Future of plant protection products in the EU

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Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development, Brussels 20.03.2017 r.
Always try to keep balance…

EU legislation → Farmers reality → Consumer expectations

- safe for human and natural environment (hazard not risk)
- obligatory for PPP users
- economy not included

- restrictive law
- lack of PPP
- lack of perspectives
- risk holder
- economy dependent

- food quality
- (too?) safe for human and environment
- pesticide residues free
- good price
Questions with (out) answers

How to implement possibilities to guarantee sustainable use of pesticides?

- Education of Consumers not related to the agriculture consumers.
- No protection ≠ excellent product for food consumption and market.
- Regulatory decisions may result in the opposite effect than expected.

„If we ban something, we should discuss which pesticide must be replaced. If they (alternatives) are worse or more toxic it means it is a bad solution. We need to understand situation complexity“

Registration challenges - current status

In the years 2014-2016 in Poland about 500 plant protection products were registered.

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| - new active substances available for agriculture,  
- new plant species protected by the fungicides (corn), 
- a larger amount of active substances in the selection (lower risk of resistance occurrence). | - large amount of formulations based on the same active substance:  
glyphosate, tebuconazole, beta-cyfluthrin,  
- the illusory increase in the number of available active substances,  
- higher number of generics increased risk of development of resistance. |
Challenges/ future tasks…

Ubi agricultura, ibi ius. In toto et pars continetur…

- Criteria for endocrine disruptor pesticides (strong base qualifications confirmed by scientific studies from various countries of the EU),

- The bee guidance document on the risk assessment of PPP,

- Unclear future of neonicotinoids and possible derogation decision.

- Renewal of the authorization of active substances use in the EU (90% of all substances have to pass an assessment on the basis of real (hazard), rather than theoretical (risk) threats.
Poland – insecticides for wosr

+188% after the suspension of neonicotinoids

+161% after the suspension of neonicotinoids
Believe in the innovations...

- Number of molecules analyzed to bring one active substance to the market is around 140 000.
- Increasing registration requirements make the production cost higher and work involvement biggery.
- No guarantee that new active substances will match current demands and be available to the market.
- Biological control
- Precision agriculture – new techniques, new possibilities.
- Technological progress and its impact on the interpretation of the results - no 0/1 system (with / without).

Everything is toxic and nothing is toxic... „Dosis facit venerium”
Conclusions…

The future of Plant Protection Products in the EU without science based decisions

- Increased usage of PPP due to increased number of applications (insecticides).
- Reduction of the amount and quality of yield in the field crops and fruit crops cultivation.
- The cost increase of agricultural production.
- Lower farm income resulting from higher costs of plant protection products.
- Black market of the PPP - illegal import of plant protection products.
- The increase in pathogen resistance against use of PPP.
Thank you for your attention