Meeting with SL authorities

Ljubljana - 26 September 2022

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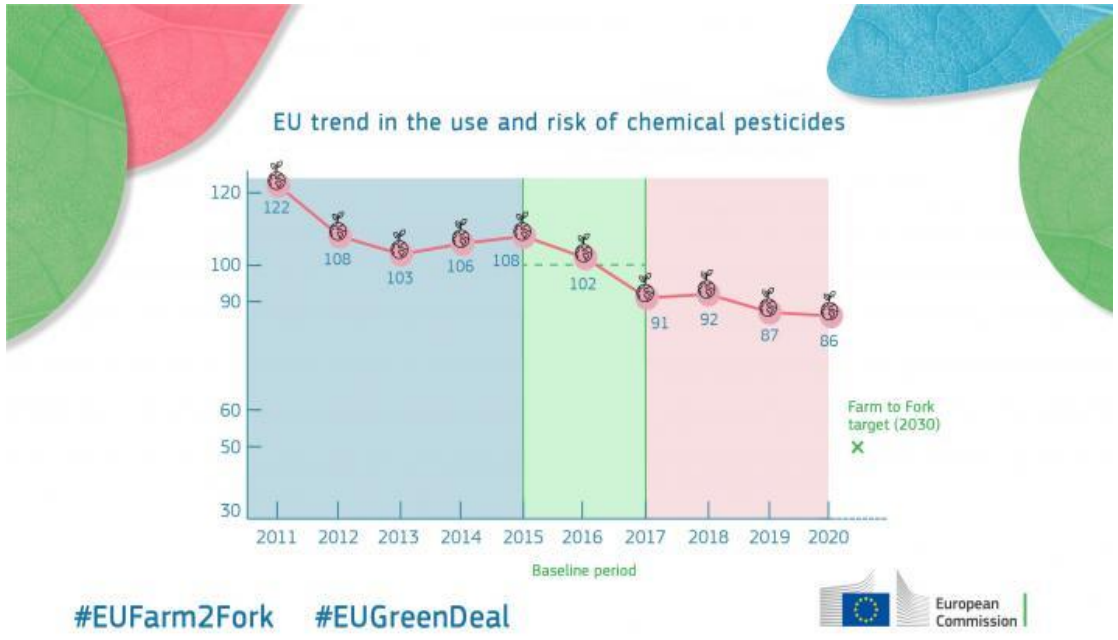
Agenda

1. **Sustainable Use Regulation proposal**
   - Industry position
2. **Elements impacting the availability of PPPs coming from the Chemical Strategy for Sustainability**
   - Industry impact assessment on the envisaged inclusion of new hazard classes (especially Mobility) in a revised CLP regulation: fallback on 1107/2009
   - General restrictions being discussed under the REACH framework and their direct consequences on availability of plant protection solutions.
3. **Post REFIT – Better implementation of Regulation 1107/2009**
   - Future of Comparative Assessment for substances listed as Candidates for Substitution.
   - Regulatory translation of Cumulative Risk Assessment work done by EFSA : impact on innovation
   - Improvements to the zonal system and Industry suggestions.
4. ***Innovation driven***
   - A. **Biopesticides**
     - Industry proposals to enhance the availability of Biopesticides.
   - B. **Digital and Precision agriculture**
     - New Risk Mitigation Measures and their listing at EU level
     - Consideration of new technical developments

Sustainable Use Regulation proposal

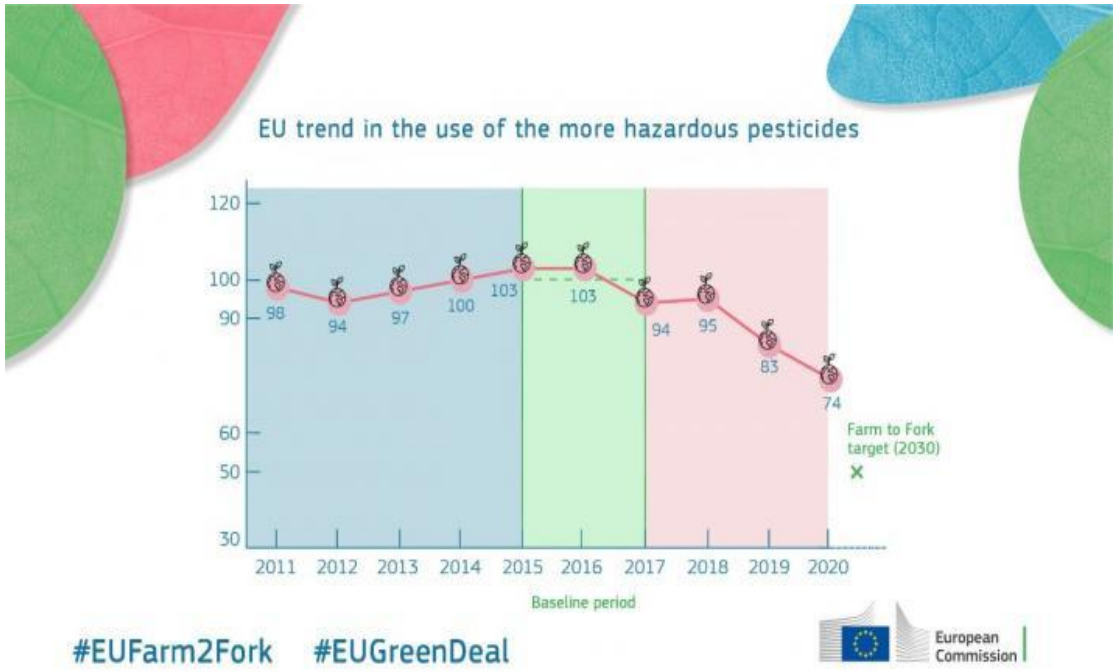
Reduction Trends Continue at EU Level….

Reduction Target 1



Decrease of 14% since 2015-2017 baseline

Reduction Target 2



Decrease of 26% since 2015-2017 baseline

Sustainable Use Regulation- Pesticide Reduction Targets

Legally binding EU and Member State Pesticide Reduction Targets (2015-2017 baseline)

Target 1: 50% reduction in use and risk of pesticides by 2030

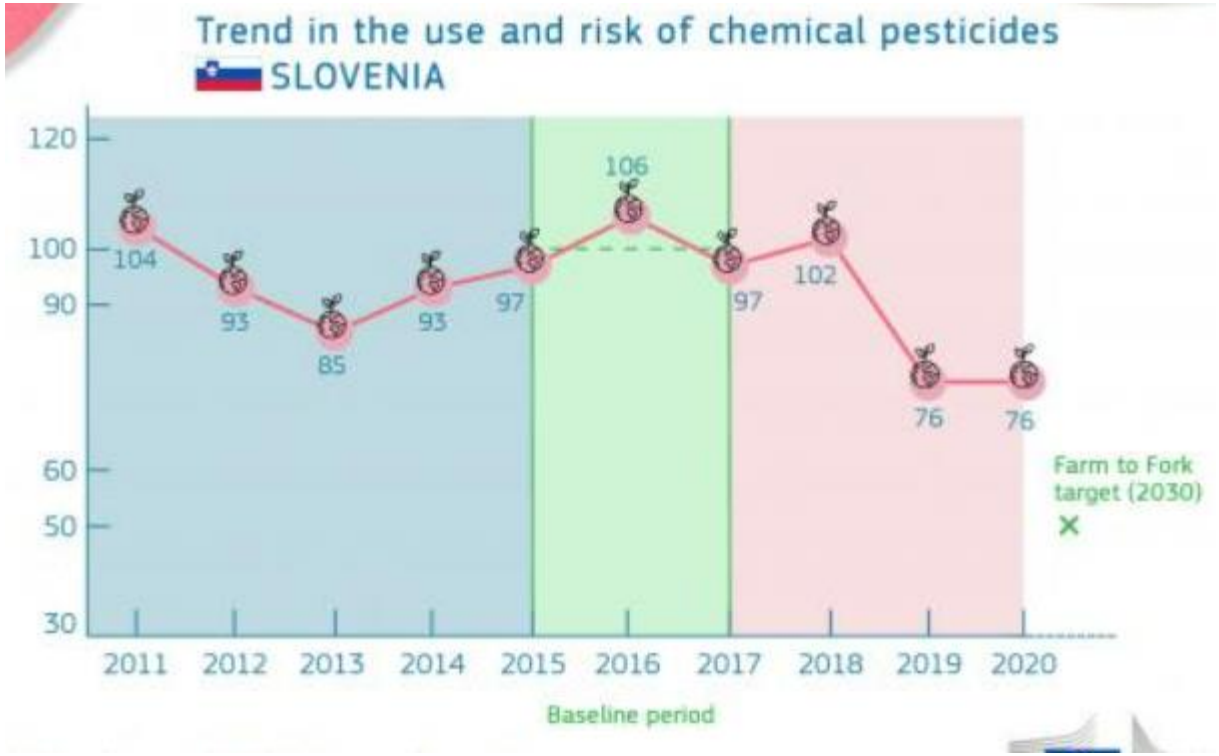
Target 2: 50 % reduction of more hazardous pesticides by 2030

Member States may reduce or shall increase their national targets based on weighted pesticide intensity and on historical reduction initiatives (max 70%, min 35 %)

- **Possible Impact:** Numerous reports and Impact Assessment published since the EC Communication on F2F (e.g. JRC, University of Kiel, Wageningen University, EC) all conclude that F2F targets will lead to lower productivity & yields, economic impacts for farmers, higher imports, increase of food prices for consumers.
- **Industry Position:**
  - Our industry supports pesticide reduction targets at EU and national levels, but these targets need to be practical, realistic, consider the **availability of alternatives** and address individual country-specific agricultural environments to transition to a more sustainable European food system.
  - Reduction targets also need to address **additional factors**, including agronomic conditions, pest pressures, levels of pesticides used, as well as food security, and safety needs.

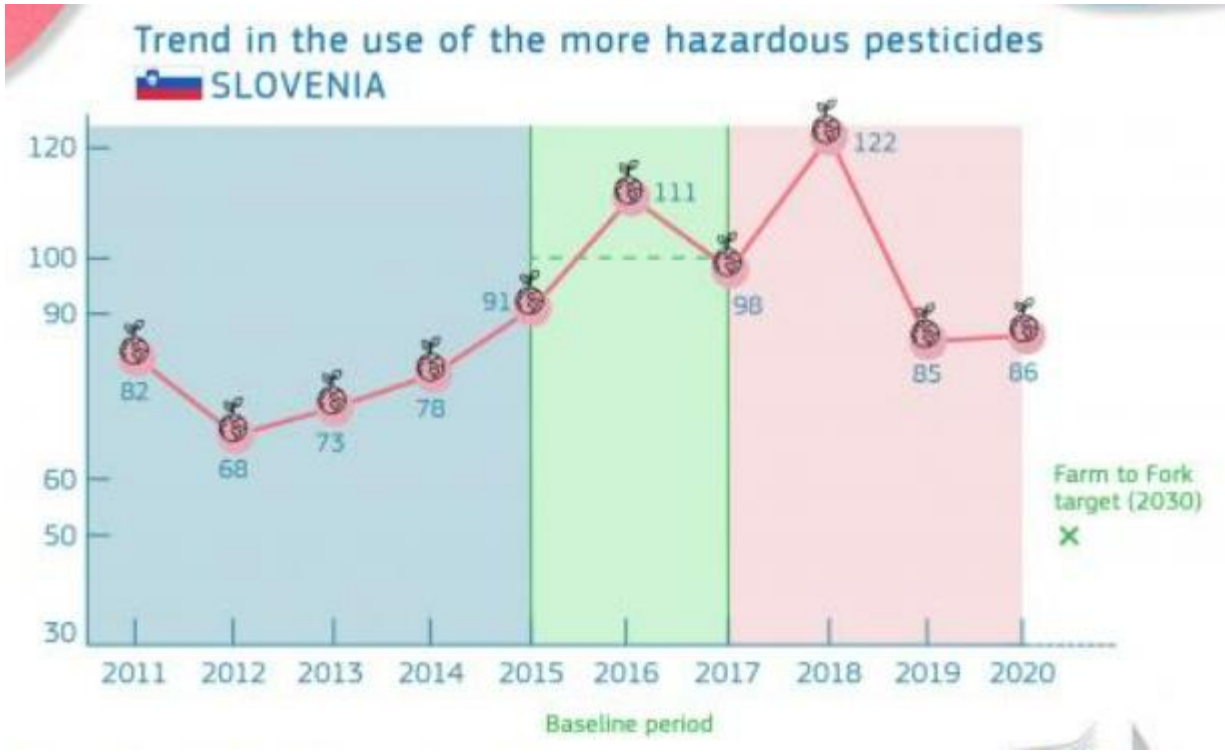
Reduction Trends Continue in Slovenia

Reduction Target 1



Decrease of 24% since 2015-2017 baseline but National Target proposed to be 59% reduction by 2030 TBC, well above EU target

Reduction Target 2



Decrease of 14% since 2015-2017 baseline but National Target proposed to be 53% reduction by 2030 TBC, despite low intensity of use of more hazardous PPPs

Sustainable Use Regulation
Sensitive Areas

A ban of all plant protection products plus extended definition of sensitive areas

- **Possible impact:** loss of production area**,** economic impacts for farmers, social impacts for rural communities, higher imports, increase of consumer prices, impacts for non-ag users of PPP (infrastructure, heritage sites, sports and leisure)

- **Industry position:**

  - The definition of sensitive areas must respect the principle of **proportionality of EU law** and provide legal certainty for farmers. It must be workable in practice and properly consider the **environmental, social and economic impacts**.

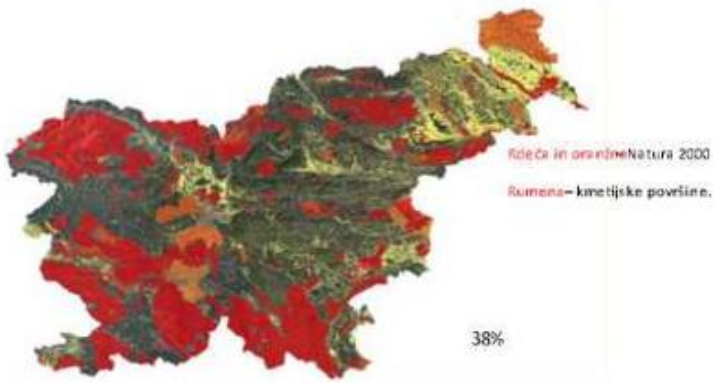
  - Potential **unintended negative effects** of such measures on the dedicated areas themselves (e.g. land abandonment, degradation of the landscape, or social and economic exclusion) need to be avoided.

  - Provisions must be formulated to provide sufficient **flexibility for Member States** to set up effective and appropriate **management systems** for these areas.

Sustainable Use Regulation
Sensitive Areas – Slovenia

ADMINISTRATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA FOR FOOD SAFETY, VETERINARY AND PLANT PROTECTION

Prohibition of the use of ALL PPPs in sensitive areas



ADMINISTRATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA FOR FOOD SAFETY, VETERINARY AND PLANT PROTECTION

Prohibition of the use of ALL PPPs in sensitive areas

Share of agricultural area in sensitive areas

Agricultural land	Share (%)
The field	42,0
The Hops	24,0
The vineyards	33,4
Intensive orchards	33,3
The Olive Trees	28,8

Share of PPP consumption by sector

Prohibition of the use of ALL PPPs in sensitive areas

ADMINISTRATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA FOR FOOD SAFETY, VETERINARY AND PLANT PROTECTION

Prohibition of the use of all PPPs on the Sensitive Areas

	Quantity (tonnes)	Pesticides (kg/ha)	(%)
The Grains	55	0.6	10,8
Oilseed rape	21	6.1	4,1
The Hops	18	11.2	3,5
The Corn	27	0.9	5,3
Orchards	77	19.3	15,1
of this apple	68	28.9	13,3
The vineyards	332	21.0	65,1

More than 80 % of PPPs are used in vineyards and orchards.

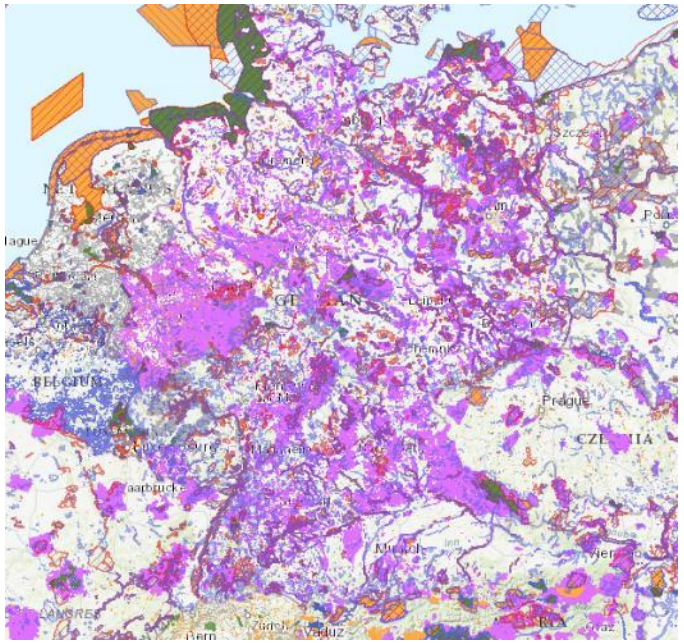
Sustainable Use Regulation
Sensitive Areas – Example Germany

3,55 million ha agricultural land are in sensitive areas (total ag area 11,6 mio ha) with different protection goals (source: Thünen Institute).

Production losses are expected to be in the range of 7 million tonnes of cereals.

Many of these areas are traditional wine, vegetable and fruit production areas

- *Following farmers protests, State secretary Bender announced opposition to EC proposal on this topic*



Sustainable Use Regulation
Integrated Pest Management

IPM definition remains the same (chemicals included)

Member State shall establish crop-specific IPM rules for crops covering an area that accounts for at least 90% of its agricultural area.

Professional user must follow these crop-specific localized rules and enter all measures in electronic register

- **Possible impact:** administrative burden for farmers, costs for Member States
- **Industry position:**
  - Practical and science based Integrated Pest Management (IPM) must remain the cornerstone of the future Regulation.
  - IPM strategies must reflect the diversity of European agriculture, including all the different production models and farming systems.
  - For EU farmers to fully implement IPM and to effectively protect their crops, it is vital they have access to Available, Effective, Safe and Affordable (AESA) solutions including agronomic, (bio)technological, biological and chemical.

Sustainable Use Regulation
Promoting Digital and Precision Agriculture

The EU Commission has recognised that precision and digital farming technologies can contribute to the reduction of the overall use and risk of pesticides in Europe

<u>To support digital and precision agriculture we propose the following:</u>

- Digital and precision ag solutions mandated as enablers of IPM;
- Ensure there is one harmonized electronic IPM register (as opposed to 27 different ones) as well as coherence with tools such as the Digital label compliance which can contribute to greater transparency and the reduction of the use and risk of PPPs, while helping farmers to fulfill the new reporting obligations;
- Requirements for MS to list in their National Action Plans measures (including financial measures) aimed at increasing the uptake of DPA tools;
- Indicative targets in National Action Plans to increase the uptake of DPA tools at national level