GFORSS | GLOBAL FOOD REGULATORY SCIENCE SOCIETY

ARAB CODEX INITIATIVE المبادرة العربية للدستور الغذائي

المنظمة العربية للتنمية الصناعية والتقييس والتعدين
ARAB INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, STANDARDIZATION AND MINING ORGANIZATION
A.I.D.S.M.O

39th Meeting of the Codex Contact Points in the Arab Region

PREPARATION FOR THE 56TH SESSION OF THE CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES (CCPR 56)

CCPR Expert Working Group

September 1 , 2025

Agenda item 6.1

MRLs for pesticides in food and feed (at Steps 7 and 4)

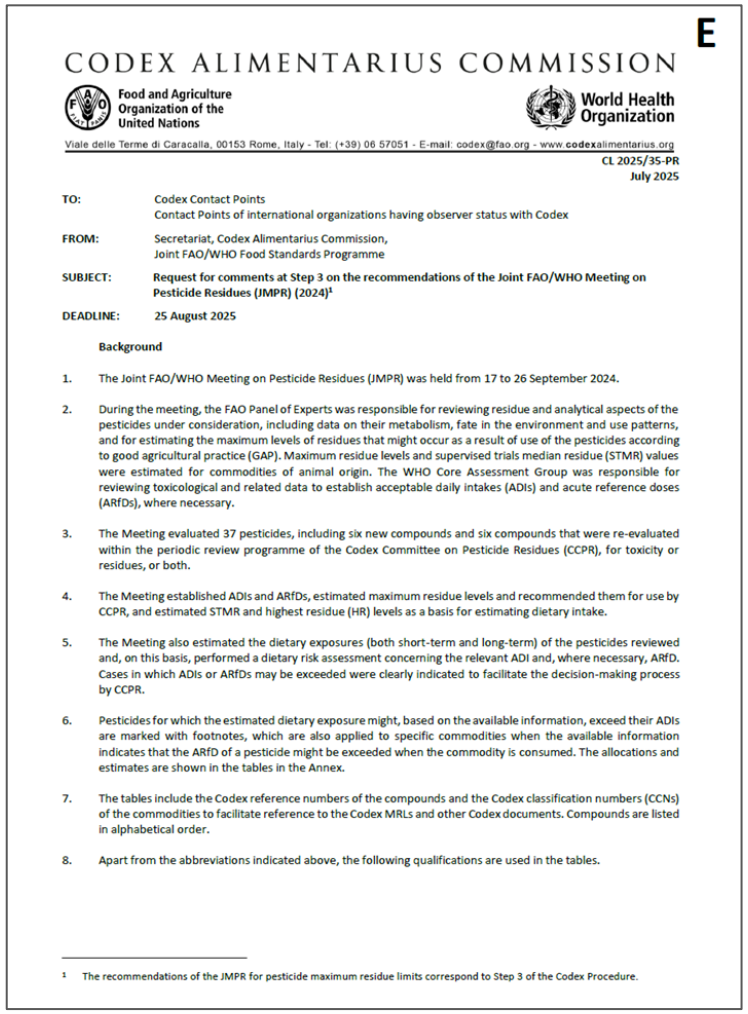
- *Presented by : Eng. Sonia Baldi*
- *Country : UNITED ARAB EMIRATES*

المبادرة العربية للدستور الغذائي
ARAB CODEX INITIATIVE

AGENDA ITEM 6.1:

MRLs for pesticides in food and feed (at Steps 7 and 4)

RELATED DOCUMENTS



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CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

World Health Organization

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy - Tel: (+39) 06 57051 - E-mail: codex@fao.org - www.codexalimentarius.org

CL 2025/35-PR
July 2025

TO: Codex Contact Points
Contact Points of international organizations having observer status with Codex

FROM: Secretariat, Codex Alimentarius Commission,
Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme

SUBJECT: **Request for comments at Step 3 on the recommendations of the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) (2024)[1]**

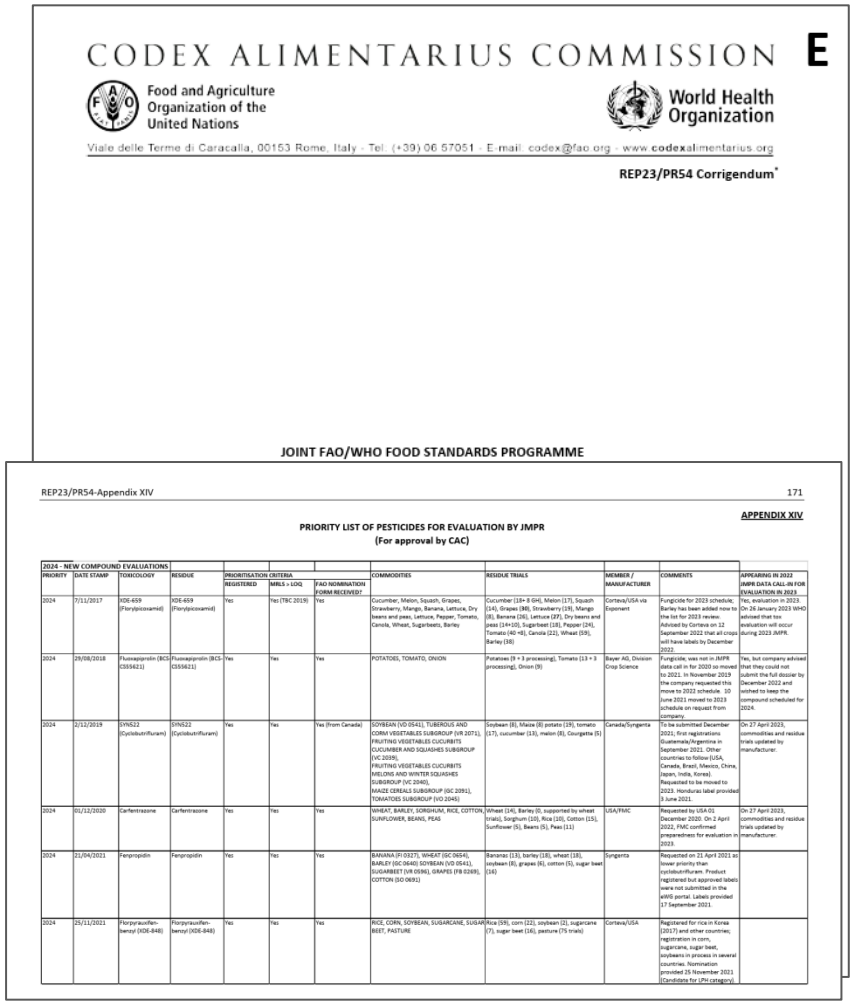
DEADLINE: **25 August 2025**

Background

1. The Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) was held from 17 to 26 September 2024.
2. During the meeting, the FAO Panel of Experts was responsible for reviewing residue and analytical aspects of the pesticides under consideration, including data on their metabolism, fate in the environment and use patterns, and for estimating the maximum levels of residues that might occur as a result of use of the pesticides according to good agricultural practice (GAP). Maximum residue levels and supervised trials median residue (STMR) values were estimated for commodities of animal origin. The WHO Core Assessment Group was responsible for reviewing toxicological and related data to establish acceptable daily intakes (ADIs) and acute reference doses (ARfDs), where necessary.
3. The Meeting evaluated 37 pesticides, including six new compounds and six compounds that were re-evaluated within the periodic review programme of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR), for toxicity or residues, or both.
4. The Meeting established ADIs and ARfDs, estimated maximum residue levels and recommended them for use by CCPR, and estimated STMR and highest residue (HR) levels as a basis for estimating dietary intake.
5. The Meeting also estimated the dietary exposures (both short-term and long-term) of the pesticides reviewed and, on this basis, performed a dietary risk assessment concerning the relevant ADI and, where necessary, ARfD. Cases in which ADIs or ARfDs may be exceeded were clearly indicated to facilitate the decision-making process by CCPR.
6. Pesticides for which the estimated dietary exposure might, based on the available information, exceed their ADIs are marked with footnotes, which are also applied to specific commodities when the available information indicates that the ARfD of a pesticide might be exceeded when the commodity is consumed. The allocations and estimates are shown in the tables in the Annex.
7. The tables include the Codex reference numbers of the compounds and the Codex classification numbers (CCNs) of the commodities to facilitate reference to the Codex MRLs and other Codex documents. Compounds are listed in alphabetical order.
8. Apart from the abbreviations indicated above, the following qualifications are used in the tables.

[1] The recommendations of the JMPR for pesticide maximum residue limits correspond to Step 3 of the Codex Procedure.

CL 35-PR-2025



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REP23/PR54 Corrigendum*

JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

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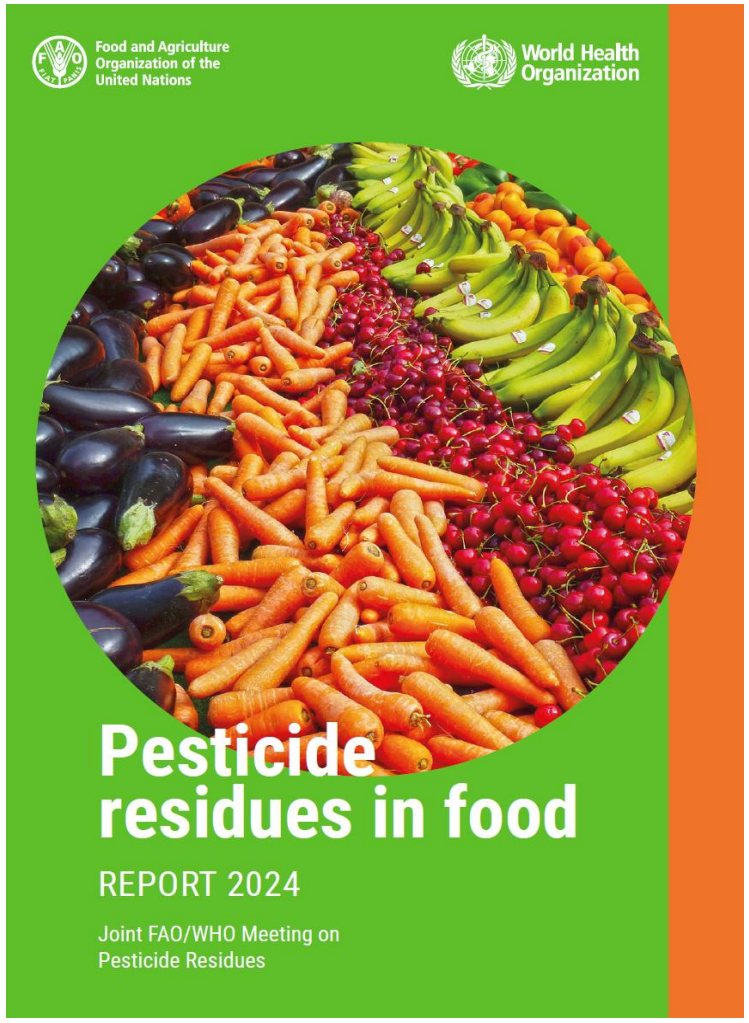
APPENDIX XIV

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

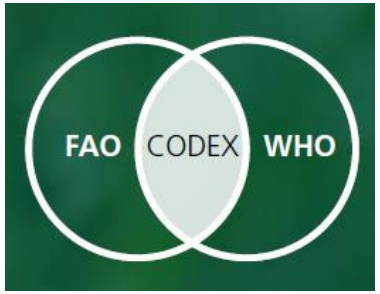
2024 - NEW COMPOUND EVALUATIONS											
PRIORITY	DATE STAMP	TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	PRIORITISATION CRITERIA REGISTERED	MRLs > LOQ	FAO NOMINATION FORM RECEIVED?	COMMODITIES	RESIDUE TRIALS	MEMBER / MANUFACTURER	COMMENTS	APPEARING IN 2022 JMPR DATA CALL-IN FOR EVALUATION IN 2023
2024	7/11/2017	XDE-659 (Florylpicoxamid)	XDE-659 (Florylpicoxamid)	Yes	Yes (TBC 2019)	Yes	Cucumber, Melon, Squash, Grapes, Strawberry, Mango, Banana, Lettuce, Dry beans and peas, Lettuce, Pepper, Tomato, Canola, Wheat, Sugarbeets, Barley	Cucumber (18+ 8 GH), Melon (17), Squash (14), Grapes (30), Strawberry (19), Mango (8), Banana (26), Lettuce (27), Dry beans and peas (14+10), Sugarbeet (18), Pepper (24), Tomato (40 +8), Canola (22), Wheat (59), Barley (38)	Corteva/USA via Exponent	Fungicide for 2023 schedule, Barley has been added now to the list for 2023 review. Advised by Corteva on 22 September 2022 that all crops will have labels by December 2022.	Yes, evaluation in 2023 On 26 January 2023 WHO advised that tox evaluation will occur during 2023 JMPR.
2024	29/08/2018	Fluxapiprolin (BCS-CS59421)	Fluxapiprolin (BCS-CS59421)	Yes	Yes	Yes	POTATOES, TOMATO, ONION	Potatoes (9 + 3 processing), Tomato (13 + 3 processing), Onion (9)	Bayer AG, Division Crop Science	Fungicide, was not in JMPR data call in for 2020 so moved to 2021. In November 2019 the company requested this move to 2022 schedule. 10 June 2021 moved to 2023 schedule on request from company.	Yes, but company advised that they could not submit the full dossier by December 2022 and wished to keep the compound scheduled for 2024.
2024	2/12/2019	DYNS22 (Cyclobutrifluram)	DYNS22 (Cyclobutrifluram)	Yes	Yes	Yes (from Canada)	SOYBEAN (VD 0541), TUBEROUS AND CORM VEGETABLES SUBGROUP (VR 2071), FRUITING VEGETABLES CUCURBITS CUCUMBER AND SQUASHES SUBGROUP (VC 2039), FRUITING VEGETABLES CUCURBITS MELONS AND WINTER SQUASHES SUBGROUP (VC 2040), MAIZE CEREALS SUBGROUP (GC 2091), TOMATOES SUBGROUP (VO 2045)	Soybean (8), Maize (8) potato (19), tomato (17), cucumber (13), melon (8), Courgette (5)	Canada/Syngenta	To be submitted December 2021; first registrations Guatemala/Argentina in September 2021. Other countries to follow (USA, Canada, Brazil, Mexico, China, Japan, India, Korea). Requested to be moved to 2023. Honduras label provided 3 June 2021.	On 27 April 2023, commodities and residue trials updated by manufacturer.
2024	01/12/2020	Carfentrazone	Carfentrazone	Yes	Yes	Yes	WHEAT, BARLEY, SORGHUM, RICE, COTTON, SUNFLOWER, BEANS, PEAS	Wheat (14), Barley (0, supported by wheat trials), Sorgrum (10), Rice (10), Cotton (15), Sunflower (5), Beans (5), Peas (11)	USA/FMC	Requested by USA Q1 December 2020. On 2 April 2022, FMC confirmed preparedness for evaluation in 2023.	On 27 April 2023, commodities and residue trials updated by manufacturer.
2024	21/04/2021	Fenpropidin	Fenpropidin	Yes	Yes	Yes	BANANA (FI 0327), WHEAT (GC 0654), BARLEY (GC 0640) SOYBEAN (VO 0541), SUGARBEET (VR 0596), GRAPES (FB 0269), COTTON (SO 0691)	Bananas (13), barley (18), wheat (18), soybean (8), grapes (8), cotton (5), sugar beet (16)	Syngenta	Requested on 21 April 2021 as lower priority than cyclobutrifluram. Product registered but approved labels were not submitted in the eWG portal. Labels provided 17 September 2021.	
2024	25/11/2021	Florpyrauxifen-benzyl (XDE-848)	Florpyrauxifen-benzyl (XDE-848)	Yes	Yes	Yes	RICE, CORN, SOYBEAN, SUGARCANE, SUGAR BEET, PASTURE	Rice (59), corn (22), soybean (2), sugarcane (7), sugar beet (16), pasture (75 trials)	Corteva/USA	Registered for rice in Korea (2017) and other countries; registration in corn, sugarcane, sugar beet, soybeans in process in several countries. Nomination provided 25 November 2021 (Candidate for LPH category).	

CCPR 54- REPORT
REP 23/PR53



JMPR REPORT 2024

Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR)

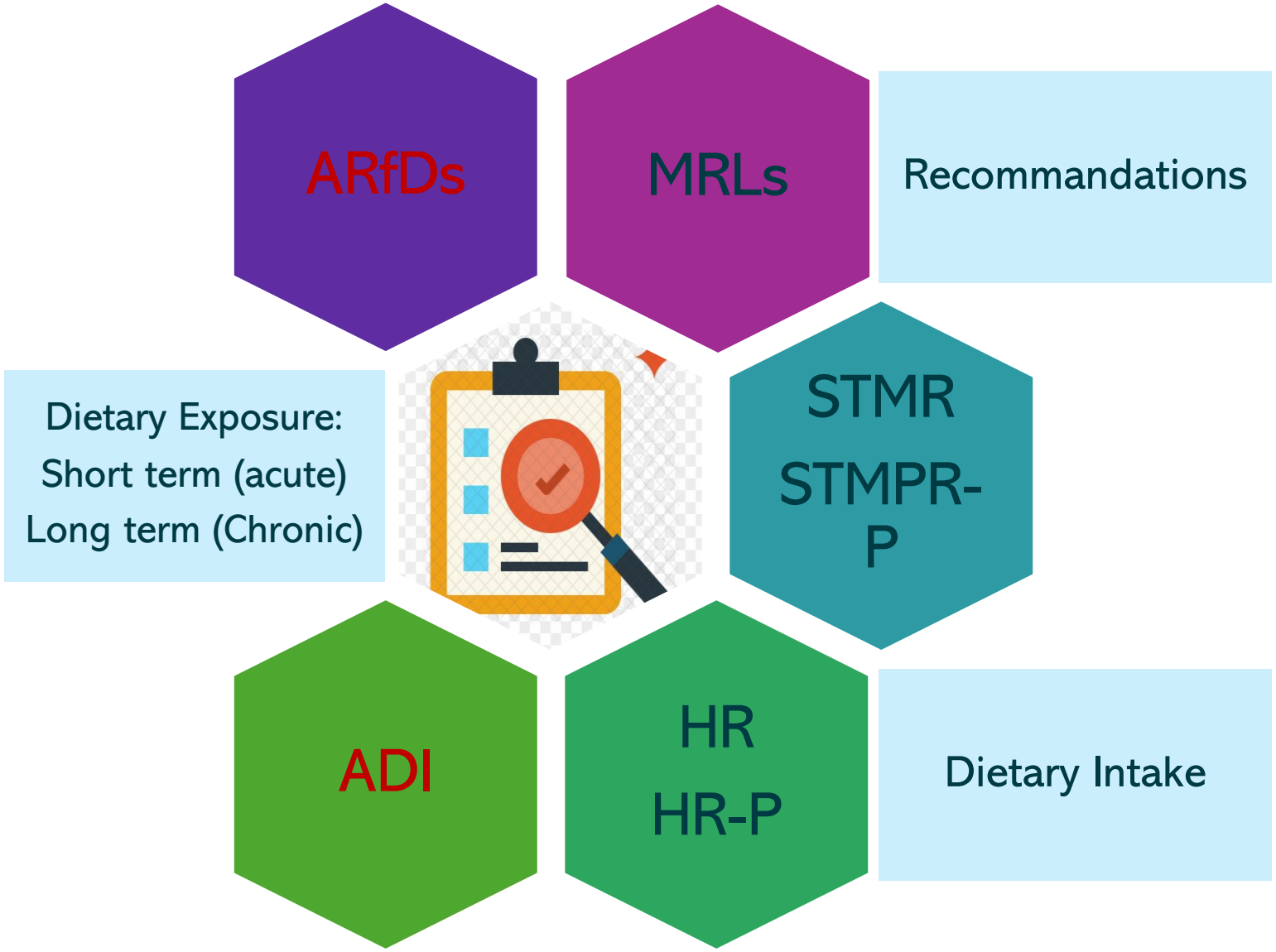


- Independent scientific expert body convened by FAO and WHO
- Charged with the task of providing scientific advice on pesticide residues.
- JMPR is responsible for performing the risk assessments and proposing MRLs upon which CCPR and ultimately the CAC base their risk management decisions.
- JMPR proposes MRLs based on residue data from GAP/registered uses
- In specific cases, such as EMRL and MRL for spices,based on monitoring data.

JMPR –RESPONSABILITIES

FAO PANEL OF EXPERTS	WHO PANEL OF EXPERTS
▪ Reviewing residue and analytical aspects of the pesticides under consideration, ▪ Including data on their metabolism, fate in the environment and use patterns, and for estimating the maximum levels of residues that might occur as a result of use of the pesticides according to good agricultural practice (GAP). ▪ Maximum residue levels and supervised trials median residue (STMR) values were estimated for commodities of animal origin	• Reviewing toxicological and related data to establish acceptable daily intakes (ADIs) and acute reference doses (ARfDs), where necessary.

ESTIMATIONS



Priority Lists and Schedules for 2024

6
NEW
EVALUATIONS

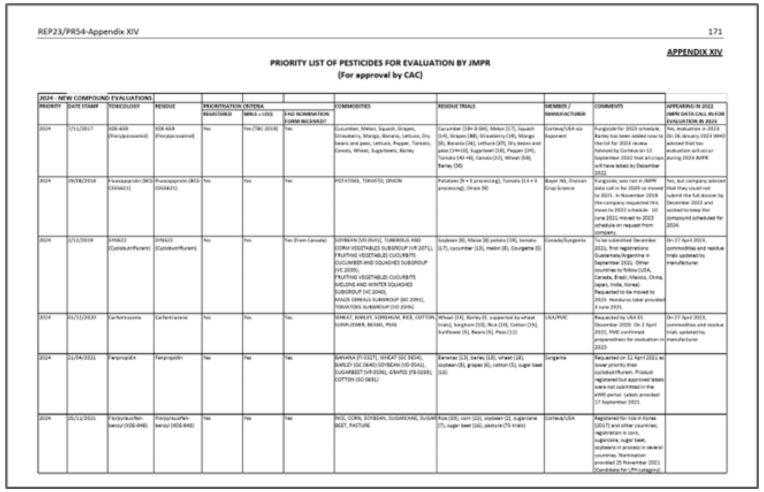
8 Periodic
Review

17 New uses
and Other
evaluations

6
NEW
EVALUATIONS

6
Periodic
Review

25 New uses
and Other
evaluations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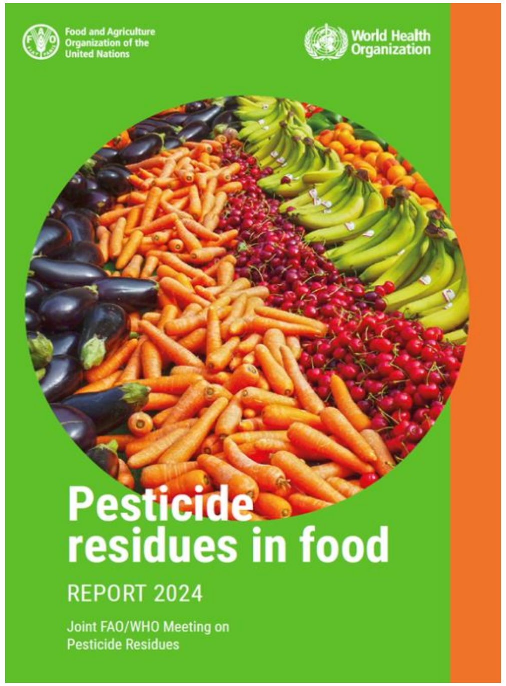
APPENDIX XIV

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



Pesticides with NO MRLs Recommendations

1

*Insufficient toxicological data
*The Meeting could not conclude concerning the residue definition

Carfentrazone Ethyl (338)
Chlorpyriphos (17)
Ethoxyquin (035)

2

Lack of time:
*Did not have enough time
*Not considered for residues by the current meeting
*The evaluation was not performed by the meeting

Acynonapyr (333),
Fluazinam (306),
Lambda-cyhalothrin (146),
Permethrin (120).

Pesticides with MRLs Recommendations

30

Codex Code	Compound
246	Acetamiprid
228	Acibenzolar-S-methyl
229	Azoxystrobin
173	Buprofezin
015	Chlormequat
339	Cyclobutrifluram
239	Cyproconazole
184	Etofenprox
340	Fenpropidin
193	Fenpyroximate
202	Fipronil

Codex code	Compound
341	Florpyrauxifen-benzyl
242	Flubendiamide
342	Fluoxapiprolin
285	Flupyradifurone
041	Folpet
302	Fosetyl-Aluminium
176	Hexythiazox
102	Maleic Hydrazide
147	Methoprene
217	Novaluron
301	Phosphonic acid

Codex code	Compound
103	Phosmet
142	Prochloraz
160	Propiconazole
309	Pydiflumentofen
203	Spinosad
189	Tebuconazole
196	Tebunenozide
324	Tetraniliprole

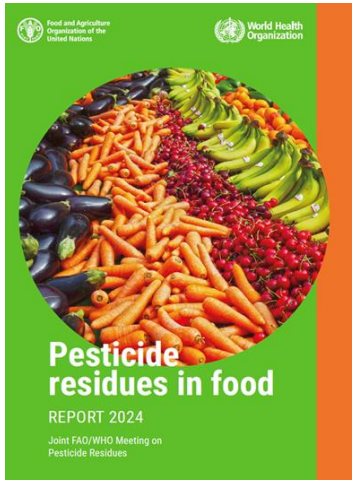
MRLS FOR RICE COMMODITIES

9 Pesticides

Etofenprox (184)
Fipronil (202)
Florpyrauxifen-benzyl (341)
Flubendiamide (242)
Fosetyl-aluminium (302)
Novaluron (217)
Propiconazole (160)
Tebunenozide (196)
Tetraniliprole (324)

Rice GC 0649
Rice Husked CM 0649
Rice Polished CM 1205
Rice hay and/or straw AS0649

CONSIDERATIONS FOR FAT SOLUBLE PESTICIDES



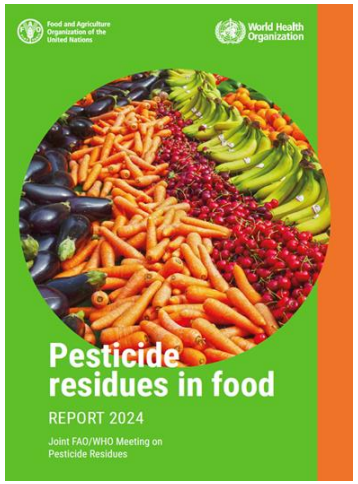
2.4 Transition from commodity of meat to commodity of muscle and fat

The CCPR has finalized the revision of the Classification of Food and Feed (CXA 4-1989), which includes the revised Class B on primary food commodities of animal origin. The revised Class B incorporates new definitions for the terms "meat", "muscle", "fat" and "edible offal" to facilitate harmonization of MRLs between CCPR and the Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Foods (CCRVDF). Table 2.4.1 outlines the changes made per the new commodity terms and definitions in the revised Classification (REP22/PR53, paragraphs 179–188, Appendix VIII; REP23/PR54 [Corrigendum], Appendix VIII).

Table 2.4.1 Outline of new animal commodity terms and definitions

CCN	Previous commodity definition	New commodity definition
MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)
MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	Group of mammalian fats (except milk fats)
MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	Group of edible offal (mammalian)
FM 0106	Milk fats (Old CCN: FM 0183)	Group of milk fats
ML 0106	Milks	Group of milks
PM 0110	Poultry meat	Group of avian muscle
PF 0111	Poultry fat	Group of avian fats
PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	Group of avian, edible offal of
PE 0112	Eggs	Group of eggs

CONSIDERATIONS FOR FAT SOLUBLE PESTICIDES



Furthermore, the meeting determined that if the residue is fat-soluble, it should be confirmed that the previous MRLs, STMRs and HRs for meat were based on muscle, not fat. If the MRLs were previously based on fat, the new MRLs, STMRs and HRs for muscle should be based on data for muscle and separate MRLs,

STMRs and HRs should be established for fat.

The meeting agreed to update the commodity definitions described above for all compounds undergoing review at the current meeting. Furthermore, the meeting agreed to continue with this approach until the commodity terms have been updated for every compound.

MRLs for meat based on Trials done on muscle and not fat

If based on Fat, new MRLs should be recommended

CONSIDERATIONS FOR FAT SOLUBLE PESTICIDES

Example: Cyproconazole

Considering the new Codex Classification for animal commodities (General consideration 2.4), the meeting withdrew its previous recommendation of 0.02 mg/kg for meat (from mammals other than marine mammals) from the 2010 JMPR, since it was based on fat. The meeting made new recommendations for maximum residue levels of 0.01 mg/kg for the group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals) and 0.02 mg/kg for the group of mammalian fats (except milk fats). In addition, the meeting made new estimates of the STMR and HR for the group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals), each at 0.003 mg/kg, and for the group of mammalian fats (except milk fats) at 0.003 mg/kg and 0.02 mg/kg, respectively.

Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)

MM0095

Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)

CYPROCONAZOLE (239)

Compound	CCN	Commodity	Recommended maximum residue level (mg/kg)		STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
			New	Previous		
Cyproconazole (239) ADI: 0–0.02 mg/kg bw ARfD: 0.06 mg/kg bw (2010)	VD 2065	Dry beans, subgroup of (except soya bean)	0.02	–	0.01	–
	VD 0071	Beans (dry)	W	0.02	–	–
	VD 2066	Dry peas, subgroup of	0.02	–	0.01	–
	VD 0072	Peas (dry)	W	0.02	–	–
	PO 0111	Group of avian, edible offal of	0.01*	–	0.01	0.01
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	W	0.01*	–	–
	PF 0111	Group of avian fats	0.01*	–	0.01	0.01
	PM 0110	Group of avian muscle	0.01*	–	0.01	0.01
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	W	0.01*	–	–
	MO 0105	Group of edible offal (mammalian)	0.5	–	0.14	0.46
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	W	0.5	–	–
	PE 0112	Group of eggs	0.01*	–	0.01	0.01
	PE 0112	Eggs	W	0.01*	–	–
	MF 0100	Group of mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.02	–	0.003	0.02
	ML 0106	Group of milks	0.01	–	0.009	–
	ML 0106	Milks	W	0.01	–	–
	MM 0095	Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.01	–	0.003	0.003
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	W	0.01	–	–
	AL 3301	Products of legume feeds with low water (<20%) content (hay), except soya bean and lentil	0.3	–	–	–

Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL for plant and animal commodities: Cyproconazole.
Definition of the residue for dietary intake for plant commodities: Cyproconazole.
Definition of the residue for dietary intake for animal commodities: Free and conjugated cyproconazole.
The residue is fat-soluble.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR FAT SOLUBLE PESTICIDES

Example: Cyproconazole

Similarly, the meeting withdrew its previous recommendation of 0.01(*) mg/kg for poultry meat from the 2010 JMPR. The meeting made new recommendations for maximum residue levels of 0.01(*) mg/kg for

Poultry Meat

PM 0110

Group of Avian muscle

CYPROCONAZOLE (239)

Compound	CCN	Commodity	Recommended maximum residue level (mg/kg)		STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
			New	Previous		
Cyproconazole (239) ADI: 0–0.02 mg/kg bw ARfD: 0.06 mg/kg bw (2010)	VD 2065	Dry beans, subgroup of (except soya bean)	0.02	–	0.01	–
	VD 0071	Beans (dry)	W	0.02	–	–
	VD 2066	Dry peas, subgroup of	0.02	–	0.01	–
	VD 0072	Peas (dry)	W	0.02	–	–
	PO 0111	Group of avian, edible offal of	0.01*	–	0.01	0.01
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	W	0.01*	–	–
	PF 0111	Group of avian fats	0.01*	–	0.01	0.01
	PM 0110	Group of avian muscle	0.01*	–	0.01	0.01
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	W	0.01*	–	–
	MO 0105	Group of edible offal (mammalian)	0.5	–	0.14	0.46
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	W	0.5	–	–
	PE 0112	Group of eggs	0.01*	–	0.01	0.01
	PE 0112	Eggs	W	0.01*	–	–
	MF 0100	Group of mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.02	–	0.003	0.02
	ML 0106	Group of milks	0.01	–	0.009	–
	ML 0106	Milks	W	0.01	–	–
	MM 0095	Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.01	–	0.003	0.003
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	W	0.01	–	–
	AL 3301	Products of legume feeds with low water (<20%) content (hay), except soya bean and lentil	0.3	–	–	–

Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL for plant and animal commodities: Cyproconazole.
Definition of the residue for dietary intake for plant commodities: Cyproconazole.
Definition of the residue for dietary intake for animal commodities: Free and conjugated cyproconazole.
The residue is fat-soluble.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR FAT SOLUBLE PESTICIDES

Example: Cyproconazole

Considering the changed Codex Classification for animal commodities the meeting also withdrew its previous recommendations for edible offal (mammalian), milks, eggs, and poultry edible offal of, and made new recommendations for the group of edible offal (mammalian), group of milks, group of eggs, and group of avian edible offal without adjustment of the values.

EDIBLE OFFAL
MILKS
EGGS
POULTRY EDIBLE OFFAL
AVIAN EDIBLE OFFAL

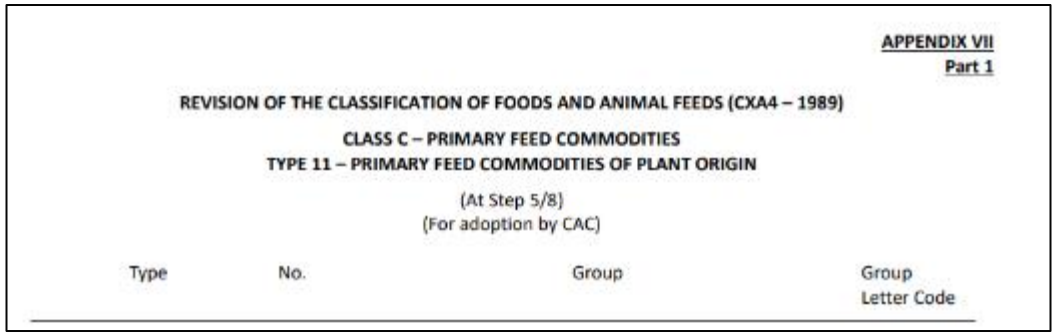
No Adjustments

CYPROCONAZOLE (239)

Compound	CCN	Commodity	Recommended maximum residue level (mg/kg)		STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
			New	Previous		
Cyproconazole (239) ADI: 0–0.02 mg/kg bw ARfD: 0.06 mg/kg bw (2010)	VD 2065	Dry beans, subgroup of (except soya bean)	0.02	–	0.01	–
	VD 0071	Beans (dry)	W	0.02	–	–
	VD 2066	Dry peas, subgroup of	0.02	–	0.01	–
	VD 0072	Peas (dry)	W	0.02	–	–
	PO 0111	Group of avian, edible offal of	0.01*	–	0.01	0.01
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	W	0.01*	–	–
	PF 0111	Group of avian fats	0.01*	–	0.01	0.01
	PM 0110	Group of avian muscle	0.01*	–	0.01	0.01
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	W	0.01*	–	–
	MO 0105	Group of edible offal (mammalian)	0.5	–	0.14	0.46
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	W	0.5	–	–
	PE 0112	Group of eggs	0.01*	–	0.01	0.01
	PE 0112	Eggs	W	0.01*	–	–
	MF 0100	Group of mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.02	–	0.003	0.02
	ML 0106	Group of milks	0.01	–	0.009	–
	ML 0106	Milks	W	0.01	–	–
	MM 0095	Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.01	–	0.003	0.003
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	W	0.01	–	–
	AL 3301	Products of legume feeds with low water (<20%) content (hay), except soya bean and lentil	0.3	–	–	–

Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL for plant and animal commodities: Cyproconazole.
Definition of the residue for dietary intake for plant commodities: Cyproconazole.
Definition of the residue for dietary intake for animal commodities: Free and conjugated cyproconazole.
The residue is fat-soluble.

CONSIDERATIONS OF ANIMAL BURDEN



APPENDIX VII
Part 1

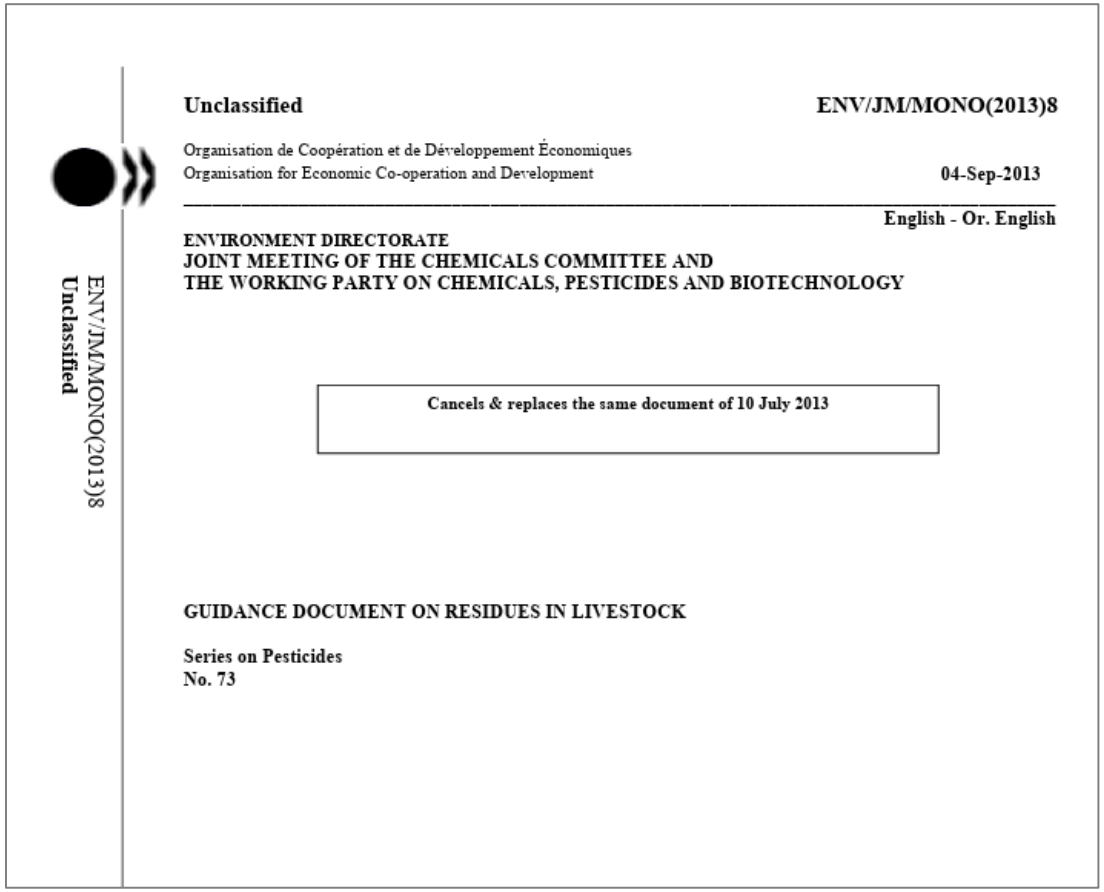
REVISION OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF FOODS AND ANIMAL FEEDS (CXA4 – 1989)

CLASS C – PRIMARY FEED COMMODITIES
TYPE 11 – PRIMARY FEED COMMODITIES OF PLANT ORIGIN

(At Step 5/8)
(For adoption by CAC)

Type	No.	Group	Group Letter Code

- MRLs for commodities of plant considered as animal feed
- Re calculation of dietary burden of livestock
- OECD DIETS



Unclassified ENV/JM/MONO(2013)8

Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Économiques
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

04-Sep-2013

English - Or. English

ENVIRONMENT DIRECTORATE
JOINT MEETING OF THE CHEMICALS COMMITTEE AND
THE WORKING PARTY ON CHEMICALS, PESTICIDES AND BIOTECHNOLOGY

Cancels & replaces the same document of 10 July 2013

ENV/JM/MONO(2013)8
Unclassified

GUIDANCE DOCUMENT ON RESIDUES IN LIVESTOCK

Series on Pesticides
No. 73

CONSIDERATIONS FOR ANIMAL BURDEN: ETOFENPROX

MRLs for ETOFENPROX

ETOFENPROX (184)

Compound	CCN	Commodity	Recommended maximum residue level (mg/kg)		STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
			New	Previous		
Etofenprox (184) ADI: 0–0.03 mg/kg bw ARfD: 1 mg/kg bw (2011)	PO 0111	Group of avian, edible offal of	0.02	–	0.013	0.013
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	W	0.01*	–	–
	PF 0111	Group of avian fats	0.5	–	0.4	0.4
	PM 0110	Group of avian muscle	0.01*	–	0.003	0.003
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	W	0.01*	–	–
	MO 0105	Group of edible offal (mammalian)	0.1	–	0.072	0.093
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	W	0.05*	–	–
	PE 0112	Group of eggs	0.1	–	0.07	0.07
	PE 0112	Eggs	W	0.01*	–	–
	MF 0100	Group of mammalian fats (except milk fats)	3	–	1.5	2.4
	ML 0106	Group of milks	0.1	–	0.096	–
	ML 0106	Milks	W	0.02	–	–
	MM 0095	Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.07	–	0.055	0.062
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	W	0.5 (fat)	–	–
	GC 0649	Rice	9	0.01*	3.1	–
	CM 0649	Rice, husked	0.3	–	0.09	–
	CM 1205	Rice, polished	0.04	–	0.01	–

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

CONSIDERATIONS FOR ANIMAL BURDEN: ETOFENPROX

Residues in animal commodities

Estimated maximum and mean dietary burdens of livestock

Dietary burdens were calculated for beef cattle, dairy cattle, broilers and laying poultry based on feed items evaluated by the JMPR in 2011 and the current meeting. The dietary burdens, estimated using the OECD diets listed in appendix IX of the 2016 edition of the FAO manual, are presented in Annex 5.

Previous evaluations included the following potential feed items: beans (dry), maize, rape seed (as a substitute for canola meal) and rice straw and fodder. Additionally, the current meeting considered rice grain (also as a substitute for rice bran) and rice hulls. The summary results are shown in Table 5.12.2.

ETOFENPROX (184)

Compound	CCN	Commodity	Recommended maximum residue level (mg/kg)		STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
			New	Previous		
Etofenprox (184) ADI: 0–0.03 mg/kg bw ARfD: 1 mg/kg bw (2011)	PO 0111	Group of avian, edible offal of	0.02	–	0.013	0.013
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	W	0.01*	–	–
	PF 0111	Group of avian fats	0.5	–	0.4	0.4
	PM 0110	Group of avian muscle	0.01*	–	0.003	0.003
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	W	0.01*	–	–
	MO 0105	Group of edible offal (mammalian)	0.1	–	0.072	0.093
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	W	0.05*	–	–
	PE 0112	Group of eggs	0.1	–	0.07	0.07
	PE 0112	Eggs	W	0.01*	–	–
	MF 0100	Group of mammalian fats (except milk fats)	3	–	1.5	2.4
	ML 0106	Group of milks	0.1	–	0.096	–
	ML 0106	Milks	W	0.02	–	–
	MM 0095	Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.07	–	0.055	0.062
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	W	0.5 (fat)	–	–
	GC 0649	Rice	9	0.01*	3.1	–
	CM 0649	Rice, husked	0.3	–	0.09	–
	CM 1205	Rice, polished	0.04	–	0.01	–

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

CONSIDERATIONS FOR ANIMAL BURDEN: ETOFENPROX

ENV/JM/MONO(2013)8

ANNEX I: HARMONISED OECD TABLE OF FEEDSTUFFS DERIVED FROM FIELD CROPS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

USA/CAN

1. To meet consumer demands in terms of price and quality, specific beef and dairy breeds have been developed to produce more meat and more milk. In order to meet their financial targets, breeders or farmers rely on diets that are very specific with respect to the nutritional components, e.g., % of proteins or carbohydrates. However, the source and nature of the raw agricultural commodity (RAC) may change. Similarly, in the poultry and swine industry, special animals are bred for specific food items. For example, some poultry producers design a chicken for "chicken nuggets" which can involve a three year contract with a special fixed diet to produce this special fowl.

2. Data from commercial rearing are available that provide % for roughage, protein and carbohydrate content for nutritionally balanced diets for cattle, poultry and swine. This approach is referred to as the maximum reasonably balanced diet (MRBD). The objective of the MRBD is to propose a daily ration that allows animals to have steady weight gain, high milk volumes, and consistently high egg production (See Table 8, Annex II).

European Union

3. The European Union feedstuff tabulation lists maximum feed intake for livestock, which is relevant for cattle close to slaughter or high yielding dairy cows at their peak of milk production. This is only achievable on professionally managed farms. Based on data from EU-15 (the member countries in the European Union prior to the accession of further countries in 2004), on average 80% of all cattle are housed on farms having herd sizes of 50 or more. The range of such herds for EU-15 is from a high of 95% to a low of 45%, depending on the specific nation/university dealing with production of livestock commodities. It should be noted, that no such information was available from the accession states, mainly the Eastern European countries.

Australia

4. Exported meat (sheep, beef) is a major commercial commodity in Australia. Body weight ranges of finished animals are very broad, depending on the target market. In Australia, beef cattle and sheep are raised on pastures. About one third of beef produced in Australia are "finished" on a grain-based ration prior to live export or slaughter for export or domestic use. Some lot feeding is also undertaken with lambs intended for slaughter and young sheep produced for live export. Barley and sorghum are the most common feed grains used. Cattle are lot fed for periods varying from about 30 days to about 300 days depending on the level of marbling and weight required by the customer. However, to obtain a "grain fed" classification, cattle must be on that feed for at least 70 days for steers and 60 days for heifers.

5. There are around 2.02 million dairy cows in Australia and they each produce 4,900 liters of milk per year. Dairy production in Victoria benefits from year-round pasture grazing. Victoria produces greater than 60% of Australia's milk. Only 30% of total milk is diverted to market. The majority is used in the manufacture of dairy products (cheese, butter, milk powder). The other regions (New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia; 25% of total milk) have less rainfall and are more subject to drought. In these areas grain supplements are fed in addition to pasture grazing. A semi-mixed ration of forages, by-products, protein meals, and grains is fed. Such feedlot based dairying is expanding at a slow rate.

24

Annex 5. Livestock dietary burden calculation

Table A5.1 Livestock dietary burden calculation

ETOFENPROX (184) BEEF CATTLE

Estimated maximum dietary burden

Commodity	CC	Residue (mg/kg)	Basis	DM (%)	Residue dw (mg/kg)	Diet content (%)				Residue contribution (ppm)			
						US-CAN	EU	AU	JP	US-CAN	EU	AU	JP
Rice hulls	CM/CF	13	STMR	90	14.44	–	–	5	–	–	–	0.722	–
Rice grain	GC	3.1	STMR	88	3.52	20	–	40	–	0.705	–	1.409	–
Rice bran/pollard	CM/CF	3.1	STMR	90	3.44	15	–	35	20	0.517	–	1.206	0.689
Bean seed	VD	0.05	STMR	88	0.06	–	20	20	–	–	0.011	0.011	–
Corn, field grain	GC	0.05	STMR	88	0.06	65	80	–	75	0.037	0.045	–	0.043
Rice straw	AF/AS	0.025	HR	90	0.03	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	0.001
Total	–	–	–	–	–	100	100	100	100	1.258	0.057	3.348	0.733

ETOFENPROX (184) BEEF CATTLE

Estimated mean dietary burden

Commodity	CC	Residue (mg/kg)	Basis	DM (%)	Residue dw (mg/kg)	Diet content (%)				Residue contribution (ppm)			
						US-CAN	EU	AU	JP	US-CAN	EU	AU	JP
Rice hulls	CM/CF	13	STMR	90	14.44	–	–	5	–	–	–	0.722	–
Rice grain	GC	3.1	STMR	88	3.52	20	–	40	–	0.705	–	1.409	–
Rice bran/pollard	CM/CF	3.1	STMR	90	3.44	15	–	35	20	0.517	–	1.206	0.689
Bean seed	VD	0.05	STMR	88	0.06	–	20	20	–	–	0.011	0.011	–
Corn, field grain	GC	0.05	STMR	88	0.06	65	80	–	75	0.037	0.045	–	0.043
Rice straw	AF/AS	0.01	STMR	90	0.01	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	6E-04
Total	–	–	–	–	–	100	100	100	100	1.258	0.057	3.348	0.732

ETOFENPROX (184) DAIRY CATTLE

Estimated maximum dietary burden

Commodity	CC	Residue (mg/kg)	Basis	DM (%)	Residue dw (mg/kg)	Diet content (%)				Residue contribution (ppm)			
						US-CAN	EU	AU	JP	US-CAN	EU	AU	JP

CONSIDERATIONS FOR RESPONDING TO CL

Status of Registration

Enforcement

Codex-National

Risk Assessment

Dietary Exposure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Agenda item 6.2

MRLs for Milk And Milk Fat

- *Presented by : Eng. Issam Krid*
- *Country : Tunisia*

المبادرة العربية للدستور الغذائي
ARAB CODEX INITIATIVE

Background : Agenda Item 6.2

1. At the 55th Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR55, 2024), the Codex Secretariat informed the Committee that CCPR40 (2008) had agreed that for fat-soluble pesticides with MRLs established for both milk and milk fat, for regulation and monitoring purposes, whole milk should be analysed and the result compared with the MRL for whole milk. CCPR40 also agreed to ask the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) to insert a note to this effect alongside the MRL for whole milk in all cases where MRLs were established for both milk fat and whole milk.

2. The Codex Secretariat further noted that this decision had never been implemented, and the Codex database would need to be updated after all relevant CXLs at CCPR56 were considered.

3. CCPR55 agreed to ask JMPR to:
   - add the footnote agreed in 2008 to all future MRL recommendations for whole milk, where an MRL is also recommended for milk fats, that reads: “for monitoring and regulatory purposes, whole milk is to be analysed, and the result compared to the MRL for whole milk”; and
   - advise on adopting the footnote to the compounds identified by the Codex Secretariat with MRLs for whole milk and milk fats

Work Process

The Codex Secretariat reviewed all compounds (fat-soluble and non-fat-soluble) in the Codex database for MRLs for pesticides, having CXLs for both milk and milk fat, either CXLs for milk from a particular animal (e.g. cattle milk (ML 0812)) or group CXLs (e.g., milks (ML 0106)).

The exercise did not consider the MRL recommendations arising from the JMPR meeting in 2024, which are to be considered by CCPR56 under Agenda Item 6.1.

31 compounds were identified as fat-soluble pesticides with CXLs established for both milk and milk fat (single animal or group CXLs) that require insertion of the note as recommended by CCPR40 and CCPR55

Analysis : Procedural Analysis

1. PROCEDURALE ANALYSIS

According to the clarifications provided by CCGP34 regarding the terminology of *amendment, correction, and revision* under Part 7 of Section 2.1 of the Procedures for the Elaboration of Codex Standards and Related Texts, this editorial update qualifies as an **Amendment** because:

- It is **not a correction**, since it did not involve fixing an error;
- It is **not a revision**, as it did not entail an update affecting more than a limited number of provisions;
- Rather, it reflects an **evolution in scientific nomenclature**, which falls under the definition of an amendment.

Analysis: Technical Analysis

2. TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

The JMPR recognized potential problems with the approach of setting separate MRLs for whole milk and milk fat when, for enforcement purposes, the concentration measured in milk fat is compared to the MRL for milk fat. This issue arises for pesticides with intermediate fat solubility if the milk fat analyzed **is not physically separated** from the whole milk. For example, when dilution–extraction of whole milk is used to obtain the fat fraction, pesticide residues from the aqueous phase are also extracted, resulting in an overestimation of residues in the milk fat.

CL 2006/9-PR and CL 2007/15-PR requested information on current practices for the analytical determination of fat-soluble pesticides in milk and milk fat.

Most of the methods submitted in response to the circulars were unsuitable, as they did not allow the separation of milk fat without also extracting pesticide residues from the non-fat portion of the sample.

Analysis : Key Recommendations of the JMPR

3. Key Recommendations of the JMPR

- To regulate and control fat-soluble pesticide residues in milk, when MRLs have been established for both whole milk and milk fat, whole milk should be analyzed, and the results should be compared with the Codex MRL for whole milk.
- The CCPR should request the JMPR to include an appropriate footnote to this effect with the MRL for whole milk in all cases where MRLs are established for both whole milk and milk fat.

"for monitoring and regulatory purposes, whole milk should be analyzed and the results compared with the MRL for whole milk."

Analysis : Key Amendment

4. Key Amendment

Based on the recommendations of JMPR , it is understood that :

- These points require further confirmation by CCPR to proceed with the insertion of the note

Proposed Amendment

1. The note will apply only when a compound has CXLs established for both milk and milk fat

2. The note will be inserted against the CXL for milk

3. The note will apply only to fat-soluble pesticides

4. The note will apply in all situations i.e., whether the CXLs for milk and milk fat are the same or different

Recommendations: Agenda Item 6.2

It is recommended that CCPR56:

I. Confirm the decision taken by CCPR40 to insert the following note into the Codex database for milk CXLs in all cases where CXLs are established for fat-soluble pesticides in both milk and milk fat:

"For monitoring and regulatory purposes, whole milk is to be analyzed, and the result compared with the MRL for whole milk."

ii. Reiterate its request to JMPR to include this note alongside the MRL for whole milk whenever MRLs are established for both milk and milk fat for fat-soluble pesticides.


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Agenda item 6.3

MRLs for OKRA, MARTYNIA AND ROSELLE

- *Presented by : Mrs. Asma Al-Shaikh*
- *Country : Qatar*

ARAB CODEX INITIATIVE المبادرة العربية للدستور الغذائي

Background : Agenda Item 6.3

- Since **CCPR50 (2018)**, Codex has discussed okra MRLs; JMPR reports (2017, 2018, 2022) confirmed peppers are not suitable representative crops for extrapolation.

- The 53rd Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticides **(CCPR53, 2022)** agreed to request advice from the JMPR on the establishment or extrapolation of maximum residue limits (MRLs) for pesticides for okra given the exclusion of okra, martynia, and roselle from the MRL recommendations for the subgroup of peppers (VO 0051).

- **CCPR54 (2023)** reviewed JMPR's feedback on adding a separate entry for okra in CXG84 by creating Subgroup 12D Okra (including martynia and roselle) with okra as the representative crop and acknowledged delegates' concerns since okra is a minor but internationally traded crop. No consensus was reached.

- **CCPR55 (2024)** noted the Global Pulse Confederation commitment to data support for okra, identifying three pesticide compounds appropriate for field trials.

- Currently, okra, martynia, and roselle are provisionally included under the pepper subgroup (VO 0051) awaiting new residue trial data.

Analysis: Agenda Item 6.3

Codex classification places okra, martynia, and roselle in the pepper subgroup (VO 0051) with sweet and chili pepper as representatives. JMPR science (Reports 2017, 2018, 2022) invalidates this assumption, as okra's morphology and residue behavior differ significantly. They proposed separate treatment of okra in classification and stressed the need for field trials.

The current arrangement to provisionally extend the CXLs for the pepper's subgroup (VO 0051) to okra, martynia, and roselle is dependent on data generation commitments for submission to JMPR to conduct the evaluation.

Okra is widely consumed in Arab countries and is an important vegetable in regional diets. Ensuring Codex MRLs are established will protect consumers and facilitate safe trade.

Discussions and Recommendations: Agenda Item 6.3

CCPR may wish to reassess this commitment at the 56th Session, and seek information from Codex members and observers on:

- availability of data (i.e., whether there is data readily available for JMPR to conduct the evaluation), or
- commitment to generate and submit data for evaluation by JMPR and, in the affirmative, by when such data would be available.

Based on the outcomes of the discussion, CCPR may also wish to consider the opportunity to issue a circular letter to gather information from Codex members and observers on data availability/generation for okra, or whether such a request could be channeled through the CL on priorities to allow proper planning and timely resolution of this issue.

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Agenda item 7

Guidelines for monitoring the stability and purity of reference materials and related stock solutions of pesticides during prolonged storage (at Step 7)

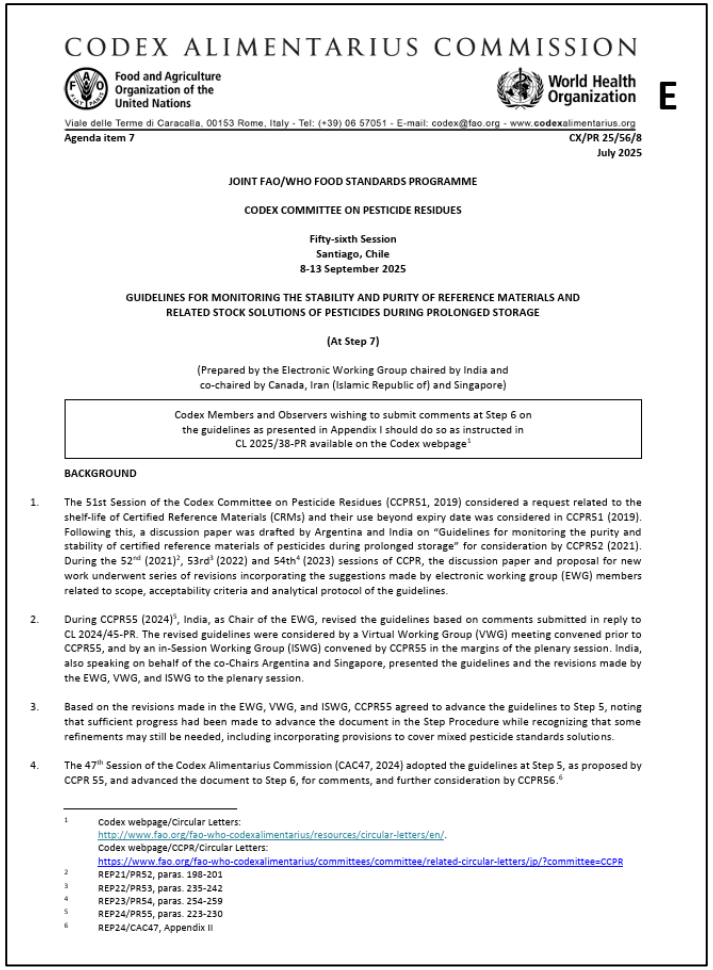
- *Presented by : Eng. Sonia Baldi*
- *Country : UNITED ARAB EMIRATES*

ARAB CODEX INITIATIVE المبادرة العربية للدستور الغذائي

Background : Agenda Item 7

Document:CX/PR 25/56/9

The 56th Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR)
Is invited to:
*Consider the proposed guidelines as set out in Appendix I
* Provide general and specific comments on the document including its readiness for advancement to Step 8 for final adoption by CAC48 (November 2025).



CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | World Health Organization | E

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Agenda item 7 — CX/PR 25/56/8 — July 2025

JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES

Fifty-sixth Session
Santiago, Chile
8-13 September 2025

GUIDELINES FOR MONITORING THE STABILITY AND PURITY OF REFERENCE MATERIALS AND RELATED STOCK SOLUTIONS OF PESTICIDES DURING PROLONGED STORAGE

(At Step 7)

(Prepared by the Electronic Working Group chaired by India and co-chaired by Canada, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Singapore)

Codex Members and Observers wishing to submit comments at Step 6 on the guidelines as presented in Appendix I should do so as instructed in CL 2025/38-PR available on the Codex webpage[1]

BACKGROUND

1. The 51st Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR51, 2019) considered a request related to the shelf-life of Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) and their use beyond expiry date was considered in CCPR51 (2019). Following this, a discussion paper was drafted by Argentina and India on "Guidelines for monitoring the purity and stability of certified reference materials of pesticides during prolonged storage" for consideration by CCPR52 (2021). During the 52nd (2021)[2], 53rd[3] (2022) and 54th[4] (2023) sessions of CCPR, the discussion paper and proposal for new work underwent series of revisions incorporating the suggestions made by electronic working group (EWG) members related to scope, acceptability criteria and analytical protocol of the guidelines.

2. During CCPR55 (2024)[5], India, as Chair of the EWG, revised the guidelines based on comments submitted in reply to CL 2024/45-PR. The revised guidelines were considered by a Virtual Working Group (VWG) meeting convened prior to CCPR55, and by an in-Session Working Group (ISWG) convened by CCPR55 in the margins of the plenary session. India, also speaking on behalf of the co-Chairs Argentina and Singapore, presented the guidelines and the revisions made by the EWG, VWG, and ISWG to the plenary session.

3. Based on the revisions made in the EWG, VWG, and ISWG, CCPR55 agreed to advance the guidelines to Step 5, noting that sufficient progress had been made to advance the document in the Step Procedure while recognizing that some refinements may still be needed, including incorporating provisions to cover mixed pesticide standards solutions.

4. The 47th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC47, 2024) adopted the guidelines at Step 5, as proposed by CCPR 55, and advanced the document to Step 6, for comments, and further consideration by CCPR56.[6]

1 Codex webpage/Circular Letters: http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/resources/circular-letters/en/. Codex webpage/CCPR/Circular Letters: https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/committees/committee/related-circular-letters/jp/?committee=CCPR
2 REP21/PR52, paras. 198-201
3 REP22/PR53, paras. 235-242
4 REP23/PR54, paras. 254-259
5 REP24/PR55, paras. 223-230
6 REP24/CAC47, Appendix II

Background : Agenda Item 7

CCPR51 (2019): Request

The shelf-life of Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) and their use beyond expiry date

Discussion paper drafted by Argentina –India

Electronic Working Group (EWG)

During the 52nd (2021)2, 53rd3 (2022) and 54th4 (2023) sessions of CCPR

Series of revisions incorporating the suggestions made by the Electronic Working Group (EWG)

CCPR 55(2024):Revisions Reply to CL-45-2024

Made BY the EWG, VWG, and ISWG, CCPR55 agreed to advance the guidelines to Step 5

Refinements needed: including incorporating provisions to cover mixed pesticide standards solutions.

Analysis : Agenda Item 7

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

World Health Organization

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CL 2025/38-PR
July 2025

TO: Codex Contact Points
Contact Points of international organizations having observer status with Codex

FROM: Secretariat, Codex Alimentarius Commission,
Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme

SUBJECT: Request for comments at Step 6 on the Guidelines for monitoring the purity and stability of reference materials and related stock solutions of pesticides during prolonged storage

DEADLINE: 25 August 2025

BACKGROUND

1. For background information, please refer to document CX/PR 25/56/8[1].

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS

2. Codex members and observers are invited to consider the proposed guidelines as set out in CX/PR 25/56/8 Appendix I and provide general and specific comments on the document (as a whole and on the different sections) including its readiness for advancement Step 8 for final adoption by the 48th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (November 2025).

3. In providing comments, Codex members and observers are kindly encouraged to focus their attention on those key points of discussion as described in CX/PR 25/56/8, paragraph 9, particularly the refinements to Approach 1 and Approach 2, and the inclusion of provisions to address mixtures of pesticide standard solutions (Approach 3) and related provisions (e.g., general criteria for the stability of mixtures of reference materials, definition for mixtures of RMs, etc.)

4. Appendix I is uploaded to the Codex Online Commenting System (OCS): https://ocs.codexalimentarius.org/. Comments provided through the OCS should follow the guidance provided in paragraphs 6-10.

5. Codex members and observers are encouraged to submit comments in reply to this CL[2] in order to facilitate the consideration of the proposed guidelines at the upcoming CCPR.

GUIDANCE ON THE PROVISION OF COMMENTS

6. Comments should be submitted through the Codex Contact Points of Codex members and observers using the OCS.

7. Contact Points of Codex members and observers may login to the OCS and access the document open for comments by selecting "Enter" in the "My reviews" page, available after login to the system.

8. Contact Points of Codex members and observers' organizations are requested to provide proposed changes and relevant comments/justifications on a specific paragraph (under the categories: editorial, substantive, technical and translation) and/or at the document level (general comments or summary comments). Additional guidance on the OCS comment categories and types can be found in the OCS Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)[3].

9. Other OCS resources, including the user manual and short guide, can also be found on the Codex website[4].

10. For questions on the OCS, please contact Codex-OCS@fao.org.

[1] https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/meetings/detail/en/?meeting=CCPR&session=56
[2] https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/resources/circular-letters/en/
https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/committees/committee/related-circular-letters/en/?committee=CCPR
[3] http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/codexalimentarius/doc/OCS/Codex_OCS_FAQs_2017-11-06.pdf
[4] https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/resources/ocs/en/

CL-2025-38-PR

Request for comments at Step 6 on the Guidelines for monitoring the purity and stability of reference materials and related stock solutions of pesticides during prolonged storage

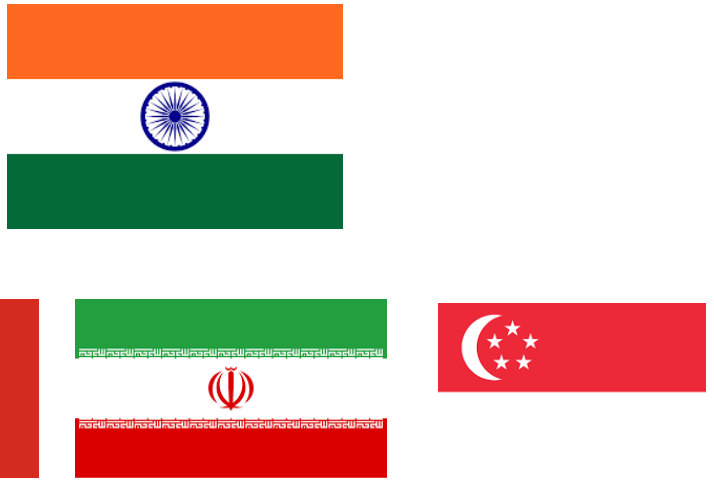
Analysis : Agenda Item 7

- Forward the Guidelines for Monitoring the Stability and Purity of Reference Materials and Related Stock Solutions of Pesticides during Prolonged Storage to CAC47 for adoption Step 5;
- Expand the scope of the guidelines to cover mixtures of pesticides and to inform CCEXEC and CAC accordingly

The EWG members suggested rearrangements in the text of the analytical protocol for better clarity and inclusion of an additional/new approach for monitoring the stability and purity of pesticide mixtures.

Analysis : Agenda Item 7

- Re-establish the EWG, chaired by India, and co-chaired by Canada, Iran, and Singapore, working in English to:
- a. include provisions for monitoring the stability and purity of mixed pesticide standard solutions;
- b. refine relevant sections in the document as necessary; and
- c. submit the revised guidelines for consideration at CCPR56



APPENDIX I (CX/PR 25/56/9)

PART	DETAILS
PREFACE	Reference Material- Expiry date- laboratories-costs- purity requirements
OBJECTIVE	▪ To furnish a framework that would assist the laboratories in monitoring the stability and purity of reference materials (RMs) of pesticides during prolonged storage ▪ To identify expired RMs with continued stability and purity through robust analytical protocols so that such materials that retain their purity as per the reference material document even after expiry can continue to be used as valid RMs.
	• To monitor the stability of the stock solutions used for pesticide residue analysis so that those solutions that continue to be valid can be used for the accurate and reliable determination of pesticide residue levels.

Analysis : Agenda Item 7

APPENDIX I (CX/PR 25/56/9)

PART	DETAILS
SCOPE	RMs of pesticide standards of known purity specified by a RMP, including individual RMs, stock solutions of individual RMs, and RMs purchased as mixtures.
	• Laboratories could continue to use the RMs even beyond their expiry dates provided that these are stored under conditions specified in the guidelines and according to the manufacturer's instructions. • RMs that do not remain stable and do not show acceptable purity during prolonged storage shall not be used by laboratories for pesticide residue testing/quantitative purposes, as accurate results may not be obtained.
	• The guidelines cover the storage conditions that shall be maintained and quantitative measurements that shall be performed to monitor the stability and purity of RMs and their stock solutions before and beyond their expiration period.

Analysis : Agenda Item 7

APPENDIX I (CX/PR 25/56/9)

PART	DETAILS
GENERAL CRITERIA	▪ Compliance with ISO/IEC 17025. ▪ RM may be evaluated under these guidelines only if the mixture is purchased from RMP (who can certify the purity and stability of each of the individual components) ▪ RMP certified ISO 17034(TO ensure analytical traceability)
	Criteria related to the instruments (balances- glasswares- storing) traceable to national or international standards
	The record of storage conditions should be maintained

APPENDIX I (CX/PR 25/56/9)

PART	DETAILS
CRITERIA FOR STORAGE CONDITIONS FOR PRMs AND THEIR STOCK SOLUTIONS	Storage conditions shall be specified by the RMPs. Environmental conditions responsible for degradation should be recorded, monitored and controlled by le laboratory
	Expiry date could be extended by a date allowing for storage up to 10 years as long as the purity mentionned in the reference material document hold good (sante, 2024). • Study referring for up to 15 years (stability of pesticide reference standards • Up to 10 years for in-stock solutions
	Measures to avoid cross-contamination or degradation of RMs

Analysis : Agenda Item 7

ANALYTICAL PROTOCOL FOR MONITORING THE STABILITY AND PURITY OF PESTICIDE RMs AND INDIVIDUAL STOCK SOLUTIONS

Approach 1

Comparing the stability of old (or expired) and new (or unexpired) pesticide reference standards; applicable to neat standards of reference materials and related stock solutions

The expiry date of New (Unexpired) or Expired RMs are determined simultaneously

Individual neat standards + stock solutions

Approach 2

Verification of purity of neat standards of pesticide reference materials during prolonged storage

(not suitable for verification of stock solutions)

whenever a new (or unexpired) RM is procured by any laboratory, its purity is monitored periodically before and after expiry using the same analytical conditions as mentioned in the reference material document.

Approach 3

Verification of stability of mixed pesticide RM standard solutions during prolonged storage.

Similar to Approach 1 but an internal standard (IS) may be used to compare the peak area ratio of each RM pesticide in new (or unexpired) and old (or expired) mixture.

Analysis : Agenda Item 7

ANALYTICAL PROTOCOL FOR MONITORING THE STABILITY AND PURITY OF PESTICIDE RMs AND INDIVIDUAL STOCK SOLUTIONS

Approach 1

* Appropriate Types of methods of Analysis (HPLC-UV, GC-FID, LC-MS/MS
*Indications for the concentrations- good response
*Two different statistical methods to calculate the % deviation: number of replicates-interval of repetitions

Approach 2

*Use of a Chromatography essay
*Reference Material Document as a reference for purity
*Two methods to calculate %deviation

Approach 3

*Aligned with Approach 1
*Two methods:
-Peak area comparison
-Peak area ratio comparaison

Other Considerations

EU PROPOSAL

An additional practical approach was proposed by the European Union:

- The laboratories may extend the shelf life of a RM by a default factor if the material is stored at a lower temperature than recommended by the RMP.

	The max. shelf life for neat standards recommended by the RMP for a RM or CRM may be multiplied by the following FACTORS by default if kept under controlled storage conditions around the following temperatures:		
RMP recommendation regarding storage	Storage at Room temperature	Storage in Fridge (~4°C)	Storage in Freezer (~-18°C)
Room temperature	As indicated by RMP unless demonstrated otherwise	x3	x6
Fridge (~4°C)	Not foreseen	As indicated by RMP unless demonstrated otherwise	x2
Freezer [~-18°C)	Not foreseen	Not foreseen	As indicated by RMP unless demonstrated otherwise
Storage Ceiling (i.e. standards stored at this temperature should not be used more than ...)	e.g. 4 years	e.g. 8 years	e.g. 12 years

Recommendations: Agenda Item 7

Support for the proposed Guidelines

- 1- Harmonization with ISO 17034 and ISO 17025
- 2- Ensure the capability of laboratories (time-costs-..) in implementing the guidelines
- 3- Avoid the burden of evidence to accreditation.

VIRTUAL MEETINGS OF WORKING GROUPS
Tuesday, 2 September 2025, 13:00 – 16:00 CET

Agenda item 8.1

Management of unsupported compounds without public health concerns scheduled for periodic review

- *Presented by : Dr. Ashraf Sami*
- *Country : Egypt*

ARAB CODEX INITIATIVE المبادرة العربية للدستور الغذائي

Management of Unsupported Compounds Without Public Health Concern Scheduled for Periodic Review

CX/PR 25/56/9, is a working paper prepared by the Electronic Working Group (EWG)

Chaired by Chile and co-chaired by Australia, Ecuador, and Kenya.

Background : Agenda Item 8

- At its 55th session in 2024, the CCPR considered revoking Codex maximum residue limits (CXLs) for several compounds, including fenthion (39), parathion-methyl (59), amitraz (122), bitertanol (144), dinocap (87), and methamidophos (100).
- While most Codex members who submitted comments supported these recommendations, some countries voiced concerns and requested more time to gather data to support the compounds.
- In response, the CCPR delayed the decision for one year. An EWG was re-established to examine these compounds further and present its findings at the CCPR56.
- The EWG's chair clarified that while the group couldn't generate data, it could help countries find stakeholders to provide support.
- The document notes that if no commitment to submit a data package is confirmed at the CCPR56, the compounds will be considered for revocation, as they were last reviewed over 25 years ago.

Key Discussion Points

Several countries submitted comments to the EWG:

- **Germany** provided information that none of the compounds are approved in the European Union.
- **Chile** proposed revoking all CXLs for the compounds in question.
- **India** stated that bitertanol (144) is still registered and used in India on groundnut and wheat, with established MRLs for various commodities.
- **Thailand and Uruguay** requested that the CXLs for amitraz (122) and certain CXLs for dinocap (87) and methamidophos (100) be maintained, respectively.
- **Brazil** expressed concern about deleting CXLs for methamidophos (100) since it is a metabolite of acephate (95), but also concluded that the immediate impact on Brazil's major exports would be limited.
- **A key concern raised was that revoking CXLs for dinocap and methamidophos could impact CXLs for meptyldinocap and acephate, respectively, as these are metabolites. The document suggests that the residue definitions for meptyldinocap and acephate could be revised to include their more toxic metabolites, a precedent set with the delisting of omethoate and carbofuran.**

Discussions and Recommendations: Agenda Item 6.3

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the discussions, the EWG made the following recommendations for the CCPR's consideration:

- **For fenthion (39), parathion-methyl (59), dinocap (87), amitraz (122), and bitertanol (144):** Revoke all CXLs, as no member country or organization committed to submitting a data package to support them for a periodic review by the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR).

- **For methamidophos (100):**
  - Revoke CXLs in commodities like cottonseed, fodder beet, potato, and sugar, which do not have corresponding **acephate** CXLs.
  - Retain all **methamidophos** CXLs for commodities that have a corresponding **acephate** CXL until the JMPR can conduct a periodic review of **acephate**.
  - Recommend that the JMPR revise the residue definition of **acephate to include methamidophos during its periodic review**.

CONCLUSIONS

The document includes an appendix outlining the internal management approach for unsupported compounds, which details the process for member countries to express concerns and provide justification for maintaining CXLs, as well as the procedure for seeking support and submitting data for JMPR review.

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Agenda item 8.2

National registrations of pesticides

- *Presented by : Eng. Melika Hermassi*
- *Country : Tunisia*

المبادرة العربية للدستور الغذائي
ARAB CODEX INITIATIVE

Institutional Context

- **The Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR)** is the main body of the Codex Alimentarius responsible for establishing maximum residue limits (MRLs) for pesticides.

- This work is carried out in cooperation with the **Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR)**, which conducts the scientific evaluations, including toxicological assessments and residue analyses.

- One of the major challenges faced is **balancing resources** between the evaluation of new pesticides which are essential for supporting international trade and agricultural innovation and the re-evaluation of older compounds, many of which have not been reviewed for more than 15 years and raise important public health concerns.

- The development of a **database on national pesticide approvals** is therefore an important step in strengthening global food safety governance and ensuring more effective prioritization of scientific assessments.

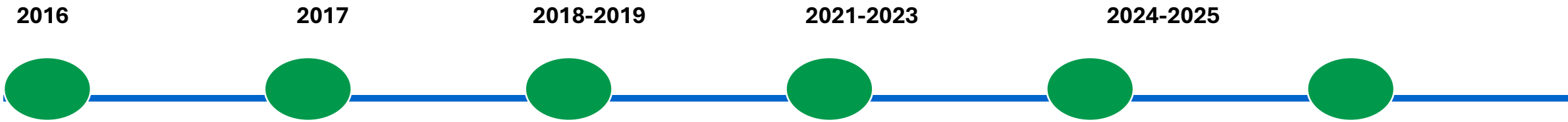
Objectives for Establishing the National Pesticide Registration Database

- Create an **international register** of national registration statuses for pesticides under review.
- Support the **periodic evaluation of pesticides by JMPR (FAO/WHO)**.
- Allow the identification of substances that are **still in use, discontinued, or orphaned** (without manufacturer support).
- Facilitate the **prioritization of JMPR reviews**.
- Serve as a **strategic tool** to optimize workload, avoid re-evaluating obsolete pesticides, and focus resources on the most relevant ones.
- Ensure that each **CXL is based on practices actually in force** in at least one country.
- Avoid the **unjustified deletion of CXLs** due to lack of data.

Overview of CCPR Work on the Pesticide Registration Database

This topic (National pesticide registrations) was discussed From the 48th session (2016) to the 55th session (2024) Of codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR)

Timeline of the CCPR work regarding the National Pesticide Registration Database



2016	2017	2018-2019	2021-2023	2024-2025
Start of the discussion (CCPR48)	First data collection via tables, 19 countries participating	Excel database	Low engagement, difficulty setting priorities, reviewing a lot of material ≥15 years	Weak participation (mostly European), recommendation to suspend the NRD rule unless it supports unsubsidized pesticides

Background : CCPR Timeline on the Pesticide Registration Database

CCPR48 (2016)

- **Context:** Discussions began at the 48th Session of CCPR.
- **Debate:** Concerns over too many unsupported CXLs, creating a risk to the credibility of Codex.
- **Decision:** Initiate the collection of information on national pesticide registrations to strengthen the monitoring of national approvals.
- **Implementation:** Australia and Germany designated as pilot countries, using an Excel template for data collection.
- **Objective:** Identify which pesticides remain supported and which have been abandoned at the national level.

📌 ***Key Message:*** *This marked the first step toward building a global database of national pesticide registrations.*

Background : CCPR Timeline on the Pesticide Registration Database

CCPR49 (2017)

- **Participation:** 19 countries + the European Union (response to Circular CL 2017/18-PR).
- **Results:**
  - Identification of unsupported materials → **candidates for deletion**.
  - Improved re-evaluation processes by targeting priority molecules.
    - **Carbofuran / Carbofulsan:** Still in use in some countries; require updated maximum limits.
    - **Ethoxyquin:** Limited use; subject to discontinuation if no new data become available.
- **Problem Identified:**

  Variation in the quality of information submitted between countries (partial data or inconsistencies with formal requirements).

📌 ***Key Message:*** *Progress was made in identifying priority pesticides, but data harmonization across countries remained a challenge.*

Background : CCPR Timeline on the Pesticide Registration Database

CCPR 50 (2018)

- **Action:** Publication of new Circular Letter CL 2018/50-PR.
- **Expansion:** Data collection extended to include **24 additional items**.
- **Discussion:** Need to cover the **full list of pesticides**, not only Tables 2A/2B.
- **Recommendation:** Encourage **greater involvement of developing countries** (notably Africa and Latin America).

📌 ***Key Message:*** *Data collection was broadened and inclusivity strengthened, with emphasis on wider participation from developing regions*.

Background : CCPR Timeline on the Pesticide Registration Database

CCPR 51 (2019)

- **Discussions Focused On:**
  - Format (Excel vs. dedicated database).
  - Scope (pesticides subject to re-evaluation vs. all pesticides).
  - Frequency of updates.
  - Inclusion (or exclusion) of non-food uses.
- **Decisions:**
  - Adopt a **simplified database (Dutch Excel format)**.
  - Implement a **three-year pilot cycle** before re-evaluation in 2022.
  - Initially limit entries to **materials subject to periodic re-evaluation (Tables 2A & 2B)**.
  - Exclude **non-food uses**, unless clearly justified.
  - Strengthen **cooperation with industry** (e.g., CropLife International) as a source of comprehensive information on the status of materials.

📌 ***Key Message:*** *A practical, simplified database was adopted with a pilot phase, focusing first on materials under re-evaluation.*

Background : CCPR Timeline on the Pesticide Registration Database

CCPR 52 (2021)

- **Problems Identified:**
  - The review of **old compounds** significantly increases JMPR's workload.
  - Some compounds are "**orphans**" – no longer supported by manufacturers but still used nationally.
  - Lack of clear information on **national approval status** limits CCPR's ability to prioritize.
- **Recommendations:**
  - **Review and validate** the database approach.
  - Encourage Codex members to:
    - Respond systematically to circular letters.
    - Provide **complete and up-to-date data**.
- **Challenges:**
  - Optimizing JMPR's limited resources.
  - Maintaining a balance between **new and old compounds**.
  - Ensuring **transparency and health protection** without creating excessive burdens for Member States.

📌 ***Key Message:*** *Strengthening data submission and database validation is essential to prioritize work effectively and balance resources.*

Background : CCPR Timeline on the Pesticide Registration Database

CCPR 53 (2022)

Results (CL 2021/97-PR)

- **Participation:** 32 countries responded (out of 180+ Codex members → incomplete coverage).
- **Scope:** 25 active substances examined.
- **Identified Trends:**
  - **Widely approved substances:** 2,4-D, Captan, Clethodim, Dithiocarbamates.
  - **Substances without support:** Aldicarb, Ethoxyquin (strong indicators of obsolescence).
  - **Critical but still used substances:** Hydrogen phosphide and salts, widely applied in fumigation and storage.
- **Classification (based on data):** The data allow us to distinguish three groups
  - **Strategic products with wide distribution:** Require monitoring priority due to global impact.
  - **Marginal products:** Candidates for Codex MRL deletion if no longer in use.
  - **Orphan products:** Require clarification before decisions can be made.
- **Key Finding:**
  The analysis revealed a **significant gap** between substances vital to global agriculture and those nearing the end of their regulatory life.

📌 ***Key Message:*** *CCPR53 highlighted the need to prioritize substances of strategic global importance, while addressing obsolete and unsupported pesticides through clearer classification*

Background : CCPR Timeline on the Pesticide Registration Database

CCPR 54 (2023)

- **Aim of Work:** To **bring into line** active substances still on the market but with **toxicological assessments older than 15 years**.
- **Methodology:** Progressive filtering of substances:
  - Removal of those assessed after 2006–2007.
  - Removal of substances already planned for future evaluation (2024–2025).
  - Conservation of **69 critical substances** for detailed examination.
- **Classification (by last toxicological evaluation):** according to the age of the last toxicological evaluation (≥25 years, 20–23 years, 15–19 years).
  - Group 1: Assessed before 2000 (≥25 years) → 14 substances.
  - Group 2: Assessed between 2000–2004 (20–23 years) → 17 substances.
  - Group 3: Assessed between 2005–2008 (15–19 years) → 38 substances.
- **Results:** After filtering, **69 substances** were identified as priorities.
- **Challenges:**
  - Age of data.
  - Large number of substances to manage.
  - Lack of industrial support.
  - Dependence on voluntary participation of Member States.
  - Tight deadlines and complex coordination, slowing database updates and CCPR decision-making

📌 ***Key Message:*** *CCPR54 emphasized prioritizing* ***older substances (≥15 years since last evaluation)****, but progress was hindered by outdated data, limited support, and heavy reliance on voluntary contributions*.

Background : CCPR Timeline on the Pesticide Registration Database

CCPR 55 (2024)

- **Progress:**

  The Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) continued development of the **National Registration Database (NRD)**.

- **Objectives:**
  - Correct and complete the database.
  - Identify substances lacking sponsor support but posing no public health problems.
  - Facilitate revision work.

- **Conclusions:**
  - **Globally important substances** → Require sponsor support or the use of recent assessments.
  - **Substances important outside the EU** → Remain relevant due to potential trade interest.
  - **Less commonly used substances** → Pose challenges due to lack of data and difficulty in securing sponsor support.

📌 ***Key Message:*** CCPR55 advanced the NRD by refining its objectives, but highlighted persistent challenges with less commonly used substances and the need for sponsor support to ensure global trade relevance..

Background : CCPR Timeline on the Pesticide Registration Database

CCPR 55 (2024)

- **Recommendations to CCPR:** The Committee was invited to consider:
  - Whether the current approach to database development remains appropriate.
  - If the answers collected are sufficient to review unsupported pesticides.
  - Reducing the number of items included in each exercise.
  - Whether results should be transferred to an **electronic working group**.
  - Additional workflow improvements.
- **Challenges:**
  - While progress has been made in building the database, **participation remains weak** and **EU dominance** is evident.
  - Some pesticides are recognized as a **global priority**, while others still require assessment of their monitoring importance and data availability.
- **Recommendations for Consideration by the CCPR56:**
  - **Suspend** development of the National Registration Database (NRD) unless specifically required.
  - **Consult** Codex members on alternative options for future database management.

Recommendation : Agenda Item 8.2

📌 **Reminder from the Fourth Meeting of Codex Focal Points in the Arab Region** *(in preparation for the 53rd Session of the CCPR)*

- **Specific Considerations for the Arab Region:**
  - Arab delegations are encouraged to **actively follow up** on this item and strengthen participation in calls for information on national pesticide registrations.
  - Greater participation will allow Arab countries to **influence the prioritization schedules** for compounds to be evaluated or re-evaluated by JMPR in the coming years.

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Agenda item 9

Establishment Of Codex Schedules And Priority Lists Of Pesticides For Evaluation By JMPR

- *Presented by : Mrs. Asma Al-Shaikh*
- *Country : Qatar*

المبادرة العربية للدستور الغذائي
ARAB CODEX INITIATIVE

Background : Agenda Item 9

- Document prepared by the EWG on Priorities, chaired by Australia.
- Based on responses to CL 2024/43-PR.
- Comments received from Canada, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, and UAE.
- Appendix A contains the CCPR schedules and priority lists (Tables 1–4).
- The 2024 JMPR schedule is closed; focus is on 2025 and future schedules.

Analysis: 2025 Proposed Schedule

- **New Compounds (6):** Proquinazid, Dimpropyridaz, Acequinocyl, Ipflufenoquin, Spidoxamat, Tiafenacil (Reserve: 1-Octanol, XDE-747 “Haviza”, Spinetoram)

- **New Uses:** Fluopyram, Mefentrifluconazole, Kresoxim-methyl, Dinotefuran, Trifloxystrobin, Pyriproxyfen, Etoxazole, Indoxacarb, Thiamethoxam, Boscalid (Remaining deferred or placed in RESERVE)

- **Bifenthrin (dates, citrus, pomegranate, cucurbits, tomato, melon, watermelon, beans, cotton, potato, onion, lettuce)**
  (Dates are particularly important for the Arab region — evaluation deferred to 2026.)

- **Periodic Reviews (2025):** 2-Phenylphenol, Fenbutatin oxide, Pirimicarb, Hydrogen phosphide, Clethodim, Guazatine, Captan, Dimethoate, Carbendazim

Analysis: 2026 and Beyond

- **New Compounds (7 nominated):** Icafolin-methyl, Fenmezoditiaz, Metyltetraprole, XDE-481, XDE-120, Tetflupyrolimet, XDE-377

- **New Uses (examples for 2026):** Spiropidion, Chlorantraniliprole, Cyclobutrifluram, Fluoxapiprolin, Florylpicoxamid, Fluazaindolizine, Flutriafol, Fluindapyr, Fenpicoxamid, Indoxacarb (Others deferred to 2027+) (+ additional nominations: spices from India, Thai eggplant from Thailand)

- **Periodic Reviews (examples):** Chlorpyrifos, Chlorpyrifos-methyl, Permethrin, Carbofuran/Carbosulfan, Parathion-methyl, Piperonyl butoxide, Maleic hydrazide, Tebufenozide, Pyrethrins, Methyl bromide

Other Considerations

- Public health concerns: none were raised in response to CL 2024/43-PR.
- Opportunity exists to nominate compounds for the parallel review pilot (as decided at CCPR52).

Conclusion & Recommendations : Agenda Item 9

- Members and observers are encouraged to review the worksheets to ensure accuracy.
- Provide evidence of registration, GAP, and data support for listed compounds.
- Support prioritization to manage JMPR workload.
- Schedules and priority lists are finalized at CCPR sessions.
- CCPR also re-established the EWG on Priorities (chaired by Australia) to prepare the next year’s list.


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Agenda item 10

Enhancement of the operational procedures of CCPR and JMPR

- *Presented by : Dr. Mariam Barsoum*
- *Country : Egypt*

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ARAB CODEX INITIATIVE

STATUS UPDATE - ENHANCEMENT OF WORK BETWEEN CCPR AND JMPR

Prepared by the Electronic Working Group

chaired by the United States of America and co-chaired by Costa Rica and Uganda

Background : Agenda Item 10

At CCPR53 (2022)

- were raised that the CCPR/JMPR system could not meet global demand for evaluations of new compounds, uses, and periodic reviews. Members and observers agreed on the need to strengthen the system and established an Electronic Working Group (Enhancement EWG) to address this
- Enhancement EWG-1 collected input from 15 Member countries and 3 observer organizations on opportunities for improvement, challenges, and recommendations, which were summarized in a discussion paper.

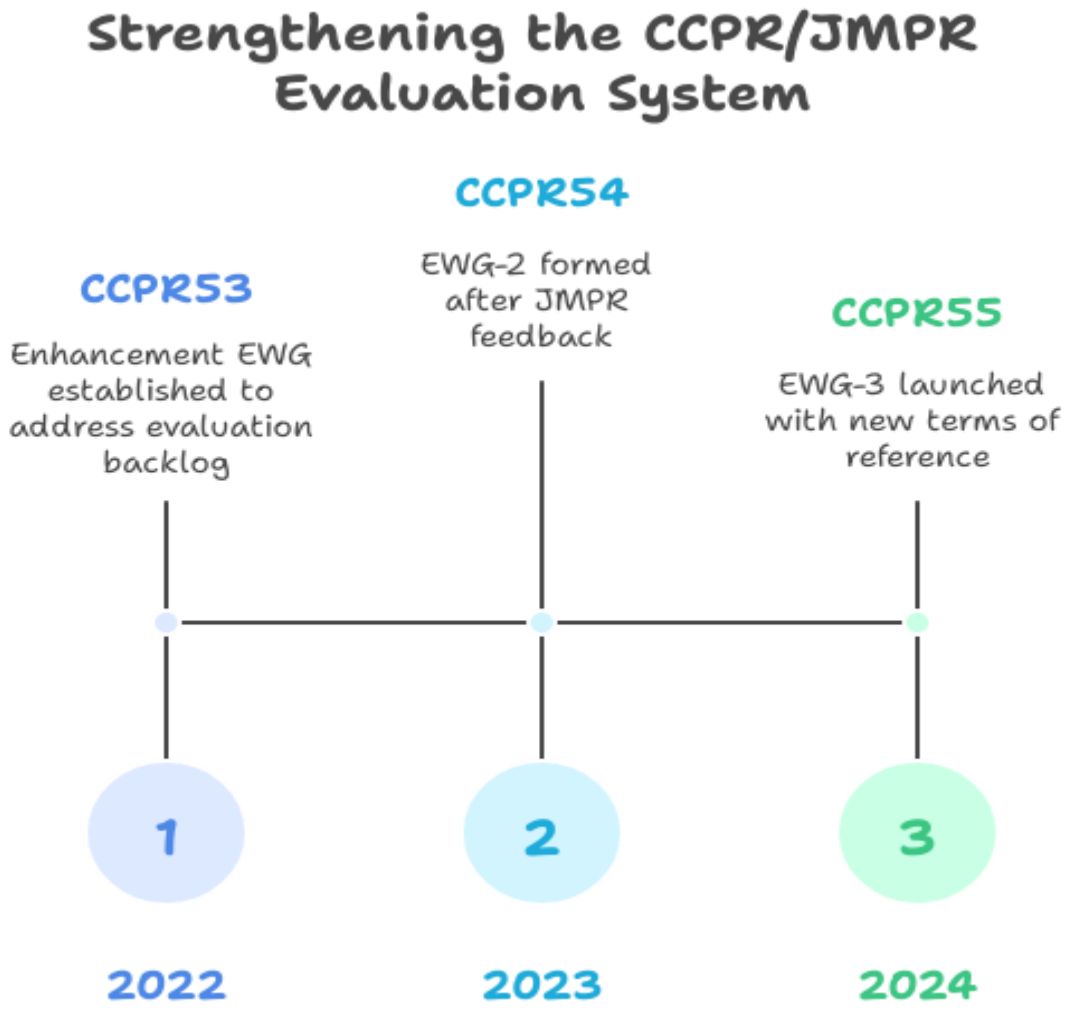
At CCPR54 (2023)

- it was agreed to seek JMPR's feedback and re-establish the group as Enhancement EWG-2
- EWG-2 prepared a follow-up paper for CCPR55 (2024) , incorporating JMPR-2023 guidance on key issues:
- * limited evaluation capacity and possible use of full-time paid evaluators,
- * importance of early submission and quality control of dossiers,
- * focus on relevant toxicological studies only,
- * limited benefit of longer or additional meetings given current workload.

At CCPR55 (2024)

- The paper proposed an approach balancing short-term needs (reducing backlog) with long-term goals (building review capacity). CCPR55 endorsed this and re-established the group as Enhancement EWG-3 (2024–2026) with terms of reference to:
- 1. Explore resources for an extraordinary JMPR meeting to reduce backlog.
- 2. Gather proposals for targeted projects to improve efficiency.
- 3. Report progress and recommendations to CCPR56 (2025).

Background : Agenda Item 10



Analysis :EWG -3 - Enhancement – Key Points

ToR (i): Resources to convene extraordinary meetings of JMPR to reduce the backlog of new use evaluations JMPR

- Exploring financial and other support to convene an extraordinary JMPR meeting focusing on new use evaluations to reduce backlog.
- No further details yet available for CCPR56 (2025).

ToR (ii): Resources for targeted projects to enhance the current JMPR's evaluation process :

Proposal template to reduce backlog and enhance the evaluation process ;

One Member country supported convening an extraordinary JMPR meeting.

One observer organization submitted two proposals:

A- Guidance to Submitters of Data to JMPR ;

Provide general principles and best practices for dossier submission to JMPR expert panels.

Output: Guidance document to be presented at CCPR56 and published as an official annex.

B- Permanent JMPR Staff ;

Focus on drafting initial reviews for new active ingredients, new uses, and periodic reviews.

Mechanisms:

1. Secondments from institutions or government experts.
2. External consultants funded through a transparent fee system supported by data submitters.

Output: Preliminary draft review documents for JMPR experts to develop recommendations to CCPR.

Conclusion and recommendations :Agenda Item 10

CONCLUSIONS

1. While the EWG has completed its terms of reference, the EWG was unable to determine if support and resources are available to convene an extraordinary meeting of JMPR or adopt other approaches to reduce the backlog of evaluations. Codex members and observer organizations are invited to provide additional information and proposals on potential mechanisms that could support the short-term approach endorsed by CCPR.
2. Two proposals were submitted to the EWG on JMPR staffing and best practices in JMPR dossier submission. Codex members and observer organizations are invited to provide feedback on the proposals or submit additional project ideas.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. CCPR is invited to consider the proposed short-term approach summarized in Appendix I and additional project proposals that were submitted to the EWG (Appendix II). If there is support, please provide feedback on mechanisms to contribute financial and/or human resources on the following:
2. Organization of extraordinary meetings of JMPR (ToR-i) to reduce the backlog of new use evaluations (i.e., additional MRLs for existing compounds not scheduled for periodic reviews nor complete evaluation by JMPR) or
3. Design and implementation of targeted projects to improve JMPR's evaluation process (ToR-ii), such as those described in Appendices I and II or
4. Development of other potential activities that CCPR could advance without changes to the procedures and policies of FAO and WHO applicable for the operation of JMPR not considered in the short-term approach presented in Appendix I.

Potential Short-term Approaches to Enhance the Operational Procedures of CCPR and JMPR, 2024 - 2026

Goal: Address immediate stakeholder concerns related to the backlog of evaluations and be responsive to the needs of JMPR.

Convene an extraordinary meeting of JMPR to reduce the backlog of new use evaluations.

While JMPR has raised concerns that additional meetings are resource intensive and may not increase the long-term output of JMPR, a targeted extraordinary meeting that focuses on new uses may help reduce the backlog of evaluations. Convening an extraordinary meeting will require coordination with stakeholders to:

1. determine the appropriate review capacity,
2. identify candidate compounds, and
3. confirm that there are resources, staffing, and experts available to support the meeting.

Complete a targeted project that improves JMPR's evaluation process.

The aim of the targeted project is to improve a specific issue in JMPR's current evaluation process. One promising area for a targeted project is electronic data submission and data quality standards. Completing a targeted project will require coordination with stakeholders to:

1. consult with JMPR to identify candidate projects and requirements,
2. detailed the scope of work and impact on JMPR's evaluation process, and
3. confirm that there are available resources and expertise to complete the project.

EWG Participant Information	
Codex Delegation/ Organization	CropLife International
Project Proposal	
Project Title	Permanent JMPR staff
Objectives	I. Focus support on drafting initial reviews for JMPR Expert Panel review II. Secondments from existing institutions, or (to be considered) recently retired experts from governments agencies. III. External consultants paid through a transparently organized “fee system” allowing funding from data submitters.
Anticipated Outputs/Outcomes	Draft initial review documents for new active ingredients, new uses, and periodic reviews. These preliminary draft review documents would then be provided to the JMPR expert panels for their development of recommendations to the CCPR.

EWG Participant Information	
Codex Delegation/ Organization	CropLife International
Project Proposal	
Project Title	Guidance to submitters of data to JMPR
Objectives	To provide some general principles and guidance to data submitters on the best practices in dossier submission to the expert panels of the Joint Meeting on Pesticides Residues (JMPR) when applying for Codex Maximum Residue Limits (CXLs).
Anticipated Outputs/Outcomes	Present a guidance document for data submitters to JMPR in a breakout session during CCPR56. Publish this guidance document publicly as an annex to the CropLife International “Working with the JMPR and CCPR - Manual for the Agrochemical Industry”.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Agenda item 11

Coordination of work between CCPR/ CCRVDF

- *Presented by : Eng. Sonia Baldi*
- *Country : UNITED ARAB EMIRATES*

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Background : Agenda Item 11

- CCRVDF agreed to request CCEXEC81 advice on a mechanism for cooperation between CCPR and CCRVDF — **CCRVDF21**
- Recommended that CCRVDF and CCPR establish a joint Electronic Working Group (EWG) to advance their work on cross-sectional issues — **CCEXEC81 (2021)**
- Encouraged ways to facilitate and promote cooperation on cross-sectional issues between CCRVDF and CCPR2. — **CCPR 52 (2021)**
- Establish a Joint CCPR/CCRVDF EWG chaired by the United States of America (USA), open to all Members and Observers working with the support of (JECFA)-(JMPR) — **CAC44**

ToR- EWG CCPR/CCRVDF (CAC44)

EWG

- Will review work already done cooperatively between CCPR and CCRVDF and will identify and, if possible,
- Prioritize areas of potential further collaboration between them and

EWG

- Facilitate the consideration of compounds with dual uses by both committees and the possible harmonization of MRLs
- Reflections on improved work synchronization between CCPR and CCRVDF and collaboration between CCPR/CCRVDF and JMPR/JECFA.

ToR- EWG CCPR/CCRVDF (CAC46)

ToR #1

- Continue the Joint EWG, chaired by the USA and co-chaired by Brazil and New Zealand,
- To identify and prioritize issues affecting both committees, recommend ways to address them, and inform CAC accordingly.

ToR #2

- Develop a list of compounds with dual use as a pesticide and veterinary drug for which no or only one Codex MRL has been established, with member countries providing the information to populate this list.

ToR #3

- Identify dual-use compounds that have different Codex MRLs for a similar edible commodity of animal origin and recommend a single, harmonized MRL(s) for the compound(s) and affected commodity(ies) on a case by-case basis.
- The EWG might recommend that CCRVDF/CCPR consider selecting the higher MRL value.

ToR #4

- Consider the matter related to harmonized food descriptors to be used by JECFA and JMPR.

ToR- EWG CCPR/CCRVDF (CAC47)

CAC47 endorsed the recommendation of CCEXEC87 to:

- Explore the scheduling of a virtual session of CCPR and CCRVDF to consider
- the recommendations of the virtual meeting of the Joint CCPR/CCRVDF -(EWG)

- Arrangement was made and might be used in the future to address common issues involving different Codex committees.

Proceedings of the EWG

34 Codex standards (ADI) or MRL)

were identified that differ for dual-use compounds depending on whether the compound was evaluated as a veterinary drug or pesticide.

The Joint EWG is working towards identifying a harmonized MRL value where differences exist to recommend CCPR and CCRVDF and working towards developing a harmonized definition for dual-use compounds (ToR #3).

Background from Agenda Item 6.1 on CCPR/CCRVDF Coordination

- 11 edible commodities of animal origin were identified as being cross-sectional between the two committees.
- 2/11 food commodities already have harmonized descriptors; four have different descriptors and five lack descriptors.

The Joint EWG is working towards proposing harmonized descriptors for the four that have different descriptors and five that lack descriptors (ToR #4).

Main Challenges

Challenge (1)

- 34 Codex members and one observer organization were registered to participate in the EWG.
- Excluding responses from the Chair's and Co-Chairs' countries,
- The EWG only received four sets of comments on MRL (ToR #3) and food descriptor (ToR #4) harmonization.
- The low number of comments meant that it was not possible to make firm recommendations on these matters.

Challenge (2)

- Because recommendations are presented to each committee separately, one committee may make changes to recommendations or develop new recommendations without the benefit of hearing from their colleagues in the other committee.
- On substantial, complex issues, this is likely to cause recommendations to be "volleyed" between the two committees, with little progress being made.

- Difficult for the Chair and co-Chairs to determine whether consensus has been achieved and whether recommendations are ready for presentation at CCPR and CCRVDF.

Scheduling a virtual meeting of the Joint EWG

- It will increase active participation from members
- It will provide space for CCPR and CCRVDF delegations to discuss the issues affecting both committees and any suggestions to the draft recommendations, making the working group and output a true joint effort between CCPR and CCRVDF

- To generate more robust and inclusive recommendations before presenting the recommendations to either committee.
- To facilitate the discussions at the plenary and lead to more efficient advancement of the Joint EWG work.

Further Discussions

CCPR55
(i) Indicated their continued support for the work of the Joint EWG;
(ii) Endorsed the scheduling of a joint virtual meeting of the EWG;
(iii) Encouraged CCPR delegations to participate in the joint virtual meeting of the EWG;
(iv) Encouraged CCPR delegations to liaise with their CCRVDF counterparts to coordinate positions and actively participate in the work of the Joint EWG, including the upcoming virtual meeting of the Joint EWG.7

CODEX SECRETARIAT
(i) Beneficial to explore the feasibility of scheduling a virtual session of the Joint EWG that precedes a possible virtual Joint Session of CCPR and CCRVDF to address the current ToRs.
(ii) Would allow final decisions to be made jointly by both committees rather than the Joint EWG presenting recommendations to each Committee separately.
(iii) Assist in building consensus-based decision-making simultaneously for both Committees.

Further Discussions

CCRVDF 27 (2024)

(i) indicated their continued support for the Joint CCPR/CCRVDF EWG;

(ii) Endorsed exploring the feasibility of scheduling a virtual session of the Joint EWG that precedes a possible virtual Joint Session of CCPR and CCRVDF;

(iii) encouraged CCRVDF delegations to participate in the possible virtual session of the Joint EWG and possible virtual Joint Session of CCPR and CCRVDF

(iv) encouraged CCRVDF delegations to liaise with their CCPR counterparts to coordinate positions and actively participate in the work of the Joint EWG.8

JOINT CCPR/CCRVDF WORKING GROUP

The Joint EWG has been working since the establishment of its revised ToR on:

- A definition for dual-use compounds, an approach or procedure to harmonize MRLs for dual-use compounds, including harmonized MRLs derived through this proposed procedure,
- As well as harmonization of food descriptors used by JECFA and JMPR.
- The details and findings of this will be distributed for comments by Codex members and observers through two circular letters, CL 2025/47PR/RVDF (harmonization of food descriptors) and CL 2025/48-PR/RVDF (harmonization of MRLs for dual-use compounds), which can be found on the CCPR9 and CCRVDF10 webpages11, respectively.

Recommendation: Agenda Item11

CCPR56 IS INVITED TO:

1-Indicate their continued support for the Joint CCPR/CCRVDF EWG;

2-Endorse scheduling a virtual session of the Joint EWG that precedes a virtual Joint Session of CCPR and CCRVDF;

2-Encourage Codex members and observers to participate in the possible virtual session of the Joint EWG and possible virtual Joint Session of CCPR and CCRVDF; and

3-encourage Codex members and observers to liaise with their veterinary (animal health) service counterparts to coordinate positions and actively participate in the work of the Joint EWG, including providing replies to the circular letters on harmonization of food descriptors (CL 2025/47-PR/RVDF) and harmonization of MRLs for dual use compounds (CL 2025/48-PR/RVDF).


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