



Retailers' Secondary Standards: What They Are and Why They Exist

American Chemical Society National Meeting

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## Introduction

# Primary, secondary and voluntary standards





#### Legislation







### Secondary standards

#### **Food Chain Companies**







### Voluntary standards

#### **Certification Systems**







Science based assessment of pesticide MRLs to safeguard consumer health and promote Good Agricultural Practices. **Individual** requirements focused on **residues** (number, percentage of MRLs, red list)

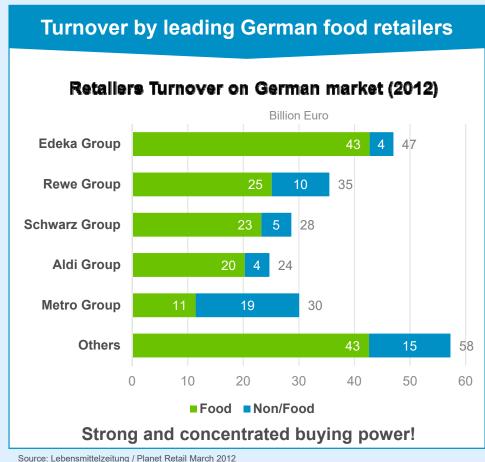
"Although voluntary by essence, secondary standards lead to situations where a grower is *de facto forced* to comply with these requirements in order to sell its products." ECPA 2010

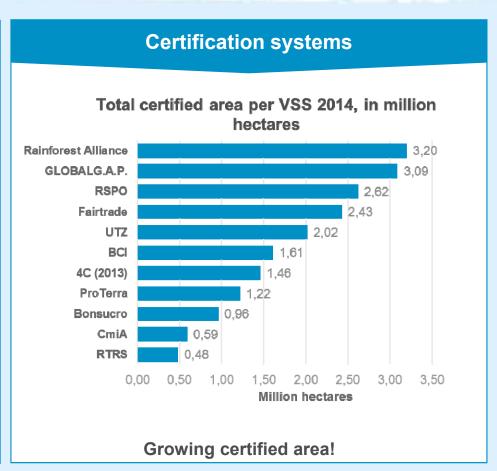
Detailed requirements for Good Agricultural Practices and red list of actives

# Introduction

# Influencing Power of Secondary and Voluntary Standards







Source: GLOBALG.A.P. 2016

# Secondary Standards

#### B A BAYER E R

### German Retailer Demands

Retailer	MRL per active compound	Max ARfD value per active compound	Max sum of ARfD values	Additional requirements
ALDI MAINT	70%	-	80%	Different maximum number of active compounds per crop (3,4,5)
EDEKA	70% 50% for 'Gärtners Beste'	100%	-	-
REWE	70%	70%	100%	Manufacturing Restricted Substances List (MRSL) (Page 5)
METRO	70%	70%	100%	-
<b>L-DL</b>	33.3%	100%	100%	-
KAISER'S (\$) TENGELMANN (T)	70%	70%	100%	-
Kaufland	33.3%	100%	-	-
Marken-Discount	70%	100%	-	Maximum 4 numbers of active compounds
NORMA	80%	80%	-	Maximum of 5 numbers of active compounds

Source: Roveg Fruit BV, Extra retailer demands version July 2014

# Regulation and control of HHP use

# Classification, Bans and Restrictions



#### Introduction

Several agricultural standards have issued lists based on the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions and Montreal Protocol. The use of HHP in these lists is either prohibited or limited. In addition, some standards have set their own regulation.

	Focus	List
Stockholm Conference	Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)  Pesticides which remain intact in the environment for long periods and have harmful impacts on human health or on the environment.	http://chm.pops.int/TheConvention/ThePOPs/L istingofPOPs/tabid/2509/Default.aspx
Rotterdam Conference	Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure  Mechanism for formally obtaining and disseminating the decisions of importing parties about receiving future shipments of HHPs and for ensuring compliance with these decisions by exporting Parties.	http://www.pic.int/TheConvention/Chemicals/A nnexIIIChemicals/tabid/1132/language/en- US/Default.aspx
Montreal Protocol	Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer  Reduce the production and consumption of ozone depleting substances in order to reduce their abundance in the atmosphere	http://ozone.unep.org/pdfs/Montreal- Protocol2000.pdf
World Health Organization (WHO)	Classification of Pesticides by Hazard  The WHO provides a reference list including: Extremely Hazardous Pesticides (1a) and Highly Hazardous Pesticides (1b), Moderately hazardous (2), Slightly hazardous (3), Unlikely to present acute hazard (U).	http://www.who.int/ipcs/publications/pesticides _hazard_2009.pdf

# Voluntary Standards

# Certification Systems – ISEAL Alliance





- Non-governmental organisation whose mission is to strengthen sustainability standards systems
- The organization has a **working group dedicated to HHP** and most of its full members have committed to the reduction of use of these pesticides.

#### Pesticides Commitment (Nov 2015):

- Overall goal: to ensure that producers certified by ISEAL members are not using the worst of these HHPs included in the Stockholm Convention, Rotterdam Convention and Montréal Protocol.
- Participants: 4C Association, Bonsucro, FairTrade International, Sustainable Agricultural Network, UTZ, and Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials.
- For more information: http://www.isealalliance.org/sites/default/files/ISEAL%20 members Pesticides commitments letter.pdf

#### Integrated Pest Management Coalition Partnership (May 2016):

- Overall goal: to reduce or eliminate the use of HHP and to achieve a significant reduction of
  pesticide risks to health and the environment with effective standard and certification systems'
  tools.
- Participants: Better Cotton Initiative, Bonsucro, Fairtrade International, Global Coffee Platform, Golf Environment Organization, Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials, Sustainable Agriculture Network and UTZ.
- For more information: http://www.isealalliance.org/sites/default/files/private/ISEAL%20Pesticides%20Agreement%20May%202016.pdf

# Voluntary Standards

# Overview by Certification Scheme (Top 11)



	Stockholm Convention	Rotterdam Convention	Montreal Protocol	WHO 1a and 1b	Banned Crop Protection Product List
Rainforest Alliance	Х	Х	Х		99 substances http://www.san.ag/biblioteca/docs/SAN-S-2-1_Prohibited_Pesticide_List.pdf *a new protocol and list of banned substances will be published in September 2016
GLOBALG.A.P.					
RSPO	X	X		Х	
Fairtrade	Х	X		X	160 substances http://www.fairtrade.net/fileadmin/user_upload/content/2009/standards/documents/2014-05-15_EN_Prohibited_Materials_List.pdf
UTZ	X	X			110 substances http://www.pcu- deutschland.de/sites/default/files/FL_062912115704_010612_EN_UTZ_List_of_ban ned_crop_protection_products_v1_2-clean.pdf
BCI	X				
4C	X	X	X		178 substances http://www.globalcoffeeplatform.org/assets/files/Documents/New-Code-of-Conduct/4C_Code-of-Conduct_2.0.pdf
Proterra	X	Х	Х		
Bonsucro	X	Х	X	Х	
CmiA	Х	X		X	92 substances http://www.cottonmadeinafrica.org/en/english-docs/cmia-standard-1/cmia-standards-documents/71-prohibited-pesticide-active-ingredients-1/file
RTRS	X	Х			

# Voluntary Standards by Certification Systems Examples: RSPO & Rainforest Alliance



	RSPO Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil	Rainforest Alliance		
Reference to legislation and specific regulation	<ul> <li>FAO International Code of Conduct</li> <li>Stockholm Convention</li> <li>Rotterdam Convention</li> <li>WHO 1a and 1b</li> <li>Further requirements: paraquat</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Banned products by U.S. EPA</li> <li>Pesticides banned or severely restricted in the EU</li> <li>Stockholm Convention</li> <li>Rotterdam Convention</li> <li>WHO 1a and 1b</li> <li>Further restrictions: All Pesticide Action Network (PAN) Dirty Dozen substances, aldicarb, DBCP and paraquat</li> </ul>		
Additional requirements of the protocol (extract)	<ul> <li>Any use of pesticides shall be minimized. There shall be no prophylactic use of pesticides, except in specific situations identified in national Best Practice guidelines.</li> <li>Measures to avoid the development of resistance (such as pesticide rotations) should be applied.</li> <li>Pesticides shall only be handled, used or applied by persons who have completed the necessary training.</li> <li>Application of pesticides shall be by proven methods that minimise risk and impacts.</li> <li>Pesticides shall be applied aerially only where there is documented justification. Communities shall be informed of impending aerial pesticide applications.</li> <li>No pesticide application by pregnant or breast-feeding women.</li> <li></li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Personnel who apply or handle agrochemicals must have examinations to determine the potential effects of the agrochemicals before initiating activities. These workers must not suffer from chronic, respiratory or renal diseases nor have been declared mentally ill.</li> <li>Application of pesticides by women is not permitted, as it generates high risks to their health and may affect their reproductive organs or their descendants. Only males between age 18 and 60 are permitted to apply agrochemicals.</li> <li>On farms where workers are exposed to organophosphates or carbamate pesticides, the farm implements a cholinesterase monitoring program and establishes control measures.</li> <li></li> </ul>		

Source: Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (2016). URL: www.rspo.org; Rainforest Alliance (2016). URL: http://www.rainforest-alliance.org/

# Voluntary Standards by Certification Systems Example: Field to Market



	Field to Market		
Reference to legislation and specific regulations	<ul> <li>Voluntary program that utilizes metrics and benchmarks to collect data on current sustainability outcomes, catalyzing continuous improvement at the field and landscape level</li> </ul>		
Additional requirements of the protocol (extract)	<ul> <li>Utilizes a calculator for corn, cotton, rice, wheat, potatoes and soybean growers and allows growers to better understand and communicate how management choices affect overall sustainability performance and operational efficiency.</li> <li>The Calculator estimates field level performance on the following sustainability indicators: <ul> <li>Land Use</li> <li>Conservation</li> <li>Soil Carbon</li> <li>Irrigation Water Use</li> <li>Water Quality</li> <li>Energy Use</li> <li>Greenhouse Gas Emissions</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		

Source: Field to Market 2016. https://www.fieldtomarket.org/resources/

# Secondary Standards

### What's Next



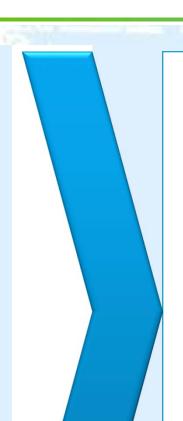


Global KRM	
Rainforest Alliance	Ronald Guendel
GLOBALG.A.P.	Ronald Guendel
RSPO	Stefan Heinke
Fairtrade	Ronald Guendel
UTZ	Ronald Guendel
BCI	Tomas Zaborowski
4C	NN
ProTerra	NN
Bonsucro	Ronald Guendel
CmiA	NN
RTRS	Stefan Heinke

# Secondary Standards

### What's Next





### **Challenges of Secondary Standards**

- Myriad of requirements; onerous for growers to comply
- Growers may limit exports due to complexity
- Confusing to consumers create unjustified fears
- Undermines existing good practices, do not improve consumer safety

### **Opportunities**

- Global Bayer team engaged on secondary standards
- Continued dialogue and education with downstream food chain







Thank you!