European Parliament
2014-2019

Special Committee on the Union's authorisation procedure for pesticides

05.10.2018

MISSION REPORT

following the PEST Committee mission to the experimental farm "*domaine d'Époisses*" (Bretenière, France) and the International Agency for Research on Cancer (Lyon, France) on 19-20 September 2018

Special Committee on the Union's authorisation procedure for pesticides

Members of the mission:	
Eric Andrieu	(S&D) (Leader of the mission)
Bart Staes	(Verts/ALE) (Co-rapporteur)
Miroslav Mikolášik	(PPE)
Angélique Delahaye	(PPE)
Arne Gericke	(ECR)
Anja Hazekamp	(GUE/NGL)
Piernicola Pedicini	(EFDD)

Local Members participating:	
Sylvie Guillaume	(S&D)
Michèle Rivasi	(Verts/ALE)
Mireille d'Ornano	(EFDD)

Introduction

The Special Committee on the Union's authorisation procedure for pesticides (PEST Committee) was set up on 6 February 2018. According to its mandate, the PEST Committee shall, in particular, analyse and assess the authorisation procedure for pesticides in the Union and come up with a final report (including factual findings and recommendations) by 12 December 2018 (i.e. within its mandate of nine months, running from 12 March 2018 when the Special Committee held its constitutive meeting). To this end, the PEST Committee is mandated to, *inter alia*, undertake visits of international and national institutions and private bodies.

At its meeting of 2 July 2018, the Bureau gave the authorisation to send a ten-Member, plus the Chair, fact-finding mission to Lyon (International Agency for Research on Cancer- IARC) and Dijon (Experimental farm unit "Domaine d'Époisses"). The mission took place on 19-20 September instead of 17-19 September as originally planned since, for internal reasons, IARC could receive the PEST delegation only on 20 September.

On the first day, the delegation visited the experimental farm "*domaine d'Époisses*", near Dijon[1]. The second day was dedicated to the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), in Lyon[2].

The delegation was composed of the following Members of the European Parliament: Mr Eric ANDRIEU (S&D, PEST Chair and Head of delegation); Mr Miroslav MIKOLÁŠIK (EPP); Ms Angélique DELAHAYE (EPP); Mr Arne GERICKE (ECR); Ms Anja HAZEKAMP (GUE/NGL); Mr Bart STAES (GREENS); Mr Piernicola PEDICINI (EFDD). Additionally, Ms Sylvie GUILLAUME (S&D); Ms Michèle RIVASI (GREENS) and Ms Mireille D'ORNANO (EFDD) took part in the mission as local Members of the European Parliament. Ms Christina MALMROS and Mr Marc THOMAS from the PEST Secretariat accompanied the mission, as well as the following political group advisors: Ms Julia LINDEMANN (EPP); Mr Miron PODGOREAN (S&D); Mr Russell DARKE (ECR); Ms Maria MANTA (GUE/NGL); Ms Harriet CLAYTON (GREENS); Mr Raffaele LUISE (EFDD) and Ms Soraya LEMAIRE (ENF).

The meetings were held in the morning of 19 September in Domaine d'Époisses and all day on 20 September at IARC. The full list of participants and the final programme of the mission are included at the end of the present report.

[1] http://www.dijon.inra.fr/

[2] https://www.iarc.fr/

Summary account of meetings

Wednesday 19 September 2018

Visit of the experimental farm "*domaine d'Époisses*", Bretenière (France)

The first part of the visit took place at the experimental farm "*domaine d'Époisses*", which is located at Bretenière, some 15 km southeast of Dijon. The experimental unit is under the remit of the French National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA)[1]. Ms Nathalie MUNIER JOLAIN (President of INRA Bourgogne-Franche-Comté) and Mr Pascal MARGET (Director of domaine d'Époisses, INRA) welcomed the delegation. Mr Eric ANDRIEU (S&D), head of delegation and Chair of the PEST Committee, thanked the hosts and reminded them of the purpose of the mission.

INRA and the experimental farm *domaine d'Époisses*:

In her introductory presentation, Ms MUNIER JOLAIN briefly described INRA and its focus on food, agriculture and the environment. She also detailed the means and tasks of the Centre INRA Bourgogne-Franche-Comté and stressed its integration into the regional economy.

Mr MARGET then described the experimental farm which covers an area of 120 hectares, mainly field crops, which allows conducting field tests in real conditions. In his presentation, Mr MARGET strongly emphasized the close cooperation between the experimental farm and surrounding universities/research centers and farmers.

PEST Committee delegation and INRA experts at domaine d'Époisses

[1] http://www.inra.fr/

DEPHY Network:

Mr Nicolas MUNIER JOLAIN (Research Engineer, INRA) gave the first presentation. He detailed the DEPHY network and the ECOPHYTO Plan and answered related questions from MEPs.

The DEPHY network currently gathers around 3,000 farms that test various methods to reduce and improve the use of plant protection products. The network is currently composed of 257 groups of 12 farmers on average, each group being monitored and assisted by a local expert advisor. DEPHY spreads all over the country (including overseas « *départements* ») and covers a wide range of crops, geographical locations and agricultural practices (field crops, mixed farming, viticulture, arboriculture, vegetable crops, horticulture and tropical crops). All farmers participating in the network are doing so voluntarily and receive no financial assistance. (Moreover, their efforts are not financially rewarded since DEPHY is not a label.). The AGROSYST software gather all data relating to the network.

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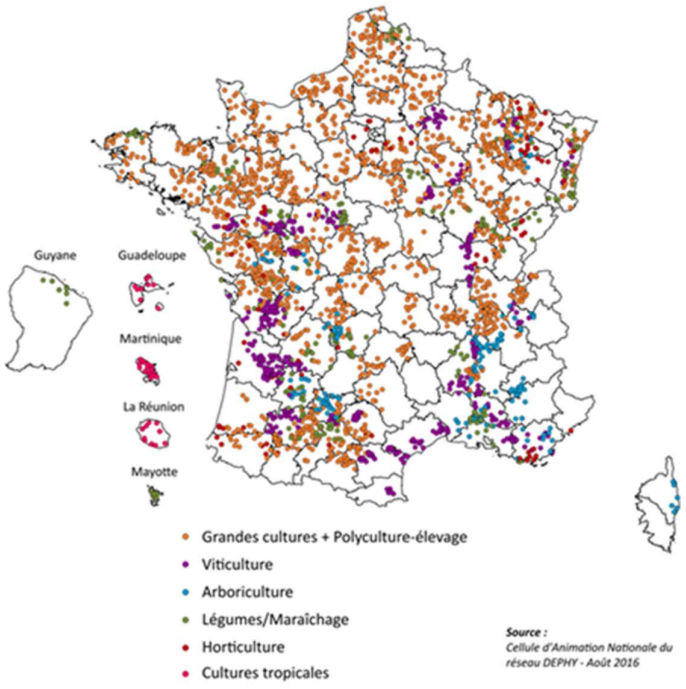
In response to some questions by MEPs, Mr MUNIER JOLAIN clarified that DEPHY has no EU equivalent and is not intended to expand. However, a network with lighter requirements gathering 30,000 farms (i.e. 10% of French farms) is being developed.



The DEPHY Network of pilot farms (Source: INRA)

Experiments conducted in the framework of DEPHY show that there is no single solution for reducing the use of pesticides. Each farm must implement specific, often multiple solutions. There are, however, some determining factors: f.e. the climate and the presence of livestock (which contributes to limiting pesticide use).

© INRA

To illustrate the economic impact of a reduction in pesticide use, Mr MUNIER JOLAIN elaborated on a work recently carried out by Mr Martin LECHENET (PhD thesis published in mars 2017[1]). Based on data from 946 DEPHY farms, Mr LECHENET showed that in the vast majority of cases reducing pesticide use would have no impact on productivity at the farm level (94% of cases) or profitability (78% of cases) - while having significant environmental benefits. However, in certain areas of agricultural production the productivity or profitability would go down. This would be particularly true in 6% of cases for productivity and in 22% of cases for profitability, mostly in northern France in farms where beets and potatoes are grown, because these crops provide high added value but are also very reliant on pesticides. In wheat crop, low pesticide is associated with reduced yield in 73% of cases because of the difficulty in implementing alternatives (more resistant varieties, late sowing, moderate fertilisation). Yet, according to Mr LECHENET's work, in most cases the reduced spending on inputs would offset the decrease in production - and the profitability would even increase in 24% of cases.

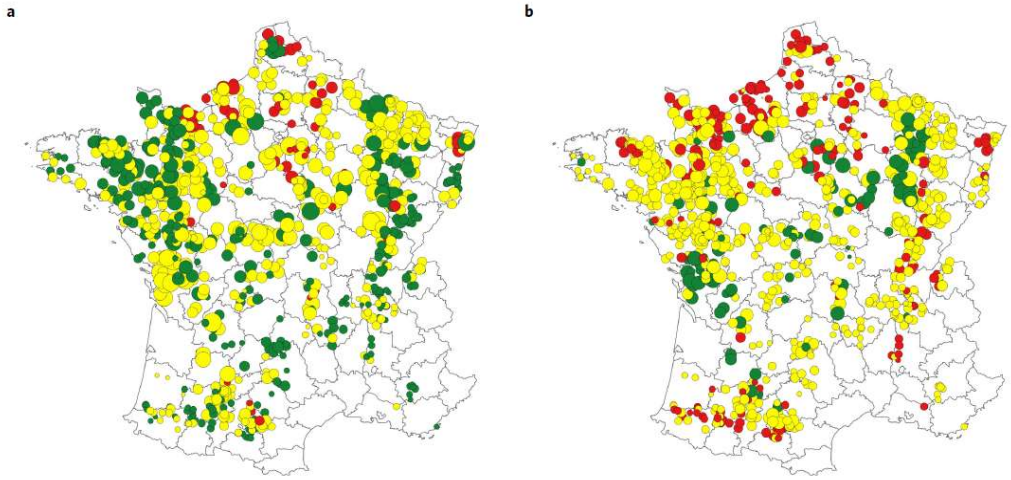


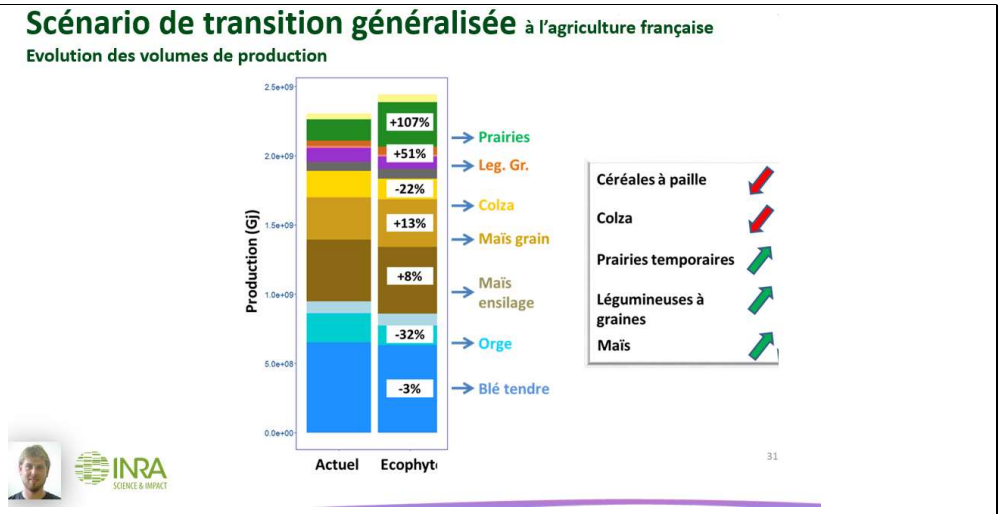
Figure 1 | Marginal effects of the total TFI. a,b, Marginal effects of the total TFI on crop productivity (**a**) and profitability (**b**). Each point corresponds to a single farm (number of farms, 946). Green indicates negative marginal TFI effects (concordance), yellow indicates non-significant marginal TFI effects and red indicates positive marginal TFI effects (conflict). The size of the points is proportional to the accuracy of the estimated TFI effect. Estimations of marginal TFI effect were performed with Lasso regression analysis.

Impact of reduced pesticide use on productivity and profitability[2]. (Source: Martin LECHENET, 2017)

By extrapolation, Mr LECHENET deduced that the adoption by all French farmers of the cropping systems combining low pesticide use and high profitability, as identified in the DEPHY network and in similar contexts (soil, climate, association with livestock, local markets), would decrease by 30-40% the use of pesticide nationwide, and would lead to an increase in France total production along with changes in crops. In parallel, the country's trade balance would improve (due to lower soy and energy imports and higher corn exports). Production volumes would decreased for wheat, barley and rapeseed; they would increase for grasslands, corn and legumes.

[1] https://prodinra.inra.fr/record/403698

[2] The Treatment Frequency Index (TFI) quantifies the number of recommended doses applied to each unit of cropped area, averaged across the crop sequence. Low IFT means low pesticide use.



Impact on France total agricultural production of a nationwide expansion of "type DEPHY" cropping systems (Source: INRA)

In answer to MEPs questions, Mr MUNIER JOLAIN acknowledged that Martin LECHENET's work on the relationship between economic efficiency and reduction in the use of pesticides was controversial. He also emphasised that the reduction or elimination of pesticides was a difficult task since farmers had to implement a wide range of complex alternatives, in particular to do without herbicides. Low pesticides use strategies always combine several technical levers, such as temporary meadows, diversification of crops, varieties and seeding periods, dose reduction and tillage.

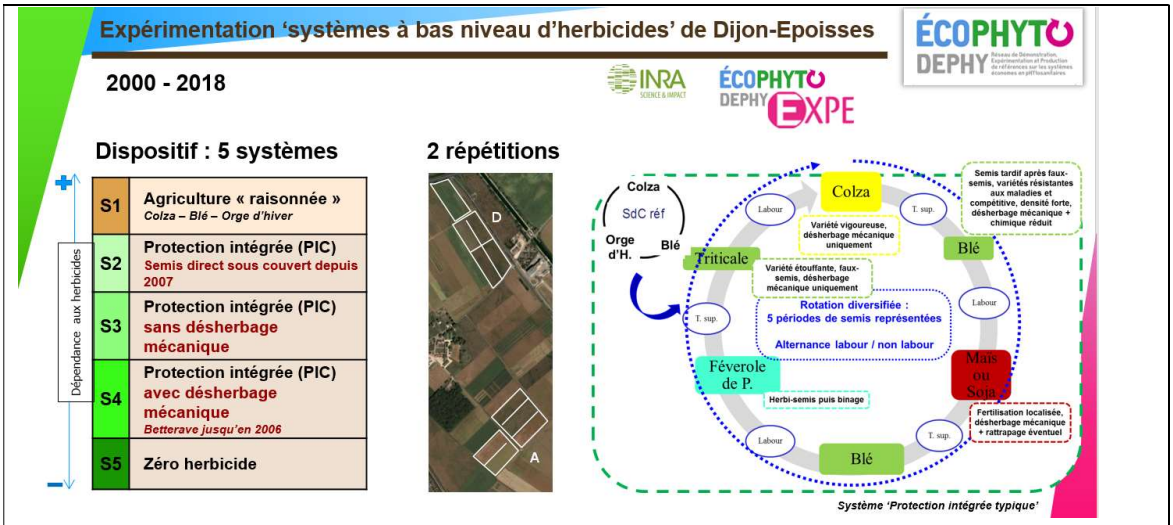
Ecophyto Plan:

The DEPHY network is part of the Ecophyto Plan. This plan was launched in 2008 to reduce the use of pesticides in France (by 50% by 2025) while maintaining high yield and high quality in agricultural production. The plan is financed through a tax on pesticides. It put emphasis on the training of farmers in responsible pesticide use. All French schools of agricultural education take part in it.

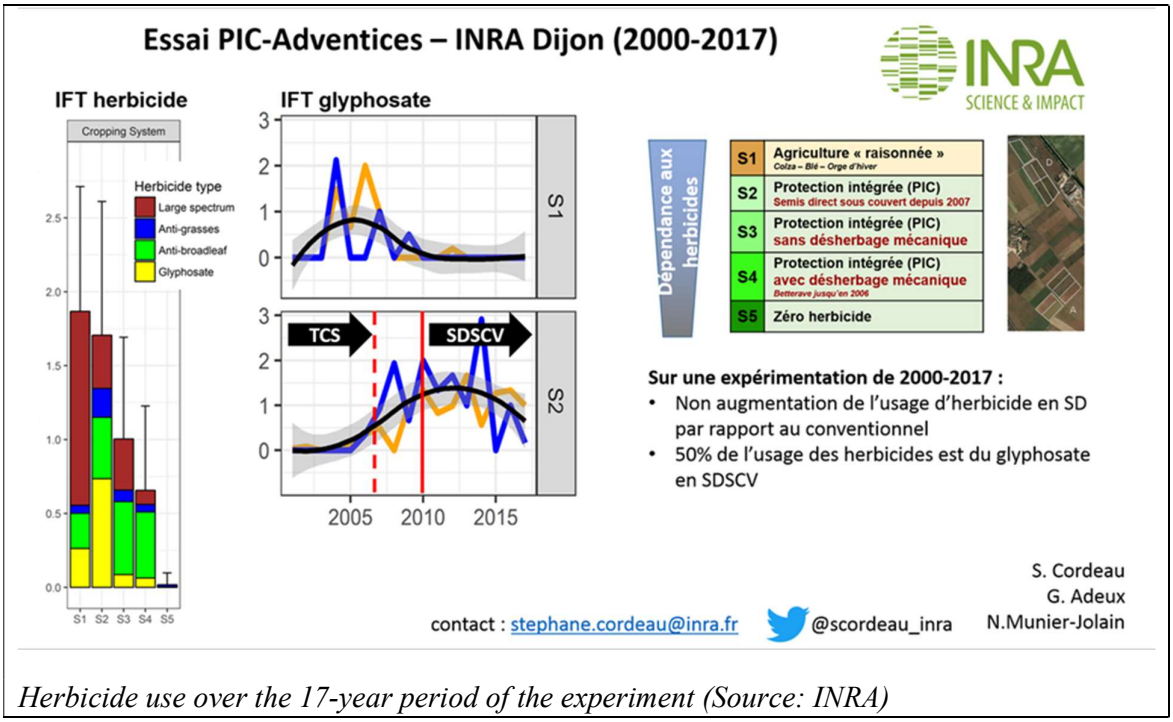
PIC Adventices Project:

Mr MUNIER JOLAIN then described the PIC Adventices Project meant for testing and assessment of non-chemical alternatives to herbicides. In this framework, INRA has been testing five different agronomic systems since 2000, ranging from conventional integrated farming to a "zero pesticide" system.

The implementation of these systems can be (very) complex since they combine many levers as alternatives to the chemicals. However, in the long run they have proved effective. One of them (System 4), which combines crop rotation and mechanical tillage and weeding, has resulted in a considerable decrease in the use of herbicide (-70% by volume in 17 years) with neither development of weeds, nor significant fall in yields and profitability. However, it was not possible to reduce herbicide use in the "conservation agriculture" system (System 2) where tillage was forbidden and where half of the herbicide use over the 17-year period was glyphosate.



The five different agronomic systems under testing (Source: INRA)

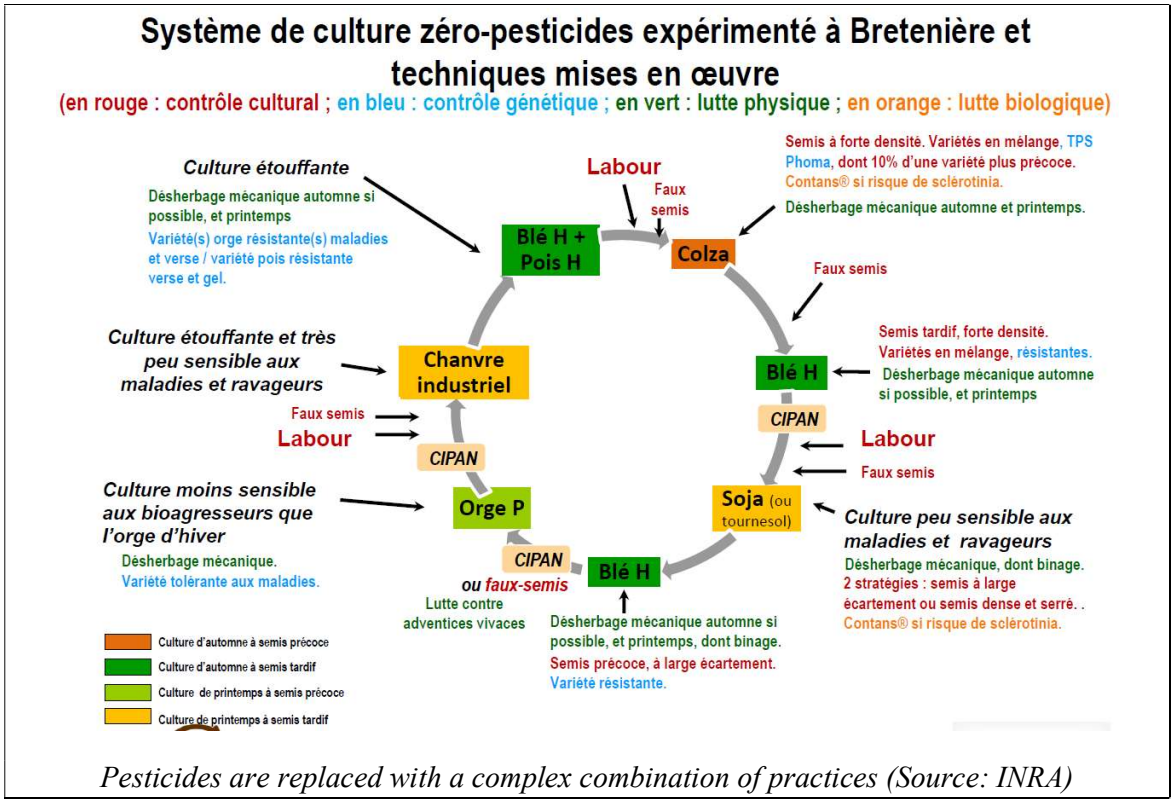


Herbicide use over the 17-year period of the experiment (Source: INRA)

Rés0pest Project:

To continue the discussion on cropping systems aimed at reducing the use of pesticides, Mr Vincent CELLIER (Research Engineer, INRA) gave a description of the Rés0pest Project. The latter takes the form of a national network of nine experimental units encompassing a wide range of agricultural products to analyse pesticide-free cropping systems in arable crops.

Rés0pest (which forms part of the DEPHY network) implements technical alternatives in a double bind: no pesticide and inclusion of regional farmers/agricultural productions. However, synthetic fertiliser can be used contrary to organic farming. At the local level, advisors, engineers of agricultural technical institutes, researchers, professors and suppliers are also associated to the performing of each trial. A minimal duration of six years is required to experiment the whole crop rotation and permit complete analysis of the impact of the tested cropping systems on the environment. At *domaine d'Époisses*, the test has been ongoing since 2012 over a total area of 3.6 hectare. According to Mr CELLIER, grain crops are the most affected by the elimination of pesticides.



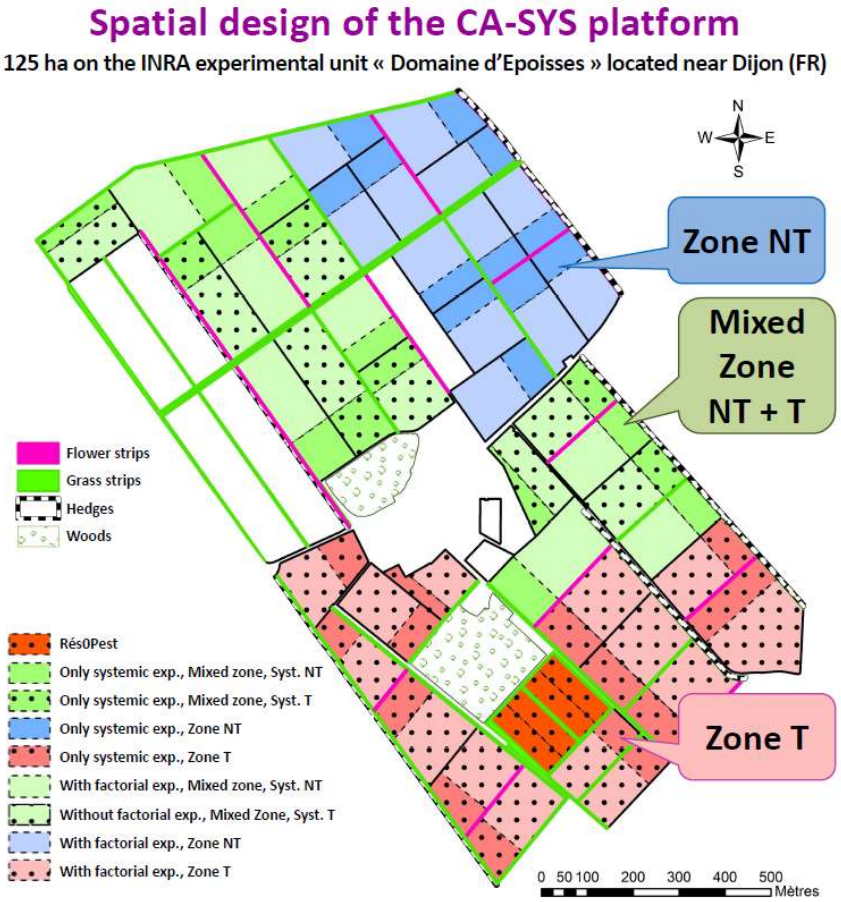
Pesticides are replaced with a complex combination of practices (Source: INRA)

CA-SYS Platform:

Mr. Stéphane CORDEAU (Research Engineer, INRA) gave a detailed explanation of the CA-SYS Platform which is being developed at *domaine d'Époisses* with the aim of abandoning pesticide use on a very large scale while maintaining a highly performant agriculture.

CA-SYS has been developped to design and evaluate different agro-ecological systems and study the transition towards the application of these new systems. The platform is using new experimental methods to combine varietal breeding, minimisation of inputs, exploitation of biological interactions and organisation of agricultural space. The experimentation pursues a range of objectives: (i) to gain a clearer understanding of the biological processes inherent in agro-ecological management; (ii) to design and evaluate new agro-ecological systems; (iii) to study the transition towards these new systems; (iv) to breed new varieties adapted to agro-ecological conditions and (v) to develop and renew experimental methods in order to generate knowledge of agro-ecological systems.

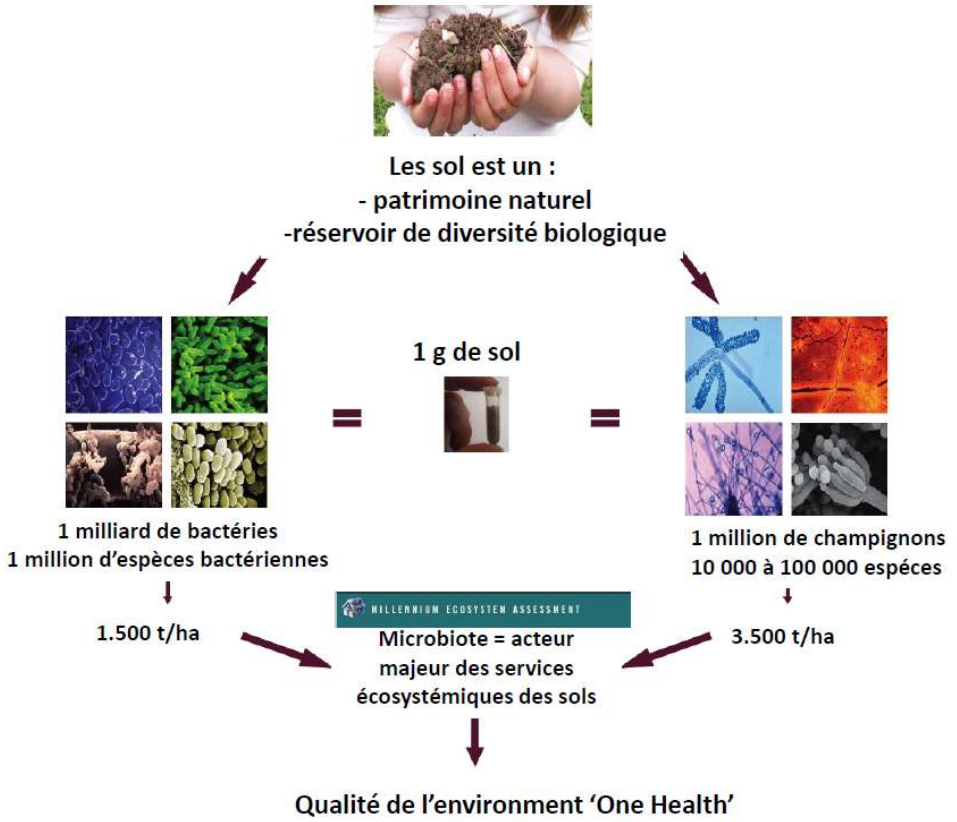
CA-SYS is to be expanded to the entire experimental farm (125 ha) with the ten-year goal of achieving profitability and yields equivalent to that of neighbouring conventional farmers. In response to comments made by some MEPs, Mr CORDEAU strongly stressed the need to involve experts (farmers, extension workers) and scientists in the project. He also stressed that farmers' involvment and participation was the prerequisite for any transition towards new agricultural models.



Source: INRA

Assessment of the effect of pesticides on soil microorganisms:

Finally, Mr. Fabrice MARTIN-LAURENT (Head of BIOmE Department, INRA) set out the importance of soil biodiversity, which supports numerous ecosystem services such as food production, water purification and soil contaminant reduction or climate regulation. He also explained that pesticides have an ecotoxicological impact on soil microorganisms, as illustrated by the fact that soils "adapt" to pesticides enhanced biodegradation - thus making them less efficient over time to control pests.



Source: INRA

Mr MARTIN-LAURENT then stressed that, in spite of their importance, microbial communities in soil are not adequately addressed/protected by current EU regulations. The relevant provisions of Regulation 1107/2009 are very limited (to the estimation of pesticide impact on the mineralization of nitrogen and carbon by soil microorganisms) and insufficient to assess the toxicological impact of pesticides on soil microorganisms and the ecosystem functions of soils. In addition, the post-authorisation evaluation of pesticide impacts is very weak, especially as regards the description of pesticide degradation processes in soils and further impact on soil-living organisms.

Mr MARTIN-LAURENT therefore advocated changes in the current regulatory framework to set new standards that take account of the current state of knowledge and techniques. In reply to MEPs questions, he recommended that new tools and procedures for the comprehensive assessment of the toxicity of pesticides on soil microorganisms be incorporated into EU law, as proposed by several EFSA scientific opinions (2010, 2016 and 2017).

The presentations were followed by an illustrative site visit of pilot schemes and a working lunch attended by all participants.

Visit to the International Agency for Research on Cancer, Lyon (France)

The second part of the visit took place in the premises of the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), in Lyon. IARC is the cancer agency of the World Health Organization (WHO[1]). Mr Nicolas GAUDIN (Head of IARC communications groups) welcomed the delegation. Mr Eric ANDRIEU thanked the hosts for receiving the delegation and underlined the importance of the visit for the PEST committee.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer:

In his opening statements, Mr Christopher WILD (Director IARC) welcomed the delegation and shortly presented the Agency. He underlined that IARC's aim is to provide scientific evidence for cancer prevention. It is therefore not a regulatory body; it does not issue any recommendations or guidelines, and it is not at all involved in establishing policies. The Agency can rather be seen as a catalyst for collaborative research on cancer.

Mr WILD also recalled that President Charles de Gaulle had initiated IARC, which was established in May 1965 as the cancer agency of the World Health Organization. Today, the Agency's membership has grown to twenty-six countries. It is mainly funded by the contributions of these Participating States, supplemented by voluntary contributions earmarked for specific programmes and projects.

Mr WILD explained that the scientific work of IARC is organised into research sections. While each section focuses on particular areas of cancer research, they all collaborate closely on issues of common interest. The Agency's personnel currently numbers around 350, originating from over fifty countries.

In response to MEPs'questions about the predicted increase of cancer by 60-70% in the next twenty years, Mr WILD clarified that much of this growth would take place in low-and-middle income countries, and that part of it was due to population ageing. As regards the types of evidence on which IARC bases its decisions, he emphasised the importance of epidemiological studies - while referring to the presentations on the review and evaluation of data.

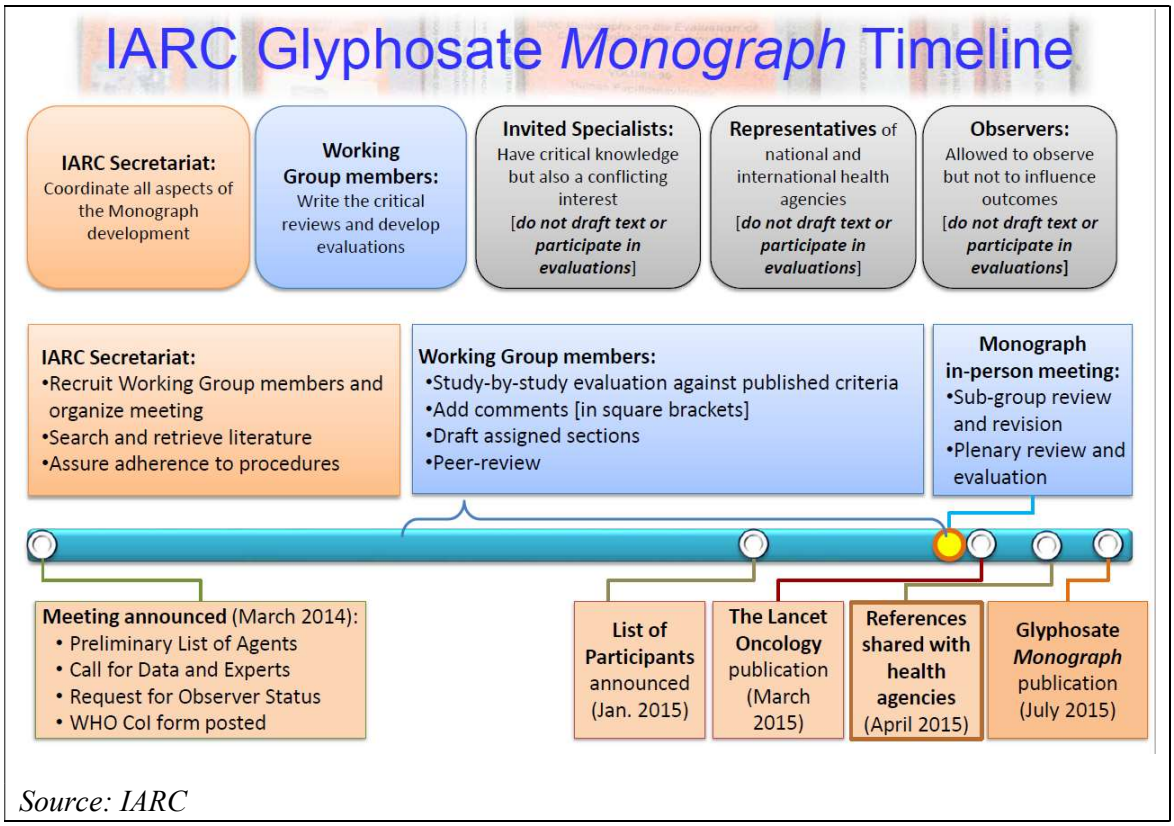
Discussion of the programme of the Section of Evidence Synthesis and Classification, with a focus on the IARC Monographs, general principles and procedures:

Mr Kurt STRAIF (Head of Section of Evidence Synthesis and Classification) gave the first presentation on the programme of the Section of Evidence Synthesis and Classification. He stressed that IARC is providing cancer research for cancer prevention by generating data and by evaluating data through independent expert reviews. The Agency's Monographs include more than a thousand evaluated agents (that can be either chemicals and mixtures, or physical or biological agents, or personal habits and occupational exposure). The Monographs are used as a source of scientific information on known or suspected carcinogens all over the world.

[1] http://www.who.int/

Mr STRAIF then explained how agents are selected for evaluation: after a public call for nomination, an advisory group classifies the nominated agents and advises IARC on which to choose for evaluation. An agent can be selected only if there is evidence of human exposure and suspicion of carcinogenicity based on published scientific evidence. He emphasised that all evaluations are conducted in accordance with the principles, procedures and scientific criteria outlined in the Preamble to the Monographs. He notably stressed the procedures in place to avoid conflicts of interest (all participants and any real or apparent conflict of interest are publicly announced two months before any meeting of experts, and published in the Monographs and the summaries thereof).

Mr STRAIF referred to the examples of tobacco, human papillomavirus and air pollution to explain the IARC system for classifying agents after an overall evaluation. He then outlined the Monograph timeline for glyphosate.



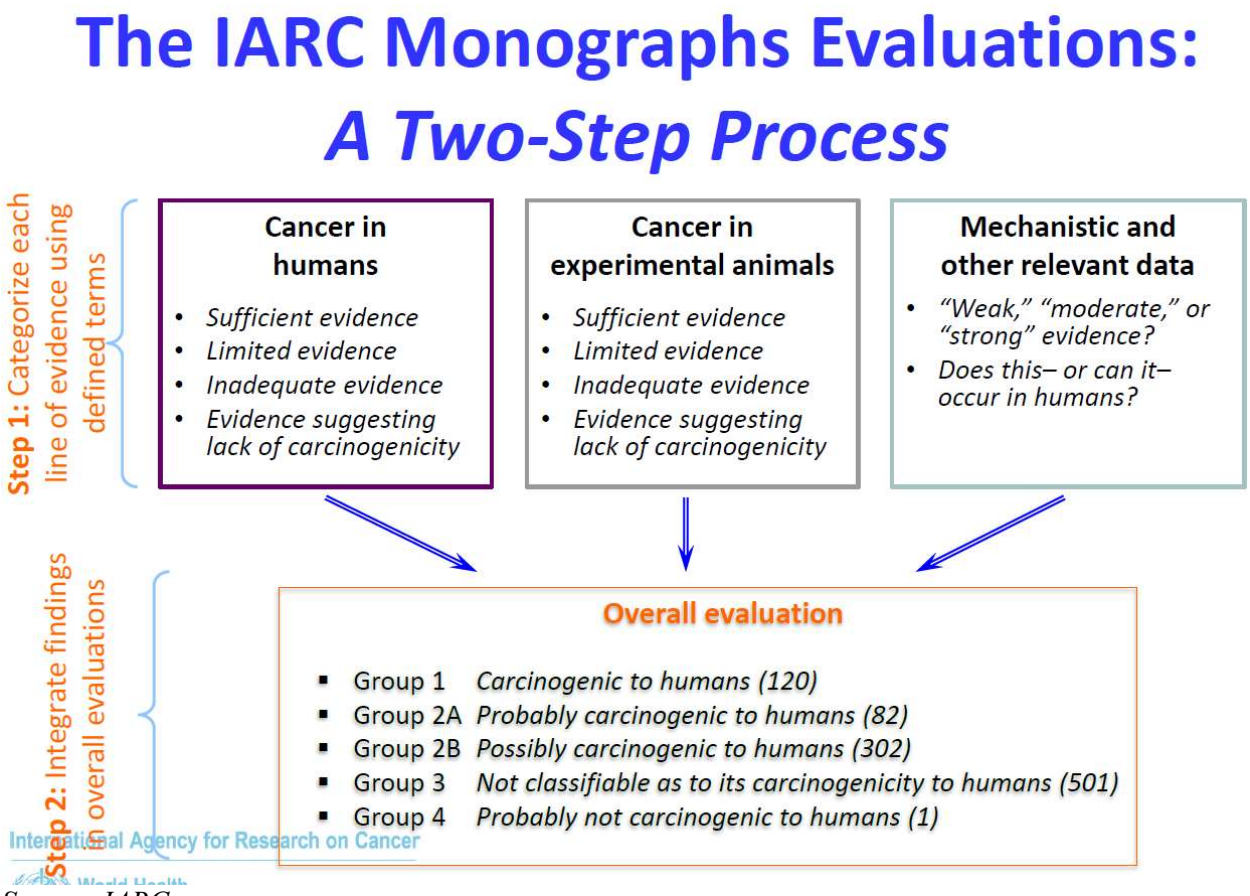
Source: IARC

Mr STRAIF concluded by stressing the key strengths of IARC evaluations: independence (experts without vested interests); rigorous scientific review and evaluation (uniform evaluation systems using objective criteria) and transparency (all data open for scientific review).

Following the presentation, MEPs inquired especially about the classification of glyphosate and the difference with other agencies such as EFSA and ECHA; "hazard versus risk"; tactics and attacks from industry and financial resources. Mr STRAIF stated that it was not for IARC to comment on practices of other agencies and suggested that everyone should have a look at the Monographs preamble and compare it to the guidelines and evaluation criteria used by other agencies. According to him, the fact that IARC was only gathering and evaluating original research available in the public domain was not enough to explain the discrepancies between

the conclusions. As regards the issue of "hazard versus risk", Mr STRAIF clarified that the Monographs were about hazard identification ("*what causes cancer"*) and that hazard identification was the basis for any risk analysis. Since a risk is always depending on how an agent is used (professional use; ingredient for make-up; etc.), IARC leaves risk management to policy makers. As regards strategies and tactics by industry, Mr STRAIF mentioned that they are well known and documented, and deplored that industry targeted individual scientists. IARC always tries to support all scientists involved in the Monograph evaluations, since scientists who feel intimidated might think twice before participating again in such evaluations. Concerning the financial resources, Mr STRAIF recalled that the Agency was dependent on contributions from Participating States (about half the funding for the Monographs comes from the USA) and that additional resources would be necessary to communicate its findings in more languages.

In the following three presentations on the two-step process of IARC Monographs evaluations was outlined. In the first step, evidence is categorised with regard to cancer in humans, cancer in experimental animals and mechanistic and other relevant data. In the second step, there is an overall evaluation of the findings from the first step.

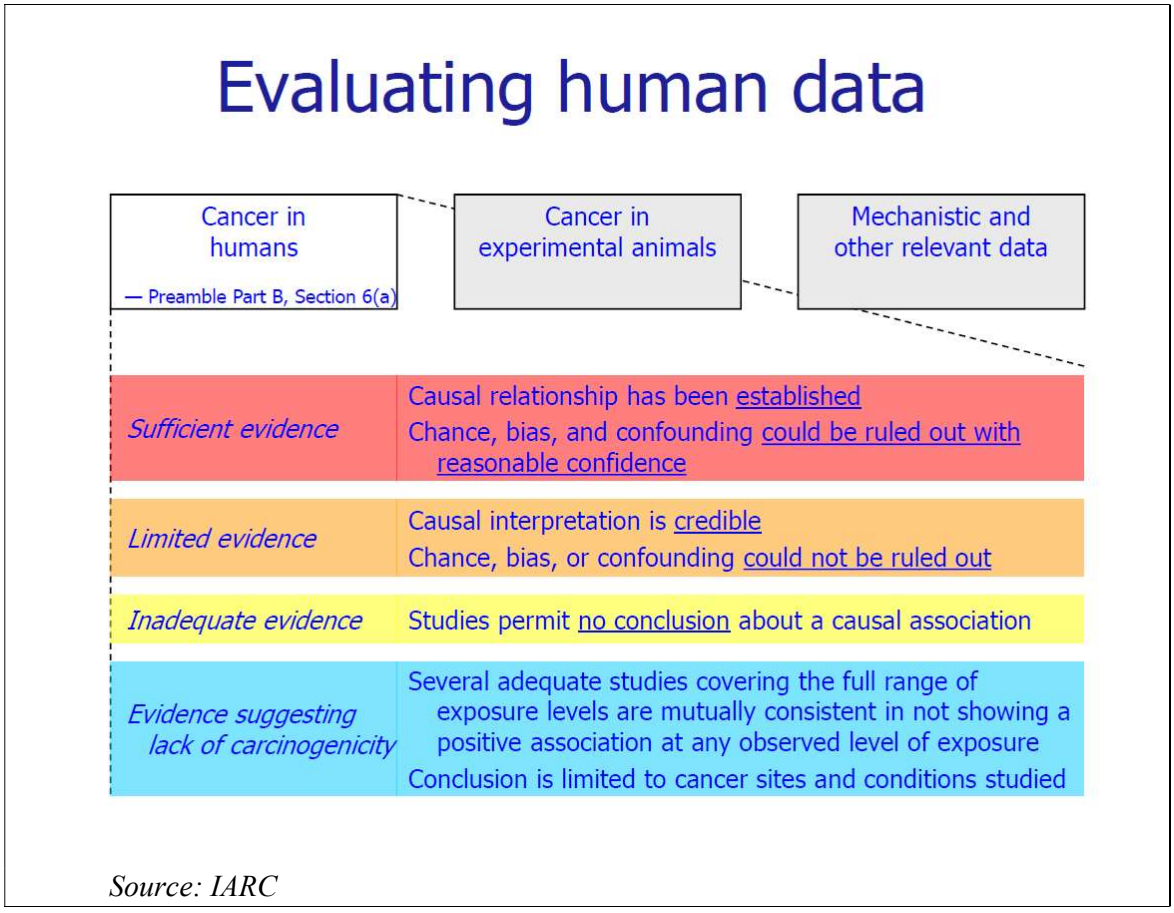


Source: IARC

Systematic review and evaluation of data on cancer in humans:

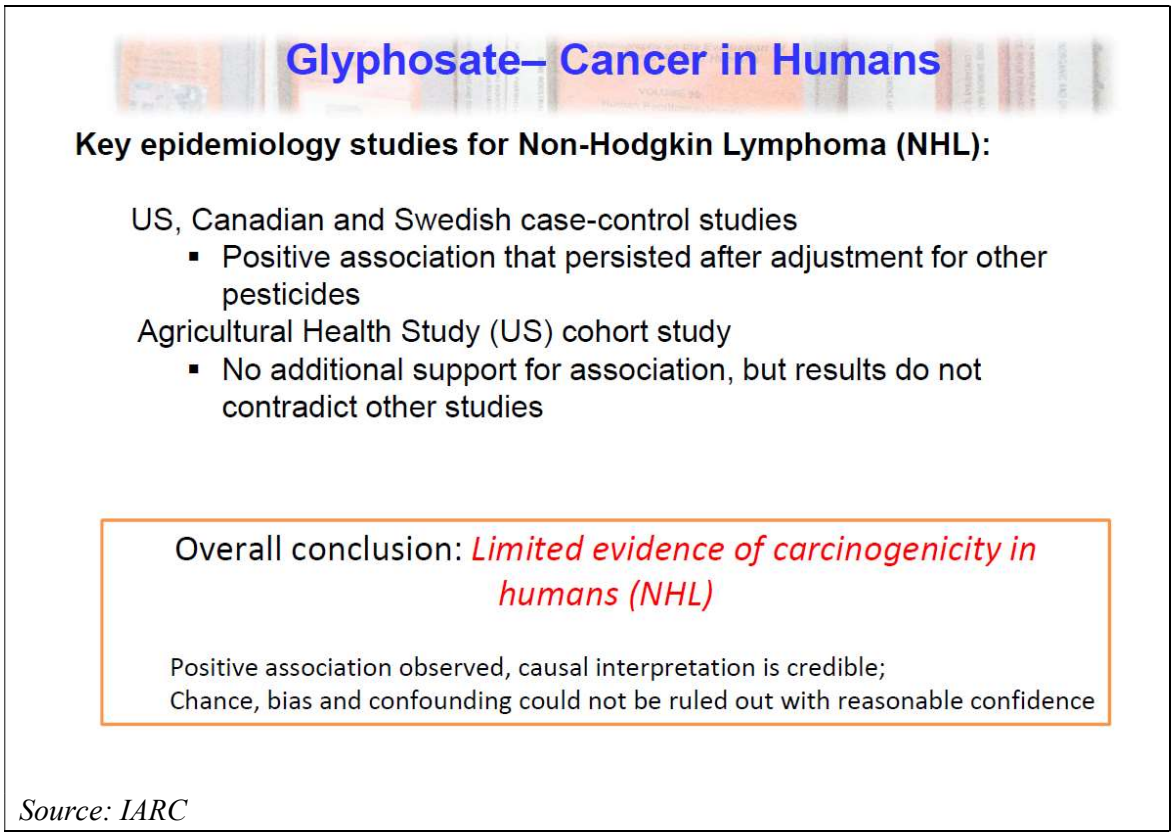
Mary SCHUBAUER-BERIGAN (Scientist, IARC Monographs Group) presented the systematic review and evaluation of data on cancer in humans. She explained that the primary source for understanding of cancer risk in humans for environmental exposure is observational epidemiology studies, the most informative of which being (1) studies of cohorts of people exposed to agents, and (2) studies of people with cancer (cases) and similar people without cancer (control group).

Ms SCHUBAUER-BERIGAN underlined that expert judgment is required to evaluate these studies and to determine if they give the ability to detect an association between the agent and the cancer. She repeated that all relevant scientific data publicly available (in enough detail for critical review) is identified and reviewed for the evaluations, and stressed that priority is given to "analytical epidemiology" (cohorts and case-control) as they are most informative. She also outlined the procedures followed by the expert groups before the "8-day meetings", which include peer review of study summaries and study descriptions, including critical evaluations, as well as presentation of study designs and results in tables. All decisions, line(s) of argument, conclusions on strength of evidence and explanations of the reasoning in weighing data and making evaluations are documented. Finally, the evidence for cancer in humans is classified according to a set of criteria.



Source: IARC

Ms SCHUBAUER-BERIGAN recalled that the classification of the evidence for cancer in humans with regard to glyphosate was "limited evidence of carcinogenicity in humans".



Source: IARC

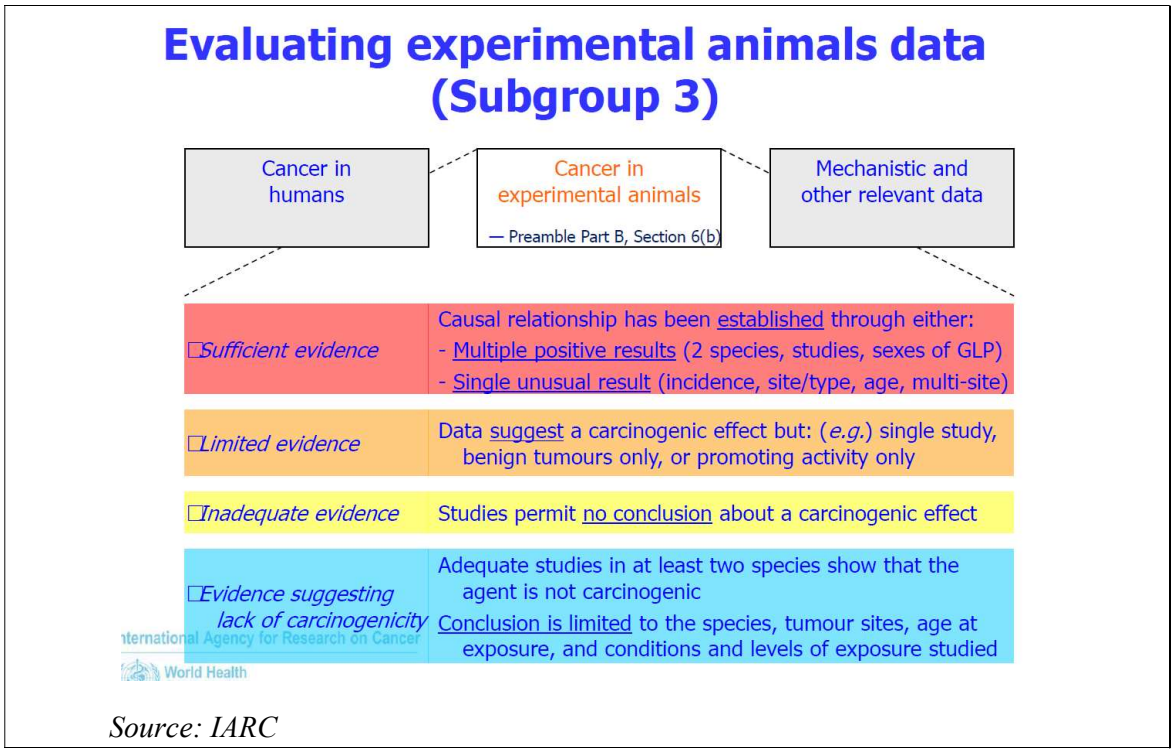
In response to MEPs questions, Ms SCHUBAUER-BERIGAN clarified that the epidemiological studies on glyphosate, while concerning very different products, were so broad, both geographically and exposure wise, that they gave a positive indication of a possible link between glyphosate and carcinogenicity. She and her colleagues also explained that the Monographs preamble specifies that evaluations should be based on more than one study but the number of studies is not a determinant factor since it is quality that counts. For example, one study covering the whole of the USA can be more informative than ten "smaller" studies covering only a few states.

With regard to questions concerning confidentiality of data, Ms SCHUBAUER-BERIGAN and Mr STRAIF stressed that the balance between confidentiality and the interest of the public was rather a regulatory matter (i.e. not a matter for IARC). However, Mr STRAIF deplored that confidentiality was often used as a tool for keeping data more secret than necessary.

Systematic review and evaluation of data on cancer in experimental animals:

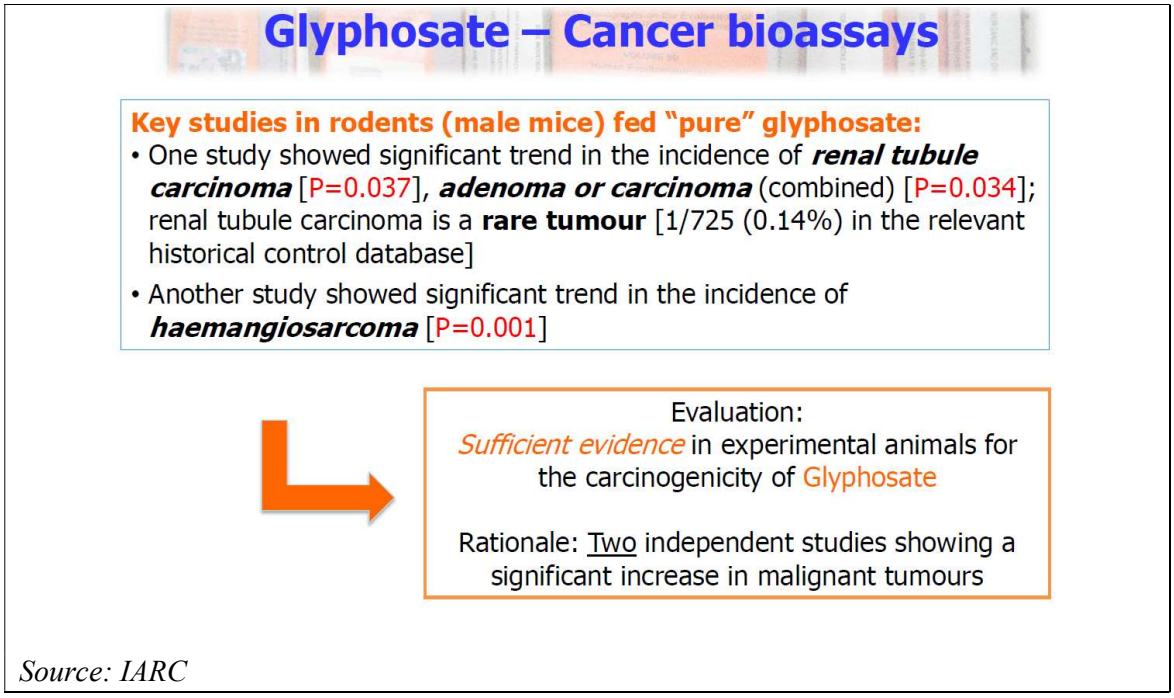
Mr Yann GROSSE (Scientist, IARC Monographs Group) gave the presentation on the systematic review and evaluation of data on cancer in experimental animals. He explained that it is biologically plausible that agents for which there is sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals also present a carcinogenic hazard to humans. For several agents, carcinogenicity in experimental animals has been established, or has been highly suspected, before epidemiological studies have confirmed their carcinogenicity in humans.

Mr GROSSE also stressed the similarities between rodent models and human models and explained that for that reason rodent cancer bioassay data is the method used by most regulatory agencies to assess quantitatively human risk. He then shortly described 2-year chronic bioassays in the USA and Japan. Mr GROSSE also emphasised that all relevant studies and data on cancer in experimental animals that are publically available are gathered and reviewed for the evaluations. Before the 8-day meetings, the procedures described above apply in the same way to the review and evaluation of data on cancer in experimental animals (peer review; study descriptions; documentation of reasoning, etc.). Finally, the evidence for cancer in experimental animals is classified according to a set of criteria.



Source: IARC

Mr GROSSE also recalled that the classification of evidence for cancer in experimental animals with regard to glyphosate was "sufficient evidence".



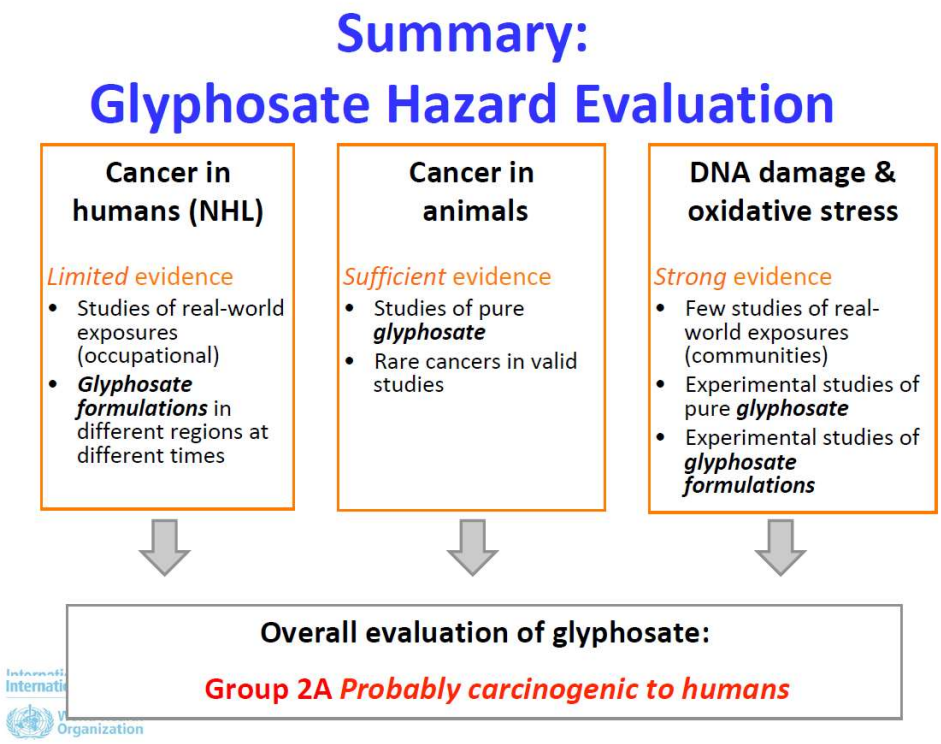
Source: IARC

In the following debate, Mr GROSSE and his colleagues stressed that public disclosure of studies would also reduce animal testing - as public knowledge of results would reduce the need for repeating studies.

Systematic review and evaluation of data on mechanisms of carcinogenicity:

Ms Kate GUYTON (Scientist, IARC Monographs Group) presented the systematic review and evaluation of data on mechanisms of carcinogenicity. She explained that "mechanistic and other relevant data" are evaluated as specified in the Monographs preamble to determine their relevance and whether they are likely to be operative in humans. She also explained that mechanistic data could be pivotal when evidence in human and in experimental animals are not sufficient, i.e. they could contribute to move an overall evaluation up or down.

While recalling the huge number of relevant mechanisms and publications devoted to them, Ms GUYTON then explained the systematic review principles implemented by IARC to evaluate this data. As regards glyphosate, over a thousand studies have been identified and screened - either laboratory studies (on the substance) or human studies evaluating real-world exposure to pesticides. Ms GUYTON comprehensively detailed the evaluation process, which concluded that glyphosate, and formulations containing it, can cause DNA damage and oxidative stress. At the end of the evaluation process, the active substance (glyphosate) as well as the formulations containing it have been classified as "probably carcinogenic to humans" by IARC, as shown in the boxes below.



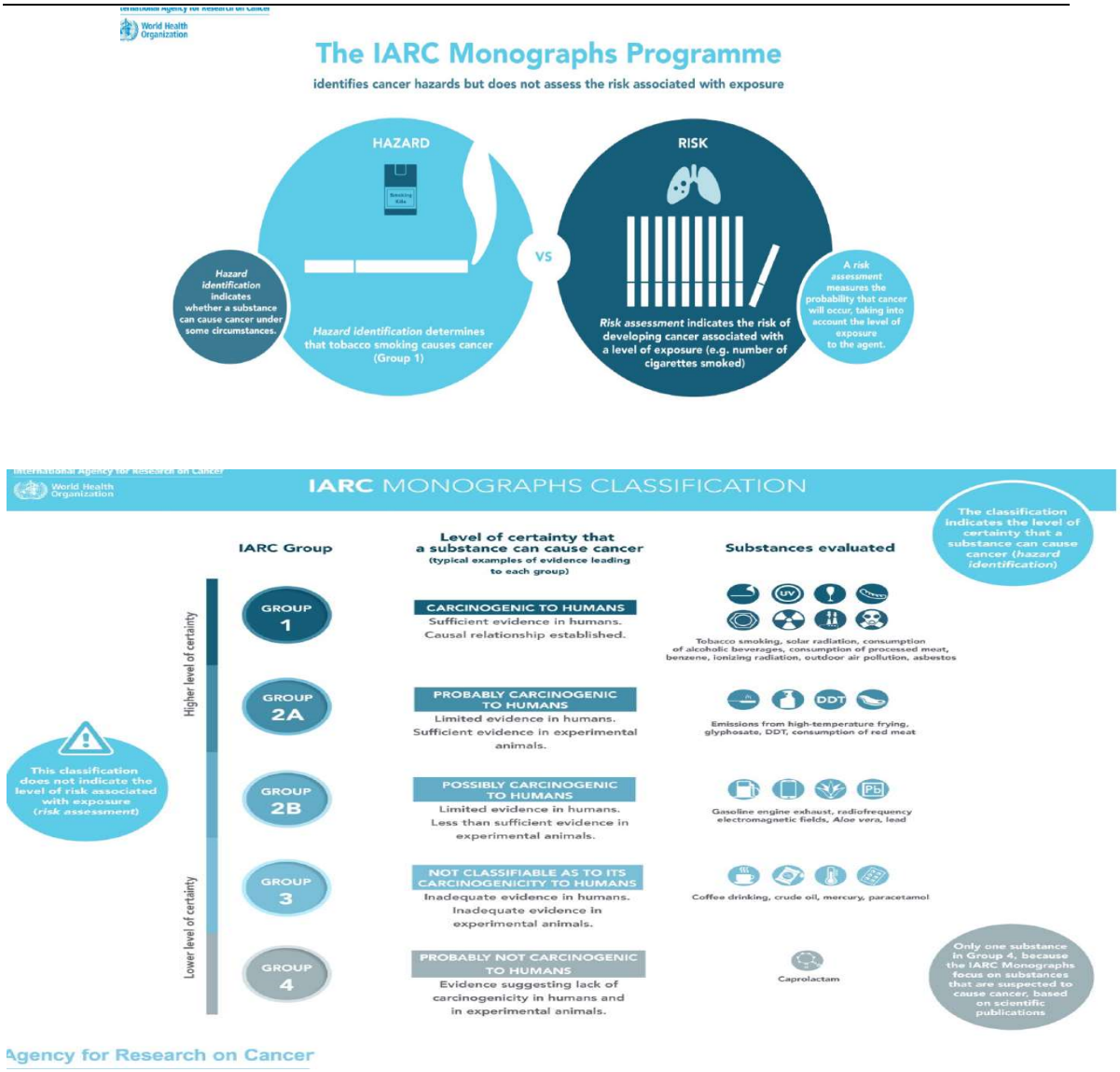
Source: IARC

To conclude, Ms GUYTON explained and illustrated by examples how IARC prioritise pesticides for cancer hazard evaluation and showed that not only glyphosate but also several other pesticides have been evaluated by the Agency.

Communication of Monographs results:

Ms Veronique TERRASSE (IARC Press Officer) referred to the way IARC communicate the Monographs results. She explained that the general communication strategy rests on the main pillars of IARC's scientific output. Special media outreach is undertaken if dissemination of knowledge can underpin cancer prevention efforts.

Ms TERRASSE also explained that there are special challenges when communicating results to the public, as there are often misconceptions in media and the messages are difficult to control, especially in social media. There are also misleading information given by industry (on industry-based blogs, media and web). Ms TERRASSE stressed that the Agency makes a great effort to avoid misconceptions, for instance by using infographics and other material to visualise the information, and also by clarifying concepts such as the difference between hazard and risk.



Source: IARC

Conclusions

In his concluding remarks, Mr WILD thanked the members of the delegation for the lively discussions and the quality of exchanges. He pointed out that this meeting was also in the interest of IARC since the ability of the Agency to communicate about its work should continuously be improved - especially towards policy makers. He therefore stated that any feedback from the members of the delegation would be helpful and appreciated.

Mr ANDRIEU warmly thanked Mr WILD and his colleagues and stressed that the discussions had reflected the particular valuable role of IARC, which is based purely on science. He therefore expressed the conviction that the visit would be beneficial to the work of the PEST Committee.

List of participants

Members	Eric Andrieu, Chair (out of quota)	S&D
	Miroslav Mikolášik (*on 18 & 19/9*)	EPP
	Angélique Delahaye *(on 20/9)*	EPP
	Sylvie Guillaume (out of quota) (*on 20/9*)	S&D
	Arne Gericke	ECR
	Anja Hazekamp	GUE/NGL
	Michèle Rivasi (out of quota) *(on 20/9)*	GREENS
	Bart Staes	GREENS
	Mireille d'Ornano (out of quota) *(on 20/9)*	EFDD
	Piernicola Pedicini	EFDD
Advisors	Julia Lindemann	EPP
	Miron Podgorean	S&D
	Russell Darke	ECR
	Maria Manta	GUE/NGL
	Harriet Clayton	GREENS
	Raffaele Luise	EFDD
	Soraya Lemaire	ENF
Secretariat	Christina Malmros	HoS
	Marc Thomas	AD
Interpreters	Claudine de Seze (team leader)	FR
	Dominique de Geoffroy	FR
	Frances Ashley	EN
	Johanna Eleanor McCalmont	EN
	Natalia Palacios Ehrlich	DE
	Monika Welling	DE
Technician	Bernard Walther	

Final programme

Tuesday 18 September
Arrival in Dijon **(Rooms booked at Hôtel Mercure Centre Clemenceau, 22 boulevard de la Marne, Dijon)**

Wednesday 19 September	
8:30	*Bus from hotel to Domaine d'Époisses (Arrival at 9:00)*
9:00 - 13:00	***Domaine d'Époisses (Bretenière) - National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA)***
9:00 - 9:15	**Welcome** *(Nathalie Munier Jolain, Research Director, INRA;* *Pascal Marget, Director Domaine d'Époisses)*
9:15 - 10:00	**Economic efficiency and reduction in the use of pesticides** DEPHY network and ECOPHYTO Plan *(Nicolas Munier Jolain, Research Engineer, INRA)*
10:15 - 11:30	**Conception/experimentation of cropping systems to help farmers to reduce the use of pesticides**
10:15 - 10:50	PIC Adventices and Res0pest Projects *(Nicolas Munier Jolain, Research Engineer, INRA; Vincent Cellier, Research Engineer, INRA)*
10:50 - 11:15	CA-SYS Plateform *(Stéphane Cordeau, Researcher, INRA)*
11:15 - 11:30	**Discussion**
11:30 - 11:55	**Assessment of the effect of pesticides on soil microorganisms** *(Fabrice Martin-Laurent, Head of BIOmE Department, INRA)*
12:00 - 13:00	**Site visit of pilot schemes** *(Pascal Marget, Director Domaine d'Époisses)*
13:00 - 14:15	***Buffet lunch at AgrOnov (Bretenière) - Business incubator***
	AgrOnov is a business incubator. It provides a set of facilities, including greenhouses, laboratories and experimental fields, to foster the development of innovative and agriculture-related businesses.

14:15 *15:25* *17:02*	*Bus to Dijon train station* *Train to Lyon* *Arrival in Lyon at 17:02* ***(Rooms booked at Hôtel Mercure Lyon Lumiere Monplaisir, 69 Cours Albert Thomas, Lyon)***
20:00	***Optional diner at Restaurant Marguerite, 57 avenue des Frères Lumière, Lyon*** *Béatrice Fervers, oncologist, will attend the diner at the invitation of the Chair. Pr. Fervers coordinates the Cancer and Environment Unit at the Comprehensive Cancer Center Léon Bérard, in Lyon.*

Thursday 20 September	
8:40 *8:45 - 8:55*	*Meeting in the hotel lobby* *Walk to the IARC (150, Cours Albert Thomas, Lyon)*
9:00-16:00	***International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) (Lyon)***
9:00	**Welcome** *(Dr Nicolas Gaudin, Head of communications group)*
9:15 - 9:30	**Opening and Welcome** *(Dr Christopher Wild, Director IARC; Eric Andrieu, Chairman PEST)*
9:30 - 10:00	**Cancer research for cancer prevention** *(Dr Christopher Wild)*
10:00 - 10:30	**Discussion of the programme of the Section of Evidence Synthesis and Classification, with a focus on the IARC Monographs, General principles and procedures**, *(Introduction by Dr Kurt Straif, Head of Section of Evidence Synthesis and Classification)*
10:30 - 11:00	Coffee break
11:00 - 11:30	**Discussion of the Systematic review and evaluation of data on cancer in humans** *(Introduction by Dr Mary Schubauer-Berigan, IARC Monographs Group)*
11:30 - 12:00	**Discussion of the Systematic review and evaluation of data on cancer in experimental animals** *(Introduction by Dr Yann Grosse, IARC Monographs Group)*

12:00 - 12:30	**Discussion of the Systematic review and evaluation of data on mechanisms of carcinogenicity** *(Introduction by Dr Kate Guyton, IARC Monographs Group)*
12:30 - 14:00	*Lunch with Drs Straif, Guyton, Schubauer-Berigan and Gaudin, and Miss Terrasse (Press Officer)*
14:00 - 14:30	**Discussion of the Communication of Monograph results** *(Introduction by Veronique Terrasse, Press Officer)*
14:30 - 15:30	**General discussion**
15:30 - 16:00	**Concluding remarks** (Dr Christopher P. Wild; Eric Andrieu)
16:00	*Individual departures from Lyon*