

Future of plant protection products in the EU



MSc Jakub Danielewicz, prof. Marek Korbas
Institute of Plant Protection – National Research Institute
Poznań, Poland

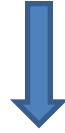
Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development, Brussels 20.03.2017 r.

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

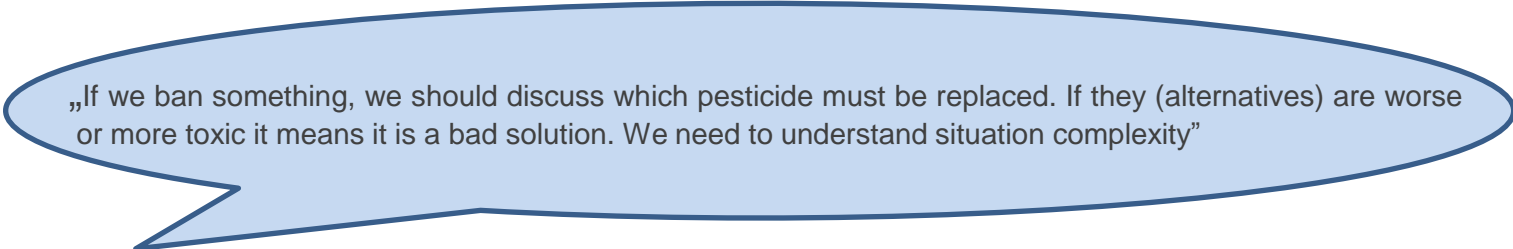


- food quality
- (too?) safe for human and environment
- pesticide residues free
- good price

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”

Vytėnė Andriukaitis, Commissioner, Health & Food Safety, European Commission, Citizens' Dialogue – Healthy Investments in Growth – Poland in the EU, Warsaw, 27 October 2016

Registration challenges - current status

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

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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). | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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. |

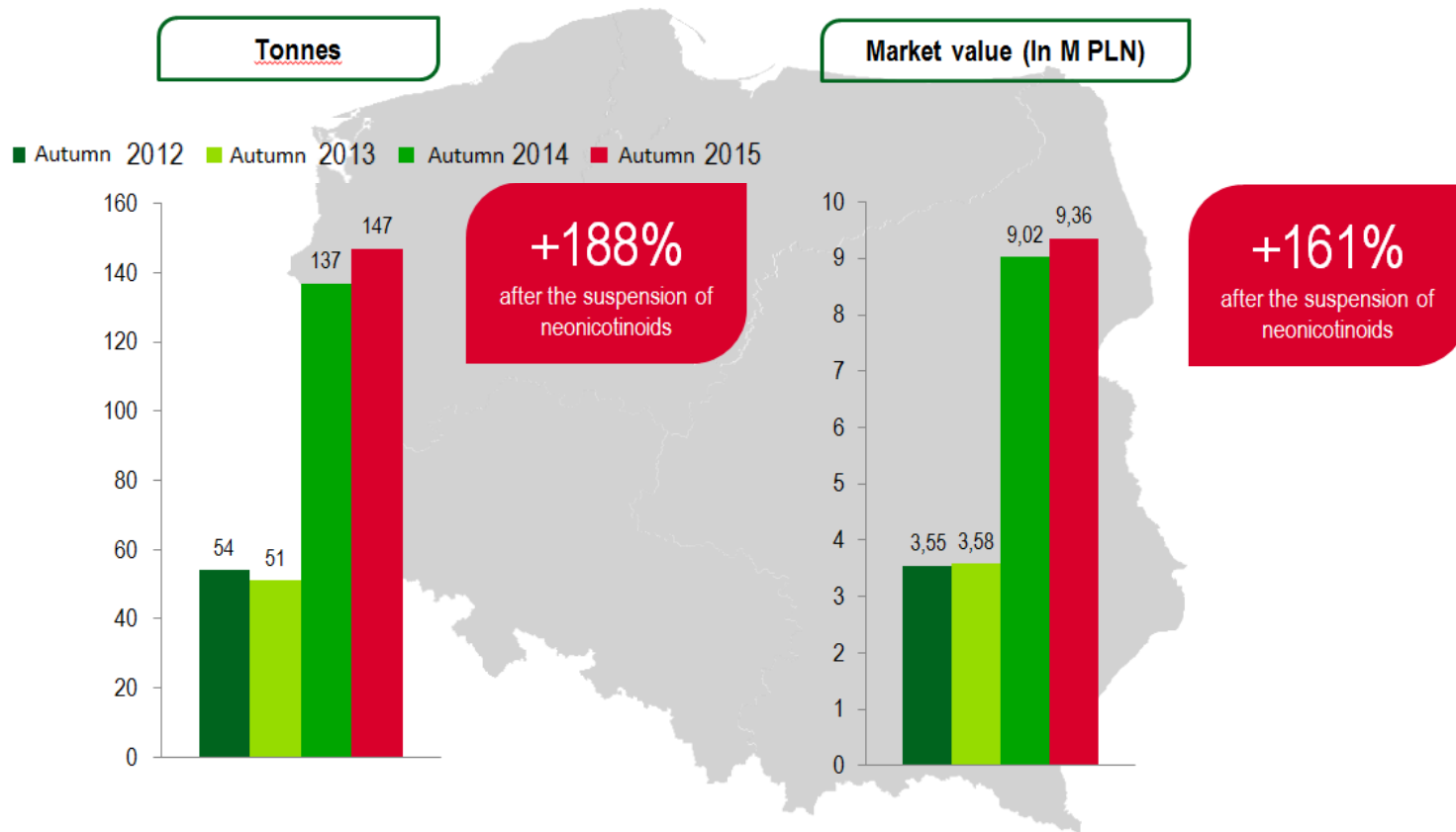
Challenges/ future tasks...



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



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

