



## REPORT OF THE DELEGATION OF THE ARAB INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, STANDARDIZATION AND MINING ORGANIZATION (AIDSMO)

following their participation to the 53<sup>rd</sup> session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues  
(CCPR53)

July 4 - 8 and 13, 2022

Virtual Meeting

The 53<sup>rd</sup> session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR53) was organized virtually between the 4<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> of July, 2022. The meeting gathered around 400 delegates from member states and observer organizations.

This document provides a summary of the conclusions of CCPR53. It complements the analysis provided by the expert working group established in the framework of the Arab Codex Initiative.

This report is structured to offer comments on the main agenda items discussed, with the aim to identify key conclusions of CCPR53 and their potential impacts on the Arab region.

**Agenda Item 5a: Report on items of general consideration arising from the 2021 JMPR extra and regular meetings: International Estimate of Short-Term Intakes (IESTI) equations.**

### *Summary of Key points of discussion*

At CCPR53, JMPR presented the outcome of their review related to the International Estimate of Short-Term Intakes (IESTI) equations as requested by CCPR52, and which are reported in the extra and regular JMPR meeting reports (2021). During the meeting, JMPR confirmed their statement presented on 2019: ***the current IESTI equations used as part of JMPR risk assessments are fit for***

***the purpose of ensuring consumer protection and provide confidence that the adoption of recommended MRLs is not expected to result in a public health concern.***

There was no consensus on the proposed conclusions proposed by the JMPR with the United States supporting the approach proposed and EU delegations considering further work that need to be carried out at the EU level.

### ***Recommendations of CCPR53***

CCPR decided to suspend the discussion on the review of the IESTI equations, awaiting feedback from JMPR. Based on the feedback from JMPR - General Considerations - of the report of the 2021 JMPR Regular Meeting, CCPR agreed to discontinue the consideration of this matter.

### ***Considerations for the Arab Region***

It would be important for Arab countries to develop the methodology of long-term and acute dietary exposure related to pesticides (IEDI/IESTI) for the determination of MRLs considering their specific and own occurrence and consumption data. It's important also to generate consumption data for food products and to submit them to GEMS/Food, in order for them to be considered by JMPR for future determinations of MRLs.

## **Agenda Items 5b and 6: Responses to specific concerns raised by CCPR and MRLs for pesticides in food and feed (at Steps 7 and 4).**

### ***Summary of Key points of discussion***

At CCPR53, responses to specific concerns raised by CCPR and its members as well as 541 MRLs of 52 pesticides in food and feed (at step 7 and 4) proposed by JMPR, were discussed with consideration of the guidance, the data and information provided in the reports of the extra and regular JMPR meetings (2021).

The delegates and observers (particularly sponsor's organizations) took part in the discussion held during the plenary sessions, concerning the pesticides planned for review in the agenda, with the explanation and guidance of JMPR representatives. The most discussed pesticides in the plenary sessions were ***CHLORPYRIFOS, METHALAXYL/METHALAXYL M, QUINIXYFEN and FENPYROXIMATE.***

For some pesticides (Clothianidin (238), Thiamethoxam (245) and Quinoxifen (222)), a number of observers and delegations informed the plenary that environmental issues (such as pollinator decline and environmental accumulation) are not included in the CCPR risk management principles. CCPR considered that this session was not the suitable forum to address these concerns.



### Recommendations of CCPR53

The main discussions and recommendations related to the proposed MRLs of pesticides, as advanced by CCPR53, are presented in **appendix 1**, inserted at the end of the present document.

#### Agenda Item 7 (a): Establishment of MRLs for pesticides for Okra.

The United States of America (USA), as Chair of the electronic working group (EWG), introduced the item to the plenary session and recalled previous discussions held at CCPR52 on extrapolation of MRLs for Okra, mainly regarding the absence of specific data for Okra and an appropriate representative commodity from which MRLs for Okra could be extrapolated, taking into account submitted monitoring data from Canada and India.

Given the available monitoring data (Canada, 2008-2017 and 2017-2018) and India (2012-2019), the two options proposed by the EWG and an alternative proposal from the EU (Option 3) were considered, as follows:

1. Option 1: Include a footnote to the current Subgroup 12B reading: Only data from chili pepper can be used to set a CXL;
2. Option 2: Create separate Subgroup 12D Okra with chili pepper as the representative commodity;
3. Option 3: Create separate Subgroup 12D Okra (including martynia and roselle) with okra as the representative commodity.

### Recommendations of CCPR53

CCPR agreed to:

- re-establish the EWG, to further develop the discussion paper on the Establishment of MRLs for pesticides for okra;
- request members/observers to submit any additional monitoring data/other information to JMPR to facilitate the consideration of this matter;
- Consider this matter further at its next session, after identifying another more suitable surrogate crop for Okra, taking into account new monitoring data and agriculture practice information.

#### Agenda Items 7 (b) / 7(c):

**Class B – Primary food commodities of animal origin (all types) (at step 4)**

**Class E - Processed foods of animal origin (all types) (at step 4)**

The USA and The Netherlands, as Chair and co-Chair of the EWG, introduced the reports of the EWG and of the virtual pre-meeting, focusing on the key changes and the recommendation of



the virtual pre-meeting, suggesting that the revised Class B and Class E could be further considered in the EWG and that the EWG should develop the table of representative commodities for each of the classes.

### **Recommendations of CCPR53**

- CCPR agreed to return Class B and Class E to Step 2/3 for further development by the EWG.
- CCPR supported the inclusion of bee products such as honey.
- CCPR further agreed to re-establish the EWG on the Revision of the Classification, chaired by the USA and co-chaired by the Netherlands, working in English only, to continue working on Class B and Class E of the Classification and prepare tables of representative commodities.

**Agenda Item 7 (d): Coordination of work between CCPR and CCRVDF: Class B. Primary food commodities of animal origin. Harmonization of meat mammalian maximum residue limits between CCPR and CCRVDF. Harmonized definition for edible offal and other edible animal tissues.**

The chair of the EWG, USA, recalled its previous discussion on harmonization of terms/definitions for edible tissues of animal origin, including edible offal, and noted the recommendation of CCRVDF26 (2021) to harmonize the definition of edible offal to facilitate the establishment of harmonized/single MRLs for compounds with dual use.

### **Summary of Key points of discussion**

- Support for edible offal definition as agreed by CCRVDF25 and recommendation for adoption by CCPR53 was expressed by Australia, Chile, Thailand and Costa Rica, Philippines, European Union and Kenya.
- Support for edible offal definition, as proposed by Germany, was expressed by Canada, Egypt and Iran.
- Support for definitions for fat, meat and muscle, as proposed by JECFA/JMPR, was expressed by Kenya.

### **Recommendations of CCPR53**

- CCPR agreed with the recommendation to harmonize its definition for edible offal with that of CCRVDF as adopted by CAC;
- CCPR agreed to harmonize the definition of fat, meat and muscle with that of JECFA/CCRVDF as proposed by the Joint JECFA/JMPR WG including the definition for the portion of the commodity to which MRLs apply and which is analysed for fat and muscle;



- CCPR agreed to forward the definitions for edible offal, meat, muscle and fat, including definitions for the portion of the commodity to which MRLs apply and which is analysed for fat and muscle, to CAC for adoption and to inform JMPR accordingly.

#### **Agenda Item 8: Coordination of work between CCPR and CCRVDF: Joint CCPR/CCRVDF Working Group on Compounds for Dual Use - Status of work.**

The USA, as Chair of the Joint CCPR/CCRVDF EWG, introduced the item and summarized the information provided in the working document, including background, mandate and work process. He explained that the Joint EWG would review work already done cooperatively between CCRVDF and CCPR and identify and prioritize cross-cutting issues that impact both committees and recommend paths forward in which both committees could collaborate to address those identified issues in order to facilitate the consideration of compounds with dual use and the possible harmonization of MRLs. This might include reflections on improved synchronization of work between CCPR and CCRVDF as well as enhanced collaboration between JECFA and JMPR. He noted the Joint EWG would provide an update on their preliminary findings to CCRVDF26 and CCPR54 in 2023

#### **Recommendations of CCPR53**

CCPR supported the activities of the Joint EWG and encouraged delegations to actively participate in the work of the Joint EWG.

#### **Agenda Item 9: Guidelines for the recognition of active substances or authorized uses of active substances of low public health concern that are considered exempted from the establishment of maximum residue limits or do not give rise to residues (at step 7).**

At CCPR53, Chile, as Chair of the EWG, and on behalf of the co-Chairs, India and USA, introduced the item and summarized the work process and key points of discussion in the EWG and as well as in the virtual pre-meeting that took place on Tuesday 28 June and presented the recommendations for consideration by CCPR.

The EWG Chair highlighted the general support expressed by members and observers on the work carried out by the EWG and recalled that comments had been received on the scope, definitions, criteria, and on the inclusion of examples of compounds in the Guidelines. He further explained that the Guidelines had been revised based on written comments submitted and those made in the virtual pre-meeting as presented in CRD08. 191.

The EWG recommended that CCPR considers the revised Guidelines and advance it to Step 8.



### *Summary of Key points of discussion*

Noting concerns about possible inconsistencies arising should general definitions be revised by Codex or FAO/WHO, the Codex Secretariat clarified that it was unlikely that longstanding definitions would change in the near future, and that it was the responsibility of the Codex Secretariat to ensure that upon amendment/revision of general Codex definitions, these would be aligned throughout Codex. The Secretariat also clarified that any other definitions as recommended by the EWG that were not strictly aligned with those in other Codex or FAO/WHO texts, should be understood to have been specifically formulated for the purposes of the Guidelines and was an acceptable practice in Codex.

### *Recommendations of CCPR53*

CCPR noted general support for the advancement of the Guidelines and formulated the following recommendations:

- The examples would not be an integral part of the Guidelines and were for information purposes only, to facilitate the development of the guidelines, as such, they would remain available in the working document; and
- All definitions in Section 2 of the Guidelines should be retained even if they were already available in other Codex or FAO/WHO texts as they contributed to the readability and clarity of the text; the definitions were aligned with those definitions from inter alia the Codex Procedural Manual, and from FAO and WHO texts; other definitions as recommended by the EWG were developed to suit the scope and purpose of the Guideline

### **Agenda Item 11: Management of unsupported compounds without public health concern scheduled for periodic review.**

At CCPR53, Chile, on behalf of co-Chairs Australia, India and Kenya, introduced the item, recalling the background to the work, the work process followed by the EWG, the key points of discussion, as well as the conclusions and recommendations submitted to the consideration of the plenary.

### *Summary of Key points of discussion*

A general support for this work was expressed by members and observers, knowing its importance in terms of managing this category of compounds. The management proposal presented in Section 1 of Appendix I in CRD09 was endorsed as well as the options for data support presented in Section 2.

The chair clarified some amendments made to the document, and that to clarify the scope of the document, particularly what is meant by unsupported compounds without public health concern.



It was also mentioned during the discussions the important role that could be played by the national registration database, which could provide updated information to JMPR for the re-evaluation of such compounds to simplify the procedure for the periodic review.

### **Recommendations of CCPR53**

CCPR agreed to re-establish an EWG on unsupported compounds without public health concern scheduled for periodic review, chaired by Chile and co-chaired by Australia, India and Kenya, working in English with the following terms of references:

- (i) To further develop and refine the management proposal for unsupported compounds without public health concern scheduled for periodic review presented in the Section 1 of Appendix I of CRD09;
- (ii) To further develop the recommendations of Section 2 of Appendix I of CRD 09, to explore further options for efficient data support that could be addressed by Codex, FAO/WHO, JMPR, governments and the industry to assist countries in the preparation of data packages required to conduct periodic reviews;
- (iii) That proposals should take into consideration the information presented in CX/PR 22/53/13, CRD09 and the written comments submitted and those received during the plenary meeting; and
- (iv) Based on the above considerations, to present a management proposal for consideration and adoption by CCPR54.

### **Agenda Item 12: National registrations of pesticides.**

Germany, speaking on behalf of the co-Chair, Australia, presented the item, recalling the background of the work, particularly the discussions on how to balance the evaluation of “new” and “old” compounds, eligible for periodic reviews, along with the growing request for evaluation of “new” compounds or additional evaluations of existing compounds not yet eligible for periodic reviews.

As part of these efforts, CCPR agreed to seek documented evidence from member countries of national registrations and approved uses for compounds subject to periodic review by means of an excel spreadsheet. In fact, the identification of compounds for which Codex members reported no registered use will greatly assist CCPR in decreasing the list of compounds awaiting scheduling for evaluation by JMPR (in particular periodic reviews) and will therefore allow better prioritization of the schedules, while keeping the balance between the different evaluations.

### **Summary of Key points of discussion**

The EWG Chair explained the work process in the EWG. He noted that the last spreadsheet covered 25 active substances and all groups of crops. He then stressed on the lack of geographical



representativeness, noting that members from all continents had provided information through filling the spreadsheet, however, the majority of information originated from EU countries. He further highlighted issues raised by members and observers, who had problems filling the Excel spreadsheet.

Further discussions highlighted the importance of setting up a mechanism to operationalize the NRD in the management of unsupported compounds, as mentioned during the discussions of Agenda Item 11.

It was also noted that plants and crop items should be reclassified to be in line with the newly revised Classification of Food and Feed.

Codex Secretariat clarified that a circular letter (CL) would be issued, including an excel file to be filled in by countries in consultation with their national registration system. The compounds to be included in the CL would be decided by the Chair of the EWG on the NRD in consultation with the Chairs of the EWG on priorities and EWG on unsupported compounds.

### ***Recommendations of CCPR53***

CCPR agreed to re-establish the EWG chaired by Germany and co-chaired by Australia, working in English with the following terms of references:

- (i) Amend the national registration database by correcting mistakes, deleting unnecessary entries and providing more information to fill the database.
- (ii) Coordinate with the EWGs on priorities and on unsupported substances without public health concerns in order to facilitate the work of the EWG on supported substances without public health concern after the next CCPR meeting.
- (iii) Ask members to fill in the NRD for unsupported substances nominated by means of a CL, and report the results in CCPR54.

### **Agenda Item 13: Establishment of Codex schedules and priority lists of pesticides for evaluation by JMPR.**

Australia, as Chair of the EWG on Priorities, introduced the item on Codex Schedules and Priorities and the revised Schedules and Priority Lists of Pesticides.

### ***Summary of Key points of discussion***

In light of the current evaluation backlog, due to the Covid pandemic, the EWG Chair recommended that the current 2023 Schedules and Priority lists not be endorsed at this session, but further refined through the EWG in the coming year. This would allow time for JMPR to catch up on evaluations of outstanding compounds.





### **Recommendations of CCPR53**

#### **CCPR agreed to:**

- (i) hold back the proposed Schedule of Pesticides for evaluation by the 2023 JMPR;
- (ii) prepare information for CCPR54 on the technical implications of removing certain unsupported compounds from the CCPR Pesticide List; and
- (iii) re-convene the EWG on Schedules and Priorities, chaired by Australia and working in English. The EWG will be tasked with providing a report on the Schedules and Priority lists for consideration at the next meeting of CCPR and calling for nominations to the Parallel Review pilot.

**Agenda Item 14: Review of mass spectrometry provisions in the “Guidelines on the use of mass spectrometry for the identification, confirmation and quantitative determination of pesticide residues (CXG 56-2005)” and “the Guidelines on performance criteria of pesticide residues in food and feed (CXG 90-2017)”.**

Iran, on behalf of the co-Chair India, presented the item, recalling the background to the work, discussions undertaken within the EWG, comments received and the recommendations for consideration by CCPR.

#### **Summary of Key points of discussion**

The discussions showed that there was consensus to revoke CXG56 due to the lack of enough information about mass spectrometry (MS) related to the identification, confirmation and quantitative determination of pesticide residues and the lack of information related to new techniques such as tandem MS as well as high resolution MS.

It was also pointed that CXG90 sufficiently covered mass spectrometry as well as other more modern techniques and that few proposition were discussed regarding the transfer of some provisions from CXG56 to CXG90.

From the Arab region, Syria endorsed the revocation of CXG56 and Egypt suggested to ask for the opinion of CCMAS before the final adoption of the guidelines.

### **Recommendations of CCPR53**

#### **CCPR agreed:**

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



- (ii) that the Guidelines on performance criteria of pesticide residues in food and feed (CXG 90-2017) could be revised in the future and that any member could make a proposal for such revision in light of new developments in science and technology in this area.

### Agenda Item 15: Monitoring the purity and stability of certified reference material of multi-class pesticides during prolonged storage.

India, on behalf of the co-Chair Iran, introduced the item and recalled the request that was expressed by some members during CCPR51 regarding the limitations related to the use of CRMs after their expiry dates, leading to high recurring costs for food control laboratories, especially in developing countries.

The development of Codex guidelines would harmonize the use of expired CRMs, after performing an appropriate verification step. Detailed protocols for re-certifying CRMs would be stated in the guidelines.

#### *Summary of Key points of discussion*

The discussions focused mainly on the fact that the use of CRMs is equally important for the quality control of analysis for all chemicals (contaminants and residues). In that sense, members suggested to coordinate with CCMAS on this matter.

Several countries, particularly Japan and Egypt, specified that the analytical value for CRMs is certified only when, for instance, the storage period and conditions are respected as per the certification conditions. They stressed out that the analytical value cannot be considered as certified once the storage period is surpassed. In this context, they mentioned that using expired CRMs is considered non-compliant to ISO 17025 requirements.

The chair of the EWG emphasized that all relevant international protocols, standards, and guidelines would be taken into account during the development of this work.

#### *Recommendations of CCPR53*

##### **CCPR agreed:**

- (i) to re-establish the EWG, chaired by India and co-chaired by Iran, working in English to refine the discussion paper and proposal for new work taking into account comments made at the session and submitted in writing to the session and to build on and explain more clearly the rationale for the new work; and
- (ii) to encourage all members and observers to participate in the EWG in particular those delegations who had made interventions during the session, in particular, China,



Japan, Singapore, Egypt and IFT to actively participate in the EWG to facilitate the consideration of and decision-making on this matter at CCPR54.

**Agenda Item 17: Modification of the portion of commodities to which MRLs apply and which is analyzed: Group 014 (Assorted fruits – inedible peel) (CXG 41-1993).**

The EWG Chair recalled that this subject had been considered by the pre-meeting and that it was proposed that it should be considered further by the EWG in order to make recommendations for consideration by CCPR54.

***Recommendations of CCPR53***

A request will be sent by the Codex Secretariat to task the EWG on the revision of the Classification to undertake the review of CXG41 vis-à-vis the Classification on provisions for the portion of the commodity to which the MRLs apply and which is analysed with a view to either:

- Integrate CXG41 into the Classification;
- or
- Recommend its revocation to avoid the coexistence of two Codex texts addressing the same provisions with the possibility to become redundant or contradictory.

The Codex Secretariat indicated that once the revision of the Classification would be completed (class B and C), the Committee would decide on whether to retain CXG41 as a single text or integrate it into the Classification.

It is recommended that the Arab delegations of Codex follow up on this point and to support the restriction of the applicability of pesticide MRLs to the edible part (without the peel) for Group 14 foods. This change will support the trade interests of countries in the region as producers and exporters of these commodities.

**General Conclusion**

The Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) could be considered as one of the most important technical Codex committee for the Arab region, in view of the challenges faced by this region regarding the use of pesticides and its impact on food safety and trade.

The 53<sup>rd</sup> session of CCPR was supported by various efforts of information analysis, coordination and consultation between Arab countries, in the framework of the Arab Codex Initiative and under the leadership of the Arab Codex office of AIDSMO. This meeting also witnessed the submission of a second conference room document by AIDSMO (CRD29) as an observer in Codex, documenting the outputs of the analysis of the agenda items, as discussed during the Arab Codex coordination meetings.



The items discussed during the plenary sessions and the formulated recommendations are essential for the Arab region, particularly in terms of the development of MRLs for pesticide residues in different food commodities. Moreover, Okra ranked among the most interesting food commodities, knowing its importance for the Arab region in terms of production and consumption.

The reports provided by JMPR regarding the purpose of MRLs establishments are based on risk assessment processes, relying on availability and geographical representativeness of data (occurrence data, consumption data, field trials, etc.). In this context, it would be important for Arab countries to continue investing in the development of essential data to support dietary exposure assessment for pesticide in food, and particularly food consumption data, relevant for the region.

The Arab region is further encouraged to be involved in the work conducted by CCPR, particularly contribute to the active EWG, in order to have an impact in the decision-making process. It is expected here that the Arab Codex Initiative will help address the outputs of this meeting and the way the Arab region would be impacted by it. The initiative will also strive to help Arab delegations and competent authorities for more active participation in all CCPR activities.



## APPENDIX 1: the main recommendations advanced by CCPR53

### Report on responses to specific concerns raised by CCPR, arising from the 2021 JMPR regular meeting (agenda item 5b)

Pesticide	Discussions and Recommendations
<b>CHLORIOTHALONIL</b> Concern form raised by the EU	Advance the proposed MRL for cranberry for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXL, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.
<b>BENOMYL, CARBENDAZIM, THIOPHANATE-METHYL</b> Concern form raised by EU	JMPR would re-evaluate these compounds in 2023 in response to the concern form raised by EU.
<b>CHLORPYRIFOS-METHYL</b>	Retain all the CXLs under the 4-year rule, awaiting the periodic re-evaluation by the 2024 JMPR.
<b>FLUENSULFONE</b> Concern form submitted by the USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EU and Switzerland had confirmed their reservation on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for pome fruits;</li> <li>• Advance the proposed MRL for pome fruit (group) to Step 5/8 for adoption, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR (with the subsequent withdrawal the 2019 JMPR recommendation) and to advance the proposed MRLs for apple juice and apples, dried to Step 5/8 for adoption, as recommended by the 2019 JMPR.</li> </ul>
<b>METCONAZOLE</b> Concern form submitted by the USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JMPR re evaluated the decline trials for wheat, rye, barley and oat, and proposed a new MRL for wheat which was also extrapolated to triticale. The 2021 JMPR reconfirmed the existing CXLs for animal commodities.</li> <li>• Advance the proposed MRLs for triticale; wheat; wheat bran, unprocessed for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.</li> <li>• Reservation from the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for wheat and triticale.</li> </ul>
<b>PROPICONAZOLE</b> Concern form submitted by the EU	<p>The JMPR concluded that Propiconazole did not merit any review in advance of the normal periodic review.</p> <p>The EU expressed the same concerns as submitted in the concern form from 2020.</p>
<b>TERBUFOS</b> Concern raised by the EU	Concern form for Terbufos would be reviewed by the September 2022 JMPR.

<p><b>AFIDOPYROPEN</b> Concern form submitted by the USA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JMPR reviewed the data and confirmed that the information was only sufficient to conclude that the dimer metabolite M007 was of similar toxicity to Afidopyropen;</li> <li>• No new data were provided with the concern form;</li> <li>• The residue definition proposed by the 2019 JMPR as the ‘sum of Afidopyropen + M007, expressed as Afidopyropen’ was imprecise and had been revised to ‘sum of Afidopyropen + M007.</li> <li>• Regarding the concern about the low proposed MRL for milk, the JMPR indicated that it was supported by both the analytical method and expected residues.</li> </ul>
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**Proposed MRLs for pesticides in food and feed (at steps 7 and 4) (agenda item 6)**

Pesticide	Discussions and Recommendations
<p><b>CHLORPYRIFOS</b> Non-systemic organophosphorus insecticide with contact, stomach and respiratory action.</p>	<p>Revoke all CXLs and maintain CHLORPYRIFOS on the periodic review schedule for the 2024 JMPR pending confirmation that a full data package would be available for review.</p>
<p><b>ETHION</b> Organophosphate insecticide and acaricide with non-systemic and contact action</p>	<p>CCPR noted that the 2021 JMPR had adopted the ARfD of 0.02 mg/kg bw established by JECFA.</p>
<p><b>ETHOXYQUIN</b></p>	<p>Ethoxyquin had been scheduled for a periodic review for toxicology, but that the submitted data were insufficient to establish an ADI or an ARfD.</p>
<p><b>IMAZALIL</b> Imidazole fungicide with protective, curative and anti-sporulant activity</p>	<p>Advance the proposed MRLs of citrus fruits (group), citrus oil, edible and citrus pulp, dried for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.</p>
<p><b>GUAZATINE</b> Fungicide having multi-site contact activity.</p>	<p>JMPR agreed to perform the re evaluation if the data submitted is sufficient.</p>
<p><b>METALAXYL and METALAXYL-M</b> Systemic fungicides with registered uses in a variety of crops around the world.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance the proposed MRLs for apples; Brussels sprouts; cabbages, head (at 0.06 mg/kg); carrot; flowerhead brassicas (subgroup); ginseng; grapes; lettuce, leaf; melons, except watermelon; onion, bulb; pear; pepper, black, white; potato; spinach; sunflower seed; tomato (subgroup) for adoption at Step 5/8,</li> </ul>

	<p>with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revoke the CXLs for asparagus; broccoli; cauliflower; cereal grains; cotton seed; lettuce, head; peanut; peas, shelled (succulent seeds); pome fruits; raspberries, red, black; soya bean (dry); spices, seeds as recommended by the 2021 JMPR;</li> <li>• Retain the CXLs for avocados; cacao beans; citrus fruits (group); cucumber; gherkin; hops, dry; peppers (subgroup); peppers chili, dried; squash, summer; sugar beet; watermelon; winter squash under the 4-year rule;</li> <li>• Advance the proposed MRLs for orange oil, edible and oranges, sweet, sour (including orange-like hybrids) (subgroup) to Step 4;</li> <li>• Maintain the MRL of peppers, sweet (including pimento or pimienta) at Step 7 and withdraw all remaining MRLs at Step 7, awaiting the submission of new data.</li> <li>• List all CXLs for both Metalaxyl and metalaxyl-M under 'Metalaxyl (138)' with footnotes identifying the source of the data for each CXL;</li> <li>• For Metalaxyl-M, include a note that would indicate that the MRLs are the listed under Metalaxyl (138), with the subsequent revocation of all CXLs for Metalaxyl-M;</li> <li>• JMPR would reconsider processing data for ginseng and a new use for pineapple based on data to be submitted by the Republic of Korea and Thailand, respectively;</li> <li>• Reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for apple and pear.</li> </ul>
<p><b>METHOPRENE</b> An insect growth regulator</p>	<p>Advance the proposed MRL for soya bean (dry) for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.</p>
<p><b>CLOFENTEZINE</b> Acaricide</p>	<p>Advance the proposed MRLs for hops, dry for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.</p>

<p><b>PROFENOFOS</b></p>	<p>Revoke the CXL for teas (tea and herb teas) as recommended by the Codex Secretariat to correct an administrative error.</p>
<p><b>BIFENTHRIN</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Withdraw the MRLs for celery and strawberry currently at Step 4, and retain the proposed MRL for lettuce, head at Step 4 waiting for alternative GAP;</li> <li>• Product might be reviewed in 2024 due to the heavy workload for the 2023 JMPR.</li> </ul>
<p><b>TEBUCONAZOLE</b> <b>Insecticide</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance the proposed MRL for coffee beans for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXL, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR;</li> <li>• Reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRL for coffee beans.</li> </ul>
<p><b>FENPYROXIMATE</b> <b>Acaricide</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Maintain the CXLs under the 4-year rule for</b> apple; apples, dried; beans with pods (subgroup); cucumber; eggplants (subgroup); melons, except watermelons; pear and tomatoes (subgroup) awaiting confirmation of alternative GAP information and supporting data and to exclude plums (subgroup) from the CXL for stone fruit (group).</li> <li>• <b>Advance to adoption at Step 5/8 the proposed MRLs for</b> edible offal (mammalian); lemons and limes (subgroup); lemons and limes, edible oil refined; lemons and limes, dried pulp; mammalian fats (except milk fats); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); milks; plums (including fresh prunes) (subgroup), prunes, pummelo and grapefruits (subgroup); pummelo and grapefruits, dried pulp; pummelo and grapefruits oil, edible, succulent beans without pods (subgroup), with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs and the withdrawal of the MRL at Step 4 for plums.</li> <li>• <b>Withdraw the proposed MRLs for</b> apricot; bush berries (subgroup); cane berries (subgroup); cherries (subgroup); fruiting vegetables, cucurbits and summer squashes (subgroup); mandarins (subgroup); mandarin oil; orange oil, edible; orange, dried pulp; oranges, sweet, sour (subgroup); peach; stems and petioles (subgroup and watermelon in view of the acute intake concerns identified by JMPR and to revoke the CXL for cherries (subgroup).</li> <li>• <b>Reservations of the EU and Switzerland</b> on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for lemons and limes (subgroup); pumelo and grapefruits (subgroup)</li> </ul>



	due to an acute consumer risk identified for European consumers.
<b>FENBUCONAZOLE</b> <b>Triazole fungicide</b>	Advance the proposed MRL for Tea, green, black (black, fermented and dried) for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.
<b>FIPRONIL</b> <b>Broad-spectrum insecticide</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retain all the CXLs under the 4-year rule and retain the MRLs at Step 4;</li> <li>• Reservations of the EU and Switzerland on retaining the CXLs in light of identified risk.</li> </ul>
<b>CYPRODINIL</b> <b>broad-spectrum fungicide</b>	Advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the CXL for beans (dry) as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.
<b>METHOXYFENOZIDE</b> <b>Insecticide that mimics moulting hormone of Lepidopterous larvae</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.</li> <li>• Comment from the EU that Methoxyfenozide was only authorized in the EU for use in greenhouses owing to the risk to honey bees.</li> </ul>
<b>TRIFLOXYSTROBIN</b> <b><i>Strobilurin broad-spectrum contact fungicide</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain the CXL for citrus fruits (group) and citrus pulp, dried under the 4-year rule, awaiting the evaluation by JMPR.</li> <li>• Advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.</li> <li>• Reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of all the proposed MRLs.</li> </ul>
<b>FENHEXAMID</b> <b>Hydroxyaniline protective fungicide</b>	Advance the MRLs for asparagus (at the LOQ), bulb onions (subgroup) and pears for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.
<b>QUINOXYFEN</b> <b>Fungicide</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRL for cherries (subgroup);</li> <li>• The EU, Switzerland and an Observer supported advancement to Step 5 (instead of using the accelerated procedure) to allow the delegations time to consider this issue.</li> <li>• Advance the proposed MRL for cherries (subgroup) for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXL, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.</li> </ul>
<b>DIFENOCONAZOLE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reservations from the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of all the proposed MRLs;</li> </ul>

<p><b>Broad-spectrum fungicide used for the control of diseases in multiple crops.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.</li> </ul>
<p><b>MANDIPROPAMID</b> <i>Fungicide</i></p>	<p>Advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs for edible offal (mammalian) and mammalian fats (except milk fats) as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.</p>
<p><b>PROTHIOCONAZOLE</b> <b>Broad-spectrum systemic fungicide</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs as recommended by the 2021 JMPR;</li> <li>• Introducing (*) next to the MRLs for mammalian fats (except milk fats) and meat (from mammals other than marine mammals) as the MRLs were below the LOQ in all the trials;</li> <li>• Reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of all proposed MRLs.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SPINETORAM</b> <b>Insecticide obtained by chemical modification of a fermentation product of Saccharopolyspora spinose.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR;</li> <li>• Reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRL for tea, green, black (black, fermented and dried).</li> </ul>
<p><b>CLOTHIANIDIN</b> <i>Broad-spectrum, neonicotinoid insecticide registered uses on multiple crops</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.</li> <li>• Reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed.</li> </ul>
<p><b>FLUOPYRAM</b> <b>Pyridylethylamide broad spectrum fungicide</b></p>	<p>Advance the proposed MRL for coffee beans for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR</p>
<p><b>THIAMETHOXAM</b> <b>Broad-spectrum, neonicotinoid insecticide with registered uses on multiple crops</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.</li> <li>• Reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRL.</li> </ul>
<p><b>ACETAMIPRID</b> <b>Neonicotinoid insecticide</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance the proposed MRLs for pistachio nuts and tree nuts (group) (except pistachio nut) for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the CXL for tree nuts (group), as recommended by the 2021 JMPR;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reservation from the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs.</li> </ul>
<b>SULFOXAFLO</b> <b>Insecticide-acaricide</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8 as recommended by the 2021 JMPR;</li> <li>Reservation from the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for elderberries.</li> </ul>
<b>BIXAFEN</b> <b>Pyrazole-carboxamide fungicide used to control diseases on multiple crops</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR;</li> <li>Correction of the value used in the dietary burden calculation for barley as recommended by EU.</li> </ul>
<b>ISOXAFLUTOLE</b> <b>Herbicide</b>	Advance the proposed MRLs for soya bean (dry) for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.
<b>TRINEXAPAC-ETHYL</b> <b>Synthetic plant growth regulator used for growth management of crops</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR;</li> <li>Reservation of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for rye and rice.</li> </ul>
<b>PENDIMETHALIN</b> <b>Selective herbicide</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR;</li> <li>Reservations from the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRL for leek.</li> </ul>
<b>ISOPROTHIOLANE</b> <b>Fungicide belonging to the family of dicarboxylic acids</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advance the proposed MRL for banana for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR;</li> <li>Reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRL for banana.</li> </ul>
<b>ETHIPROLE</b> <b>Non-systemic phenylpyrazole insecticide</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR;</li> <li>Reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRL for soya bean (dry).</li> </ul>
<b>FENPICOXAMID</b> <b>Picolinamide fungicide</b>	Advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.
<b>PYDIFLUMETOFEN</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated</li> </ul>

<p><b>a broad-spectrum fungicide belonging to the carboxamide group.</b></p>	<p>CXLs, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR; proposed CXL for sorghum and millet (subgroup) will be qualified to exclude sorghum grain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs.</li> </ul>
<p><b>PYFLUBUMID</b></p>	<p>Withdraw the proposed MRLs for apple; tea, green, black (black, fermented and dried) at Step 4 noting that JMPR had identified an acute exposure concern for these commodities and that no new toxicological data will be provided.</p>
<p><b>FLUTIANIL</b> <b>Novel fungicide</b></p>	<p>Advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR.</p>
<p><b>MEFENTRIFLUCONAZOLE</b> <b>Novel fungicide</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agree to establish an ADI of 0-0.04 mg/kg bw and an ARfD of 0.3 mg/kg bw for mefentrifluconazole.</li> <li>• Pesticide scheduled for residue evaluation by the 2022 JMPR in September.</li> </ul>
<p><b>PYRASULFOTOLE</b> <b>Inhibitor of the enzyme 4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase (4-HPPD) in susceptible plants</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR;</li> <li>• Reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs.</li> </ul>
<p><b>PYRAZIFLUMID</b> <b>Fungicide used on fruits such as pome, stone and citrus, as well as persimmon and grape.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR;</li> <li>• Reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs for apple; grapes; pear; and persimmon, Japanese;</li> </ul>
<p><b>SPIROPIDION</b> <b>Pro-insecticide incorporating a novel tetramic acid derivative.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance all the proposed MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as recommended by the 2021 JMPR;</li> <li>• Reservations of the EU and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed MRLs.</li> </ul>
<p><b>TETRANILIPROLE</b> <b>Anthranilicdiamide-class insecticide</b></p>	<p>The pesticide is scheduled for residue evaluation by the 2022 JMPR in September, noting that an ADI of 0-2 mg/kg bw had been established and that an ARfD was unnecessary.</p>