

STDF PROJECT GRANT APPLICATION FORM

Project Title	ASEAN Pesticide Residue Data Generation Project: Strengthening regional capacity to meet pesticides export requirements based on international standard
Objective	Enhance regional capacity to directly contribute to the establishment of international pesticide residue standards <i>(Themes i, ii and iii, specified in the STDF Project Grants Guidance Document)</i>
Budget requested from STDF	\$637,000
Total project budget	\$1,242,000
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I. BACKGROUND

1. SPS situation and issues

Provide a general overview of the SPS situation and issues in the country or region, as appropriate. This should include information on:

(i) food and agricultural trade, and any relevant SPS issues;

Many of the pesticides that are critical to the production and export of a diverse variety of tropical fruits and vegetables in the ASEAN region do not have established maximum residue levels (MRLs) either nationally and/or internationally (Codex). Consequently, importing countries often set acceptable residue levels at “limits of determination”, e.g. the lowest concentration of residue in a sample that can be detected by a given analytical procedure. Given advances in analytical methods of detection, this scenario can basically restrict the use of certain critical pesticides all together. This becomes particularly problematic when newer, safer (less toxic) pesticides become available on the global market, but cannot be used because key international MRLs have not yet been established. Often, the absence of an MRL results from a lack of necessary residue data for the particular crop and pesticide combination.

Due to this situation, farmers are limited in their crop protection tools (continued use of more toxic chemicals) resulting in economic loss (restricted market access), lower crop productivity (increased rate of pest resistance), and negative impacts on environmental, worker, and consumer safety.

In summary, the problem to be addressed by this project is the hindered access to export markets due to a lack of acceptable pest control products and corresponding MRL trade standards for crops of importance to the ASEAN member and partner countries.

It is emphasized that although the primary output of the project is the establishment of Codex MRLs to support agricultural trade, the primary objective of the project is to *implement a process* for joint data submissions to Codex by ASEAN member and partner countries, by building regional technical capacity and developing a regional/global process for the coordination of work/data sharing. This project supports initiatives within the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) to enhance developing country contributions to, and implementation of, Codex MRL standards via a collaborative model. By building regional knowledge and skills within ASEAN countries to generate reliable data focused on MRLs for pesticides, the project will promote harmonization with international (Codex) standards and enhance the capacity of ASEAN member countries to contribute to, implement and benefit from Codex standards. .

A compilation of the notes provided to the CCPR by the Electronic Working Group on Minor Use and Specialty Crops is provided in Appendix A. The EWG of CCPR has been working for more than two years, since 2009, to find ways to support Codex MRLs for minor/specialty crops via a work-sharing model where multiple countries could jointly generate residue data and “bundle” submissions to the CCPR, enhancing developing country participation in the Codex process. These issues were discussed in detail by the CCPR during the 2009-2011 sessions.

(ii) the institutional framework for SPS management

The ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Blueprint, endorsed by the ASEAN Leaders in 2007, aims to increase the competitiveness of ASEAN agricultural products to enhance ASEAN trade. Harmonization of the maximum residue limits (MRLs) of commonly used pesticides for widely traded horticultural products in accordance with international standards/guidelines is one of the measures to be achieved to realize this objective.

ASEAN countries are primarily food exporters and rely on the use of modern agrochemicals to control pests and plant diseases, while protecting human and environmental health, and ensuring regional food security. Despite being net exporters, countries within the ASEAN region often have difficulty meeting international residue standards for trade. This difficulty stems from a lack of MRLs for crops unique to the region, and/or the fact that MRLs which are established internationally, do not consider actual use patterns in the ASEAN region.

Furthermore, despite being such important consumers of agrochemicals, ASEAN countries often struggle to obtain registrations for the newest, and often less toxic, chemistries available. This is due in part to differing (disharmonized) registration requirements and product protection assurances amongst regional countries, which discourage pesticide manufacturers from actively seeking new registrations in the ASEAN region.

Within the ASEAN framework, the Expert Working Group on Harmonization of MRLs of Pesticides among ASEAN Countries (ASEAN EWG on MRLs) was established to obtain regional residue data by pooling technical and regional resources to overcome some of the common obstacles to pesticide registration and MRL-establishment. Most of the work by the EWG to date has been the prioritization and review of current, relevant Codex MRLs, and subsequent adoption as ASEAN MRLs. In more recent years, the ASEAN countries have generated some limited residue data and have submitted some of this new data to the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) to establish Codex MRLs.

With some limited experience now in generating regional residue data by the ASEAN EWG, it is apparent that both the quality and quantity of data needed to fully support the ASEAN Member States must be increased. It is also apparent that in order to gain access to the newer, and less toxic, pest control products available elsewhere on the world market, the ASEAN countries must make progress toward harmonizing registration requirements.

(iii) any SPS priorities or issues identified in SPS-related capacity evaluations

Minor use crops (crops of low pesticide usage on a global scale – often termed “specialty crops” or minor crops) do not provide sufficient economic incentives for the chemical manufacturers to seek registrations widely. As a result, many of the specialty crops grown in the ASEAN region do not have Codex MRLs or other national MRLs. If MRLs do not exist for these crops, or if the MRLs do not reflect the actual use patterns where they are grown, then production and trade of the crops inside and outside ASEAN becomes problematic, as growers must tailor production practices for each export destination, yet most growers do not know the destination of the crops at the time of production. In order to work toward greater harmonization of MRLs across the globe, it is important to promote the establishment and adoption of Codex MRLs as a single, common standard, rather than having a segmented MRL system created across multiple regions or countries.

In December 2007, a Global Minor Use Summit was held at the FAO Headquarters in Rome, Italy to seek solutions to the “minor use problem”. Many of the ASEAN member countries attended the Summit and contributed to the drafting of follow-up recommendations. One of the comments reiterated by developing country participants was the fact that global trade standards (Codex MRLs) are almost never based upon data generated in developing countries, yet these countries rely most heavily on Codex standards. The list of Summit recommendations for follow-up is provided here:

1. Enhance sharing of data and information on minor use programs
2. Increase capacity building efforts to developing countries on registration and data generation
3. Enhance support for minor use issues within Codex

4. Initiate international collaborative pilot projects to encourage work-sharing for the establishment and review of residue data

This residue data generation project will specifically address each of these recommendations identified at the Global Minor Use Summit. It will also serve as a pilot effort to work through issues of coordinated work-sharing and joint data submissions by multiple countries, particularly developing countries, as promoted within the CCPR (see Appendix A).

2. Links with national development strategies and policies

Explain how the project supports national development plans, strategies and priorities. If a national SPS strategy exists, indicate how the project supports this strategy.

The ASEAN Head of Governments, during the 14th ASEAN Summit in 2009, signed the Cha-am Hua Hin Declaration on the Roadmap for the ASEAN Community (2009-2015), comprising three pillars: Political Security Community, Economic Community, and Socio Cultural Community. The Blueprints of these three pillars and the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) Workplan 2 (2009-2015) constitutes the Roadmap for an ASEAN Community (2009-2015).

ASEAN is embarking on building an economic community by 2015, which will be a single market and production base, a competitive economic region with more equitable economic development and one that is connected with the global economy. The contribution of food, agriculture and forestry component, which appear as Measure A.7 of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Blueprint, encompass a wide range of strategic objectives, among other: enhancement of intra- and extra ASEAN trade and long-term competitiveness of ASEAN's food, agriculture and forestry products/commodities. Minimization of pesticide use through the harmonisation of MRLs in accordance with international standards/guidelines to improve marketability of agriculture products is one of the target to realise this objectives.

ASEAN has implemented numerous cooperation projects in food, agriculture and forestry sectors, which cover a wide spectrum of activities ranging from exchange of information, crop production, postharvest and handling, training and extension, research and development as well as trade promotion in the areas of crops, livestock, fisheries, and forestry.

In order to respond to trade globalization and to support the realisation of ASEAN Economic Community by 2015, ASEAN Cooperation in Food, Agriculture and Forestry is now more focused on the enhancement of food, agricultural and forestry products competitiveness in international markets, while sustaining agricultural production. Harmonisation of quality standards, assurance of food safety, and standardisation of trade certification are amongst the priorities being addressed, building upon the experience of some Member States and existing international standards.

This proposed project with the STDF fully compliments the strategies of the ASEAN members by working toward pesticide management and regulatory harmonization and enhancing ASEAN competitiveness in international markets.

3. Past, Ongoing or Planned Assistance

Provide detailed information about relevant past, present or planned national- or donor-funded projects and programmes related to SPS, food safety, animal and/or plant health in the country or region, as appropriate, as well as any SPS components of broader agricultural or trade capacity building programmes. Explain how lessons learned from previous projects have been taken into account in the design of this project, and clarify how the project will complement these related

initiatives. Where applicable, explain how the project relates to the EIF and/or Aid for Trade process.

Within the framework of ASEAN, several technical working groups have been established, one being the Expert Working Group on Harmonization of MRLs of Pesticides among ASEAN Countries (ASEAN EWG-MRLs) to obtain regional residue data for harmonising MRLs by pooling of technical and regional resources to overcome the common problems from pesticide residues. The main tasks of the ASEAN EWG MRLs is to facilitate trade with specific objectives: to establish maximum limits for pesticide residues in crop commodities for adoption as ASEAN harmonised MRLs, ii) to prepare priority list of pesticide/crop combination for evaluation and subsequent harmonisation of MRLs , and iii) to adhere to a science-based protocol and procedure in the process of setting MRLs that are harmonized regionally within ASEAN and internationally through Codex.

The ASEAN EWG-MRLs meets annually (most often in January) to discuss regional MRL issues and to work toward the harmonization of pesticide regulations and standards. The EWG is attended by experts from ten ASEAN Member States. As part of the annual meeting, capacity building seminars are provided by the pesticide industry such as Croplife Asia, as well as cooperating governments and organizations. The ASEAN EWG-MRLs has shown progressive development in setting-up of the ASEAN harmonised MRLs. A total of 802 ASEAN MRLs, including MRLs derived from field trials in the ASEAN region had been established.

The knowledge gained from this past assistance has been applied in developing the concept and details of this project plan. This project will enhance the ongoing work of the ASEAN EWG-MRLs. All ASEAN Member States will participate in the project, but to differing degrees, and at different stages. During the initial stage of the the project, the locations of field trial work and laboratory analyses will be identified, and those countries will be responsible for carrying out the field and/or laboratory portions of the project. The other countries will still participate in trainings and workshops in order to build technical capacity for possible field/lab work in the future. For trainings/workshops that are not necessarily site specific, the project steering committee will aim to hold these events in countries that are not actively participating in the field/lab work.

We are not aware of other past, ongoing, or planned technical cooperation projects in the ASEAN countries that have addressed the specific elements of this proposed work. However, it may be worth mentioning here the EU Pesticide Initiative Program (PIP) implemented by the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. The focus of the PIP program is to ensure compliance with EU regulatory requirements and legislation by ACP countries, with the objective of meeting MRL requirements for the export of fruits and vegetables to the EU. The PIP initiative has provided capacity building to ACP countries and has experience in coordinating field trials across multiple countries, and lessons learned from the ACP program may be useful to guide this project. Some of the data generated under the PIP has already been used to establish Codex MRLs, and some of this data may be able to supplement data packages for the tropical fruits and pesticides identified in this project. ASEAN will attempt to coordinate project plans with the PIP, and other relevant organizations, in order to compliment efforts, share/exchange data and information, and avoid possible duplication of efforts. Technical coordinators of this project have already contacted PIP project managers to discuss this overall project and pledged to collaborate with PIP whenever possible.

II. RATIONALE, JUSTIFICATION & OBJECTIVE

4. Specific problem to be addressed

Describe and analyze the key SPS problem(s) to be addressed by the project. Explain the background to these problems and their importance for the stakeholders concerned, as well as their causes and effects, particularly for market access and poverty reduction.

Pesticide residue data used to establish Codex MRLs are almost exclusively generated in countries such as the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, and the European Community to support product registrations. Very little data (if any) are generated in developing countries, and therefore, few Codex MRLs are established for crops grown primarily in these distinct regions of the world. Even where Codex MRLs do exist for crops grown in developing countries, still, that data was generated in the major market countries where climate and pest pressures may be vastly different. Hence, the Codex MRLs do not necessarily reflect the developing countries' use patterns for those pesticides. A paradox thus exists: Codex MRLs are established from data generated in the major market countries, yet those countries do not rely on Codex; the developing countries rely on Codex MRLs, yet they contribute almost no data to establish those MRLs. Codex MRLs that incorporate data from more countries and regions would, therefore, be more relevant and important to developing countries.

The underlying themes behind the lack of Codex MRLs established and adopted for pesticides currently used in the region include the following:

1) *Technical expertise*: Field trial data must be of exceptional quality in order to be considered by Codex - this expertise to develop, review and interpret residue data in the context of Codex MRL adoption is still not fully available in the ASEAN region, but has greatly increased in the past several years.

This project will aim to improve technical expertise in data generation, review and interpretation, exploring ways to better support minor-use crops, and strengthening engagement and participation in the Codex MRL-setting and adoption process. These activities will enable ASEAN countries to better engage with their trading partners since the focus of the work is on ASEAN's priority export crops.

2) *Codex engagement*: In order to better align with Codex MRL standards, relevant data needs to be generated, submitted to the JMPR, and importantly, championed by the ASEAN delegates at the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR).

This project is aligned with the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) Strategic Plan. Specifically, the project would address CAC goal 4: Promoting cooperation between Codex and relevant international intergovernmental organizations by encouraging contributions from other international bodies in Codex work, and goal 5: Promoting maximum and effective participation of developing country members.

The primary purpose of the project is to enhance capacity of ASEAN Member States to meet pesticide-related export requirements based on international (Codex) standards to enhance market access of ASEAN agricultural commodities.

If no actions are taken to resolve the issues listed above, ASEAN Member States will continue to lag behind the rest of the world in receiving improved pesticide chemistries, will continue to rely on the second and third generation chemicals that are being phased out by major trade partners due to human and environmental risks, and will struggle to meet the MRL standards of key export markets. Hence, this project is critical to ensuring continued market access for ASEAN countries.

5. Target Beneficiaries

Identify the final beneficiaries (e.g. small farmers, producers, workers, consumers, etc.) of the project. Explain how the project is expected to benefit these groups, quantifying these benefits as far as possible.

The primary beneficiaries of the project will be national pesticide regulatory authorities, farmers, industry associations, agri-food export companies, and domestic consumers. Specific benefits include: increased availability of integrated pest management (IPM) tools for farmers to better protect crops and mitigate pest resistance; increased worker, environmental, and consumer safety by utilizing newer pesticides that are much less toxic; increased domestic food security through increased crop production and variety; and increased economic output by accessing lucrative international markets.

6. Ownership and stakeholder commitment

Identify all the stakeholders who actively support this project including government agencies, private sector organizations, as well as relevant local coordination mechanisms on trade, agriculture, environment and/or private sector capacity building. For each of the stakeholders listed: (i) explain the nature of their interest in the project; (ii) describe how they would be involved in the project, if appropriate; and (iii) provide a contact name and telephone/e-mail address.

Over the past year the ASEAN EWG has worked to secure key partnerships to ensure the success of the project. Project stakeholders and key partnerships include the following:

- ASEAN EWG Nuansri Tayaputch – Chair (nuantaya@hotmail.com) and expert representative from each of the 10 ASEAN member states (AMS): The ASEAN EWG will serve as the project steering committee (PSC), taking advantage of the EWG's annual meeting to monitor the project's progress.
- ASEAN Secretariat. Mr. Suriyan Vichitlekarn (Suriyan@asean.org). ASEAN Secretariat will: i) provide regional policy coordination, ii) provide necessary facilitation for the implementation of the project, and iii) act as a resource person when and as necessary for the project. The Agriculture Industries and Natural Resources Division (AINRD) will work closely with the Chairperson of EWG MRLs and USDA to assure timely and proper delivery of planned activities, outputs and reports.
- U.S. Department of Agriculture Jason Sandahl (Jason.Sandahl@fas.usda.gov): USDA will play a support role in the overall coordination of the project, and provide guidance in capacity building efforts. USDA will participate as member of the Project Steering Committee¹.
- FAO Yong Zhen Yang – JMPR Secretariat (YongZhen.Yang@fao.org): Guidance to ensure that field trials are conducted, and data submitted, in a manner that is acceptable to the FAO/Codex. FAO will also participate as member of the Project Steering Committee¹,
- JMPR reviewer Arpad Ambrus – senior member of the JMPR (ambrusadr@yahoo.co.uk): Guidance to ensure that data is consistent with JMPR requirements.
- IR-4 Jerry Baron, Dan Kunkel, Michael Braverman (jbaron@AESOP.Rutgers.edu): Guidance on establishing field trial protocols, and possibly playing a Study Director role to coordinate the technical aspects of the project.
- Pesticide manufacturers Syngenta – Heidi Irrig (heidi.irrig@syngenta.com); Valent/Sumitomo – Dan Fay (Dan.Fay@valent.com); Dupont – Michael Woodward (Michael.D.Woodward@usa.dupont.com); Dow – Nick Simmons (NSimmons2@dow.com): Commitments to support registrations in field trial countries, technical guidance on field trials and laboratory analyses, possible misc. financial assistance, if needed.

¹ FAO and USDA will participate as members of the PSC. Historically, the EWG has been only attended by ASEAN but FAO & USDA can be invited based on the consensus among ASEAN Member States. Funds are not budgeted under this project for FAO & USDA to attend the EWG. Outside support or in-kind contributions will fund FAO and USDA participation in the PSC, or they will participate electronically.

- CropLife Asia; Vasant Patil (vasant.patil@croplifeasia.org): Guidance on registration aspects of the project, possible financial contributions to capacity building.
- Other: we are also seeking partnerships with exporters who would provide field sites to conduct trials.

7. Relevance for the STDF

Explain why this project is being submitted to the STDF, addressing the relevance of the project to one or more of the STDF's themes (see Qn. 8 of the Guidance Note). Describe the added value and expected catalytic role of the project, including how the results may be available for possible wider use and how the project may be replicated, etc. (see Qn. 15. F. of the Guidance Note).

This project is ideally aligned with the STDF's mandate of providing support for implementation of regional projects that promote compliance with international SPS requirements with the aim to improve market access. Not only will this project build capacity for SPS compliance but it will also enhance the ASEAN region's participation in the actual process of establishing and implementing these international requirements through regional and international collaboration. Further addressing the STDF's mission, this project will disseminate good practices on the farm and in the laboratory through training and practical hands-on implementation of the project activities. Additionally, this project will address several of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to which the STDF is committed to achieving, namely MDG 1 - Eradicate poverty, MDG 7 (environmental sustainability), and MDG 8 – Global Partnership for Development.

8. Development Objective

State the overall development objective of the project. This should include a description of the broad goal of the project including the overall need or problem to be addressed, and indicate how the project will contribute to the achievement of higher-level development goals (e.g. improved human, animal or plant health, poverty reduction, economic growth, etc.).

Developing countries frequently encounter market access obstacles resulting from insufficient international trade standards for minor-use crops. This project's primary objective is to develop a process to facilitate the establishment of Codex MRLs for minor-use crops, coordinated regionally and globally. This process will increase the number of Codex MRLs for minor-use crops of economic importance to the ASEAN Member States. Furthermore, through this process we can secure registrations for, and improve access to reduced toxicity pesticides which will contribute to broader development goals of improved human and environmental health (reducing risk to consumers, pesticide applicators, and the environment). Given better IPM tools, growers in the ASEAN region can benefit from improved crop yields, and increased human and environmental protection. Likewise, given the establishment of international trade standards for these pesticides, growers can be assured access to important export markets. This project aims to address both objectives, thereby contributing to the higher development goals of poverty reduction and economic growth. Secondary objectives of technical capacity building will be used as a means to achieve these higher level development goals.

9. Expected End-of-project Situation and Sustainability of Project Results

Describe the expected future improved situation after completion of the project, particularly in terms of market access, the SPS situation and poverty reduction. Provide information on how the results of the project will be sustained in the longer-term, addressing financial and institutional sustainability.

Currently, some ASEAN Member States have committed national funds to generate residue data required primarily for the establishment of national/ASEAN regional MRLs. It is important to note that these residue data are not intended for the establishment of Codex MRLs or supplied to trade

partners for import tolerances – which tend to have must stricter quality requirements. As such, this project would strengthen current commitments and expand the utility of resulting data, and work toward harmonizing MRLs globally. Upon completion of the project, it is anticipated that a worksharing framework will be established that will facilitate the identification of regional pesticide needs for key export crops and technical expertise will be in place to help lead data generation efforts. Ultimately, this will lead to new IPM tools for local farmers, increased export opportunities as a result of MRL compliance, and increased safety for field workers, and an increased safety of the food supply.

For issues involving regional harmonization of data requirements for registrations and creating incentives for minor-use support, this project would provide a platform to learn about models existing in other world regions, to explore future national/regional possibilities (for example, establishing minor-use programs, harmonizing dossier requirements, registration work sharing, efficacy data sharing, etc), and to identify the actions needed to develop such programs.

The scope of this project goes beyond the ASEAN region, as parallel projects will also be implemented by the Latin America and Africa regions to conduct similar work, and coordinate, to the greatest extent possible, with the ASEAN project. However, the success of this project is not dependent on the completion of work done in the other regions, it can effectively stand alone. This project is being supported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) which will provide technical guidance as well as sharing data, whenever possible, generated under its IR-4 program. The project will also be supported by the United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) which will provide guidance on Codex data requirements. CropLife Asia will provide general guidance and training support, and the participating pesticide manufacturers (possibly Dupont, Dow, Syngenta, and Valent/Sumitomo) will provide technical support of field trials, laboratory analyses (including test and analytical standards), and will commit to seek registrations for the project's test pesticides in designated countries. If applicable, the data generated under this project could also be utilized for other purposes, such as requesting import tolerances in other countries/regions.

III. IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES, OUTPUTS & ACTIVITIES

10. Objectives, outputs and activities, including logframe and work plan

Describe the immediate objectives, outputs (expected results), main activities to be carried out and those responsible:

- *The immediate objectives describe the purpose and expected impact of the main components of the project.*
- *The outputs describe the measurable end results of the planned activities and should contribute to the immediate objective.*
- *The activities describe the actions that will be carried out to achieve the specified outputs.*

Objectives

This project's goal is to to enhance capacity of ASEAN Member States to meet pesticide-related export requirements based on international (Codex) standards to enhance market access of ASEAN agricultural commodities.. This goal will be achieved by a collaborative data generation project that will incorporate technical capacity building as the primary means of delivery.

The technical capacity will include a series of trainings, workshops, consultations, each building upon the other, which will culminate in the conduct of actual field trials, data generation, sample analysis, data packaging, and data submissions to the JMPR. So, the theory provided in earlier stages of the project will later be applied to an actual scenario.

Through this tiered approach, *a process* will be implemented, under the guidance of FAO, that will facilitate the establishment and adoption of Codex MRLs for minor-use crops, coordinated at both regional and global levels. This process will help identify pesticide/crop priorities at the regional and global levels, coordinate nominations to the JMPR, coordinate global residue trial work plans, and collaboratively generate and systematically package the joint data for submission to JMPR.

Coordination will be achieved through collaborations with stakeholders at the domestic, regional and international levels.

- Domestic: farmers, exporters, researchers, pesticide control authorities
- Regional: ASEAN Member States via the EWG MRLs
- International: FAO, regional organizations, national governments, pesticide manufacturers

Outputs

Primary outputs include increased technical capacity that will support the facilitation of new registrations and the generation of actual residue data to establish MRLs, and ultimately the adoption and adherence to these and other Codex standards. Additionally, a crop/pesticide priority list for the ASEAN Member States will be developed for future Codex MRL work and for establishing a regional strategy for addressing these priorities.

Capacity Building

Technical capacity building will be carried out through the training of technical personnel (laboratory, field trial experts, others) for all ASEAN Member States. These personnel will be trained to conduct high quality residue research and studies that would be accepted by international standard setting bodies, such as Codex, or by other national governments for the establishment of MRLs.

MRL Establishment/Registration

- It is anticipated that up to six residue studies may be completed that could support at least six new Codex MRLs for the commodities selected for the project. This number could significantly increase since representative commodities will be selected for the study that may be able to cover additional commodities under the sub-group, if determined to be appropriate by the JMPR. For example, an MRL for a representative crop could generate MRLs for 20-30 other crops within the group.
- For each pesticide/crop tested in a country, that pesticide would also be registered for use on that crop in that country. However, if six studies can be completed, then six new registered uses would be accomplished. The number of registered uses could also expand if multiple crops can be covered under a use label, based on the discretion of the national registration authorities.
- A crop/pesticide priority list for the ASEAN Member States will be developed for future Codex MRL work
- This project could provide and test a process which could be replicated for other crops/products and/or in other regions in the future.

Logframe (see Appendix 1)

The problem to be addressed by the project is the hindered access to export markets due to a lack

of acceptable pest control products and corresponding MRL trade standards for crops of importance to the ASEAN Member States.

At the highest level of the problem analysis pathway, there were two options when considering this project:

Analysis pathway

Option 1.) Initiate the project: strengthen and expand the work of the ASEAN EWG on MRLs by establishing global partnerships to implement a process for adherence to Codex MRLs and gaining access to newer, less toxic pesticide chemistries.

Option 2.) Continue with current work of the EWG MRLs: generate data to be used primarily for national/ASEAN MRLs, with some used for Codex MRLs.

At the very minimum, this project would provide additional training opportunities and increase the technical knowledge and SPS compliance of the ASEAN Member States, and reasons for not pursuing the project could not be identified – hence, **Option 1 to initiate a collaborative project was selected.**

Logic for the selection of pesticide/crop combinations

Option 1.) First, identify priority crops and the pesticides needed for those crops (both registered and not registered), determine which of those pesticides have Codex MRLs, and finally decide which of those pesticides to prioritize.

Pros:

1. The project would address immediate priorities.

Cons:

1. The manufacturers may not support registrations of those chemicals, or they may not support the Codex MRLs for those chemicals – and the selection process would have to start over.
2. The ASEAN Member State priorities would likely be different than priorities identified in other collaborating regions of the world, resulting in an excess of new nominations for JMPR review and the process for scheduling the data review could potentially experience long delays (possibly several years).
3. Older pesticides that may be higher risk will be scrutinized during the JMPR review process and the data may be ultimately rejected due to toxicological concerns.

Option 2.) First, work with pesticide manufacturers to identify a few suitable pesticides that meet certain criteria, namely they must be; 1. extremely low toxicity pesticides that can be incorporated into national IPM strategies, 2. widely registered globally but not necessarily for certain specialty crops within the ASEAN region, and 3. lack Codex MRLs for those particular specialty crops.

Pros:

1. The manufacturers would support the project from the beginning, providing critical technical support (product samples, analytical standards, analytical methods, regulatory input, etc), commitments to seek registrations in participating countries, and support at the Codex level.
2. The project could join other work being done globally, ensuring that the project data will be placed on the JMPR review schedule in a timely manner.
3. Eliminating toxicity concerns, and ensuring better success during the JMPR review.
4. The concept of crop grouping could be applied, so targeted field trials on a few, specific crops could result in MRLs for multiple crops simultaneously.

Cons:

1. The project focus is on longer term priorities.

The aforementioned purpose of this project is to implement a *long-term, sustainable process* for supporting Codex MRLs, and the best way to accomplish this is by selecting chemical/crop combinations that have full support of the pesticide manufacturers and will have the highest probability of success at the Codex level. **Hence, Option 2 for determining crops/pesticides was selected for this project.**

However, looking into future work, it is acknowledged that regional priorities for crops and pesticides must be established and addressed. So, as part of this project, one of the outputs will be to establish such a priority list and develop an action plan to address these immediate regional needs, working closely with local grower organizations, regulatory agencies, and chemical manufacturers to ensure buy-in. This will be one of the sustainability elements of this project.

Pursuing Option 2 above, the JMPR Secretariat, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the USDA-supported IR-4 Program, and four international pesticide manufacturers (Dupont, Syngenta, Dow, and Valent/Sumitomo), were consulted to help develop a list of potential pesticides and crops for the project. Below are proposed pesticides and crops to be pursued for the project, with a rationale for their selection.

Proposed selection of project pesticides:

- Azoxystrobin (Syngenta)
- Pyriproxyfen (Valent/Sumitomo)
- Chlorantraniliprole (Dupont)
- Spinetoram (Dow)

These pesticides were nominated for the following reasons:

1. These chemicals have extremely low toxicity
2. As low toxicity chemicals, few obstacles should exist for experimental trial permits in participating countries
3. Very little residue data exists for these pesticides on certain groups of specialty crops
4. These chemicals do not currently have Codex MRLs established for many specialty crops (particularly, tropical fruits) grown in the ASEAN region
5. Since some Codex MRLs do exist for these chemicals for other crops (they are not new active ingredients within Codex), they can bypass the full toxicology review – the project will simply be adding new crops to previously reviewed chemicals (a much easier process within Codex)
6. The pesticide manufacturers pledged to work with the ASEAN countries in seeking registrations for these chemicals
7. The FAO WHO/JMPR, EPA, and IR-4 and other governments have promoted the use of reduced risk chemistries, and greater support from these organizations will exist for the project
8. IR-4 and the PIP have some limited data available for these chemicals that they may be able to contribute toward a joint Codex submission package

Proposed selection of project crops:

For the chemicals above, some crops/crop groups are already covered by Codex MRLs, so it is unnecessary to replicate this work. However, almost no data exist for tropical fruits. At the 2012 44th session of CCPR, a new crop grouping classification for Tropical Fruits will move toward adoption by the CCPR. Considering this new Tropical Fruits crop group, it is proposed that the

project focuses on generating data to help complete MRL establishment for this group. As part of the global collaboration process, the ASEAN region, Latin America region, and African regions would all work on subsets of this crop group. Field trials would strategically be conducted on the proposed subgroup “representative crops” in order to gain the greatest number of MRLs with the least number of field trials. See Appendix 7 for the Tropical Fruits subgroups, probable representative crops, and the full list of crops that may be covered by each subgroup. Below is the list of proposed “representative” crops to be considered under the project. Part of the project planning process will be to decide which regions/countries (Asia, Latin America or Africa) will conduct the work for each crop.

Crops:

- Subgroup 005A – Olive (53 crops)
- Subgroup 005B – Fig or Guava (42 crops)
- Subgroup 005C – Date (9 crops)
- Subgroup 006A – Lychee, Spanish Lime, or Longan (18 crops)
- Subgroup 006B – Avocado, Banana, Papaya, and Pomegranate *or* Mango (38 crops)
- Subgroup 006C – Atemoya and Pineapple (26 crops)
- Subgroup 006D – Patahaya (Dragon fruit) and Prickly pear (3 crops)
- Subgroup 006E – Passionfruit or Kiwifruit (7 crops)
- Subgroup 006F – Muriti or Palmyra Palm (4 crops)

The tropical fruit representative crops were selected for the following reasons:

1. Little or no residue data exists for these crops, and therefore, almost no Codex MRLs exist for these crops
2. By generating data on a few key representative crops, MRLs can potentially be established for many more crops within the subgroups
3. All of the representative crops are grown in at least one of the participating global regions

Indicative workplan (see Appendix 3)

The project will follow a tiered approach:

Tier 1: Capacity Building :

Some ASEAN Member States such as Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Singapore and Indonesia already have laboratories that operate near the level of Good Laboratory Practices (GLP) or “GLP-like”. Six trainings will be targeted for those countries to further enhance their laboratory capabilities in order to meet JMPR data quality requirements. The project will aim to prepare them for follow-up work in which these countries will then be the leads in generating residue data. These countries will carry out the key events (application, harvesting, sample preparation/analysis) of the live field trials and laboratory analyses in order to gain hands-on experience.

Other ASEAN Member States which are less advanced in their technical capacity (Myanmar, Vietnam, Cambodia, Brunei Darussalam, and Lao PDR) will participate in the study as observers. As observers, these countries will benefit from witnessing key events during the actual supervised field trials while in practice.

These key events include:

- Event 1: SOP reviews and identification of core teams (PSC, Study Director Consultant, National Quality Assurance Leads, National Principal Investigators, JMPR Consultant, and Analytical Laboratory Consultant)
- Event 2: Facility inspections; SOP refinement, protocol development
- Event 3: Field trial applications and harvest

- Event 4: Analytical validation and analysis
- Event 5: Analytical summary report preparation
- Event 6: Final report development

Tier 2: Residue Data Generation

Malaysia, Philippines, Indonesia, and Thailand currently have greater ability to conduct field and/or laboratory work, and are in the best position to undertake work quickly. Furthermore, these countries have the test pesticides already registered for use (or in progress) in their countries. Technical guidance (via a Study Director consultant) will be provided to these countries. Singapore could support the project by providing technical expertise in regional trainings or serve as a regional reference laboratory.

Under this second tier, the goal will be to assist countries in conducting actual trials under a supervised field trial operation. The Study Director consultant will work closely with national Principal Investigators (one per country) in conducting the field trials. Principle Investigators will be nominated and selected by the PSC members during the process of core team establishment (event 1). The Study Director consultant will help initiate and lead the first of the trials, but will increasingly entrust work (under supervision) to the national Principal Investigators. The national Principal Investigators will then be able to conduct trials in their own countries, but still under continual, long-distance supervision of the Study Director.

1. Field and laboratory preparations: The first year will be spent getting critical field and laboratory preparations in order – SOPs, establishment of QA system, documentation, data management, facilities, etc. A joint meeting will be conducted at the beginning of the project with the Study Director consultant, laboratory staff, field staff, and national Principal Investigators to review the analytical requirements and provide guidance on setting the foundation for their operations. The Study Director will follow up with each of the countries and provide assistance throughout the year to monitor progress, and ensure that the countries are adequately prepared to initiate the studies. Field residue trials will not be initiated until the Study Director is confident that the countries are prepared.
2. Field residue trials: Once all preparations are in order, the Study Director will initiate the first series of trials with all national Principal Investigators present, increasingly handing over responsibilities. Ideally, the national Principal Investigators can return to their countries and initiate trials on their own. But, if not fully prepared, the Study Director consultant will provide additional assistance in-country. Those countries that are less advanced in their technical capacity will be included to observe as field trials are being conducted.
3. Sample analysis: Upon completion of the field work, samples will be prepared and analyzed – again, under supervision of the Study Director. Again, the mentor will be present during the first series of analyses, and will increasingly transfer responsibilities and oversight to national Principal Investigators. Those countries that are less advanced in their technical capacity will be invited to participate as observers during analytical work.
4. Data preparation: Once a study is complete, the Study Director consultant will assist in the preparation of a final report. Again, national Principal Investigators will increasingly assume responsibilities of the report preparations and complete them in their own countries.
5. JMPR submission: Once the final reports are complete, and the Study Director approves the entire work, data packages will be prepared for submission to the JMPR by the ASEAN countries leading the trial work.
6. International engagement: A second Global Minor Use Summit is being planned for early

2012 at the FAO Headquarters in Rome, Italy. The Summit will focus on global agreements for pesticide policy, and identifying methods of collaborating on minor-use issues while facilitating trade and providing growers with access to safer pest control measures. This will be an opportunity for the ASEAN countries to coordinate this project with the other regions as part of the larger, global initiative. Specific to this project, ASEAN countries will need to engage the work of this project at the CCPR, first by nominating the project chemicals to be placed on the JMPR review schedule, in coordination with other partner countries, and then working to ensure that they remain on the schedule. Below are the four meetings needed to facilitate international coordination, to support underlying concepts of the project, such as crop grouping schemes and MRL determination, and to initiate the JMPR nomination process of the project crops/pesticides.

Meeting 1: Global Minor Use Summit II – regional/global collaboration

Meeting 2: 2012 CCPR – nominations for JMPR schedule

Meeting 3: 2013 CCPR – nominations for JMPR schedule (follow up)

Meeting 4: 2014 CCPR – nominations for JMPR schedule (follow up)

If this project is successful, and the ability to generate high quality data that is acceptable to the JMPR is established, a crop/pesticide priority list for the ASEAN Member States will be developed for future Codex MRL work and for establishing a regional strategy for addressing these priorities.

11. Public-public or public-private cooperation

Explain how the project promotes cooperation between government organizations involved in managing SPS issues and/or with the private sector. Where applicable, explain how the private sector will be involved in the project.

The primary purpose of this project is to implement a process, as endorsed by the CCPR, for governments to coordinate field research, promote worksharing, and work towards the harmonization of pesticide MRL standards. The project will involve collaboration between government regulatory officials, and laboratory and field technicians of the ASEAN Member States. Private sector partners will include multi-national pesticide manufacturers, local agricultural commodity export organizations, industry associations, and farmers of specialty crops. The success of the project relies on the close coordination and partnerships between all of these stakeholders.

The private sector partners (CropLife Asia, Syngenta, Dow, Dupont, and Valent/Sumitomo) have already begun discussions with national registration authorities within the region to help finalize the assignments of crops/pesticides/countries for the project, taking into consideration the national needs, specific pests to be controlled, registration issues, and market considerations. Once the project is underway, the private sector partners will, in parallel with the technical aspects of the project, work toward fulfilling registration requirements of the countries where the trials will be conducted. This is expected to include in-kind contributions for conducting required efficacy trials and determining the most appropriate good agricultural practices (GAPs), considering potential use patterns across multiple global regions.

The private sector partners have also offered in-kind support to provide test substances for field residue and efficacy trials, analytical standards for laboratory analysis, and financial support to cover registration fees and requirements (see budget table). In some cases, the pesticide manufacturers have offered to provide training, in-kind, to the analytical laboratories to help validate methods and ensure testing proficiency by staff. Finally, the private sector partners will help the ASEAN Member States to develop a long-term priority list and implementation strategy, based on the experience and lessons learned from this project.

Other private sector partnerships that are being developed include those with export organizations and local farming operations. The exporting organizations would provide input on crop/pesticide priorities, and the local farming organizations will be asked to donate field trial sites for the project.

As mentioned earlier, this project also promotes cooperation between governments within the Asia region, as well as cooperation across regions, to establish common work protocols and coordinate work-sharing and responsibilities, where applicable.

12. Risks

Based on the risks identified in the logframe, provide any further information on these risks and explain what actions will be taken to manage them.

Potential risks have identified as well as measures that have been taken to manage risks. Possible risks and steps for mitigation as necessary are presented in the following table:

Risk	Impact	Probability	Prevention/Mitigation
JMPR evaluates data package and finds fault with the study and is unable to accept the data for recommending an MRL.	High	Low	a. Rigorous and targeted technical capacity building phase b. Frequent consultations with JMPR experts If data were not accepted by JMPR, they would still be valuable for national MRLs, ASEAN MRLs and/or import tolerances
Chemical company fails to seek registration for a chemical in a particular country as agreed.	High	Low	Proactive engagement with chemical manufacturers via regular consultations throughout project planning to ensure industry support and confirmed intent to seek registrations.
Countries not deemed ready to proceed to residue data generation activities of the project	Medium	Low	Preparatory workshops will be carried out by highly qualified technical experts. Project Staff has demonstrated motivation and dedication to achieving project goals.

IV. INPUTS & BUDGET

13. Inputs and estimated budget

Using the table below for guidance, provide a detailed breakdown of the total budget (in US\$) required to implement the project. The budget should specify:

- (i) the amount requested from STDF;*
- (ii) the applicant's own contribution to the project, which may be in the form of financing or an in-kind contribution (e.g. staff time, use of premises, etc.); and*
- (iii) the amount requested from other donors. The applicant's contribution to the project should be costed and is subject to audit. See Qn. 9 and Qn. 9-13 of the Guidance Note for more information on what the STDF funds (and does not fund), and what should be included in the budget.*

Expenditure (describe in detail below)	Budget requested from STDF (US\$)	Applicant's contribution (US\$)	Budget requested from other donors (US\$)	Total
<p>Contracts (individual, corporate or institutional)</p> <p>-ASEAN administrative staff (0.5 FTE) - Study Director consultant (0.33 FTE) - JMPR consultant (15 days per year) - laboratory consultant (15 days per year)</p>	<p>\$30,000 \$120,000 \$30,000 \$30,000 \$210,000</p>	<p>In-kind ASEAN Member States (Malaysia, Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Principal Investigator (gov. officials) \$60,000 		<p>\$270,000</p>
<p>Travel & daily subsistence allowance (6 trainings for field trial personnel & 6 trainings for lab personnel – 1 or 2 persons percountry/training event)</p> <p>-participant airfare & DSA (total 9 countries x 2 persons x 6 events = 108; each event 3 days for average \$693 DSA; average airfare \$400 per trip) -consultant airfare & DSA (1 person per event x 12 events x \$1300 airfare and \$693 DSA) -local transportation & logistics (\$500 average x 12 events)</p>	<p>\$118,000 \$24,000 \$6,000 \$148,000</p>			<p>\$148,000</p>
<p>Training (capacity building trainings and conduction of field trials) <u>Capacity Building</u> -field trial training -laboratory training -data packaging training</p>	<p><i>*already covered under contracts and travel</i></p>		<p>In-kind private sector contribution (efficacy trials, test substances, analytical standards, analytical training, registration fees) \$200,000 In-kind USDA (training supplement) \$30,000</p>	<p>\$230,000</p>
<p>Other meetings, workshops -travel support to CCPR -global coordination with other regions at GMUS-II -project steering committee meetings</p>		<p>In-kind ASEAN Member States (that attend CCPR) \$10,000</p>	<p>In-kind CropLife Asia (support for project Steering Committee meetings) \$100,000 In-kind USDA (support travel for 6 ASEAN members to</p>	<p>\$135,000</p>

Expenditure (describe in detail below)	Budget requested from STDF (US\$)	Applicant's contribution (US\$)	Budget requested from other donors (US\$)	Total
			attend Global Minor Use Summit 2 \$25,000	
IT / laboratory Equipment -small equipment - field trainings -small equipment - lab trainings	\$10,000 \$10,000 \$20,000			\$20,000
Provision of technical advice and travel by the JMPR Secretariat	\$30,000			\$30,000
Project management -technical coordination		In-kind ASEAN (overall management of project: office space for project staff, attending EWG MRLs & PSC, communication and recruitment process of project staff) \$60,000	In-kind USDA (overall coordination of project) \$120,000	\$180,000
General operating expenses <u>Residue Data Generation</u> -field trials (6 trials @ \$15,000) -laboratory analytical work (6 trials @ \$22,000) -data analysis and packaging -shipping -printing materials	\$90,000 \$132,000 <i>*covered under contracts</i> \$5,000 \$2,000 \$229,000			\$229,000
Other expenditures				
Total	\$637,000	\$130,000	\$475,000	\$1,242,000

Detailed description of budget line items are provided below. The project will be comprised of two major components: capacity building in field trial work and JMPR/CCPR procedures, and the actual conduction of the field trial work, data packaging, and JMPR data submissions.

Contracts:

- An administrative assistant will be hired and located at the ASEAN Secretariat to provide administrative support for the project, including to provide support for participant travel, training logistics, contracts, and funds transfers. It is anticipated that this will be a part time 0.5 (50%) position.
- A Study Director will be contracted to provide overall guidance, mentorship, and direction for the project. The Study Director will advise on the final selection of crop/pesticide/country assignments, develop field trial protocols, and provide training and guidance for conducting the field trial work. It is anticipated that this will be a 0.33 FTE (33%) contract.
- A technical expert on JMPR procedures and evaluations (JMPR consultant) will be contracted to provide overall direction to the project, and ensure that data generated will meet JMPR quality requirements. The JMPR consultant will provide advice on field trial protocols, will evaluate capacity building progress to ensure national experts are prepared to conduct work, and provide guidance on data analysis and submission preparation. It is anticipated that this will require 15 days of service per year.
- A laboratory consultant will be contracted to ensure that national laboratories are proficient in methods and procedures required for the project. The analytical consultant provide training to national laboratory technicians, and provide overall guidance to technicians when conducting project analyses. It is anticipated that this will require 15 days of service per year.
- * *USDA will support a project coordinator to help identify capacity building needs, recommend appropriate technical experts, and serve as a liaison between the project consultants, the ASEAN Secretariat, the ASEAN EWG, FAO, and other project stakeholders.*

Travel and DSA:

- Participant airfare: six training events are anticipated in order to prepare national experts for field trial work (see pg. 12). The trainings will be held in parallel with actual field trial preparations in order to provide participants with actual, hands-on experience. National experts will include Principal Investigators, field technicians, and laboratory technicians. Travel funds will support participation of national experts to relevant training events.
- Contractor airfare: the Study Director consultant, JMPR consultant, and laboratory consultant will travel to provide training/guidance for relevant events.
- Local travel: this includes transportation of groups to rural field sites for training and trial work that is not covered under general DSA.
- * *USDA will provide own travel funds to participate in training events. USDA will also support travel for additional technical experts for special cases. For example, the project may be enhanced with participation of Latin American, African or other national/regional experts to coordinate the project across regions.*

Training:

- Capacity building: it is anticipated that the contracted Study Director, JMPR, and laboratory consultants will deliver the required training necessary to conduct the project work. Costs for participants to attend the trainings are included in previous budget section, so no additional costs are anticipated in this section.
- Project work: major costs for field trial work include compensation for field trial sites, field technician services, transportation and shipping of samples, laboratory testing, data analysis, and professional services for trial personnel.
 - Field trials: costs include professional services of local field technicians (ideally government staff from national research facilities); field trial sites (although in-kind contributions will be sought from local or government managed farms), transportation

and possible shipping costs. Costs of trials depends on the crop being tested, location of sites, number of trials required, etc. Costs for trials are anticipated to be low, as public-sector staff and equipment would be utilized as much as possible. The project is budgeting the field portion of the trials (six trials total) at \$15,000 each.

- Laboratory analysis: costs include professional services of residue laboratories (preferably, these will be national or university labs), reagents and supplies. The project is budgeting the laboratory portion of the six trials at \$22,000 each.
- Data analysis and packaging: this budgetary item is included under contracts.
- * *Project partners will provide in-kind contributions to the field trials as follows: pesticide manufacturers will provide test substances and analytical standards, and some training on analytical method validation and testing proficiency. The private sector will also provide assistance in the final selection of crop/pesticide/country assignments.*
- * *USDA will provide in-kind assistance to coordinate technical training programs, and supplement technical trainers, if needed.*

Other meetings, workshops:

- ASEAN Member States that participate in the CCPR will be able to better engage in the meeting through enhanced understanding of the requirements of the JMPR and CCPR. The CCPR delegates will be able to contribute to discussions relevant to the project, such as crop grouping, data extrapolation, and MRL determinations.
- * *USDA will provide travel assistance for up to six ASEAN Member State participants to join the second Global Minor Use Summit at the FAO Headquarters in Rome, Italy, in February 2012. This will serve as an opportunity for the Asia region participants to discuss the project in more depth with FAO, IR-4, pesticide manufacturers, representatives from other regions, and other stakeholders in order to best coordinate efforts in Asia and other regions.*
- * *CropLife Asia annually supports the ASEAN EWG meetings, often supplementing the main meeting with an additional day or two for specific training requests. CropLife will support this project by allocating the additional meeting days for a project Steering Committee meeting to receive updates and guidance on the project work, in addition to providing targeted training for project related topics.*

IT/ laboratory equipment:

- It is anticipated that only small equipment purchases will be made to support the project, such as field backpack sprayers, calibration of equipment, and shipping costs, as needed to carry out field trial and laboratory work.

Provision of technical advice by the JMPR Secretariat:

The JMPR Secretariat will provide technical advice during implementation, and travel to the project sites as required, to ensure that the residue data generated is in line with internationally agreed data quality requirements and facilitate data sharing and the eventual use of this data to contribute to international (Codex) pesticide residue standards. The ASEAN Secretariat will provide up to USD30,000 to JMPR/FAO to facilitate travel by the JMPR Secretariat and the provision of technical advice as foreseen.

Project management:

- Overall project management will be provided in-kind by the ASEAN Secretariat.
- * *USDA will provide in-kind support for the overall coordination of the project.*

Inputs

Input		Output
personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Coordinator (USDA in-kind contribution) • National Principal Investigators (ASEAN Member States in-kind contribution) • ASEAN Project staff 	1. Capacity Building: Trained technical personnel (laboratory, field trial experts, others) in at least half the ASEAN countries with the ability to conduct high quality residue research and studies.
contracted organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study Director • Field and laboratory analytical experts 	
equipment		
supplies and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analytical supplies • printing materials 	
travel and per diem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • airfare • lodging, meals • local transportation 	
personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Coordinator (USDA in-kind contribution) • ASEAN Project staff 	2. Residue Data Generation: Pesticide data generated and submitted to the JMPR to establish Codex MRLs. Test pesticides registered for use in participating countries
contracted organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study Director • laboratory analytical experts 	
equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • small equipment purchases for both field work and lab work – only that which is critical and specific for the project 	
supplies and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analytical supplies • printing and labelling materials • shipping • storage materials 	
travel and per diem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • airfare • lodging, meals • local transportation 	

14. Cost-effectiveness

Explain how the project may be considered a cost-effective contribution to addressing the SPS problem(s) identified above, compared to alternatives.

The aim of this project is to establish a process that promotes worksharing, coordination of resources, and ultimately harmonization of MRL standards across the region. Under the current situation, countries operate individually in generating residue data for the establishment of MRLs or import tolerances. This often results in duplication of efforts and generating either redundant residue data, or generating residue data that is not useful for establishing Codex MRLs due to widely differing use practices. This project seeks to coordinate work, harmonize practices and standards as much as possible, and ultimately conserving valuable resources. Additionally, by strategically selecting representative crops from the Codex crop grouping scheme, a relatively few residue trials need to be performed, and that data can be extrapolated to multiple other crops. Through this coordinated and strategic approach, it is estimated that a savings of over 90% can be achieved as compared to conducting individual field trials for each crop/pesticide combination separately.

V. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION & MANAGEMENT

15. Implementing / supervising organization

Identify the organization(s) responsible for project implementation, and provide a contact name and telephone/email address for follow-up.

The project will be implemented by the Agriculture, Industry and Natural Resources Division, ASEAN Economic Community Department, of the ASEAN Secretariat.

Contact:

Mr. Suriyan Vichitlekarn
Assistant Director
Agriculture Industries and Natural Resources Division
ASEAN Secretariat
Tel. 62 21 7262991 ext 367
Fax 62 21 7398234
E-mail: Suriyan@asean.org

Sri Dyah Kusumawardhani
Technical Officer
Agriculture Industries and Natural Resources Division
ASEAN Secretariat
Tel. 62 21 7262991 ext 318
Fax 62 21 7398234
E mail: dhaniak@asean.org

Technical advisory support will be provided by the JMPR Secretariat of the FAO.

Contact:

Ms. Yong Zhen Yang
Agricultural Officer and JMPR Secretary
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome 00153, Italy
Fax:+39 06 57053224
E-mail: YoungZhen.Yang@fao.org

Project implementation coordination and support will be provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agriculture Service, Washington DC, USA. See Appendix D for letters of mutual support.

Contact:

Dr. Jason Sandahl
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agriculture Service
1400 Independence Avenue
Washington DC, United States
Tel. 541-359-1943
[E-mail: Jason.Sandahl@fas.usda.gov](mailto:Jason.Sandahl@fas.usda.gov)

16. Project management

Explain how the project will be managed, clearly indicating roles and responsibilities. If a Project Steering Committee is to be established for this purpose, specify its role, membership and meeting schedule, and explain how decisions will be made, etc.

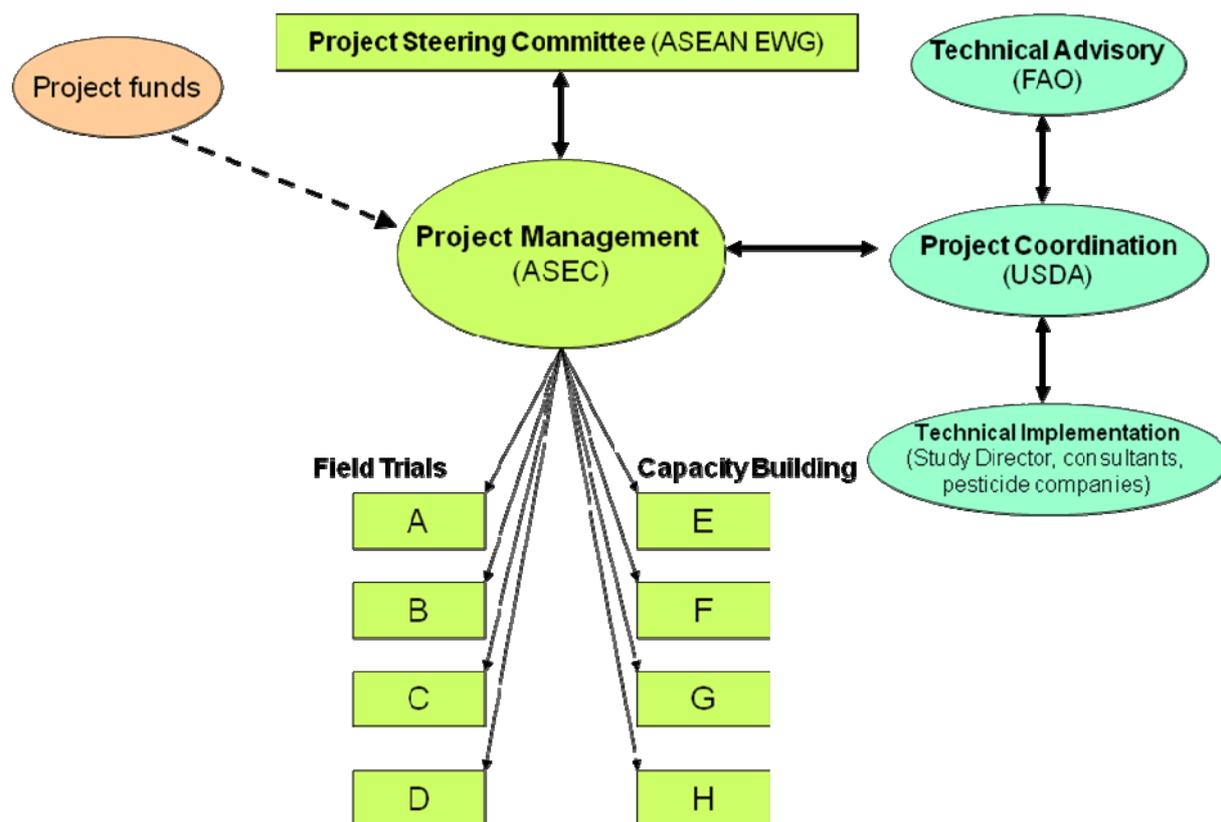
The project will be under the purview of the Expert Working Group on Harmonization of MRLs of Pesticides among ASEAN Countries (ASEAN EWG), which will serve as a Project Steering Committee (PSC). Ideally the PSC would consist of EWG members and other key stakeholders involved in supervision and oversight of the project implementation. The PSC shall meet at least once annually as part of their regular meeting schedule (sponsored by CropLife) and correspond electronically between scheduled meetings. FAO and USDA will be invited to participate in the PSC meetings.

The ASEAN Secretariat (ASEC) will be the lead agency in implementing the project. The USDA Foreign Agricultural Service (USDA/FAS) will provide assistance to coordinate the technical aspect of the project by providing a Technical Coordinator. Services of the Technical Coordinator will be in-kind, at no expense to the project. The Technical Coordinator, based in USDA/FAS, Washington will work closely with the ASEC, participating member States, and Chairperson of EWG MRLs/PSC as well as other stakeholders. The ASEC with the assistance of the Technical Coordinator will report the progress of the project to the PSC.

The logistical and financial aspects of the projects will be managed by the ASEC. A project staff will be tasked with daily operational activities and housed at the ASEC. The daily operational activities are not limited to administration, but will also include making preparation for trainings such as purchase of airline tickets, contracting with hotels, arranging local transportation, etc. For field trial work, the project staff will help make funding transfers to the relevant, participating country agencies or institutions. The project staff will work under the supervision of the ASEAN desk officer and should work closely with the Technical Coordinator and other collaborators. The project staff will prepare quarterly, annual, and final financial reports.

For each country conducting field trials or hosting regional trainings, the ASEC will make financial transfer to relevant agencies/ institutions which were appointed by the respective participating countries. The transferred funds should be used for the purchase of materials and supplies, for establishment of contracts, and for other necessary reimbursements. Recipient agencies or institutions will provide itemized expenses to the ASEC at the earliest reasonable time upon purchases or upon completion of services.

Below is a proposed management scheme:



To the extent possible, administrative support and technical expertise will be drawn upon from within the ASEAN member states and provided in-kind by the United States, other governments or institutions, and the private sector. In some cases, outside consultants will be necessary to perform the highest level of technical guidance. However, all of the actual work will be done by the member states themselves and any outside consultants or experts will only provide supervisory roles – the work and outcomes of this project will be that of the ASEAN member states.

Program Management: The ASEAN Secretariat (ASEC) will be responsible for the management of the project. The USDA Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) will provide assistance in coordinating technical activities with the ASEAN EWG on MRL and other stakeholders. The USDA-FAS Technical Coordinator will make every effort to obtain technical expertise from partner foreign governments, the FAO, private industry, etc.

Logistics: Participating countries will help, as much as possible, to provide the logistical support for the project. For example, if a country volunteers to host a regional training, a point person from that country will help identify and secure training facilities, make arrangements for local transportation, identify lodging possibilities, etc. The country point person will coordinate the planning efforts in close collaboration with the Technical Coordinator, Chairperson of EWG MRLs/PSC, ASEAN Secretariat and ASEAN project Staff.

Technical Consultants: The Study Director will need to be hired on a contract basis from a reputable institution, deeply involved in GLP field trial work (both field and laboratory components) – this is absolutely critical for the success of the project. For laboratory analyses, expertise can be drawn from

several sources: technical experts from national laboratories within the ASEAN countries; consultants from regional or foreign universities; U.S. or other foreign government agencies; or participating chemical manufacturers.

VI. REPORTING, MONITORING & EVALUATION

17. Project reporting

Provide information on the reporting schedule, including the type and number of reports (i.e. inception report, progress reports, final report) to be prepared. These reports will provide the basis for systematically monitoring progress and give recipients an opportunity to make substantive comments on any unanticipated issues that require attention. Progress reports should normally be submitted every six months unless an alternative reporting schedule is agreed.

The Project staff will work closely with the Technical Coordinator and other collaborators to prepare comprehensive interim progress reports and final project report that monitors project indicators and measures. In addition to progress reports submitted to the STDF, a progress status will be presented and discussed at the annual ASEAN EWG meetings to the project Steering Committee. The project Steering Committee will consider any modification to the project plan and advise on alternatives.

18. Monitoring and evaluation, including performance indicators

Describe how progress made in project implementation will be monitored and evaluated. Provide information on the key indicators that will be used to monitor and measure the success of activities carried out (based on those identified in the logical framework), and quantify these indicators to the extent possible

There will be two key points of reference in the monitoring and evaluation of the project – one for the technical capacity building and one for the residue data generation.

Technical Capacity Building:

The Technical Coordinator will play a key role in the monitoring and evaluation of the project. At the beginning of the project a baseline survey will be conducted that reflects each country's ability to conduct GLP field trial work. The Coordinator will also be responsible for establishing monitoring and evaluation methods to ensure project progress is made against agreed baselines and targets per the project work plan. The FAO guidelines for evaluation methodology will be followed (FAO, 2011). At the project mid-point, the Technical Coordinator will conduct a follow-up survey to measure progress. At the end of the project, the Technical Coordinator will consult with the mentor Study Director to identify progress made and determine if the countries are prepared to initiate field trials. This will be the ultimate measure of the project's capacity building success.

Indicators of Success – Technical Capacity Building:

- Increased knowledge/skills of ASEAN national pesticide regulators in the areas of: data generation, data evaluation, crop grouping, MRL determination, work sharing and joint review concepts, and the Codex process
- Enhanced regional technical ability to conduct high quality residue research and studies that would be accepted by international standard setting bodies, such as Codex, or by other national governments for the establishment of MRLs (good laboratory practices (GLP), or similar criteria)
- Increased collaborations with international stakeholders in working toward global MRL harmonization

Measures of Success – Capacity Building

The success of capacity building activities will be measured by:

- Trained field trial personnel ensure strict adherence to study protocol and gain a 20% increase in data generation competencies.
- Laboratory personnel exhibit improved precision and accuracy in analytical results = more reliable data = greater confidence.
- Improved laboratory technique will serve to incrementally advance laboratories toward GLP recognition
- International fora joined by pesticide regulators to collaborate with stakeholders in working toward global MRL harmonization (Global Minor Use Summit II, and three CCPR meetings)

Indicators – Residue Data Generation:

The mentor Study Director will contribute critical coordination and management support to the project and will routinely evaluate progress, and direct solutions to any difficulties that may arise. The final success of the project will be self evident – the data are accepted by the JMPR. For monitoring and evaluation, there will be four key phases of the project:

- Phase 1: Preparation prior to initiating field trials: does the Study Director allow a country to initiate the work?
- Phase 2: Conducting field trials: does the Study Director allow a study to progress once it has been initiated?
- Phase 3: Packaging of the data: does the Study Director approve the final report and allow the data to be sent to the JMPR?
- Phase 4: JMPR review: does the JMPR accept or reject the data?

Measures of Success – Residue Data Generation:

The success of residue generation activities will be measured by:

- Acceptance of the data generated by the JMPR
- Establishment of project Codex MRLs, and adoption of these Codex standards in participating countries
- The number of new registrations achieved

19. Dissemination of the projects results

Describe how the project results will be disseminated within the country and/or more widely.

Results from the field trials and residue analyses will be communicated via the packaging of data to be submitted to the JMPR. Additionally, interim and final reports will be made available electronically to the project partners and stakeholders. Information about the project – including resulting standards proposed – will be communicated at relevant international fora (CCPR, Global Minor Use Summit II) and disseminated on the STDF, FAO, IR-4 and Codex websites. Other project outcomes such as lessons learned, and any resulting workshare frameworks will be communicated to relevant stakeholders.

ATTACHMENTS

Appendix 1: CCPR reports from the Electronic Working Group on Minor and Specialty Crops

Appendix 2: Logical Framework

Appendix 3: Work Plan

Appendix 4: Terms of Reference for key staff involved in project implementation

Appendix 5: Letters of support from each organization to be involved in project implementation

Appendix 6: Evidence of the technical and professional capacity of the applicant to implement the project and letters of support from the supervising organization. **OR** Written consent from an STDF partner or third party acceptable to the STDF that agrees to implement the project.

Appendix 7: List of crops included in the Tropical Fruits Crop Grouping

APPENDIX 1

Reference information of the CCPR on minor uses and specialty crops. Relevent sections highlighted in yellow.

The EWG of CCPR on minor uses and specialty crops has been working for more than two years, since 2009. The issue of facilitating the establishment of Codex MRLs for minor uses and specialty crops were discussed at the CCPR meetings in 2009-2011.

In the CCPR 2010, the Committee endorsed the recommendations to encourage Codex members and observers to continue to identify and nominate chemical/uses on minor crops to the Working Group on Priorities and to submit data for JMPR evaluation including the possibility for multiple countries working collaboratively to develop data to support the establishment of MRLs on minor crops and the bundling of such data to be presented by one lead country for JMPR evaluation

The conclusions of the CCPR Report were extracted as follows.

CCPR 2009 REPORT

DISCUSSION PAPER ON THE GUIDANCE TO FACILITATE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CODEX MRLS FOR MINOR USE AND SPECIALTY CROPS (Agenda Item 11(i))

Paras. 208-215

The Committee recalled that at its last session it had agreed to establish an electronic working group chaired by United States and co-chaired by Australia and Kenya, which would prepare a discussion paper to provide guidance to facilitate the establishment of Codex MRLs for minor uses and specialty crops.

The Delegation of Kenya introduced the Discussion Paper, which contained several recommendations based on the responses to a questionnaire circulated to members of the Electronic Working Group. These recommendations, among others, related to the inclusion of new commodities in the Codex Classification; encouraging the development of representative commodities; training in residue data generation and submission to JMPR; fostering collaboration to develop and promote submissions to JMPR for prioritised specialty crops and minor uses; promoting the pilot project on JMPR recommending MRLs before national authorities; supporting the development and use of a global MRL calculator and proposing suitable definitions for minor uses and specialty crops. The Delegation further proposed to re-establish the Electronic Working Group on Minor Uses and Specialty Crops in order to implement the recommendations contained in the Discussion Paper.

The Committee expressed its appreciation of the work of the Electronic Working Group. Many delegations supported the recommendations, stating that these recommended actions would facilitate the establishment of MRLs for minor uses and specialty crops, as well as definitions of minor uses and specialty crops proposed by the Electronic Working Group.

The Delegation of Thailand informed the Committee that in Southeast Asia harmonization of MRLs had been considered by an expert group, which had expressed strong interest in the ongoing discussion in the CCPR.

CCPR 2010 Report

DISCUSSION PAPER ON THE GUIDANCE TO FACILITATE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES FOR MINOR USE AND SPECIALTY CROPS (Agenda Item 11) (Paras 153-163)

The Committee recalled that at its last session it agreed to re-establish the Electronic Working Group on Minor Uses and Specialty Crops, chaired by the United States of America and co-chaired by Australia and Kenya, which would continue to identify and address issues related to minor uses and specialty crops within the mandate of CCPR; would further elaborate the definitions of minor use and specialty crops for use by CCPR and JMPR; and would identify priority minor uses and specialty crops for MRL setting and facilitate data submissions to JMPR.

The Delegation of Kenya introduced the paper highlighting the main outcomes of the document. In this regard, the Delegation informed the Committee of priority minor uses and specialty crops that had been or would be proposed for inclusion in the Priority List for JMPR evaluation, and outlined a number of recommendations directed to CCPR and/or JMPR to facilitate and improve the MRL setting process for minor uses..

The Committee endorsed the following recommendations presented by the Working Group:

Para 159. The Committee endorsed the recommendations to encourage Codex members and observers to continue to identify and nominate chemical/uses on minor crops to the Working Group on Priorities and to submit data for JMPR evaluation including the possibility for multiple countries working collaboratively to develop data to support the establishment of MRLs on minor crops and the bundling of such data to be presented by one lead country for JMPR evaluation and with an understanding that an official letter should cover all information on the registered GAPs.

Para 163 The Committee agreed to re-establish the Electronic Working Group on Minor Crops and Specialty Crops, under the chairmanship of the United States of America and co-chaired by Australia and Kenya, working in English only, to continue to identify priority minor uses and specialty crops for MRL setting, and to facilitate data submissions to JMPR, and to prepare proposals for definitions of minor use and specialty crops for use by CCPR and JMPR.

CCPR 2011 Report

DISCUSSION PAPER ON THE GUIDANCE TO FACILITATE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES FOR MINOR USE AND SPECIALTY CROPS (Agenda Item 9) Paras 112-116

Conclusion

Based on the above considerations, the Committee agreed to re-establish the electronic working group chaired by the United States of America and co-chaired by Kenya and Thailand to work on the development of criteria for use by CCPR and JMPR to determine the minimum number of field trials necessary to support the establishment of MRLs for minor crops/specialty crops in order to facilitate data submission to JMPR. The Committee agreed that the electronic working group will hold a meeting prior to the 44th Session of the CCPR and that both the electronic and physical working groups will work in English only.

APPENDIX 2: Logical Framework

	Project description	Measurable indicators	Sources of verification	Assumptions and risks
Overall objective (goal)	<p><i>What are the broader development objectives (goals) to which the project contributes?</i></p> <p>To enhance capacity of ASEAN Member states to meet pesticide-related export requirements based on international (Codex) standards to enhance market access of ASEAN agricultural commodities.</p>	<p><i>How are overall objectives to be measured (quantity, quality and time)?</i></p> <p>10% increase in project tropical fruit exports from the ASEAN region within five years of project completion.</p> <p>20% increase in intra-ASEAN trade of tropical fruits as a result of regional harmonization of MRLs.</p>	<p><i>What are the sources of information (and methods to collect and report it) for these indicators?</i></p> <p>The ASEAN Secretariat publishes “ASEAN Statistic Yearbook”, annually, that cover agricultural trade statistics. This data will enable us to determine if the export of specific commodities has increased or if market access has improved as a result of these efforts.</p>	<p><i>What are the external factors and conditions necessary to sustain overall objectives in the long run?</i></p> <p>Target markets accept Codex standards.</p>
Immediate objective (purpose)	<p><i>What are the immediate and specific development objectives at the end of the project?</i></p> <p>Regional mechanism (or process) focused on pesticide residue levels for crops of importance to the ASEAN region exists and is actively engaged in data generation, coordination and work-sharing</p>	<p><i>How are objectives to be measured (quantity, quality and time)?</i></p> <p>At least one set of residue data generated and submitted to the JMPR to support at least one Codex MRL. Potentially six different residue studies would result in six new registered uses and six new Codex MRLs but significantly more new Codex MRLs established through crop grouping.</p>	<p><i>What are the sources of information (and methods to collect and report it) for these indicators?</i></p> <p>Upon completion of data generation, industry and other stakeholders will nominate the chemical for JMPR review. Once the chemical is on the JMPR review schedule, countries will submit the data package for review. This and adoption of crop grouping schemes will be reflected in the CCPR report. Countries will communicate new chemical registrations to other WTO members through their respective SPS notification authority.</p>	<p><i>What are the external factors and conditions necessary to achieve objectives?</i></p> <p>The JMPR must accept the data generated and packaged by the project implementors. Establishment of additional MRLs is contingent upon the proposed tropical crop grouping scheme being adopted by the Codex Alimentarius Commission. And chemical companies must agree to and follow through on seeking registration in ASEAN member states.</p>
Expected	<i>What are the tangible</i>	<i>How are results to be</i>	<i>What are the sources</i>	<i>What external factors</i>

results	<i>products and services delivered by the project to achieve its purpose?</i>	<i>measured (quantity, quality and time)?</i>	<i>of information (and methods to collect and report it) for these indicators?</i>	<i>and conditions outside project control must be met to obtain the expected results on schedule?</i>
	1.) The training of skilled scientists and regulators in the process of study design, field trial implementation, sample collection, preparation and analysis to produce high quality residue data to be considered by the JMPR for chemical evaluation and MRL establishment.	An estimated 20 scientists from ASEAN Member States will be trained at six technical capacity building workshops. Additional scientists will be trained in future years via the “train the trainer” model . Quality of training will be reflected in the quality of the data produced in these field trials. This can be ascertained periodically by the JMPR expert reviewers and ultimately upon review of final data package.	Following each workshop, the Technical Coordinator will submit a summary report based on questionnaires completed by each participant. Furthermore, the Mentor Study Director and Project Steering Committee will evaluate the performance of the Project Staff and report their findings to the STDF, through the ASEAN Secretariat.	Support received from partners to provide in kind contributions in the form of technical guidance/training/study direction. Other sources of funding secured.
	2.) Project chemical is registered for use in three countries	This indicator is easily quantified and will ideally be achieved upon the completion of residue trials and analyses.	Countries will communicate new chemical registrations to other WTO members through their respective SPS notification authorities.	Chemical company must agree to and follow through on seeking registration in ASEAN member states. Additionally, the local regulatory authority must approve the registration requests.
	3.) Important residue data is generated for low toxicity chemical on three (possibly four) tropical fruit varieties	Data resulting from residue field trials will be analyzed after harvest in year two of the project. Ample training and oversight will ensure the high quality of this data.	Analysis of residue data will be interpreted and reported to relevant stakeholders at the conclusion of the study.	Normal growing season devoid of significant inclement weather or any other confounding factors that would render the field trial data unacceptable.
Activities	<i>What are the key activities to be carried out, and in what sequence, to produce expected results?</i> Tier 1 will involve a series of trainings, workshops, consultations on the conduct of field trials, sample preparation and	<i>What are the work programme targets (milestones)? What are the means and costs required to implement these activities (provide summary for each)?</i> To prepare member countries to initiate field trial studies.	<i>What are the sources of information to measure progress in implementation?</i> Following each workshop, the Technical Coordinator will submit a summary report based on questionnaires	<i>What external factors and conditions outside project control must be met to implement the planned activities on schedule?</i> Support received from partners to provide in kind contributions in the form of technical guidance/training/study

	analysis, SOP reviews and identification of core management team, facility inspections, SOP refinement, and protocol development	The mentor study director will determine country's preparedness to initiate field trials.	completed by each participant. Furthermore, the core management team will evaluate the performance of the trained scientists and report their findings to the STDF, through the ASEAN Secretariat.	direction. Other sources of funding secured.
	Tier 2 will involve the practical implementation of training to include: field trial applications and harvest, analytical validation and analysis, data packaging and submission, analytical summary report preparation, and final report development	The targets for activities will include the key events of the field trials (application, harvest, sample preparation and sample analysis), and packaging of data for submission.	Progress can be measured by following interim reports to be submitted by the Project Steering Committee.	Normal growing season devoid of significant inclement weather or any other confounding factors that would render the field trial data unacceptable.

APPENDIX 3: Work Plan

Technical Capacity Building	Responsibility	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
Laboratory		■				■	■		■				
Field		■				■	■						
Residue Data Generation													
GLP preparations		■	■	■	■								
Residue trials						■	■	■	■				
Sample analysis								■	■	■	■		
Data preparation												■	
JMPR submission													■
International engagement		■	■				■				■		

APPENDIX 4: Terms of Reference for key staff involved in project implementation

ASEAN Secretariat

- To take lead in the implementation of the Project
- To provide expertise on matters related to the vision and direction of the Project to be aligned with ASEAN vision
- To report the progress of the project to EWG MRLs/PSC with the assistance of the Technical Coordinator
- To manage funds according to the Project Budget Plan and coordinate with the participating ASEAN Member States on the disbursement of funds.

Hired Project Staff

The Project staff will be based at the ASEAN Secretariat and report to the ASEAN desk officer. The role of the Project Staff are:

- To support the role of the ASEAN Secretariat as the lead agency of the Project
- To work closely with ASEAN desk officer and Technical Coordinator as well as other stakeholders during the implementation of the Project.
- To assist in managing the Project Fund, including transferring the fund and preparing the financial report for the Project.
- To provide logistical support, including arranging venue for the training, ticket reservation, etc.

Technical Coordinator

- To coordinate the implementation of the project activities in terms of technical aspects.
- To provide advice to the Project Steering Committee, the Project Management, and the Hired Project Staff on the selection of contracted organizations
- To assist the Project Management and Hired Project Staff in optimizing the Project finances by identifying collaborators to the Project, and providing general advice on budgeting
- To prepare the technical report on the progress of the project for submission to EWG MRL/PSC.
- To assist the ASEAN Secretariat in the preparation of reports required by financial contributors.

Participating Member States

- To conduct the residue trials (for countries participating in data generation)
- To submit annual reports on the progress of the trials to the Technical Coordinator, copied to the ASEAN Secretariat (for countries participating in data generation)
- To submit the financial report on the use of funds upon completion of the services.
- For countries hosting training events, a point contact from the country will assist the Project Staff and Technical Coordinator in planning, organizing, and implementing events.

Appendix 5: Letters of support



ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS

Ref. AECD-AINRD/MRLs/Vol.1A/(12)

14 March 2011

Ms. Patricia Sheikh
Deputy Administrator,
Office of Capacity Building and Development
Foreign Agricultural Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, DC

Dear Madam,

Subject: ASEAN Pesticides Residue Data Generation Project for Establishment of Codex MRLs

Please, kindly be informed that the Roundtable Discussion on MRL Collaboration Possibilities to Facilitate Crop Trade between the US and ASEAN Countries had been organised on 16-17 September 2010 in Jakarta. The Roundtable agreed to develop a project proposal for pesticides residue data generation for submission to the World Trade Organization - Standards and Trade Development Facility (WTO-STDF) for possible funding.

As follow up, the project proposal entitled "ASEAN Pesticides Residue Data Generation Project for Establishment of Codex MRLs" had been prepared and presented to the 12th Meeting of the Experts Working Group on the Harmonisation of Maximum Residue Limits of Pesticides among ASEAN Countries (EWG-MRLs), held on 12-14 January 2011 in Chiang Mai, Thailand. The objective of the Project is to increase the number of Codex MRLs for crops of importance to the ASEAN Member States. The EWG-MRLs agreed in-principle to the project proposal as attached.

The project that consists of two components, namely: capacity building and MRL data generation, will be implemented in cooperation with USDA, pesticides manufacturers and relevant international organizations. The ASEAN Secretariat will be the implementing agency of the Project. Acknowledging the technical expertise in generating data for establishment of MRLs, the ASEAN Secretariat would like to seek the possibility of USDA to support the implementation of the Project by providing a Technical Coordinator which include his/her expenses. The Technical Coordinator will coordinate the implementation of the project activities in terms of technical aspects. The USDA assistance on this matter will become a valuable input for the success of the Project.

Thank you for your kind attention and we look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Suriyan Vichitlekarn
Assistant Director and Head
Agriculture Industries and Natural Resources Division
ASEAN Economic Community Department

One Vision, One Identity, One Community

The ASEAN Secretariat 70 A Jalan Sisingamangaraja, Jakarta 12110 Indonesia Tel.: (62-21) 7262991, 7243372 Fax.: (62-21) 7398234, 7243504
www.asean.org



April 6, 2011

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Farm and Foreign
Agricultural
Services

Foreign
Agricultural
Service

1400 Independence
Ave., S.W.
Stop 1030
Washington, DC
20250-1030

Mr. Suriyan Vichitlekarn
Assistant Director and Head
Agriculture Industries and Natural Resources Division
ASEAN Economic Community Department
70 A Jalan Sisingamangaraja
Jakarta 12110, Indonesia

Subject: ASEAN Residue Data Generation Project for Establishment of Codex Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs)

Dear Sir:

Thank you for the letter expressing your interest in the joint residue data generation project. We are aware of the coordination that has taken place between the USDA Foreign Agriculture Service (FAS) and the ASEAN Expert Working Group (ASEAN-EWG) on the Harmonization of Maximum Residue Levels of Pesticides and we fully support this effort.

Supporting the unique needs of specialty crops remains a top priority at the USDA. As you well know, pesticide residues associated with agricultural commodities can impede trade, and this is a particular, and growing, problem for specialty crops since residue data, and their corresponding MRLs, are not always available. When MRLs do exist, there is often a dis-harmonization between the standards established by national governments or international bodies that can also impede trade.

USDA recognizes that working cooperatively with other countries and regions to overcome these challenges is critical for success. Work-sharing ultimately saves resources, allows broader stakeholder input, facilitates harmonization of standards, and strengthens relationships. USDA supports the joint residue project in cooperation with the ASEAN member countries, building regional capacity to generate much needed residue data and to increase the establishment of MRLs for specialty crops.

The Office of Capacity Building and Development at FAS will make every effort in continuing to provide technical support and coordination of the project. It helps to have the ASEAN Secretariat support our partnership. We look forward to the initiation of work under the cooperative residue data generation project.

Thank you, again, for extending this opportunity for partnership.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Patricia R. Sheikh".

Patricia R. Sheikh
Deputy Administrator
Office of Capacity Building and Development
Foreign Agricultural Service

USDA is an Equal Opportunity Employer

Appendix 6: Evidence of the technical and professional capacity of the applicant to implement the project and letters of support from the supervising organization. OR Written consent from an STDF partner or third party acceptable to the STDF that agrees to implement the project

Appendix 7: Tropical Fruits Crop Group - Proposed Crop Subgroups:

Crop Group / Subgroup	Proposed Representative Commodities	Proposed Commodities
005A. Tropical and Sub-Tropical, Small Fruits, Edible Peel	Olive	African plum; Almondette; Apple berry; Arbutus berry; Barbados cherry (acerola); Bayberry, Red; Bignay; Breadnut; Cabeluda; Carandas-plum; Ceylon iron wood; Ceylon olive; Cherry-of-the-Rio-Grande; Chinese olive, black; Chinese olive, white; Chirauli-nut; Coco plum; Desert date; False sandalwood; Fragrant Manjack; Gooseberry, Abyssinian; Gooseberry, Ceylon; Gooseberry, Otaheite; Governor's plum; Grumichama; Guabiroba; Guava berry; Hog plum (yellow mombin); Illawarra plum; Jamaica cherry; Jambolan; Java apple (wax jambu); Jujube, Chinese; Kaffir plum; Kakadu plum; Karnada (Caranda); Kumquats; Kapundung; Lemon aspen; Limequats; Monos plum; Mountain cherry; Olives (table olives); Persimmon, Black; Pitomba; Rumberry; Sea grape; Setecapotes; Silver aspen; Water apple; Water berry; Water pear
005B. Tropical and Sub-Tropical, Medium to Large Fruits, Edible Peel	Fig or Guava	Ambarella; Arazá; Babaco; Bilimbi; Cajou (pseudofruit); Cambucá; Carob; Cashew apple; Ciruela verde; Davidson's plum; Fig; Gooseberry, Indian; Guava; Guava, Brazilian; Guava, Cattley, Guava, Costa Rican; Guava, Para; Guayabillo; Imbé; Imbu; Jaboticaba; Jujube, Indian; Kwai muk; Mangaba; Marian plum; Mombin, Malayan; Mombin, purple; Monkeyfruit; Nance; Natal plum; Noni; Papaya, Mountain; Persimmon, Japanese; Pomerac; Rambai; Rose apple; Sentul; Star fruit (carambola); Surinam cherry; Tamarind (sweet varieties); Uvalha
005C. Tropical and Sub-Tropical Palm Fruits, Edible Peel	Date	Açaí; Apak palm; Bacaba palm; Bacaba-de-leque; Date; Doum palm; Jelly palm; Patauá; Peach Palm
006A. Tropical and Subtropical, Small Fruit, Inedible Peel	Lychee or Spanish Lime or Longan	Aisen; Bael fruit; Burmese grape; Ingá; Litchi (lychee); Longan; Madras-thorn; Manduro; Matisia; Mesquite; Mongongo; Pawpaw, small flower; Satinleaf; Sierra Leonetamarind; Spanish lime; Velvet tamarind; Wampi; White star apple
006B. Tropical and Subtropical, Medium to Large Fruit, Smooth, Inedible Peel	Avocado; Pomegranate or Mango; Banana and Papaya	Abiu; Akee apple; Avocado; Bacuri; Banana; Binjai; Canistel; Cupuaçú; Etambe; Feijoa; Jatobá; Kei apple; Kokam; Langstat; Lanjut; Lucuma; Mabolo; Mango; Mango, horse; Mango, Saipan; Mangosteen; Naranjilla; Paho; Papaya; Pawpaw; Pelipisan; Pequi; Persimmon, American; Pomegranate; Quandong; Sapote, black; Sapote, green; Sapote, white; Sataw; Star apple; Tamarind-of-the-Indies; Tamarillo (tree tomato); Wild loquat
006C. Tropical and Subtropical, Medium to Large Fruit, Rough or Hairy, Inedible Peel	Atemoya and Pineapple	Atemoya; Biriba; Breadfruit; Champedak; Cherimoya; Custard apple; Durian; Elephant apple; Ilama; Jackfruit; Mammy apple; Marmalade-box; Marang; Monkey-bread tree; Pineapple; Poshte; Pulasan; Rambutan; Sapodilla; Sapote, Mammey; Screwpine; Soncoya; Soursop; Sugar apple; Sun sapote
006D. Tropical and Subtropical, Inedible Peel, Cactus	Pitahaya (Dragon Fruit) and Prickly pear	Pitahaya; Prickly pear; Saguaro
006E. Tropical and Subtropical, Inedible Peel, Vine	Passionfruit or Kiwifruit	Granadilla; Granadilla, Giant; Kiwifruit; Monstera; Passionflower, Winged-stem; Passionfruit; Passionfruit, banana
006F. Tropical and Subtropical, Inedible Peel, Palms	Muriti or Palmyra Palm	Guriri; Muriti; Palmyra Palm; Salak



Ref. AECD-AINRD/MRLs/Vol.1A /13

15 August 2011

Ms. Marlynne Hopper
Economic Affairs Officer
Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF)
World Trade Organization
Tel: (41) 22 739 6539
Email: Marlynne.Hopper@wto.org

Dear Madam,

Subject: ASEAN Pesticides Residue Data Generation Project for Establishment of Codex MRLs

The Secretariat of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has the pleasure of referring to the above subject matter.

The ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Blueprint, endorsed by the ASEAN Leaders in 2007 set target for the improvement of competitiveness of agricultural products to promote agribusiness in the region and to support the realization of ASEAN Economic Community building by 2015. Establishment of maximum residue limits (MRLs) of pesticides in accordance with international standards/guidelines for widely traded tropical fruits and vegetables grown in ASEAN region is of importance to realize this objective.

The project proposal entitled "ASEAN Pesticides Residue Data Generation Project for Establishment of Codex MRLs" had been prepared to increase the number of Codex MRLs for crops of importance to the ASEAN Member States. The project that consists of two components, namely: capacity building and MRL data generation will be implemented in cooperation with the US Department of Agriculture (USDA), pesticides manufacturers and relevant international organizations. The ASEAN Secretariat will be the implementing agency of the Project to be implemented for 3 years.

Considering the importance of the Project for the ASEAN Member States to enhance their capacity to generate data to support the development of MRLs, the ASEAN Secretariat would like to submit the above mentioned proposal to WTO –STDF for possible funding.

The Project Proposal on ASEAN Pesticides Residue Data Generation Project for Establishment of Codex MRLs is herewith attached.

One Vision, One Identity, One Community

Thank you for your kind consideration and favorable support and we look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "S. Vichitlekarn", followed by a period.

Suriyan Vichitlekarn (Mr.)
Assistant Director and Head
Agriculture Industries and Natural Resources Division
ASEAN Economic Community Department

Padilla, Simon

From: Nuansri Tayaputch <nuantaya@hotmail.com>
Sent: 24 September 2011 02:04
To: Hopper, Marlynn; jason sandalh; Sri D. Kusumawardhani
Subject: Re : ASEAN Pesticide Residue Data Generation Project for Establishment of Codex MRLs

Ms. Marlynn Hopper
Economic Affairs Officer
Standard and Trade Development Facility (STDF) World Trade Organization

Dear Ms. Hopper,

I would like to introduce myself, I am Nuansri Tayaputch, Chair of Expert Working Group on Harmonization of MRLs of Pesticides among ASEAN Member Countries (ASEAN EWG/MRLs). I have chaired this working group since 2002 and found out from the long experience that the ASEAN members are in need of technical support in generating pesticide residue data in order to establish MRLs based on Codex standard. During many years of working, ASEAN EWG/MRLs had put their great efforts on MRLs establishment. However, the targets could not be reached since many MRL values needed for ASEAN region still not be available. The constraints are due to limited expertise in the region as well as lack of enough support in doing residue field trials.

The all ASEAN EWG/MRLs members ! had realized of these problems and agreed to seek assistance from developed countries and/or concerned international organizations and would like to support the request for ASEAN Pesticide Residue Data Generation Project for Establishment of Codex MRLs. This project will enhance building up capabilities of ASEAN members in achieving the need to establish acceptable standards for food producing and reduce trade barriers in the region.

Looking forward to receiving favorable consideration.

Thank you and best regards,

Nuansri Tayaputch, Ph.D.
Chair, ASEAN EWG/MRLs

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Lao People's Democratic Republic
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Department of Agriculture

No/DOA
1371

Vientiane, date
05 DEC 2011

For the attention of :

Mr. Suriyan VICHITLEKARN
Assistant Director
Agriculture Industries and Natural Resources Division
Natural Resources Division
Bureau for Resource Development
SEAN Secretariat, Jakarta,
Indonesia
Fax: +6221.739.8234

Subject: **ASEAN Pesticides Residue Data Generation Project for Establishment of Codex MRLs.**

Dear Sir,

We are pleased to refer to your electronic message of November 25, 2011 on the above subject matter, we would like to inform you that on behalf of the Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, we are supporting the ASEAN Pesticide Residue Data Generation Project: **Strengthening regional capacity to meet pesticides residue export requirements based on International Standards (STDF/PPG/337).**

The Department of Agriculture of Lao PDR would very appreciate your kindest consideration.

Yours sincerely,



Dr. Monthathip Chanphengxay
Director General

Cc: - Department of Planning (DOIC), SOM-MAF of Lao PDR
- Ms. Sri Dyah Kusumawardhani, ASEAN Secretariat

Padilla, Simon

From: ASEAN Unit(DAP),Myanmar <dapasean@gmail.com>
Sent: 07 July 2011 06:05
To: Suriyan Vichitlekarn
Cc: Sri D. Kusumawardhani; kyawwinhorti@gmail.com; Plant Protection Division; aunglaing7855
Subject: ASEAN Pesticides Residue Data Generation Project for Establishment of Codex MRLs

Dear Sir,

Regarding the project entitled ASEAN Pesticides Residue Data Generation Project for Establishment of Codex MRL's, Myanmar is agreeable to the above mentioned project proposal approved by SOM-AMAF.

Myanmar will also be involving in the project track (1) Six capacity building trainings for field and laboratories, working with GLP (Good Laboratory Practice) systems, and be participating in the project key events during the actual field trails and laboratory analysis in order to observe actual GLP work in practice.

In addition, Myanmar aims to involve in the possible phase 2 project in which it is expected to undertake the generation of residue data for MRL (Maximum Residue Limits) establishment.

Best regards,

for SOM AMAF Leader
(San San Hla, Deputy Director)

Cc: Sri D. Kusumawardhani dhaniek@asean.org<<mailto:dhaniek@asean.org>>
U Kyaw Win (SOM AMAF Leader) : kyawwinhorti@gmail.com<<mailto:kyawwinhorti@gmail.com>>
Plant Protection Division, Myanma Agricultur Service :
ppmas.moai@mptmail.net.mm<<mailto:ppmas.moai@mptmail.net.mm>>

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For - San San Hla
Deputy Director, ASEAN Unit
Department of Agricultural Planning
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
Building No.15, Nay Pyi Taw
Myanmar
Email: mabelssh@gmail.com<<mailto:mabelssh@gmail.com>>;
dapasean@gmail.com<<mailto:dapasean@gmail.com>>
Phone: +95-(0)67-410120, 410405
Fax: +95-(0)67-410119

Padilla, Simon

From: Marcus ONG (AVA) <Marcus_ONG@ava.gov.sg>
Sent: 05 July 2011 08:51
To: Sri D. Kusumawardhani
Cc: Poh Hong TAN (AVA); Siang Thai CHEW (AVA); Kwong Weng LEE (AVA); Li Nah CHOO (AVA); Paul CHIEW (AVA); Leslie PHUA (AVA); Keng Ho ONG (AVA); Mei Lai YAP (AVA); Suriyan Vichitlekarn
Subject: NPP - ASEAN Pesticides Residue Data Generation Project for Establishment of Codex MRLs

Message Classification: Restricted

ASEAN Secretariat
Attn: Mr Suriyan Vichitlekarn

Dear Ms Dhaniek

Singapore supports the project proposal on "ASEAN Pesticides Residue Data Generation Project for Establishment of Codex MRLs". Thank you.

Yours sincerely

Marcus Ong
Assistant Manager, International Relations for Chief Executive Officer Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority & SOM-AMAF Leader for Singapore

From: Sri D. Kusumawardhani [mailto:dhaniek@asean.org]
Sent: Thursday, 23 June, 2011 10:26 AM
To: normah.jamil@me.com; normah.jamil@industry.gov.bn; san.vanty.uss@maff.gov.kh; haripriyono55@yahoo.com; pppravongviengkham@yahoo.com; hashim@moa.gov.my; MyanmarASEAN Unit(DAP); rsrecide@bas.gov.ph; Poh Hong TAN (AVA); niwat@moac.go.th; dunght.htqt@mard.gov.vn
Cc: rusalisapar@gmail.com; rusali.sapar@agriculture.gov.bn; jpthea@brunet.bn; In kosal; neou kompheak; brillianty@hotmail.com; Zulkifli Ali; dayu ratih; vvongsavanh@gmail.com; Inthadom Akkharath; amiroy82@yahoo.com; Amir Hamzah; mabelssh@gmail.com; leah samson; Marcus ONG (AVA); Preyanat Thiabratana; Tran Cong - HTQT; Suriyan Vichitlekarn; Solomon Benigno; Fahnaz Fairuz
Subject: NPP - ASEAN Pesticides Residue Data Generation Project for Establishment of Codex MRLs

Ref. AECD-AINRD/SOM-AMAF/Vol.1A/12

23 June 2011

To: SOM-AMAF Leaders
(Please, see distribution list)

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Subject: ASEAN Pesticides Residue Data Generation Project for Establishment of Codex MRLs

Please, kindly be informed that the Roundtable Discussion on MRL Collaboration Possibilities to Facilitate Crop Trade between the US and ASEAN Countries had been organised on 16-17 September 2010 in Jakarta. The Roundtable

agreed to develop a project proposal for pesticides residue data generation for submission to the World Trade Organization - Standards and Trade Development Facility (WTO-STDF) for possible funding.

As follow up, the project proposal entitled "ASEAN Pesticides Residue Data Generation Project for Establishment of Codex MRLs" had been prepared and presented to the 12th Meeting of the Experts Working Group on the Harmonisation of Maximum Residue Limits of Pesticides among ASEAN Countries (EWG-MRLs), held on 12-14 January 2011 in Chiang Mai, Thailand. The objective of the Project is to increase the number of Codex MRLs for crops of importance to the ASEAN Member States. The project consists of two components, namely: capacity building and MRL data generation. The ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Crops (ASWGC), through ad-referendum, had approved the Project Proposal on 31 March 2011.

In this relation, the ASEAN Secretariat would like to submit the above mentioned project proposal to SOM-AMAF for consideration and approval, before submission to WTO-STDF. We will appreciate it very much if the response and approval can be submitted to the ASEAN Secretariat by 9 July 2011. In the event of no response by the given deadline, the ASEAN Secretariat shall take it to mean that the project proposal is acceptable and approved by SOM-AMAF.

Thank you and best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Suriyan Vichitlekarn (Mr.)
Assistant Director and Head
Agriculture Industries and Natural Resources Division ASEAN Economic Community Department

Dhaniek (Ms)
Agriculture Industries & Natural Resources Division Finance, Industry & Infrastructure Directorate ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Department ASEAN Secretariat
Tel. 62 21 7262991 ext 318 Fax 62 21 7398234

[\[cid:image003.png@01CC3B22.60D1C9B0\]](#)One Vision, One Identity, One Community



Ref. AECD-AINRD/SOM-AMAF/Vol.1A/12

23 June 2011

To: SOM-AMAF Leaders
(Please, see distribution list)

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Subject: ASEAN Pesticides Residue Data Generation Project for Establishment of Codex MRLs

Please, kindly be informed that the Roundtable Discussion on MRL Collaboration Possibilities to Facilitate Crop Trade between the US and ASEAN Countries had been organised on 16-17 September 2010 in Jakarta. The Roundtable agreed to develop a project proposal for pesticides residue data generation for submission to the World Trade Organization - Standards and Trade Development Facility (WTO-STDF) for possible funding.

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Thank you and best regards.

Sincerely yours,


for Suriyan Vichitlekarn
Assistant Director and Head
Agriculture Industries and Natural Resources Division
ASEAN Economic Community Department

Cc. Focal points of ASWGC

One Vision, One Identity, One Community

No. 0204/ 5750



Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives,
Ratchadamnoen Nok Road,
Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

30 June B.E. 2554 (2011)

Mr. Suriyan Vichitlekarn
Assistant Director and Head
Agriculture, Industry and Natural Resources Division
ASEAN Economic Community Department
The ASEAN Secretariat
70A Jl Sisingamangaraja
Jakarta 12110, Indonesia

Dear Mr. Suriyan,

Re: ASEAN Pesticides Residue Data Generation Project
for Establishment of Codex MRLs

Reference is made to your letter Ref. AECD-AINRD/SOM-AMAF/Vol.1A/12 dated 23 June 2011 regarding the above-mentioned project. I have the pleasure to inform you that Thailand agrees in principle to the proposed project proposal which would be beneficial in increasing domestic food security and promotion of the competitiveness of ASEAN agricultural products in international markets.

With best regards.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs. Jirawan Yamprayoon)

Inspector - General

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

Office of the Permanent Secretary
Bureau of Foreign Agricultural Affairs
Tel. 66-2281-9308
Fax 66-2281-6996
E-mail: asean@opsmoac.go.th



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HORTICULTURE
SECRETARIATE OF DIRECTORATE GENERAL

JL. AUP NO. 3 PASAR MINGGU, SOUTH JAKARTA, 12520
TELP (021) 7806775 – 78832048, FAX (021) 7805880 / 78831845
E-MAIL: setditjen@hortikultura.go.id
WEBSITE: <http://www.hortikultura.go.id>

Ref: 1123/KL. 420/D.1.1/XI/2011

7 November 2011

To:

Mr. Suriyan Vichitlekarn
Assistant Director and Head
Agriculture Industries and Natural Resources Division
ASEAN Economic Community Department

**Re: ASEAN Pesticides Residue Data Generation Project
for Establishment of Codex MRLs**

Responding to your former letter Ref: AINRD-AEC/STDF-MRLs/Vol.1/(3), dated 4 November 2011 with the above mentioned subject, we would like to inform you that Directorate General of Horticulture, Ministry of Agriculture, on behalf of Republic of Indonesia is supporting the **ASEAN Pesticide Residue Data Generation Project : Strengthening Regional Capacity to Meet Pesticides Export Requirements based on International Standards.**

Thank you for the kind cooperation.



Dr. Ir. Mat Syukur, MS

Executive Secretary of Directorate General of Horticulture/
National Focal Point For ASWGC

CC:

Director General of Horticulture



KETUA PENGARAH PERTANIAN
(Director-General Agriculture)
JABATAN PERTANIAN
(Department of Agriculture)
ARAS 17, LOT 4G2, PRESINT 4
PUSAT PENTADBIRAN KERAJAAN PERSEKUTUAN
62632 PUTRAJAYA



Tel: 03-88703000

Fax: 03-8888 5069/ 8888 8493 / 8888 8284/ 8870 3044

B.88/03.30/Jld. XI (32)

8 November 2011

World Trade Organization - Standards and Trade Development
Facility (WTO-STDF) Working Group
c/o World Trade Organization
Centre William Rappard
Rue de Lausanne 154
Case postale CH - 1211
Geneve 21

(Attention : Melvin Spreij
STDF Secretary)

Dear sir,

**ASEAN PESTICIDES RESIDUE DATA GENERATION PROJECT FOR
ESTABLISHMENT OF CODEX MRLS**

Ref. to the above please be informed that Malaysia is an active member of the ASEAN-Electronic Working Group on Harmonization of Pesticide Maximum Residue Levels in the ASEAN region, as well as of the Codex Committee on Pesticides Residues (CCPR). We believe that the above proposed project will greatly benefit the ASEAN region in its efforts to facilitate not only trade in agricultural produce between ASEAN member countries and other regions of the world, but will also ensure better protection of human health and the environment with the application of suitable and acceptable pesticide MRLs.

Malaysia therefore fully supports the above project and intends to participate in the same.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

(DATO' SULAIMAN BIN MD ZAIN)
Director-General of Agriculture
Department of Agriculture, Malaysia



Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy and Planning
Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City 1101
Tel. No.: (632) 929 8247 Fax No.: (632) 920 4084

URGENT

21 February 2012

MR. SURIYAN VITCHITLEKARN

Assistant Director
Agriculture, Industries and Natural Resources Division
ASEAN Secretariat
70 A, Jl. Sisingamangaraja, Kebayoran Baru
Jakarta 12110, Indonesia
Fax No: +6221 7398234

Subject: **ASEAN Pesticide Residue Data Generation Project for Establishment of Codex MRLs**

Dear Mr. Suriyan:

We are pleased to express our support for the project entitled ASEAN Pesticide Residue Data Generation Project for Establishment of Codex MRLs for funding under the WTO STDF Trust Fund.

The project would help the Philippine regulatory system develop and strengthen its knowledge and skills in pesticide residue generation particularly on selected "minor-use" crops and high value crops such as banana and pineapple that have economic impact in Philippine agriculture. Such residue data would be the basis for modifying use patterns and taking regulatory action on the particular pesticide.

As agreed on the last Experts Working Group Meeting on MRLs in Vientiane, Laos on 20 January 2012, one of the substances that will be assigned to the Philippine team is chlorantraniliprole for pineapple crop which will be conducted on April 2013 in collaboration with USDA/US EPA.

In compliance with the request of the ASEAN EWG, our Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority had submitted the list of Philippine Project Team on 26 January 2012.

Thank you and regards.

Very truly yours,

ROMEO S. RECIDE
Assistant Secretary for Policy and Planning



**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
PLANT PROTECTION DEPARTMENT**

140 Ha Dao Di Street, Dong Da District, Ho Chi Minh
Tel: (84-4) 8373 808 Fax: (84-4) 8374 318 / 3330 043

20 February 2012

Suriyan Vichitlekarn (Mr.)
Assistant Director and Head
Agriculture Industries and Natural Resources Division
ASEAN Economic Community Department

**Supporting Letter of ASEAN Pesticides Residue Data Generation Project
for Establishment of Codex MRLs**

Dear Mr. Suriyan Vichitlekarn,

The Plant Protection Department of Vietnam hereby fully support the "ASEAN Pesticides Residue Data Generation Project for Establishment of Codex MRLs" as informed in your letter dated 4th November 2011.

We believe that the project will facilitate the effective participation of the ASEAN countries in Codex work and harmonization with Codex standards.

Yours sincerely,

Nguyen Xuan Hong
Director General

Dow AgroSciences (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd (Co No. 182079V)
Level 6, C P Tower, Jalan 16/11
Pusat Dagang Section 16, 46350 Petaling Jaya
P.O. Box 1011, Jalan Semangat, 46964 Petaling Jaya,
Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia
Tel: (603) 7965 5300 Fax: (603) 7955 6292



7 October 2011

Jason Sandahl
Senior Program Manager – Food Safety, TSCBD
Office of Capacity Building and Development
Foreign Agricultural Service
United States Department of Agriculture.

Dear sir:

We are very happy to note that USDA is planning to have projects in this region for capacity building and conduct of crop residue trials especially for 'minor crops' with the aim of setting Codex mrl.

Dow AgroSciences is supportive of this program and would like to cooperate in any appropriate capacity. We are especially interested in registering spinetoram on minor crops such as mango and would be willing to contribute by conducting limited efficacy trials for registrations in countries such as Thailand and the Philippines and agree to the following:-

- 1) to work with ASEAN countries on selection of crops to include in the project
- 2) to provide input into trail assignments of the countries (which crops in which countries)
- 3) to seek registrations in the countries conducting the field trials
- 4) to conduct efficacy trials for registrations and to help establish the project GAP
- 5) to provide technical support (study pesticides for field and lab, and analytical guidance if needed)

Thank you.

Yours sincerely



Nik Ab Razak Nik Yahya
ASEAN Regulatory Leader.

DOW RESTRICTED - For internal use only

BRANCH:

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GST Reg. No: 19-9707386-N

Jason Sandahl
Senior Program Manager – Food Safety, TSCBD
Office of Capacity Building and Development
Foreign Agricultural Service
United States Department of Agriculture

Date: 6 Oct 2011

Dear Jason,

Re: ASEAN Pesticide Residue Data Generation Project for Establishment of Codex MRLs

We, Syngenta Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd. would like to express our interest and commitment in providing necessary input and support for the above mentioned project which will bring International Maximum Residue limits (MRLs) for tropical fruits and enhance ASEAN capacity in the setting of the international standards.

We will provide recommendation to ASEAN countries taking part in the project on the selection of crops taking into account the needs in crop protection as well as importance in the international trade. To support the project, we would also conduct the required efficacy studies and seeking the related registration in the participating countries in ensuring the international standards are reflecting good agricultural practices. In addition, technical support at field and/or at laboratory level will also be provided to the countries involved should such needs arise.

We would like to thank you for offering such an exciting opportunity for us to work with ASEAN countries in this meaningful topic.

Thank you very much.

Yours sincerely,

Ma Choon Kwong
Regional Regulatory Manager