Overview of the GMUS-2 work plan

UN FAO, Rome, Italy
February 21-23, 2012

Daniel Kunkel

Main Themes

1. Coordination & Collaboration
2. Communication
3. Incentives
4. Capacity Development
5. Registration of Minor Uses and MRL setting

1 – Coordination & Collaboration

- 1.4 GMU Steering Committee
  - Establish membership*
  - http://www.gmup.org/GMUWorkinggroupsfinal5_30_14.xlsx

Steering Committee
25 members/15 countries and 3 organizations

- Provides
  - coordination and oversight of activities
  - communication of activities to working groups
  - communication to other stakeholders and should serve as a link to decision makers (regulators, government etc.)
  - focus on the 5 year work plan and timelines
  - assistance to other workgroups in completing their task
  - Initially had quarterly teleconferences.

White paper topics…

1. Support the Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR/Codex) process
2. Awareness regarding how Import Maximum Residue Levels affect commodities in trade.
3. Impact of how secondary standards affect trade and choice of products for the growers.
4. Need for training and equipment is critical to properly monitor pesticide residues and for data generation.
5. Incentives to support minor uses and to encourage greater use of these incentives among all countries

Started draft 2014…..

CLA – Industry White paper…

- Challenges to Establishing Harmonized Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) for Facilitating Global Trade
  - Reviews the challenges faced by the agrochemical industry and its stakeholders in the food value chain in establishing harmonized MRLs to support the global trade of agricultural commodities. Addressing these challenges is critical to continue feeding our growing global population in the future.
  - Covers many of the same topics: awareness, secondary standards, misconceptions etc…
  - http://gmup.org/MRLWhitePaperAugust2014.pdf

Book: Declining International Cooperation on Pesticide Regulation, Frittering Away Food Security

- May T. Yeung et al…
  - Investigates barriers to international agricultural trade caused by a lack of standardized maximum residue levels (MRL) for pesticides.
  - A understanding of the reasons for the decline in international cooperation, the trade impacts, and potential solutions is critical.
  - An analysis of the economics of MRL regulatory harmonization, select case studies, and a look at incentives and disincentives for government agencies and regulators..
  - The Canola Council of Canada sponsored the work
  - http://www.palgrave.com/gp/book/9783319605517#otherversion=9783319605524

White paper topics…

1. Support the Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR/Codex) process
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1 – Coordination & Collaboration

- 1.1 Global priority setting process for minor uses
  - 2015 Global Workshop, Chicago, IL.
    - Update on Wednesday
- 1.2 Databases
  - Established Global Database for 2015 Workshop…
  - Updated in 2017 and will be added to the EU MU database.

Workshop on Wednesday

2- Communication

- 2.1 Enhancement of the GMU Portal
- 2.2 Risk communication
- 2.3 Benefit communication
- 2.4 Establish list of (and networks of) existing working groups

Tea Association of Canada | Global Minor Use Summit

www.gmup.org

Global Minor Use Portal...

sharing solutions for minor uses

http://www.gmup.org

Working Together on Minor Use Issues

- Minor Use Programs
- Government Support for Minor Uses
- International Organization Support for Minor Uses
- Crop Protection Industry
- Crop Grouping Solutions
- MRL sites
- Databases

Announcement

First Global Minor Use Priority Setting Workshop: Seeking pest management solutions for growers around the world, September 20 - 22, 2015 in Chicago, IL, USA. See details.

About Us

Minor uses encompass crop protection needs that are essential for production. Since minor uses relate to low acreage crops or are minor uses on large acreage crops, the crop protection industry is reluctant to conduct the research that is required to register products for minor uses. The low acreage of minor crops results in an insufficient return on investment of the expenditures that are required to attain regulatory approval.

Additionally there are resources required to maintain minor crop registrations and liability issues from possible crop damage that the crop protection industry is often unwilling to assume. On a global basis, this presents problems for producers because of a lack of authorized options to control pests and diseases. This also affects producers seeking market access as well as exporters and traders of those commodities. Trade barriers often occur due to a lack of, or differences in, acceptable Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) on produce.

The Global Minor Uses Summits have been provided in order to assist in addressing these issues.

Minor Use Summits

Participants from over 60 countries throughout the world have come together on two significant occasions (2007 and 2012) to discuss issues regarding minor uses and the issues surrounding them. For information regarding the two summits click here:

Global Summits

Key themes and activities from Global Minor Use Summit 2

1. Coordination & Collaboration
2. Communication
3. Incentives
4. Capacity Development
5. Registration of Minor Uses and MRL setting

GMU Steering Committee members

10:52 AM
9/16/2015

3 – Incentives – that add value to Minor Uses

- **Monitor implementation and uptake of regulatory incentives**
- **Promote and implement new incentives as they are developed**
  1. Program Funding, waivers
  2. Address Import MRLs
  3. Authorization procedures and requirements – data protection
  4. Economic
  5. Liability

4 – Capacity Development

1. National and regional capacity
   - Disseminate information on pest management tools
   - Strengthen/establishment regional expert working groups
2. Engage policy makers to implement regulatory initiatives
3. Establish national minor use programs
4. Encourage greater participation in data generation
5. Provide guidance on Codex processes

Resource Document

- Program booklet
- Papers on related subjects
  - **Minor Use Programs**
  - **Codex/JMPR minor use activities**
  - **Incentives**
  - **Databases**
  - **Crop groups**
- http://www.gmup.org/GMUS2_webversion.pdf

5 – Registration of Minor Uses and MRL setting

1. Harmonized data requirement and submission documents
2. Crop Grouping (residue and efficacy) Also provides guidance for data generators
3. JMPR capacity building
   - Funding sources for JMPR
   - Expanding JMPR expert panel
4. Transparency in registration decisions
5. Working towards common MRLs
   - Side meetings at CCPR, Urge regulatory bodies to utilize Codex standards including Codex Crop groups

5 – Registration of Minor Uses and MRL setting

Working towards common MRLs

- Proposals …
  - Side meetings at CCPR to discuss barriers to harmonization
  - Support and involvement for Crop grouping at CCPR and representative crops*
  - Develop questionnaire through the electronic Working Group on Minor Uses/CCPR on import MRL setting by national authorities
  - Urge regulatory bodies to utilize Codex standards

Thank you!


GMUS-3
SMUM-3
CMUM-3
2017
2017

Global Minor Use Summit (GMUS) – 3 Purpose and Objectives

Developing Strategies for Specialty Crop and Minor Use Programs and Harmonization: Filling the Tool Box for Growers

Update on the action items and 5-year work plan from the first two summits and from the first Global Minor Use Priority Setting Workshop

- Progress and outputs from the three Standards Trade Development Facility (STDF) capacity building efforts
- The Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues and JMPR
- Priorities from the first Global Minor Use Priority Setting Workshop and progress to date

Technical and cooperative areas:

- Overview of working groups – Global needs, Capacity development and Communication.
- Approaches and examples for international data sharing and research collaboration
- A focus on limiting duplication of efforts, robust data sets, data review.
- Data exchangeability
- Enhanced involvement of all stakeholders, especially specialty crop grower's/commodity associations in identifying needs and facilitating solutions to the minor use problems.
- Re-evaluate capacity building via updates and strengthen working groups and networks to more efficiently address specialty crop grower needs. Considerations for a "Phase 2" of capacity building.
- Review and Refine Industry partnerships in collaborative research efforts that address minor uses.
- Review, discuss and implement guidance on crop groups and extrapolation.

Policy considerations:

- Approaches to enhance involvement of policy makers who can help in facilitating solutions to the minor use problems.
- Advance the topic of international harmonization through cooperation and transparency in establishment of MRLs and risk assessment by regulators
- Promote acceptability to exchange field trial sites for residue and efficacy studies
- Share and implement criteria standards that define and recognize minor uses.
- Develop a timeline for implementation of new policies for minor uses.
- Discuss policy aspects to enhance the registration of minor uses

STRUCTURE OF THE SUMMIT

- **The Third Summit will have a plenary session, group discussions and a "needs" workshop.**
- The **plenary** session will provide updates from various minor use and government agencies regarding progress of the key action items identified in the past Summits and provide an overview of the objectives for this summit.
- The breakout sessions will focus on the key areas of interest involving the Regulatory, Industry and Grower sectors.
- The last day will be a follow-up global workshop to further discuss and refine priorities of grower needs identified from the First Global Minor Use Priority Setting Workshop.

Capacity Building: Updates since GMUS2

Progress and outputs from the three Standards Trade Development Facility (STDF) capacity building projects

Jason Sandahl, PhD
Food Safety Technical Advisor
Office of Capacity Building and Development
USDA Foreign Agriculture Service

USDA UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

GMUS-2: Theme 4
Capacity Development

Tasks:

4.1 National and regional capacity

- Disseminate information on existing pesticide and pest management tools (e.g., extrapolation methods, crop grouping, IPM)
- Facilitate the strengthening or establishment of new regional expert working groups that support minor use issues
- Develop and implementation new tools and guidance
- Establish sustainably operating regional expert working groups for minor uses

4.2 Engage policy makers to implement regulatory initiatives

- Include decision makers at technical meetings or workshops to demonstrate importance of implementation of technical inputs

4.3 Establish national minor use programs

- Provide guidance to national authorities on design and implementation of minor use programs

4.4 Encourage greater participation in data generation

- Initiate collaborative projects to better participate in Codex processes (e.g., crop grouping, data submissions, MRL setting process)
- Implementation of collaborative projects
- Stakeholder engagement in data generation and other areas to support minor uses

4.5 Provide guidance on Codex processes

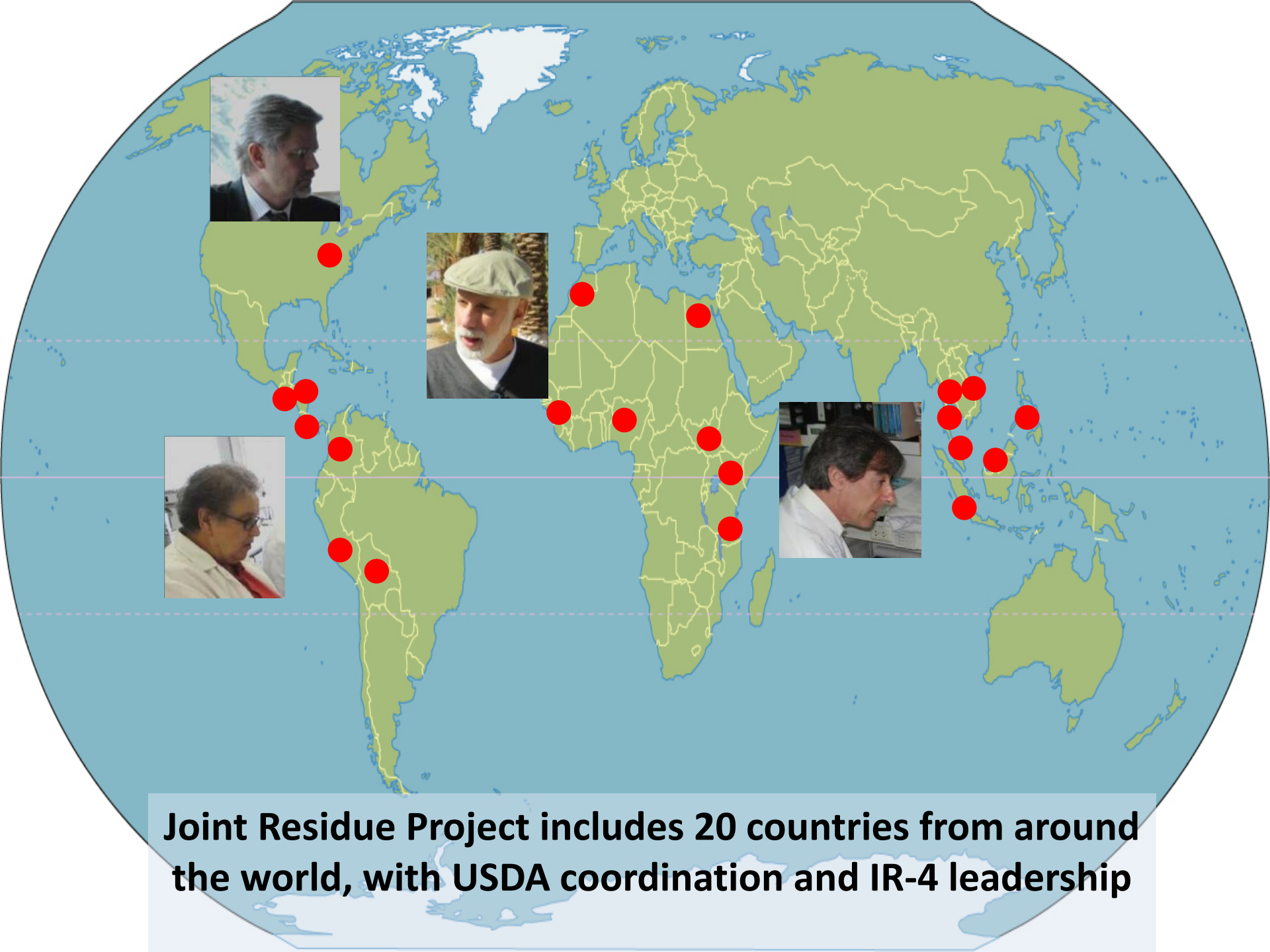
Global Residue Project for Tropical Fruits

Goal: Develop process for generating residue data to establish Codex MRLs (and/or other national MRLs) through collaborative projects.

Vision: Establish global network of residue research teams to collaborate in generating data for MRLs (work-sharing and cost-sharing) and to coordinate minor use programs.

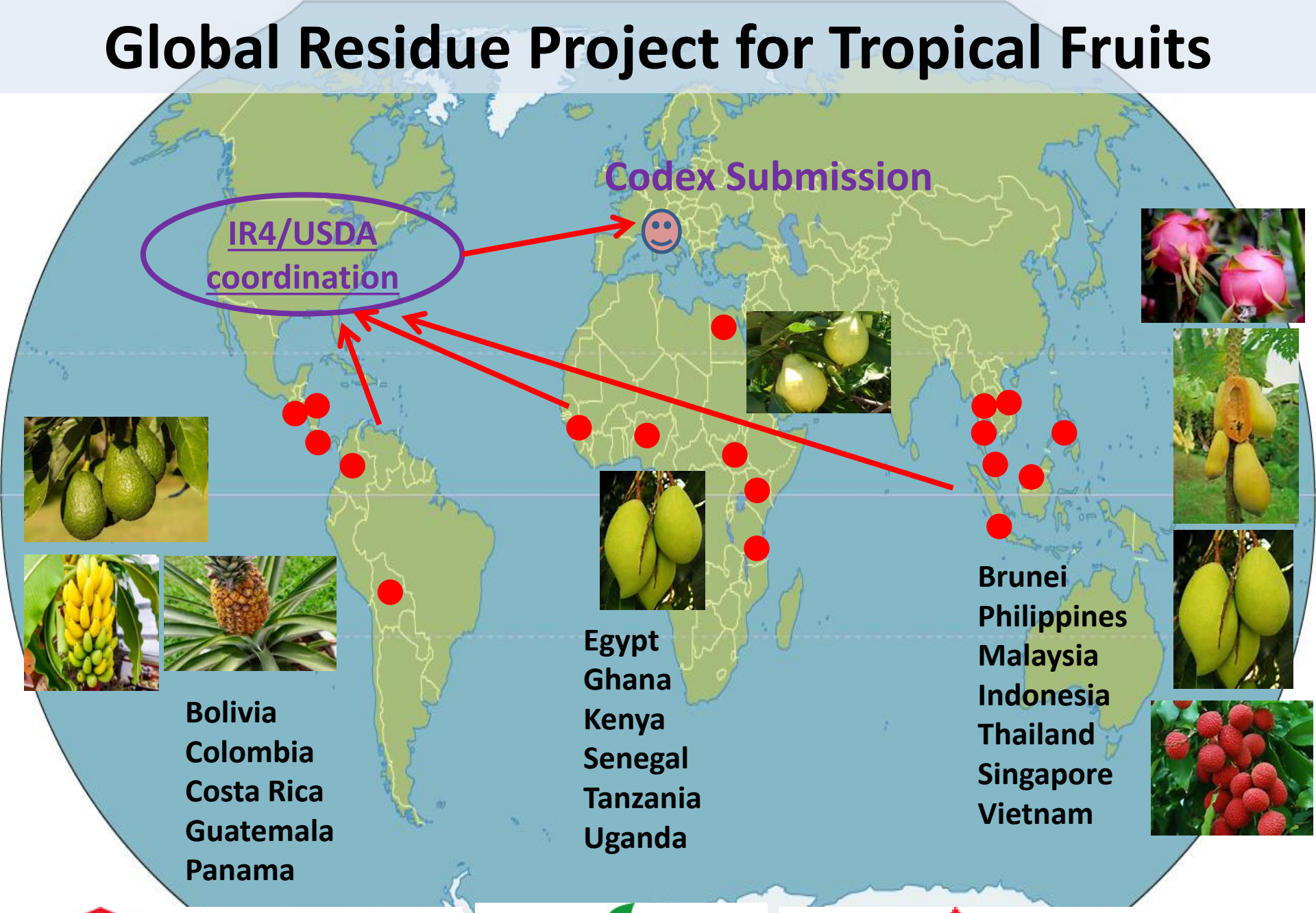



USDA The IR-4 Project STDF FAO FIAT PANIS ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS asean IICA



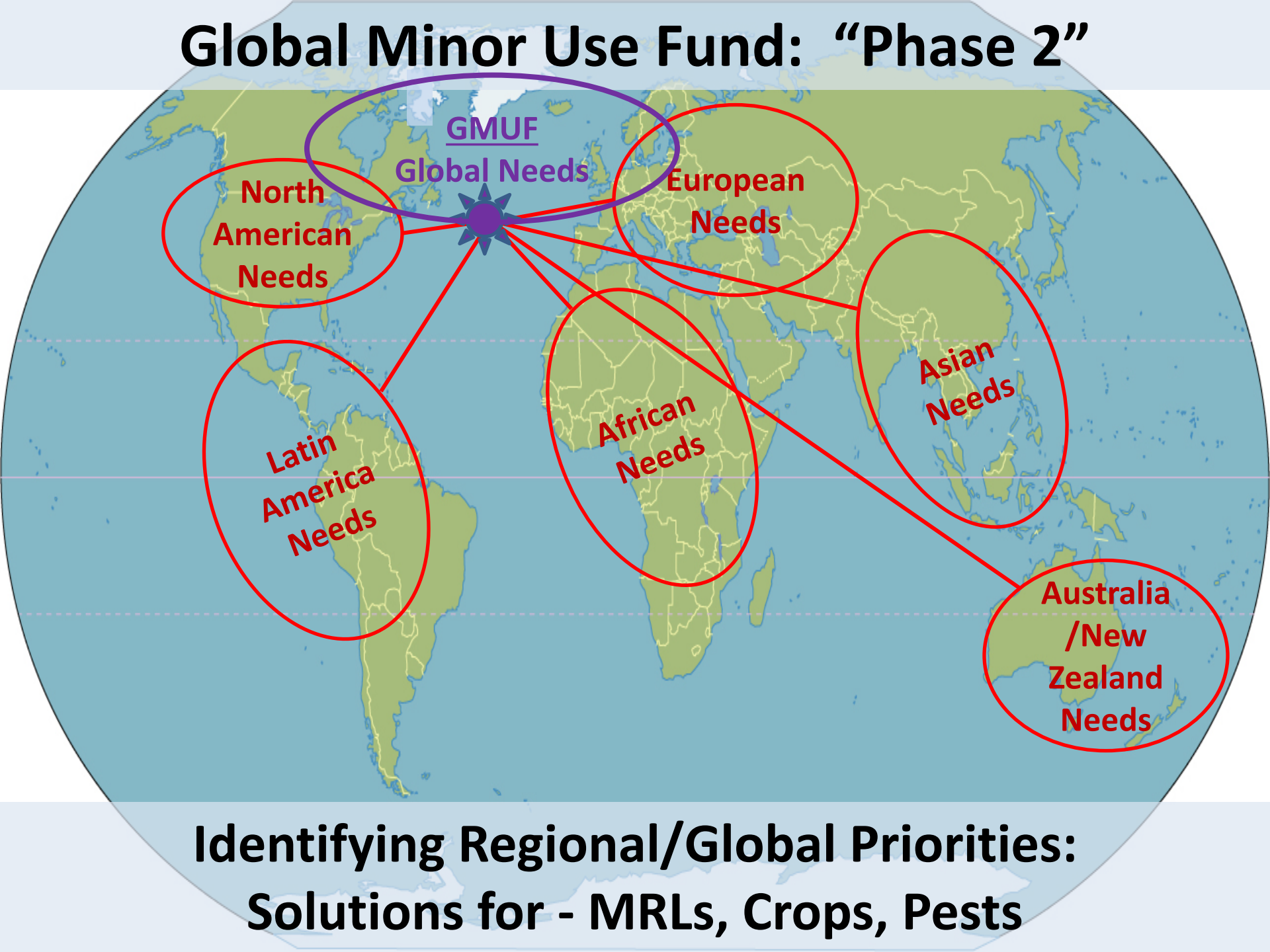
Joint Residue Project includes 20 countries from around the world, with USDA coordination and IR-4 leadership

Global Residue Project for Tropical Fruits



DOW Dow AgroSciences syngenta SUMITOMO CHEMICAL

Global Minor Use Fund: "Phase 2"



Identifying Regional/Global Priorities: Solutions for - MRLs, Crops, Pests

Global Minor Use Fund: "Phase 2"

In Progress….

DOW Dow AgroSciences syngenta SUMITOMO CHEMICAL BAYER

GLP Field Residue Studies Global Capacity Building

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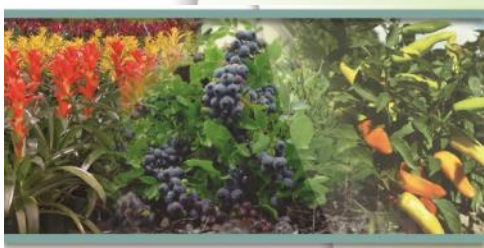
500 College Road East, Suite 201 W, Princeton, NJ 08540.
E-mail: braverman@aesop.rutgers.edu



Stakeholder:

Define Pest Problem

Identify Pest Management Solution

Request Assistance

The Process Starts with Requests

Submitted from:

- **Growers,**
- **Grower Groups,**
- **Univeristy Research & Extension Personnel**

Efficacy

Request Reviewed by Manufacturer

Potential Projects Identified

Top Priority Researched That Year

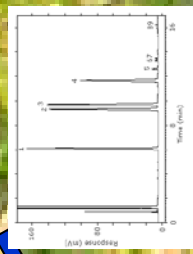
Second Priorities Researched as Money Allows

Projects Finalized

Lab capabilities
Field capabilities

Field and Lab Research

- **Measure Residue levels in Crop/Crop Group**



CODEX MRL

JMPR

Government Regulatory Agency

Efficacy

Manufacturer Adds Crop/Pest to the Product Label

Asia

- Malaysia- Field and Lab
- Singapore- Lab
- Thailand- Field and Lab
- Philippines- Field and Lab
- Indonesia- Field and Lab
- Vietnam- Field
- Brunei- Field

Africa

- Ghana- Field
- Kenya- Field
- Senegal- Field
- Tanzania- Field
- Uganda- Field

Latin America

- Bolivia - Field
- Colombia - Field and Lab
- Costa Rica- Field and Lab
- Guatemala - Field
- Panama - Field and Lab

GROUP TRAINING

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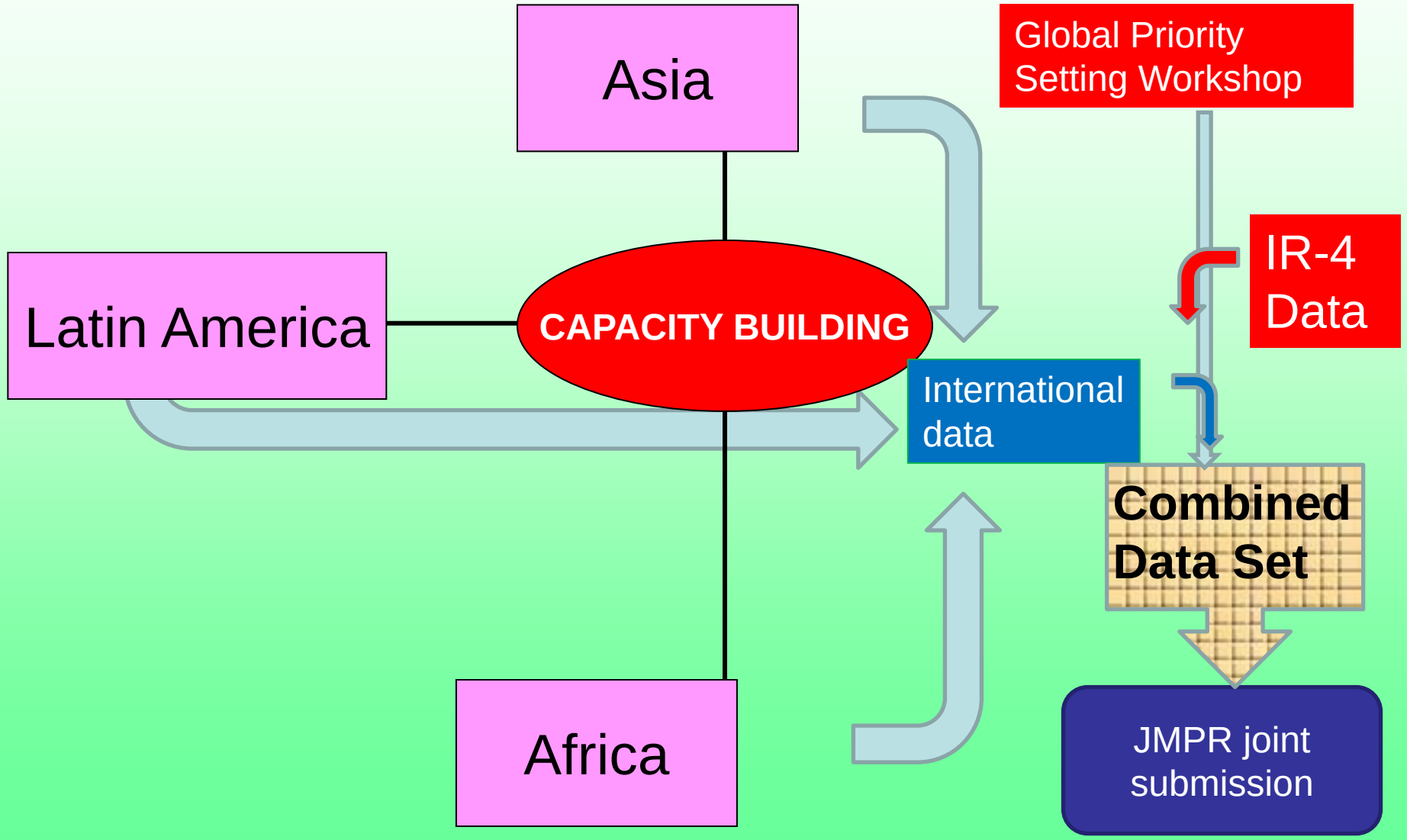
STDF-Capacity Building



COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

ASEAN countries' experience in collaboration with IR-4 & USDA

Ngan Chai Keong

Introduction

- In 2009, USDA approached ASEAN countries for collaboration on global residue data generation project.
- Following few meetings with the *Expert Working Group on Harmonisation of MRLs of Pesticides among ASEAN Countries* within 2010-2012, project started in December 2012.
- Project completed by end of 2015.

OVERALL PROJECT STRUCTURE

Sponsor: WTO-STDF
(World Trade Organization-Strategic Trade Development Fund)

USDA-FAS & IR-4
Technical Co-ordinator

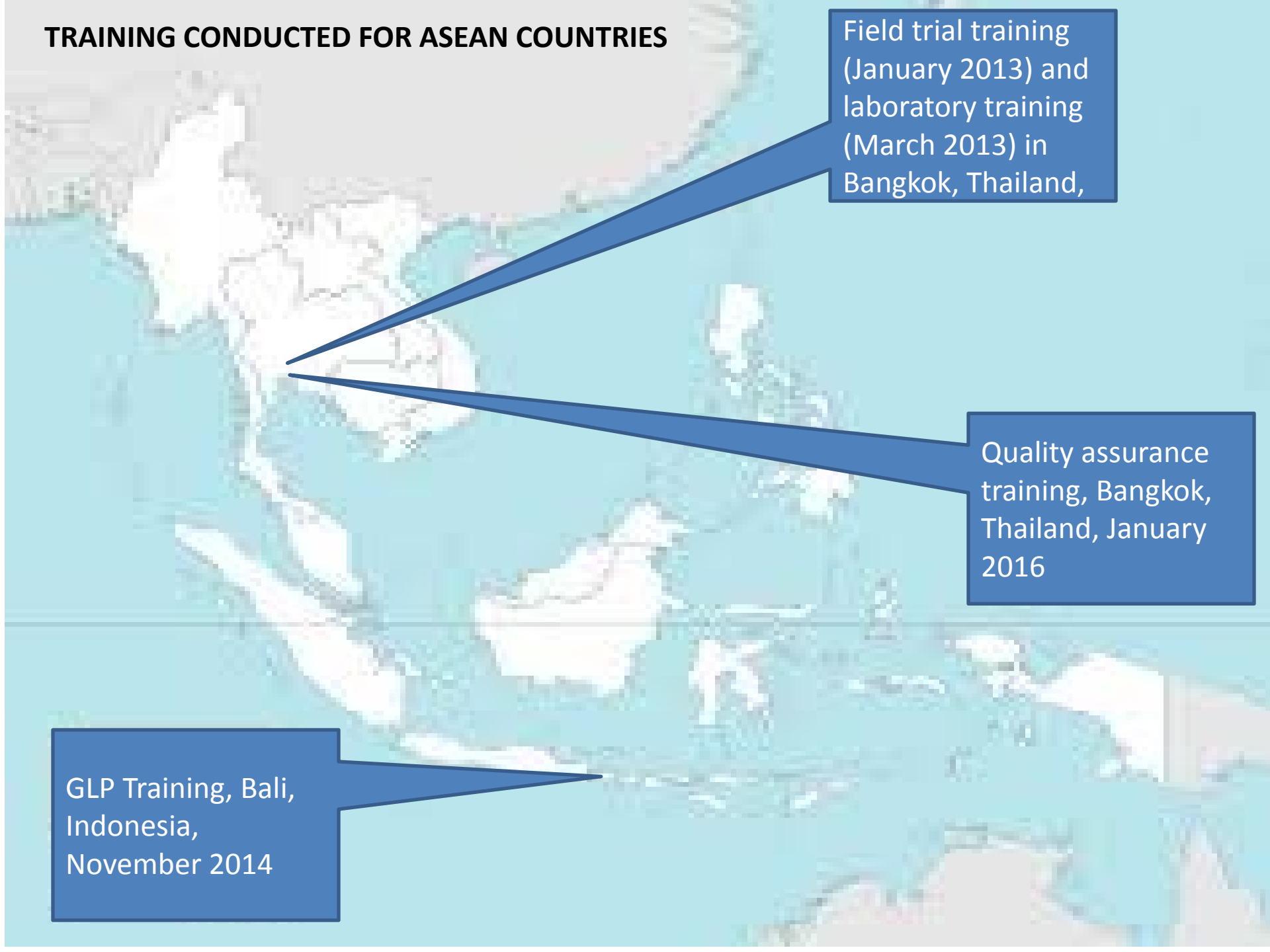
ASEAN Secretariat & ASEAN Expert Working Group on Harmonisation of MRL

- Malaysia/Singapore (pyripoxyfen-mango)
- Brunei/Malaysia/Philippines (pyriproxyfen-papaya)
- Thailand (spinetoram-mango & lychee)
- Indonesia/Vietnam (azoxystrobin & difenoconazole-pitaya)

Capacity Building & Residue Data Generation

- Onsite field & laboratory training in each participating countries.
- Field & laboratory training courses/workshops for all ASEAN countries.
- ASEAN countries not involved in the residue data generation project also sent representatives to the training course.

TRAINING CONDUCTED FOR ASEAN COUNTRIES



Challenges

- Multi agencies collaborating within one pesticide-crop residue data generation project.
- Communication between project counterparts from different countries.
- Trans-border or trans-island sample shipments.
  - Ensure sample integrity upon arrival at laboratory.
- Trial failure (crop loss due to theft).

Benefits & Beyond

- Good exposure to GLP residue study.
- Strengthen capability in residue data generation.
- Learning curve in team work, problem solving.
- Establish international networking.
- Future collaboration with global players:
  - Coordination of residue trial worldwide.

THANK YOU

Colombian experiences in IR4 participation Spinetoram/avocado

ADRIANA CASTAÑEDA, PhD
Scientific director of analysis and diagnosis
Colombian Agriculture Institute

Edwin Barbosa, René Castro, Hugo Rodríguez, Javier Soriano, Julián Ayala, Rosana Brochado

Jacqueline Guevara, Yohana Velandia

ICA
Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario

Strenghts

- Team work comitment
- Personnel proficienty
- Training and coaching
- Laboratory facilities
- Growers support

Setbacks

- Not easy to start
- Personnel change (directive and executors)
- Laboratory (equipment, power supply, air conditioning)
- Limited funding
- High level government
- Projecto perception

ICA
Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario

Accomplishment

- Project finished and accepted
- Completed entirely by Colombia
- GLP team set up
- Future projects-continuity
- Trained personnel
- New institutions involved
- International recognition

Leasons learned

- Planning
- Personnel comitment
- Two people per rol
- Problem solving decision
- Communication
- Changes adapting

ICA
Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario

Recommendations

- Budget increase
- Keep training
- Involve high level government

Future work

- Involve other institutions (Corpoica, National Universities, Industry)

- Next projects in :

Cacao

Pinneaple

Banana

Acknowledgment

Edith, Milena, Amy, Jason, Daniel Dow

STDF, IR4, American embassy, ICA, IICA

Update of the Standards Trade Development Facility (STDF) capacity building project in Africa

(Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, Tanzania & Uganda)

PAUL OSEI-FOSU (PhD)
GHANA STANDARDS AUTHORITY
(Presenting on behalf of the team)

ACTIVITIES

- Increased technical capacity that will support the facilitation of new registrations and improved national pesticide monitoring programs,
- Generation of actual residue data (mango/sulfoxaflor)
- Submit data to JMPR for establishment of Codex MRLs.
- Crop/pesticide priority list for the participating African nations will be developed for future collaborations and for establishing a regional strategy for addressing identified priorities

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Project preparation
- Good Laboratory Practise (GLP) trainings for laboratory analysis and field trials
- Facility Inspection
- Protocol finalisation
- Study implementation(supervised residue field trials completed-Mango/Sulfoxaflor)
- Quality assurance and notebook reviews
- Registration preparation of mango/sulfoxaflor in participating countries

CAPACITY BUILDING

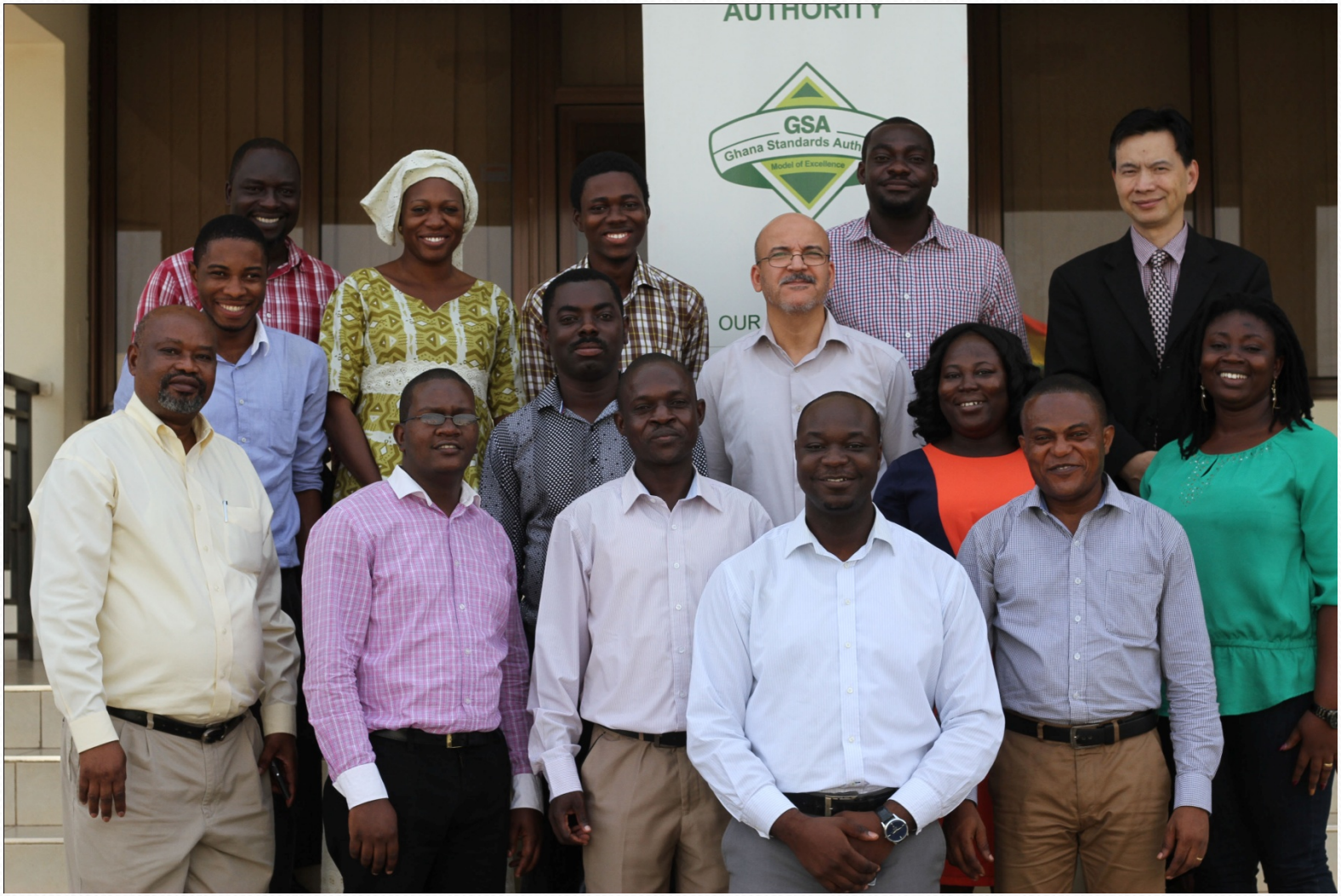
- **Project preparation**

This item was originally completed in December 2015, but due to changes in the crop/pesticide combination (**Mango/Sulfoxaflor**) this was completed in July 2016.

- **GLP training**

A 5 days GLP field research training was organised in 2014 in Ghana for all the participating countries

A 5 days GLP laboratory analysis training was organised in Ghana in March 2017 for all the participating countries.



Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) training in Ghana

- **Facility Inspection**

From February to June 2016, the IR-4 and USDA technical team visited both field and laboratory sites in Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, Tanzania and Uganda to carry out facility inspection

- **Study implementation**

Five supervised residue studies for sulfoxaflor in mango have been completed by Ghana (2), Kenya (2), Senegal (1), Tanzania (1) and Uganda (1). All these studies were completed before January 2017. All samples have been stored in deep freezers awaiting shipment and analysis in the UK laboratory.

- **Quality assurance and notebook reviews**

All the participating countries undertook a laboratory and quality assurance training which was held in June 2016 in Kenya.

All countries have submitted their field notebooks to the study director to conduct quality assurance review of the documents.

Laboratory and quality assurance training in Kenya

Laboratory and quality assurance training in Kenya

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

- Priority could be given to fruit fly and that spinetoram/mango combination was an important area where a project could be initiated considering the growing importance of fruit fly in Africa.
- Priority list of commodities which had been prepared during the conception of the project should form the basis for selection of commodities for future work.

Country	Crops identified
Kenya	Avocado, mango, passion fruit, pineapple
Uganda	Banana, passion fruit, pineapple
Tanzania	Guava, avocado, banana, mango, pineapple, passion fruit
Ghana	Banana, papaya, mango, pineapple
Senegal	Mango, pineapple, papaya, banana

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

- Dow Agroscience-test material
- STDF-funds
- AU-IBAR -supervisory role
- IR-4 -Technical advisors
- USDA-FAS- advisors

Thank You!

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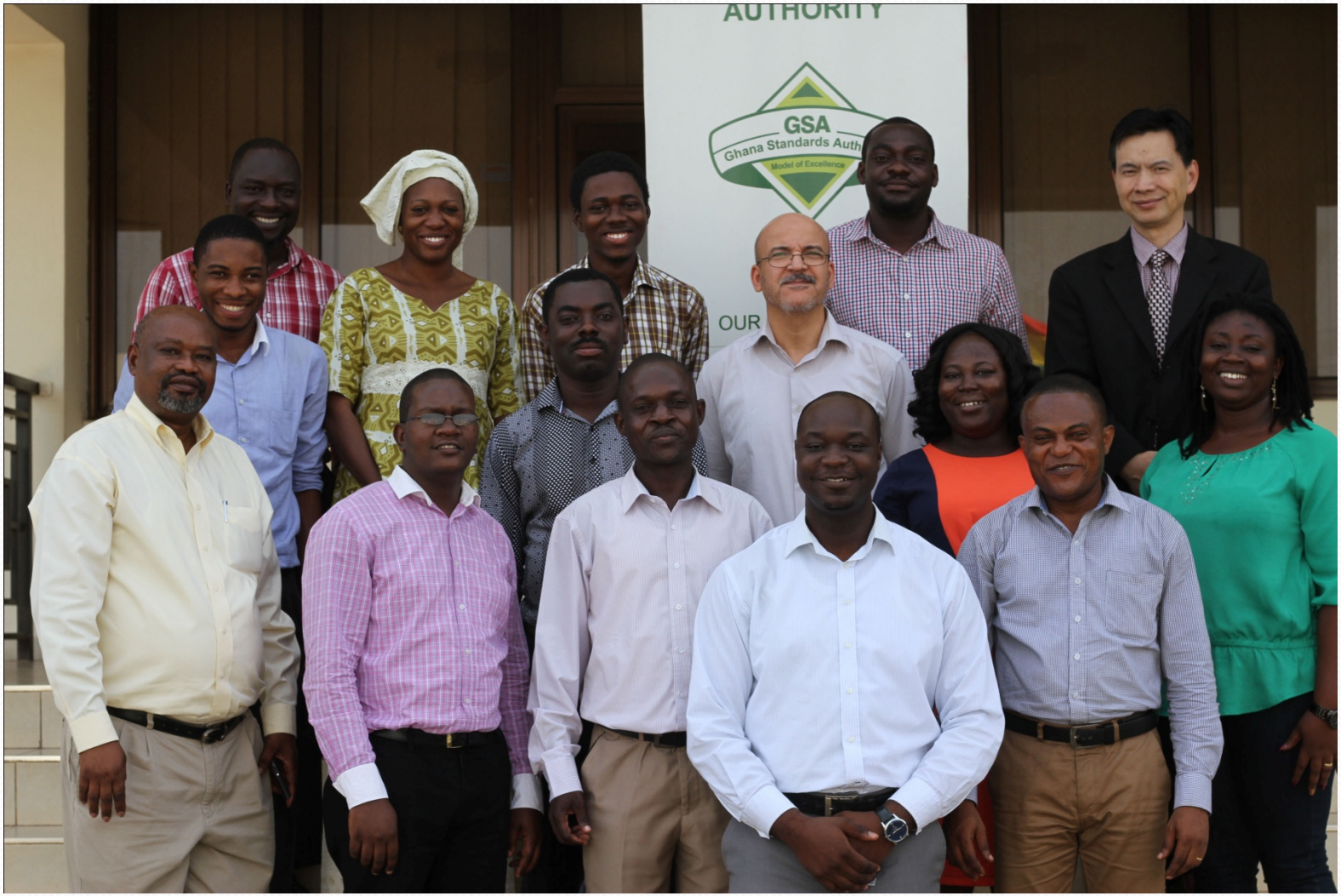

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- AU-IBAR -supervisory role
- IR-4 -Technical advisors
- USDA-FAS- advisors

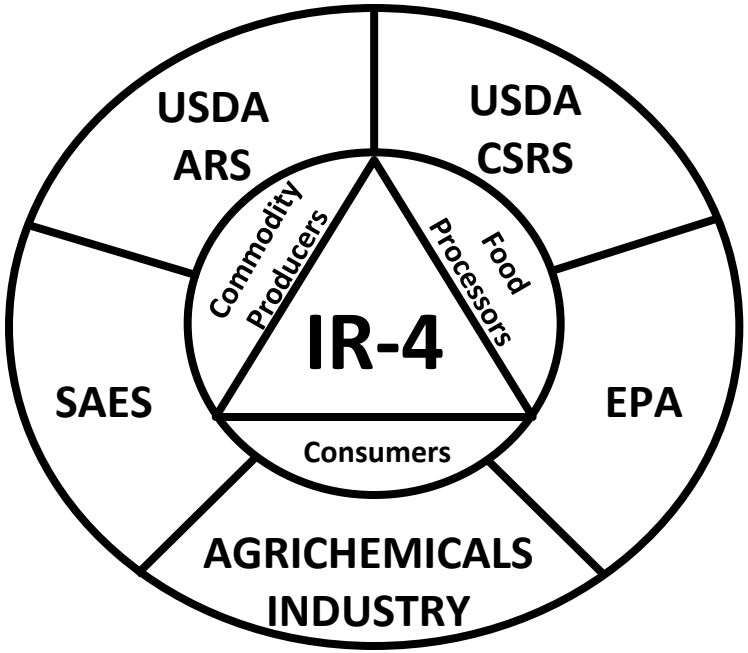
Thank You!

Established Minor Use Programs: North American Perspective

Dr. Jerry Baron
IR-4 Project
&
Dr. Marcos Alvarez
Pest Management Centre-AAFC

The IR-4 Project

Facilitating the regulatory approval of sustainable pest management technology for specialty crops and specialty uses to promote public well-being



The Regulatory Registration Process

Stakeholder:

- Define Pest Problem
- Identify Pest Management Solution
- Request Assistance from MU Programs

The Process Starts with Requests

Submitted from:

- Growers,
- Grower Groups,
- State/Federal Research & Extension Personnel

Request Reviewed by Manufacturer

Requests Prioritized

Top Priority Researched That Year

Second Priorities Researched as Money Allows

Field and Lab Research

- Measure Residue levels in Crop/Crop Group
- Efficacy / Crop tolerances trials

Packages submitted to Agencies

Review by Regulatory Agencies

Risk Assessment

MRL / Tolerance Established by Agencies

Manufacturer Adds Crop to the Product Label

Minor Uses Value

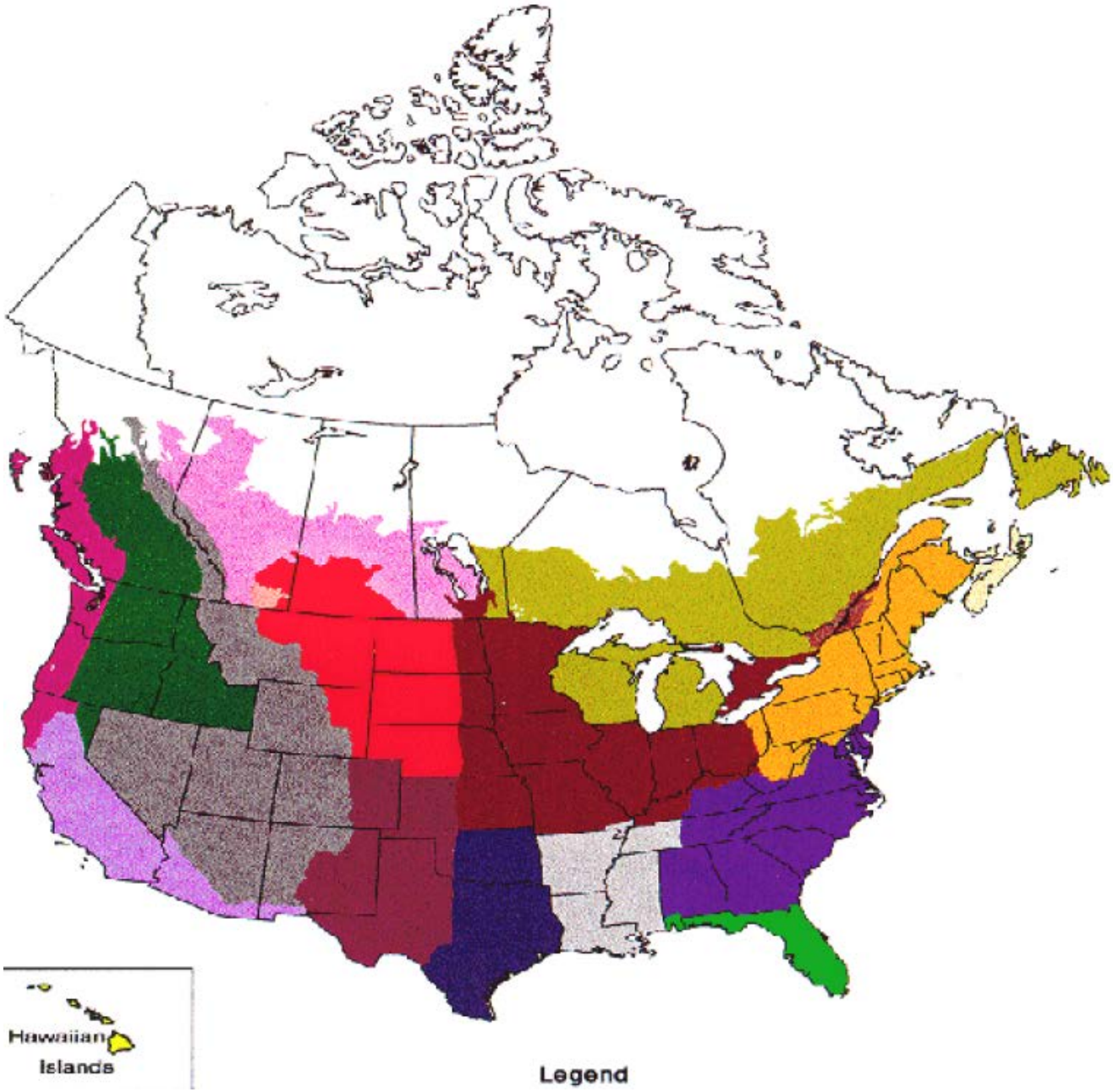
Canada: $ 6 B

US: $ 38 B

Mexico: ???

Canadian and U.S. Major and Minor Crop Field Trial Regions

Common zones from West to East
Zone 12
Zone 11
Zone 7
Zone 5
Zone 1



Canada - US Partnership Model

PMC

- **AAFC funded including MU Program for PMRA**
- **Consultations with Prov. Minor Use Coordinators, Grower Groups and Manufacturers**
- **MU Pesticides Priority Setting Workshop (March)**
- **Biopesticides Priority Setting Workshop (March**
- **Planning Meeting (January)**
- **Field Trials at 7 GLP AAFC Research Centers and private contractors and Universities**
- **Located in 4 Regions**
  - **Western (2)**
  - **Prairies (1)**
  - **Central (3)**
  - **Atlantic (1)**
- **AAFC-PMC lab**
- **Over 1,800 new uses registered for growers**

IR-4

- **USDA and Industry Funding**
- **Consultations with Regional Field Coordinators, Grower Groups and Manufacturers**
- **Food Use Workshop (September)**
- **Biopesticides Workshop (September)**
- **Ornamental Workshop (October)**
- **Research Planning Meeting (October)**
- **Field Research Centers at 21 locations, mostly Land Grant Universities and USDA farms**
- **Located in 4 Regions**
  - **Northeast (MD)**
  - **North Central (MI)**
  - **Western (CA)**
  - **Southern (FL)**
- **(3) Regional and (2) USDA Labs**
- **Nearly 20,000 new uses register**

Partnerships

	Responsibilities	Roles	Benefits
NA Growers	**Identify needs**	**Choose priorities**	**Target limited resources efficiency and obtain new tools**
PMRA, EPA, SENASICA-SAGARPA, COFEPRIS-SSA	**Federal Regulator – submission review, enforcement and monitoring.**	**Review regulatory proposals and make decisions taking in account harmonization.**	**Fulfills federal mandate - Greater efficiencies.**
Researchers, Universities and Crop specialists	**Conduct research on grower-selected MU solutions to specific pest problems.**	**Conducting of field trials, compilation of data supporting new MU submissions.**	**Contributes to science and innovation strategy.**
Provinces and States	**Also conducts field trials. Provinces prepare as well submissions on behalf of growers.**	**Advocate Provincial/States grower needs.**	**Obtain new Crop Protection tools for their growers.**
Registrants	**R&D on new crop protection tools and technologies.**	**Agree to label expansion and new use submissions.**	**Market new uses of products.**
IR-4 Project and PMC and MU WG in Mexico	**Facilitates registration of sustainable pest management technology for specialty crops and minor uses.**	**Develop necessary data to facilitate registration of crop protection tools for specialty crop growers and work jointly to facilitate North American registrations.**	**US and Canadian growers get national registration and access to Canadian and US markets as MRL is set and equal.**

Questions?

Minor Use Program - European Union

Global Minor Uses Summit

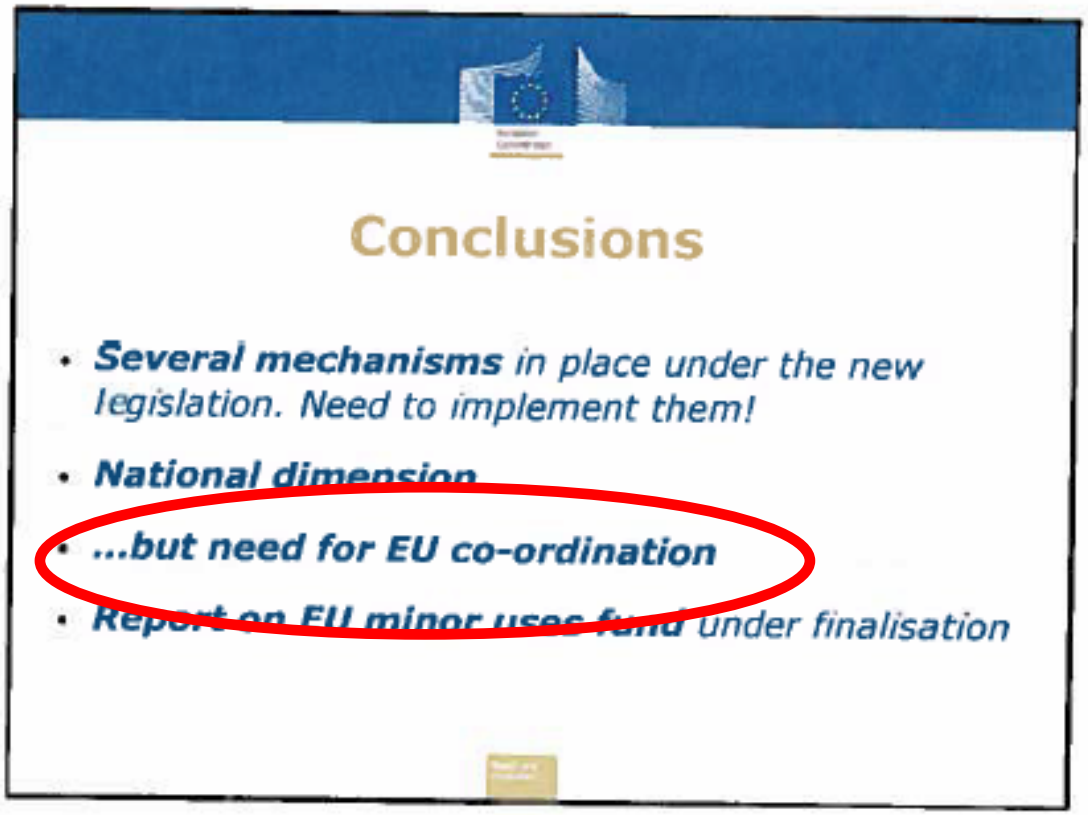
1-4 October 2017, Montreal, Canada

Jeroen Meeussen - Coordinator

MinorUses
EU Minor Uses Coordination Facility

Co-funded by the European Union

Second Global Minor Use Summit Rome – February 2012



Coordination Facility

- February 2014: EU Report on the establishment of an independent Coordination Facility on minor uses which is co-funded by the Commission
- Hosted by the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO, located in Paris) and jointly funded by the EU and by the governments of France, Germany and the Netherlands. Initially for a period of 3 years
- Coordinator started 1 September 2015; Fully staffed since 1 November 2016
- Coordination Facility will work for all 28 Member States

Minor Uses - Importance

Only 3% of the cultivated area, but representing 22% of the value of the entire EU plant production value

Across the EU these speciality crops represent a value of more than 70 billion Euros per year

Coordination Facility - Mission

The mission of the Facility is 'to enable farmers in the EU to produce high quality crops by filling minor uses gaps through efficient collaboration to improve availability of chemical and non-chemical tools within an integrated pest management (IPM) framework'

Commodity Expert Groups

Currently there are 7 Commodity Expert Groups(CEG):

- CEG fruit and vegetables
- CEG ornamentals
- CEG tobacco
- CEG rice
- CEG hops
- CEG seeds
- CEG mushrooms

EUMUDA Homepage

MENU

- MINOR USES TABLE OF NEEDS
- MINOR USES WORK PROGRAMMES
- MINOR CROPS ACREAGE TABLE

WELCOME to the European Union Minor Uses Database EUMUDA !

EUMUDA is an important tool to collect the minor use needs from Member States, to follow-up on these needs and to manage all projects.

This database plays a key role in finding chemical and/or non-chemical solutions for minor uses gaps, within an Integrated Pest Management framework.

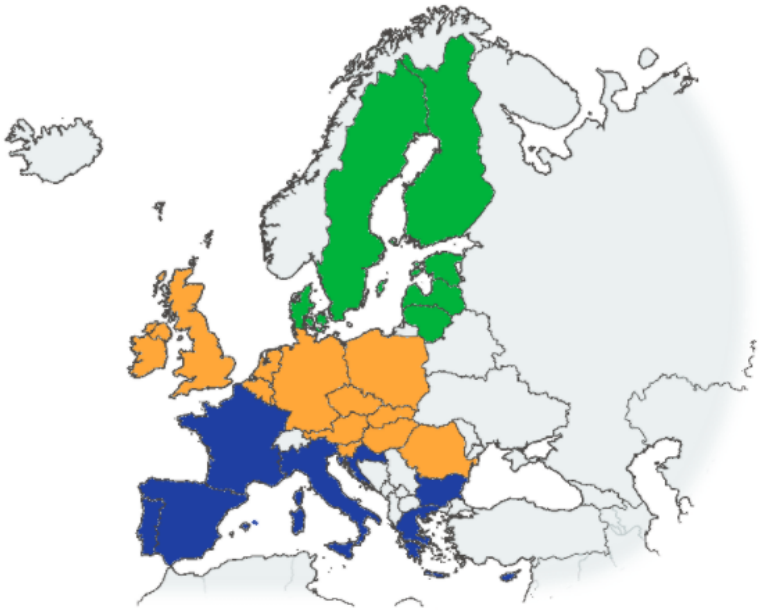
nd in EUMUDA ?

ses needs from Member States. The current list is sourced from the C-IPM Eranet.
ojects and their status.

considered "minor uses" in different Member States (by clicking on the map below for Countries who have published information).

projects is accessible for everybody. The MUCF is working on rules for access rights and confidentiality .

er States are in the process to populate EUMUDA with more data.



EUMUDA

What information can I find in EUMUDA?

- A compiled list of minor uses needs from Member States
- An overview of ongoing projects and their status
- A table of crop acreages
- Reference lists of what are considered ‘minor uses’ in different Member States

Not all information on individual projects is accessible for everybody. The MUCF is working on rules for access rights and confidentiality

Project Funding

Member States

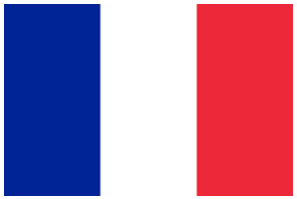
Growers' Organisations

Crop Protection Industry

MinorUses
EU Minor Uses Coordination Facility

EUMUCF: Long-term funding

- EUMUCF is jointly funded by the European Union and the the governments of France, Germany and the Netherlands
- Currently, the funding of the Coordination Facility has been guaranteed by France, Germany and the Netherlands for the first three years (until April 2018)


EUMUCF: Long-term funding

- Already several other Member States have indicated their willingness to contribute to the funding of the Coordination Facility
- It is clear that minor uses problems will not all be resolved in three years
- A mid-/long-term planning (5-10 years) and a strategy how other Member States can contribute, has been prepared
- Member States will be approached with a request for a voluntary assessed contribution

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

ANY QUESTIONS

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BRAZILIAN HEALTH REGULATORY AGENCY (ANVISA)

Minor Uses in Brazil

Carlos Alexandre Oliveira Gomes
Health regulatory expert
MS/Anvisa/GGTOX

Normative Instruction Minor Crops

ANVISA, Ministry of Agriculture and and Brazilian Institute of Environment (IBAMA)

- **Motivation:**

  - Co-responsibility of companies in misuse of pesticides to Minor Uses.

  - Improve of the dietary risk evaluation that it was probably sub estimated (ANVISA).

  - Improve the process of register of pesticides to Minor Uses. Demanded by supply chains of fruits and vegetables.

Normative Instruction

ANVISA, Ministry of Agriculture and IBAMA

- **Methodology:**
  - Based in IR4/PMC
  - Analyze of Actives Ingredients actually demanded:
    - Demand of needs of the supply chains of fruits and vegetables;
    - Results of Brazilian Pesticide Residue Monitoring Program (ANVISA);
    - Results of monitory of pesticides in Wholesale in (Ministry of Agriculture).

Normative Instruction

ANVISA, Ministry of Agriculture and IBAMA

- **Methodology :**

  - Availability of Active Ingredient registered for representatives crops;
  - Botanic and taxonomic Similarity;
  - Way how that fruits and vegetables are consumed;
  - Regional Characteristics.

Normative Instruction

ANVISA, Ministry of Agriculture and IBAMA

- **Necessary:**

  - Create a permanent group to discuss about the issue and correlates;

  - Create a negative list of Actives Ingredients that won't be accepted because of lack of interest of Ministry of Agriculture (ex. Technical Barriers to exportation); ANVISA (ex. impact of ADI or human health); and IBAMA (impact to environmental);

  - Priority of Actives Ingredients with less toxicity.

- ✓ Actions of the Brazilian's Group Work of Minor Crops to identify the main active ingredients detected in minor crops in Brazil (Brazilian Pesticide Residue Monitoring Program). And orient the change of actives ingredients with proprieties more toxic to other ones with proprieties less toxic.

Filter

- Occupational Adverse Effect Level (OAEL) - < 0,005
- Impact Acceptable Dose Intake (ADI) - > 75%
- A.I. in Revaluation
- A.I. with restriction to use in Brazil – Eg.: forbidden in backpack application

A.I. with restriction to register using the INC 001/2014 (Minor Uses).

acephate	Gamma-Cyhalothrin	Etiona	iminoctadine	pymetrozine
aldicarb	clodinafop	epoxiconazole	linuron	prothioconazole
abamectin	diazinon	fenamiphos	mancozeb	Tiram
aviglicina	dicofol	phosmet	methamidophos	triazophos
carbaryl	dimethoate	fenpropimorph	methidathion	terbufos
carbofuran	diquate	Fenoxaprop-P	metiram	Tebupirinfós
chlorpyrifos	disulfoton	fipronil	Mevinphos	Tembotrione
carbendazim	diafenthiuron	fentin	paraquat	
cyhexatin	edifenphos	glyphosate	Parathion-methyl	
cadusafos	endosulfan	Glufosinate-ammonium salt	pyrazophos	
cyhalofop Butyl	ethoprophos	Haloxyfop-P	prochloraz	

Normative Instruction

ANVISA, Ministry of Agriculture and IBAMA

- **Necessary:**

  - supervised field trials in accord with new legislation, that recognized GLP, and these residues trials must be delivered after two years in a Minor use elected how representative of sub group.

Normative Instruction

ANVISA, Ministry of Agriculture and IBAMA

- **Consequences:**

  - Improve the inclusion of AIs to Minor Uses;
  - Improve the inclusion of Minor Uses in labels;
  - Reduce the necessary numbers of supervised field trials to minor uses register;
  - Improve the officials programs of monitory the residues of pesticides in foods.

Normative Instruction

Art. 1º:

- Reason: Extrapolation of MRL
- Definitions:

  - Minor Uses
  - Groups and sub groups of crops
  - Representative Crops of Group and Sub-Group
  - ADI
  - MRL
  - Extrapolation of MRL
  - MRL provisory

INC – Minor Crops

Art. 2º:

- Groups of Minor Uses, conform Annex

- § Define procedures to include others crops, not contemplated in INC Minor Crops.

  - expert's report firmed by research
  - Data bibliographies
  - Meeting of group work minor Uses (ANVISA, MAPA e IBAMA)

INC – Minor Crops

Art. 3º:

- Inform who can solicit a Minor Uses and extrapolation of MRL:

  - Research Institutions or rural development;
  - Associations e cooperatives of rural farmers;
  - Companies registrants.

- Ministry of Agriculture, ANVISA and IBAMA approve

Art. 4º:

- Groups of Minor Uses can be altered, if scientifically justified, and conform Art. 2º.

INC – Minor Crops

Art. 5º:

- To extrapolation of MRL:

  • Solicitation on Ministry of Agriculture, mention of AI and the minor use, biologic target and GAP.
  • Publication of AI in Monograph of pesticides by ANVISA

Art. 6º:

- Exigency to a extrapolation of MRL:

  • MRL and Pre-harvest interval of representative crop must consist in monograph to be extrapolated (Provisory MRL).
  •Commitment Term (CT) , with dead line of 24 months, to carry out supervised field trials for representatives crops of Sub-Group (Definitive MRL of Sub-Group).

INC – Minor Crops

Art. 7º:

- Provisory MRL had a dead line of 24 months, until establishing of MRL by residue test in a representative crop of Sub-Group.

  - § 1º - In case of supervised field trials haven't been delivered – Withdraw the minor use from monograph.
  - § 2º - Temporally MRL → LMR definitive: after delivery of supervised field trials , since have not impact on ADI or ARfD.

INC – Minor Crops

Art. 9º:

- **Minor Uses with MRL extrapolated will be included in Official Program of monitory of residues of pesticides to comparison of compatibility of the value extrapolated with the value observed.**

INC – Minor Crops

Art. 11º:

- Should be demonstrated when included the Minor Uses in labels of pesticides:

I – expert's report proving the efficiency agronomic for the biology target, and absence of phytotoxicity to the representative crop Sub-group; § 1º - The MRL, and Pre-harvest interval to the Minor Uses will be defined by ANVISA and Ministry of Agriculture, based on MRL; and Pre-harvest interval of representative crop of Group or Sub-group.

Art. 14:

- ANVISA, Ministry of Agriculture and IBAMA can propose exclusion of crop from monographer of the AI if necessary:

INC – Minor Uses

Table 1. Representatives Crops of Groups and respective Minor Uses

Groups	Representatives Crops	Minor Uses
1 – Fruits with no edible peel	Citrus, Melon, Coconut	Avocado, pineapples, Cacao, Cupuaçu, Guaraná, Passion fruits, watermelon, Pinha, papaya. Kiwi, Açaí, Anonaceas, Dendê, macadamia nut, Pupunha.
2 – Fruits with edible peel	Apple, grape	Acerola, mulberry, Plum, olive, cashew, Kaki, star fruit, Fig, raspberry, Guava, Quince, Whortleberry, Strawberry, Nectarine, Loquat, Peach, Pitanga, Pear.
3 – Roots, Tubers and bulbs	Potato, Carrot	Sweet potatoes, Beet, Cará, Ginger, yam, cassava, Arracacha, Celery cabbage , Radish, Wild radish.
4 – Leaf vegetable	lettuce, cabbage, Kale	Water-crass, Allium porrum, Wild chicory, Broccoli, Scallion, Endive, coriander , Cauliflower, Chinese cabbage, Brussels sprouts, spinach, Manjericão, rocket , Parsley
5 – Fruits vegetable	Tomato, cucumber	Pumpkin, Summer squash, Eggplant, Chayote, Scarlet , Sweet pepper, eggplant, cucumber, Pepper, Okra.
6 – Leguminosae and Oil seeds	Bens, Soybean	peas, Chick pea, Lentil, Canola, Sesame, Sunflower, Linseed.
7 – Cereal	Corn and wheat	Millet, sorghum, oats, rye, barley , triticale

Table 2. Representatives crops of Sub Groups to extrapolations of MRL to Minor Uses and to be reference in supervised field trials .

Sub-groups	Representative Crops	Minor Uses
Sub-group 1A	Melon	watermelon
Sub-group 1B	papaya, Avocado, Passion fruits	Avocado, Açaí, Cacao, Cupuaçu, Guaraná, Passion fruits. , Anonaceas , pineapples
Sub-group 2A	Strawberry	Acerola, mulberry, olive, Fig, raspberry, Whortleberry, Pitanga.
Sub-group 2B	Kaki, Guava	cashew, Kaki, Guava, Kiwi, star fruit
Sub-group 2C	Plum, Peach	Plum, Quince, Nectarine, Loquat, Peach.
Sub-group 3A	Beet, Radish	Sweet potatoes, Beet, Cará, Ginger, yam, cassava, Arracacha, Celery cabbage , Radish, Wild radish.
Sub-group 4A	Lettuce	Water-crass, Allium porrum, Wild chicory, Scallion, Endive, coriander, spinach, Manjericão, Parsley, rocket .
Sub-group 4B	cabbage, Kale	Broccoli, Kale, Cauliflower, Chinese cabbage, Brussels sprouts, cabbage.
Sub-group 5A	Sweet pepper	Eggplant, Scarlet eggplant, Pepper.
Sub-group 5B	cucumber	Pumpkin, Summer squash, burr cucumber, Chayote, Okra.
Sub-group 6A	peas	Chick pea, Lentil.
Sub-group 6B	Sunflower	Canola, Sesame, Linseed.

Extrapolation of MRL

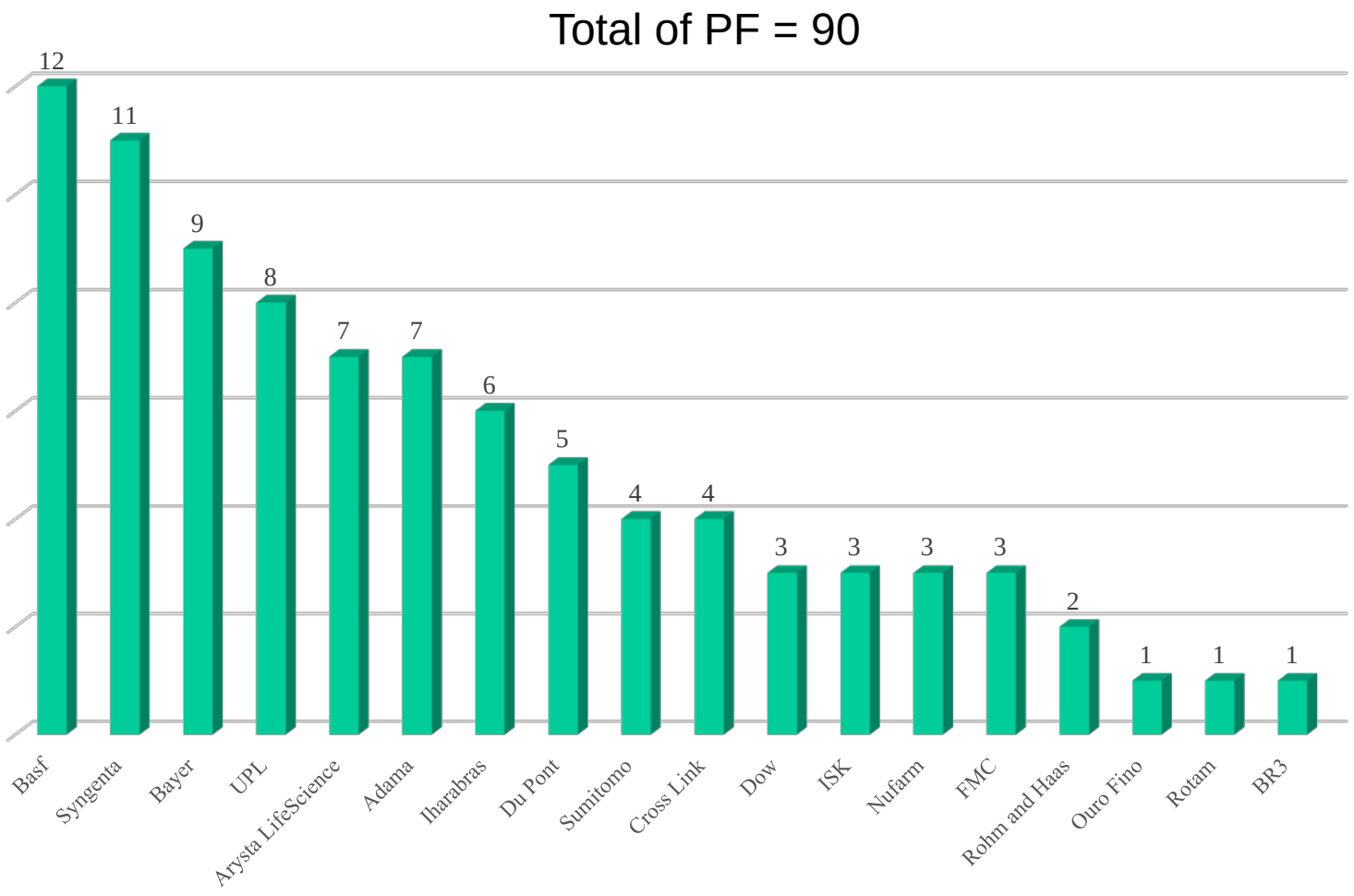
MRL OF AI

Inclusion in label and Bula

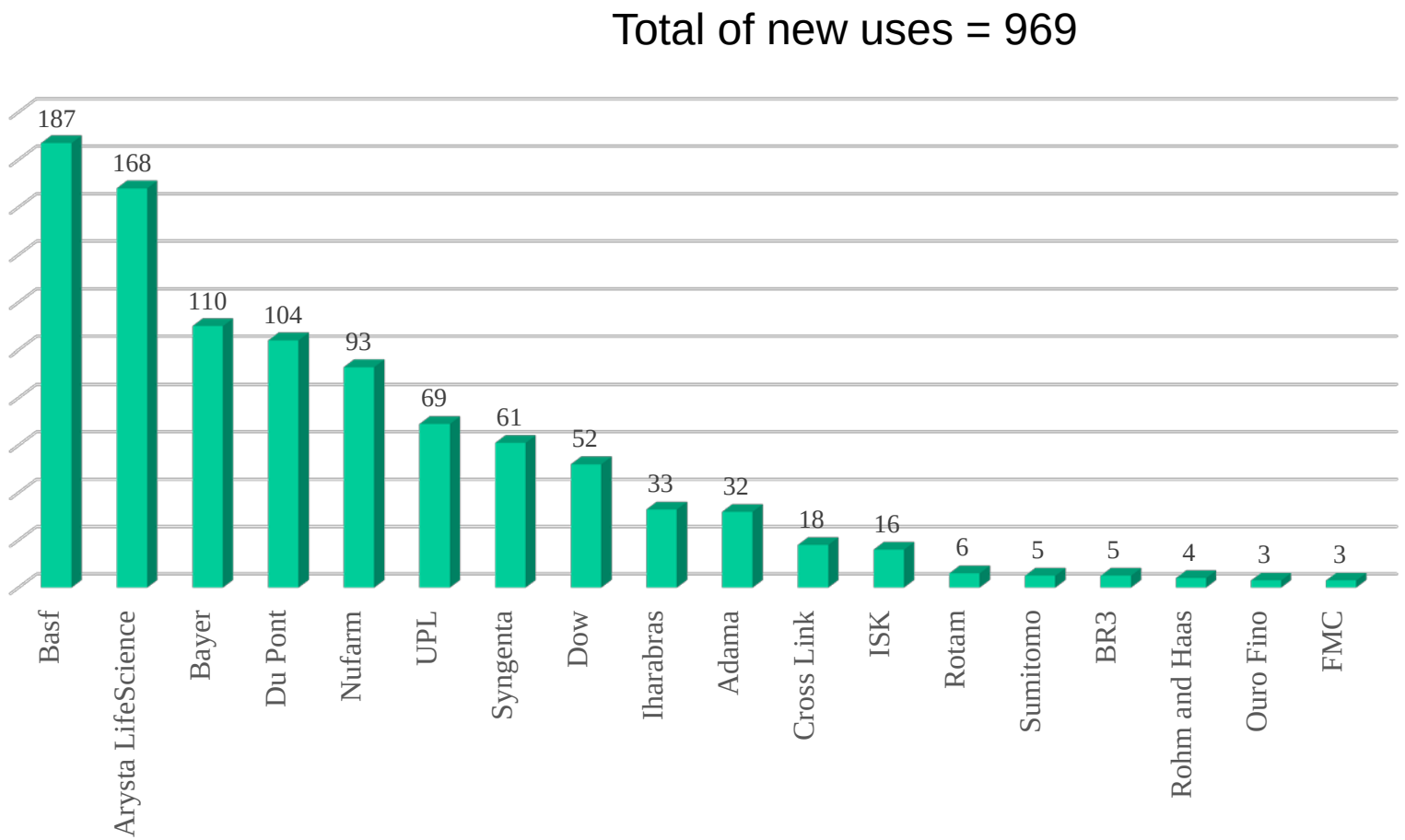
Group	Crop Group Representative	Crop Sub Group Representative	Minor Crops
5. Fruits Vegetables	Tomato (*Solanum licopersicum*) Cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*)	5A Sweet pepper 5B Cucumber	Eggplants, scarlet eggplant, pepper, Okra Pumpkin, summer squash, chayote e burr cucumber.

Field Trials
(2 years)

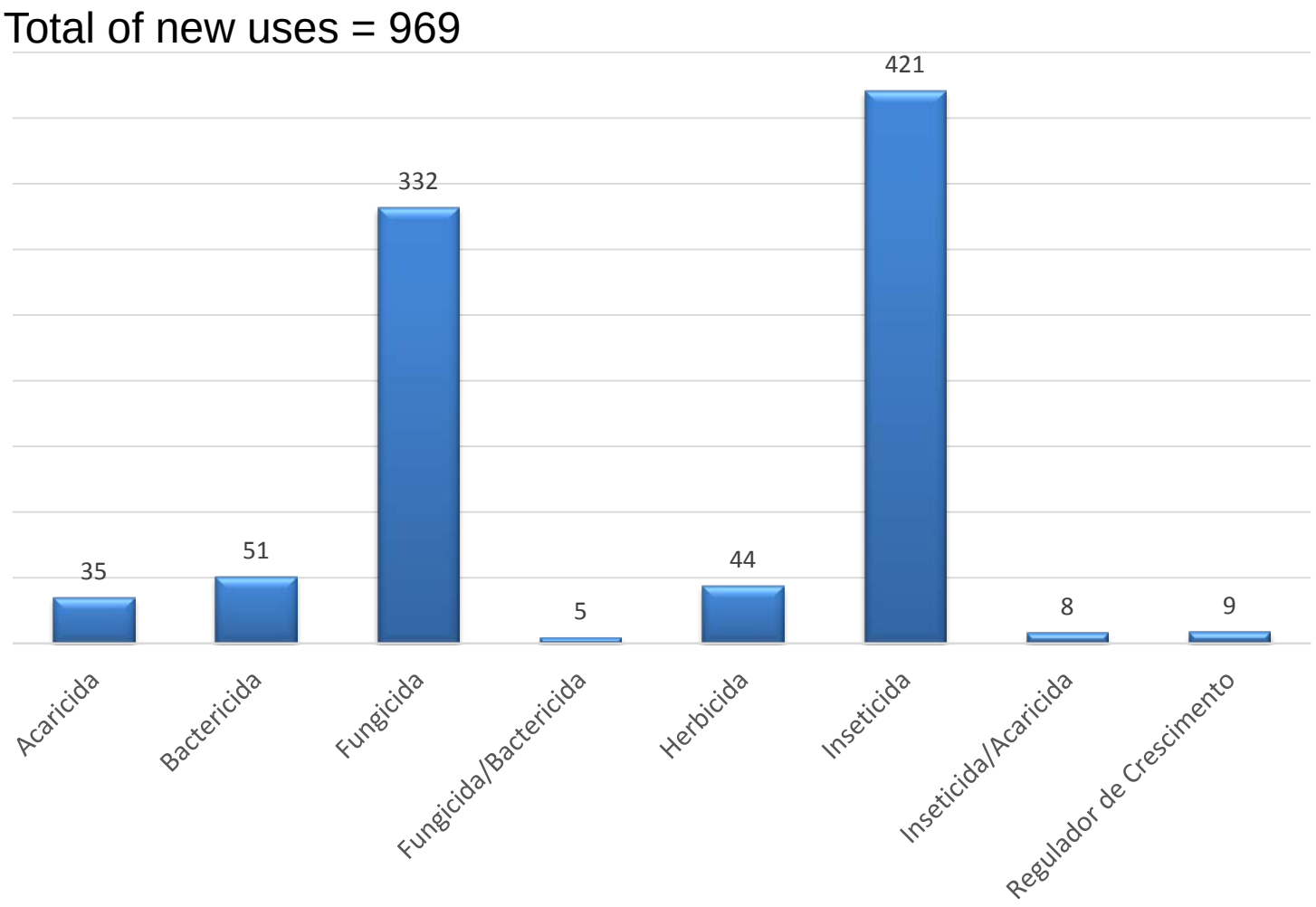
Nº. of Products Formulated (PF) by companies:



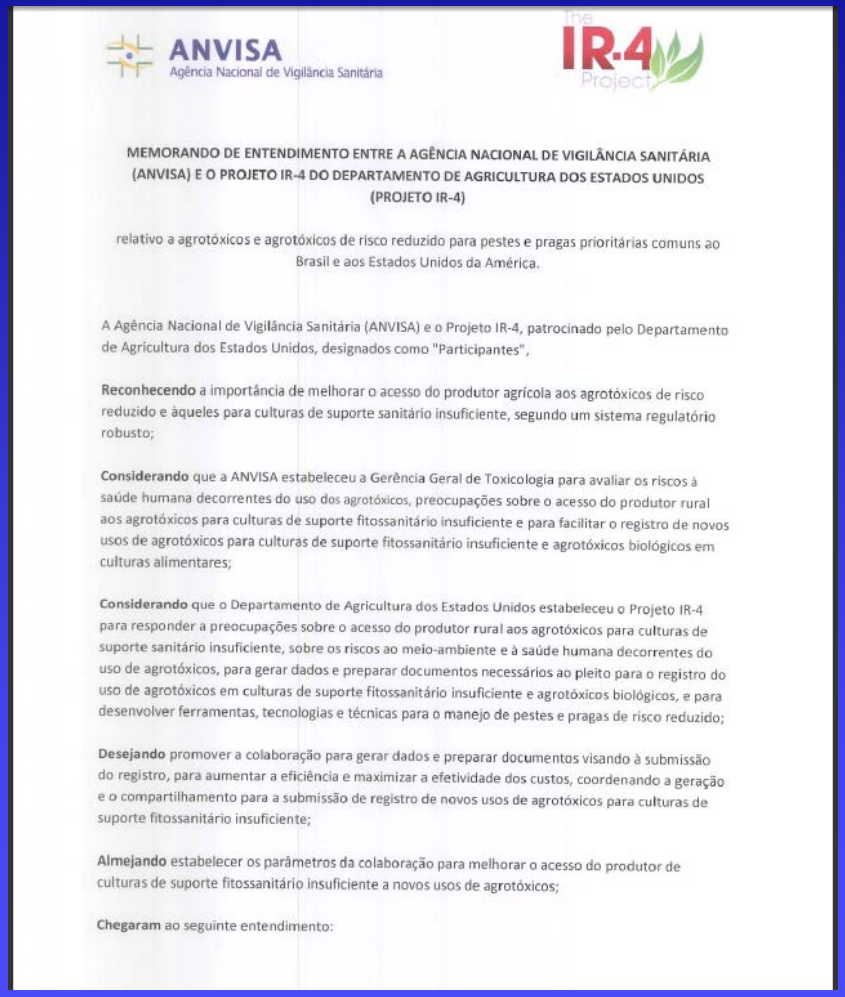
Nº. of new uses (crops) approved by companies:



Nº. of New uses per class products



PARTNERSHIP



ANVISA
Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária

The IR-4 Project

MEMORANDO DE ENTENDIMENTO ENTRE A AGÊNCIA NACIONAL DE VIGILÂNCIA SANITÁRIA (ANVISA) E O PROJETO IR-4 DO DEPARTAMENTO DE AGRICULTURA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS (PROJETO IR-4)

relativo a agrotóxicos e agrotóxicos de risco reduzido para pestes e pragas prioritárias comuns ao Brasil e aos Estados Unidos da América.

A Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária (ANVISA) e o Projeto IR-4, patrocinado pelo Departamento de Agricultura dos Estados Unidos, designados como "Participantes",

Reconhecendo a importância de melhorar o acesso do produtor agrícola aos agrotóxicos de risco reduzido e àqueles para culturas de suporte sanitário insuficiente, segundo um sistema regulatório robusto;

Considerando que a ANVISA estabeleceu a Gerência Geral de Toxicologia para avaliar os riscos à saúde humana decorrentes do uso dos agrotóxicos, preocupações sobre o acesso do produtor rural aos agrotóxicos para culturas de suporte fitossanitário insuficiente e para facilitar o registro de novos usos de agrotóxicos para culturas de suporte fitossanitário insuficiente e agrotóxicos biológicos em culturas alimentares;

Considerando que o Departamento de Agricultura dos Estados Unidos estabeleceu o Projeto IR-4 para responder a preocupações sobre o acesso do produtor rural aos agrotóxicos para culturas de suporte sanitário insuficiente, sobre os riscos ao meio-ambiente e à saúde humana decorrentes do uso de agrotóxicos, para gerar dados e preparar documentos necessários ao pleito para o registro do uso de agrotóxicos em culturas de suporte fitossanitário insuficiente e agrotóxicos biológicos, e para desenvolver ferramentas, tecnologias e técnicas para o manejo de pestes e pragas de risco reduzido;

Desejando promover a colaboração para gerar dados e preparar documentos visando à submissão do registro, para aumentar a eficiência e maximizar a efetividade dos custos, coordenando a geração e o compartilhamento para a submissão de registro de novos usos de agrotóxicos para culturas de suporte fitossanitário insuficiente;

Almejando estabelecer os parâmetros da colaboração para melhorar o acesso do produtor de culturas de suporte fitossanitário insuficiente a novos usos de agrotóxicos;

Chegaram ao seguinte entendimento:

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada

MEMORANDO DE ENTENDIMENTO ENTRE A AGÊNCIA NACIONAL DE VIGILÂNCIA SANITÁRIA DO BRASIL E O MINISTÉRIO DA AGRICULTURA E AGRO-ALIMENTAR DO CANADÁ relativo a agrotóxicos e agrotóxicos de risco reduzido para pestes e pragas prioritárias comuns ao Brasil e ao Canadá.

A Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária (ANVISA) e o Ministério da Agricultura e Agro-Alimentar do Canadá (AAFC), designado como "participantes",

Reconhecendo a importância de melhorar o acesso do produtor agrícola aos agrotóxicos de risco reduzido e àqueles para culturas de suporte sanitário insuficiente, segundo um sistema regulatório robusto;

Considerando que a ANVISA estabeleceu a Gerência Geral de Toxicologia para avaliar os riscos à saúde humana decorrentes do uso dos agrotóxicos, preocupações sobre o acesso do produtor rural aos agrotóxicos para culturas de suporte fitossanitário insuficiente e para facilitar o registro de novos usos de agrotóxicos para culturas de suporte fitossanitário insuficiente e agrotóxicos biológicos em culturas alimentares;

Considerando que a AAFC criou o Centro de Manejo de Pestes e Pragas (PMC) para responder a preocupações sobre o acesso do produtor rural aos agrotóxicos para culturas de suporte sanitário insuficiente, sobre os riscos ao meio-ambiente e à saúde humana decorrentes do uso de agrotóxicos, para gerar dados e preparar documentos necessários ao pleito para o registro do uso de agrotóxicos em culturas de suporte fitossanitário insuficiente e agrotóxicos biológicos, e para desenvolver ferramentas, tecnologias e técnicas para o manejo de pestes e pragas de risco reduzido;

Entendendo que a AAFC designa o PMC para implementar o presente Memorando de Entendimento (ME) em seu nome;

Desejando promover a colaboração para gerar dados e preparar documentos visando à submissão do registro, para aumentar a eficiência e maximizar a efetividade dos custos, coordenando a geração e o compartilhamento para a submissão de registro de novos usos de agrotóxicos para culturas de suporte fitossanitário insuficiente;

Almejando estabelecer os parâmetros da colaboração para melhorar o acesso do produtor de culturas de suporte fitossanitário insuficiente a novos usos de agrotóxicos;

Chegaram ao seguinte entendimento:

THANK YOU

www.anvisa.gov.br

toxicologia@anvisa.gov.br

Carlos Alexandre Oliveira Gomes – ANVISA
Carlos Ramos Venâncio – MAPA
Danilo Lima – IBAMA
Juliano dos Santos Malty – ANVISA
Tatiane Almeida do Nascimento – MAPA
Ubirajara Silva - IBAMA

AUSTRALIAN MINOR USE

GRDC
GRAINS RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Kevin Bodnaruk

Hort Innovation

Australian Minor Use

- Previously
  - Separate R&D Corporation programs
    - Grains ($2.3 mio pa) and Horticulture (~$1.6 mio pa)
      - Majority for Off-label permits
        - Data generation
        - One-on-one dialogue with registrants and regulators

GRDC
GRAINS RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Hort Innovation

Australian Minor Use

- Current approach
  - AgChem Access Priorities Forum
    - Key stakeholders represented

GRDC
GRAINS RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Hort Innovation

Australian Minor Use

- Current approach
  - AgChem Access Priorities Forum
    - Mix of government, registrant and industry funds
    - Federal funding
      - Forum establishment
      - Grants 2015/16 - $1.72M, 2016/17 - $2.58M, 2017/18 - $1.78M
      - Regulator initiatives (e.g., permit to label, Crop grouping)

GRDC GRAINS RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Hort Innovation

Australian Minor Use

- Current approach
  - AgChem Access Priorities Forum
    - Provides a platform for cross sector/stakeholder dialogue.
    - Underpinned by:
      - Industry needs analysis (key crop protection gaps)
      - Consultation
        - Information sharing (industry ⟷ Registrants)
          - Development strategies
          - Identify opportunities for collaboration or co-investment
        - Regulators
          - Regulatory pathways & data requirements

GRDC GRAINS RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Hort Innovation

Australian Minor Use

- Going forward
  - Funding
    - Forum funded by key stakeholders ($95K pa)
      - 8 RDC's & CropLife
    - Projects
      - Mix of industry and registrant funds
  - Primary purpose is to seek opportunities for:
    - early registrant & regulator engagement
      - New and review chemicals
    - data requirements, access/sharing

GRDC GRAINS RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Hort Innovation

anses
alimentation, environnement, travail

CCPR eWG Minor crops

Guidance to facilitate the establishment of MRLs for pesticides for minor crops

Xavier Sarda

Head of Pesticide Residues and Food Safety Unit.
DEPR - Regulated Products Directorate

CCPR eworking group on minor uses

- 2008-2011 WG: Definition: no agreement reached.
  - Minor uses/crops/speciality: zones
  - Consumption *Vs* Production (surface vs Tons) / Economic Importance

- 2011-2015: WG focus on criteria /nb of trials
  - Based on consumption data (FAO STAT)
  - Total world food consumption per capita is 1787.98 g/capita/day.
  - cut-off 0.5% = 9 g/capita/day

New Cluster diets

Food and Chemical Toxicology 52 (2013) 180–187

Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

Food and Chemical Toxicology

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/foodchemtox

New approach for the assessment of cluster diets

Mouhamadou Moustapha Sy [a], Max Feinberg [a], Philippe Verger [b], Tangui Barré [b], Stéphan Clémençon [c], Amélie Crépet [d,*]

[a] INRA, Unité Met@risk, 16 rue Claude Bernard, 75231 Paris Cedex 05, France
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[d] ANSES, Risk Assessment Department, 27-31 avenue du Général Leclerc, 94701 Maisons-Alfort Cedex, France

Review world consumption

Crops	% of total consumption	N° of Cluster > 0.5%	N° of Trials	EWG Comments
	Tier 1	tier 2		
Wheat_t	9,394%	17		
Rice_t	9,208%	16		
Potatoes_t	5,448%	16		
Vegetable nes_t	5,097%	17		
sugar_t	4,544%	17		
Barley_t	4,232%	17		
Tomatoes_t	2,794%	14		
Maize_t	2,614%	16		
Bananas_t	2,373%	15		
Watermelons	1,932%	8		
Cassava_t	1,874%	8		
Sweet potatoes	1,747%	5		
Apples_t	1,612%	14		
Onions_t	1,570%	14		
Cabbages and other brassicas	1,502%	10		

CCPR criteria for number of trials

3 categories based on consumption levels (% of total daily consumption/capita) have been derived:

- Category 1 - No data in FAO Stat and No GEMS Food Cluster data: to be considered on a case by case basis
- Category 2 - < 0.5% worldwide and < 0.5% in all of the clusters: minimum of 4 trials
- Category 3 - < 0.5% worldwide and > 0.5% in one or more clusters: minimum of 5 trials

Table 1.List of crops for which consumption values are above the threshold of 0.5% worldwide total consumption.

CODEX Code	Commodity	CODEX Code	Commodity
001	**CITRUS FRUITS**	**011**	**FRUITING VEGETABLES, CUCURBITS**
FC 0003	Mandarin + mandarin-like hybrid	VC 0046	Melons, except watermelon
FC 0004	Orange, sweet, sour + orange-like hybrid	VC 0424	Cucumber
002	**POME FRUITS**	VC 0432	Watermelon
FP 0226	Apple	**012**	**FRUITING VEGETABLES OTHER THAN CUCURBITS**
FP 0230	Pear*	VO 0445	Peppers, sweet (incl. pim(i)ento) (bell pepper, paprika)*
003	**STONE FRUITS**	VO 0440	Egg plant (aubergine)
FS 0013	Cherries*	VO 0448	Tomato

Table 2: List of crops for which consumption values are below the threshold of 0.5% worldwide total consumption.

CODEX CODE	Commodity	Consumption weighted with population (g/habiday)	% of total consumption	N° of Cluster > 0.5%	Consumption category	Comments
		tier 1		tier 2		
001	**CITRUS FRUITS**					
FC 0005	Shaddock or pomelo + shaddock-like hybrid	1.351	0.1%	1	3	
FC 0204	Lemon	4.153	0.3%	3	3	
FC 0205	Lime	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	
002	**POME FRUITS**					
FP 0227	Crab-apple	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	
FP 0228	Loquat (Japanese medlar)	available under GEMS/FAO code 619: fruit fresh nes	N/A	N/A	2	
FP 0229	Medlar	available under GEMS/FAO code 619: fruit fresh nes	N/A	N/A	2	
FP 0231	Quince	0.174	0.01%	0	2	

recommandations to set MRL on minor crops

- **Label**

When there is no formal label, the data on minor crop should be accompanied by an official letter from a government agency that states the chemical is being used on the crop and outlines GAP being used by growers in that country.

- **Global data set**

Residue trials from different regions of the world might be taken into account for setting MRLs on minor crops.

- **Use of proportionality**

Should be use as for major crops but may be authorised for limited dataset on a case by case basis.

- **Extrapolation**

Manufacturers and members are encouraged to include minor crops when a compound is scheduled in the priority list

- Applicable

  Interim period until JMPR 2018

- Future work:
  - Update consumption data
  - Identify early in the priority list the possible extrapolations.

Residue Chemistry Expert Group (RCEG) update

Xavier Sarda

Head of Pesticide Residues and Food Safety Unit.
DEPR - Regulated Products Directorate

Past Activities

- 7 guidance documents and 9 test guidelines published

26 jui 2013	Introduction to OECD Test Guidelines on Pesticide Residues Chemistry - Section 5 Part A	OCDE
07 sep 2009	Test No. 509: Crop Field Trial	OCDE
16 oct 2008	Test No. 508: Magnitude of the Pesticide Residues in Processed Commodities	OCDE
15 oct 2007	Test No 506: Stability of Pesticide Residues in Stored Commodities	OCDE
15 oct 2007	Test No. 507: Nature of the Pesticide Residues in Processed Commodities - High Temperature Hydrolysis	OCDE
25 jan 2007	Test No. 504: Residues in Rotational Crops (Limited Field Studies)	OCDE
25 jan 2007	Introduction to Other Test Guidelines	OCDE
25 jan 2007	Test No. 501: Metabolism in Crops	OCDE
25 jan 2007	Test No. 502: Metabolism in Rotational Crops	OCDE
25 jan 2007	Test No. 503: Metabolism in Livestock	OCDE
25 jan 2007	Test No. 505: Residues in Livestock	OCDE

Current Activities

- Guidance Document on Residues in Rotational Crops
- Revision of TG 509 Crop Field Trials

Guidance Document on Crop Field Trials

- Review of document published in 2011
- Co-chaired by Karsten Hohgart (BVL, Germany) & Michael Kaethner (Bayer)
- Factors considered included review of sections on crop grouping, extrapolations, proportionality and geographical distribution of residues trials
- Published Sept 2016

Guidance Document on Residues in Rotational Crops

- Guidance document development first proposed at 2011 RSG

- Co-chairs Jason Lutze (APVMA, AUS) and Kathryn Jernberg (DuPont)
- Factors being considered include determination of application rates esp with accumulation, proportionality, MRL establishment for rotational crops

- Will support test guidelines 502 & 504

- Second round of comments with RCEG, closed 4 Dec 2015

- Significant advances on harmonization made post consultation

- WGP WNT commenting round

Exemple of extrapolations in the new guidance document on residues on rotational crops.

Table 3 Selection of crops for Tier 3 (extended field) studies

"Super" crop group (each consisting of one or more crop groups) [1]	Crops proposed for Tier 3 field studies for one or more subgroups (labelled 1, 2, 3), respectively [2]	Number of Trials [3]	Possible Extrapolation
Root and tuber	1. Carrots or radishes or sugar beets (*) or other beets	4	Subterranean parts: Extrapolation to root and tuber vegetables, potatoes, roots of sugar plants, of herbal infusions and of spices Aerial parts: root crop based forage crops (**)
	2. Potatoes (optional) [4]	4	Extrapolation to potatoes only
Bulb and stem vegetables	1. Leek or celery	4	Extrapolation to bulb vegetables and stem vegetables

The Future

- New work proposed:
  - Revision of Crop Field Trial test guideline (alignment to GD)
  - Residues in honey
  - Revision of residue definition guidance
  - Residues in aquaculture
  - IESTI – support review activities

3rd Global Minor Use Summit
Montreal, Canada

CCPR eWorking Group on Priorities

- Procedures
- Openness and transparency
- Inclusivity
- JMPR workload
- National Registrations Database

Ian Reichstein
Director – Australian National Residue Survey
Chair – CCPR Electronic Working Group on Priorities

October 2017

Role of eWG Priorities

- Codex Procedural Manual
- Prepare draft Proposed Schedule of JMPR evaluations and maintain Priority Lists

THE TABLES

- Proposed Schedule of JMPR evaluations
- Table 1: new pesticides plus new uses and other evaluations for existing codex pesticides
- Table 2A: Schedule of Periodic Review
- Table 2B: List of Periodic Reviews
- Table 3: Record of Periodic Review
- Table 4: Pesticide / Food combinations for which specific GAP is no longer supported

(CAC procedural Manual 25th edition)

Timeline for eWG Priorities

'Kick-off' letter issued by Codex Secretariat	August 2017
Registration of eWG participants on Codex IT portal	September 2017

<u>Step 1</u>

Nomination with completed form due:	**30 November 2017**
CCPR Schedule and Priority List draft agenda paper:	**1 January 2018**
CCPR approves Proposed 2018 Schedule:	**April 2018 (CCPR50)**
Commission adopts 2018 Schedule of Evaluations	**July 2018**
JMPR data call in for 2018 Schedule of evaluations:	**October 2018**

JMPR conducts evaluations / meets (STEP 2)	Sept 2019
JMPR report published:	December 2019
CL for comments on JMPR proposals (STEP 3):	March 2020
If no concerns, CCPR proposes draft MRLs to CAC (STEP 5/8):	April 2020 (CCPR 51)
CAC adopts MRLs (to become CXLs):	July 2020

CCPR Schedules and Priority Lists

Post Reply Search this topic...

1 post • Page 1 of 1

CCPR Schedules and Priority Lists

by **Reichers59** » Tue Sep 05, 2017 1:48 pm

Hi eWG Priorities colleagues

please find attached the current version of the CCPR Schedules and Priority Lists now in excel spreadsheet format.

kind regards
Ian Reichstein
Chair - eWG Priorities

CCPR Schedules and Priority Lists 01 Sept 2017.xlsx
(77.31 KiB) Downloaded 3 times

ICReichstein
Chair of the CCPR eWG Priorities

Ian Reichstein
Director - National Residue Survey
Residues & Food | Exports Division
Department of Agriculture and Water Resources

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ONLINE
Reichers59

Posts: 1
Joined: Wed Aug 23, 2017 5:25 pm
Country: Australia
Full name: Ian Reichstein
Role: Member
Organisation: National Residue Survey, Department of Agriculture
Contact:

Post Reply

1 post • Page 1 of 1

‹ Return to "EWG Establishment of the CCPR Schedules and Priority Lists of Pesticides"

Openness, transparency, inclusivity

- All interested members and observers invited to participate
- Operates throughout the year with prescribed deadlines
- Increasing level of information:
  - commodity lists, number of field trials, manufacturer identity, registration status, MRL/LOQ status
- Compound given a date-stamp when all nomination and scheduling criteria are met

2019 Proposed Schedule of new compound evaluations

PRIORITY	DATE STAMP	TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	PRIORITISATION CRITERIA		COMMODITIES	RESIDUE TRIALS	MEMBER / MANUFACTURER	COMMENTS
				REGISTERED	MRL > LOQ				
2	4/12/15	Metconazole	Metaconazole	Y	Y	USA- Stone fruit group; Blueberry; Banana; Garlic; Onion, Bulb; Legume vegetables; Pulses; Soya bean; Root and tuber vegetables1 (except Sugar beet (root)); Sugar beet (roots); Barley; Maize; Oats; Rye; Triticale; Wheat; Sugar cane; Tree nuts; Oilseed (except Cotton seed, Peanuts, Soya bean and Sunflower)**; Cotton seed; Peanuts; Sunflower seed; Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); Mammalian fats (except milk fats); Edible offal (Mammalian); Milks; Poultry meat; Poultry fats; Poultry, Edible offal; Egg; Peanut oil, crude	USA- Banana (12), barley grain (28), blueberry (11), cotton seed (12), corn/maize (20), sweet corn (12), tree nuts (10), peanuts (14), soya bean (30), stone fruits (22), sugar beet roots (12), sugarcane cane (8), sunflower (12), oats (12), rape oilseed (16), dried shelled peas pulses (15), dry beans (19), triticale wheat (31), potato (32), fresh legumes, peas without pod (13), onion (4), garlic (3)	Japan / Valent USA Corporation, on behalf of Kureha Corporation	fungicide / Request to reschedule from 2018 to 2019
6	16/3/17	Pyridate	Pyridate	Y	Y	Alfalfa, cabbage, kale/collard, clover, Leek /spring onion/chive, Onion/shallot/garlic, chickpea	Alfalfa, cabbage, kale/collard, clover, Leek /spring onion/chive,, Onion/shallot/garlic, chickpea / Number of field trials to be advised	Belchim Crop Protection	

JMPR evaluations workload – training of new reviewers (eg. USDA-FAS)

2019 Proposed Schedule of new uses and other evaluations

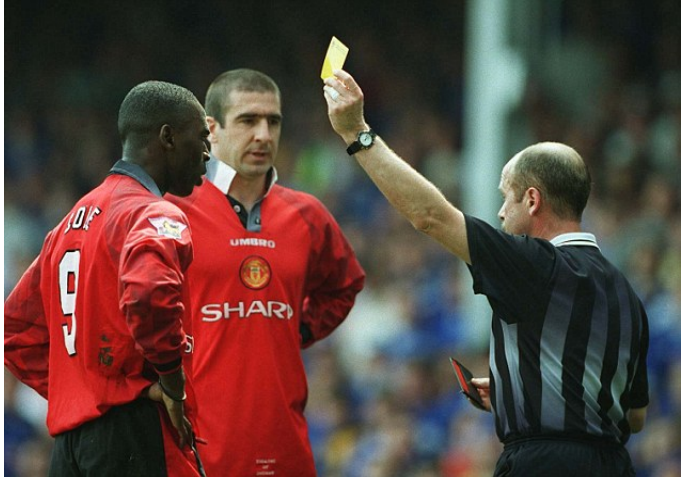
PRIORITY	DATE STAMP	TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	COMMODITIES	RESIDUE TRIALS	MEMBER / MANUFACTURER	COMMENT
1	18/7/16		Chlorantraniliprole (230)	PALM OIL (MALAYSIA) LABEL PROVIDED ON 18 JULY 2016 / Pulses	Palm oil (4), peas (5), beans (5)	DuPont	
2	30/9/16	Chlorothalonil (81)	Chlorothalonil (81)	orange; lemon; grapefruit; lettuce; strawberry; almond; radish (root veg); mustard greens; guava; lychee, / USA-CRANBERRY (under the 4 year rule).	Orange (12), Lemon (5), Grapefruit (6), Lettuce (13), Strawberry (8), Almond (5) radish (7); mustard greens (9); guava (5); lychee (4) cranberry (5)	Syngenta	fungicide / requested move from 2018
3	30/9/16		Mesotrione	CITRUS, POME FRUIT, STONE FRUIT, TREE NUTS	Citrus – orange, grapefruit, lemon (23), Pome fruit – apple, pear (18), Stone fruit – cherry, peach, plum (21), Tree nuts – almond, pecan (10)	Syngenta	requested move from 2018
4	30/9/16		Thiabendazole	LEGUMES AND PULSES	Legumes and pulses (48)	Syngenta	

Extraordinary Meeting of JMPR
Supported by Canada

SUCCESS!!!!

Year	CCPR	new CXLs
2017	49	485
2016	48	392
2015	47	349
2014	46	300
2013	45	328
2012	44	251
2011	43	286
2010	42	205

Revocation of CXLs



CXLs can be revoked following periodic review and ‘new use and other’ evaluations:

- Periodic review - after compound evaluation, CCPR recommends revocation of CXLs for unsupported commodities
- Periodic review / New use & other evaluations – following evaluation, new MRL replaces old CXL
- Periodic review / New use & other evaluations - Crop grouping MRLs replace individual commodity CXLs

Deletion of compounds

- No known national registrations
- All CXLs revoked during periodic review

Compounds for which all CXLs revoked since 2002

2015/2016	diclofluanid (82), tolyfluanid (162), tecnazene (115), bioresmethrin (93) - no national registrations
2010/2011	vinclozolin (159), procymidone (136)
2008/2009	mevinphos (53)
2006/2007	fentin (40),
2004/2005	hexaconazole (170), ethion (34), bendiocarb (137)
2002/2003	monocrotophos (54), parathion – ethyl (58), phosphamidon (61), omethoate (55), mecarbam (124), propoxur (75), paclobutrazol (161), anilazine (163)

National Registrations Database

National Registrations Database

1. Assist efforts to maintain CXLs for unsupported commodities
2. Determine which compounds have no national registrations
3. Locate data to support new & other uses including minor uses

Currently, country-specific worksheets listed registered uses (product labels) for compounds listed in Table 2A and 2B.

CCPR49 – Suggestion to broaden scope to include all compounds

Future Management??

Worksheet: Australia & Codex

No.	Compound	Registered	Australia	Codex
46	hydrogen phosphide	Y	Assorted tropical and subtropical fruits – inedible peel Cereal grains Dried foods [except dried fruits; dried vegetables] Dried fruits Dried vegetables Oilseed Peanut Pulses Spices	Cacao beans Cereal grains Dried fruits Dried vegetables Peanut Spices Tree nuts
110	imazalil	Y	Chicken, Edible offal of Chicken meat Citrus fruits Eggs Melons, except watermelon Mushrooms Pome fruits Potato	Banana Citrus fruits Cucumber Gherkin Melons, except watermelon Persimmon, Japanese Pome fruits Potato Raspberries, Red, Black Strawberry Wheat Wheat straw and fodder, Dry

Conclusions

Openness / transparency = increased demand for evaluations 

System supports establishment of CXLs for new / minor uses 

Codex IT Platform - eWG Priorties forum - functional 

Ongoing concern - evaluator resources and availability 

Thank you very much for your kind attention

Crop Classification and Grouping, Successes and Challenges

William Barney
IR-4 Minor Use Program

Crop Grouping

Basic Concept:

- **Crop Grouping is used to facilitate the establishment of pesticide MRLs for a large number of crops based on residue data from selected representative crops**

Crop Grouping, an increasing need

- Address minor uses
- Consumer demand for more diverse food, and new commodities
- Increased globalization of markets, trade
- Need to facilitate import MRLs
- Need for international harmonization (Codex) of crop groups, definitions and vocabularies

Crop Grouping Overview

Crop Group considerations:

- **Botanical and nomenclature aspects**
- **Geographical distribution and production**
- **Cultural practices**
- **Commercial importance**
- **Comparison of edible parts**
- **Comparison of potential residue levels**
- **Pest problems**

Crop Grouping – per SUMMIT 1*
Minor Uses

- **Supports Codex in revising Codex Classification of Food and Animal Feeds including the consideration of the concept of representative crops (extrapolations)**
- **Recognition of the value of an international crop grouping scheme, with representative crops, which is <u>important in facilitating authorizations for minor crops</u>**
- **Encourage the development of harmonized global crop grouping scheme for efficacy data**

***Common recommendations from GMUS 1 breakout groups**

Sub Groups/Extrapolations

Group 003 Stone Fruits	**Cherry, Sweet or Cherry, Sour;** **Plum or Prune Plum;** **Peach or Apricot**	**<u>Stone fruits (FS 0012):</u> Apricot; Bullace; Cherry, black; Cherry, Nanking; Cherry plum; Cherry Sour; Cherry, Sweet; Choke cherry; Japanese apricot; Jujube, Chinese; Klamath plum; Nectarine; Peach; Plum; Plum, beach; Plum, Chickasaw; Plumcot; Sloe;**
Subgroup 003A, Cherries	**Cherry, Sweet or Cherry, Sour**	**<u>Cherries (FS 0013):</u> Cherry, black; Cherry, Nanking; Cherry Sour; Cherry, Sweet; Choke cherry**
Subgroup 003B, Plums	**Plum or Prune Plum**	**<u>Plums (FS 0014):</u> Bullace; Cherry plum; Jujube, Chinese; Klamath plum; Plum, Plum, beach; Plum, Chickasaw; Plumcot; Sloe**
Subgroup 003C, Peaches	**Peach or Apricot**	**<u>Peaches (FS 2001)</u>: Apricot; Japanese apricot; Nectarine; Peach**

International Crop Grouping Consultants Committee (ICGCC)

- The ICGCC was organized and established after the 2002 International Crop Grouping Symposium.
- Led by IR-4, the ICGCC was composed of over 200 crop, agrichemical and regulatory experts, representing more than 30 countries.
- Based on input from the ICGCC, crop monographs and crop group petitions were written and submitted to the EPA.
- The ICGCC has completed its work by creating and submitting proposals to the EPA for revisions to all US crop groups.

Process for Crop Grouping at Codex

- Crop Group petitions from are submitted to the Chairs of the Codex EWG by IR-4.
- The US and the Netherlands prepare crop group proposals for review by CCPR Members.
- Proposed additions by CCPR Members are reviewed by the Codex EWG.
- Finalized proposals are then submitted to Codex Secretariat.
- Proposals are discussed at CCPR meetings
- After agreement each group is held at step seven until the entire “commodity type” is complete.

Codex Criteria for Crop Grouping

- Commodity's similar potential for pesticide residues.
- Similar morphology.
- Similar production practices, growth habits, etc.
- Edible portion.
- Similar GAP for pesticide uses.
- Similar residue behavior.
- To provide flexibility for setting (sub) group tolerances).

Codex Fruit type

Crop Group	NAFTA	Codex	Type (Codex)
Berry & Small Fruit Group	Codified	Adopted	Fruit
Pome Fruit Group	Codified	Adopted	Fruit
Citrus Fruit Group	Codified	Adopted	Fruit
Stone Fruit Group	Codified	Adopted	Fruit
Tropical Fruit Groups – edible and inedible peel	Codified	Adopted	Fruit

Codex Vegetable type

Crop Group	NAFTA	Codex	Type (Codex)
Bulb Vegetable	Codified	Adopted	Vegetable
Fruiting Vegetable	Codified	Adopted	Vegetable
Stalk, Stem and Leafy Petiole	Codified	Adopted	Vegetable
Leafy vegetables (incl brassicas)	Codified	Adopted	Vegetable
Brassica Head/Stem Vegetable	Codified	Adopted	Vegetable
Root/Tuber Vegetable	Submitted	Adopted	Vegetable
Edible Fungi Group	Codified	Adopted	Vegetable
Legume Vegetables	Submitted (7/13)	Adopted	Vegetable
Cucurbit Vegetable	Submitted (4/14)	Adopted	Vegetable

Other Commodity Types

Crop Group	NAFTA	Codex	Type (Codex)
Tree Nut Group	Codified	Step 7	Nuts and Seeds
Oilseed Group	Codified	Step 7	Nuts and Seeds
Seed for Bev and sweets	NA	To be submitted	Nuts and Seeds
Herbs and Spices	Submitted	Step 7	Herbs and Spices
Cereal Grains	**Submitted**	Adopted	Grasses
Forage/Fodder/ Straw of Cereal Grains	**Submitted**	To be submitted	Grasses
Grasses for sugar or syrup	To be submitted	Adopted	Grasses

CCPR 2012- Principles and Guidance for Selection of Representative Commodities For the Extrapolation of MRLs to Commodity Groups

- This document incorporates proposed *representative commodities* for all of the fruit (Table 1), vegetable (Table 2) and Grasses (Table 3) type groups.
- Tables 4 (Nuts and Seeds) and Table 5 (Herbs and Spices) will be discussed at CCPR50. This will complete all of the Class A Primary Food Commodities of Plant Origin
- Adopted as a separate document in the *Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds*

The objective of this document

- (1) propose criteria for the selection of representative commodities;
- (2) propose example representative commodities and
- (3) provide a detailed justification for the selection of the representative commodities.

Criteria for Selection of Rep Commodity

- A representative commodity is most likely to contain the highest residues.
- A representative commodity is likely to be major in terms of production and/or consumption.
- A representative commodity is most likely similar in morphology, growth habit, pest problems and edible portion to the related commodities within a group or subgroup.

Challenges of crop grouping update

- **Many many situations to deal with, different crop group schemes, different rep crops for different regions.**
- **Foot notes such as: Table 1. …Alternative representative commodities may be selected based on documented regional/country differences in dietary consumption and/or areas of production.**
- **Representative Commodities provide Significant benefits to Minor uses**

Crop Grouping Impacts

- **NAFTA collaboration**
  - **Identical regulatory Directives in Canada**
  - **Adoption by Mexico**
- **The Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) is approving crop grouping, and this will continue advancing over the next several years**
  - **Codex may serve as a key model for other countries**
- **International collaboration is expected to result in increased potential for resource sharing**
- **Help to address many of the minor use needs**
- **Need a scheme for Performance or value data requirements.**

THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION
Questions / Comments?

Bill Barney
IR-4 Project
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Recent Work in the WTO SPS Committee on MRLs

Third Global Minor Use Summit
Montreal, Canada
October 1, 2017

Julia Doherty
Deputy Assistant USTR for Agricultural Affairs
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative

Goals of this presentation

Role of the WTO SPS Committee

Recent Discussions on MRLs

Joint proposal by Kenya, Uganda and the US

Possible Next steps

WTO SPS Committee

- Regular forum for consultation and to carry out functions related to implementation of the SPS Agreement
  - Non-discrimination
  - Based on science: international standards or risk assessment
  - No more trade restrictive than necessary
  - Transparency

Role on International Standards

- Encourage and **monitor** the use of international standards
- Sponsor technical consultation and study
  - *"with objective of **increasing coordination and integration between international and national systems** and approaches for […] establishing tolerances for contaminants in food…"*
- Maintain close contact with Codex
  - *"with objective of securing the **best available scientific and technical advice**…"*

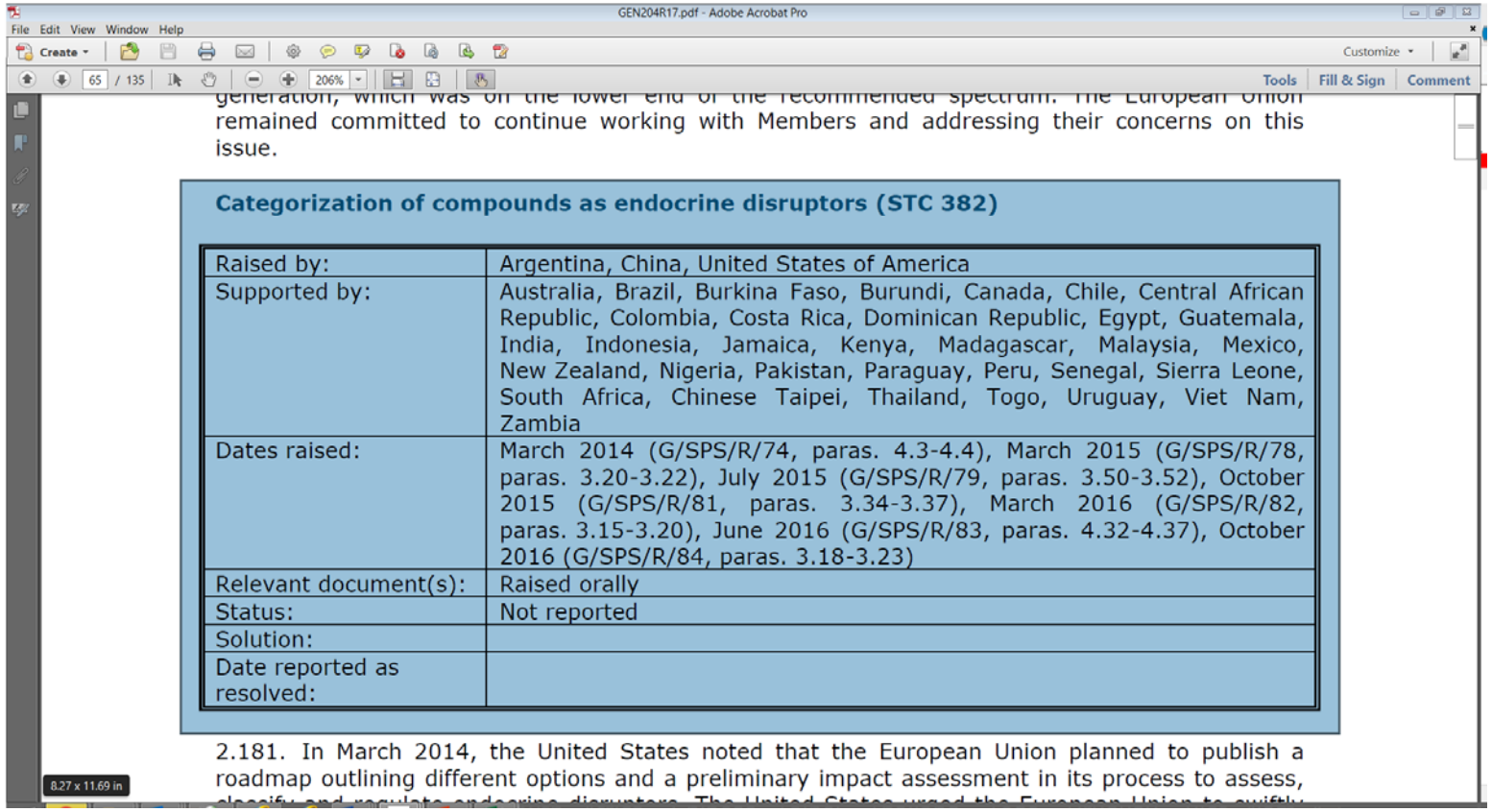
Role on Specific Trade Concerns (STCs)

- Forum for consultations with countries to resolve trade concerns with specific SPS measures
- Raise trade concerns, singly and in coalitions, on the “floor” of the Committee
- Provides regular access to SPS and trade officials for “bilateral” meetings on the margins

Recent Work on MRLs

- STC discussions on EU Proposal for the Categorization of Compounds as Endocrine Disruptors and EU Regulation 1107/2009
- Glyphosate: Monitoring Use of the International Standard
- India 2015 Paper: “Need for Measures on Detection of Pesticide Residues Not Registered in the Country of Import for Unimpeded Flow of Trade”
- October 2016 Pesticide MRL Workshop
- Joint Submission on MRL Next Steps – Kenya, Uganda and USA

EU Endocrine Disruptors



"Specific Trade Concerns – Note by the Secretariat"

7 March 2017

G/SPS/GEN/204/Rev.17

Codex Standard for Glyphosate

- July 2015: U.S. raises concern that Members are considering/taking action to withdraw tolerances based on hazard report; Ukraine supports.
- October 2015: U.S. again raises concern; Brazil, Canada, China and Paraguay support.
- July 2016: U.S. again raises concern, calls out EU for not reauthorizing based on EFSA opinion; Argentina, Brazil and Canada support.
- October 2016: U.S. raises concern, stresses JMPR conclusion; Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada and New Zealand support.
- March 2017: Argentina raises concern, calls out EU extension to end-2017; U.S., Canada, Brazil, New Zealand, Australia and Chile support.
- July 2017: Argentina raises concern, calls out EU extension to end-2017; Brazil, Canada, U.S., Dominican Republic, and Australia support

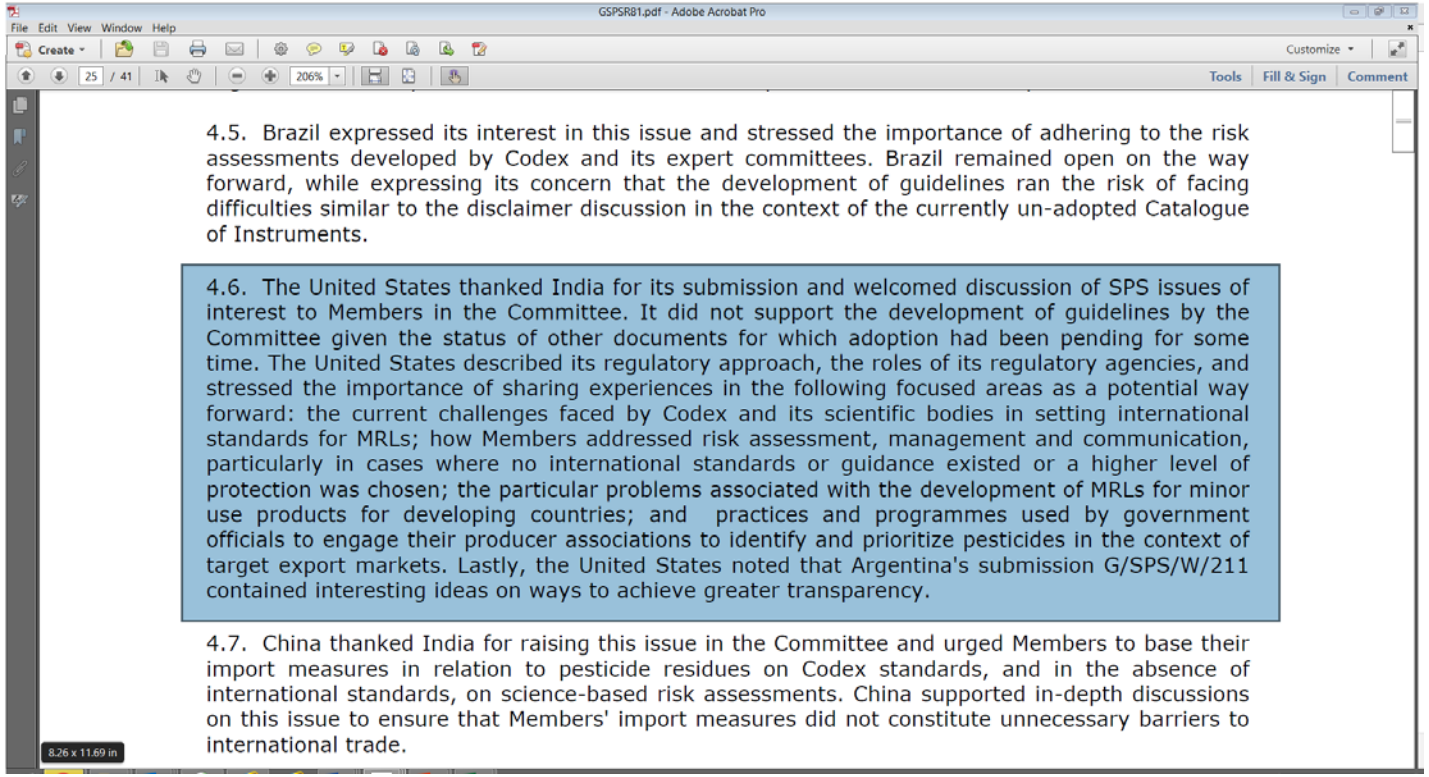
India – LOD Paper*

- Focused on LOD problems faced by developing country exporters in major import markets
- Recommended the Committee develop guidelines before importing countries resort to LOD for non-registered pesticides
- Many countries noted importance and complexity of issues; no consensus on developing guidelines
- Committee agreed to explore issues in more depth

*G/SPS/GEN/284

U.S. View: Focus Trade Community on…

- Current challenges in Codex and JMPR
- Central role of risk analysis in setting MRLs
- Minor use & specialty crop issues
- Vital role of producer groups/private sector
- Need to increase transparency



MRL Workshop: Objectives

- Review elements of the SPS Agreement and dispute settlement reports relevant to MRLs
- Review issues and approaches to MRL work in Codex and scientific bodies
- Share information on relevant international, regional and bilateral work on MRLs
- Share experiences in establishing and complying with MRLs, including information on Members domestic legal and regulatory frameworks

Workshop on Pesticide MRLs

October 2016

Program and Presentations:
https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/sps_e/wkshop_oct16_e/wkshop_oct16_e.htm

Summary Report:
G/SPS/R/85

Joint Paper: Kenya, Uganda & US

- Set out core conclusions of workshop
  - Central role of risk analysis in protecting health, enabling safe use, and facilitating trade
  - Broad range of MRL-related issues are currently having a significant impact on trade in food and agricultural products

- Proposed next steps in 5 areas of MRL-related trade issues

Proposed Next Steps for Committee

- **Enable JMPR to Better Respond to Increased Demand and Monitor Progress on New Codex MRLs**
- **Strengthen Notification Practices for Greater Transparency and Predictability on MRLs**
- **Expand Reporting to the Committee on International and Regional Activities on MRLs**
- **Collaborate on Solutions for MRLs for Minor Use and Specialty Crops**
- **Strengthen Role of the Committee in Increasing Coordination and Harmonization**

Vehicle to Take Forward Consensus

Thank You

Julia Doherty
Jdoherty@ustr.eop.gov
202-395-9559

International MRL Harmonization Activities

Gord Kurbis

Director, Market Access and Trade Policy
Pulse Canada

Outline

- Objectives and approach
- The case for MRL harmonization – increasing impacts on growers
- Beginning time series data on publicly reported MRL noncompliances
- Status of International Agri-Food Network (IAFN) coalition, workplan and next steps; other global efforts by International Grain Trade Coalition

Managing Risk of Noncompliance

- Short term: ensure use of active ingredient will not create unacceptable level of trade risk:
  - Balance, not eliminate, trade risk
  - Canadian example: multi-commodity grower advisory www.keepingitclean.ca
- Medium term: work to attain the required MRL (if possible)
- Longer term: broader, multi-commodity, multi-country efforts to advocate for harmonization of MRLs through improved institutions (Codex), mutual recognition, regulatory cooperation, trade agreements, etc.

Crop Protection Products	Peas	Lentils	Chick-peas	Beans	Faba Beans
A. Desiccant/Harvest Management Tools					
Glyphosate *(e.g. Roundup)*	✓	✓	!	!	!
Diquat *(e.g. Reglone)*	!	!	!	!	!
Saflufenacil *(e.g. Heat)*	✓	!	NR	✓	NR
Glufosinate *(e.g. MPower Good Harvest)*	NR	!	NR	NR	NR
Carfentrazone *(e.g. Cleanstart, Aim)*	!	NR	!	!	!
Flumioxazin *(e.g. Valtera)*	NR	NR	NR	!	NR
B. Other Crop Protection Products					
Chlorantraniliprole *Insecticide (e.g. Coragen, Voliam Xpress)*	✓/!	✓/!	✓/!	✓/!	✓/!
Chlorpyrifos *Insecticide (e.g. Lorsban, other trade names)*	NR	✓/!	NR	NR	NR
Benzovindiflupyr *Fungicide (e.g. Elatus, Solatenol)*	✓/!	✓/!	✓/!	✓/!	✓/!

Is not using available technology an acceptable long-term solution?

- Farmers* spend more than:
  - $2.3 billion a year on crop protection products
  - $1.9 billion on seeds with novel traits
- Investments in crop protection and biotechnology result in:
  - Increased yield* - 42% more grain (wheat, corn, canola, barley, etc.)
  - Improved environmental sustainability – 35 million more acres would need to be in production in Canada if these products not used
  - Lowers the cost of production – benefiting growers and consumers - Savings on food that requires wheat flour or soy may be as high as 69%

*Canadian examples
Source: CropLife Canada

Structural shift in in trading environment

1. **More missing MRLs and potential application of defaults**

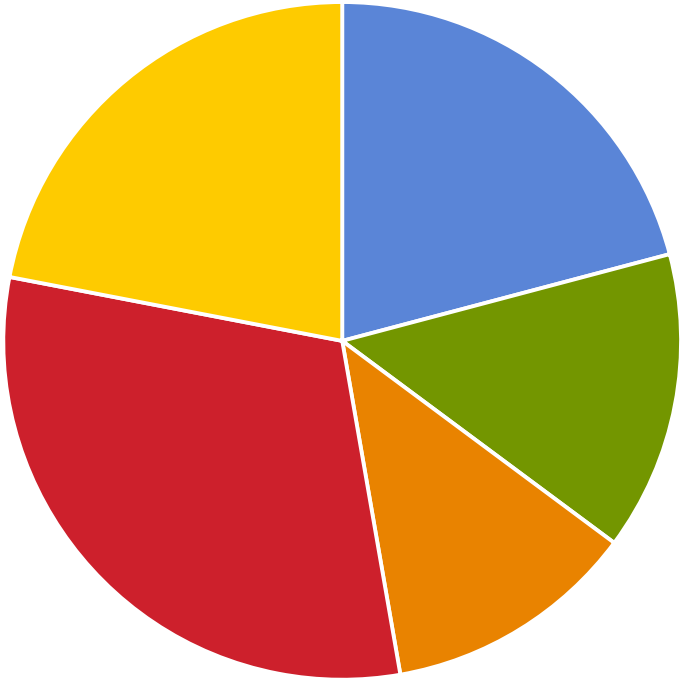
   (greater number of missing MRLs as more countries move away from the global standard (Codex) and adopt country-specific MRL lists)

2. **Residue testing more sensitive**

3. **Heightened monitoring/testing**

More missing MRLs – prevalence of national MRL lists

Number of countries – no weighting



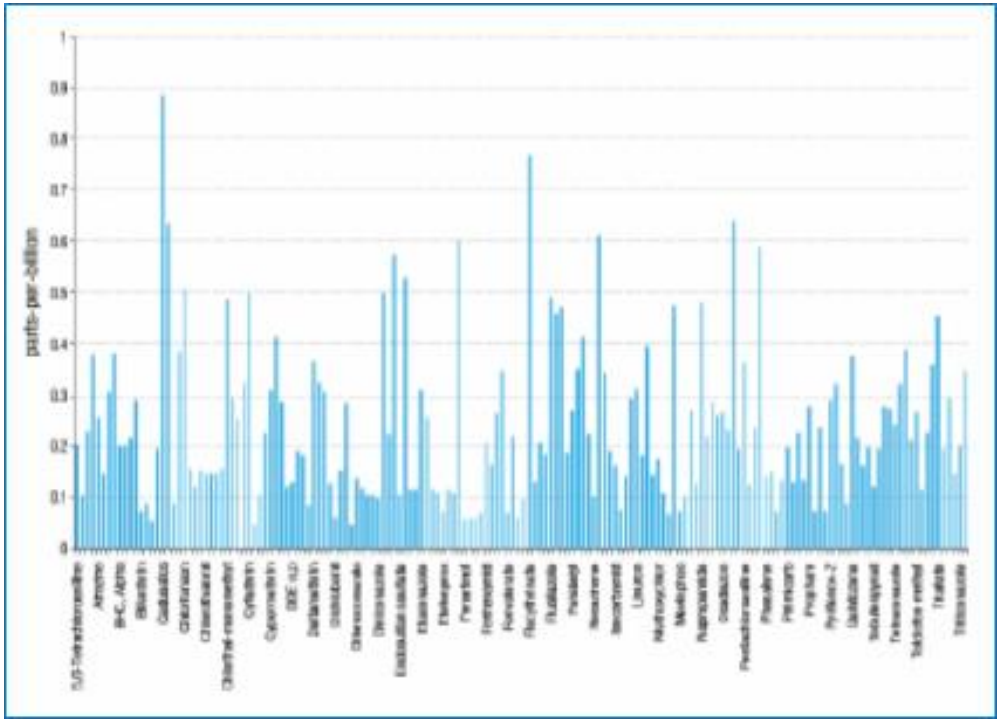
- Complex mix of systems in use globally
- Codex is global standard, but fewer countries utilizing
- Several key trading partners have national lists, but also defer to Codex if an MRL is missing
- National MRL lists by individual countries are now the majority of the value traded globally*

2015 Canadian Export Destinations – 91 Countries
India Codex

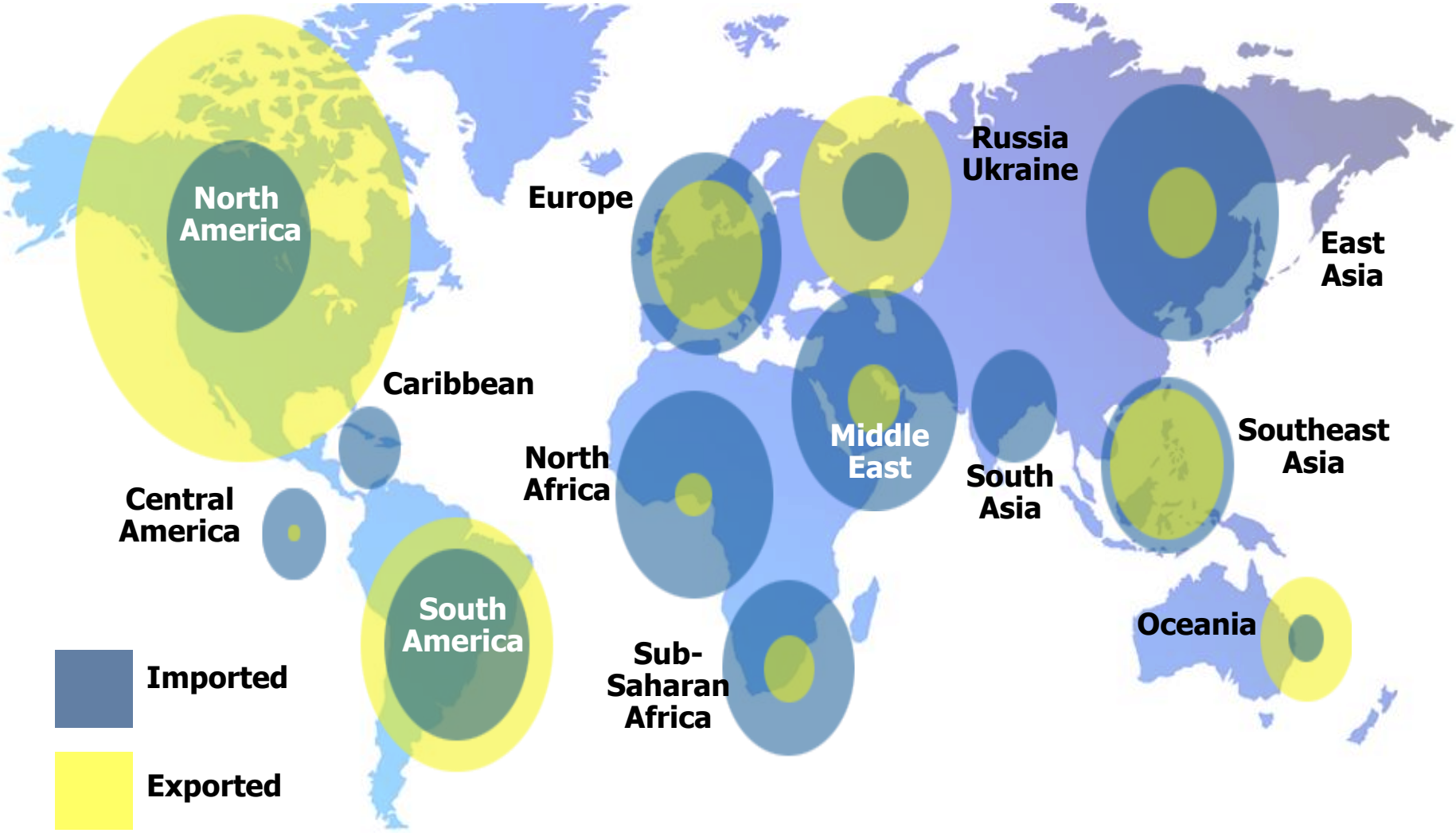
Residue testing more sensitive

Results from Quick, Easy, Cheap, Effective, Rugged, and Safe (QuEChERS) technique followed by analysis with a Triple Quadrupole Gas Chromatograph coupled with a Tandem Mass Spectrometer (GC-MS/MS).

Can identify over 260 pesticide residues per crop at well below 1 ppb with a good level of selectivity.



Who's testing?



Source: International Grains Council

National list, defer to Codex – a solution?

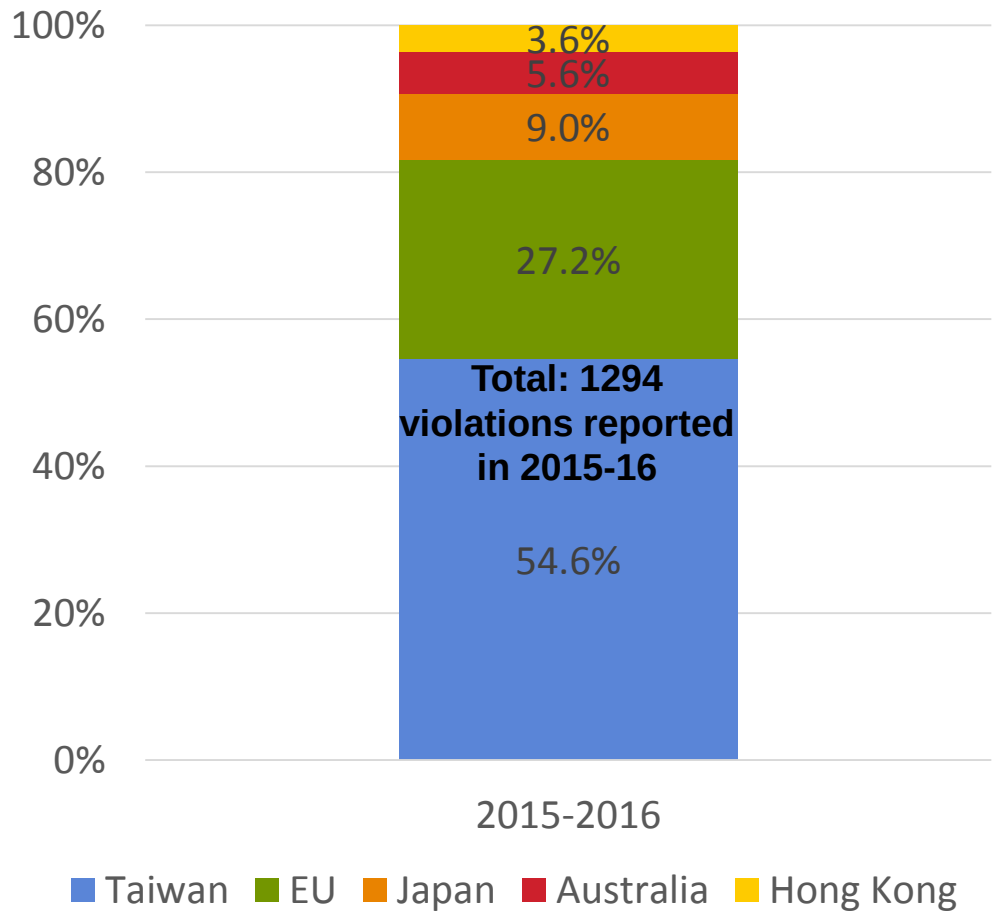
Country	MRL Scheme
United States	National only, zero default (any detectable residue is a violation)
Canada	National only, 0.1 ppm default
Japan	National only, 0.01 ppm default
Australia	National only, zero default (any detectable residue is a violation)
Mexico	National , defers to US MRLs if missing national MRL, undefined default
Peru	Codex only, has announced plans to move to national MRL list, undefined default
Singapore	National, defers to **Codex** if missing national MRL, undefined default
Brunei	National, defers to **Codex** if missing national MRL, undefined default
Malaysia	National, defers to **Codex** if missing national MRL, 0.01 ppm default
New Zealand	Applies least restrictive of New Zealand national MRL or **Codex**, 0.1 ppm default
Chile	National, defers to **Codex** if missing national MRL, undefined default
Vietnam	National, presumed to defer to **Codex** if missing national MRL, undefined default

IAFN and IGTC

- IAFN (International Agri-Food Network) – 12 international associations or farm groups with unique access to UN events and processes; role of representing private sector in most food security and nutrition discussions. Elected focal point of the Private Sector Mechanism to the UN Committee on World Food Security.
  - Codex process improvement and reform

- IGTC (International Grain Trade Coalition) – 26 trade associations and councils around the world working to support trade of grains, oilseeds, pulses and other agri-bulks join forces under the guidance of their more than 8000 members in 85 countries.
  - Policy advocacy to achieve mutual recognition of risk assessments, MRLs and MRL deferral paths that reference Codex MRLs

Impact of zero- or near-zero default MRLs: Global MRL Violations



Five countries publicly report all MRL violations (US also does but without accompanying data)

These violations can be for two reasons:

1. residue exceeds established MRL
2. residue exceeds default MRL*

* zero- or near-zero MRL established in the absence of a risk assessment

MRL violations for Australia, EU, Hong Kong, Japan, & Taiwan; from July 1, 2015 until June 30, 2016.

Implied number of missing MRLs – MRL Counts by Country

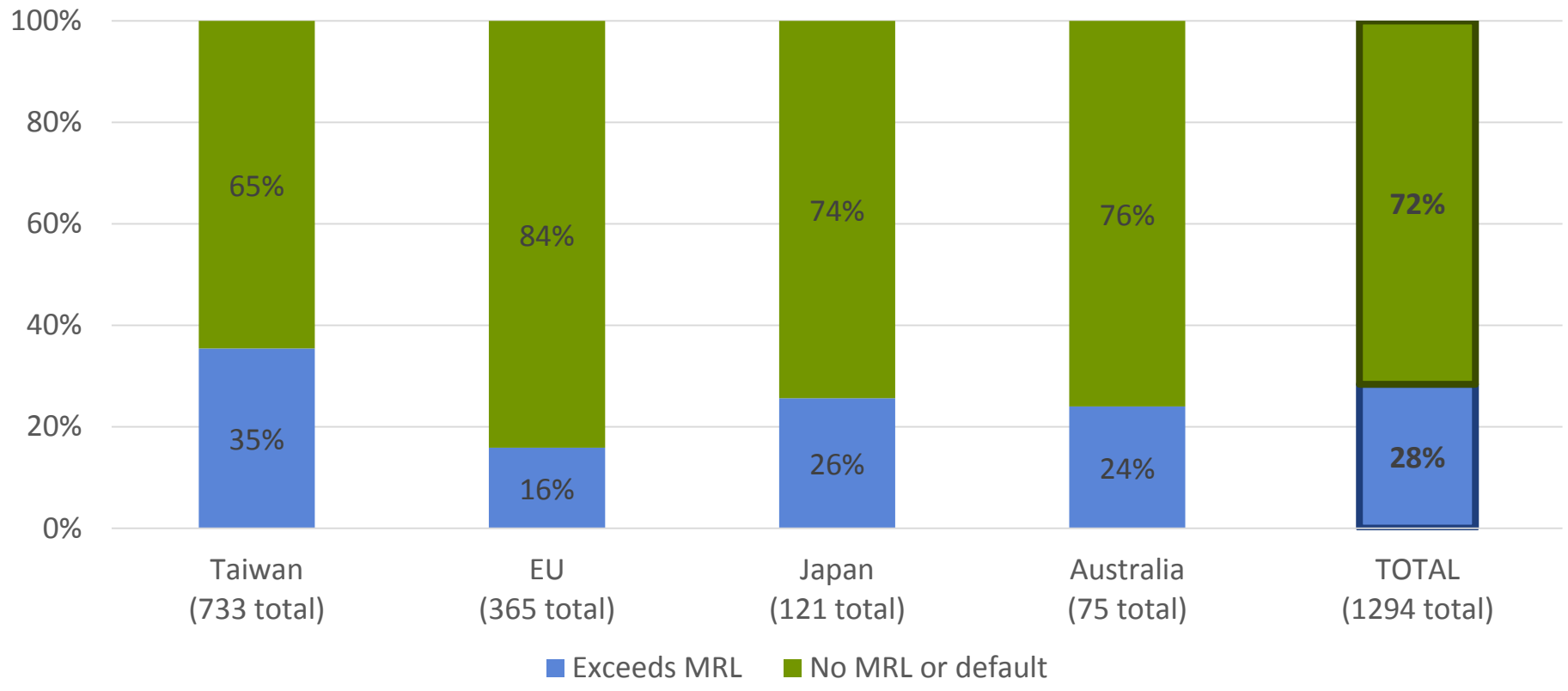
with Deferral MRLs without LOD/LOQ

Markets	Extrapolated MRL Counts with Deferral MRLs without LOD/LOQ
EU	52,768
Mexico	35,394
India	34,836
US	33,500
Taiwan	32,117
Canada	**30,942**
Thailand	22,878
Korea	19,983
Codex	19,822
Vietnam	15,505
China	12,861
Indonesia	6,416

- EU: over 50,000 MRLS
- By Comparison…
  - US = 33,500
  - Canada = 30,942
  - CODEX = 19,822
  - China = 12,861

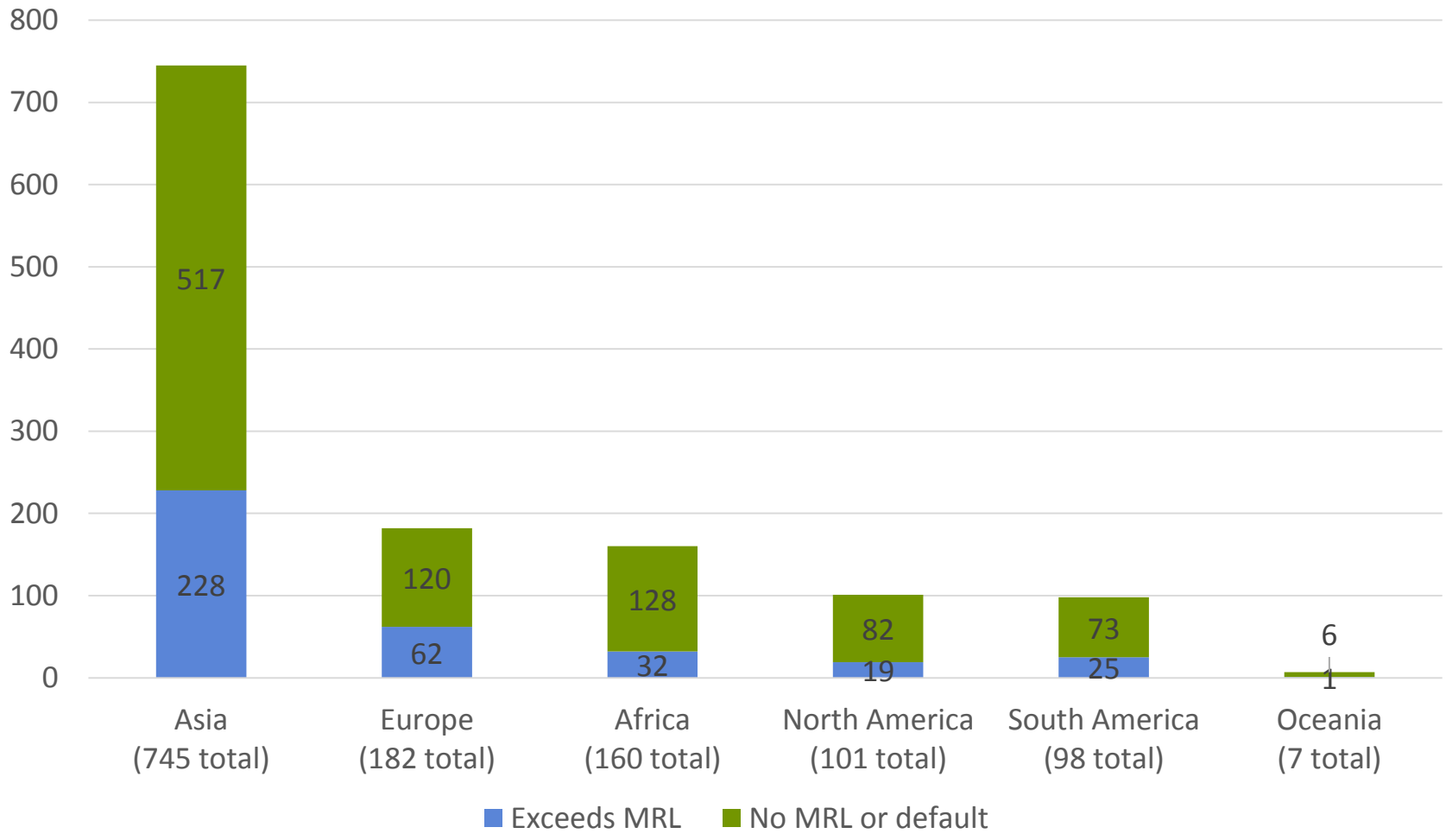
MRL violations due to no MRL or default

Taiwan, EU, Japan, and Australia



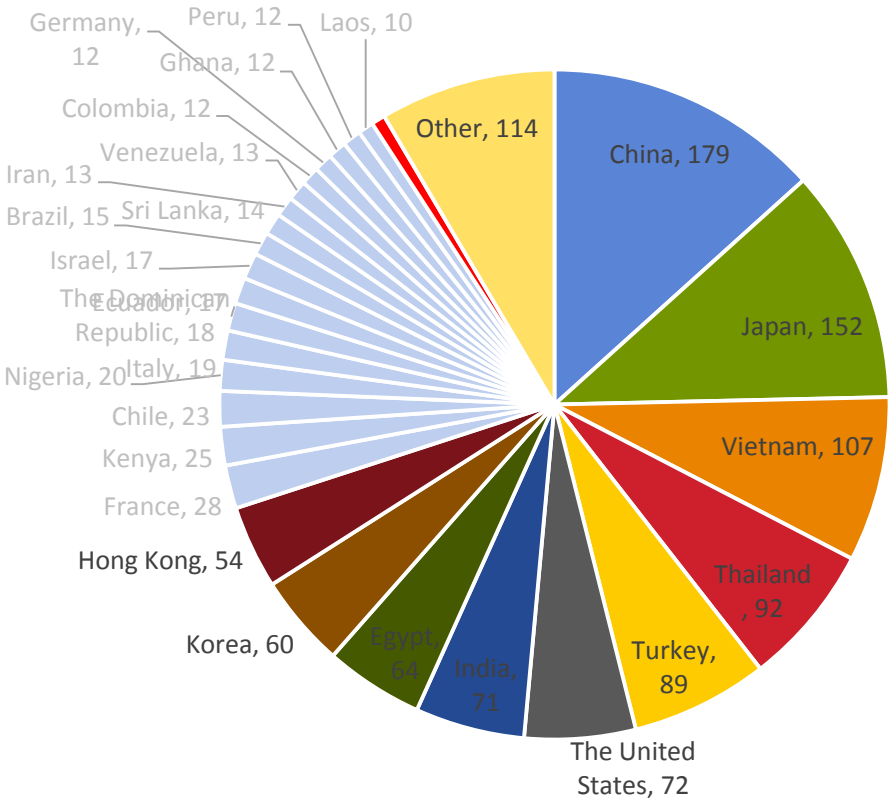
MRL violations from July 1, 2015 until June 30, 2016. Taiwan violations of 0.01 ppm or less marked as “No MRL or default”

MRL violations by continent of origin



MRL violations for Australia, EU, Japan, & Taiwan; from July 1, 2015 until June 30, 2016. Taiwan violations of 0.01 ppm or less marked as “No MRL or default”

MRL Violations by Country of Origin



	Country	Violations
1.	China	179
2.	Japan	152
3.	Vietnam	107
4.	Thailand	92
5.	Turkey	89
6.	The United States	72
7.	India	71

MRL violations for Australia, EU, Hong Kong, Japan, & Taiwan; from July 1, 2015 until June 30, 2016.

IAFN Coalition for an enhanced Codex

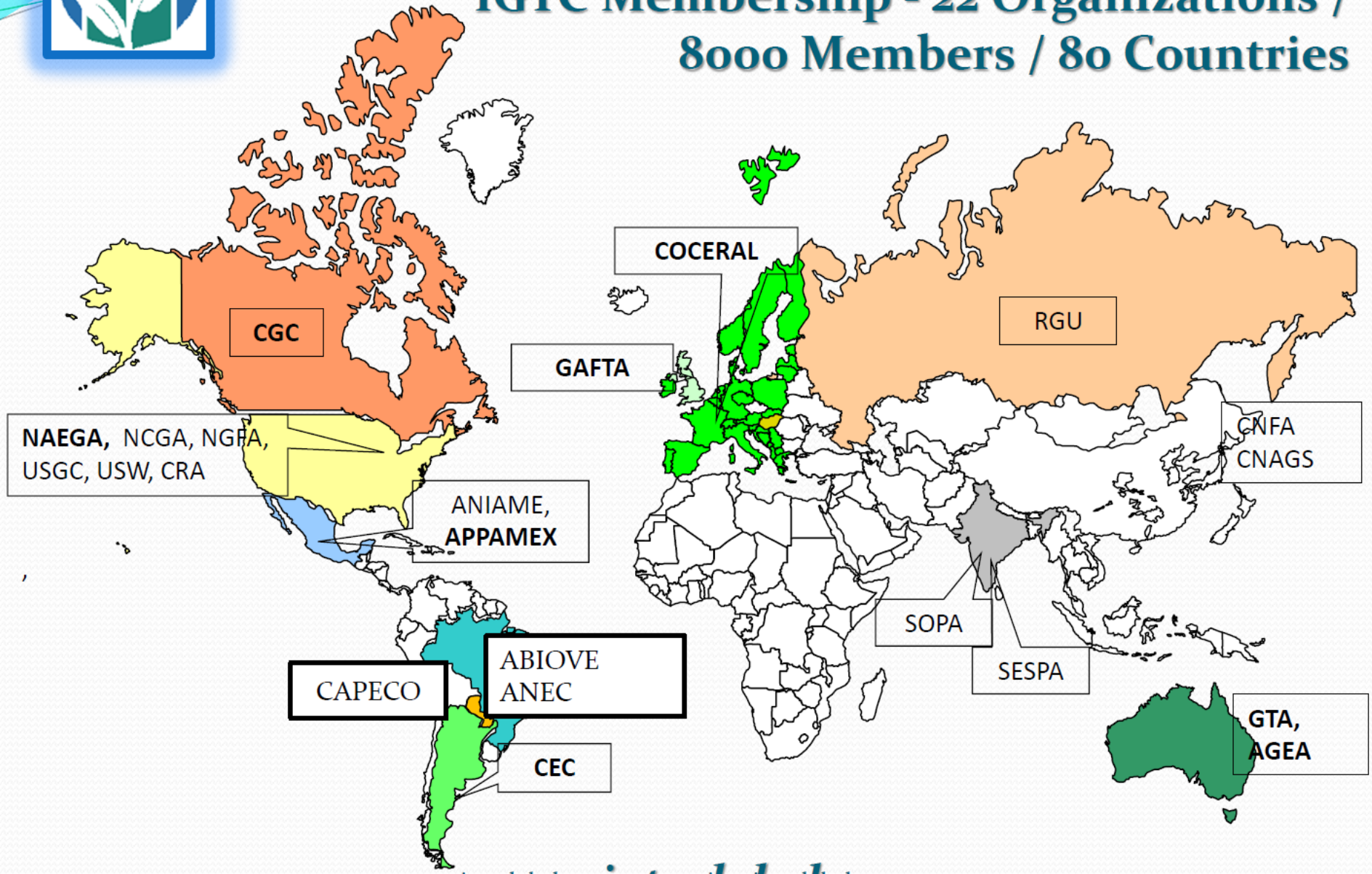
Current Members:

- Canadian Canola Growers Association
- The Coca-Cola Company
- CropLife International
- European Cocoa Association
- European Coffee Federation
- FoodDrinkEurope
- Global Pulse Confederation (GPC)
- Grain and Feed Trade Association (GAFTA)
- International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), member of the CGIAR
- International Citrus Growers
- International Organization of Spice Trade Associations (IOSTA)
- International Trade Center (affiliated with WTO and UNCTAD)
- Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura (IICA)
- Minor Crop Farmers Alliance (MCFA)
- PepsiCo
- Rural Women in Agriculture (Kenya)
- Tea Association of Canada, on behalf of International Tea Commission
- World Spices Organisation

Current Observers:

- British Coffee Association (BCA)
- Dow AgroSciences
- European Rice Millers (no international rice organization)
- International Coffee Organisation (ICO)
- International Cotton Association
- International Grain Trade Coalition (IGTC)
- MAIZALL
- US Grains Council
- Syngenta

IGTC Membership - 22 Organizations / 8000 Members / 80 Countries



International Grain Trade Coalition

- Formed in 2001 to advise governments on implementation of the Biosafety Protocol; mandate broadened to focus on the goal of avoiding disruptions in the international trade of grain, oilseeds, pulses and derived products.

- *Position paper highlights*:
  - All countries to use available Codex MRLs as an automatic, interim measure until the country in question completes its evaluation process and formally establishes an MRL.
  - Address unnecessary time delays to adoption of a Codex MRL where prior assessments by member countries (e.g., global joint reviews) could form the basis of a Codex assessment.
  - Explore harmonized approached to MRL setting among the parties, such as agreement on workable elements of a policy on mutual recognition of MRLs or MRL equivalence.

IAFN Coalition Position Paper - highlights

- Never a greater need for a single, global MRL reference.
- JMPR and CCPR: important role for both consumer safety AND trade, food security
- Codex MRLs are referenced by WTO as international standards
- Lack of or misaligned MRLs may disrupt trade, constrain the use of pesticides including non-use of newer, safer compounds for farmers in developed and developing countries alike.

Meetings and presentations by IAFN coalition

- 2014 FAO Committee on Commodity Problems, Rome
- 2015 CCPR Beijing
- 2016 WTO Public Forum, Geneva
- 2016 International Grain Trade Coalition London
- 2016 Committee on Commodity Problems
- Oct 2016 WTO Workshop
- Nov 2016 CCLAC
- Feb 2017 FAO Open-Ended Working Group on funding
- March 2017 Americas Pesticide Workshop
- April 2016 CCPR

Side Event on Need for MRLs at CCPR in Beijing, China is well attended by delegate body

Thank you

Pulse Canada