

**CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDES RESIDUES**  
**55<sup>th</sup> Session**

**Chengdu, Sichuan province, P.R. China**  
**3-8 June 2024**

**European Union comments on**

**Agenda Item 13**

**Analysis of previous decisions by CCPR to establish MRLs for tomato and pepper to establish corresponding MRLs in eggplant**

**(CX/PR 24/55/12 and CL 2024/49-PR)**

*European Union Competence*  
*European Union Vote*

The European Union (EU) would like to thank Global Pulse Confederation for preparing the discussion paper on the analysis of previous decisions by CCPR to establish MRLs for tomato and pepper to establish corresponding MRLs in eggplant.

This proposal is in line with the amendments to the Principles and Guidance on the Selection of Representative Commodities for the Extrapolation of MRLs to Commodity Groups (CXG 84-2012) (Revised group 12C – eggplant and eggplant-like commodities, table 2) - to reflect the extrapolation applied by JMPR for MRLs for eggplants from chilli peppers and/or sweet peppers.

The EU considers that the MRLs, and the assessment of the data/information presented in CX/PR 24/55/12, should be referred to JMPR for review and, based on the advice of JMPR, a decision can be made by CCPR.

Extrapolation of MRLs from one commodity to another, falls within the remit to CCPR. However, it is necessary that CCPR is provided with sound scientific advice regarding residue assessments on specific commodities. If MRLs were established for commodities with no JMPR recommendations, it would be difficult to envisage decision making of CCPR, for instance, for JMPR evaluations on the dietary risk assessments.

In this particular case, the JMPR analysis is necessary for the reasons described below:

- Recently, the assessment for selecting supervised field trials with similar good agricultural practice (GAP) has changed, especially due to the number of applications, retreatment intervals and the pre-harvest interval (PHI). Therefore, JMPR would need to evaluate the repetition of previous field trial selections according to the current procedure. The use of previous field trials cannot be done automatically.
- An increasing number of compounds have been evaluated using the Threshold of Toxicological Concern (TTC) on metabolites. Expansion of the used pattern generally requires not only IEDI and IESTI calculations, but also an exposure assessment for

these metabolites. An assessment by JMPR on whether such compounds were evaluated using TTC would be necessary.

The EU notes that for the peppers sub-group, dissimilarities in the residue pattern between peppers and okra, martynia and roselle were identified by the JMPR, proposing a sub-group 12D with chili peppers, okra, martynia and roselle. CCPR54 decided to maintain the current classification pending further data generation. For MRLs for the sub-group of peppers a “Note CXL<sup>1</sup>” and a “Note CCPR<sup>2</sup>” were added (Appendix VII REP23/PR54 “Consequential amendments to the CXLs for okra, Martynia and Roselle”) to take the decision (par. 53, REP23/PR54) into account.

The EU notes that pepper MRLs will apply in the EU to chili peppers and results from peppers can be extrapolated to okras. Thus, EU will come back to the discussion as soon as further data were generated allowing a new decision on this matter.

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<sup>1</sup> MRL provisionally applies to okra, roselle and martynia.

<sup>2</sup> Pending submission of residue trial data to clarify the suitable classification and representative commodity for okra, roselle and martynia.