GENERAL BARRIERS TO PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENT OF MINOR USE CROPS

- Lack of Effective Control Tools for Pests, Diseases and Weeds
- Lack of Acceptance of National or International Standards (Codex) in Major Markets
- Lower Priority by Registrants for the New Pesticides Registrations on Minor Crops
- Retailer Restrictions on Pesticide Residues and Use
LACK OF EFFECTIVE CONTROL TOOLS

• Lower Sales Potential Results in Fewer New Active Ingredients Registered
• Geographic Differences in Registration Requirements and Good Agricultural Practices
• Fewer Tools in the Tool Box Leads to Faster Development of Resistance
REGISTRATION PRIORITIES BY REGISTRANTS

- Large Acreage Crops have Higher Sales Potential
- Regulatory Requirements for Minor Crops are Nearly the Same as for Major Crops
- Consideration of Export Markets is not always a Primary Consideration before Registration
- Worldwide Registrations are only Now under Consideration
HARMONIZED PESTICIDE RESIDUE STANDARDS NEEDED

• Codex is Now a Timely Option for Setting Tolerances International Standards
• Registrants and Regulators are now looking at Simultaneous Registrations
• Advances by OECD and Codex are Very Promising
RETAILER RESTRICTIONS

- European Origins
- Retailer Consolidations Worldwide
- Lawyers and Marketers are Setting Pesticide Standards for Retailer Purchasing
- The Green Movement is Expanding
CALIFORNIA CITRUS, AN EXAMPLE OF A MINOR CROP

- Grown for more than 30 Export Markets
- Maximum Residue Limits (Tolerances) are not Harmonized
- The MRL Data Base Highlights These Differences
- For the Five Leading Export Markets Residue Standards Vary Widely
- Tool Choices to Maximize Pest Control May not Allow Effective Marketing
- Rejections Based on MRL Violations are Very Costly
FUTURE NEEDS

- Harmonization of MRL’s for all Markets
- Greater Access to New Tools for All Crops Including the Use of Crop Groups