



2022 MRL Harmonization Workshop May 25-26, 2022 San Francisco, CA

CODEX MODERNIZATION & INCREASED SOLUTIONS FOR AG-TRADE

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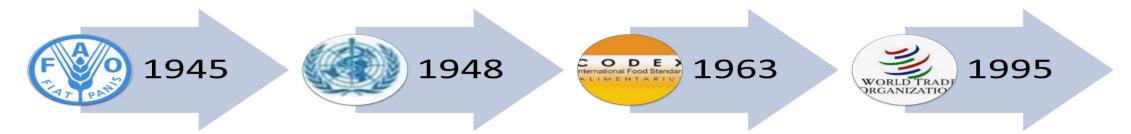
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Outline

Codex Evolution Amongst MRL standards
 Needs for Enhancement
 Tool-box for Codex Modernization
 Call for Cooperation



C O D E X A L I M E N T A R I U S is about safe, good for everyone - everywhere.



Codex has been setting pesticides MRLs for more than 50 years at a productivity level of 200-400 MRLs per year. However, most advanced national agencies are setting more than 1,000 MRLs per year, which creates an ever-growing gap between national and international MRLs. This presentation is based on an analysis of MRL regulations at Codex and main agencies setting MRLs and is recommending a set of options ('tool-box" concept) for further enhancements of the Codex-system to increase the MRL productivity, and to achieve true global harmonization through a ONE-MRL system. Some of the options can also serve as basis for countries that intend to develop a local system for MRLs and need new, or updated MRL regulation. In addition to stimulating actions towards increasing productivity for missing MRLs, the recommendations will also increase harmonization of MRL values across countries and should increase acceptability of Codex MRLs from about 70 countries currently, to all 188-member countries.



Global view of Codex & other MRLs

The Codex MRL process is repeated in 15 countries/regions setting MRLs, other 70 countries defer to Codex, others defer to US, or EU-MRLs, or have no MRL regulation.

ATTEMPTS FOR HARMONIZATION

The OECD has enabled harmonization through Residue Guidelines and MRL calculator already implemented by all MRL setting countries, and Codex.

However, MRL values are often not harmonized even for similar datasets, because reviews use

different subsets of the globally available residue data.

 Why every country repeats review, if requirements and guidelines are harmonized 	for data generation?	
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- Why all countries do not implement Codex-MRLs which is confirmed to pass dietary risks for global diets?
- Why OECD Mutual Acceptance of Data (MAD) is not implemented for residues and MRLs?
- How can we simplify global MRL processes to increase productivity and harmonization demanded by trade?

7	Country	MRL Spinetoram- lettuce (mg/kg)
	USA, MEXICO	8
	CHINA, CODEX, EU	10
	BRAZIL	1.5
	CANADA	30
•	AUSTRALIA	0.7
{	SOUTH-KOREA	1-7
	TAIWAN	2



CAC-44 <u>Magazine</u> (Nov.2021) A Year of Virtual Reality



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79	232	55
Guidelines	Standards of which 11	Code of Prac
	General Standards 221 Commodity	
113	Standards	566
Maximum Levels (MLs) for contaminants in food	SA.	Maxim Residue I (MRL and 63 Ext
covering 18 contaminants	632	Maximum I Limits (El
	Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) for residues of veterinary drugs in foods	for pesticide coverii 231 Pesti
4596	covering	
Maximum Levels (MLs) covering 376	79 veterinary drugs Risk Management Recommendations (RMRs) for 13 veterinary drugs	
food additives or groups of food additives		

SCIENCE IN A VIRTUAL WORLD

Ian Dewhurst is a retired civil servant from the United Kingdom and Michael Doherty is a residue chemistry expert from the United States of America. They spoke about their work on the Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR), one of the joint FAO/WHO expert groups that provides scientific advice to Codex.



Outline

1. Codex Evolution Amongst MRL standards

2. Codex Enhancement Needs

- 3. Tool-box for Codex Modernization
- 4. Can Codex lead a unique global MRL system?



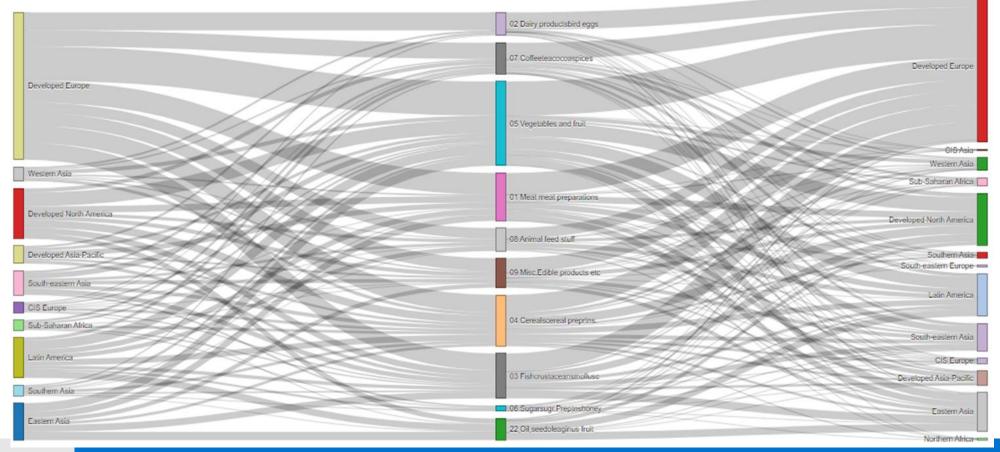
Food Security, Safety, Trade Standards

Food Security – INCREASE

MORE MRLs are NEEDED !

Food Trade – INCREASE

UN-COMTRADE 2015-2020 Agricultural Trade Flow (38 commodities, 195 countries)







CODEX COVID IMPACT

Impact from 2020 lack of JMPR & CCPR activity will delay MRLs for 1 to 3+ years

Submissions	Туре	JMPR	No of CXLs	CCPR (1255 MRLs delayed, backup across 3 years)
May 2018	New uses	2019 extra	436	CCPR-52 (July 2021)
Dec 2018	New uses, new cmpds, periodic reviews	2019 reg		436 delayed 1 year
Dec 2019	New uses	2020 (to	91	CCPR-53 (April 2022)
	New compounds	, .	135 delayed 1 year	
	Periodic reviews		34	209 delayed 2 years
July 2020	New uses	2021 extra	35	
Dec 2020	New uses	2021 reg	~100?	
	New compounds	2021 (to 2022)	~100?	CCPR-54 (April 2023) 175 delayed 2 years
	Periodic reviews *	2021 (to 2022)	~75?	300 delayed 1 year
Dec 2021	New uses, new cmpds, periodic reviews	2022	~300?	



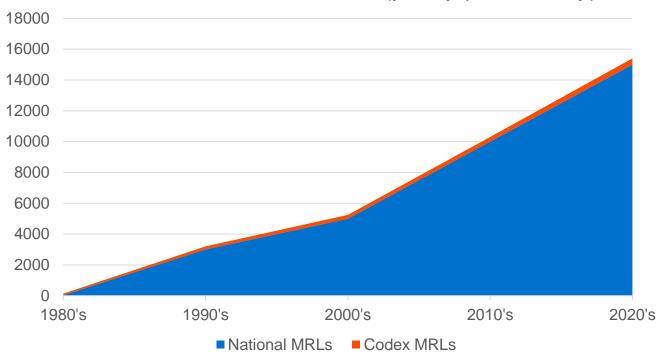
The Need for MRL/IT

PRODUCTIVITY	SIMPLIFICATION	HARMONIZATION
 # National MRL has increased Trade increase exponential trend # Codex MRLs < national MRLs Not sustainable 	 Regional MRL (EU,NAFTA, ASEAN) IT recognize export country MRL (APEC, US) # IT not achievable 	 OECD harmonized studies Codex harmonized criteria MRL are still not harmonized



CODEX CATCH-UP NEEDS for MID-LONG TERM

- A. To reduce the ever-growing gap between number of national MRLs approved and Codex
- B. To increase harmonization of MRL values globally
- C. To increase acceptance of Codex-MRL by all Codex members (188 countries)







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Precedents for Codex Enhancements

- <u>Review of Working Procedures JMPR</u> (S.Crossley for WHO, FAO February 2002)
 - clearly a need for an international body, to undertake quality science and evidencebased data assessments for standard setting bodies, such as the CCPR
 - JMPR is currently under considerable strain, with inadequate resources and is arguably at a crossroads.
- Supporting Codex Alimentarius to support food security
 - 7 potential solutions to increase capacity and meet demand of MRLs (2016)
- <u>Supporting Codex Alimentarius to enhance food security and food safety</u>
 - 6 recommendations to enhance Codex MRLs setting (2019)







Codex Enhancement





Coalition for an Enhanced Codex

Established in 2016 under the International Agri-Food Network, to advocate for an improved, more efficient Codex MRL process, activities focused on UN Rome-

Increase availability of

experts Expand the provision of experts and expert time by national

governments, as well as re-assess whether the required qualifications are unduly limiting the number of eligible scientists.

Increase use of **Crop Grouping and** Representative **Commodities**

supporting

commodity

data.

Maximize the establishment of crop group MRLs based on

a review of representative and all other



Secure consistent. predictable and adequate funding for scientific advice from FAO, WHO, and national governments.

5 Strengthen implementation of JMPR and CCPR procedures and more efficient communication

Utilizate the electronic tools to allow for discussion of identified issues



before the actual face-to-face JMPR meeting and to increase the number of active ingredients or additional uses reviewed at each meeting.



National Solutions for Missing MRL

Existing Precedents – all countries accept traces in trade if lower than analytical LOQ (0.01 ppm)

risk to consumers is generally negligible

Agency	Pros	Cons
Codex	- MRL adopted by 70 countries, possibly all 189	Shortest list of MRL (<5,000)
EU	 EU harmonized MRL Default MRL 	88% default MRL Trigger illegal uses
Japan	2006 PSL (highest existing MRL)	Heavy workload periodic reviews
APEC	22 countries mutually accepting MRL, if risk OK	Implementation still in progress
Australia & New Zealand	 MRL for "all other foods, except animal commodities" Monitoring accepted <0.1 ppm 	Contribution to risk < 20%
China	Applied Codex, MRL export country, or LOQ	IT regulation is pending



MRL Toolbox

There is no general solution, each country needs different concept(s)

Plan **Transitional** diets

Acceptance of Data (MAD) - IT based on export country's MRL - No data review Risk based on importing country

OECD Mutual



- Risk for local, or global diets

- Discrepancy of residue definition to be treated case-bycase



- -1st national registration
- Codex global risk & MRL
- All members to adopt, С or
- Suggest increase, and - UNErepeat the process

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UNIQUE GLOBAL SYSTEM FOR TRADE STANDARDS



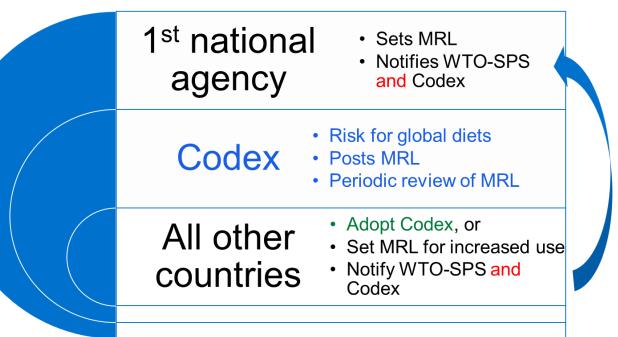
FREE

TRADE

The ONE MRL Concept

ONE GLOBAL MRL – THE IDEAL SYSTEM

- First country to approve a new use sets MRL
 - Notify WTO SPS & CCPR for JMPR peer-review, global risk & posting MRL
- <u>All other countries (189) to adopt Codex MRL (same, lower GAP)</u>
 - Submit for increased MRL, in case of increased GAP
- Benefits
 - Harmonized MRL (domino effect)
 - No IT needed (or very few)
 - Faster introduction of new uses
 - Cost optimization for avoiding re-work
 - Less, or no trade-irritants





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SPS COMMITTEE THEMATIC SESSION ON TRADE FACILITATIVE APPROACHES TO PESTICIDE MRLS, INCLUDING SUBSTANCES NOT APPROVED FOR USE IN AN IMPORT MARKET

Global Economic Impact of Missing and Low Pesticide Maximum Residue Levels

<u>https://www.usitc.gov/publications/332/pub5160.pdf</u>

Global Effects of MRL Reductions

Direct trade effects

MRL Estimates	Heterogeneity	Stringency
Tropical	Trade	Import
fruit	decreasing	Increasing
Temperate	Trade	Import
fruit	decreasing	decreasing
Beans and	Trade	Import
peas	decreasing	decreasing

Chapter 3: Economic Effects of MRLs

Global effects (direct + indirect)

- EU countries experience the largest effects of changes to EU MRLs
- Countries with close trading relationships or that follow EU MRLs have some significant impacts
- Most other countries face limited impacts
 - Countries shift trade to/from other sources or destinations
- MRLs have compounding and offsetting effects





NEW PROPOSAL @ CCPR-53 - COVID CATCH-UP PLAN

ADVOCACY EFFORTS ARE NEEDED AT GLOBAL, REGIONAL, NATIONAL LEVELS!

- Resources to duplicate sessions of JMPR & CCPR for 2-3 years to overcome backlog
- 8 regional advocacy sessions and global webinar have captured enhancement solutions
- Official proposal to be made at CCPR-53 in July 2022 for e-Working Group.
- Further Advocacy at higher levels FAO, WHO, WTO, UN
- Food-scare and supply chain issues from Covid, and Russia-Ukraine conflict triggered more flexibility in trade standards.
- Long-term support from members is needed to transform Codex to the ONE MRL system that it was intended to be, since 1963.



THE ONE MRL - ASPIRATION

- 1. There are more MRL needed than can be set
 - Supporting more than 300 free trade agreements
- 2. Harmonization is not possible for so many type of MRL
- 3. Agencies must trust each other, to increase public trust
- 4. Food standards need to be global
 - · Codex needs enhancement to be adopted by all





Many thanks for the kind invitation and for the opportunity to share my experience!

I remain to your disposal for any further needs!

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To enrich the lives of those who produce and those who consume, ensuring progress for generations to come

