

Handout N° 1, Kristian Moeller

**GLOBALG.A.P.**  
The Global Partnership for Good Agricultural Practice

**The impact to Import/Export Business, Food Retailers, Manufacturers, Producers**

Global Minor Use Summit

Kristian Moeller



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**Private Sector Role:  
Responding to Consumers**


- Food Safety Crisis (Alar, BSE, Dioxin, E. coli, Salmonella, etc.).
- Retailers'/Manufacturers' legal responsibility - regulatory shift to "enforced self regulation" and due diligence
- Governments "Name and Shame" policies
- Retailers are the direct link to the consumers in the Food Chain. Increasing retailer own Brands
- Consumers have high expectations about how food is produced
- Globalisation of retailing and production: Harmonising standards

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### What is GLOBALGAP?




- GLOBALGAP is a private sector body that sets **voluntary standards** for the certification of agricultural products around the globe.
- The GLOBALGAP standard is primarily designed to **reassure consumers** about how food is produced on the farm by minimising detrimental environmental impacts of farming operations, reducing the use of chemical inputs and ensuring a responsible approach to worker health and safety as well as animal welfare.

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### Consumer Focus on GLOBALGAP




„4 in 1“

- Food Safety / HACCP based
- Environmental issues / ICM
- Social Standards / Worker Welfare
- Animal Welfare

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### Guiding Principles

- Open Access for producers anywhere
- Generic HACCP and GAPs provide technical basis
- Consistency of certification process
- Stakeholder Consultation / Participation / Communication
- Trusted Equivalence System – “ GLOBALGAP Benchmarking “
- Commitment to continuous improvement

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### Retail Members



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**Supplier Members**

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**Associate Members**

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### Minor Use Issues

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Principle	Action
Legal Liability	The private sector <b>cannot</b> approve any un-authorized use of PPPs
Consumer Expectation	The food industry <b>cannot</b> engage in the registration of new PPPs in a large scale.

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### GLOBALGAP Requirements for PPP

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- GLOBALGAP standards include several **major control points** (CP) regarding the use of plant protection products (PPP).
- The standard requires farmers to produce under conditions that allow **legal endorsement**. It is a GLOBALGAP requirement that farmers can only use PPP that are registered in the country of production for the target crop where such official registration schemes exist (CP 8.2.2. version 2 – CP CB.8.1.2 version 3.0).
- It is also a requirement for farmers to observe the **legal pre-harvest intervals** when using PPP (CP 8.4.1. version 2 – CP CB.8.3.1 version 3).

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### The Minor Use Dilemma

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- The **limited availability** of registered PPP often affects crops that have relatively minor economic importance in the country.
- Also some continuous harvesting crops and some crops grown under cover can have problems with compliance of **pre-harvest intervals** in certain moments of the season.

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### Impact on Producers

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- It is the responsibility of the Certification Body (CB) to only issue certificates when the **certification requirements** are met.
- GLOBALGAP has requested all certification bodies to make sure producers are complying and to **immediately suspend** any certificate when requirements are not met.
- This does not mean that GLOBALGAP certificates can not be issued for minor crops, but the CB must be **confident** that the certification requirements are met by the producer (as for example could happen with organic producers).

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### The Way Forward

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- Establish **national authorisation** of PPP for target crop(s)
- Use any form of extrapolation etc, as long as a **competent authority** signs responsibility
- Design jointly funded **PPP registration projects** to integrate necessary field trials into market supply-chains
- Use **interim solutions** with transparent non-certified supply chains that obey legal MRL import requirements

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### Thank You for Your Attention!

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