

Processed Commodities

Residues and MRLs



AGENDA

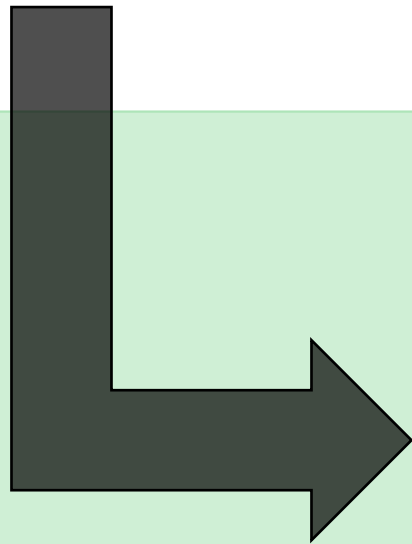


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Agricultural Ingredients

Raw agricultural commodities

- Can be consumed fresh
- Where MRL is established
- Shorter shelf life



Processed commodities

- Multiple processes – drying, pressing, juicing, separating, transforming
- May not be consumed directly
- Longer shelf life

Ingredients



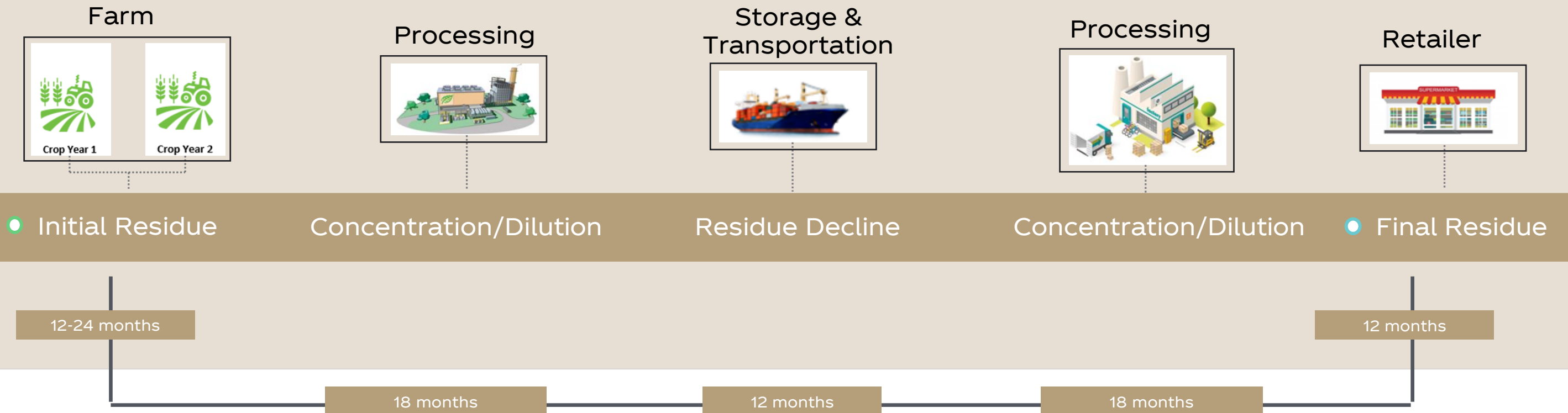
Concentrates, blends,
composite

Sourced from different
regions/countries

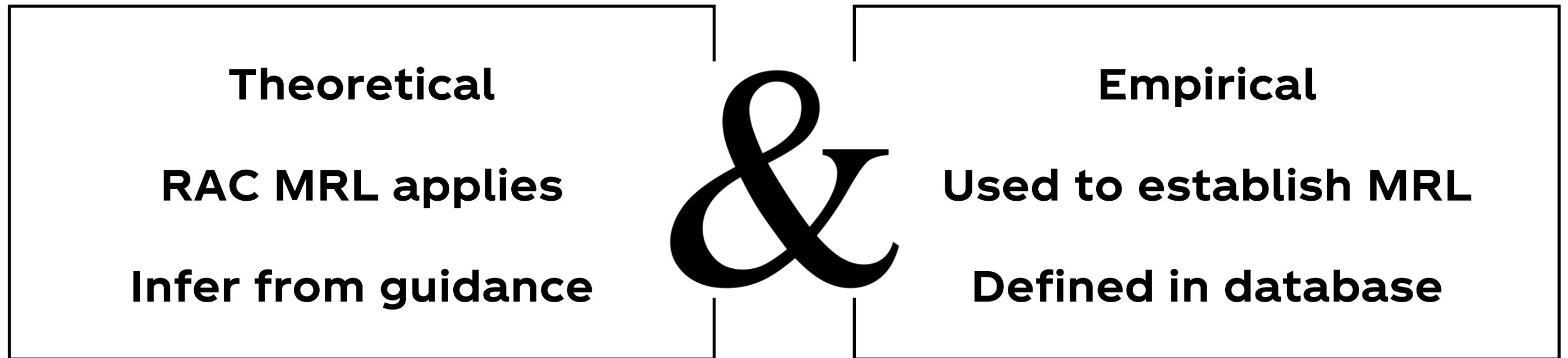
MRL gray area

Value Chain Impact

Residues are impacted at multiples stages of the value chain



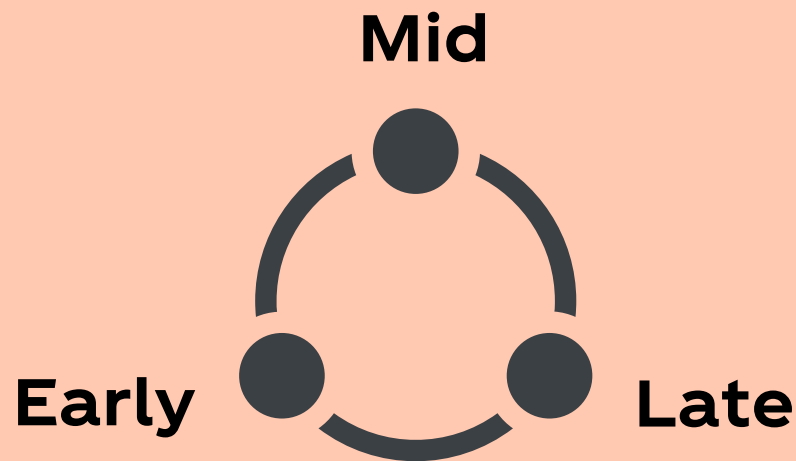
Processing Factors... *a regulatory gray area*



Factor used to determine the transfer of the residue to processed commodity

Real World Example - Citrus Greening

- Disease impacting ripening of fruit
- Often controlled with use of insecticides



FRUIT

Citrus Greening



INGREDIENTS

Juices

Oils

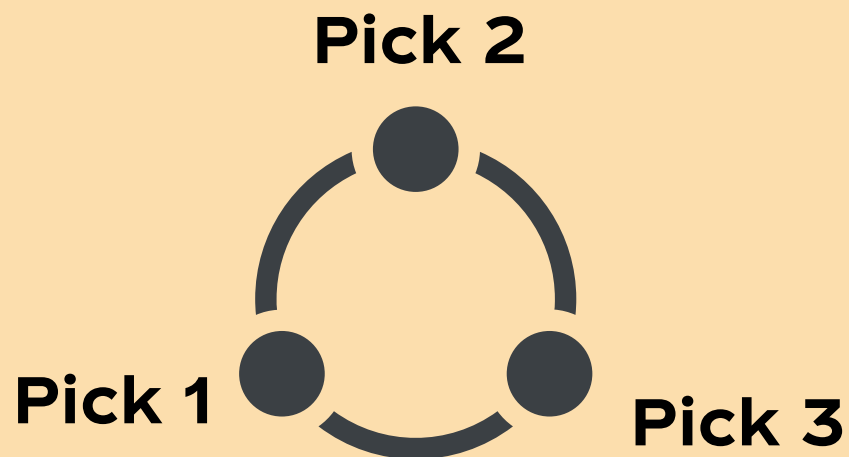
Pulp

Essences

- Multiple processing factors
- No residue - concentrated/preserved residue

Real World Example - Tea

- Diseases on leaves or chewing/sucking pests
- Often controlled with use of fungicides and insecticides



LEAF

Fungal Disease



INGREDIENTS

Dried Leaves

Powder

Extracts

- Multiple processing factors
- No residue – concentrated/preserved residue

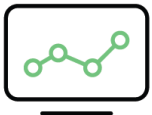
Trade MRL Opportunities



Harmonized approach for processed factors



Engagement with the value chain to understand residues



Innovation in tools that do not result in residues



Different thinking for PCs not directly consumed

Key Takeaways

- 1 Ingredients can be processed commodities
- 2 The regulatory landscape is not harmonized
- 3 Residues change throughout the value chain
- 4 Multiple opportunities for PCs and MRLs



Thank you

Q&A

