawn in freshwater (streams, small rivers, and brooks) e.g. several salmon species, whereas eels spawn in the ocean. Some species, such as trout, are domesticated and do not migrate. they are bred in fish farms in ponds, mountain streams etc. The latter species especially may be exposed to pesticides through compounded fish feed and also through water pollution.

The fleshy parts of the animals and, to a lesser extent, roe and milt are consumed.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Whole commodity (edible portion).**

Six subgroups of diadromous fish are defined:

Subgroup 041A	Atlantic Salmons
Subgroup 041B	Pacific Salmons
Subgroup 041C	Eels
Subgroup 041D	Smelts
Subgroup 041E	Trouts
Subgroup 041F	Various other diadromous fishes

**Group 041 Diadromous fish**

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<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
WD 0120	<b>Group of diadromous fish</b> (includes all commodities 041)

**Subgroup 041A Atlantic Salmons**

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<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
WD 3720	<b>Subgroup of Atlantic Salmons</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 41A)
WD 0893	<b>Salmon, Atlantic</b> <i>Salmo salar</i> L.; syn: <i>Trutta salar</i> L.

**Subgroup 041B Pacific Salmons**

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<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
WD 3721	<b>Subgroup of Pacific Salmons</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 41B)
-	<b>Cherry salmon</b> , see Salmon, Pacific, WD 0121 <i>Oncorhynchus masou</i>
-	<b>Chinook salmon</b> , see Salmon, Pacific, WD 0121 <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>
-	<b>Chum salmon</b> , see Salmon, Pacific, WD 0121 <i>Oncorhynchus keta</i>
-	<b>Coho salmon</b> , see Salmon, Pacific, WD 0121 <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>
-	<b>Keta salmon</b> , see Salmon, Pacific, , WD 0121 <i>Oncorhynchus keta</i>
-	<b>King salmon</b> , see Salmon, Pacific, WD 0121 <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>
-	<b>Medium red salmon</b> , see Salmon, Pacific, WD 0121 <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>
-	<b>Pink salmon</b> , see Salmon, Pacific, WD 0121 <i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i>

WD 0121	<b>Salmon, Pacific</b> according to Codex Stan. 36 and 37, 1981, includes <i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i> ; <i>O. keta</i> ; <i>O. kisutch</i> ; <i>O. masou</i> ; <i>O. nerka</i> ; <i>O. tshawytscha</i>
-	<b>Silver salmon</b> , see-Salmon, Pacific, WD 0121 <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>
-	<b>Sockeye salmon</b> , see Salmon, Pacific, WD 0121 <i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>
-	<b>Spring salmon</b> , see Salmon, Pacific, WD 0121 <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>

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**Subgroup 041C Eels**


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<b>Code No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>
WD 3722	<b>Subgroup of Eels</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 41C)
WD 0890	<b>Eels</b> <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> (L.); <i>A. japonica</i> ; <i>A. rostrata</i> ; <i>A. australis</i> ; <i>A. reinhardtii</i>
-	<b>Eel, American</b> , see Eels, WD 0890 <i>Anguilla rostrata</i>
-	<b>Eel, Australian</b> , see Eels, WD 0890 <i>Anguilla australis</i> ; <i>A. reinhardtii</i>
-	<b>Eel, European</b> , see Eels, WD 0890 <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> L.
-	<b>Eel, Japanese</b> , see Eels, WD 0890 <i>Anguilla japonica</i>

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**Subgroup 041D Smelts**


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<b>Code No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>
WD 3723	<b>Subgroup of Smelts</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 41D)
WD 0895	<b>Smelt</b> <i>Osmerus eperlanus</i> L.; <i>O. mordax</i> ; other <i>Osmerus</i> spp.
-	<b>Smelt, European</b> , see Smelt, WD 0895 <i>Osmerus eperlanus</i> L.
WD 0899	<b>Smelt, pond</b> <i>Hypomesus olidus</i> Pallas
-	<b>Smelt, rainbow</b> , see Smelt , WD 0895 <i>Osmerus mordax</i>

<b>Subgroup 041E</b>	<b>Trouts</b>
<b>Code No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>
WD 3724	<b>Subgroup of Trouts</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 41E)
-	<b>Arctic char</b> , see Trout, WD 0123
-	<b>Brook trout</b> , see Trout, WD 0123 <i>Salvelinus</i> sp.
-	<b>Brown trout</b> , see Trout, WD 0123 <i>Salmo trutta</i> L.; syn: <i>Trutta trutta</i> L.
-	<b>Char</b> , see Trout, WD 0123
-	<b>Cutthroat trout</b> , see trout, WD 0123 <i>Salmo clarki</i>
-	<b>German trout</b> , see Trout, WD 0123 <i>Salmo trutta</i> L.; syn: <i>Trutta trutta</i> L.
-	<b>Lake trout</b> , see Trout, WD 0123 <i>Savelinus namaycush</i>
-	<b>Rainbow trout</b> , see Trout, WD 0123 <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> Walbaum syn: <i>S. irrideus</i> Gibbons, <i>Salmo gairdneri</i> ;
WD 0123	<b>Trout</b> <i>Salmo clarki</i> , <i>S. gairdneri</i> ; syn: <i>S. irrideus</i> Gibbons; <i>S. trutta</i> L.; syn: <i>Trutta trutta</i> L.; <i>Salvelinus namaycush</i> ; <i>S. alpinus</i> ; <i>S. salvelinus</i> L.
<b>Subgroup 041F</b>	<b>Various other diadromous fishes</b>
<b>Code No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>
WD 3725	<b>Subgroup of various other diadromous fishes</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 41F)
WD 0898	<b>Barramundi</b> <i>Lates calcarifer</i> (Australia, Indo-Pacific)
-	<b>Giant sea perch</b> , see Barramundi, WD 0898
WD 0891	<b>Milkfish</b> <i>Chanos chanos</i>
WD 0892	<b>Paddle fish</b> <i>Polyodon spathula</i> ; other species of the family <i>Polyodontidae</i>
WD 0900	<b>River lamprey, European</b> <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> L.

WD 0894	<b>Shad</b> <i>Alosa</i> spp.; <i>Hilsa</i> spp.
-	<b>Sturgeon, Amur</b> see Sturgeon WD 0896
WD 0896	<b>Sturgeon</b> <i>Acipenser sturio</i> L.; other spp. of the family <i>Acipenseridae</i>
-	<b>Sturgeon, Russian</b> see Sturgeon WD 0896
WD 0901	<b>Whitefishes</b> <i>Coregonus</i> spp.

**Group 042 Marine fish****Class B****Type 8 Aquatic animal products Group 042 Group Letter Code WS**

The marine fishes generally live in open seas. They are all or nearly all wild species, caught and prepared (often deep-frozen) for wholesale and retail distribution. Exposure to pesticides is mainly through water pollution and animal metabolism.

Especially the fleshy parts of the animals and to a lesser extent roe and milt are consumed.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Whole commodity (edible portion).**

Seven subgroups are defined

Subgroup 042A Cod and Cod-like fishes

Subgroup 042B Flat-fishes

Subgroup 042C Mackerel and Mackerel-like fishes

Subgroup 042D Tunas and Bonitos

Subgroup 042E Herring like fishes

Subgroup 042F Sharks

Subgroup 042G Various other Marine fishes

**Group 042 Marine fish**

<u>Code no.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
WS 0125	<b>Group of marine fish</b> (includes of all commodities in group 042)

**Subgroup 042A Cod and Cod-like fishes**

<u>Code no.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
WS 0126	<b>Subgroup of Cod and Cod-like fishes</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 042A)
-	<b>Coalfish</b> , saithe, see Pollack, WS 0946 <i>Pollachius virens</i> L.; syn: <i>Gadus virens</i> L.

WS 0927	<b>Cod</b> According to Codex Stan. 50-1981 includes <i>Gadus morhua</i> L.; syn: <i>G. callarius</i> L.; <i>G. ogac</i> Richardson; <i>G. macrocephalus</i>
-	<b>Cod, Atlantic</b> , see Cod, WS 0927 <i>Gadus morhua</i> L.; syn: <i>G. callarius</i> L.
-	<b>Cod, Greenland</b> , see Cod, WS 0927 <i>Gadus ogac</i> Richardson
-	<b>Cod, Pacific</b> , see Cod, WS 0927 <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i>
WS 0934	<b>Haddock</b> <i>Gadus aeglefinus</i> L.; syn: <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> L.
WS 0935	<b>Hakes</b> <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> (L.); other <i>Merluccius</i> spp.
WS 0946	<b>Pollack</b> <i>Pollachius pollachius</i> L.; syn: <i>Gadus pollachius</i> L.
WS 0905	<b>Pollack, Alaska</b> <i>Gadus chalcogrammus</i> Pallas
WS 0954	<b>Whiting</b> Merlangius merlangus (syn., <i>Gadus merlangus</i> L.)
WS 0906	<b>Whiting, blue</b> <i>Micromesistius poutassou</i> A. Risso

**Subgroup 042B Flat-fishes**

<u>Code no.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
WS 0127	<b>Subgroup of Flat-fishes</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 042B)
-	<b>Brill</b> , see Turbot, WS 0953 <i>Scophthalmus rhombus</i> (L.); syn: <i>Rhombus laevis</i> Rondelet
WS 0929	<b>Dab or common dab</b> <i>Limanda limanda</i> L.
WS 0932	<b>Flounders</b> <i>Platichthys flesus</i> (L.); syn: <i>Pleuronectes flesus</i> L.; <i>Atheresthes evermanni</i> ; <i>A. stomias</i> ; <i>Glyptocephalus cynoglossus</i> L.; <i>Limanda ferruginea</i>



WS 0907	<b>Flounder, olive</b> <i>Paralichthys olivaceus</i> Temminck & Schlegel
WS 0936	<b>Halibut</b> <i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i> L.; <i>H. stenolepis</i> ; <i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i> Walbaum
-	<b>Halibut, Atlantic</b> , see Halibut, WS 0936 <i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i> L.
-	<b>Halibut, Greenland</b> , see Halibut, WS 0936 <i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i> Walbaum
-	<b>Halibut, Pacific</b> , see Halibut, WS 0936 <i>Hippoglossus stenolepis</i>
WS 0945	<b>Plaice</b> <i>Pleuronectes platessa</i> L.; <i>P. quadrituberculata</i>
-	<b>Plaice, Alaska</b> , see Plaice WS 0945 <i>Pleuronectes quadrituberculata</i>
-	<b>Plaice, European</b> , see Plaice WS 0945 <i>Pleuronectes platessa</i> L.
WS 0951	<b>Sole</b> <i>Solea solea</i> L.; syn: <i>S. vulgaris</i> Quensel
WS 0908	<b>Sole, tongue</b> <i>Cynoglossus semilaevis</i> Günther
WS 0953	<b>Turbot</b> <i>Scophthalmus maximus</i> L.; syn: <i>Rhombus maximus</i> (L.)
-	<b>Witch flounder</b> , see Flounders WS 0932 <i>Glyptocephalus cynoglossus</i> L.
WS 0909	<b>Yellowfin sole</b> <i>Limanda aspera</i> Pallas
-	<b>Yellowtail flounder</b> , see Flounders, WS 0932 <i>Limanda ferruginea</i>

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**Subgroup 042C Mackerel and Mackerel-like fishes**


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<u>Code no.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
WS 0128	<b>Subgroup of Mackerel and Mackerel-like fishes</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 042C)
-	<b>Horse mackerel</b> , see Jack Mackerel, WS 0938 <i>Trachurus</i> spp.; several spp. see also Subgroup Mackerel and Jack Mackerel
-	<b>Indian mackerel</b> , see Mackerel, WS 0941 <i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i> ; other <i>Rastrelliger</i> spp.

- WS 0938      **Jack mackerel**  
According to Codex Stan. 119-1981 Jack Mackerel includes species of the following families and genera:  
*Carangidae*;  
*Trachurus* spp.;  
*Decapterus* spp.
- WS 0939      **King mackerel**  
*Scomberomorus* spp., including *S. cavalla*;  
*S. comerson*; *S. guttatus*
- WS 0941      **Mackerel**  
According to Codex Stan. 119-1981 Mackerel includes species of the following families and genera: *Scombridae*; *Scomber* spp.; *Rastrelliger* spp.  
Such as: *Scomber scombrus* L.; *Scomber japonicus*; other *Scomber* spp.; *Rastrelliger kanagurta*; *R. brachysoma*; other *Rastrelliger* spp.
- **Mackerel, Atlantic**, see Mackerel, WS 0941  
*Scomber Scombrus* L.
- **Mackerel, Chub**, see Mackerel, WS 0941  
*Scomber japonicus*
- **Mackerel, Indian**, see Mackerel, WS 0941  
*Rastrelliger kanagurta*
- **Mackerel, short**, see Mackerel, WS 0941  
*Rastrelliger brachysoma*
- WS 0910      **Pompano**  
*Trachinotus ovatus* L.
- **Scad**, see Jack Mackerel, WS 0938  
*Decapterus* spp.
- **Spanish mackerel**, see King mackerel, WS 0939  
*Scomberomorus* spp.; among others *S. maculates*;  
*Sc. Tritor*; *Sc. niphonius*
- **Seerfish**, see King mackerel, WS 0939  
*Scomberomorus* spp.

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**Subgroup 042D Tunas and Bonitos**


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- | <u>Code no.</u> | <u>Commodity</u>  |
|-----------------|---|
| WS 0132         | <b>Subgroup of Tunas and Bonitos</b><br>(includes all commodities in subgroup 042D) |
| -               | <b>Albacore</b> , see Tuna, WS 0952<br><i>Thunnus alalunga</i> (Bonnaterre)         |
| -               | <b>Bigeye tuna</b> , see Tuna, WS 0952  |
| -               | <b>Blackfin tuna</b> , see Tuna, WS 0952  |

- WS 0924            **Bonito**  
 According to Codex Stan. 70-1981 Bonito includes:  
                   *Sarda sarda* (Bloch); *S. chiliensis*; *S. orientalis*; *S. velox*
- **Bonito, Atlantic**, see Bonito, WS0924  
                   *Sarda sarda* (Bloch)
- **Bonito, eastern Pacific**, see Bonito, WS 0952  
                   *Sarda chiliensis*
- **Longtail tuna**, see Tuna, Longtail
- **Northern bluefin tuna**, see Tuna, WS 0952  
                   *Thunnus thynnus thynnus* L.
- Skipjack tuna**, see Tuna, Skipjack
- WS 0952            **Tuna**  
 According to Codex Stan. 70-1981 Tuna includes:  
                   *Thunnus alalunga* (Bonnatere);  
                   *Th. Albacares*; *Th. Atlanticus*;  
                   *Th. Obesus*; *Th. thynnus maccoyii*;  
                   *Th. thynnus orientalis*;  
                   *Th. thynnus thunnus* L.; *Th. Tongoll*;  
                   *Euthynnus affinus*;  
                   *Eu. Alletteratus*; *Eu. Lineatus*;  
                   *Eu. pelamis* L.; syn: *Katsuwonus pelumis* L.
- **Tuna, bigeye**, see Tuna, WS 0952  
                   *Thunnus obesus*
- **Tuna, blackfin**, see Tuna, WS 0952  
                   *Thunnus atlanticus*
- **Tuna, bluefin**, see Tuna, WS 0952  
                   *Thunnus thynnus* L.; *Th. Maccoyii*
- WS0911            **Tuna, bullet**  
                   *Auxis rochei* Risso
- **Tuna, longtail**, see Tuna, WS 0952  
                   *Thunnus Tongoll*
- **Tuna, skipjack**, see Tuna, WS 0952  
                   *Euthynnus pelamis* L.;  
                   syn: *Katsuwonis pelamis* L.
- **Tuna, southern bluefin**, see Tuna, WS 0952  
                   *Thunnus thynnus maccoyii*  
                   syn: *Thunnus maccoyii*;
- **Tuna, yellowfin**, see Tuna, WS 0952  
                   *Thunnus albacares*
- **Yellowfin tuna**, see Tuna, WS 0952

**Subgroup 042E Herring like fishes**

<b>Code no.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>
WS 0129	<b>Subgroup of herring like fishes</b> (includes all commodities in this subgroup)
WS 0920	<b>Anchovies</b> <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> (L.); <i>E. japonicus</i> ; <i>E. mordax</i> ; <i>E. capensis</i> For Argentine anchovy and Peruvian anchovy see Sardines and Sardine-type fishes, WS 0130
-	<b>European sardine</b> , see Sardines and Sardine type fishes <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> (Walbaum) WS 0130
WS 0937	<b>Herring</b> <i>Clupea harengus</i> L.; <i>C. pallasii</i> ; other <i>Clupea</i> spp. N.B. For small fishes of these species see also Sardines and Sardine-type fishes
-	<b>Herring, Atlantic</b> , see Herring WS 0937 <i>Clupea harengus</i> L.
-	<b>Herring, Pacific</b> , see Herring WS 0937 <i>Clupea pallasii</i>
WS 0942	<b>Menhaden</b> <i>Brevoortia</i> spp.
-	<b>Sardinella</b> see-Sardines and Sardine-type fishes, WS 0130 <i>Sardinella</i> spp
WS 0130	<b>Sardines and Sardine-type fishes</b> According to Codex Stan. 94-1981 small fishes of the following species: <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> (Walbaum) (European Sardine); <i>Sardinops melanosticta</i> ; <i>S. neopilchardus</i> ; <i>S. ocellata</i> ; <i>S. sagax</i> ; <i>S. caerulea</i> (Pilchards); <i>Sardinella aurita</i> Valenciennes; syn: <i>S. anchovia</i> ; <i>S. brasiliensis</i> ; <i>S. maderensis</i> (Sardinella's or oil-sardines); <i>Clupea harengus</i> L. (Atlantic herring, small fishes); <i>Clupea antipodum</i> ; <i>C. bassensus</i> ; <i>C. fuengensis</i> ; <i>Sprattus sprattus</i> (European sprat) <i>Sprattus sprattus phalericus</i> (Risso), Syn: <i>Clupea sprattus</i> L. (Sprat); <i>Hyperlophus vittatus</i> ; <i>Nematolosa vlaminghi</i> ; <i>Etrumeus microps</i> ; <i>Ethmidium maculatus</i> ; <i>Engraulis achoita</i> (Argentine anchovy); <i>E. ringens</i> (Peruvian anchovy)

- **Sardine, European**  
see-Sardines and Sardine-type fishes, WS 0130  
*Sardina pilchardus* Walbaum
- **Sardine, oil sardine**, see Sardines and Sardine type fishes, WS 0130  
*Sardinella* spp.

#### Subgroup 042F Sharks

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<u>Code no.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
WS 3726	<b>Subgroup of sharks</b> (includes all commodities in this subgroup)
-	<b>Porbeagle</b> , see Sharks, WS 0131 <i>Lamna nasus</i> (Bonaterre)
WS 0948	<b>Rays</b> Spp. of the family <i>Rajidae</i>
WS 0131	<b>Sharks</b> Includes: <i>Mustelus</i> spp., <i>Squalis</i> spp., <i>Lamna nasus</i> (Bonaterre), <i>Galeorhinus</i> spp., and <i>Carcharinidae</i> spp.
-	<b>Shark, blue</b> , see Sharks, WS 0131 <i>Prionace glauca</i> L.
-	<b>Shark, liveroil shark</b> , see Sharks, WS 0131 <i>Galeorhinus galeus</i> L. other <i>Galeorhinus</i> spp.
-	<b>Shark, requiem shark</b> , see Sharks, WS 0131 spp. of the family <i>Carcharinidae</i> of the Order of <i>Selachii</i>
-	<b>Smooth hounds</b> , see Sharks, WS 0131 <i>Mustelus</i> spp.
-	<b>Spiny dogfish</b> , see Sharks, WS 0131 <i>Squalis acanthias</i> L.; other <i>Squalis</i> spp.

#### Subgroup 042G Various other Marine fishes

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<u>Code no.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
WS 3727	<b>Subgroup of various other marine fishes</b> (includes all commodities in this subgroup)
WS 0912	<b>Amberjack, Yellowtail</b> <i>Seriola lalandi</i> Valenciennes
WS 0913	<b>Alfonsinos</b> <i>Beryx</i> spp.
WS 0921	<b>Barracudas</b> <i>Sphyraena</i> spp.
WS 0922	<b>Bluefish</b> <i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>

WS 0923	<b>Bogue</b> <i>Boops boops</i> (L.); syn: <i>Box boops</i> Bonaparte
WS 0914	<b>Bream, gilt-head</b> <i>Sparus aurata</i> L.
WS 0915	<b>Bream, golden threadfin</b> <i>Nemipterus virgatus</i> Houttuyn
WS 0956	<b>Bream, silver</b> <i>Acanthopagrus australis</i> (Australia)
WS 0916	<b>Bream, threadfin</b>
WS 0925	<b>Butterfish</b> Species of the family <i>Stromateidae</i>
WS 0926	<b>Capelin</b> <i>Mallotus villosus</i> Müller
WS 0917	<b>Catfish, Ariid</b> <i>Ariidae</i> family
-	<b>Catfish, Sea</b> , see Wolffish
WS 0918	<b>Cobia</b> <i>Rachycentron canadum</i> L.
WS 0928	<b>Conger or Conger eel</b> <i>Conger conger</i> (L.); <i>C. oceanicus</i> ; <i>C. orbignyanus</i> ; <i>Astroconger myriaster</i>
-	<b>Conger, European</b> , see Conger <i>Conger conger</i> (L.); syn: <i>C. vulgaris</i> Cuv.
-	<b>Croaker, baby</b> , See Drums, WS 0931 <i>Collichthys niveatus</i> Jordan & Starks
-	<b>Croaker, big head</b> See Drums, WS 0931 <i>Collichthys lucidus</i> Richardson
-	<b>Croaker, Mi-iuy</b> , See Drums, WS 0931 <i>Miichthys miiuy</i> Basilewsky
-	<b>Croaker, yellow</b> See Drums, WS 0931 <i>Larimichthys crocea</i> Richardson
WS 0919	<b>Cusk</b> <i>Brosme brosme</i> Ascanius
WS 0958	<b>Cusk-eels</b> <i>Ophidiidae</i> family
WS 0959	<b>Cutlassfishes</b> <i>Trichiuridae</i> family
WS 0960	<b>Dentex</b> Dentex spp.

WS 0930	<b>Dolphinfish</b> <i>Coryphaena hippurus</i> L.
-	<b>Dorado</b> , see Dolphinfish WS 0930
WS 0961	<b>Dories, true</b> <i>Zeidae</i> family
WS 0931	<b>Drums</b> Species of the family <i>Sciaenidae</i>
WS 0962	<b>Elongate ilisha</b> <i>Ilisha elongate</i> Bennett
WS 0933	<b>Garfish</b> <i>Belone belone</i> (L.); syn: <i>B. acus</i> Risso
WS 0963	<b>Groupers</b> <i>Epinephelus</i> spp.
WS 0940	<b>Ling</b> <i>Molva molva</i> L.; <i>M. byrkelange</i> Walbaum; syn: <i>M. dipterygia</i> ; <i>M. elongata</i> Otto
-	<b>Maigre, spotted</b> , See Drums, WS 0931 <i>Nibea albiflora</i> Richardson
WS 0964	<b>Monkfishes</b> <i>Lophius</i> spp.
WS 0943	<b>Mullets</b> (among others Mullet, red; Mullet, striped) <i>Mugil cephalus</i> <i>Mullus surmeletus</i> L.; other spp of the family <i>Mugilidae</i>
WS 0965	<b>Norway pout</b> <i>Trisopterus esmarkii</i> Nilsson
WS 0944	<b>Ocean perch</b> According to Codex Stan. 51-1981 includes <i>Sebastes marinus</i> L.; <i>S. mentella</i> ; <i>S. viviparus</i> Kroyer; <i>S. alutus</i> ; <i>Scorpaena dactyloptera</i> Delaroche; <i>Helicolenus maculatus</i>
WS 0947	<b>Pomfret, Atlantic</b> <i>Brama brama</i> ; syn: <i>B. raii</i> Bloch
WS 0966	<b>Rabbit fish</b> <i>Siganus argenteus</i> Quoy & Gaimard

WS 0967	<b>Rockfish, Korean</b> <i>Sebastes schlegelii</i> Hilgendorf
-	<b>Salema</b> , see Boque WS 0923 <i>Boops salpa</i> (L.); syn: <i>Sarpa salpa</i> L.
WS 0968	<b>Salmon, Australian</b> <i>Arripis trutta</i> Forster
WS 0957	<b>Salmon, threadfin</b> <i>Polydactylus sheridani</i> (Australia)
WS 0969	<b>Salmon-bass</b> <i>Argyrosomus regius</i> Asso
WS 0980	<b>Saury</b> <i>Cololabis adocetus</i> Böhlke
WS 0981	<b>Saury, Pacific</b> <i>Cololabis saira</i> Brevoort
WS 0982	<b>Scraper, black</b> Species belonging to the genus <i>Thamnaconus</i>
WS 0983	<b>Sandlace, Pacific</b> <i>Ammodytes personatus</i> Girard
-	<b>Scorpion fishes</b> , see Ocean Perch, WS 0944 <i>Scorpaena dactyloptera</i> Delaroche; syn: <i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i> (Delaroche) other spp. of the family <i>Scorpaenidae</i>
WS 0949	<b>Sea bass</b> <i>Morone labrax</i> L; syn: <i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i> (L.); <i>M. saxatilis</i> ; other <i>Morone</i> spp.
WS 0950	<b>Sea bream</b> <i>Pagellus centrodontus</i> (Delaroche); <i>P. erythrinus</i> (L.); other <i>Pagellus</i> spp.
WS 0984	<b>Seabream, black</b> <i>Spondylisoma cantharus</i> L.
WS 0985	<b>Seabream, red</b> <i>Pagrus major</i> Temminck & Schlegel
-	<b>Sea catfish</b> , see Wolffish, WS 0955 <i>Anarhichas</i> spp.
WS 0994	<b>Snappers</b> <i>Lutjanus</i> spp.
WS 0986	<b>Snapper, crimson</b> <i>Lutjanus erythropterus</i> Bloch



WS 0995	<b>Swordfish</b> <i>Xiphias gladius</i> L.
-	<b>Tailor (Australia)</b> , see Bluefish, WS 0922
WS 0996	<b>Threadfins</b> <i>Polynemidae</i> (family)
WS 0987	<b>Tilefish</b> <i>Branchiostegus argentatus</i> Cuvier
WS 0988	<b>Toothfish</b> <i>Dissostichus</i> spp
WS 0955	<b>Wolfish</b> <i>Anarhichas lupus</i> L.; <i>A. minor</i> Olafsson
WS 0997	<b>Yellow croaker</b> <i>Larimichthys polyactis</i> Bleeker
WS 0989	<b>Yellowtail kingfish</b> <i>Seriola lalandi</i> Valenciennes

**Fish roe (including milt = soft roe) and edible offal of fish****Class B****Type 8 Aquatic animal products Group 043****Group Letter Code WR for the roe****Group Letter Code WL for liver and other edible fish offal**

Fish roes are the edible reproductive bodies of several species of fish. Of some of these only the “hard roe”, the female reproductive body, is used whereas both the “hard” and “soft” roe (milt) of other species is marketed.

The term roe used in the commodity description includes if relevant both types of roe.

The liver of some species is used as such for human consumption or for production of liver oils (e.g. cod liver oil).

Exposure to pesticides is through animal metabolism.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Whole commodity.**

See for scientific species or family names and subgroup description Group 040-042. The relevant group is indicated after the commodity name with (f) freshwater fishes, (d) diadromous fishes and (m) marine fishes.

Group 043 is divided in two subgroups:

Subgroup 043A Fish roe (including milt= soft roe)

Subgroup 043B Edible offal of fish

**Group 043 Fish roe (including milt = soft roe) and edible offal of fish****Code No.****Commodity**

WR 0140	<b>Group of Fish roe ( including milt= soft roe) and edible offal of fish</b> (includes all commodities in group 043)
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**Subgroup 043A Fish roe (including milt= soft roe)**

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<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
WR 3730	<b>Subgroup of Fish roe ( including milt= soft roe)</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 043A)
WR 0922	<b>Bluefish, roe (m)</b>
WR 0927	<b>Cod, roe (m)</b>
WR 0930	<b>Dolphinfish, roe (m)</b>
WR 0932	<b>Flounder, roe (m)</b>
WR 0937	<b>Herring, roe (m)</b>
WR 0941	<b>Mackerel, roe (m)</b>
WR 0943	<b>Mullet, roe (m)</b>
WR 0893	<b>Salmon roe, Atlantic (d)</b>
WR 0121	<b>Salmon roe, Pacific (d)</b>
WR 0894	<b>Shad, roe (d)</b>
WR 0896	<b>Sturgeon, roe (d)</b>

**Subgroup 043B Edible offal of fish**

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<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
WL 3731	<b>Subgroup of edible offal of fish</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 043B)
WL 0927	<b>Cod, liver (m)</b>
WL 1310	<b>Fish, skin</b>
WL 1311	<b>Fish, swim bladder</b>
WL 0131	<b>Shark, liver (m)</b>

**Marine mammals****Class B****Type 8 Aquatic animal products Group 044 Group Letter Code WM**

The muscle and other product originating from various species of marine mammals are still consumed in some areas of the world. However, by a majority of countries around the world, the hunting of sea mammals is considered controversial and a ban on commercial whaling is recognized.

Exposure to pesticides is by consumption of contaminated prey or through water pollution.

The entire commodity except the bones and other inedible parts may be consumed.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): **Whole commodity as marketed, without bones. For fat-soluble pesticides a portion of the fat is analysed and MRLs apply to the fat.**

Two subgroup are defined

Subgroup 044A Marine mammalian muscle

Subgroup 044B Fat of marine mammals, unprocessed

**Group 044 Marine mammalian products**

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
WM 0141	<b>Group of Marine mammalian products</b> (includes all commodities in group 044)

**Subgroup 044A Marine mammalian muscle**

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
WM 3740	<b>Subgroup of Marine mammalian muscle</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 044A)
WM 0970	<b>Dolphins, muscle</b> spp. of the family <i>Dolphinidae</i>
-	<b>Dolphin, bottlenose, muscle</b> , see Dolphins, , WM 0970 <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> (Mont.)
-	<b>Dolphin, humpback, muscle</b> , see Dolphins, WM 0970
-	<b>Dolphin, spinner, muscle</b> , see Dolphins, WM 0970 <i>Stenella longirostris</i>
-	<b>Porpoise, muscle</b> , see Whales, WM 0972 <i>Phocaena phocaena</i>
-	<b>Sea-lions, muscle</b> , see Seals, WM 0971 <i>Otaria</i> spp.; <i>Eumetopius</i> spp.; <i>Zalophus</i> spp. (all Pacific Ocean)
WM 0971	<b>Seals, muscle</b> spp. of the families <i>Otariidae</i> , <i>Phocidae</i> and <i>Trichechidae</i> . syn: <i>Odobenidae</i>
-	<b>Seal, common, muscle</b> , see Seals, WM 0971 <i>Phoca vitulina</i>
-	<b>Seals, eared, muscle</b> , see Seals, WM 0971 <i>Otariidae</i> spp.
-	<b>Seals, earless, muscle</b> , see Seals, WM 0971 <i>Phocidae</i> spp.
-	<b>Seals, fur, muscle</b> , see Seals, WM 0971 <i>Arctocephalus pusillus</i> (South Africa); <i>A. australis</i> (South America, Australia); <i>Callorhinus ursinus</i> (North Atlantic)
-	<b>Seal, grey, muscle</b> , see Seals, WM 0971 <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> (North Atlantic)
-	<b>Seal, harp, muscle</b> , see Seals WM 0971 <i>Pagophilus groenlandicus</i> (North Atlantic)
-	<b>Seal, hooded, muscle</b> , see Seals, WM 0971 <i>Cystophora cristata</i> (North Atlantic)
-	<b>Seal, ringed, muscle</b> , see Seals, WM 0971 <i>Phoca hispida</i> (North Atlantic)

WM 0972	<b>Whales, muscle</b> spp. of the zoological order of the <i>Cetacea</i>
-	<b>Whales, Baleen, muscle</b> , see Whales WM 0972 spp. of the family <i>Balaenopteridae</i> (Sub-order <i>Mystacoceti</i> )
-	<b>Whale, blue, muscle</b> , see Whales, WM 0972 <i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>
-	<b>Whale, false killer, muscle</b> , see Whales, WM 0972 <i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>
-	<b>Whale, fin, muscle</b> , see Whales, WM 0972 <i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>
-	<b>Whale, humpback, muscle</b> , see whales, WM 0972 <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>
-	<b>Whale, killer, muscle</b> , see Whales, WM 0972 <i>Orcinus orca</i>
-	<b>Whale, Minke, muscle</b> , see Whales, WM 0972 <i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>
-	<b>Whale, Sei, muscle</b> , see Whales, WM 0972 <i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>
-	<b>Whale, short-finned pilot, muscle</b> , see Whales, WM 0972 <i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>
-	<b>Whale, sperm, muscle</b> , see Whales, WM 0972 <i>Physeter catodon</i>
-	<b>Whales, toothed, muscle</b> , see Whales, WM 0972 spp. of the families <i>Physeteridae</i> , <i>Ziphiidae</i> and <i>Orcinus orca</i> (family <i>Delphinidae</i> )

#### **Subgroup 044B Fat of marine mammals**

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<b><u>Code No.</u></b>	<b><u>Commodity</u></b>
WM 3741	<b>Subgroup of fat of marine mammals, unprocessed</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 044B)
WM 1312	<b>Dolphins, fat, unprocessed</b>
WM 1313	<b>Seals, fat, unprocessed</b>
WM 1314	<b>Whales, fat, unprocessed</b>

#### **Crustaceans**

##### **Class B**

**Type 8**                      **Aquatic animal products**                      **Group 045**                      **Group Letter Code WC**

Crustaceans are aquatic animals of various species, wild or cultivated, which have an inedible chitinous outer shell.

A small number of species live in fresh water, but most of species live in brackish water and/or in the sea.

Exposure to pesticides is through animal metabolism or water pollution.

Crustaceans are prepared for wholesale or retail distribution at a "raw" stage, often still live, "raw" and deep-frozen, or cooked directly after catching and deep-frozen. Shrimps or prawns may also be parboiled and thereafter deep-frozen.

Although the cooked or parboiled crustaceans should be regarded as processed foods, the animals of this group are primarily classified in the Chapter on Primary food commodities, type 8: Aquatic animal products, since several crustaceans are also marketed in a “raw” form, i.e. not exposed to temperatures sufficiently high to coagulate the protein at the surface. A short reference to processed Crustaceans is given at type 17: Derived edible products of animal origin, Group 084 Crustaceans, processed.

The entire commodity except the shell may be consumed: the “raw” commodities, in general, after cooking.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): **Whole commodity (especially with the small sized species) or the meat without the outer shell, as prepared for wholesale and retail distribution.**

<b>Group 045</b>	<b>Crustaceans</b>
<b>Code No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>
WC 0143	<b>Group of Crustaceans</b> (includes all commodities of group 045)
WC 0973	<b>Barnacles</b> <i>Cirripedia</i> subclass
WC 0146	<b>Crabs</b> According to Codex Stan. 90-1981 edible species of the sub-order <i>Brachyura</i> of the order of the <i>Decapoda</i> and the species of the family <i>Lithodidae</i> (= King Crabs), <i>Scylla</i> spp. (Mud Crabs)
--	<b>Freshwater crabs</b> , see crabs, WO 0146 Sub-order <i>Brachyura</i>
-	<b>Crab, Chinese mitten</b> , see crabs, WO 0146 <i>Eriocheir sinensis</i> Milne-Edwards
-	<b>Crab, blue</b> , see crabs, WO 0146 <i>Callinectes sapidus</i> Rathbun
-	<b>Crab, edible</b> , see crabs, WO 0146 <i>Cancer pagurus</i> L.
-	<b>Crab, mud</b> , see crabs, WO 0146 <i>Scylla</i> spp.
-	<b>Crab, red King</b> , see crabs WO 0146 <i>Paralithodes camtschaticus</i> Tilesius
-	<b>Crab, swimming</b> , see crabs WO 0146 Species belong to the <i>Portunidae</i> family
-	<b>Crab, tanner</b> , see crabs, WO 0146 <i>Chionoecetes</i> spp.
WC 0976	<b>Freshwater crayfishes</b> <i>Astacus</i> spp. (Europe); <i>Procambarus</i> spp. (USA); <i>Eustacus</i> spp. (Australia)
WC 0144	<b>Freshwater crustaceans</b> <i>Astacus</i> spp. (Europe), <i>Procambarus</i> spp. (USA); <i>Macrobrachium</i> spp. (Asia, Australia, South and Middle America); species of the family <i>Palaemonidae</i>

- WC 0977      **Freshwater shrimps or prawns**, see note 2  
                   *Palaemon* spp.; *Macrobrachium* spp.; *Cherax* spp.
- **Langouste**, see Spiny Lobster
- WC 0978      **Lobsters**  
                   According to Codex Stan. 95-1981 include  
                   *Homarus* spp., family of *Nephropsidae* and spp. of the families *Palinuridae* and *Scyllaridae*,  
                   i.e., Spiny lobsters and Slipper lobsters
- **Lobster, American**, see Lobsters, WC 0978  
                   *Homarus americanus*
- **Lobster, European**, see Lobsters, WC 0978  
                   *Homarus gammarus* L.;  
                   syn: *Cancer gammarus* L.
- **Lobster, Norway**, see Lobsters, WC 0978  
                   *Nephrops norvegicus* L.;  
                   syn: *Cancer norvegicus* L. see also note 1
- WC 0145      **Marine crustaceans**  
                   All species mentioned in this group, except those recorded as Freshwater Crustaceans
- **Prawns**, see Shrimps or Prawns, WC 0979
- **Prawn, banana**, see Shrimps or Prawns, WC 0979  
                   *Penaeus merguensis* (Australia, Indo-Pacific)
- **Prawn, brown tiger**, see Shrimps or Prawns, WC 0979  
                   *Penaeus esculentus* (Australia)
- **Prawn, caramote**, see Shrimps or Prawns, WC 0979  
                   *Penaeus kerathurus* Forskal (Mediterranean)
- **Prawn, Chinese**, see Shrimps or Prawns, WC 0979  
                   *Fenneropenaeus chinensis* Osbeck
- **Prawn, common**, see Shrimps or Prawns, WC 0979  
                   *Palaemon serratus* Pennant (Europe, Mediterranean)
- **Prawn, eastern king**, see Shrimps or Prawns, WC 0979  
                   *Penaeus plebejus* (Australia, Indo-Pacific)
- **Prawn, endeavour**, see Shrimps or Prawns, WC 0979  
                   *Penaeus endeavouri* (Australia)
- **Prawn, giant tiger**, see Shrimps or Prawns, WC 0979  
                   *Penaeus monodon* (Australia, Indo-Pacific)
- **Prawn, green tiger**, see Shrimps or Prawns, WC 0979  
                   *Penaeus semisulcatus* (Indo-Pacific)
- **Prawn, Japanese king**, see Shrimps or Prawns, WC 0979  
                   *Penaeus japonicus* (Asia)
- **Prawn, Kuruma**, see Shrimps or Prawns, WC 0979
- **Prawn, northern**, see Shrimps or Prawns, WC 0979  
                   *Penaeus borealis* (Northern Atlantic)

- **Prawn, Oriental**, see Shrimps or Prawns, WC 0979  
*Exopalaemon carinicauda* Holthuis
- **Prawn, western king**, see Shrimps or Prawns, WC 0979  
*Penaeus latisulcatus* (Australia, Indo-Pacific)
- **Rock lobster**, see Lobsters, WC 0978  
*Jasus* spp. (family *Palinuridae*)
- WC 0979 **Shrimps or Prawns**, see note 2  
According to Codex Stan. 37-1981 and 92-1981 include spp. of the families *Crangonidae*  
*Palaemonidae*, see note 3, *Pandalidae* and *Penaidae*
- **Shrimp, common**, see Shrimps or Prawns, WC 0979  
*Crangon crangon* L.;  
syn: *C. vulgaris* Fabr. (Europe, Mediterranean)
- **Shrimp, deepwater rose**, see Shrimps or Prawns, , WC 0979  
*Parapenaeus longirostris* Lucas (Atlantic)
- WS 0974 **Shrimp, mantis**  
Species belonging to the order of Stomatopoda
- **Shrimp, Metapenaeus**, see Shrimps or Prawns, WC 0979  
*Metapenaeus* spp.
- **Shrimp, northern brown**, see Shrimps or Prawns, WC 0979  
*Penaeus aztecus* (USA)
- **Shrimp, northern pink**, see Shrimps or Prawns, WC 0979  
*Penaeus notialis*;  
syn: *P. duorarum* (USA, West Africa)
- **Shrimp, northern white**, see Shrimps or Prawns, WC 0979  
*Penaeus sertiferus* (USA)
- **Shrimp, white**, see Shrimps or Prawns , WC 0979  
*Penaeus vannamei* Boone
- **Slipper lobster**, see Lobsters, WC 0978  
spp. of the family *Scyllaridae*
- **Spiny lobster**, see Lobsters, WC 0978  
*Palinurus vulgaris* Latreille, other *Palinurus* spp.
- WC 0975 **Squat lobster**  
*Cervimunida* spp.

**Note 1:** In some countries, species such as the Norway lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus* L.) are included in the commodity "Prawns" with some qualifying designation, such as Dublin Bay Prawn or Prawn of Bantry Bay (both Ireland). The Codex Stan. 92-1981 on Quick Frozen Shrimps and Prawns does not prevent this practice, provided that the designation on the label ensures that the consumer will not be misled.

**Note 2:** There is no clear-cut distinction between Shrimps and Prawns. In several countries the commodity name Shrimps is used for the small species whereas the slightly larger ones are called Prawns. However, a species marked in certain regions of the world as "Prawn" may be called in the local English language in other areas a shrimp and vice versa, e.g., *Pandalus borcalis* is called Northern prawn or Deepwater prawn in the United Kingdom and the same species is named Pink shrimp in Canada. In Australia only the name Prawn is used for animals included in this commodity.

**Note 3:** Not including the freshwater species of the *Palaemonidae*.

**TYPE 9                    AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES****Frogs, lizards, snakes, and turtles****Class B****Type 9                    Amphibians and reptiles            Group 046            Group Letter Code AR**

Frog, lizard, snake, crocodile, and turtle products are the edible parts from various animal species of the zoological classes Amphibia and Reptilia, usually wild, harvested for food. Some frog species are cultivated in a few European and Asian countries and to a small extent in the USA and marked in the form of deep-frozen frog legs. The wild species are marketed in the same manner.

A few turtle species are raised from eggs or hatchlings in some tropical countries, especially the Green Turtle.

Exposure to pesticides is through animal metabolism.

The entire product, except the bones and the bony or horny outer shell (turtles) or venom glands, may be consumed.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Whole commodity as marketed without bones or the outer shell or venom glands.**

**Five subgroups are defined**

Subgroup 046A	Crocodiles
Subgroup 046B	Frogs
Subgroup 046C	Lizards
Subgroup 046D	Snakes
Subgroup 046E	Turtles

**Group****046    Amphibians and reptiles****Code No.****Commodity**

AR 0148

**Group of Amphibians and reptiles**

(includes all commodities in group 046)

**Subgroup 046A Crocodiles****Code No.****Commodity**

AR 0989

**Subgroup of Crocodiles**

(includes all commodities in subgroup 046A)

*Crocodylus* spp.**Subgroup 046B Frogs****Code No.****Commodity**

AR 0990

**Subgroup of Frogs**

(includes all commodities in subgroup 046B)

*Rana* spp.; especially *Rana catesbeiana*;*R. esculenta* L.; *R. dactyla* Lesson; *R. ridibunda* Pall.; *R. tigrina*other spp. of the family *Ranidae*

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**Bullfrog**, see Subgroup of Frogs, AR 0990*Rana catesbeiana*; *R. tigrina*

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**Bullfrog, Indian**, see Subgroup of Frogs, AR 0990*Rana tigrina*



- **Frog, agile**, see Subgroup of Frogs, AR 0990  
*Rana dalmatina* Bonap.
- **Frog, common**, see Subgroup of Frogs, AR 0990  
*Rana temporaria* L.
- **Frog, edible**, see Subgroup of Frogs, AR 0990  
*Rana esculenta* L.
- **Frog, marsh**, see Subgroup of Frogs, AR 0990  
*Rana ridibunda* Pall.
- **Frog, pool**, see Subgroup of Frogs, AR 0990  
*Rana lessonae* Camer

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#### Subgroup 046C Lizards

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
AR 0991	<b>Subgroup of Lizards</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 046C) Species of the zoological suborder <i>Lacertilia</i>

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#### Subgroup 046D Snakes

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
AR 0992	<b>Subgroup of Snakes</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 046D) Several spp. of the zoological clade <i>Ophidia</i>

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#### Subgroup 046E Turtles

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
AR 0993	<b>Subgroup of Turtles</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 046E) Species of the zoological clade <i>Testudines</i>
-	<b>Turtle, green</b> , see Subgroup of Turtles, AR 0993 <i>Chelone midas</i> L.; syn: <i>Ch. viridis</i> Schneid.
-	<b>Turtle, hawksbill</b> , see Subgroup of Turtles, AR 0993 <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>
-	<b>Turtle, loggerhead</b> , see Subgroup of Turtles, AR 0993 <i>Caretta caretta</i> L.; syn: <i>Thalassochelys caretta</i> L.
-	<b>Turtle, soft-shelled</b> , see Subgroup of Turtles, AR 0993 <i>Pelodiscus sinensis</i> Wiegmann

**TYPE 10                      INVERTEBRATE ANIMALS**

Invertebrate animals are cold-blooded animals without a vertebral column, or spine. Invertebrate animals can live on land or in water.

**Molluscs and various other invertebrate animals**

**Class B**

**Type 10                      Invertebrate animals Group 047                      Group Letter Code IM**

Molluscs are aquatic or land animals of various species, wild or cultivated, which have an inedible outer or inner shell.

The edible aquatic Molluscs live mainly in brackish water or in the sea; several species are cultivated. A few edible species of land snails are cultivated.

Exposure to pesticides is through animal metabolism: the aquatic species also through water contamination.

The entire commodity except the outer or inner shell may be consumed.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Whole commodity after removal of shell.**

Four subgroups are defined:

- Subgroup 047A              Bivalves
- Subgroup 047B              Cephalopods
- Subgroup 047C              Sea and freshwater snails
- Subgroup 047D              Snails and slugs
- Subgroup 047E              Various other invertebrate animals

**Group 047                      Molluscs and various other invertebrate animals**

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<b><u>Code No.</u></b>	<b><u>Commodity</u></b>
IM 0150	<b>Group of Molluscs and various other invertebrate animals</b> (includes all commodities in group 047)

**Subgroup 047A Bivalves**

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<b><u>Code No.</u></b>	<b><u>Commodity</u></b>
IM 0151	<b>Subgroup of bivalves</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 47A)
IM 1000	<b>Clams</b> Species of the families <i>Arcidae; Mactridae; Veneridae</i>
-	<b>Clam, ark, see Clams IM 1000</b> Species of the <i>Arcidae</i> family
IM 1011	<b>Clam, razor</b> <i>Solen marginatus</i> T. Pennant
IM 1001	<b>Cockles</b> <i>Cardium edule</i> L.; other <i>Cardium</i> spp.
-	<b>Cockle, common, see Cockles IM 1001</b> <i>Cardium edule</i> L
IM 1012	<b>Geoduck, Pacific</b> <i>Panopea generosa</i> Gould

- IM 1003            **Mussels**  
                       *Mytilus edulis* L. (Europe);  
                       *M. galloprovincialis* Lam. (Mediterranean);  
                       *Perna viridis*  
                       *Perna canaliculus*
- IM 1013            **Mussels, freshwater**  
                       Species belonging to the *Unionidae* family
- IM 1004            **Oysters (including Cupped oysters)**  
                       *Ostrea edulis* L.; other *Ostrea* spp.; *Crassostrea angulata* Lam.;  
                       syn: *Gryphaea angulata* Lam.; *Crassostrea gigas*;  
                       *C. virginica*; other *Crassostrea* spp.
- **Oyster, American cupped**, see Oysters IM 1004  
                       *Crassostrea virginica* (American)
- **Oyster, European**, see Oysters IM 1004  
                       *Ostrea edulis* L.
- **Oyster, Pacific cupped**, see Oysters IM 1004  
                       *Crassostrea gigas* (Asia, Canada)
- **Oyster, Portuguese cupped**, see Oysters IM 1004  
                       *Crassostrea angulata* Lam.;  
                       syn: *Gryphaea angulata* Lam. (S.W. Europe)
- **Oyster, Sydney rock**, see Oysters (including Cupped Oysters) IM 1004  
                       *Crassostrea commercialis* (Australia)
- IM 1005            **Scallops**  
                       *Pecten* spp.; *Placopecten* spp.;  
                       *Argopecten* sp.
- **Scallop, Australian**, see Scallops IM 1005  
                       *Pecten meridionalis* (Australia)
- **Scallop, bay**, see Scallops IM 1005  
                       Scallop, Iceland, see Scallops IM 1005  
                       *Chlamys islandica*  
                       *Argopecten irradians* (N. America)
- **Scallop, giant pacific**, see Scallops IM 1005  
                       *Pecten caurinus* (America)
- **Scallop, great**, see Scallops IM 1005  
                       *Pecten maximus* (L.) (W. Europe, Mediterranean)
- **Scallop, New Zealand**, see Scallops IM 1005  
                       *Pecten novaezealandiae* (New Zealand)
- **Scallop, queen**, see Scallops IM 1005  
                       *Pecten opercularis* (L.);  
                       syn: *Chlamys opercularis* L. (W. Europe)
- **Scallop, sea**, see Scallops IM 1005  
                       *Placopecten magellanicus* (N. America)

**Subgroup 047B Cephalopods**

<b>Code No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>
IM 0152	<b>Subgroup of Cephalopods</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 47B)
IM 1002	<b>Cuttlefishes</b> <i>Sepia officinalis</i> L.; <i>S. elegans</i> d'Orbigny; other <i>Sepia</i> spp.; <i>Sepiolo atlantica</i> d'Orbigny; <i>S. rondeleti</i> Leach <b>Cuttlefish, common</b> , see Cuttlefishes IM 1002 <i>Sepia officinalis</i> L.
-	<b>Little cuttle</b> , see Cuttlefishes IM 1002 <i>Sepiolo atlantica</i> d'Orbigny; <i>S. rondeleti</i> Leach
IM 1014	<b>Octopuses</b> <i>Octopus vulgaris</i> Lam.; <i>Eledone cirrhosa</i> Lam.; <i>E. moschata</i> Lam.
-	<b>Octopus, common</b> , see Octopuses IM 1014 <i>Octopus vulgaris</i> Lam.
-	<b>Octopus, curled</b> , see Octopuses IM 1014 <i>Eledone cirrhosa</i> Lam.
-	<b>Octopus, musky</b> , see Octopuses IM 1014 <i>Eledone moschata</i> Lam.
IM 1008	<b>Squids</b> <i>Loligo forbesi</i> Steensrup; <i>L. vulgaris</i> Lam.; other <i>Loligo</i> spp. <i>Allotheuthis subulata</i> lam; <i>Ommastrephes sagittatus</i> Lam.; syn: <i>Todarodes sagittatus</i> Lam.; <i>T. pacificus</i> ; <i>Illex illecebrosus</i> , other <i>Illex</i> spp.
IM 1009	<b>Squid, common</b> , see Squids IM 1008 <i>Loligo forbesi</i> Steenstrup
-	<b>Squid, European flying</b> , see Squids IM 1008 <i>Ommastrephes sagittatus</i> Lam.; syn: <i>Todarodes sagittatus</i> Lam. (Europe)
-	<b>Squid, Japanese flying</b> , see Squids IM 1008 <i>Todarodes pacificus</i> (Asia)
-	<b>Squid, short-finned</b> , see Squids IM 1008 <i>Illex illecebrosus</i>

**Subgroup 047C Sea and freshwater snails**

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<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
IM 0153	<b>Subgroup of Sea and freshwater snails</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 47C)
IM 1015	<b>Abalone</b> <i>Haliotis spp</i>
IM 1016	<b>Channeled whelk</b> <i>Busycon canaliculatum</i> L.
IM 1017	<b>Chinese mystery snail</b> <i>Cipangopaludina chinensis</i> Gray
IM 1018	<b>Commercial top shell</b> <i>Rochia nilotica</i> L.
IM 1019	<b>Limpets</b> <i>Patellidae</i> family
IM 1020	<b>Wavy turban</b> <i>Turbo fluctuosus</i> Wood

**Subgroup 047D Snails and slugs**

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<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
IM 0154	<b>Subgroup of Snails and slugs</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 47D)
-	<b>Giant snail</b> , see Snails, edible (Africa, Asia) IM 1007 <i>Achatina fulica</i> fer.; <i>A. achatina</i> ; <i>Archachatina</i> spp.
IM 1007	<b>Snails, edible</b> <i>Helix</i> spp.; <i>Achatina</i> spp.
-	<b>Snail, garden</b> , see Snails, edible IM 1007 <i>Helix aspersa</i> Müller
-	<b>Snail, giant</b> , see Snails, edible IM 1007 <i>Achatina fulica</i> Fer.; <i>A. achatina</i>
-	<b>Snail, Roman</b> , see Snails, edible IM 1007 <i>Helix pomatia</i> L.

**Subgroup 047E Various other invertebrate animals**

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<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
IM 0155	<b>Subgroup of Various other invertebrate animals</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 47E)
-	<b>Beche-de-mer</b> , see Sea-cucumbers IM 1010
IM 1021	<b>Earthworms</b> <i>Lumbricus terrestris</i>
IM 1010	<b>Sea-cucumbers</b> species of the zoological Order of the <i>Holothuroidea</i>
IM 1006	<b>Sea urchins</b> Species of the zoological Order of the <i>Echinoidea</i>
IM 1022	<b>Squirts, Sea</b> <i>Ascidacea</i> class species

**Insects and spiders****Class B****Type 10                      Invertebrate animals Group 048                      Group Letter Code IN**

Insects are wild-harvested, semi-domesticated or farmed. Several stages of the insects and spiders can be consumed: eggs, caterpillars, puppets, and adults. Exposure to pesticides is through animal metabolism

Edible insects and spiders are rich in protein (dry matter), dietary fibre and beneficial fatty acids.

Insects have an exoskeleton made of chitin. The insect body consists of three parts; the head, thorax and abdomen, and insects contain three pairs of jointed legs, compound eyes and one pair of antennae.

Spiders have an exoskeleton. Their body is organized into two tagmata, called the prosoma, or cephalothorax, and the opisthosoma, or abdomen. Almost all adult arachnids have eight legs, however, mites are variable: as well as eight, there are adult mites with six or even four legs

The entire commodity may be consumed.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Whole commodity as prepared for wholesale or retail distribution.**

Subgroup 048A              Spiders (Arachnida)

Subgroup 048B              Insects (Insecta)

**Group 048              Insects and spiders**

<b><u>Code No.</u></b>	<b><u>Commodity</u></b>
IN 0160	<b>Group of insects and spiders</b> (includes all commodities in group 048)

**Subgroup 048A              Arachnida**

<b><u>Code No.</u></b>	<b><u>Commodity</u></b>
IN 0161	<b>Subgroup of arachnida</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 48A)
IN 1030	<b>Araneae</b> Organisms belonging to the order of Araneae, e.g. spiders
IN 1031	<b>Ixodida</b> Organism belonging to the order of Ixodida, e.g. ticks

**Subgroup 048B              Insecta**

<b><u>Code No.</u></b>	<b><u>Commodity</u></b>
IN 0162	<b>Subgroup of insects (insecta)</b> (includes all commodities in subgroup 48B)
IN 1035	<b>Blattodea</b> Organisms belonging to the order of Blattodea, e.g. termites and cockroaches
IN 1036	<b>Coleoptera</b> Organisms belonging to the order of Coleoptera, e.g. beetles and weevils
IN 1037	<b>Dermaptera</b> Organisms belong to the order of Dermaptera, e.g. earwigs
IN 1038	<b>Diptera</b> Organisms belonging to the order of Diptera, e.g. flies

IN 1039	<b>Ephemeroptera</b> Organisms belonging to the order of Ephemeroptera, e.g. mayflies
IN 1040	<b>Hemiptera</b> Organisms belonging to the order of Hemiptera, e.g. true bugs
IN 1041	<b>Hymenoptera</b> Organisms belonging to the order of Hymenoptera, e.g. ants, bees and wasps
IN 1042	<b>Lepidoptera</b> Organisms belonging to the order of Lepidoptera, e.g. butterflies and moths
IN 1043	<b>Mantodea</b> Organisms belong to the order of Mantodea, e.g. mantids
IN 1044	<b>Megaloptera</b> Organisms belonging to the order of Megaloptera, e.g. alderflies, dobsonflies, fishflies
IN 1045	<b>Odonata</b> Organisms belonging to the order of Odonata, e.g. dragonflies, damselflies
IN 1046	<b>Orthoptera</b> Organisms belonging to the order of Orthoptera, including Grasshoppers, Crickets, Gryllidae
IN 1047	<b>Phasmida</b> Organisms belonging to the order of Phasmida, e.g. walkingsticks
IN 1048	<b>Plecoptera</b> Organisms belonging to the order of Plecoptera, e.g. stoneflies
IN 1049	<b>Psocoptera</b> Organisms belonging to the order of Psocoptera, e.g. booklice
IN 1050	<b>Trichoptera</b> Organisms belonging to the order of Trichoptera, e.g. caddisflies

**TYPE 10a MISCELLANEOUS PRIMARY FOOD COMMODITIES OF ANIMAL ORIGIN**

Miscellaneous commodities are those commodities which do not meet the criteria for crop grouping. These criteria include (1) commodity’s similar potential for pesticide residues, (2) similar morphology, (3) similar production practices, growth habits, etc., (4) edible portion, (5) similar GAP for pesticides uses, (6) similar residue behavior, and (7) to provide flexibility for setting subgroup tolerances. Due to the heterogeneous nature of miscellaneous commodities, no representative commodity will be established for miscellaneous groups.

Portion of commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Whole commodity as prepared for wholesale or retail distribution.**

**Class B**

<b>Type 10a</b>	<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>Group 049</b>	<b>Group Letter Code MU</b>
<b>Group 049</b>	<b>Miscellaneous primary food commodities of animal origin</b>		

MU 1070	<b>Honey</b> According to Codex Stan. 12-1981 <sup>1</sup> honey is the natural sweet substance produced by honeybees from the nectar of plants or from secretions of living parts of plants or excretions of plant sucking insects on the living parts of plants, which the bees collect, transform by combining with specific substances of their own, deposit, dehydrate, store and leave in the honey comb to ripen and mature.
MU 1071	<b>Honeycomb</b>
MU 1072	<b>Pollen, bee</b> <i>alternative name bee bread</i>
MU 1073	<b>Propolis</b> <i>alternative name bee glue</i>
MU 1074	<b>Royal jelly</b>

## PART II

TABLE 9 - EXAMPLES OF REPRESENTATIVE COMMODITIES FOR CLASS B

(For inclusion in the *Principles and Guidance on the Selection of Representative Commodities for the Extrapolation of Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides to Commodity Groups (CXG 84-2012)*)

## Class B - Primary food commodities of animal origin

Type 6 Mammalian products

Type 7 Avian products

Type 8 Aquatic animal products

Type 9 Amphibians and reptiles

Type 10 Invertebrate animals

Type 10a Miscellaneous primary food commodities of animal origin

Codex Group / Subgroup	Examples of Representative Commodities <sup>1)</sup>	Extrapolation to the following commodities
<b>Group 030</b> <b>Mammalian muscle</b>	Any commodity from subgroups 030A, 030B, 030C, 030D, 030E, 030F, 030G, 030H	<u>Group of mammalian muscle (MM 0095)</u> : Antelope, muscle; Buffalo, muscle; Camel, muscle; Capybara, muscle; Cattle, muscle; Deer, muscle; Dog, muscle; Donkey, muscle; Elk, muscle; Goat, muscle; Guinea pig, muscle; Hare, muscle; Henny, muscle; Horse, muscle; Kangaroo, muscle; Mule, muscle; Peccary, collared, muscle; Pig, muscle; Possum, muscle; Rabbit, muscle; Rat, muscle; Reindeer, muscle; Roe, muscle; Sheep, muscle; Wild boar, muscle
<b>Subgroup 030A</b> <b>Bovine muscle</b>	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of bovine muscle (MM 3700)</u> : Buffalo, muscle; Cattle, muscle
<b>Subgroup 030B</b> <b>Camelid muscle</b>	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of camelid muscle (MM 3701)</u> : Camel, muscle
<b>Subgroup 030C</b> <b>Caprine muscle</b>	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of caprine muscle (MM 3702)</u> : Goat, muscle
<b>Subgroup 030D</b> <b>Cervine muscle</b>	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of cervine muscle (MM 3703)</u> : Antelope, muscle; Deer, muscle; Elk, muscle; Reindeer, muscle; Roe, muscle
<b>Subgroup 030E</b> <b>Equine muscle</b>	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of equine muscle (MM 3704)</u> : Donkey, muscle; Henny, muscle; Horse, muscle; Mule, muscle
<b>Subgroup 030F</b> <b>Ovine muscle</b>	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of ovine muscle (MM 3705)</u> : Sheep, muscle
<b>Subgroup 030G</b> <b>Swine muscle</b>	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of swine muscle (MM 3706)</u> : Pig, muscle; Wild boar, muscle
<b>Subgroup 030H</b> <b>Various other mammalian muscles</b>	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of various other mammalian muscles (MM 3707)</u> : Capybara, muscle; Dog, muscle; Guinea pig, muscle; Hare, muscle; Kangaroo, muscle; Peccary, collared, muscle; Possum, muscle; Rabbit, muscle; Rat, muscle
<b>Group 031</b> <b>Mammalian fats</b>	Any commodity from subgroups 031A, 031B, 031C, 031D, 031E, 031F, 031G, 031H	<u>Group of mammalian products (MF 0100)</u> : Antelope, fat; Buffalo, fat; Camel, fat; Capybara, fat; Cattle, fat; Deer, fat; Dog, fat; Elk, fat; Guinea pig, fat; Goat, fat; Hare, fat; Horse, fat; Kangaroo, fat; Peccary, collared, fat; Pig, fat; Possum, fat; Rabbit, fat; Rat, fat; Reindeer, fat; Roe, fat; Sheep, fat; Wild boar, fat
<b>Subgroup 031A</b> <b>Bovine fat</b>	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of bovine fat (MF 3700)</u> : Buffalo, fat; Cattle, fat
<b>Subgroup 031B</b> <b>Camelid fat</b>	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of Camelid fat (MF 3701)</u> : Camel, fat
<b>Subgroup 031C</b> <b>Caprine fat</b>	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of caprine fat (MF 3702)</u> : Goat, fat
<b>Subgroup 031D</b> <b>Cervine fat</b>	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of cervine fat (MF 3703)</u> : Antelope, fat; Deer, fat; Elk, fat; Reindeer, fat; Roe, fat
<b>Subgroup 031E</b> <b>Equine fat</b>	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of equine fat (MF 3704)</u> : Horse, fat



Codex Group / Subgroup	Examples of Representative Commodities <sup>1)</sup>	Extrapolation to the following commodities
<b>Subgroup 031F</b> <b>Ovine fat</b>	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of ovine fat (MF 3705)</u> : Sheep, fat
<b>Subgroup 031G</b> <b>Swine fat</b>	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of swine fat (MF 3706)</u> : Pig, fat; Wild boar, fat
<b>Subgroup 031H</b> <b>Various other mammalian fats</b>	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of various other mammalian fat (MF 3707)</u> : Capybara, fat; Dog, fat; Guinea pig, fat; Hare, fat; Kangaroo, fat; Peccary, collared, fat; Possum, fat; Rabbit, fat; Rat, fat
<b>Group 032</b> <b>Edible offal (mammalian)</b>	Cattle, kidney; Cattle, liver; Goat, liver; Goat, kidney	<u>Group of Edible offal (mammalian (MO 0105))</u> : Buffalo, edible offal of; Buffalo, kidney; Buffalo, liver; Camel, edible offal of; Camel, kidney; Camel, liver; Cattle, edible offal of; Cattle, kidney; Cattle, liver; Deer, edible offal of; Deer, kidney; Deer, liver; Donkey, edible offal of; Donkey, kidney; Donkey, liver; Goat, edible offal of; Goat, liver; Goat, kidney; Hare, edible offal of; Hare, kidney; Hare, liver; Horse, edible offal of; Horse, kidney; Horse, liver; Kangaroo, edible offal of; Kangaroo, kidney; Kangaroo, liver; Pig, edible offal of; Pig, kidney; Pig, liver; Pig, skin; Possum, edible offal of; Possum, kidney; Possum, liver; Rabbit, edible offal of; Rabbit, kidney; Rabbit, liver; Sheep, edible offal of; Sheep, kidney; Sheep, liver; Wild boar, edible offal of
<b>Subgroup 032A</b> <b>Bovine edible offal</b>	Cattle, kidney; Cattle, liver; Goat, liver; Goat, kidney	<u>Subgroup of Bovine edible offal (MO 3700)</u> : Buffalo, edible offal of; Buffalo, kidney; Buffalo, liver; Cattle, edible offal of; Cattle, kidney; Cattle, liver
<b>Subgroup 032B</b> <b>Camelid edible offal</b>	Cattle, kidney; Cattle, liver; Goat, liver; Goat, kidney	<u>Subgroup of Camelid edible offal (MO 3701)</u> : Camel, edible offal of; Camel, kidney; Camel, liver
<b>Subgroup 032C</b> <b>Caprine edible offal</b>	Cattle, kidney; Cattle, liver; Goat, liver; Goat, kidney	<u>Subgroup of Caprine edible offal (MO 3702)</u> : Goat, edible offal of; Goat, liver; Goat, kidney
<b>Subgroup 032D</b> <b>Cervine edible offal</b>	Cattle, kidney; Cattle, liver; Goat, liver; Goat, kidney	<u>Subgroup of Cervine edible offal (MO 3703)</u> : Deer, edible offal of; Deer, kidney; Deer, liver
<b>Subgroup 032E</b> <b>Equine edible offal</b>	Cattle, kidney; Cattle, liver; Goat, liver; Goat, kidney	<u>Subgroup of Equine edible offal (MO 3704)</u> : Donkey, edible offal of; Donkey, kidney; Donkey, liver; Horse, edible offal of; Horse, kidney; Horse, liver
<b>Subgroup 032F</b> <b>Ovine edible offal</b>	Cattle, kidney; Cattle, liver; Goat, liver; Goat, kidney	<u>Subgroup of Ovine edible offal (MO 3705)</u> : Sheep, edible offal of; Sheep, kidney; Sheep, liver
<b>Subgroup 032G</b> <b>Swine edible offal</b>	Cattle, kidney; Cattle, liver; Goat, liver; Goat, kidney	<u>Subgroup of Swine edible offal (MO 3706)</u> : Pig, edible offal of; Pig, kidney; Pig, liver; Pig, skin; Wild boar, edible offal of
<b>Subgroup 032H</b> <b>Various other mammalian edible offal</b>	Cattle, kidney; Cattle, liver; Goat, liver; Goat, kidney	<u>Subgroup of Various other mammalian edible offal (MO 3707)</u> : Hare, edible offal of; Hare, kidney; Hare, liver; Kangaroo, edible offal of; Kangaroo, kidney; Kangaroo, liver; Possum, edible offal of; Possum, kidney; Possum, liver; Rabbit, edible offal of; Rabbit, kidney; Rabbit, liver
<b>Group 033</b> <b>Milks</b>	Any commodity from subgroups 033A, 033B, 033C, 033D, 033E, 033F	<u>Group of mammalian products (ML 0106)</u> : Buffalo, milk; Camel, milk; Cattle, milk; Donkey, milk; Elk, milk; Goat, milk; Horse, milk; Reindeer, milk; Sheep, milk
<b>Subgroup 033A</b> <b>Bovine milk</b>	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of bovine milk (ML 3700)</u> : Buffalo, milk; Cattle, milk
<b>Subgroup 033B</b> <b>Camelid milk</b>	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of camelid milk (ML 3701)</u> : Camel, milk

Codex Group / Subgroup	Examples of Representative Commodities <sup>1)</sup>	Extrapolation to the following commodities
<b>Subgroup 033C</b> <b>Caprine milk</b>	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of caprine milk (ML 3702)</u> : Goat, milk
<b>Subgroup 033D</b> <b>Cervine milk</b>	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of cervine milk (ML 3703)</u> : Elk, milk; Reindeer, milk;
<b>Subgroup 033E</b> <b>Equine milk</b>	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of equine milk (ML 3704)</u> : Donkey, milk; Horse, milk;
<b>Subgroup 033F</b> <b>Ovine milk</b>	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of ovine milk (ML 3705)</u> : Sheep, milk
<b>Group 036</b> <b>Avian muscle</b>	Any commodity in this group	<u>Group of Avian muscle (PM 0110)</u> : Chicken, muscle; Duck, muscle; Duck, Moscowy, muscle; Emu, muscle; Goose, muscle; Grouse, muscle; Guinea-fowl, muscle; Ostrich, muscle; Partridge, muscle; Peafowl, green, muscle; Pheasant, muscle; Pigeon, muscle; Quail, muscle; Rhea, American, muscle; Swan, mute, muscle; Turkey, muscle
<b>Group 037</b> <b>Avian fats</b>	Any commodity in this group	<u>Group of Avian fats (PF 0111)</u> : Chicken, fat; Duck, fat; Emu, fat; Goose, fat; Ostrich, fat; Turkey, fat
<b>Group 038</b> <b>Avian, edible offal of</b>	Chicken, kidney and chicken, liver	<u>Group of Avian, edible offal of (PO 0111)</u> : Chicken, edible offal of; Duck, edible offal of; Emu, edible offal of; Goose, edible offal of; Goose, liver; Ostrich, edible offal of; Poultry skin; Turkey, edible offal of
<b>Group 039</b> <b>Eggs</b>	Any commodity in this group	<u>Group of eggs (PE 0112)</u> : Chicken, eggs; Duck, eggs; Emu, eggs; Goose, eggs; Guinea-fowl, eggs; Ostrich, eggs; Quail, eggs; Rhea, American, eggs; Turkey, eggs
<b>Group 040</b> <b>Freshwater fish</b>	Any commodity in this group	<u>Group of freshwater fish (WF 0115)</u> : Athi elephant snout fish; Barbs; Black bass; Bluegill sunfish; Bream; Bream, Black; Bream, Wuchang; Bulatmai barbel; Carps; Carp, bighead; Carp, black; Carp, Indian; Cod, Murray; Carp, predatory; Catfishes (freshwater); Catfish, yellow; Catfish, Chinese longsnout; Gobies, freshwater; Dwarf Nile catfish; Eel, Swamp, Asian; Freshwater pipefish; Goby, Marble; Gourami (Asia); Lake Victoria squeaker; Lung fish; Nile perch; Osbeck's grenadier anchovy; Pangasius; Peppy fish of Silversidus; Perch; Perch, Chinese; Perch, climbing; Perch, golden; Pike Perch; Pike; Pirapitinga; Pond loach; Qinbo fish; Roaches; Silver fish; Snakehead, Northern; Snakehead, striped; Salangid; Spinubarbus hollandi; Tilapias
<b>Subgroup 040A</b> <b>Barbs</b>	Barbs	<u>Subgroup of barbs (WF 3710)</u> : Barbs; Bulatmai barbel; Spinubarbus hollandi; Qinbo fish
<b>Subgroup 040B</b> <b>Carps</b>	Carps Bream	<u>Subgroup of carps (WF 3711)</u> : Bream; Bream, Black; Bream, Wuchang; Carps; Carp, bighead; Carp, black; Carp, Indian; Carp, predatory; Gobies, freshwater; Roaches
<b>Subgroup 040C</b> <b>Catfishes</b>	Catfishes (freshwater)	<u>Subgroup of catfishes (WF 3712)</u> : Catfishes (freshwater); Catfish, yellow; Catfish, Chinese longsnout; Lung fish; Pangasius
<b>Subgroup 040D</b> <b>Perches</b>	Perch	<u>Subgroup of perches (WF 3713)</u> : Black bass; Bluegill sunfish; Cod, Murray; Goby, Marble; Gourami (Asia); Nile perch; Perch; Perch, Chinese; Perch, climbing; Perch, golden; Pike perch; Snakehead, Northern; Snakehead, striped
<b>Subgroup 040E</b> <b>Tilapias</b>	Tilapias	<u>Subgroup of tilapias (WF 3714)</u> : Tilapias
<b>Subgroup 040F</b> <b>Various other freshwater fishes</b>	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of various other freshwater fish (WF 3715)</u> : Athi elephant snout fish; Dwarf Nile catfish; Eel, swamp, Asian; Freshwater pipefish; Lake Victoria squeaker; Osbeck's grenadier anchovy; Peppy fish of Silversidus; Pike; Pirapitinga; Pond loach; Salangid; Silver fish

Codex Group / Subgroup	Examples of Representative Commodities <sup>1)</sup>	Extrapolation to the following commodities
<b>Group 041</b> <b>Diadromous fish</b>	Any commodity in this group	<u>Group of Diadromous fish (WD 0120)</u> : Barramundi; Eels; Milk fish; Paddle fish; River lamprey, European; Salmon, Atlantic; Salmon, Pacific; Shad; Smelt; Smelt, Pond; Sturgeon; Trout; Whitefishes
<b>Subgroup 041A</b> <b>Atlantic Salmon</b>	Atlantic Salmon	<u>Subgroup of Atlantic salmon (WD 3720)</u> : Salmon, Atlantic
<b>Subgroup 041B</b> <b>Pacific Salmon</b>	Pacific Salmon	<u>Subgroup of Pacific salmon (WD 3721)</u> : Salmon, Pacific
<b>Subgroup 041C</b> <b>Eels</b>	Eel	<u>Subgroup of eels (WD 3722)</u> : Eels
<b>Subgroup 041D</b> <b>Smelts</b>	Smelt	<u>Subgroup of smelts (WD 3723)</u> : Smelt; Smelt, Pond
<b>Subgroup 041E</b> <b>Trouts</b>	Trout	<u>Subgroup of trouts (WD 3724)</u> : Trout
<b>Subgroup 041F</b> <b>Various other diadromous fishes</b>	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of Various other diadromous fishes (WD 3725)</u> : Barramundi; Milkfish; Paddle fish; River lamprey, European; Shad; Sturgeon; White fishes
<b>Group 042</b> <b>Marine fish</b>	Any commodity in this group	<u>Group of Marine fish (WF 0125)</u> : Anchovies; Bonito; Cod; Dab or Dab, common; Flounders; Flounder, olive; Haddock; Hakes; Halibut; Herring; Jack mackerel; King mackerel; Mackerel; Menhaden; Pollack; Pollack, Alaska; Plaice; Pompano; Rays; Sardine and Sardine-type fishes; Sharks; Sole; Sole, tongue; Turbot; Tuna; Tuna, bullet; Whiting; Whiting, blue; Yellowfin sole;
<b>Subgroup 042A</b> <b>Cod and Cod-like fishes</b>	Atlantic cod	<u>Subgroup of cod and cod-like fishes (WS 0126)</u> : Cod; Haddock; Hakes; Pollack; Pollack, Alaska; Whiting; Whiting, blue
<b>Subgroup 042B</b> <b>Flat-fishes</b>	Flounder	<u>Subgroup of flat-fishes (WS 0127)</u> : Dab or Dab, common; Flounders; Flounder, olive; Halibut; Plaice; Sole; Sole, tongue; Turbot; Yellowfin sole;
<b>Subgroup 042C</b> <b>Mackerel and Mackerel-like fishes</b>	Mackerel	<u>Subgroup of Mackerel and Mackerel-like fishes (WS 0128)</u> : Jack mackerel; King mackerel; Mackerel; Pompano
<b>Subgroup 042D</b> <b>Tunas and Bonitos</b>	Tuna	<u>Subgroup of Tunas and Bonitos (WS 0132)</u> : Bonito; Tuna; Tuna, bullet
<b>Subgroup 042E</b> <b>Herring like fishes</b>	Sardine or sardine-type fishes	<u>Subgroup of herring-like fishes (WS 0129)</u> : Anchovies; Herring; Menhaden; Sardine and Sardine-type fishes
<b>Subgroup 042F</b> <b>Sharks</b>	Sharks	<u>Subgroup of sharks (WS 3726)</u> : Rays; Sharks
<b>Subgroup 042G</b> <b>Various other marine fishes</b>	2	--
<b>Group 043</b> <b>Fish roe (including milt= soft roe) and edible offal of fish</b>	2	--
<b>Subgroup 043A</b> <b>Fish roe( including milt= soft roe)</b>	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of Fish roe (including milt= soft roe) (WR 3730)</u> : Bluefish, roe; Cod, roe; Dolphinfish, roe; Flounder, roe; Herring, roe; Mackerel, roe; Mullet, roe; Salmon roe, Atlantic; Salmon roe, Pacific; Shad, roe; Sturgeon, roe
<b>Subgroup 043B</b> <b>Edible offal of fish</b>	2	--
<b>Group 044</b> <b>Marine mammalian products</b>	2	--
<b>Subgroup 044A</b> <b>Marine mammalian muscle</b>	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of marine mammalian muscle (WM 3740)</u> : Dolphins, muscle; Seals, muscle; Whales, muscle

Codex Group / Subgroup	Examples of Representative Commodities <sup>1)</sup>	Extrapolation to the following commodities
<b>Subgroup 044B</b> Fat of marine mammals, unprocessed	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of fat of marine mammals, unprocessed (WS 3741)</u> : Dolphins, fat, unprocessed; Seals, fat, unprocessed; Whales, fat, unprocessed
<b>Group 045</b> Crustaceans	Crab or White shrimp	<u>Group of crustaceans (WC 0143)</u> : Barnacles; Crabs; Freshwater crayfishes; Freshwater crustaceans; Freshwater shrimps or prawns; Lobsters; Marine crustaceans; Shrimps or prawns; Shrimp, mantis; Squat lobster
<b>Group 046</b> Amphibians and reptiles	2	--
<b>Subgroup 046A</b> Crocodiles	2	--
<b>Subgroup 046B</b> Frogs	2	--
<b>Subgroup 046C</b> Lizards	2	--
<b>Subgroup 046D</b> Snakes	2	--
<b>Subgroup 046E</b> Turtles	2	--
<b>Group 047</b> Molluscs and various other invertebrate animals	2	--
<b>Subgroup 047A</b> Bivalves	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Group of bivalves (IM 0151)</u> : Clams; Clam, razor; Cockles; Geoduck, Pacific; Mussels; Mussels, freshwater; Oysters (including cupped oysters); Scallops
<b>Subgroup 047B</b> Cephalopods	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of cephalopods, (IV 0152)</u> : Cuttlefishes; Octopuses; Squids; Squid, common
<b>Subgroup 047C</b> Sea and freshwater snails	2	--
<b>Subgroup 047D</b> Snails and slugs	2	--
<b>Subgroup 047E</b> Various other invertebrate animals	2	--
<b>Group 048</b> Insects and spiders	2	--
<b>Subgroup 048A</b> Spiders (Arachnida)	2	--
<b>Subgroup 048B</b> Insects (Insecta)	2	--
<b>Group 049</b> Miscellaneous primary food commodities of animal origin	Honey and honeycomb	<u>Group of Miscellaneous primary food commodities of animal origin</u> : Honey; Honeycomb; Pollen, bee; Propolis; Royal jelly

<sup>1)</sup> Alternative representative commodities may be selected based on documented regional/country differences in dietary consumption and/or areas of production.

<sup>2)</sup> It is not possible to set a group CXL for this group because of the broad diversity of commodities. For extrapolation of commodities, extrapolation options in the OECD guideline can also be considered.

**APPENDIX IX<sup>1</sup>**  
**Corrected version**  
**PART A**

**REVISION OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD AND FEED:**  
**CLASS E: PROCESSED FOODS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN**  
**(At Step 5/8)**  
**(For adoption by CAC)**

**CLASS E PROCESSED FOODS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN**

Definition, see Class D.

**TYPE 16 SECONDARY FOOD COMMODITIES OF ANIMAL ORIGIN**

The term “secondary food commodity” means a “primary food commodity” which has undergone simple processing, such as removal of certain portions, drying, and comminution, which do not basically alter the composition or identity of the commodity.

Secondary food commodities may be processed further, or used as ingredients in the manufacture of food, or sold directly to the consumer.

This type of processed food includes groups of processed primary food commodities of animal origin which have undergone simple processing, such as processed mammalian muscle and poultry muscle, fishes and other aquatic animals, e.g. dried muscle, dried fish.

**Dried muscle and dried fish products**

Class E

**Type 16 Secondary food commodities of animal origin**

**Group 080 Group Letter Code MD**

Group 080. Dried muscle and dried fish products, includes natural or artificial dried muscle products and dried fish, marine or freshwater. Most of the dried fishes are naturally dried (wind and sun). For convenience other marine animals, whether or not fishes or Crustaceans, are classified in this group.

The entire commodity may be consumed, either as such or after processing (e.g. dried fish).

Portion of commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Whole commodity as prepared for wholesale or retail distribution.**

This Group is divided into 3 subgroups:

080A Dried muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)

080B Dried fish

080C Dried Echinoderms

**Group 080 Dried muscle, fish products and echinoderms**

**Subgroup 080A Dried Muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)**

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
MD 0095	<b>Subgroup of dried muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)</b> (includes all commodities in this subgroup)
MD 3700	<b>Bovine muscle, dried (including dried and smoked)</b> (see subgroup 030A (Code MM 3700) for species included in the group of bovines)
MD 3701	<b>Camelid muscle, dried (including dried and smoked)</b> (see subgroup 030B (Code MM 3701) for species included in the group of camelids)

<sup>1</sup> Table 10 has been corrected to remove some duplications in Subgroup 083A Dried bivalves and Group 84 Processed crustaceans and to include the right code numbers for Group 084 Processed Crustaceans and Subgroup 085D Processed fats from fish species in order to correspond with the classification of these commodities in Class E. The corrections do not alter the technical content of the document as agreed by CCPR54.

MD 3702	<b>Caprine muscle, dried (including dried and smoked)</b> (see subgroup 030C (Code MM 3702) for species included in the group of caprine)
MD 0812	<b>Cattle muscle, dried (including dried and smoked)</b>
MD 3703	<b>Cervine muscle, dried (including dried and smoked)</b> (see subgroup 030D (Code MM 3703) for species included in the group of cervine)
MD 3704	<b>Equine muscle, dried (including dried and smoked)</b> (see subgroup 030E (Code MM 3704) for species included in the group of equines)
MD 0814	<b>Goat muscle, dried (including dried and smoked)</b>
MD 0816	<b>Horse muscle, dried (including dried and smoked)</b>
MD 3705	<b>Ovine muscle, dried (including dried and smoked)</b> (see subgroup 030F (Code MM 3705) for species included in the group of ovine)
MD 0818	<b>Pig muscle, dried (including dried and smoked)</b>
MD 3706	<b>Swine muscle, dried (including dried and smoked)</b> (see subgroup 030G (Code MM 3706) for species included in the group of swine)
MD 3707	<b>Various other Mammalian muscle, dried (including dried and smoked)</b> (see subgroup 030H (Code MM 3707) for species included in the group of various other mammalian muscle)

#### **Subgroup 080B Dried fish**

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<b><u>Code No.</u></b>	<b><u>Commodity</u></b>
<b>MD 3742</b>	<b>Subgroup of dried fish</b> (includes all commodities in this subgroup)
MD 0927	<b>Cod, dried</b>
MD 0929	<b>Dab or Common dab, dried</b>
MD 0120	<b>Diadromous fish, dried</b> (See Class B, Group 041 for commodities in this subgroup)
MD 0127	<b>Flat-fishes, dried</b> (see Class B, Group 042B for commodities in this subgroup)
<b>MD 0115</b>	<b>Freshwater fish, dried</b> (See Class B, Group 040 for commodities in this subgroup)
MD 0935	<b>Hakes, dried</b>
MD 0936	<b>Halibut, dried</b>
MD 0940	<b>Ling, dried</b>
MD 0125	<b>Other Marine fish, dried</b> (See Class B, Group 042G for commodities in this subgroup)
MD 0126	<b>Stockfish (= dried Cod and Cod-like fishes), dried</b> (see Class B, Group 042A, for commodities in this subgroup)

#### **Subgroup 080C Dried Echinoderms**

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<b><u>Code No.</u></b>	<b><u>Commodity</u></b>
<b>MD 3743</b>	<b>Subgroup of dried echinoderms</b> (includes all commodities in this subgroup)
-	<b>Beche-de-mer, dried</b> , see Sea-cucumbers, dried, see MD 1010
MD 1010	<b>Sea cucumber, dried</b>

Class E**Type 16**                    **Secondary food commodities of animal origin****Group 081**    **Group Letter Code AD**

Group 081. Dried muscle of avians and other avian products, includes natural or artificial dried muscle products and egg products from eggs.

The entire commodity may be consumed, either as such or after processing (e.g. egg yolk in pastry).

Portion of commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Whole commodity as prepared for wholesale or retail distribution.**

**Group 081**            **Dried avian muscle and other avian products**

<b>Code No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>
AD 0110	<b>Dried avian Muscle</b> (see group 36 for avian species)
AD 0840	<b>Chicken egg, powder</b>
AD 3745	<b>Chicken egg, white</b>
AD 3746	<b>Chicken egg, white, dried</b>
AD 3747	<b>Chicken egg, yolk</b>
AD 3748	<b>Chicken egg, yolk, dried</b>
AD 3750	<b>Chicken muscle, dried (including dried and smoked)</b>
AD 3752	<b>Other avian eggs, powder</b> , see group 39 for commodities in this subgroup
AD 3753	<b>Other avian eggs, white</b> , see group 39 for commodities in this subgroup
AD 3754	<b>Other avian eggs, white, dried</b> see group 39 for commodities in this subgroup
AD 3755	<b>Other avian egg, yolk</b> see group 39 for commodities in this subgroup
AD 3756	<b>Other avian egg, yolk, dried</b> see group 39 for commodities in this subgroup
AD 0848	<b>Turkey muscle, dried (including dried and smoked)</b>

**Secondary milk products**Class E**Type 16**                    **Secondary Food Commodities of animal origin**    **Group 082**                    **Group Letter Code LS**

Group 082, secondary milk products, includes milk products which have undergone simple processing such as removal or part removal of certain ingredients e.g. water, milk fat etc. The group and the commodities therein will only be used for pesticides which are not partitioned exclusively or nearly exclusively into the milk fat.

The recommended system for expressing the MRLs for the fat-soluble pesticides in milk and milk products is explained in the introduction to CAC/Vol. XIII-Ed. 2.

The group includes among others the following commodities as defined in the relevant Codex Standards, see CAC/Vol. XVI-Ed.1 (1984). The reference no. of the standard is indicated between brackets.

Milk powders (whole, skimmed and partly skimmed) (Standard A-5 1971); evaporated milks (whole, skimmed) (Standard A-3 1971); skimmed milk.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Whole commodity.**

**Group 082**            **Secondary milk products**

<b>Code No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>
LS 0106	<b>Group of Secondary Milk Products</b>

Class E**Type 16**                    **Secondary invertebrate food commodities of animal origin****Group 083**    **Group Letter Code IV**

Group 083. Dried invertebrate products, including dried bivalves, cephalopods, and insect products.

The entire commodity may be consumed, either as such or after processing (e.g. dried).

Portion of commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Whole commodity as prepared for wholesale or retail distribution.**

**This Group is divided into 6 subgroups:**

083A	Bivalves, dried
083B	Cephalopods, dried
083C	Insects, dried
083D	Crustaceans, dried
083E	Sea and freshwater snails, dried
083F	Amphibians and reptiles, dried

**Group 083** Secondary invertebrate food commodities of animal origin

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**Subgroup 083A Bivalves, dried**

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<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
IV 0151	<b>Subgroup of bivalves, dried</b> (See Class B, Group 047A for commodities in this subgroup) (includes all commodities in this subgroup)
IV 1000	<b>Clams, dried</b>
-	- <b>Clam, hort necked, dried, see IV 1000 Clams, dried</b>
-	- <b>Clam, razor, dried, see IV 1000 Clams, dried</b>
IV 1001	<b>Cockles, dried</b>
IV 1012	<b>Geoduck, Pacific, dried</b>
IV 1003	<b>Mussels, dried</b>
IV 1013	<b>Mussels, Freshwater, dried</b>
IV 1004	<b>Oysters (including Cupped oysters), dried</b>
IV 1005	<b>Scallops, dried</b>
-	- <b>Scallop, sea, see IV 1005</b>

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**Subgroup 083B Cephalopods, dried**

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<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
IV 0152	<b>Subgroup of Cephalopods, dried</b> (See Class B, Group 047B for commodities in this subgroup) (includes all commodities in this subgroup)
IV 1002	<b>Cuttlefishes, dried</b>
IV 1014	<b>Octopuses, dried</b>
IV 1008	<b>Squids, dried</b>
IV 1009	<b>Squid, Common, dried, see Squids IM 1008</b>

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**Subgroup 083C Insects, dried**

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<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
IV 0162	<b>Subgroup of insects and spiders, dried</b> (includes all commodities in this subgroup) (See Class B, Group IN 0162 for commodities in this subgroup)
IV 1035	<b>Blattodea, dried</b> Organisms belonging to the order of Blattodea, e.g. termites and cockroaches
IV 1036	<b>Coleoptera, dried</b> Organisms belonging to the order of Coleoptera, e.g. beetles and weevils



IV 1037	<b>Dermaptera, dried</b> Organisms belong to the order of Dermaptera, e.g. earwigs
IV 1038	<b>Diptera, dried</b> Organisms belonging to the order of Diptera, e.g. flies
IV 1039	<b>Ephemeroptera, dried</b> Organisms belonging to the order of Ephemeroptera, e.g. mayflies
IV 1040	<b>Hemiptera, dried</b> Organisms belonging to the order of Hemiptera, e.g. true bugs
IV 1041	<b>Hymenoptera, dried</b> Organisms belonging to the order of Hymenoptera, e.g. ants, bees and wasps
IV 1042	<b>Lepidoptera, dried</b> Organisms belonging to the order of Lepidoptera, e.g. butterflies and moths
IV 1043	<b>Mantodea, dried</b> Organisms belong to the order of Mantodea, e.g. mantids
IV 1044	<b>Megaloptera, dried</b> Organisms belonging to the order of Megaloptera, e.g. alderflies, dobsonflies, fishflies
IV 1045	<b>Odonata, dried</b> Organisms belonging to the order of Odonata, e.g. dragonflies, damselflies
IV 1046	<b>Orthoptera, dried</b> Organisms belonging to the order of Orthoptera, including Grasshoppers, Crickets, Gryllidae
IV 1047	<b>Phasmida, dried</b> Organisms belonging to the order of Phasmida, e.g. walkingsticks
IV 1048	<b>Plecoptera, dried</b> Organisms belonging to the order of Plecoptera, e.g. stoneflies
IV 1049	<b>Psocoptera, dried</b> Organisms belonging to the order of Psocoptera, e.g. booklice
IV 1050	<b>Trichoptera, dried</b> Organisms belonging to the order of Trichoptera, e.g. caddisflies

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**Subgroup 080D Crustaceans, dried**


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<b>Code No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>
IV 0143	<b>Subgroup of crustaceans, dried</b> (includes all commodities in this subgroup) (See Class B, Group 045 for commodities in this subgroup)
IV 0979	<b>Shrimps or Prawns, dried, see note 2</b> According to Codex Stan. 37-1981 and 92-1981 include spp. of the families <i>Crangonidae</i> <i>Palaemonidae</i> , see note 3, <i>Pandalidae</i> and <i>Penaidae</i>
-	<b>Prawn, Chinese, dried, see IV 0979</b>

**Subgroup 080E Sea and freshwater snails, dried**

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<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
IV 0153	<b>Subgroup of sea and freshwater snails, dried</b> ((includes all commodities in this subgroup) (See Class B, Group 047C for commodities in this subgroup)
IV 1007	<b>Freshwater snails, dried</b>
-	<b>Sea snails, dried, see IV 1007</b>

**Subgroup 080F Amphibians and reptiles, dried**

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<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
IV 0148	<b>Subgroup of amphibians and reptiles, dried</b> ((includes all commodities in this subgroup) (See Class B, Group 046 for commodities in this subgroup)
IV 0993	<b>Turtles, dried</b>

**TYPE 17 DERIVED EDIBLE PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN**

The term "Derived edible products" means foods or edible substances isolated from primary food commodities or raw agricultural commodities not intended for human consumption as such, using physical, biological, and chemical processes.

This type includes processed (rendered or extracted, possibly refined and/or clarified) fats from mammals, including aquatic mammals, poultry, and aquatic organisms such as fishes.

**Crustaceans, processed**Class E**Type 17 Derived edible products of animal origin****Group 084 Group Letter Code SC**

Group 084, Crustaceans, processed. Crustaceans are processed to a large extent before entering the national or international trade channels.

Crabs, lobsters and shrimps or prawns are in general cooked directly after catching. Thereafter either the animals are deep-frozen with or without shell, or the muscle without shell is canned, with or without a packing medium. The latter may consist of water, salt, lemon juice and sugars.

Shrimps or prawns may also be "parboiled" and thereafter deep-frozen.

According to the relevant Codex Standards, namely 92-1981, and 95-1981 "cooked" means heated for a period of time such that the thermal center reaches a temperature adequate to coagulate the protein and "parboiled" means heated for a period of such time that the surface of the product reaches a temperature adequate to coagulate the protein at the surface but inadequate to coagulate the protein at the thermal center.

The cooked commodities are in general subjected to deep-freezing directly after cooking or the cooking is part of the canning process.

The designation cooked after the commodity may include any of the processes mentioned except the parboiled and deep-frozen shrimps or prawns.

The entire commodity except the shell may be consumed.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Whole commodity (especially with the small sized species) or the cooked muscle without shell as prepared for wholesale or retail distribution.**

For commodity description and scientific family or species names see Group 045, Crustaceans.

**Group 084 Crustaceans, processed**

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<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
SC 0143	<b>Group of Crustaceans, processed</b> (includes all commodities in this group)
SC 0144	<b>Freshwater crustaceans, cooked</b>
SC 0145	<b>Marine crustaceans, cooked</b>

SC 0146	<b>Crabmeat, cooked</b>
SC 0976	<b>Freshwater crayfishes, cooked</b>
SC 0977	<b>Freshwater shrimps or prawns, cooked</b>
SC 0978	<b>Lobsters (including Lobster muscle), cooked</b>
SC 0979	<b>Shrimps or Prawns, cooked</b>
SC 1220	<b>Shrimps or Prawns, parboiled</b>

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**Group 085      Animal fats, processed**


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**Animal fats, processed**Class E**Type 17      Derived edible products of animal origin****Group 085 Group Letter Code FA**

The group 085, processed animal fats, includes rendered or extracted (possibly refined and/or clarified) fats from land and aquatic mammals and poultry and fats and oils derived from fishes.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Whole commodity as prepared for wholesale or retail distribution.**

This Group is divided into 4 subgroups:

- 085A    Processed Fats from mammals (other than marine mammals)
- 085B    Processed Fats from Marine mammals
- 085C    Processed Fats from Avian species
- 085D    Processed Fats from Fish species

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**Group 085      Animal fats, processed**


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<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
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FA 0101	<b>Group of Processed Animal Fats</b>
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**Subgroup 085A Processed Fats from mammals other than marine mammals**


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<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
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FA 0100	<b>Subgroup of processed fats from mammals (other than marine mammals)</b>
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(includes all commodities in this subgroup)

FA 3700	<b>Bovine tallow</b>
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(see subgroup 030A (Code MM 3700) for species included in the group of bovines)

FA 0810	<b>Buffalo tallow</b>
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*Bubalis bubalis* L.;

*Syncerus caffer* Sparrman

*Bison bison* L.

FA 0811	<b>Camel tallow</b>
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*Camelus bactrianus* L.; *C. dromedarius* L.;

*Lama glama* L.; *L. pacos* L.

FA 3701	<b>Camelid tallow</b>
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(see subgroup 030B (Code MM 3701) for species included in the group of camelids)

FA 3702	<b>Caprine tallow</b>
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(see subgroup 030C (Code MM 3702) for species included in the group of caprine)

FA 0812	<b>Cattle tallow (including processed suet)</b> <i>Bos taurus</i> L.; see further Group 037, MM 0812
FA 3703	<b>Cervine tallow</b> (see subgroup 030D (Code MM 3703) for species included in the group of cervine)
FA 3704	<b>Equine tallow</b> (see subgroup 030E (Code MM 3704) for species included in the group of equines)
FA 0814	<b>Goat tallow</b> <i>Capra hircus</i> L.; other <i>Capra</i> spp.
FA 0816	<b>Horse tallow</b> <i>Equus caballus</i> L.
FA 0818	<b>Lard (of pigs)</b> among others <i>Sus domesticus</i> Erxleben; other <i>Sus</i> spp. and ssp.
FA 3705	<b>Ovine tallow</b> (see subgroup 030F (Code MM 3705) for species included in the group of ovine)
FA 0822	<b>Sheep tallow</b> <i>Ovis aries</i> L.; other <i>Ovis</i> spp.
FA 3706	<b>Swine tallow</b> (see subgroup 030G (Code MM 3706) for species included in the group of swine)
FA 3707	<b>Various other mammalian muscle tallow</b> (see subgroup 030H (Code MM 3707) for species included in the group of various other mammalian muscle)

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**Subgroup 085B Processed Fats from marine mammals**


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<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
FA 3741	<b>Subgroup of processed fats from marine mammals</b> (includes all commodities in this subgroup)
FA 0972	<b>Whales, Blubber of, processed</b>
FA 0142	<b>Processed Fat (Blubber), of Whales, Dolphins and Sales</b>

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**Subgroup 085C Processed Fats from Avian species**


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<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
FA 0111	<b>Subgroup of processed fats from avian species</b> (includes all commodities in this subgroup) (see Class B type 7 for commodities in this subgroup)
FA 0111	<b>Poultry fats, processed</b>
FA 0840	<b>Chicken fat, processed</b> <i>Gallus gallus</i> L.; other <i>Gallus</i> spp.
FA 0841	<b>Duck fat, processed</b> <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> L.; other <i>Anas</i> spp.
FA 0842	<b>Goose fat, processed</b> <i>Anser anser</i> L.; other <i>Anser</i> spp.
FA 0848	<b>Turkey fat, processed</b> <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> L.

**Subgroup 085D Processed Fats from Fish species**

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
FA 3744	<b>Subgroup of processed fats from fish species</b> (includes all commodities in this subgroup)
FA 0125	<b>Fish, oil</b>
<b>Group 086</b>	<b>Milk fats, processed</b>

**Milk fats**Class E

<b>Type 17</b>	<b>Derived edible products of animal origin</b> <b>Group 086 Group Letter Code FM</b>
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Group 086. Milk fats are the fatty ingredients derived from the milk of various mammals.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Whole commodity.**

**Group 086 Milk fats**

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
FM 0106	<b>Group of Milk Fats</b> (includes all milk fats in this group)
FM 3700	<b>Bovine milk fat</b> (see subgroup 030A (Code MM 3700) for species included in the group of bovines)
FM 0810	<b>Buffalo milk fat</b> <i>Bubalis bubalis</i> L.; <i>Syncerus caffer</i> Sparrman; <i>Bison bison</i> L.
FM 0811	<b>Camel milk fat</b> <i>Camelus bactrianus</i> L.; <i>C. dromedarius</i> L.; <i>Lama glama</i> L.; <i>L. pacos</i> L.
FM 3701	<b>Camelid milk fat</b> (see subgroup 030B (Code MM 3701) for species included in the group of camelids)
FM 3702	<b>Caprine milk fat</b> (see subgroup 030C (Code MM 3702) for species included in the group of caprine)
FM 0812	<b>Cattle milk fat</b> <i>Bos taurus</i> L.; see further Group 037 no. MM 0812
FM 3703	<b>Cervine milk fat</b> (see subgroup 030D (Code MM 3703) for species included in the group of cervine)
FM 3704	<b>Equine milk fat</b> (see subgroup 030E (Code MM 3704) for species included in the group of equines)
FM 0814	<b>Goat milk fat</b> <i>Capra hircus</i> L.; other <i>Capra</i> spp.
FM 0183	<b>Milk fats</b> (from milk of Buffalo, Camel, Cattle, Goat or Sheep)
FM 3705	<b>Ovine milk fat</b> (see subgroup 030F (Code MM 3705) for species included in the group of ovine)
FM 0822	<b>Sheep milk fat</b> <i>Ovis aries</i> L.; other <i>Ovis</i> spp.

**Group 087 Derives milk products****Derived milk products**Class E**Type 17 Derived Edible Products of Animal Origin****Group 087 Group Letter Code LD**

Group 087: Derived milk products, includes food or edible substances isolated from the primary food commodity cattle milk, or milks from other mammals, using physical, biological, and chemical processes. This group and the commodities therein will only be used if necessary for pesticides which are not partitioned exclusively or nearly exclusively into the milk fat. For further explanation, see Group 082.

This group include among others the following food commodities, as defined in the relevant Codex Standards, see CAC/Vol. XXI, Ed-1 (1984): Butter, whey butter, both in Standard A-1 (1971): Butteroil, anhydrous butteroil, both in Standard A-2 (1973): Cream, Standard A-9 (1976): Cream powders (half cream, high fat), Standard A-10 (1971): Edible acid casein, Standard A-12 (1976): Edible caseinates, Standard A-13 (1976).

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Whole commodity.**

**TYPE 18 MANUFACTURED FOOD (SINGLE-INGREDIENT) OF ANIMAL ORIGIN**

The term "single ingredient manufactured food" means a processed food which consists of one identifiable food ingredient, with or without packing medium or minor ingredients such as flavoring agents, spices and condiments, and which is normally pre-packaged and ready for consumption, with or without cooking.

**Manufactured milk products (single ingredient)**Class E**Type 18 Manufactured Food (single ingredient) of animal origin****Group 090 Group Letter Code LI**

Group 090 and the commodities therein will only be used, if the necessity arises, for pesticides which are not partitioned exclusively or nearly exclusively into the milk fat. For further explanation see Group 082.

This group include among others the following food commodities, as defined in the relevant Codex Standards (indicated between brackets): Yoghurt (Codex Standard A-11(a) 1975): Cheeses, individually named (Codex Standard A-6 1978 and Standard C-1 (1966-1978).

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Whole commodity as prepared for wholesale or retail distribution.**

**TYPE 19 MANUFACTURED FOOD (MULTI-INGREDIENT) OF ANIMAL ORIGIN**

The term "multi-ingredient manufactured food" means a processed food consisting of more than one major ingredient.

A multi-ingredient food consisting of ingredients of both animal and plant origin will be included in this type if the ingredient(s) of animal origin is (are) predominant.

**Manufactured milk products (multi-ingredient)**Class E**Type 19 Manufactured food (multi-ingredient) of animal origin****Group 092 Group Letter Code LM**

Group 092 and the commodities therein will only be used in the classification if necessary for pesticides which are not partitioned exclusively or nearly exclusively into the milk fat. For further explanation see Group 082.

This group includes among others the following commodities, as defined in the relevant Codex Standards, see CAC/Vol XVI, Ed-1 (1984): Processed Cheese products, Codex Standard A-8(a) and A-8(b) (1978): Processed Cheese preparations, Standard A-8(c) (1978): Flavored yoghurt, Standard A-11(b) (1976): Sweetened condensed milk, Standard A-4 (1971).

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Whole commodity as prepared for wholesale or retail distribution.**

**TABLE 10 - EXAMPLES OF REPRESENTATIVE COMMODITIES FOR CLASS E**

(For inclusion in the *Principles and Guidance on the Selection of Representative Commodities for the Extrapolation of Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides to Commodity Groups (CXG 84-2012)*)

**Class E - Processed foods of animal origin**

**Type 16 Secondary food commodities of animal origin**

**Type 17 Derived edible products of animal origin**

**Type 18 Manufactured Food (single ingredient) of animal origin**

**Type 19 Manufactured food (multi-ingredient of animal origin)**

Codex Group / Subgroup	Examples of Representative Commodities <sup>1)</sup>	Extrapolation to the following commodities
<b>Group 080</b> Dried muscle and dried fish products and dried echinoderms	2)	--
<b>Subgroup 080A</b> Dried muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of dried muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals (MD 0095):</u> (including dried and smoked): Bovine muscle, dried; Camelid muscle, dried; Caprine muscle, dried; Cattle muscle, dried; Cervine muscle, dried; Equine muscle, dried; Goat muscle, dried; Horse muscle, dried; Ovine muscle, dried; Pig muscle, dried; Swine muscle, dried; Various other Mammalian muscle, dried
<b>Subgroup 080B</b> Dried Fish	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of dried fish (MD 3742):</u> Cod, dried; Dab or common dab, dried; Diadromous fish, dried; Flat-fishes, dried; Freshwater fish, dried; Hakes, dried; Halibut, dried; Ling, dried; Other Marine fish, dried; Stockfish (dried cod and cod-like fish), dried
<b>Subgroup 080C</b> Dried Echinoderms	Sea cucumber	<u>Subgroup of dried echinoderms (MD 3743):</u> Sea cucumber, dried
<b>Group 081</b> Dried muscle and other avian products	2)	--
<b>Group 082</b> Secondary food commodities of animal origin	2)	--
<b>Group 083</b> Secondary invertebrate food commodities of animal origin	2)	--
<b>Subgroup 083A</b> Bivalves, dried	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of bivalves, dried (IV 0151):</u> Clams, dried; Cockles, dried; Geoduck, Pacific, dried; Mussels, dried; Mussels, freshwater, dried; Oysters (including cupped oysters), dried; Scallops, dried
<b>Subgroup 083B</b> Cephalopods, dried	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of cephalopods, dried (IV 0152):</u> Cuttlefishes, dried; Octopuses, dried; Squids, dried; Squid, common, dried

Codex Group / Subgroup	Examples of Representative Commodities <sup>1)</sup>	Extrapolation to the following commodities
Subgroup 083C Insects, dried	2)	--
Subgroup 083D Crustaceans, dried	2)	--
Subgroup 083E Sea and freshwater snails, dried	2)	--
Subgroup 083F Amphibians and reptiles, dried	2)	--
Group 084 Crustaceans, processed	Any commodity in this group	<u>Group of crustaceans, processed (SC 0143)</u> : Freshwater crustaceans, cooked; Marine crustaceans, cooked; Crabmeat, cooked; Freshwater crayfishes, cooked; Freshwater shrimps or prawns, cooked; Lobsters (including lobster muscle), cooked; Shrimps or Prawns, cooked; Shrimps or Prawns, parboiled
Group 085 Animal fats, processed	2)	--
Subgroup 085A Processed fats from mammals (other than marine mammals)	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of Fats from mammals other than marine mammals (FA 0100)</u> : Bovine tallow; Buffalo tallow; Camel tallow; Camelid tallow; Caprine tallow; Cattle tallow (including processed suet); Cervine tallow; Equine tallow; Goat tallow; Horse tallow; Lard (of pigs); Ovine tallow; Sheep tallow; Swine tallow; Various other mammalian muscle tallow
Subgroup 085B Processed fats from marine mammals	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of fats from marine mammals (FA 3741)</u> : Whales, blubber of, processed; Processed fat (blubber), of whales, dolphins, and sales
Subgroup 085C Processed fats from avian species	Any commodity in this subgroup	<u>Subgroup of fats from avian species (FA 0111)</u> : Poultry fats, processed; Chicken fat, processed; Duck fat, processed; Goose fat, processed; Turkey fat, processed
Subgroup 085D Processed fats from fish species	Fish oil	<u>Subgroup of fats from fish species (FA 3744)</u> : Fish oil
Group 086 Milk fats	Any commodity in this group	<u>Group of milk fats (FM 0106)</u> : Bovine milk fat; Buffalo milk fat; Camel milk fat; Camelid milk fat; Caprine milk fat; Cattle milk fat; Cervine milk fat; Equine milk fat; Goat milk fat; Milk fats; Ovine milk fat; Sheep milk fat
Group 087 Derived edible products of animal origin	2)	--
Group 090 Manufactured Food (single ingredient) of animal origin	2)	--
Group 092 Manufactured food (multi-ingredient) of animal origin	2)	--



- 1) Alternative representative commodities may be selected based on documented regional/country differences in dietary consumption and/or areas of production.
- 2) It is not possible to set a group CXL for this group because of the broad diversity of commodities.

However, when a group contains a number of processed commodities originating from raw commodities from one subgroup in Class B (primary food commodities of animal origin), the representative commodity from that subgroup in Class B can be used as a representative crop for the corresponding commodities in processed form.

For extrapolation of commodities, extrapolation options in the OECD guideline can also be considered.

**APPENDIX X****REVISION OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD AND FEED:****PORTION OF THE COMMODITY TO WHICH THE MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS APPLY, AND WHICH IS ANALYZED FOR  
GROUP 006: ASSORTED TROPICAL AND SUB-TROPICAL FRUITS - INEDIBLE PEEL  
AND  
GROUP 023: OILSEEDS AND OILFRUITS****(For adoption by CAC)****Group 006: Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel**

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Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): Whole fruit unless qualified: e.g.

- Banana after removal of crown tissue and stalks.
- Pineapple after removal of crown.
- Avocado, mangos, and similar fruit with hard seeds: Whole commodity after removal of stone but residue calculated and expressed on whole fruit.

**Group 023: Oilseeds and oilfruits**

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Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed):

- Oilseeds: Unless otherwise specified, seed or kernels, with shell or husk.
- Peanuts: Kernels
- Castor beans: Whole product after removal of capsules
- Cotton seeds: Undelinted
- Oilfruits: Whole commodity

**APPENDIX XI**  
**PART I**

**CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENT TO THE  
CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD AND FEED (CXA4 – 1989)**

**INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL COMMODITIES  
IN CLASS A AND CLASS D**

**(For adoption by CAC)**

**CLASS A – PRIMARY FOOD COMMODITIES OF PLANT ORIGIN**

<b>Root and Tuber Vegetables</b>	<b>VR 2952 Pseudoginseng</b>
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**CLASS D - PROCESSED FOODS OF PLANT ORIGIN**

<b>Derived edible products of plant origin</b>	<b>DM 3526 Tomato paste</b>
<b>Dried Vegetables</b>	<b>DV 2950 Pencil yam, dried</b>
	<b>DV 2952 Pseudoginseng, dried</b>
<b>Teas</b>	<b>DT 0604 Ginseng, dried</b>

**PART II**

**CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENT TO THE  
PRINCIPLES AND GUIDANCE ON THE SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVE COMMODITIES FOR THE EXTRAPOLATION OF  
MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES TO COMMODITY GROUPS (CXG 84- 2012)**

**GROUP 012: FRUITING VEGETABLES OTHER THAN CUCURBITS  
SUBGROUP 12C: EGGPLANT AND EGGPLANT-LIKE COMMODITIES**

Codex Group / Subgroup	Examples of Representative Commodities <sup>1</sup>	Extrapolation to the following commodities
Group 012 Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits	One cultivar of large variety Tomato and one cultivar of small variety Tomato and  Sweet Pepper and Chili pepper and  One cultivar of large variety eggplant and/or tomato and one cultivar of small variety eggplant and/or tomato	<u>Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits (VO 0050)</u> : African eggplant; Bush tomato; Cherry tomato; Cocona; Currant tomato; Eggplant; Garden huckleberry; Goji berry;  Ground cherries, Martynia; Okra; Pea eggplant; Pepino; Peppers, Chili; Peppers, sweet; Roselle; Scarlet eggplant; Sunberry; Tomatillo; Tomato; Thai eggplant
Subgroup 12A Tomatoes	One cultivar of large variety Tomato and one cultivar of small variety Tomato	<u>Tomatoes (VO 2045)</u> : Bush tomato; Cherry tomato; Cocona; Currant tomato; Garden huckleberry; Goji berry; Ground cherries; Sunberry; Tomatillo; Tomato
Subgroup 12B Pepper and pepper-like commodities	Sweet Pepper and Chili pepper	<u>Peppers (VO 0051)</u> : Martynia; Okra; Peppers, Chili; Peppers, sweet; Roselle;
<b>Subgroup 12C Eggplant and eggplant-like commodities</b>	One cultivar of large variety eggplant and/or tomato and/or sweet pepper and one cultivar of small variety eggplant and/or tomato and/or chili pepper	<u>Eggplants (VO 2046)</u> : African eggplant; Eggplant; Pea eggplant; Pepino; Scarlet eggplant; Thai eggplant

Alternative representative commodities may be selected based on documented regional/country differences in dietary consumption and/or areas of production.

**APPENDIX XII****MANAGEMENT OF UNSUPPORTED COMPOUNDS  
WITHOUT PUBLIC HEALTH<sup>1</sup> CONCERN SCHEDULED FOR PERIODIC REVIEW****(For internal use by CCPR)**

1. Unsupported compounds without public health concerns (PHCs) due for periodic review will be managed according to the periodic review procedures described in the Codex Procedural Manual, according to Section IV: *Risk Analysis, Risk Analysis Principles Applied by the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues*, especially Chapter Risk management, Role of CCPR”, paragraphs 208 – 224<sup>2</sup>.
2. At each Session, the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) will consider the establishment of an Electronic Working Group (EWG) for Unsupported Compounds.
3. Consistent with current practice, the Chair of the EWG on Priorities will continue to provide the following information regarding compounds listed in Tables 2A, 2B and 3 distributed to members and observers each year:
  - i. Status of health concerns, currently presented in the “Table 2B PHC only” tab of the Scheduling and Priority Lists of Pesticides for Evaluation by the JMPR spreadsheet.
  - ii. Situation of support of the compounds and their respective CXLs
  - iii. Record and details of previous periodic evaluations (Table 3)
4. As soon as a compound is put on Table 2B (periodic review list: compounds listed under 15-year rule but not yet scheduled or listed) CCPR Members and Observers should have a close look to the compounds to see which are supported and which are unsupported.
5. Member states that notice that the Codex maximum residue limits (CXLs) for a compound are not supported and the country itself is not in a position to generate the data, should communicate such concern to the Chair EWG on Unsupported Compounds in response to the Circular Letter that the Chair of the EWG on priorities issues in September each year, which includes, among others, Tables 2A and 2B.
6. In said communication, the member state must provide detailed information about which CXLs it is interested in supporting, as well as information on national register status, the surface (ha) of the crop treated with the pesticide, international trade data or others (e.g., availability of the alternatives etc.) that justify the efforts to generate data<sup>3</sup>.
7. The Chair of the EWG on Unsupported Compounds should ask the JMPR Secretariat, which kind of data are required to conduct the reevaluations (toxicology and/or residue studies and where necessary methods of analysis). The engagement of JMPR at this early stage of the procedure is essential, both to avoid that the dossier to be prepared will be found incomplete, and to avoid unnecessary repetition of studies.
8. The Chair of the EWG on Unsupported Compounds will report for consideration by the CCPR plenary the list of pesticides and CXLs for which some member states have expressed concern about the possible revocation of CXLs due to the lack of support, a qualification of whether there is a justification to advance in the search for possible supports. CCPR shall ratify the initiation of the process of seeking support within the EWG on Unsupported compounds.
9. Within the EWG on Unsupported Compound, opportunities should be discussed by the stakeholders’ group, including especially from those members having evaluated the compounds and/or authorized uses and those members and observers having an interest in keeping the substance in the Codex system.
10. For those compounds for which support is obtained, the member (s) should inform both the Chair of the EWG on Priorities and the Chair of the EWG on Unsupported Compounds whether all or some of the CXLs will be supported and should specify each supported and unsupported CXL and the timeframe for provision of relevant data to JMPR. The timeframe proposed for generating and providing data, should not exceed four-years (four-year rule as specified in the Codex Procedures Manual).
11. For substances where support for one or more CXL for an unsupported substance is announced and support can be realized as described before, the remaining unsupported CXL will be revoked after renewal of the compound.
12. For compounds and their CXLs for which there is no support obtained according to points 5–10, CCPR should once again ask for support. If-no support is given, the withdrawal of CXLs should be endorsed in the following CCPR meeting.

<sup>1</sup> In the context of this document “unsupported compounds without public health concern” describes compounds, for which no public health concern form has been lodged by a Member or where JMPR has not indicated any public health concern. These compounds are waiting for a periodic review after 15 years without a sponsor stating support for the compound.

<sup>2</sup> Procedural Manual (PM) in its latest version.

<sup>3</sup> Useful information on the data expected and to be evaluated by the JMPR can be found in ‘Submission and evaluation of pesticide residue data for the estimation of maximum residues in food and feed. Third edition. FAO Plant Production and Protection Paper 225, Food and Agricultural Organization Rome 2016.’ the so-called FAO Manual as well as in ‘Principles and Methods for the Risk Assessment of Chemicals in Food (Environmental Health Criteria 240), World Health Organization, 2009’.

**APPENDIX XIII****OPTIONS FOR EFFICIENT DATA SUPPORT THAT COULD BE ADDRESSED BY CODEX, FAO/WHO, JMPR, GOVERNMENTS AND INDUSTRY TO FURTHER ASSIST COUNTRIES IN IMPLEMENTING THE MANAGEMENT APPROACH ON UNSUPPORTED COMPOUNDS WITHOUT PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERN SCHEDULED FOR PERIODIC REVIEW****(For publication as information document)**

1. It is generally agreed that Codex members and observers participating in CCPR can collaborate efficiently with other members which currently lack the ability to independently support important uses/compounds for their production systems.
2. However, greater efforts are needed to clarify the work as described in the Management of Unsupported Compounds Without Public Health Concern Scheduled for Periodic Review<sup>1</sup> namely: define the scope of the problem with respect to the number of maximum residue limits (MRLs), identify members and observers who are interested in specific compounds, and describe the data required for JMPR to conduct the periodic review.
3. To carry out the above, it is key to prioritize the different cases to ensure that collaboration can be carried out efficiently.
4. Information on the Codex system and the JMPR periodic review process, generation of the required data package and accompanying dossier, should be shared with the generic manufacturers as well as to members and observers having unsupported compounds. This would be the one of the roles of EWG on Unsupported Compounds.

**Kind of collaboration activities**

5. Collaboration activities focusing on specific projects, courses and training amongst Codex members, between members and observers with the support of the JMPR Secretariat or with other international organizations such as FAO and WHO.

**Collaborative activities that can be efficiently developed within the framework of Codex, FAO, WHO, others international organizations, government agencies, industry, etc.:****a) Codex**

6. Through the JMPR and the Codex Secretariats, coordinate and carry out workshops on periodic re-evaluations, providing details of each stage of the procedure, requirements, and data to be submitted by the industry or country interested in supporting the re-evaluation. These workshops could be virtual to facilitate participation and reduce costs.

**b) FAO, WHO and other international organizations**

7. FAO and WHO can provide information on what data is available and more important on what data is missing. This is necessary to define the workload for those who will provide the missing data.
8. Financial support to carry out the workshops indicated in letter a), along with providing experts, if necessary.

**c) Relevant government agencies (i.e., twinning activities between Codex members)**

9. Relevant government agencies can provide their latest evaluation as far as available.
10. Interested countries could finance translation into native languages, in order to carry out the trainings proposed in letter a)

**d) Industry/trading companies**

11. Concerned members should strengthen their efforts to bring interested small and medium enterprises (SME) together that produce substances and/or formulations, to facilitate shared data generation, through financial support/sponsorship.
12. The industry/sponsor that initially registered the compound could provide, upon request, the toxicological and residues background for the pesticides to be re-evaluated.

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<sup>1</sup> REP23/PR54, Appendix XII

<https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/meetings/detail/en/?meeting=CCPR&session=54>

**e) Other relevant parties (if any) to assist Codex members, currently lacking the capacity to independently support pesticides/uses important to their production systems, to provide the required data package for the JMPR periodic review**

13. Other international agencies may provide projects for capacity building, while research institutes may be willing to conduct some studies.
14. Other relevant parties are trading companies, trading associations, food associations and agricultural organizations to ensure the flow of information between farmers, national agencies and main exporting countries.
15. Work together to conduct necessary field trials to support revised GAPs: Codex /FAO could act to facilitate collaboration amongst interested member countries (national trade bodies/Industrial groups/crop research bodies) via “collaboration fund” to make best use of resources/prevent duplication of effort.

**f) Capacity building activities to strengthen capabilities of Codex members to satisfy requirements for JMPR evaluations**

16. Provide capacity building activities to promote the improvement of human resources for those Codex members with difficulties in carrying out the necessary technical studies. These would include technical support to meet the requirements of studies and to meet formal procedures for the data submission. Ideally, these activities could be directed towards experts from different sectors within government and/or research institutes. Some activities proposed to carry out capacity building on:
  - i. Field trials (residues)
  - ii. Toxicological studies
  - iii. Data submission within periodic review procedures
  - iv. Methods of analysis where necessary.

**APPENDIX XIV**

**PRIORITY LIST OF PESTICIDES FOR EVALUATION BY JMPR  
(For approval by CAC)**

2024 - NEW COMPOUND EVALUATIONS											
PRIORITY	DATE STAMP	TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	PRIORITISATION CRITERIA			COMMODITIES	RESIDUE TRIALS	MEMBER / MANUFACTURER	COMMENTS	APPEARING IN 2022 JMPR DATA CALL-IN FOR EVALUATION IN 2023
				REGISTERED	MRLS > LOQ	FAO NOMINATION FORM RECEIVED?					
2024	7/11/2017	XDE-659 (Florylpicoxamid)	XDE-659 (Florylpicoxamid)	Yes	Yes (TBC 2019)	Yes	Cucumber, Melon, Squash, Grapes, Strawberry, Mango, Banana, Lettuce, Dry beans and peas, Lettuce, Pepper, Tomato, Canola, Wheat, Sugarbeets, Barley	Cucumber (18+ 8 GH), Melon (17), Squash (14), Grapes (30), Strawberry (19), Mango (8), Banana (26), Lettuce (27), Dry beans and peas (14+10), Sugarbeet (18), Pepper (24), Tomato (40 +8), Canola (22), Wheat (59), Barley (38)	Corteva/USA via Exponent	Fungicide for 2023 schedule; Barley has been added now to the list for 2023 review. Advised by Corteva on 12 September 2022 that all crops will have labels by December 2022.	Yes, evaluation in 2023. On 26 January 2023 WHO advised that tox evaluation will occur during 2023 JMPR.
2024	29/08/2018	Fluoxapiprolin (BCS-CS55621)	Fluoxapiprolin (BCS-CS55621)	Yes	Yes	Yes	POTATOES, TOMATO, ONION	Potatoes (9 + 3 processing), Tomato (13 + 3 processing), Onion (9)	Bayer AG, Division Crop Science	Fungicide; was not in JMPR data call in for 2020 so moved to 2021. In November 2019 the company requested this move to 2022 schedule. 10 June 2021 moved to 2023 schedule on request from company.	Yes, but company advised that they could not submit the full dossier by December 2022 and wished to keep the compound scheduled for 2024.
2024	2/12/2019	SYN522 (Cyclobutrifluram)	SYN522 (Cyclobutrifluram)	Yes	Yes	Yes (from Canada)	SOYBEAN (VD 0541), TUBEROUS AND CORM VEGETABLES SUBGROUP (VR 2071), FRUITING VEGETABLES CUCURBITS CUCUMBER AND SQUASHES SUBGROUP (VC 2039), FRUITING VEGETABLES CUCURBITS MELONS AND WINTER SQUASHES SUBGROUP (VC 2040), MAIZE CEREALS SUBGROUP (GC 2091), TOMATOES SUBGROUP (VO 2045)	Soybean (8), Maize (8) potato (19), tomato (17), cucumber (13), melon (8), Courgette (5)	Canada/Syngenta	To be submitted December 2021; first registrations Guatemala/Argentina in September 2021. Other countries to follow (USA, Canada, Brazil, Mexico, China, Japan, India, Korea). Requested to be moved to 2023. Honduras label provided 3 June 2021.	On 27 April 2023, commodities and residue trials updated by manufacturer.
2024	01/12/2020	Carfentrazone	Carfentrazone	Yes	Yes	Yes	WHEAT, BARLEY, SORGHUM, RICE, COTTON, SUNFLOWER, BEANS, PEAS	Wheat (14), Barley (0, supported by wheat trials), Sorghum (10), Rice (10), Cotton (15), Sunflower (5), Beans (5), Peas (11)	USA/FMC	Requested by USA 01 December 2020. On 2 April 2022, FMC confirmed preparedness for evaluation in 2023.	On 27 April 2023, commodities and residue trials updated by manufacturer.
2024	21/04/2021	Fenpropidin	Fenpropidin	Yes	Yes	Yes	BANANA (FI 0327), WHEAT (GC 0654), BARLEY (GC 0640) SOYBEAN (VD 0541), SUGARBEET (VR 0596), GRAPES (FB 0269), COTTON (SO 0691)	Bananas (13), barley (18), wheat (18), soybean (8), grapes (6), cotton (5), sugar beet (16)	Syngenta	Requested on 21 April 2021 as lower priority than cyclobutrifluram. Product registered but approved labels were not submitted in the eWG portal. Labels provided 17 September 2021.	
2024	25/11/2021	Florpyrauxifen-benzyl (XDE-848)	Florpyrauxifen-benzyl (XDE-848)	Yes	Yes	Yes	RICE, CORN, SOYBEAN, SUGARCANE, SUGAR BEET, PASTURE	Rice (59), corn (22), soybean (2), sugarcane (7), sugar beet (16), pasture (75 trials)	Corteva/USA	Registered for rice in Korea (2017) and other countries; registration in corn, sugarcane, sugar beet, soybeans in process in several countries. Nomination provided 25 November 2021 (Candidate for LPH category).	



2024 - NEW USES AND OTHER EVALUATIONS										
PRIORITY	DATE STAMP	TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	PRIORITISATION CRITERIA		COMMODITIES	RESIDUE TRIALS	MEMBER / MANUFACTURER	COMMENTS	APPEARING IN 2022 JMPR DATA CALL-IN FOR EVALUATION IN 2023
				REGISTERED	MRLS > LOQ					
2024	28/11/2017	NA	Flupyradifurone (285)	Yes	Yes	OLIVE, rapeseed	Olive (8), rapeseed (12 = 1 processing)	Bayer AG	On 10 June 2021 company cancelled sweet sorghum and date nomination and requested olives and rapeseed move to 2023.	
2024	31/01/2018	NA	Azoxystrobin (229)	Yes	Yes	AVOCADO (F10326), PINEAPPLE (F10353), Melon (VC 0046), sweet potato (VR 0508)	Avocado (10), Pineapple (4), Melon (8), sweet potato (5)	Syngenta	Requested for 2023 JMPR review; Updated 3 February 2022 on request from Syngenta to include avocado and pineapple (both registered). On 9 February 2022, WHO advised of a follow up tox evaluation for JMPR 2022 September session. On 15 April 2022 China withdrew this nomination; Syngenta's nominations remain. On 27 April 2023, commodities and residue trials updated by manufacturer.	
2024	04/02/2023	NA	Azoxystrobin (229)	Yes	MRL not available	Chinese broccoli, chili	Chinese broccoli, chili	Thailand	CRD 16	
2024	04/02/2023	NA	Azoxystrobin (229)	Yes	MRL not available	CUMIN	Monitoring data	India	On 4 February 2023, proof of registration provided by India	
2024	Backdated date stamp alfalfa registered Nov 2014	NA	Lambda-cyhalothrin (146)	Yes	Yes	SUBGROUP 1C Oranges, Sweet, Sour FC0004, Subgroup 1D Pummelos FC 0005, Subgroup 1A Lemons and Limes FC0002, ALFALFA	Citrus (16), Alfalfa (16)	Syngenta	Requested for 2023 JMPR review; Updated 3 February 2022 on request from Syngenta to include citrus and alfalfa (registered). On 15 April 2022 China withdrew their nominations; Syngenta's nominations remain. On 10 September 2022 advised by Syngenta that a new label for citrus has been submitted and approval expected 4Q 2023.	Yes, but in error. No evaluation conducted in 2023.
2024	26/11/2019	NA	Buprofezin (173)	Yes	Yes	Rice	Rice (10+2 processing)	Republic of Korea	Requested for 2023 JMPR review	
2024	26/11/2019	NA	Etofenprox (184)	Yes	Yes	Rice	Rice (10+2 processing)	Republic of Korea	Requested for 2023 JMPR review	
2024	26/11/2019	NA	Flubendiamide (242)	Yes	Yes	Rice	Rice (10+2 processing)	Republic of Korea	Requested for 2023 JMPR review. 3 June 2022-previous strikeout seems to have been an error, so corrected here.	
2024	26/11/2019	NA	Tebufenozide (196)	Yes	Yes	Rice	Rice (10+2 processing)	Republic of Korea	Requested for 2023 JMPR review. 3 June 2022-previous strikeout seems to have been an error, so corrected here.	
2024	28/11/2019	NA	Tetraniliprole (324)	Yes	Yes	RICE (foliar), CEREALS	Rice (12), Cereals (16)	Bayer AG	Requested for 2022 JMPR review; 10 June 2021 company requested to move to 2023. On 27 April 2023, commodities and residue trials updated by manufacturer.	
2024	26/02/2021	NA	Pydiflumetofen (309)	Yes	Yes	CRANBERRY, sub group Cane berries (FB 2005), COFFEE BEANS (FB 0716), Dragon fruit (FI 2540), Pepper (VO 4303), Tomato (VO0448), LETTUCE HEAD (VL 0482), LETTUCE LEAF (VL 0483), COTTONSEED (SO 0691), MANGO (FI 0345)	Cranberry (8), Coffee beans (8), Dragon fruit (4), Pepper (4), Tomato (8), Lettuce (8), cottonseed (12), mango (6)	Syngenta	Requested and posted in EWG including approved label on 26 February 2021. On 27 April 2023, commodities and residue trials updated by manufacturer. Evidence of registration provided via portal on 27 April 2023 for coffee, lettuce, cottonseed, cranberry, mango.	
2024	23/04/2021	NA	Acibenzolar (288)	Yes	Yes	PEAR (VO0445), CELERY (VS2080)	Pear (5), celery (6)	Syngenta	Requested and posted in EWG including approved label on 23 April 2021	
2024	25/11/2021	NA	Spinosad (203)	Yes	Yes	Tea, mango	Tea, leaves (8 trials), mango (7 trials)	Corteva / Japan	Nomination provided 25 November 2021.	
2024	03/02/2022	Cyproconazole (239)	Cyproconazole (239)	Yes	Yes	DRY BEAN SUB-GROUP (EXCEPT SOYBEAN) (VD 2065) and DRY PEA SUB-GROUP (VD 2066)	Dry bean and Dry pea (10)	Syngenta	Requested and posted in EWG including approved label on 02 February 2022. On 20 April 2022, Syngenta requested cyproconazole be moved to 2023.	
2024	25/04/2022	NA	Novaluron (217)	Yes	Yes	TREE NUTS, RICE	Tree nuts (12 residue trials), Rice (6)	Adama/Thailand	A top-up evaluation is requested following the approval of novaluron on tree nuts in USA to set a CXLs in line with the US MRL. Rice commodity added in CRD 21 CCPRS3 by Thailand.	
2024	04/02/2023	NA	Tebuconazole (189)	Yes	MRL not available	CUMIN	Monitoring data	India	On 4 February 2023, proof of registration provided by India	
2024	04/02/2023	NA	Thiamethoxam (245)	Yes	MRL not available	CUMIN	Monitoring data	India	On 4 February 2023, proof of registration provided by India	Thiamethoxam currently under evaluation by JMPR.
2024	07/04/2023	NA	Hexythiazox (176)	Yes	Yes	HOPS, RASPBERRIES	Hops (4), Raspberries (5)	US/Gowan	On 7 April 2023, company requested update of existing CXL for hops, based on additional residue data. For raspberries, compound was on previous JMPR priority list, but dossier was not available on time.	
2024	23/04/2023	NA	Chlormequat (15)	Yes	Yes	BARLEY GRAIN, straw and processed commodities	Barley (22); alternative GAP	Eastman Chemical (via Exponent)	On 22 May 2023, company advised by email of alternative GAP request	

2024 - PERIODIC REVIEW											
PRIORITY	YEAR	TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	MEMBER / MANUFACTURER	COMMODITIES	COMMENTS	PREVIOUS EVALUATION	ADI	ARFD	JMPR RESPONSE	
Decision of CCPR53 to revoke all CXLs but maintain chemical, awaiting data submission by AgroCare China. AgroCare China should confirm readiness to submit data for JMPR evaluation in 2024. ON 26 MAY 2023, CCIPIA WITHDREW SUPPORT FOR PERIODIC REVIEW OF CHLORPYRIFOS. AT 45CAC, INDIA INDICATED SUPPORT-INDIA CONFIRMED THIS SUPPORT AT CCPR54 IN 2023.	2024	Chlorpyrifos (17)	Chlorpyrifos (17)		Adama to advise on supported commodities.	Chlorpyrifos was originally evaluated by JMPR in 1972. It was evaluated for toxicology in 1982 by JMPR and for residues in 1995 and it was reviewed for toxicology in 1999 (confirmed ADI of 0-0.01 mg/kg bw and ARFD 0.1 mg/kg bw) and for residues in 2000, 2004 and 2006. There is a 20 years' gap since chlorpyrifos was last reviewed by JMPR, as it is also indicated in General considerations (point 2.6) of 2019 Report of the extra Joint Meeting of the FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Residues in Food and the Environment and the WHO Core Assessment Group on Pesticide Residues. During the 2019 EU Peer Review of the active substance, and based on the information available from the European Food Safety Authority's Statement on the available outcomes of the human health assessment of the active substance chlorpyrifos, concerns were identified with regard to: •The genotoxic potential of chlorpyrifos which cannot be ruled out based on the information available: positive findings were found in an in vitro chromosome aberration study and two in vitro unscheduled DNA synthesis assays; in vivo positive findings were found in open literature on chromosome aberration and on DNA damage caused through oxidative stress or by topoisomerase II inhibition, which is considered a molecular initiating event for infant leukaemia. Consequently, health based reference values cannot be established for chlorpyrifos and the dietary and non-dietary risk assessments cannot be conducted. •Developmental neurotoxicity (DNT) effects were observed in the available study on developmental neurotoxicity in rats (adverse effects were seen at the lowest dose tested in rats and a no observed adverse effects level 'NOAEL' could not be established) and epidemiological evidence exists showing an association between exposure to chlorpyrifos and/or chlorpyrifos-methyl during development and adverse neurodevelopmental outcomes in children. •Based on the evidence for DNT, experts during the peer review suggested that classification of chlorpyrifos as toxic for reproduction, category 1B, H360D 'May damage the unborn child', in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 would be appropriate. For all these reasons, it is considered that a re-evaluation for toxicology and residues of chlorpyrifos and all their CXLs is necessary and this task should be prioritized on the JMPR calendar. It was noted that aspects of epidemiology should be included. EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2019. Statement on the available outcomes of the human health assessment in the context of the pesticides peer review of the active substance chlorpyrifos. EFSA Journal 2019;17(5):5809 DOI: 10.2903/j.efsa.2019.5809	1982 (T), 1995 (R), 1999 (T), 2000 (R), 2004 (R), 2006 (R)	0-0.01	0.1	On 4 April 2022, Adama advised withdrawal of support for periodic review of chlorpyrifos. Potential task-force partners maintain an interest in supporting the review but have not yet come forward to identify support.	
	2024	Chlorpyrifos-methyl (90)	Chlorpyrifos-methyl (90)		Advised 30 May 2020 that Corteva was not providing further support		1975, 2009	0-0.01, 2009	0.1, 2009	Decision of CCPR53 to retain CXLs pending periodic review in 2024.	
	2024	Fipronil (202)	Fipronil (202)	BASF	006 Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible Peel; 006 Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible Peel; 006 Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible Peel; 015 Pulses; 016 Root and tuber vegetables; 020 Cereal grains; 021 Grasses for sugar or syrup production; 04 Nuts and seeds; 023 Oilseeds		2000, 2005T, 2001, 2016R	0-0.0002, 2021	0.003, 2000	In 2022, fipronil was granted a 4-year window to resubmit information for the periodic review. On 11 April 2023, manufacturer advised that they were able to submit a dossier for JMPR 2024 to finalise this periodic review.	
	2024	Maleic hydrazide (102)	Maleic hydrazide (102)	Chemtura/Lanxess	Awaiting advice on supported commodities.	Moved from Table 2B to Table 2A under 25 year rule, then brought to periodic review	1976, 1996T, 1998R	0.3, 1996	N/A		
	2024	Phosmet (103)	Phosmet (103)	Gowan	Awaiting advice on supported commodities.	Prioritised at CCPR54 on basis of PHC and advice from JMPR	1976	1994T, 2003T, 1997R 2002R	Table 2B	At CCPR54, JMPR requested and CCPR agreed to prioritisation of phosmet to periodic review list for 2024.	
2024 RESERVE		Folpet (041)	Folpet (041)	Adama	Pome fruit, grapes, strawberry, avocado, tomato, eggplant, cucurbits edible peel, cucurbits inedible peel, head lettuce, bulb onion, shallot, garlic, potato, radishes, cereal grains, hops, bananas	Moved from Table 3 to Table 2A under 25 year rule. Existing CXLs plus additional global uses/MRLs proposed. Periodic re-evaluation with additional supporting residues trials data for new commodities and updated data where available. An update on the number of studies can be provided in due course. Update provided by sponsor 27112020.	1969, 1995T, 1998R, 2007T (ARFD)	0-0.1, 1995	0.2, 2004	On 17 February 2022, this compound was brought forward from Table 2A on request of manufacturer (confirmed 9 March 2023).	
2024 RESERVE		Ethoxyquin (35)	Ethoxyquin (35)	Pace International LLC	Pear	ONE CXL - PEAR The substance is not authorised in the EU and no import tolerances exist. EFSA concluded that the metabolism data used by JMPR for establishing the residue definition for enforcement and risk assessment could not be confirmed as the metabolism data showed deficiencies using the JMPR residue definition. EFSA concluded that the CXL for pears exceeded the ARFD (109%) and proposed to lower the EU MRL to the LOD. The last periodic review of residues was performed by JMPR in 1999 and of toxicology in 1998. This is approximately 15 years ago. It seems that Japan has recently performed a toxicological evaluation of the substance.	1969, 1998T, 1999R, 2005T	0.005, 2005	0.5, 2005	Originally proposed for periodic review in 2019 at CCPR51. On 10 March 2023 company through TSG consulting requested the 4-year rule be applied. Manufacturer understands that if CCPR54 agree, the dossier will be required by December 2023 for JMPR review in 2024.	
2024 RESERVE		Fenpyroximate (193)	Fenpyroximate (193)	Nihon Nohyaku	Apple; apples, dried; beans with pods (subgroup); cucumber; eggplants (subgroup); pear; squash, summer; stonefruits (group, except cherries); tomatoes (subgroup)	Brought forward from Table 2A.	1994, 2007T (ARFD), 2017	0-0.005, 2021		On 26 June 2023, manufacturer advised preparedness for altGAP and periodic review to proceed in 2024.	

**PROJECT DOCUMENT****PROPOSAL FOR NEW WORK ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF GUIDANCE FOR MONITORING THE STABILITY AND PURITY OF REFERENCE MATERIALS AND RELATED STOCK SOLUTIONS OF PESTICIDES DURING PROLONGED STORAGE****(For approval by CAC)****Purpose and Scope of New Work**

1. Pesticide residues in food commodities have become a worldwide agricultural trade-concern, which has led to enforcement of strict pesticide regulations. More than 1200 pesticides are used to control the pests on different food commodities. Analyses of pesticides in the food chain requires the use of specific Reference Materials (RMs) of known chemical purity within the expiry dates specified by the Reference Material Producers (RMPs) to ensure the reliability of the test results. However, limited shelf lives, and hence high recurring cost of RMs act as major impediments for performing regular pesticide residue analysis. These problems are magnified for multi-pesticide residue analysis by testing laboratories situated in developing countries as they are required to allocate a large part of their funds to the frequent procurement of expensive RMs as their use is restricted by the expiry dates specified by the RMPs in the certificates of analysis (CoAs). Many times, countries cannot afford frequent purchase of high-cost RMs for their pesticide residue control work.
2. Furthermore, due to supply chain constraints, some laboratories receive RMs close to their expiry date as per the CoAs. In such situations the laboratories are forced to buy new standards and prepare new stock solutions more frequently than necessary. This leads to insurmountable extra work and increased laboratory costs, especially for compounds for which stability is well-understood. Additionally, shipping of RMs by the suppliers to laboratories increase the acquisition time for procurement, creating hurdles in sustainable pesticide residue control program.
3. Many RMs stay stable even after the expiry dates stated in the CoAs with no change in the purity. Some studies have also reported that if RMs are stored at better storage conditions than recommended by the manufacturer, the RMs are stable for much longer than the expiry dates indicated by the RMPs. Such RMs may technically be allowed to be used beyond their expiry dates if laboratory checks are in place to demonstrate that they are stable and continue meeting the purity requirements. However, the lack of data on the stability and purity of RMs during prolonged storage and absence of guidance procedures for monitoring these prevent their use beyond the expiry dates.
4. The proposed guidance on monitoring the stability and purity of RMs will allow the extended use of the RMs which are stable with acceptable purity beyond their expiry dates specified by RMPs for robust pesticide residue analysis. These guidelines will be applicable to RMs (solids/liquids) and their stock solutions.

**Relevance and Timeliness of the Work**

5. RMs with specified purity are required not only for accurate qualitative and quantitative analysis of pesticide active ingredient(s) in technical products and formulations, stock solutions, but also for accurate determination of pesticide residues in food commodities for food safety control, fixation of pesticide MRLs, overcoming the related trade barriers and various other purposes.
6. It is known that many RMs retain their purity even after their expiry dates specified by the RMPs, and hence may continue to be used after verification of their purity as specified in the CoAs. However, currently there has been no Codex guidance on extending the use of RMs beyond their expiry dates which can be widely adopted by pesticide residue laboratories worldwide.
7. The proposed work on the development of guidance procedures for monitoring the stability and purity of pesticide RMs before and after RMPs' specified expiry dates for supporting the extended use of RMs is thus relevant and timely for consideration by the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR). It is also widely recognised by the members of EWG that the proposed new work should also cover the development of the guidance procedures for monitoring the stability and purity of the stock solutions of the related RMs and the establishment of the expiry dates of these stock solutions, which are critical for supporting the daily operation of pesticide residue laboratories.

### **Main Aspects to Be Covered**

8. The central objective is to use the RMs beyond their specified expiry dates for pesticide residue analysis in food and environmental samples. The main aspect of this proposed new work is to develop comprehensive harmonized guidance which enable the laboratories to monitor the stability and purity of the pesticide RMs and their stock solutions during prolonged storage. Such harmonised guidance forms the technical basis for extended use of RMs beyond their expiry dates as well as for establishment of expiry dates of stock solutions.

### **Assessment against the *Criteria for the Establishment of Work Priorities***

#### General Criterion

9. General criterion of the proposed new work is to monitor and verify the purity of RMs as specified by RMPs before and after expiration through robust analytical protocols so that such materials that retain their purity as per the CoAs even after expiry can continue to be used as valid RMs. Another aspect of the proposed work is to monitor the stability of the stock solutions used for pesticide residue analysis to ensure that the concentrations of individual pesticides to enable the establishment of their expiry dates, within which these solutions continue to be valid for the accurate and reliable determination of pesticide residue levels.

#### Criteria Applicable to General Subjects

- i) Scope of Work and Establishment of Priorities between the Various Sections of the Work
10. The CCPR recognizes the significance of RMs in the analysis of pesticide residues in food commodities and in the soil and aquatic environment. However, the lack of data on the stability and purity of RMs during prolonged storage, and the absence of guidance procedures for determining their stability and purity prevent the use of RMs beyond the expiry dates as specified by RMPs. Likewise, the lack of consistent approach for monitoring the stability and purity of stock solutions of these RMs bring about uncertainties in setting the expiry dates for these solutions to support the daily operation of pesticide residue labs. Scope of the work shall therefore be prioritized stepwise as below: (a) defining the acceptance criteria for extending the use RMs beyond their expiry dates specified by RMPs, (b) developing guidance procedures along with storage conditions for monitoring the stability and purity of the RMs at different time intervals within and beyond the expiry dates to extend the use of RMs based on the defined acceptance criteria, (c) defining the acceptance criteria for establishment of expiry dates for stock solutions, (d) developing guidance procedures along with storage conditions for monitoring the stability and purity of the stock solutions to establish the expiry dates of stock solutions based on the defined acceptance criteria
- ii) Amenability of the subject of the proposal to standardization
11. The expiry dates of the pesticide RMs and stock solutions are dependent on their types, classes, structure moieties, and storage conditions like temperature, humidity, media, presence of air and light etc. Pesticide analysis is performed globally, and these guidance procedures can be applicable to all the laboratories with varying levels of technical capabilities. There are attempts in many countries in promoting good laboratory practices, e.g. European Reference Materials (ERM) Application Notes regarding the handling and use of RMs and stock solutions. The proposed new work is thus considered amenable to standardization for benefitting many member states, especially the developing countries.
- iii) Consideration of the global magnitude of the problem or issue
12. Since pesticides are used globally, the development of guidance procedures for setting the expiry dates of pesticide RMs and stock solutions through monitoring their stability and purity at regular intervals for extended use is of global relevance to ensure robust food safety control and for trustworthy practices in international agri-food trade.
- iv) The relevance to the Codex strategic objectives
13. The Codex Strategic Plan 2020-2025 underpins the high priority that continues to be placed on food safety and quality by FAO and WHO and guides the Codex Alimentarius Commission in carrying out its responsibilities to fulfil the mandate of protecting consumer health and ensuring fair practices in the food trade. The use of reliable RMs and related stock solutions for supporting pesticide residue analysis is important for the establishment and implementation of Codex maximum residue limits (CXLs) to achieve the strategic goals of Codex. The development of guidance procedures on monitoring the stability and purity of pesticide RMs and stock solutions for setting expiry dates for the above materials during prolonged storage with high confidence is hence a key technical enabler towards Codex strategic objectives.

**Information on the Relation between the Proposal and Other Existing Codex Documents as well as Other Ongoing Work**

14. The guidance procedures to be developed complement the following endorsed Codex documents in the area of pesticide residue analysis:
  - Guidelines on Performance Criteria for Methods of Analysis for the Determination of Pesticide Residues in Food and Feed (CXG 90-2017)
  - Guidelines on Estimation of Uncertainty of Results (CAC/GL 59-2006, version 2011)
  - Guidelines on Good Laboratory Practice in Pesticide Residue Analysis (CAC/GL 40-1993, version 2010)

**Identification of Any Requirement for and Availability of Expert Scientific Advice**

15. Expert knowledge exists among CCPR members, pertinent national and international competent authorities and industry observers.

**Identification of Any Need for Technical Input to the Standard from External Bodies**

16. For the elaboration of this document, the advice from FAO, WHO and the JMPR Secretariat will be taken as and when required. Other documents issued by international organizations such as the relevant SANTE, ISO guidelines and research reports in literature have been used as a reference to develop the guidance procedures.

**The Proposed Timeline for Completion of the New Work, including the Start Date and the Proposed Date for Adoption by the Commission**

17. Subject to approval by the Codex Alimentarius Commission, the set guidance document will be submitted for consideration at CCPR55 (2024) and finalized for adoption by CAC in 2026 or earlier.

**APPENDIX XVI**

**ENHANCEMENT OF THE OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES OF CCPR AND JMPR:  
Opportunities, Challenges, and Recommendations on Next Steps  
(For consideration by JMPR)**

**I. OVERVIEW**

1. The 53<sup>rd</sup> Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR53, 2022) established an Electronic Working Group (EWG) to collect information on the need to enhance the operational procedures of CCPR and the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) and the associated opportunities and challenges.<sup>1</sup> The EWG's terms of reference were to:
  - i. Prepare a circular letter (CL) to request information from members and observers on the need to enhance CCPR/JMPR and the associated opportunities and challenges. In addition, the CL may invite members and observers to consider a second or possibly subsequent workshops that would expand on and further develop some of the themes addressed in the virtual workshop sponsored by CropLife International on March 31, 2022, as described in CX/PR 22/53/20.
  - ii. On the basis of the responses to the CL, prepare a summary of the submitted information and a discussion paper that summarizes findings for consideration at CCPR54 and later transmission to JMPR.
  - iii. Coordinate work with related EWGs such as the EWGs on priority lists, national registration database, unsupported compounds.
2. Based on these terms of reference, the EWG prepared CL 2022/75-PR to request comment from Codex Members and observer organizations.<sup>2</sup> Comments submitted in response to this CL have been compiled in this discussion paper and are intended to guide CCPR and JMPR on future deliberations on how to improve the existing Codex system to meet current and future demand for JMPR evaluations. This discussion paper first provides background on EWG, then summarizes submitted comments, and finally makes recommendations for considerations by the 54<sup>th</sup> Session of CCPR. A compilation of all submitted comments is also provided in *Appendix I* of this discussion paper.

**II. BACKGROUND**

3. At CCPR53 (2022), concerns were raised that the current CCPR/JMPR system is unable to keep up with global demand for the evaluation of new compounds, uses, and periodic reviews. While the most recent deliberation at CCPR53 was prompted by the cancellation of JMPR meetings following the Covid 19 pandemic, the growing demands on JMPR and its implications have been an important topic of discussion at several previous sessions of CCPR.<sup>3</sup>
4. Most notably, FAO/WHO commissioned a 2002 review of the working procedures of JMPR<sup>4</sup> that was reviewed at CCPR34 and the JMPR 2002 Regular Meeting. Key findings from the 2002 FAO/WHO report are summarized below and remain relevant today:

*"Whereas in the 1960s the JMPR monographs, which summarise the scientific data following a critical evaluation, were extremely brief in accordance with the standards of the time, the modern monographs are very detailed and extend to over one thousand pages for a particular Meeting."*

*"There has been a huge increase in the quantity of scientific data submitted for evaluation, and yet the JMPR only exists for two weeks of the year, in contrast to the situation at a national regulatory authority level."*

<sup>1</sup> 2022, Report of the 53rd Session of CCPR, Paragraphs 253-259 (REP22/PR53, 253-259). Available at:

[https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/?lnk=1&url=https%253A%252F%252Fworkspace.fao.org%252Fsites%252Fcodex%252FMeetings%252FCX-718-53%252FREPORT%252FFINAL%252520REPORT%252FREP22\\_PR53e.pdf](https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/?lnk=1&url=https%253A%252F%252Fworkspace.fao.org%252Fsites%252Fcodex%252FMeetings%252FCX-718-53%252FREPORT%252FFINAL%252520REPORT%252FREP22_PR53e.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> [https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/?lnk=1&url=https%253A%252F%252Fworkspace.fao.org%252Fsites%252Fcodex%252FCircular%252520Letters%252FCL%2525202022-75%2528Rev1%2529%252Fcl22\\_75e.pdf](https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/?lnk=1&url=https%253A%252F%252Fworkspace.fao.org%252Fsites%252Fcodex%252FCircular%252520Letters%252FCL%2525202022-75%2528Rev1%2529%252Fcl22_75e.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> REP22/PR53, paras. 253-259

<sup>4</sup> 2002, Report on the Review of the Working Procedures of JMPR. Available at:

[https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests\\_Pesticides/JMPR/crit\\_review.pdf](https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/JMPR/crit_review.pdf)

*“Financial resources available for this work have not increased proportionally leading to the generation of a backlog of pesticides waiting for review.”*

*“The current JMPR system is also very vulnerable in that it relies on the goodwill of a limited number of individuals who work on a voluntary basis. These individuals, despite being internationally recognised in their fields, have to prepare the monographs without any financial reward and usually in their own personal time.”*

*“Typically, the Temporary Advisers of the WHO Core Assessment Group and Members of the FAO Panel have to spend the equivalent of 2-4 months full-time prior to the meeting preparing the monographs. The availability of suitable experts that are prepared to work on this basis is very limited.”*

5. In its review of the 2002 FAO/WHO report, CCPR34 confirmed that “JMPR was essential to the continued independent international evaluation of pesticide residues” but raised similar concerns that the increased demands on JMPR has resulted in a process that “had become unsustainable and without additional resources the system would fail sooner, rather than later.”<sup>5</sup> JMPR re-iterated these concerns at its 2002 regular meeting, but also cautioned that making changes to the operational procedures of JMPR “requires considerable resources and the implementation could become counter-productive if it is no more than the introduction of one suggested change after another without an overall strategic direction.”<sup>6</sup> JMPR-2002 then concluded by recommending that FAO, WHO, and the Codex Alimentarius Commission prepare a strategic plan that can serve as a framework for future changes.
6. There have been continued discussions on the increased demands on JMPR since FAO/WHO’s 2002 report was published, but a strategic plan was never developed to guide future changes to JMPR. Therefore, CCPR is now revisiting whether there is a need to enhance the operational procedures of CCPR and JMPR and what associated opportunities and challenges may arise from these changes. This information will be used by CCPR and JMPR to further explore how to improve the existing system to meet current and future demand for JMPR evaluations.

### III. SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

7. This section provides a summary of the responses to CL 2022/75-PR and is organized based on five CL charge questions that requested information on:
  1. The need to enhance the operational procedures of CCPR/JMPR,
  2. Opportunities for enhancement (e.g., improvements to existing processes) and major reform (e.g., governance and structural changes),
  3. Anticipated challenges in implementing proposed enhancements and major reform;
  4. Recommendations on key topics and themes for potential stakeholder workshop; and
  5. Any addition proposals and recommendations that are relevant to CCPR’s discussion of enhancements to CCPR/JMPR.
8. A total of fifteen Member Countries and three Observer Organizations submitted information in response to CL 2022/75-PR. The summary of responses highlights both areas of consensus and divergent opinions on enhancements to the operational procedures of CCPR/JMPR. The summary of responses also provides specific recommendations on opportunities and associated challenges and is organized into common themes. A complete compilation of comments is also provided in *Appendix I* of this discussion paper.

#### **Charge Question 1:**

*Please comment on the need to enhance the operational procedures of CCPR/JMPR to (i) eliminate the backlog of compounds evaluations caused by the cancelation of JMPR meetings due to the COVID19 pandemic and (ii) expand its review capacity to meet the future demand. If possible, please organize your response using the suggested categories below.*

<sup>5</sup> 2002, Report of the 34th Session of CCPR, Review of the Working Procedures of JMPR, Paragraphs 181-200. Available at: [https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/?lnk=1&url=https%253A%252F%252Fworkspace.fao.org%252Fsites%252Fcodex%252FMeetings%252FCX-718-34%252FAI03\\_24e.pdf](https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/?lnk=1&url=https%253A%252F%252Fworkspace.fao.org%252Fsites%252Fcodex%252FMeetings%252FCX-718-34%252FAI03_24e.pdf).

<sup>6</sup> 2002, JMPR Report, General Considerations, Section 2.1: Needs of JMPR. Available at: [https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests\\_Pesticides/JMPR/Reports\\_1991-2006/Report\\_2002.pdf](https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/JMPR/Reports_1991-2006/Report_2002.pdf).

- *Current workload of new compounds, uses, and periodic evaluations*
- *Future workload demand for new compounds, uses, and periodic evaluations*
- *Other reasons to enhance the operational procedures of CCPR/JMPR*

9. There was general consensus that there is a need to enhance the operational procedures of CCPR and JMPR to address concerns related to both JMPR current workload and future demand for compounds evaluations. Commenters emphasized that JMPR is essential for the independent international evaluation of pesticide residues but raised concerns about the growing workload due to disruptions from the Covid 19 pandemic, increasing complexity of assessments, and growing number of existing compounds that qualify for periodic review. It was also highlighted that the growing workload and complexity of evaluations was identified as an issue by JMPR in 2002 and the “voluntary contributions by individuals of their own time, is not sustainable with the increasing workloads and the complexity of modern evaluations.” This commenter further noted that the complexity of evaluations and JMPR’s workload has only increased since this 2002 JMPR report. Several other commenters also indicated that capacity issues have been discussed by CCPR for more than two decades and that many improvements identified in 2002 JMPR Report remain unresolved.<sup>7</sup>
10. Several commenters cautioned that increasing JMPR’s capacity will require more than recruiting additional experts because JMPR must evaluate a range of complex issues, make scientifically sound judgments, and has limited time during its annual meetings. As an example, one commenter highlighted that a typical JMPR meeting consists of 12 - 15 full compound assessments and 15 - 20 new uses assessments, resulting in less than one day per compounds on all scientific issues. As such, the commenter suggested that it may be challenging to increase the output of JMPR without changing the rigor and independence of its evaluations. Other commenters raised similar concerns and suggested that while it may be possible to increase the number of experts, it may not be feasible to extend JMPR’s regular meetings beyond its current period (i.e., 9 working days) to review additional compounds. For example, concerns were raised that efforts to increase JMPR’s review capacity will also require increased, sustainable funding from various national authorities. It may be challenging for national authorities to commit to providing increased financial support to JMPR/CCPR in light of all other national priorities.
11. Beyond the broader questions of whether there is a need to enhance the operational procedures of CCPR/JMPR, there were range of suggestions related to the management of JMPR’s workload and more clearly defining the time and resource requirements to conduct evaluations based on the experience of JMPR’s experts. Specific suggestions included:
- Request that the FAO/WHO Secretariats conduct a survey (e.g., by requesting JMPR experts’ experience) on:
    - the usual time required during meetings for the evaluation of a new compound and for evaluation of a substance under the periodic review program (assuming all relevant preparations have been completed before the meeting, such as preparing close to final, internally peer-reviewed evaluations and appraisal documents),
    - the usual time required during meetings for new MRL assessments and
    - the usual time required during meetings for general issues like responses to CCPR or General Items.

Based on this information, the workload and prioritization of the meeting agenda could be aligned with the available timeframe and required additional resources could be quantified and appropriate measures taken on that basis.

- CCPR/JMPR may want to focus on more clearly communicating the impact of the cancellation of physical meetings on the schedule of reviews for JMPR and develop a public workplan that provides a status update on reviews that have been initiated by JMPR, whether they will be delayed, and indication of a target completion year by JMPR. Similarly, another commenter suggested that JMPR develop an electronic platform/portal that provides summary information on its workload and a database of experts that cover all areas of the JMPR work.
- A more stringent approach should be adopted for existing compounds with CXLs that are no longer supported by a manufacturer. The 4-year rule already exists for unsupported substances and the 25-year rule is laid down in the Codex procedural manual, but it is not implemented in CCPR in a strict way. Notably, the procedural manual clearly states that “the proposed MRL is maintained for a period of no more than four years” and that when “there is no commitment to provide additional information, or no data are supplied despite a commitment being made in relation to the four-year-rule, the CCPR considers withdrawal of the draft MRL .”

<sup>7</sup> 2002, Report on the Review of the Working Procedures of JMPR. Available at: [https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests\\_Pesticides/JMPR/crit\\_review.pdf](https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/JMPR/crit_review.pdf).



A clear decision should be taken by CCPR to withdraw such substances. Consequent withdrawal of the corresponding CXLs will contribute to reducing the number of substances for which a periodic review is overdue.

- The number of active substances with the reference “Awaiting advice on supported commodities” increases from year to year. As such, data submitters need to meet their commitments in a timely and comprehensive manner. Here too, a more stringent use of the rules laid down in the Procedural Manual would be necessary.

**Charge Question 2 and 3**

Please comment on opportunities to enhance the operational procedures of CCPR/JMPR to improve the efficiency of the evaluation process and increase JMPR’s evaluation capacity. Please consider both opportunities for enhancement (e.g., improvements to existing processes) and major reform (e.g., governance and structural changes) in your comments. If possible, please organize your response using the suggested categories below.

- Opportunities for Enhancement
  - Data Sponsor Dossier and Electronic Data Submission
  - CCPR Processes and Procedures
  - JMPR Evaluation Process and Procedures
  - JMPR Organizational Structure, Staffing and Resources
  - Other Areas of Enhancement
- Opportunities for Major Reform
  - Use of National Reviews and Data
  - Alternative Peer Review Models
  - Other Areas of Reform

For the opportunities you have identified, please comment on the anticipated challenges and propose possible solutions that may be implemented by CCPR and JMPR. This may include challenges related to resources, process and procedures, and governance.

12. Responses to Charge Questions 2 and 3 are excerpted in *Table 1* and *Table 2* below which provide information on opportunities for enhancement (e.g., improvements to existing processes) and major reform (e.g., governance and structural changes), respectively. The summary information presented in the tables was excerpted directly from submitted comments and organized based on common themes.

**Table 1: Summary of Comments on Opportunities for Enhancement to CCPR/JMPR and Associated Challenges.**

Theme	Excerpted Comments on Challenges and Opportunities
<b>Data Sponsor Dossier and Electronic Data Submission</b>	
<i>Data Standardization, Digital Templates, and Information Technology (IT)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– JMPR has developed extensive guidance documents on the preparation of dossiers and supporting data for evaluation by the FAO and WHO panels of JMPR. While the guidance documents outline requirements related to data formatting and organization of pesticide residue and toxicological information, there may be further opportunity to standardize the submission of data files that are submitted to JMPR for evaluation. For example, are there data submission software tools and data reporting standards that can be used to harmonize data across different sponsors? Harmonization of data submission across sponsors could potentially improve the efficiency of the evaluation process because JMPR reviewers could evaluate supporting data in a single format when performing analysis and summarizing relevant information.</li> <li>– A potential area of interest that could be explored further is whether a standardized submission format could be developed for field residue trial data. Other areas of interest could be identified by JMPR and discussed with sponsors to determine the feasibility of developing tools to further standardize the reporting and submission of data.</li> </ul>

Theme	Excerpted Comments on Challenges and Opportunities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data sponsors have made progress to provide quality dossiers. Data sponsors seek yearly feedback on how they can further improve the dossiers to facilitate the work for the experts at JMPR. Periodic workshops to develop and implement improved digital templates and tools will be welcomed going forward.</li> <li>- Furthermore, IT tools need to be modernized to accept full dossiers as electronic submissions and study data in structured form. For example, FAO requested in its manual for the submission of residue data from 2016 the submission of residue data on spreadsheets.</li> <li>- Several templates have been developed and presented by Sponsors, but to date there is no agreed solution. As a major step forward FAO/WHO should establish relational databases with interfaces for upload of (structured) information provided by sponsors; utilizing electronic submissions by adopting OECD recommended formatting and naming conventions for study reports would also add efficiencies to the process.</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As a first step it is suggested to explore and map all the possible non costly ways to enhance the operational procedures like improving templates and forms to enable expedited reviews and evaluation reports. The feedback could be also collected from the JMPR experts and industry to see which parts can be improved. It is also important for industry to be more proactive and send complete data packages in order to ensure that assessments are carried out without delay. For periodic reviews, the industry already knows the schedule many years in advance and can commit themselves to prepare the data packages well in advance.</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is need to develop a quality criterion to be used by the Data Sponsor Dossier and Electronic Data Submission to enhance credibility and verifiability of the JMPR global monographs. In addition, the sponsors should provide sufficient and current data within a specified time frame for efficient evaluation of pesticides to completion.</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is an opportunity to use electronic database as a tool for evaluation or screening process. For example, data sponsor dossier and electronic data submission, the national registration database to consider the re-evaluation of pesticides, particularly those unsupported compounds without public health concern, can be digitalized.</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data submitters should ensure to submit the same data as that submitted to all national authorities.</li> <li>- Data submitters are strongly encouraged to use a similar format to that which is in the JMPR Evaluations to generate the dossiers, especially the residue tables, as experts spend a considerable amount of time reformatting the dossier to meet the JMPR formatting requirements.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Timely Data Submission</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It is considered that if data submissions could be made available to JMPR reviewers in a timely and consistent format which reduces the need for data entry, clearly identifies all food and feed metabolites and addresses all data requirements, then this should increase JMPR's efficiency. Ensuring that data submissions clearly address identified issues, and the avoidance of submissions which do not provide for the updating of relevant end points would assist in focusing work and avoid committing evaluator time without a concrete outcome from the JMPR process. The submission of incomplete data packages for new compounds and periodic re-evaluations can result in a significant waste of time and resources. Contemporary templates or electronic formats which ensure the onus on the sponsor to provide "user friendly" dossiers could provide substantial productivity improvements. Additional training through workshops on JMPR requirements for data packages could also be helpful.</li> </ul>

Theme	Excerpted Comments on Challenges and Opportunities
<i>Current Data Submission Issues</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- When crop field trial data do not reflect the critical GAP, FAO experts spend a considerable amount of time trying to be flexible, attempting to “fit” the data to the critical GAP.</li> <li>- In recent years, metabolites were not consistently named in the WHO and FAO dossiers, making it very difficult to cross-link the metabolites, and ensure the appropriate and correct ones are considered in the residue definition.</li> <li>- Additional scientific and robust data on the toxicology of major plant and animal metabolites would assist in refining the residue definitions for risk assessment and limit the frequency of conducting metabolite-specific risk assessments based on Cramer Classes, which are very time consuming.</li> </ul>
<b>CCPR Processes and Procedures</b>	
<i>Development of Efficient Dossiers</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are opportunities for improvement particularly for the resource intensive and data rich dossiers for periodic reviews of Codex MRLs. As a matter of fact, the number of substances that are scheduled for periodic reviews is building up. Since the resources of JMPR are limited, the list of periodic review substances are leading to a growing list of ‘reserve compounds’ for new substances. That is an unsatisfactory development from a sponsor's point of view. Sponsors need to prioritize the preparation of dossiers which were postponed. For the next JMPR, the dossier for a rescheduled periodic review needs to be updated with new information that has become available, to avoid inconsistencies between data submitted to JMPR and national authorities. Where new data become available, a clear procedure for submission is needed from CCPR to add these data, due to the fact that they no longer show-up on the schedule.</li> </ul>
<i>Schedule and Priority List</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To reduce the number of new uses for the same compound being reviewed at different JMPR Meetings, sponsors should consider maximizing the number of uses requested within one petition.</li> </ul>
<i>Coordination on Risk Management Issues</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- JMPR should clearly describe the principles followed in its scientific risk assessments and ensure that issues that relate to risk assessment policy are referred to the CCPR. The CCPR reports shall explicitly state such policies in sufficient detail to ensure that the national governments and JMPR can apply them in their evaluations. This shall promote effective communication on risk assessment processes and procedures between CCPR and JMPR.</li> </ul>
<i>Criteria for Periodic Reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An approach to enhance CCPR process is to extend the duration of periodic review specified in the Codex Procedural Manual, especially for the non-toxic pesticide of which the national registration exists. If GAPs for pesticide uses remain unchanged, CXLs are able to be retained.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Determine if it is possible to extend out the period for period evaluations such as 20 years. This will reduce the number of periodic evaluations over time</li> </ul>
<i>CCPR Plenary Discussion on MRLs and Appropriate Scope of Interventions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The CCPR processes and procedures are relatively efficient, especially considering the scheduling of pre-meetings for various eWGs, ahead of the plenary, where several concerns raised by member countries are resolved, allowing a more focused discussion during the plenary.</li> <li>- In recent years, the MRL discussions have taken up significantly less time during plenary. However, the delays in reaching a consensus on some compounds appear to be due to the interventions from non-members (observer status) raising concerns that are not always scientifically-based and validated. While the CCPR Chair and secretariat have been very respectful and diplomatic in addressing these interventions, CCPR is encouraged to explore opportunities to limit such interventions from observers, used predominantly to show case their organization.</li> </ul>

Theme	Excerpted Comments on Challenges and Opportunities
<p><i>Timely Maintenance of the Codex Pesticide MRL Database</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extra resources could be put towards updating the pesticide MRL database in a timely manner following adoption by Codex. Countries rely on this database as the source of truth for CXLs, so maintaining its currency should facilitate trade.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In addition, the Codex secretariat is asked to update the online CODEX MRL database shortly after the CAC meeting, ideally within 90 days, to reflect the most recent decisions and allow for practical search for CXLs by food value chain partners and competent authorities.</li> </ul>
<p><i>CCPR Support for Extra Meetings</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CCPR is responsible for establishing the schedule and priority list for JMPR and has more limited ability to improve the efficiency of the evaluation process and increase JMPR’s evaluation capacity. In the past, CCPR has also helped support extraordinary meetings of JMPR and 2019 and 2021. Extraordinary meetings can help increase the review capacity of JMPR in short-term instances; however, increasing the frequency of meetings also places additional burden on JMPR evaluators and will not increase JMPR’s overall capacity if there is not an increase in the number of trained JMPR experts who are available to participate.</li> </ul>
<p><b>JMPR Evaluation Process and Procedures</b></p>	
<p><i>Required Scope and Level of Detail in Data Sponsor Dossiers and JMPR Monographs</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Does JMPR undertake a pre-assessment of the Data Sponsor Dossier before assessment is undertaken. If not, then this could be an opportunity to filter out incomplete dossiers before they enter the assessment process. They then go to the back of the queue. Depending on the process, there could be backup submissions to replace those submissions rejected at the pre-assessment.</li> <li>- Where additional uses are made for existing compounds, when the compound is due for a periodic evaluations, what is JMPR position on assessment of such data eg less than 5 years from when the periodic evaluation commences.</li> <li>- JMPR monographs need to be transparent and sufficient for a third party to determine how JMPR reached its conclusions and recommendations. The key challenge is how much is too much and how little is too little.</li> <li>- Therefore, is the balance between these two correct for current monographs? Should it be considered they are ‘over engineered’ then they could be reduced saving time for assessors and allowing them to assess more submissions.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Working Procedures</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The main bottle neck are the capacity and limited number of experts rather than the processes and procedures within JMPR.</li> </ul> <p>CCPR should consider the following concrete proposals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. JMPR should continue to work face-to-face complemented by virtual meetings.</li> <li>b. Provide the opportunity for pre-submission meetings between the data sponsors and the expert evaluators.</li> <li>c. There should be an opportunity for the data sponsor to respond to concerns during the JMPR. This could reduce the number of MRLs that cannot be set because of "missing" data, or misalignment between tox and environment evaluations.</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regarding scientific procedures, where data requirements change, following discussions in JMPR or other expert consultations, FAO/WHO are asked to better explain the rationale for this change and invite public comments before implementation. Changes in requirements should be published on-line as amendments to existing guidance, and not requested on an ad hoc basis during evaluations. FAO and WHO should increase their efforts to ensure that all decisions are taken consistently in line with published guidance.</li> </ul>

Theme	Excerpted Comments on Challenges and Opportunities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Revision of evaluations after the JMPR leads almost unavoidably to a one year delay in progressing a standard. FAO and WHO are asked to implement procedural changes so that, where necessary, JMPR opinions can be revised prior to the next CCPR meeting. In case of concerns, a peer review by different experts as a second opinion is suggested.</li> <li>- For new compounds, periodic reviews, and new uses where new toxicology data is submitted to WHO, consideration should be given to having WHO complete their evaluation one year prior to FAO conducting their evaluation. Having the Health Based Guidance Values (HBGVs) and toxicology assessment of the metabolites well ahead of the FAO evaluation could reduce the amount of time spent during the Meeting conducting the risk assessment. Currently, FAO receives the WHO assessment on the metabolites days before the end of the Meeting, creating significant but unnecessary stress and anxiety.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Quality Control Check in Data Submission</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quality assurance criteria is set for the data submitted to JMPR for review and evaluation and FAO and WHO explore the practical considerations associated with undertaking some of the work of the JMPR on an inter-sessional basis.</li> <li>- Rationale: This will enhance the credibility of the data and the monographs while the inter-sessional meetings are likely to reduce the workload.</li> <li>- Typically when a complete data package is submitted and no issues are identified, the JMPR manages to complete assessments of compounds within a 12 month timeframe. Data packages are usually submitted in the 4th quarter of the year prior to the JMPR Meeting. These data packages are assessed and recommendations made and published in the month following, usually in October. That is significantly faster than many national authorities.</li> <li>- Ensuring that the JMPR evaluator has a complete dataset, by a set cut off date, may help facilitate a more efficient JMPR evaluation. An effective mechanism for JMPR conducting preliminary checks of submission quality may be beneficial.</li> <li>- The current approach is for the JMPR toxicology and residue evaluations to be conducted at the same time, but the completion of a draft toxicology monographs the year before the residue's evaluation is undertaken may allow for more efficiencies for the residues evaluation particularly with regard to the residue definition determination and dietary exposure assessments. This however may require clear identification of potential food and feed metabolites to the JMPR toxicology evaluator by the sponsor and a potential need for the toxicology monograph to be revisited when the residues monograph has been drafted.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Efficiency in Virtual Collaboration</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Virtual meetings:</i> Although virtual meetings cannot replace in-person meetings, they could be a mechanism for potentially increasing the number of approvals for smaller and less complex evaluations (e.g. new uses). Virtual meetings cost less to host than in-person meetings and generally require less planning (i.e. no need to book hotels and flights). However, the challenge with virtual meetings is the differing time zones.</li> </ul> <p>In recent years, FAO has held a few virtual pre-meetings leading up to the September meeting, with members grouped according to time zones, to go through as many identified issues before the Meeting. However, as these pre-meetings do not involve all FAO experts, consensus can only be reached during the Meeting, where occasionally differing scientific opinions are raised and experts are required to revisit/re-assess decisions previously reached in the pre-meetings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>JMPR Sharepoint:</i> FAO created a sharepoint to share information, provide updates, exchange reviews, which has been extremely useful.</li> </ul> <p>All FAO experts have the opportunity to peer-review the reviews on the sharepoint, ahead of the Meeting, which would facilitate and expedite discussions during the Meeting. However, most FAO experts are so busy with their day-to-day jobs, reviewing/completing their own compounds (on their own time), there is very little time for the entire panel to peer-review the reviews available on the sharepoint ahead of the September meeting.</p>

Theme	Excerpted Comments on Challenges and Opportunities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The effective use of virtual meetings and more extensive peer review should be continued with the aim of resolving possible issues in advance of the face-to-face meeting.</li> <li>– The virtual meetings held during the pandemic shutdowns highlighted the importance of face-to-face meetings to enable full engagement in discussions of complex issues over a number of days. Particularly given the variety of time zones involved. As a result, for anything other than relatively simple decisions, face-to-face meetings are essential.</li> </ul>
<b>JMPR Organizational Structure, Staffing and Resources</b>	
<i>Funding</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Funding is one of the key constraints. If JMPR could employ more staff and pay assessors this would assist.</li> <li>– The previous 2002 review of the working procedures of JMPR: <a href="https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/JMPR/crit_review.pdf">https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/JMPR/crit_review.pdf</a>. This report found that “both the FAO and WHO are severely limited in the financial resources that they can make available for the work of the JMPR due to competing demands on their respective budgets.”</li> <li>– Position: Developing countries have financial limitations and therefore recommends that FAO and WHO explore the possibility of securing additional funds from donors e.g., Crop Life International to allow the better resourcing of the JMPR.</li> <li>– Rationale: Additional funding shall improve efficiency and increase output.</li> <li>– While increasing the capacity of JMPR may address the workload demand, to do so requires increased sustainable funding from various national authorities. However, in the current financial climate, it is questionable whether national authorities will agree to commit funds to support JMPR/CCPR in light of all other national priorities.</li> </ul>
<i>JMPR Experts</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Since the shortage of JMPR experts to carry out the evaluation of toxicological and residues dossiers submitted by the agrochemical industry and member countries has been identified as a key contributing factor behind the built-up of the backlog. It is also suggested that CCPR and JMPR shall jointly explore the possibilities and approaches for enrolling more JMPR expert from Member Countries. Equally important is to recruit and train up promising young officers with good scientific qualification and technical experience in the critical domain areas through capacity building and mentorship programme.</li> <li>– One option could be the implementation of additional meetings of the JMPR. However, it seems very unlikely that experts already working for JMPR pro bono will be available for more than one meeting. Instead, a second group of experts and an overarching structure would be needed to keep the two expert groups connected and harmonize procedures and evaluations (otherwise, a lack of consistency is likely to occur).</li> <li>– Despite the FAO training and recruiting workshops held most recently in 2017 (Ottawa) and 2020 (Chile), these sessions only identified a handful of successful candidates, some of which have joined the JMPR, while others declined due to competing priorities and career opportunities. These last few years, several knowledgeable and experienced experts have retired. While the overall number of FAO experts may not have fluctuated considerably over the last few years, the workload has increased exponentially. As a result, each expert is assigned one new compound or periodic review with up to 3 new uses, which is not sustainable, especially considering that most experts conduct their reviews outside of work hours, on their own time and on a voluntary basis.</li> </ul>

Theme	Excerpted Comments on Challenges and Opportunities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Recruiting more JMPR experts is very difficult and resource-intensive. Regulatory authorities are not always able to send more than 1-2 experts to JMPR or allocate time during their work hours to conduct JMPR review due to priorities of the national authority. In addition, experts are volunteers and are not compensated for the amount of time spent working on the evaluations. In addition, although the in-person meetings give experts the opportunity to travel, there is very little recreational time for them to enjoy the cities. FAO experts only get one day off (over an almost 3 week meeting) and work late hours. There is a lack of incentive to become an expert.</li> <li>– The 2002 JMPR report found that participation of JMPR experts is done on a voluntary basis and requires the support of national regulatory authorities. National authorities may be resistant to allowing their experts to work on JMPR. Given these constraints in resources and staffing, it may be more promising to consider other opportunities that increase the efficiency of the existing evaluation process or re-evaluate the JMPR evaluation model.</li> <li>– It is considered that recruiting and training new expertise and retaining existing JMPR expertise is of critical importance. JMPR training sessions for potential new toxicology and residues evaluators may help recruit new experts but additional initiatives to attract and retain experts may be needed. Retaining existing expertise to help train new additions and to complete the more complex evaluations in the short-term is of great importance but care should be taken to not over-burden experienced experts. JMPR experts can spend considerable amounts of their own time preparing JMPR monographs and it has been suggested that a cap on the number of hours JMPR experts can individually spend on monograph preparations prior to the meeting may help attract and retain experts.</li> <li>– Another option for increasing the JMPR expert capacity that should be explored is for the FAO and WHO to employ full-time JMPR evaluators, or second staff on a semi-permanent basis, to draft a certain number of monographs per year. This would assist with providing monographs to the meeting, however it should be noted that there still may be challenges within the current format for enough ‘face-to-face’ time for discussion of issues. A clear process for peer review for these reports would be required, which may still rely on the resources of the JMPR experts.</li> <li>– JMPR meetings are typically held in Rome or Geneva, but more flexibility in terms of meeting locations may be attractive to JMPR experts, particularly for those based outside of Europe.</li> <li>– More experts are needed to expand the capacity of the JMPR panels.</li> </ul>
<i>Staffing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– FAO/WHO joint secretariats need additional staff, but not in a position to quantify that demand.</li> <li>– For matters requiring a high degree of specialization, FAO and WHO are asked to add experts to their panels representing multiple geographical regions, including from underrepresented ones.</li> </ul>

**Table 2: Summary of Comments on Opportunities for Major Reform to CCPR/JMPR and Associated Challenges.**

Theme	Comments on Challenges and Opportunities
<b>Use of National Reviews and Data</b>	
<i>Use and Evaluation of National Reviews by JMPR</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– In principle this is something that should be explored. It assumes there are national reviews completed when JMPR assesses the compound. Another consideration does there need to be criteria on what is considered an acceptable national review.</li> <li>– Recommends the use of National and/or Regional Scientific Data for Risk Assessment by JMPR. The use of these national or regional summaries of data by the JMPR would result in substantial time savings, while allowing the JMPR to concentrate on international risk assessment.</li> <li>– We are of the view that there is an opportunity to use the national reviews for JMPR’s evaluation. However, the capacity building is also needed to strengthen capabilities of Codex members to fulfil the requirements for JMPR evaluations. Furthermore, the details of each stage of the national review procedure should be thoroughly provided.</li> <li>– JMPR experts should consider national reviews in their evaluations. The submission of national reviews to initiate JMPR reviews has been requested by FAO for a long time. These national reviews could be submitted by national authorities in response to the Circular Letters, where all stakeholders are invited to submit relevant information. Therefore, especially the owners/publishers of those reviews should be encouraged to submit this information. Codex could also develop a system of all new national MRL reviews. For periodic reviews of existing MRLs, Codex could refer to private global databases (e.g. Homologa) that can be leveraged as they have tracked global MRL and labels for more than two decades.</li> <li>– Given that it may be difficult to change the availability of JMPR resources and staffing, one potential area of opportunity is the use of national-level reviews by JMPR. The relates to current work by CCPR to enable the participation of JMPR in the global joint review of new compounds. The use of national reviews of data was considered in the 2002 review of the working procedures of JMPR and may be helpful to re-evaluate based on advancements by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and regional approaches that may be able to be further leveraged by JMPR.</li> <li>– It is unclear what is being proposed by use of national reviews and data. The data packages provided to the JMPR often represent data from several countries. Following review of the data and the regulatory approvals in place at the time of the JMPR assessment, the critical GAP is decided upon the supporting data used to make a maximum residue limit recommendation.                      – If the proposal is for JMPR to use national reviews of data and the related risk assessment, it is considered that there are pros and cons associated with the potential use of national reviews. There may be efficiencies in terms of monograph preparation if a national review could be used by the JMPR evaluator, for example to produce tables of residue trial results. The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary medicines Authority has an established process for considering international assessments to inform its regulatory decision, but it does not simply adopt the conclusions of that international assessment. If national reviews were to be used by the JMPR, a process will need to be determined to maintain the independence (both perceived and actual) of the JMPR and ensure that the decisions made by the JMPR are consistent with the JMPRs risk assessment framework.                      The concept of JMPR joint reviews with a national regulator has been discussed recently, but to date lacks any real drive.</li> </ul>



Theme	Comments on Challenges and Opportunities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– JMPR consists of experts from many different regulatory agencies and already takes note of National Review documents and data to support their conclusions. A decision on using National Reviews directly for establishing CXLs would be up to the risk managers. They also would have to define the circumstances under which such an approach would be acceptable for Codex Members.</li> <li>– National Reviews often differ from one authority to another due to different science policies and legislative requirements and in many cases because manufacturers often submit different data to each authority. All national reviews have their merits, therefore, it is questionable how JMPR will determine which national review it will rely on. Furthermore, the format and templates used to review toxicology and residue chemistry data are different among the various authorities. If all authorities and JMPR can agree to one standard template/format, perhaps the individual national reviews (excluding decisions) or summaries of each scientific study can be relied upon by JMPR, precluding JMPR experts from recreating tables and entering data.</li> <li>– Use of national reviews and data by JMPR must be balanced with the need to maintain JMPR as an independent, international scientific advisory panel. This is a core element of JMPR so clear working procedures would have to be developed to maintain its ability to independently evaluate pesticides when making MRL recommendations.</li> <li>– It is considered that the use of national monographs may pose certain challenges with the perception of independence of the evaluation process, as well as requiring permission to be obtained not only from the sponsor but from the national authority for the use of the document.</li> </ul>
<b>Alternative Peer Review Models</b>	
<p><i>Scope of Current Approach and Whether Alternatives are consistent with the Codex Risk Analysis Principles</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Is the current Peer Review model fit for purpose? Is it too extensive or light, or just right. It is not clear what criteria are used for peer review process or the number of persons involved in the peer review process. These could be reviewed as to whether they are still fit for purpose.</li> <li>– Alternative peer review models would certainly alleviate the JMPR workload, however, any organization/authority designated as peer-review would need a sound knowledge of residue chemistry data, the Codex Risk Analysis Principles, the JMPR science policies (FAO Manual) and historical JMPR decisions to ensure consistency and accountability.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Engagement on National Reviews</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– In order to facilitate the use of national reviews, we encourage the involvement of JMPR experts as observers. Procedurally, JMPR gets involved after a pesticide has been authorized in at least one Codex member state, as a condition for scheduling. For substances that have been nominated, by change of procedures, JMPR experts could be invited as observers to meetings of authorities when decisions are taken on relevant topics, such as the definition of the residue(s), health-based guidance values, and MRLs. This could help to minimize differences between JMPR and national evaluations and to identify data gaps which could be closed prior to information submission to the JMPR. The independency of JMPR Reviewers’ conclusions is ensured by the specific JMPR criteria they apply to a dataset summarized by a national review agency.</li> </ul>
<b>Other Areas of Reform</b>	
<p><i>Scope of Evaluations and Default MRLs</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Should the scope of commodities that can have a MRL established be revisited (for example animal feed commodities). If this is reduced then this would reduce the number of submissions and hence the workload for JMPR assessors.</li> </ul>

Theme	Comments on Challenges and Opportunities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Where a Codex MRL has been established for a new compound, could a default MRL (such as 0.01mg/kg) be also established if there is no dietary exposure concerns. This would assistance by both reducing trade irritants and potentially reducing the number of MRL submissions.</li> </ul>
<i>Developing a Continuous JMPR Review Program</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Concerns were raised about whether annual decision making in Codex still meets current demands of Codex members. It was suggested that establishing a permanently existing JMPR working on scheduled submissions as a more appropriate solution to provide scientific advice. In addition, as already mentioned above, providing early advice to the CCPR on the schedule of existing chemistry for periodic re-evaluation could be an important contribution to reduce workload in JMPR and CCPR.</li> <li>- In order to move to a continuously working Codex system, a second virtual CCPR meeting could be established in addition to the annual meeting of CCPR. This additional virtual CCPR could exclusively decide CXLs while the face-to-face CCPR meeting manages CXLs and all other CCPR matters (e.g. eWGs). In order to leverage the efficiencies gained at CCPR, the CAC should adopt the proposed CXLs through a written procedure in addition to adopting CXLs at the face-to-face CAC meeting.</li> </ul>

#### Question 4:

Codex members and observers are requested to provide feedback on the focus of additional stakeholder workshops that aim to expand upon the virtual stakeholder workshop sponsored by CropLife International on March 31, 2022 and summarized in [CX/PR 22/53/20](#). Please provide recommendations on key topics and themes for this follow-up workshop.

13. Following the publication of CL 2022/75-PR, CropLife International Organized two virtual stakeholder workshops on February 23<sup>rd</sup> and March 7<sup>th</sup>, 2023. Information on the virtual workshops was provided to EWG participant using the Codex Electronic Forum.<sup>8</sup> Information and stakeholder input from these workshops is not summarized in this discussion paper but may be of interest to both CCPR and JMPR in future deliberation.
14. More limited comments to this charge questions were provided by EWG participants. Specific comments focused on additional are summarized below:
  - Future deliberation could benefit by discussing the previous 2002 review of the working procedures of JMPR. In particular, it would be helpful to identify key findings and recommendations that are relevant to current discussion on JMPR's review capacity. It would also be helpful for the follow-up workshop to include participation from a range of stakeholders in the evaluation process, including Codex Members, Observer Organizations, JMPR experts, and FAO/WHO. This will enable engagement of stakeholders and also ensure the viewpoints of JMPR experts that have the greatest understanding of the current process are represented.
  - In order to enhance the capacity of JMPR, some major procedural and structural changes will be necessary and should be seriously considered. While little improvements can be made immediately this will not address the structural problems arising from the fact that the JMPR is not a permanent structure supported by permanent staff. If a future workshop is organized, it should primarily focus on how to achieve major structural changes for the future (e.g., by developing a roadmap for such a change).
  - Three areas were proposed for future workshops, along with examples:
    - Communication (e.g., ways of working, exchange with data sponsors, IT Infrastructure)
    - Provision of Scientific Advice (e.g., overcome capacity constraints, more meetings, permanent 'JMPR', Practicability of inviting JMPR experts to expert meetings of governments.
    - CCPR (CAC) (e.g., procedural changes in CCPR, bi-annual meetings including one in-person and one virtual, written procedures, procedural changes in CAC)
  - Finally, it was noted that other Codex Committees may experience similar challenges. Perhaps there is merit in engaging other Codex Committees to share experiences, exchange ideas and collectively brainstorm on how to make the process more efficient across Codex.

<sup>8</sup> <https://forum.codex-alimentarius.net/viewtopic.php?t=1988>

**Questions 5:**

*Do you have any further proposals or recommendation that are not covered by the four previous questions?*

15. There were more limited comments on additional proposal and recommendations that were not covered by the previous charge questions listed in CL 2022/75-PR.
16. Specific comments that are not addressed earlier in this discussion paper are as follows:
  - One commenter made the following proposals for consideration on budgetary issues:
    - Like FAO, WHO is asked to assign a permanent budget for the provision of scientific advice. While this matter cannot be resolved in CCPR or in the CAC, Codex members are requested to engage when budgets are discussed within the WHO.
    - FAO and WHO are asked to investigate how financial contributions from the private sector could be accepted to support the provision of scientific advice by JMPR and other scientific joint meetings or consultations while keeping FAO's and WHO's independence.
    - FAO and WHO are asked to invest more resources into permanent employees for the preparation of initial draft review documents for consideration by the JMPR expert panels. These additional resources could be created using additional funding from governments or via secondment of experts from governments for a 3–5-year period. Full-time reviewers for new compounds could also ensure more concurrent MRL setting with national MRL from countries where new compounds are registered first.
    - Use and implementation of Codex standards by members (Codex SDG Goal 3): the Codex secretariat is asked to regularly collect and publish updated information on progress of active adoption of CXLs by national governments and deferral policies for discussion in the CCPR and CAC meetings.
  - One commenter noted that there is low participation of experts from developing countries in JMPR activities and CCPR meetings and therefore proposes for facilitation to enhance participation. Considerations of geographical representation should be considered in capacity building of experts, data collection and wholistic participation in Codex CXL setting process.

**IV. CONCLUSIONS**

17. The EWG has concluded its work and prepared this paper based on the responses received to CL2022/75-PR and is presented for consideration by CCPR54.
18. A total of fifteen Member Countries and three Observer Organizations submitted comprehensive information in response to CL2022/75-PR. Based on these comments, there was consensus in the EWG that there is a need to enhance the operational procedures of CCPR and JMPR to address concerns related to both JMPR's current workload and future demand for compounds evaluations.
19. The EWG sets out a proposed two-step approach for consideration by CCPR. As a first step, this paper is submitted to JMPR for their consideration to identify initial priorities for enhancing its operational procedures and to report back on its findings to the following session of CCPR. At the second step, CCPR will consider the reply from JMPR and based on consultation with the CCPR, Codex, and JMPR Secretariats, as well as FAO/WHO, CCPR and JMPR should identify an appropriate approach to identify potential priorities for enhancement and major structural reforms and develop a roadmap for implementing both enhancements and major structural reforms.

Potential approaches could include commissioning an independent third-party organization to conduct an organizational assessment or working through an existing Codex advisory body or committee.

**V. RECOMMENDATIONS**

20. The EWG recommends CCPR54 to consider a proposed workplan and possible schedule to enhance operational procedures of CCPR and JMPR as follows:

First Step: 2023-2024

- (i) CCPR54 to submit this paper to JMPR, through the JMPR Secretariat, for consideration at its regular meeting in September 2023. The paper should be accompanied with the summary of the discussion that took place at CCPR54, based on comments received in reply to CL 2023/39-PR, and any additional recommendations (if any) for consideration by JMPR.

- (ii) JMPR to consider the request of CCPR54 and identify initial priorities for enhancing its operational procedures and report back to CCPR55 (2024) on its recommendations and specific areas that may require guidance from CCPR.

Second Step: 2024 and beyond

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- (iii) CCPR55 to consider the reply from JMPR, and, based on consultations with CCPR, Codex, and JMPR Secretariats, as well as FAO and WHO between 2023-2024, CCPR and JMPR should identify an appropriate approach to:
  - a. identify potential priorities for enhancement and major structural reforms and
  - b. develop a roadmap for implementing both enhancements and major structural reforms