

Plenary 2

International Standards,
Technology Transfer and
Adoption of Alternatives

Update on methyl bromide and ozone depletion

- No evidence for strong ocean or soil sources & sinks
- Both biomass burning and man made sources are important
- studies would indicate a new atmospheric lifetime of 1.3 – 1.5
- Montreal Protocol should be updated to .8

International MPS certification for cut flower production

- To be in MPS no mb usage is tolerated
- Growers advantage is improved marketability of their production
- Improved acceptance due to adherence to environmental conscience
- Improved access for producers to review and obtain information on pesticide choices for their crops and growing zones

Reducing the use of mb via EuroGAP- the private sector of holistic approach

- Improved market confidence between consumers and producers
- harmonization of standards between countries
- EuroGAP encourages the adoption of alternatives to mb where possible
- looking for additional lists of practical alternatives for producers

Industry/Government partnerships for US alternative registrations

- IR-4 is primarily for aid in registration of reduced risk products for specialty crops
- Members of mb alternatives working group in order to expedite alternative registration
- Outreach program for producers to get feedback on registration needs

Leadership and innovative activities for the successful implementation of the Montreal Protocol

TEAP & MBTOC are actively pursuing alternatives

- Governments should reward those who have moved to alternatives
- Possible further activities could include label notification, taxes, consumer education to encourage or reward mb alternative use.

International and national policies that promote reduction and phase out of mb

- Sharing information between similar industries or grower groups
- National and international case studies, conferences and publications
- countries that have adopted levies on importation of mb
- Consumer restrictions on purchasing products manufactured with mb

Effective technology transfer for adoption of mb alternatives for soil use

- Dialoge meetings with stakeholders to agree on phase out timelines. Agreements where signed by parties
- Distribution of mb was funneled through suppliers to control.
- Hands on and classroom training was a major component
- New technology distributed after training

Technology transfer of existing alternatives for the post harvest sector

- Educational events to share technology
- Important to also use common time to speak to individuals about similar issues
- Newsletters and web sites to promote the use of alternatives
- Training and education

Conclusions

- Technology transfer is critical
- Education will enable change
- Take advantage of technology transfer to ensure change takes place