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# EU Pesticide Regulation and Resistance Management

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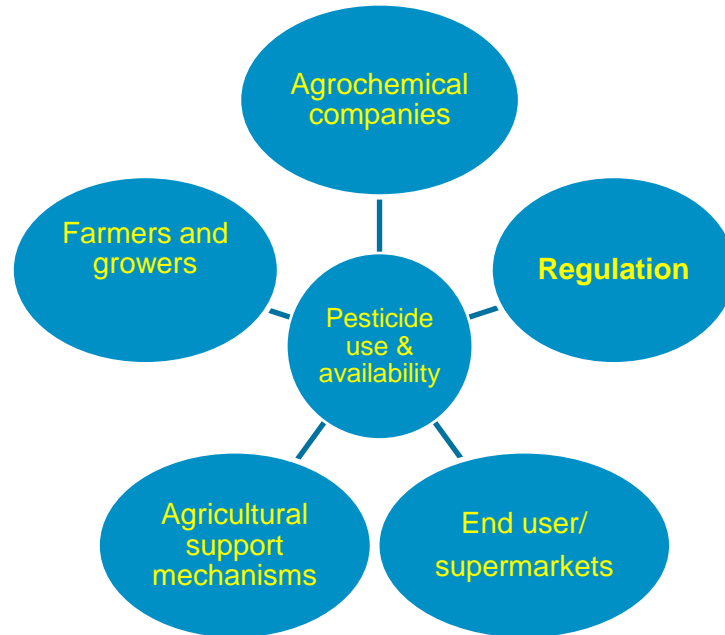


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## Content

- Impact of regulation to date
- Current regulatory framework
- Where does Resistance Management fit?
- Future requirements and action

# Influences on pesticide use and availability





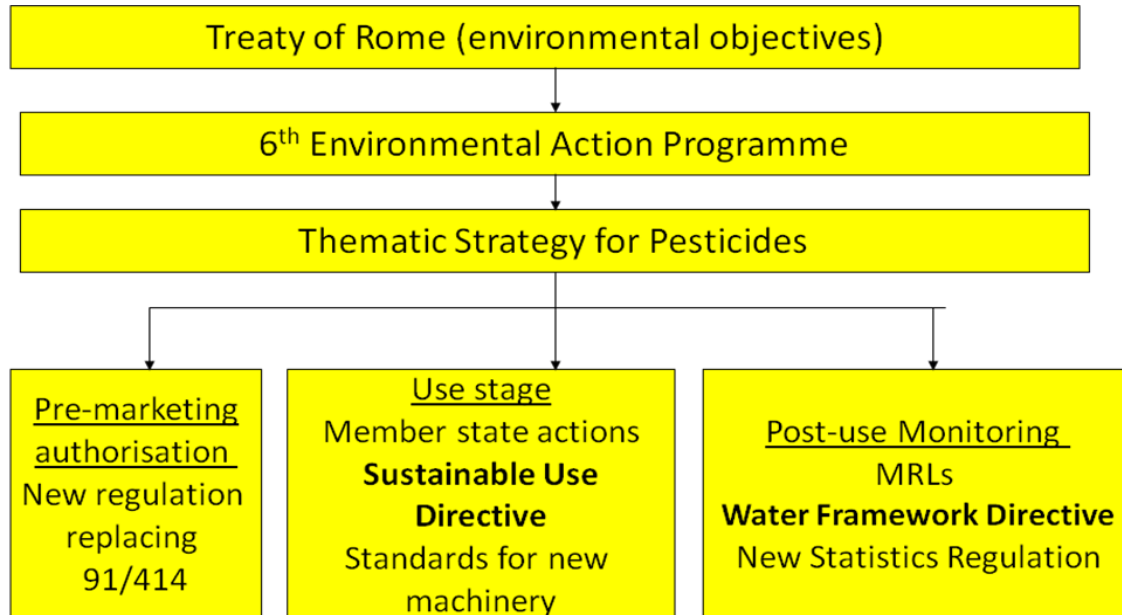
## Impact of Regulation to Date (EU Directive 91/414)

- Loss of active substances in the EU prior to or after review.
- Loss of active substances in MS after approval in the EU.
- Loss of individual uses.
- Dose reductions following active substance approval.
- Changes in application timing.
- Reduced numbers of applications.

# Current Regulatory Framework (EU Thematic Strategy)



1st time EU legislation covers all stages of pesticide life cycle – 4 pieces of legislation





# Sustainable Use Directive

- First piece of legislation covering use of pesticides.
  - Reduce risks and impacts of pesticides on human health and the environment and promote the use of integrated pest management and alternative approaches and techniques.
- National Action Plans prepared by all MS e.g. UK
  - Ongoing support for biopesticides.
  - Water protection – oilseed rape herbicides important for resistance management.
  - Amenity and amateur users – increasing reliance on glyphosate.
  - Integrated pest management (also important for resistance management).



# Authorisation Regulation 1107/2009/EC (1)

- Applied from 14 June 2011
- Change from 'risk' to 'hazard' likely to have an impact on availability
- Candidates for substitution and comparative assessment;
  - MS shall not authorise or will restrict the use of candidates for substitution where acceptable safer alternatives (including non chemical methods) available.
  - List of candidates for substitution published.
  - Member State basis as depends on available alternatives.
  - Guidance on UK approach recently published and resistance risk is a fundamental consideration. May be similar for other MS...



## Authorisation Regulation 1107/2009/EC (2)

- Zonal authorisations under three zones;
  - Central -Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, UK
  - Southern -Bulgaria, Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain
  - Northern -Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland, Sweden
- Single MS rapporteur evaluates on behalf of all & others MS authorise on same conditions within 120 days.
- Subsequent authorisations by mutual recognition by MS in that zone (or other zones).
- MS may impose additional conditions/ refuse where justified.





# Where does resistance management fit?

- Resistance risk assessment part of efficacy evaluation under 1107/2009.
- In future zonal rather than National level although national conditions and restrictions can be applied to authorisations.
  - More harmonised resistance management strategies.
  - Opportunity for sharing experience and learning.
  - EPPO guidance key tool.
- Balance agronomic need with consistent and effective resistance management strategies. Defining balance can be extremely difficult.



## Future requirements and action

- Companies have key responsibility for developing tools to manage weed populations, including resistant populations;
  - Product development with resistance in mind.
  - Designing appropriate resistance strategies – including cultural/integrated.
  - Promoting strategies and monitoring success.
- RACs and MS RAGs vital in communicating latest advice and strategies.
- Support for R&D.
- Member States;
  - Harmonising resistance risk assessment across MS and within MS.
  - Proactive but also responsive to new challenges.



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Thank you for listening!