

codex alimentarius commission



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

WORLD
HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



JOINT OFFICE: Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00100 ROME Tel: 39 06 57051 www.codexalimentarius.net Email: codex@fao.org Facsimile: 39 06 5705 4593

JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES

Thirty-fifth Session

Rotterdam, The Netherlands, 31 March –5 April 2003

INDIA'S COMMENTS:

AGENDA ITEM 3: MATTERS REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE BY THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION AND/OR OTHER CODEX COMMITTEES.

1.1

(3)

Proposed draft Maximum Residues Limits for Pesticides:

It is mentioned that the Regional Coordinator for Asia expressed their reservation on the proposed draft on MRLs for DDT at 0.1-.3 mg/kg. in poultry, meat. The delegation supported the establishment of MRLs for DDT at appropriate level to ensure Consumer protection but not a lower level, which might result in difficulty to trade.

In the 34th Session the Committee agreed with the proposal from the Chairman to retain the current EMRL at 5 mg/kg(fat) and to delete the EMRL as proposed by the JMPR at 1-5 mg/kg (fat)(para 154, ALINORM 03/24). In case of poultry meat, in the 34th session the Committee noted a proposal from the JMPR for an EMRL of 0.1-0.3 mg/kg for poultry meat (fat) corresponding to different violation rates and decided to advance the current EMRL from 3 to 5 and to reconsider it at its next year session, taking also into policy on EMRL setting as agreed in its 32nd session (para 155, ALINORM 03/24).

India, therefore, strongly recommends the EMRL for DDT should be fixed at 5 mg/kg on meat (on fat basis).

AGENDA ITEM 9 (D): DISCUSSION PAPER ON THE REVISION OF THE LIST OF METHODS OF ANALYTICAL FOR PESTICIDE RESIDUES.

Majority of the laboratories use modifications of the methods published in either one of the following manuals, Official Methods of analysis of AOAC, USA, Pesticide Analytical manuals, Food and Drug Administration

USA, US Environmental Protection agency, USA, Analytical methods for residues of pesticides Inspectorate for health protection of the Netherlands. These methods are used for 75% of compounds in the Codex system. Due to copyright issues, it is not possible to give detailed description of all methods but summery information and details for acquiring the full texts should be found in these manuals. On going though the data, it is observed that suitable recoveries are obtained and methods appear to be satisfactory.

India recommends that validated standard analytical methods can be used to enforce Codex MRLs.

AGENDA ITEM 12: CONSIDERATION OF THE ELABORATION OF MRLS FOR SPICES.

The 34th session of the Committee accepted in principle, the elaborating of MRLs for spices based on the monitoring data provided by the producing country and agreed for the development and use of such data needed to be elaborated, restricting the application to pesticides included in the Codex system. (para 208, ALINORM 03/24).

In the proposed criteria for the use of monitoring data to be set up MRLs for pesticides on spices, the following parameter should be included, namely: -

“When analysis are performed for monitoring purposes it is especially important that confirmatory data are generated before reporting on samples containing pesticides that are not normally associated with that commodity or where MRLs have been exceeded. Samples may contain interfering chemicals that may be misidentified as pesticides. So, while reporting the monitoring data on spices, confirmatory data for some of the pesticides samples should be reported.”

The definitions for spices should be further expanded to add other Indian spices. The list of commonly used and traded spices other than those included in Group 028 of Codex classification are as under:

- 1. Large Cardamom (Amomum sublutum);**
- 2. Ajowan (Trachyspermum ammi);**
- 3. Garlic (Allium sativum);**
- 4. Curry leaf (Murraya koenigii);**
- 5. Kokum (Garcinia indica);**
- 6. Mint (Metha piperita);**
- 7. Mustard (Brassica juncea);**
- 8. Parsley (Petroselinum crispum);**
- 9. Pomegranate (Punica granatum);**
- 10. Safron (Crocus sativus);**
- 11. Tejpat (Cinnamomum tamala);**
- 12. Star anise (Illicium berum);**
- 13. Asafoetida (Ferula asafetida);**
- 14. Kodumpuli (Garcinia cambogia);**

15. Hyssop (*Hyssopus officinalis*);
16. Bay leaf (*Laurus nobilis*)
17. Marjoram (*Marjorana hortensis*);
18. Basil (*Asimum vasicicum*);
19. Rose mary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*);
20. Sage (*Salvia officinalis*);
21. Savory (*Saturaja hortensis*);
22. Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*);
23. Origano (*Organum vulgare*);
24. Tarragon (*Artemisia pracunculu*)
