

IAFN Coalition for Increasing Codex Capacity

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**Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations:
Intergovernmental Group on Tea (FAO/IGG)**

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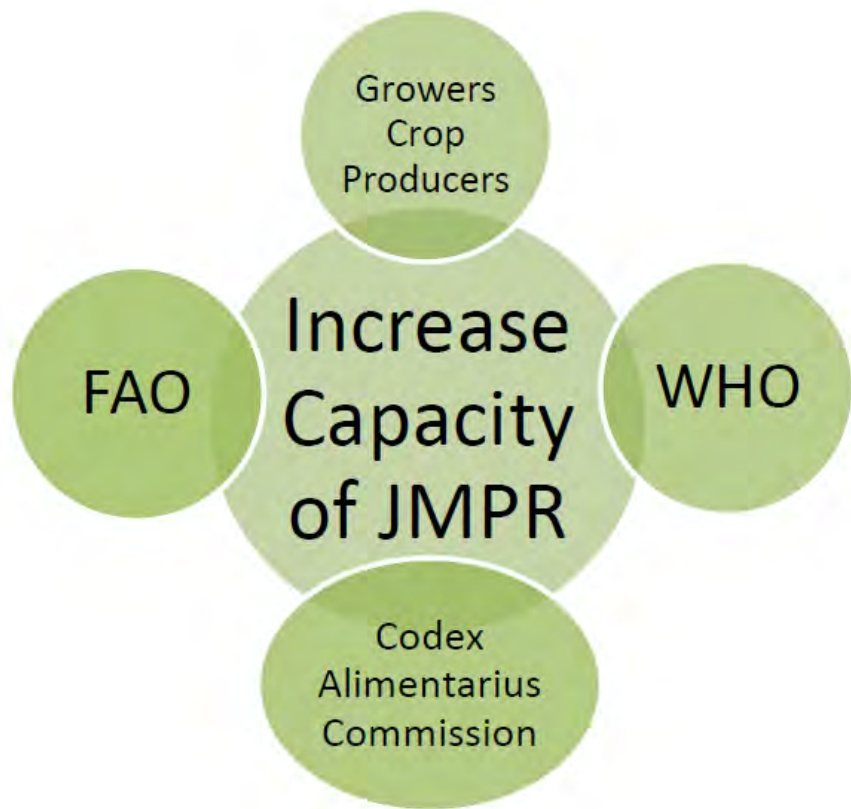
- Objectives:
 - Strengthen the Codex Alimentarius as the International Standard for food and food safety
 - Work jointly for long-term, by co-ordinating all the interests across livestock, field crops, horticulture and other interested parties in Coalition for Increasing Codex Capacity and by advocating for science-based policy-making
 - Address current capacity challenges and ensure adequate resources are available

Coalition Recommendations



- **Increase the number of experts** on panels, with the support of member countries
- Ensure budget is available and **capacity strengthened**
- Leverage the availability of **electronic tools**
- Use **national reviews** and MRLs already established by national authorities
- **Maximise the use of crop groupings** and representative commodities
- Avoid re-work and delay through **clear guidance** on residue trial requirements
- **Ensure the consistency of application** and adherence to the policies adopted by JMPR, CCPR

Improved Codex Process on MRLs



Our coalition is calling for a commitment from the leadership of FAO, WHO and the Codex Alimentarius Commission to increasing the capacity of the JMPR

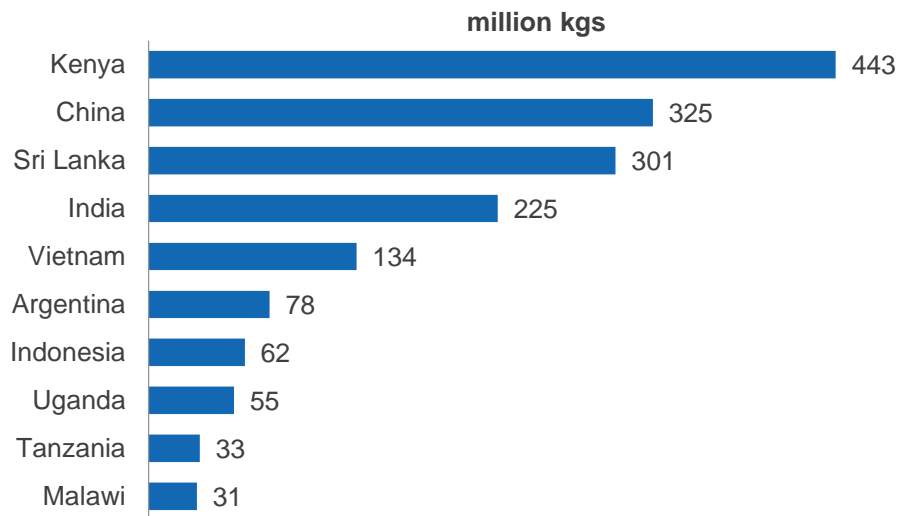
The image is a composite of two photographs. The top photograph shows a wide view of a tea plantation on rolling hills under a bright blue sky with large, white, fluffy clouds. The bottom photograph is a close-up of tea plants, showing rows of vibrant green leaves. A semi-transparent grey banner is placed across the middle of the image, containing the text "Example: Tea" in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

Example: Tea

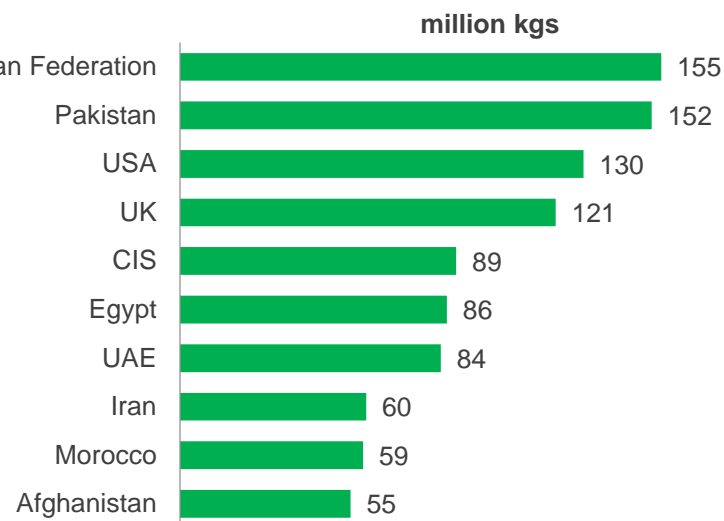
Global Trade in Tea



Top 10 exporting countries



Top 10 importing countries



Source: International Tea Committee, 2016



Current Global Positioning of the Deltamethrin Pesticide





Codex MRLs for Tea

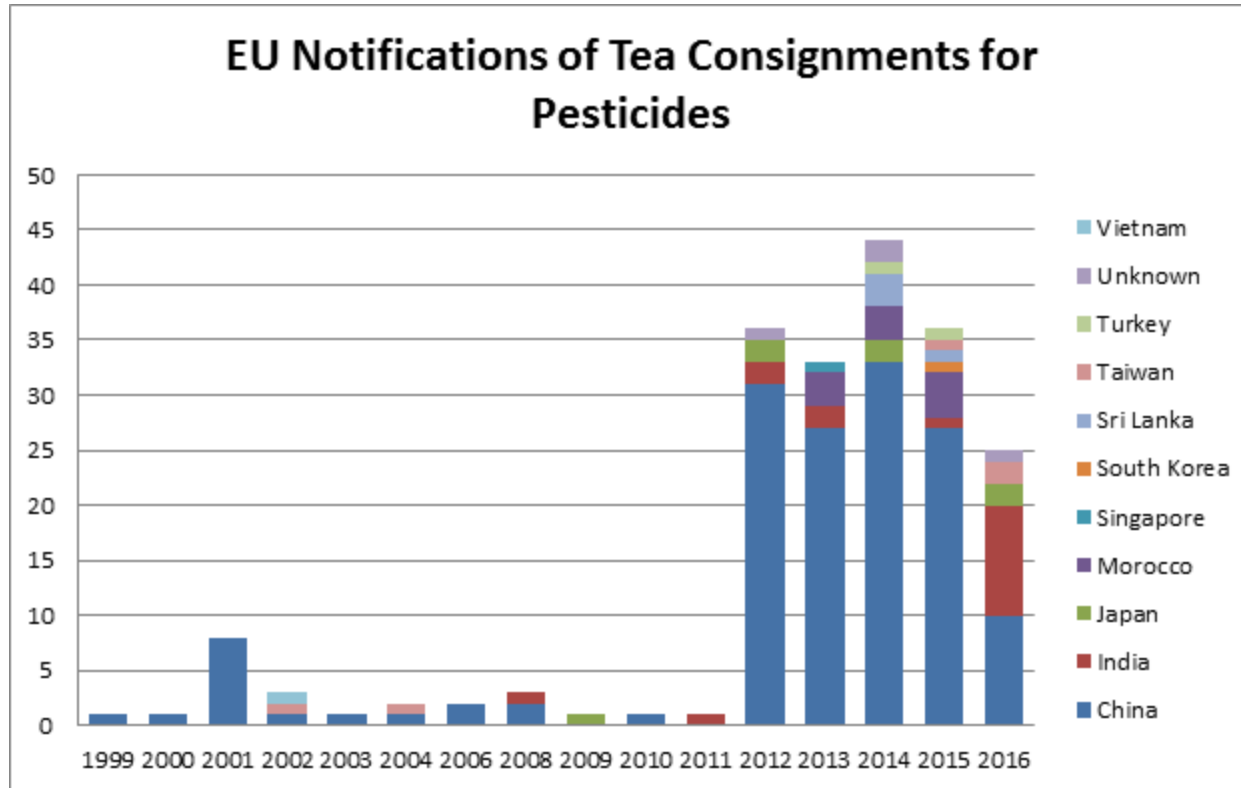
- Limited no. of compounds with CXLs – 18
- Reliance on older compounds – access to new chemistries
- JMPR - Codex schedule
 - Limitations on number of reviews per annum
 - Prioritisation
 - ➔ Significant delay
- Co-ordination between countries for JMPR submissions



Effects of MRLs in Tea on International Tea Trade

- MRL standards could have a substantial deterring effect on trade flows
 - Measures on tea established by importing countries add to trade costs faced by exporters
 - Food safety standards had a larger effect on trade than import tariffs
- Least developed countries were the most affected by MRLs regulations than exporters from the developed countries

EU Shows a Dramatic Rise in Rejections in The Last 5 Years



Source: EU Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF)

What's the Price?



Returning Fee	1,400 USD
Storage charge at importing dock (for inspection result) and returning procedures fee	1,000 USD
Storage charge at exporting dock and custom formalities fee (40% exporting Tax which would be refunded after importing, and 10% VAT for each cargo)	3,000 USD (minimum)
Pesticide Residue testing fee: Each shipment needs to take pesticide residue test 3 times in importing country	600 USD (per time) 66 USD (sending fee)
TOTAL	\$6,066 USD minimum

This represents about 4X the initial shipping cost.

Based on shipping costs at <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IC.EXP.COST.CD>

Consequences



- The factory/exporter typically shares this cost through their payment for the next purchase of fresh leaves, or may even stop buying from that source:
no more income for farmers
- Loss of product value due to not accessing key markets
- Affects the whole value chain, with the farmers getting hit hardest





