6. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The issue of JMPR resources was discussed at the current meeting and the conclusions were given as follows:

- CCPR relies on the independent scientific advice of JMPR as providing the basis for recommendation of international standards for pesticide residues in food and feed, emphasizing the need for the continuing independence of this international expert meeting.
- JMPR/CCPR have improved and streamlined working procedures. This is now a very efficient system within Codex, with a large number of standards recommended each year and a short time frame between requests for scientific advice and establishment of global standards.
- Globally harmonized international standards for pesticide residues are of increasing importance, and experience from work-sharing exercises from previous JMPR meetings as well as from registration authorities needs to be followed up. Recommendations designed to improve efficiency should be implemented.
- Any changes to the current system, including increasing the frequency of JMPR meetings, would have profound impacts, including a financial impact, and would need to be carefully considered.
- In particular, implications for CCPR work also need to be considered with respect to timing of meetings, but also regarding the number of recommendations coming from JMPR for consideration by CCPR.
- The priority-setting process at CCPR needs to be strengthened, and existing criteria possibly need to be reviewed and then enforced.
- It needs to be clarified whether the current increasing number of requests for evaluation is only a temporary situation or is expected to be long term.

2. In order to strengthen its dietary risk assessments, the Meeting strongly recommends that:

- FAO and WHO host a consultation, the main objectives of which would be the continued refinement of the estimation of the short-term dietary intake of pesticides and the interpretation of the outcomes of short-term dietary risk assessment conducted by JMPR, including characterization of uncertainties.
- Codex Member States prioritize the submission of their most recent data on Large Portions and unit weights to WHO/GEMS/Food, to ensure that the JMPR uses the best available information in its dietary exposure assessments.

3. The Meeting in acknowledging the need for Codex MRLs to be established for minor crops and the diverging practices in developing countries and noted the lack of information on official use patterns.

The Meeting emphasised that the data submitters should comply with the requirements as specified in the FAO Manual[31].

Chapter 3 of the FAO Manual[32] on the submission and evaluation of pesticide residue data provides detailed information on the data requirements for the estimation of maximum residue levels. GAP summaries are intended as an aid to the evaluation of submitted data and are to be provided in addition to certified labels. It is emphasised that copies of original labels have to be provided by the manufacturer(s), or other data submitters, in addition to the summary information.

The most essential information, which could be provided for the registered/authorised use of a pesticide includes:

- Exact description of crops and use situations with English name and the commodity description given in the Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds;
- The formulation of the pesticide product using the two-letter coding system used in FAO pesticide specifications and given in Appendix III of the FAO Manual;
- The concentration of active ingredient in the formulated product expressed in g/L for liquids and w/w basis as g/kg or % of active ingredient in the solid product;
- The type of treatment such as ULV or high volume spraying and the crop growth stage at the final application;
- Maximum application rate expressed as kg ai/ha or kg ai/hL, number of applications, interval between applications and pre-harvest interval corresponding to specified application rate, if relevant, and maximum total application rate per season where specified;

[31] FAO Manual (2009), Submission and evaluation of pesticide residues data for the estimation of maximum residue levels in food and feed. FAO plant production and protection paper 197

[32] ibid. Chapter 3 Data and information required for JMPR evaluations.