

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Health
Organization

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CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

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WORK FROM THE CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDES RESIDUES (CCPR) FOR ADOPTION OR APPROVAL BY THE COMMISSION

India

In the revocations, the MRLs for the pesticide *Chlorpyrifos* is also included. At present the production and use of this pesticide for various crops are more and also used in control of Locusts. The revocation of this pesticide will have an impact global trade and issues concerning trade of various commodities including the food security. In this regard, India has submitted the toxicological data to the JMPR for evaluation and consideration for the upcoming meeting of JMPR probably on December and hence till the outcome of evaluation, the revocation of the MRL of the pesticide *Chlorpyrifos* should be deferred.

Part 1 - Standards and related texts submitted for final adoption

Guidelines for the recognition of active substances or authorized uses of active substances of low public health concern that are considered exempted from the establishment of Codex MRLs or do not give rise to residues

Comments of Ghana, Mali, Philippines, and Senegal

Ghana

Guidelines for the recognition of active substances or authorized uses of active substances of low public health concern that are considered exempted from the establishment of maximum residue limits or do not give rise to residues at step 8 (Ref: REP22/PR53 Paragraph 196, Appendix IX)

Position: Ghana supports the adoption of the guidelines for the recognition of active substances or authorized uses of active substances of low public health concern that are considered exempted from the establishment of maximum residue limits or do not give rise to residues.

Rationale: The guidelines on the recognition of compounds of low public health concern that are considered exempt from the establishment of MRLs or do not give rise to residues, will support the use of these compounds as alternatives to conventional pesticides and offer a wider range of tools for management of pests in crop production systems.

Mali

Partie 1 - Normes et textes afférents soumis pour adoption finale

Directives pour la reconnaissance des substances actives ou des utilisations autorisées de substances actives peu préoccupantes pour la santé publique qui sont considérées comme exemptées de l'établissement de limites maximales de résidus ou qui ne donnent pas lieu à des résidus à l'étape 8 (Ref : REP22/PR53 Paragraphe 196, Annexe IX)

Contexte : Sous la direction du Chili et coprésidé par l'Inde et les États-Unis, le Comité a convenu d'élaborer une directive pour les pesticides qui ne donnent pas lieu à des résidus ou dont les résidus ne suscitent pas de préoccupations en matière de santé publique et pourraient donc être exemptés des limites maximales de

résidus (CXL) du Codex, et de fournir des exemples pour l'application de la directive, qui ne seraient pas inclus dans les directives finales.

Position : Le Mali soutient l'adoption des directives pour la reconnaissance des substances actives ou des utilisations autorisées de substances actives à faible risque pour la santé publique qui sont considérées comme exemptées de l'établissement de limites maximales de résidus ou qui ne donnent pas lieu à des résidus.

Justificatif : Les directives sur la reconnaissance des composés peu préoccupants pour la santé publique qui sont considérés comme exemptés de l'établissement de LMR ou qui ne donnent pas lieu à des résidus soutiendront l'utilisation de ces composés comme alternatives aux pesticides conventionnels et offriront une gamme plus large d'outils pour la gestion des organismes nuisibles dans les systèmes de production végétale.

Philippines

- **Guidelines for the recognition of active substances or authorized uses of active substances of low public health concern that are considered exempted from the establishment of Codex MRLs or do not give rise to residues**

The Philippine supports the advancement of guidelines for step 8 by CAC45.

Rationale:

The Guidelines had been thoroughly discussed, revised and recommended for adoption based on written comments submitted by the member countries. The approval of the guidelines will ensure consistency, eliminate confusion, set standards and guides for the recognition of active

substances or authorized uses of active substances of low public health concern that are considered exempted from the establishment of Codex MRLs or do not give rise to residues

Senegal

- ✓ **Directives pour la reconnaissance de composés ou d'utilisations de composés présentant un niveau de problème de santé publique faible qui sont exemptés de l'établissement de LMR Codex ou ne donnant pas lieu à des résidus**

Position du Sénégal : Le Sénégal soutient la révocation des LMR recommandées par le CCPR pour révocation

Justification : Les couples pesticides/matrices (biopesticides) dont les LMR ont été révoquées constitueraient une alternative aux pesticides conventionnels.

En outre cette révocation permet un élargissement de l'arsenal de lutte contre les pestes et diminuerait les contraintes de commercialisation.

MRLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies)

Comments of EU, Ghana, Mali, Philippines, and Senegal

European Union

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

European Union Competence
European Union Vote

General comment

The European Union (EU) can support the advancement of the proposed draft MRLs for Quinoxifen (222), Clothianidin (238) and Thiamethoxam (245) to Step 5 instead of adoption at Step 5/8. The EU supports the adoption of all the other proposed draft MRLs in Appendix II to REP22/PR at Step 5/8 with the exception of the reservations for the draft MRLs for the substances/commodities listed below and of any additional reservations for draft MRLs for substances/commodities the EU may express orally during the session. The EU requests that all its reservations be included in the report of CAC45.

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

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

Quinoxifen (222), Clothianidin (238) and Thiamethoxam (245)

Advancement to Step 5 instead of adoption at Step 5/8 due to environmental concerns

The use of Quinoxifen (222), Clothianidin (238) and Thiamethoxam (245) raises serious environmental concerns. Quinoxifen is persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic in the environment.^{1,2} Clothianidin and thiamethoxam are neonicotinoids. These substances are known to contribute significantly to the decline of pollinator populations because of their intrinsic properties that lead to adverse effects on pollinators independent of where they are used geographically.^{3,4} The health of humans, animals and the environment are closely interconnected. This is reflected in the One Health approach, promoted by both parent organisations WHO and FAO.

Furthermore, according to the definition in the Codex Procedural Manual, Good Agricultural Practice in the Use of Pesticides (GAP) includes the nationally authorized safe uses of pesticides which take into account public and occupational health and environmental safety considerations. MRLs must therefore be adopted based on GAPs that meet these three conditions, i.e. are safe for public health, safe for agricultural workers, and safe for the environment.

The EU acknowledges that environmental aspects are not included in the terms of reference of CCPR and that JMPR provides an environmental assessment only in certain circumstances. During the CCPR session, the JMPR Secretariat clarified that, while environmental impacts are sometimes considered in their assessments, these impacts had not been assessed in these cases.

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* clarify that “[w]hen elaborating and deciding upon food standards Codex Alimentarius will have regard, where appropriate, to other legitimate factors relevant to the health protection of consumers and for the promotion of fair practices in food trade”, noting further that “only those other factors which can be accepted on a worldwide basis (...) should be taken into account in the framework of Codex”.

The EU believes that the environmental concerns related to Quinoxifen (222), Clothianidin (238) and Thiamethoxam (245) can be accepted on a worldwide basis and that this topic therefore merits further discussion. The EU proposes using the regular step procedure instead of the accelerated one for the proposed MRLs for the three substances. Steps 6 and 7 would allow reflecting on how environmental concerns can be taken into account.

The EU thus proposes advancing the proposed MRLs to Step 5 instead of adopting them at Step 5/8.

Imazalil (110)

Reservation of the EU on the advancement of the proposed MRL for citrus fruits pending the ongoing periodic

¹ Adaptation to Technical Progress: Index number 613-138-00-7 included on Annex VI of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. European chemical agency classification, labelling and PBT assessment of 5,7-dichloro-4-(4-fluorophenoxy)quinolone (quinoxifen) <https://echa.europa.eu/registration-dossier/-/registered-dossier/28346/2/3/?documentUUIID=796aee6a-4db4-40e8-a0e2-e8be0ecb7d14>.

² European Food Safety Authority Peer review of the targeted hazard assessment of the pesticide active substance quinoxifen. EFSA Journal 2018;16(1):5085.

³ IPBES (2016). The assessment report of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services on pollinators, pollination and food production. S.G. Potts, V.L. Imperatriz-Fonseca, and H.T. Ngo (eds). Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, Bonn, Germany. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3402856>.

⁴ IUCN SSC CEM Task Force on Systemic Pesticides. Worldwide Integrated Assessment. Peer reviewed scientific journal articles compiled in Environmental Science and Pollution Research, volume 22, issue 1, January 2015.

review in the EU.

Metalaxyl / 212 metalaxyl-M (138)

Reservation of the EU on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for apple and pear because the residue trials were not representative of the presented GAP and not adequate to demonstrate a no-residue situation.

Methoprene (147)

Reservation of the EU on the advancement of the proposed MRL for soya bean (dry) because chronic risk could not be excluded for European consumers, the lack of studies on the metabolic behaviour after post-harvest treatment and the nature and magnitude of residues in processed products.

Clofentezine (156)

Reservation of the EU on the advancement of the proposed MRL for hop, dry pending the outcome of the ongoing periodic review in the EU.

Tebuconazole (189)

Reservation of the EU on the advancement of the proposed MRL for coffee beans pending the outcome of the ongoing periodic review in the EU and that a risk assessment for TDMs had not been carried out for tebuconazole.

Fenpyroximate (193)

Reservation of the EU on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for lemons and limes (subgroup); pummelo and grapefruits (subgroup) due to an acute consumer risk identified for European consumers.

Trifloxystrobin (213)

Reservation of the EU on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for beans with pods (subgroup); bilberry; bilberry, red; blueberry; cane berries (subgroup); coffee beans; currant, black, red, white; corn salad; edible offal (mammalian) including liver of cattle, goats, pigs and sheep and kidney of cattle, goats, pigs and sheep; eggs; gooseberry; lettuce, leaf; linseed; mammalian fats (except milk fats); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); milks; peas with pods (subgroup); poultry fats; poultry meat; poultry, edible offal of; and rose hip because no conclusion could be drawn on the general toxicity of several metabolites in the EU evaluation.

Difenoconazole (224)

Reservation of the EU on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for guava; cranberry; cotton seed; tea, green, black (black, fermented and dried) pending the outcome of the ongoing periodic review in the EU; that a chronic risk for European consumers was identified and that a risk assessment for TDMs had not been carried out for difenoconazole.

Prothioconazole (232)

Reservation of the EU on the advancement of proposed MRLs for edible offal (mammalian), including liver and kidney of cattle, pigs, goat and sheep; eggs; linseed; mammalian fats (except milk fats); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); milks; poultry, edible offal of; poultry, fats; poultry meat; rape seed and sunflower seeds, subgroup of, pending the outcome of ongoing periodic re-evaluation in the EU, and that a risk assessment for TDMs had not been carried out for prothioconazole.

Spinetoram (233)

Reservation of the EU on the advancement of the proposed MRL for tea, green, black (black, fermented and dried) because an acute intake concern was identified for tea and that the data set supporting the MRL on tea was not sufficient as the concentration of metabolites was not measured but only estimated from the metabolism studies in apples.

Acetamiprid (246)

Reservation of the EU on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for pistachio nuts and tree nuts (group) pending the outcome of an ongoing evaluation concerning toxicological reference values and residue definitions in the EU.

Sulfoxaflor (252)

Reservation of the EU on the advancement of the proposed MRL for elderberries because the extrapolation from blueberries to elderberries was not foreseen in the Codex extrapolation rules. JMPR clarified that the similar growth habit and identical use patterns supported this extrapolation.

Fluensulfone (265)

Reservation of the EU on the advancement of the proposed MRL for pome fruits because the metabolism studies were not representative for the residue behaviour observed in the residue trials and that the genotoxic potential of metabolite 2- Methylsulfonylthiazole (MeS) could not be excluded.

Trinexapac-ethyl (271)

Reservation of the EU on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for rye and rice pending the outcome of the ongoing periodic re-evaluation in the EU.

Isoprothiolane (299)

Reservation of the EU on the advancement of the proposed MRL for banana pending the outcome of the ongoing evaluation of import tolerance requests.

Ethiprole (304)

Reservation of the EU on the advancement of the proposed MRL for soya bean (dry) pending the outcome of an ongoing evaluation.

Pydiflumetofen (309)

Reservation of the EU on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for beans with pods (subgroup); bulb onions (subgroup); bush berries (subgroup); cherries (subgroup); citrus fruit (group); cottonseed; edible offal (mammalian); eggs; elderberry; flower head brassicas (subgroup); green onions (subgroup); head brassicas (subgroup); low growing berries (subgroup, except cranberries); mammalian fats (except milk fats); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); milks; peaches (subgroup); peas with pods (subgroup); plums (subgroup); pome fruit (group, except persimmon, Japan); poultry, edible offal of; poultry fats; poultry meat; root vegetables, (subgroup); sorghum grain and millet (subgroup, except grain sorghum); sorghum grain; stem brassicas; succulent beans without pods (subgroup); tree nuts (group); sunflower seeds (subgroup); underground immature beans and peas (subgroup) pending the outcome of an ongoing evaluation for pydiflumetofen in the EU.

Metconazole (313)

Reservation of the EU on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for wheat and triticale pending the outcome of the ongoing periodic re-evaluation in the EU and that a risk assessment for TDMs had not been carried out for metconazole.

Pyrasulfotole (321)

Reservation of the EU on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for barley; edible offal (mammalian); eggs, mammalian fats (except milk fats); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); milks; oats; poultry meat; poultry, edible offal of; poultry fats; rye; sorghum grain; triticale; and wheat due to the lack of available toxicological data at EU level, pending the outcome of the review of the JMPR monograph, once available.

Pyraziflumid (322)

Reservation of the EU on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for apple; grapes; pear; and persimmon, Japanese based on the lack of available toxicological data at EU level, pending the outcome of the review of the JMPR monograph, once available.

Spiropidion (323)

Reservation of the EU on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for cucumber; melons (except watermelon); pumpkins; watermelon; winter squash; tomato; peppers, subgroup of (except martynia, okra, roselle); soya bean (dry); potato; edible offal (mammalian); mammalian fats (except milk fats); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); milks; eggs; poultry meat; poultry, edible offal of; poultry fat based on the lack of available toxicological data at EU level, pending the outcome of the review of the JMPR monograph, once available.

Ghana

MRLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies) proposed for adoption by CCPR at step 8 (Ref: REP22/PR53 Paragraph 151(i) a), Appendix II

Position: Ghana supports the adoption of the proposed MRLs at Step 8.

Rationale: The proposed MRLs have been fully evaluated by JMPR and thus presents no public health risk.

Part 2 – Work proposed for discontinuation/revocation

MRLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies) that were revoked by CCPR:

Position: Ghana supports the revocation of MRLs recommended by the CCPR for revocation

Rationale: The proposed revocation of MRLs by the committee have been replaced with newer more trade facilitative MRLs supported by newer data.

Mali

LMR pour différentes combinaisons pesticide/produit proposées pour adoption par le CCPR à l'étape 8 (Ref : REP22/PR53 Paragraphe 151(i) a), Annexe II)

Contexte : Le Secrétariat de la JMPR a soumis pour examen les résultats de l'évaluation de 41 données sur les résidus de pesticides et les LMR proposées dans l'alimentation humaine et animale. Le comité a examiné les LMR proposées et présentées à l'annexe II du rapport du comité et a convenu de les soumettre pour adoption finale par la CAC45 en notant les réserves de l'UE et de la Suisse.

Position : Le Mali soutient l'adoption des LMR proposées à l'Etape 8.

Justificatif : Les LMR proposées ont été entièrement évaluées par la JMPR et ne présentent donc aucun risque pour la santé publique.

Partie 2 - Travail proposé pour l'interruption/révocation

LMR pour différentes combinaisons pesticides/produits qui ont été révoquées par le CCPR

Contexte : Les données de résidus de pesticides du secrétariat de la JMPR 21 pour révocation suite aux évaluations et recommandations de nouvelles LMR. Le comité a examiné la liste des LMR à révoquer telle que présentée à l'annexe III du rapport du Comité et a convenu de les soumettre à la révocation par la CAC45.

Position : Le Mali soutient la révocation des LMR recommandées par le CCPR.

Justificatif : La révocation des LMR proposée par le comité a été remplacée par de nouvelles LMR plus propices au commerce et étayées par des données plus récentes.

Partie 3 - Normes et textes afférents du Codex dont la révocation est proposée

Directives sur l'utilisation de la spectrométrie de masse pour l'identification, la confirmation et la détermination quantitative des résidus (CXG 56-2005)

Contexte : Consensus pour révoquer la CXG56 en raison du manque d'informations suffisantes sur la SM liée à l'identification, la confirmation et la détermination quantitative des résidus de pesticides et que les nouvelles techniques telles que la SM en tandem ainsi que la SM à haute résolution n'étaient pas couvertes par cette directive. Il a également été expliqué que la CXG90 couvrirait suffisamment la SM ainsi que d'autres techniques plus modernes et que seuls quelques membres du GTE avaient proposé le transfert de certaines dispositions de la CXG56 à la CXG90.

Position : Le Mali soutient la révocation telle que proposée

Justificatif : Il est nécessaire d'avoir une référence unique pour les tests afin d'éviter les conflits dans le contenu des méthodes.

Philippines

I. Final Adoption of Codex Texts

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

The Philippines supports the adoption at Step 8 by CAC.

Senegal

✓ LMR pour différentes combinaisons pesticide/produit proposées (41 m.a.)

Position du Sénégal : Le Sénégal soutient l'adoption des LMR

Justification : Les LMR proposées ont été évaluées par la JMPR et ne présentent aucun risque pour la santé publique (REP222/PR53 Paragraphe 151 (i) a), Annexe II). Par ailleurs, des teneurs en sulfox aflor inférieures à 0,3 mg/kg ont été trouvées dans la mangue au Sénégal

Revision of Classification of Food and Feed (CXA 4- 1989)

Philippines

- **Revision of Classification of Food and Feed (CXA 4- 1989): definitions for edible offal, fat, meat and muscle, including the definitions for the portion of the commodity to which MRLs apply and which is analyzed for fat and muscle**

The Philippines supports the adoption of the proposed definition by CAC45.

Rationale:

The proposed definitions have been already articulated and agreed by experts'/member countries from CCPR and CCRVDF for their applicability and importance of single/harmonized MRLs for the same tissue/food for compounds with dual uses.

Part 2 – Work proposed for discontinuation

MRLs for different combinations of pesticides/commodity(ies) in the Step Procedure recommended for withdrawal (discontinuation)

Senegal

✓ **Révocation LMR pour différentes combinaisons pesticides/produits**

Position : Le Sénégal soutient la révocation des LMR

Justification : Les nouvelles LMR sont plus propices au commerce et sont étayées par des données plus récentes.

Part 3 – Codex standards and related texts proposed for revocation

Guidelines on the use of mass spectrometry for the identification, confirmation and quantitative determination of residues (CXG 56- 2005)

Comments of Ghana, Philippines, and Senegal

Ghana

Guidelines on the use of mass spectrometry for the identification, confirmation and quantitative determination of residues (CXG 56-2005)

Position: Ghana supports the revocation as proposed

Rationale: It is necessary to have a single reference document for testing to avoid conflicts in the identification, confirmation and quantitative determination of residues.

Philippines

- ***Guidelines on the use of mass spectrometry for the identification, confirmation and quantitative determination of residues (CXG 56- 2005)***

The Philippines supports the CCPR recommendation for the revocation of guidelines.

Rationale:

There was consensus from among members to revoke CXG56 due to the lack of enough information about mass spectrometry (MS) related to the identification, confirmation and quantitative determination of pesticide residues and that new techniques such as tandem MS as well as high resolution MS were not covered by this guideline.

Senegal**✓ Directives sur l'utilisation de la spectrométrie de masse pour l'identification, la confirmation et le dosage des résidus (CXG 56-2005)**

Position : Le Sénégal soutient la révocation de la directive CXG 56-2005

Justification : Certaines modalités de la spectrométrie de masse ne sont pas prises en compte (mass e en tandem) par la CXG 56-2005. Par ailleurs, la plupart des dispositions de cette norme sont déjà prises en compte par la CXG 90-2017 ce qui peut engendrer un conflit de texte d'où la nécessité d'avoir une référence unique.

Part 4 – Matters for information**Philippines**

- ***Engagement of JMPR in parallel reviews of new compounds (for reference to CCPR): a) Principles and procedures; b) Criteria for selecting the global project manager for the parallel review process***

The Philippines supports the decision of CCPR to do the following (i) to endorse the criteria for selection of a global project manager; (ii) to append the criteria for selection of a global project manager to the document Engagement of JMPR in parallel reviews of new compounds: procedures and principles as an internal document for reference purposes. (iii) that the EWG on Priorities should continue to call for compounds for the parallel review as the best mechanism for seeking actors for the pilot project; and (iv) to encourage sponsors to nominate compounds for the parallel review in coordination with the Chair of the EWG of Priorities and the FAO/WHO JMPR Secretariats for consideration by CCPR.

- ***Mitigation of trade impacts associated with the use of environmental inhibitors in agriculture***

The Philippines supports the decision of CCPR. The issue being raised on the Mitigation of trade impacts associated with the use of environmental inhibitors in agriculture is not an issue that should be articulated in CAC since the focus of the topic is on mitigation of trade impacts.

The environmental inhibitors that are used on plants and crops, should undergo regular safety risk assessment process by JMPR while considering all of the key requirements for safety during evaluations as provided by the national registration agency of the concerned country(ies).