52nd Joint Coordination Meeting of Arab and CCNE Codex Contact Points

PREPARATION FOR THE 57th SESSION OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMITTEE (CCPR57)

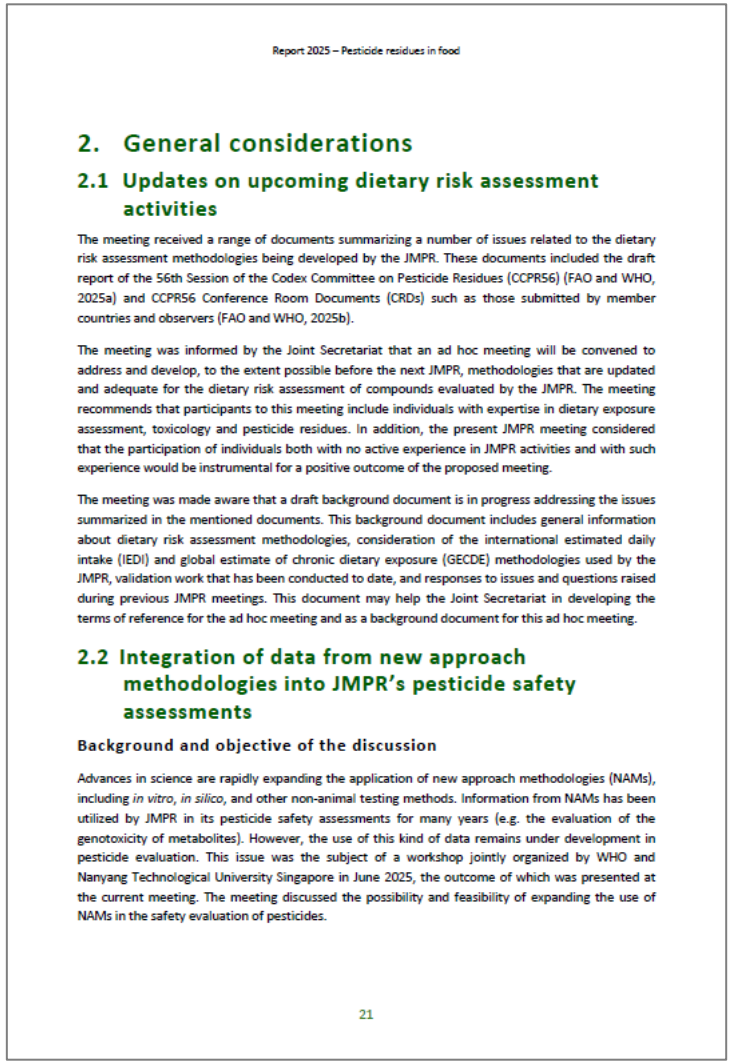
Presented by [SONIA BALDI, United Arab Emirates]

[September] [02], 2026

AGENDA ITEM 5(a):

Report on items of general consideration arising from the 2025 meeting of the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (2025 JMPR)

Section 2 of the 2025 JMPR Report (English only)
Page 21 to Page 28



2. General considerations

2.1 Updates on upcoming dietary risk assessment activities

The meeting received a range of documents summarizing a number of issues related to the dietary risk assessment methodologies being developed by the JMPR. These documents included the draft report of the 56th Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR56) (FAO and WHO, 2025a) and CCPR56 Conference Room Documents (CRDs) such as those submitted by member countries and observers (FAO and WHO, 2025b).

The meeting was informed by the Joint Secretariat that an ad hoc meeting will be convened to address and develop, to the extent possible before the next JMPR, methodologies that are updated and adequate for the dietary risk assessment of compounds evaluated by the JMPR. The meeting recommends that participants to this meeting include individuals with expertise in dietary exposure assessment, toxicology and pesticide residues. In addition, the present JMPR meeting considered that the participation of individuals both with no active experience in JMPR activities and with such experience would be instrumental for a positive outcome of the proposed meeting.

The meeting was made aware that a draft background document is in progress addressing the issues summarized in the mentioned documents. This background document includes general information about dietary risk assessment methodologies, consideration of the international estimated daily intake (IEDI) and global estimate of chronic dietary exposure (GECDE) methodologies used by the JMPR, validation work that has been conducted to date, and responses to issues and questions raised during previous JMPR meetings. This document may help the Joint Secretariat in developing the terms of reference for the ad hoc meeting and as a background document for this ad hoc meeting.

2.2 Integration of data from new approach methodologies into JMPR's pesticide safety assessments

Background and objective of the discussion

Advances in science are rapidly expanding the application of new approach methodologies (NAMs), including *in vitro*, *in silico*, and other non-animal testing methods. Information from NAMs has been utilized by JMPR in its pesticide safety assessments for many years (e.g. the evaluation of the genotoxicity of metabolites). However, the use of this kind of data remains under development in pesticide evaluation. This issue was the subject of a workshop jointly organized by WHO and Nanyang Technological University Singapore in June 2025, the outcome of which was presented at the current meeting. The meeting discussed the possibility and feasibility of expanding the use of NAMs in the safety evaluation of pesticides.

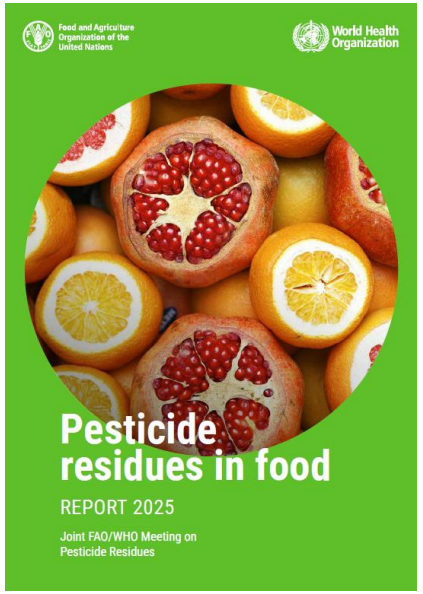
AGENDA ITEM 5(a): Context and Challenges

- Matters referred to JMPR
- Arising from previous CCPR discussions
- Arising from Codex Secretariat
- Technical issues

- Lack of information
- Difficulties of collaboration between FAO and WHO experts

AGENDA ITEM 5(a): Background

- JMPR held its meeting in Rome-November 2025
- The meeting received a range of documents summarizing a number of issues requiring scientific advice.
- Through Conference Room Documents (CRDs) submitted by member countries and observers.
- **Technical –Procedural-Updates**



AGENDA ITEM 5(a): Main items for consideration

1-Updates on upcoming dietary risk assessment activities

2-Integration of data from new approach methodologies into JMPR's pesticide safety assessments

3-Non-linear toxicokinetic guidance electronic working group

4-Plasma and/or blood area under the concentration–time curve (AUC) ratio use for identification of major rat metabolites

5-Update on the Guidance Document for WHO Monographers and Reviewers

6-Transition of maximum residue recommendations for meat according to the new Codex Classification for Food Commodities

AGENDA ITEM 5(a): Main items for consideration

7-Maximum residue level recommendations for fat soluble pesticides for milk and milk fat under the new classification for animal commodities

8-Publication of the intake calculations for the metabolites assessed with the threshold of toxicological concern (TTC) approach in the report

9-Dietary burden calculation for updates on maximum residue limits (MRLs) for animal commodities

10-Revision of OECD TG 506: stability of pesticide residues in stored commodities

11-Screening assessments following lowering of health-based guidance values (HBGVs)

12-Draft FAO/WHO JMPR standard operating procedures

1-Updates on upcoming dietary risk assessment activities

- Transition form the use the Global Estimate of Chronic Dietary Exposure (GECDE) model to IEDI (International Estimated Daily Intake) for the estimation of chronic exposure.
- Differences related to the consumers groups included in the estimations
- The GECDE is already introduced in JMPR work but needed formal validation and adoption as the primary tool for chronic dietary exposure assessment, replacing the IEDI
- This transition strengthens consistency, transparency, and protection of vulnerable populations.

1-Updates on upcoming dietary risk assessment activities

- JMPR updated its dietary exposure and risk-assessment methodologies, taking into account discussions held at CCPR56 and will present the result during CCPR57.

- Comparison between IEDI and GECDE:

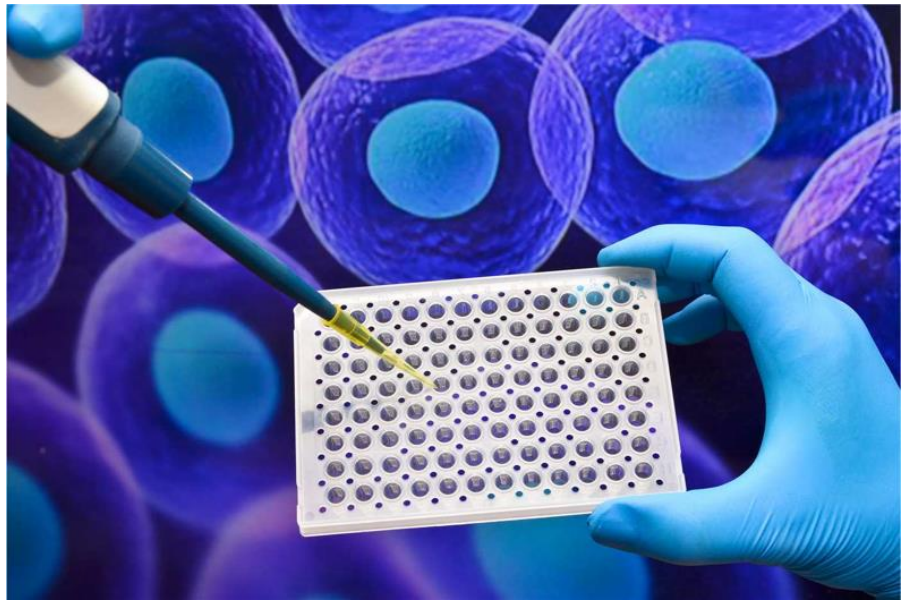
Comparison of IEDI and GECDE

For most of the pesticides, the results on the ranges of percent of maximum of ADI calculated with the IEDI and the GECDE-mean are consistently leading to the similar conclusion regarding the risk.

- JMPR will convene an ad hoc meeting involving experts in exposure assessment, toxicology, and residue evaluation to review and refine approaches such as the IEDI and GECDE.

2-Integration of new approach methodologies (NAMs)

- NAMs encompass a broad and evolving range of in vitro and in silico methods, making their definition challenging.
- NAMs can also contribute to the reduction, refinement and replacement of animals used for toxicological testing.
- The acceptance of NAMs by the JMPR depends on the robustness, scientific validity, and fitness-for-purpose of each method.



2-Integration of new approach methodologies (NAMs)

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- NAMs can improve the accuracy and efficiency of dietary risk assessments.
- Some NAMs are ready for regulatory use, while others provide supporting evidence.
- JMPR will consider NAMs case by case when scientifically justified.
- The Meeting encourages submission of NAMs-derived data for future evaluations.

3-Guidance on non-linear toxicokinetics

Summary report of the 2025 WHO Core Assessment Group Meeting on Pesticide Residues

Acceptable daily intakes, acute reference doses and general consideration items recorded by the 2025 Core Assessment Group Meeting on Pesticide Residues
Bangkok, 16–25 September 2025

- Non-linear toxicokinetics in pesticide evaluations refers to situations where the *way a pesticide is absorbed, distributed, metabolized, or eliminated by the body does not change proportionally with the dose.*
- *When the dose increases, internal exposure (for example, blood or tissue levels) may increase more or less than expected.*

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In JMPR evaluations, non-linear toxicokinetics are important because they can influence:

- the interpretation of dose–response relationships,
- the selection of appropriate points of departure (NOAEL or BMDL),
- the derivation of health-based guidance values such as the ADI or ARfD.

3-Guidance on non-linear toxicokinetics

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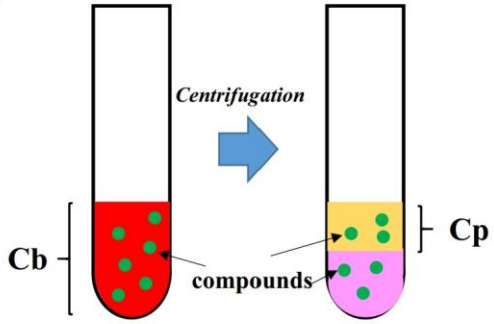
- JMPR will finalize guidance on addressing non-linear toxicokinetics in pesticide evaluations.
- An electronic working group will develop practical guidance to support monographers and reviewers, with completion targeted by 2026.

4- Use of plasma or blood AUC ratios

SCIENTIFIC BACKGROUD:

- *AUC = Area Under the Concentration-Time Curve*
- In toxicology and pharmacokinetics, AUC is a measure of overall exposure to a chemical, pesticide, drug, or metabolite over time.
- AUC ratios alone may not reliably identify major metabolites.
- Blood measurements can underestimate metabolite importance.
- JMPR prioritizes mass-balance and excretion studies.
- This enables a more comprehensive assessment of metabolite formation and exposure.



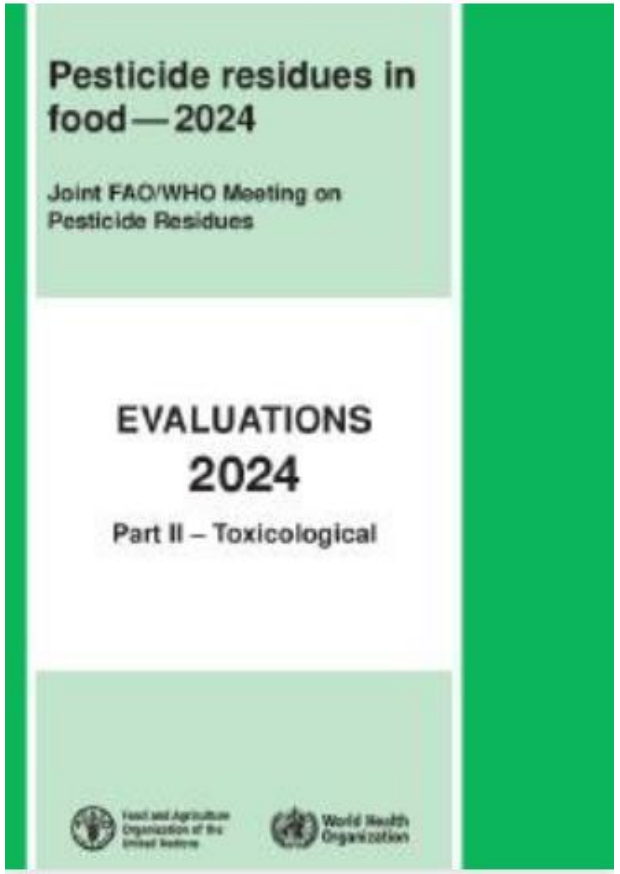
Rb = Cb / Cp

Cb: blood concentration of compound

Cp: plasma concentration of compound

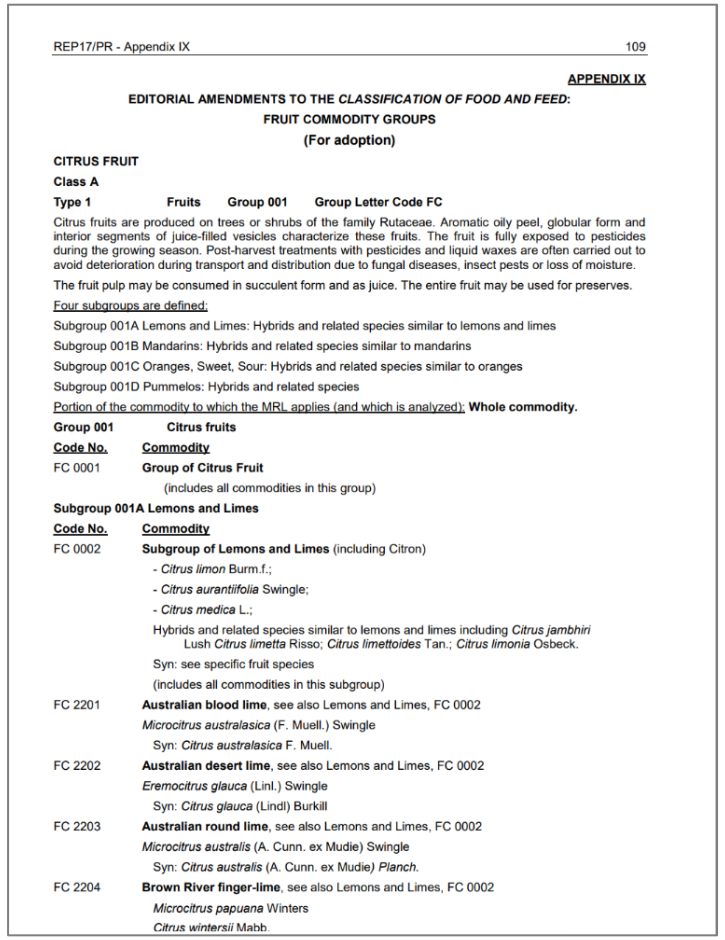
5-WHO monographers and reviewers guidance

- JMPR reviewed the draft WHO guidance for monographers and reviewers
- JMPR will request revisions to improve clarity and consistency.
- JMPR will conduct an additional round of comments before finalizing the guidance.



6-Transition of meat MRLs to the new Codex classification

- 2024:JMPR began using the revised nomenclature for commodities of animal origin when recommending maximum residue limits (MRLs) for pesticides in foods of animal origin.
- For Fat Soluble Pesticides: the transition will be from mammalian meat (other than marine animals)" and "poultry meat" into the new Codex Classifications "Group of muscle (mammals other than marine animals)" and the "Group of avian muscle".



APPENDIX IX

EDITORIAL AMENDMENTS TO THE *CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD AND FEED*:
FRUIT COMMODITY GROUPS
(For adoption)

CITRUS FRUIT

Class A

Type 1 Fruits Group 001 Group Letter Code FC

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

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

Four subgroups are defined:

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

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

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

Subgroup 001D Pummelos: Hybrids and related species

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

Group 001 Citrus fruits

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

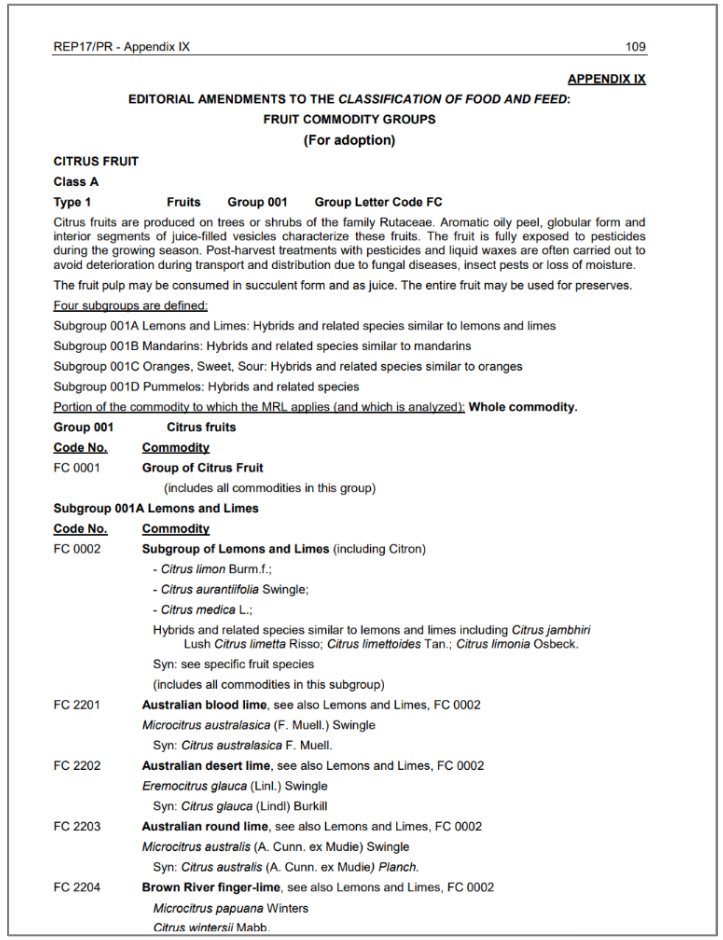
Subgroup 001A Lemons and Limes

Code No.	Commodity
FC 0002	**Subgroup of Lemons and Limes** (including Citron) - *Citrus limon* Burm.f.; - *Citrus aurantiifolia* Swingle; - *Citrus medica* L.; Hybrids and related species similar to lemons and limes including *Citrus jambhiri* Lush *Citrus limetta* Risso; *Citrus limettoides* Tan.; *Citrus limonia* Osbeck. Syn: see specific fruit species (includes all commodities in this subgroup)
FC 2201	**Australian blood lime**, see also Lemons and Limes, FC 0002 *Microcitrus australasica* (F. Muell.) Swingle Syn: *Citrus australasica* F. Muell.
FC 2202	**Australian desert lime**, see also Lemons and Limes, FC 0002 *Eremocitrus glauca* (Linl.) Swingle Syn: *Citrus glauca* (Lindl) Burkill
FC 2203	**Australian round lime**, see also Lemons and Limes, FC 0002 *Microcitrus australis* (A. Cunn. ex Mudie) Swingle Syn: *Citrus australis* (A. Cunn. ex Mudie) *Planch.*
FC 2204	**Brown River finger-lime**, see also Lemons and Limes, FC 0002 *Microcitrus papuana* Winters *Citrus wintersii* Mabb.

6-Transition of meat MRLs to the new Codex classification

- JMPR noted that MRLs for meat, were based on residues in fat tissue instead of residues in muscle tissue.
- To apply the following a footnote to these MRLs until reconsideration of residues in animal commodities by the JMPR:

> The MRL refers to "meat" for which the portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies, and which is analysed, is the whole commodity (without bones). For fat soluble pesticides, a portion of the adhering fat is analysed, and MRLs apply to the fat.



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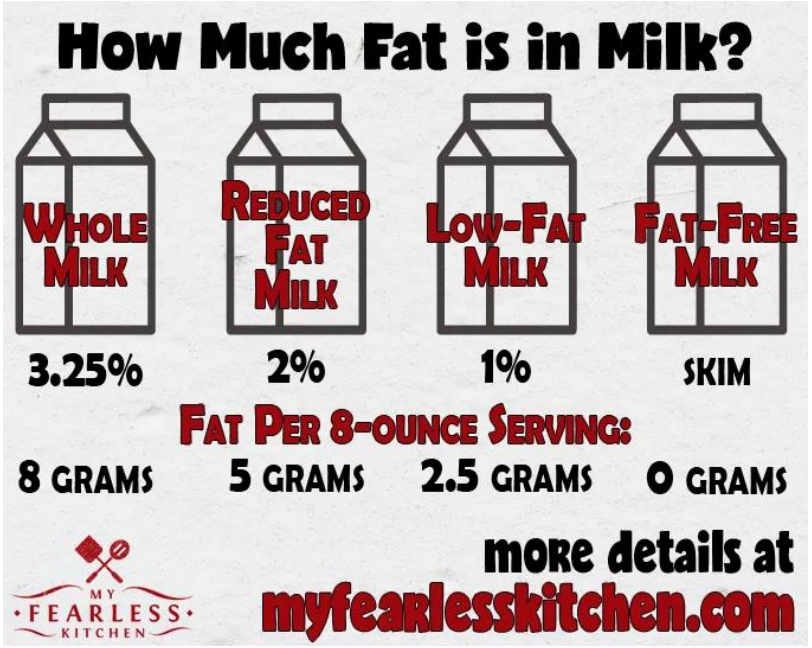
7- Milk and Milk fats

- JMPR clarified that whole milk should be analysed and compared with the whole-milk MRL, even when an MRL is also established for milk fat.
- For fat-soluble pesticides, JMPR will include a footnote with milk-fat MRLs explaining how these limits should be applied.
- The clarification aims to ensure consistent monitoring and regulatory enforcement of pesticide residues in milk.



8-Publication of TTC intake calculations

JMPR published summary tables of input values used for Threshold of Toxicological Concern (TTC) intake calculations for metabolites to **enhance transparency.**

- TTC is a screening approach used when toxicity data are limited.
- It identifies exposure levels considered to pose negligible health concern.
- Substances are grouped based on chemical structure and genotoxicity potential.
- Dietary exposure is compared with TTC values to support risk assessment decisions.

Table 5.25.7 Residues of metabolites of mepiquat chloride for TTC and other dietary exposure estimations

Compound	Commodity	STMR (mg/kg)	HR (mg/kg)	Source
Methylpiperidine (Cramer class III, 1.5 µg/kg bw/d)				
Methylpiperidine	Group of avian fats	0	NA	Not detected in metabolism study, STMR assumed as 0
Methylpiperidine	Group of avian muscle	0.000067	NA	Based on laying hens metabolim study muscle at 194 ppm feed level (cation); 0.02 mg eq/kg → 0.013 mg/kg[a] and scaled by dietary burden[b]
Methylpiperidine	Group of avian, Edible offal	0	NA	Not detected in metabolism study, STMR assumed as 0
Methylpiperidine	Group of Edible offal (mammalian)	0.00303	NA	Based on goat metabolim study kidney at 610 ppm feed level (cation); 0.255 mg eq/kg → 0.17 mg/kg[a] and scaled by dietary burden[b]
Methylpiperidine	Group of eggs	0	NA	Not detected in metabolism study, STMR assumed as 0
Methylpiperidine	Group of Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.000214	NA	Based on goat metabolim study fats at 610 ppm feed level (cation); 0.018 mg eq/kg → 0.012 mg/kg[a] and scaled by dietary burden[b]
Methylpiperidine	Group of milks[a]	0	NA	Not detected in metabolism study, STMR assumed as 0
Methylpiperidine	Group of Muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.000715	NA	Based on goat metabolim study muscle at 610 ppm feed level (cation); 0.061 mg eq/kg → 0.04 mg/kg[a] and scaled by dietary burden[b]

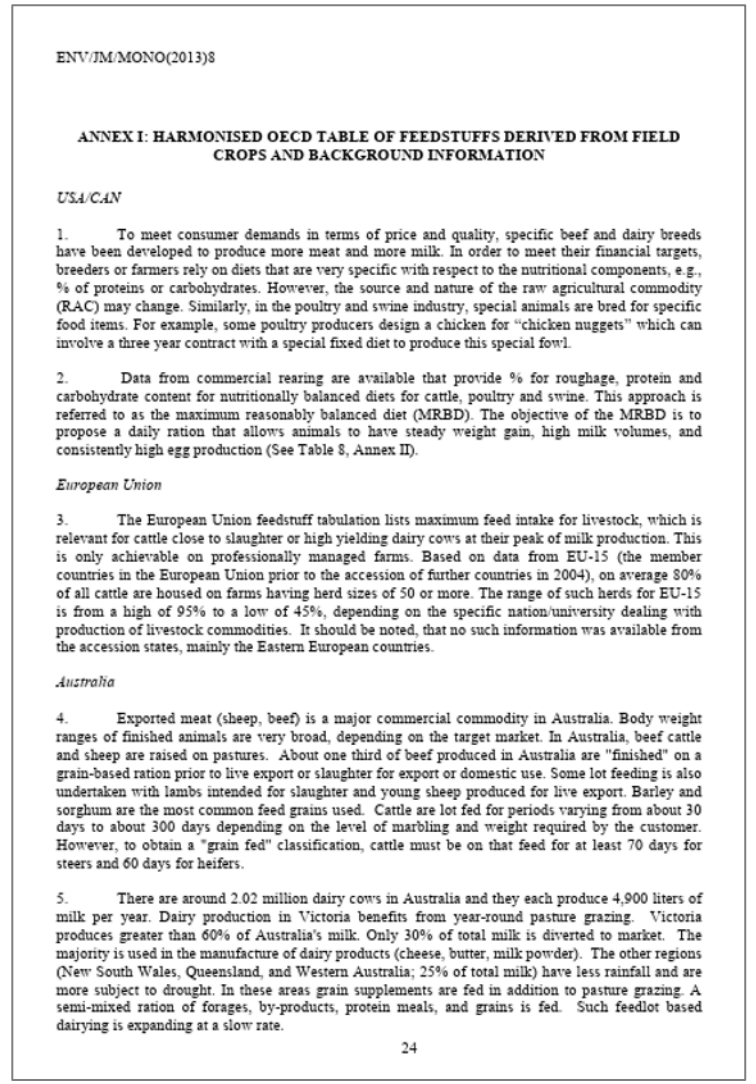
Notes:

[a] Based on a molecular weight ration mepiquat cation → methylpiperidine of 0.661.

[b] Scaling factor dietary burden: mammalian matrices 610 ppm → 10.9 ppm = factor 0.0178, avian matrices 194 ppm → 4.3 ppm = factor 0.0222.

9- Dietary burden calculations for animal MRL updates

- JMPR recalculated dietary burdens systematically, using raw agricultural commodity (RAC) data when processed-feed data were unavailable.
- MRLs for commodities of plant considered as animal feed
- Re calculation of dietary burden of livestock OECD DIETS:



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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.

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9- Dietary burden calculations for animal MRL updates

TRIFLOXYSTROBIN (213)

Compound	CCN	Commodity	Recommended maximum residue level (mg/kg)		STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
			New	Previous		
Trifloxystrobin (213) ADI: 0–0.04 mg/kg bw ARfD: Unnecessary (2004)	FC 0001	Citrus fruits	W	0.5	–	–
	–	Citrus juice	–	–	0.0216	–
	AB 0001	Citrus pulp dried	1.5	–	–	–
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	W	0.09	–	–
	PE 0112	Eggs	W	0.04*	–	–
	PO 0111	Group of avian, edible offal of	0.04*	–	0	–
	PF 0111	Group of avian fats	0.04*	–	0	–
	PM 0110	Group of avian muscle	0.04*	–	0	–
	MO 0105	Group of edible offal (mammalian)	0.09	–	0.04	–
	PE 0112	Group of eggs	0.04*	–	0	–
	MF 0100	Group of mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.07	–	0.04	–
	FM 0106	Group of milk fats[a]	0.02*	–	0.005	–
	ML 0106	Group of milks	0.02*	–	0.005	–
	MM 0095	Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.04*	–	0.01	–
	FC0204	Lemon	0.8	–	0.171	–
	MF 0100	Mammalian fat (except milk fats)	W	0.07	–	–
	FI 0345	Mango	0.7	–	0.043	–
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	W	0.07	–	–
	ML 0106	Milk	W	0.02*	–	–
	OR 0004	Orange oil	60	–	14.82	–
	PO 0111	Poultry edible offal	W	0.04*	–	–
	PF 0111	Poultry fats	W	0.04*	–	–
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	W	0.04*	–	–
	FC 0002	Subgroup of lemons and limes	0.8	–	0.171	–
	FC 0004	Subgroup of oranges, sweet and sour	0.4	–	0.114	–

Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL for plant commodities: Trifloxystrobin.

Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL for animal commodities: Trifloxystrobin and CGA 321113 ((E,E)-methoxyimino-{2-[1-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) ethylidene-aminooxymethyl]-phenyl}acetic acid), expressed as trifloxystrobin.

Definition of residues for estimation of dietary intake for plant and animal commodities: Trifloxystrobin and CGA 321113 ((E,E)-methoxyimino-{2-[1-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) ethylidene-aminooxymethyl]-phenyl}acetic acid) expressed as trifloxystrobin.

The residue is fat-soluble.

TRIFLOXYSTROBIN (213) **DAIRY CATTLE**

Commodity	CC	Residue (mg/kg)	Basis	DM (%)	Residue dw (mg/kg)	Diet content (%)				Residue contribution (ppm)			
						United States/Canada	European Union	Australia	Japan	United States/Canada	European Union	Australia	Japan
Almond hulls	AM/AV	1.08	Median-P	90	1.20	10	–	–	–	0.12	–	–	–
Peanut hay	AL	0.85	Median	85	1.00	5	–	–	–	0.05	–	–	–
Rice bran/pollard	CM/CF	0.25	Median-P	90	0.28	15	–	–	10	0.042	–	–	0.028
Rice grain	GC	0.16	STMR	88	0.18	20	–	–	–	0.036	–	–	–
Beet, sugar dried pulp	AB	0.077	Median-P	88	0.09	5	–	–	40	0.004	–	–	0.035
Wheat milled bypdts	CM/CF	0.062	Median-P	88	0.07	10	–	–	25	0.007	–	–	0.018
					Total	100	100	100	100	1.726	3.582	**4.572**	0.469

TRIFLOXYSTROBIN (213) **POULTRY BROILER**

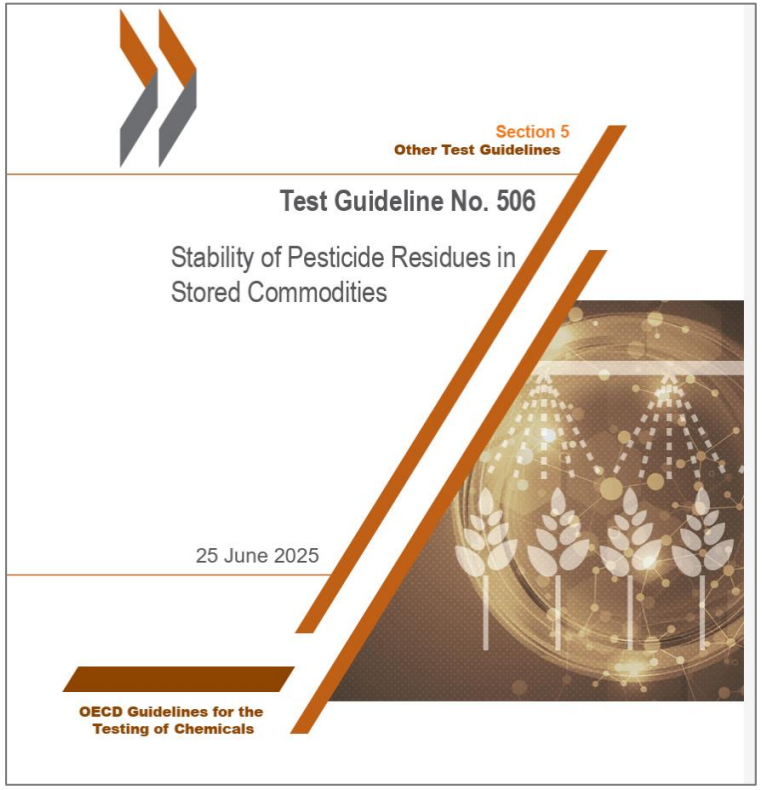
Commodity	CC	Residue (mg/kg)	Basis	DM (%)	Residue dw (mg/kg)	Diet content (%)				Residue contribution (ppm)			
						United States/Canada	European Union	Australia	Japan	United States/Canada	European Union	Australia	Japan
Estimated maximum and mean dietary burden													
Rice bran/pollard	CM/CF	0.25	Median-P	90	0.28	10	10	20	5	0.028	0.028	0.056	0.014
Rice grain	GC	0.16	STMR	88	0.18	20	–	50	–	0.036	–	0.091	–
Wheat milled bypdts	CM/CF	0.062	Median-P	88	0.07	40	10	–	–	0.028	0.007	–	–
Barley grain	GC	0.04	STMR	88	0.05	30	70	–	10	0.014	0.032	–	0.005
Soybean seed	VD	0.023	STMR	89	0.03	–	10	15	–	–	0.003	0.004	–
Bean seed	VD	0.021	STMR	88	0.02	–	–	15	–	–	–	0.004	–
Corn field grain	GC	0.02	STMR	88	0.02	–	–	–	60	–	–	–	0.014
Soybean meal	SM	0.0008	Median-P	92	0.00	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	0
					Total	100	100	100	100	0.106	0.069	**0.154**	0.032

TRIFLOXYSTROBIN (213) **POULTRY LAYER**

Commodity	CC	Residue (mg/kg)	Basis	DM (%)	Residue dw (mg/kg)	Diet content (%)				Residue contribution (ppm)			
						United States/Canada	European Union	Australia	Japan	United States/Canada	European Union	Australia	Japan
Estimated maximum dietary burden													
Pea vines	AL	11	Highest	25	44.00	–	10	–	–	–	4.4	–	–
Beet, sugar tops	AM/AV	10.9	Highest	100	10.90	–	5	–	–	–	0.545	–	–
Barley straw	AF/AS	4.9	Highest	89	5.51	–	5	–	–	–	0.275	–	–

10-Revision of OECD Test Guideline 506 (storage stability)

- JMPR noted the revision of OECD TG 506, which now aligns with Codex commodity classification, introduces four matrix groups, and clarifies extrapolation principles.
- Application of the revised guideline will begin with JMPR evaluations from 2026 onward.



11- Screening after lowered health-based guidance values (HBGVs)

- At the 56th CCPR meeting, a request was made of the JMPR to screen CXLs, which are withdrawn during a periodic review; the request specifically relates to cases where the HBGVs have been lowered.

- JMPR describes a targeted screening approach applied when HBGVs are lowered. Screening focused only on affected compounds; for some substances (e.g. phosmet), potential acute intake exceedances were identified for certain fruits, with considerable uncertainty acknowledged.

11- Screening after lowered health-based guidance values (HBGVs)

Screening of the withdrawn Codex MRLs (CXLs) for phosmet

Table 2.11.1 shows the previous and current ADI and ARfD for phosmet.

Table 2.11.1 Previous and current HBGVs for phosmet

	ADI (mg/kg bw)	ARfD (mg/kg bw)
Previous HBGVs	0.01	0.2
New/current HBGVs[a]	0.006	0.03

Note:

[a] The ADI applies to phosmet-oxon with a 6x potency factor; and the ARfD applies to phosmet-oxon with a 25x potency factor.

The residue definitions were updated following the periodic review of phosmet; the previous and current residue definitions are detailed in the following text.

Updates of the residue definition including new metabolites

The CXL has been used as the input in the screening for acute intake

11- Screening after lowered health-based guidance values (HBGVs)

Table 2.11.2 Screening inputs and acute intake estimates for withdrawn Codex MRLs (CXLs) (only those which exceed 100 percent of acute reference dose [ARfD])

Commodity	Input (mg/kg)	Max. IESTI – children (% of ARfD)
Apricots	10	750
Grapes	10	2270
Group of citrus fruit	3	590
Group of pome fruit	10	2310
Nectarine	10	1460
Peaches	10	2240

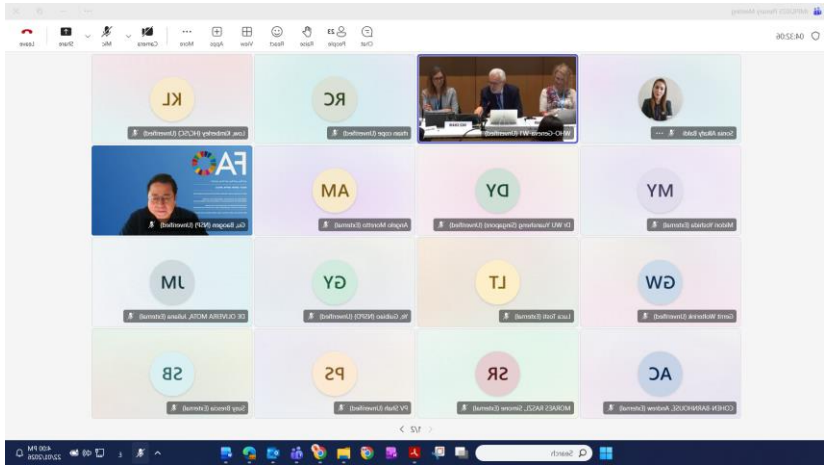
- **The meeting noted that the withdrawn CXLs may present a public health concern.**

In particular, the CXLs for apricots, grapes, group of citrus fruit, group of pome fruit, nectarine, and peaches exceed the ARfD based on the CXL as the input.

- **The meeting was unable to conclude on the dietary risk of the CXLs for cottonseed, group of tree nuts, meat (mammalian), and milks.**

12 Draft JMPR standard operating procedures (SOPs)

JMPR presented its first draft SOPs aimed at strengthening governance, transparency, and internal coordination.
The Secretariat will revise the draft based on feedback received before further consideration.



AGENDA ITEM 5(a):
Report on items of general consideration arising from the 2025 meeting of the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues

RECOMMENDATIONS

- CCPR may improve follow-up by clearly summarizing key discussion outcomes for JMPR.
- Complex or recurring issues may be tracked over multiple sessions as ongoing work.
- Ongoing procedural and contextual clarification may help facilitate timely follow-up between CCPR sessions.

AGENDA ITEM 5(a):
Report on items of general consideration arising from the 2025 meeting of the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues

RECOMMENDATIONS

Suggested Recommendations From CCPR to JMPR

- CCPR may encourage JMPR to improve transparency by clearly explaining how Members' concerns are addressed.
- JMPR may provide clearer scientific justification for complex toxicological and risk-assessment issues.
- JMPR may strengthen follow-up on unresolved concerns through future guidance and evaluations.

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