

# Importance of Specialty Crops & Trade Barriers

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Carmen Tiu, Corteva

Vice-chair of the CropLife International MRL & Trade Task Force



## Industry's role on Specialty Crops

- Partnered with the Minor Use community since 2010 for data generation on specialty crops
- Partner with the Minor Use community to advocate on regulations to extrapolate uses to specialty crops and crop groups (CODEX/JMPR, national, regional regulations)
- Actively look for opportunities to integrate specialty crops into product development and Global Joint Reviews
- Actively support projects that have an international focus
- Share experiences on e-Learning tools for
  - Residue guidelines, MRL setting, supporting risk assessment

# Support Data on Minor Use Programs

- Providing the test material
- Analytical methods
- Shipping test substance
- Technical support for protocol review
- Supporting processing studies if needed
- Data mining (efficacy, residue)
- Assisting to address the occupational exposure, residue, efficacy, risk cup, MRLs when supporting minor uses
- Registration submissions for new actives and new uses of registered actives
- Initiatives like global residue study, crop grouping validation studies conducted by 3<sup>rd</sup> parties

# Registrations on Specialty Crops

- **Industry's first priority is to provide safer and better solutions for the world's staple food crops**
  - Crop Protection Product registrations need data....lots of it!
  - Data packages are expensive to develop and take time
  - Different regulatory requirements must be met around the world
- **Ag Industry's next priority is to provide solutions for specialty crops**
  - Specialty crops production and trade has increased the most
  - Increasing trade in minor crops → increasing data requirements!
  - Need cooperation to support data generation on specialty crops



# Key advances since 2010

- 1st Global MU Workshop/Priority-setting meeting (2015)
- EU Minor Uses Coordination Facility (2015)
- US-EPA/CA-PMRA Residue Exchangeability project
- USDA IR-4 and FAS capacity-building work for data generation
- National and International Crop Grouping updates
- Pulse Canada and CropLife capacity-building for Codex
- Codex adoption of Proportionality (2013)
- USDA-FAS MRL Workshops in Taiwan and Korea (2017)
- Expansion of US Grower MRL Priority Database
- APEC Guideline supporting Import MRL setting
- US-EPA Pilot project based upon APEC GL



# Future Opportunities

- Use of CXLs for Minor Uses by all countries
- Recognition of OECD's Mutual Acceptance of Data to enable MRLs acceptance when national MRL are not set
- Harmonization of crop groups and their representative crops
- Increased support for the registration of reduced risk products in less developed countries
- Critical role of all stakeholders (regulators, registrations, producers, research institutes) to enable crop protection innovations overcome challenges for minor crops production and international trade
- Capacity Building opportunities in Africa, Asia, Latino-America
- eLearning material available by the end of 2022

# Codex Alimentarius

Codex MRLs are ***the*** global trading standard

- Revision of the Classification of Food and Feed completed (except for okra and some animal origin commodities/food)
- Work on enhancing operational procedures of JMPR and CCPR to eliminate the backlog of evaluations and meet the future demand of establishment CXLs will start in an electronic working group.

# Goal: Pesticide residues are not a barrier to trade

1. Codex Alimentarius is used as *the* standard for trade
  - Promote, communicate and advocate for Codex
2. Countries & regions adhere to international trading standards
  - Build alliances, minimize uncertainty
3. Trade friendly MRLs are in place globally
  - Promote transparent, predictable, pragmatic and trade-enabling import tolerances

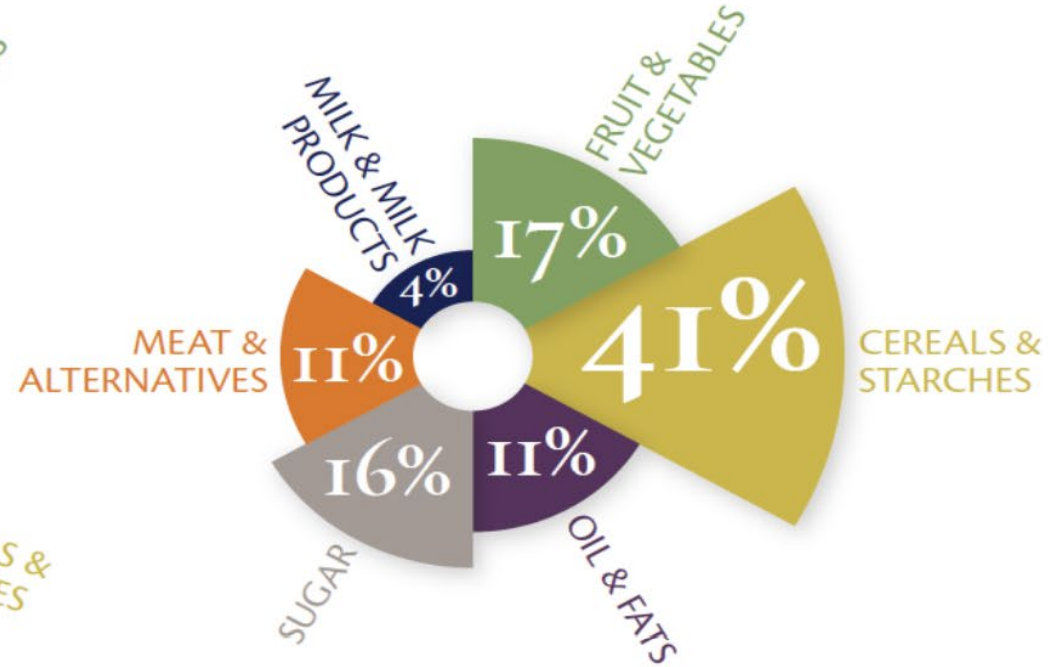
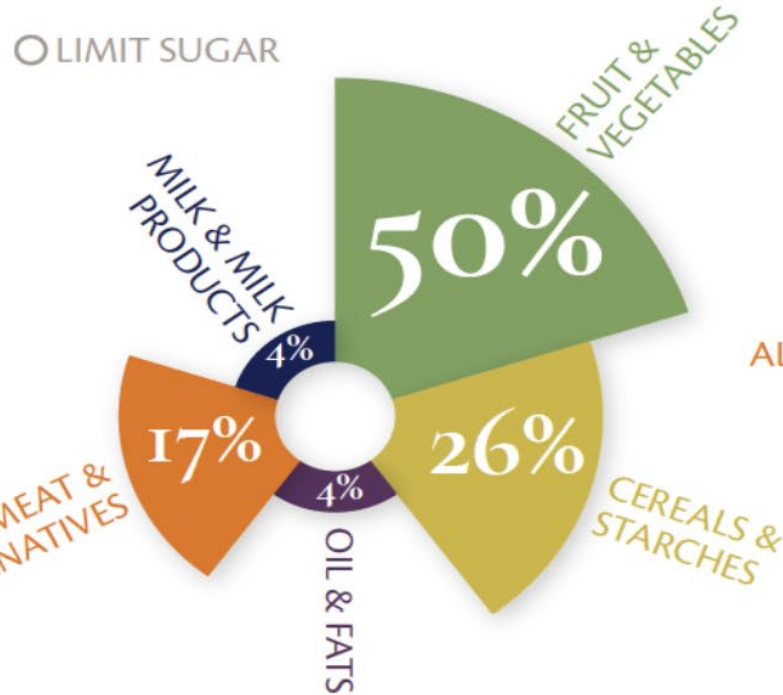
NB: safety is a given. MRLs are only supported when no consumer risk was identified.



# Let's join efforts to enable specialty crops to feed 7 billions, and more to come!

How we should be eating  
(Harvard's healthy eating plate model)

What we are actually producing  
(According to 2011 FAO)



Source: Redrawn from data in KB KC et al. (2018)<sup>158</sup>