



**PLANT PROTECTION DEPARTMENT
SOUTHERN PESTICIDE CONTROL AND TESTING CENTER**

THE MRL SITUATION IN VIETNAM

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A/ INTRODUCE

Which organization is responsible for the management of pesticides in Vietnam?

That is The Plant Protection Department (PPD) was assigned by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) to manage pesticides in Vietnam

The main tasks of PPD's pesticide management include:

- + Import, export, manufacture, storage, processing, packaging, sale and use
 - + To support MARD issue The list of pesticides permitted or banned used in Vietnam
 - + Pesticide registration (New pesticide products)
 - + Food safety programs for agricultural products of plant origin (pesticide residues on Vegetable, Fruit, Rice, pepper etc)
 - + Inspection of pesticides
 - + etc.

B/ THE MRL SITUATION IN VIETNAM

- * Currently Vietnam has a national MRL list that is the Circular No. 50/2016/TT-BYT. It is issued by the Ministry of Health in 2016.
- * The MRL values in this circular are referenced from CODEX, ASEAN at the time of 2016.
- * But so far It has not been reviewed and updated

When applied Vietnam MRL, there are still many shortcomings:

- Many pesticides per agricultural products and specialty crops of Vietnam do not have MRLs.
- They are not in accordance with the list of pesticides permitted or banned to be used in Vietnam.
- There are no regulations in line with international practices.
- There are no regulations on issuing and updating MRLs value.

B/ THE MRL SITUATION IN VIETNAM

- * Vietnam doesn't know how to set up MRL details, also the requirements for MRL establishment
- * We mainly use and defer to international levels MRL, such as Codex, ASEAN, Japan, Korea, EU, US etc.
- * When no MRLs for certain pesticides we apply default level MRL is 0.01 mg/kg, it is very small value (LOQ)

*The order of precedence to apply MRL in Vietnam is below :

+ For Pesticide registration (PHI samples):

1- Vietnam MRL (Circular No. 50/2016/TT-BYT)

2- ASEAN

3- Codex

4- Taiwan, Japan, Korea

5- US, EU

6- Others if available

7- MRL for crop grouping

8- Finally using default level MRL= 0.01 mg/kg

B/ THE MRL SITUATION IN VIETNAM

* The order of precedence to apply MRL in Vietnam is below:

+ For Food safety program samples :

- 1- Vietnam (Circular No. 50/2016/TT-BYT)
- 2- MRL for crop grouping
- 3- Finally using default level MRL= 0.01 mg/kg.

C/ DIFFICULTIES AND PROBLEMS WITH no MRLs

Base on the list of pesticides allowed or banned used in Vietnam in 2023, We have:

- . Permitted: 1758 active ingredients
- . Banned: 31 active ingredients

We have not all MRLs for all active ingredients per all plants (we have not all MRLs for everything)

C/ DIFFICULTIES AND PROBLEMS WITH no MRLs

- For pesticide registration in Viet Nam :

When apply default level $MRL=0.01\text{mg/kg}$, it is big problem with pesticide companies when they want to register new Pesticide products.

C/ DIFFICULTIES AND PROBLEMS WITH no MRL

-For export agricultural products (rice, mango, dragon fruit, black pepper...):

Given the limitation of pesticide MRL on various agricultural products of Vietnam, we are facing challenges in exporting our products, especially to developed countries. If apply default level $MRL=0.01\text{mg/kg}$

C/ DIFFICULTIES AND PROBLEMS WITH no MRL

- For Food safety program:

It has caused difficulties in managing the food for domestic consumption (due to the lack of grounds to develop appropriate production processes) as well as affecting the results of monitoring of agricultural products.

D. ORIENTATION

1. Review and amend Circular 50 (regulations on MRLs) of the Ministry of Health
2. Develop regulations/processes/standards to establish MRLs
3. Implement the establishment of MRLs (pilots) for pesticides - main crops of Vietnam.

E. ACTIVITIES RELATED TO MRL

- * PPD has attended in several projects on MRL establishment on dragon fruit in Vietnam
 - + With IR-4/USDA: 2015 (azosytrobin, difenoconazole)
 - + With Minor Use Foundation/APAARI; 2022-2023 (hexaconazole, chlorothalonil, triforine).
 - + With Kaken/Summit Agro Int-Japan,2018 (Polyoxin complex)
- * PPD has attended in projects on MRL establishment for herbicide/rice in Vietnam with Eurofines -Germany 2018



+ With IR-4/USDA: 2015 (azosytrobin, difenoconazole)



+ With Minor Use Foundation/APAARI; 2022-2023 | 6

E. ACTIVITIES RELATED TO MRL

- * Attended international MRL training courses as Lab training (GLP), Field training, Quality assurance training, MRL harmonization workshop, MRL establishment, etc. in Thailand, Indonesia, Japan, US
- * Being a research member of the ASEAN-WHO project.

THANK YOU !
HAVE A GOOD DAY.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF PPD

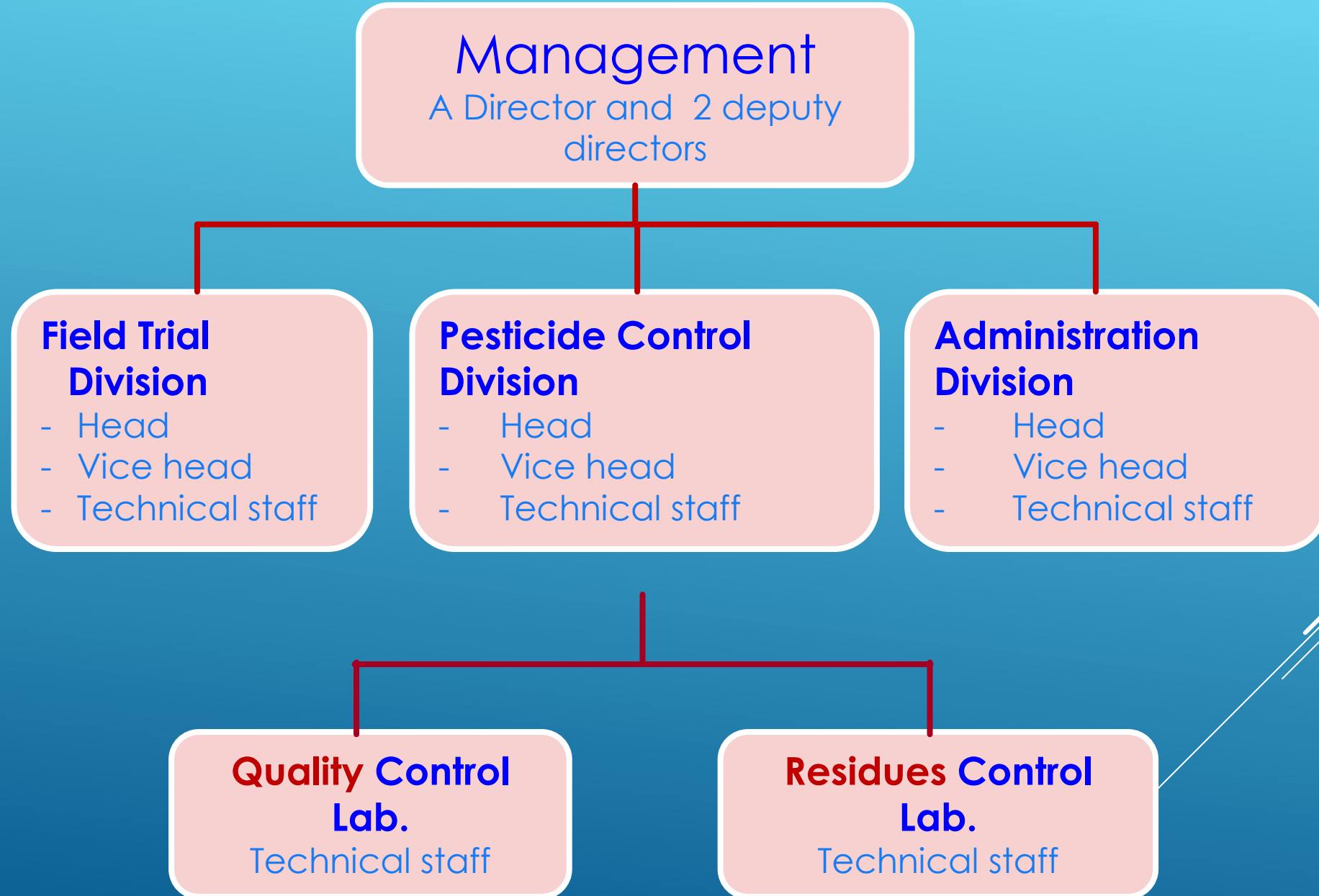


PPD has 2 Pesticide control centers

+ The southern pesticide control and testing center-
SPCC, established in 1994, Location in Ho chi minh city

+ The Northern pesticide control and testing center-
NPCC established in 1983, Location in Hanoi capital

Organizational Structure of SPCC/NPCC



MAJOR TASKS AND AUTHORITIES

Lab/division	Tasks	Purposes
Quality Control Lab.	1. To conduct quality analyses of pesticides	for import, export, manufacture, storage, processing, packaging, sale and use.
Residues Control Lab.	2. To conduct analyses of pesticide residues , heavy metals, nitrates, microorganisms in agricultural and forest products and in other environmental samples (soil, water).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pesticide registration. - Support import, export of agri-products. - Data generation for MRLs establishment.
Field Trial Division	3. To perform bio-efficacy tests and pre-harvest interval (P.H.I.)	- Pesticides for registration purposes in Vietnam.