

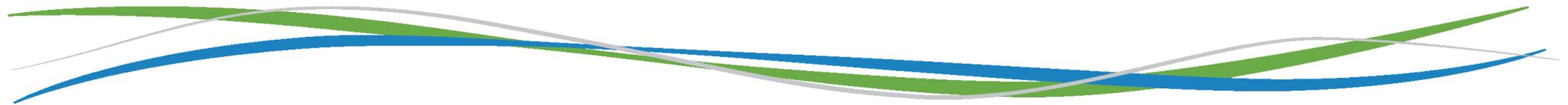
# BioAg World

## CONGRESS

*AN EVENT BY THE INDUSTRY, FOR THE INDUSTRY*

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# Regulatory Streamlining & Harmonization in BioAg- Need Globally Local

Global Overview for Biopesticides Regulatory and its Implications on Food Systems Transformation

Nicolás Cock Duque  
President



BioProtection  
Global



# Nicolás Cock Duque



- BioProtection Global, President
- Gowan, External Affairs Manager
- Ecoflora, Co-founder and Ex-CEO
- Food and Landuse Coalition (FOLU), Ambassador
- The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Trustee
- Sistema B Colombia (B-Corps), President



# THE BIOPROTECTION INDUSTRY

a fundamental one to accelerate food systems transformation

Harmonized and proportionate regulations needed to  
enable biobased solutions catalyze this change





# BioProtection Global (BPG) is an international federation of biocontrol and biopesticides industry associations

Comprised primarily of manufacturers of bioprotection products for professional use in agriculture, public health, forestry, animal health and other non-crop uses





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## BPG's Purpose

**BPG** exists to help expand and accelerate the adoption of **bioprotection solutions** to protect crops, forests, people, homes, and life on Earth.



# Our Member Associations



## Partnerships:

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## Key Figures

**9 regional and national member associations**  
(representing: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, EU,  
India, Japan, North America, South Africa, and USA)

Representing **56 countries**.

Member associations representing **821  
bioprotection / biocontrol entities\*** (we estimate  
that we may cover and represent roughly **60% of  
the global bioprotection industry**).

The member companies of our member  
associations deliver > 4,000 bioprotection solutions  
globally.



\*Some of these may have been counted more than once (since they may be represented by more than one member association)



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# HOW TO FEED 8 billion people without destroying THE PLANET A.C.\*?

\*After COVID-19

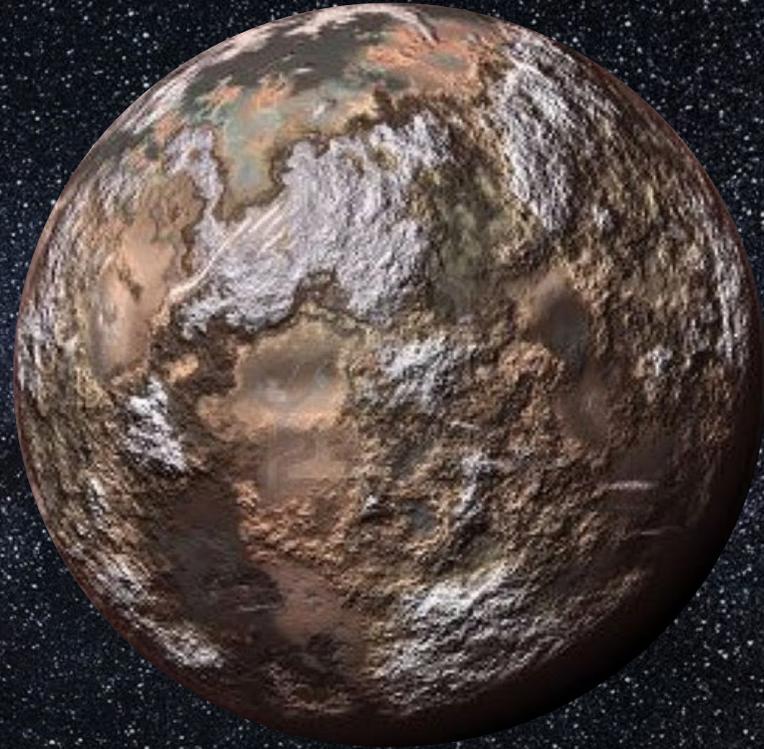
  
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2020



2050



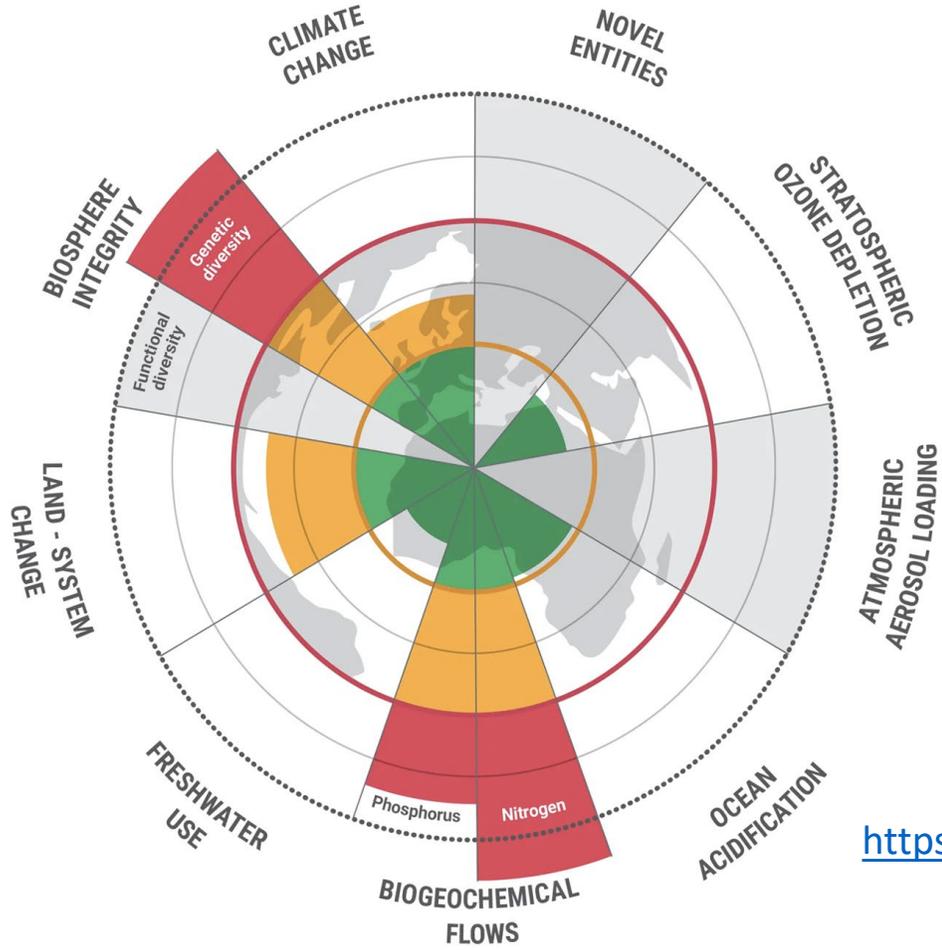
It takes 1.7 Earths to  
support humanity's demand on nature





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# Planetary Boundaries: Exploring the Safe Operating Space for Humanity



- Beyond zone of uncertainty (high risk)
- In zone of uncertainty (increasing risk)
- Below boundary (safe)
- Boundary not yet quantified

Source: Steffen et al. Planetary Boundaries: Guiding human development on a changing planet  
Design: Globala

<https://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol14/iss2/art32/>

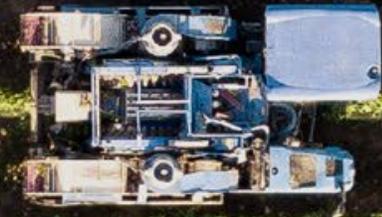


An aerial photograph of a combine harvester operating in a vast, golden-brown agricultural field. The harvester is positioned in the center-right of the frame, moving from the upper right towards the lower left. It is kicking up a thick, white plume of dust that rises into the air. The field is marked with numerous parallel tracks from previous passes, creating a grid-like pattern across the landscape. The overall scene conveys a sense of large-scale industrial agriculture.

**“Agriculture production as a major driver of the Earth system exceeding planetary boundaries”  
(Bruce M. Cambell)**

Agricultural system is

**IN CRISIS**

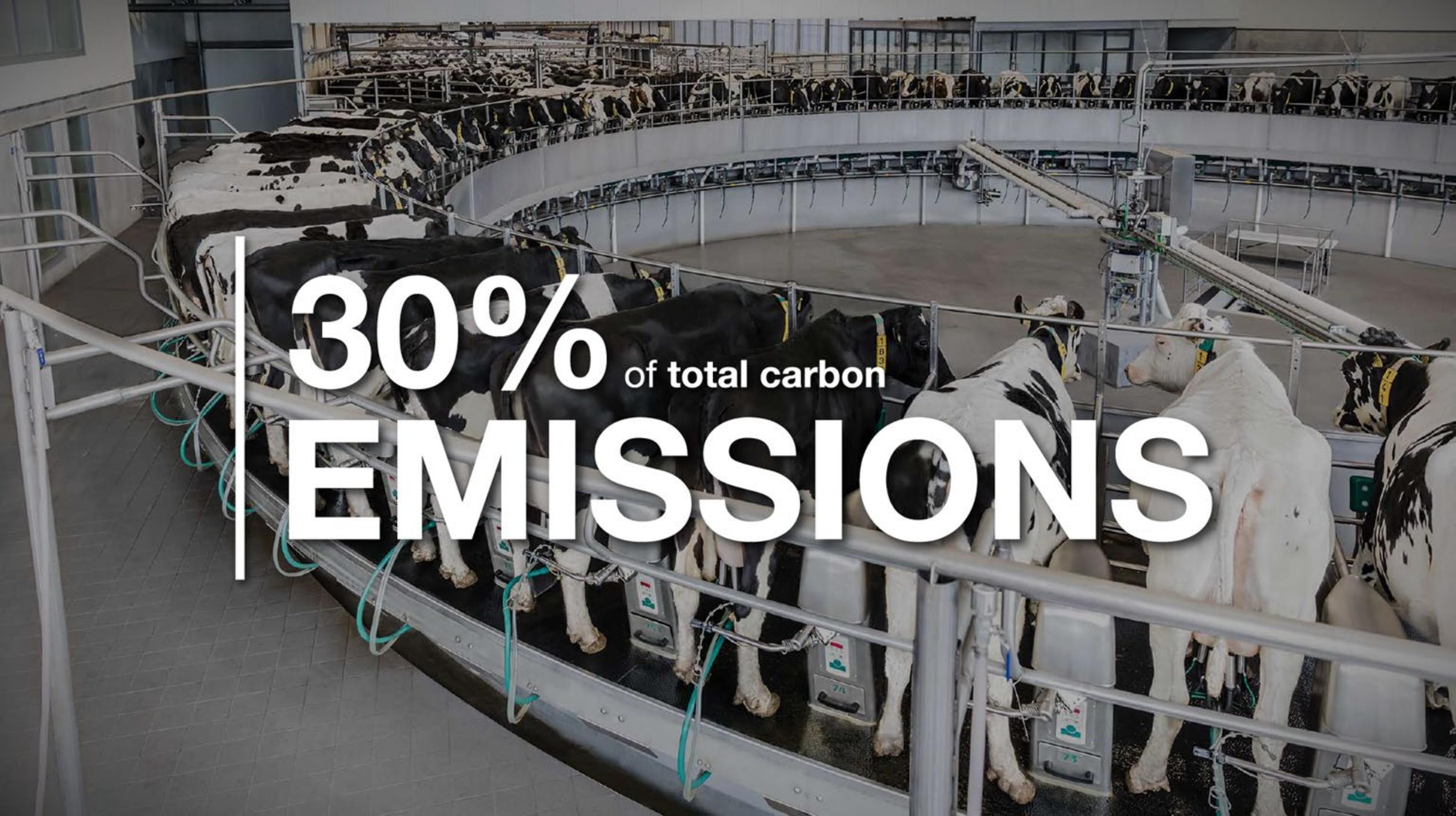


A large-scale center pivot irrigation system is shown in operation over a vast green agricultural field. The system consists of multiple long metal arms supported by a central pivot point, with numerous smaller wheels and pipes extending from them. Water is being sprayed from the end of the system, creating a misty atmosphere. In the background, there are rolling hills and mountains under a clear sky. The text '70% of fresh WATER USE' is overlaid on the image in large, bold, white letters. A vertical white line is positioned to the left of the '70%'.

70% of fresh  
**WATER USE**

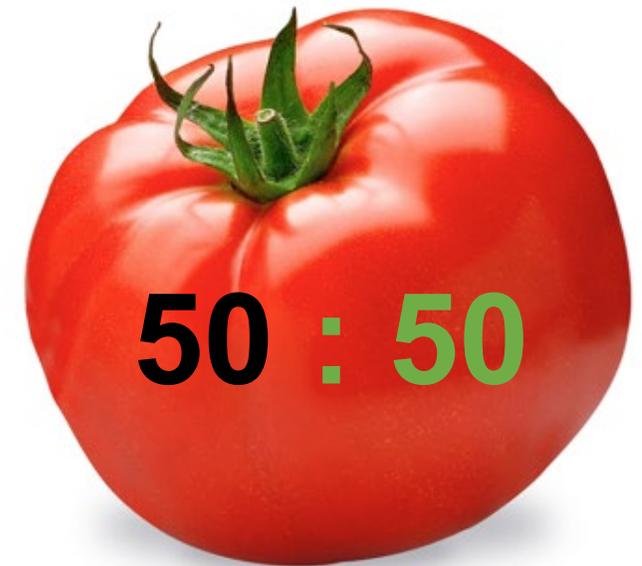
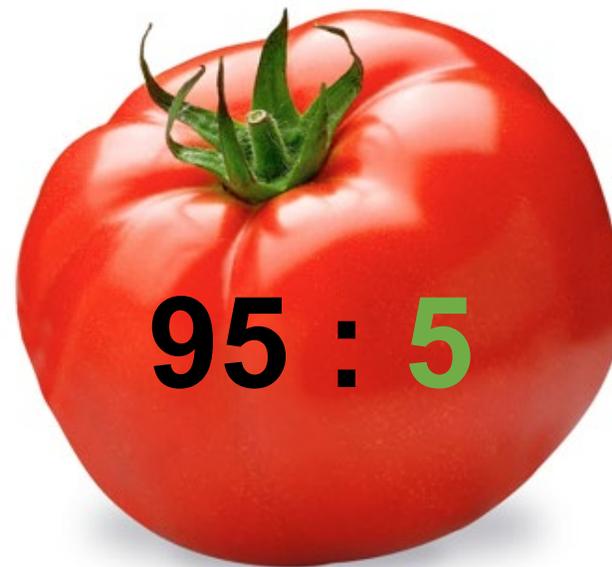


60% loss of  
**BIODIVERSITY**



30% of total carbon  
**EMISSIONS**

# Chemical pesticides : **Bioprotection** (global market share)





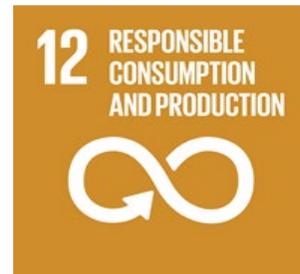
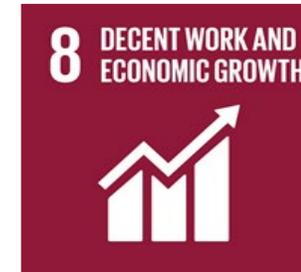
# BioProtection, Food Systems, and SDGs 2030



1. Ensuring access to safe and nutritious food
2. Shifting to sustainable consumption patterns
3. Boosting nature-positive production
4. Advancing equitable livelihoods, and
5. Building resilience



# BioProtection industry's contribution to the UN 2030 SDGs



A scenic landscape of a hillside town with vineyards and birds flying in the sky. The town is built on a hillside, surrounded by green fields and vineyards. The sky is blue with white clouds and several birds are flying. The text 'BPG's Strategic Objectives' is overlaid on the image.

# | BPG's Strategic Objectives

## **Strategic Objective 1:**

To expand and accelerate the **adoption** of bioprotection solutions through **partnerships** (SDG 17) that contribute to the **achievement of the UN 2030 SDGs** including those related to food, health, wellbeing, water, climate, and life on Earth



# BPG's Strategic Objectives

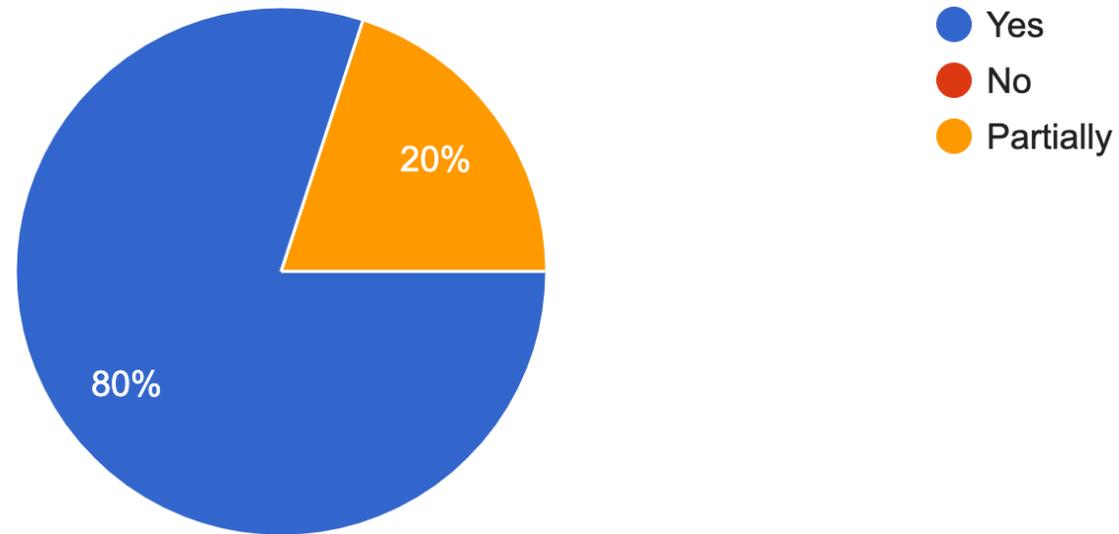
## **Strategic Objective 2:**

To enhance public policies, global harmonization and proportionate regulatory frameworks that are favorable for bioprotection solutions



# Regulatory Survey Answered by 10 regional / national Associations working with Biobased Inputs\*

Are there specific regulations for Bioprotection / Biocontrol / Biobased products in your country (or region)?



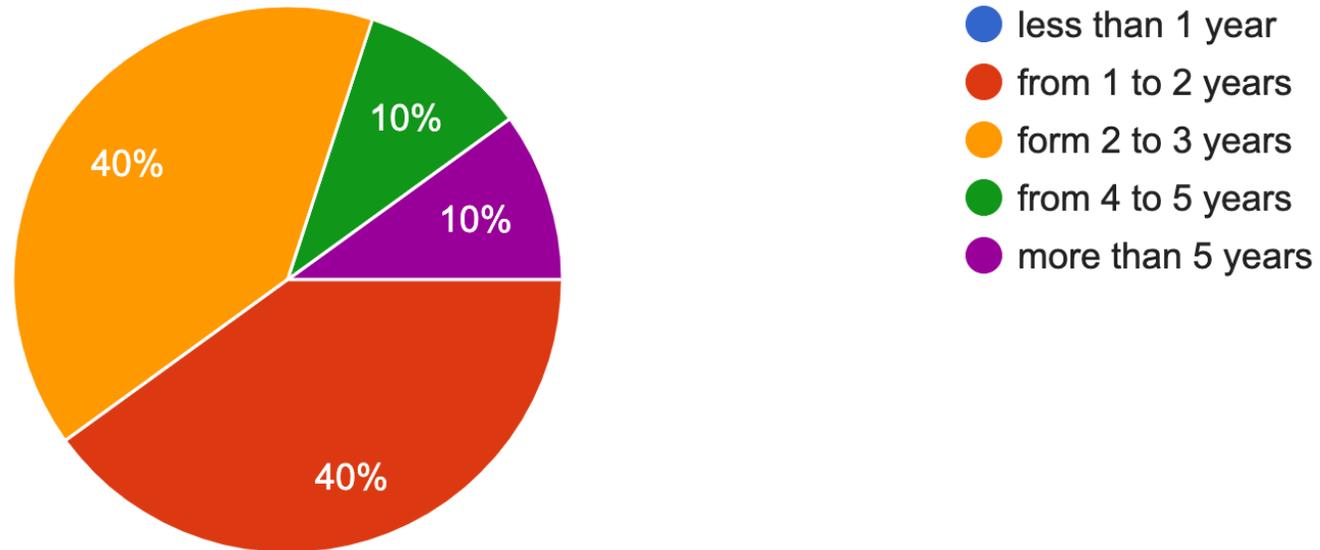
\* During March 2021





# Regulatory Survey Answered by 10 regional / national Associations working with Biobased Inputs\*

What is the average time it takes in your country (or region) for a bioprotection / biocontrol / biobased product since its is filed for registration until its approval?



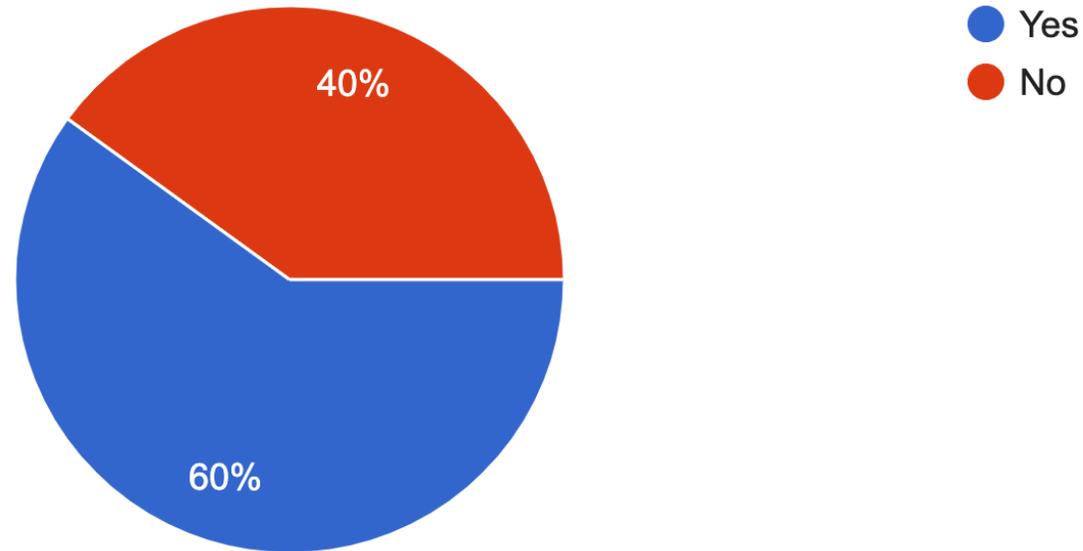
\* During March 2021





# Regulatory Survey Answered by 10 regional / national Associations working with Biobased Inputs\*

Are regulations and requisites related to the registration of bioprotection / biobased products in your country or region harmonized with best international regulatory frameworks?



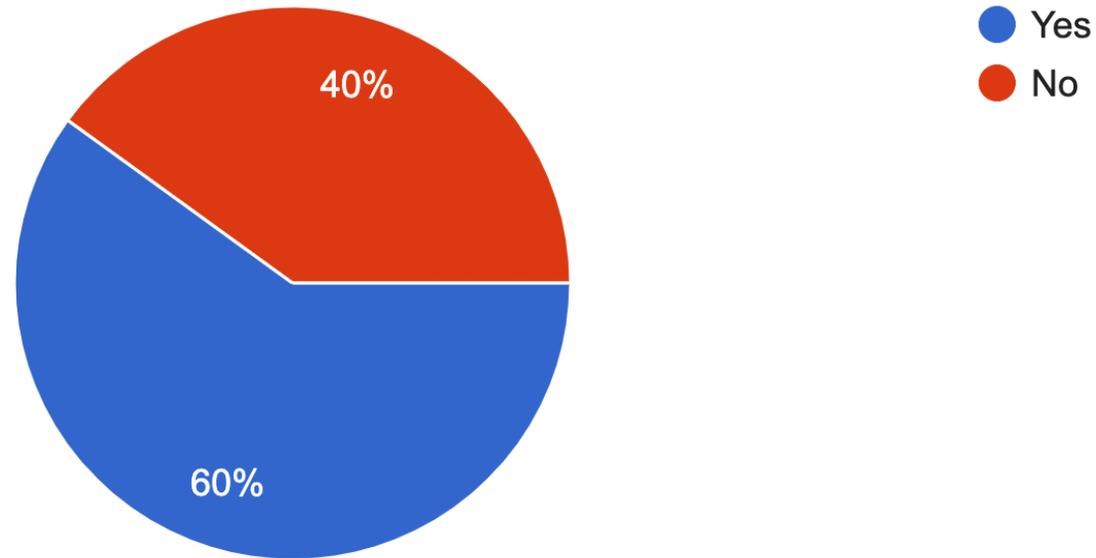
\* During March 2021





# Regulatory Survey Answered by 10 regional / national Associations working with Biobased Inputs\*

Are regulations and requisites related to the registration of bioprotection / biobased products in your country or region proportionate to these products nature and safety profile?



\* During March 2021



# Major regulatory challenges for biobased inputs

ANBP / USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Getting new biological control agents permitted</b> by the Federal government, requires the submission of a comprehensive package of scientific data to prove the species has no non-target effects and is not invasive. It <b>can easily take 4-5 years, sometimes more for approval (or to hear "not")</b>.</li> <li>● <b>Shipping</b> of live natural enemies, means <b>packages are scrutinized at borders</b> (state and country) <b>often resulting in death of the contents, a costly result</b>.</li> </ul>
ASOBIOCOL / Colombia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Lack of articulation</b> between the different <b>regulatory authorities</b> involved (agriculture, health, environment)</li> <li>● <b>Slow</b> evolvement <b>of regulations vs. speed of innovation</b></li> </ul>

# Major regulatory challenges for biobased inputs (2)

<p>BPIA / USA &amp; Canada</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The main roadblock is time.</b> While there are established review timelines, they are <b>frequently extended</b> due to questions or issues raised by the regulators during the review process. <b>Rarely</b> are those questions or issues <b>of significant scientific or risk import.</b></li> <li>• <b>A quicker review time is much desired by industry.</b></li> </ul>
<p>CABIO / Argentina</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Lack of national regulations specific for biobased inputs</b></li> <li>• <b>Lack of regulations for novel or unique types of bioinputs</b></li> <li>• <b>Lack of harmonization of regional legislation</b></li> </ul>

# Major regulatory challenges for biobased inputs (3)

<p>CropLife Brazil / Brazil</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>No regulations for biostimulants</b></li> <li>• <b>Introduction of Exotic Organisms to Brazil</b></li> </ul>
<p>IBMA / EU</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Bioprotection is regulated within the chemical PPP legislation.</b></li> <li>• <b>Competent authorities do not have enough trained biologists especially microbiologists to evaluate microbials as PPPs, slow registration and poorly adapted regulations mean high costs of market entry limits Bioprotection product availability</b></li> </ul>
<p>JBCA / Japan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Natural substances such as neem, tea tree oil can not be registered</b></li> </ul>

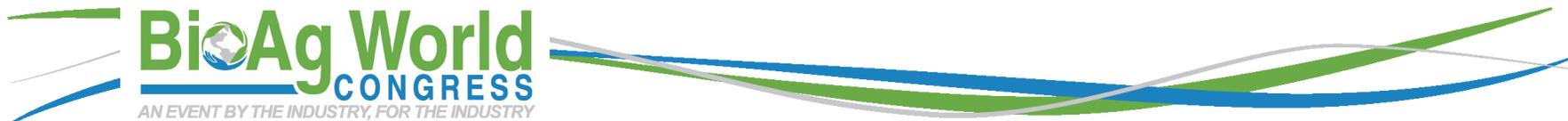
# Major regulatory challenges for biobased inputs (4)

<p>PMFAI / India</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Eco-Toxicity Data waivers are not granted</b></li> <li>● <b>For certain safe products Mammalian, Avian and Fish Toxicity Data waivers are not granted</b></li> <li>● <b>Efficacy Data broad-basing is not allowed</b></li> </ul>
<p>SABO / South Africa</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>The limited capacity at the Registration body</b> (The Registrar, Act 36 of 1947). There are few technical advisors to support the amount of bioproducts submitted</li> <li>● <b>Costs of toxicological tests required</b> in order to comply with local legislation for registering biocontrol products, with <b>no local service providers being able to assist</b></li> </ul>



# Key regulatory achievements / advances for biobased inputs

ANBP / USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In the past three years, the <b>USDA-APHIS (and Canadian services) did publish lists of species that no longer need permits to ship.</b> Just having access to this list was a <b>big help</b></li></ul>
ASOBIOCOL / Colombia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Alliances with strategic productive sectors / ag industry associations</b> in the country that need bioproducts, <b>partnering to ask for proportionate and harmonized regulations</b> more in line with the nature of biobased products</li><li>• Important (public and private) R&amp;D centers have defined bioproducts as one of their strategic lines of work for the next few years</li></ul>
CABIO / Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No new advances in this topic</li></ul>



# Key regulatory achievements / advances for biobased inputs (2)

<p>BPIA / USA &amp; Canada</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the <b>United States</b>, there is a <b>specific regulatory division devoted to biopesticides</b>, which as <b>reduced data requirements, reduced fees, and reduced timelines in comparison to conventional pesticides</b></li> <li>• In <b>Canada</b>, there is not a specific division, but there are <b>reduced data requirements and reduced fees for biopesticides</b></li> </ul>
<p>CropLife Brazil / Brazil</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Public Consultation</b> that provides for the <b>modernization of regulations for the registration of microorganisms and plant extracts applied to pest control</b></li> <li>• <b>Publication of the Bio-inputs Decree</b> that encourages <b>adoption, education and innovation for biobased products</b></li> </ul>

# Key regulatory achievements / advances for biobased inputs (3)

IBMA / EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <b>Farm to Fork strategy promotes alternatives to pesticides</b></li><li>● <b>Microbial part of regulation to be revised</b> to take better account of biology of microbials</li><li>● <b>Biodiversity and eco-schemes</b> supported within <b>EU green deal</b></li></ul>
JBCA / Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <b>Biostimulants possibly regulated in fertilizer arena</b></li></ul>

# Key regulatory achievements / advances for biobased inputs (4)

<p>SABO / South Africa</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Updated biofertilizer guidelines</b> to assist companies to register products that fall in this category was established recently</li> <li>• <b>Reevaluation of the current law</b> to update it to current standards</li> </ul>
<p>PMFAI / India</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Access Benefit Sharing of Data is allowed if the source of the Product is same</b></li> <li>• <b>Fast Tracking of granting Registration of Bio-Pesticides</b> is usually implemented</li> </ul>



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## | Bioprotection – New Regulation Principles

### **Precautionary**

Precautionary at farm level – safety to farmers, the environment and the public

### **Proportionality**

Inherently low risk of bioprotectants merits a reduced evaluation and minimal re-evaluation process

### **Safe Use**

Where safe use demonstrated on one crop and no MRL they could be used on all crops

### **Right to know**

A bioprotection specific regulation can give consumers more information on the origin of their food and boost their confidence

# Conclusions / Need of “Globally Local” Regulations

- BioProtection solutions / BioBased Products can serve as key catalysers towards nature positive production (true IPM, sustainable, and regenerative agriculture)
- Harmonized and proportionate regulations are instrumental to enable biobased products adoption and to materialize their contribution to the needed food systems change

# Conclusions / Need of “Globally Local Regulations”

- A paradigm shift is needed to accelerate the transformation of agrifood systems:
  - Acknowledge an interdependent global community living in a planet with ecological boundaries
  - With unique local particularities (trade, biodiversity / ABS, bioinnovations, cultures, diets, etc.)
  - Food and agriculture as nature based solutions to counteract climate change and sustainably feed and heal people and planet Earth



# Draft / Proposed

## BioProtection & BioBased inputs industry's 2030

### Food Systems Vision

Global, national, and local food systems thrive as nature positive prosperity motors of human well being and planetary health. Biobased technologies and nature based solutions become a fundamental bridge to achieve these goals. Sustainable and regenerative agriculture become the main means to counteract climate change and to restore planet Earth's ecosystems functions and biocapability. For this to happen "globally-local", harmonized, and propoportinate regulatory frameworks (for biobased solutions) are an urged moral imperative.



# TOGETHER WE CAN BUILD BACK BETTER

---

The BioProtection Industry is ready to help catalyze this change



[www.gowanco.com](http://www.gowanco.com)  
[www.bioprotectionglobal.org](http://www.bioprotectionglobal.org)  
[www.foodandlanusecoalition.org](http://www.foodandlanusecoalition.org)

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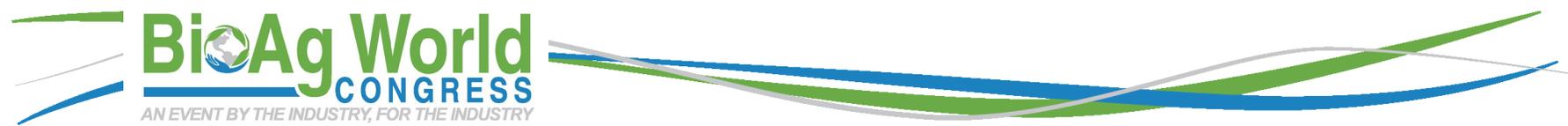


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# Annexes



# CABI BioProtection Portal: an innovative free-access decision support tool



[www.bioprotectionportal.com](http://www.bioprotectionportal.com)



**A brighter future  
for people and the planet**

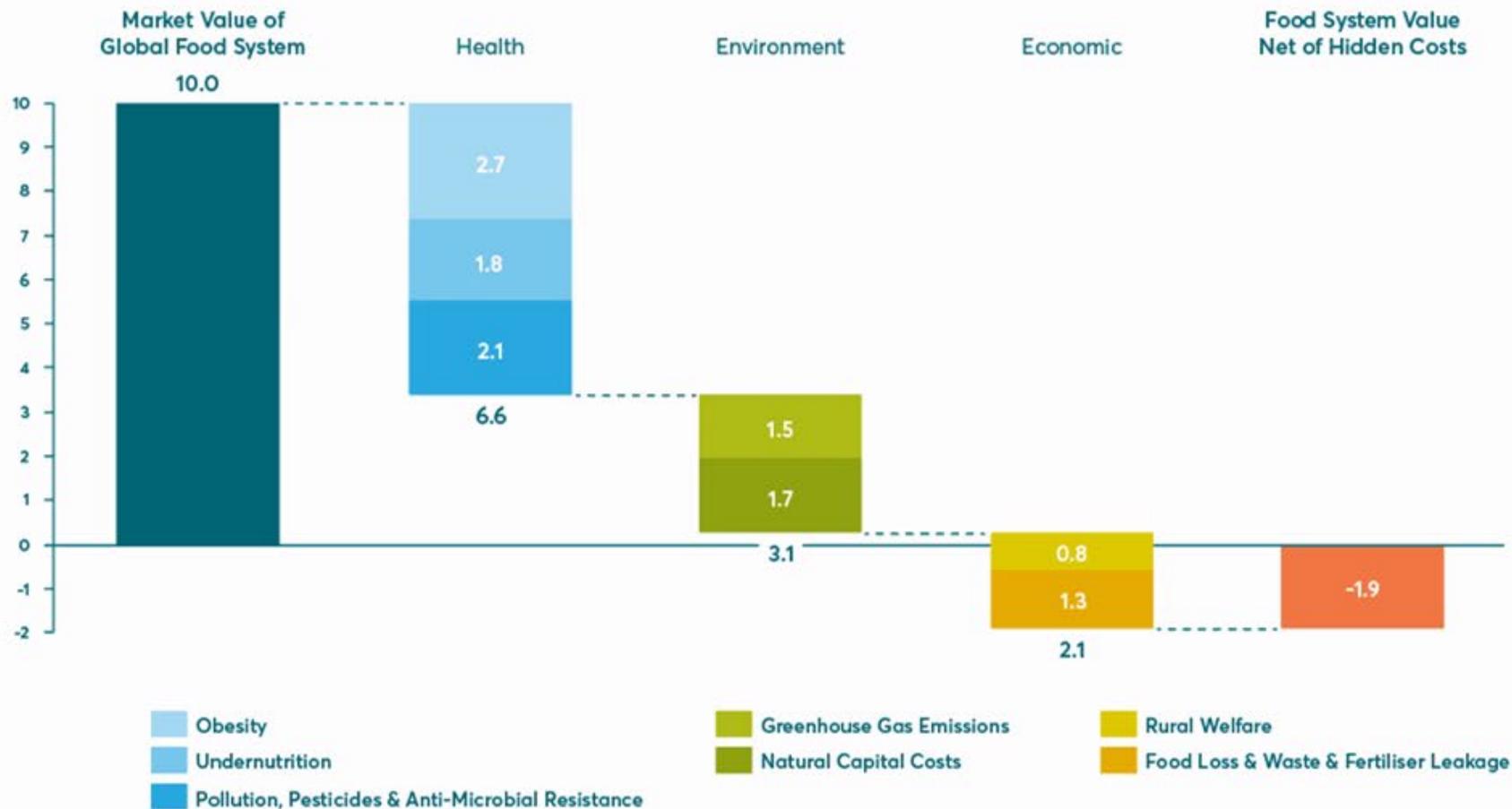
Vital solutions for food and land use systems delivering for all

# Hidden costs of food and land use systems

Trillions USD, 2018 prices

The “hidden costs” of global food and land use systems sum to **\$12 trillion**, compared to a market value of the global food system of \$10 trillion.

And if we continue along current trends, these hidden costs could rise to more than **\$13 trillion** a year by 2030.



## A better future is possible...



### Better environment.

Food and land use systems are net carbon-neutral, contributing up to one-third of the mitigation needed to stay within 1.5°C; biodiversity loss halted; ocean fish stocks restored; 80% reduction in food and land use system air pollution.



### Better health.

Eliminate under-nutrition and halve the disease burden associated with consuming too many calories and unhealthy food.



### Inclusive development.

Boost income growth for the bottom 20% of the rural population, increase yields of low-productivity smallholders, create over 120 million extra decent rural jobs and contribute to a more secure future for indigenous and local communities across the world.



### Food security.

Increase food security significantly by helping to stabilise or even lower real food prices, to supply enough food of the right quality and quantity and to improve access for the poorest and most vulnerable.

# Ten critical transitions



## Investment Requirements

\$300-\$350 billion required each year for the transformation of food and land use systems to 2030



## Business Opportunity

\$4.5 trillion annual opportunity for businesses associated with the ten critical transitions by 2030



## Economic Prize

\$5.7 trillion economic prize by 2030 and \$10.5 by 2050 based on avoided hidden costs

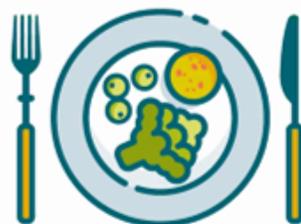


## Key recommendations (1)

### Cross-cutting

- **Governments:** put a price on carbon & repurpose agricultural subsidies
- **Business:** organise pre-competitively to support positive government reform agendas
- **Finance:** establish a TCFD for nature
- **Civil society:** drive information campaigns for food and land use reform and campaigns against serial offenders

### 1. Promoting healthy diets



**Government:** Establish and promote planetary and human health dietary standards through repurposed agricultural subsidies, targeted public food procurement, taxes and regulations on unhealthy food.

**Business:** Redesign product portfolios based on the human and planetary health diet.

### 2. Scaling productive & regenerative agriculture



**Government:** Scale up payments for ecosystem services (soil carbon/health and agrobiodiversity) plus improve extension services (training and access to technology, seeds, etc.).

**Finance & Business:** Deploy innovative finance to reach currently underfinanced parts of supply chains.

### 3. Protecting & restoring nature



**Government:** Put in place & enforce a moratorium on the conversion of natural ecosystems, & give legal rights & recognition to the territories of indigenous peoples.

**Government:** Scale REDD+ to \$50 billion per year by 2030 if results delivered and establish a Global Alliance Against Environmental Crime.

## Key recommendations (2)

### 4. Securing a healthy & productive ocean



**Government:** Protect breeding grounds, end both illegal fishing and overfishing, and provide title/ access rights to artisanal fishers.

**Government & Finance:** Develop new approaches and business models for insurance against catastrophic events affecting fisheries and for compensating poor fishermen for the cost of fish stock recovery.

### 5. Diversifying protein supply



**Government:** Increase R&D spending in alternative proteins (especially those with large benefits for lower-income consumers), ensuring resulting IP remains in the public domain.

**Finance & Business:** Prepare for disruption of the food industry by strengthening risk analysis and reallocating capital in line with the results if need be.

### 6. Reducing food loss & waste



**Government & Civil Society:** Leverage behavioural science to design grassroots campaigns to make wasting food as unacceptable as littering has become in many countries.

**Finance:** Finance income-sensitive, climate-smart storage technologies.

## Key recommendations (3)

### 7. Building local loops and linkages



**Government:** City governments to foster local circular food economy through targeted public procurement and zoning.

**Finance:** Invest in emerging technologies and innovations which will close the food system loop.

### 8. Harnessing the digital revolution



**Government:** Open access to public sector data (e.g. national land registries, fisheries, etc.) and regulate and incentivise the private sector to provide open source data where appropriate.

**Civil society:** Create, maintain and communicate results from real-time platforms for transparency.

### 9. Strengthening rural livelihoods



**Government:** Safety nets for individuals and stranded communities to ensure a just transition.

**All:** Scale up rural roads and digital investments to drive productivity, end rural isolation, and, in particular, initiate a global campaign for renewable electricity access for all.

### 10. Gender equality & the demographic transition



**Government:** improve access to finance and agricultural extension services for female agricultural workers.

**All:** Invest in maternal and child health and nutrition as well as education for women and girls.