

Questionnaire Summary Global MRL Initiative – Africa

Part A: Registration

Q1: What is the name of the pesticide regulating body in your country?

Q2: Describe briefly the roles of that body.

Q3: Which sectors are represented in that body?

Q4: Is there an official set of roles/decrees/laws/directives to control the registration of pesticides in your country?

Q5: What government agencies take responsibility for evaluating pesticide risks in your country?

Benin	<p>Q1: Comité National d’Agrément et de Contrôle des produits phytopharmaceutiques National Committee for Pesticide Registration and Control; Direction of Agriculture; directed by the Chief of Plant Protection Department - include 5 ministries (Agriculture, Health, Environment, Research and Trade)</p> <p>Q2: Role - General principles and orientations for pesticide regulation, register agrochemicals, examine toxicity risks of pesticide use towards Human being and environment, define methods of pesticides quality control.</p> <p>Q3: Sectors - Government</p> <p>Q4: Decrees; Laws; Directives</p> <p>Q5: Laboratoire National de Toxicologie (Ministère de l’enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche scientifique)</p>
Botswana	<p>Q1: Plant Protection Division, Ministry of Agriculture; Registrar of Agrochemicals</p> <p>Q2: Role – Register agrochemicals; Issue agrochemical licenses; Conduct agrochemicals inspections (inland, industry, and at border posts); Test crop produce for pesticide residues</p> <p>Q3: Sectors – Government; Academia; Industry; Others – Bureau of Standards, National Conservation Strategy Agency</p> <p>Q4: Laws (The Agrochemical Act, 1999)</p> <p>Q5: No evaluation conducted at the moment</p>
Burkina Faso	<p>Q1: Commission Nationale de Controle des Pesticides, National Commission of Pesticides Management (CNCP). CNCP directed by Executive Secretary (General Secretary) of the Minister of Agriculture. CNCP now elaborating prior projects of law to submit to the Government. Most challenging to CNCP is fraud and use of non-registered products.</p> <p>Q2: Role – Examinations and adoption of preliminary draft of statutory texts on procedures of regulation, management and control quality of pesticides to be used.</p> <p>Q3: Sectors – Government; Academia; Industry; Others – NGOs, Union of Farmers</p> <p>Q4: Decrees; Laws; Directives; Other – AZTU, KITI</p> <p>Q5: Directive of Plant Production; Institute of Research; CNCP; LNSP (Laboratoire National de Sante Publique, National Laboratory of Public Health)</p>

Cameroon	<p>Q1: Commission Nationale d'homologation des Pesticides et de la Certification des appareils de Traitements (CNHPCAT)</p> <p>Q2: Examination of all dossiers of pesticides submitted for registration</p> <p>Q3: Sectors – Government</p> <p>Q4: Decrees – N 2005/0772/PM fixing modalities of registration and control of pesticides; Decrees – N 2005/769/PM organizing national phytosanitary council; Laws – Loi N 2003/003 on phytosanitary protection; other arrêtés published</p> <p>Q5:</p>
Cote d'Ivoire	<p>Q1: Comité Pesticides - this body's committee is held in the Ministry of Agriculture, composed of 11 Ministry representatives.</p> <p>Q2: Role: registration of pesticides, applicators, retailers. Bio-efficacy studies made by institutes of research.</p> <p>Q3: Sectors – Government; Academia</p> <p>Q4: Decrees</p> <p>Q5: Ministry of Agriculture</p>
Kenya	<p>Q1: Pest Control Products Board (PCPB); www.pcpb.or.ke</p> <p>Q2: PCPB regulates the importation and exportation, manufacture, distribution, and use of pest control products</p> <p>Q3: Sectors – Government; Academia; Industry; other advisors as needed</p> <p>Q4: Laws – Pest Control Products Act, Cap 346, Laws of Kenya 1982</p> <p>Q5: Biopesticides – Kenya Standing Technical Committee on Imports and Exports (KSTCIE); GMO based products cleared by National Biosafety Committee for registration</p>
Libya	<p>Q1: Committee</p> <p>Q2: Role – the registration of pesticide and remove any compound from the list registration at any time when proved to have an environment or health problems.</p> <p>Q3: Sectors – Government; Academia</p> <p>Q4: Roles; Decrees; Laws</p> <p>Q5: Pesticide registration committee</p>
Malawi	<p>Q1: Pesticides Control Board of Malawi</p> <p>Q2: Role – regulate the importation and provide knowledge on safety to human life and wildlife in the environment; register all pesticides in Malawi to eliminate illegal trade; implement pesticides legislation in Malawi</p> <p>Q3: Sectors – Government; Academia; Industry; other small business agrodealers</p> <p>Q4: Roles – PCB regulation; Decrees – harmonization with environment management issues; Laws – Pesticides Act; Directives – Ministry of Agriculture directs the PCB and ensures compliance to laws; Other – codes of conduct to safeguard laws related to pesticide management</p> <p>Q5:</p>
Mali	<p>Q1: Sahelian Committee of Pesticides: http://www.insah.org/</p> <p>Q2: Role – help member countries with common pesticide review procedures, share the work of pesticide evaluations and reduce risks associated with pesticide use, harmonize registration with member states (Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger,</p>

	<p>Senegal</p> <p>Q3: Sectors – Government; Industry; other CILSS countries, experts from Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Health, International organizations such as FAO and WHO, regional institutions CPI-UA, OCLALAV, Agrhymet</p> <p>Q4: Roles; Decrees</p> <p>Q5: Toxicology and environmental control Laboratory (Laboratoire de toxicologie et de contrôle de qualité environnementale LTCQE) National Health Laboratory (Laboratoire National de la Santé) LNS</p>
Morocco	<p>Q1: Ministry of Agriculture – Plant Protection Office: http://www.madrpm.gov.ma/ - Autonomous Establishment of Control and Coordination of the Export: http://www.eacce.oeg.ma - Agricultural Pesticides Commission</p> <p>Q2: Role – registration of pesticides, agreement on industries and sellers of pesticides, propose laws and decrees for harmonized national registration and organized pesticide trade, examine risks of pesticide use give adequate, control of residues on plant products destined for export</p> <p>Q3: Sectors – Government</p> <p>Q4: Decrees – Registration of agricultural pesticides, agreement for producers, importers and sellers of pesticides, constitution and role of Agricultural Pesticides Commission; control of food products destined to export; Laws – labeling and packaging of pesticides, control and organization of the agricultural pesticide trade</p> <p>Q5:</p>
Mozambique	<p>Q1: Agrochemical Registration and Control Section at Plant Protection Department of National Directorate of Agrarian Services – Ministry of Agriculture</p> <p>Q2: Role – registration and control of all pesticides (agricultural, veterinary, public health, and domestic use) and fertilizers</p> <p>Q3: Sectors – Government</p> <p>Q4: Decrees</p> <p>Q5: Ministry of Agriculture (risk for agriculture); Ministry of health (risk for public health) and Environment (risk for environment)</p>
Namibia	<p>Q1:</p> <p>Q2:</p> <p>Q3: Sector - Government</p> <p>Q4: Laws</p> <p>Q5:</p>
Nigeria	<p>Q1: National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC); Food, Drugs and Related Products Registration Committee (FDRPRC)</p> <p>Q2: NAFDAC is the National Food and Drug Regulatory Authority responsible for the control manufacture, importation, exportation, distribution, advertisement, sale and use of food, drugs, cosmetics, pesticides, water, detergents, chemicals and medical devices.</p> <p>Q3: Sector – Government; Academia; Industry; Other – all stakeholders in pesticides are usually notified and made to be part of regulations and other</p>

	<p>enactments that will eventually guide the registration of pesticides</p> <p>Q4: Roles – public enlightenment, management of poisonings; Decrees – No. 15 of 1993 as amended by Decree 19 of 1999; Laws – Drug and Related products (Registration) decree No. 19 of 1999; Directives – guidelines for registration of pesticides; Others – Regulation: Pesticides registration regulations of 2005</p> <p>Q5: NAFDAC</p>
Senegal	<p>Q1: National Pesticides Management Committee implements at the national level regulations set by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee (SPC) of CILSS</p> <p>Q2: The CILSS SPC is responsible for pesticide homologation on behalf of CILSS member countries</p> <p>Q3: Sector – Government; Academia</p> <p>Q4: Decrees – setting up the National Pesticides Management Committee and the National committee for the Monitoring of the intrinsic quality promotion program for export horticultural products</p> <p>Q5:</p>
South Africa	<p>Q1: Legislation: Fertilizers, Farm feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act 36 of 1947), Registrars Office: Department of Agriculture, www.nda.agric.za</p> <p>Q2: Registration of pesticides (agricultural remedies): To register agricultural remedies (e.g different classes of pesticides), stock remedies (veterinary medicinal products such as dips, insecticides and biological products), farm feeds and fertilizers: To formulate policies and guidelines for the registration of the above mentioned products: To regulate pest control operators: To carry out inspections services of the above mentioned products: Evaluate the Efficacy of pesticides: Evaluate Package inserts of pesticides used in foodstuffs and other uses (e.g households pesticides)</p> <p>Q3: Sectors - Government</p> <p>Q4: Laws; Regulations</p> <p>Q5: Department of Agriculture, Department of Health and Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism</p>
Tanzania	<p>Q1: The Regulatory Body is the Plant Health Services (PHS), a Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives . The Tropical Pesticides Research Institute (TPRI) was assigned to conduct such a business on issues related to pesticides (Plant Protection Substances) by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives through the Plant Protection Act No. 13 of 1997.</p> <p>Q2: Other mandates of the (PHS) include regulating activities related to Outbreak pests; Biological control agents and Plant Quarantine. The roles of these committees are to regulate activities related to outbreak pests eg locusts, birds, invasive species etc.; efficacy testing, monitoring and registration of biological control agents; and regulating activities related to imports and exports of plant materials so as to prevent entry of exotic pests, respectively.</p> <p>Q3: Sectors – Government; Academia; Industry; Other - The Standards Body in Tanzania known as the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS); The National</p>

	<p>Environment Management Council (NEMC). The Act establishing the NEMC is regarded as the mother act as regards issues related to the environment. Tanzania Food and Drug Authority (TFDA). The mandate of TFDA is as provided for in the TFDA Act of 2003. Directorate of Veterinary Services in Tanzania. This department was established through the Tanzanian act of Parliament of 2003 No 16. The Government Laboratory Chemical Agency (GLCA) established through the Industrial and Consumer Chemicals (Management and Control Act, 2003). The Plant Health Services Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives through the Plant Protection Act No. 13 of 1997</p> <p>Q4: Laws – The Plant Protection Act of 1997 Number 13 and Directorate of Veterinary Services in Tanzania. This department was established through the Tanzanian act of Parliament of 2003 No 16. The PPA deals with plant protection substances while the Directorate of Veterinary Services deals with acaricides. PPA is currently dealing with house products, such as mosquito aerosols because the body for such undertaking has not been established.</p> <p>Q5: TPRI and some non governmental organizations</p>
Uganda	<p>Q6: Agricultural Chemicals Board and its subsidiary body, the Agricultural Chemicals Technical Committee; Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries</p> <p>Q7: Ensure that agricultural chemicals are duly registered and that such agricultural chemicals are used in a manner consistent with labeling and conformity with the regulations; Consider application for registration of agricultural chemicals, manufacturer, applicators and dealers; Advice the Minister on policy to regulate the quality and importation of agricultural chemicals into Uganda; The Agricultural Chemicals Technical Committee advise the Board on all technicalities of agricultural chemicals</p> <p>Q8: Sectors – Government; Academia; Industry; Others - a representative of Farmers Organization, Agricultural chemical merchants, Agricultural Extension service providers, National Research Organization</p> <p>Q9: Laws - The Agricultural Chemicals Control Act, 2006; Directives - Guidelines for Efficacy Assessment of Agricultural Chemicals</p> <p>Q10: Agricultural Chemicals Board: evaluating pesticide risks are done by such institution or individual that are officially recognized and authorized by the Board.</p>

Part B: MRLs

Q6: How are MRLs set in your country?

Q7: Is there an official list of approved MRLs in your country?

Q8: How does your country monitor MRLs in foods?

Q9: Does your country have pesticide laboratories that can analyze residues in foods?

Q10: Please name the laboratory that conducts pesticide residue analyses in your country, and describe briefly its analytical capabilities.

Benin	Q6: Adopt Codex Q7: No national MRL list Q8: Do not monitor Q9/10: Not yet
Botswana	Q6: Adopt Codex Q7: No national MRL list Q8: Do not monitor Q9/10: Not for horticultural commodities. National Veterinary laboratory tests for pesticide residues in meat (beef) destined for export. National Environmental laboratory and Botswana Bureau of Standards have the machinery capacity but are not doing this analysis.
Burkina Faso	Q6: Adopt Codex; Adopt MRL of destination country Q7: No national MRL list (use EU list for export vegetables) Q8: Private industry Q9/10: Yes – LNSP has the mission from government to analyze pesticide residues
Cameroon	Q6: Adopt Codex; Adopt MRL of destination country Q7: No national MRL list Q8: Do not monitor Q9/10: No
Cote d'Ivoire	Q6: Adopt Codex; Adopt MRL of destination country Q7: No national MRL list Q8: Private industry Q9/10: Yes – Central laboratory of Agrochemicals and Ecotoxicology
Kenya	Q6: Adopt Codex Q7: No national MRL list Q8: National pesticide residue monitoring program Q9/10: Yes – KEPHIS
Libya	Q6: None Q7: No national MRL list Q8: National pesticide residue monitoring program Q9/10: Yes – FAO methods used
Malawi	Q6: Adopt Codex; Adopt MRL of destination country Q7: No national MRL list Q8: National pesticide residue monitoring program; Monitoring; Private industry Q9/10: Yes – Malawi Bureau of Standards
Mali	Q6: Adopt Codex Q7: No national MRL list Q8: Do not monitor Q9/10: Yes – Environmental Toxicology and Quality Control laboratory, within the Central Veterinary laboratory
Morocco	Q6: Adopt Codex; Adopt MRL of destination country Q7: No national MRL list Q8: National pesticide residue monitoring program; Private industry

	Q9/10: Yes – Official Laboratory of Chemicals Analysis; Autonomous Establishment of Control and Coordination of the Export (EACCE) laboratories (these laboratories are ISO17025; multiresidue analyses)
Mozambique	Q6: Adopt Codex Q7: No national MRL list Q8: Do not monitor Q9/10: Yes – but resources limited; no specific laboratory for analyses
Namibia	Q6: Adopt Codex Q7: No national MRL list Q8: Private industry Q9/10: Yes – for meat testing
Nigeria	Q6: Adopt Codex; Adopt MRL of destination country Q7: No national MRL list Q8: Monitoring; Private Industry Q9/10: Yes – Central Laboratory Oshodi (multiresidue tests)
Senegal	Q6: Adopt Codex Q7: No national MRL list Q8: Do not monitor Q9/10: Yes – CERES-Locustox Foundation (several advanced analytical methods)
South Africa	Q6: Establish own; Adopt Codex; Adopt MRL of destination country Q7: Yes – published under the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972), Regulation No. R. 246 of 1994, as amended. www.doh.gov.za/department/dir_foodcontrol-F.html , under the heading legislation. Q8: Private industry; Do not monitor National pesticide residue monitoring program (Total Diet study): The Two officials of the Depts of Health have attended workshops on how to conduct total diet studies. A pilot study is already on its advancement stage. Private industry: Exported foodstuffs are well monitored. The assignee, the PPECB is commissioned by the Department of Agriculture to test for safety and quality of perishable foods. They also monitor imported consignments and have the capacity to test for a larger number of active ingredients than the Dept Health labs. Do not monitor: Currently Dept of Health not doing “ official Monitoring” due to a) loss of analysts; b) lack of time & need for method improvement; c) changeover to multiresidue method still needing setting up and validation Q9/10: Yes – the State labs include the two labs for Dept Health and two labs for Dept of Agriculture. The Dept of Health labs are not fully equipped to analyze for a wide range to actives. The DOA labs are better equipped, Both sets of labs are however not accredited. Other Private laboratories like the SABS/NCRS labs and CSIR etc do have the capacity to conduct extensive analyses.
Tanzania	Q6: Adopt Codex

	<p>Q7: Yes - publication</p> <p>Q8: National monitoring program</p> <p>Q9/10: Yes – Tropical Pesticides Research Institute; Government Chemist Laboratory Agency; Tanzania Bureau of Standards; Tanzania Food and Drug Authority; Nyegezi Fisheries Quality Control Laboratory(fish products only)</p>
Uganda	<p>Q6: Adopt Codex; Adopt MRL of destination country</p> <p>Q7: No national MRL list</p> <p>Q8: National monitoring program; Private industry</p> <p>Q9/10: Yes – 1. Government Chemist and Analytical Laboratory; Chemiphar (U) Ltd; Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science Makerere University; National Reference Pesticide Analytical Laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries</p>

Part C: Data Requirements for pesticide registration and MRLs

- Q11: For a pesticide that would be used in a food crop in your country, indicate which information listed below is currently required by your country for registration and MRL establishment (*see appendix).
- Q12: For a pesticide that would be used in you country, indicate which of the following are currently required by your country to determine toxicity and evaluate risk (*see appendix)
- Q13: Does your country require pesticide residue studies on food crops before establishing MRLs? How many field residue studies per crop?
- Q14: Does your country only set MRLs based on an individual crop basis or does it set MRLs for crop groups?
- Q15: Does your country require biological efficacy studies prior to registration? How many per crop/pest combination?
- Q16: If a workshare system were developed, which of the following do you think is a particular strength that your country could contribute to such a review? What are your greatest needs?
- Q17: Does your country allow the use of citing appropriate scientific literature and explaining the lack of potential exposure as part of a logical argument to fulfill data requirements instead of actually submitting studies?
- Q18: Does your country commonly rely on the dossiers and approvals (existing registrations) by other countries as a method of fulfilling the data requirements?

Benin	<p>Q13: Do not require own residue studies</p> <p>Q14: MRLs on individual crops (no grouping)</p> <p>Q15: Yes - Require efficacy studies</p> <p>Q16: Areas of strength – Efficacy Studies Needed expertise – Human Tox, Environmental. Tox, Residue data</p> <p>Q17:</p>
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	Q18: No – not allowed
Botswana	Q13: Do not require own residue studies, unless pesticide only used in Botswana Q14: MRLs on individual crops (no grouping) Q15: Yes – can accept data from other countries Q16: Areas of strength – none at the moment Needed expertise – Human Tox, Environmental Tox, Residue, Efficacy Q17: Yes – for generic pesticides Q18: Yes – rely on dossiers and approvals
Burkina Faso	Q13: Do not require own residue studies Q14: Q15: Yes - Require efficacy studies (3 studied/3 year period) Q16: Areas of strength – Chemistry; Efficacy Studies Needed expertise – Human Tox, Environmental Tox, Residue data Q17: No – not allowed Q18: No – not allowed
Cameroon	Q13: Do not require own residue studies Q14: Q15: Yes Q16: Areas of strength – Environmental Tox; Efficacy Studies Needed expertise – Residue data Q17: Yes Q18: Yes
Cote d'Ivoire	Q13: Do not require own residue studies Q14: Individual crop MRL Q15: Yes – 3 per pest Q16: Areas of strength – Efficacy Studies Needed expertise – Chemistry, Human Tox, Environmental Tox, Residue Q17: No Q18: No
Kenya	Q13: Yes – no specific number, but should be comprehensive Q14: Individual crop MRL Q15: Yes – 3 successful seasons' data Q16: Areas of strength – Chemistry, Efficacy Studies Needed expertise – Human Tox, Environmental Tox, Residue data Q17: Yes – on case by case basis Q18: Yes
Libya	Q13: Yes Q14: Q15: No Q16: Areas of strength – Needed expertise – Chemistry, Human Tox, Environmental Tox, Residue data, Efficacy studies Q17: Yes Q18: Yes
Malawi	Q13: Yes – 3 samples per product Q14: Individual crop MRL

	<p>Q15: Yes – 3 per crop/pest</p> <p>Q16: Areas of strength – Chemistry, Residue data, Efficacy Studies Needed expertise – Human Tox, Environmental Tox, Residue data, Efficacy studies</p> <p>Q17: Yes – especially if it comes from within region (SEARCH, SADC)</p> <p>Q18: Yes</p>
Mali	<p>Q13: Yes – 6 field studies per crop, minimum of 3 trials should be conducted in a Sahel country</p> <p>Q14:</p> <p>Q15: Yes</p> <p>Q16: Areas of strength – Residue data, Environmental Tox Needed expertise – Chemistry, Human Tox, Environmental Tox, Efficacy studies</p> <p>Q17:</p> <p>Q18:</p>
Morocco	<p>Q13: Yes – 1 or 2 field studies per crop, especially for new products</p> <p>Q14: Individual crop MRL</p> <p>Q15: Yes – for new products, 2 studies per crop/pest combination, especially for new products</p> <p>Q16: Areas of strength – Chemistry, Human Tox, Residue data, Efficacy studies Needed expertise – Chemistry, Human Tox, Environmental Tox, Efficacy studies</p> <p>Q17: No – but used for evaluation</p> <p>Q18: Yes</p>
Mozambique	<p>Q13: No – not yet</p> <p>Q14: Individual or crop group MRL – based on Codex</p> <p>Q15: Yes – only for new molecules and those not registered in region</p> <p>Q16: Areas of strength – Needed expertise – Chemistry, Human Tox, Environmental Tox, Residue data, Efficacy studies</p> <p>Q17: Yes</p> <p>Q18: Yes</p>
Namibia	<p>Q13:</p> <p>Q14:</p> <p>Q15:</p> <p>Q16:</p> <p>Q17: Yes</p> <p>Q18: Yes – especially that of South Africa</p>
Nigeria	<p>Q13: Yes – the MOA conducts pesticide residue studies. Sometimes we use pesticide residue studies done in other countries with similar ecological zones.</p> <p>Q14:</p> <p>Q15: Yes</p> <p>Q16: Areas of strength – Chemistry, Human Tox, Residue data Needed expertise – Chemistry, Human Tox, Environmental Tox, Residue data, Efficacy studies</p>

	<p>Q17: No</p> <p>Q18: Yes – data from similar ecological zones may be considered</p>
Senegal	<p>Q13: Yes/No – we do not establish MRLs for the control of import food. However, the Pesticides Initiative Programme formulates requests for tolerance for the ACP’s countries’ imports from the EU. In this case, residues of pesticides testing is done as per the request for tolerance as stipulated by regulation body in the Sahelian countries</p> <p>Q14:</p> <p>Q15: Yes, according to the SPC/CILSS, the number and type of tests are distributed as follows: first year, one (1) on station test; second year, one (1) on station test and one (1) test in real medium; third year, one (1) test in real medium; fourth year, one (1) test in real medium. The products are tested in the ecological zones where the harmful organizations aimed by the formulated product presented to the homologation constitute a problem.</p> <p>Q16: Areas of strength – Chemistry, Human Tox, Environmental Tox, Residue data, Efficacy studies</p> <p>Q17: No</p> <p>Q18: Yes – but only upon deliberations of the CSP committee</p>
South Africa	<p>Q13: Yes – A minimum of three residue trials are required. For new use or active ingredients, break down curves are required</p> <p>Q14: Individual crops; Crop groups – some crop group MRLs are set like curcubits, cruciferae and cereal grains</p> <p>Q15: A minimum of three trials per crop/pest combinations over a wider geographical area where the crops are grown testing efficacy and phytotoxicity of the products</p> <p>Q16: Areas of strength – Efficacy studies Needed expertise – Chemistry, Human Tox, Environmental Tox, Residue data</p> <p>Q17: Yes – especially for assessment of efficacy</p> <p>Q18: No = efficacy, phytotoxicity and residue trials. No - could be considered except in exceptional circumstances but never a blanket approval. Only peer reviewing of the highest quality is acceptable. Other countries often have specific conditions attached to their approvals. Dossiers need to be submitted on SA data except for human health toxicology. Knowledge of existing approvals in other countries are taken into consideration and reports sometimes requested for verification.</p>
Tanzania	<p>Q13: Residue trials are not conducted. Only efficacy tests are conducted</p> <p>Q14: No crop groups have been set for residue extrapolation</p> <p>Q15: Minimum of three cropping seasons for efficacy tests</p> <p>Q16: Areas of strength –Environmental Tox, Residue data Needed expertise – Chemistry</p> <p>Q17: Yes. In case of efficacy testing</p> <p>Q18: Yes –approvals rely almost entirely on information gathered from the dossier, field trials and chemical verification data. However, due small quantities needed by special stakeholders, considerations are currently under way to look for other registration regimes.</p>

Uganda	<p>Q13: No – only required in original submission</p> <p>Q14: Crop grouping of Codex is adopted</p> <p>Q15: Biological efficacy studies is a pre-requisite prior to registration and placing the product on the market. Trial is conducted over at least 3 seasons and field locations in Uganda to cover all appropriate agro-ecological zones.</p> <p>Q16: Areas of strength – Chemistry, Human Tox, Residue data; Efficacy studies Needed expertise – Chemistry, Human Tox, Environmental Tox, Residue data, Efficacy studies</p> <p>Q17: No – only accept actual data</p> <p>Q18: Yes – National efficacy trials are a pre-requisite to fulfill data requirements. MRL dossier data and approval by other countries can be accepted.</p>

Part D: Registration and MRL Harmonization Efforts

Q19: Has your country formally participated in a regional or international effort to harmonize pesticide registration and MRLs? Briefly explain efforts that have been or are currently undertaken.

Q20: If yes to Q19, briefly describe outcomes that have been achieved and the challenges that have been encountered.

Part E: MRL Priorities and Obstacles for Specialty Crops

Q21: It is clear that “minor use” and “specialty” crops are defined differently around the world. Establishing a common definition is an important step toward harmonization. How does your country/agency define these two terms?

Q22: For registration purposes, does your country provide incentives or special considerations for minor use/specialty crop registrations? If yes, please describe.

Q23: Please identify the top ten (10) specialty crops that are exported commodities from your country (*see appendix).

Q24: Please identify the most important MRL trade barriers growers are faced with when exporting specialty crops from your country.

Benin	<p>Q19/20: Homologation HIP (Cote d’Ivoire, Benin, Togo, Guinea, Ghana), efforts of CEDEAO and UEMOA</p> <p>Q21: No definitions established</p> <p>Q22: No incentives</p> <p>Q24: Pineapple/ethefon (MRL change from 2 to 0.5 mg/kg)</p>
Botswana	<p>Q19/20: SEARCH - harmonized registration application form; legislative challenges</p> <p>Q21: No definitions established</p> <p>Q22: No export problems – MRLs important for importing/domestic purposes</p> <p>Q24:</p>
Burkina Faso	<p>Q19/20: CILSS; CSP – challenges in funding, administrative load, non-respect of decisions</p> <p>Q21: No definitions established</p> <p>Q22:</p>

	Q24: meeting MRLs of EU
Cameroon	Q19/20: African Phytosanitary Council (CPI) through CPAC tries to harmonize phytosanitary legislation of the CEMAC countries – no particular achievement Q21: No definitions established Q22: No incentives Q24: crops that face barriers – cocoa and pineapple
Cote d'Ivoire	Q19/20: Homologation HIP (Cote d'Ivoire, Benin, Togo, Guinea, Ghana) Q21: No definitions established Q22: No incentives Q24:
Kenya	Q19/20: East African Community; SEARCH – Application forms for registrations, procedures for evaluating efficacy, labeling requirements; draft EAC SPS protocol in place – challenges are irregular meeting, lack of expertise in residue trials and MRL setting, harmonization mechanism Q21: Yes – informal definitions in place Q22: No incentives Q24: MRLs for passion fruits
Libya	Q19/20: Croplife meetings to discuss with neighboring countries the requirements of registration Q21: Minor use is using compound for special crops Q22: No incentives Q24:
Malawi	Q19/20: SEARCH; Electronic working groups on MRLs – adoption of harmonized registration forms, challenges are overlapping roles of programs (eg., SEARCH, SADC) and which to follow Q21: No definitions established Q22: No incentives Q24: Analytical capabilities to test for MRLs at lower limits of quantification
Mali	Q19/20: SCP; COLEACP/PIP; MRL study of 3 Sahelian countries – identification of the pesticide residues laboratories in the CILSS region; list of pesticides registered Q21: No definitions established Q22: Q24:
Morocco	Q19/20: Q21: No definitions established Q22: No incentives Q24:
Mozambique	Q19/20: Not often Q21: Q22: Q24:
Namibia	Q19/20: SEARCH – harmonized application form and dossier guide format to be submitted by applicants Q21:

	<p>Q22:</p> <p>Q24:</p>
Nigeria	<p>Q19/20: Second regional workshop for validating a draft ECOWAS, CILSS and UEMOA regulatory framework for the registration of pesticides (May 2007); Biopesticide registrations (August 2008) – successful consideration of draft regulations, dossiers, guidelines for registration and period of validity of registration. Also, the identification of the need to harmonize registration requirements. Major challenges in the west African region are language barriers, non prioritization of needs, poor funding, non harmonization of registration/regulatory requirements, mismanagement of pesticides and obsolete stocks.</p> <p>Q21: No definitions established</p> <p>Q22: No incentives</p> <p>Q24: Aflatoxin issues</p>
Senegal	<p>Q19/20: Yes - Codex alimentarius meetings and several other regional pesticide regulation meetings and bodies - our country is regularly informed of the results obtained in the Codex meetings and the challenges are discussed within the National Codex committee</p> <p>Q21: No definitions established</p> <p>Q22: No incentives</p> <p>Q24: Challenges of meeting EU and U.S. MRL requirements</p>
South Africa	<p>Q19/20: Yes – SADC-EU SPS/Food Safety-Capacity Building on Residue Control Project – the national workshop on SPS/Food Safety SWOT Analysis was conducted in February 2009, no outcomes have been implemented as yet</p> <p>Q21: <u>Minor uses</u> of agricultural remedies are defined as those desired uses of registered agricultural remedies for which the anticipated increase in the volume of sales is not sufficient to persuade the manufacturer or registration holder to carry out the search required for registration. This definition emphasizes that it is the projected increase in annual sales of the remedies that are minor, not necessarily the crop or pest</p> <p>Q22: Efficacy data exemption and fast tracking of application</p> <p>Q24: Industry assistance</p>
Tanzania	<p>Q19/20: Yes – Tanzania is currently working with the other East African partner states, namely, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and and Burundi harmonizing registration schemes and harmonization of MRLs. The Farm Inputs under the Agriculture and Food Security Committee of the East African Community has been assigned to draft MRLs for the region. Due to the fact that such meetings are not held frequently, the work is going at a very low speed – two meetings aimed at planning the work have been convened. The main challenge is infrequent meetings due to inadequate funds.</p> <p>Q21: Special crops are those crops which have a bearing on food security, livelihood security and rural development needs. These cover only agricultural crops and this definition applies only to developing countries.</p> <p>Q22: Yes - fast tracking on registration of pesticides used in the horticultural crops have started in the most recent days.</p>

	Q24: Vegetables and coffee
Uganda	<p>Q19/20: Yes – A regional effort spearheaded by CropLife Africa Middle East's for regulatory harmonization initiative for East and Southern African countries; International effort under Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) – SEARCH aims to promote and harmonize the regulatory legislation and procedures related to the registration and handling of agrochemical pesticides, based on international standards: Implementation of SEARCH Application form; Harmonized Label Implementation; Re-packing & Small pack guidelines; Harmonized trial protocols (maize, cotton and sugarcane) and one covering residue trial protocols; Finalized data base for the 8 most important common crops profile and itinerary</p> <p>Q21: Pesticide use on a minor crop/situation or use to control a sporadic pest problem</p> <p>Q22: No incentives</p> <p>Q24: Keeping up with the continuous and sudden imposition of new regulations by trading partners especially in the EU; Support to strengthen the capability and capacities of the regulatory agencies should be considered either as a regional block within the same cropping system.</p>