CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

World Health Organization

E

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REP12/PR

JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

35th Session
Geneva, Switzerland, 2 – 7 July 2012

REPORT OF THE 44th SESSION OF THE

CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES

Shanghai, China, 23 - 28 April 2012

Note: This report includes Codex Circular Letter CL 2012/10-PR.

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CX 4/40.2

CL 2012/10-PR
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To: - Codex Contact Points
- Interested International Organizations

From: Secretariat,
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SUBJECT: DISTRIBUTION OF THE REPORT OF THE 44TH SESSION OF THE CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES (REP11/PR)

The report of the 44th Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues will be considered by the 35th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Rome, Italy, 2 – 7 July 2012).

PART A: MATTERS FOR ADOPTION BY THE 35TH SESSION OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION:

1. Draft Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides at Step 8 (paras. 28 - 85 and Appendix II);

2. Draft Revision to the Codex Classification of Food and Animal Feed (fruit commodity groups) at Step 8 (para. 107 and Appendix VIII);

3. Draft Principles and Guidance for the Selection of Representative Commodities for the Extrapolation of Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides to Commodity Groups (including Table 1: Examples of the selection of representative commodities - fruit commodity groups) at Step 8 (para. 127 and Appendix XI); and

4. Proposed Draft Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides at Step 5/8 (with omission of Steps 6/7) (paras. 28 - 85 and Appendix III).

Governments and international organizations wishing to submit comments on the above draft and proposed draft MRLs, should do so in writing, in conformity with the Procedures for the Elaboration of Codex Standards and Related Texts (Part 3 – Uniform Procedure for the Elaboration of Codex Standards and Related Texts, Procedural Manual of the Codex Alimentarius Commission), preferably by email, to the above address before 15 June 2012.

5. Proposed Draft Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides at Step 5 (paras. 28 – 85 and Appendix IV); and

6. Proposed Draft Revision to the Codex Classification of Food and Animal Feed at Step 5 – selected vegetable commodity groups (para. 117 and Appendix IX).

Governments and international organizations wishing to submit comments on the above matters, should do so in writing, in conformity with the Procedures for the Elaboration of Codex Standards and Related Texts (Part 3 – Uniform Procedure for the Elaboration of Codex Standards and Related Texts, Procedural Manual of the Codex Alimentarius Commission), preferably by email, to the above address before 15 June 2012.

PART B: OTHER MATTERS FOR ACTION BY THE 35TH SESSION OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

7. Codex Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides recommended for Revocation (paras. 28 - 85 and Appendix V); and

8. Analysis of Pesticides Residues: Recommended Methods (CODEX STAN 229-1993) (para. 183).

Governments and international organizations wishing to submit comments on the proposed revocations on Codex MRLs and other related texts should do so in writing, preferably by email, to the above address before 15 June 2012.

PART C: REQUEST FOR COMMENTS AND INFORMATION ON:

9. Proposed draft Table 2: Examples of the selection of representative commodities - selected vegetable commodity groups - *Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, Head cabbages and Flowerhead cabbages; Leafy vegetables (including brassica leafy vegetables); and Stalk and stem vegetables* (Draft Principles and Guidance for the Selection of Representative Commodities for the Extrapolation of Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides to Commodity Groups) (para. 128 and Appendix XII)

Governments and international organizations wishing to submit comments on the proposed revocations on Codex MRLs and other related texts should do so in writing, **preferably by email**, to the above address **before 15 August 2012**.

10. Matters related to the 2012 JMPR including Concern Forms (paras. 28 - 85)

Those countries and observers specified under individual compounds concerning matters related to the 2012 JMPR (e.g. GAP, residue evaluation, intake assessment, etc.) on specific pesticide/commodity(ies) to be considered by 2012 JMPR, including submission of concern forms together with necessary data, are invited to send information or data to: 1) Ms Yong Zhen YANG, Agricultural Officer and JMPR Secretary, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome 00153, Italy, Fax:+39 06 57053224, E-mail: YoungZhen.Yang@fao.org; 2) Dr Philippe VERGER, WHO JMPR Secretary, Appia Avenue 20, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland, Fax: +41 22 791 4807, E-mail: vergerp@who.int; 3) Dr Xiongwu QIAO, Shanxi Academy of Agricultural Sciences, 2 Changfeng Street, Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, 030006, P.R. China, Fax: +86 351 7126215, E-mail: ccpr_qiao@agri.gov.cn, ccpr@agri.gov.cn; and 4) Secretariat, Codex Alimentarius Commission, Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy, Fax: +39 06 57054593; E-mail: codex@fao.org) **before 15 June 2012**.

Those countries and observers specified under individual compounds in REP12/PR, Appendix XIII concerning matters related to the future JMPR meetings (GAPs, residue evaluation, intake assessment, etc.) on specific pesticide/commodity(ies) to be considered at subsequent years by JMPR, are invited to send information or data **one year before** JMPR considers these compounds at the addresses indicated above.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

MATTERS FOR ADOPTION BY THE 34TH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

Draft and proposed draft MRLs for pesticides and other related texts

- Draft and proposed draft MRLs for pesticide at Steps 8 and 5/8 with omission of Steps 6/7 (paras. 28 - 85 and Appendices II and III);
- Draft Revision to the Codex Classification of Food and Animal Feed (fruit commodity groups) at Step 8 (para. 107 and Appendix VIII) ;
- Draft Principles and Guidance for the Selection of Representative Commodities for the Extrapolation of Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides to Commodity Groups (including Table 1: Examples of the selection of representative commodities - fruit commodity groups) at Step 8 (para. 127 and Appendix XI);
- Proposed Draft MRLs for pesticides at Step 5 (paras. 28 - 85 and Appendix IV); and
- Proposed Draft Revision to the Codex Classification of Food and Animal Feed at Step 5 – selected vegetable commodity groups (para. 117 and Appendix IX).

Revocation of MRLs for pesticides and other related texts

- Revocation of Codex MRLs for pesticides (paras 29 - 85 and Appendix V);
- Revocation of CODEX STAN 229-1993 - Analysis of Pesticide Residues: Recommended Methods (para. 183); and
- Revocation of fruit commodity groups in the Codex Classification of Food and Animal Feed (CAC/MISC 4-1993) (to be replaced by corresponding provisions of the revised fruit commodity groups in Appendix VIII of REP12/PR as part of the ongoing revision of the Classification) (para. 107).

Approval of new work

- Priority List for the Establishment of MRLs for Pesticides (para. 169 and Appendix XIII).

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO THE COMMISSION

The Committee:

- considered how to address methods of analysis for pesticide residues in relation to the request of the 34th Session of the Commission to develop criteria as opposed to a list of methods of analysis and reasserted its previous decision to recommend revocation of the Standard of Analysis of Pesticide Residues: Recommended Methods (CODEX STAN 229-1993) by the Commission and agreed to develop performance criteria for suitability assessment of methods of analysis (para. 185);
- noted matters arising from the 2012 JMPR including replies to specific concerns raised by the last session of the Committee (paras. 17 - 27);
- agreed to retain several draft and proposed draft MRLs for pesticides at Steps 7 and 4 awaiting for JMPR evaluations (paras. 28 – 85 and Appendices VI and VII);
- agreed that the 2012 JMPR should continue to elaborate MRLs proposals with and without making use of the concept of proportionality so that the result could be compared and agreed to consider principles and guidance for the use of the concept of proportionality to estimate MRLs (paras. 89 - 90);
- agreed to retain at Step 4 all proposed draft MRLs for the new chemical sulfoxaflor evaluated by the 2011 JMPR awaiting the outcome of the pilot project for JMPR recommendation of MRLs before national governments or other regional registration authorities for a global joint review chemical (para. 94 and Appendix VII);
- agreed to hold the commodity group on “edible flowers” at Step 7 pending finalization of the revision of the Classification of Food and Animal Feed in relation to the herbs group (para. 108 and Appendix X);
- agreed to continue to work on the revision of the Classification of Food and Animal Feed through the identification of other commodity groups including the need for revision of group MRLs in relation to the revised Classification for the fruit commodity groups (para. 126);
- agreed to continue to work on examples of selection of representative commodities for vegetable and other commodity groups (Table 2 of the draft Principles and Guidance for the Selection of Representative Commodities for the Extrapolation of Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides to Commodity Groups) (para. 128 and Appendix XII);

- continue the revision of the Risk Analysis Principles applied by the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues with focus on the Periodic Review Procedure and the concern form / other forms (para. 163 and Appendix XIV);
- agreed on the criteria for use by CCPR and JMPR to determine the minimum number of field trials necessary to support the establishment of MRLs for minor crops / specialty crops in order to facilitate data submission to JMPR and to further develop these criteria including other related matters (paras. 132 and 138);
- encourage countries for financial and expertise support to the JMPR work and agreed that the issue of JMPR resources for the provision of scientific advice to CCPR should be raised at the governing bodies of FAO and WHO (para. 173);

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

(Used in this Report)

ADI	Acceptable Daily Intake
ALARA	As low as reasonably possible
ARfD	Acute Reference Dose
CAC	Codex Alimentarius Commission
CCPR	Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues
CCRVDF	Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Foods
CLI	CropLife International
CRD	Conference Room Document
CXL	Codex Maximum Residue Limit for Pesticide
DIE	Daily Intake Estimate
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
EMRL	Extraneous Maximum Residue Limit
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 Programme
GMUS-2	Second Global Minor Use Summit
HR	Highest residue in edible portion of a commodity found in trials used to estimate a maximum residue level in the commodity
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICGCC	International Crop Grouping Consulting Committee
IESTI	International Estimated of Short-Term Intake
JECFA	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives
JMPR	Joint FAO/WHO Meetings on Pesticide Residues
MRL	Maximum Residue Limit
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PWG	Physical Working Group
SPS Agreement	Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
USA	United States of America
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

INTRODUCTION

1. The Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) held its 44th Session in Shanghai, China, from 23 to 28 April 2012 at the kind invitation of the Government of China. Professor Xiongwu Qiao, Vice-Director of the Shanxi Academy of Agricultural Sciences chaired the Session, assisted by Dr Weili Shan, Director of Residue Division of Institute for Control of Agrochemicals, Ministry of Agriculture. The Session was attended by 253 delegates representing 68 Member Countries, 1 Member Organization and Observers from 6 international organizations. The list of participants is attached as Appendix I.

OPENING OF THE SESSION

2. The Session was opened by Mr Chen Xiaohua, Vice Minister of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China. The Vice-Minister welcomed the participants and introduced the recent activities, such as studies, training and establishment of an agency and system in China to ensure food safety and food security, which were the issues of priority in China as well as in other countries. He also emphasized the contribution of China in this field to the international society, including hosting the Committee for the past six years.

3. Dr. Percy Wachata Misika, Representative of FAO in China recalled the mission of FAO to ensure food security and to preserve natural resources. He welcomed the participants and highlighted the importance of the work of Codex, especially setting MRLs, to protect consumers' health and to ensure fair trade. He also emphasized the importance of implementation of Codex standards in countries.

4. Mr. Jiang Pin, Vice Mayor of Shanghai, welcomed the participants and emphasized the effort for improving food safety and maintaining the overall food quality, which was essential to protect consumers' health. He also highlighted the importance of the work of the Committee, especially on setting MRLs and establishing risk analysis principles.

Division of Competence[1]

5. The Committee 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, as presented in CRD 2.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (Agenda Item 1)[2]

6. The Committee agreed to consider Agenda Item 12a *Discussion Paper on JMPR Resource Issues in the Provision of Scientific Advice to CCPR* before Agenda Item 11 *Establishment of Codex Priority Lists of Pesticides* as the outcome of the discussion on this matter might impact the consideration of the priority lists. The Committee also agreed to consider the issue of *assessment of MRLs for pesticides in tea* under Agenda Item 12 *Other Business and Future Work*.

7. The Committee adopted the Provisional Agenda with the above amendments as the Agenda for the Session.

8. The Delegation of Brazil indicated that it was important that working documents in the three working languages of the Committee be available before the session so that Codex members and observers had enough time to read and prepare for discussions in plenary.

In-session working groups

9. The Committee agreed to establish in-session Working Groups on Methods of Analysis and Sampling, chaired by Australia with the assistance of China (Agenda Item 3) and Risk Analysis Principles applied by the CCPR chaired by Brazil (Agenda Item 10).

APPOINTMENT OF RAPPORTEURS (Agenda Item 2)

10. The Committee appointed Mr David Lunn (New Zealand) and Mr Kevin Bodnaruk (Australia) to act as rapporteurs.

MATTERS REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE BY THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION AND OTHER CODEX COMMITTEES (Agenda Item 3)[3]

11. The Commission noted the matters for information and focused its discussion on the revocation of CODEX STAN 229-1993 – Analysis of Pesticides: Recommended Methods. In this regard, the Committee recalled that the 34th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission agreed to retain CODEX STAN 229-1993 however, in view of the difficulties that might arise in practice for the regular updating of analytical methods, the Commission agreed to request the Committee to look into the possibility to develop criteria that should be met by methods suitable to support the determination of maximum residue limits for pesticides in food and feed that would enable countries to choose their own validated methods based on criteria developed within the Codex framework.

12. The Committee agreed that the in-session Working Group on Methods of Analysis and Sampling should focus its discussion on the following matters with a view to make recommendations to the Committee on how to proceed further with methods of analysis for the determination of MRLs for pesticides:

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1 CRD 2.
2 CX/PR 12/44/1 (Rev).
3 CX/PR 12/44/2 and CRD 17 (Comments of China).

- The feasibility that CCPR develop criteria as recommended by the Commission and if so whether the criteria in CODEX STAN 229-1993 and/or the general Criteria for the Selection of Methods of Analysis as set out in the Procedural Manual are sufficient to this purpose therefore no further work on development of criteria specific for the identification of analytical methods for the determination of MRLs for pesticides are needed.
- The feasibility that CCPR identify and update a list of Codex methods for the determination of MRLs for pesticides in food and feed for regulatory and/or information purposes by applying the criteria approach and if so whether such a list(s) should be kept in CODEX STAN 229-1993 or should be maintained on a web-based method database (e.g. IAEA website). If the later would be the preferable option, the Committee may wish to consider revocation of CODEX STAN 229-1993.
- The feasibility that Codex members and observers identify and update a list of methods for the determination of MRLs for pesticides in food and feed for information purposes by applying the criteria approach and that such a list would be kept on a web-based method database (e.g. IAEA website). The methods listed using the criteria approach could then be used by countries as a resource list for selecting suitable validated methods of analysis for enforcement purposes at national level.
- The feasibility to combine any of the above approaches.
- Any other approach that the Working Group may find appropriate for consideration by the Committee.

The outcome of the considerations of the Working Group would be considered under Other Business and Future Work (Agenda Item 12).

MATTERS OF INTEREST ARISING FROM FAO AND WHO (Agenda Item 4a)[4]

13. The WHO Representative informed the Committee about the ongoing update of the GEMS/Food cluster diets. The cluster diets currently in use by JMPR for chronic dietary exposure assessment were elaborated in 1997 with an update based on data from 1997 to 2001. The new clustering would be presented to the 2012 JMPR based on data from 2002 to 2007. The cluster diets were elaborated from food supply data submitted by Member States to FAO. The Representative emphasized the importance of submitting these national data and checking for their quality.

14. The FAO Representative informed the Committee on FAO activities relevant to the work of CCPR as follows:

- The Second Global Minor Use Summit (GMUS-2) was held in Rome, Italy in February of 2012 and was co-organized by FAO, USDA, USEPA and IR-4. The Summit was attended by approximately 230 delegates representing over 50 industrialized and developing countries. The delegates showed great interest and enthusiasm to provide support in efforts to resolve minor use issues. The Summit identified 5 main themes including coordination & collaboration, communication, incentives, capacity development, and registration of Minor Uses and MRL setting. Valuable recommendations and suggestions were made by the GMUS-2. The details of the outcomes of the Summit would be available at the FAO website.
- In order to enhance developing countries participation in the process of setting Codex MRL and to strengthen the capabilities of scientists from developing countries, FAO revised its trial edition of the FAO Training Manual on Evaluation of Pesticide Residues for Estimation of MRL. The updated Training Manual was formally published and was available at the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/core-themes/theme/pests/pm/jmpr/jmpr-docs/en/
- In addition, FAO partnered with the USDA, conducted three regional workshops in 2011 in Latin America, Africa and Asia.

15. The above FAO activities were fully recognized by member countries.

MATTERS OF INTEREST ARISING FROM OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA) (Agenda Item 4b)[5]

16. The Committee noted activities of IAEA relevant to the CCPR's work and agreed that information on the IAEA website for pesticides should be referred to the in-session Working Group on Methods of Analysis and Sampling for consideration (see Agenda Items 1, 3 and 12).

REPORT ON ITEMS OF GENERAL CONSIDERATION BY THE 2011 JOINT FAO/WHO MEETINGS ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES (JMPR) (Agenda Item 5a)[6]

2.1 General discussions related to the toxicological evaluation of compounds

17. The WHO Secretariat of the JMPR informed the Committee that general considerations related to the toxicological evaluation of compounds were detailed in paragraph 2.1 of the 2011 JMPR report. The ongoing update of the guidance for monographers was raised as well as the preparation of a guidance document for submission of toxicological dossiers.

4 CX/PR 12/44/3 (Not issued) and CRD 22 (Comments of WHO).
5 CX/PR 12/44/4 and CRD 17 (Comments of China).
6 Section 2 of the 2011 JMPR Report (http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/JMPR/Report11/JMPR_2011_Report.pdf); CRD 17 (Comments of China); CRD 22 (Comments of WHO); CRD 34 (Comments of the EU) and CRD 36 (Comments of Cameroun).

2.2 Update of the automated spreadsheet applications for the calculation of dietary intake: New large portion data

18. The Committee was informed that a revised IESTI had been used for acute dietary risk assessment exposure in the 2011 JMPR based on the updated WHO/GEMS/Food. The IESTI spreadsheet calculations were now based on the highest large portion (based on g/kg bw/d), for each commodity, chosen from all population groups. Large portion data for individual raw and individual processed commodities were listed separately from aggregate large portion data in the spreadsheet. The data were accepted as received, i.e., no quality checking was done as the responsibility for the data lied with the respective national governments. The spreadsheet applications would be available on the WHO website. http://www.who.int/foodsafety/chem/acute_data/en/index1.html. The call for data was still open and the spreadsheet would be updated when new data become available.

2.3 Maximum residue level estimation using the proportionality approach

19. The Committee was informed that the 2011 JMPR made use of the proportionality approach to estimate maximum residue levels for 5 compounds in 5 commodities as agreed by the 43rd Session of CCPR for comparison of the results of recommendation for maximum residue levels with and without use of the proportionality approach. A table of the results with and without scaling of residue data was provided for consideration by the CCPR.

20. The Delegation of the USA, followed by some other countries, supported the JMPR's use of the proportionality approach and encouraged the JMPR to continue to use this tool to recommend MRLs.

21. The Delegation of the EU generally supported the proportionality approach, but indicated that principles and guidelines as to when and how the proportionality was to be applied should be developed.

2.4 Geographical zones and estimation of maximum residue levels

22. The Committee was advised that geographical location should not be a barrier in selecting trials for estimation of maximum residue levels. However, the JMPR noted that there would be cases where regional differences in cultural practices would need to be considered.

23. In this regard, sulfoxaflor data were used to illustrate MRLs estimates obtained using geographical zones (Current JMPR Practice) and assuming residues did not primarily depend on zones (Global Dataset Method). A table was provided for comparison of the results of recommendation for maximum residue levels with and without use of the global dataset method.

24. The Delegation of the USA, supported by some other countries, expressed their support to the use of Global Dataset Method in estimation of maximum residue levels.

25. The Delegation of the EU also supported the concept of combination of data from different geographical zones, however clear guidance and criteria should be provided on identifying and combining comparable data sets from different geographical regions.

REPORT ON 2011 JMPR RESPONSES TO SPECIFIC CONCERNS RAISED BY CCPR (Agenda Item 5b)[7]

26. The Committee noted that specific concerns raised by CCPR at its last meeting would be considered when discussing the relevant chemicals under Agenda Item 6.

27. The Committee expressed its appreciation to JMPR for their work and pointed out that the work of JMPR was essential for CCPR.

DRAFT AND PROPOSED DRAFT MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES IN FOOD AND FEED AT STEPS 7 AND 4 (Agenda Item 6a)[8]

GENERAL REMARKS

28. The Committee noted the concerns from the Delegation of the EU regarding the proposed draft MRLs that had been derived by applying the proportionality approach because, in its view, it was agreed to apply the approach only to minor crops and considered that situations where proportionality could and could not be used had not yet been discussed and agreed by the Committee. The Committee agreed to consider the EU concerns when discussing the compound MRLs where JMPR had applied the proportionality approach.

DICHLORVOS (025)

29. The Committee was informed by the Delegation of the EU on that ADI and ARfD recommended by 2011 JMPR differed from those established within the EU because of the policy on how to consider human studies to derive health based guidance values for pesticide residues.

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7 Section 3 of the 2011 JMPR Report (http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/JMPR/Report11/JMPR_2011_Report.pdf); CRD 17 (Comments of China); CRD 21 (Comments of Chile); CRD 22 (Comments of WHO); and CRD 34 (Comments of the EU).

8 CX/PR 12/44/5; CX/PR 12/44/5-Corrigendum; CX/PR 12/44/5-Add.1 (Comments of Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Costa Rica, EU, USA and CropLife International); CRD 9 (Comments of Ghana); CRD 11 (Comments of Thailand); CRD 16 (Comments of the EU); CRD 17 (Comments of China); CRD 21 (Comments of Chile); CRD 26 (Comments of Indonesia); CRD 27 (Comments of Honduras); CRD 33 (Comments of India); CRD 36 (Comments of Cameroun); and CRD 49 (Mandate of the electronic Working Group on Proportionality).

30. The WHO JMPR Secretariat noted that this reservation about human studies was not related to scientific evidence and that therefore it should not be addressed to the JMPR.

DICOFOL (026)

31. The Committee was informed that for tea, the Delegation of India had submitted data to JMPR and that the Delegation of Morocco would also be providing data for the 2012 JMPR.

ACEPHATE (095)

32. The Committee decided to advance the proposed draft MRLs for rice straw and fodder, dry; and rice, husked for adoption at Step 5/8, noting the reservation of the Delegation of the EU regarding the ADI and ARfD recommended by the 2011 JMPR because of the EU policy on the use of human studies.

METHAMIDOPHOS (100)

33. The Committee agreed to advance the proposed draft MRLs for rice straw and fodder, dry; and rice, husked for adoption at Step 5/8, in line with the recommendations for Acephate (095), and noted the reservation of the Delegation of the EU regarding the ADI and ARfD recommended by the 2011 JMPR because of the EU policy on the use of human studies.

CYPERMETHRINS (118)

34. The Committee agreed to advance all the proposed draft MRLs for asparagus; citrus fruits; eggs; poultry fats; poultry meat; poultry, edible offal of; shaddocks or pomelos; tea, green, black (black, fermented and dried) and tree nuts to Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs and withdrawals of draft MRLs.

DIFLUBENZURON (130)

35. The Committee decided to advance all the proposed draft MRLs to Step 5, noting that the Delegation of the EU would submit a concern form regarding the potential carcinogenicity and genotoxicity of certain metabolites, and insufficient data sets for peach, plum and peppers.

36. The Committee agreed to recommend a lower proposed draft MRL of 0.1 mg/kg for peanuts, based on advice from the Delegation of the EU that this value more closely reflected the estimate derived from the OECD calculator.

GLYPHOSATE (158)

37. The Committee decided to advance the proposed draft MRLs for lentil, dry; sugar beet; and sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob) for adoption to Step 5/8.

TOLYFLUANID (162)

38. The Delegation of the EU informed the Committee that the uses of Tolyfluanid on which the CXLs had been based, were withdrawn in the EU. The Chair of the EWG on Priorities informed the Committee that this compound would be listed in Appendix IV (Chemical – commodity combinations for which specific GAP is no longer supported) of the Priority Lists.

PROFENOFOS (171)

39. The Committee decided to advance the proposed draft MRLs for pepper, chilli; and peppers, chilli, dried for adoption to Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs. The Committee agreed to replace the commodity name “mangostan” with “mangosteen” in the database for correction.

HEXYTHIAZOX (176)

40. The Committee decided to advance the proposed draft MRL for hops, dry and tea, green, black (black, fermented and dried) for adoption to Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXL for hops, dry, noting the reservation of the Delegation of the EU regarding the toxicology of metabolites produced during the processing.

41. The Committee agreed to advance the proposed draft MRL for strawberries to Step 5, noting the concern of the Delegation of the EU as principles and guidance for use of the concept of proportionality had not yet been agreed by the Committee.

BIFENTHRIN (178)

42. The Committee decided to retain the draft MRLs for mango; okra and papaya at Step 7, awaiting information on authorized GAP to be submitted by Kenya before 2015.

43. The Committee decided to retain the CXLs for barley; and barley straw and fodder, dry, awaiting supporting data from the manufacturer by 2015.

44. The Committee decided to withdraw the draft MRL for strawberry and to consider revocation of the CXL for strawberry at the next meeting as no alternative GAP was available and this use was no longer supported by the manufacturer.

ETOFENPROX (184)

45. The Committee decided to advance the proposed draft MRLs for apple; beans (dry); dried grapes (=currants, raisins and sultanas); edible offal (mammalian); eggs; maize; meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); milks; nectarine; peach; pear; poultry meat; poultry, edible offal of; rape seed; rice; and rice straw and fodder, dry for adoption to Step 5/8, and to delete the CXLs for pome fruits; and potato as recommended by the 2011 JMPR.

46. The Committee decided to advance the proposed draft MRL for grapes to Step 5, noting the concern of the Delegation of the EU as principles and guidance for use of the concept of proportionality had not yet been agreed by the Committee.

TEBUCONAZOLE (189)

47. The delegation of the EU submitted a concern form to JMPR on the proposed draft MRLs for apple; apricot; cherries; dried grapes (=currant, raisins and sultanas); grapes; nectarines; peach; pear; peppers, sweet (including pimento or pimiento) because the ARfD established by JMPR differed from the one established by the EU. As clarification was provided by the JMPR Secretariat, the Committee agreed to forward these MRLs to Step 5/8, noting the reservation of the EU.

48. The Committee decided to advance the proposed draft MRLs for artichoke, globe; banana; barley; barley straw and fodder, dry; beans (dry); broccoli; Brussels sprouts; cabbage head; carrot; cauliflower; coffee beans; cotton seed; cucumber; edible offal (mammalian); egg plant; eggs; elderberries; garlic; hops, dry; leek; lettuce head; mango; meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); melons, except watermelon; milks; oats; olives; onion, bulb; papaya; passion fruit; peanut; peanut fodder; peppers chilli, dried; plums (including prunes); poultry meat; poultry, edible offal of; prunes; rape seed; rice; rye; rye straw and fodder, dry; soya bean (dry); squash summer; sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob); tomato; tree nuts; triticale; wheat; wheat straw and fodder, dry to Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs and withdrawal of the associated draft MRLs. The Committee also agreed to forward the draft MRL for lettuce, head to Step 8, noting the reservation of the Delegation of the EU.

49. The Committee noted that the Delegation of China would submit residue data for banana and cucumber for JMPR evaluation in 2015.

50. The Committee decided to delete the CXL for cattle, edible offal of, and coffee beans, roasted to withdraw the draft MRL for maize; maize fodder (dry) and watermelon as recommended by 2011 JMPR.

51. The Committee decided to retain the draft MRL for common bean (pod and/or immature seeds) at Step 7, awaiting data to be submitted by Kenya before 2015.

SPINOSAD (203)

52. The Committee decided to advance all the proposed draft MRLs for blackberries; blueberries; cranberry; dewberries (including boysenberry and loganberry); onion, bulb; passion fruit; raspberries, red, black; spring onion; tree nuts to Step 5/8 and to recommend the withdrawal of the CXLs for almond hulls and almonds as recommended by the 2011 JMPR as they would be covered by the MRL for tree nuts.

ESFENVALERATE (204)

53. The Committee was informed that Thailand submitted mango and kale residue data and the United States of America had submitted toxicology data for fenvalerate (199) to JMPR. The Committee agreed to hold the draft MRLs for cottonseed, tomato and wheat at Step 7, awaiting the outcome of the periodic re-evaluation of fenvalerate in 2012.

PYRACLOSTROBIN (210)

54. The Committee agreed to advance all the proposed draft MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the existing CXLs, noting the reservation of the Delegation of the EU for oilseed, except peanut; and citrus fruits because of the procedure used by JMPR to propose these group MRLs, and their reservation on the papaya MRL where they considered that the data supported a lower MRL.

55. The Committee decided to recommend the revocation of the CXLs for almonds; pecan; squash, summer; and sunflower seeds as they would be replaced by commodity group MRLs, for stone fruits as the cherries, peach and plum were recommended separately, and for almond hull as this commodity was not traded.

56. The Committee agreed to request JMPR to re-evaluate the orange processing studies to see if the data support an MRL for citrus oil. In this regard, the Committee also agreed to allocate a new code OR 0004 to orange oil, edible.

INDOXACARB (216)

57. The Committee was informed by the Delegation of Spain that the data to support an alternative GAP for lettuce would be submitted for consideration by the 2012 JMPR.

DIFENOCONAZOLE (224)

58. The Committee agreed to include ginseng (Republic of Korea) into the 2013 follow-up evaluation of difenoconazole. The Committee agreed to retain the draft MRL for papaya at Step 7, awaiting information on authorized GAP to be submitted by Kenya for the 2015 follow-up evaluation.

AZOXYSTROBIN (229)

59. The Committee decided to advance the proposed draft MRLs for coffee beans; ginseng; and ginseng, dried, including red ginseng (0.5 mg/kg) for adoption at Step 5/8. The Committee agreed to retain the proposed draft MRL for ginseng, extracts (0.5 mg/kg) at Step 4, and to request JMPR to re-evaluate the processing studies for ginseng processed products to the estimation of MRLs for ginseng extracts.

60. The Committee also decided to allocate new commodity codes: DV 0604 for ginseng, dried including red ginseng and DM 0604 for ginseng, extracts.

SPIROTETRAMATE (234)

61. The Committee agreed to advance the proposed draft MRL for milks to Step 5, pending clarification of this MRL from the 2012 JMPR.

62. The Committee decided to advance the remaining proposed draft MRL for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs. The Delegation of the EU expressed its reservation on the proposed draft MRL for edible offal, mammalian.

CLOTHIANIDIN (238)

63. The Committee decided to advance the draft MRLs for banana; dried grapes (=currants, raisins and sultanas); edible offal (mammalian), except liver; eggs; grapes; mammalian fats (except milk fats); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); milks; pome fruits; poultry fats; poultry meat; rice; sorghum; sorghum straw and fodder, dry; stalk and stem vegetables; sugar cane; sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob) for adoption at Step 8.

64. The Committee decided to advance the proposed draft MRL for grape juice for adoption at Step 5/8.

65. The Committee agreed to retain the proposed draft MRL for root and tuber vegetables at Step7, noting the concern from the Delegation of the EU regarding the procedure used by JMPR to propose this group MRL. The Committee was informed that the EU would submit a concern form on this issue for JMPR consideration.

DICAMBA (240)

66. The Committee noted that the Delegation of the EU opposed the advancement of the soya bean (dry) draft MRL to Step 5/8 as principles and guidance for use of the concept of proportionality had not yet been agreed by the Committee

67. Because of this opposition, and in line with current CCPR policy not to advance MRLs using the “fast track” approach (omission of steps) in such cases, the Committee advanced the soya bean (dry) draft MRL to Step 5. The Delegation of the EU would seek clarification, by means of a concern form, from JMPR on the science issue raised by the EU in this regard.

68. The Delegations of Australia, Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, Honduras, New Zealand, Uganda, and the USA considered the data to be sufficient to support a CXL and did not support advancing the proposed draft MRL only to Step 5.

ETOXAZOLE (241)

69. The Committee decided to advance the proposed draft MRL for pome fruits to Step 5/8.

ACETAMIPRID (246)

70. The Committee decided to advance the proposed draft MRLs for fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits and fruiting vegetables, cucurbits to Step 5/8, noting that the Delegation of China would submit residue data and GAP information for tomato and cucumber for JMPR follow-up evaluation in 2015.

71. The Committee decided to advance the proposed draft MRL for leafy vegetables (except spinach) to Step 5, noting the reservation of the Delegation of the EU due to acute intake concerns for escarole and return the draft MRL for spinach to Step 4 awaiting clarification on the spinach consumption data. The Delegation of the EU informed the Committee that they would submit a concern form on escarole and that the member states would be asked to submit food consumption data to JMPR as soon as possible.

72. The Committee decided to advance the proposed draft MRLs for plums (including prunes) with a note to exclude prunes (DM 0014) and spring onions to Step 5/8, noting the reservation of the Delegation of the EU due to insufficient number of trials.

73. The Committee decided to advance the proposed draft MRLs for beans, except broad bean and soya bean; beans, shelled; berries and other small fruits; cabbages, head; celery; cherries; citrus fruits; cotton seed; edible offal (mammalian); eggs; flowerhead brassica (includes broccoli: broccoli, Chinese and cauliflower); garlic; grapes; mammalian fats (except milk fats); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); milks; nectarine; onion, bulb; peach; peas, shelled (succulent seeds); peppers chilli, dried; pome fruits; poultry meat; poultry, edible offal of; strawberry; tree nuts to Step 5/8.

EMAMECTIN BENZOATE (247)

74. The Committee decided to advance all the proposed draft MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8.

FLUTRIAFOL (248)

75. The Committee decided to advance all the proposed draft MRLs except dried grapes (=currants, raisins and sultanas) and grapes for adoption at Step 5/8.

76. The Committee agreed to advance the proposed draft MRLs for dried grapes (=currants, raisins and sultanas) and grapes to Step 5, noting the concern of the Delegation of the EU that the proposed draft MRL for grapes had been derived using the proportionality approach as principles and guidance for use of the concept of proportionality had not yet been agreed by the Committee. The delegations of Australia, Brazil, Canada, New Zealand and the USA considered the data to be sufficient to advance them to Step 8 and did not support advancing the proposed draft MRL only to Step 5.

ISOPYRAZAM (249)

77. The Committee decided to advance all the proposed draft MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, noting the concern from the EU over the differing interpretations of the toxicological studies and the higher ADI and ARfD established by JMPR.

PROPYLENE OXIDE (250)

78. The Delegation of the EU expressed reservation and would submit a concern form relating to robustness/assessment of the toxicology data and the Delegation of the USA would submit residue data for tree nuts for JMPR evaluation in 2014.

SAFLUFENACIL (251)

79. The Committee decided to advance all the proposed draft MRLs to Step 5/8.

80. The Committee noted the request from the manufacturer for JMPR to consider extrapolation for lentils (dry) from peas (dry) noting that in NAFTA peas (dry) and beans (dry) were representative crops for pulses.

SPICES

81. The Committee decided to advance the draft MRLs for omethoate on spices to Step 8 (despite omethoate having been previously deleted from the substance list) because residues were at or about the limit of quantification and there were no intake concerns.

82. The Committee also noted that residues of omethoate could result from the use of dimethoate and agreed to insert a note to the MRL to clarify that residues of omethoate resulted from the use of dimethoate.

83. The Committee agreed to retain the CXL for vinclozolin on spices (despite vinclozolin having recently been deleted from the substance list) because residues were at or about the limit of quantification and there were no intake concern.

84. With respect to future cases where monitoring data on spices become available for compounds that had been withdrawn from the Codex list, the Committee agreed to consider elaborating MRLs on a case-by-case basis where no intake concerns were expected.

85. The Committee agreed that MRLs for spices should be incorporated into the database for MRLs with the codes as proposed in CX/PR 12/44/5 and noted that the code for the entire group of spices should be HS 0093.

General considerations on the application of the proportionality approach

86. The Committee had an exchange of views on the acceptability of using the proportionality approach at this point. Several delegations did not favor the application of this concept until criteria on how and when to apply (or not to apply) proportionality had been finalized by the Committee. Other delegations supported the application of this concept by JMPR based on the robustness of data sets, as it would allow the establishment of MRLs for pesticide/commodity combinations for which otherwise it would be not possible to have MRLs hence increasing the availability of Codex MRLs for international trade especially for minor crops.

87. Those delegations not favoring the advancement of certain MRLs recommended by the 2011 JMPR where proportionality was applied indicated that they supported the application of this concept in general and recognized the advantages of this approach in improving the availability of Codex MRLs especially for minor crops. However, they emphasized that clear guidance on situations where it could be applied (or not applied) should be agreed by the Committee before proceeding further with the application of this concept in JMPR.

88. Other delegations indicated that there were enough robust data to proceed with the derivation of MRLs recommended by the 2011 JMPR using proportionality and that application of this approach should continued to be explored and documented in order to provide the basis for the future development of when proportionality should not be used.

89. Based on the above considerations, the Committee agreed to establish an electronic Working Group, chaired by Australia and co-chaired by Germany and working in English, to develop principles and guidance for use of the concept of proportionality to estimate maximum residue levels.

90. The Committee also agreed to advise the 2012 JMPR regarding the use of proportionality to estimate maximum residue levels:

- To request that the 2012 JMPR continue to provide examples using the concept of proportionality.

- To request that the 2012 JMPR develop a number of examples from compounds evaluated in 2012, where a maximum residue level comparison can be made with and without use of the proportionality concept. That is, for the same compound-commodity combination, recommendations be provided from datasets that match GAP and so the concept is not used, to compare against recommendations made from data that do not match GAP and where the concept is used (ref para.86 REP11/PR 2011 ALINORM).

91. The Committee noted that the second point would allow members at the next session of the CCPR to see whether the outcomes from application of the concept were comparable.

PILOT PROJECT FOR JMPR RECOMMENDATION OF MRLS BEFORE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS OR OTHER REGIONAL REGISTRATION AUTHORITIES FOR A GLOBAL JOINT REVIEW CHEMICAL – Proposed Draft MRLs for Sulfoxaflor in different commodities at Step 4 (Agenda Item 6b)[9]

UPDATE ON THE PILOT PROJECT AND THE PROGRESS OF THE NATIONAL GLOBAL JOINT REVIEW (Agenda Item 6c)[10]

92. The Committee recalled that the 33rd Session of the Commission (2010) approved the pilot project for JMPR recommendation of MRLs before national governments or other regional registration authorities for a global joint review chemical in order to facilitate global harmonization with Codex MRLs and that following this decision, the JMPR conducted in 2011 a parallel evaluation of a new chemical, i.e. sulfoxaflor, for consideration by the 44th Session of the Committee.

93. The Committee was informed on the progress of the national global joint review and noted that, as it was not yet completed, countries involved in the project were not in the position to fully evaluate the pilot project at this session. The Committee noted that there was general support for the pilot project and that, depending on outcome of the evaluation on the advantages and disadvantages associated with the implementation of this project, there might be room for evaluation of another upcoming new chemical using this process. A Delegation also noted that the impact of the pilot project on the revision of the Criteria for Prioritization Process of Compounds for evaluation by JMPR should be considered, if the proposed process was to be included in the CCPR procedure for the establishment of MRLs for pesticides.

Conclusion

94. The Committee agreed to consider the status of sulfoxaflor at its 45th session based on the outcome of the national global joint review and meanwhile agreed to retain all MRLs for this compound at Step 4, until authorized national GAPs were available for consideration by JMPR (Appendix VII).

DRAFT REVISION OF CODEX CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD AND ANIMAL FEED AT STEP 7: FRUIT COMMODITY GROUPS (EXCLUDING EDIBLE FLOWERS AND ASSORTED TROPICAL AND SUB-TROPICAL FRUITS – EDIBLE AND INEDIBLE PEEL) (Agenda Item 7a)[11]

DRAFT REVISION OF CODEX CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD AND ANIMAL FEED AT STEP 7: EDIBLE FLOWERS AND ASSORTED TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL FRUITS – EDIBLE AND INEDIBLE PEEL (Agenda Item 7b)[12]

95. The Committee recalled that the 42nd Session of the CCPR (April 2010) agreed to retain the following fruit commodity groups: Citrus fruits, pome fruits, stone fruits, and berries and small fruits; at Step 7 awaiting finalization of the revision of the Classification of Food and Animal Feed in compliance with its previous decision that the revised individual commodity groups should not be adopted until all the revision had been completed in order to avoid problems, especially with the transfer of commodities from one group to the other.

96. In this regard, the Committee further recalled that, in particular for the fruit types, if all of the fruit groups were completed by 2012, consideration would be given to advancing them to Step 8 for inclusion in the Classification.

97. The Committee noted that, in addition to the above fruit commodity groups, the 34th Session of the Commission had adopted the proposed draft assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits, edible and inedible peel at Step 5 and had advanced them for comments at Step 6 and consideration by the 44th Committee at Step 7.

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9 CX/PR 12/44/6; CX/PR 12/44/6-Corrigendum; CX/PR 12/44/6-Add.1 (Comments of Australia, EU, Iran, Kenya and the USA), CRD 20 (Comments of Mali); CRD 21 (Comments of Chile); CRD 23 (Comments of Peru); CRD 27 (Comments of Honduras); and CRD 36 (Comments of Cameroun).

10 CX/PR 12/44/7; CRD 21 (Comments of Chile); CRD 23 (Comments of Peru); and CRD 36 (Comments of Cameroun).

11 CX/PR 12/44/8; CRD 3 (Comments of Canada); CRD 4 (Comments of Kenya); CRD 5 (Comments of Costa Rica); CRD 6 (Comments of Japan); CRD 8 (Comments of Brazil); CRD 9 (Comments of Ghana); CRD 21 (Comments of Chile); CRD 23 (Comments of Peru); CRD 25 (Comments of Thailand); CRD 27 (Comments of Honduras); CRD 36 (Comments of Cameroun); CRD 37 (revised draft Classification); and CRD 39 (Comments of Republic of Korea).

12 CX/PR 12/44/9; CX/PR 12/44/9-Add.1 (Comments of Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, EU, Iran, Japan, Kenya and Senegal); CRD 9 (Comments of Ghana); CRD 13 (Comments of Australia); CRD 17 (Comments of China); CRD 20 (Comments of Mali); CRD 21 (Comments of Chile); CRD 23 (Comments of Peru); CRD 25 (Comments of Thailand); CRD 27 (Comments of Honduras); CRD 30 (Comments of Brazil); CRD 36 (Comments of Cameroun); CRD 37 (revised draft Classification); CRD 39 (Comments of Republic of Korea); and CRD 44 (Comments of Malaysia).

98. The Delegation of the Netherlands, as Chair of the electronic Working Group on the Revision of the Classification, introduced CRD 37 that included written comments submitted at this session on the various fruit commodity groups for finalization by the Committee.

99. The Committee considered the document and agreed with the following changes in addition to the editorial amendments.

Group 001 Citrus Fruits

100. The Committee agreed that "Kumquats" and "Limequats" should belong to *Subgroup 001A Lemons and Limes* for botanical reasons.

101. The Committee agreed that the name of the commodity with code FC 2212 should be "Yuzu" as the most common name in international trade and scientific / technical literature and to include "Yuja" as a synonym of this fruit.

Group 003 Stone fruits

102. A Delegation proposed to move "Apricot" and/or "Apricot, Japanese" from Subgroup 003C Peaches to Subgroup 003B Plums as the sizes of these fruits were similar and significantly smaller than those of peach and nectarine which might give rise to different residues levels in the fruits. However, the Committee did not agree with the proposal as the surface of these fruits was more similar to peaches than to plums.

Group 005 Assorted Tropical and Subtropical Fruits – Edible Peel

103. The Committee agreed to transfer "Jujube, Chinese" from Subgroup 005A - Assorted tropical and subtropical fruits, edible peel, small to Subgroup 003B Plums due to similar growing conditions and pesticide residue patterns. The Committee further noted that the description of Group 003 needed amendment to stone fruit-like fruits from temperate climate, such as Jujube, Chinese.

104. The Committee agreed to transfer "Persimmon, Japanese" to Group 002 Pome Fruits as the fruit was similar to pome fruits in relation to water content, percentage of sugar and similar use pattern for pesticide, residue behaviour and portion to the commodity to which the MRL apply. The Committee further noted that the description of Group 002 needed amendment to pome fruit-like fruits from temperate climate, such as Persimmon, Japanese.

Group 006 Assorted Tropical and Subtropical Fruits – Inedible Peel

105. The Committee agreed to replace "Cocoa" with "Cacao (pulp)" as more appropriate.

Edible Flowers

106. The Committee recalled that at its 43rd Session, it decided to return the entry for "Edible, Flowers" under "Herbs" to Step 6 for comments and further consideration by the 44th Session of the Committee at Step 7. The Committee agreed with the changes as proposed in CRD 37.

STATUS OF THE DRAFT REVISION OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD AND ANIMAL FEED: FRUIT COMMODITY GROUPS AND EDIBLE FLOWERS

107. The Committee agreed to forward the draft revision of the Classification for the fruit commodity groups: Citrus fruits, Pome fruits, Stone fruits, Berries and small fruits, and Assorted tropical and subtropical fruits, edible and inedible peel to the Commission for adoption at Step 8 (Appendix VIII). In taking this decision, the Committee agreed to recommend revocation of the corresponding provisions in the Classification in force (CAC/MISC 4-1993).

108. The Committee agreed to hold the draft revision of the Classification for Edible Flowers at Step 7 pending finalization of the revision of the Classification as per the Group on Herbs (Appendix X).

PROPOSED DRAFT REVISION OF CODEX CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD AND ANIMAL FEED AT STEP 4: SELECTED VEGETABLE COMMODITY GROUPS - Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, Head cabbages and Flowerhead cabbages; Leafy vegetables (including brassica leafy vegetables); and Stalk and stem vegetables (Agenda Item 7c)[13]

109. The Committee recalled that at its 43rd Session, it had agreed to prepare new draft proposals for selected vegetable commodity groups for consideration by the present session.[14]

110. The Delegation of the Netherlands, as Chair of the electronic Working Group on the revision of the Classification, introduced CRD 40 that included written comments submitted at this session. The Committee considered the document and agreed with the proposals in CRD 40 with the following changes in addition to the editorial amendments.

Group 010 Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas

111. The Committee agreed to put "Flowering Chinese cabbage" in square brackets for consideration at the next session, awaiting detailed information from countries concerned.

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13 CX/PR 12/44/10; CX/PR 12/44/10-Add.1 (Comments of Brazil, Canada, Japan, Republic of Korea and the EU); CRD 14 (Comments of Australia); CRD 17 (Comments of China); CRD 20 (Comments of Mali); CRD 21 (Comments of Chile); CRD 23 (Comments of Peru); CRD 25 (Comments of Thailand); CRD 27 (Comments of Honduras); CRD 36 (Comments of Cameroun); CRD 39 (Comments of Republic of Korea); and CRD 40 (revised proposed draft Classification).

14 REP11/PR, para. 101.

Group 013 Leafy Vegetables

112. With regard to the portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies and which is analyzed, the Committee agreed that the description was appropriate because the commodity was generally analyzed with wrapper leaves and provided for flexibility to remove the leaves if decomposed or withered.

113. The Committee agreed to keep "Chervil" under the leafy vegetable group.

114. The Committee agreed to put the following commodities in square brackets for further consideration at its next session as per their right allocation in the Classification: "San-ma-nuel leaves", "Bambara groundnut leaves", "Peanut leaves", "Wasabi leaves" and "Watercress". The Committee noted that watercress was not only cultivated in water but also in the field although heavily irrigated.

115. The Committee also agreed to put the following subgroups "013F Witloof" and "013G Leaves of cucurbitaceae" in square brackets for further consideration at its next session.

General consideration

116. The Committee noted that when a commodity was transferred from one group to another, due consideration should be given to the availability of / possibility for setting MRLs for the given commodity.

STATUS OF THE PROPOSED DRAFT REVISION OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD AND ANIMAL FEED: Selected Vegetable Commodity Groups - Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, Head cabbages and Flowerhead cabbages; Leafy vegetables (including brassica leafy vegetables); and Stalk and stem vegetables

117. The Committee agreed to forward the draft revision of the Classification for above-mentioned vegetable groups to the Commission for adoption at Step 5 (Appendix IX).

DRAFT PRINCIPLES AND GUIDANCE FOR THE SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVE COMMODITIES FOR THE EXTRAPOLATION OF MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES TO COMMODITY GROUPS (Agenda Item 8a)[15]

PROPOSED DRAFT TABLE 2: EXAMPLES OF THE SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVE COMMODITIES – SELECTED VEGETABLE GROUPS: Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, Head cabbages and Flowerhead cabbages; Leafy vegetables (including brassica leafy vegetables); and Stalk and stem vegetables (Draft Principles and Guidance for the Selection of Representative Commodities for the Extrapolation of Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides to Commodity Groups) (Agenda Item 8b)[16]

118. The Committee recalled that at its 43rd session it had finalized the Principles and Guidance for the Selection of Representative Commodities for the Extrapolation of Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides to Commodity Groups including Table 1 on examples of the selection of representative commodities for fruit commodity groups and had retained the document at Step 7 waiting for the finalization of the Classification in relation to the fruit commodity groups (see Agenda Items 7 a and b).

119. The Committee also recalled that at its 43rd session it had agreed to continue revising the Classification in relation to selected vegetable commodity groups and therefore Table 2 was follow-up work on the selection and examples of representative commodities for those selected vegetable groups i.e. brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages and flowerhead cabbages and leafy vegetables (including brassica leafy vegetables) including some initial references to other vegetable groups that would further be developed by the Committee as part of the overall revision of the Classification.

120. As regards the Principles and Guidance, the Committee agreed to replace the sections on definition of similar residues and use and combination of data sets with a text provided in CRD 15, i.e. selection of representative commodities, to take into account similar residue behaviour and use of the ALARA Principle to better reflect the likely outcomes of short-term dietary risk assessments, which also play a role in whether a group MRL or alternatively individual MRLs were established.

121. In this regard, the Committee noted that the proposal in CRD 15 to consider a factor or a range of acceptable residue levels that would be acceptable to establish crop grouping MRLs could be considered by countries for future discussions in CCPR. The Delegation of the EU opposed the use of default factors, because the FAO Manual contained sufficient guidance on how to test the similarity of residue data sets.

122. The FAO JMPR Secretariat sought clarification on whether JMPR should not proceed with a crop grouping MRL if data submitted did not meet the criteria established in the Principles and Guidance. The Committee clarified that the Principles and Guidance provided enough flexibility in the application of the criteria by allowing the use of scientific judgement and wider extrapolation on a case by case basis.

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15 REP11/PR, Appendix IX;. CRD 15 (Comments of Australia); CRD 21 (Comments of Chile); CRD 23 (Comments of Peru); CRD 25 (Comments of Thailand); CRD 27 (Comments of Honduras); CRD 36 (Comments of Cameroun); and CRD 47 (revised Tables 1 and 2 of the draft Principles and Guidance for the Selection of Representative Commodities for the Extrapolation of MRLs for Pesticides for Commodity Groups).

16 CX/PR 12/44/11; CX/PR 12/44/11-Add.1 (Comments of Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, EU, Japan and Republic of Korea); CRD 21 (Comments of Chile); CRD 23 (Comments of Peru); CRD 25 (Comments of Thailand); CRD 36 (Comments of Cameroun); and CRD 47 (revised Tables 1 and 2 of the draft Principles and Guidance for the Selection of Representative Commodities for the Extrapolation of MRLs for Pesticides for Commodity Groups).

123. As regards Tables 1 and 2, the Committee considered CRD 47 containing consequential changes introduced as a result of the revision of the Classification in relation to the fruit commodity groups (see Agenda Items 7a/b) including other relevant comments submitted in writing (Table 1) as well as comments submitted in writing for the vegetable commodity groups (Table 2).

124. As regards Table 1, the Committee agreed with the consequential changes introduced as a result of the revision of the Classification in relation to the fruit commodity groups and additional comments as presented in CRD 47. The Committee also agreed with the inclusion of apricot and longans as representative commodities for the whole groups 003 Stone Fruits and 006 Assorted Tropical and Subtropical Fruits (inedible peel) and in particular for the subgroups 006 Peaches and 006A Assorted tropical and subtropical fruits (inedible peel, small) respectively in addition to some editorial amendments.

125. As regards Table 2, the Committee agreed with the changes as proposed in CRD 47.

126. In relation to future work on the revision of the Classification, the Committee agreed to re-establish the Electronic Working Group on the revision of the Codex Classification of Food and Animal Feed in order to identify other commodity groups for consideration by the next session of the Committee and the consequential updating of Table 2 in parallel with the progress made at the International Crop Grouping Consulting Committee (ICGCC). In addition, the Committee agreed to task the EWG with the review of the commodity groups in the Codex Database for MRLs for Pesticides vis-à-vis the revised Classification for the fruit commodity groups to determine the need for revision of relevant group Codex MRLs.

STATUS OF THE DRAFT PRINCIPLES AND GUIDANCE ON THE SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVE COMMODITIES FOR THE EXTRAPOLATION OF MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES TO COMMODITY GROUPS (INCLUDING TABLE 1: EXAMPLES OF THE SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVE COMMODITIES - fruit commodity groups

127. The Committee agreed to forward the draft Principles and Guidance on the Selection of Representative Commodities for the Extrapolation of Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides to Commodity Groups including Table 1: Examples of the Selection of Representative Commodities (fruit commodity groups) to the Commission for adoption at Step 8 (Appendix XI).

STATUS OF THE PROPOSED DRAFT TABLE 2: EXAMPLES OF THE SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVE COMMODITIES - SELECTED VEGETABLE COMMODITY GROUPS - Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, Head cabbages and Flowerhead cabbages; Leafy vegetables (including brassica leafy vegetables); and Stalk and stem vegetables (Draft Principles and Guidance for the Selection of Representative Commodities for the Extrapolation of Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides to Commodity Groups)

128. The Committee also agreed to request comments at Step 3 on Table 2 – Examples of the Selection of Representative Commodities (selected vegetable commodity groups) for consideration by the electronic Working Group on the Revision of the Classification in order to provide a revised version for consideration at the next session of the Committee (Appendix XII).

DISCUSSION PAPER ON THE GUIDANCE TO FACILITATE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES FOR MINOR CROPS AND SPECIALTY CROPS (Agenda Item 9)[17]

129. The Committee recalled that its 43rd session had agreed to establish an electronic Working Group on Minor Uses and Specialty Crops, which should focus on developing criteria for use by CCPR and JMPR to determine the minimum number of field trials necessary to support the establishment of MRLs for minor crops/specialty crops in order to facilitate data submission to JMPR. It had also been agreed to hold a physical Working Group prior to the 44th session. Both working groups were chaired by the United States of America and co-chaired by Kenya and Thailand.

130. The Delegation of Thailand informed the Committee that the physical Working Group had discussed a new approach incorporating global diet data (FAOSTAT Food Supply Quantity (g/capita/day)) and a fixed percentage (0.5%) at the first tier and GEMS/Foods 13 Cluster Diets data to further refine the criteria at the second tier. The Working Group considered 4 categories using these criteria to determine the appropriate number of residue field trials:

Category 1 - No data in FAO Stat and No GEMS Food Cluster data = 3 trials
Category 2 - < 0.5% worldwide and < 0.5% in all of the clusters = 4 trials
Category 3 - < 0.5% worldwide and > 0.5% in one to two clusters = 5 trials
Category 4 - < 0.5% worldwide and > 0.5% in three or more clusters = 6 trials.

131. The Working Group considered several unresolved issues: whether 0.5% was suitable as the initial tier before moving to the second tier; how to account for food waste and inedible portions; and how to address crops for processing or crops that were borderline "minor". The Working Group generally agreed with the 0.5% diet criteria and that the edible portion factors from GEMS/Food database could be utilized.

132. The Committee considered the various options put forward by the Working Group to use the above categories and agreed to use categories 1 and 2 and that categories 3 and 4 should be combined into one category (0.5% consumption worldwide and $\geq$ 0.5% in one or more cluster diets = 5 trials).

[17] CX/PR 12/44/12; CRD 4 (comments of Kenya); CRD 7 (Comments of CropLife International); CRD 9 (comments of Ghana); CRD 20 (Comments of Mali); CRD 21 (comments of Chile); CRD 23 (comments of Peru); CRD 27 (comments of Honduras); CRD 36 (comments of Cameroun); CRD 41 (comments of the EU); and CRD 45 (Report of the physical Working Group on Minor Crops).

133. The Representative of WHO recalled that WHO GEMS/Foods Clusters were developed through statistical analysis and data grouping based on the statistics provided in the FAOSTAT Food Balance Sheets, and that if commodities were not listed in the FAOSTAT this might be because countries did not provide information or because the crop concerned was not a major crop.

134. Some delegations pointed out that establishing MRLs for minor crops was very important especially for developing countries as the lack of MRLs for exported products could create barriers to trade.

135. The Delegation of the EU noted that the Classification should be based on consumption data, although such data were not always sufficient, and pointed out that there were uncertainties in the Classification based on a single criterion as there were many borderline cases, that an exhaustive list should be established and that the following criteria should be added: seasonal crops that are major during part of the year; large portion instead of average consumption; crops which are important in certain clusters; and crops from which extrapolation is made to a wide group.

136. Several delegations supported the development of a comprehensive list of major and minor crops with the respective number of field trials required. Some delegations noted that this list could not be based on the Classification as the criteria should apply to individual crops and not to groups in order to determine whether they were minor crops.

137. The Committee also agreed to consider further the proposal of the Working Group to develop a database of data needs for minor crops/specific chemicals and to develop guidance to stakeholders to facilitate the submission of data by more than one country.

Conclusion

138. The Committee agreed to establish an electronic Working Group chaired by France and co-chaired by Kenya and Thailand, working in English, to continue its work on the development of criteria for use by CCPR and JMPR to determine the minimum number of field trials necessary to support the establishment of MRLs for minor crops/specialty crops in order to facilitate data submission to JMPR. The Working Group would have the following mandate:

- Providing further consideration to unresolved issues related to the development of criteria for clarifying commodities according to consumption.
- Refining current Annex 2 (CX/PR 12/44/12) to establish a list of commodities and number of residue trials.
- Exploring development of a simple database to identify residue data needs for minor crops for specific chemicals which are on the priority list for JMPR.
- Considering additional proposal for work by the EWG. This could include recommendations/case studies for stakeholders to facilitate data submission by more than one country.

139. Some delegations pointed out that similar issues would be discussed in the Working Group on the use of proportionality and that there should be no duplication and the Committee agreed that the terms of reference of both working groups should ensure that the tasks were clearly defined.

REVISION OF THE RISK ANALYSIS PRINCIPLES APPLIED BY THE CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES (Agenda Item 10)[18]

140. The Committee recalled that its last session had considered the revision of the Risk Analysis Principles and agreed that an electronic Working Group chaired by Argentina and Brazil would develop proposals for the revision of the periodic review as a priority and, if feasible, to review the entire text for consideration at the next session, and had also agreed to hold a physical Working Group prior to the session.

141. The Delegation of Brazil presented the results of the electronic and physical working groups, as well as the in-session Working Group held during the current session. Sections 1 to 8 of Part II of the document (Risk Analysis Principles excepting the periodic review) had been considered in detail and revised as presented in CRD 42. The Delegation proposed to agree on this revised text and to ask the Working Group to proceed with consideration of all pending issues. As regards Part I of the document (Periodic Review), further discussion was necessary in order to reach consensus.

142. The Committee expressed its thanks to Argentina, Brazil and the working groups for their extensive work on complex issues to facilitate the discussion in the plenary session.

143. Several delegations supported the revised sections in Part II as they resulted from extensive discussions in the Working Group. Other delegations expressed the view that although there could be agreement at the present session, this part might need further review or consequential amendments when the remaining sections were finalized, especially the periodic review.

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[18] CX/PR 12/44/13 (Rev.); CX/PR 12/44/13-Add.1 (Comments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica and the USA); CRD 9 (comments of Ghana); CRD 17 (comments of China); CRD 19 (comment of the EU); CRD 21 (comments of Chile); CRD 23 (comments of Peru); CRD 24 (comments of Japan); CRD 27 (comments of Honduras); CRD 31 (comments of the Chair of the electronic Working Group on Risk Analysis Principles applied by the CCPR); CRD 36 (comments of Cameroun); CRD 38 (comments of Argentina); CRD 42 (report of the physical Working Group on Risk Analysis Principles applied by the CCPR); CRD 43 (comments of Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland and CropLife); CRD 48 (comments of Australia and Germany).

144. The Committee considered sections 1 to 8 as amended by the Working Group (CRD 42) and made some amendments and comments, in addition to editorial changes.

Section 2. General Aspects

145. The Committee agreed with the proposal of the Working Group to reword the second paragraph to clarify the roles of CCPR and JMPR at the beginning of the MRL-setting process.

Section 3. Risk Assessment Policy

146. As regards the list of references to be considered when preparing the priority list of compounds for JMPR evaluation, the Committee discussed a proposal to retain only the three first indents and to replace the other criteria with a single indent "Criteria for nomination, prioritization and scheduling of compounds". The Committee agreed to place this proposal in square brackets as an alternative to the current text for further consideration.

3.1 MRLs for Specific Commodities group

147. In section 3.1.1 MRLs for commodities of animal origin, the Committee discussed the recommendation that, when MRLs for commodities of animal origin resulting from direct treatment of the animal and from residues in animal feed are different, "the higher recommendation will prevail".

148. The Representative of WHO noted that unless one of the MRLs was clearly outdated, it should not be automatically replaced by an MRL established for a different application. One delegation pointed out that MRLs resulting from different applications (as veterinary drugs or as pesticides) could be different but that in trade only one MRL would be used in practice. The Committee agreed to consider this question further at its next session and retained the text in square brackets.

149. The Committee also agreed to reconsider the intent of the word "concerned" (found in 2 places in paragraph 2 of Section 3.1.1) and therefore placed these words in square brackets.

150. The Committee agreed with the updates proposed by the Working Group in section 3.1.3 MRLs for fat soluble pesticides in milk and milk products.

151. In section 3.1.5 Establishment of EMRLs, the term "legally permitted" was deleted to avoid any confusion on the status of Codex recommendations.

Section 4. Risk Assessment

4.1 Role of JMPR

152. The JMPR Secretariat clarified that JMPR recommends "maximum residue levels" in the framework of risk assessment as the establishment of "maximum residue limits" was the responsibility of the CCPR and it was agreed that the terminology should be consistent throughout the text.

153. The Committee agreed to delete "and to provide safety assessments" in the fourth paragraph of section 4.1 Role of JMPR as the text should refer consistently to risk assessment.

Section 5. Risk management

5.1 Role of CCPR

154. The Codex Secretariat noted that due to the ongoing discussion on the availability of methods of analysis the requirement that "if no validated methods of analysis are available for enforcing MRLs for a specific compound, no MRLs would be established by CCPR" might not be applicable in practice and the Committee agreed to retain this text in square brackets for further consideration.

155. The Committee noted that sections 5.2 to 5.4.3 were included in Part I-Periodic review and that there had been no consensus so far in the Working Group on these sections.

156. The Delegation of Australia proposed to discuss the revised text of sections 5.2 Selection of compounds for JMPR evaluation as proposed in CRD 43 as this question had been discussed in the Working Group and should be considered in the plenary in order to give some guidance to the Working Group. Other delegations considered that there was not enough time to consider these proposals at this stage and that all unsolved issues should be considered in the electronic Working Group.

157. The Committee had some discussion on the requirements for data submission to JMPR in case a substance is not supported by the manufacturer (case B), to be considered under section 5.4.

158. Some delegations supported the periodical review in order to ensure that MRLs were set on a scientific basis and asked for guidance of JMPR as to the data requirements in case B, in order to proceed further with the revision of the periodic review. A delegation noted that the inclusion of a screening process such as completeness check of data to be submitted to JMPR might be considered in the priority lists development, in order to make the best use of the limited JMPR resources.

159. The WHO JMPR Secretariat indicated that if national toxicological monographs were submitted to JMPR, they should fulfil the same criteria as data provided by the manufacturer in order to be assessed by JMPR. The Committee was informed that this issue would be discussed in the next JMPR and the outcome would be reported to the next session of CCPR. The FAO JMPR Secretary recalled that residue data requirements were specified in the FAO Manual.

Section 6. Elaboration Procedure

160. The Committee agreed with this section but noted that it might need further review upon completion of the sections which were still under development, such as the provisions on concern forms.

161. The Committee noted that Section 7. Procedure for Submitting Concern was for further consideration and it was not discussed at the present session.

162. Sections 1 to 5.1, 6 and 8, as amended at the present session, are attached in Appendix XIV.

Further work

163. The Committee noted that, as indicated in CRD 38, Argentina could not participate in the present session but agreed to chair the Working Group if it was re-established. The Committee therefore agreed to establish an electronic Working Group chaired by Argentina, co-chaired by Costa Rica, working in English and Spanish, with the following mandate: to take into account the clarification to be provided by JMPR concerning the toxicological and residue data to be submitted when the chemical is not supported by the manufacturers, regarding Case B of CX/PR 12/44/13 (Rev.); to consider the examples of chemicals (dicofol, fenvalerate) that JMPR has evaluated and that were not supported by the manufacturer; and to clarify issues related to national monographs and equivalence. The work of the EWG should focus on part I of CX/PR 12/44/13 (Periodic Review/ Criteria for Prioritization) and section 7 of part II (Concern Form and other forms), taking into consideration CRDs 19, 24, 42, 43 and 48, in order to prepare a revised version of these sections for consideration at the next session.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CODEX PRIORITY LISTS OF PESTICIDES (Agenda Item 11)[19]

164. The Delegation of Australia, as Chair of the electronic Working Group on Priorities, introduced the report of the Working Group on Priorities. The Chair thanked members, manufacturers and observers for their assistance, as members of the electronic Working Group on Priorities, in preparing the Tentative Schedule and maintaining the Priority List.

Scheduling of chemicals

165. The Chair of the Working Group indicated there were nine new compounds (bixafen, cyantraniliprole, imazpic, imazapyr, isoxaflutole, tolfenpyrad, triflumizole, trinexapac and benzovidiflupyr) and 4 existing compounds (bentazone, diquat, dithianon and fenpropathrin) scheduled in 2013 for evaluation and re-evaluation respectively. In addition, there were 18 follow-up and other evaluations scheduled in 2013. On the request of the member, fenpropathrin was moved to 2014 priority list. The WHO JMPR Secretariat indicated that the toxicological re-evaluations scheduled for 2013 could be undertaken along with eight of the nine new compounds. The Committee agreed that all nine new compounds could be scheduled but benzovindiflupyr would be given reserve status. The Committee confirmed the 2013 Schedule of evaluations.

166. The Chair of the Working Group highlighted several compounds in Appendix 2b (Listed but not yet Scheduled) for which support was either unknown (aldicarb [117], dichlofluanid [82], dinocap [87], methidathion [51], bromopropylate [70], bioresmethrin [93], permethrin [120], fenbutatin oxide [109] and fenarimol [192]) or not provided by a manufacturer (azinphos methyl [02], bromide ion [47], hydrogen phosphide [46] and tecnazene [115]). The Chair indicated that given the current status of the Priority List, members had at least 5 years advance warning of this matter before the likelihood of scheduling of these unsupported compounds.

167. Following an intervention in regard to the draft concern form for public health concerns, the Chair of the Working Group advised that the use of the form was not obligatory and should a member wish to nominate an existing chemical for periodic evaluation on the basis of public health concerns, an email with attached scientific evidence would suffice.

168. The Chair of the Working Group indicated that the work of the EWG Priorities for 2013 would commence in August with the broadcast email to all member countries and observers. In that correspondence, the Chair of the Working Group would, along with inviting nomination to the Priority List, highlight chemicals for which there was no manufacturer support and chemicals for which commodity listings were required. The Chair invited all members and observers to participate in the EWG priorities which would work in English only.

169. After some discussions and adjustments, the Committee agreed on the Priority List for 2013 provided as Appendix XIII.

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[19] CX/PR 12/44/14; CX/PR 12/44/14-Add.1; CRD 1 (revised Priority List); CRD 12 (Comments of Costa Rica); CRD 18 (Comments of Argentina and Brazil); CRD 21 (Comments of Chile); CRD 23 (Comments of Peru); CRD 26 (Comments of Indonesia); CRD 28 (Comments of Argentina); CRD 32 (Comments of Brazil); CRD 35 (Comments of Argentina); and CRD 36 (Comments of Cameroon).

OTHER BUSINESS AND FUTURE WORK (Agenda Item 12)

DISCUSSION PAPER ON JMPR RESOURCE ISSUES IN THE PROVISION OF SCIENTIFIC ADVICE TO CCPR (Agenda Item 12a)[20]

170. The delegation of the United States of America recalled that the issue of resources for JMPR had been discussed in earlier sessions and that the need for adequate resources for scientific advice had been considered at the 34th Session of the Commission. The Delegation presented an update of the issue of JMPR resources together with the need to increase JMPR capacity in the next coming years due to the increasing requests for international MRLs.

171. The JMPR Secretariats welcomed the presentation and confirmed the feasibility of the proposed options to increase JMPR capacity namely: extending the September meeting by 1 or 2 days; performing a significant percentage of the FAO/WHO work in advance of the meeting, including fully utilizing electronic media and teleconferences among subgroups to resolve routine matters prior to the JMPR meeting; developing clear guidance/requirements on how industry submits data package to ensure consistency and facilitate the preparation of the monograph/report; screening early in the process to identify those compounds that are anticipated to have little exposure (and perhaps lower toxicity) to determine the need to evaluate the full dossier; and resolving issues with the industry prior to the JMPR meeting.

172. The Committee was informed by the JMPR Secretariats that funding was currently not available to organize the JMPR in 2013. Moreover, the JMPR Secretariats emphasized the fact that due to new rules in UN organizations it would not be possible to organize the JMPR meeting in September 2013 if the funding was not secured by January 2013.

Conclusion

173. The Committee encouraged the delegates to report back to their governments for financial and expertise support to the JMPR work and that the issue should be raised at the governing bodies of the two parent organizations.

ASSESSMENT OF MRLS FOR PESTICIDES IN TEA (Agenda Item 12b)[21]

174. The Delegation of China, introducing CRDs 10 and 29, emphasized that tea was a particular commodity whereas the tea infusion as opposed to the leaves was the final product consumed and that pesticide residues in tea infusion were closely related to water solubility of the agrochemicals. Therefore, all standard setting bodies including JMPR, Codex and national regulatory agencies should consider the residue in tea brew or both, in brew and tea leaves, when setting MRLs. In addition, pesticide producers should submit the information on brewing factors of pesticides in tea infusion to JMPR for risk assessment in order to minimize the pesticide residue in the tea infusion and rationalize the application of pesticides in the tea industry.

175. Some delegations questioned whether the current approach to establish MRLs for commodities as they entered in international trade would change for the particular case of tea where the commodity traded were the dried leaves but the MRLs would be based on the tea brew. It was clarified that MRLs for pesticides in tea would be set on the dried tea but the residues in the tea brew should be considered in the establishment of MRLs on dried tea and to that purposes brewing factors for the different pesticides should be taken into account in the dietary risk assessment.

176. The FAO JMPR Secretariat informed the Committee that JMPR had taken into account pesticide residue in tea infusion when brewing factors were provided by countries in the estimation of MRLs for dried tea.

177. Many delegations supported the procedure taken by JMPR in the establishment of MRLs for pesticides in tea. A Delegation proposed that a standard test on how brewing tea was necessary for further consideration by JMPR to better understand the development of brewing factors. In this regard, the Committee was informed that this and other relevant data/information would be provided to JMPR when evaluating MRLs for pesticides in tea.

Conclusion

178. The Committee supported the current procedure of JMPR in the establishment of MRLs for pesticides in tea and encouraged countries to submit relevant data/information on brewing factors and standard methods to JMPR for consideration in estimation of MRLs for pesticides in tea.

METHODS OF ANALYSIS FOR PESTICIDES (Agenda Item 12c)[22]

179. The Delegation of Australia, as the Chair of the in-session Working Group on Methods of Analysis and Sampling, introduced the report of the Working Group (CRD 46).

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20 CX/PR 12/44/15; CRD (Comments of WHO); and CRD 23 (Comments of Peru).

21 CRD 10 (Comments of China); CRD 29 (Comments of India).

22 CRD 46 (Report of the in-session Working Group on Methods of Analysis and Sampling).

Methods of Analysis for the Determination of Pesticide Residues in Food and Feed

180. The Delegation summarized the discussion of the Working Group in relation to the maintenance or revocation of CODEX STAN 229-1993 as follows: The last session proposed to revoke CODEX STAN 229-1993 and that the IAEA database should be and remain the primary repository of suitable analytical methods for the determination of pesticide residues. The Standard included many dated methods employing superseded technologies, some hazardous and banned solvents for sample clean-up as well as some procedures for organic residues apparently no longer in use and semi-quantitative methods such as TLC and colorimetry that were considered to have minimal application in current compliance testing. The Standard as currently titled did not include any reference to current analytical methods of choice for many residue monitoring laboratories. The Standard could incorrectly be represented or interpreted as a manual of official, reference or CODEX-endorsed methods rather than a compilation of methods deemed suitable for MRL compliance testing. In addition, there was little ready information available on the criteria which had been applied to the referenced list of more than 200 methods and publications.

181. In view of the above, the Working Group concluded that the current value of the Standard was judged as historical only and that considerable resources and technical input would be required to bring the Standard to a current and useful resource. It was also concluded that any review work was currently beyond the immediate capacity of the Working Group, so consideration might be given to the engagement of an appropriately qualified consultant to undertake such work. The Working Group therefore recommended that CODEX STAN 229-1993 be archived as an uncontrolled document as defined under ISO quality systems or as an information document only.

182. The Committee noted that the status “archived” for a Codex standard was not available in the Codex system and that a standard remained in force unless it was revoked by the Commission.

Conclusion

183. Based on the above considerations, the Committee agreed to recommend to the Commission to revoke the Standard of Analysis of Pesticide Residues: Recommended Methods (CODEX STAN 229-1993).

Criteria for the Identification of Methods of Analysis for the Determination of Pesticide Residues

184. The Delegation of Australia informed the Committee as an alternative to CODEX STAN 229-1993 and in consideration of the request of the Commission to develop criteria as opposed to a list of methods of analysis (see Agenda Item 3), the Working Group recommended the development of performance criteria for suitability assessment of methods of analysis for pesticide residues.

Conclusion

185. The Committee agreed to establish an electronic Working Group, chaired by Australia and co-chaired by China, working in English, to prepare a discussion paper on the development of performance criteria for suitability assessment of methods of analysis with consideration given to the working document CX/RVDF 12/20/10 (Appendix to CAC/GL 71-2009 – Guidelines for the Design and Implementation of National Regulatory Food Safety Assurance Programme Associated with the Use of Veterinary Drugs in Food Producing Animals) and associated Codex and other relevant documents to meet CCPR method needs.

DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION (Agenda Item 13)

186. The Committee was informed that its 45th session was tentatively scheduled to be held in China, from 6 - 13 May 2013, the final arrangements being subject to confirmation by the Host Country and the Codex Secretariats.

SUMMARY STATUS OF WORK

Subject	Step	Action by	Reference REP11/PR
Draft MRLs for pesticides	8	Governments 35th CAC	Paras. 28 - 85 and Appendix II
Proposed Draft MRLs for pesticides	5/8	Governments 35th CAC	Paras. 28 – 85 and Appendix III
Draft Revision of the Classification of Food and Animal Feed: Fruit Commodity Groups	8	Governments 35th CAC	Para. 107 and Appendix VIII
Draft Principles and Guidance for the Selection of Representative Commodities for the Extrapolation of Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides to Commodity Groups (including Table 1: Examples of the Selection of Representative Commodities – fruit commodity groups)	8	Governments 35th CAC	Para. 127 and Appendix XI
Draft MRLs for pesticides	7	45th CCPR	Paras. 28 – 85 and Appendix VI
Draft Revision of the Classification of Food and Animal Feed: Herbs - Edible Flowers	7	45th CCPR [awaiting the finalization of the revision of the Classification of Food and Animal Feed – vegetable commodity groups]	Para. 108 and Appendix X
Proposed Draft Revision of the Classification of Food and Animal Feed: Selected Vegetable Commodity Groups	5	Governments 35th CAC 45th CCPR	Para. 117 and Appendix IX
Proposed Draft MRLs for pesticides	5	Governments 35th CAC 45th CCPR	Paras. 28 – 85 and Appendix IV
Proposed draft MRLs for pesticides	4	45th CCPR	Paras. 28 – 85 and Appendix VII
Proposed draft MRLs for pesticides: Pilot project for JMPR recommendation of MRLs before national governments or other regional registration authorities for a global joint review chemical	4	45th CCPR	Para.94 and Appendix VII
Proposed Draft Revision of the Classification of Food and Animal Feed: Other commodity groups	2/3	EWG (The Netherlands and the United States of America) Governments 45th CCPR	Para. 126
Proposed Draft Table 2: Examples of the Selection of Representative Commodities - Selected Vegetable Groups (Draft Principles and Guidance for the Selection of Representative Commodities for the Extrapolation of Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides to Commodity Groups)	2/3	EWG (The Netherlands and the United States of America) Governments 45th CCPR	Para. 128 and Appendix XII
Establishment of Codex Priority Lists of Pesticides (Evaluation of New Pesticides and Pesticides under the Periodic Re-evaluation)	1/2/3	35th CAC Governments EWG on Priorities (Australia) 45th CCPR	Para. 171 and Appendix XIII

Subject	Step	Action by	Reference REP11/PR
Codex Maximum Residue Limits for pesticides Recommended for Revocation	Revocation	Governments 35th CAC	Paras. 29 – 85 and Appendix V
Analysis of Pesticide Residues: Recommended Methods (CODEX STAN 229-1993) Recommended for Revocation	-----	Governments 35th CAC	Para. 185
Application of proportionality in selecting data for MRL estimation	-----	2012 JMPR EWG (Australia and Germany) 45th CCPR	Paras. 89-90
Revision of the Risk Analysis Principles applied by the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues	-----	EWG (Argentina and Costa Rica) Governments 45th CCPR	Para. 165 and Appendix XIV
Discussion paper on further development of the criteria to facilitate the establishment of maximum residue limits for pesticides for minor crops / specialty crops including other related matters	-----	EWG (France with the assistance of Kenya and Thailand) 45th CCPR	Para. 139
Discussion Paper on discussion paper on the development of performance criteria for suitability assessment of methods of analysis for pesticide residues	-----	EWG (Australia and China) 45th CCPR	Para. 187
JMPR resource issues in the provision of scientific advice to CCPR	-----	Governments FAO and WHO	Para. 175
Assessment of MRLs for Pesticides in Tea	-----	Governments JMPR	Paras. 180

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APPENDIX II

DRAFT MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES

(At Step 8)

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Step	Note
189	Tebuconazole				
	VL 0482	Lettuce, head	5	8	
238	Clothianidin				
	FI 0327	Banana	0.02	8	
	DF 0269	Dried grapes (= currants, raisins and sultanas)	1	8	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.02 (*)	8	Except liver
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.01 (*)	8	
	FB 0269	Grapes	0.7	8	
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.02 (*)	8	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.02 (*)	8	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.02	8	
	FP 0009	Pome fruits	0.4	8	
	PF 0111	Poultry fats	0.01 (*)	8	
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.01 (*)	8	
	GC 0649	Rice	0.5	8	
	GC 0651	Sorghum	0.01 (*)	8	
	AS 0651	Sorghum straw and fodder, dry	0.01 (*)	8	
	VS 0078	Stalk and stem vegetables	0.04	8	Except artichoke and celery
	GS 0659	Sugar cane	0.4	8	
	VO 0447	Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)	0.01 (*)	8	

Recommended MRLs for Spices

(At Step 8)

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Step	Note
55	Omethoate*				
	HS 0191	Fruit or berry	0.01	8	Residues of omethoate resulting from the use of dimethoate
	HS 0193	Root or rhizome	0.05	8	Residues of omethoate resulting from the use of dimethoate

* Note: Omethoate was withdrawn from the Codex list by the 36th Session of the CCPR (ALINORM 04/27/24, para. 95 and Appendix V) and consequently recommended for revocation by the Commission. The 27th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission revoked the compound and associated proposed MRLs from the Codex List (ALINORM 04/27/41, Appendix V).

APPENDIX III

PROPOSED DRAFT MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES

(At Step 5/8 with omission of Steps 6/7)

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
95	Acephate					
	CM 0649	Rice, husked	1		5/8	
	AS 0649	Rice straw and fodder, dry	0.3		5/8	
100	Methamidophos					
	CM 0649	Rice, husked	0.6		5/8	
	AS 0649	Rice straw and fodder, dry	0.1		5/8	
118	Cypermethrins (including alpha- and zeta- cypermethrin)					
	VS 0621	Asparagus	0.4		5/8	
	FC 0001	Citrus fruits	0.3		5/8	except shaddocks or pomelos
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.01 (*)		5/8	
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.05 (*)		5/8	
	PF 0111	Poultry fats	0.1		5/8	
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.1	(fat)	5/8	
	FC 0005	Shaddocks or pomelos	0.5		5/8	
	DT 1114	Tea, green, black (black, fermented and dried)	15		5/8	
	TN 0085	Tree nuts	0.05 (*)		5/8	
158	Glyphosate					
	VD 0533	Lentil (dry)	5		5/8	
	VR 0596	Sugar beet	15		5/8	
	VO 0447	Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)	3		5/8	
171	Profenofos					
	VO 0444	Peppers Chili	3		5/8	
	HS 0444	Peppers Chili, dried	20		5/8	
176	Hexythiazox					
	DH 1100	Hops, Dry	3		5/8	
	DT 1114	Tea, green, black (black, fermented and dried)	15		5/8	
184	Etofenprox					
	FP 0226	Apple	0.6		5/8	
	VD 0071	Beans (dry)	0.05		5/8	
	DF 0269	Dried grapes (= currants, raisins and sultanas)	8		5/8	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.05		5/8	

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.01 (*)		5/8	
	GC 0645	Maize	0.05 (*)		5/8	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.5	(fat)	5/8	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.02		5/8	
	FS 0245	Nectarine	0.6		5/8	
	FS 0247	Peach	0.6		5/8	
	FP 0230	Pear	0.6		5/8	
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.01 (*)		5/8	
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.01 (*)		5/8	
	SO 0495	Rape seed	0.01 (*)		5/8	
	GC 0649	Rice	0.01 (*)		5/8	
	AS 0649	Rice straw and fodder, dry	0.05		5/8	
189	Tebuconazole					
	FP 0226	Apple	1		5/8	
	FS 0240	Apricot	2		5/8	
	VS 0620	Artichoke, globe	0.6		5/8	
	FI 0327	Banana	0.05		5/8	
	GC 0640	Barley	2		5/8	
	AS 0640	Barley straw and fodder, dry	40		5/8	
	VD 0071	Beans (dry)	0.3		5/8	
	VB 0400	Broccoli	0.2		5/8	
	VB 0402	Brussels sprouts	0.3		5/8	
	VB 0041	Cabbages, head	1		5/8	
	VR 0577	Carrot	0.4		5/8	
	VB 0404	Cauliflower	0.05 (*)		5/8	
	FS 0013	Cherries	4		5/8	
	SB 0716	Coffee beans	0.1		5/8	
	SO 0691	Cotton seed	2		5/8	
	VC 0424	Cucumber	0.15		5/8	
	DF 0269	Dried grapes (= currants, raisins and sultanas)	7		5/8	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.2		5/8	
	VO 0440	Egg plant	0.1		5/8	
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.05 (*)		5/8	
	FB 0267	Elderberries	1.5		5/8	
	VA 0381	Garlic	0.1		5/8	

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Step	Note
FB 0269	Grapes	6	5/8	
DH 1100	Hops, dry	40	5/8	
VA 0384	Leek	0.7	5/8	
FI 0345	Mango	0.05	5/8	
MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.05 (*)	5/8	
VC 0046	Melons, except watermelon	0.15	5/8	
ML 0106	Milks	0.01 (*)	5/8	
FS 0245	Nectarine	2	5/8	
GC 0647	Oats	2	5/8	
FT 0305	Olives	0.05 (*)	5/8	
VA 0385	Onion, bulb	0.1	5/8	
FI 0350	Papaya	2	5/8	
FI 0351	Passion fruit	0.1	5/8	
FS 0247	Peach	2	5/8	
SO 0697	Peanut	0.15	5/8	
AL 0697	Peanut fodder	40	5/8	
FP 0230	Pear	1	5/8	
HS 0444	Peppers chili, dried	10	5/8	
VO 0445	Peppers, sweet (including pimento or pimiento)	1	5/8	
FS 0014	Plums (including prunes)	1	5/8	except prunes
PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.05 (*)	5/8	
PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.05 (*)	5/8	
DF 0014	Prunes	3	5/8	
SO 0495	Rape seed	0.3	5/8	
GC 0649	Rice	1.5	5/8	
GC 0650	Rye	0.15	5/8	
AS 0650	Rye straw and fodder, dry	40	5/8	
VD 0541	Soya bean (dry)	0.15	5/8	
VC 0431	Squash, summer	0.2	5/8	
VO 0447	Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)	0.6	5/8	
VO 0448	Tomato	0.7	5/8	
TN 0085	Tree nuts	0.05 (*)	5/8	
GC 0653	Triticale	0.15	5/8	
GC 0654	Wheat	0.15	5/8	
AS 0654	Wheat straw and fodder, dry	40	5/8	

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Step	Note
203	Spinosad				
	FB 0264	Blackberries	1	5/8	
	FB 0020	Blueberries	0.4	5/8	
	FB 0265	Cranberry	0.02	5/8	
	FB 0266	Dewberries (including boysenberry and loganberry)	1	5/8	
	VA 0385	Onion, bulb	0.1	5/8	
	FI 0351	Passion fruit	0.7	5/8	
	FB 0272	Raspberries, red, black	1	5/8	
	VA 0389	Spring onion	4	5/8	
	TN 0085	Tree nuts	0.07	5/8	
210	Pyraclostrobin				
	AL 1020	Alfalfa fodder	30	5/8	
	VS 0620	Artichoke, globe	2	5/8	
	GC 0640	Barley	1	5/8	
	FB 0264	Blackberries	3	5/8	
	FB 0020	Blueberries	4	5/8	
	FS 0013	Cherries	3	5/8	
	FC 0001	Citrus fruits	2	5/8	
	VC 0045	Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits	0.5	5/8	
	VA 0381	Garlic	0.15	5/8	
	FS 0245	Nectarine	0.3	5/8	
	GC 0647	Oats	1	5/8	
	SO 0089	Oilseed, except peanut	0.4	5/8	
	VA 0385	Onion, bulb	1.5	5/8	
	OR 0004	Orange oil, edible	10	5/8	
	FI 0350	Papaya	0.15	5/8	
	FS 0247	Peach	0.3	5/8	
	FS 0014	Plums (including prunes)	0.8	5/8	
	FB 0272	Raspberries, red, black	3	5/8	
	GC 0650	Rye	0.2	5/8	
	GC 0651	Sorghum	0.5	5/8	
	VA 0389	Spring onion	1.5	5/8	
	FB 0275	Strawberry	1.5	5/8	
	TN 0085	Tree nuts	0.02 (*)	5/8	except pistachio nuts
	GC 0653	Triticale	0.2	5/8	

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Step	Note
229	Azoxystrobin				
	SB 0716	Coffee beans	0.02	5/8	
	VR 0604	Ginseng	0.1	5/8	
	DV 0604	Ginseng, dried including red ginseng	0.5	5/8	
	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Step	Note
234	Spirotetramat				
	SO 0691	Cotton seed	0.4	5/8	
	AB 1203	Cotton seed, meal	1	5/8	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	1	5/8	
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.01	5/8	
	FI 0341	Kiwifruit	0.02 (*)	5/8	
	AL 0157	Legume animal feeds	30	5/8	
	VP 0060	Legume vegetables	1.5	5/8	
	FI 0343	Litchi	15	5/8	
	FI 0345	Mango	0.3	5/8	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.05	5/8	
	VA 0385	Onion, bulb	0.4	5/8	
	FI 0350	Papaya	0.4	5/8	
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.01	5/8	
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.01 (*)	5/8	
	VD 0070	Pulses	2	5/8	except soya bean (dry)
	VD 0541	Soya bean (dry)	4	5/8	
238	Clothianidin				
	JF 0269	Grape juice	0.2	5/8	
241	Etoxazole				
	FP 0009	Pome fruits	0.07	5/8	
246	Acetamiprid				
	VP 0061	Beans, except broad bean and soya bean	0.4	5/8	
	VP 0062	Beans, shelled	0.3	5/8	
	FB 0018	Berries and other small fruits	2	5/8	except grapes and strawberries
	VB 0041	Cabbages, head	0.7	5/8	
	VS 0624	Celery	1.5	5/8	
	FS 0013	Cherries	1.5	5/8	
	FC 0001	Citrus fruits	1	5/8	
	SO 0691	Cotton seed	0.7	5/8	

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Step	Note
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.05	5/8	
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.01 (*)	5/8	
	VB 0042	Flowerhead brassicas (includes broccoli: broccoli, Chinese and cauliflower)	0.4	5/8	
	VO 0050	Fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits	0.2	5/8	except sweet corn & mushrooms
	VC 0045	Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits	0.2	5/8	
	VA 0381	Garlic	0.02	5/8	
	FB 0269	Grapes	0.5	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	
	FS 0245	Nectarine	0.7	5/8	
	VA 0385	Onion, bulb	0.02	5/8	
	FS 0247	Peach	0.7	5/8	
	VP 0064	Peas, shelled (succulent seeds)	0.3	5/8	
	HS 0444	Peppers chili, dried	2	5/8	
	FS 0014	Plums (including prunes)	0.2	5/8	except prunes
	FP 0009	Pome fruits	0.8	5/8	
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.05 (*)	5/8	
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.01 (*)	5/8	
	DF 0014	Prunes	0.6	5/8	
	VA 0389	Spring onion	5	5/8	
	FB 0275	Strawberry	0.5	5/8	
	TN 0085	Tree nuts	0.06	5/8	
247	Emamectin benzoate				
	VP 0061	Beans, except broad bean and soya bean	0.015	5/8	
	VL 0510	Cos lettuce	1	5/8	
	SO 0691	Cotton seed	0.002 (*)	5/8	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.08	5/8	
	VO 0050	Fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits	0.02	5/8	except sweet corn and mushrooms
	VC 0045	Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits	0.007	5/8	
	FB 0269	Grapes	0.03	5/8	
	VL 0482	Lettuce, head	1	5/8	
	VL 0483	Lettuce, leaf	1	5/8	

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Step	Note
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.02	5/8	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.004	5/8	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.002	5/8	
	VL 0485	Mustard greens	0.2	5/8	
	FS 0245	Nectarine	0.03	5/8	
	FS 0247	Peach	0.03	5/8	
	HS 0444	Peppers chili, dried	0.2	5/8	
	FP 0009	Pome fruits	0.02	5/8	
248	Flutriafol				
	FI 0327	Banana	0.3	5/8	
	SB 0716	Coffee beans	0.15	5/8	
	SO 0697	Peanut	0.15	5/8	
	AL 0697	Peanut fodder	20	5/8	
	HS 0444	Peppers Chili, dried	10	5/8	
	VO 0445	Peppers, sweet (including pimento or pimiento)	1	5/8	
	FP 0009	Pome fruits	0.3	5/8	
	VD 0541	Soya bean (dry)	0.4	5/8	
	GC 0654	Wheat	0.15	5/8	
	CM 0654	Wheat bran, unprocessed	0.3	5/8	
	AS 0654	Wheat straw and fodder, dry	8	5/8	
249	Isopyrazam				
	FI 0327	Banana	0.06	5/8	
	GC 0640	Barley	0.07	5/8	
	AS 0640	Barley straw and fodder, dry	3	5/8	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.02	5/8	
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.01 (*)	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	0.01 (*)	5/8	
	FM 0183	Milk fats	0.02	5/8	
	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	
	GC 0650	Rye	0.03	5/8	
	AS 0650	Rye straw and fodder, dry	3	5/8	

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Step	Note
	GC 0653	Triticale	0.03	5/8	
	AS 0653	Triticale straw and fodder, dry	3	5/8	
	GC 0654	Wheat	0.03	5/8	
	CM 0654	Wheat bran, unprocessed	0.15	5/8	
	AS 0654	Wheat straw and fodder, dry	3	5/8	
251	Saflufenacil				
	FI 0327	Banana	0.01	5/8	
	AS 0640	Barley straw and fodder, dry	0.05	5/8	
	VD 0071	Beans (dry)	0.3	5/8	
	GC 0080	Cereal grains	0.01	5/8	
	FC 0001	Citrus fruits	0.01	5/8	
	SB 0716	Coffee beans	0.01	5/8	
	SO 0691	Cotton seed	0.2	5/8	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.3	5/8	
	FB 0269	Grapes	0.01	5/8	
	AS 0645	Maize fodder (dry)	0.05	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	0.01	5/8	
	VD 0072	Peas (dry)	0.05	5/8	
	VP 0063	Peas (pods and succulent = immature seeds)	0.01	5/8	
	VP 0064	Peas, shelled (succulent seeds)	0.01	5/8	
	FP 0009	Pome fruits	0.01	5/8	
	SO 0495	Rape seed	0.6	5/8	
	AS 0651	Sorghum straw and fodder, dry	0.05	5/8	
	VD 0541	Soya bean (dry)	0.07	5/8	
	VP 0541	Soya bean (immature seeds)	0.01	5/8	
	FS 0012	Stone fruits	0.01	5/8	
	SO 0702	Sunflower seed	0.7	5/8	
	GC 0447	Sweet corn	0.01	5/8	
	TN 0085	Tree nuts	0.01	5/8	
	AS 0654	Wheat straw and fodder, dry	0.05	5/8	

APPENDIX IV

PROPOSED DRAFT MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES

(At Step 5)

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Step	Note
130	**Diflubenzuron**				
	GC 0640	Barley	0.05 (*)	5	
	AS 0162	Hay or fodder (dry) of grasses	3	5	
	VL 0485	Mustard greens	10	5	
	FS 0245	Nectarine	0.5	5	
	GC 0647	Oats	0.05 (*)	5	
	FS 0247	Peach	0.5	5	
	SO 0697	Peanut	0.1	5	
	AL 0697	Peanut fodder	40	5	
	VO 0444	Peppers chili	3	5	
	HS 0444	Peppers chili, dried	20	5	
	VO 0445	Peppers, sweet (including pimento or pimiento)	0.7	5	
	FS 0014	Plums (including prunes)	0.5	5	
	AS 0081	Straw and fodder (dry) of cereal grains	1.5	5	
	TN 0085	Tree nuts	0.2	5	
	GC 0653	Triticale	0.05 (*)	5	
	GC 0654	Wheat	0.05 (*)	5	
176	**Hexythiazox**				
	FB 0275	Strawberry	6	5	
184	**Etofenprox**				
	FB 0269	Grapes	4	5	
234	**Spirotetramat**				
	ML 0106	Milks	0.01	5	
240	**Dicamba**				
	VD 0541	Soya bean (dry)	5	5	
246	**Acetamiprid**				
	VL 0053	Leafy vegetables	3	5	except spinach
248	**Flutriafol**				
	DF 0269	Dried grapes (= currants, raisins and sultanas)	2	5	
	FB 0269	Grapes	0.8	5	

APPENDIX V

CODEX MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES RECOMMENDED FOR REVOCATION

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)			Step	Note
118	Cypermethrins (including alpha- and zeta- cypermethrin)						
	FC 0001	Citrus fruits	2			CXL-D	
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.01	(*)		CXL-D	
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.05	(*)		CXL-D	
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.1		(fat)	CXL-D	
	DT 1114	Tea, green, black (black, fermented and dried)	20			CXL-D	
171	Profenofos						
	VO 0444	Peppers chili	5			CXL-D	
	HS 0444	Peppers chili, dried	50			CXL-D	
176	Hexythiazox						
	DH 1100	Hops, dry	2			CXL-D	
184	Etofenprox						
	FP 0009	Pome fruits	1			CXL-D	
	VR 0589	Potato	0.01	(*)		CXL-D	
189	Tebuconazole						
	FI 0327	Banana	0.05			CXL-D	
	GC 0640	Barley	0.2			CXL-D	
	AS 0640	Barley straw and fodder, dry	10			CXL-D	
	MO 0812	Cattle, edible offal of	0.05	(*)		CXL-D	
	FS 0013	Cherries	5			CXL-D	
	SB 0716	Coffee beans	0.1			CXL-D	
	SM 0716	Coffee beans, roasted	0.5			CXL-D	
	VC 0424	Cucumber	0.2			CXL-D	
	DF 0269	Dried grapes (= currants, raisins and sultanas)	3			CXL-D	
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.05	(*)		CXL-D	
	FB 0269	Grapes	2			CXL-D	
	DH 1100	Hops, Dry	30			CXL-D	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.05	(*)		CXL-D	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.01	(*)		CXL-D	
	GC 0647	Oats	0.05	(*)		CXL-D	
	FS 0247	Peach	1			CXL-D	
	SO 0697	Peanut	0.05			CXL-D	

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
	AL 0697	Peanut fodder	30		CXL-D	
	HS 0444	Peppers chili, dried	5		CXL-D	
	VO 0445	Peppers, sweet (including pimento or pimiento)	0.5		CXL-D	
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.05	(*)	CXL-D	
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.05	(*)	CXL-D	
	SO 0495	Rape seed	0.5		CXL-D	
	GC 0650	Rye	0.05	(*)	CXL-D	
	AS 0650	Rye straw and fodder, dry	5		CXL-D	
	VC 0431	Squash, summer	0.02		CXL-D	
	VO 0448	Tomato	0.2		CXL-D	
	GC 0654	Wheat	0.05		CXL-D	
	AS 0654	Wheat straw and fodder, dry	10		CXL-D	
203	Spinosad					
	TN 0660	Almonds	0.01	(*)	CXL-D	
	AM 0660	Almond hulls	2		CXL-D	
210	Pyraclostrobin					
	TN 0660	Almonds	0.02	(*)	CXL-D	
	AM 0660	Almond hulls	2		CXL-D	
	GC 0640	Barley	0.5		CXL-D	
	FB 0020	Blueberries	1		CXL-D	
	FC 0001	Citrus fruits	1		CXL-D	
	VC 0424	Cucumber	0.5		CXL-D	
	VA 0381	Garlic	0.05	(*)	CXL-D	
	GC 0647	Oats	0.5		CXL-D	
	VA 0385	Onion, bulb	0.2		CXL-D	
	FI 0350	Papaya	0.05	(*)	CXL-D	
	TN 0672	Pecan	0.02	(*)	CXL-D	
	FB 0272	Raspberries, red, black	2		CXL-D	
	VC 0431	Squash, summer	0.3		CXL-D	
	FS 0012	Stone fruits	1		CXL-D	
	FB 0275	Strawberry	0.5		CXL-D	
	SO 0702	Sunflower seed	0.3		CXL-D	
234	Spirotetramat					
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.03		CXL-D	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.01	(*)	CXL-D	

APPENDIX VI

DRAFT MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES

(Retained at Step 7)

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Source	Step	Note
90	**Chlorpyrifos-Methyl**						
	GC 0640	Barley	3	Po		7	
	GC 0640	Barley	10	Po		7	
	GC 0647	Oats	10	Po		7	
	GC 0649	Rice	10	Po		7	
	GC 0654	Wheat	3	Po		7	
	CM 0654	Wheat bran, unprocessed	6	PoP		7	
	CF 1210	Wheat germ	5	PoP		7	
112	**Phorate**						
	VR 0589	Potato	0.5			7	
126	**Oxamyl**						
	FC 0001	Citrus fruits	3			7	
	VC 0424	Cucumber	1			7	
	VC 0046	Melons, except watermelon	1			7	
	VO 0051	Peppers	5			7	
178	**Bifenthrin**						
	FI 0345	Mango	0.5			7	
	VO 0442	Okra	0.2			7	
	FI 0350	Papaya	0.4			7	
189	**Tebuconazole**						
	VP 0526	Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)	2			7	
197	**Fenbuconazole**						
	AM 0660	Almond hulls	3			7	
	AB 0226	Apple pomace, Dry	1			7	
	FB 0020	Blueberries	0.5			7	
	FB 0265	Cranberry	1			7	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.1			7	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.01			7	
	SO 0697	Peanut	0.1			7	
	AL 0697	Peanut fodder	15			7	
	VO 0051	Peppers	0.6			7	
	HS 0444	Peppers chili, dried	2			7	

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Step	Note
	FS 0014	Plums (including prunes)	0.3		7	
	FP 0009	Pome fruits	0.5		7	
204	Esfenvalerate					
	SO 0691	Cotton seed	0.05		7	
	VO 0448	Tomato	0.1		7	
	GC 0654	Wheat	0.05		7	
212	Metalaxyl-M					
	FP 0226	Apple	0.02 (*)		7	
	SB 0715	Cacao beans	0.02		7	
	FB 0269	Grapes	1		7	
	VL 0482	Lettuce, head	0.5		7	
	VA 0385	Onion, bulb	0.03		7	
	VO 0445	Peppers, sweet (including pimento or pimiento)	0.5		7	
	VR 0589	Potato	0.02 (*)		7	
	VL 0502	Spinach	0.1		7	
	SO 0702	Sunflower seed	0.02 (*)		7	
	VO 0448	Tomato	0.2		7	
224	Difenoconazole					
	FI 0350	Papaya	0.3		7	
238	Clothianidin					
	VR 0075	Root and tuber vegetables	0.2	C,T	7	

APPENDIX VII

PROPOSED DRAFT MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES

(Retained at Step 4)

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Step	Note
143	**Triazophos**					
	CM 0649	Rice, husked	2		4	
229	**Azoxystrobin**					
	DM 0604	Ginseng,extracts	0.5		4	
246	**Acetamiprid**					
	VL 0502	Spinach	5		4	

Proposed Draft MRLs for Pesticides
Pilot Project for JMPR recommendations of MRLs before national governments or other regional registration authorities for a global joint review chemical
(Retained at Step 4)

	Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)	Source	Step	Note
252	Sulfoxaflor					
	GC 0640	Barley	0.6		4	
	AS 0640	Barley straw and fodder, dry	3		4	
	VB 0400	Broccoli	3		4	
	VB 0041	Cabbages, head	0.4		4	
	VB 0404	Cauliflower	0.04		4	
	VS 0624	Celery	1.5		4	
	FC 0001	Citrus fruits	0.9		4	
	SO 0691	Cotton seed	0.4		4	
	DF 0269	Dried grapes (= currants, raisins and sultanas)	6		4	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.6		4	
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.1		4	
	VO 0050	Fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits	1.5		4	except sweet corn and mushrooms
	VC 0045	Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits	0.5		4	
	VA 0381	Garlic	0.01 (*)		4	
	FB 0269	Grapes	2		4	
	VL 0053	Leafy vegetables	6		4	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.3		4	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.2		4	
	VA 0385	Onion, bulb	0.01(*)		4	
	HS 0444	Peppers chili, dried	15		4	
	FP 0009	Pome fruits	0.4		4	
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.3		4	
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.1		4	
	SO 0495	Rape seed	0.15		4	
	VR 0075	Root and tuber vegetables	0.03		4	
	VP 0541	Soya bean (immature seeds)	0.3		4	
	AL 0541	Soya bean fodder	3		4	
	VA 0389	Spring onion	0.7		4	
	FS 0012	Stone fruits	2		4	except cherries
	FB 0275	Strawberry	0.5		4	
	TN 0085	Tree nuts	0.015		4	
	GC 0653	Triticale	0.2		4	
	VL 0473	Watercress	6		4	
	GC 0654	Wheat	0.2		4	
	AS 0654	Wheat straw and fodder, dry	3		4	

APPENDIX VIII

DRAFT REVISION OF THE CODEX CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD AND FEED:
FUIT COMMODITY GROUPS

(At Step 8)

Citrus fruit

Class A

Type 1 Fruits Group 001 Group Letter Code FC

Citrus fruits are produced on trees or shrubs of the family Rutaceae. Aromatic oily peel, globular form and interior segments of juice-filled vesicles characterize these fruits. The fruit is fully exposed to pesticides during the growing season. Post-harvest treatments with pesticides and liquid waxes are often carried out to avoid deterioration during transport and distribution due to fungal diseases, insect pests or loss of moisture.

The fruit pulp may be consumed in succulent form and as juice. The entire fruit may be used for preserves.

Four subgroups are defined:

Group 001A Lemons and Limes: Hybrids and related species similar to lemons and limes

Group 001B Mandarins: Hybrids and related species similar to mandarins

Group 001C Oranges, Sweet, Sour: Hybrids and related species similar to oranges

Group 001D Pummelos: Hybrids and related species

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

Group 001 Citrus fruits

Code No.	Commodity
FC 0001	Citrus Fruit (includes all commodities in this group)

Subgroup 001A Lemons and Limes

Code No.	Commodity
FC 0002	Lemons and Limes (including Citron) - *Citrus limon* Burm.f.; - *Citrus aurantiifolia* Swingle; - *Citrus medica* L.; Hybrids and related species similar to lemons and limes including *Citrus jambhiri* Lush *Citrus limetta* Risso; *Citrus limettoides* Tan.; *Citrus limonia* Osbeck. Syn: see specific fruit species (includes all commodities in this subgroup)
FC 2201	Australian blood lime, see also Lemons and Limes, FC 0002 *Microcitrus australasica* (F. Muell.) Swingle Syn: *Citrus australasica* F. Muell.
FC 2202	Australian desert lime, see also Lemons and Limes, FC 0002 *Eremocitrus glauca* (Linl.) Swingle Syn: *Citrus glauca* (Lindl) Burkill
FC 2203	Australian round lime, see also Lemons and Limes, FC 0002 *Microcitrus australis* (A. Cunn. ex Mudie) Swingle Syn: *Citrus australis* (A. Cunn. ex Mudie*) Planch.*

FC 2204 Brown River finger-lime, see also Lemons and Limes, FC 0002

Microcitrus papuana Winters

Citrus wintersii Mabb.

FC 0202 Citron, see also Lemons and Limes, FC 0002

Citrus medica L.;

Syn: *Citrus cedra* Link; *Citrus cedratus* Raf.;

Citrus medica genuina Engl.; *Citrus medica* proper Bonavia

FC 2206 Kaffir lime, see also Lemons and Limes, FC 0002

Citrus histrix DC.

FC 0303 Kumquats

Fortunella japonica (Thunberg) Swingle;

F. margarita (Loureiro) Swingle

- Kumquat, Marumi, see Kumquats, FC 0303

Fortunella japonica (Thunberg) Swingle

- Kumquat, Nagami, see Kumquats, FC 0303

Fortunella margarita (Loureiro) Swingle

FC 0204 Lemon, see also Lemons and Limes, FC 0002

Citrus limon Burm. f.;

Syn: *Citrus medica limon* L.; *Citrus limonum* Risso; *Citrus medica limonum* Hook. F.; *Citrus jambhiri* Lush.

FC 0205 Lime, see Codex stan. 217-1999, Amd. 1-2005, see also Lemons and Limes, FC 0002

Citrus aurantiifolia Swingle;

Syn: *Limonia aurantiifolia* Christm.; *L. acidissima* Houtt. *Citrus lima* Lunan.; *Citrus acida* Roxb.; *Citrus limonellus* Hassk.

FC 2205 Lime, Sweet, see also Lemons and Limes, FC 0002

Citrus limetta Risso

Syn: *Citrus limettioides* Tan., *Citrus lumia* Risso)

FC 2207 Limequats

Citrus japonica x *Citrus aurantiifolia*

- Mexican Lime, see Codex stan. 217-1999, see Lime, FC 0205

Citrus aurantifolia Swingle see, Amd. 1-2005

FC 2208 Mount White-lime, see also Lemons and Limes, FC 0002

Microcitrus garrowayae (F. M. Bailey) Swingle

FC 2209 New Guinea wild lime, see also Lemons and Limes, FC 0002

Microcitrus warburgiana (F. M. Bailey) Tanaka

FC 2210 Russell River-lime, see also Lemons and Limes, FC 0002

Microcitrus inodora (F. M. Bailey) Swingle

Syn: *Citrus inodora (*F. M. Bailey)

FC 2211 Tahiti Lime, see Codex stan. 213-1999, Amd. 3-2005,

see also Lemons and Limes, FC 0002

Citrus latifolia Tan.

- Yuja, see Yuzu, FC 2212

FC 2212	Yuzu, see also Lemons and Limes, FC 0002
	Citrus junos Siebold ex Tanaka

Subgroup 001B Mandarins

Code No.	Commodity
FC 0003	Mandarins (including Mandarin-like hybrids)
	- *Citrus reticulata* Blanco:
	Hybrids and related species including *Citrus nobilis* Lour.:
	Citrus deliciosa Ten.; *Citrus tangarina* Hort.; *Citrus mitis* Blanco
	Syn: *Citrus madurensis* Lour.; *Citrus unshiu* Marcow;
	Syn: see specific fruit species Mandarin
	(includes all commodities in this subgroup)
FC 0201	Calamondin, see also Mandarins, FC 0003
	Citrus mitis Blanco;
	Syn: *Citrus madurensis* Lour. (hybrid of *Citrus reticulata* Blanco.
	var. *austera* Swing x *Fortunella* sp.)
-	Clementine, see Mandarins, FC 0003
	Citrus clementina Hort. Ex Tanaka cultivar of *Citrus reticulata Blanco* (possibly natural hybrid of Manderin x Orange, Sweet)
-	Cleopatra mandarin, see Mandarins, FC 0003
	Citrus reshni Hort. Ex Tan.
-	Dancy or Dancy mandarin, see Mandarins, FC 0003
	Citrus tangerina Hort.
-	King mandarin, see Mandarins, FC 0003
	Citrus nobilis Lour. (= hybrid of Mandarin x Orange, Sweet)
FC 0206	Mandarin, see also see Mandarins, FC 0003
	Citrus reticulata Blanco;
	Syn: *Citrus nobilis* Andrews (non Lour.); *Citrus poonensis* Hort. Ex Tanaka; *Citrus chrysocarpa* Lush.
-	Mediterranean mandarin, see Mandarins, FC 0003
	Citrus deliciosa Ten (= hybrid of Mandarin x Orange, Sweet)
-	Satsuma or Satsuma mandarin, see Mandarins, FC 0003
	Citrus unshiu Marcow.
-	Tangelo, small and medium sized cultivars, see Mandarins, FC 0003
	Hybrids of Mandarin x Grapefruit or Mandarin x Shaddock
-	Tangerine, see Mandarins, FC 0003
	Citrus reticulata Blanco;
	Syn: *Citrus tangarina* Hort. Ex Tan. *Citrus ponnensis* Hort., *Citrus Chyrosocarpa* Lush., *Citrus Reshni* Hort.
-	Tangors, see Mandarins, FC 0003
	Citrus nobilis Lour. (= Hybrid of Mandarin x Orange, sweet) ;
-	Tankan mandarin, see Mandarins, FC 0003
	Citrus reticulate Blanco *tankan* Hyata (= probably hybrid of Mandarin x Orange, Sweet)

FC 2212	Unshu orange, see also Mandarins, FC 0003
	Citrus reticulata Blanco ssp*. unshiu (*Marcow*.)* D.Rivera Núñez et al.
-	Willowleaf mandarin, see Mandarins, FC 0003
	Citrus deliciosa Ten. (= hybrid of Mandarin and Orange, sweet)

Subgroup 001C Oranges, Sweet, Sour

Code No.	Commodity
FC 0004	Oranges, Sweet, Sour (including Orange-like hybrids)
	several cultivars:
	- *Citrus sinensis* Osbeck;
	- *Citrus aurantium* L.;
	Hybrids and related species:
	Citrus myrtifolia Raf.; *Citrus salicifolia* Raf.;
	Syn: see specific fruit species
	(includes all commodities in this subgroup)
-	Bergamot, see Oranges, Sweet, Sour, FC 0004
	Citrus aurantium ssp *bergamia*
-	Bigarade, see Orange, Sour FC 0207
	Citrus aurantium L.
-	Blood orange, see Orange, Sweet, FC 0208
	Cultivar of *Citrus sinensis* Osbeck
-	Chinotto, see Orange, Sour, FC 0207
	Citrus aurantium L., var. *myrtifolia* Ker-Gawler;
	Syn: *Citrus myrtifolia* Raf.
-	Chironja (orangelo), see Oranges, Sweet, Sour, FC 0004
	Citrus sinensis x *Citrus paradise* (= Hybrid of Orange, Sweet x Mandarin)
	Ichang Bitter Orange, see Orange, Sweet, FC 0208
	Citrus ichangensis Swingle
-	Malta orange, see Blood Orange
-	Myrtle-leaf orange, see Chinotto
-	Orange, Bitter, (=bigarade) see Orange, Sour FC 0207
FC 0207	Orange, Sour, see also Oranges, Sweet, Sour, FC 0004
	Citrus aurantium L.;
	Syn: *Citrus vulgaris* Risso; *Citrus bigarradia* Loisel; *Citrus communis* Le Maout & Dec.
FC 0208	Orange, Sweet, See Codex stan. 245-2004 Amd 1-2005, see also Oranges, Sweet, Sour, FC 0004
	Citrus sinensis Osbeck;
	Syn: *Citrus aurantium sinensis* L.; *Citrus dulcis* Pers.; *Citrus aurantium vulgare* Risso & Poit.; *Citrus aurantium dulce* Hayne
-	Seville Orange, see Orange, Sour, FC 0207
-	Tachibana orange see Oranges, Sweet, Sour, FC 0004
	Citrus tachibana (Makino) Tanaka
	Syn: *Citrus aurantium* L. var. *tachibana* Makino; *Citrus depressa*

FC 2213 Trifoliate orange see also Oranges, Sweet, Sour, FC 0004

Poncirus trifoliate (L.) Raf.

Subgroup 001D Pummelos

Code No.	Commodity
FC 0005	Pummelo and Grapefruits (including Shaddock-like hybrids, among others Grapefruit)
	Citrus maxima (Burm.) Merr.
	Syn: *Citrus Grandis* L. Osbeck; *Citrus paradisi* Macf.; *Citrus decumana* L.
	Hybrids and related species, similar to Shaddocks, including *Citrus natsudaidai* Hayata; Tangelos large sized (= hybrid, Grapefruit x Mandarin); Tangelolos: (hybrid, Grapefruit x Tangelo): Syn: see specific fruit species
	(includes all commodities in this subgroup)
FC 0203	Grapefruit, see Codex stan. 219-1999 Amd 2-2005, see also Pummelo and Grapefruits, FC 0005
	Hybrid of Shaddock x Orange, Sweet
	Citrus paradisi Macf.;
	Syn: *Citrus maxima uvacarpa* Merr. & Lee.
-	Natsudaidai, see Pummelo and Grapefruits, FC 0005
	Citrus natsudaidai Hayata (possibly natural hybrid of Mandarin x Shaddock)
-	Pomelo, see Pummelo and Grapefruits, FC 0005
FC 0209	Pummelo, see Codex stan. 214-1999, Amd 2-2005, see Pummelo and Grapefruits, FC 0005
	Citrus maxima (Burm.) Merr.
	Syn: *Citrus grandis* L. Osbeck; *Citrus aurantium decumana* L.; *Citrus decumana* Murr.
-	Shaddock, see also Pummelo and Grapefruits, FC 0005
	Citrus maxima (Burm.) Merr.;
-	Tangelo, large-sized cultivars, see Pummelo and Grapefruits, FC 0005
-	*Citrus x tangelo* J.W. Ingram & H.E. Moore;
-	Tangelolo, see Pummelo and Grapefruits, FC 0005
	Hybrids of Grapefruit x Tangelo
-	Ugli/Uniq fruit (=tangelo), see Pummelo and Grapefruits, FC 0005
	Cultivar of Tangelo, large sized fruit cultivar, see there
	Citrus reticulate x Citrus paradisi

Pome fruits

Class A

Type 1 Fruits Group 002 Group Letter Code FP

Pome fruits are produced on trees and shrubs belonging to certain genera of the rose family (Rosaceae), especially the genera Malus, Pyrus and also Pome fruit- like fruits from temperate climates are included. They are characterized by fleshy tissue surrounding a core consisting of parchment-like carpels enclosing the seeds.

Pome fruits are fully exposed to pesticides applied during the growing season. Post-harvest treatments directly after harvest may also occur. The entire fruit, except the core, may be consumed in the succulent form or after processing.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): Whole commodity after removal of stems.

Group 002 Pome fruits

Code No.	Commodity
FP 0009	Pome fruits
	(includes all commodities in this group)

FP 0226	Apple
	Malus domestica Borkhausen
FP 2220	Azarole
	Crataegus azarolus L.
FP 2221	Chinese quince
	Chaenomeles speciosa (sweet) Nakai
FP 0227	Crab-apple
	Malus spp.; among other *Malus baccata* (L.) Borkh. var *baccata*;
	M. prunifolia (Willd.) Borkh.
-	Japanese medlar, see Loquat, FP 0228
-	Kaki or Kaki fruit, See Persimmon, japanese, FP 0307
FP 0228	Loquat
	Eriobotrya japonica (Thunberg ex J.A. Murray) Lindley
FP 2222	Mayhaw
	Crataegus spp.
FP 0229	Medlar
	Mespilus germanica L.
-	Nashi pear, see Pear, Oriental
FP 0230	Pear
	Pyrus communis L.; *P. pyrifolia* (Burm.) Nakai; *P. bretschneideri* Rhd.; *P. sinensis* L.
-	Pear, Oriental, see Pear, FP 0230
	Pyrus pyrifolia (Burm.) Nakai
-	Persimmon, Chinese, see Persimmon, Japanese, FP 0307
FP 0307	Persimmon, Japanese
	Diospyros Kaki Thunb.;
	Syn: D. *chinensis* Blume
FP 0231	Quince
	Cydonia oblonga P. Miller;
	Syn: *Cydonia vulgaris* Persoon
-	Sand pear, see Pear, Oriental
FP 2223	Tejocote
	Crataegus mexicana DC.
FP2224	Wild pear
	Pyrus elaeagrifolia Pallas

Stone fruits

Class A

Type 1 Fruits Group 003 Group Letter Code FS

Stone fruits are produced on trees belonging to the genus Prunus of the rose family (Rosaceae) and also Stone fruit- like fruits from temperate climates are included. They are characterized by fleshy tissue surrounding a single hard shelled seed. The fruit is fully exposed to pesticides applied during the growing season (from fruit setting until harvest). Dipping of fruit immediately after harvest, especially with fungicides, may also occur.

The entire fruit, except the seed, may be consumed in a succulent or processed form.

Three subgroups are defined:

Group 003 A Cherries: Cherry and related species of *Prunus,* which produce stone fruits similar to cherry

Group 003 B Plums: Plum and related species of *Prunus,* which produce stone fruits similar to plum

Group 003 C Peaches: Peach, nectarine, apricot and related species of *Prunus,* which produce stone fruits similar to peach, nectarine and apricot.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): Whole commodity after removal of stems and stones, but the residue is calculated and expressed on the whole commodity without stem.

Group 003	*Stone fruits*
Code No.	Commodity
FS 0012	Stone fruits
	Prunus spp. (includes all commodities in this group)
Subgroup 003A	*Cherries* (includes all commodities in this subgroup)
Code No.	Commodity
FS 0013	Cherries
-	Capulin, see Cherry, black, FS 2230
	Prunus serotina Ehrh. subsp. *capuli*
FS 2230	Cherry, black (including capulin)
	Prunus serotina Ehrh. subsp. *Serotina;*
	Prunus serotina Ehrh. subsp. *capuli*
FS 2231	Cherry, Nanking
	Prunus tomentosa Thunb.
FS 0243	Cherry, Sour
	Prunus cerasus L.
FS 0244	Cherry, Sweet
	Prunus avium L.
-	Cherry, tart, see Cherry, Sour, FS 0243
FS 2232	Choke cherry
	Prunus virginiana L.
-	Morello, see Cherry, Sour, FS 0243
	Prunus cerasus L., var. *austera* L.
Subgroup 003B	*Plums*
Code No.	Commodity
FS 0014	Plums (including Prunes)
	Prunus domestica L.; other *Prunus* spp and ssp.
	(includes all commodities in this subgroup)
FS 0241	Bullace
	Prunus insititia L.;
	Syn: *Prunus domestica* L., ssp. *insititia* (L.) Schneider
FS 0242	Cherry plum
	Prunus cerasifera Ehrhart, syn: *P. divaricata* Ledeboer *P. salicina* Lindl., var. Burbank
-	Chickasaw plum, see Plum, Chickasaw, FS 0248
-	Damsons (Damson plums), see Plum, Damson

FS 0302	Jujube, Chinese
	Ziziphus jujuba Mill.
-	Greengages (Greengage plums), see Plum, Greengage
FS 2233	Klamath plum,
	Prunus subcordata Benth.
-	Mirabelle, see Plum, Mirabelle
-	Myrobolan plum, see Cherry plum, FS 0242
FS 2234	Plum
	Prunus domestica L.
-	Plum, American, see Sloe, FS 0249
	Prunus americana Marshall
FS 2235	Plum, beach
	Prunus maritime Marshall
FS 0248	Plum, Chickasaw
	Prunus angustifolia Marsh.;
	Syn: *P. Chicasaw* Mich.
-	Plum, Damson, see Bullace, FS 0241
-	Plum, Greengage, see Plums, FS 0014
	Prunus insititia L., var. *italica* (Borkh.) L.M Neum.
-	Plum, Japanese, see Plums, FS 0014
	Prunus salicina Lindley;
	Syn: *P. triflora* Roxb.
-	Plum, Mirabelle, see Bullace, FS 0241
	Prunus insititia L., var. *syriaca*;
	Syn: *P. domestica* L., ssp *insititia* (L.) Schneider
FS 2236	Plumcot
	Prunus domestica x P. armeniaca
-	Prunes, see Plums, FS 0014
FS 0249	Sloe
	Prunus spinosa L.; several wild *Prunus* spp.

Subgroup 003C Peaches

Code No.	Commodity
FS 2001	Peaches (including Nectarine and Apricots)
	(includes all commodities in this subgroup)
FS 0240	Apricot
	Prunus armeniaca L.;
	Syn: *Armeniaca vulgaris* Lamarck
FS 2237	Japanese apricot
	Prunus mume Siebold & Zucc.
FS 0245	Nectarine
	Prunus persica (L.) Batch, var. *nectarina*

FS 0247 Peach

Prunus persica (L.) Batsch;

Syn: *P. vulgaris* Mill.

Berries and other small fruits

Class A

Type 1 Fruits Group 004 Group Letter Code FB

Berries and other small fruits are derived from a variety of perennial plants and shrubs having fruit characterized by a high surface: weight ratio. The fruits are fully exposed to pesticides applied during the growing season (blossoming until harvest).

The entire fruit, often including seed, may be consumed in a succulent or processed form.

Five subgroups are defined:

Group 004 A Caneberries: includes berries originating from canes that are erect or trailing, mainly Rubus species

Group 004 B Bushberries: includes berries originating from woody shrubs

Group 004 C Large shrub/tree berries: includes berries originating from large shrubs or trees

Group 004 D Small fruit vine climbing: includes berries originating from climbing vines

Group 004 E Low growing berries: includes berries originating from low growing berries that are short shrubs or herbaceous plants

Portion of commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): Whole commodity after removal of caps and stems. Currants, Black, Red, White: fruit with stem.

Group 004 Berries and other small fruits

Code No.	Commodity
FB 0018	Berries and other small fruits (includes all commodities in this group)
Subgroup 004A	Cane berries
Code No.	Commodity
FB 2005	Cane berries *Rubus* species (includes all commodities in this subgroup)
FB 0264	Blackberries *Rubus fruticosus* auct. aggr., several ssp.
-	Boysenberry, see Dewberries, FB 0266 Hybrid of *Rubus* spp.
FB 0266	Dewberries (including Boysenberry and Loganberry) *Rubus ceasius* L.; several *Rubus* ssp. and hybrids
-	Korean Black Raspberry, see Raspberries, Red, Black FB 0272 *Rubus coreanus* Miquel.
-	Korean Raspberry, see Raspberries, Red, Black FB 0272 *Rubus crataegifolius* Bunge
-	Loganberry, see Dewberries, FB 0266 *Rubus loganobaccus* L.H. Bailey, hybrid of *Rubus* spp.
-	Olallie berry, see Dewberries, FB 0266
FB 0272	Raspberries, Red, Black *Rubus idaeus* L.; *Rubus occidentalis* L. ; several Rubus spp. and hybrids, including wild rasp berries *Rubus molluccanus* L.

-	Youngberry, see Dewberries, FB 0266
	Rubus ursinus cv. Young
Subgroup 004B	Bush berries
Code No.	Commodity
FB 2006	Bush berries
	(includes all commodities in this subgroup)
FB 0019	Vaccinium berries, including Bearberry, except Cranberry
	Vaccinium spp.; *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* (L.) Spreng.
FB 0020	Blueberries
	Vaccinium corymbosum L.; *Vaccinium angustifolium* Ait.;
	Vaccinium virgatum Aiton; *Gaylussacia* spp.
FB 2240	Agritos
	Berberis trifoliolata Moric
FB 2241	Aronia berries
	Aronia spp.
FB 0260	Bearberry
	Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (L.) Spreng.
FB 0261	Bilberry
	Vaccinium myrtillus L.
FB 0262	Bilberry, Bog
	Vaccinium uliginosum L.
FB 0263	Bilberry, Red
	Vaccinium vitis-idaea L.
-	Blueberry, Highbush, see Blueberries, FB 0020
	Vaccinium corymbosum L.
-	Blueberry, Lowbush, see Blueberries, FB 0020
	Vaccinium angustifolium Ait
-	Blueberry, Rabbiteye, see Blueberries, FB 0020
	Vaccinium virgatum Aiton
FB 2242	Buffalo currant
	Ribes aureum var. *villosum* DC. (Syn: *Ribes odoratum* H.Wendl)
FB 2243	Chilean guava
	Ugni molinae Turcz. (Syn: *Myrtus ugni* Mol.)
-	Cowberry, see Bilberry, Red, FB 0263
FB 0021	Currants, Black, Red, White
	Ribes nigrum L.; *R. rubrum* L.
FB 0278	Currant, Black, see also Currants, Black, Red, White
	Ribes nigrum L.
FB 0279	Currant, Red, White, see also Currants, Black, Red, White
	Ribes rubrum L.
FB 0268	Gooseberry
	Ribes uva-crispa L. (Syn: *R. grossularia* L.)

FB 2244	European barberry
	Berberis vulgaris L.
-	European Blueberry, see bilberry FB 0261
FB 2245	Huckleberries
	1. Blueberries, see above FB 0020
	2. *Gaylussacia* spp., see Blueberries FB 0020
	Red Huckleberry (*Vaccinium parvifolium* L.)
FB 2246	Jostaberries
	Ribes x nidigrolaria Rud. Bauer & A. Bauer
FB 0270	Juneberries
	Amelanchier spp.
FB 2247	Native currant
	Acrotriche depressa R. Br.
FB 2248	Riberries
	Syzygium leuhmannii
FB 0273	Rose hips
	Rosa L., several spp.
FB 2249	Salal
	Gaultheria shallon Pursh
FB 2250	Sea buckthorn
	Hippophea rhamnoides L.
-	Whortleberry, Red, see Bilberry, Red, FB 0263
Subgroup 004C	Large shrub/tree berries
Code No.	Commodity
FB 2007	Large shrub/tree berries
	(includes all commodities in this subgroup)
FB 2250	Bayberries
	Morella spp.
FB 2251	Buffaloberry
	Shepherdia argentea (Pursh) Nutt.
FB 2252	Che
	Maclura tricuspidata Carrièra
FB 0267	Elderberries
	Sambucus spp.
FB 2253	Guelder rose
	Viburnum opulus L.
FB 0271	Mulberries
	Morus alba L.; *Morus nigra* L.; *Morus rubra* L.
FB 2254	Phalsa
	Grewia asiatica L.
-	Rowan, see Service berries, FB 0274
	Sorbus aucuparia L.

FB 0274	Service berries
	1. see Juneberries
	2. *Sorbus torminalis* (L.) Crantz; *Sorbus domestica* L. *S. aucuparia* L.
FB 2255	Silverberry, Russian
	Elaeagnus augustifolia L.
Subgroup 004D	Small fruit vine climbing
Code No.	Commodity
FB 2008	Small fruit vine climbing
	(includes all commodities in this subgroup)
FB 2256	Arguta kiwifruit
	Actinidia arguta (Siebold & Zucc.) Planch. ex. Miq.
FB 2257	Amur river grape
	Vitus amurensis Rupr.
FB 0269	Grapes
	Vitis vinifera L., several cultivars
FB 2258	Schisandraberry
	Schisandra chinensis (Turcz.) Baill.
FB 1235	Table-grapes
	Special cultivars of *Vitis vinifera* L., suitable for direct human consumption
-	Tara vine, see Arguta kiwifruit, FB 2255
FB 1236	Wine-grapes
	Special cultivars of *Vitis vinifera* L., suitable for preparing juice and fermenting into wine
Subgroup 004E	Low growing berries
Code No.	Commodity
FB 2009	Low growing berries
	(includes all commodities in this subgroup)
-	Bakeapple, see Cloudberry, FB 0277
FB 0265	Cranberry
	Vaccinium macrocarpon Aiton
FB 0277	Cloudberry
	Rubus chamaemorus L.
FB 2259	Muntries
	Kunzea pomifera F. Muell.
FB 2260	Partridge berry
	Mitchella repens L.
-	Squaw vine, see Partridge berry, FB 2259
FB 0275	Strawberry
	Fragaria x ananassa Duchene ex Rozier
FB 0276	Strawberries, Wild
	Fragaria vesca L.; *Fragaria moschata* Duchene
-	Strawberry , Musky, see Strawberries wild, FB 0276
	Fragaria moschata Duchene

Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - edible peel

Class A

Type 1 Fruits Group 005 Group Letter Code FT

The Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - edible peel are derived from the immature or mature fruits of a large variety of perennial plants, usually shrubs or trees. The fruits are fully exposed to pesticides during the growing season (period of fruit development).

The whole fruit may be consumed in a succulent or processed form.

The group 005 Miscellaneous fruits – edible peel is divided in 3 subgroups:

005 A Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - edible peel – small

005 B Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - edible peel – medium to large

005 C Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - edible peel – palms

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): Whole commodity. Dates, olives and similar fruits with hard seeds: Whole commodity after removal of stems and stones but residue calculated and expressed on the whole fruit.

Group 005 Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - edible peel

Code No,	Commodity
FT 0026	Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - edible peel

Subgroup 005A Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - edible peel – small

Code No,	Commodity
FT 2011	Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - edible peel – small (includes all commodities in this subgroup)
-	Acerola, see Barbados cherry, FT 0287
FT 2300	African plum *Vitex doniana* Sweet
FT 2301	Almondette *Buchanania lanzan* Spreng.
FT 2302	Apple berry *Billardiera scandens* Sm.
FT 0286	Arbutus berry *Arbutus unedo* L.
FT 0287	Barbados cherry *Malpighia emarginata* DC.; Syn: *M. glabra* L.
FT 2303	Bayberry, Red *Morella rubra* Lour
FT 2304	Bignay *Antidesma bunius* (L.) Spreng.
FT 2305	Breadnut *Bosimum alicastrum* Sw.
-	Brazilian cherry, see Grumichana, FT 0298
FT 2306	Cabeluda *Plinia glomerata* (O. Berg) Amshoff
-	Camu-camu, see Rumberry, FT 2330
-	Caranda, see Karanda FT 0290

FT 2307 Carandas plum

Carissa edulis Vahl.

FT 2308 Ceylon iron wood

Manilkara hexandra (Roxb.) Dubard

FT 2309 Ceylon olive

Elaeocarpus serratus L.

FT 2310 Cherry-of-the-Rio-Grande

Eugenia aggregate (Vell.) Kiaersk.

FT 0293 Chinese olive, Black, White

Canarium tramdenum C.D.Dai&Yakovlev; Syn: *C pimela* Koenig
Canarium album (Lour.) Raeusch.

FT 2311 Chiraulinut

Buchanania latifolia Roxb.

FT 0294 Coco plum

Chyrsobalanus icaco L.

FT 0296 Desert date

Balanites aegyptiaca (L.)Delile

FT 2312 False sandalwood

Ximenia americana L.

FT 2313 Fragrant manjack

Cordia dichotoma G. Forst.

FT 2314 Gooseberry, Abyssinian

Dovyalis abyssinica (A. Rich.) Warb.

FT 2315 Gooseberry, Ceylon

Dovyalis hebecarpa (Gardner) Warb.

FT 2316 Governor's plum

Flacourtia indica (Burm.fF) Merr.;

Flacourtia inermis Roxb.;

Flacourtia rukam Zoll.&Moritzi;

Flacourtia jangomas (Lour.)Raeusch.

FT 0298 Grumichama

Eugenia brasiliensis Lam.

Syn: *Eugenia dombeyi* (Spreng.) Skeels

FT 2317 Guabiroba

Campomanesia xanthocarpa O. Berg

FT 2318 Guava berry

Myrciaria floribunda (H. West ex Willd.) O. Berg

- Herbert river cherry, See Bignay, FT 2304

FT 0299 Hog plum

Spondias mombin L.;

Syn: *S. lutea* L.

- Icaco plum, See Coco plum, FT 0294

FT 2319	Illawara plum
	Podocarpus elatus R. Br. Ex Endl.
-	Indian plum, See Governor's plum, FT 2316
FT 2320	Jamaica cherry
	Muntingia calabura L.
FT 0339	Jambolan
	Zyzigium cumini (L.) Skeels;
	Syn: *Eugenia cuminii* (L.) Druce;
FT 0340	Java apple
	Syzigium samarangense (Bl.) Merr. & Perry;
	Syn: *Eugenia javanica* Lam
FT 2321	Kaffir plum
	Harpephyllum caffrum Bernh. Ex C. Krauss
FT 2322	Kakadu plum
	Terminialia latipes Benth. Subsp. *psilicarpa* Pedley
FT 2323	Kapundung
	Baccaurea racemosa (Reinw.) Müll. Arg.
FT 0290	Karanda
	Carissa carandas L.
FT 2324	Lemon aspen
	Acronychia acidula F. Muell.
-	Maya breadfruit, See Breadnut, FT 2305
-	Mombin, yellow, See Hog plum FT 0299
FT 2326	Monos plum
	Pseudanamomis umbellulifera (Kunth) Kausel
FT 2327	Mountain cherry
	Bunchosia cornifolia Kunth
-	Olives, table, see Table olives FT 0305
FT 0306	Otaheite gooseberry
	Phyllantus acidus (L.) Skeels
	Syn: *Ph. distichus* (L.) Muell.-Arg.
-	Olives for oil production, see Group 023 Oilseed
FT 2328	Persimmon, Black
	Diospyros texana Scheele
-	Pitanga, see Surinam Cherry, FT 0311
FT 2329	Pitomba
	Eugenia luschnathiana Klotzsch ex O. Berg
-	Plum-of-Martinique, See Governor's plum, FT 2316
-	Rukam, See Governor's plum, FT 2316
FT 2330	Rumberry
	Myrciaria dubia (Kunth) Mc Vaugh

FT 0310	Sea grape
	Coccoloba uvifera Jacq.
FT 2331	Sete-capotes
	Campomanesia guazimifolia (Cambess.) O. Berg
FT 2332	Silver aspen
	Acronychia wilcoxiana (F. Muell.) T.G. Hartley
FT 0311	Surinam cherry
	Eugenia uniflora L.
FT 0305	Table Olives
	Olea europaea L., var. *europaea*
-	Tree strawberry, see Arbutus berry, FT 0286
FT 2333	Water apple
	Syzygium aqueum (Burm. F.) Alston
FT 2334	Water berry
	Syzygium cordatum Hochst. Ex C. Krauss
FT 2335	Water pear
	Syzygium guineense (Willd.) DC
-	Wax jambu, see Java apple FT 0340
-	Yumberry, see Bayberry, Red, FT 2303

Subgroup 005B Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - edible peel – medium to large

Code No,	Commodity
FT 2012	Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - edible peel – large
	(includes all commodities in this subgroup)
FT 0285	Ambarella
	Spondias dulcis Sol. Ex Parkinson;
	Syn: *S. cytherea* Sonn.
-	Aonla, See Gooseberry, Indian, FT 2356
FT 2350	Arazá
	Eugenia stipitata Mac Vaugh
FT 2351	Babaco
	Vasconcella x heilbornii (V.M. Badillo) V.M. Badillo
FT 0288	Bilimbi
	Averrhao bilimbi L.
FT 2352	Cajou (pseudofruit)
	Anacardium giganteum Hance ex Engl.
FT 2353	Cambucá
	Marlierea edulis Nied.
FT 0289	Carambola
	Averrhoa carambola L.
FT 0291	Carob
	Ceratonia siliqua L.

FT 0292	Cashew apple
	Anacardium occidentale L.
FT 2354	Ciruela verde
	Bunchosia armeniaca (Cav.) DC.
FT 2355	Davidson plum
	Davidsonia pruriens F. Muell
FT 0297	Fig
	Ficus carica L.
FT 2356	Gooseberry, Indian
	Phyllanthus emblica L.
FT 0336	Guava
	Psidium guajava L.
FT 2357	Guava, Brazilian
	Psidium guineense Sw.
FT 2358	Guava, Cattley
	Psidium cattleianum Sabine
FT 2359	Guava, Costa Rican
	Psidium friedrichsthalianum (O. Berg) Nied.
FT 2360	Guava, Para
	Psidium acutangulum DC.
FT 2361	Guayabillo
	Psidium sartorianum (O. Berg) Nied.
FT 2362	Imbé
	Garcinia livingstonei T. Anderson
FT 2363	Imbu
	Spondias tuberosa Arruda ex Kost.
-	Indian mulberry, See Noni, FT 2371
FT 0300	Jaboticaba
	Myrciaria cauliflora O. Berg.;
	Syn: *Eugenia cauliflora* DC.
FT 0301	Jujube, Indian
	Ziziphus mauritania Lam.;
	Syn: *Z. jujuba* (L.) Lam. Gaertn.
FT 2364	Kwai muk
	Artocarpus hypargyreus Hance ex Benth.
-	Locust tree, See carob, FT 0291
FT 2365	Mangaba
	Hancornia speciosa Gomes
FT 2366	Marian plum
	Bouea macrophylla Griff
FT 2367	Mombin, Malayan
	Spondias pinnata (J. Koenig. ex L. f.) Kurz

FT 2368	Mombin, Purple
	Spondias purpurea L.
FT 2369	Monkey fruit
	Autocarpus lacucha Buch.-Ham.
-	Muriti, See Nance, FT 2370
FT 2370	Nance
	Byrsonima crassifolia (L.) Kunth
FT 0304	Natal plum
	Carissa macrocarpa (Eckl.) A.DC.
	Syn: *C. grandiflora* (E, Mey) A.DC.
FT 2371	Noni
	Morinda citrifolia L.
FT 2372	Papaya, Mountain
	Vasconcellea pubescens A. DC.
FT 0308	Pomerac
	Syzygium Malaccense (L.) Merr. et Perry;
	Syn: *Eugenia malaccensis* L.
-	Pomarrosa, see Rose apple, FT 0309
-	Pomarrosa, Malay, see Pomerac, FT 0308
-	Purple strawberry guava, See Guava, Cattley, FT 2358
FT 2373	Rambai
	Baccaurea motleyana (Müll. Arg.) Müll. Arg
FT 0309	Rose apple
	Syzigium jambos (L.) Alston;
	Syn: *Eugenia jambos* L.
FT 0364	Sentul
	Sandoricum koetjape (Burm.F) Merr.
-	Strawberry guava, See Guava, Cattley, FT 2358
-	St. John's bread, see Carob, FT 0291
-	Umbu, See Imbu FT 2363
FT 2374	Uvalha
	Eugenia pyriformis Cambess
-	Yellow strawberry guava, See Guava, Cattley, FT 2358

Subgroup 005C Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - edible peel – palms

Code No,	Commodity
FT 2013	Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - edible peel - palms
	(includes all commodities in this subgroup)
FT 2400	Açaí
	Euterpe oleracea Mart.
FT 2401	Apak palm
	Brahea dulcis (Kunth) Mart.
-	Assai palm, see Açaí, FT 2400

FT 2402	Bacaba palm
	Oenocarpus bacaba Mart.
FT 2403	Babaca-de-leque
	Oenocarpus distichus
FT 0295	Date
	Phoenix dactylifera L.
FI 0333	Doum or Dum palm
	Hyphaene thebaica (L.) Mart.
FT 2404	Jelly palm
	Butia capitata (Mart.) Becc.
FT 2405	Patauá
	Oenocarpus bataua Mart.
FT 2406	Peach palm
	Bactris gasipaes Kunth var. *Gasipaes*

Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel

Class A

Type 1 Fruits Group 006 Group Letter Code FI

The Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel are derived from the immature or mature fruits of a large variety of perennial plants, usually shrubs or trees. Fruits are fully exposed to pesticides applied during the growing season (period of fruit development) but the edible portion is protected by skin, peel or husk. The edible part of the fruits may be consumed in a fresh or processed form.

The group Miscellaneous fruits – inedible peel is divided in 5-6 subgroups:

006A Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel – small

006B Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible smooth peel - large

006C Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible rough or hairy peel - large

006D Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel - cactus

006E Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel - vines

006F Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel - palms

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): Whole fruit unless qualified: e.g., banana pulp. 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 006	Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel
Code No,	Commodity
FI 0030	Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel

Subgroup 006A Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel – small

Code No,	Commodity
FI 2021	Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel – small
	(includes all commodities in this subgroup)
FI 2450	Aisen
	Boscia senegalensis (Pers.) Lam
FI 2451	Bael fruit
	Aegle marmelos (L.) Corrêa

FI 2452	Burmese grape
	Baccaurea ramiflora Lour.
-	Cat's eyes
	Dimocarpus Longan Lour. subsp. *malesianus* Leenh., see Longan FI 0342
FI 2453	Ingá
	Inga vera Willd. subsp *affinis* (DC.) T.D. Penn.
FI 0343	Litchi
	Litchi chinensis Sonn.;
	Syn: *Nephelium litchi* Camb.
FI 0342	Longan, see Codex stan. 220-1999
	Dimocarpus longan Lour.
	Syn: *Nephelium longana* (Lam.) Camb.; *Euphoria longana* Lam.
FI 2454	Madras-thorn
	Pithecellobuim dulce (Roxb.) benth
FI 2455	Manduro
	Balanites maughamii Sprague
FI 2456	Matisia
	Matisia cordata Humb. & Bonpl.
FI 2457	Mesquite
	Prosopis juliflora (Sw.) DC.
FI 2458	Mongongo
	Schinziophyton rautanenii (Schinz) Radcl.-Sm
FI 2459	Pawpaw, Small-flower
	Asimina parviflora (Michx.) Dunal
FI 2460	Satinleaf
	Chrysophyllum oliviforme L.
FI 2461	Sierra Leone-tamarind
	Dallium guineense Willd.
FI 0366	Spanish lime
	Melicoccus bijugatus Jacq.;
	Syn: *Melicocca bijuga* L.
FI 0369	Tamarind, see also Subgroup 28B Spices: Fruit or berry
	Tamarindus indica L., sweet varieties
FI 2462	Velvet tamarind
	Dallium indicum L.
FI 2463	Wampi
	Clausena lansium (Lour.) Skeels
FI 2464	White star apple
	Chrysophyllum albidum G. Don

Subgroup 006B Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible smooth peel - large

Code No,	Commodity
FI 2022	Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible smooth peel – large
	(includes all commodities in this subgroup)
FI 2480	Abiu
	Pouteria caimito (Ruiz & Pav.) Radlk.
FI 0325	Akee apple
	Blighia sapida K.D. Koenig
FI 0326	Avocado
	Persea americana Mill.
FI 2481	Bacuri
	Platonia insignis Mart.
FI 0327	Banana
	Subsp. and cultivars of *Musa* ssp. and hybrids
-	Banana, Dwarf, See Banana, FI 0327
	Musa hybrids, AAA group;
	Syn: *M. cavendishii* Lambert; *M. nana* Lour.
FI 2482	Binjai
	Mangifera caesia Jack
FI 0715	Cacao (pulp)
	Theobroma cacao L.
FI 0330	Canistel
	Pouteria campechiana (Kunth.) Baenhi; this species includes former *Lacuma nervosa* A.DC. and *L. salicifolia* Kunth.
FI 2483	Cupuaçu
	Theobroma grandiflorum (Willd. ex Spreng.) K. Schum.
-	Egg fruit, see Canistel, FI 0330
FI 2484	Etambe
	Mangifera zeylanica (Blume) Hook. F.
FI 0335	Feijoa
	Acca sellowiana (O. Berg) Burret
	Syn: *Feijoa sellowiana* (O. Berg) O. berg
FI 2485	Jatobá
	Hymenaea courbaril L.
FI 2486	Kei apple
	Dovyalis caffra (Hook. F. & Harv.) Warb.
FI 2487	Kokam
	Garcinia indica (Thouars) Choisy
FI 2488	Langsat
	Lansium domesticum Corrêa
	Syn: *Aglaia domestica; A. dookoo*

FI 2489	Lanjut
	Mangifera legenifera Griff.
FI 2490	Lucuma
	Pouteria lucuma (Ruiz & Pav.) Kuntze
-	Lulo, see Naranjilla, FI 0349
FI 2491	Mabolo
	Diospyros blancoi A. DC.
FI 0345	Mango
	Mangifera indica L.
FI 2492	Mango, Horse
	Mangifera foetida Lour.
FI 2493	Mango, Saipan
	Mangifera odorata Griff.
-	Mangostan, see Mangosteen, FI 0346
FI 0346	Mangosteen
	Garcinia mangostana L.
FI 0349	Naranjilla
	Solanum quitoense Lam.
FI 2494	Paho
	Mangifera altissima Blanco
FI 0350	Papaya
	Carica papaya L.
FI 2495	Pawpaw
	Asimina triloba (L.) Dunal
FI 2496	Pelipisan
	Mangifera casturi Kosterm.
FI 2497	Pequi
	Caryocar brasiliense Cambess.; *C villosum* (Aubl.) Pers
FI 0352	Persimmon, American
	Diospyros virginiana L.
-	Plantain, See Banana, FI 0327
	Musa x paradisiaca L., var. *sapientum* (L.) Kuntze
FI 0355	Pomegranate
	Punica granatum L.
FI 2498	Quandong
	Satalum acuminutum (R. Br.) DC.
-	Quito orange, see Naranjilla, FI 0349
FI 0360	Sapote, Black
	Diospyros digyna Jacq.
	Syn: *D.ebenaster* Retz.

FI 0361	Sapote, Green
	Pouteria viridis (Pittier) Cronquist
	Syn:*Calocarpum viride* Pitt.
FI 0363	Sapote, White
	Casimiroa edulis La Llave & Lex
FI 2499	Sataw
	Parkia speciosa Hassk
FI 0367	Star apple
	Chrysophyllum cainito L.
FI 0312	Tamarillo,
	Solanum betaceum Cav.
	Syn: *Cyphomandra betacea* (Cav.) Sendt
FI 2500	Tamarind-of-the-Indies
	Vangueria madagascariensis J.F/Gmel.
-	Tree tomato, See Tamarillo, FI 0312
FI 2501	Wild loquat
	Uapaca kirkiana Müll. Agr.

Subgroup 006C Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible rough or hairy peel - large

Code No,	Commodity
FI 2023	Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible rough or hairy peel - large
	(includes all commodities in this subgroup)
FI 2520	Atemoya
	Annona x atemoya Mabb.
-	Baobab fruit, see Monkey-bread tree FI 2524
FI 2521	Biriba
	Rollinia mucosa (Jacq.) Baill.
FI 0329	Breadfruit
	Artocarpus altilis (Parkinson) Fosberg
	Syn: *Artocarpus communis* J.R. et G. Forster;
FI 2522	Champedak
	Artocarpus integer (Thunb.) Merr.
FI 0331	Cherimoya
	Annona cherimola Mill.
FI 0332	Custard apple
	Annona reticulata L
FI 0334	Durian
	Durio zibethinus L..
FI 0371	Elephant apple
	Limonia acidissima L.
	Syn: *Feronia limonia* (L.) Swing; *Feronia elephantum* Corrêa
-	Guanabana, see Soursop, FI 0365

FI 0337	Ilama
	Annona macroprophyllata Donn. Sm.
	Syn: A. diversifolia Saff.
-	Indian wood apple, see Elephant apple, FI 0371
FI 0338	Jackfruit
	Artocarpus heterophyllus Lam.;
	Syn: *A. integrifolius* auct
FI 0344	Mammey apple
	Mammea americana L.
FI 2523	Marang
	Artocarpus odoratissimus Blanco
FI 0347	Marmalade-box
	Genipa americana L.
FI 2524	Monkey-bread tree
	Adansonia digitata L.
FI 0353	Pineapple
	Ananas comosus (L.) Merril;
FI 2525	Poshte
	Annona liebmaniana Baill.
FI 0357	Pulasan
	Nephelium ramboutan-ake (labill.) Leenh.
FI 0358	Rambutan
	Nephelium lappaceum L.
FI 0359	Sapodilla
	Manilkara zapota (L.) P. Royen
	Syn: *Manilkara achras* (Mill.) Fosberg; *Achras zapota* L.
FI 0362	Sapote, Mammey
	Pouteria sapota (Jacq.) H.E. Moore & Stearn
	Syn: *Calocarpum sapota* (Jacq.) Merr.
FI 2526	Screwpine
	Pandanus tectorius Parkinson; *P. utilus* Bory; *P. leram* Jones ex Fontana; *P. julianettii* Martelli
FI 2527	Soncoya
	Annona purpurea Moc. &Sessé ex Dunal
FI 0365	Soursop
	Annona muricata L.
FI 0368	Sugar apple
	Annona squamosa L.
FI 2528	Sun sapote
	Licania platypus (Hemsl.) Fritsch
-	Sweetsop, see Sugar apple, FI 0368

Subgroup 006D Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel - cactus

Code No,	Commodity
FI 2024	Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel - cactus
	(includes all commodities in this subgroup)
-	Dragon fruit, see Pitaya, FI 2540
	H. undatus (Haw.) Britton & Rose
-	Indian fig, see Prickly pear, FI 0356
FI 2540	Pitaya
	Hylocereus spp.; H. undatus (Haw.) Britton & Rose*; H. Megalanthus* (K. Schum. Ex Vaupel) Ralf Bauer; *H. Polyrhizus* (F.A.C. Weber) Britton & Rose; *H. Ocamponis* (Salm-Dyck) Britton & Rose *H. triangularis* (L.) Britton&Rose
FI 0356	Prickly pear
	Opuntia ficus-indica (L.) P. Miller; *O. Engelmannii* Salm-Dyck ex Engelm. var. *Lindheimeri* (Engelman.) B.D. Parfitt & Pinkava
FI 2541	Saguaro
	Camegiea gigantean (Engelm.) Britton & Rose

Subgroup 006E Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel - vines

Code No,	Commodity
FI 2025	Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel - vines
	(includes all commodities in this subgroup)
-	Chinese gooseberry, see Kiwifruit, FI 0341
FI 2560	Granadilla
	Passiflora ligularis Juss.
FI 2561	Granadilla, Giant
	Passiflora quadrangularis L.
FI 0341	Kiwifruit
	Actinidia deliciosa (A. Chev.) C. F. Liang & A. R. Ferguson;
	A. chinensis Planch. and hybrids
FI 2562	Monstera
	Monstera deliciosa Liebm.
FI 2563	Passionflower, Winged-stem
	Passiflora alata Curtis
FI 2564	Passion fruit, Banana
	Passiflora tripartita (Juss.) Poir. Var. *mollissima* (Kunth) Holm-Niels & P. Jørg.
FI 0351	Passion fruit
	Cultivars of *Passiflora edulis* Sims

Subgroup 006F Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel - palms

Code No,	Commodity
FI 2026	Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel -palms
	(includes all commodities in this subgroup)
FI 2580	Coconut, Young
	Cocus nucifera L.

FI 2581	Guriri
	Allagoptera arenaria (Gomes) Kuntze
FI 2582	Moriche palm fruit
	Mauritia flexuosa L.f.
FI 2583	Muriti
	Mautitia flexuosa L.f.
FI 2584	Palmyra palm fruit
	Borassus flabellifer L.
FI 2585	Salak
	Salacca zalacca (Gaertn.) Voss

APPENDIX IX

PROPOSED DRAFT REVISION OF THE CODEX CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD AND FEED:
SELECTED VEGETABLE COMMODITY GROUPS

(At Step 5)

Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, Head cabbages, Flowerhead brassicas

Class A

Type 2 Vegetables Group 010 Group Letter Code VB

Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables and flowerhead brassicas are foods derived from the leafy heads, stems and immature inflorescences of plants belonging to the genus Brassica of the family Cruciferae. Although Kohlrabi does not comply fully with the description above, for convenience and because of the similarity in residue behaviour the commodity is classified in this group. Kohlrabi is a tuber-like enlargement of the stem.

The edible part of the crop is partly protected from pesticides applied during the growing season by outer leaves, or skin (Kohlrabi).

The entire vegetable after discarding obviously decomposed or withered leaves may be consumed.

It is proposed to divide this group in 3 subgroups:

10A Flowerhead Brassicas

10B Head Brassicas

10C Stem Brassicas

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): Head cabbages and Kohlrabi: Whole commodity as marketed, after removal of obviously decomposed or withered leaves. Cauliflower and broccoli: flower heads (immature inflorescence only). Brussels sprouts: "buttons" only. Kohlrabi: "tuber-like enlargement of the stem" only

Code No,	Commodity
VB 0040	Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, Head cabbages, Flowerhead brassicas
	(includes all commodities in this group)
Group 10A	Flowerhead Brassicas
Code No,	Commodity
VB 0042	Flowerhead brassicas (includes Broccoli and Cauliflower)
VB 0400	Broccoli
	Brassica oleracea L. var. *italica* Plenck
-	Broccoli, Chinese, See Leafy vegetables Group 13
-	Broccoli, Sprouting, see Broccoli, VB 0400
VB 0404	Cauliflower
	Brassica oleracea L. var. *botrytis* L., several cultivars (white and green)
-	Cauliflower, Green, see Cauliflower, VB 0404
-	Kailan, see Broccoli, Chinese
-	Romanesco broccoli, See Cauliflower, VB 0404
Group 10B	Head Brassicas
Code N0,	Commodity
VB 2036	Head Brassicas
	(includes all commodities in this group)
VB 0041	Cabbages, Head
	Brassica oleracea L. var. *capitata* L., several var. and cvs.
	(includes Savoy cabbage and Chinese cabbage)

VB 0402	Brussels sprouts
	Brassica oleracea L. var. *gemmifera* (DC.) Zenker
-	Cabbage, see Cabbages, Head, VB 0041
-	Cabbage, Green, see Cabbage, Savoy
-	Cabbage, Red, see Cabbages, Head, VB 0041
	Brassica oleracea L. *capitata* L., var. *rubra*
-	Cabbage, Oxhead, see Cabbages, Head, VB 0041
	Brassica oleracea L. capitata L., var. *alba, forma conica*
-	Cabbage, Pointed, see Cabbage, Oxhead
-	Cabbage, White, see Cabbages, Head, VB 0041
	Brassica oleracea L. *capitata* L., var. *alba*
VB 0403	Cabbage, Savoy, see also Cabbages, Head, VB 0041
	Brassica oleracea L. var. *sabauda* L.
-	Cabbage, Yellow, see Cabbage, Savoy, VB 0403
-	Celery cabbage, see Chinese cabbage, (type Pe-tsai), VB 0467
VB 0467	Chinese cabbage, (type Pe-tsai)
	Brassica rapa L. subsp. pekinensis (Lour.) Hanelt
	Syn: *B. pekinensis* (Lour.) Rupr.
-	Chinese cabbage (napa), see Chinese cabbage, (type Pe-tsai), VB 0467
-	Kimchi cabbage, see Chinese cabbage (type Pe-tsai), VB 0467
	Brassica rapa L. subsp. pekinensis (Lour.) Hanelt
	Syn: *Brassica rapa L.* var. *glabra* Regel
-	Napa cabbage, See Chinese cabbage (type Pe-tsai), VB 0467
-	Pak-tsai, see Chinese cabbage, (type Pe-tsai), VB 0467

Group 10C Stem Brassicas

Code N0,	Commodity
[VB...	Flowering Chinese cabbage
	Brassica?]
VB 0405	Kohlrabi
	Brassica oleracea L var. *gongylodes* L.
VB ...	Stem mustard
	Brassica juncea var. *tsatsai* Mao

Leafy vegetables (including Brassica leafy vegetables)

Class A

Type 2 Vegetables Group 013 Group Letter Code VL

Group 013 Leafy vegetables are foods derived from the leaves of a wide variety of edible plants, usually annuals or biennials. They are characterized by high surface: weight ratio. The leaves are fully exposed to pesticides applied during the growing season.

The entire leaf may be consumed, either fresh or after processing or household cooking.

It is proposed to divide this group in 7 subgroups:

013A Leafy greens

013B Brassica Leafy vegetables

013C Leaves of root and tuber vegetables

013D Leaves of trees, shrubs and vines

013E Leafy aquatic vegetables

013 F Witloof

013G Leaves of Cucurbitaceae

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): Whole commodity as usually marketed, after removal of obviously decomposed or withered leaves.

Code No.	Commodity
VL 0053	Leafy vegetables
Group 013	Leafy vegetables (including Brassica leafy vegetables)
Code No.	Commodity
VL 2050	Leafy greens
Group 013A	Leafy greens
	(Includes all commodities in this subgroup)
VL ..	Agretti
	Salsola soda Weinm.
VL 0460	Amaranth
	Amaranthus spp.; including *A. spinosus* L.; *A. dubius* C. Mart. ex. Thell.; *A. hypochondriacus* L.; *A. cruentus* L.; *A. viridis* L.;. *A. tricolor* L.
VL 2740	Aster, Indian
	Kalimeris indica (L.) Sch. Bip.
-	Beet leaves, see Chard, VL 0464
VL ….	Bitawiri
	Cestrum latifolium Lam.
VL 2741	Blackjack
	Bidens pilosa L.
-	Bledo, see Amaranth, VL 0460
VL 0462	Boxthorn
	Lycium chinense Mill.
-	Buckhorn plantain, See Plantain leaves, VL 0490
	Plantago lanceolata L.
-	Bush greens, See Amaranth, VL 0460
	Amaranthus cruentus L.
VL 2742	Cat's Whiskers
	Cleome gynandra L.
VL 2743	Cham-chwi
	Doellingeria scabra (Thunb.) Nees
	Syn: *Aster scaber* Thunb.
VL 2744	Cham-na-mul
	Pimpinella calycina Maxim
	Syn: *Pimpinella brachycarpa* (Kom.) Nakai;
VL 2745	Cham-ssuk
	Artemisia dubia Wall. Ex DC.

VL 0464	Chard
	Beta vulgaris L. *subsp. vulgaris* var. *vulgaris; Beta vulgaris* L. *subsp. vulgaris* var. *cicla*
VL 0465	Chervil
	Anthriscus cerefolium (L.) Hoffmann
VL 0469	Chicory leaves (green and red cultivars)
	Cichorium intybus L., var. *foliosum* Hegi
-	Chinese amaranth, See Amaranth, VL 0460
	Amaranthus tricolor L.
VL 2746	Chipilin
	Crotalaria lingirostrata Hook & Arn.
VL 2747	Chrysanthemum, Edible leaved
	Glebionis spp.
-	Chrysanthemum, garland, See Chrysanthemum, edible leaved, VL 2747
	Glebionis coronaria (L.) Cass. ex Spach;
-	Common plantain, see Plantain leaves, VL 0490
	Plantago major L.
-	Corn chrysanthemum, see Chrysanthemum, edible leaved, VL 2747
	Glebionis segetum (L.) Fourr
VL 0470	Corn salad
	Valerianella spp.
VL 0510	Cos lettuce
	Lactuca sativa L.var. *longifolia* Lam.
VL 2748	Cosmos
	Cosmos caudatus Kunth
-	Crisphead lettuce, see Lettuce, Head, VL 0482
-	Cutting lettuce, see Lettuce, Leaf, VL 0483
VL 0474	Dandelion
	Taraxacum officinale F.H. Wigg. agrr.
VL 2749	Dang-gwi
	Angelica gigas Nakai
VL 0475	Dock
	Rumex spp.; [*Rumex patienta* L.]
VL 2750	Dol-nam-mul
	Sedum sarmentosum Bunge
VL 2751	Ebolo
	Crassocephalum crepidioides (Benth.) S. Moore
VL 0476	Endive
	Cichorium endivia L.
-	Endive, broad or plain leaved, see Endive, VL 0476
	Cichorium endivia L., var. *latifolium* Lamarck

-	Endive, curled, see Endive, VL 0476
	Cichorium endivia L., var. *crispum* Lamarck
VL 0514	Fame flower
	Talinum fruticosum L. Juss.
-	Fennel, see Group 027 Herbs
VL 0515	Feather cockcomb
	Glinus oppositifolius (L.) Aug. DC.
VL 2752	Glasswort, common
	Salicornia L.
VL 2753	Gom-chwi
	Ligularia fischeri Turcz.
-	Good King Henry, see Goosefoot, VL 0477
	Chenopodium bonus-henricus L.
VL 0477	Goosefoot
	Chenopodium spp.
-	Huauzontle, see Goosefoot, VL 0477
	Chenopodium berlandieri Moq.
VL 2754	Iceplant
	Mesembryanthemum crystallinum L.
-	Italian corn salad, see corn salad, VL 0470
	Valerianella eriocarpa desv.;
-	Jew mallow, see Jute, VL 2755
	Corchorus olitorius L.
VL 2755	Jute
	Corchorus spp.
-	Lambs lettuce, see Corn salad, VL 0470
	Valerianella locusta L.;
VL 2756	Lettuce, bitter
	Launeae cornuta (Hochst. ex Oliv. & Hiern) C. Jeffry
VL 0482	Lettuce, Head
	Lactuca sativa L., var. *capitata*
VL 0483	Lettuce, Leaf
	Lactuca sativa L., var. *crispa* L.;
-	Lettuce, Red, see Lettuce, Head, VL 0482
	Red cultivar of *Lactuca sativa*, var. *capitata*
VL 0486	New Zealand spinach
	Tetragonia tetragonioides (Pallas) O. Kuntze;
	Syn: *T. expansa* Murr.
VL 0488	Orach
	Atriplex hortensis L.
VL ..	Perilla leaves
	Perilla frutescens (L.) Britton var. *Frutescens*

VL 0490	Plantain leaves
	Plantago major L.
VL 0492	Purslane
	Portulaca oleracea L., ssp. *sativa* (Haw) Celak.
VL 0493	Purslane, Winter
	Claytonia perfoliata Donn ex Willd.;
-	Red-leaved chicory, see Chicory leaves, VL 0469
[VL ..	San-ma-neul leaves
	Allium victoralis L.]
-	Silver beet, see Chard, VL 0464
-	Slender amaranth, see Amaranth, VL 0460
	Amaranthus viridis L.
VL 0501	Sowthistle
	Sonchus oleraceus L.
VL 0502	Spinach
	Spinacia oleracea L.
-	Spinach beet, see Chard, VL 0464
VL 0503	Spinach, Indian
	Basella alba L.;
-	Spiny amaranth, see Amaranth, VL 0460
	Amaranthus spinosus L.
-	Spleen amaranth, see Amaranth, VL 0460
	Amaranthus dubius C. Mart. ex. Thell.
-	Sugar loaf, see Chicory leaves, VL 0469
-	Swiss chard, see Chard, VL 0464
VL 2757	Tanier spinach
	Xanthosoma brasiliense (Desf.) Engl.
-	Tricolor chrysanthemum, see Chrysanthemum, Edible leaved, VL 2747
	Glebionis carinata (Schousb.) Tzvelev
-	Vine spinach, see Spinach, Indian, VL 0503
VL 2758	Violet, Chinese
	Asystasia gangetica (L.) T. Anderson
-	Warrigal greens, see New Zealand spinach, VL 0486
Group 013B	Brassica leafy vegetables
Code No.	Commodity
VL 0054	Brassica leafy vegetables
	Brassica spp.
	(Includes all commodities in this subgroup)
-	Amsoi, see Indian Mustard
-	Arrugula, see Rucola, VL 0496
-	Big-stem mustard, See Mustard greens, VL 0485
	Brassica juncea (L.) Czern subsp. *tsatsai* (T.L. Mao) Gladis
-	Borecole, see Kale, curly

VL 0401 Broccoli, Chinese

Brassica oleracea var alboglabra (L.H. Bailey) Musil

VL 2770 Broccoli raab

Brassica ruvo L.H. Bailey

VL 2771 Cabbage, Abyssinian

Brassica carinata A. Braun

VL 2772 Cabbage, Seakale

Brassica oleracea L. var. *costada* DC.

- Celery mustard, see Pak-choi

VL 0466 Chinese cabbage (type Pak-choi)

Brassica rapa subsp. *chinensis* (L.) Hanelt

VL 2773 Chinese flat cabbage

Brassica rapa subsp. *narinosa* (L.H. Bailey) Hanelt

- Choisum, see Flowering white cabbage,V L 0468

- Collards, see Kale, VL 0480

VL 0472 Cress, Garden

Lepidium sativum L.; *L. virginicum* L

VL 2774 Cress, Upland

Barbarea vulgaris W.T. Aiton; B. *Verna* (Mill.) Asch.

- Curly Kale, see Kale, curly

- Field mustard greens, See Rape greens, VL 0495

Brassica napus L. subsp. trilocularis (roxb.) Hanelt; *Brassica napus* L. subsp. *dichotoma* (Roxb.) Hanelt; *Brassica napus* L. subsp. *oleifera* Metzg.

- Garden cress, see Cress, Garden, VL 0472

VL 0468 Flowering white cabbage

Brassica rapa L. subsp. *chinensis* (L.) Hanelt var. *parachinensis*

VL 2775 Hanover salad

Brassica napus var, pabularia (DC.) Rchb

- Indian mustard, See Mustard greens, VL 0485

Brassica juncea (L.) Czern.

VL 0480 Kale

(including among others: Collards, Curly kale, Scotch kale, Thousand-headed kale, Branching bush kale, Jersey kale; not including Marrow-stem kale, no. AV 1052, see Group 052: Miscellaneous fodder and forage crops, page 108)

Brassica oleracea L., var. *sabelica* L.

- Kale, branching bush, See Kale, VL 0480

Brassica oleracea L., var. *ramosa* DC. L

- Kale, curly, see Kale, VL 0480

Brassica oleracea L., convar. *acephala* (D. C.) Alef., var. *sabellica* L.

- Kale, Jersey, See Kale, VL 0480

Brassica oleracea L., var. palmifolia DC.

VL 0405 Kohlrabi leaves

Brassica oleracea L var. *gongylodes* L.

VL	Komatsuna,
	Brassica rapa L. var. *perviridis* L.H. Bailey
-	Land cress, See Cress, Upland, VL 2774
	B. *Verna* (Mill.) Asch.
-	Leaf mustard, See Mustard greens, VL 0485
	Brassica juncea (L.) Czern subsp. *integrifolia* (H. West) Thell.
VL 2776	Maca
	Lepidium meyenii Walp.
VL 0481	Mizuna
	Brassica rapa L. subsp. *nipposinica* (L.H. Bailey) Hanelt
VL 0485	Mustard greens
	Brassica juncea (L.) Czern
-	Mustard, Indian, see Indian Mustard
-	Mustard spinach, see Komatsuna
VL 2777	Mustard, tuberous rooted, Chinese
	Brassica juncea (L.) Czern. *Subsp. napiformis* (Pailleux & Bois)
-	Namenia, see Turnip greens, VL 0506
-	Oil radish greens, See Radish leaves, VL 0494
	Raphanus sativus L var. *oleiformis* Pers.
-	Pak-choi or Paksoi, See Chinese cabbage (type Pak-choi), VL 0466
-	Pak-tsai, see Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, Head cabbages, Flowerhead brassicas, Group 010
-	Pak-tsoi or Pak-soi, see Pak-choi or Paksoi
-	Peppergrass, See Cress, garden, VL 0472
	Lepidium virginicum L
VL 2778	Purple-stem mustard
	Brassica rapa subsp. *chinensis* (L.) Hanelt var. *purpuraria* (L.H. Bailey) Hanelt
VL 0494	Radish leaves (including Radish tops)
	Raphanus sativus L., several varieties
VL 0495	Rape greens
	Brassica napus L.
-	Rat-tail radish greens, See Radish leaves, VL 0494
	Raphanus sativus L var. *mougri* H.J.W. Helm
-	Rocket salad, see Rucola, VL 0496
-	Roquette, see Rucola, VL 0496
VL 0496	Rucola
	Eruca sativa Mill.
VL 0497	Rutabaga greens
	Brassica napus L., var. *napobrassica* (L.) Rchb.

VL 2779	Shepherd's purse
	Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) medik
-	Tendergreen, see Turnip greens, VL 0506
-	Tsai shim, see Choisum
-	Tsoi sum, see Choisum
VL 0506	Turnip greens
	Brassica rapa L.subsp. *rapa;*
VL 2780	Wild rocket
	Diplotaxis tenuifolia (L.) Rchb
Group 013C	Leaves of root and tuber vegetables
Code No.	Commodity
VL 2052	Leaves of root and tuber vegetables
	(Includes all commodities in this subgroup)
VL 2790	Alexanders leaves
	Smyrnium olusatrum L.
[VL …	Bambara groundnut leaves
	Voandzeia subterranean (L.) Verdc.]
-	Beet leaves, see Chard, VL 0464
VL 2791	Bell flower, Chinese leaves
	Platycodon grandiflorus (Jacq.) A. DC.
-	Blue ape leaves, See Tannia leaves, VL 0504
	Xanthosoma violaceum Schott
VL 0463	Cassava leaves
	Manihot esculenta Crantz
-	Chinese yam, See Yam leaves, VL 2796
	Dioscorea polystachya Turcz.
-	Greater yam, See Yam leaves, VL 2796
	Dioscorea alata L.
-	Lesser yam, See Yam leaves, VL 2796
	Dioscorea esculenta (Lour.) Burkill
-	Mapuey, See Yam leaves, VL 2796
	Dioscorea trifida L.f.
[VL …	Peanut leaves,
	Arachis hypogaea L]
VL 2793	Rampion leaves
	Campanula rapunculus L.
VL 0498	Salsify leaves
	Tragopogon porrifolium L.; *Scorzonera hispanica* L.
VL 0508	Sweet potato, leaves
	Ipomoea batatas (L.) Lam.

VL 0504	Tannia leaves
	Xanthosoma sagittifolium (L.) Schott;
	Syn: *X. edule* (Mey) Schott; *X. xanthorrhizon* (Jacq.);
	C. Koch; *Arum sagittaefolium* L.
VL 0505	Taro leaves
	Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott
VL 2794	Ullucu leaves
	Ullucus tuberosus Caldas
VL 2795	Velvet plant leaves
	Gynura bicolor (Roxb. ex Willd.) DC.
[VL …	Wasabi leaves
	Wasabia japonica Matsum.*; Eutrema japonica*]
-	White yam, See Yam leaves, VL 2796
	Dioscorea rotundata Poir.
VL 2796	Yam leaves
	Dioscorea spp.
-	Yellow yam, See Yam leaves, VL 2796
	Dioscorea cayenensis Lam.
Group 013D	Leaves of trees, shrubs and vines
Code No.	Commodity
VL 2053	Leaves of trees, shrubs and vines
	(Includes all commodities in this subgroup)
VL ..	Ben moringa leaves
	Moringa oleifera Lam.
VL 0269	Grape leaves
	Vitis vinifera L.
VL 0517	Melientha
	Melientha suavis Pierre
VL ..	Monkey-bread tree leaves
	Adansonia digitata L.
VL 0337	Papaya leaves
	Carica papaya L.
VL ...	Toona sinensis
	Cedrela sinensis (A. Juss.) M. Roem.
Group 013E	Leafy aquatic vegetables
Code No.	Commodity
VL 2054	Leafy aquatic vegetables
	(Includes all commodities in this subgroup)
VL 0507	Kangkung
	Ipomoea aquatica Forssk.;
-	Sun-chae, see Water shield, VL 2820

[VL 0473 Watercress

Nasturtium officinale W.T Aiton]

VL …. Water clover

Marsilea crenata L. Presl.

- Water convolvulus, see Kangkung, VL 0507

VL 0518 Water mimosa

Neptunia Oleracea Lour.

VL 2820 Water shield

Brasenia schreberi J.F. Gmel.

- Water spinach, see Kangkung, VL 0507

[Group 013F Witloof

Code No. Commodity

VL 0469 Witloof chicory (sprouts)

Cichorium intybus L., var. *foliosum* Hegi; green, red and white cultivars]

[Group 013G Leaves of Cucurbitaceae

Code No. Commodity

VL 0421 Balsam pear leaves

Momordia charantia L.

VL 0423 Chayote leaves

Sechium edule (Jacq.) Sw.]

Stalk and stem vegetables

Class A

Type 2 Vegetables Group 017 Group Letter Code VS

Group 017. Stalk and stem vegetables are the edible stalks, leaf stems or immature shoots, from a variety of annual or perennial plants. Although not actually belonging to this group, globe artichoke (the immature flowerhead) of the family Compositae is included in this group.

Depending upon the part of the crop used for consumption and the growing practices, stalk and stem vegetables are exposed, in varying degrees to pesticides applied during the growing season.

Stalk and stem vegetables may be consumed in whole or in part and in the form of fresh, dried or processed foods.

Commodities in this group are grouped in 3 subgroups:

17A Stalk and stem vegetables - Stems and Petioles subgroup

17B Stalk and stem vegetables - Young shoots subgroup

17C Stalk and stem vegetables – Others

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): Whole commodity as marketed after removal of obviously decomposed or withered leaves. Rhubarb, leaf stems only: globe artichoke, flowerhead only, celery and asparagus, remove adhering soil.

Code No. Commodity

VS 0078 Stalk and stem vegetables

Group 017A Stalk and stem vegetables - Stems and Petioles

Code No. Commodity

VS 2080 Stems and petioles

(Includes all commodities in this subgroup)

VS 3020	Burdock, edible tops
	Articum lappa L.
VS 0623	Cardoon
	Cynara cardunculus L.
VS 0624	Celery
	Apium graveolens L., var. *dulce*
-	Celery leaves, see Group 027: Herbs
VS 0625	Celtuce
	Lactuca sativa L., var. *angustina* Irish;
	Syn: *L. sativa* L., var. *asparagina* Bailey
VS 0380	Fennel, Bulb
	Foeniculum vulgare Mill. subsp. *vulgare* var. *azoricum* (Mill.) Thell-
-	Fennel, Florance, see Fennel, bulb, VS 0380
[VS…	Flowering stalk of Garlic
	Allium sativum L.]
VS 3021	Giant butterbur
	Petasites japonicus (Siebold & Zucc.) Maxim
-	Fuki, See Giant butterbur, VS 3021
VS 0627	Rhubarb
	Rheum x hybridum Murray
VS 3022	Zuiki
	Colocasia gigantea (Blume) Hook. f.
Group 017B	Stalk and stem vegetables - Young shoots
Code No.	Commodity
VS 2081	Young shoots
	(Includes all commodities in this subgroup)
VS ..	Acacia shoots
	Acacia pennata (L.) Willd.]
VS 3025	Agave
	Agave spp.
VS 0621	Asparagus
	Asparagus officinalis L.
VS 0622	Bamboo shoots
	Arundinaria spp.; *Bambusa* spp. including *B. blumeana; B. multiplex; B. oldhamii; B. textilis; Chimonobambusa* spp.; *Dendrocalamus* spp., including *D. asper*; *D. beecheyana*; *D. brandisii*; *D. giganteus*; *D. laetiflorus* and *D. strictus; Gigantochloa* spp. including *G. albociliata*; *G. atter; G. levis; G. robusta; Nastus elatus; Phyllostachys* spp.; *Thyrsostachys siamensis; Thyrsostachys oliverii* (Poaceae (alt. Gramineae))
VS 3026	Ferns, edible
	Including: Black lady fern, *Deparia japonica* (Thunb.) M. Kato; Bracken fern, *Pteridium aquilinum* (L.) Kuhn; Broad buckler fern, *Dryopteris dilatata* (Hoffm.) A. Gray; Cinnamon fern, *Osmundastrum cinnamomeum* (L.) C.Presl; Lady fern, *Athyrium filix-femina* (L.) Roth ex Mert.; Leather fern, *Acrostichum aureum* L.; Mother fern, *Diplazium proliferum* (Lam.) Thouars; Ostrich fern, *Matteuccia struthiopteris* (L.) Tod.; Vegetable fern, *Diplazium esculentum* (Retz.) Sw.; Zenmai fern, *Osmunda japonica* Thunb.

VS 0499	Kale, sea
	Crambe maritima L.
VS 3027	Udo
	Aralia cordata Thunb.

Group 017C Stalk and stem vegetables - Others

Code No.	Commodity
VS 0620	Artichoke, globe
	Cynara scolymus L.
VS 0626	Palm hearts
	various species including: Peach Palm, *Bactris gasipaes* Kunth; Palmyra palm, *Borassus flabellifera* L.; African fan palm, *Borassus aethiopum* Mart.; Coconut, *Cocos nucifera* L.; Cabbage palm, *Euterpe oleracea* Mart.; Wine palm, *Raphia* spp.; Royal palm, *Roystonea oleracea* (Jacq.) O.F. Cook; Salak palm, *Salacca zalacca* (Gaertn.) Voss; Saw palmetto, *Serenoa repens* (W. Bartram) Small; Cabbage palmetto, *Sabal palmetto* (Walter) Schult. & Schult. f., (Arecaceae (alt. Palmae))
VS 0356	Prickly pear pads
	Opuntia ficus-indica (L.) Mill.
VS 3031	Water-celery
	Oenanthe javanica (Blume) de Candolle

APPENDIX X

PROPOSED DRAFT REVISION OF THE CODEX LASSIFICATION OF FOOD AND FEED:
EDIBLE FLOWERS

(At Step 7)

For inclusion in Group 027 Herbs, Subgroup 027A Herbs (herbaceous plants)

Code No,	Commodity
HH 3200	Edible flowers
	Calendula flowers, *Calendula officinalis* L.; Geranium (lemon, rose), *Pelargonium crispum* (P.J.Bergius) L'Her and *Pelargonium graveolens* L'Her; Common daisy, *Bellis perennis* L.; Daylily, *Hemerocallis sp.* and other edible flowers.

APPENDIX XI

DRAFT PRINCIPLES AND GUIDANCE ON THE SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVE COMMODITIES FOR THE EXTRAPOLATION OF MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES TO COMMODITY GROUPS

(At Step 8)

INTRODUCTION

Residue extrapolation is the process by which the residue levels on representative commodities are utilized to estimate residue levels on related commodities in the same commodity group or subgroup for which trials have not been conducted. Representative commodities are chosen based on their commercial importance and the similarity of their morphology and residue characteristics to other related commodities in the group or subgroup. Ideally representative commodities are the most economically important commodities in production and/or consumption in a group or subgroup and have a greater dietary burden and have residue characteristics similar to other members of the group or subgroup. Residue extrapolation is a common consideration utilised by regulators internationally for ensuring that data requirements are only at a level that is scientifically justified in conducting risk assessment and to ensure the regulatory process does not become unnecessarily burdensome especially for minor crops.

The objective of this document is to (1) propose criteria for the selection of representative commodities; (2) propose example representative commodities and (3) provide a detailed justification for the selection of the representative commodities.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Representative commodities within each Codex Classification commodity group and subgroup will be selected and proposed, based on consideration of all available information. The following principles will be used for the selection of representative commodities:

- A representative commodity is most likely to contain the highest residues.
- A representative commodity is likely to be major in terms of production and/or consumption.
- A representative commodity is most likely similar in morphology, growth habit, pest problems and edible portion to the related commodities within a group or subgroup.

The application of the three principles in the selection of representative commodities is based on the assumption that all of the commodities, covered by the commodity group MRL, are produced following a similar[1] use pattern or GAP.

To facilitate the global use of the commodity groups for MRLs, alternative representative commodities may be selected giving flexibility for use of residue research conducted in different countries or regions that may vary due to regional differences in dietary consumption and/or areas of production for certain commodities.

> Note: Table 1 in this document is provided to (1) separate the selection of representative commodities from the Codex Classification itself; (2) propose examples of representative commodities in parallel with the respective Codex commodity grouping classification revisions; (3) provide flexibility on the selection of representative crops and (4) provide guidance not only to CCPR and CCPR members, but also to JMPR, product manufacturers and other data generators.

Detailed background information regarding production, consumption, MRLs and characteristics and justification for selection of the representative commodities according to the indicated principles were provided in working documents considered by the Committee when developing the representative commodities for each commodity group.

GUIDANCE AND PROCEDURES

As proposals for the revision of the Codex Classification are made and revised commodity groupings are developed and provided to the CCPR for their review, proposals on representative commodities will also be provided in parallel with the respective commodity grouping revisions and will advance through the CCPR step process for adoption by the CAC.

As comments are addressed on the revisions of the classification and the proposed representative commodities and these are approved by the CCPR and accepted by the CAC, two separate documents will be created and maintained: (1) the revised Codex Classification (without mention of representative commodities) and (2) principles and guidance on the selection of representative commodities.

The JMPR may be advised to use the representative commodities adopted by the CAC. However, JMPR may use other representative commodities (including those which may be specifically requested by member nations) on a case-by-case basis. The JMPR will be requested to provide to the CCPR justification for the use of any alternative representative commodities, based on all available data.

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[1] Submission and Evaluation of Pesticide Residues Data for the Estimation of Maximum Residue Levels in Food and Feed (Section 6.7, Point a), FAO Plant Production and Protection Paper 197, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, 2009 (Second Edition).

Alternative Representative Commodities

To facilitate the global use of the commodity groups for MRLs, alternative representative commodities may be selected giving flexibility for use of residue research conducted in different countries or regions that may vary due to regional differences in dietary consumption and/or areas of production for certain commodities. Table 1 in this document proposes examples of representative commodities for commodity groups. Depending on country or regional differences, alternative representative commodities may be proposed by a country. For example, leeks may be proposed as an alternative representative commodity for green onions in the green onion subgroup of Bulb Vegetables.

Precedence in Selection of Representative Commodities

In situations where a representative commodity does not meet all three of the above principles, a representative commodity should at least meet the first two principles (likely to contain the highest residues and also major in terms of production and/or consumption).

Selection of Representative Commodities

When representative commodities are utilised to extrapolate residue levels to other members of a commodity group, it is on the assumption that residues in other members of the commodity group will not be significantly different to residues found in the representative commodity. That is, the representative commodities are good indicators of the upper range of residues likely to be encountered for the group or subgroup, based on the same or comparable GAP and other available information.

An MRL for the group may be estimated from the highest residue level for any of the individual representative commodities or from the larger combined data set. The ALARA principle should be considered in terms of whether the larger residue data set should be combined and the potential impact of derived values used in the dietary risk assessment.

Wider Extrapolations

A representative commodity should meet at least the first two principles described above, i.e. likely to contain the highest residues and also major in terms of production and/or consumption. However, it may not always fit well with the growth habits, or pest problems of morphology within one group or subgroup. In such situations, extrapolations beyond the members of a commodity group may be appropriate. These can be considered on a case-by-case basis when commodities (with similar GAPs) have similar size, shape and surface area. Examples of these possible wider extrapolations include (1) translation of certain stone or pome fruit MRLs to a tropical fruit; (2) where residues are all <LOQ for pre-emergent herbicide uses and (3) seed treatments for non systemic pesticides.

Table 1. Examples of the Selection of Representative Commodities, Type 01 Fruits

Codex Group / Subgroup	Examples of Representative Commodities [2]	Extrapolation to the following commodities
Group 001 Citrus Fruits	Lemon or Lime; Mandarin; Orange and Pummelo or Grapefruit	Citrus Fruit (FC 0001): Australian blood lime; Australian desert lime; Australian round lime; Brown River finger-lime; Calamondin; Citron; Clementine; Grapefruit; Kaffir Lime; Kumquats; Lemon; Lime; Lime, Sweet; Limequats; Mandarin; Mount White-lime; New guinea wild lime; Orange Sour; Orange, Sweet; Pummelo; Russell River-lime; Tahiti Lime; Trifoliate orange; Unshu orange; Yuzu.
Subgroup 001A, Lemons and Limes	Lemon or Lime	Lemons and Limes (FC 0002): Australina blood lime; Australian desert lime; Australian round lime; Brown River finger-lime; Citron; Kaffir Lime; Kumquats; Lemon; Lime; Lime, Sweet; Limequats; Mount White-lime; New guinea wild lime; Russell River-lime; Tahiti Lime; Yuzu.
Subgroup 001B, Mandarin	Mandarin	Mandarins (FC 003): Calamondin; Clementine; Mandarin; Unshu orange.
Subgroup 001C, Oranges, Sweet, Sour	Orange	Oranges, Sweet, Sour (FC 004): Orange Sour; Orange, Sweet; Trifoliate orange.
Subgroup 001D, Pummelos	Pummelo or Grapefruit	Pummelos and Grapefruit (FC 005): Grapefruit; Pummelo.
Group 002 Pome Fruits	Apple or Pear	Pome Fruit (FP 0009): Apple; Azarole; Chinese quince; Crab-apple; Loquat; Mayhaw; Medlar; Nashi pear; Pear; Persimmon, Japanese; Quince; Tejocote; Wild pear.
Group 003 Stone Fruits	Cherry, Sweet or Cherry, Sour; Plum or Prune Plum or Peach or Apricot	Stone fruits (FS 0012): Apricot; Bullace; Cherry, black; Cherry, Nanking; Cherry plum; Cherry Sour; Cherry, Sweet; Choke cherry; Japanese apricot; Jujube, Chinese; Klamath plum; Nectarine; Peach; Plum; Plum, beach; Plum, Chickasaw; Plumcot; Sloe.
Subgroup 003A, Cherries	Cherry, Sweet or Cherry, Sour	Cherries (FS 0013): Cherry, black; Cherry, Nanking; Cherry Sour; Cherry, Sweet; Choke cherry
Subgroup 003B, Plums	Plum or Prune Plum	Plums (FS 0014): Bullace; Cherry plum; Jujube, Chinese; Klamath plum; Plum, Plum, beach; Plum, Chickasaw; Plumcot; Sloe.
Subgroup 003C, Peaches	Peach or Apricot	Peaches (FS 2001): Apricot; Japanese apricot; Nectarine; Peach.
Group 004 Berries and other small fruits	Blackberry or Raspberry; Blueberry or Currants, black, red or white; Elderberry; Grape and Strawberry	Berries and other small fruits (FB 0018): Agritos; Amur river grape; Arguta kiwifruit; Aronia berries; Bayberries; Bearberry; Bilberry; Bilberry, Bog; Bilberry, Red; Blackberries; Blueberries; Buffaloberry; Buffalo currant; Che; Chilean guava; Cloudberry; Cranberry; Currants, Black, Red, White; Dewberries; Elderberries; European barberry; Guelder rose; Gooseberry; Grapes; Huckleberries; Jostaberries; Juneberries; Mulberries; Muntries; Native currant; Partridge berry; Phalsa; Raspberries, Red, Black; Riberries; Rose hips; Salal; Schisandraberry; Sea buckthorn; Service berries; Silverberry, Russian; Strawberry; Strawberries, Wild; Table grapes; Vaccinium berries; Wine grapes.

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

Codex Group / Subgroup	Examples of Representative Commodities [2]	Extrapolation to the following commodities
Subgroup 004A, Cane berries	Blackberry or Raspberry	Cane berries (FB 2005): Blackberries; Dewberries; Raspberries, Red, Black.
Subgroup 004B, Bush berries	Blueberry or Currants, black, red or white	Bush berries (FB 2006): Vaccinium berries; Blueberries; Agritos; Aronia berries; Bearberry; Bilberry; Bilberry, Bog; Bilberry, Red; Buffalo currant; Chilean guava; Currants, Black, Red, White; Gooseberry; European barberry; Huckleberries; Jostaberries; Juneberries; Native currant; Riberries; Rose hips; Salal; Sea buckthorn.
Subgroup 004C, Large shrub/tree berries	Elderberry	Large shrub/tree berries (FB 2007): Bayberries; Buffaloberry; Che; Elderberries; Guelder rose; Mulberries; Phalsa; Service berries; Silverberry, Russian.
Subgroup 004D, Small fruit vine climbing	Grapes	Small fruit vine climbing (FB 2008): Arguta kiwifruit; Amur river grape; Grapes; Schisandraberry; Table grapes; Wine grapes.
Subgroup 004E, Low growing berries	Strawberry	Low growing berries (FB 2009): Cranberry; Cloudberry; Muntries; Partridge berry; Strawberry; Strawberries, Wild.
Group 005 Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – edible peel	Olive; Fig or Guava and Date	Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – edible peel (FT 0026): Açaí; African plum; Almondette; Ambarella; Apak palm; Apple berry; Arazá; Arbutus berry; Babaco; Bacaba palm; Bacaba-de-leque; Barbados cherry; Bayberry, Red; Bignay; Bilimbi; Breadnut; Cabeluda; Cajou (pseudofruit); Cambucá; Carambola; Carandas-plum; Carob; Cashew apple; Ceylon iron wood; Ceylon olive; Cherry-of-the-Rio-Grande; Chinese olive, Black, White; Chirauli-nut; Ciruela verde; Coco plum; Date; Davidson's plum; Desert date; Doum or Dum palm; False sandalwood; Fig; Fragant Manjack; Gooseberry, Abyssinian; Gooseberry, Ceylon; Gooseberry, Indian; Governor's plum; Grumichama; Guabiroba; Guava; Guava, Brazilian; Guava, Cattley, Guava, Costa Rican; Guava, Para; Guava berry; Guayabillo; Hog plum; Illawarra plum; Imbé; Imbu; Jaboticaba; Jamaica cherry; Jambolan; Java apple; Jelly palm; Jujube, Indian; Kaffir plum; Kakadu plum; Kapundung; Karanda; Kwai muk; Lemon aspen; Mangaba; Marian plum; Mombin, Malayan; Mombin, purple; Monkeyfruit; Monos plum; Mountain cherry; Nance; Natal plum; Noni; Otaheite gooseberry; Papaya, Mountain; Patauá; Peach Palm; Persimmon, Black; Pitomba; Pomerac; Rambai; Rose apple; Rumberry; Sea grape; Sentul; Sete-capotes; Silver aspen; Surinam cherry; Table olives; Uvalha; Water apple; Water berry; Water pear.
Subgroup 005A, Assorted tropical and sub-tropical, Edible Peel – Small	Olives	Edible Peel - Small (FT 2011): African plum; Almondette; Apple berry; Arbutus berry; Barbados cherry; Bayberry, Red; Bignay; Breadnut; Cabeluda; Carandas-plum; Ceylon iron wood; Ceylon olive; Cherry-of-the-Rio-Grande; Chinese olive, Black, White; Chirauli-nut; Coco plum; Desert date; False sandalwood; Fragant Manjack; Gooseberry, Abyssinian; Gooseberry, Ceylon;; Governor's plum; Grumichama; Guabiroba; Guava berry; Hog plum; Illawarra plum; Jamaica cherry; Jambolan; Java apple; Kaffir plum; Kakadu plum; Karanda; Kapundung; Lemon aspen; Monos plum; Mountain cherry;; Otaheite gooseberry; Persimmon, Black; Pitomba; Rumberry; Sea grape; Sete-capotes; Silver aspen; Table olives; Water apple; Water berry; Water pear.

Codex Group / Subgroup	Examples of Representative Commodities [2]	Extrapolation to the following commodities
Subgroup 005B, Assorted tropical and sub-tropical, Edible Peel – Large	Fig or Guava	Edible Peel - Large (FT 2012): Ambarella; Arazá; Babaco; Bilimbi; Cajou (pseudofruit); Cambucá; Carambola; Carob; Cashew apple; Ciruela verde; Davidson's plum; Fig; Gooseberry, Indian; Guava; Guava, Brazilian; Guava, Cattley, Guava, Costa Rican; Guava, Para; Guayabillo; Imbé; Imbu; Jaboticaba; Jujube, Indian; Kwai muk; Mangaba; Marian plum; Mombin, Malayan; Mombin, purple; Monkeyfruit; Nance; Natal plum; Noni; Papaya, Mountain; Pomerac; Rambai; Rose apple; Sentul; Surinam cherry; Uvalha.
Subgroup 005C, Assorted tropical and sub-tropical, Edible Peel – Palms	Date	Edible Peel - Palms (FT 2013): Açaí; Apak palm; Bacaba palm; Bacaba-de-leque; Date; Doum or Dum palm; Jelly palm; Patauá; Peach Palm.
Group 006 Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel	Litchi (lychee) or Longans or Spanish Lime; Avocado; Pomegranate or Mango; Banana and Papaya; Atemoya; Pineapple; Dragonfruit; Prickly pear; Kiwifruit or Passionfruit and Muriti or Palmyra Palm	Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel (FI 0030): Abiu; Aisen; Akee apple; Atemoya; Avocado; Bacuri; Bael fruit; Banana; Binjai; Biriba; Breadfruit; Burmese grape; Cacao (pulp); Canistel; Capuacú; Champedak; Cherimoya; Coconut, young; Custard apple; Durian; Elephant apple; Etambe; Feijoa; Granadilla; Granadilla, Giant; Guriri; Ilama; Ingá; Jackfruit; Jatobá; Kei apple; Kiwifruit; Kokam; Langsat; Lanjut; Longan; Lucuma; Litchi (lychee); Mabolo; Madras-thorn; Mammy apple; Manduro; Mango; Mango, horse; Mango, Saipan; Mangosteen; Marang; Marmalade-box; Matisia; Mesquite; Mongongo; Monkey-bread tree; Monstera; Muriti; Naranjilla; Paho; Palmyra palm; Papaya; Passionflower, Winged-stem; Passion fruit; Passion fruit, banana; Pawpaw; Pawpaw, small flower; Pelipisan; Pequi; Persimmon, American; Pineapple; Pitaya; Pomegranate; Poshte; Prickly pear, Pulasan; Quandong; Rambutan; Saguaro; Salak; Sapodilla; Sapote, black; Sapote, green; Sapote, Mammey; Sapote, white; Sataw; Satinleaf; Screwpine; Sierra Leone-tamarind; Soncoya; Soursop; Spanish lime; Star apple; Sugar apple; Sun sapote; Tamarillo; Tamarind (sweet varieties); Tamarind-of-the-Indies; Velvet tamarind; Wampi; White star apple; Wild loquat.
Subgroup 006A, Assorted tropical and sub-tropical, Inedible Peel, Small	Litchi (lychee) or Longans or Spanish Lime	Inedible Peel - Small (FI 2021): Aisen; Bael fruit; Burmese grape; Ingá; Litchi; Longan: Madras-thorn; Manduro; Matisia; Mesquite; Mongongo; Pawpaw, small flower; Satinleaf; Sierra Leone-tamarind; Spanish lime; Tamarind (sweet varieties); Velvet tamarind; Wampi; White star apple.
Subgroup 006B, Assorted tropical and sub-tropical, Inedible Smooth Peel - Large	Avocado; Pomegranate or Mango; Banana and Papaya	Inedible Smooth Peel - Large (FI 2022): Abiu; Akee apple; Avocado; Bacuri; Banana; Binjai; Cacao (pulp); Canistel; Capuacú; Etambe; Feijoa; Jatobá; Kei apple; Kokam; Langsat; Lanjut; Lucuma; Mabolo; Mango; Mango, horse; Mango, Saipan; Mangosteen; Naranjilla; Paho; Papaya; Pawpaw; Pelipisan; Pequi; Persimmon, American; Pomegranate; Quandong; Sapote, black; Sapote, green; Sapote, white; Sataw; Star apple; Tamarillo; Tamarind-of-the-Indies; Wild loquat.

Codex Group / Subgroup	Examples of Representative Commodities [2]	Extrapolation to the following commodities
Subgroup 006C, Assorted tropical and sub-tropical, Inedible, Rough or Hairy Peel - Large	Atemoya and Pineapple	Inedible rough or hairy peel - Large (FI 2023): Atemoya; Biriba; Breadfruit; Champedak; Cherimoya; Custard apple; Durian; Elephant apple; Ilama; Jackfruit; Mammy apple; Marang; Marmalade-box; Monkey-bread tree; Pineapple; Poshte; Pulasan; Rambutan; Sapodilla; Sapote, Mammey; Screwpine; Soncoya; Soursop; Sugar apple; Sun sapote.
Subgroup 006D, Assorted tropical and sub-tropical, Inedible Peel - Cactus	Pitaya and Prickly pear	Inedible Peel - Cactus (FI 2024): Pitaya; Prickly pear; Saguaro.
Subgroup 006E, Assorted tropical and sub-tropical, Inedible Peel - Vines	Kiwifruit or Passionfruit	Inedible Peel - Vines (FI 2025): Granadilla; Granadilla, Giant; Kiwifruit; Monstera; Passionflower, Winged-stem; Passionfruit; Passionfruit, banana.
Subgroup 006F, Assorted tropical and sub-tropical, Inedible Peel - Palms	Muriti or Palmyra Palm	Inedible Peel - Palms (FI 2026): Coconut, young; Guriri; Muriti; Palmyra Palm; Salak.

APPENDIX XII

PROPOSED DRAFT TABLE 2 –
EXAMPLES OF THE SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVE COMMODITIES: VEGETABLE COMMODITY GROUPS
(DRAFT PRINCIPLES AND GUIDANCE ON THE SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVE COMMODITIES FOR THE EXTRAPOLATION OF MASIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES TO COMMODITY GROUPS)

(At Step 3)

Codex Group / Subgroup	Examples of Representative Commodities[1]	Extrapolation to the following commodities
Group 009 Bulb vegetables	(1) Bulb onion and (2) Spring Onion	Bulb vegetables (VA 0035): Chives; Chives, Chinese; Daylilly; Elegans hosta; Fritillaria (bulb); Fritillaria (green); Garlic; Garlic chives; Garlic, Great-headed; Garlic, Serpent; Kurrat; Lady's leek; Leek; Lily; Onion, Beltsville bunching; Onion, Bulb; Onion, Chinese; Onion, fresh; Onion macrostem; Onion, Pearl; Onion, potato; Onion, Welsh; Shallot; Silverskin onion; Spring onion; Tree onion; Wild leek.
Subgroup 009A, Bulb Onions	Bulb onion	Bulb Onions (VA 2031): Daylilly; Fritillaria (bulb); Garlic; Garlic, Great-headed; Garlic, Serpent; Lily; Onion, Bulb; Onion, Chinese; Shallot; Silverskin onion.
Subgroup 009B, Green Onions	Spring onion (Leek may be an alternative)	Green Onions (VA 2032): Chives; Chives, Chinese; Elegans hosta; Fritillaria (green); Garlic chives; Kurrat; Lady's leek; Leek; Onion, Beltsville bunching; Onion, fresh; Onion macrostem; Onion, Pearl; Onion, potato; Onion, Welsh; Spring onion; Tree onion; Wild leek.
Group 010 Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, Head cabbages, Flowerhead cabbages	Broccoli and/or Cauliflower and Cabbage and Brussel sprouts and Kohlrabi	Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, Flowerhead cabbages (VB0040): Broccoli; Brussels sprouts; Cabbage, Head; Cabbage, Chinese (napa); Cabbage Savoy; Cauliflower; Flowering Chinese cabbage; Kohlrabi; Stem mustard.
Group 010A, Flowerhead Brassicas	Broccoli and/or Cauliflower	Flowerhead Brassicas (VB 0042): Broccoli; Cauliflower.
Group 010B, Head brassicas	Cabbage and Brussels sprouts	Head brassicas (VB 2036): Cabbages, head; Brussels sprouts; Cabbage Savoy; Chinese cabbage (napa).
Group 010C, Stem brassicas	Kohlrabi	Flowering Chinese cabbage; Kohlrabi; Stem mustard.

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

Codex Group / Subgroup	Examples of Representative Commodities[1]	Extrapolation to the following commodities
Group 011 Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits		
Group 012 Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits	(1) Tomato and (2) Sweet Pepper and (3) Chili Pepper or small variety of Eggplant	Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits (VO 0050): African eggplant; Bush tomato; Cherry tomato; Cocona; Currant tomato; Eggplant; Garden huckleberry; Goji berry; Ground cherries, Martynia; Okra; Pea eggplant; Pepino; Peppers, chilli; Peppers, sweet; Roselle; Scarlet eggplant; Sunberry; Tomatillo; Tomato; Thai eggplant.
Group 12A, Tomatoes	Tomato	Tomatoes (VO 2045): Bush tomato; Cherry tomato; Cocona; Currant tomato; Garden huckleberry; Goji berry; Ground cherries; Sunberry; Tomatillo; Tomato.
Group 12B, Peppers	(1) Sweet Pepper and (2) one cultivar of chilli pepper	Peppers (VO 0051): Martynia; Okra; Peppers, chilli; Peppers, sweet; Roselle.
Group 12C, Eggplants	(1) One cultivar of large variety eggplant and (2) one cultivar of small variety eggplant	Eggplants (VO 2046): African eggplant; Eggplant; Pea eggplant; Pepino; Scarlet eggplant; Thai eggplant.
Group 013 Leafy vegetables (including Brassica leafy vegetables)		Leafy vegetables (including Brassica leafy vegetables) (VL 0053): Agretti; Alexanders leaves; Amaranth; Aster, Indian; Balsam pear leaves; Bell flower, Ben moringa leaves; Chinese leaves; Bambara groundnut leaves; Bitawiri; Blackjack; Boxthorn; Broccoli, Chinese; Broccoli raab; Cabbage, Abyssinian; Cabbage. Seakale; Cassava leaves; Cat's Wiskers; Cham-chwi; Cham-na-mul; Chard; Chayote leaves; Chervil; Chicoly leaves; Chinese cabbage (type Pak-choi); Chiness flat cabage; Chipilin; Cress, garden; Cress, Upland; Chrysanthum, Edible leaved; Corn salad; Cos lettuce; Cosmos; Dandelion; Dock; Dol-nam-mul; Ebolo; Endive; Fame flower; Feather cockscomb; Flowering white cabbage; Glasswort, common; Goosefoot; Grape leaves; Hanover salad; Iceplant; Jute; Kangkung; Kale; Kohlrabi leaves; Komatsuna; Lettuce, bitter; Lettuce, head; Lettuce; leaf; Maca; Melientha; Mizuna; Monkey-bread tree leaves; Mustard, greens; Mustards, tuberous rooted; New Zealand spinach; Orach; Papaya leaves; Peanut leaves; Perilla leaves; Plantain leaves; Purple-stem mustard; Purslane; Purslane, winter; Radish leaves; Rampion leaves; Rape greens; Rucola; Rutabage greens; San-ma-neul leaves; Salsify leaves; Shepherd's purse; Sowthistle; Spinach; Spinach. Indian; Sweet potato leaves; Tanier spinach; Tannia leaves; Taro leaves; Toona sinensis; Turnip greens; Ullucu leaves; Velvet plant leaves; Witloof chicory (sprouts); Violet, Chinese; Wasabi leaves; Watercress; Water clover; Water mimosa; Wild Rocket; Yam leaves.

Codex Group / Subgroup	Examples of Representative Commodities[1]	Extrapolation to the following commodities
Group 013A, Leafy greens	Head lettuce and Leaf lettuce and Spinach	Leafy greens (VL 2050): Agretti; Amaranth; Aster, Indian; Bitawiri; Blackjack; Boxthorn; Cat's Wiskers;Cham-chwi; Cham-na-mul; Cham-ssuk; Chard; Chervil; Chicoly leaves; Chipilin; Chrysanthum, Edible leaved; Corn salad; Cos lettuce; Cosmos; Dandelion; Dang-gwi; Dock; Dol-nam-mul; Ebolo; Endive; Fame flower; Feather cockscomb; Glasswort, common; Gom-chwi; Goosefoot; Iceplant; Jute; Lettuce, bitter; Lettuce, head; Lettuce; leaf; New Zealand spinach; Orach; Perilla leaves; Plantain leaves; Purslane; Purslane, winter; San-ma-neul leaves; Sowthistle; Spinach; Spinach. Indian; Tanier spinach; Violet, Chinese.
Group 013B, Brassica leafy vegetables	Mustard greens or Kale	Brassica leafy vegetables (VL 0054): Broccoli, Chinese; Broccoli raab; Cabbage, Abyssinian; Cabbage. Seakale; Chinese cabbage (type Pak-choi); Chiness flat cabage; Cress, garden; Cress, Upland; Flowering white cabbage; Hanover salad; Kale; Kohlrabi leaves; Komatsuna; Maca; Mizuna; Mustard, greens; Mustards, tuberous rooted; Purple-stem mustard; Radish leaves; Rape greens; Rucola; Rutabage greens; Shepherd's purse; Turnip greens; Watercress; Wild Rocket.
Group 013C, Leaves of root and tuber vegetables	Beet, garden leaves or Witloof and Sweet potato	Leaves of root and tuber vegetables (VL 2052): Alexanders leaves; Bambara groundnut leaves; Bell flower, Chinese leaves; Cassava leaves; Peanut leaves; Rampion leaves; Salsify leaves; Sweet potato leaves; Tannia leaves; Taro leaves; Ullucu leaves; Velvet plant leaves; Wasabi leavesYam leaves.
Group 013D, Leaves of trees, shrubs and vines		Leaves of trees, shrubs and vines (VL 2053): Ben moringa leaves; Grape leaves; Melientha; Monkey-bread tree leaves; Papaya leaves; Toona sinensis.
Group 013E, Leafy aquatic vegetables		Leafy aquatic vegetables (VL 2054): Kangkung; Watercress; Water clover; Water mimosa.
Group 003F, Witloof		Witloof chicory (sprouts).
Group 013, Leaves of Cucurbitaceae		Balsam pear leaves; Chayote leaves.
Group 014 Legume vegetables		

Codex Group / Subgroup	Examples of Representative Commodities[1]	Extrapolation to the following commodities
Group 15 Pulses		
Group 16 Root and tuber vegetables		
Group 17 Stalk and stem vegetables		Stalk and stem vegetables (VS 0078): Acacia shoots; Agave; Artichoke, globe; Asparagus; Bamboo shoots; Burdock, edible, tops; Cardoon; Celery; Celtuce; Fennel, Bulb, Ferns, edible; Flowering stalk of Garlic; Giant butterbur; Palm hearts; Prickly pear pads; Rhubarb; Kale, sea; Udo; Water-celery; Zuiki.
Group 17A, Stems and petioles	Celery	Stems and petioles (VS 2081): Burdock, edible, tops?; Cardoon; Celery; Celtuce; Fennel, Bulb; Flowering stalk of Garlic; Giant butterbur; Rhubarb; Zuiki.
Group 17B,Young shoots	Asparagus	Young shoots (VS 2081): Acacia shoots; Agave; Asparagus; Bamboo shoots; Ferns, edible; Kale, sea; Udo.
Group 17C, Others		Artichoke, globe; Palm hearts; Prickly pear pads; Water-celery.

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APPENDIX XIII

CCPR PRIORITY LISTS OF PESTICIDES (NEW COMPOUNDS AND FOLLOW-UP EVALUATIONS)

2013 JMPR NEW COMPOUND EVALUATIONS				
TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	Prioritisation Criteria	Commodities	Residue trials provided
bixafen [Bayer CropScience] Germany	Bixafen	Registered MRLs > LOQ	Cereal grains, rape seed, rape seed oil; meat from mammals and poultry, milk and eggs	Cereals (48), oilseed rape (22)
cyantraniliprole [DuPont] – USA PRIORITY 1	cyantraniliprole	Not registered 2012	pome fruit, stone fruit, brassica vegetables, cucurbit vegetables, fruiting vegetables, leafy vegetables, bulb vegetables, green/long beans, grape, potato, sweet potato, rice, cotton, canola, citrus, tree nuts	pome fruit (59+), stone fruit (51+), brassica vegetables (50+), cucurbit vegetables (146+), fruiting vegetables (192+), leafy vegetables (80+), bulb vegetables (85), green/long beans (18), grape (33), potato (46), rice (9), cotton (22+), canola (29), citrus (52), tree nuts (12)
imazapic BASF Brazil priority 1 – moved from 2012	Imazapic	Registered MRLs mostly at LOQ	Corn, peanut, rapeseed, rice, soybean, sugarcane, wheat, animal feedstuffs	Corn (6), grass (15), peanut (18), peanut hay (10), rapeseed (4), rice (8), soybean (15), sugarcane (8), wheat (6), wheat feedstuffs(14)
imazapyr BASF Brazil priority 1 – moved from 2012	Imazapyr	Registered MRLs mostly at LOQ	Corn, lentils, cereals (wheat, corn, rice), oilseeds (rapeseed, soybean, sunflower), rice, sugarcane	Corn (27), lentils (5), rapeseed (23), rice (4), Soybean (22), sugarcane (2), sunflower (33), wheat (8)
isoxaflutole [Bayer CropScience] Germany	Isoxaflutole	Registered MRLs mostly at LOQ	Maize, maize fodder and forage, soybean (dry), soybean oil, sugarcane, meat from mammals and poultry, milk and eggs	Maize (61), Soybean (31), sugarcane (25)

tolfenpyrad [Nihon Nohyaku] Japan	Tolfenpyrad	Registered in Japan, the Dominican Republic, Thailand, Taiwan, UAE, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, China, Malaysia and Jordan	Almonds, pecans, grape (table), raisin, juice (if MRL not included under table grape), plum, peach, cherry, pear, lemon, grapefruits, oranges, cantaloupe, cucumbers, summer squash, peppers, tomatoes, cauliflower, potatoes, cotton seed, tea and corresponding animal commodity MRLs.	almond (5), pecan (5), grape (12), cherries (6), peach (9), plum (6), prune (2), pear (6), orange (12), grapefruit (6), lemon(5), cucumber (6), cantaloupe (6), squash (5), tomato (12), pepper (bell+chili) (6+3), cauliflower (6), potato (16), cottonseed (12), tea (4)
triflumizole [Nippon Soda] USA	Triflumizole	Registered MRLs > LOQ	Pome fruits, stone fruits, grape, star apple, American persimmon, mangoes, papaya, pineapple, strawberries, cucurbits, squash, melons, leafy brassica, head and stem brassica, kohlrabi, lettuce, cress, land cress, spinach, purslane, beet leaves, chervil parsley, hazelnuts, hops and animal commodities	Pome fruits (38, P5), stone fruits, grape (25, P14), papaya (4), pineapple (3), strawberries (8), cucumber (5), squash (5), melons (6), cabbage (9), mustard green (10), swiss chard (3), lettuce (17), broccoli (10), hops (3) and animal commodities (feeding goat, poultry) P = processing data
trinexapac – [Syngenta] - USA	Trinexapac	Registered MRLs > LOQ	Wheat, Barley, Oats, Sugarcane, Oilseed rape	Wheat (20), Barley (12), Sugarcane (8), Oilseed rape (18)
Benzovindiflupyr [Syngenta] – Switzerland RESERVE	Benzovindiflupyr	Not registered Registration expected in 2012	soybean, corn, sugarcane, cotton, dry beans	soybean (12), corn (11), sugarcane (12), cotton (11), dry beans (11)

2013 JMPR FOLLOW-UP EVALUATIONS			
TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	Commodities	Residue trials provided
	azoxystrobin [Syngenta] USA (229)	Potato (USA), coffee, chickpea, lentil and dry pea, sugarcane Water melon, dragon fruit, pineapple (Indonesia)	Potato (5), coffee (8)), Dry Pea (2), Dry Bean (5), sugarcane (12)
	cyproconazole [Syngenta] (239)	Coffee (Brazil)	Coffee (10)
	cyprodinil (207) [Syngenta] USA (moved from 2012)	Pome fruit Spinach (+ lettuce to raise MRL?), Carrot, Radish, Chives, Parsley, *Brassica* leafy greens, Beans (Snap, Lima and Dry), Pepper (+ Fruiting Veg. Crop Group), Melons, Lemon, Lime, Basil, Avocado, Guava, Lychee, Pomegranate, Watercress, Caneberry, Strawberry, Blueberry, Kiwifruit	Apple and Pear (18), Spinach (11) (+ lettuce to raise MRL?, 14 trials), Carrot (10) + Radish (6), chives (3), parsley (4), Brassica leafy greens (7 brassica + 7 broc + 6 cab + 9 mg), Beans (Snap(8), Lima (8) and Dry(9)), Pepper (14+5GH) (+ Fruiting Veg. Crop Group), melons (Company data?), lemon (5) + lime, caneberry (5), blueberry (8), strawberry (8), basil (3), avocado (6), guava (5), lychee (3), pomegranate (4), watercress (2), kiwifruit (3) IR4

	chlorantraniliprole (230) [DuPont] - USA	Artichoke, globe Berries and other Small Fruits: blueberries, bearberries, bilberries, blackberries, boysenberries, cloudberries, cranberries, currants, dewberries, elderberries, gooseberries, grapes, huckleberries, juneberries, loganberries, mulberries, raspberries, rose hips, service berries and strawberries Coffee, Fruiting vegetables (other than cucurbits, except mushrooms and sweet corn) Legume vegetables - bean (*Phaseolus* spp.; podded and shelled); broad bean (*Vicia faba* spp; podded and shelled), bean (*Vigna* spp.; podded and shelled); jackbean; pea (*Pisum* spp.; podded and shelled); pigeon pea; soybean (immature seed); sword bean Oilseeds - borage, castor oil plant, Chinese tallowtree, cottonseed, crambe, cuphea, echium, euphorbia, evening primrose, flax seed, Gold of Pleasure, hare's-ear mustard, jojoba, lesquerella, lunaria, meadow foam, milkweed, mustard seed, Niger seed, oil radish, poppy seed, rapeseed (including canola), rose hip, safflower, sesame, stokes aster, sunflower, sweet rocket, tallowwood, tea oil plant, vernonia, Rice Root and tuber vegetables – Arracacha; arrowroot; artichoke, Chinese; artichoke, Jerusalem; beet, garden; beet, sugar; burdock, edible; canna, edible; carrot; cassava, bitter and sweet; celeriac; chayote (root); chervil, turnip-rooted; chicory; chufa; dasheen (taro); ginger; ginseng; horseradish; leren; parsley, turnip-rooted; parsnip; potato; radish; radish, oriental (daikon); rutabaga; salsify (oyster plant); salsify, black; salsify, Spanish; skirret; sweet potato; tanier (cocoyam); turmeric; turnip; yam bean (jicama, manioc pea); yam, true, Soybean, dried	Artichokes (4), Blueberry (11), Carrots (18), coffee (8), Cranberry (6), Canola (6) and Sunflowers (6), succulent peas - Shelled (6); edible-podded (7), snap beans (9), green peas, processing peas, sugar snap peas, snow peas and beans (7), radishes (6), rice (27), dried soybean (16), Strawberries (8+8 [different GAP]), Fruiting Vegetables (20) No new data; planning to propose higher MRLs on fruiting vegetables Avocado (Dupont-NZ)

	difenoconazole (224) [Syngenta] USA,	Grape, raisin, citrus, *Brassica* (broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, etc.), bulb vegetables, fruiting vegetables (pepper), cucurbits, potato] Persimmon, ginseng (RoK)	Cantaloupe, Cucumber and Summer Squash as Representative Commodities of Vegetable, Cucurbit, Group 9 (17), Tomato and Pepper as Representative Commodities of Vegetable, Fruiting, Group 8 (20), Onions, Green and Dry Bulb, as Representative Commodities of Vegetable, Bulb, Group 3 (11), Broccoli, Cabbage, and Mustard Greens, as Representative Commodities of Brassica (Cole) Leafy Vegetables, Subgroups 5A and 5B (17), Fruit, Citrus, Group 10 (23), Grapes (12), Potato (5) Persimmon (6), ginseng
	fenbuconazole (197) [Dow AgroSciences]	blueberries; new GAP for citrus fruits	Blueberries (8); citrus fruits (30)
	fenpyroximate (193) [Nihon Nohyaku] - USA	Avocado, bean (snap), cucumber, potato, stone fruit (cherry, peach, plum), tea strawberry watermelon	Avocado (5), Bean, snap (8), Cucumber (9), Potato (16), Cherry (8), Peach (10), Plum (6), Strawberry (8) watermelon (bridge from residue data for cantaloupe[8])
	fludioxonil (211) [Syngenta] - USA	Ginseng, Spinach (+ lettuce to raise MRL?), Carrot, Radish, Chives, Parsley, *Brassica* leafy greens, Beans (Snap, Lima and Dry), Pepper (+ Fruiting Veg. Crop Group), Melons, Lemon, Lime, Basil, Avocado, Guava, Lychee, Pomegranate, Watercress, Caneberry, Strawberry, Blueberry, Kiwifruit Tomato, Potato, Pineapple Chickpea, Lentil	Ginseng (4), Spinach (11) (+ lettuce to raise MRL?, 14 trials), Carrot (10) + Radish (6), chives (3), parsley (4), Brassica leafy greens (7 brassica + 7 broc + 6 cab + 9 mg), Beans (Snap(8), Lima (8) and Dry(9)), Pepper (14+5GH) (+ Fruiting Veg. Crop Group), melons (Company data?), lemon (5) + lime, caneberry (5), blueberry (8), strawberry (8), basil (3), avocado (6), guava (5), lychee (3), pomegranate (4), watercress (2), kiwifruit (3) – IR4 Tomato (6), Potato (5), Pineapple (4) Chickpea (9), Lentils (5),
	flutolanil (205) [Nihon Nohyaku]	leafy brassica, root vegetables, ginseng	Broccoli (11), cabbage(9), mustard greens(10), Carrot (9), radish (5), ginseng(4)
	malathion (49) [Cheminova] - USA	Cherry	6 trials with sweet cherries (3 57% EC and 3 ULV) and 6 trials with tart cherries (3 57% EC and 3 ULV

	mandipropamid (231) [Syngenta] - USA	hops	Hops (11)
	picoxystrobin– [Dupont] - USA	Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits, stone fruit, pome fruit, grapes, legume vegetables, bulb vegetables, strawberry, brassica vegetables, leafy vegetables, root and tuber vegetables, sunflower, tree nut, peanut, rice, cotton and tomato.	Brassica (Broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage, mustard greens), 30; Bulb Vegetables (Green Onion, Dry Bulb Onion), 15; Coffee, 4; Cotton, 13; Cucurbits, 30 (Cucumbers; 12; muskmelons: 9; summer squash 9; Fruiting Vegetables, 44 (tomatoes: 24; bell peppers: 13; 7 non-bell peppers); Grape, 13; Leafy Vegetables, 44 trials (Leaf lettuce 10, Head lettuce: 11; Celery: 10; Spinach 9); Peanut, 13; Pome (apple, pear), 26 (Apple 17, Pear 9); Rice, 11; Root and Tuber Vegetables, 56 Trials (Potatoes: 21; sugarbeets: 13; radishes: 6; carrots: 10; turnips: 6); Stone Fruit (Cherries, peaches, plums), 30; Strawberry, 9; Succulent/edible podded legumes, 40 (8 edible podded bean, 4 edible podded pea,' 17 succulent bean, and 11 succulent pea); Sugarcane, 4; Sunflower, 9; Tree Nuts, 12 (6 Almond; 6 Pecan)
	propiconazole (160) [Syngenta] - USA	Citrus Stone fruit tomato, tree nuts not supported Dry Bean, Lima bean, Snap bean, Mustard greens, Carrot, Radish, Mint, Pineapple, Watercress blueberry	Tomato (postharvest) (6), Citrus (postharvest) (12), Stone fruit (postharvest) (9) Dry Bean (12), Snap bean (7), Lima Bean (6), mustard greens (9), carrot (Co. Data?) + radish (7), turnip (6), mint (5), pineapple (3), watercress (3) blueberry (5) IR4
	pyraclostrobin	Citrus oil (await JMPR advice)	
	Pyrimethanil (226) (priority 1) Janssen PMP - USA	Re-evaluation of CXLs for peaches, cherries, apricots, plums, apple, pear	Stone fruit (3), Pome fruit (5))
	Saflufenacil [BASF]	Lentils (awaiting advice from JMPR)	
	spirotetramate(234) [Bayer CropScience] – USA	Cranberry, Artichoke, Banana, Blueberry, Coffee, Onion, Pomegranate, pineapple, watercress	Cranberry (6), Artichoke (5), Banana (7), Blueberry (11), Coffee (5), Onion (12), Pomegranate (4), pineapple (5), watercress (4)
	triazophos (143)	Rice (China)	

2014 JMPR - NEW COMPOUND EVALUATIONS				
TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	Prioritisation Criteria	Commodities	Residue trials provided
Aminocyclopyrachlor [DuPont] - USA	Aminocyclopyrachlor	Not registered	Meat, milk and edible offal	22 (cattle) - magnitude of residue studies in pasture and rangeland grasses- 20 MOR test sites and 2 decline test sites (to determine residues in hay and forage)
dichlobenil – [Chemtura] USA	dichlobenil	Registered MRLs > LOQ	Cranberry, blackberry, blueberry, raspberry, grapes, cherry, pome fruit, hazelnut, and rhubarb	Apple (5), Blueberry (2), Blackberry (3), Cherry (12), Cranberry (4), Filberts (3), Grapes (12), Peach (4), Plum (3)
fenamidone [Bayer CropScience] Germany priority 1 – moved from 2013	fenamidone	Registered MRLs > LOQ	Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Carrots, Chinese cabbage, Cauliflower, Courgettes (Summer squash), Cucumber, Eggplant, Gherkin, Grapes (Table and wine), Head cabbage, Kale, Leek, Lettuce (Head and leafy), Melon, Onion, Pepper (Bell and sweet), Potato, Pumpkin (Winter squash), Spinach, Strawberries, Sunflower seeds, Tomato, Watermelon	Fruiting vegetables (75), Leafy vegetables (30), Bulb vegetables (12), Brassica vegetables (20), Potato and tuberous vegetables (34), Root vegetables (13), Berries and small fruit (34), Oilseeds (23)
Fluazifop-p-butyl [Syngenta] - Switzerland	Fluazifop-p-butyl	Registered MRL>LOQ	Oil seed rape, Soybean, dry beans, cotton, Potato, Sweet potato, Sugar beets, Citrus fruits, Pome fruit, Stone fruit, Grapes, Tree nuts, Onion, Cabbage, Carrots, Vegetables, Bananas, Coffee bean, (Palm oil)	Soybean (20), Dry bean (12), Oil seed rape (12), cotton (6), Potato (16), Sweet potato (6), Carrots (12), Onion (12), Sugar beet (16), Sugar cane (4), Citrus fruit (16), Pome fruits (16), Stone fruit (16) Grape (16), Cabbage/brassica (12), Lettuce (6), Coffee (6), Tree nutspecan (12), Palm oil (4) Tomato (16), Asparagus (6), Banana (10), Cucumber/cucurbit (12)
Fluensulfone Moved from 2013 on request from Exponent	fluensulfone	Not registered	Further advice required	

flufenoxuron BASF Brazil priority 1 – moved from 2012	flufenoxuron	Registered MRLs > LOQ	Soybean, pome fruit (apple, pear), orange, melon, tomato, grape, tea	Soybean (8), pome fruit (8), citrus (12), melon (7), tomato (12), grape (12), tea (8),
imazamox BASF Argentina	imazamox	registered	Legume group: peas and beans (fresh), beans and beans (pulses), lentils, soybean, peanuts, cereal group (rice, wheat, maize), Oilseed group (sunflower, oilseed rape), Alfalfa	29 OSR, 19 sunflower, 35 wheat, 26 maize, 5 rice, 18 beans, 23 peas, 5 lentils, 36 soybeans, 4 alfalfa, 7 peanuts, Alfalfa 19
mesotrione – [Syngenta] – USA moved from 2013	Mesotrione	Registered MRLs some at LOQ	Asparagus, berries, Corn (grain, pop, sweet), Cranberry, Millet, Lingonberry, Oat (grain), Rhubarb, Sorghum (grain), Soybean, Sugarcane, Okra	Asparagus (8), Berries (10), Sweet Corn (12), Field Corn (20), Cranberry (5), Millet (5), Oats (16), Okra (5) Rhubarb (4), Grain Sorghum (12), Soybean (20), Sugarcane (8)
metrafenone [BASF] USA	metrafenone	Registered MRLs > LOQ	Grape (table, wine, raisin), Pome fruits (apple, pears), Cherries, Fruiting vegetables (tomatoes, peppers, eggplant), Cucurbits (cucumber, squash, melon), Cereals (wheat, barley, oats, rye, triticale), Hops	Grapes (table and wine) (24 US) (14 EU), Raisins (dried grapes), (1 US), Pome fruits (apples, pears) (18), Cherries (16), Fruiting vegetables (tomatoes, peppers, eggplant) (28), Cucurbits (cucumber, squash, cantaloupe) (32), Cereals (wheat, barley, oats rye, triticale) (67), Hops (6 EU) (5 US)
norfluazuron – [Syngenta] -USA	norfluazuron	Registered MRLs > LOQ	almond, apple, apricot, asparagus, avocado, blackberry, blueberry, cranberry, cherry (sweet and tart), citrus fruits group, cottonseed, grape, hazelnut, hops, nectarine, peach, peanut, pear, pecan, plums and prunes, raspberry, soybean, and walnut.	Almond: 7; Apple: 8; Apricot: 2; Asparagus: 6; Avocado: 3; Blackberry: 1; Blueberry: 6; Cranberry: 5; Cherry: 3; Citrus Fruits: 8; Cottonseed: 10; Filberts: 3; Grapes: 14; Nectarine: 2; Peach: 4; Peanut: 10; Pear: 4; Pecans: 4; Plums: 6; Raspberry: 6; Soybeans: 22; Walnuts: 2
pymetrozine – [Syngenta] – USA moved from 2013	Pymetrozine	Registered MRLs > LOQ	Hops; vegetables (tuberous and corm); asparagus; vegetable (leafy, except *Brassica*); *Brassica* (head and Stem); *Brassica* (leafy greens); fruiting vegetables; cucurbit vegetables; cottonseed; pecans	Cucurbits Vegetables Group (19), Fruiting Vegetables Group, Including Processed Tomato Fraction (17), Crop Group 9: Cucurbit Vegetables (3), Crop Group 8: Fruiting Vegetables, Including Processed Tomato Fractions (22), Crop Subgroup 1C: Tuberous and Corm Vegetables (16), Cotton (14), Crop 5: Brassica (Cole) Leafy Vegetables (17), Magnitude of the Residues in or on Crop 4: Leafy Vegetables (24), Magnitude of the Residues in or on Hops (3), Crop Subgroup 1C: Tuberous and Corm Vegetables (16), Crop Group 8: Fruiting Vegetables (21), Pecans (5), Cotton (2), Crop Group 9: Cucurbit Vegetables (19, Asparagus (8), Potato as the Representative Commodity of Crop Subgroup 1C: Tuberous and Corm Vegetables (16)

2014 JMPR - FOLLOW-UP EVALUATIONS			
TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	Commodities	Residue trials provided
Moved from 2012 on request from manufacturer	2,4-D (020) [Dow AgroSciences]	New GAP for soya bean	Soya bean (24)
	Chlorothalonil [Syngenta] (4 year rule)	carrot, cherry, cranberry, bulb onion, peach, sweet and chilli pepper, tomato, common beans, asparagus blueberry USA Apple and pear (RoK)	Cherry (8), Peach (8), Bulb onion (8), Sweet pepper (8), Tomato (8), Asparagus (6) Blueberry (6) await advice on other commodities Apple, 6(RoK), Pear 6(RoK
	Dimethomorph [BASF]	Bulb onions (including shallots, garlic, silverskin onions), Green onions, Leek, Head cabbage, Flowerhead brassica (broccoli), Whole group leafy vegetables (excluding brassica), Celery, Globe artichokes, Oranges, Strawberry, Grapes, Ginseng	Bulb onions (including shallots, garlic, silverskin onions), 10 (US), Green onions, 6 (US), Leek, 20 (EU), Head cabbage, 10 (US), Flowerhead brassica (broccoli), 10 (US) Whole group leafy vegetables (excluding brassica), 25 (head and leaf lettuce, spinach) (US), Celery, 9 (US), Globe artichokes, 10 (EU), Oranges, 8 (EU), Strawberry, 8 (EU), Grapes, 13 (US), Ginseng, 4 (US, IR-4)
	dithiocarbamates - mancozeb (105) [Dow AgroSciences]	mandarin (ROK) okra, chili pepper (Thailand) seed spices [HS190], fruit and berry spices [HS191] (India)	await further advice
	fluopyram (243) [Bayer CropScience	Leek, Onions, Asparagus, Lettuce heads, Herbs, Cabbage, Bush berries, Rape seed, Sunflower and Hops	Leek (24), Onions (37), Asparagus (12), Lettuce heads (50), Herbs (6), Cabbage head (16), Chinese cabbage (16), Bush berries (8), Rape seed (16), Sunflower (18) and Hops (8)
	Imidacloprid (206)	Pistachio (Iran) seed spices [HS190], fruit and berry spices [HS191] (India)	Awaiting advice on number of field trials

	phosmet [Gowan] - USA	cranberry, tart cherry	cranberry (5), tart cherry (15) - tart cherry- 5 pre-GLP trials (2 US, 3 Canada), 6 GLP (Italy), 4 GLP (France)
	Propamocarb (148), Bayer CropScience	Broccoli, Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts, Head Cabbage, Kale, Onions, Leeks	Broccoli (10), Cauliflower (10), Brussels sprouts (8), Cabbages, Head (12), Kale (9), Onion, Bulb (21), Leek (12)
	Propylene oxide	Tree nuts	
	Thiamethoxam (245)	Pistachio (Iran), persimmon (Republic of Korea)	Awaiting advice pistachio field trials, Persimmon (6)
	Triadimenol (168) Bayer	grapes	Grapes (16)
	Spirodiclofen (237) Bayer	avocados	Avocados (5)
	Prothioconazole (232) Bayer	Soybean, maize, potatoes	

2015 JMPR - NEW COMPOUND EVALUATIONS				
TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	Prioritisation criteria	Commodities	Residue trials provided
Cyazofamid [Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha] USA	cyazofamid	registered	Hops, Potato, tomato, grape, cucurbits, carrots, brassica vegetables, okra, spinach, other fruiting vegetables	U.S./Canada: Potato (27), tomato (35), Cucurbits (11), cucumber (11) muskmelon (9), summer squash, Grape (3-U.S.)(1-Argentina), (10-EU)(1-Mexico), Pepper (9-bell and non-bell), Carrot (14), Broccoli (6),Cabbage (9),Mustard greens (9),Spinach (10), Hops (3)
Fenazaquin [Gowan company] USA	fenazaquin	registered	Alfalfa, apples, apricots, berries, citrus, cotton, cucurbits (cucumbers, melons, zucchini, squash, pumpkin), eggplant, grapes, hops, nectarines, peaches, pears, peppers, pineapples, plums, prunes, strawberries, tea, tomatoes, tree nuts; zucchini.	Cucurbits (cucumbers – 6; cantaloupe – 6; zucchini squash – 5), Stone Fruit (sweet cherries – 3; sour cherries – 3; peach – 9; plum – 6), Fruiting Vegetable (tomato – 12; bell peppers – 6; chili peppers – 3), Strawberries – 8, Tree Nuts (pecan – 5; almond – 5), Berries (blueberry – 6; raspberry – 5), Hops – 3, Mint (spearmint – 1; peppermint – 4), Alfalfa – 4, Corn (Field, Sweet) – 24, Cotton – 12, Bean (edible podded legumes – 9; succulent shelled pea & bean – 11; dried shelled pea & bean – 14), Grape – 12, Avocado – 5, Citrus (orange – 12; lemon – 5; grapefruit – 6)
Flonicamid [Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha] USA	flonicamid	registered	cucurbit, vegetables, fruiting vegetables, leafy vegetables, pome fruit, potato, stone fruit, head/stem brassica, mustard greens, brassica leafy greens, root vegetables, radish tops, tuberous/ corm vegetables, hops, okra, cottonseed	U.S./Canada: Peach – 9, Cherry – 6, Plum – 6, Apple – 12, Pear – 6, Cucumber – 6, Cantaloupe – 6, Summer Squash – 5, Tomato – 12, Bell Pepper – 6, Non-Bell Pepper – 3, Broccoli – 6, Cabbage with wrapper leaves – 6, Cabbage without wrapper leaves – 6, Mustard Greens – 5, Head Lettuce with wrapper leaves – 6, Head Lettuce without wrapper leaves – 6, Leaf Lettuce – 6, Celery – 6, Spinach – 6, Potato Tubers – 17, Carrot Roots – 8, Carrot Roots – 2, Radish Roots – 5, Radish Tops – 5, Dried hop cones – 3
Flupyradifurone [Bayer CropScience] Germany	Flupyradifurone	Not registered (expected 2014), MRLs > LOQ	Citrus fruit, table and wine grapes and small berries, pome fruit, tree nuts, hops, fruiting and brassica vegetables, lettuce, potatoes, sugar beets, onions, cereals, coffee, soya and cotton.	Citrus fruit (54), table & wine grapes & small berries (78), pome fruit (39), tree nuts (10), hops (11), fruiting vegetable, cucurbits (89), fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits (96), brassica vegetables (56), leafy vegetables including Brassica leafy vegetables (76), legume vegetables (52), root and tuber vegetables (43), onions (18), cereals (107), coffee (18), soya and cotton (44).

2015 JMPR - FOLLOW-UP EVALUATIONS			
TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	Commodities	Residue trials provided
	Abamectin (177)	Chili peppers (Thailand) Chilli pepper, Tomato, mango, papaya (Indonesia CRD26)	
	Acetamiprid (246)	Fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits China (tomatoes and cucumbers) seed spices [HS190], fruit and berry spices [HS191] (India)	
	Bifenthrin [FMC]	Barley, barley (straw fodder), strawberry, papaya, okra, mango	(4 year rule)
	difenoconazole (224) [Syngenta] USA,	Papaya (Kenya)	
	Tebuconazole (189)	China (banana and cucumber), Kenya (common beans) Lettuce Head	
	Carbofuran (145) FMC	seed spices [HS190], fruit and berry spices [HS191] (India)	

Appendix 2a: Schedule of Periodic Re-evaluations – 2013-2016

Note 1: Advice on the provision of full data packages at 1 August 2011 is recognised. Therefore, as an interim measure, those compounds for which information on residue trials has been provided / expected are scheduled in the order specified at CCPR43.

Note 2: if at CCPR44, a full data package (including number of residue trials) is not indicated, the compound will be deferred in the schedule.

Note 3: all compounds for which a full data package is not indicated at 1 August will be considered for prioritisation in accordance with revised approach, giving a higher priority to pesticides deemed to have public / consumer health concerns

Note 4: NR denotes 'following evaluation, JMPR has deemed the establishment of an ARfD unnecessary'

Note 5: N/A denotes 'not assessed – JMPR has not had the opportunity to consider, or determine the need for, an ARfD'

2013 PERIODIC RE-EVALUATION SCHEDULE (includes those compounds for which advice on full data packages has been provided)

TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	Commodities	comments	Previous evaluation	ADI	ARfD
	bentazone (172) (BASF)	beans (green and dried), peas (green and dried), cereals, maize, sorghum, onion, peanuts, potato, linseed, meat, milk, eggs., soybean	Barley (26), dry beans (32), common bean (pods and/or immature seeds) (50), garden pea (young pods) (30), linseed (23), maize (74), maize fodder (74), oats (6), onion (bulb) (25). peanut(15), potato (61), rice (12), rye (4), sorghum (6), soya bean (20), wheat (44)	1998	0.01 1998	NR 2004
diquat (031) [Syngenta] priority 1 - moved on request March 2011	diquat (031)) [Syngenta]	Cereals (including barley, wheat, maize, oats, rice, sorghum), Oilseeds (including linseed, oilseed rape, soya bean, sunflower, cotton, poppy), Legume vegetable group (including peas, beans, lentils), Head brassica group (including cabbage), Flowering brassica group, Leafy brassica group, Fruiting vegetable group (including tomato, pepper), Root and tuber group (including carrot, radish, beetroot, sugarbeet, potato), Stem vegetable group (including asparagus, celery, leek), Cucurbits (edible and inedible peel), Bulb vegetables (including onion), Citrus fruit, Lettuce group, spinach, canary, lupine, mustard, apple, banana, chicory witloof, coffee, sweet corn, grape, herbs (including parsley and sage), hop, kohlrabi, lucerne, olive, peach, strawberry, clover, grass, alfalfa, sugarcane.	Dry beans (23), dry peas (24), lentils (33), soybeans (11), potatoes (36), oilseed rape (14), sunflowers (10), apple (8), strawberry (3), banana (8), carrot (3), tomato (14), coffee (12), (does not appear to be support for existing commodity CXLs for alfalfa fodder, cereals, edible offal, meat mammalian, milk poultry)	1994	0.002 1994	N/A

	dithianon (028) [BASF] priority 1 moved from 2012	pome fruit, cherry, grapes, hops, mandarin	Citrus (6); Almond (4); Pome fruit (25; alternative GAP 16); Cherry (15; alt GAP 42); Peach/Nectarine/Apricot (6; alt GAP 24); Plum (6; alt GAP 9); Wine & Table Grape (37; alt GAP 17); Currants (6; alt GAP 6); Hops (14)	1992	0.01 1992	0.1 2010

2014 PERIODIC RE-EVALUATION SCHEDULE (includes those compounds for which advice on full data packages has been provided)

TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	Commodities	comments	Previous evaluation	ADI	ARfD
metalaxyl (138) Quimicas del Vallés - SCC GmbH	metalaxyl (138)	Review in 2004 for residues was for evaluation of metalaxyl-M, Support from Quimicas del Vallés - SCC GmbH, USA - Supervised trials by Thailand	NOTE – new supporting manufacturer That Thailand has agreed to provide field trials.	2004	0.08 2004	NR 2004
	fenpropathrin (185) [Sumitomo Chemical] – USA	cattle meat, cattle milk, cattle edible offal, cotton seed, cotton seed oil, eggplant, eggs, gherkin, grapes, chilli pepper, sweet pepper, pome fruits, poutry meat, poutry edible offal, tea, tomato, Cherries, Stone fruit (Peach, Apricots, Nectarine, Plums), Strawberries, Bushberries, Caneberries, Tree nuts including pistachio, Olive, Citrus (Oranges, Grapefruit, Lemons) Sweet cherry (USA) Blueberry, Peas (shelled and podded), cucumber, squash, avocado, tropical fruit, barley Coffee, papaya, corn, soybean (Brasil) seed spices [HS190], fruit and berry spices [HS191] (India)	Cotton seed (33), Cucumber (8), Squash (7), Grapes (20), Peppers (10), Apples (26), Tea (3), Tomato (8), Cherries (6), Peach (10), Plums (6), Strawberries (10), Caneberries (7), Tree nuts (10), Olives (3), Oranges (18), Grapefruit (7), Lemons(6) (appears to be support for new commodities such as strawberry, cucumber, citrus and tree nuts) Blueberry (9), Peas (8), cucumber (8), squash (7), avocado (6), tropical fruit (9), barley (12)	1993	0.03 2006	N/A
triforine (116) [Sumitomo Corp]	triforine (116)	Apple, Blueberries, Brussels sprouts, Cereal grains, Cherries, Common bean, Currants(Black,Rd, White), Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits, Gooseberry, Peach, Plums(including prunes), Strawberry, Tomato	Await further advice (all existing commodity CXLs appear to be supported)	1997	0.02 1997	N/A

myclobutanil (181) [Dow AgroSciences]	myclobutanil (181)	pome fruits, stone fruits, black currant, grapes, strawberry, banana, hops, tomato Pesticide Initiative Project – beans with pods (manufacturer indicates support for animal product CXLs) Soybean, melon (Brasil)	Total trials (616) – comprising apple (128), pear (14), apricot (18), cherry (36), peach (51), plums (51), black/red currants (12), grapes (125), strawberries (60), bananas (12), hops (25), tomato (63), beans (green) with pods (10),.	1992	0.03 1992	N/A
penconazole (182) [Syngenta]	penconazole (182)	Brassica Vegetables (Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Cauliflower, Chinese cabbage), Pome Fruit, Fruiting Vegetables (Tomato, Pepper, Aubergine), Root and Tuber Vegetables (Carrot, Parsnip, Turnip), Cucurbit vegetables (Cucumber, Melon, Watermelon, Pumpkin, Zuchini), Berries (Blackberry, Blueberry, Blackcurrant, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Cranberry), Stone Fruit (Apricot, Cherry, Peach, Plum), Legume Vegetables (peas, beans), Nuts (Almond, Pecan, Cashew, Jujube, Pistachio, Hazelnut, Pine nut, Macadamia, Chestnut), Soya, Strawberry, Loganberry, Sugarbeet, Tobacco, Potato, Clementine, grapefruit, Nectarine, Cumquat, Mango, Gherkin, Loquat, Asparagus, Leek, Banana, Lambs Lettuce, Rocket, Chicory, Canola, Parsley, Mint, Papaya, Alfalfa, Barley, Rice, Wheat, Sweet Corn, Hops, Lentil, Persimmon, Avocado, Artichoke, Grapes, Onion, Fennel (appears to be no support for animal product CXLs)	Awaiting advice on the numbers of trials	1992	0.03 1992	N/A

2015 PERIODIC RE-EVALUATION SCHEDULE (includes those compounds for which advice on full data packages has been provided)

TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	Commodities	comments	Previous evaluation	ADI	ARfD
abamectin (177) [Syngenta]	abamectin (177)	Pome fruits, cucurbits (edible and inedible peel), grapes, citrus fruits, stone fruits, strawberries, hops, leafy vegetables (lettuce, spinach, endive, celery), potato, almond, walnut, bean, coffee, cotton, Fruiting vegetables (tomato, aubergine, pepper, sweet pepper), avocado, papaya, mango, avocado, onion (appears to be no support for animal product CXLs)	Awaiting advice on number of trials	1997	0.002 1997	N/A
chlormequat (15) [BASF]	chlormequat (15)	Cereals, cottonseed, maize, rapeseed, maize fodder, cereals fodder/straw, meat, milk, eggs	Cereals - 64 trials (16 trials each for wheat, barley, oats and rye), Grapes - 8 trials, Soybean - 8 trials, ottonseed - 4 trials, Potato - 4 trials, Onion - 4 trials, Meat/milk/eggs	1994	0.05 1997	0.05 1999
clethodim (187) [Sumitomo - Valent USA] USA	clethodim (187)	bean, broccoli, cabbage, carrot, cranberry, cucurbits, hops, lettuce, pea, strawberry, blueberry	Blueberry (9) – awaiting further advice	1994	0.01 1994	NR 2004
ethephon (106) [Bayer CropScience]	ethephon (106)	Apple, Barley, Barley straw and fodder, Blueberries, Cantaloupe, Cherries, Chili peppers (dry), Cotton seed, Dried grapes, Figs, Grapes, Hazelnuts, Peppers, Pineapple, Rye, Rye straw and fodder, Tomato, Walnuts, Wheat, Wheat straw and fodder, Chicken eggs, Edible offal of cattle, goats, horses, pigs & sheep, Meat of cattle, goats, horses, pigs & sheep, Milk of cattle, goats & sheep, Poultry meat, Poultry, edible offal. All CXLs supported	Awaiting advice on number of trials	1994	0.05 1997	0.05 2002

2016 PERIODIC RE-EVALUATION SCHEDULE (includes those compounds for which advice on full data packages has been provided)

TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	Commodities	comments	Previous evaluation	ADI	ARfD
fenpropimorph (188) [BASF]	fenpropimorph (188)	banana, cereals, sugar beet, cereals fodder/straw, meat, milk, eggs All CXLs supported	Cereals (56 trials); Banana (23); Sugar beet (8)	1993	0.03 2006	N/A
iprodione (111) (BASF)	iprodione (111)	tree nuts, cereals, beans, (dried), blackberry, broccoli, carrots, cheery, cucumber, grapes, kiwi, lettuce (head and leafy), onion, stone fruit, pome fruit, rapeseed, raspberry, sugar beet, sunflower, tomato, witloof. (All CXLs appear to be supported)	Awaiting advice	1994	0.06 1995	N/A
teflubenzuron (190) [BASF]	teflubenzuron (190)	apple, orange, coffee, field corn, soybean, sugarcane, sunflower, tomato, melon, broccoli, cauliflower, grape, papaya (no support for plum, potato, cabbage and brussel sprout CXLs)	Apple (12), orange (16), coffee (9), field corn (6), soybean (5), sugarcane (5), sunflower (8), tomato (12), melon (8), broccoli (8), cauliflower (8), grape (12), papaya (4), mango (4), cucumber (8), gherkin (4), sweet pepper (4)	1996	0.01 1994	N/A

2018 PERIODIC RE-EVALUATION SCHEDULE (includes those compounds for which advice on full data packages has been provided)

TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	Commodities	comments	Previous evaluation	ADI	ARfD
flumethrin (195) [Bayer CropScience]	flumethrin (195)	Cattle milk, cattle meat		1996	0.004 1996	N/A

Appendix 2b : Periodic Re-Evaluation List (Compounds listed under 15 Year Rule but not yet scheduled)

Note 6: Compounds listed in this table meet criterion 2 (15 year rule). However, to date no relevant data have been provided.

Decisions on the prioritization of these compounds should, at the very least, be based on criterion 1 (public health concerns), criteria 4 and 7 (date that data will be submitted and availability of current labels arising from recent national evaluations) and other relevant criteria found in pp135-136 of the *Codex Procedural Manual*.

TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	Commodities	comments	Previous evaluation	ADI	ARfD
	aldicarb (117) [Bayer CropScience]	No longer supported by the manufacturer	No longer supported by manufacturer	1995	0.003 1992	0.003 1995
amitraz (122) – [Arysta Lifesciences]	amitraz (122)	awaiting advice on commodities	Await further advice	1998	0.01 1998	0.01 1998
dichlofluanid (82) – [Bayer CropScience]	dichlofluanid (82)	No longer supported by manufacturer	No longer supported by manufacturer	1983	0.3 1983	N/A
dinocap (87) [Dow AgroSciences]	dinocap (87)	No longer supported by manufacturer	No longer supported by manufacturer	1998	0.008 1998	0.008 WCBA 0.03 general
fenbutatin oxide (109) [BASF]	fenbutatin oxide (109)	No longer supported by manufacturer	No longer supported by manufacturer	1992	1992 0.03	N/A
disulfoton (74) – [Bayer CropScience]	disulfoton (74)	awaiting advice on commodities	support from USA Confirmation of support is required	1996	0.0003 2006	0.003 2006

methidathion (51) [Syngenta]	methidathion (51)	No longer supported by manufacturer	No longer supported by manufacturer	1992	0.001 1997	0.01 1997
	azinphos-methyl (002) [Makhteshim – Agan]	awaiting advice on commodities		2007	0.03 2007	0.1 2007
bromide ion (47)	bromide ion (47)	no Croplife manufacturer responsible - support unknown		1998	1.0 1998	N/A
bromopropylate (70) [Syngenta]	bromopropylate (70)	No longer supported by manufacturer	No longer supported by manufacturer	1993	0.03 1993	N/A
tecnazene (115)	tecnazene (115)	no Croplife manufacturer listed - support unknown		1994	0.02 1994	N/A
hydrogen phosphide (46)	hydrogen phosphide (46)	no Croplife manufacturer responsible -	support unknown	1971	NR	N/A
phosalone (60) [Cheminova]	phosalone (60)	awaiting advice on commodities	Durian (Thailand)	1997	0.02 1997	0.3 2001
bioresmethrin (93) previously Sumitomo Chemical)–	bioresmethrin (93)	not supported by manufacturer	not supported by manufacturer (	1991	0.03 1991	N/A
diazinon (22) [Makhteshim – Agan] -	diazinon (22)	awaiting advice on commodities		1996	0.005 2006	0.03 2006
permethrin (120) [FMC]	permethrin (120)	not supported by manufacturer	not supported by manufacturer	1987	0.05 1999	NR 1999

tolclofos-methyl (191) [Sumitomo Chemical]	tolclofos-methyl (191)	awaiting advice on commodities ginseng (ROK)	Await advice	1994	0.07 1994	N/A
fenarimol (192) [Gowan]	fenarimol	not supported by manufacturer	not supported by manufacturer	1995	0.01 1995	N/A
fenpyroximate (193) [Nihon Nohyaku]	fenpyroximate	awaiting advice on commodities		1995	0.01 1995	0.02 2007
fenthion (39) [Bayer CropScience]	fenthion	awaiting advice on commodities		1995	0.007 1995	0.01 1997
quintozene (64) [Crompton – AMVAC]	quintozene	awaiting advice on commodities		1995	0.01 1995	N/A
ferbam, ziram (105) [Taminco]	ferbam, ziram (105)	awaiting advice on commodities		1995	1.0 1995	N/A
carbofuran FMC Corporation	carbofuran			1997	0.001 1996	0.001 2009
Carbosulfan FM C Corporation	carbosulfan		Asparagus, egg plant (Thailand)	1997	0.01 (1986)	0.02 (2003)
Fenbuconazole Dow AgroSciences	fenbuconazole		Awaiting advice on commodities	1997	0.03 (1997)	N/A

Appendix 3: Record of Periodic Re-evaluations

Note 7: all information derived from CX/PR 11/43/3 'DRAFT AND PROPOSED DRAFT MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS IN FOODS AND FEEDS AT STEPS 7 AND 4'

Note 8: The year value provided in the schedule (tox) and (residue) columns is based on chronological order and is for guidance only.

Code	Chemical	Initial JMPR evaluation	Periodic re-evaluation	Scheduled (Tox)	Scheduled (Residues)	notes
007	captan	1963	1995T, 2004T(ARfD), 2000R			
008	carbaryl	1965	2001T(ADI, ARfD), 2002R			
017	chlorpyrifos	1972	1999T, 2000R			
020	2,4-D	1970	1996T, 2001T(ARfD), 1998R			
027	dimethoate	1965	1996T, 2003T(ARfD), 1998R			
030	diphenylamine	1969	1998T, 2001R			
032	endosulfan	1965	1998T, 2006R			
035	ethoxyquin	1969	2005T, 1999R			
037	fenitrothion	1969	2000T, 2007T(ADI, ARfD), 2003R			
041	folpet	1969	1995T, 2007T(ARfD), 1998R			
048	lindane	1965	2002T, 2003R			
049	malathion	1965	1997T, 2003T(ARfD), 1999R			
056	2-phenylphenol	1969	1999			
057	paraquat	1970	2003T, 2004R			
059	parathion-methyl	1965	1995T, 2000R			
062	piperonyl butoxide	1965	1995T, 2001T(ARfD), 2001R			
063	pyrethrins	1965	2003T, 2000R			

Code	Chemical	Initial JMPR evaluation	Periodic re-evaluation	Scheduled (Tox)	Scheduled (Residues)	notes
065	thiabendazole	1970	1997T(JECFA), 2006T(ARfD), 1997R			
067	cyhexatin	1970	2005T, 2005R			
072	carbendazim	1973	1995T, 2005T(*ARfD)*, 1998R			
079	amitrole	1974	1997T, 1998R			
081	chlorothalonil	1974	2009T, 2010R			
083	dicloran	1974	1998			
084	dodine	1974	2000T, 2003R			
085	fenamiphos	1974	1997T, 2002T(*ARfD)*, 1999R			
086	pirimiphos-methyl	1974	1992T, 2006T(*ARfD)*, 2003R			
090	chlorpyrifos-methyl	1975	2009			
094	methomyl	1975	2001			
095	acephate	1976	2005T, 2003R			
100	methamidophos	1976	2002T, 2003R			
101	pirimicarb	1976	2004			
102	maleic hydrazide	1976	1996T, 1998R			
103	phosmet	1976	1994T, 2003T, 1997R 2002R			0.01 (1998), 0.2 (2003 Gowan
105	dithiocarbamates	1965	1996T, 1993R, 2004 propineb			Individual dithiocarbamates are evaluated, propineb in 2004, ferbam/ziram (1996)
105	propineb	1997	2004T			Dithiocarbamates

Code	Chemical	Initial JMPR evaluation	Periodic re-evaluation	Scheduled (Tox)	Scheduled (Residues)	notes
110	imazalil	1977	2000T, 2005T(*ARfD)*			
112	phorate	1977	2004T, 2005R			
113	propargite	1977	1999T, 2002R			
118	cypermethrin	1979	2006T, 2008R			
126	oxamyl	1980	2002			
129	azocyclotin	1979	2005T, 2005R			
130	diflubenzuron	1981	2001T, 2002R			
132	methiocarb	1981	1998T, 1999R			
133	triadimefon / triadimenol	1979	2004T, 2007R			133 /168
135	deltamethrin	1980	2000T, 2002R			
142	prochloraz	1983	2001T, 2004R			
143	triazophos	1982	2002T, 2007R			
144	bitertanol	1983	1998T, 1999R			
146	cyhalothrin	1984	2004(JECFA)			
146	lambda-cyhalothrin		2007T, 2008R			
147	methoprene	1984	2001T 2005R			
148	propamocarb	1984	2005T, 2006R			
149	ethoprophos	1983	1999T, 2004R			
151	dimethipin	1985	1999T, 2004T(*ARfD)*, 2001R			

Code	Chemical	Initial JMPR evaluation	Periodic re-evaluation	Scheduled (Tox)	Scheduled (Residues)	notes
155	benalaxyl	1986	2005T, 2009R			
156	clofentezine	1986	2005T, 2007R			
157	cyfluthrin	1986	2006T, 2007R			
158	glyphosate	1986	2004			
160	propiconazole	1987	2004T, 2007R			
162	tolylfluanid	1988	2002			
165	flusilazole	1989	2007			
166	oxydemeton-methyl	1989	2002T, 1998R			
167	terbufos	1989	2003T			
169	cyromazine	1990	2006T, 2007R			
171	profenofos	1990	2007T, 2008R			
173	buprofezin	1991	2008			
174	cadusafos	1991	2009T, 2010R			
176	hexythiazox	1991	2008T, 2009R			
178	bifenthrin	1992	2009T, 2010R			
194	haloxyfop	1995	2006T, 2009R			
196	tebufenozide	1996	2003T(*ARfD)*			
201	chlorpropham	2000	2005T(ADI, *ARfD)*			
202	fipronil	1997	2000T,			

Code	Chemical	Initial JMPR evaluation	Periodic re-evaluation	Scheduled (Tox)	Scheduled (Residues)	notes
189	tebuconazole	1994	2010		2011	
180	dithianon	1992	2010		2013	
002	azinphos-methyl	1965	2007T		2017	Makhteshim
026	dicofol	1968	1992	2011	2011	Not supported by manufacturer
184	etofenprox	1993	none	2011	2011	Mitsui Chemical Inc
025	dichlorvos	1965	1993	2011	2012	AMVAC
179	cycloxydim	1992	2009T	2011	2012	support from BASF
119	fenvalerate	1979	1986T	2012	2012	Sumitomo Chemical
175	glufosinate-ammonium	1991	1999T	2012	2012	support from Bayer CropScience
172	bentazone	1991	1998T, 2004T(ARfD)	2012	2013	support from BASF
031	diquat	1970	1993T, 1994R	2013	2013	Syngenta
109	fenbutatin oxide	1977	1992T, 1993R	2013	2013	Not supported by BASF
185	fenpropathrin	1993	none	2012	2014	Sumitomo Chemical
116	triforine	1977	1997T	2014	2014	support from Sumitomo Co.
138	metalaxyl	1982	2002T	2014	2014	Quimicas del Vallés - SCC GmbH
181	myclobutanil	1992	none	2014	2014	support from Dow AgroSciences
182	penconazole	1992	none	2014	2014	Syngenta
015	chlormequat	1970	1997T, 1999T(ARfD) 1994	2015	2015	support from BASF
106	ethephon	1977	1997T, 2002T(ARfD), 1994R	2015	2015	Bayer CropScience

Code	Chemical	Initial JMPR evaluation	Periodic re-evaluation	Scheduled (Tox)	Scheduled (Residues)	notes
177	abamectin	1992	1997T	2015	2015	Syngenta
187	clethodim	1994	1999T(ARfD)	2015	2015	support from USA
111	iprodione	1977	1995T, 1994R	2016	2016	support from BASF
188	fenpropimorph	1994	2004T(ARfD)	2016	2016	support from BASF
190	teflubenzuron	1994	none	2016	2016	support unknown
022	diazinon	1965	2006T, 1993	Listed-not scheduled	Listed-not scheduled	Makhteshim-Agan
039	fenthion	1971	1995, 1997T(ARfD)	Listed-not scheduled	Listed-not scheduled	
046	hydrogen phosphide	1965	1966T	Listed-not scheduled	Listed-not scheduled	support unknown
047	bromide ion	1968	1988T	Listed-not scheduled	Listed-not scheduled	support unknown
051	methidathion	1972	1997T, 1992	Listed-not scheduled	Listed-not scheduled	Not supported
060	phosalone	1972	1997T, 2001T(ARfD), 1994R	Listed-not scheduled	Listed-not scheduled	support unknown
064	quintozene	1969	1995	Listed-not scheduled	Listed-not scheduled	
070	bromopropylate	1973	1993	Listed-not scheduled	Listed-not scheduled	support unknown
074	disulfoton	1973	1996T(ARfD)	Listed-not scheduled	Listed-not scheduled	Bayer CropScience

Code	Chemical	Initial JMPR evaluation	Periodic re-evaluation	Scheduled (Tox)	Scheduled (Residues)	notes
082	dichlofluanid	1969	1983T	Listed-not scheduled	Listed-not scheduled	Not supported by manufacturer
087	dinocap	1969	1998T, 2000T(ARfD)	Listed-not scheduled	Listed-not scheduled	Not supported by manufacturer
093	bioresmethrin	1975	1991T, none	Listed-not scheduled	Listed-not scheduled	not supported by manufacturer
096	carbofuran	1976	1996T, 2008T(*ARfD*), 1997R	Listed-not scheduled	Listed-not scheduled	
105	ferbam	1965	1996T	Listed-not scheduled	Listed-not scheduled	Dithiocarbamates
105	ziram	1965	1996T	Listed-not scheduled	Listed-not scheduled	Dithiocarbamates
115	tecnazene	1974	1994T	Listed-not scheduled	Listed-not scheduled	support unknown
117	aldicarb	1979	1992T, 1995T(ARfD), 1994R	Listed-not scheduled	Listed-not scheduled	Bayer CropScience
120	permethrin	1979	1999T	Listed-not scheduled	Listed-not scheduled	not supported by manufacturer
122	amitraz	1980	1998T	Listed-not scheduled	Listed-not scheduled	Arysta Lifesciences
145	carbosulfan	1984	2003T, 1997R	Listed-not scheduled	Listed-not scheduled	
191	tolclofos-methyl	1994	none	Listed-not scheduled	Listed-not scheduled	Sumitomo Chemical
192	fenarimol	1995	none	Listed-not scheduled	Listed-not scheduled	

Code	Chemical	Initial JMPR evaluation	Periodic re-evaluation	Scheduled (Tox)	Scheduled (Residues)	notes
193	fenpyroximate	1995	2007T(ARfD)	Listed-not scheduled	Listed-not scheduled	
195	flumethrin	1996	none	Listed-not scheduled	Listed-not scheduled	
197	fenbuconazole	1997	none	Listed-not scheduled	Listed-not scheduled	Dow
199	kresoxim-methyl	1998	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
200	pyriproxyfen	1999	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
203	spinosad	2001	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
204	esfenvalerate	2002	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
205	flutolanil	2002	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
206	imidacloprid	2001	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
207	cyprodinil	2003	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
208	famoxadone	2003	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
209	methoxyfenozide	2003	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
210	pyraclostrobin	2003	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
211	fludioxonil	2004	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
212	metalaxyl-M	2002	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
213	trifloxystrobin	2004	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
214	dimethenamid-P	2005	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
215	fenhexamid	2005	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	

Code	Chemical	Initial JMPR evaluation	Periodic re-evaluation	Scheduled (Tox)	Scheduled (Residues)	notes
216	indoxacarb	2005	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
217	novaluron	2005	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
218	sulfuryl fluoride	2005	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
219	bifenazate	2006	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
220	aminopyralid	2007	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
221	boscalid	2006	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
222	quinoxyfen	2006	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
223	thiacloprid	2006	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
224	difenoconazole	2007	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
225	dimethomorph	2007	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
226	pyrimethanil	2007	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
227	zoxamide	2007	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
229	azoxystrobin	2008	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
230	chlorantraniliprole	2008	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
231	mandipropamid	2008	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
232	prothioconazole	2008	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
233	spinetoram	2008	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
234	spirotetramat	2008	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
235	fluopicolide	2009	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	

Code	Chemical	Initial JMPR evaluation	Periodic re-evaluation	Scheduled (Tox)	Scheduled (Residues)	notes
236	metaflumizone	2009	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
237	spirodiclofen	2009	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
238	clothianidin	2010	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
239	cyproconazole	2010	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
240	dicamba	2010	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
241	etoxazole	2010	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
242	flubendiamide	2010	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
243	fluopyram	2010	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
244	meptyldinocap	2010	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
245	thiamethoxam	2010	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
999	acetamiprid	2011	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
999	emamectin-benzoate	2011	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
999	flutriafol	2011	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
999	isopyrazam	2011	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
999	penthiopyrad	2011	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
999	propylene oxide	2011	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
999	saflufenacil	2011	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	
999	sulfoxaflor	2011	none	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	

Appendix 4: Chemical-commodity combinations for which specific GAP is no longer supported

Code	Chemical	comment
49	malathion	Apple, citrus, grapes (EU GAP no longer supported by EU)
39	fenthion	Cherry, citrus fruits, olive oil (virgin), olives (EU GAP no longer supported by EU)
162	tolyfluanid	All commodities (EU GAP no longer supported)

Appendix 5: Chemicals with extraneous MRLs and recent deletions (Source: CX/PR 11/43/3)

Code	Chemical	Last toxicological evaluation	Last residue evaluation		comment
33	endrin	1994 (PTDI)	1970	EMRL	
1	aldrin and dieldrin	1994(PTDI)	1977	EMRL	
12	chlordane	1994(PTDI)	1986	EMRL	
43	heptachlor	1994(PTDI)	1991	EMRL	
21	DDT	2000(PTDI)	2000	EMRL	
52	methyl bromide	1992	1968	PART A3	
114	guazatine	1997	1978	PART A3	Not supported
40	fentin	1991	1991	none	Not supported - Removed 2007
53	mevinphos	1997	1997	none	Not supported
136	Procymidone	1981	2007T	none	Not supported – removed 2011
159	Vinclozolin	1992	1995	none	Not supported – removed 2011

Appendix 6: Periodic re-evaluation - chemicals no longer supported or support unknown

Compound	comments
aldicarb (117)	not supported by the manufacturer
dichlofluanid (82)	not supported by manufacturer
dinocap (87)]	not supported by manufacturer
methidathion (51)	not supported by manufacturer
bromopropylate	not supported by manufacturer
bioresmethrin	not supported by manufacturer
permethrin	not supported by manufacturer
fenarimol	not supported by manufacturer
fenbutatin oxide	not supported by manufacturer
azinphos methyl	support unknown
bromide ion	support unknown
hydrogen phosphide	support unknown
tecnazene	support unknown

Appendix 7: Periodic re-evaluation – some commodities no longer supported

2013	Commodities	Residue trials provided
diquat (031) [Syngenta] priority 1 - moved on request March 2011	Cereals (including barley, wheat, maize, oats, rice, sorghum), Oilseeds (including linseed, oilseed rape, soya bean, sunflower, cotton, poppy), Legume vegetable group (including peas, beans, lentils), Head brassica group (including cabbage), Flowering brassica group, Leafy brassica group, Fruiting vegetable group (including tomato, pepper), Root and tuber group (including carrot, radish, beetroot, sugarbeet, potato), Stem vegetable group (including asparagus, celery, leek), Cucurbits (edible and inedible peel), Bulb vegetables (including onion), Citrus fruit, Lettuce group, spinach, canary, lupine, mustard, apple, banana, chicory witloof, coffee, sweet corn, grape, herbs (including parsley and sage), hop, kohlrabi, lucerne, olive, peach, strawberry, clover, grass, alfalfa, sugarcane.	Oil seeds (17 Oilseed rape, 13 soya bean, 14 sunflower), Legume vegetable group (21 peas, 11 beans, 42 pulses), Fruiting vegetable group (including 6 tomato), Root and tuber group (including 12 carrot, 34 potato + 2 potato processing studies), 4 apple, 8 banana, 12 coffee, 6 strawberry. (does not appear to be support for existing commodity CXLs for alfalfa fodder, cereals, edible offal, meat mammalian, milk poultry)
metalaxyl (138) Quimicas del Vallés - SCC GmbH	Review in 2004 for residues was for evaluation of metalaxyl-M, Support from Quimicas del Vallés - SCC GmbH, USA - Supervised trials by Thailand	NOTE – new supporting manufacturer That Thailand has agreed to provide field trials. Support for all existing commodity CXLs is unknown

APPENDIX XIV

REVISION OF THE RISK ANALYSIS PRINCIPLES APPLIED BY THE CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES

1. SCOPE

1. This document addresses the respective applications of risk analysis principles by the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) as the risk management body and the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) as the risk assessment body and facilitates the uniform application of the Working Principles for Risk Analysis for Application in the Framework of the Codex Alimentarius. This document should be read in conjunction with the Working Principles for Risk Analysis for Application in the Framework of the Codex Alimentarius.

2. GENERAL ASPECTS

SUMMARY OF THE MRL-SETTING PROCESS

In addressing pesticide residue issues in Codex, providing advice and taking decisions on risk management is the responsibility of the CAC and CCPR, while conducting risk assessment is the responsibility of JMPR.

The MRL-setting process begins with a member or other interested party nominating a pesticide for evaluation by the JMPR. In considering the nomination, the CCPR, in consultation with the JMPR Joint Secretaries may then prioritize and schedule the pesticide for evaluation..

The WHO Core Assessment Group consider available data encompassing a wide range of toxicological endpoints with the aim of estimating an acceptable daily intake (ADI) and an acute reference dose (ARfD) where sufficient data are available.

The FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Residues in Food and the Environment considers data on registered use patterns, fate of residues, animal and plant metabolism, analytical methodology and residue data derived from supervised residue trials in order to propose residue definitions and MRLs for the pesticide in food and feed commodities.

The JMPR risk assessment includes the estimation of both short-term (single day) and long-term dietary exposures and their comparison with the relevant toxicological benchmarks. MRLs in or on food commodities and animal feeds are based on GAP information, taking into consideration information on dietary intakes, and foods derived from commodities that comply with the respective MRLs are intended to be toxicologically acceptable.

The CCPR,, considers the recommendations of JMPR in the light of information provided in the relevant JMPR reports and monographs. MRLs recommendations accepted by the CCPR are submitted to the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) for adoption as Codex MRLs. An active periodic review program complements this process.

CCPR and JMPR should ensure that their respective contributions to the risk analysis process result in outputs that are scientifically based, fully transparent, thoroughly documented and available in a timely manner to members[1].

3. RISK ASSESSMENT POLICY

CCPR shall consider the following when preparing its priority list of compounds for JMPR evaluation:

- CCPR's Terms of Reference;
- JMPR's Terms of Reference;
- The Codex Alimentarius Commission's Strategic Plan;
- [The Criteria for nomination, prioritization and scheduling of compounds or
- The Criteria and Procedures for Proposing Pesticides for Codex Priority Lists;
- The Criteria for Selecting Food Commodities and Animal Feed for which Codex MRLs or Extraneous Maximum Residue Limits (EMRLs) should be Established;
- The Criteria for Evaluation of New Chemicals;
- The Criteria for the Prioritization Process of Compounds for Evaluation by JMPR;]
- A commitment to provide the necessary data for the evaluation in time.]

When referring substances to JMPR, the CCPR shall provide background information and clearly specify the reasons for the request when chemicals are nominated for evaluation.

When referring substances to JMPR, the CCPR may also refer a range of risk management options, with a view toward obtaining JMPR's guidance on the attendant risks and the likely risk reductions associated with each option.

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[1] Submission and evaluation of pesticide residues data for the estimation of maximum residue levels in food and feed, FAO Plant Production and Protection Paper, 197, 2009, ISBN 978-92-5-106436-8

CCPR shall request JMPR to review any risk assessment policies, methods and guidelines being considered by CCPR for assessing maximum residue limits for pesticides.

When establishing its standards, CCPR shall clearly state when it applies any considerations based on other legitimate factors in addition to JMPR's risk assessment and recommended maximum residue levels and specify its reasons for doing so.

JMPR applies a transparent, science based risk assessment process for establishing Acceptable Daily Intakes (ADIs) and Acute Reference Doses (ARfDs) where appropriate.

JMPR, in consultation with CCPR, must continue to explore developing minimum data requirements necessary for JMPR to perform risk assessments.

The JMPR Secretariat shall consider whether these minimum data requirements have been met when preparing the provisional agenda for meetings of JMPR.

3.1 MRLs FOR SPECIFIC COMMODITIES GROUP

3.1.1 MRLs for commodities of animal origin

Farm animal metabolism studies are required whenever a pesticide is applied directly to livestock, to animal premises or housing, or when significant residues remain in crops or commodities used in animal feed, (e.g. forage crops, plant parts that could be used in animal feeds, by products or coproducts of industrial productions). The results of farm animal feeding studies and residues in animal feed serve also as a primary source of information for estimating maximum residue levels in animal products.

If no adequate studies are available, no MRLs will be established for commodities of animal origin. MRLs for feeds (and the primary crops) should not be established in the absence of animal transfer data. Where the exposure of livestock to pesticides through feeds leads to residues at the limit of quantitation (LOQ), MRLs at the LOQ must be established for animal commodities. MRLs should be established for animals for food production where pesticides on feeds are [concerned]. Where direct treatments of pesticides are [concerned] for specific species (e.g cattle, sheep), MRL should also be established.

[Where the recommended maximum residue level for animal commodities resulting from direct treatment of the animal, regardless of whether they are recommended by JMPR or JECFA, and from residues in animal feed do not agree, the higher recommendation will prevail.]

3.1.2 MRLs for spices

CCPR agreed that MRLs for spices can be established on the basis of monitoring data in accordance with the guidelines established by JMPR.

3.1.3 MRLs for fat-soluble pesticides

If a pesticide is determined as "fat soluble" after consideration of the following factors, it is indicated with the text "The residues are fat soluble" in the residue definition:

- When available, information concerning the partitioning of the residue (as defined) in muscle versus fat in the metabolism studies and livestock feeding studies that determines the designation of a residue as being "fat soluble";
- In the absence of useful information on the distribution of residues in muscle and fat, residues with logPow>3 are likely to be "fat soluble".

For milk and milk products, two maximum residue levels would be estimated for fat-soluble pesticides, if the data permits. One MRL for whole milk and one for milk fat. For enforcement purposes, a comparison can be made between either the residues in milk fat with the MRL for milk (fat), or the residue in whole milk with the MRL for milk with the MRL for milk. When needed, MRLs for milk products can then be calculated from the two values, by taking into account the fat content of the milk product and the contribution from the non-fat fraction.

For regulation and monitoring of residues of fat-soluble pesticides in milk, where MRLs have been established for both whole milk and milk fat, whole milk should be analysed and the result should be compared with the Codex MRL for whole milk. (FAO Manual, 2009).

3.1.4 MRLs for processed or ready-to-eat foods or Feeds

The JMPR evaluates processing studies to derive processing factors used to estimate residues concentrations in processed commodities for dietary risk assessments and, if necessary, recommended maximum residue levels for processed commodities.

The CCPR agreed to:

- Establish MRLs for important processed commodities;

- Establish MRL for the processed commodities only if the resulting value is higher than the MRL established for the corresponding raw agriculture commodity (RAC)[2] (PF>1.3);
- Continue the practice of establishing MRLs for processed commodities where, due to the nature of the residues during some specific process, significant amounts of other relevant metabolites appear or increase; and
- Support the current JMPR practice of evaluating all processing studies provided and including in each *Evaluation/Review* a summary table of all validated processing factors.

3.1.5 Establishment of EMRLs

The Extraneous Maximum Residue Limit (EMRL) refers to a pesticide residue or a contaminant arising from environmental sources due to former agricultural uses other than the use of the pesticide directly or indirectly on the commodity. It is the maximum concentration of a pesticide residue that is recommended by the Codex Alimentarius Commission to be recognized as acceptable in or on a food, agricultural commodity or animal feed.

Chemicals for which EMRLs are most likely to be needed are persistent in the environment for a relatively long period after uses have been discontinued and are expected to occur in foods or feeds at levels of sufficient concern to warrant monitoring.

All relevant and geographically representative monitoring data (including nil-residue results) are required to make reasonable estimates to cover international trade[3]. JMPR has developed a standard format for reporting pesticide residues monitoring data.

The JMPR compares data distribution in terms of the likely percentages of violations that might occur if a given EMRL is proposed to the CCPR.

Because residues gradually decrease, CCPR evaluates every 5 years, if possible, the existing EMRLs, based on the reassessments of the JMPR.

4. RISK ASSESSMENT

4.1 ROLE OF JMPR

The Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) consists of the FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Residues in Food and the Environment and the WHO Core Assessment Group. It is an independent scientific expert body convened by both Directors General of FAO and WHO according to the rules of both organizations, charged with the task to provide scientific advice on pesticide residues.

This document applies to the work of JMPR in the context of Codex and in particular as it relates to advice requests from CCPR.

JMPR is primarily responsible for performing the risk assessments and proposing MRLs upon which CCPR and ultimately the CAC base their risk management decisions. JMPR proposes maximum residue levels based on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs)/registered uses or in specific cases, such as EMRLs and MRLs for spices based on monitoring data.

JMPR provides CCPR with science-based risk assessments that include the four components of risk assessment as defined by CAC, namely hazard identification, hazard characterization, exposure assessment and risk characterization that can serve as the basis for CCPR's discussions.

JMPR should identify and communicate to CCPR in its assessments any information on the applicability and any constraints of the risk assessment in regard to the general population and to particular sub-populations and shall, as far as possible, identify potential risks to populations of potentially enhanced vulnerability (e.g. children).

JMPR communicates to CCPR possible sources of uncertainties in the exposure assessment and/or in the hazard characterization of the compound that, if resolved, would allow a refinement of the risk assessment.

4.2 DIETARY INTAKE

JMPR is responsible for evaluating exposure to pesticides. JMPR must strive to base its exposure assessment and hence the dietary risk assessments on global data, including that from developing countries. In addition to GEMS/Food data, monitoring data and exposure studies may be used. The GEMS/Food diets are used to assess the risk of chronic exposure. The acute exposure calculations are not based on those diets, but on the available high percentile consumption data as provided by members and compiled by GEMS/Food.

In undertaking dietary exposure risk assessments to assist the CCPR, the JMPR uses the WHO Guidelines[4] and other documents[5]. The JMPR recommends Supervised Trial Median Residues (STMRs) and Highest Residues (HRs) for dietary intake purposes.

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2 Submission and evaluation of pesticide residues data for the estimation of maximum residue levels in food and feed; FAO Plant protection and Protection Paper, 197, 2009, ISBN 978-92-5-106436-8.

3 Submission and evaluation of pesticide residues data for the estimation of maximum residue levels in food and feed; FAO Plant protection and Protection Paper, 197, 2009, ISBN 978-92-5-106436-8.

4 WHO Guidelines: WHO/FSF/FOS/97.7.

5 FAO. 2003. Pesticide Residues in Food 2003- Report. FAO Plant Production and Protection Paper No. 176 FAO, Rome. Chapter 3.

When the ADI is exceeded in one or more cluster diets, the JMPR further refines the dietary intake estimates at the international level.. If further refinement is possible the CCPR should advance the MRLs to Step 8 provided that the MRLs give no longer rise to intake concerns. If further refinement is not possible or the refinement still give rise to intake concern, the JMPR flags this situation when recommending maximum residue levels and the CCPR will decide on which MRLs could be advanced and which ones should be deleted.

The JMPR establishes acute reference doses (ARfDs), where appropriate, and indicates cases where an ARfD is not necessary. Since 1999, the JMPR calculates the International Estimate of Short-term Intake (IESTI), following a procedure described previously (FAO, 2003). This procedure allows for the estimation of the IESTI for the General Population and for Children (less than 6 years old).

Where the ARfD is exceeded for a compound/commodity, the JMPR report should describe the particular situation that gives rise to that acute intake concern. The JMPR shall examine available information on alternative GAPs and associated residue trials where the ARfD is not exceeded and recommends an MRL associated with this alternative GAP.. This procedure has been referred to as the "prospective alternative GAP analysis"

Under this procedure, having analyzed the situation, if an acceptable alternative GAP is not available at the moment of the evaluation, interested parties should be able to supply both labels and field trial data that support an alternative GAP within the next year. If a GAP is provided but no field trial data according to this GAP, JMPR may consider a rough estimate on the safety of the use using the proportionality principle according the agreed criteria in which case the proposed MRL may be returned to Step 6 three times. The data will be evaluated by JMPR on request of CCPR as soon as they become available. If no data are supplied the CCPR should proceed to withdraw the draft MRL

The estimate of the short-term dietary intake requires substantial food consumption data that currently are only sparsely available. Governments are urged to generate relevant consumption data and to submit these data to the WHO.

5. RISK MANAGEMENT

5.1 ROLE OF CCPR

CCPR is primarily responsible for recommending risk management proposals, such as MRLs, for adoption by the CAC.

CCPR shall base its risk management recommendations to the CAC on JMPR's risk assessments of the respective pesticides, considering, where appropriate, other legitimate factors [6]relevant for health protection of consumers and for the promotion of fair practices in food trade

In cases where JMPR has performed a risk assessment and CCPR or the CAC determines that additional scientific guidance is necessary, CCPR or CAC may make a specific request to JMPR to provide further scientific guidance necessary for a risk management decision.

CCPR's risk management recommendations to the CAC shall take into account the relevant uncertainties as described by JMPR.

CCPR shall consider only maximum residue levels recommended by JMPR.

CCPR shall base its recommendations on the GEMS/Food diets used to identify consumption patterns. The GEMS/Food diets are used to assess the risk of chronic exposure. The acute exposure calculations are not based on those diets, but available consumption data provided by members and compiled by GEMS/Food.

[If no validated methods of analysis are available for enforcing MRLs for a specific compound, no MRLs will be established by CCPR.]

(Remaining Section 5 on the priority setting and the periodic review – for further development)

6. ELABORATION PROCEDURE

6.1 UTILIZATION OF STEPS 5/8 FOR ELABORATION OF MRLS

Preconditions for utilization of Step 5/8 Procedure

- New MRL circulated at Step 3;
- JMPR report available electronically by early February;
- No intake concerns identified by JMPR.

Steps 5/8 Procedure (Recommendation to omit Steps 6 and 7 and adopt the MRL at Step 8)

- If the preconditions listed above are met;

[6] Statement of Principle Concerning the Role of Science in the Codex Decision-Making Process and the Extent to Which Other Factors are Taken into Account, Codex Procedural Manual, 18th Edition, page 171.

- If a delegation has a concern with advancing a given MRL, a concern form must be completed detailing the concern along with a description of the data that will be submitted to substantiate the concern preferably as comments at Step 3, or at the latest, one month after the CCPR session at which the concern was raised;
- If the JMPR Secretariat or the CCPR can address that concern at the upcoming CCPR session, and the JMPR position remains unchanged, the CCPR will decide if the MRL will be advanced to Step 5/8;
- If the concern cannot be addressed at the meeting, the MRL will be advanced to Step 5 at the CCPR session and the concern will be addressed by the JMPR as soon as possible. Any other draft MRLs for the pesticide, satisfying the above conditions, should be advanced to Step 5/8;
- The result of the consideration of the concern by the JMPR will be considered at the next CCPR session. If the JMPR position remains unchanged, the CCPR will decide if the MRL will be advanced to Step 8;
- When the ADI is exceeded in one or more cluster diets, or the ARfD is exceeded in the one or more food commodities, the MRLs will not advance to Step 8.

6.2 DELETING CODEX MRLS

Codex MRLs are proposed for deletion in the following scenarios:

a) As a result of the periodic revaluation;

b) Where new scientific data, following the JMPR risk assessment, indicate that the active compound use may compromise human health;

c) The active compound is no longer produced and commercialized, and there is no remaining stock;

d) The active compound is produced but is not used in food or feed;

e) There is no international trade of commodities in which the active compound may have been used.

When a compound meets one or more of conditions (a-e), its MRL list will be included in the agenda for the next CCPR session for the Committee to consider a recommendation to the CAC for withdrawal of the MRLs. Decisions of the CAC on deletion of MRLs will take effect a year after the close of the session of the CAC where such decisions were made.

Note: if a pesticide meets the above stated conditions and is environmentally persistent, EMRLs are needed to cover international trade after its MRLs are deleted.

(Section 7 – procedure for submitting concern form – for further development)

8. RISK COMMUNICATION

In accordance with the *Working Principles for Risk Analysis for Application in the Framework of the Codex Alimentarius*, the CCPR, in cooperation with JMPR, shall ensure that the risk analysis process is fully transparent and thoroughly documented and that results are made available in a timely manner to Members.

In order to ensure the transparency of the assessment process in JMPR, the CCPR provides comments on the guidelines related to assessment procedures being drafted and published by JMPR.

CCPR and JMPR recognize that good communication between risk assessors and risk managers is an essential requirement for successfully performing their risk analysis activities.

CCPR and JMPR must continue to develop procedures to enhance communication between the two bodies.