



Received requests¹ for the Exceptional Use Policy v.1.2, with final decisions and its justifications

Disclaimer 1: The displayed information on alternatives is provided without warranty express or implied, and for information purposes only.

Disclaimer 2: Approved exceptions are authorized within the Exceptional Use Policy framework only and with its respective conditions and risk mitigation measures.

Consolidated requests (as received)				Final decisions and its justifications					
a.i	Country	Pests	Crop	Final decision	Approved Countries	Approved Pests	Justifications for approvals	Rejected country/pests	Justifications for rejections
Abamectin	Chile	Almond lace bug (<i>Monosteira unicastata</i>)	Almond	Reject				Chile - Almond lace bug	Product is not registered for the requested crop or pest.
Glufosinate ammonium	Brazil	Weeds	Apple	Reject				Brazil - Weeds	Other weed control methods available; including mechanical weeding, use of cover crops, and other less toxic alternatives.
Abamectin	Peru	Mites (<i>Tetranychus urticae</i>)	Asparagus	Approve	Peru	Mites (<i>Tetranychus urticae</i>)	Contact acaricide with proven efficacy on various pests. Can be used as part of a multi pest control strategy		
Chlorothalonil	Peru	Leaf blight (<i>Stemphylium vesicarium</i>)	Asparagus	Approve	Peru	Leaf blight (<i>Stemphylium vesicarium</i>)	Key multi-site fungicide with high efficacy and low a.i concentration. There are few multi-sites fungicides available.		
Chlorpyrifos	Peru	<i>Prodiplosis longifila</i>	Asparagus	Reject				Peru - <i>Prodiplosis longifila</i>	Other control methods and less toxic alternatives available, including botanicals, other less toxic organophosphates (diazinon, phenthoate), pyrethroids, spinetoram, spirotetramat, acetamiprid, chlorantraniliprole, dinotefuran

¹ From July 1st to Dec 31st, 2021

a.i	Country	Pests	Crop	Final decision	Approved Countries	Approved Pests	Justifications for approvals	Rejected country/pests	Justifications for rejections
Fipronil	Peru	Elasmopalpus (<i>Elasmopalpus lignosellus</i>)	Asparagus	Reject				Peru - Elasmopalpus (<i>Elasmopalpus lignosellus</i>)	Fipronil formulations are not subject to exceptions. Product is not registered for the requested crop or pest. Other control methods and less toxic alternatives available, including bacillus thuringiensis, emamectin benzoate, indoxacarb
Imidacloprid	Peru	<i>Prodidiplosis longifila</i>	Asparagus	Reject				Peru - <i>Prodidiplosis longifila</i>	Other control methods and less toxic alternatives available, including botanicals, organophosphates (diazinon, phenthoate), pyrethroids, spinetoram, spirotetramat, chlorantraniliprole, less toxic neonics (acetamiprid, dinotefuran)
Linuron	Peru	Weeds	Asparagus	Reject				Peru - weeds	Other weed control methods available; including mechanical weeding, use of cover crops, and other less toxic alternatives.
Mancozeb	Peru	Leaf blight (<i>Stemphyllium vesicarium</i>)	Asparagus	Reject				Leaf blight (<i>Stemphyllium vesicarium</i>)	Authorization to chlorothalonil granted, as it has a higher efficacy and lower a.i concentration. Propineb and metiram are other less toxic dithio-carbamates available.
Methomyl	Peru	Armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>)	Asparagus	Reject				Peru - Armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>)	Other control methods and less toxic alternatives available, including biological control (<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>), botanicals, organophosphates, pyrethroids, spinetoram, Spinosad

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Oxamyl	Peru	Nematodes (<i>Meloidogyne incognita</i>)	Asparagus	Reject				Peru - Nematodes	Product is not registered for the requested crop or pest. Other control methods and less toxic alternatives available, including biological control and botanicals
Abamectin	Chile, Colombia, Guatemala	Mites (<i>Oligonychus spp.</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Tetranychus urticae</i> , <i>Panonychus spp.</i> , <i>Bryobia rubrioculus</i>) Thrips (<i>Heliethrips haemorrhoidalis</i>) Whitefly (<i>Paraleyrodes sp.</i>)	Avocado	Authorization granted in previous EUP version for Chile. Colombia and Guatemala requests are approved.	Colombia and Guatemala are added to the country scope		Contact acaricide/insecticide with proven efficacy on various pests. Can be used as part of a multi pest control strategy	Colombia - Whitefly (<i>Paraleyrodes sp.</i>)	The result of whitefly chemical control is inconclusive because of the different biological states, with different degrees of protection and resistance coexist. The indiscriminate use of insecticides in the control of species with cycles of short lives, as is the case of whiteflies, has facilitated the expression of pesticide resistance traits.
Boric Acid	Chile	Nutrient deficiency	Avocado	Authorization granted in previous EUP version					
Chlorpyrifos	Peru	Avocado scale (<i>Fiorinia fioriniae</i>)	Avocado	Reject				Peru - Avocado scale	Strict MRLs in destination countries. Other control methods and less toxic alternatives available, including botanicals, biological control, acetamiprid, dimethoate, spirotetramat, pyriproxyfen, azadirachtin, sulfoxaflor, Phenthoate, buprofezin
Glufosinate ammonium	Colombia, Guatemala	Weeds	Avocado	Reject				Colombia, Guatemala - Weeds	Other weed control methods available; including mechanical weeding, use of cover crops, and other less toxic alternatives.

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Imidacloprid	Colombia, Peru	White fly (<i>Paraleyrodes sp.</i>) Mites (<i>Oligonychus yothersi</i>) Avocado scale (<i>Fiorinia fioriniae</i>)	Avocado	Reject				Colombia - white fly, mites Peru - Avocado scale	Other control methods and less toxic alternatives available. Exception to abamectin granted for mite control. *Registered in Colombia: Neonics (Acetamiprid, Sulfoxaflor), Spinetoram, Spinosad, Spiromesifen, Bifenthrin *Registered in Peru: botanicals, biological control, acetamiprid, dimethoate, spirotetramat, pyriproxyfen, azadirachtin, sulfoxaflor, Phenthoate, buprofezin
Mancozeb	Colombia	Root rot (<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>)	Avocado	Reject				Colombia - Root rot (<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>)	Chemical control of root infecting phytophthora is challenging because the soil prevents direct access to the roots. Fungicide soil applications are not effective and have severe impacts on soil health. Apply compost to increase or maintain the microorganisms' populations that control the root rot fungus, and considering using biological control such as Trichoderma
Methomyl	Peru	Banded Dagburned Mirid (<i>Dagbertus sp.</i>)	Avocado	Reject				Peru - Banded Dagburned Mirid (<i>Dagbertus sp.</i>)	Other less toxic alternatives available, including botanicals, acetamiprid, buprofezin

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Spirodiclofen	Peru	Mites (<i>Oligonychus punicae</i>)	Avocado	Reject				Peru - Mites (<i>Oligonychus punicae</i>)	Authorization to abamectin granted. Other control methods and less toxic alternatives available, including botanicals, fenpyroximate, etoxazole, clofentezine, cyflumetofen, acequinocyl, Spiromesifen, Spirotetramat
Thiamethoxam	Chile, Peru	Avocado scale (<i>Fiorinia fioriniae</i>)	Avocado	Reject				Peru - Avocado scale (<i>Fiorinia fioriniae</i>)	Other less toxic alternatives available, including botanicals, acetamiprid, buprofezin, pyriproxifen, dimethoate, spirotetramat, sulfoxaflor, azadirachtin, dinotefuran
Abamectin	Belize Guatemala Nicaragua Panama Colombia	Mites, Nematodes, Weevil, Mealybugs	Banana	Authorization granted in previous EUP version for other banana producing countries. Belize, Colombia, Nicaragua, and Panama requests are approved.	Belize, Colombia, Nicaragua and Panama are added to the country scope.		Contact acaricide/insecticide with proven efficacy on various pests. Can be used as part of a multi-pest control strategy. In combination with thiamethoxam, is a lower toxic nematicide.		
Brodifacoum	Colombia, Ecuador	Rodents (<i>Rattus spp.</i>)	Banana	Approved in previous EUP for infrastructure only, and only as formulated rodenticide-baited traps					
Carbendazim	Philippines	Fruit spot (<i>Fusarium sp.</i> , <i>Cercospora hayi</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum spp.</i>)	Banana	Approve	Philippines	Fruit spot, Anthracnose	Less toxic alternative (thiophanate-methyl) is not registered for fruit spot and anthracnose.		

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Carbofuran	Philippines	Nematodes (<i>several</i>), Weevils (<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i>), Scarring beetle (<i>Colaspis hyperchlora</i>)	Banana	Reject				Philippines - Nematodes, Weevils, Scarring beetle	Muta 1B and Carc 1B - may cause heritable, irreversible damage to human health. Other nematicides available and less toxic alternatives for banana weevil and banana fruit scarring beetle control.
Chlorothalonil	Guatemala	<i>Sigatoka (Mycosphaerella musicola)</i>	Banana	Authorization granted in previous EUP version					
Epoxiconazole	Belize, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Ivory Coast, Panama	<i>Sigatoka (Mycosphaerella fijiensis, Mycosphaerella musicola)</i>	Banana	Authorization granted in previous EUP version for other banana producing countries. Belize and Panama requests are approved.	Belize and Panama are added to the country scope.		Triazole with high efficacy. More than one a.i. of this MoA should be available as a tool to ensure availability from suppliers, necessary inventories for use, and economics for the growers.		
Ethoprophos	Costa Rica	Nematodes	Banana	Authorization granted in previous EUP version					
Fenamiphos	Belize Guatemala Panama	Nematodes (<i>Radopholus similis, Meloidogyne sp., Pratylenchus sp., Helicotylenchus sp.</i>), Weevils (<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i>)	Banana	Authorization granted in previous EUP version for other banana producing countries. Belize, Guatemala, and Panama requests are approved.	Belize, Guatemala, and Panama are added to the country scope.		Some growers report that nematicide has become effective again. Few nematicides available. Needed as part of a rotation program.		
Fipronil	Guatemala	Weevils (<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i>)	Banana	Reject				Guatemala - Weevils (<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i>)	Fipronil formulations are not subject to exceptions. Less toxic alternatives available for weevil control.

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Glufosinate ammonium	Belize Colombia Costa Rica Ecuador Ghana Guatemala Ivory Coast Suriname	Weeds	Banana	Reject				Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ghana, Guatemala, Ivory Coast, Suriname - weeds	Other weed control methods available; including mechanical weeding, use of cover crops, and other less toxic alternatives.
Imidacloprid	Cameroon, Guatemala Panama Ivory Coast Suriname	Weevils (<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i>)	Banana	Authorization granted in previous EUP version for other banana producing countries. Panama and Suriname requests are approved.	Panama and Suriname are added to the country scope		Substitute for chlorpyrifos. Different mode of action to other insecticides used (OPs and growth regulators)		
Mancozeb	Belize Brazil Cameroon Costa Rica Ecuador Guatemala Honduras Mexico Nicaragua Panama Ivory Coast Philippines Suriname	Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i> , <i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i>)	Banana	Authorization granted in previous EUP version for other banana producing countries. Belize, Brazil, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and Suriname requests are approved.	Belize, Brazil, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and Suriname are added to the country scope		Key multi-site fungicide. There are few protectant fungicides available.		
Oxamyl	Cameroon, Guatemala Panama, Ivory Coast Suriname	Nematodes (<i>Radopholus similis</i> , <i>Pratylenchus sp</i> , <i>Meloidogyne sp</i> , <i>Helicotylenchus sp.</i>), Weevils (<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i>)	Banana	Authorization granted in previous EUP version for other banana producing countries. Panama request is approved.	Panama is added to the country scope		Few nematicides available in liquid form. Liquid applications are less susceptible to off target movement after heavy rains.		

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Propiconazol	Colombia, Ghana, Ivory Coast Philippines	Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i>)	Banana	Reject				Colombia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Philippines - Sigatoka	Exception granted to Epoxiconazole and Triadimenol. Other less toxic triazoles available. *Registered in Colombia: Tebuconazole, difenoconazole, bitertanol, flutriafol, fenbuconazole, hexaconazole, flusilazole *Registered in Ivory Coast: bitertanol, bromuconazole, difenoconazole, metconazole, tebuconazole *Registered in Ghana: difenoconazole, tebuconazole *Registered in Philippines: Bitertanol, difenoconazole, diniconazole, fenbuconazole, Tebuconazole, tetraconazole
Terbufos	Belize, Cameroon, Ecuador, Guatemala Ivory Coast Panama	Nematodes (<i>Radopholus similis</i> , <i>Meloidogyne sp</i> , <i>Meloidgune sp</i> , <i>Pratylenchus sp</i> , <i>Helicotylenchus sp.</i>) Weevils (<i>Cosmopolites Sordidus</i>)	Banana	Authorization granted in previous EUP version for other banana producing countries. Belize and Panama requests are approved.	Belize and Panama are added to the country scope.		Few nematicides available.		
Thiamethoxam	Cameroon, Panama, Colombia	Nematodes (<i>Radopholus similis</i>), Weevils (<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i>), Mealybugs (<i>Pseudococcus sp.</i>)	Banana	Authorization granted in previous EUP version for other banana producing countries. Colombia request is approved.	Colombia is added to the country scope		Thiamethoxam has been introduced as a low tox. nematicide in combination with abamectin.		

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Triadimenol	Nicaragua	<i>Sigatoka (Mycosphaerella fijiensis)</i>	Banana	Authorization granted in previous EUP version for other banana producing countries. Nicaragua request is approved.	Nicaragua is added to the country scope		Triazole with high efficacy. More than one a.i. of this MoA should be available as a tool to ensure availability from suppliers, necessary inventories for use, and economics for the growers.		
Tridemorph	Colombia, Philippines	<i>Sigatoka (Mycosphaerella fijiensis)</i>	Banana	Reject				Colombia, Philippines - Sigatoka	Less toxic alternatives available, including other substances with the same MoA. *Registered in Colombia: fenpropimorph, fenpropidin. *Registered in the Philippines: fenpropimorph
Dimethomorph	Peru	Mildew (<i>Peronospora belbahrii</i>)	Basil	Reject				Peru - Mildew (<i>Peronospora belbahrii</i>)	Product is not registered for the requested crop or pest.
Abamectin	Chile	Mites (<i>Panonychus ulmi</i> , <i>Tetranychus urticae</i> , <i>Bryobia rubrioculus</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Eriophyes erineus</i> , <i>Oligonychus yothersi</i> , <i>Panonychus citri</i> , <i>Aculus cornutus</i>), Thrips (<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>)	Cherry	Approve	Chile	Mites, thrips	Contact acaricide/insecticide with proven efficacy on various pests. Can be used as part of a multi pest control strategy		

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Spirodiclofen	Chile	Mites, Thrips	Cherry	Reject				Chile - Mites, Thrips	Less toxic alternatives available, including other substances with the same MoA. Exception to abamectin granted.
Abamectin	Brazil, Chile, Peru	Leaf miner (<i>Phyllocnistis citrella</i>), Mites (<i>Tetranychus urticae</i> , <i>Panonychus spp.</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Polyphagotarsonemus latus</i> , <i>Aceria sheldoni</i> , <i>Oligonychus yothersi</i> , <i>Bryobia rubrioculus</i> , <i>Colomerus vitis</i>)	Citrus	Authorization granted in previous EUP version for controlling mites and leaf miner in Brazil. Chile and Peru requests are approved. <i>Colomerus vitis</i> is added to the pest scope.	Chile and Peru are added to the country scope	<i>Colomerus vitis</i> is added to the pest scope.	Contact acaricide/insecticide with proven efficacy on various pests. Can be used as part of a multi pest control strategy		
Beta-cyfluthrin	Brazil	Psyllids (<i>Diaphorina citri</i>)	Citrus	Reject				Brazil - Psyllids (<i>Diaphorina citri</i>)	Prohibited since 2017 RA Certification Program with no granted exceptions. Less toxic alternatives available, including other substances with the same MoA. *Registered in Brazil: Etofenprox, Pyriproxifen, Flupyradifurone, Acetamiprid, Bifenthrin, Spinetoram, Phosmet, Malathion, Sulfoxaflor, chlorantraniliprole, Cyantraniliprole

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Glufosinate ammonium	Brazil	Weeds	Citrus	Authorization granted in previous EUP version for Sourgrass (<i>Digitaria insularis</i>) control only. Requests for controlling other weeds are rejected.				Brazil - other weeds different than Sourgrass (<i>Digitaria insularis</i>)	Other weed control methods available; including mechanical weeding, use of cover crops, and other less toxic alternatives.
Imidacloprid	Brazil, Peru	Psyllids (<i>Diaphorina citri</i>), Mealybugs (<i>Planococcus citri</i>)	Citrus	Approve for Psyllids (<i>Diaphorina citri</i>) control in Brazil. Reject for Mealybugs (<i>Planococcus citri</i>) in Peru.	Brazil	Psyllids (<i>Diaphorina citri</i>)	There is a recent surge of HLB in Brazil that needs to be addressed through effective vector control	Peru - Mealybugs (<i>Planococcus citri</i>)	Less toxic alternatives available, including other substances with the same MoA. Insecticides in MoA 28 (Cyantraniliprole) are equally as effective as neonicotinoids for the control of sap sucking pests.
Spirodiclofen	Brazil	Mites (<i>Brevipalpus yothersi</i>)	Citrus	Authorization granted in previous EUP version					
Sulfluramid	Brazil	Ants (<i>Atta spp.</i> , <i>Acromyrmex spp.</i>)	Citrus	Reject				Brazil - Ants (<i>Atta spp.</i> , <i>Acromyrmex spp.</i>)	Prohibited since 2017 RA Certification Program with no granted exceptions. Substance is not eligible for exceptions, as listed in an international convention (Rotterdam Convention).
Thiamethoxam	Brazil	Leafhoppers, Mealybugs, Leaf miner, Scales, Aphids	Citrus	Authorization granted in previous EUP version for Psyllids control only. Requests for using it for other pests' control are rejected.				Brazil - Leafhoppers, Mealybugs, Leaf miner, Scales, Aphids	Less toxic alternatives available, including other substances with the same MoA. Insecticides from Group 28 are equally as effective as neonicotinoids for the control of sap sucking pests. Leaf miners can be effectively controlled by diflubenzuron, abamectin and spinetoram.

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Fipronil	Indonesia	Cocoa pod borer (<i>Conopomorpha cramerella</i>)	Cocoa	Reject				Indonesia - Cocoa pod borer (<i>Conopomorpha cramerella</i>)	Fipronil - liquid applications are not subject to exceptions. Other control methods available, including non-chemical control and less toxic alternatives, such as B. Bassiana and Pyrethroids
Thiamethoxam	Indonesia	Cocoa pod borer (<i>Conopomorpha cramerella</i>)	Cocoa	Approve	Indonesia	Cocoa pod borer (<i>Conopomorpha cramerella</i>)	The use of Thiamethoxam appears as the only alternative as its systemic effect ensures that the pest is efficiently killed before causing damage.		
Abamectin	Brazil	Leaf miner (<i>Leucoptera coffeella</i>) Mites (<i>Oligonychus ilicis</i>) Coffee berry borer (<i>Hypothenemus hampei</i>)	Coffee	Authorization granted in previous EUP version for leaf miner and mite control. CBB request is rejected.				Brazil - Coffee berry borer	Other less toxic alternatives available for CBB Control. *Available in Brazil: Acetamiprid, azadirachtin, B. Bassiana, Cyantraniliprole, Chlorantraniliprole, ethiprole, Novaluron, Spinosad.
Aluminum Phosphide	China, Indonesia, Vietnam	Weevils (<i>Sitophilus oryzae</i> L.) Borers (<i>Rhyzopertha dominica</i> F.) Coffee berry borer (<i>Hypothenemus hampei</i>)	Coffee	Authorization granted in previous EUP version for post-harvest control to be applied only in closed, controlled, and sealed environments.					
Boric Acid	Brazil	Nutrient deficiency	Coffee	Authorization granted in previous EUP version					
Chlorothalonil	Brazil, Kenya	Coffee berry disease (<i>Colletotrichum Kahawe</i>)	Coffee	Reject				Brazil - no info on pest Kenya - Coffee berry disease	Brazil - Incomplete request. Kenya - Coffee berry disease: Strict EU MRLs. Resistant varieties available. Other less toxic alternatives available, including other multi-site fungicides

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Chlorpyrifos	Brazil, Costa Rica, Uganda	Coffee berry borer (<i>Hypothenemus hampei</i>), Leaf miner (<i>Leucoptera coffeella</i>), Mealybugs (<i>Planococcus minor</i>), Imperial moth (<i>Eacles imperialis</i> ssp. <i>Magnifica</i>), Oxydia (<i>Oxydia saturniata</i>), Black cutworm (<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i>), Soybean looper (<i>Pseudoplusia includens</i>), Root mealybug (<i>Rhizoecus hibisci</i>)	Coffee	Reject				Brazil - Coffee berry borer, Leaf miner, Mealybugs, Imperial moth, oxydia, Black cutworm, <i>Agrotis ipsilon</i> , <i>Pseudoplusia includens</i> Costa Rica - Coffee berry borer Uganda - Root mealybug (<i>Rhizoecus hibisci</i>)	Strict MRLs in destination countries. Other control methods available, including non-chemical control and less toxic alternatives, even within the same MoA. Uganda: Research has not shown effective control by systemic pesticides (like imidacloprid) or even contact pesticides.
Cyproconazole	Brazil, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua	Coffee rust (<i>Hemileia vastatrix</i>), Leaf spot (<i>Cercospora Coffeicola</i>), Brown leaf spot (<i>Mycena citricolor</i>), Leaf spot (<i>Cercospora coffeicola</i>), Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)	Coffee	Authorization granted in previous EUP version					

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Epoxiconazole	Brazil, Costa Rica Guatemala Nicaragua	Leaf spot (<i>Cercospora coffeicola</i>), Coffee rust (<i>Hemileia vastatrix</i>), Brown leaf spot (<i>Mycena citricolor</i>)	Coffee	Authorization granted in previous EUP version for Brazil, Costa Rica, and Kenya. Guatemala and Nicaragua requests are approved	Guatemala and Nicaragua are added to the country scope		Triazole with high efficacy. More than one a.i. of this MoA should be available as a tool to ensure availability from suppliers, necessary inventories for use, and economics for the growers		
Glufosinate ammonium	Brazil, Costa Rica, Nicaragua	Weeds	Coffee	Reject				Brazil, Costa Rica, Nicaragua - weeds	Other weed control methods available; including mechanical weeding, use of cover crops, and other less toxic alternatives.
Imidacloprid	Brazil, Costa Rica, Uganda	Leaf miner (<i>Leucoptera coffeella</i>), Giant cicada (<i>Quesada gigas</i>), Root fly (<i>Chiomyza vittata</i>), Coffee berry borer (<i>Hypothenemus hampei</i>), Black twig borer (<i>Xylosandrus compactus</i>)	Coffee	Approved in previous EUP for CBB control in Costa Rica. Other requests are rejected.				Brazil - leaf miner, giant cicada, root fly. Uganda - Root mealybug (<i>Rhizoecus hibisci</i>)	Brazil: Thiamethoxam exception granted for coffee leaf miner and giant cicada control, as applied via soil drenching is the most effective product. Other less toxic alternatives available. *Registered in Brazil for CBB Control: Acetamiprid, Dinotefuran, Flupyradifurone, Cypermethrin, Cyantraniliprole, Novaluron, Etofenprox, Spinosad Uganda: Research hasn't shown effective control by systemic pesticides (like imidacloprid) or even contact pesticides.
Iprodione	Brazil	(Blank)	Coffee	Reject				Brazil	Incomplete request. Less toxic alternatives available for fungus control

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Mancozeb	Brazil	Coffee rust (<i>Hemileia vastatrix</i>)	Coffee	Reject				Brazil - Coffee rust (<i>Hemileia vastatrix</i>)	Other less toxic multi-sites available for coffee leaf rust control. Coppers are an effective alternative.
Propiconazol	Brazil	Coffee rust (<i>Hemileia vastatrix</i>)	Coffee	Reject				Brazil - Coffee rust (<i>Hemileia vastatrix</i>)	Exceptions to Epoxiconazole and Cyproconazole granted. Other less toxic triazoles available for coffee leaf rust control. *Registered in Brazil: tebuconazole, metconazole, tetraconazole, fluquinconazole
Spirodiclofen	Brazil	Mites (<i>Brevipalpus phoenicis</i>)	Coffee	Reject				Brazil - Mites (<i>Brevipalpus phoenicis</i>)	Exception to abamectin granted. Other control methods available, including non-chemical control and less toxic alternatives. *Registered in Brazil: Oil adjuvants, Cyflumetofen, diafenthurion, fenpropathrin, fenpyroximate, hexythiazox
Thiamethoxam	Brazil	Leaf miner (<i>Leucoptera coffeella</i>), Giant cicada (<i>Quesada gigas</i>), Leafhoppers (<i>Oncometopia facialis</i>), Mealybugs (<i>Dysmicoccus texensis</i>)	Coffee	Authorization granted in previous EUP version for leaf miner, giant cicada, and mealy bugs control in Brazil. Leafhopper request is rejected.				Brazil - Leafhoppers (<i>Oncometopia facialis</i>)	Secondary pest. Other control methods available, including non-chemical control and less toxic alternatives from the same MoA.

a.i	Country	Pests	Crop	Final decision	Approved Countries	Approved Pests	Justifications for approvals	Rejected country/pests	Justifications for rejections
Triadimenol	Brazil, Costa Rica, Nicaragua	Coffee rust (<i>Hemileia vastatrix</i>), Brown leaf spot (<i>Mycena citricolor</i>), Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum spp.</i>)	Coffee	Reject				Brazil - Coffee rust (<i>Hemileia vastatrix</i>) Costa Rica - Brown leaf spot (<i>Mycena citricolor</i>) Nicaragua - Brown leaf spot (<i>Mycena citricolor</i>), Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum spp.</i>)	Exceptions to Epoxiconazole and Cyproconazole granted. Other less toxic triazoles available for coffee leaf rust control. *Registered in Brazil: tebuconazole, metconazole, tetraconazole, fluquinconazole *Registered in Costa Rica: triadimefon, difenoconazole, hexaconazole, tebuconazole
Abamectin	Colombia, Guatemala	Mites (<i>T. Urticae</i> , <i>T. cinnabarinus</i> , <i>Polyphagotarsonemus latus</i> , <i>Phytonemus pallidus</i>) Leaf miner (<i>L. trifolii</i> , <i>L. huidobrensis</i>) Nematodes (<i>Meloidogyne sp.</i>)	Flowers and Ornamentals	Authorization granted in previous EUP version for Colombia. Guatemala request is approved.	Guatemala added to the country scope		Contact acaricide/insecticide with proven efficacy on various pests. Can be used as part of a multi pest control strategy		
Brodifacoum	Colombia, USA	Rodents (<i>Rattus</i> , <i>Rattus norvegicus</i> , <i>Mus musculus</i>)	Flowers and Ornamentals	Approved in previous EUP for infrastructure only, and only as formulated rodenticide-baited traps					
Carbendazim	Guatemala	Aphids (<i>Pentalonia sp.</i>)	Flowers and Ornamentals	Reject				Guatemala - Aphids (<i>Pentalonia sp.</i>)	Fungicides not effective for aphid control.

a.i	Country	Pests	Crop	Final decision	Approved Countries	Approved Pests	Justifications for approvals	Rejected country/pests	Justifications for rejections
Chlorothalonil	Colombia, Guatemala, USA	Gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>), Mildew (<i>Peronospora sparsa</i>), Black Rot (<i>Cylindrocarpon destructans</i>), Rust (<i>Puccinia oriana</i>), Leaf blight (<i>Stemphylium sp.</i>), Damping off (<i>Pythium sp.</i>),	Flowers and Ornamentals	Reject				Colombia, Guatemala, USA - Gray mold, Mildew, Black Rot, Rust, Leaf blight, Damping off	Strict MRLs in the destination countries. Less toxic alternatives available, including other multi-site fungicides. Authorization to mancozeb granted.
Chlorpyrifos	Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala	Thrips (<i>Frankliniella sp.</i>), Caterpillar (<i>Copitarsia sp.</i>), Leaf miner (<i>L. trifolii</i> , <i>L. huidobrensis</i>), Bugs (<i>Lygocoris sp.</i>), White grubs (<i>Phyllophaga sp.</i>), Aphids (<i>Pentalonia sp.</i> , <i>Aphis gossypii</i>), Bollworm (<i>Helicoverpa</i>)	Flowers and Ornamentals	Reject				Colombia & Guatemala - thrips, Caterpillar, Leaf miner, Bugs, White grubs, Aphids Ecuador - Thrips, Aphids, Bollworm, Leaf miner	Strict MRLs in destination countries. Other control methods available, including non-chemical control and less toxic alternatives. For thrips, from MoA 1, 3, 4, 5 13, 15, 23, 28. For aphids, from MoA 1, 3, 4. *Registered organophosphates in Colombia: malathion, pirimiphos-m, profenofos *Registered organophosphates in Ecuador: diazinon, malathion
Clothianidin	Colombia	White fly (<i>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</i>), Aphids (<i>Macrosiphum rosae</i>), Thrips (<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> K).	Flowers and Ornamentals	Reject				Colombia - White fly, aphids, Thrips	Product is not registered for the requested crop, pest or combination. Less toxic alternatives available, including other substances with the same MoA.

a.i	Country	Pests	Crop	Final decision	Approved Countries	Approved Pests	Justifications for approvals	Rejected country/pests	Justifications for rejections
Cyproconazole	Guatemala	Aphids (<i>Pentalonia sp.</i>)	Flowers and Ornamentals	Reject				Guatemala - Aphids (<i>Pentalonia sp.</i>)	Fungicides not effective for aphid control.
Dimethomorph	Ecuador	Mildew (<i>Peronospora sparsa</i>)	Flowers and Ornamentals	Approve	Ecuador	Mildew (<i>Peronospora sparsa</i>)	Molecule with high efficacy and specificity. From MoA 40, is the only with systemic properties		
Fipronil	Colombia, Ecuador	Thrips (<i>Frankliniella sp</i> , <i>Thrips sp</i>), <i>Copitarsia sp.</i>	Flowers and Ornamentals	Reject				Colombia - Thrips, copitarsia Ecuador - Thrips	Fipronil formulations are not subject to exceptions. Other control methods available, including non-chemical control and less toxic alternatives. For thrips, from MoA 1, 3, 4, 5 13, 15, 23, 28. *Registered in Colombia: Spinetoram, Spinosad, Chlorfenapyr, Bifenthrin, Cyhalothrin, Pyriproxyfen, Clofentezine, Acetamiprid, Cyclaniliprole, Pyrimidifen, Cyenopyrafen *Registered in Ecuador: Acetamiprid, azadirachtin, deltamethrin, cartap, diazinon, diflubenzuron, dimethoate, dinotefuran, Flupyradifurone, gamma-cyhalothrin, garlic-extract*/pepper-extract*, lambda-cyhalothrin, Pyridalyl, pyriproxyfen, spinetoram*/sulfoxaflor*, Spinosad, thiamethoxam

a.i	Country	Pests	Crop	Final decision	Approved Countries	Approved Pests	Justifications for approvals	Rejected country/pests	Justifications for rejections
Imidacloprid	Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, USA	Aphids (<i>Myzus sp</i> , <i>Macrosiphum rosae</i> , <i>Pentalonia sp.</i> , <i>Aphis gossypii</i>), White fly (<i>Trialeurodes sp.</i>), Thrips (<i>Frankliniella occidentalis K</i>), Bollworm (<i>Helicoverpa</i>) Gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea Pers.: Fr.</i>)	Flowers and Ornamentals	Reject				Colombia, Guatemala - Aphids, white fly, thrips Ecuador - Aphids, Thrips, helicoverpa USA - Gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea Pers.: Fr.</i>)	Other control methods available, including non-chemical control and less toxic alternatives with the same MoA. Authorization granted for thiamethoxam, as it has a higher efficacy from controlling aphids and thrips, with lower AI concentration. *Ecuador: Product is not registered for helicoverpa control *USA - Insecticide not effective against fungus diseases
Iprodione	Colombia, Ecuador, USA	<i>Botrytis (Botrytis cinerea Pers.: Fr.)</i> , <i>Sclerotinia (S. sclerotiorum)</i>	Flowers and Ornamentals	Approve	Colombia, Ecuador, USA	<i>Botrytis (Botrytis cinerea Pers.: Fr.)</i> , <i>Sclerotinia (S. sclerotiorum)</i>	Exception granted for a year, as less toxic alternative (Procymidone) needs further efficacy evaluations		
Linuron	Ecuador	Weeds	Flowers and Ornamentals	Reject				Ecuador - weeds	Other weed control methods available, including non-chemical control and less toxic alternatives
Magnesium phosphide	Colombia	Thrips (<i>Frankliniella sp</i> , <i>Thrips sp</i>)	Flowers and Ornamentals	Authorization granted in previous EUP version					
Mancozeb	Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala	Mildew (<i>Peronospora sparsa</i>), <i>Botrytis (Botrytis cinerea)</i> , Aphids (<i>Pentalonia sp.</i>)	Flowers and Ornamentals	Approve for mildew and botrytis control in Colombia and Ecuador. Reject for aphids' control in Guatemala	Colombia, Ecuador	Mildew (<i>Peronospora sparsa</i>), <i>Botrytis (Botrytis cinerea)</i>	Multi-sites are needed for early disease control and for resistance management. There are few protectant fungicides available.	Guatemala - Aphids	Fungicides not effective for aphid control.

a.i	Country	Pests	Crop	Final decision	Approved Countries	Approved Pests	Justifications for approvals	Rejected country/pests	Justifications for rejections
Methomyl	Colombia	Thrips (<i>Frankliniella sp</i> , <i>Thrips sp.</i>), Aphids (<i>Myzus sp.</i>), White fly (<i>Trialeurodes sp.</i>)	Flowers and Ornamentals	Reject				Colombia - Aphids, white fly, thrips	Exception granted to Abamectin. Prohibited since 2017 with no exceptions. Less toxic alternatives available, including other substances with the same MoA.
Spirodiclofen	Colombia	Mites (<i>Tetranychus urticae</i> , <i>Tetranychus cinnabarinus</i>)	Flowers and Ornamentals	Reject				Colombia - mites	Exception granted to Abamectin; Less toxic alternatives available, including other substances with the same MoA.
Terbufos	Guatemala	Aphids (<i>Pentalonia sp.</i>)	Flowers and Ornamentals	Reject				Guatemala - Aphids	Less toxic alternatives available.
Thiacloprid	Ecuador	Thrips (<i>Frankliniella sp</i>), Leaf miner (<i>L. trifolii</i> , <i>L. huidobrensis</i>), Aphids (<i>Aphis gossypii</i>)	Flowers and Ornamentals	Reject				Ecuador - Thrips, Leaf miner, Aphids	Other control methods available, including non-chemical control and less toxic alternatives with the same MoA. Authorization granted for thiamethoxam, as it has a higher efficacy for controlling aphids and thrips, with lower AI concentration. Thiacloprid is not registered for controlling leaf miner. *Registered neonics in Ecuador: Acetamiprid, dinotefuran, Nitenpyram
Thiamethoxam	Colombia, Guatemala	Thrips (<i>Frankliniella sp</i> , <i>Thrips sp</i>), Aphids (<i>Myzus sp.</i>), White fly (<i>Trialeurodes sp.</i>)	Flowers and Ornamentals	Authorization granted in previous EUP version for Colombia. Guatemala request is approved.	Guatemala is added to the country scope		Substance with higher efficacy and lower AI concentration		
Triflumizole	Colombia	Powdery mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i>)	Flowers and Ornamentals	Reject				Colombia - Powdery mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i>)	Less toxic alternatives available, including other substances with the same MoA.

a.i	Country	Pests	Crop	Final decision	Approved Countries	Approved Pests	Justifications for approvals	Rejected country/pests	Justifications for rejections
Abamectin	Brazil, Chile, Peru	Honeydew moth (<i>Cryptoblastes gnidiella</i>), Mites (<i>Tetranychus urticae</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Columerus vitis</i>)	Grapes	Authorization granted in previous EUP version for Brazil and Peru. Chile request is approved.	Chile is added to the country scope	<i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> is added to the pest scope	Contact acaricide/insecticide with proven efficacy on various pests. Can be used as part of a multi pest control strategy		
Cadusafos	Peru	Nematodes (<i>Meloidogyne incognita</i>)	Grapes	Reject				Peru - Nematodes (<i>Meloidogyne incognita</i>)	To be analyzed on a case-by-case format. Not eligible for a broad exception
Chlorothalonil	Brazil	Downy mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>)	Grapes	Reject	Brazil			Brazil - Downy mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>)	Strict MRLs in the destination countries. Less toxic alternatives available, including other multi-site fungicides. Authorization to mancozeb granted.
Cyproconazole	Brazil	Powdery mildew (<i>Uncinula necator</i>)	Grapes	Reject				Brazil - Powdery mildew (<i>Uncinula necator</i>)	Less toxic alternatives available, including other triazoles. *Registered in Brazil: Difenconazole, tebuconazole
Glufosinate ammonium	Brazil	Weeds	Grapes	Reject				Brazil - Weeds	Other weed control methods available; including mechanical weeding, use of cover crops, and other less toxic alternatives.
Imidacloprid	Peru	Mealybugs (<i>Planococcus citri</i>)	Grapes	Reject				Peru - Mealybugs (<i>Planococcus citri</i>)	Less toxic alternatives available, including other neonics. *Registered in Peru: Acetamiprid, Dinotefuran
Mancozeb	Brazil	Downy mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>)	Grapes	Approve	Brazil	Downy mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>)	Multi-sites are needed for early disease control and for resistance management. There are few protectant fungicides available.		

a.i	Country	Pests	Crop	Final decision	Approved Countries	Approved Pests	Justifications for approvals	Rejected country/pests	Justifications for rejections
Thiamethoxam	Brazil, Peru	The ground pearl (<i>Eurhizococcus brasiliensis</i>), Mealybugs (<i>Planococcus citri</i>)	Grapes	Authorized in previous EUP version for ground pearl (<i>Eurhizococcus brasiliensis</i>) control in Brazil. Peru request for mealybug control is rejected.				Peru - Mealybugs (<i>Planococcus citri</i>)	Less toxic alternatives available, including other neonics. Registered in Peru: Acetamiprid, Dinotefuran
Triadimenol	Peru	Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe necator</i>)	Grapes	Reject				Peru - Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe necator</i>)	Less toxic alternatives available, including other triazoles. Registered in Peru: Bromuconazole, difenoconazole, diniconazole, flutriafol, hexaconazole, mefentrifluconazole, myclobutanil, penconazole, tebuconazole, tetraconazole
Glufosinate ammonium	Guatemala	Weeds	Macadamia	Reject				Guatemala - weeds	Other weed control methods available; including mechanical weeding, use of cover crops, and other less toxic alternatives.
Mancozeb	Guatemala	Anthracoze (<i>Colletotrichum spp.</i>)	Macadamia	Reject				Guatemala - Anthracnose	Product is not registered for the requested crop or pest.
Abamectin	Uganda	African maize stalk (<i>Busseola fusca</i>)	Maize	Reject				Uganda - African maize stalk (<i>Busseola fusca</i>)	Other control methods available, including non-chemical control and less toxic alternatives from MoA 1, 3
Atrazine	Brazil	Soja (<i>Glycine max</i>)	Maize	Reject				Brazil - Soja (<i>Glycine max</i>)	Prohibited since 2017, with no exceptions due high risk of water contamination. Other weed control methods available, including non-chemical control.

a.i	Country	Pests	Crop	Final decision	Approved Countries	Approved Pests	Justifications for approvals	Rejected country/pests	Justifications for rejections
Carbendazim	Brazil	Leaf blight (<i>Exserohilum turcicum</i>)	Maize	Reject				Brazil - Leaf blight	Other less toxic alternatives available, including substances from the same MoA. *Registered in Brazil: thiophanate-methyl
Chlorpyrifos	Brazil	Fall armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>)	Maize	Reject				Brazil - Fall armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>)	Other control methods available, including non-chemical control and less toxic alternatives. *Registered in Brazil: <i>B. Thuringiensis</i> , and less toxic alternatives from MoA 3, 5, 6, 15, 28. Diamides (Chlorantraniliprole, Cyantraniliprole, Cyclaniliprole) seed treatment is an effective alternative.
Epoxiconazole	Brazil	Brown spot of corn (<i>Phaeosphaeria maydis</i>), Rust of maize (<i>Puccinia sorghi</i>)	Maize	Reject				Brazil - Brown spot of corn, Rust of maize	Other less toxic alternatives available, including substances from the same MoA. *Registered in Brazil: Difenoconazole, tebuconazole, tetraconazole
Imidacloprid	Brazil	Fall armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>)	Maize	Reject	Brazil			Brazil - Fall armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>)	Other control methods available, including non-chemical control and less toxic alternatives. *Registered in Brazil: <i>B. Thuringiensis</i> , and less toxic alternatives from MoA 3, 5, 6, 15, 28. Diamides (Chlorantraniliprole, Cyantraniliprole, Cyclaniliprole) seed treatment is an effective alternative.

a.i	Country	Pests	Crop	Final decision	Approved Countries	Approved Pests	Justifications for approvals	Rejected country/pests	Justifications for rejections
Mancozeb	Brazil	Brown spot of corn (<i>Phaeosphaeria maydis</i>)	Maize	Approve	Brazil	Brown spot of corn (<i>Phaeosphaeria maydis</i>)	Multi-sites are needed for early disease control and for resistance management. There are few protectant fungicides available.		
Methomyl	Brazil	Fall armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>)	Maize	Reject				Brazil - Fall armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>)	Other control methods available, including non-chemical control and less toxic alternatives. *Registered in Brazil: <i>B. Thuringiensis</i> , and less toxic alternatives from MoA 3, 5, 6, 15, 28. Diamides (Chlorantraniliprole, Cyantraniliprole, Cyclaniliprole) seed treatment is an effective alternative.
Thiamethoxam	Brazil	Stink bug (<i>Dichelops melacanthus</i>)	Maize	Approve - only as seed treatment	Brazil	Stink bug (<i>Dichelops melacanthus</i>)	Seed treatment is an effective tool for preventing pest damage. There are few insecticides registered as seed treatments		-
Abamectin	Brazil	Scale (<i>Pinnaspis aspidistrae</i>)	Mango	Authorization granted in previous EUP version					
Brodifacoum	Peru	Rodents (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i> , <i>Rattus</i> , <i>Mus musculus</i>)	Mango	Approved in previous EUP for infrastructure only, and only as formulated rodenticide-baited traps					

a.i	Country	Pests	Crop	Final decision	Approved Countries	Approved Pests	Justifications for approvals	Rejected country/pests	Justifications for rejections
Mancozeb	Brazil, Puerto Rico	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum spp.</i>)	Mango	Approve	Brazil, Puerto Rico	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum spp.</i>)	Multi-sites are needed for early disease control and for resistance management. There are few protectant fungicides available.		
Abamectin	Brazil, Costa Rica	White fly (<i>Bemisia tabaci (raça B)</i>) Pickleworm (<i>Diaphania nitidalis</i>) Leaf miner (<i>Lyriomyza huidobrensis</i>) Mites (<i>Tetranychus urticae</i>)	Melon	Authorization granted in previous EUP version for Brazil. Costa Rica request is approved.	Costa Rica is added to the country scope		Contact acaricide/insecticide with proven efficacy on various pests. Can be used as part of a multi pest control strategy		
Boric Acid	Costa Rica	Nutrient deficiency	Melon	Authorization granted in previous EUP version					
Brodifacoum	Costa Rica	Rodents (<i>Mus sp.</i> , <i>Rattus spp.</i> , <i>Oligoryzomys sp.</i> , <i>Peromyscus sp.</i> , <i>Sigmodon spp.</i>)	Melon	Approved in previous EUP for infrastructure only, and only as formulated rodenticide-baited traps					
Chlorothalonil	Costa Rica	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>)	Melon	Reject				Costa Rica - Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>)	Strict MRLs in destination countries. Authorization to mancozeb granted.
Dimethomorph	Costa Rica	Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>)	Melon	Approve	Costa Rica	Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>)	Molecule with high efficacy and specificity, key for rotating modes of action		

a.i	Country	Pests	Crop	Final decision	Approved Countries	Approved Pests	Justifications for approvals	Rejected country/pests	Justifications for rejections
Imidacloprid	Costa Rica	White fly (<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>)	Melon	Reject				Costa Rica - White fly (<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>)	Authorization to abamectin and thiamethoxam granted. Thiamethoxam commercial formulations, in comparison with imidacloprid, usually have lower concentration of active ingredient, and less impacts to non-target organisms such as natural enemies. Other available MoAs: 3, 4, 7, 9, 16, 23.
Mancozeb	Brazil, Costa Rica	Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>) Leaf blight (<i>Alternaria spp.</i>)	Melon	Approve	Brazil, Costa Rica	Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>) Leaf blight (<i>Alternaria sp.</i>)	Multi-sites are needed for early disease control and for resistance management. There are few protectant fungicides available.		
Thiamethoxam	Brazil, Costa Rica	Aphids (<i>Aphis gossypii</i>) White fly (<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>)	Melon	Approve	Costa Rica	White fly (<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>)	Systemic insecticides have high efficacy, while protecting the crop for longer periods of time. In comparison with imidacloprid, thiamethoxam commercial formulations usually have lower concentration of active ingredient, and less impacts to non-target organisms such as natural enemies.	Brazil - Aphids (<i>Aphis gossypii</i>) White fly (<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>)	Less toxic alternatives from Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) competitive modulators mode of action available: Acetamiprid, Flupyradifurone, sulfoxaflor
Brodifacoum	Peru	Rodents (<i>Mus sp.</i> , <i>Rattus spp.</i>)	Onion	Approved in previous EUP for infrastructure only, and only as formulated rodenticide-baited traps					

a.i	Country	Pests	Crop	Final decision	Approved Countries	Approved Pests	Justifications for approvals	Rejected country/pests	Justifications for rejections
Chlorothalonil	Brazil	Purple blotch (<i>Alternaria porri</i>)	Onion	Approve	Brazil	Purple blotch (<i>Alternaria porri</i>)	Multi-sites are needed for early disease control and for resistance management		
Mancozeb	Brazil	Purple blotch (<i>Alternaria porri</i>)	Onion	Approve	Brazil	Purple blotch (<i>Alternaria porri</i>)	Multi-sites are needed for early disease control and for resistance management		
Abamectin	Peru	Mites (<i>Polyphagotarsonemus latus</i>)	Pepper (Capsicum)	Approve	Peru	Mites (<i>Polyphagotarsonemus latus</i>)	Contact acaricide/insecticide with proven efficacy on various pests. Can be used as part of a multi pest control strategy		
Imidacloprid	Peru	<i>Prodiplosis longifila</i>	Pepper (Capsicum)	Reject				Peru - <i>Prodiplosis longifila</i>	Other control methods available, including non-chemical control and less toxic alternatives. *Registered in Peru: Spinetoram, acetamiprid, spirotetramat, diazinon, pyriproxyfen, Cyantraniliprole, dinotefuran
Methomyl	Peru	Armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>)	Pepper (Capsicum)	Reject				Peru - Armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>)	Other control methods available, including non-chemical control and less toxic alternatives. *Registered in Peru: B. Thuringiensis, and less toxic alternatives from MoA 3, 5, 6, 15, 28, including Spinetoram, emamectin benzoate, Spinosad, permethrin, indoxacarb, lufenuron

a.i	Country	Pests	Crop	Final decision	Approved Countries	Approved Pests	Justifications for approvals	Rejected country/pests	Justifications for rejections
Oxamyl	Peru	Nematodes (<i>Meloidogyne incognita</i>)	Pepper (Capsicum)	Reject				Peru - Nematodes (<i>Meloidogyne incognita</i>)	Other control methods available (soil health, crop rotation), including non-chemical control and less toxic alternatives. *Registered in Peru: Abamectin + thiamethoxam, azadirachtin, fluopyram, botanicals, biological control
Triadimenol	Peru	Powdery mildew (<i>Liveillula taurica</i>)	Pepper (Capsicum)	Reject				Peru - Powdery mildew (<i>Liveillula taurica</i>)	Less toxic alternatives available, including other triazoles. *Registered in Peru: difenoconazole, tebuconazole, flutriafol, tetraconazole, penconazole
Brodifacoum	Costa Rica	Rodents (<i>Mus sp.</i> , <i>Rattus spp.</i> , <i>Oligoryzomys sp.</i> , <i>Peromyscus sp.</i> , <i>Sigmodon spp.</i>)	Pineapple	Authorization granted in previous EUP version					
Cadusafos	Costa Rica	Nematodes (various), Symphylans (<i>Scutigerella spp.</i>), Snails (<i>Ceciliodes aperta</i> , <i>Opeas pumilum</i>)	Pineapple	Partial approval	Costa Rica	Snails (<i>Ceciliodes aperta</i> , <i>Opeas pumilum</i>)	Costa Rican plant health authorities indicate that active ingredient is the only effective registered alternative to control root-feeding snails. Some snail species can also be considered a quarantine pest in US market.	Costa Rica - Nematodes (various), Symphylans (<i>Scutigerella spp.</i>),	Symphylan: Exceptions to other alternatives granted. *Registered in Costa Rica: Diazinon, Chlorpyrifos, Ethoprophos.
Carbendazim	Costa Rica	Basal rot (<i>Fusarium sp.</i>), Black rot (<i>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</i>)	Pineapple	Authorization granted in previous EUP version					

a.i	Country	Pests	Crop	Final decision	Approved Countries	Approved Pests	Justifications for approvals	Rejected country/pests	Justifications for rejections
Chlorpyrifos	Costa Rica, Ecuador	Mealybugs (<i>Dysmicoccus sp.</i>), Symphylan (<i>Scutigereilla sp.</i>), Weevils (<i>Metamasius dimidiatipennis</i>), Snails (<i>Opeas pumilum</i>), Leaf miner (<i>Liriomyza spp.</i>)	Pineapple	Authorization granted in previous EUP version for symphylan control in Costa Rica and Ecuador. Other pest requests are rejected.				Costa Rica - Mealybugs, Weevils, snails, Leaf miner	Strict MRLs in destination countries. Other control methods available, including non-chemical control and less toxic alternatives.
Difethialone	Costa Rica	Rodents (<i>Mus sp.</i> , <i>Rattus spp.</i> , <i>Oligoryzomys sp.</i> , <i>Peromyscus sp.</i> , <i>Sigmodon spp.</i>)	Pineapple	Approved in previous EUP for infrastructure only, and only as formulated rodenticide-baited traps					
Ethoprophos	Costa Rica	Nematodes (<i>several</i>), Symphylan (<i>Scutigereilla immaculata</i>)	Pineapple	Authorization granted in previous EUP version					
Fenamiphos	Costa Rica, Ivory Coast	Nematodes (<i>various</i>), Mealybugs (<i>Dysmicoccus brevipes</i>), Stable flies (<i>Stomoxys calcitra</i>)	Pineapple	Authorization granted in previous EUP version for nematodes control. Other pests' requests are rejected.				Costa Rica - Mealybugs (<i>Dysmicoccus brevipes</i>), Stable flies (<i>Stomoxys calcitra</i>)	Another organophosphate with lower WHO tox category is approved for mealy bug use (diazinon). Stubble management is key for preventing stable fly. Several insecticides available for controlling the pest between crop cycles.
Flocoumafen	Costa Rica	Rodents (<i>Mus sp.</i> , <i>Rattus spp.</i> , <i>Oligoryzomys sp.</i> , <i>Peromyscus sp.</i> , <i>Sigmodon spp.</i>)	Pineapple	Authorization granted in previous EUP version					

a.i	Country	Pests	Crop	Final decision	Approved Countries	Approved Pests	Justifications for approvals	Rejected country/pests	Justifications for rejections
Imidacloprid	Costa Rica	Mealybugs (<i>Dysmicoccus sp.</i>)	Pineapple	Reject				Costa Rica - Mealybugs (<i>Dysmicoccus sp.</i>)	Authorization granted to thiamethoxam, as commercial formulations usually have lower concentration of active ingredient, and less impacts to non-target organisms such as natural enemies.
Mancozeb	Costa Rica	Root rot (<i>Phytophthora sp.</i>), Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>)	Pineapple	Reject				Costa Rica - Root rot (<i>Phytophthora sp.</i>), Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>)	Chemical control of root infecting phytophthora is challenging because the soil prevents direct access to the roots. Protectant fungicide soil applications are not effective and have severe impacts on soil health. No information of Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>) in pineapple.
Oxamyl	Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala Honduras, Ivory Coast, Panama	Mealybugs (<i>Dysmicoccus brevipes</i>) <i>Symphylan</i> (<i>Scutigerella immaculata</i>) <i>Nematodes</i> (several)	Pineapple	Authorization granted in previous EUP version for nematodes control in Costa Rica and Ivory Coast. Ecuador Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama requests are approved. Other pests' requests are rejected.	Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama are added to the country scope		Few nematicides available.	Costa Rica - Mealybugs, Symphylan	Another organophosphate with lower WHO tox category is available for mealy bug use (diazinon). Two exceptional use options already available for symphylan control
Propiconazol	Costa Rica, Ecuador	Black rot (<i>Ceratocystis paradoxa</i>) Basal rot (<i>Fusarium spp.</i>) <i>Penicillium sp.</i>	Pineapple	Authorization granted in previous EUP version for fusarium control in Costa Rica. Ecuador request is approved. Black rot request is approved.	Ecuador is added to the country scope	Black rot (<i>Ceratocystis paradoxa</i>) is added to the pest scope	Few alternatives available.		

a.i	Country	Pests	Crop	Final decision	Approved Countries	Approved Pests	Justifications for approvals	Rejected country/pests	Justifications for rejections
Thiamethoxam	Costa Rica	Mealybugs (<i>Dysmicoccus brevipes</i>), Fall armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>)	Pineapple	Partial approval	Costa Rica	Mealybugs (<i>Dysmicoccus brevipes</i>)	Systemic insecticides have high efficacy against mealybugs, while protecting the crop for longer periods of time. One application of a neonic, replaces multiple applications of organophosphates	Costa Rica – Fall armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>)	Product not registered for the requested pest
Abamectin	Uganda	Leaf miner	Potato	Approve	Uganda	Leaf miner	Contact acaricide/insecticide with proven efficacy on various pests. Can be used as part of a multi pest control strategy		
Chlorothalonil	Brazil	Late blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>) Early blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	Potato	Approve	Brazil	Late blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>) Early blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	Multi-sites are needed for early disease control and for resistance management		
Chlorpyrifos	Brazil	Black cutworm (<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i>)	Potato	Reject				Brazil - Black cutworm (<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i>)	Brazil: Other less toxic alternatives available: Cartap, Cyantranilprole, Chlorantranilprole.
Fipronil	Brazil	Beetle (<i>Diabrotica speciosa</i>)	Potato	Reject				Brazil - Beetle (<i>Diabrotica speciosa</i>)	Fipronil formulations are not subject to exceptions. Other less toxic alternatives available, including substances from MoA 3, 5.
Glufosinate ammonium	Brazil	Used for potato desiccation	Potato	Reject				Brazil - potato desiccation	Exceptions to herbicides are only granted when a crucial need is identified. Less toxic alternative (diquat) is available for potato desiccation.

a.i	Country	Pests	Crop	Final decision	Approved Countries	Approved Pests	Justifications for approvals	Rejected country/pests	Justifications for rejections
Mancozeb	Chile, Brazil, Uganda	Late blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>) Early blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	Potato	Approve	Brazil, Chile, Uganda	Late blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>) Early blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	Multi-sites are needed for early disease control and for resistance management		
Methomyl	Brazil	Aphids (<i>Myzus sp.</i>)	Potato	Reject				Brazil - Aphids (<i>Myzus sp.</i>)	Other control methods available, including non-chemical control and less toxic alternatives, such as: acetamiprid, azadirachtin, cyantraniliprole, Diafenthiuron, Pymetrozine
Iprodione	South Africa	Grey rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>), Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>)	Rooibos	Approve - for use in seedling, nursery only	South Africa	Grey rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>), Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>)	Few alternatives registered. Research projects on the production of organic rooibos seedlings showed that none of the spray programs with organic compounds that were evaluated was effective against grey rot and anthracnose under field conditions.		
Chlorothalonil	South Africa	Grey rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>), Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>)	Rooibos	Approve - for use in seedling, nursery only	South Africa	Grey rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>), Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>)	Few alternatives registered. Research projects on the production of organic rooibos seedlings showed that none of the spray programs with organic compounds that were evaluated was effective against grey rot and anthracnose under field conditions.		

a.i	Country	Pests	Crop	Final decision	Approved Countries	Approved Pests	Justifications for approvals	Rejected country/pests	Justifications for rejections
Atrazine	Brazil	Soja (<i>Glycine max</i>)	Sorghum	Reject				Brazil - Soja (<i>Glycine max</i>)	Prohibited since 2017, with no exceptions due high risk of water contamination. Other weed control methods available, including non-chemical control.
Chlorpyrifos	Brazil	Armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>)	Sorghum	Reject				Brazil - Fall armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>)	Other control methods available, including non-chemical control and less toxic alternatives. *Registered in Brazil: <i>B. Thuringiensis</i> , and less toxic alternatives from MoA 3, 5, 6, 15, 28. Diamides (Chlorantraniliprole, Cyantraniliprole, Cyclaniliprole) seed treatment is an effective alternative.
Imidacloprid	Brazil	Armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>)	Sorghum	Reject				Brazil - Fall armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>)	Other control methods available, including non-chemical control and less toxic alternatives. *Registered in Brazil: <i>B. Thuringiensis</i> , and less toxic alternatives from MoA 3, 5, 6, 15, 28. Diamides (Chlorantraniliprole, Cyantraniliprole, Cyclaniliprole) seed treatment is an effective alternative.
Methomyl	Brazil	Armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>)	Sorghum	Reject				Brazil - Fall armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>)	Other control methods available, including non-chemical control and less toxic alternatives. *Registered in Brazil: <i>B. Thuringiensis</i> , and less toxic alternatives from MoA 3, 5, 6, 15, 28. Diamides (Chlorantraniliprole,

a.i	Country	Pests	Crop	Final decision	Approved Countries	Approved Pests	Justifications for approvals	Rejected country/pests	Justifications for rejections
									Cyantraniliprole, Cyclaniliprole) seed treatment is an effective alternative.
Thiamethoxam	Brazil	Fall armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>)	Sorghum	Reject				Brazil - Fall armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>)	Other control methods available, including non-chemical control and less toxic alternatives. *Registered in Brazil: <i>B. Thuringiensis</i> , and less toxic alternatives from MoA 3, 5, 6, 15, 28. Diamides (Chlorantraniliprole, Cyantraniliprole, Cyclaniliprole) seed treatment is an effective alternative.
Abamectin	Japan	Leafhopper (<i>Empoasca onukii</i>), Leaf roller (<i>Caloptilia theivora</i>), Mites (<i>Polyphagotarsonemus latus</i>)	Tea	Reject				Japan - Leafhopper (<i>Empoasca onukii</i>), Leaf roller (<i>Caloptilia theivora</i>), Mites (<i>Polyphagotarsonemus latus</i>)	Other control methods available, including non-chemical control and less toxic alternatives from MoA 3, 4, 5, 6, 14, 16, 21, 28
Borax	India	Nutrient deficiency	Tea	Authorization granted in previous EUP version					
Carbendazim + Mancozeb	India	Fusarium die back (<i>Fusarium solani</i>) Grey Blight (<i>Pestalotiopsis</i> sp.) Brown Blight (<i>Glomerella cingulata</i>)	Tea	Reject				India -Fusarium die back, grey blight, brown blight	PPC recommends hexaconazole applications. There is a possible link between repeated use of glyphosate herbicide and the increased incidence of <i>Fusarium solani</i> . The recommendation is to limit the use of glyphosate (and other herbicides) and at the same time, increase soil organic matter by applying organic fertilizers to the soil.

a.i	Country	Pests	Crop	Final decision	Approved Countries	Approved Pests	Justifications for approvals	Rejected country/pests	Justifications for rejections
Clothianidin	India, Japan	Tea mosquito bug (<i>Helopeltis theivora</i>), Aphids (<i>Toxoptera aurantii</i>), Thrips (<i>Scirtothrips dorsalis</i>), White fly (<i>Aleurocanthus camelliae</i> Kanmiya et Kasai), Leaf roller (<i>Caloptilia theivora</i>), Leafhopper (<i>Empoasca onukii</i>), Mirids (<i>Apolygus spinolae</i>), Beetles (<i>Demotina fasciculata</i>)	Tea	Reject				India - Tea mosquito bug (<i>Helopeltis theivora</i>) Japan - Aphids, Thrips, White fly, Leaf roller, Leafhopper, Mirids, Beetles	India: Exception to thiamethoxam granted for tea mosquito bug control. Japan: Other control methods available, including non-chemical control and less toxic alternatives from MoA 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 14, 16, 21, 23, 28, 29
Glufosinate ammonium	India, Japan, Sri Lanka	Weeds	Tea	Reject				India, Japan, Sri Lanka - Weeds	Other weed control methods available; including mechanical weeding, use of cover crops, and other less toxic alternatives.
Imidacloprid	Bangladesh Japan	Termites (<i>Isoptera</i>), Thrips (<i>Scirtothrips dorsalis</i>), Leafhopper (<i>Empoasca onukii</i>) Leaf roller	Tea	Reject				Bangladesh - Termites Japan - Thrips, Leaf roller, Leafhopper	Bangladesh - to be processed as an emergency request. Japan: Other control methods available, including non-chemical control and less toxic alternatives from MoA 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 14, 16, 21, 23, 28, 29
Methidathion	Japan	Aphids, Leaf roller, Scales, Thrips, Tortrix, Leafhopper	Tea	Reject				Japan - Aphids, Leaf roller, Scales, Thrips, Tortrix, Leafhopper	Prohibited since 2017, with no exceptions. Other control methods available, including non-chemical control and less toxic alternatives from MoA 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 14, 16, 21, 23, 28, 29

a.i	Country	Pests	Crop	Final decision	Approved Countries	Approved Pests	Justifications for approvals	Rejected country/pests	Justifications for rejections
Propiconazol	India	Fusarium die back (<i>Fusarium solani</i>)	Tea	Reject				India - Fusarium die back (<i>Fusarium solani</i>)	PPC recommends hexaconazole applications. Less toxic alternatives available. *Registered in India: Copper oxychloride, hexaconazole + zineb combination.
Thiacloprid	Japan, India	Aphids (<i>Toxoptera aurantii</i>), Thrips (<i>Scirtothrips dorsalis</i>) Beetles (<i>Demotina fasciculata</i>) Leafhopper (<i>Empoasca onukii</i>), Leaf roller (<i>Caloptilia theivora</i>) Tea mosquito bug (<i>Helopeltis theivora</i>)	Tea	Approve	India	Tea mosquito bug (<i>Helopeltis theivora</i>)	There is a recent surge of tea mosquito bug resistant to thiamethoxam in India that could be addressed through other molecules	Japan - Aphids, Thrips, Leaf roller, Leafhopper, Beetles	Japan: Other control methods available, including non-chemical control and less toxic alternatives from MoA 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 14, 16, 21, 23, 28, 29
Thiamethoxam	India, Japan	Tea mosquito bug (<i>Helopeltis theivora</i>), Leafhopper (<i>Empoasca sp.</i>), Thrips (<i>Scirtothrips dorsalis</i>), Scales, Beetles (<i>Demotina fasciculata</i>), Leaf roller (<i>Caloptilia theivora</i>)	Tea	Authorization granted in previous EUP version for tea mosquito bug control in India. Leafhopper, Thrips, Scales, Beetles and Leaf roller requests are rejected.				India - Leafhopper, Thrips, scales Japan - Thrips, beetles, Leafhopper, Leaf roller	Other control methods available, including non-chemical control and less toxic alternatives from MoA 3, 4, 21, 28.
Triflumizole	Japan	Anthracnose (<i>Discula theae-sinensis</i>) Blister blight (<i>Exobasidium vexans Masee</i>)	Tea	Reject				Japan - Anthracnose (<i>Discula theae-sinensis</i>), Blister blight	Product is not registered for the requested crop or disease. Prohibited in the RA Certification Program since 2017, without exception. Other triazole alternatives are

a.i	Country	Pests	Crop	Final decision	Approved Countries	Approved Pests	Justifications for approvals	Rejected country/pests	Justifications for rejections
								<i>(Exobasidium vexans Massee)</i>	available for use. *Registered in Japan: tetraconazole, tebuconazole, simeconazole, myclobutanil, imibenconazole, fenbuconazole, difenoconazole
Abamectin	Costa Rica	Leaf miner (<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>)	Watermelon	Approve	Costa Rica	Leaf miner (<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>)	Contact acaricide/insecticide with proven efficacy on various pests. Can be used as part of a multi pest control strategy		
Boric Acid	Costa Rica	Nutrient deficiency	Watermelon	Authorization granted in previous EUP version					
Chlorothalonil	Costa Rica	Anthraco nose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.)	Watermelon	Reject				Costa Rica - Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.)	Strict MRLs in destination countries. Authorization to mancozeb granted.
Dimethomorph	Costa Rica	Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>)	Watermelon	Approve	Costa Rica	Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>)	Molecule with high efficacy and specificity, key for rotating modes of action		
Imidacloprid	Costa Rica	White fly (<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>)	Watermelon	Reject				Costa Rica - White fly (<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>)	Authorization to abamectin and thiamethoxam granted. Thiamethoxam commercial formulations, in comparison with imidacloprid, usually have lower concentration of active ingredient, and less impacts to non-target organisms such as natural enemies. Other available MoAs: 3, 4, 7, 9, 16, 23.
Mancozeb	Brazil, Costa Rica	Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>) Anthracnose	Watermelon	Approve	Brazil, Costa Rica	Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>) Anthracnose	Multi-sites are needed for early disease control and for resistance management. There are		

a.i	Country	Pests	Crop	Final decision	Approved Countries	Approved Pests	Justifications for approvals	Rejected country/pests	Justifications for rejections
		<i>(Colletotrichum sp.)</i> Leaf spot <i>(Alternaria sp.)</i>				<i>(Colletotrichum sp.)</i> , Leaf spot <i>(Alternaria sp.)</i>	few protectant fungicides available.		
Thiamethoxam	Costa Rica	White fly (<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>)	Watermelon	Approve	Costa Rica	White fly (<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>)	Systemic insecticides have high efficacy, while protecting the crop for longer periods of time. In comparison with imidacloprid, thiamethoxam commercial formulations usually have lower concentration of active ingredient, and less impacts to non-target organisms such as natural enemies.		
Carbendazim	Brazil	Leaf blight (<i>Exserohilum turcicum</i>)	Wheat	Reject				Brazil - Leaf blight	Other less toxic alternatives available, including substances from the same MoA. *Registered in Brazil: thiophanate-methyl, Pyraclostrobin, tebuconazole
Epoxiconazole	Brazil	Leaf spot (<i>Drechslera tritici-repentis</i>)	Wheat	Reject				Brazil - Leaf spot of wheat	Other less toxic alternatives available, including substances from the same MoA. *Registered in Brazil: difenoconazole, metconazole, tebuconazole, tetraconazole