



The Foreign Agricultural Service's Role in Addressing MRL-Related Trade Issues



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environmental justice

ethics

pollinators

worker safety

tradition

energy

packaging

climate change

food safety

innovation

nutrition

carbon footprint

diet diversity

Expectations about food are constantly evolving

labeling

choice

local sourcing

food security

animal welfare

price

sustainability

water

accessibility

convenience

human rights

food waste







The current population is expected to grow to 9.7 billion by 2050, with much growth expected in regions that are net importers of food.





60%

Expected increase in global
demand for food by 2050



10%

Potential reduction in
agricultural yields due
to climate change.

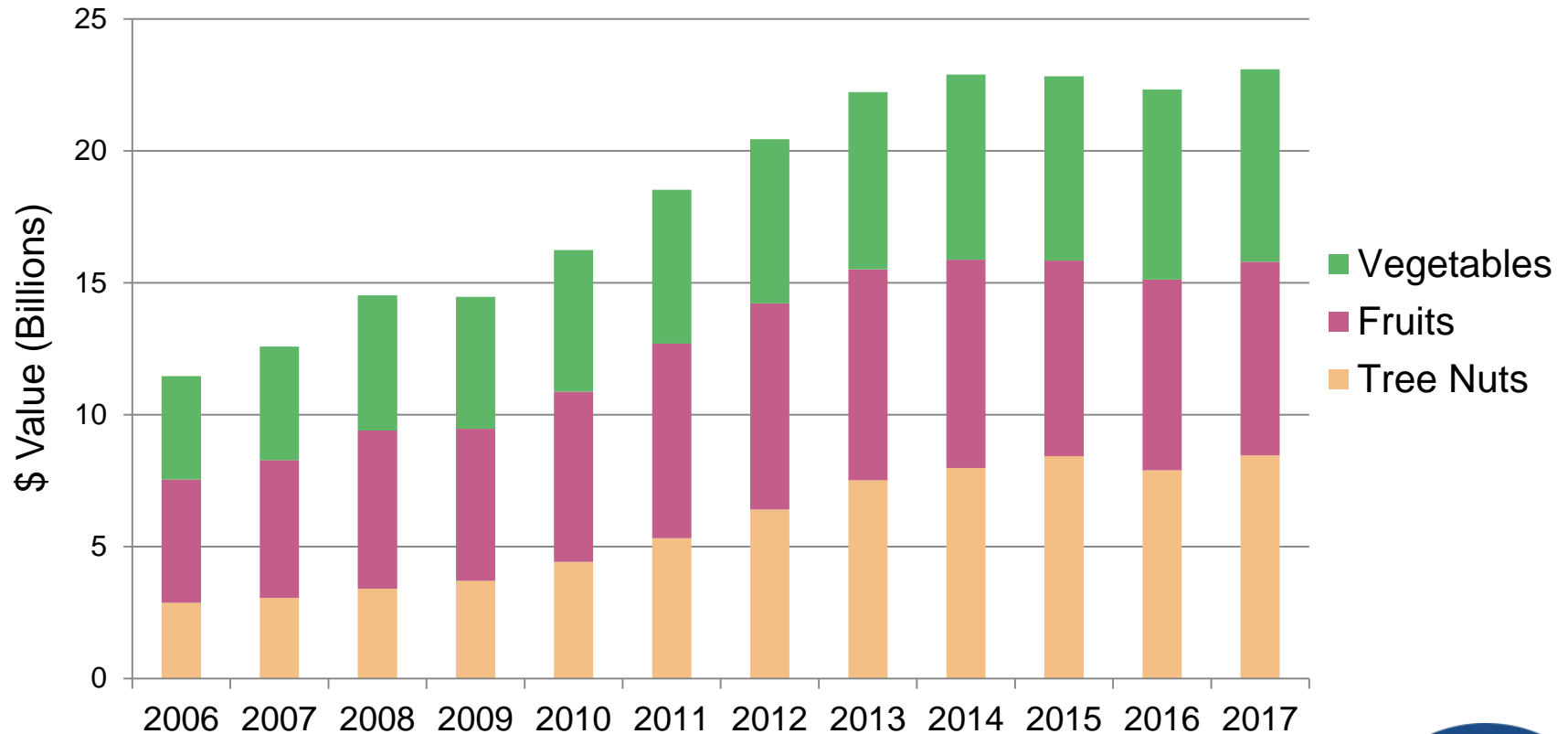
**Crop protection tools and international trade
are critical to achieving global food security**





U.S. Specialty Crop Exports

U.S. exports of tree nuts, fruits, and vegetables grew to ~\$23 billion in 2017

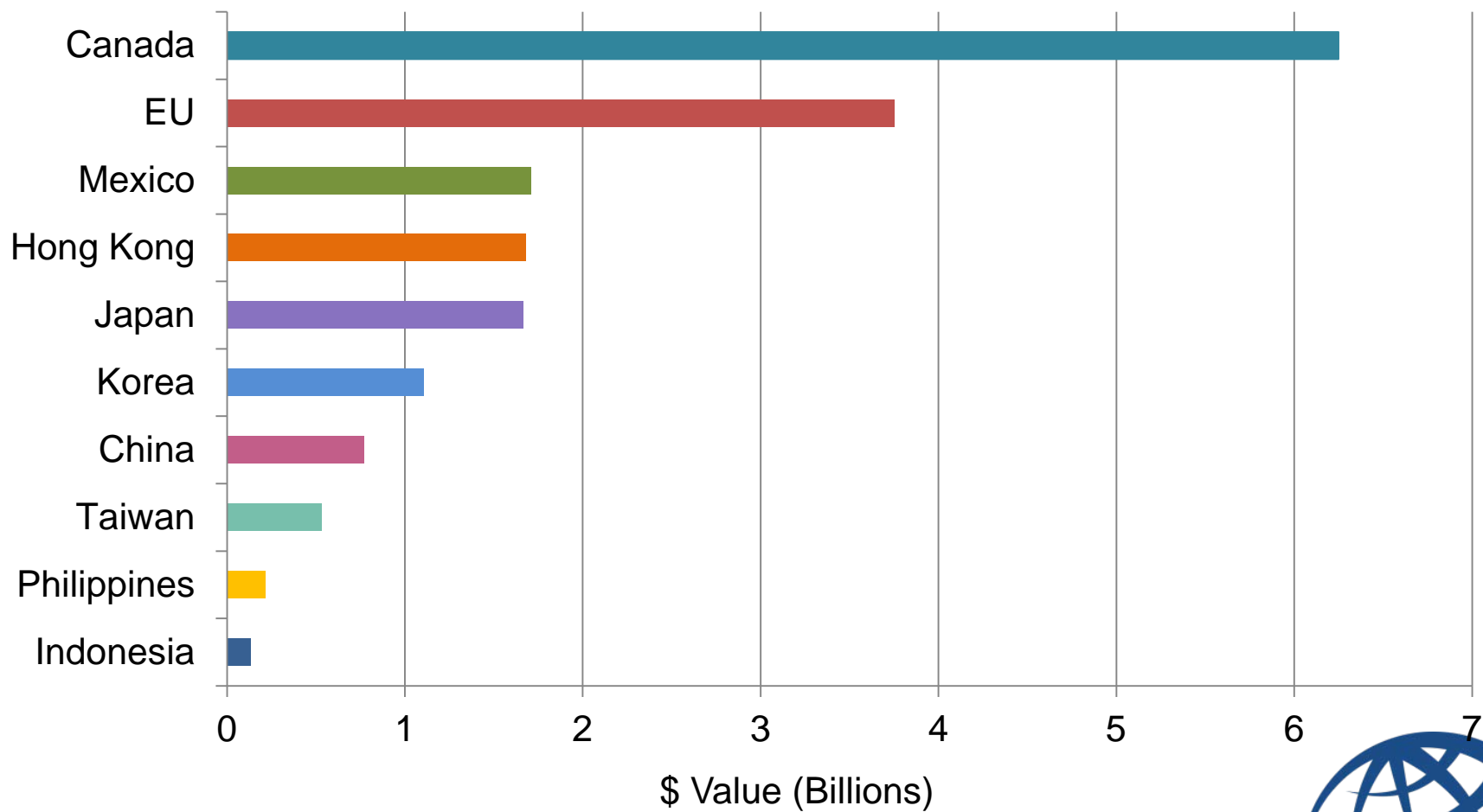


Source: USDA FAS





Top Specialty Crop Markets in 2017

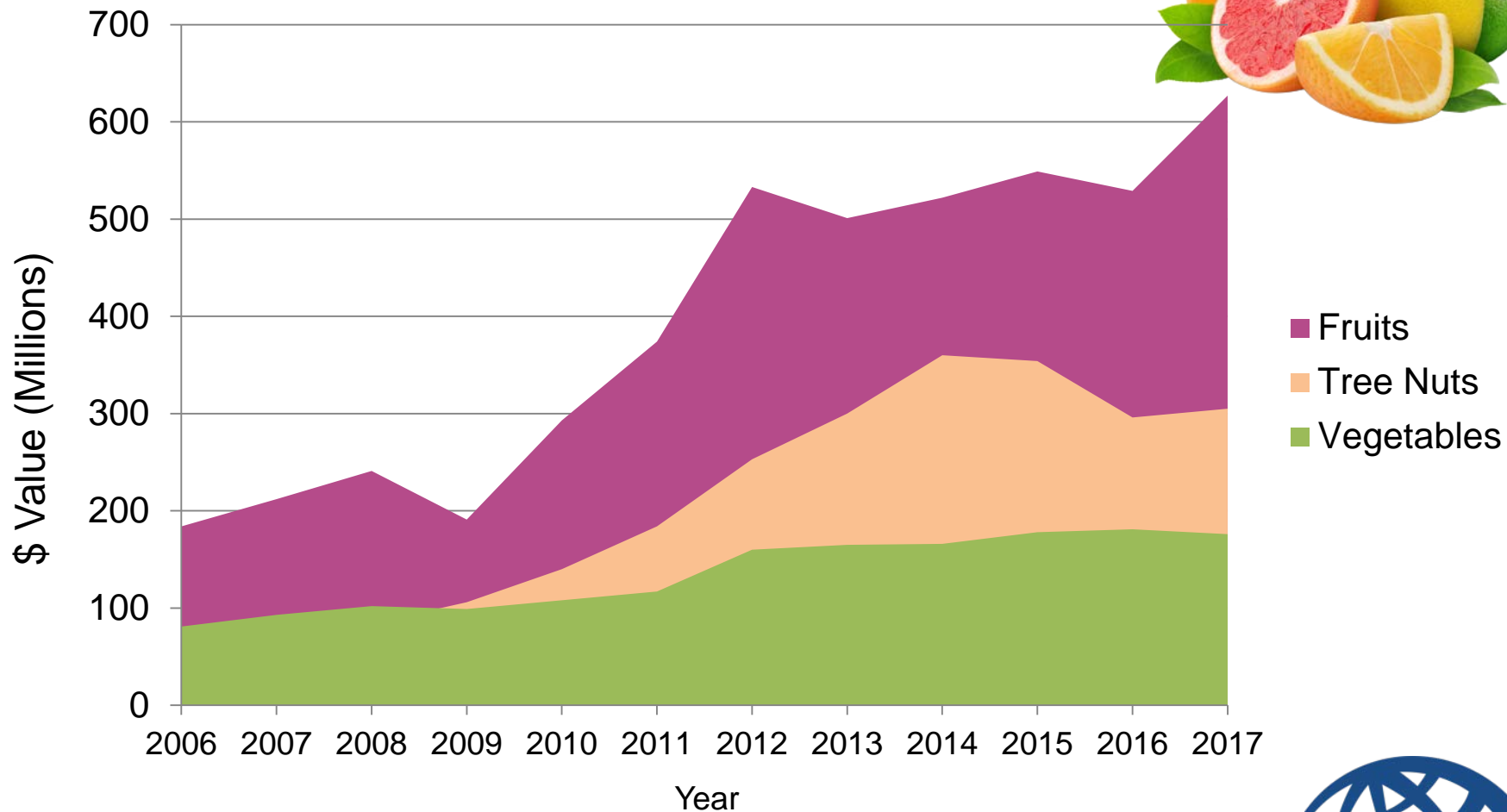


Source: USDA FAS





Korea

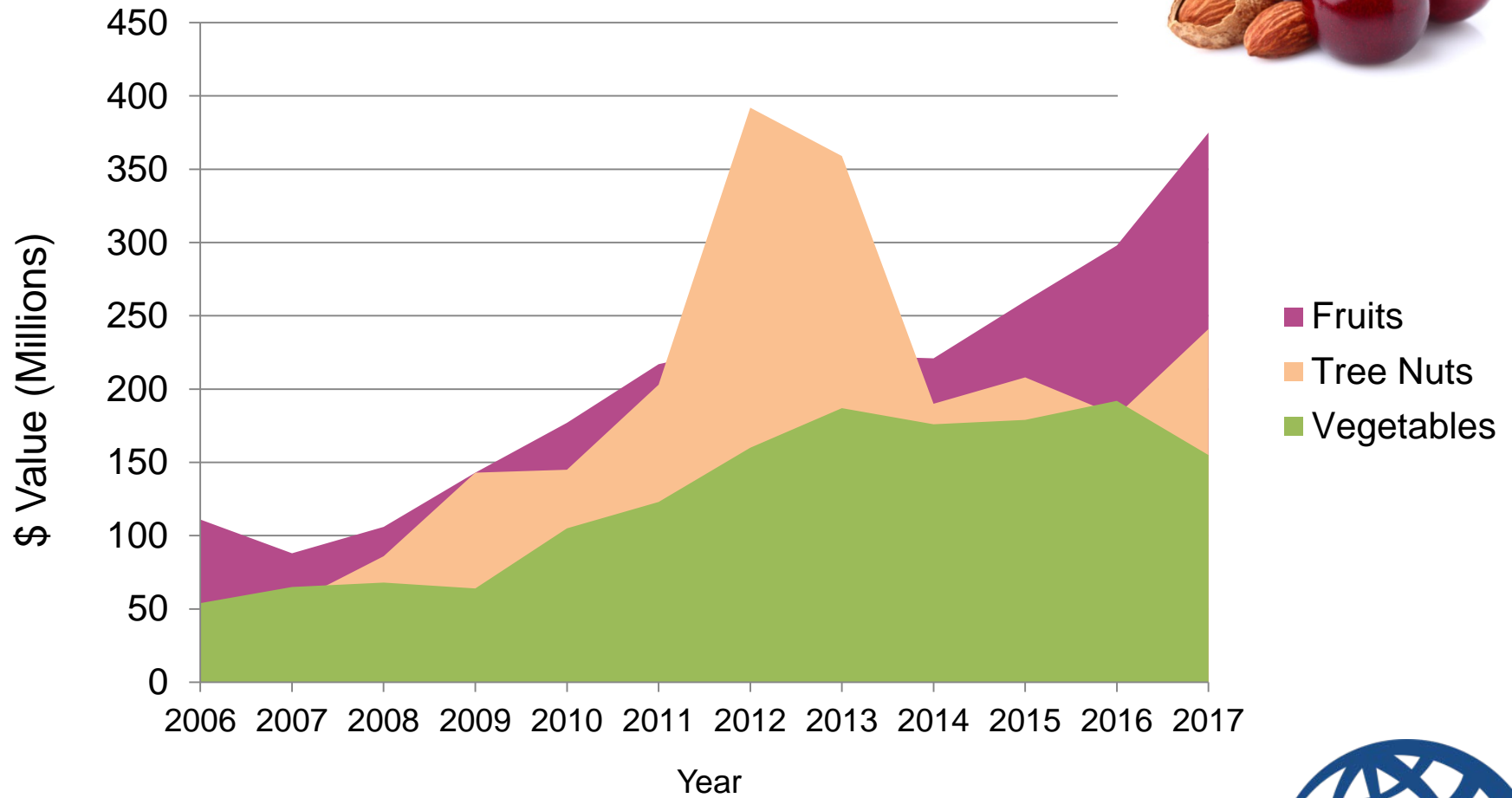


Source: USDA GATS





China

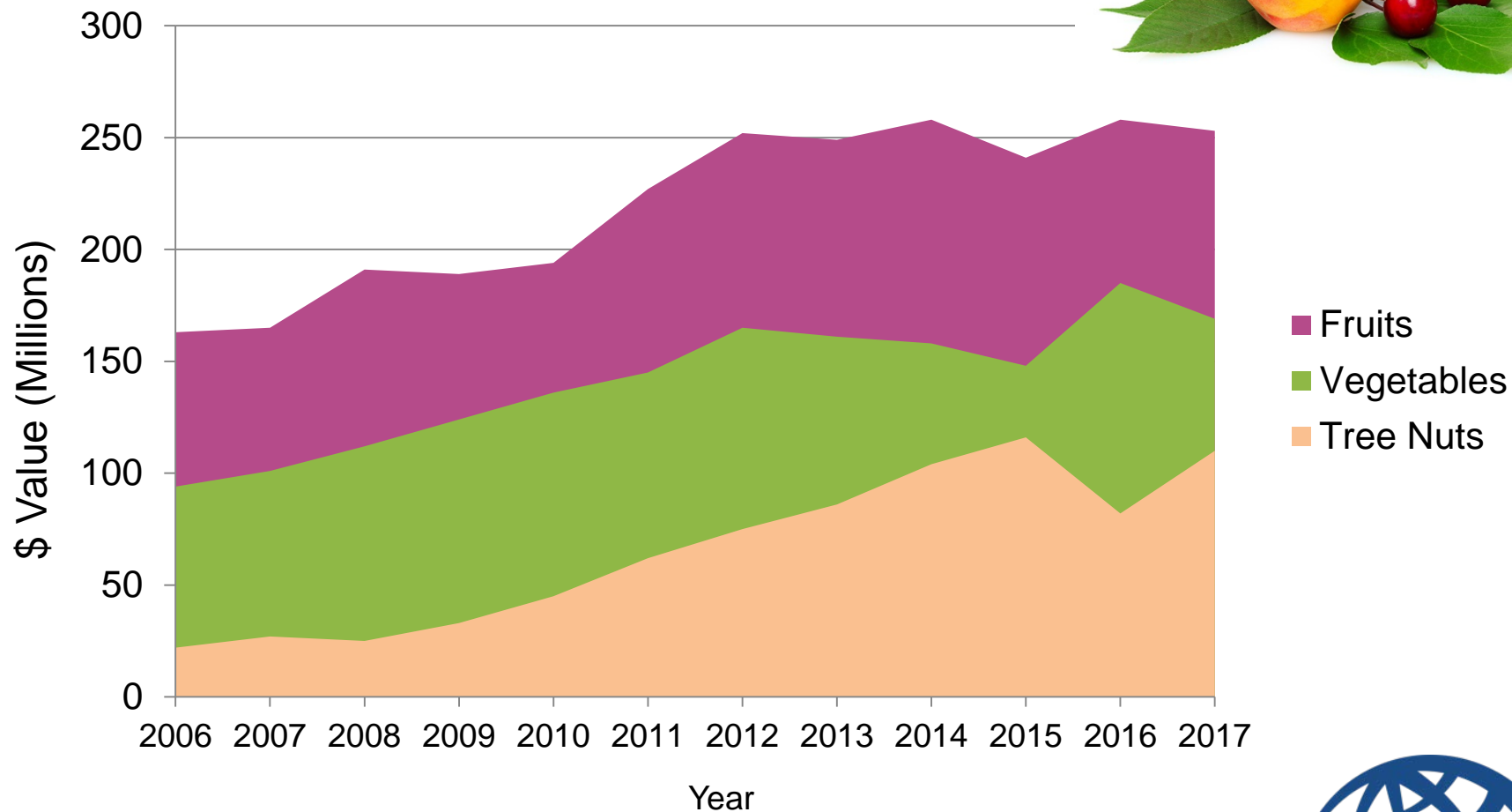


Source: USDA GATS





Taiwan

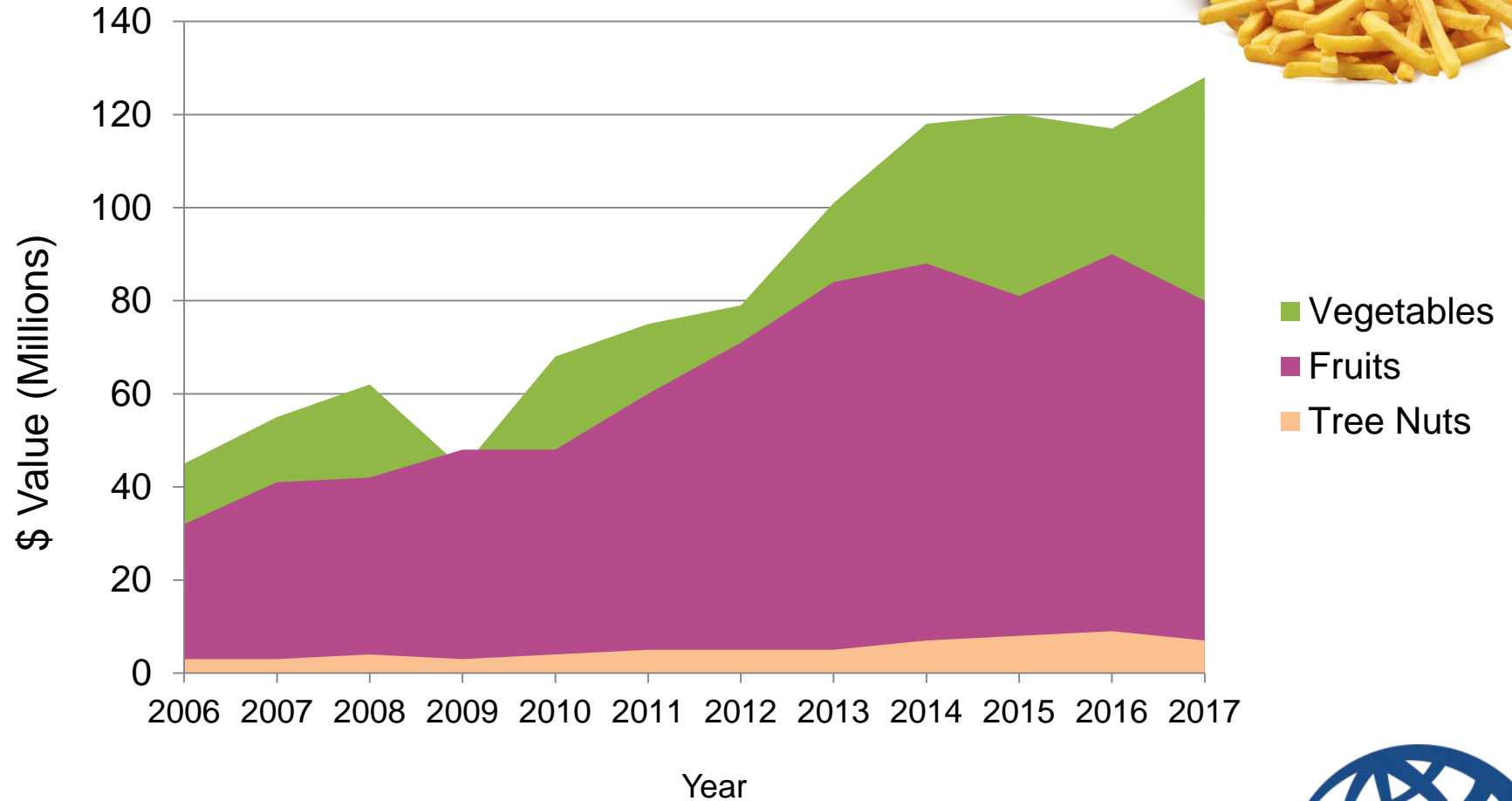


Source: USDA GATS





Philippines

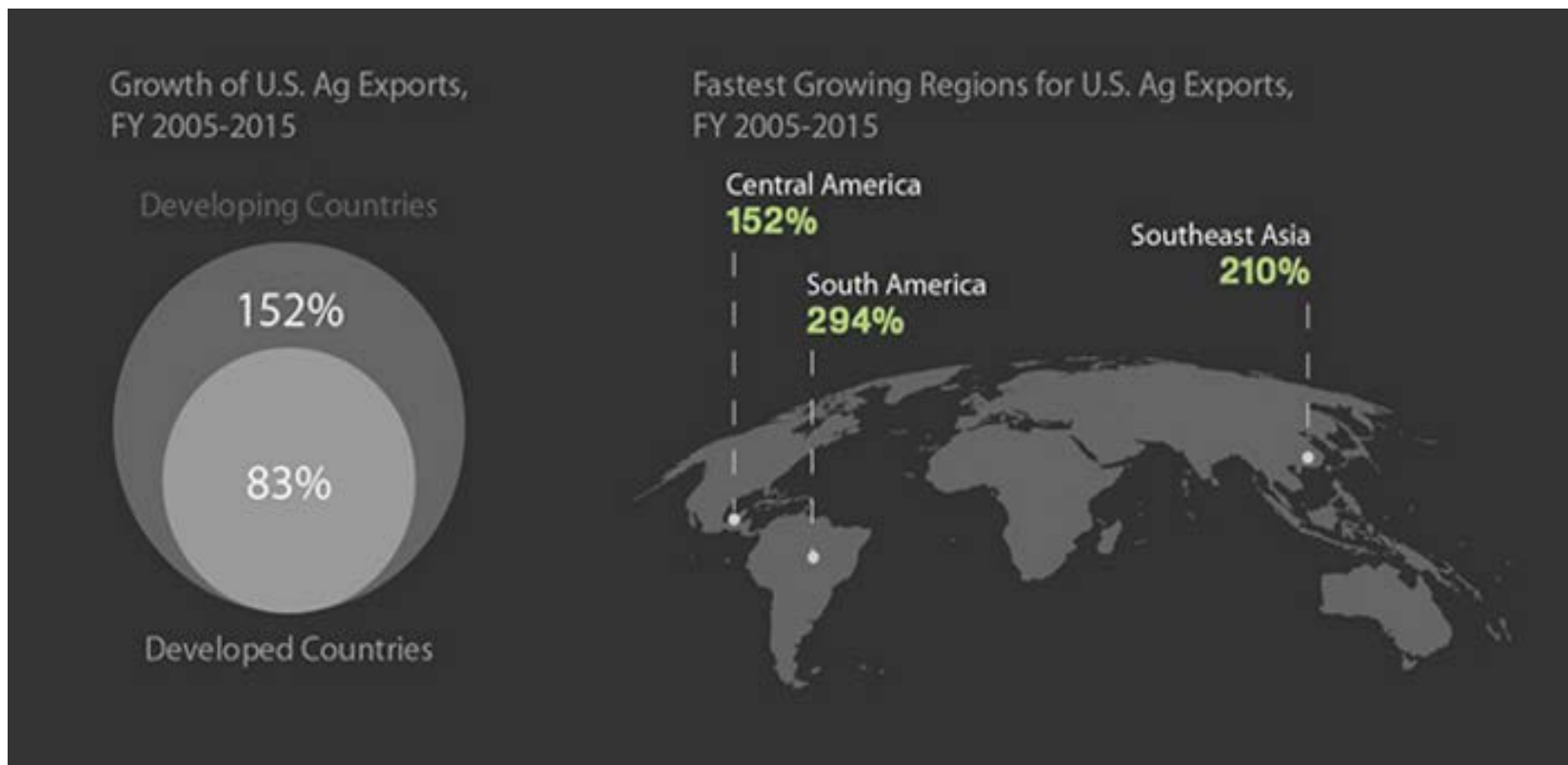


Source: USDA GATS





Growing Markets



Source: USDA FAS





“Missing” MRLs



Asynchronous approvals
for new compounds

Reevaluation of old
compounds

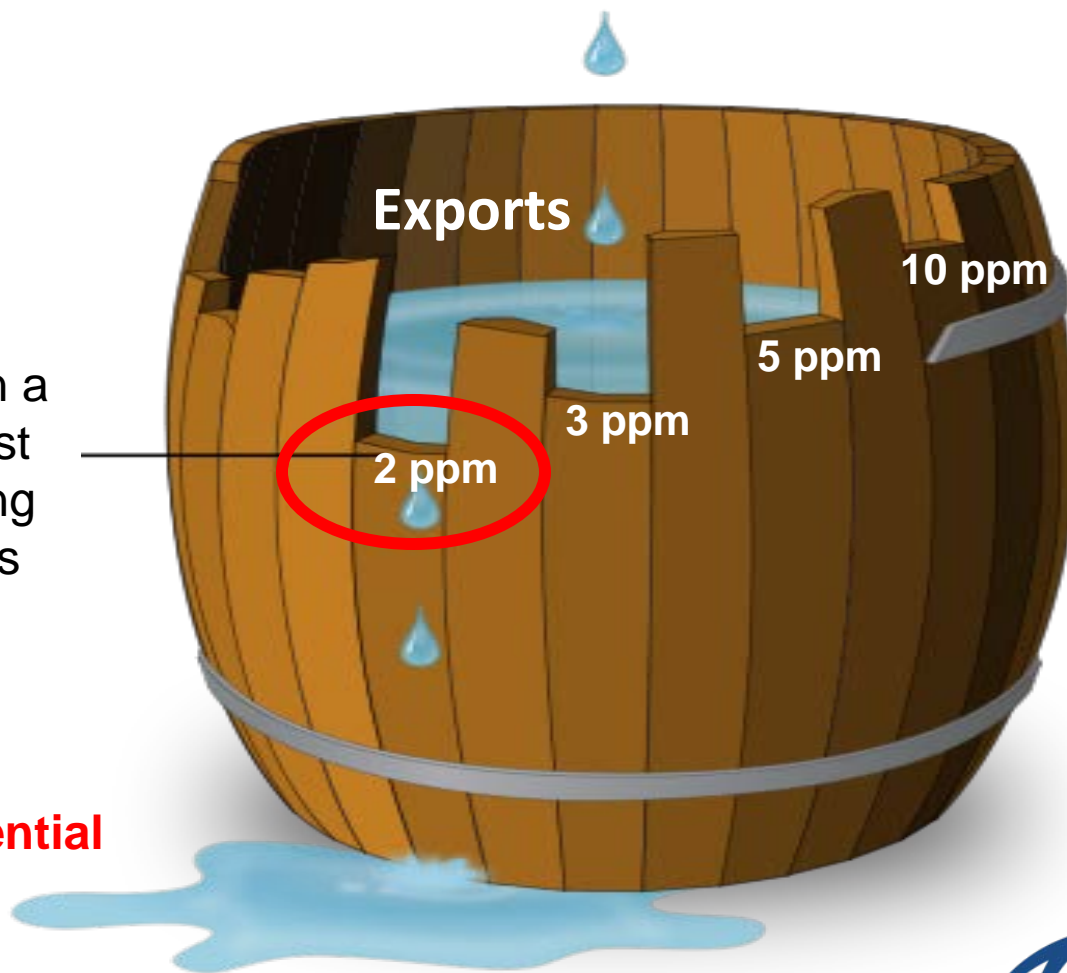
Major MRL regime
changes





“Disharmonized” MRLs

Disharmonized MRLs are like uneven staves on a barrel. The lowest MRL is the limiting factor for exports





MRLs Violations and Commercial Risk

Violations can trigger sanctions for entire industry

Potential losses and increased costs of compliance deter trade

Violations may damage the reputation of commodities, even when there is no risk

Risk of violations may limit use/adoption of newer crop protection tools

Lost trade potential and increased costs for food production and regulatory compliance





Consumer Perceptions





Foreign Agricultural Service

Linking U.S.
agriculture to the world to enhance
export opportunities and promote global food security

U.S. Agricultural Producers and Exporters

Trade
Policy

Trade
Promotion

Capacity
Building

FAS Headquarters and Overseas Offices





Interagency Partners





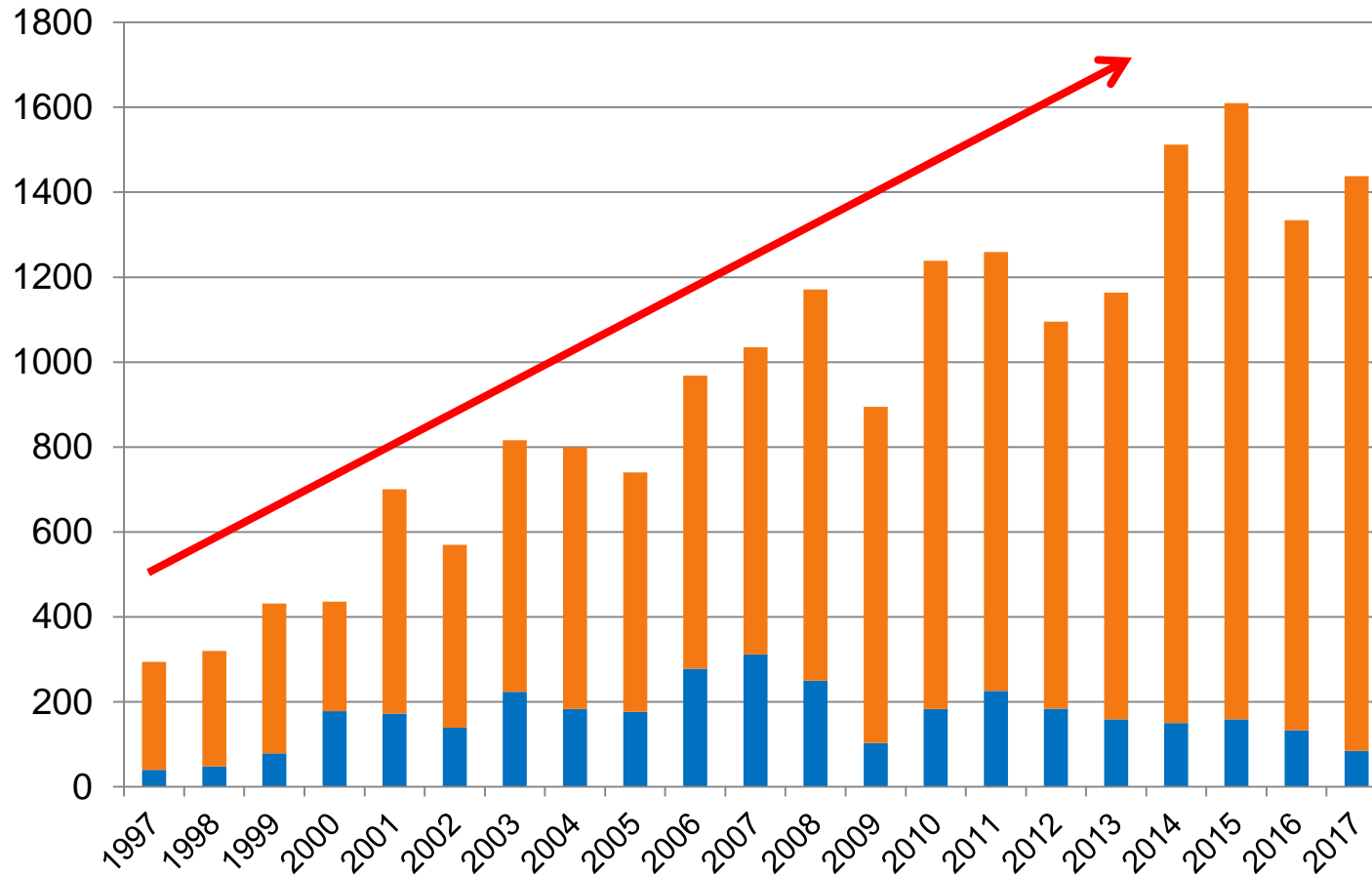
On the Ground Assistance

FAS foreign service officers in 95 offices around the world provide assistance with exports, including obtaining the release of detained U.S. shipments





WTO Notifications



Over 20,000 SPS notifications have been submitted to WTO since 1995

Foreign Notifications

Source: USDA STAR System





Tools and Outreach



GLOBAL MRL DATABASE™

A service of BRYANT CHRISTIE INC.

www.globalmrl.com

U.S. Grower MRL Priority Database

www.mrlpriority.com



United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service

ams.usda.gov/datasets/pdp



Global Agricultural Trade System Online

apps.fas.usda.gov/gats

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

gain.fas.usda.gov





Bilateral and Multilateral Engagement



WORLD TRADE
ORGANIZATION

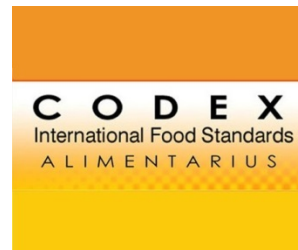


OECD

BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**





TASC Program

(Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops)

Funding for projects that address sanitary, phytosanitary and technical barriers affecting the export of U.S. specialty crops.

Eligible activities include residue data generation; seminars and workshops; study tours; field surveys; pest and disease research; pre-clearance programs.

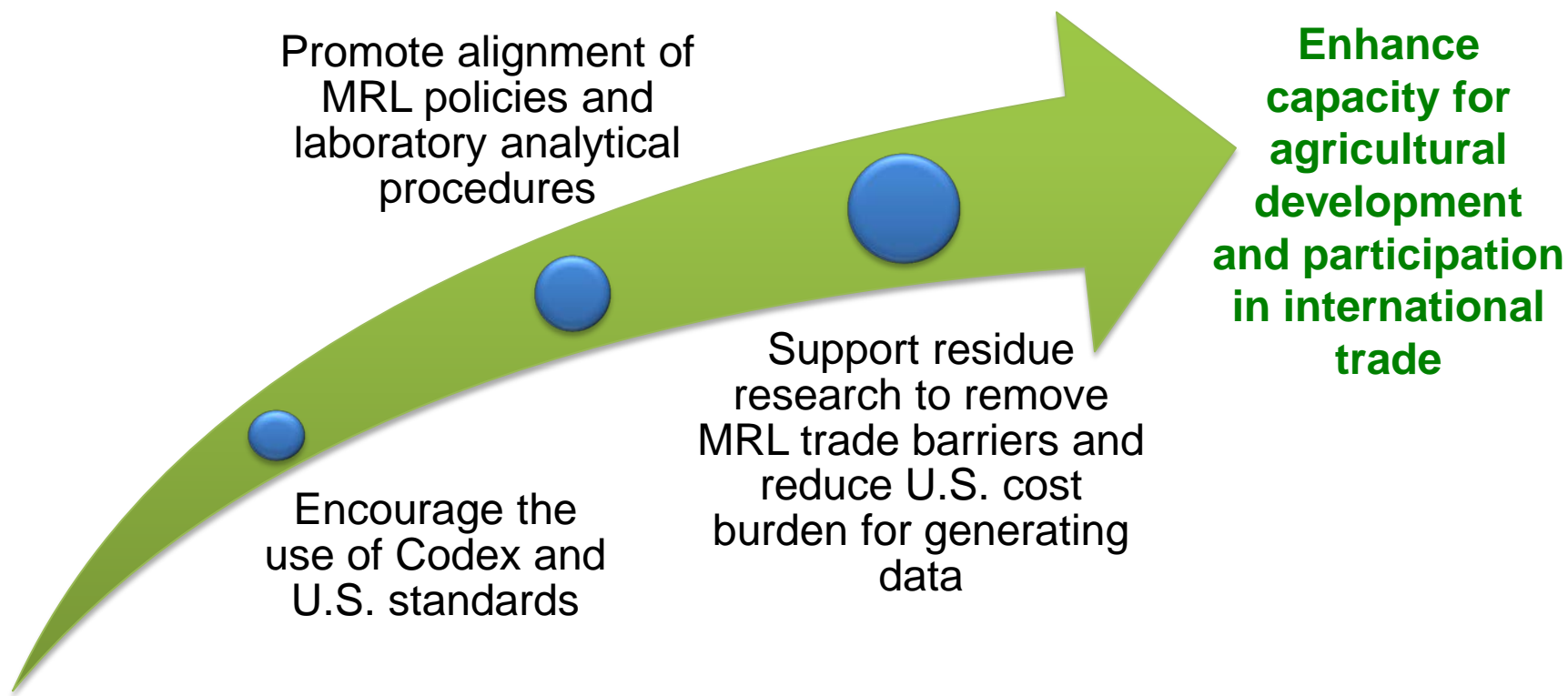


Visit: <https://www.fas.usda.gov/programs/technical-assistance-specialty-crops-tasc>



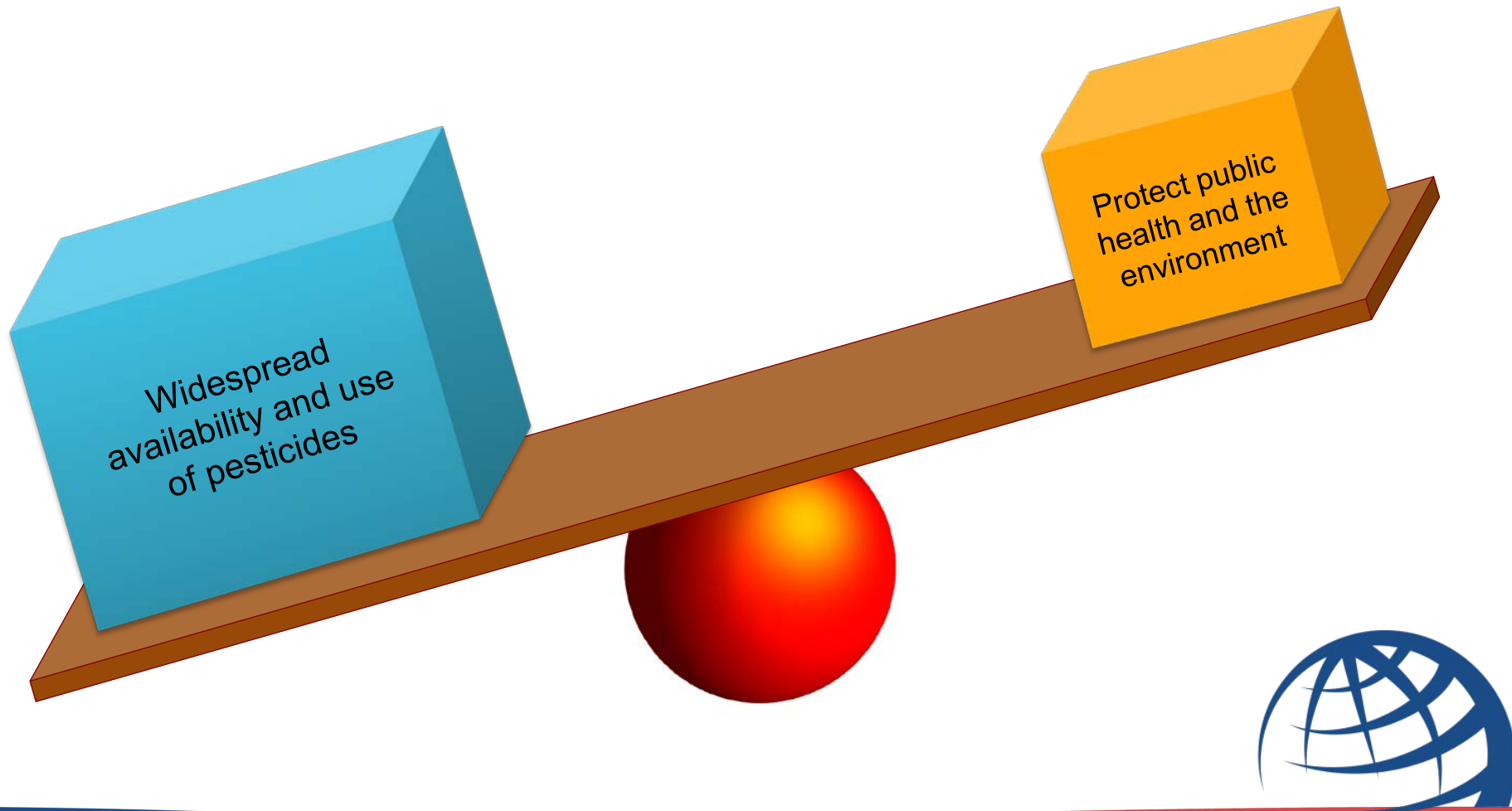


Capacity Building



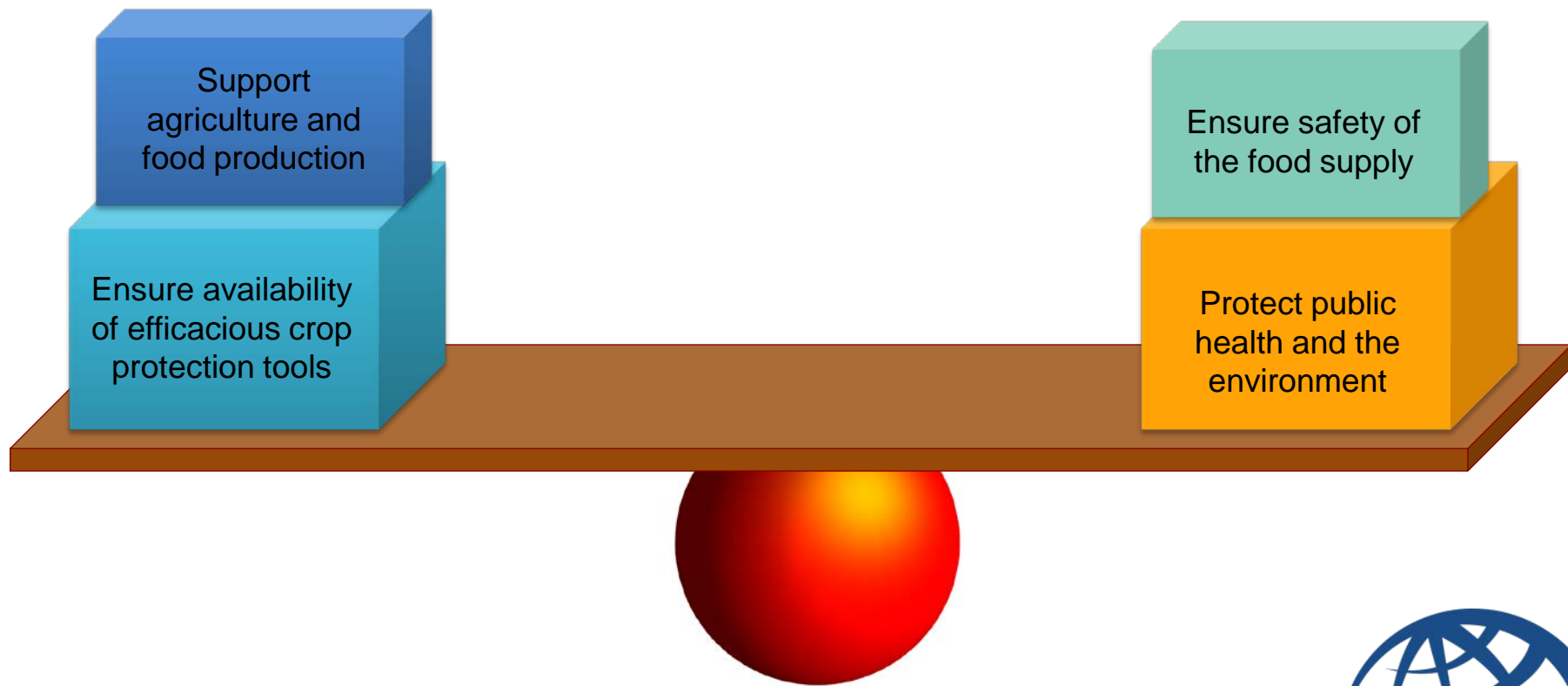


Pesticides and Food: A Balancing Act



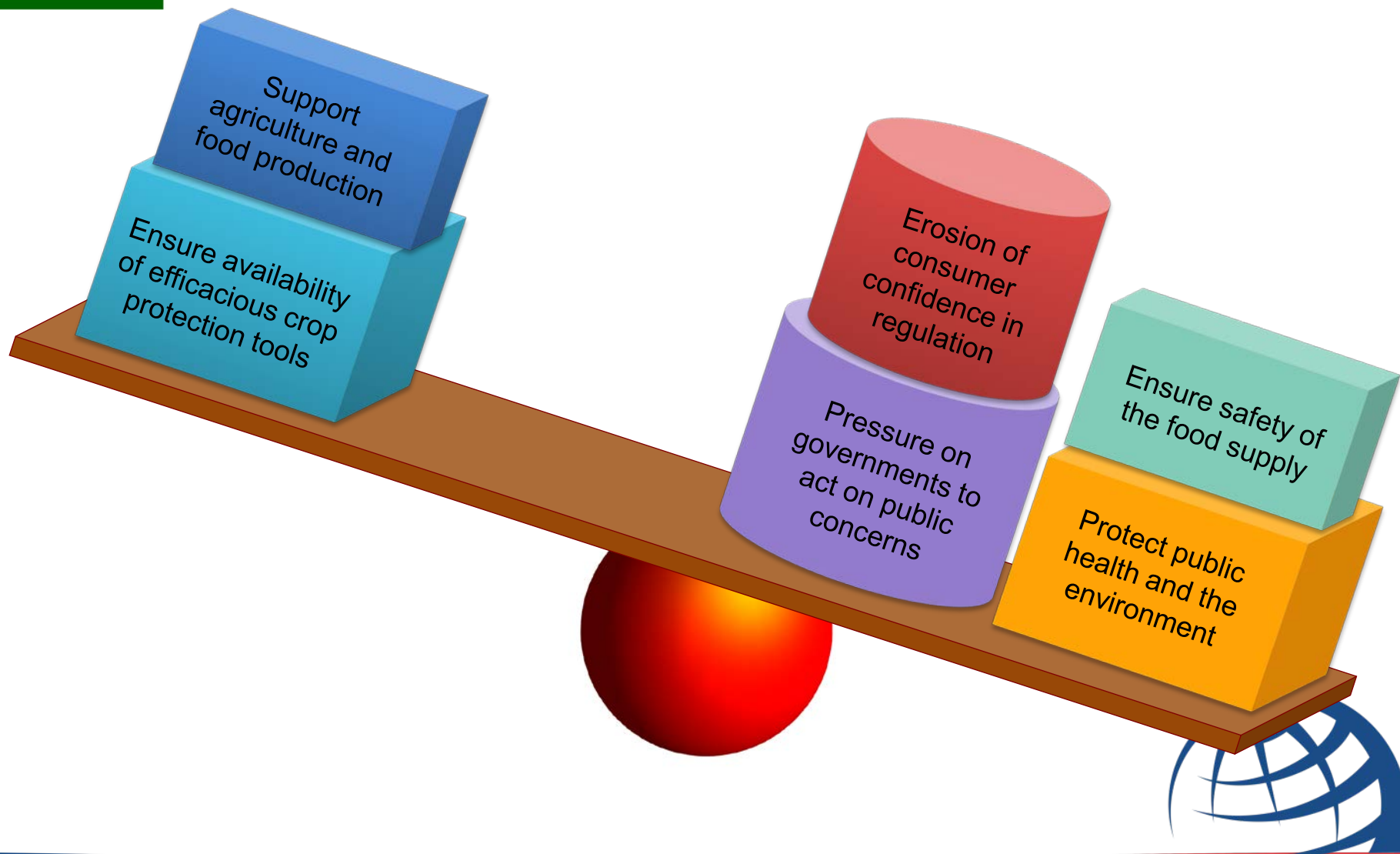


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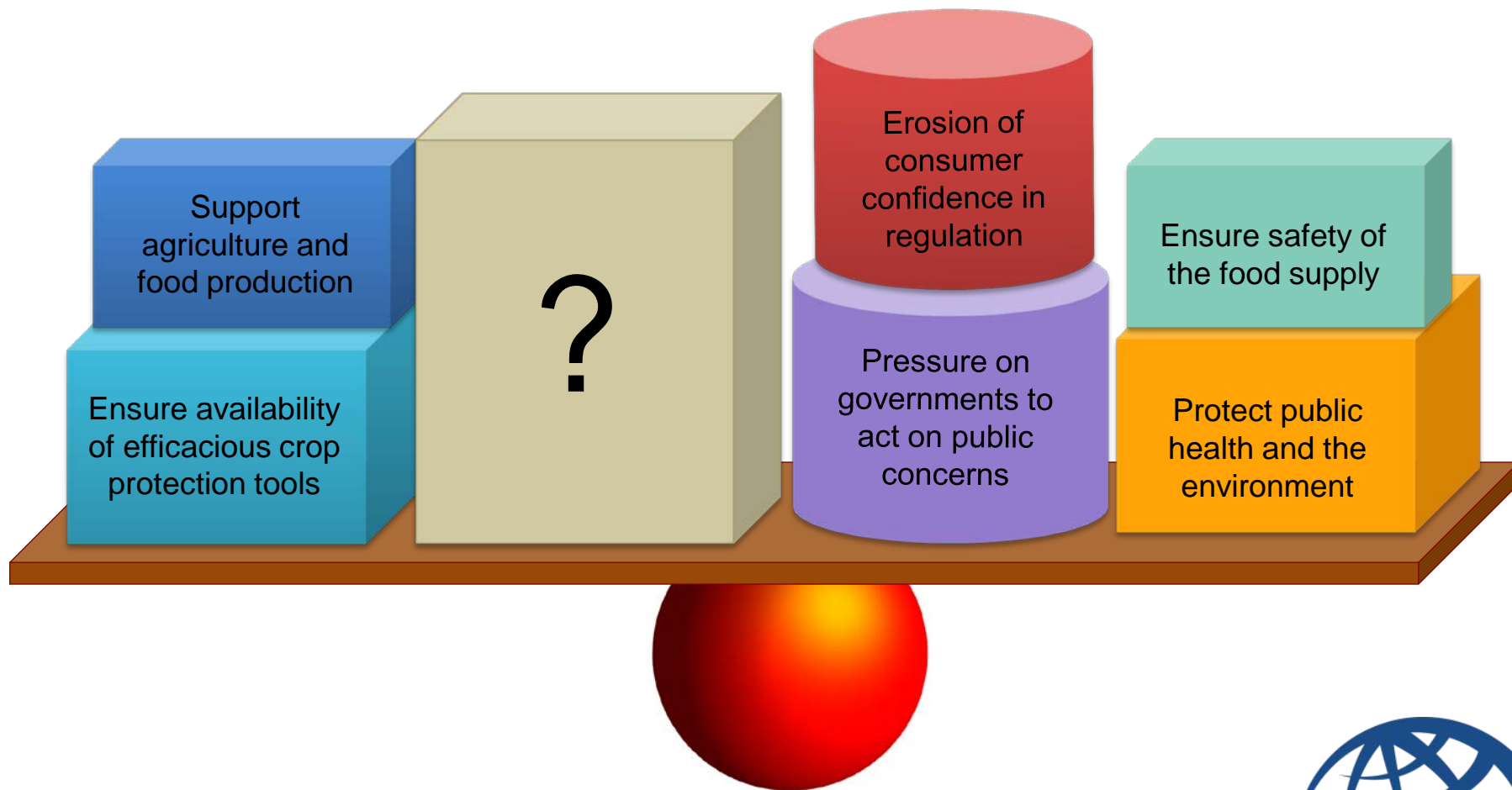


Pesticides and Food: A Balancing Act





Pesticides and Food: A Balancing Act





We need collaborative messaging and risk communication in order to:

Stop the erosion of science and spread of misinformation

Facilitate understanding of how risks are evaluated and decisions are made

Inspire confidence in the work of scientists and regulators

Encourage people to overcome food fears and embrace the role of modern tools and technologies





Promote scientific
integrity, transparency,
and predictability



Protect
human
health and
the
environment

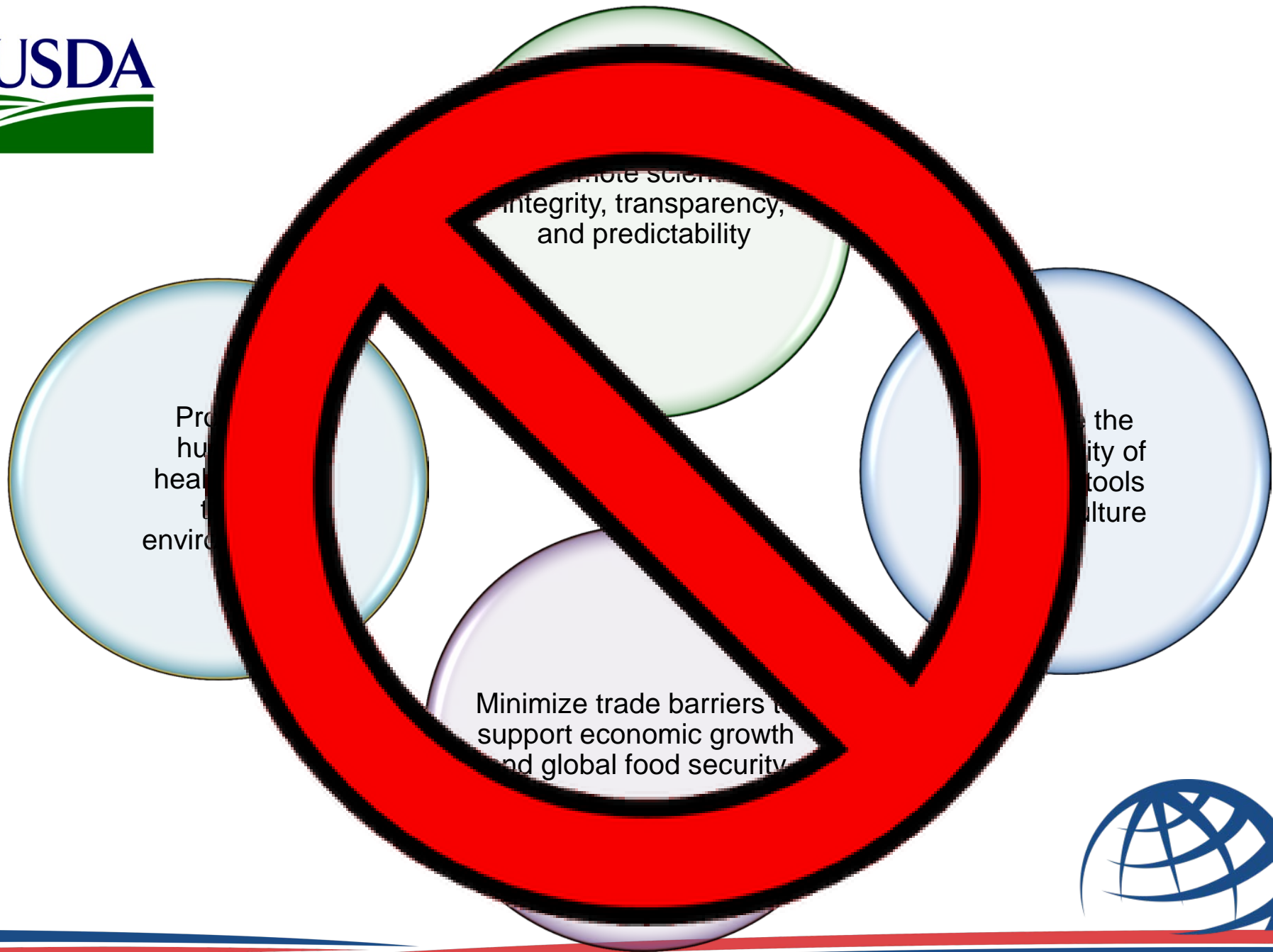


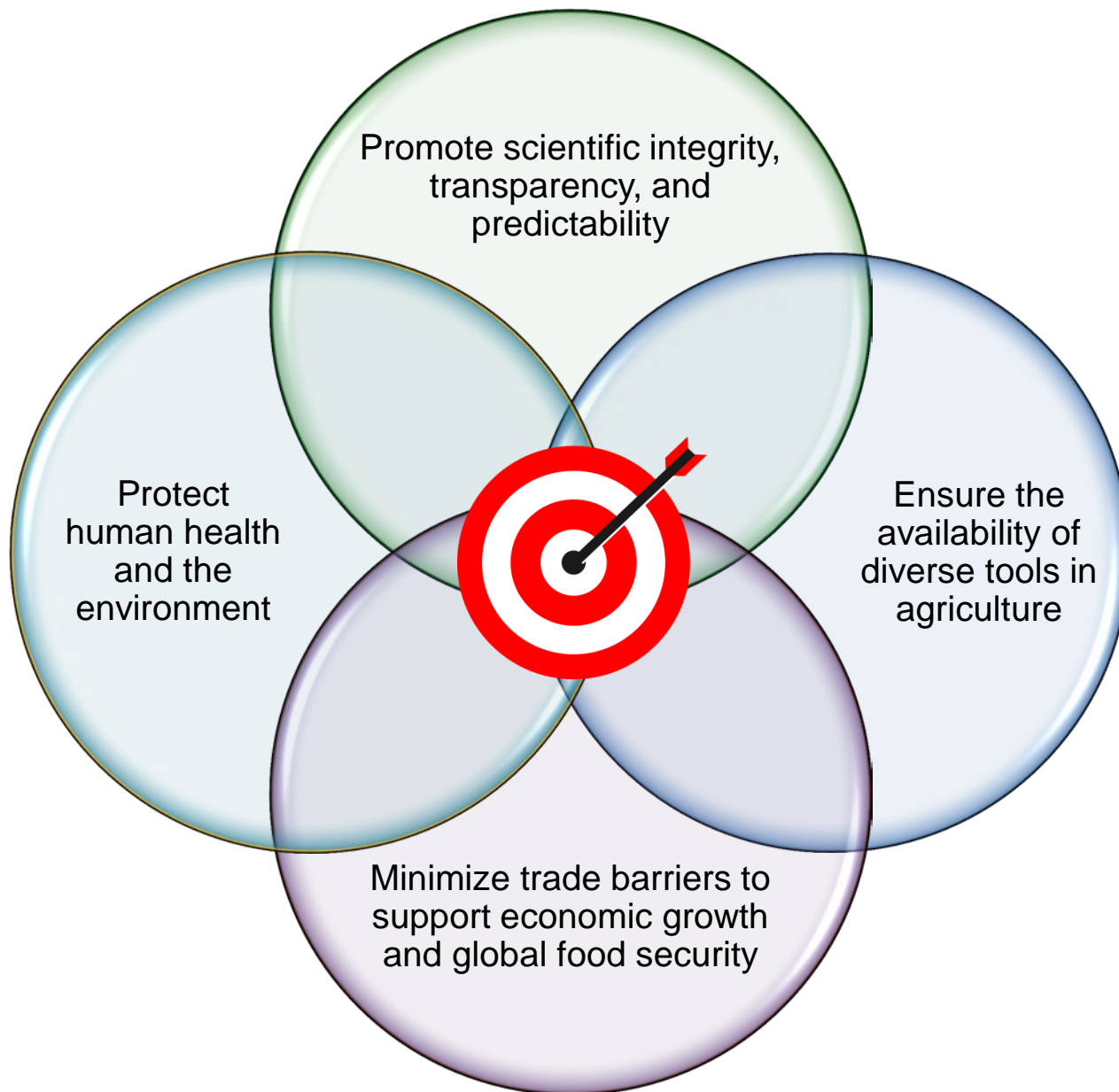
Ensure the
availability of
diverse tools
in agriculture



Minimize trade barriers to
support economic growth
and global food security









Questions?

Please keep in touch:

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