



Australian Government

**Australian Pesticides and
Veterinary Medicines Authority**



Draft Guidelines for Determining Minor Use

Public Consultation

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Preface

Access to safe and effective agricultural and veterinary (agvet) chemicals is important to Australian agricultural and livestock industries, the community, and the environment.

Minor use permits are issued to allow for the legal use of agvet chemicals in situations where registration of the product would not produce sufficient economic return. A minor use may include use on a minor crop, animal or non-crop situation, or limited use on a major crop, animal or situation.

The APVMA has developed [guidelines](#) to assist in determining whether a particular use can be defined as a 'minor use', including a list of major crops, animal species and situations (Schedule 1). These are based on the volume of commodity production, area under cultivation, dietary consumption, value of the crop and export quantities. Anything outside this list can be considered 'minor'.

The APVMA guidance also includes information regarding limited use in a major crop, animal, or situation and sufficient economic return (Schedule 2). 'Limited use' means the use does not occur across the whole industry but is only confined to limited segments or it is only used infrequently or sporadically.

These guidelines were first developed in the early 2000's and have since received minimal update. As the agricultural landscape has changed over time, crops that were once considered major may now command only a small market share, whereas previously minor crops may have seen a surge in popularity or value.

The APVMA has received feedback that some crops may be inappropriately included under Schedule 1 – Major crops, animals or non-crop situations. Conversely, the growth or value of other commodities may now classify them as major commodities.

There are also cases where a use would not produce sufficient economic return in a 'major' commodity but would not meet the Schedule 2 criteria of a 'limited use'.

The APVMA is proposing to develop a set of well-defined parameters to classify major and minor uses and to update the list of major crops, animals and situations. The proposed draft guidelines are below.

Next steps/consultation

The APVMA invites written submissions on the proposed draft guidelines in this document.

Your feedback will help us to identify ways to improve the guidance for determining a minor use. The APVMA may follow up with you for further information about your submission.

Please note: submissions will be published on the APVMA's website, unless you have asked for the submission to remain confidential, or if the APVMA chooses at its discretion not to publish any submissions received (refer to the [public consultation coversheet](#)).

Please lodge your submission using the [public consultation coversheet](#), which provides options for how your submission will be published.

Note that all APVMA documents are subject to the access provisions of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* and may be required to be released under that Act should a request for access be made.

Please send your written submission and coversheet by email or post to:

Email: enquiries@apvma.gov.au

Post:

Director, Permits and Minor Use
Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority
GPO Box 3262
Sydney NSW 2001

Guide for determining a minor use

The Agricultural and Veterinary Code Regulations 1995 state that a minor use:

1. in relation to a chemical product or an active constituent, is a use of the product or constituent that would not produce sufficient economic return to an applicant for registration of the product to meet the cost of registration of the product, or the cost of registration of the product for that use, as the case requires (including, in particular, the cost of providing the data required for that purpose).
2. in relation to a chemical product, is a use of the product where the following apply:
 - (a) instructions for that use are in the Register in relation to one or more registered chemical products;
 - (b) none of those registered chemical products is available for sale anywhere in Australia.

What is a minor use?

A minor use can include:

- Use of a product on a speciality crop or animal grown on a small scale
- Infrequent use of a product on a major crop for the control of a minor pest or disease
- Use of a product on a major crop for the control of a minor pest or disease, where the use is restricted to a small proportion of that crop
- Change in use of a registered product (that would normally require an application for variation) to account for unusual seasonal conditions (for example, changes to the method or rate of application of the product)
- Use of a product on a newly emerging crop or livestock species

Guidance

Please note: The following are guidelines only. The final decision on which uses are determined to be a minor use rests with the APVMA.

1. Based on the list in Section 1, is the crop, animal or situation a minor crop, animal or situation?

- **YES** – then use is a minor use
- **NO** – go to 2

2. Does the use meet the criteria specified in Section 2 for a limited use within a major crop, animal or situation?

- **YES** – then use is a minor use
- **NO** – then go to 3

3. Would registration produce 'sufficient economic return'?

- **YES** – cannot be considered a minor use

- **NO** – then provide evidence as outlined in Section 3.

*'Sufficient economic return' means in relation to the costs of obtaining registration for a specific use pattern compared to the returns to the manufacturer (registrant) from making the use available. This criterion is generally only available to registrants who are able to furnish the necessary information as outlined in Section 3.

Section 1 – Major crops, animals and situations

These are based on current statistics regarding volume of production, area under cultivation or numbers of trees or animals and the value of crop or animal.

The following are deemed to be 'major'. All crops, animals or non-crop situations that are not included in the following list are considered 'minor'.

Major crops/situations (agricultural chemicals)

Group 020 Cereal grains

- Barley
- Maize
- Oats
- Rice
- Sorghum
- Triticale
- Wheat

Group 021 Grass for sugar production

- Sugarcane

Group 001 Citrus fruits

- Oranges
- Mandarins
- Lemon

Group 002 Pome fruits

- Apples

- Pears

Group 003 Stone fruit

- Apricots
- Plums
- Peaches
- Nectarines
- Cherries

Group 004 Berries and other small fruits

- Grapes (wine and table)
- Strawberries
- Raspberries
- Blueberries

Group 005 Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruit – edible peel

- Olives

Group 006 Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruit – inedible peel

- Avocados
- Bananas
- Mangoes

Group 009 Bulb vegetables

- Onions

Group 010 Brassica vegetables

- Broccoli
- Cabbages
- Cauliflowers

Group 011 Fruiting vegetables – cucurbits

- Melons
- Pumpkins
- Cucumber
- Zucchini

Group 012 Fruiting vegetables – other than cucurbits

- Peppers (capsicums)
- Tomatoes

Group 013 Leafy vegetables (including Brassica leafy vegetables)

- Lettuce

Non-food situations

- Agricultural non-crop areas (includes land associated with farmland but not used for regular cultivation and/or grazing)
- Commercial forests (includes plantations grown specifically for timber production)
- Fallow land

Group 014 Legume vegetables

- Beans (French and runner)
- Green peas

Group 015 Pulses

- Chickpeas
- Field peas
- Lentil
- Lupins

Group 016 Root and tuber vegetables

- Carrots
- Potatoes

Group 017 Stalk and stem vegetables

- Asparagus
- Celery

Group 022 Tree nuts

- Almonds
- Macadamias

Group 023 Oilseed

- Cotton
- Canola

- Commercial and industrial areas (includes factories, factory land, industrial sites, parking lots, fuel tank farms, outside chemical storages)
- Domestic and public service areas (includes houses, residential subdivisions, schools, hospitals, restaurants, hotels, motels, cafes, rubbish tips and playground and recreational areas such as golf courses, municipal parks and gardens, etc.)
- Non-crop areas (includes areas of lands not being used or intended to be used for cropping or grazing)

These areas include industrial sites, timber yards, areas around farm buildings, along fences and roadsides, rights-of-way, storage areas, wastelands, vacant lots, cemeteries, etc.

- Ornamentals (when used as a group)
- Bushland/native forests (includes natural forest areas used for recreational/scenic purposes, national parks, etc.) except spot spray or spot treatment for control of invasive species.
- Turf areas (includes commercial turf farms, sports ovals, bowling greens, general lawn areas, etc.)

Other situations

- Pastures (herbage grown specifically for the purpose of being grazed by, or fed to, livestock. Pastures includes lucerne, medics, clovers and grasses, whether for grazing or seed crops. The word 'herbage' excludes crops such as cereals, oilseeds, vegetables and cole crops)
- Aquatic areas (includes irrigation channels, streams, lakes, dams, drainage ditches)

Major animal species (veterinary chemicals)

Food (meat and milk) animals

- Cattle
- Sheep
- Pigs
- Chicken
- Salmonids

Non-food animals (companion animals)

- Dogs
- Cats
- Horses

Section 2 – Limited use within a major crop, animal or non-crop situation

The APVMA acknowledges that a minor use may occur in a major crop, animal or situation.

The following matrix can be used to classify uses based on the area, number of plants or animals to be treated and the value of the commodity.

Table 1 Classification of minor uses based on treatment volume and value of commodity

		Area/number of plants/number of animals to be treated (per annum)		
		Low	Medium	High
Value of commodity	Low	Minor	Minor	More information required
	Medium	Minor	More information required	More information required
	High	Minor	More information required	Potentially major use – must demonstrate insufficient economic return

The following values have been developed based on data available for major crops and animals from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, ABARES and Hort Innovation. Parameters are based on the major crops in terms of size and value in each category.

Table 2 Classification of area and value for various commodities

	Low	Medium	High
<i>Broadacre crops</i>			
Area	<1,000 ha	1,000-10,000 ha	>10,000 ha
Value	<\$10 million	\$10-100 million	>\$100 million
<i>Horticulture</i>			

Area	<1,000 ha	1,000-5,000 ha	>5,000 ha
Number of trees	<50,000	50,000-1 million	>1 million +
Value	<\$10 million	\$10-75 million	>\$75 million
<i>Veterinary</i>			
Number of animals – poultry	<1 million	1-100 million	>100 million
Number of animals – mammals	<10,000	10,000-10 million	>10 million
Production quantity – other	<10 kt	10-50 kt	>50 kt
Value	<\$25 million	\$25-500 million	>\$500 million

Situations where we will ask for more information:

Some cases of minor use are clear-cut, for example, use on a very small scale or in a new industry. Other cases may require more evidence to satisfy the minor use criteria, and these requirements may change over time:

- situations where pests have become more widespread, or use has potential to expand to other jurisdictions
- situations where emerging industries have become more widely established and there may be a potential business case for registration
- where the applicant is the holder of the product registration (see below)

The following information may be included in your application to support the minor use criteria:

- estimated scale of use (area treated, number of animals treated, amount of product used)
- a declaration from product registrants stating the use would not be commercially viable to register
- availability of management options, problem distribution and frequency
- evidence of industry need e.g. SARPs, industry profiles
- evidence of a lack of suitable registered alternatives

The following conditions may be applied to your permit:

- reporting of scale of use under permit
- evidence of discussions with product holders regarding registration of the use for permit renewal
- generation of further data to support permit renewal

Case studies

Example A:

An applicant wants to apply for use of an unregistered product in cattle to prevent toxicity from consuming a certain plant. As there are over 20 million cattle in Australia (ABS, 2021), the use is potentially major.

To support the application for a minor use permit, the applicant provides information on the areas where the plant is grown. Due to the limited growing area, only a small number of cattle stations have potential to be affected by toxicity from this plant.

For renewal of the permit, the Holder provides the APVMA with information on the sales of the unregistered product. These data demonstrate that only 200 bottles of product were sold each year. The use meets minor use criteria as the sales volume would not be expected to produce 'sufficient economic return' for the costs of registration.

Example B:

An applicant wants to apply for use of a registered crop protection product for control of an insect in tomatoes. As tomatoes are considered a major crop, the use is potentially major. The applicant uses the matrix. According to ABARES the value of tomato production in 2021-22 was \$466 million. This is considered 'high'. The applicant wants to treat 40 ha. The potential for this use to expand beyond the proposed 40 ha is not great, because the purpose is to treat a specific pest outbreak unique to the applicant's site and growing conditions. This area is considered 'low'. According to the matrix, the use can be considered minor. The applicant will still need to provide information to justify [reasonable grounds](#) for issue of a permit, including demonstration that there are no suitable and effective alternative registered chemical products available for the same purpose.

Section 3

When registration would not produce 'sufficient economic return'

Ordinarily, we will not issue a 'minor use' permit in relation to an approved active constituent or a registered chemical product, to permit use not covered by the approval or registration, to:

1. the holder of the approval or registration, or
2. a person principally responsible for the development, manufacture, marketing, distribution or commercialisation of the active constituent or chemical product the subject of the approval or registration.

In these circumstances, the holder or person should apply for a new registration or approval, or to vary the relevant particulars or conditions of the registered chemical product or approved active constituent.

However, if the holder believes the use is a genuine minor use (i.e. would not produce sufficient economic return to meet the cost of registration), then the applicant **must** apply for a PAA to seek guidance on requirements for registration. The holder may then apply for a minor use permit providing information as outlined below to demonstrate that there is insufficient economic return to consider registration of the product and/or use.

Demonstrating insufficient economic return – PAA required

'Sufficient economic return' means in relation to the costs of obtaining registration for a specific use pattern compared to the returns to the manufacturer (registrant) from making the use available.

Applicants using this pathway **must** seek [pre-application assistance](#) (PAA) from the APVMA to obtain technical advice on data requirements and assessment levels for registration. These should be addressed in the investment costs outlined below. A tier two PAA is required (meeting optional).

Applicants must supply full costs and projected incomes associated with a particular use covering a period of no less than 3 years.

Estimated economic return = (Expected retail sales units x profit margin per unit) minus expected registration costs

Information required includes:

- investment costs (includes but not limited to):
 - costs associated with data generation
 - costs of data analysis
 - internal costs including costs of label changes
 - [registration fees](#)
 - **total costs**
- return on investment (includes but not limited to):

- expected sale units – taking into account:
 - the recommended average treatment rate
 - area or number of animals to be treated
 - frequency (number of applications per year)
 - adoption (number of consumers adopting)
- expected retail sale price
- sales margin (per cent)
- **total income.**

The applicant must demonstrate that based on the data in relation to the above that there is insufficient economic return to consider registration of the product and/or use.

A condition of the permit may be to provide evidence (e.g. annual return) to demonstrate actual sales and prices.

Guidance specific to Part 2 of the definition

Minor use may apply where a product is registered for a use but none of those registered chemical products is available for sale anywhere in Australia.

For unexpected supply issues, the use may be eligible for consideration under an [emergency use permit](#).

In your application you should provide:

- evidence that product is not available for sale (i.e. declaration from product holder)
- anticipated duration of product shortage
- evidence for lack of suitable registered alternatives

Permits issued under part 2 of the definition of minor use will only be issued for a duration deemed suitable to bridge the gap in supply of registered product. If the registered product resumes supply before the permit expiry, the permit holder may be requested to surrender their permit.



Appendix

Appendix A: Proposed changes to the list of major crops, animals and situations

Proposed additions in red

Proposed deletions in ~~strikethrough~~

Old list	New (crop grouping)
Grasses (cereal grains and sugarcane) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barley • Maize • Oats • Rice • Sorghum • Triticale • Wheat • Sugarcane 	Group 020 Cereal grains <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barley • Maize • Oats • Rice • Sorghum • Triticale • Wheat
	Group 021 Grass for sugar production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sugarcane
Citrus fruit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oranges • Mandarins 	Group 001 Citrus fruits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oranges • Mandarins • Lemon
Pome fruit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apples • Pears 	Group 002 Pome fruits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apples • Pears
Stone fruit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apricots • Plums • Peaches • Nectarines • Cherries 	Group 003 Stone fruit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apricots • Plums • Peaches • Nectarines • Cherries
Berries and other small fruit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grapes (wine and table) • Strawberries 	Group 004 Berries and other small fruits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grapes (wine and table) • Strawberries • Raspberries • Blueberries
Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruit – edible peel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No commodities 	Group 005 Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruit – edible peel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Olives
Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruit – inedible peel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avocados • Bananas • Mangoes • Pineapples 	Group 006 Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruit – inedible peel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avocados • Bananas • Mangoes • Pineapples

Old list	New (crop grouping)
Bulb vegetables <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Onions 	Group 009 Bulb vegetables <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Onions
Brassica vegetables <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broccoli Cabbages Cauliflowers 	Group 010 Brassica vegetables <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broccoli Cabbages Cauliflowers
Fruiting vegetables – cucurbits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Melons (except watermelons) Pumpkins 	Group 011 Fruiting vegetables – cucurbits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Melons Pumpkins Cucumber Zucchini
Fruiting vegetables – other than cucurbits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peppers (capsicums) Mushrooms Tomatoes 	Group 012 Fruiting vegetables – other than cucurbits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peppers (capsicums) Mushrooms Tomatoes
Leafy vegetables <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lettuce 	Group 013 Leafy vegetables (including Brassica leafy vegetables) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lettuce
Legume vegetables and pulses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beans (French and runner) Chick-peas Field peas Green peas Lupins 	Group 014 Legume vegetables <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beans (French and runner) Green peas
	Group 015 Pulses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chickpeas Field peas Lentil Lupins
Root and tuber vegetables <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carrots Potatoes 	Group 016 Root and tuber vegetables <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carrots Potatoes
Stalk and stem vegetables <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asparagus 	Group 017 Stalk and stem vegetables <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asparagus Celery
Tree nuts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Almonds Macadamias 	Group 022 Tree nuts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Almonds Macadamias

Old list	New (crop grouping)
<p>Oilseeds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cotton • Canola • Sunflowers 	<p>Group 023 Oilseed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cotton • Canola • Sunflowers
<p>Non-food situations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural non-crop areas (includes land associated with farmland but not used for regular cultivation and/or grazing) • Commercial forests (includes plantations grown specifically for timber production) • Fallow land • Commercial and industrial areas (includes factories, factory land, industrial sites, parking lots, fuel tank farms, outside chemical storages) • Domestic and public service areas (includes houses, residential subdivisions, schools, hospitals, restaurants, hotels, motels, cafes, rubbish tips and playground and recreational areas such as golf courses, municipal parks and gardens, etc.) • Non-crop areas (includes areas of lands not being used or intended to be used for cropping or grazing) <p>These areas include industrial sites, timber yards, areas around farm buildings, along fences and roadsides, rights-of-way, storage areas, wastelands, vacant lots, cemeteries, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ornamentals (when used as a group) • Bushland/native forests (includes natural forest areas used for recreational/scenic purposes, national parks, etc.) • Turf areas (includes commercial turf farms, sports ovals, bowling greens, general lawn areas, etc.) 	<p>Non-food situations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural non-crop areas (includes land associated with farmland but not used for regular cultivation and/or grazing) • Commercial forests (includes plantations grown specifically for timber production) • Fallow land • Commercial and industrial areas (includes factories, factory land, industrial sites, parking lots, fuel tank farms, outside chemical storages) • Domestic and public service areas (includes houses, residential subdivisions, schools, hospitals, restaurants, hotels, motels, cafes, rubbish tips and playground and recreational areas such as golf courses, municipal parks and gardens, etc.) • Non-crop areas (includes areas of lands not being used or intended to be used for cropping or grazing) <p>These areas include industrial sites, timber yards, areas around farm buildings, along fences and roadsides, rights-of-way, storage areas, wastelands, vacant lots, cemeteries, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ornamentals (when used as a group) • Bushland/native forests (includes natural forest areas used for recreational/scenic purposes, national parks, etc.) except spot spray or spot treatment for control of invasive species. • Turf areas (includes commercial turf farms, sports ovals, bowling greens, general lawn areas, etc.)
<p>Other situations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pastures (herbage grown specifically for the purpose of being grazed by, or fed to livestock. Pastures includes lucerne, medics, clovers and grasses, whether for grazing or seed crops. The word 'herbage' excludes crops such as cereals, oilseeds, vegetables and cole crops) • Aquatic areas (includes irrigation channels, streams, lakes, dams, drainage ditches) 	<p>Other situations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pastures (herbage grown specifically for the purpose of being grazed by, or fed to livestock. Pastures includes lucerne, medics, clovers and grasses, whether for grazing or seed crops. The word 'herbage' excludes crops such as cereals, oilseeds, vegetables and cole crops) • Aquatic areas (includes irrigation channels, streams, lakes, dams, drainage ditches)

Major animal species (veterinary chemicals)	
Old	New
Food (meat and milk) animals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cattle • Sheep • Pigs • Chicken 	Food (meat and milk) animals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cattle • Sheep • Pigs • Chicken
Non-food animals (companion animals) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dogs • Cats • Horses 	Non-food animals (companion animals) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dogs • Cats • Horses
	Aquaculture species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salmonids

Appendix B: Notes on selected commodities

Rye

Limited data was available regarding area of cultivation, production, value and export of rye. Available resources suggest production in Australia is generally erratic, with supply and demand very elastic and price sensitive (Grains Research & Development Corporation, 2018). Compared to the size of other cereal crops, rye production is minimal. Therefore, rye was not included as a major crop. However, it is noted that many registrations in cereal crops include rye. Therefore, any applications for minor use permits in rye would need to provide strong justification for an absence of suitable registered products.

Maize

Maize production and area of cultivation has declined since the guidelines were originally developed in the early 2000s. Maize grain can be grown for a number of different purposes, i.e., for human consumption, industrial purposes and stockfeed. The maize plant itself can also be grown for silage. The differing uses of maize grain, due to potential specialty needs tend to reduce interest from registrants. Compared to the size of other cereal crops, maize production is minimal. Therefore, maize is proposed to be removed from the list of major crops in this update.

Lemon

According to Citrus Australia, the planted area of lemons has increased 72% from 1,011 ha in 2014 to 1,742 ha in 2020 (Citrus Australia, 2020). Considering the growth of the industry, this represents a more lucrative market for new registrations. In addition, lemons are a representative crop for the citrus crop group, so registration in lemons can provide for extrapolation to other crops within the group, making registration more economical. Therefore, lemons are proposed to be added as a major crop.

Raspberries and Blueberries

Berries are a growing industry in Australia, with the value of blueberry production growing from \$53 million in 2006 to over \$400 million in 2022 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, n.d.). According to Raspberries & Blackberries Australia, Raspberries are one of the fastest growing fresh fruits in recent years, and in 2022 fresh production was valued at over \$150 million (Raspberries & Blackberries Australia, n.d.) (Hort Innovation). The growth of the industries and the high values of the crop represent a more lucrative market for new registrations. Therefore, raspberries and blueberries are proposed to be added as major crops.

Olives

According to the ABS, there are over 6 million olive trees in Australia with a production value of \$120 million. This is comparable in scale and value to other major tree crops. Therefore, olives should be considered a major crop and are proposed for addition to the list.

Pineapples

According to Hort Innovation, Pineapple production has reduced over the past eight years, from a volume of 88,408 tonnes in 2012/13 to 66,069 tonnes in 2019/20 (Hort Innovation, 2021). The decreasing size of the industry

and unique nature of the crop disincentivise new registrations and access to new chemicals. The size of the pineapple industry is now similar in scale to other minor crops. Therefore, pineapples are proposed for removal from the list of major crops.

Cucumber and Zucchini

Cucumber and Summer Squash (zucchini) are representative crops for Group 011 Fruiting vegetables – cucurbits. According to Hort Innovation statistics, the value and scale of the crops are comparable to other major crops such as capsicum and asparagus (Hort Innovation). As representative crops, registration in cucumber and zucchini can provide for extrapolation to other crops within the group, making registration more economical. Therefore, these vegetables are proposed for addition to the list of major crops.

Mushroom

Mushrooms are a relatively high-value crop, but the industry is small, with around 42 growers nationally according to the Australian Mushroom Growers' Association. The cropping area is also small (132 ha) owing to the high-density growing structures. Mushrooms are fungi, not vegetables, and the unique crop protection needs and cost of data generation means registration of many crop protection products would not provide sufficient economic return to a registrant. Therefore, mushrooms are proposed for removal from the list of major crops.

Lentil

Lentils were previously considered minor crops. However, in the past 20 years, the industry has grown to the point where the scale of production and crop value is similar to other major crops, such as lupins and chickpeas (ABARES, 2023). Therefore, lentils have been added to the list of major crops.

Celery

Celery is a representative crop for Group 017 Stalk and stem vegetables. Production value and quantity is on a similar scale to asparagus (Hort Innovation), which is in the same crop group. As a representative crop, registration in celery can provide for extrapolation to other crops within the group, making registration more economical. Therefore, celery is proposed for addition to the list of major crops.

Sunflower

Sunflower production in Australia has decreased over the past 20 years to less than half the previous quantity (ABARES, 2023). Production area and quantity are minimal compared to other major oilseed crops (canola, cotton). Therefore, sunflower is proposed for removal from the list of major crops.

Peanut

Peanut is a representative crop for Group 023 Oilseed. However, the scale of production in Australia is minimal compared to other oilseed crops (ABARES, 2023). Therefore, peanut has not been added to the list of major crops.

Application techniques

Currently, all chemical use in environmental areas is considered a major use. However, use of hand applied and carried Agvet chemicals are important for the control of invasive organisms in environmental areas. These uses would previously have fallen under 'Schedule 2 – Limited use within a major crop, animal or non-crop situation' due to the small-scale and targeted nature of these techniques. Exemption from the list of major situations is intended to reduce regulatory burden for applicants.

Aquaculture

Currently, all aquaculture uses are considered minor. However, the Australian salmon industry has grown significantly over the past 20 years, and production value is now nearly 10 times higher than it was in 2000-01 (ABARES, 2023). The size of the industry at present suggests product registration may provide sufficient economic return to a registrant. Therefore, salmon are proposed for addition to the list of major animal species. Applicants are advised that this does not preclude issue of a minor use permit for use of a product in salmon, but greater justification will be required to demonstrate that the proposed use is minor.

Acronyms and abbreviations

Shortened term	Full term
PAA	Pre-application assistance
SARP	Strategic Agrichemical Review Process

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