Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

World Health Organization

**16th Joint CIPAC/FAO/WHO Open Meeting**
**(63rd CIPAC Meeting and 18th JMPS Meeting)**

**BVL, Forum of the Thünen-Institute, Braunschweig, Federal Rep. of Germany**
**17 June 2019**

**Summary Record of the Meeting**

## Agenda

## Contents

## 1. Opening and welcome

Mr Ralf Hänel, representing the CIPAC and Chairperson of the Joint Open Meeting, welcomed all participants to the 16th Joint CIPAC/FAO/WHO Open Meeting. Mr Hänel introduced Madam YongZhen Yang representing the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and Ms Marion Law representing the Prequalification Team for Vector Control (PQT-VC) from the World Health Organization (WHO), to the meeting.

Mr Martin Streloke, Head of the Department of Plant Protection Products, from the Bundesamt für Verbraucherschutz und Lebensmittelsicherheit (BVL), welcomed delegates to the Open meeting on behalf of the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Mr Streloke mentioned that it was a great honour to host and organize the event. He also expressed his gratitude to FAO and WHO for selecting BVL as host organization and referred to the long history of collaboration of FAO, WHO and CIPAC with BVL. He pointed out that this scientific meeting contributes to the dissemination and further development of knowledge and to the improvement of Regulatory science as well as laboratory analysis of pesticides.

Mr Streloke delivered a short presentation of BVL and its activities. The BVL is located in both Braunschweig and Berlin has more than 520 staff, including scientists from different disciplines and administrative personnel.

The statutory tasks of BVL consist of food safety, the authorization of plant protection products (PPPs) and veterinary drugs, the approval of genetic engineering, method standardization, monitoring of resistance to antibiotics. They are also the EU reference laboratories for these areas. The work on prevention of illegal pesticides is of high priority. He explained that BVL supports the policy makers with scientific opinion and referred as example to the cases of glyphosate and neonicotinoids. Regarding Food Safety he explained that BVL coordinates the food and feed monitoring in Germany; it is the RASFF contact point and also provides analytical services for the Federal States and others. BVL is currently collaborating with the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture, other Ministries in Germany, EU Member States, third countries, EU Commission, the Federal Agencies and States and the Consumers and Economic Associations (EFSA).

Mr Streloke highlighted that the Department of Plant Protection Products contains seven units, each with a number of tasks at both national and EU level. It is the Authorization Authority for PPPs in Germany, the Designated Authority for the EU assessment of active substances, the Official Contact Point for the EU procedure on establishing MRL's, the Authority for the approval of parallel trade and the approval for plant resistance improvers and adjuvants, the Designated Authority for PPPs under the Rotterdam Convention. The Department of Plant Protection Products manages the Plant Protection Control Programme, and also provides information and advice to stakeholders and the public.

Madam Yong Zhen Yang (FAO) welcomed the meeting attendees on behalf of FAO and thanked the hosts and organizers as well as WHO and CIPAC for their hard work and the effort in organizing the meetings. She thanked Mr Hänel and his team in particular for organizing the meeting and extending warm hospitality. On behalf of FAO she thanked everybody for supporting the FAO standards. She mentioned that setting and implementing FAO standards are one of high priorities of the member countries. The specifications developed by the Joint Meeting on Pesticide Specifications (JMPS) provide an International Point of Reference for evaluating the

quality of pesticides and FAO will continue this important work. She mentioned that 7th of June has been designated as the UN World Food Safety Day and this was celebrated in the FAO premises. The pesticide quality standards surely contribute to food safety and food security.

Ms Marion Law (PQT-VC/WHO) welcomed the participants, thanked Mr Hänel, and his team for hosting the meeting. She mentioned that the Pre-Qualification Team (PQT) acknowledge the quality of CIPAC methods. She mentioned that WHO provides specifications for PPPs that used in public health, as Vector-borne diseases is of great importance especially for third countries, for example, specifications for insecticides used in nets are vital for third counties. Ms Law also mentioned that WHO will continue the good collaboration with CIPAC and FAO in order to protect human health and to improve the quality of life globally; she looked forward to a successful Open meeting.

Mr Ralf Hänel, on behalf of CIPAC welcomed the participants and expressed his special thanks to Mr Streloke and his whole team for organizing the meeting. He thanked Daniela Lehmann, in particular.

Mr Hänel, declared the 16th Joint FAO/WHO/CIPAC Meeting officially open.

## 2. Arrangements for chairmanship and appointment of rapporteurs

Mr Ralf Hänel (CIPAC) explained that the Chair of the meeting was rotated each year among the three partner organizations. The meeting this year would be chaired by himself. He proposed three rapporteurs for the meeting: Ms Elen Karassali (for FAO), Mr Jim Garvey (for CIPAC), and Ms Sonia Tessier (for WHO). The rapporteurs were thanked for their support.

## 3. Adoption of the agenda

No changes to the agenda were proposed, which was then adopted as such.

## 4. Summary record of the previous meeting

### 4.1 15th Joint CIPAC/FAO/WHO Open Meeting; 62nd CIPAC Meeting; and 17th JMPS Meeting, Panama

The summary record of the previous Open meeting, held at Sheraton Grand Panama Hotel, Panama on 11 June 2018 is available on the FAO/WHO website. No comments were made, so the minutes of the last CIPAC/FAO/WHO Open Meeting (2018) were accepted.

## 5. Summary of actions taken after the 61th CIPAC and 16th JMPS meetings

### 5.1 CIPAC

Mr Ralf Hänel, Chairman of CIPAC, informed the meeting about the major activities carried out by CIPAC since the previous Joint Open Meeting. CIPAC had finished the

review of published methods and had determined which of them are no longer supported. The results will be published soon. He also informed the meeting that Handbook P is in preparation and would also be published shortly (early 2020). He mentioned that the cost for sending samples for CIPAC collaborative trials has been increasing drastically and there are difficulties in the participation of laboratories from different continents. He also pointed out the need for proper labelling of samples sent out for collaborating trials to avoid Customs delays.

**Questions/Comments**
No questions were asked.

5.2 FAO

Madam Yong Zhen Yang informed the meeting about the activities, meetings and workshops held by FAO since the previous Joint Open Meeting (Panama, 11 June 2018).

***Meetings and workshops***

- FAO/WHO JMPR annual meeting, September 2018, Berlin, Germany: More than 300 MRLs estimated for 29 pesticides. The meeting considered general issues e.g. current procedures for risk assessment.

- An extra FAO/WHO JMPR meeting funded by the Agriculture and Agro-Food Canada (AAFC) was held in Quebec/Ottawa, Canada 7-17 May 2019. The extra meeting evaluated 19 pesticides and established 135 new MRLs for additional uses.

- The 51st CCPR was taken place in April 2019 in Macao, China, and attended by more than 300 delegates representing 52 Member Countries, 1 Member Organisation (EU) and 12 International Organizations. 325 MRLs adopted as CXLs, 150 existing CXLs were revoked due to replacement with group MRLs or without residue data support; some new proposals were made by the member countries e.g. Guidance for compounds of low public health concern that could be exempted from the establishment of Codex MRLs, management of unsupported compounds and participation of JMPR in a parallel review of a new compound with international review.

- JMPR/JECFA/OECD Joint meeting on Harmonization of residue definition took place in December 2018 at WHO Headquarters, Geneva. This initiative originated an approach for harmonizing the principles and methodologies in identifying the residue definition which MRL harmonization is important. This work will continue.

- 11th FAO/WHO JMPM, FAO Headquarters held in Rome in October 2018, with the main contributions as follows: reviewed guidelines on PPE, revision of the legal framework on illegal trade of pesticides being developed by the OECD; reviewed future updates to the WHO classification prior to publication, add guidance on minor changes in formulations (e.g. co-formulants), develop new guidelines on household pesticides, on inspection of pesticide importers, producers, distributors and retailers and on licensing of pesticides distributors and retailers.

- FAO/WHO Joint Exert Meeting on Microbial Risk Assessment (JEMRA) held in June 2019 in Rome in collaboration with the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE). The meeting discussed foodborne antimicrobial resistance and role of the environment, crops and biocides. The Experts noted the potential role of the use of antimicrobials and copper in plant production in contributing to antimicrobial resistance and environmental contamination, and the lack of available data for risk assessment. Main contribution: It was produced a report; a follow-up study was launched to collect pilot data on antimicrobial use data in plant agriculture in several low- and middle-income countries. Outcomes of the study will become available before the end of 2019.

- The World Food Safety Day on. 7th of June every year was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. FAO/WHO celebrated the 1st World Food Safety Day on 7th of June 2019 in Rome.

- Conference of Parties (COP) to Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions jointly organized by FAO and UNEP, Geneva, 29 April-11 May, about 1400 delegates from 180 countries attended the conferences, main contributions: adoption of 73 decisions including on the listing of phorate and hexabromocyclododecane in Annex III to the Convention, for acetochlor， carbofuran, fenthion and paraquat formulations no consensus was reached on their listing in Annex III and they will be considered in the next meeting of the COP in 2021, new proposal on enhancing the effectiveness of the Rotterdam Convention-amendments to Articles 16 and 22 of the Rotterdam Convention.

***Documents and Publications***

- 2018 JMPR report and evaluations (Residue monographs) http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/thematic-sitemap/theme/pests/jmpr/jmpr-rep/en/
- 2019 Extra JMPR summary report http://www.fao.org/3/ca4888en/ca4888en.pdf
- 2018 JMPM Report http://www.fao.org/3/ca3188en/ca3188en.pdf
- 2019 (51st) CCPR Report http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/meetings/en/

***Technical projects***

Currently there are 17 on-going projects on supporting implementation of the Code of Conduct of Pesticide Management by enhancing national capacity of sound lifecycle management.

***New project proposals***:

- Global Environment Facility (GEF) on agrichemical and waste. Focus on HHPs, POPs, and agriculture use plastics. The GEF Task Force meeting on Chemicals and Waste held on 28 April in Geneva; China, India, Mexico, Kenya, South Africa and another 10-15 countries were involved. India and China will have individual child projects.

- Control of fall armyworm (FAW) spread- FAW has spread across sub-Saharan Africa, in July 2018 its presence was confirmed in India and Yemen and in January 2019 in Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand and China. A new Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) established in Yemen to provide emergency responses and enhance technical capacity for FAW early warning, monitoring and management. Ireland funded the "Fast tracking fall armyworm management and response" programme for East Africa Ethiopia and Kenya through 2019.

- South-South Cooperation (SSC) focusing on the exchange of knowledge and advice for Africa, the Near East and Asia. FAO and the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS), developed the SSC Program "Strengthening inter-regional cooperation for the sustainable management of FAW" in order to facilitate the further development of Monitoring and Early Warning Systems (MEWS) and to enhance countries' capacities to manage FAW with biology-based means, such as *Trichogramma* and *Bacillus thuringiensis*.

**Questions/Comments**

***Question 1:*** The question/clarification was directed to Madam Yang.

The question was about co-formulants and if they will be considered by FAO (JMPM).

***Answer 1***: Madam Yang responded that, the JMPM meeting has considered that co-formulants might be considered in the scope of the JMPM. They have not been considered previously for various reasons including resources, expertise and other priorities but it seems likely the JMPM will want to take this issue further. Collaboration of stakeholders (e.g. industry) and JMPM panel member would be necessary.

5.3 WHO

Ms Marion Law, Group Leader of PQT-VC informed the Meeting on activities and progress since the previous Joint Open Meeting:
PQT are mandated to increase access to safe, high quality, efficacious vector control products (VCPs).

The mandate will be implemented by the following actions:

- Prequalify VCPs that are safe, effective and manufactured to a high-quality
- Publish a list of the prequalified products
- Ensure prequalification validity of products throughout their life-cycle
- Contribute to building assessment capacity of member states (NRAs)
    - Training of assessors from Member States through the actual WHO assessments
    - Harmonizing quality and regulatory systems
    - Supporting collaborative registrations
- Guiding principles established and integrated into our work

The PQT-VC regulatory framework is one that is fundamentally built on science and policy, and this framework will be supported by guidance on regulatory approaches to pesticides (public health and agriculture), utilization of best practices, experiences

gained by WHO to date, and regulatory models in place for other health technology products.

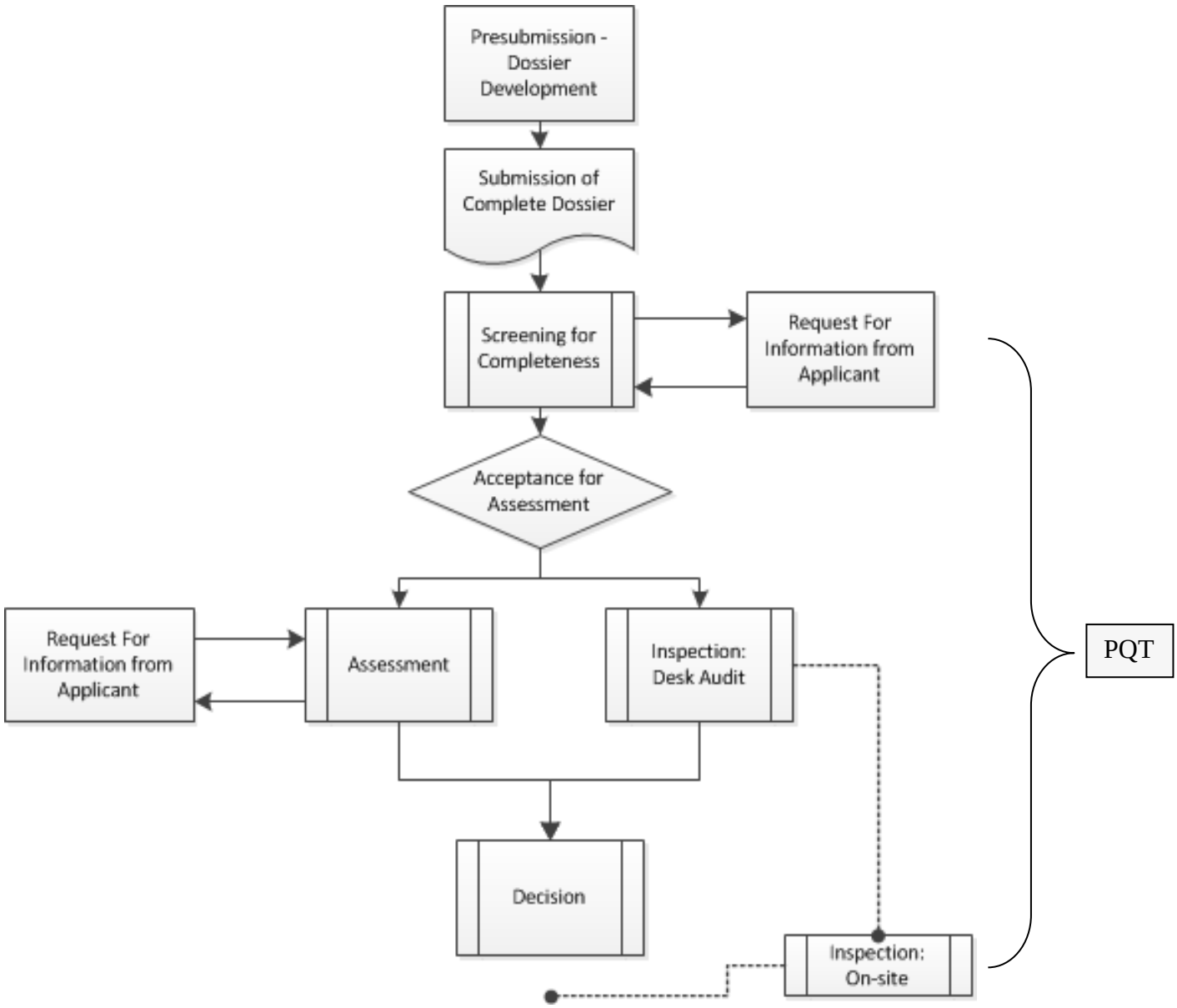
The regulatory framework includes:

- Clear operational policy, guidance and processes
- Relevant data requirements, testing standards and dossier formats
- Robust pre-market evaluation procedures (safety, quality, efficacy and label claims)
- Site/facility inspections
- Post-market activities

Ms Law gave an overview of the WHO Evaluation Process for determining product pathway of vector control products under PQT-VC. Applicants submit a request for determination of Pathway to PQT-VC. This process will enable WHO to provide manufacturers with the most applicable guidance as regards the data requirements and specific process to reach prequalification.

The product will fall under either the Prequalification Pathway or the New Invention Pathway. The prequalification pathway comprises the assessment of safety, quality and efficacy and the inspection of the manufacturing facilities.

Depending on the outcome of the determining pathway, the following approach will be taken:




Manufacturers will be expected to submit a dossier for the following six modules:

- Module 1: Administrative information and labelling
- Module 2: Discipline summaries
- Module 3: Quality dossier
- Module 4: Safety dossier
- Module 5: Efficacy dossier
- Module 6: Inspection dossier

*Module 3 (Quality dossier)* is a compilation of physical/chemical data, declaration of Product Formulation, description of Manufacturing Process, declaration of Manufacturing Sites and Confidential Appendices.

*Module 4 (Safety dossier)* is a compilation of Acute Toxicology (Acute Inhalation, Acute Oral, Acute Dermal, Primary Eye Irritation, Primary Skin Irritation and Dermal Sensitization), Product Risk Assessment (Occupational and Residential Exposure)

and active ingredient Specific Hazard Assessment (or summary of publicly available information).

*Module 5: (Efficacy dossier)* is a compilation of supporting information using laboratory studies, semi-field and field studies. Lab studies will characterize the active ingredient in technical grade form and in formulation for the efficacy, the residual activity and cross-resistance and analyze it in controlled environment using well-understood colonies. The end-points of lab studies measuring efficacy are: knockdown, mortality, repellence, feeding inhibition etc. The semi-field studies will consdier mosquito behavior and human dwelling to give a more realistic assessment of efficacy - still under relatively controlled experimental settings. The end-points of the semi-field studies for efficacy are mostly the same as in the lab studies but also others e.g. exophily.

The field studies assess the effectiveness of vector control products in variable environments and communities. The end-points of the field studies are: Vector longevity (probability of transmitting malaria), infectivity rate, entomological inoculation rate (measures epidemiological impact of VC intervention), and vector capacity (number of new infections).

*Module 6: (Inspection dossier)* is a compilation of the site master file(s) and inspection reports following the inspection.

Ms Law gave an update on the number of requests for Determination of Pathway and mentioned that 109 decisions were taken: 64 were PQ pathway, 31 New Invention Pathway and 6 are still pending.

Ms Law also informed the Meeting on the pathway progress so far:

- 5 products have been prequalified
- 9 products applications are under assessment
- Post prequalification changes
- Pre-submission is reviewed
- Protocol is reviewed

### *Inspection activities*

The objective of the inspections is to assess a facility's ability to provide vector control products that consistently meet the set specifications and applicable requirements. Inspections started in May 2018 and 21 inspections have been conducted to date in India, Tanzania, Vietnam, Pakistan, China and Thailand.

### *Outputs and ongoing work from Assessment Sessions*

Ms Law informed the meeting about activities have been identified that require further consideration: the revision of the risk assessment models as the existing one was considered as conservative, the implementation of the label improvement plan, the comprehensive review of chlorpyrifos, product review of combination active ingredients in bed nets, planning a re-evaluation program for PQ listed products and establishment of the regulatory framework for gene drive mosquito interventions/products, revision of the existing guidelines, establishment of a complaint process and the post market control review.

Ms Law informed also the meeting that it has been decided that publicly available information should be accepted in order to support applications and also about the re-evaluation of active ingredients.

Three Assessment Sessions have been performed, in Arusha of Tanzania in 2018, in Rome, Italy, December 2018 and In Dakar, Senegal May 2019.

The PQ-VC Priorities for 2019 will include involvement in post market activities including implementation of the label improvement plan, targeted oversight-surveillance and monitoring as well as complaints process and post market product revision put in place. Continuation of JMPS activities and Assessor's sessions as well as the revision of outdated guidelines is associated with the Priorities of the current year.

Ms Law concluded that the PQT will establish the evaluation system in a flexible and transparent way.

The new WHO system aims at building on a WHO Vector Control evaluation process, that is robust, ensures access to safe, effective and high-quality products throughout their life-cycle and at the same time being flexible enough to encourage new product development, which incorporates new science that meet the diverse geographic and population needs.

**Questions/Comments**

***Question/Comment 1:*** The question/clarification was directed to Ms Marion Law.

Why does the WHO in general and in particular PQT-VC not publish the WHO specifications after their finalisation? We understand that once a specification is finalised there is still the need to test the efficacy of the product in the field, however if the specifications were published this would allow industry to apply for new products and get their efficacy data ready for when the specification is published.

***Answer 1***: Ms Law responded that there still needs to be alignment between all the processes and pathways that a product goes through before it can be used. For example, a product can be going through a national authority, WHO VCEG and JMPS at the same time and each process has its own timelines that are not aligned as yet. It can also depend on the timelines of the relevant meetings for each process as well –some are held twice a year some are only held once a year. One of our aims is to provide a project workplace for each manufacturer so the timelines are clearer. Industry should also note that the earlier you submit data and enter the system for prequalification the easier it is to predict the timelines.

## 6. Technical liaison with other organizations

### 6.1 AgroCare

Mr Hans Mattaar presented information about AgroCare and its structure.

AgroCare is a global organization representing generic pesticide manufacturers comprising more than 800 different companies and four regional associations: ECCA (European Crop Care Association), AgroCare Latin America (previously ALINA, Latin American Association of the National Agrochemical Industry), CCPIA (China Crop Protection Industry Association) and PMFAI (Pesticide Manufacturers and Formulators Association of India). It has global activities and is located in different parts of the world. Agrocare promotes access to high quality public health and crop protection products and recognizes the importance of affordable prices and competition. AgroCare acknowledge the pivotal role of JMPS, JMPR and JMPM in the process of ensuring high quality public health and nutrition for all.

The presentation informed the meeting about the main issues that these four regional associations faced during the past year.

***AgroCare Latin America:***

This regional association is one of the most complicated associations because of the large number of individual associations and individual companies in Central and South America. AgroCare Latin America various global and regional initiatives include:

- CCPR participation
- Contribution to debate on listing of acetochlor & paraquat in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention.
- Contribution to drafting of new legislation & regulation at national and regional level
- Performing the 7th Inter-laboratory Proficiency Test involving members of Agrocare Latin America and invited national authorities (20 participants including 5 National Registration Authorities)
- Support to industry in roll-out and implementation of new legislation for efficacy testing, transportation, HHPs and labelling. Specifically, in the case of Mexico it has been provided support of NHRC recommendations including voluntary cancelation of NHRC recommended substances and in the case of Guatemala support has been provided for the implementation of virtual platform on safe management & use of pesticides.

The Latin America Association have been heavily involved with courses and trainings regarding the transportation of pesticides, MRLs, minor crops, adjuvants regulation aspects, registration of generic products etc, as well as roll-out of international programmes.

A book entitled “the Registration of plant protection products in the Mercosur countries & Bolivia” has been published recently with the contribution of 21 authors.

***China Crop Protection Industry Association (CCPIA)***

The CCPIA is an extremely large association providing a lot of industry support. The CCPIA is providing health and safety development to its members by setting up seminars, workshops, Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) auditing of production sites and award programmes.

Activities under the industry services for 2018 included:

- 5th Forum on ‘International Trade Development of Chinese Plant Protection products & Annual working meeting of International Trade Commission in July 2018
- Annual AgroChemEx trade fair for suppliers and buyers with 700 exhibitors attracted *ca.* 40,000 visitors in October 2018
- Task Force Coordination for substance dossier development
- Intervention in Industry Park compliance with manufacturing regulation

CCPIA continuously promotes “Responsible Care’ and HSE by:

- Establishing the China Pesticide Industry Responsible Care Alliance for promoting and support sustainable development.
- Organizing experts panels
- Drafting guidance documents
- Auditing production sites
- Filling gaps in Industry Standards
- Setting of formulations standards
- Setting of standards on trace amounts of contaminants in formulation
- Use UAS

CHIPAC (China Pesticide Advisory Committee) with support from CIPAC/WHO/FAO, the CCPIA advises and supports Chinese companies in preparing applications for CIPAC methods and FAO/WHO specification applications.

Since 2016, eight FAO specifications/equivalences and one FAO/WHO specification have been published for Chinese products along with 2 CIPAC methods.

***Pesticide Manufacturers and Formulators Association of India (PMFAI):***

The PMFAI has been very active and has continued organising the annual International Crop Science Exhibition & Conference (ICSCE) in Goa, India. The Indian pesticide legislation was developed 50 years ago and it is nearly to be replaced by new legislation called the Pesticides Management Bill 2017 (replacing 1968 Act) which has not been finalized yet. PMFAI is involved in the implementation of this bill and are active in issues related to import of pesticide formulations, manufacture and registration of TC, monopolies and unfair competition. Gujarat High Court concluded in October 2018 in favour of PMFAI. PMFAI have also actively involved in regulatory aspects such as the revision and banning of 18 (post –patent) substances. PMFAI had also been intervened in developing of new law: over-regulation, violating the principle of “Minimum government, maximum governance’.

In the Pesticides Management Bill 2017, there are a lot of positive aspects with regards to product stewardship and capacity building programmes for distributors, dealers and farmers as follows:

- Safe and effective use of right pesticides
- Selection of proper spray equipment
- Use of PPE
- Safe disposal of empty pesticide containers, prevention of re-use of containers.
- Education and awareness of drivers & other operators on safe transportation of pesticides.
-

PMFAI cooperates with authorities and have contributed to issues related to:

- Registration & Regulatory matters concerning Pesticides
- National Chemical Policy
- Foreign Trade Policy
- Tariff concessions
- Harmonization of Registration procedures for Pesticides
- Upgrading the Agricultural Skills of Farmers
- Promoting safe and judicious of crop protection products

***European Crop Care Association (ECCA):***

The EU association is a small association, but it has become vocal in Europe working with its EPCA colleagues in good coordination on most issues. The generic and R&D companies are generally on the same page with regards to the concerns and positions, but with special focus on generic regulatory issues.

ECCA participates actively in many programmes and Committees such as: Anti-counterfeit programme, Zonal Steering Committees, EU Commission Advisory Group, Legal Intervention and in Minor Use forum. ECCA's activities are mainly focused on EU regulatory process.

In Europe there is a 2-step approval/authorisation system that involves active substance approval at European level (EU level), and the product authorisation step that takes place at country level. There are 3 zones for product authorisation in Europe (North, Central and South zone). The timelines involved in the EU 2-step process are too restrictive in our opinion and this leads to deadlines not being achieved in general with particular emphasis on renewal of approvals and authorisations.

The main priorities for ECCA divided in two categories: the short term concerning solutions for the bad implementation of the regulation e.g. data protection implementation and guidance, information supply & timing to enable generic compliance and the long term concerning solutions for major flaws in the system and specifically involvement in REFIT: European procedure to evaluate (and improve) pesticides legislation (authorisation & MLSs), promoting Data Call-In system and promoting compulsory data-sharing (currently limited to vertebrate data).

The last 12 months work from AgroCare itself was presented. The main focus for 2019 for AgroCare has been to enhance presence and contribution to the global platforms of JMPS, JMPR, Codex Alimentarius and Rotterdam Convention and this has to be achieved through bringing together know-how & expertise of member associations and companies and contribute to global platforms.

**Questions/Comments**

***Question/Comment 1:*** The question/comment was directed to Mr Hans Mattaar.

You highlighted issues with the EU harmonised Regulatory system, such as timelines and procedures however there are some advantages to the system also.

***Answer 1***: Mr Mattaar concurred the comments. There are also some advantages to the EU harmonisation – for example most substances now only have one DT50 value as opposed to each Member State having its own different values.

## 6.2 CropLife International (CLI) and European Crop Protection Association (ECPA)

Mr Jean-Philippe Bascou, Chair of the CropLife International and European Crop Protection Association's Specifications Expert Group (SEG), gave a presentation on behalf of CropLife International and the European Crop Protection Association (ECPA). CropLife is a global federation which coordinates activities within countries and at global level.

The Specifications Expert Group (SEG) is a useful resource for CropLife and comprised of member company representatives with expertise in the field of: analytical, organic chemistry, physico–chemical, regulatory and formulation sciences and ad hoc members from other expert areas, e.g. toxicology, ecotoxicology, Bio Control Agent, intellectual property, GHS etc. SEG currently has 23 Full-Members from 10 countries and 5 continents and Corresponding Members from other companies.

SEG is a technical resource for CropLife International as well as for the regional and country associations that aims

- to enhance good specification quality (active ingredient content, composition physico–chemical properties, and analytical methods for technical ingredients and formulations)
- to promote consistency and harmonization in registration requirements

The mission of the SEG is to provide a forum comprised of experts in matters of product quality and specifications for discussion and resolution of technical issues of Importance to the Crop Protection Industry and to promote harmonization.

Key activities of the SEG in the past 12 months included:

- interfaced with FAO/WHO and the specifications process.
    - Provide discussion and feedback related to improvements and amendments in the FAO/WHO manual on specifications
        - annual comments,
        - any other comments in the general section
- involved in providing workshop support to formulation specification training, quality, equivalence procedure and confidential business information (see activities with Regions)
- supported the Toolkit initiative for developing countries
- develop/Convert/Revise reference specifications safely assessed for good stewardship in spirit of transparency as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 2,4-D Task force (conversion) | Phenmedipham (Conversion/Extension) |
| Atrazine (conversion) | Propiconazole (Revision) |
| Bacilus Subtilis QST 713 (New) | Prothioconazole (revision) |
| Flupyradifurone (New) | Propineb (conversion) |
| Lambda-cyhalothrin (Revision) | Tebuconazole (Conversion) |
| Mancozeb Task force (conversion) | Trifloxystrobin (new) |

- engage in and support the work of CIPAC:
    - Coordinate our efforts with other expert groups (e.g. DAPF, DAPA, ESPAC, Phys-Chem Industry forum, OECD WG etc)
    - Play a leading role in introducing new or updated MT methods
        - CIPAC MT 46.4: Stability
        - CIPAC MT 148.1: Pourability (rinsability)
        - CIPAC MT XX Discharge rate of AE dispersers including clogging
        - CIPAC MT XX Discharge rate of trigger sprayers including clogging

Annually introduce analytical methods to be used in specifications as reference methods, e.g.:

- *Atrazine TC, SCs, WGs (Presentation)*
- *NMP in Fluroxypyr-meptyl formulation (Poster)*
- *2,6-DFA in Florasulam Formulations (Presentation)*
- *Non-GLP Validation of Multi-Analyte Method for Active Ingredients (Presentation)*

- Provide and maintain industry technical monographs (TM)
  -TM1, Use of tolerances in the determination of active ingredient content in specifications for plant protection products
  -TM2, Catalogue of pesticide formulation types and international coding system
  -TM17, Guidelines for specifying the shelf life of plant protection products (under revision)
  -TM19, Minor changes of formulants contained in formulations

- Engage in and support OECD WG on Product Chemistry
  -Ready to contribute to any guidance on data requirements for registration which would be needed.
  -No specific activity currently

- SEG support workshop, training and regulations in

  **-Africa and the Middle East**:
  - *Morocco*: Revision of the "Guide des Procedures"
  - *South Africa*: Comment on the revision of the Equivalence Procedure for active ingredient.
  - *Turkey*: Meeting with MoA and the Technical Institutes of Istanbul & Ankara on the new import regulation from 2018

  **-Asia**:
  - *Indonesia:* two days' Workshop on registration of TC, EP and need for Change of Composition regulation -July 2019

- SEG support workshop, training and regulations in:
  -EU:
  - GD for the generation of data on the physical, chemical and technical properties of plant protection products
  - GD SANCO12638 on Change of Composition in Formulation,
  - EFSA GD on Stereoisomers

  -Croatia:
  - MoA visit for alignment between measurements of PC data for example in the registration dossier vs. FAO specification as acceptable quality in EU in the frame of the post registration market control.

Croplife and SEG has some notable concerns:

- No progress with the harmonization of tolerances in Asia (India), SEG seeks for FAO support (problem with the National Bureau of standards)
- In the old- specifications conversion process, a bottleneck is now appearing regarding to the conversion of updated analytical methods. CLI members were faced with challenges to perform full scale ring trials in appropriate time frames.

SEG

- Support a scientific and risk-based approach
- Foster innovation (New AI, FL types, MoA)
- Seek harmonization improvement (Tolerances)
- Fully support the transparency concept as long as it does not endanger confidential business information; and data protection.

**Questions/Comments**

***Question/Comment 1:*** The question was directed to Mr Jean-Philippe Bascou.

FAO are interested to know that CropLife SEG also offer training to their members. Could you explain of what type of training material is used?

***Answer 1***: Mr Bascou responded that they use their own set of training material but that they are based on the FAO/WHO specification training. It would be helpful if FAO could help address some issues with harmonisation of standards in India. Material is having to be manufactured to a different specification in order to meet their different standards.

Mdme Yang (FAO) noted that a join training program has been planned with FAO/WHO but this had not happened. FAO would be willing to contribute to a training program in India.

## 6.3 European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)

Mr László Bura (EFSA) gave a presentation on EFSA's current developments and future plans.

EFSA is one of the 40 decentralised agencies in the EU, which contribute to the implementation of EU policies.

EFSA coordinates the Peer Review of active substances and provides support to the Scientific Panel on Plant Protection Products and their Residues (PPR)

***Pesticide Unit Changes***

***Pesticide peer review***

- Production of peer review conclusions in the frame of the authorisation process of plant protection products at EU level (including negligible exposure and Art. 4.7 activities) according to Reg. 1107/2009
- Support to the PPR (Plant Protection Products and their Residues) panel for specific sectorial guidance development and input on specific questions related to the production of conclusions
- Development of scientific methods and guidance

The PREV Processes include the following:

- Approval of new active substances
- Approval of basic substances
- Confirmatory information on active substances
- Amendments of the condition of approval of active substances
- Commission requests on the review of the approval of active substances
- Renewal of the approval of active substances

***Pesticide residues***

EFSA provides the residues assessment in Conclusions and Technical Reports for single active substances in order to support the EU decision-makers as well as reasoned opinions for Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs).

The PRES Processes include the following:

- Assessment of Maximum Residue Levels
- Assessment of existing MRLs and MRL confirmatory data
- Assessment of Commission requests related to residues of pesticides
- Assessment of approval, renewal or amendment of approval of active substances and basic substances as per residues in food and feed (in liaison with PREV)
- EU Position on the annual CCPR meeting.

EFSA established the following Expert groups:

- EFSA Working Group of the Pesticide Unit on cumulative risk assessment (CRA) of pesticides for the nervous system and the thyroid
- EFSA Working Group of the Pesticide Unit on cumulative assessment groups (CAGs) for nervous system and thyroid and uncertainty analysis
- EFSA Working Group on Pesticide Residues, within PPR Panel (leading Unit PREV)

***EFSA's Developmental Activities***

***1. <u>Cumulative Assessment of Pesticides</u>***

Regarding the Cumulative Assessment of Pesticides:

- EFSA established CAGs for substances with neurotoxic and thyroid effects and is currently working on the establishment of CAGs for other organs, tissues and systems.
- Implementation of the RA tool: objective MCRA become fully compatible tool with EFSA's methodologies and data.

***2. <u>Other Developmental activities include:</u>***

- Opinion for amphibians and reptiles
- Opinion on the state of toxicokinetic/toxicodynamic (TK/TD) and simple food chain effects modelling for regulatory risk assessment of pesticides for aquatic organisms
- Opinion on the aged sorption studies in regulatory assessments

- EC request for a guidance for PECs of active substances and transformation products in soil
- EC Request for a guidance on isomeric mixtures
- EC request “Repair action” of the FOCUS surface water scenarios (Scientific report)
- Update of Birds and Mammals GD
- Guidance on pesticide RA for Non-Target Terrestrial plants

***Current challenges of the EFSA peer-review and MRL assessment – Food law***

*Transparency and sustainability of the EU risk assessment in the food chain*

- European Parliament legislative resolution (17 April 2019) on the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the transparency and sustainability of the EU risk assessment in the food chain amending Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 [on general food law]
- Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council (28 January 2002) laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1)
- Risk communication is an essential part of the risk analysis process. The REFIT evaluation of the general food law (Regulation (EC) No 178/2002) of 2018 ('Fitness Check of the General Food Law') found that risk communication is not considered to be effective enough overall. This has an impact on consumers’ confidence in the outcome of the risk analysis process.
- It is necessary, therefore, to ensure transparent, continuous and inclusive risk communication throughout the risk analysis, involving Union and national risk assessors and risk managers.
- Given the ambiguity in the public perception of the difference between hazard and risk, risk communication should endeavor to clarify that distinction and thereby ensure that such distinction is better understood by the general public.

***Collaboration***

EFSA is working together with other European and International Organizations. The following activities performed in 2018.

***Collaboration with ECHA***

EFSA and ECHA are working together on the classification of active ingredients according to CLP Regulation (EU) 1272/2008 and specifically on cut-off and Low risk criteria and on alignment processes regarding timelines in the PPP and CLH processes.

Common Activities:

- 13th ED Expert Group meeting (08-09 November 2018, Helsinki)
- Guidance for the identification of endocrine disruptors in the context of Regulations (EU) No 528/2012 and (EC) No 1107/2009 (Drafted by EFSA and ECHA staff, with support from JRC)

Other Activities:

- Meeting with German delegation from BMEL and BfR on aspects of Plant Protection products and active substances April 2019

- Meeting of the Expert Group on Developmental Neurotoxicity. The meeting was hosted by OECD on 4, 5 and 6 March 2019.
- 51st Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) - Macao, China, Plenary meetings: 8 - 13 April 2019
- OECD Conference on RNAi based pesticides
- OECD Working Group on Pesticides (WGP) established of an Ad Hoc Expert Group (EG) on RNA interference (RNAi)-based pesticides to examine if current assessment methodologies for conventional pesticides and biopesticides could be applied. Since its formation the EG prepared a draft working document on "Environmental Risks from the Application of sprayed or externally applied dsRNA-Based Pesticides
- 7th Latin American Pesticide Residues Workshop (LAPRW)

***Collaboration with FAO***

EFSA is working together with FAO. The outcome of discussions between the two organizations was an agreement to establish a discussion on capacity building activities regarding RA.

- EFSA participated in the 1st Food Safety conference that was co-organised by FAO, WHO and the African Union, on February 2019 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- FAO and WHO are observers in EFSA's scientific network on emerging risks (EREN).

***Collaboration with WHO***

- EFSA participates in the Chemical RA Network of the WHO.
- High level visit from EFSA/ DG SANTE to the WHO HQ in January 2019. The main outcome was to keep having regular exchanges and inform each other of workplans, etc.
- On 24 May there was also a high-level visit of EFSA to IARC.
- EFSA supports DG SANTE with regards to the Codex Alimentarius

**Questions/Comments**

***Question/Comment 1:*** The question/comment was directed to Mr László Bura.

Do you think that EFSA and ECHA can collaborate more closely? For example I recently learnt that ECHA is going to request that each product must state the amount of "technical active substance" on their labels.

***Answer 1***: Mr Bura responded that ECHA have responsibility for European Biocides approval, so they would not automatically discuss these types of issues with EFSA. He thought it unlikely that EFSA would request a similar approach for plant protection products.

6.4 American Federation of Agrichemical Societies (FASA)
There was no presentation from FASA at this year's meeting.

6.5 Other organizations

No other organizations made presentations.

## 7. National reports regarding CIPAC activities and reports from official pesticide quality control laboratories

Mr Ralf Hänel proposed a new system for presenting the national reports. The proposal was that the individual countries will only present any unusual or interesting points as the summary of the number of samples that were analysed is always presented in the report of the Open Meeting and on the CIPAC website.

Mr Ralf Hänel reminded the meeting that the individual country results provided under this agenda item cannot be directly compared with each other because different countries take different approaches in their control laboratories.

If it is going to be possible to make a direct comparison of these national results in the future, then a harmonised quality control system will have to be developed.

The following country reports, including any collaborative studies in which they participated, were presented: Belgium (two reports for agriculture and public health), Brazil, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Panama, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand (two reports for agriculture and public health), The Netherlands, Ukraine and the United Kingdom.

A summary of these results has been provided in the Annex 1 to Appendix of this report.

**Questions/Comments**

No questions were asked.

## 8. Status, review and publication of CIPAC methods

Mr Ralf Hänel noted that CIPAC methods are published as Handbooks and CDs and observed that the Handbooks seem more popular than CDs. He noted that he had provided an update of the review of methods and publication of Handbook P under Agenda Item 5.1 therefore he proposed that this item was removed from the agenda of next year's Open Meeting.

**Questions/Comments**

No questions were asked.

## 9. Subjects from the 18th JMPS Closed Meeting of 2019

Mr Olivier Pigeon (Chair of JMPS) and Mr Markus Mueller (Co-Chair of JMPS) presented the subjects from the closed meeting.

***Systematic and periodic review of published FAO and WHO specifications***

Specifications will be reviewed at intervals based on the prioritization criteria for development and review of specifications as described in the 'Manual on development and use of FAO and WHO specifications for pesticides'（3rd revision of the 1st edition). Manufacturers must inform FAO/WHO for changes in the manufacturing process which have implications on the existing specification, and of changes in company name or address.

The specifications are circulated to manufacturers for comments. The name of the manufacturer is always referenced in the evaluation reports.

***Proposal for implementation of periodical revision of specifications***
Establishment of a priority list using in general the following criteria with equal weights:

- Time elapsed since publication of the reference specification.
- Change of manufacturer of reference specification e.g. through divestment/acquisition of a certain compound.
- Availability of new information on new analytical methodology for determination of the active ingredient, or on new relevant impurities or physical-chemical properties.
- Review of a compound by UN organizations e.g. JMPR

The priority list will be drafted by the end of the current year and will be circulated to industry for comments and the document will be available on FAO and WHO websites in 2020.

***Requirements for analytical bridging studies***

- CIPAC methods have to be used and followed as close as possible in studies supporting FAO/WHO specifications
- CIPAC methods for active ingredient and relevant impurities have to be used also for equivalence.
- A method validation according to e.g. EU SANCO/3030 is not acceptable.

| Parameter | Validation |
|---|---|
| AI content<br><br>Relevant impurities content | CIPAC full method<br>(provisional also accepted, but not draft)<br>CIPAC peer-validated method |
| Non-relevant impurities | e.g. EU SANCO/3030 |
| Physico-chemical properties | CIPAC MT method |

- As a rule, 5-batch studies must be done using the CIPAC method for determination of the active ingredient content, if available. In case a CIPAC method is (not) yet available, an in-house method can be used.
- If an in-house method used, then a bridging study with CIPAC method to underpin comparability of results should be submitted.
- The reason for deviations from CIPAC method should be explained and justified by the proposer and not by the evaluator (e.g. use of methanol instead of acetonitrile in the HPLC mobile phase, nitrogen instead of helium as GC carrier gas)
- The bridging study must be done as follows:
    - Minimum 3 batches
    - 2 different days, 2 independent sample weightings, 2 independent calibrations
    - Allowing statistical evaluation and comparison with the r value (repeatability) of the CIPAC method.

- Relevant impurities:
    - Concerning the methods for the determination of relevant impurities accepted by CIPAC or referred to in published FAO and WHO specifications - peer validated or not - must be followed. No bridging studies are accepted.
    - The variation of the content of relevant impurities in TC is higher than the active ingredient content, preventing a bridging study to be evaluated.

***Notification Reports***

- Update on change of manufacturer of reference or sub-sequent specification when the company confirms in writing that
    - the evaluated and approved manufacturing specification continues to be valid
      they assure the continued support and stewardship
- It is rather an issue of FAO/WHO Joint Secretariat. It alleviates administrative burden for industry and shortens the timelines to publication.
- Before publication, notification reports are reviewed by the manufacturer for corrections of errors or omissions before publication.

***Revision of the Manual***

The current version of the 'Manual on development and use of FAO and WHO specifications for pesticides' (First Edition-third revision) was noted that is necessary to be revised particularly due to the completion of Chapter 9 for microbial pesticides that was published in 2018.

Three options on how to include the revised Chapter 9 into the Manual were considered from maximum pervasion to parallel structure (similar to EU regulation for data requirements). The Meeting agreed that the parallel structure is the best approach, except common sections 1 and 2.

The new Edition of the Manual will also integrate:

- New and revised specification templates for DT, ST, WT and LN formulation
- Revised Tier-2 equivalence procedure
- Comments from industry agreed by JMPS
- Updated CIPAC MT methods
- Editorial updates

The draft second edition of the Manual expected to be available at the first quarter of 2020, discussed at the 2020 JMPS Closed Meeting, circulated at the third quarter of 2020 to industry for comments.

***Revised LN specification template***

LN specification template is under revision. The new template includes:

- Clauses for fabric weight and flammability
- Clarification for some methods and footnotes
- For netting mesh size two methods (number of holes / $cm^2$) are available:
    - the visual (direct and indirect) counting method
    - the stereomicroscopic method with image analyser
    - Visual counting is the first choice, but in case of discrepancy between results, the stereomicroscopic method with image analyser is the referee method.

LN template will be finalized soon and will be published as an amendment to the Manual at the third quarter of 2019, and then will be included in the second edition of the Manual.

***Reminder to companies***

- Companies should inform FAO/WHO of any change of contact or company name and change of manufacturer (acquisition of a compound's IRP to another manufacturer).
- Co-formulants are out of the scope of JMPS, except synergists, safeners, stabilisers and emetics.
- Specification templates should be used in a scientific way and correctly filled, footnotes to be amended (not just a copy-paste of the specification model).
- Sufficient supporting data are needed to support a robust specification.

***Contribution by industry associations***

Proposals from CropLife International, Agrocare, IBMA for the revision of specifications templates or to suggest amendments to the Manual are always appreciated.

Mr Olivier Pigeon thanked his Co-Chair Mr Markus Mueller and all the JMPS panel members for their hard work performed before and during the 18th JMPS Closed Meeting. He also thanked the industry partners for their support in the activities of JMPS.

**Questions/Comments**

No questions were asked.

## 10. Review and publication of FAO and WHO specifications for pesticides

10.1 Status of FAO specifications
10.3 Status of Joint FAO/WHO specifications

Madam Yang presented the status of FAO and Joint FAO/WHO specifications (see Annex 2).

10.2 Status of WHO specifications

Ms Law presented the status of WHO specifications (see Annex 3).

**Questions/Comments**

No questions were asked.

## 11. FAO/WHO priority list and programme for development of FAO and WHO specifications for pesticides

Madam Yang and Ms Law presented the list of products prioritized for evaluation by JMPS in June 2020 (see Annex 4) in four different categories: (1) original proposer; (1*) revision of old procedure specification; (2) subsequent proposer(s); (3) specification for formulation; and (4) revision of specification.

**Questions/Comments**

It was noted that diflufenican will be scheduled for evaluation in 2021 and not 2020.

## 12. Any other matters

No other matters were proposed for discussion.

## 13. Date and venue of the next JMPS and CIPAC/FAO/WHO meetings

Ms Marion Law (WHO) announced that the next JMPS and CIPAC/FAO/WHO Meetings in June 2020 will be held in Geneva, Switzerland. A presentation was given on the venue for the meeting.

Further details will be available in due course on the CIPAC website:

(http://www.cipac.org/index.php/meetings).

## 14. Closing of the 16th Joint CIPAC/FAO/WHO Open Meeting

Ralf Hänel, Chairperson of the meeting, thanked the organizers for their hard work in organizing the meeting, Mme Yang and Ms Law for their continued collaboration, the participants for their attendance and the rapporteurs for their work. He declared the meeting closed.

# Annex 1. Summary table of national reports of official quality control laboratories

| Region | Reporting laboratory | No. of samples tested | Non-compliance | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | No. | % |
| | Brazil | 39 | 0 | 0 |
| | El Salvador | 686 | 3 | 0.4 |
| | Panama (monitoring program of agricultural use) | 222 | 17 | 7.7 |
| Asia | Japan (01/01/2017 – 31/05/2018) | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| | P.R of China (results collected from 30 labs) | 8119 | 551 | 6.8 |
| | Thailand (DMSc) | 25 | 21 | 16 |
| | Thailand (DOA) | 181 | 49 | 27.1 |
| Europe | Belgium (AFSCA for PPP on the Belgian market) | 70 | 3 | 4.3 |
| | Belgium (CRA-W for PHP on the international market) | 58 | 6 | 10.3 |
| | Czech Republic | 60 | 35 | 58.3 |
| | Denmark | 51 | 10 | 19.6 |
| | Germany | 199 | 15 | 7.5 |
| | Greece | 519 | 6 | 1.2 |
| | Hungary | 1700 | 5 | 0.3 |
| | Ireland | 66 | 1 | 1.5 |
| | The Netherlands | 52 | 0 | 0 |
| | Spain | 104 | 10 | 9.6 |
| | Switzerland | 19 | 4 | 21.1 |
| | UK | 47 | 2 | 4.3 |
| | Ukraine | 146 | 25 | 17.1 |

# Annex 2. Status of publication of FAO or FAO/WHO joint specifications

## FAO Specifications reviewed before 2019

| Compound | Proposer | Status |
|---|---|---|
| Azoxystrobin TC | Hebei Veyong Bio-Chemical<br>Taizhou Bailly | Published<br>Reconsidered/Pending |
| Clodinafop-propargyl TC | Zhejiang Bosst CropSience | Reconsidered/adopted 2019 |
| Chlorothalonil TC | Jiangyin Suli Chemical | Reconsidered/adopted 2019 |
| Zeta-cypermethrin TC | (1) FMC | To be finalized for publication |
| Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl TC | Hangzhou Udragon Chemical | Reconsidered/Pending for confirmation of ICAMA |
| Fluazinam TC | Jiangsu Yangnong<br>Taizhou Bailly | Published<br>Reconsidered/adopted 2019 |
| Hexazinone TC | (Jiangsu Lanfeng) | Reconsidered/pending data gap |
| *Indoxacarb TC | Gharda | Evaluation published, Non-Equivalent |
| Mancozeb TK, WP | Limin<br>Mancozeb Task Force | Reconsidered/Pending data gap<br>No new data provided after 2018 |
| *Methiocarb TC, TK, WP, GR and FS | Bayer | Published |
| *Permethrin 40:60 TC | Gharda | Reconsidered/Pending data gap |
| *piperonyl butoxide TC | Tagros | Published |
| Phenmedipham TC, EC, SC, OD | (1) *Bayer | Reconsidered 2019/pending EU re-evaluation conclusion |
| Phosmet TC | Gowan | Evaluation report can be published, speci. pending CIPAC method |
| Tebuconazole TC | Jiangsu Sevencontinent Green Chemical | Reconsidered/Pending |
| Thiamethoxam TC, WG, FS | Rotam | Reconsidered/Pending |
| Tribenuron-methyl TC | Jiangsu Agrochem<br>TC & WG from E.I. DuPont to FMC | Published |
| Trifloxystrobin TC | (1) Bayer | Reconsidered/Pending |

## FAO Specifications reviewed in 2019

| Compound | Proposer | Status |
|---|---|---|
| 2,4-D TC and variants | (1) * Task force | Adopted |
| Atrazine TC | (1) *Syngenta | Pending with data gaps* |
| Azoxystrobin TC | (2) CAC Nantong Chemical | Adopted |
| Bacillus subtilis QST 713 TC, TK, SC | (1) Bayer | Pending with data gaps* |
| Bentazone TC | (2) Zhejiang Zhongshan Chemical | Pending for new RP |
| Chlorothalonil TC | (2) Jiangsu Xinhe | Adopted |
| Chlorpyrifos TC | (2) Zhejiang Xinnong | Pending for clarification |
| *Diflubenzuron TC | (2) Taizhou Bailly | Pending for clarification |
| Glufosinate ammonium TC | (1) Lier chemical | Pending with data gaps* |
| Metribuzin TC | (1) * Bayer | Adopted |
| Metsulfuron-methyl TC, WG, WP | (2) Jiangsu Agrochem Laboratory Co | Adopted |
| PIB/G SeNPV TK, SC (virus) | (1) Wuhan UNIOASIS Bio-Tech | Pending with data gaps* |

## FAO/WHO Specifications reviewed in 2019

| Compound | Proposer | Status |
|---|---|---|
| Lambda-cyhalothrin TC, CS (revision) | (3) Syngenta | Adopted |
| Spinetoram TC, WG | (1) Corteva Agrisciences | Adopted |
| Malathion TC, EW | (2) Tagros | Pending with data gaps* |
| Alpha-cypermethrin TC | (2) Hemani | Pending with data gaps* |

## Call for support and data necessary for the review of old FAO specifications

| Compound | Response | Compound | Response |
|---|---|---|---|
| **2,4-D** | 2,4-D Task Force, reviewed in 2019 | **MCPA** | EU MCPA Renewal Task Force, MCPA Task Force 2020 |
| **ametryn** | Syngenta, 2020 or2021 | **MCPB** | MCPB Task Force 2019-2020 |
| **atrazine** | Syngenta, 2019 | **mecoprop** | Nufarm 2020 |
| **amitrole** | Nufarm, 2020 | **metolachlor** | Syngenta-waiting response |
| **Prothioconazole** | Bayer 2020 | **methiocarb** | Bayer, reviewed in 2018 |
| **MCPP** | Nufarm 2020 | **metribuzin** | Bayer CP, 2019 |
| **dichlorprop** | Nufarm, 2021 | **propiconazole** | Syngenta, reviewed 2019 |
| **Diflуenican** | Bayer (Rhone-Poulenc) 2020 | **propineb** | Bayer CP 2018 –withdrawn |
| **ethephon** | Bayer (Rhone-Poulenc) 2021 | **tebuconazole** | Jiangsu Sevencontinent, 2018<br>Bayer CP, 2021 |
| **folpet** | TBD | **terbuthylazine** | Syngenta, 2020 or 2021 |
| **mancozeb** | Limin reviewed in 2018 - 2019, Task Force 2018 | **Thiodicarb** | Bayer (Rhone-Poulenc), 2021 |
| **Phenmedipham** | Bayer 2019 reviewed | **Triflumuron** | Bayer CP, reviewed 2018 |

# Annex 3. Status of publication of WHO specifications

## WHO specifications published in 2018

| | Compound/Product | Proposer |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | DurActive LN (equiv. to PermaNet 2.0) | Shobikaa Impex |
| 2 | Clothianidin TC, WG | Sumitomo |
| 3 | Duranet Plus LN (equiv. to Veeralin); | Shobikaa Impex |
| 4 | M-Kito Net LN (equiv. to PermaNet 2.0); | Life Ideas Biological Tech. Co. Ltd |
| 5 | PermaNet 2.0 LN revision of spec | Vestergaard |
| 6 | PermaNet 3.0 LN revision of spec | Vestergaard |
| 7 | Prallethrin + imidacloprid (Cielo UL); | Clarke International LLC |
| 8 | Piperonyl butoxide TC; | Tagros |
| 9 | Deltamethrin TC (revision); | Bayer, Gharda, Heranba, Isagro, Rotam, Tagros |
| 10 | Bendiocarb WP-SB; | Saerfu AgroChemical Co., Ltd |
| 11 | Clothianidin + deltamethrin; | Bayer |
| 12 | Diflubenzuron TC, GR, WP, DT; | Gharda Chemicals |
| 13 | Imidacloprid | Clarke International LLC |
| 14 | Transfluthrin | Bayer |
| 15 | Alpha-cypermethrin + pyriproxifen incorporated LN (Royal Guard); | Disease Control Technologies |

# Annex 4. JMPS 2020 work programme

| (1) Original proposer; (1) * Revision of old procedure specification; (2) Subsequent proposer; (3) Specification for formulation; (4) Revision of specification | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Product** | **Proposer** |
| | ***FAO specifications*** | |
| 8.1 | Ametryn TC | (1) * Syngenta |
| 8.2 | Diflufenican TC | (1) * Bayer |
| 8.3 | Dinotefuran TC | (2) Heibei Veyong |
| 8.4 | Fosetyl-aluminum TC | (2) Limin Chemical Co., Ltd. |
| 8.5 | MCPA TC | (1)* MCPA Task Force |
| 8.6 | MCPP-P TC | (1) MCPP-P Task Force |
| 8.7 | Prothioconazole TC, EC, SC, FS | (1)* Bayer CP |
| 8.8 | Tebuconazole TC, WP, WG, SC, FS, EC, EW | (1)* Bayer |
| | ***WHO specifications*** | |
| 9.1 | Lambda-cyhalothrin slow-release CS (revision) | (4) Syngenta |
| 9.2 | Pirikool 300 CS: IRS, 300 g/L Pirimiphos-methyl CS, claim equivalence to Actellic 300 CS | (3) Tianjin Yorkool International Trading Co., Ltd |
| 9.3 | Yorkool G3 LN: LLIN, deltamethrin and PBO incorporated into polythyelene, claim equivalence to Tsara Boost | (3) Tianjin Yorkool International Trading Co., Ltd |
| 9.4 | Yorkool G4 LN: LLIN, deltamethrin and PBO coated onto polyester | (3) Tianjin Yorkool International Trading Co., Ltd |
| 9.5 | Yorkool G5 LN: LLIN, alpha-cypermethrin and chlorfenapyr coated onto polyester, claim equivalence to Interceptor G2; | (3) Tianjin Yorkool International Trading Co., Ltd |
| 9.6 | Royal Sentry 2.0 (extension to Royal Sentry) | (3) Disease Control Technologies |
| 9.7 | Transfluthrin TC | (2) Jiangsu Yangnong |
| 9.8 | VitalNet LN, claim equivalence to Interceptor | (2) (3) Bazhou Horizon Textile Co., Ltd |
| 9.9 | Clothianidin + deltamethrin WP | (3) Tagros |
| 9.10 | Clothianidin 500 WG, claim equivalence with SumiShield | (3) Tagros |
| | ***FAO/WHO specifications*** | |
| 10.1 | Bifenthrin TC | (2) UPL |
| 10.2 | Brodifacoum TC | (2) ACTIVA Srl |

| (1) Original proposer; (1) * Revision of old procedure specification; (2) Subsequent proposer; (3) Specification for formulation; (4) Revision of specification | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Product** | **Proposer** |
| 10.3 | Clothianidin TC | (2) Tagros |
| 10.4 | Cypermethrin TC | 1)* Hemani |
| 10.5 | Chlorfenapyr TC | (2) Shandong Weifang Shuangxing Pesticide Co., Ltd |
| 10.6 | Permethrin 40:60 TC | (2) UPL |
| 10.7 | Propoxur TC | (2) Hunan Haili |
| 10.8 | Pirimiphos-methyl TC | (2) Hunan Haili |
| 10.9 | Dinotefuran TC | (2) Heibei Veyong |