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

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

Presented by the CCPR Arab Expert Working Group

2 September 2026

Disclaimer and Disclosure of Interest

- The proposed analysis, conclusions, and recommendations stem from the work of regional expert working groups.
- They are presented as suggestions only, and should not be considered a direction or final recommendation to the competent authority empowered to develop and endorse Codex positions.
- **Disclosure of Interest:** Some experts involved in developing this analysis contribute to food safety and nutrition regulatory capacity-building initiatives funded by governments, aid agencies, industry, and international organizations.

Objectives

- Support participation in the Codex Committee session by analyzing priority agenda items.
- Intended for use by Codex Communities of Practice promoted by the Global Food Regulatory Science Society (GFoRSS), as part of the Arab Codex Initiative.
- Aims to strengthen technical preparedness and support informed participation of Arab and CCNE Member Countries and Observers in Codex standard-setting processes.
- Analyzes priority agenda items identified through a scoring methodology applied by Arab and CCNE Member Countries.
- Indicative and informational only — does not constitute an official position of the partner organizations, their memberships, or management.

Agenda Item 5 (b)

Responses to specific concerns raised by CCPR

Presented by Dr. ALIYA ALGHAZALI, Oman

Background: how the issue reached CCPR57

Agenda Item 5(b) is the formal follow-up to a specific concern raised by CCPR and addressed in Section 3 of the 2025 JMPR Report.

CCPR56 2025	2025 JMPR	JMPR response	CCPR57
EU public health concern submitted under CL 2024/89-PR	Concern could not be fully assessed due to short notice	Prioritize acetamiprid for periodic re-evaluation	Determine appropriate follow-up and timing

Key point: JMPR recommended prioritization but did not complete a full risk assessment in 2025.

EU public health concern: main scientific basis

The concern form in **Annex II of CX/PR 25/56/5-Add.1** covers all commodities with existing CXLs for acetamiprid.

1 **Lower HBGVs**

ADI and ARfD proposed at 0.005 mg/kg bw per day.

2 **DNT uncertainty**

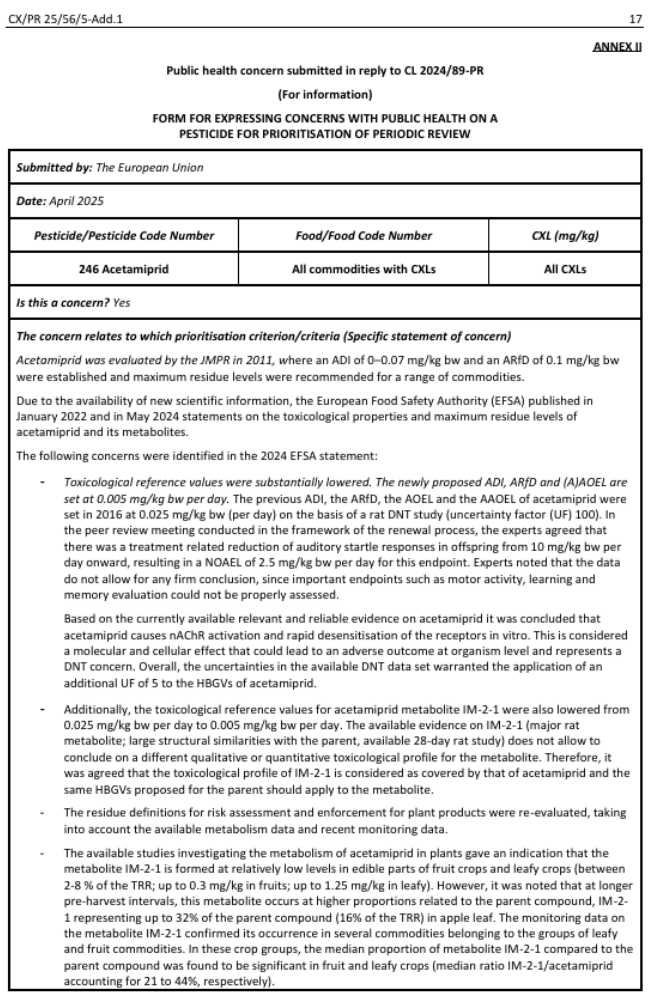
Concern linked to developmental neurotoxicity, including limitations in endpoints such as learning and memory.

3 **Metabolite IM-2-1**

Revised dietary risk residue definition proposed for leafy and fruit crops.

4 **Potential acute risk**

ARfD exceedances reported for several commodities using the revised assumptions.



ANNEX II

Public health concern submitted in reply to CL 2024/89-PR

(For information)

FORM FOR EXPRESSING CONCERNS WITH PUBLIC HEALTH ON A PESTICIDE FOR PRIORITISATION OF PERIODIC REVIEW

Submitted by: *The European Union*

Date: *April 2025*

Pesticide/Pesticide Code Number	*Food/Food Code Number*	*CXL (mg/kg)*
246 Acetamiprid	All commodities with CXLs	All CXLs

Is this a concern? *Yes*

The concern relates to which prioritisation criterion/criteria (Specific statement of concern)

Acetamiprid was evaluated by the JMPR in 2011, where an ADI of 0–0.07 mg/kg bw and an ARfD of 0.1 mg/kg bw were established and maximum residue levels were recommended for a range of commodities.

Due to the availability of new scientific information, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) published in January 2022 and in May 2024 statements on the toxicological properties and maximum residue levels of acetamiprid and its metabolites.

The following concerns were identified in the 2024 EFSA statement:

- *Toxicological reference values were substantially lowered. The newly proposed ADI, ARfD and (A)AOEL are set at 0.005 mg/kg bw per day.* The previous ADI, the ARfD, the AOEL and the AAOEL of acetamiprid were set in 2016 at 0.025 mg/kg bw (per day) on the basis of a rat DNT study (uncertainty factor (UF) 100). In the peer review meeting conducted in the framework of the renewal process, the experts agreed that there was a treatment related reduction of auditory startle responses in offspring from 10 mg/kg bw per day onward, resulting in a NOAEL of 2.5 mg/kg bw per day for this endpoint. Experts noted that the data do not allow for any firm conclusion, since important endpoints such as motor activity, learning and memory evaluation could not be properly assessed.

  Based on the currently available relevant and reliable evidence on acetamiprid it was concluded that acetamiprid causes nAChR activation and rapid desensitisation of the receptors in vitro. This is considered a molecular and cellular effect that could lead to an adverse outcome at organism level and represents a DNT concern. Overall, the uncertainties in the available DNT data set warranted the application of an additional UF of 5 to the HBGVs of acetamiprid.

- Additionally, the toxicological reference values for acetamiprid metabolite IM-2-1 were also lowered from 0.025 mg/kg bw per day to 0.005 mg/kg bw per day. The available evidence on IM-2-1 (major rat metabolite; large structural similarities with the parent, available 28-day rat study) does not allow to conclude on a different qualitative or quantitative toxicological profile for the metabolite. Therefore, it was agreed that the toxicological profile of IM-2-1 is considered as covered by that of acetamiprid and the same HBGVs proposed for the parent should apply to the metabolite.

- The residue definitions for risk assessment and enforcement for plant products were re-evaluated, taking into account the available metabolism data and recent monitoring data.

- The available studies investigating the metabolism of acetamiprid in plants gave an indication that the metabolite IM-2-1 is formed at relatively low levels in edible parts of fruit crops and leafy crops (between 2-8 % of the TRR; up to 0.3 mg/kg in fruits; up to 1.25 mg/kg in leafy). However, it was noted that at longer pre-harvest intervals, this metabolite occurs at higher proportions related to the parent compound, IM-2-1 representing up to 32% of the parent compound (16% of the TRR) in apple leaf. The monitoring data on the metabolite IM-2-1 confirmed its occurrence in several commodities belonging to the groups of leafy and fruit commodities. In these crop groups, the median proportion of metabolite IM-2-1 compared to the parent compound was found to be significant in fruit and leafy crops (median ratio IM-2-1/acetamiprid accounting for 21 to 44%, respectively).

A revised residue definition for risk assessment was therefore proposed for leafy and fruit crops as sum of acetamiprid and N-desmethyl-acetamiprid (IM-2-1), expressed as acetamiprid. Regarding the residue definition for enforcement, the available data did not indicate a need to modify the existing definition because acetamiprid is still a sufficient marker of the residues in all crop groups.

- Considering the new health-based guidance values and the newly derived residue definition for risk assessment, an acute risk for consumer has been identified for 38 MRLs currently in place in the EU Regulation. For certain plant commodities and animal commodities the EU MRL has been set on the basis of the Codex MRLs and therefore the JMPR evaluations were also considered. In particular, the following exceedances of the ARfD for children were identified for Codex MRLs previously implemented in the EU legislation:
  - Asparagus: 166%
  - Blackberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, blueberries, cranberries: 259%, 224%, 191%, 142%, 221%, 109%
  - Cherries: 260%
  - Melons, watermelons: 404%, 325%
  - Grapes: 441%
  - Broccoli, cauliflower: 300%, 367%
  - Bovine liver, bovine edible offals: 144%, 130%

  Additional commodities with CXLs not implemented in the EU legislation might be affected.

- *In view of the identified acute risks for the consumer, it is considered that a re-evaluation for toxicology and residues of acetamiprid and all its CXLs is highly necessary, and this task should be prioritized by the JMPR.*

Is supporting data being provided? *Yes*

Data/Information:

EFSA EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2024. Statement on the toxicological properties and maximum residue levels of acetamiprid and its metabolites. EFSA Journal 2024;22 e8759, https://doi.org/10.2903/j.efsa.2024.8759

EFSA PPR Panel (EFSA Panel on Plant Protection Products and their Residues), 2022. Statement on the active substance acetamiprid. EFSA Journal 2022;20(1):7031 71 pp.https://doi.org/10.2903/j.efsa.2022.7031

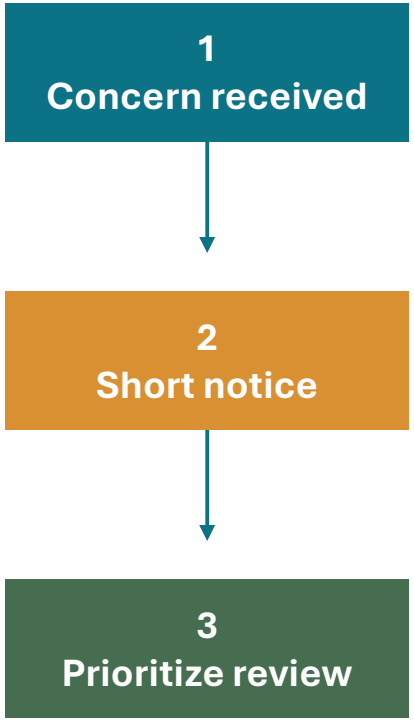
EFSA EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2016. Conclusion on the peer review of the pesticide risk assessment of the active substance acetamiprid. EFSA Journal 2016; 14(11):4610, 26 pp. https://doi.org/10.2903/j.efsa.2016.4610

Is this a continuing concern? *No*

Outline ongoing concern and provide supporting data

2025 JMPR response: what it means

Section 3.1 of the 2025 JMPR Report provides a targeted response to the concern, but it does not replace a full periodic re-evaluation.



JMPR was unable to fully address the concern because it was received at short notice.

This means the 2025 JMPR response should be understood as a recommendation to proceed with a full scientific review, not as a final conclusion on the safety of existing CXLs.

Interpretation for CCPR57

The main question is when a complete periodic re-evaluation can be scheduled, taking into account public health priority, data availability and JMPR capacity.

Key discussions and comments at CCPR56

Members and observers expressed different views: some supported advancement of proposed MRLs, while others raised public health and environmental concerns.

Support advancement — **National assessment** — **Further caution**

Australia & Canada	Brazil	European Union	IUFoST (CRD40)
Supported Step 5/8 advancement; Australia proposed correction for dry peas.	Reported no ARfD exceedance in its short-term dietary risk assessment for pesticides approved in Brazil.	Submitted a public health concern covering all commodities with existing CXLs.	Raised additional concerns on neurodevelopment, reproduction, bees, birds and cumulative effects.

Overall: differing positions support the need for JMPR to complete an updated, independent periodic re-evaluation before CCPR considers changes to existing CXLs.

Decision focus for CCPR57

The issue is not whether to ignore or accept the concern, but how to schedule a review that is both urgent and scientifically complete.

Public health priority

Address the EU concern without unnecessary delay and ensure consumer protection remains the primary objective.

Schedule the earliest feasible full periodic re-evaluation

Data readiness

Avoid scheduling an evaluation before the complete toxicology and residue dossier can be submitted to JMPR.

Practical implication: confirm the sponsor's timeline for full toxicology and residue dossiers, then reflect the decision under Agenda Item 10.

Main recommendations

Based on the EU public health concern, the discussions at CCPR56 and the 2025 JMPR recommendation, Codex Members may support a high-priority, science-based periodic re-evaluation of acetamiprid.

In this context, it is recommended to:

1. **Support high-priority periodic re-evaluation**

   Request JMPR review of acetamiprid as a priority, in line with the 2025 JMPR recommendation.

2. **Provide national data where available**

   Encourage Codex Members to submit relevant national monitoring, residue and use data.

3. **Maintain a science-based approach**

   Avoid modifying existing CXLs before completion of the full JMPR assessment.

Source documents

Key documents used for the analysis of Agenda Item 5(b):

2025 JMPR Report	Section 3: Responses to specific concerns raised by CCPR; Section 3.1 Acetamiprid.
CX/PR 25/56/5-Add.1	Annex I: comments in response to CL 2025/35-PR; Annex II: EU public health concern in response to CL 2024/89-PR.
REP25/PR	CCPR56 report, including note that the public health concern form was submitted to JMPR for consideration.
CX/PR 26/57/9	Agenda Item 10: schedules and priority lists for JMPR evaluation/re-evaluation, including timing to be determined at CCPR57.
IUFoST CRD40 (CCPR56)	Additional observer comments on acetamiprid.

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Agenda Item 7

Other matters related to MRLs in the Codex Pesticide Residues Database

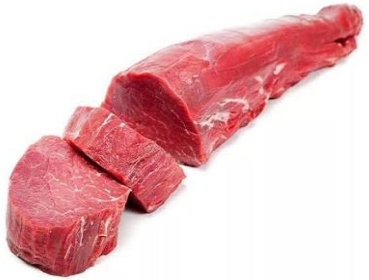
Presented by Dr. Farid Jelany, Libya

Background: four technical issues for CCPR57

Agenda Item 7 is focused on keeping the Codex pesticide MRL database coherent after classification revisions and JMPR updates.

1 Meat → muscle

Add an explanatory note to older CXLs for muscle commodities so they are interpreted using the former "meat" descriptor until JMPR re-evaluation.



2 "F" suffix for milks

Decide whether the historic "F" suffix for 11 milk CXLs remains relevant, should be removed, or should be referred to JMPR.

3 Okra Martynia And Roselle

Review data availability for okra and the provisional application of pepper subgroup CXLs to okra, martynia and roselle.

4 Classification updates

Consider corrections to duplicate codes, feed terminology and outdated references to milk and milk-product standards.

Issue 1: CXLs for “muscle” commodities

The database now uses “muscle”, but older CXLs were established using the former “meat” descriptor.

Former classification → **Revised classification** → **CCPR57 decision**

Meat descriptor

Whole commodity without bones. For fat-soluble pesticides, a portion of adhering fat is analyzed and the MRL applies to the fat.

Muscle terminology

JMPR now uses revised commodity names for animal-origin commodities. Codes remain the same, but descriptors and analyzed portions changed.

Technical note

Add a note to older CXLs for muscle commodities until JMPR re-evaluates them under the revised classification.

Recommendation: agree to add the JMPR-recommended note to the CXLs listed in Annex I and forward the technical amendment to CAC.

Issue 2: “F” suffix for CXLs in milks

The “F” suffix was used historically for some fat-soluble pesticide CXLs in milks, but it has not been used since 2009.

11 compounds

with the “F” suffix attached to CXLs for milks (ML 0106), adopted between 1999 and 2008.

Examples include: piperonyl butoxide, permethrin, deltamethrin, flumethrin, cyprodinil, famoxadone and fenhexamid.

Option 1

Remove the suffix if it is no longer relevant.

Option 2

Retain it if still relevant and consider applying it consistently to later CXLs.

Option 3

Consult JMPR and decide at CCPR58 in 2027.

Preferred regional approach

Support consultation with JMPR if there is no clear technical consensus, because the suffix affects analytical interpretation for milk and milk products.

Issue 3 and 4: okra coverage and classification updates

Two additional points require follow-up: data readiness for okra and technical corrections to the Classification.

Okra, martynia and roselle

CCPR54 provisionally applied pepper subgroup CXLs (VO 0051) to okra, martynia and roselle, linked to a commitment to generate data for JMPR evaluation.

CCPR57 should seek information on data availability and whether timelines can be established for JMPR evaluation and reconsideration of provisional coverage.

Annex III lists 42 compounds with CXLs for the pepper subgroup, including tetraniliprole as a broader group exception.

Classification amendments

The Codex Secretariat identified duplicate codes, outdated cross-references and wording needing correction while finalizing the revised Classification.

Key amendments include adding "tomato pomace, dried", assigning corrected codes, updating feed references and resolving outdated references to milk-product standards.

Recommendation: support technical corrections, while checking whether deletion or update is preferable for old milk-standard references.

Main recommendations

Arab Codex Members may support technical amendments that improve database clarity, while keeping risk-management decisions science-based and consistent with JMPR advice.

1. **Muscle CXL note** — Support adding the JMPR-recommended note to older CXLs for muscle commodities and forwarding the technical amendment to CAC.
2. **“F” suffix** — Support referral to JMPR if technical clarity is needed before removing, retaining or extending the suffix for milk CXLs.
3. **Okra data** — Encourage Members with relevant residue trials or monitoring data on okra to provide information and support realistic JMPR timelines.
4. **Classification** — Support corrections to duplicate codes, feed terminology and outdated references, after checking whether deletion or updating is most appropriate.

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Agenda Item 8

Alignment of adopted Codex MRLs (CXLs) in the Codex Pesticide Residues Database following revision of the Classification of foods and animal feeds (CXA 4-1989)

Presented by Dr. Gouda Ramadan, QATAR

Agenda Item 8: Overview

- Alignment of Adopted Codex MRLs (CXLs) in the Codex Pesticide Residues Database Following Revision of the Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds (CXA 4-1989).
- **Document Number:** CX/PR 26/57/8
- **Status in Codex Process:** Discussion Paper / Review of Database Alignment Following Adoption of Revised Commodity Classifications.

Background

- CXA 4-1989 is the foundation for establishing, interpreting, and implementing Codex MRLs (CXLs) for pesticide residues.
- CCPR has undertaken extensive revisions of commodity groups and subgroups to improve classification, strengthen residue extrapolation principles, and enhance the representation of minor crops.
- Many adopted CXLs were established using previous classifications, codes, and subgroup structures — alignment is needed for consistency between Codex standards, JMPR evaluations, and the current framework.
- The alignment exercise aims to improve transparency, facilitate implementation by Codex Members, support international trade, and maintain scientific integrity.

Analysis – Key Considerations (1/3)

- The revision of CXA 4-1989 introduced updated commodity groups, subgroups, codes, and representative commodities, creating the need to align existing adopted CXLs.
- The primary objective of the alignment exercise is to maintain consistency between adopted CXLs, JMPR evaluations, revised classifications, and the Codex Pesticide Residues Database.
- In most cases, the underlying scientific basis of existing CXLs remains unchanged, as the original field trial data, GAPs, and JMPR conclusions continue to be valid.
- A substantial proportion of alignment actions are expected to be administrative in nature — updating commodity names, codes, or subgroup assignments without affecting the scientific basis of the CXL.

Analysis – Key Considerations (2/3)

- **Scientific verification may be warranted where:**
  - Representative commodities have changed
  - Commodity subgroup composition has been significantly revised
  - Additional commodities have been incorporated into established groups
  - Revised commodity definitions could influence residue interpretation or dietary exposure assessments
- Particular attention should be given where the revised classification may affect residue extrapolation principles, especially where existing datasets may not adequately support the expanded scope of a group.

Analysis – Key Considerations (3/3)

- Alignment should not automatically extend existing CXLs to commodities lacking adequate scientific support or where residue behavior may differ substantially from commodities originally evaluated by JMPR.
- Failure to align the database may lead to inconsistent interpretation of Codex standards, duplication of records, regulatory uncertainty, reduced transparency, and potential trade-related challenges.
- Maintaining clear traceability between historical and revised classifications, adopted CXLs, and supporting JMPR evaluations is essential for transparency and implementation.
- A risk-based alignment approach is the most practical and scientifically justified option — enabling efficient administrative updates while focusing scientific review on cases with implications for extrapolation, exposure, or consumer protection.

Recommendations (1/2)

- **Support the systematic alignment** of adopted CXLs with the revised Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds (CXA 4-1989).
- **Apply a risk-based approach** to distinguish between administrative updates and cases requiring scientific verification.
- **Maintain full traceability** between revised commodity classifications, adopted CXLs, original classifications, and supporting JMPR evaluations.
- **Develop and maintain a comprehensive commodity mapping framework** linking historical and revised commodity codes, groups, and subgroup structures.

Recommendations (2/2)

- **Limit requests for JMPR reassessment** to cases where classification changes may affect residue extrapolation, dietary exposure assessment, or consumer protection.
- **Ensure transparency within the Codex Pesticide Residues Database** through clear documentation of alignment decisions and scientific justifications.
- **Provide implementation guidance to Codex Members** to promote harmonized interpretation and application of aligned CXLs across national regulatory systems.

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Agenda Item 9

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

Presented by Eng. Ahmed Eltoukhy, Egypt

Background

1

CCPR56 identified five compounds requiring follow-up.

Carbaryl, methyl bromide, disulfoton and flumethrin were unsupported in the 2026 periodic-review schedule. Ethoxyquin was added because JMPR could not complete its review due to insufficient toxicological data.

2

The concern is procedural and scientific.

CCPR56 noted uncertainty on how to manage unsupported compounds, especially when no public health concern form has been submitted but toxicological data are outdated.

3

An EWG was re-established for CCPR57.

The EWG was asked to examine the five compounds and improve the clarity of the management approach for unsupported compounds without public health concerns.

Analysis: two connected questions

1. Compound-by-compound management

CCPR57 needs to decide whether existing CXLs should be retained, reviewed, or revoked for methyl bromide, disulfoton, flumethrin, carbaryl and ethoxyquin.

2. Clarification of the procedure

CCPR57 also needs to consider whether Appendix I gives enough clarity on scope, definitions, timelines, data support, public health concerns and communication with JMPR.

Analysis: Compound-specific status

Compound	Main issue for CCPR57
Methyl bromide (052)	Originally proposed for revocation, but a sponsor has committed to provide data for JMPR review in 2027.
Disulfoton (074)	Revocation is supported by several Members due to lack of data support and limited or no national registration.
Flumethrin (195)	Revocation is generally supported, although limited veterinary or bee-hive uses were noted in some countries.
Carbaryl (008)	Existing CXLs should be retained until JMPR periodic review, as a sponsor has confirmed data support.
Ethoxyquin (035)	Existing CXLs should be retained under the four-year rule while awaiting additional data and JMPR review.

Key discussions and comments

Comments received in reply to **CL 2026/32-PR** show broad support for the process but **different views on methyl bromide.**

- **Australia, Canada and Chile** supported reconsidering methyl bromide revocation because sponsor support is now available for JMPR review.
- **Brazil and Indonesia** emphasized QPS uses and the possible trade and quarantine impacts of immediate revocation.
- **Panama and the UAE** supported revocation of methyl bromide, while Egypt supported revocation only if no complete data package is provided.
- Canada, Chile, Panama, the UAE and Egypt supported revocation of disulfoton and/or flumethrin where data support is absent.
- **Canada, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Panama and the UAE** supported retaining carbaryl pending JMPR review.
- **Canada, Chile, Egypt, Panama, the UAE and the USA** supported retaining ethoxyquin under the four-year rule, while the USA highlighted possible trade impacts.

Appendix I: improving the management approach

Most comments supported clearer procedures, with some requests for additional safeguards.

Clarify scope and definitions

Define unsupported compounds and public health concerns more clearly.

Consider linked CXLs and metabolites

Avoid unintended consequences where one CXL affects another supported compound.

Consider trade and capacity issues

Members should report trade implications and, where needed, explore technical assistance or collaborative data generation.

Identify data requirements early

Involve JMPR early to clarify toxicology, residue and method data needs.

Improve communication and timelines

Ensure Members know what information is expected and when it must be provided.

Main recommendations

Codex Members may support a transparent, science-based and case-by-case approach.

1. Distinguish lack of support from a demonstrated public health concern.
2. Reconsider immediate revocation of methyl bromide in light of sponsor support and QPS uses, subject to timely JMPR data submission.
3. Support revocation of disulfoton and flumethrin where no adequate support or complete data package is available.
4. Support retaining carbaryl pending JMPR periodic review, given confirmed data support.
5. Support retaining ethoxyquin under the four-year rule while awaiting additional data and JMPR review.
6. Support the Appendix I revisions and request clearer responsibilities, timelines, data requirements and communication with JMPR.

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Agenda Item 10

Establishment of Codex schedules and priority lists of pesticides for evaluation/re-evaluation by JMPR

Presented by Dr. Nagham Hamed, IRAQ

Background

At CCPR48 (2016)
The Committee required new-use nominations to be supported by evidence of registered use, authorized labels or GAPs, or evidence of submission to a national authority.

At CCPR52 (2021)
The Committee introduced the possibility for sponsors to nominate suitable compounds for the parallel review pilot as part of the schedules and priorities work.

At CCPR56 (2025)
The EWG on Priorities was re-established for 2027 and beyond, and CCPR agreed to improve JMPR efficiency by grouping evaluations and prioritizing compounds with multiple uses.

During 2026
The EWG held two consultation rounds and issued CL 2026/33-PR. The responses were used to update Appendix A.

At CCPR57, the Committee will finalize the 2027 schedule and review the priorities for 2028 and beyond, taking into account nominations, sponsor support, complete data packages and JMPR capacity.

Overall analysis: data readiness is the real scheduling constraint

0
New compounds proposed for 2027

16
New-use or other evaluations in 2027

9
Compounds in the proposed 2027 periodic-review programme

55
Older compounds in Table 2B not yet scheduled

What Appendix A reveals

The main difficulty is repeated postponement, changing commodity requests, incomplete registration information and uncertainty about sponsor support. A place on the list does not necessarily mean that a complete dossier will be ready for JMPR.

What this means for CCPR57

The Committee should prioritize technically mature dossiers, avoid occupying schedule capacity with unsupported or incomplete nominations, and use any available 2027 capacity for evaluations that are both scientifically important and demonstrably data-ready.

Practical implication: scheduling should be linked to complete toxicology and residue dossiers, not only to priority status.

Table 2A and Table 2B in Appendix A of Agenda Item 10 : The main difference is the level of prioritization for periodic review by JMPR

	Table 2A	Table 2B
Purpose	Priority list for **periodic review**	Longer list of compounds **not yet prioritized/scheduled**
Status	Compounds have been selected as possible candidates for specific future years, such as **2028, 2029 or 2030**	Compounds meet the **15-year rule**, but have **not yet been placed on a periodic-review schedule**
Action needed	Confirm sponsor/Member support, commodities and complete data package so JMPR can evaluate them	Determine which compounds should move to Table 2A based on age, support, data availability, public health relevance and other priorities
Current situation	Includes the proposed periodic-review programme for 2028-2030. Twelve compounds were moved from Table 2B to Table 2A as possible candidates for 2030.	Contains **55 compounds** meeting the 15-year rule but not yet scheduled for periodic review.

2027 schedule: New compounds and new uses

The 2027 programme has no new compound nomination, but it contains a substantial group of new-use and other evaluations.

New compound pipeline

The 2026 schedule contains only two new compounds, fenmezoditiaz and metyltetraprole.
No new compound is proposed for 2027.
For 2028 and beyond, only six new compounds are currently listed, and registration evidence is available for only part of that pipeline

New uses in 2027

Appendix A contains **16 new-use** or other evaluation nominations. Several are well advanced, including pydiflumetofen, tebuconazole, afidopyropen, zoxamide and pyraclostrobin, with registration and residue-trial information identified.

Readiness still varies

Propylene oxide is awaiting registration evidence; propiconazole and cypermethrin remain pending; prothioconazole was nominated while EU registration was still pending; and mefentrifluconazole was withdrawn by the sponsor in July 2026.

2027 periodic review programme: where CCPR57 should focus

The nine compounds on the 2027 periodic-review list are not equally ready and should not be treated as a single block.

Relatively mature nominations	Compounds needing close monitoring	Multi-year or newly supported cases
• **Piperonyl butoxide, pyrethrins and 2,4-D** have identified sponsors and were moved to 2027 because of data-availability considerations. • Their scheduling appears more mature than compounds still awaiting substantial data or confirmation.	• **Quintozene** still requires additional toxicological information because previous work could not establish an appropriate residue definition. • **Permethrin** depends on additional data promised by the sponsor after an earlier dossier was considered insufficient.	• **Clethodim** is a staged programme: toxicology in 2027 and residue evaluations in later years. • **Methyl bromide** returned to the 2027 list after sponsor support was confirmed in July 2026, so actual data delivery should be monitored.

Acetamiprid requires a specific priority decision

Following the public health concern raised by the European Union at CCPR56, the 2025 JMPR recommended that acetamiprid be prioritized for periodic re-evaluation.

Appendix A still shows the timing as “TO BE DETERMINED”, so CCPR57 should treat acetamiprid as high priority while linking the final date to confirmed availability of complete toxicology and residue dossiers.

2028 and beyond: a growing workload and periodic-review backlog

The future lists show why CCPR needs stronger prioritization now, before the backlog becomes more difficult to manage.

37
Future new-use or other evaluation nominations

26
of those nominations proposed for 2028

12
Compounds moved from Table 2B as possible 2030 periodic reviews

55
compounds already meeting the 15-year rule in Table 2B

What the backlog means

Age of the last JMPR assessment remains important, but it cannot be the only criterion. Public health relevance, international use, trade importance, sponsor commitment and realistic data support increasingly need to be considered together.

How to manage the workload

CCPR should avoid repeated postponements by confirming support early, identifying complete data packages before scheduling, and grouping compatible new-use requests so that JMPR resources are used efficiently.

Key discussions and comments

Comments in response to CL 2026/33-PR show broad support, with requests to improve efficiency, data readiness and prioritization.

Canada

Supported transparency and efficient use of JMPR resources; encouraged grouping more uses in one nomination.

Egypt & Kenya

Supported the proposed schedules and priority lists as science-based tools for food safety and harmonized trade.

European Union

Raised concern about backlog and old toxicology; requested more periodic reviews and noted a future concern form for carbaryl.

Indonesia & Iran

Supported several new-use nominations; I
ran requested postponement of thiamethoxam/clothianidin in pistachios to 2028.

Thailand & UAE

Thailand requested clarification and timing for national datasets;
UAE supported diphenylamine and 2-phenylphenol and highlighted chlorpyrifos concerns.

USA & CropLife/UPL

USA emphasized full use of JMPR capacity and timely reports;
UPL committed data for clethodim toxicology and residue reviews.

Other Considerations: Regional Interest

- **Saudi Arabia:** Proposed **dates** for buprofezin and diphenylamine; supporting data commitments are still needed.
- **Egypt:** Proposed **dates for cypermethrin**; the nomination was moved from the **2026 RESERVE list to the 2027 schedule**, with clarification requested on residue data availability.

Regional relevance alone is not sufficient for JMPR scheduling.

Nominations for **dates, spices and other minor crops** should be supported by:

- ✓ Confirmed **GAPs**
- ✓ National registrations
- ✓ Residue data
- ✓ Commitment to provide required trials

Main recommendations

1 Support the 2027 schedule	Support the proposed 2027 JMPR schedule and future priority lists, subject to confirmed data availability and sponsor commitment.
2 Prioritize technically ready dossiers	Give priority to nominations for which GAPs, registrations, residue trials and toxicological/residue data can be provided within the JMPR timetable.
3 Postpone nominations that are not ready	Avoid occupying JMPR capacity with nominations that lack a realistic data pathway or a complete dossier.
4 Use JMPR capacity efficiently	Encourage grouping of multiple supported uses and require a clear justification when a single-commodity nomination is retained.
5 Give priority to public health concerns	Support high-priority periodic re-evaluation of acetamiprid and consider carbaryl when the required scientific data are available.
6 Strengthen regional coordination	Coordinate regional priorities for dates, spices and other minor crops and support nominations with confirmed GAPs, registrations and residue data.

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Agenda Item 11

Coordination of work between the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues and the Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Foods: Joint CCPR/CCRVDF Working Group on Dual-Use Compounds – Status of work

Presented by Dr. Mariam Onssy, Egypt,

Background: why the Joint EWG was established

The Joint CCPR/CCRVDF EWG was created to address cross-cutting issues for Dual-use compounds. The objective is to facilitate cooperation between the two Committees and support single or harmonized MRLs for edible animal commodities where scientifically justified.

1 2021: Need for cooperation identified

CCRVDF25 requested advice from CCEXEC, and CCPR52 encouraged cooperation on cross-sectional issues between CCRVDF and CCPR.

2 CCEXEC81: Joint EWG recommended

CCEXEC81 recommended a joint Electronic Working Group to advance work on single or harmonized MRLs for dual-use compounds.

3 CAC44: Joint EWG established

CAC44 established the Joint EWG, chaired by the United States, with support from JECFA, JMPR and the Codex Secretariat.

Progress achieved and challenges identified

The Joint EWG has made progress in identifying areas for harmonization, but the working document also shows that participation and working methods remain important constraints.

34 **standards identified**

Codex standards where ADI values or MRLs differ for dual-use compounds depending on the evaluation pathway.

11 **Animal origin commodities identified**

Edible commodities of animal origin that are cross-sectional between CCPR and CCRVDF.

4 **Sets of comments received**

Despite broad registration in the EWG, limited active comments were received on MRL and descriptor harmonization.

Challenge 1: limited participation

Registered participation covered global regions, but active comments in the online forum were limited.

Challenge 2: separate committee discussion

Presenting recommendations separately to CCPR and CCRVDF may delay consensus and reduce efficiency.

This is why the Joint EWG proposed a virtual meeting followed by a virtual Joint Session of CCPR and CCRVDF.

Key Discussions and comments from previous sessions

Previous CCPR, CCRVDF and CAC discussions show broad support for continued coordination, while emphasizing that technical harmonization must remain science-based and procedurally transparent.

CCPR55 (2024)

JMPR Secretariat supported the harmonization work but clarified that ADI and ARfD harmonization must be undertaken scientifically by JMPR and JECFA; it should not be done by simply selecting the higher value.

CCRVDF27 (2024)

Members supported the Joint EWG, while noting limited participation and difficulties related to the Codex online forum. A virtual joint approach was therefore supported.

CCPR56 (2025)

Members generally supported the Joint EWG and considered that a virtual joint session could improve efficiency and advance harmonized, science-based outcomes.

Procedural point at CCPR56

A Member Organization questioned whether a joint CCPR/CCRVDF session was covered by the Codex Procedural Manual. The Codex Secretariat noted CAC47 provided a basis and stressed transparency.

One Member also requested participation of the JMPR and JECFA Secretariats in the joint session to provide scientific advice for decision-making.

Recent developments before CCPR57

Since CCPR56, several steps have been taken to strengthen the joint process and prepare for the upcoming virtual Joint Session of CCPR and CCRVDF.

1 Circular Letters issued

CL 2025/47-PR/RVDF addressed harmonization of food descriptors, while CL 2025/48-PR/RVDF addressed harmonization of MRLs for dual-use compounds.

2 Virtual Joint EWG meeting

The Joint EWG met virtually on 28–29 April 2026 to discuss MRL differences, food descriptors and emerging areas for further collaboration.

3 CCEXEC90 review

CCEXEC90 supported the intent of the new ToR task but recommended clearer wording to preserve the distinction between risk assessment and risk management roles.

4 CAC49 decision

CAC49 amended the ToRs and approved the draft provisional agenda for the virtual Joint Session of CCPR and CCRVDF.

The revised ToR now provides a stronger basis for proactive coordination before JMPR and JECFA make recommendations for future dual-use cases.

Decision focus for CCPR57

The decision focus for CCPR57 is not to reopen the entire mandate of the Joint EWG. The focus is to confirm support, note the upcoming joint session and ensure that Members are ready to participate with coordinated positions.

CCPR57 is invited to:

1 Confirm continued support

CCPR57 should indicate continued support for the Joint CCPR/CCRVDF EWG and its work on dual-use compounds.

2 Note the virtual Joint Session

The Committee should note the upcoming virtual Joint Session of CCPR and CCRVDF and its role in advancing joint decisions.

3 Coordinate national positions

Members should liaise with veterinary drug service counterparts so that pesticide and veterinary drug experts speak consistently.

4 Participate actively

Members and Observers should participate in both the Joint EWG and the virtual Joint Session to improve consensus and outcomes.

Main recommendations

Based on the progress of the Joint CCPR/CCRVDF EWG and the discussions at previous sessions, Codex Members may support continued work toward harmonized MRLs for dual-use compounds, while ensuring scientific consistency and effective coordination.

1 Support the continuation of the Joint EWG	The Joint EWG should remain the main mechanism for coordinated work between CCPR and CCRVDF on dual-use compounds.
2 Encourage active participation	Members should involve both pesticide residue and veterinary drug experts in the EWG and the virtual Joint Session.
3 Maintain clear separation of roles	JMPR and JECFA should provide independent risk assessment, while CCPR and CCRVDF should manage risk-management decisions.
4 Promote harmonization where justified	Food descriptors and MRLs should be harmonized case by case, only where the scientific and procedural basis is clear.
5 Strengthen regional coordination	Arab Members should coordinate positions in advance, especially on commodities of animal origin and trade-relevant dual-use compounds.

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