

EU Legal framework for Pesticides and Residues

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The regulatory lifecycle of a Plant **Protection Product**

Production phase

Use phase

Consumption phase

Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 on placing 2009/128/EC on of PPP on the market

Directive Sustainable Use of **Pesticides**

Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 on MRLs of pesticides

Horizontal legislation, esp. Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 General Food Law





Separation risk assessment / risk management

1. Application

Industry — Data dossier

2. Risk Assessment

1 Member State

Draft Assessment Report

European Food Safety
Authority (EFSA) +
all Member States

EFSA

Draft Assessment Report

Expert meetings,
Peer review of the DAR

"Conclusion on the peer review"

3. Risk management

Commission
+ all Member States



(Restricted) approval / Nonapproval



"Approval"





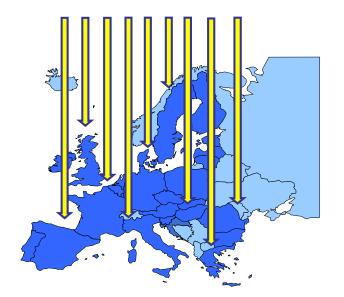
vs. "Authorisation"



Active substance



Formulated Product



Health and Food Safety



Active Substances = Approval at EU level

- Application for approval
 - Data requirements
- Evaluation shared between 28 Member States: for each substance => one Rapporteur MS
 - Uniform principles of evaluation
- Peer review by the European Food Safety Authority
- Approval =>List of approved substances
 - http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides/eu-pesticidesdatabase/public/?event=homepage&language=EN
- Total length of the procedure = 2,5 to 3 years
- First approval for 10 years renewal for up to 15 years





Criteria for approval of substances

- Plant protection products containing the substance must:
 - a) be sufficiently effective;
 - b) have no immediate or delayed harmful effect on human health, including that of vulnerable groups, or animal health,
 - c) have no unacceptable effects on plants or plant Products
 - d) shall not cause unnecessary suffering to vertebrates to be controlled
 - e) shall have no unacceptable effects on the environment (biotic and abiotic)

Exclusion from approval for substances of high concern (health or environment): CMR Cat 1A or 1B, POP, PBT, vPvB, endocrine disruptor

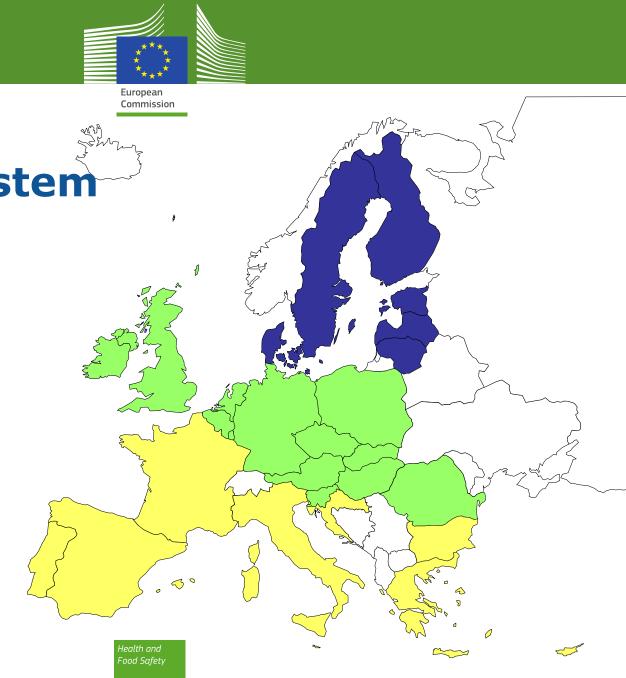
- Limited derogation possibilities from these criteria are provided:
 - ✓ Serious danger to plant health
 - √ negligible human exposure



Plant Protection products = Authorisation at national level

- In assessing applications, Member States evaluate the active substance- and the product-dossier
- In granting authorisations, MS set out the requirements for placing on the market, e.g.:
 - classification
 - conditions of use
 - labelling
- Member States enforce compliance with the authorisation
- Commission monitors and controls Member States activities





EU zonal system

- North
- Center
- South



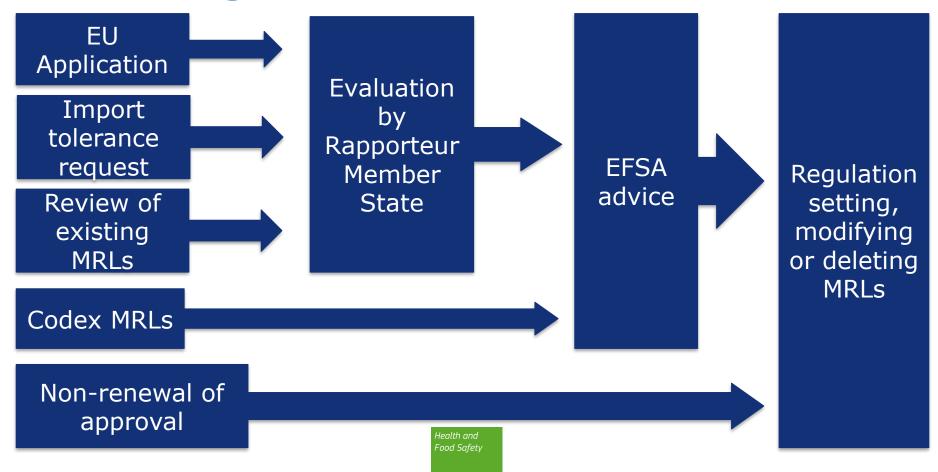
"Zonal" Evaluation and recognition of authorisations

- One evaluation per zone
 - even if applications in several Member States of the zone
 - carried out by on "zonal rapporteur" Member States
 - including a zonal peer review
- Obligatory recognition of authorisations within the zone, based on the zonal evaluation
- For greenhouse, seed treatment and post-harvest: One evaluation for whole EU
- Total length of the procedure = 16 to 22 months
- Duration of the authorisation = Duration of approval of substance
 + one year





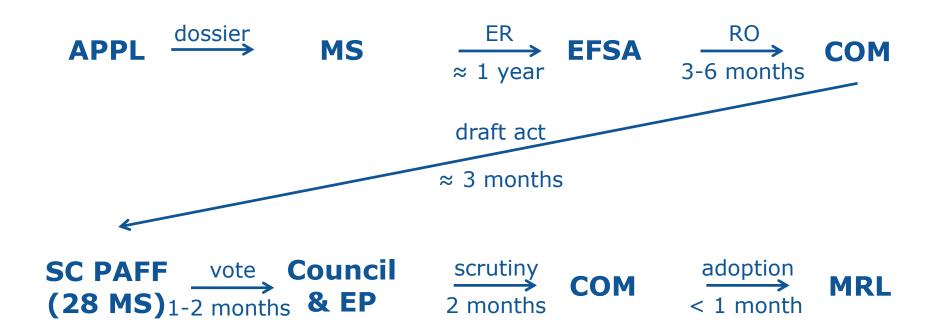
Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 – setting EU MRLs





From application to MRL setting

(MRL applications based on EU uses <u>and</u> import tolerance requests)





Review of existing MRLs

- Regulation (EC) No. 396/2005: entry into force in 2008
- MRLs were based on EU Directives and national MRLs
- Need to review all MRLs at EU level
- Delete obsolete MRLs, align to "old" CXLs if those are safe
- Notification to WTO/SPS Committee (draft act)
- Better: early input=>see G/SPS/GEN/1494 Rev.1
- Around 230 out of 350 substances reviewed so far





MRL setting after the renewal process

- In case of renewal (also when restricted) case by case decision on whether to change MRLs
- In case of non-renewal, MRLs for the substance will in general be lowered to the limit of quantification
- However, the following will be considered
 - Existing safe import tolerances and CXLs can be maintained in certain circumstances (substance does not fall under the health-based cut-off criteria)
 - The grace periods that were granted for marketing an use of products need to be respected





Application of EU MRL measurestransitional measures

- Time between publication and application
 - Acts with MRL increases only: 20 days
 - Acts with MRL decreases: 20 days + 6 months (deferred application date to enable economic operators to prepare)
- Transitional period for products lawfully produced before application of new MRLs if no concerns on consumer protection: generally 6 months





Impact of cut-off criteria on MRLs





Thank you for your attention !!

• Guidance document on MRL setting procedure (SANTE/2015/10595 Rev. 4 — June 2016)
Detailed technical and procedural guidance

http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides/max_residue_levels/guidelines/index_en.htm

SPS Note to non-EU countries about Art. 12:

https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/plant/docs/pesticid es mrl guidelines mrl-review en.pdf

Food Safety

- Legal texts: http://eur-ex.europa.eu/homepage.html
- EU Pesticides database:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides/eu-pesticidesdatabase/public

• Refit evaluation:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides/refit_en