

**View of the Hungarian authority
concerning
the new EU pesticide legislation**

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New legislation, voted on 13th January 2009 in the EP

- **Regulation on authorization of plant protection products COD(2006)0136**
- **Directive on sustainable use of pesticides COD(2006)0132**

Final Council vote postponed

Hungarian participation



**Ministry of Agriculture and
Rural Development
(Dept for Food Safety)**



**Central Agricultural Office
(Dir. For Plant Protection)**

- **Definitive and characteristic opinion, criticizing the essential elements of the proposals**

Background and past

- 1st ban of DDT in the world in 1968
- Strong plant protection education
cc. 3000 special plant protection engineer till the 90s
- Now cc 45% of agr. area is protected under plant protection engineer inspection
- Well organised network of plant protection stations since 70s

Crucial points REGULATION

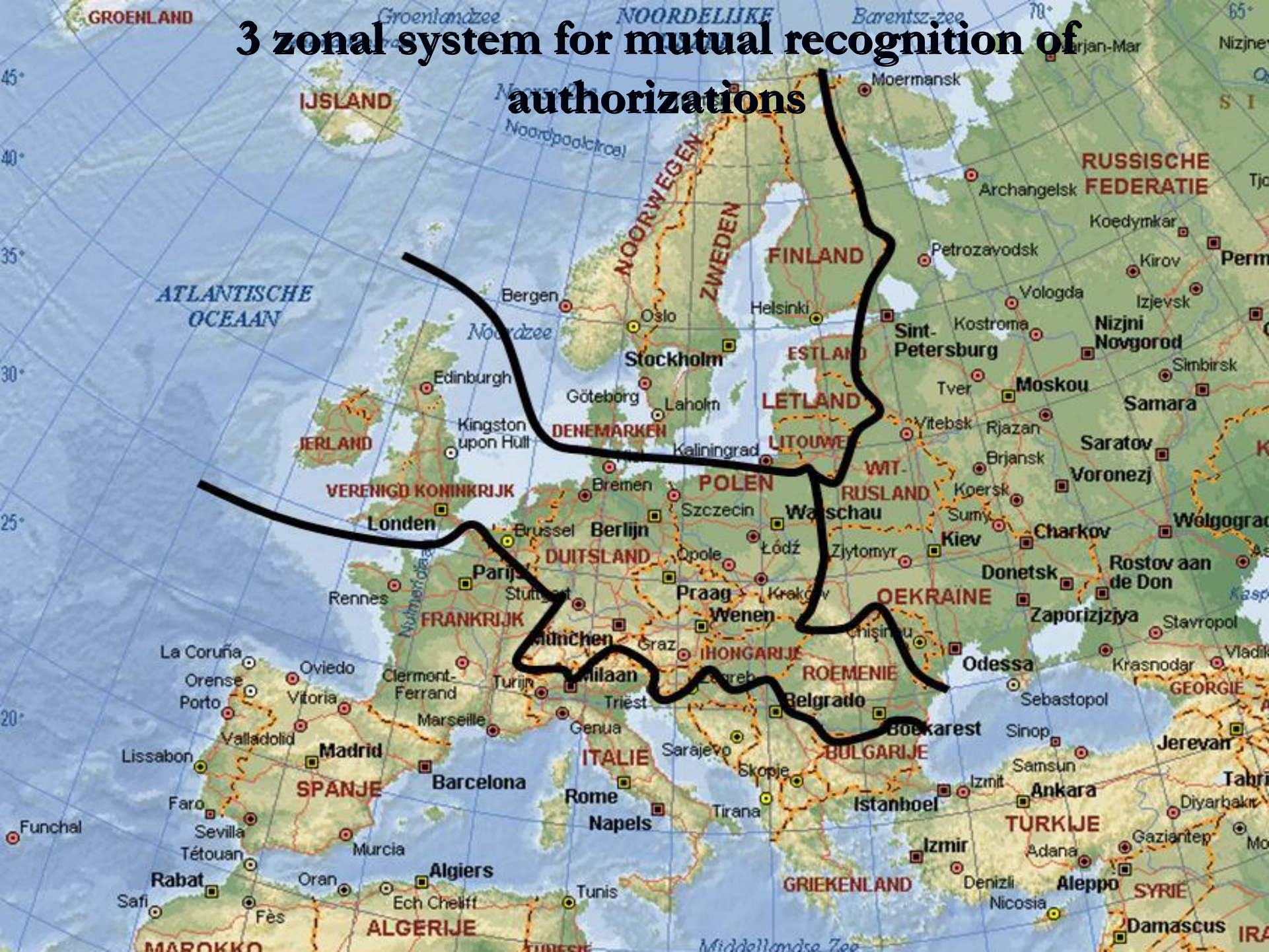
- 3 zonal mutual recognition
- Substitution system
- Cut-off criteria

3 zonal mutual recognition (3ZMR)

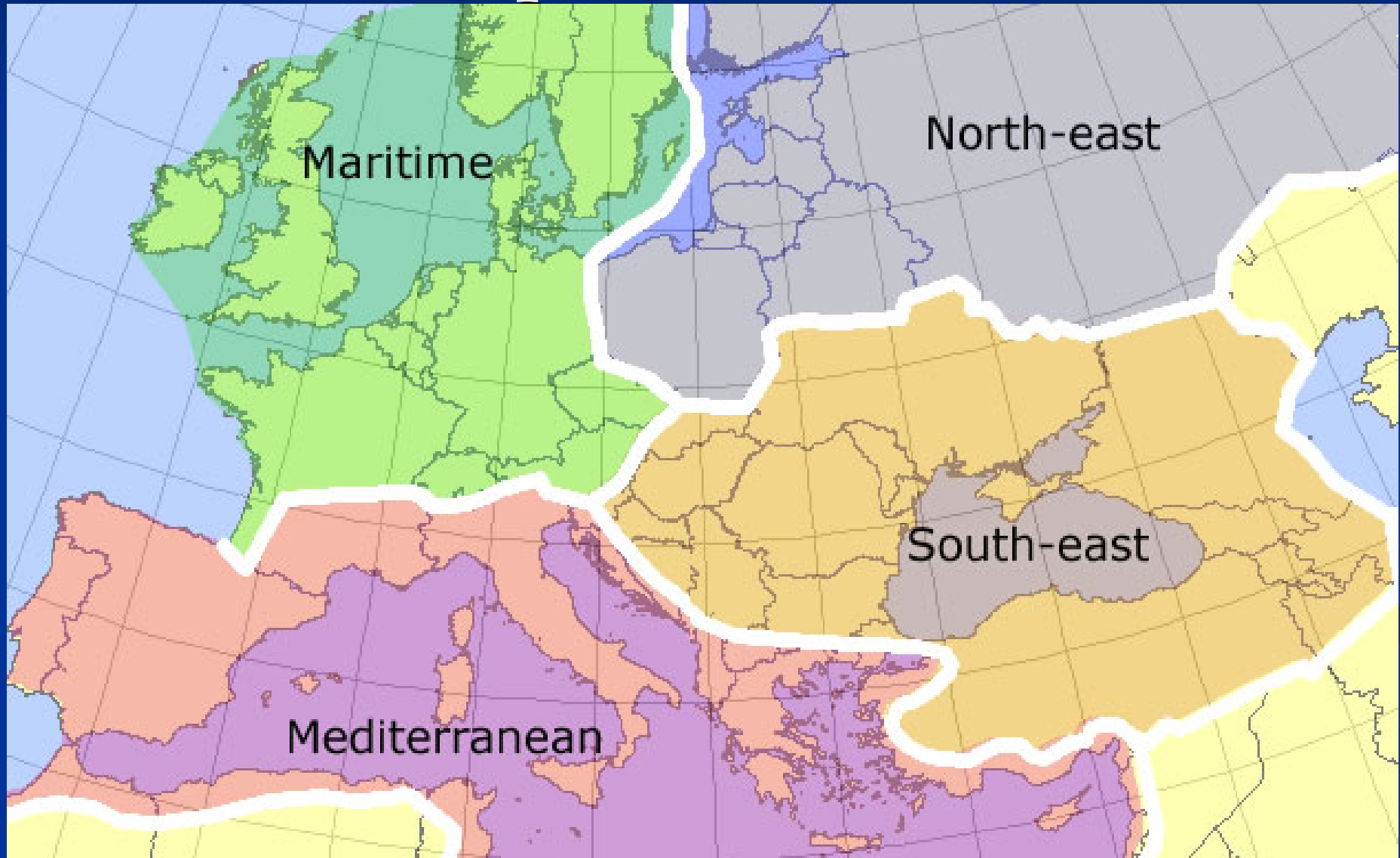


- Reference member state registrates
- Other MSs recognise within 120 days
- Refusal only in extraordinary cases (report to COM)

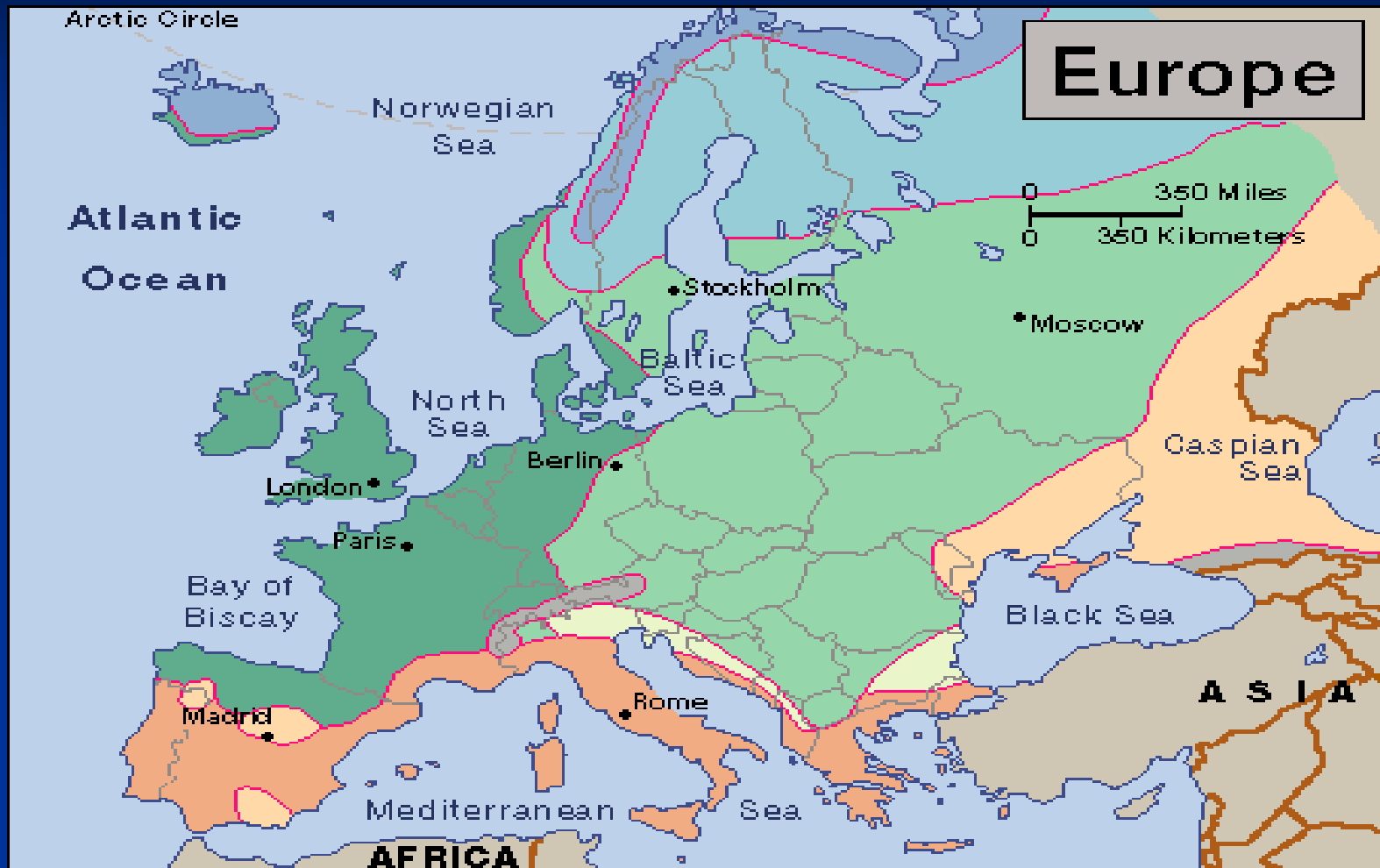
3 zonal system for mutual recognition of authorizations



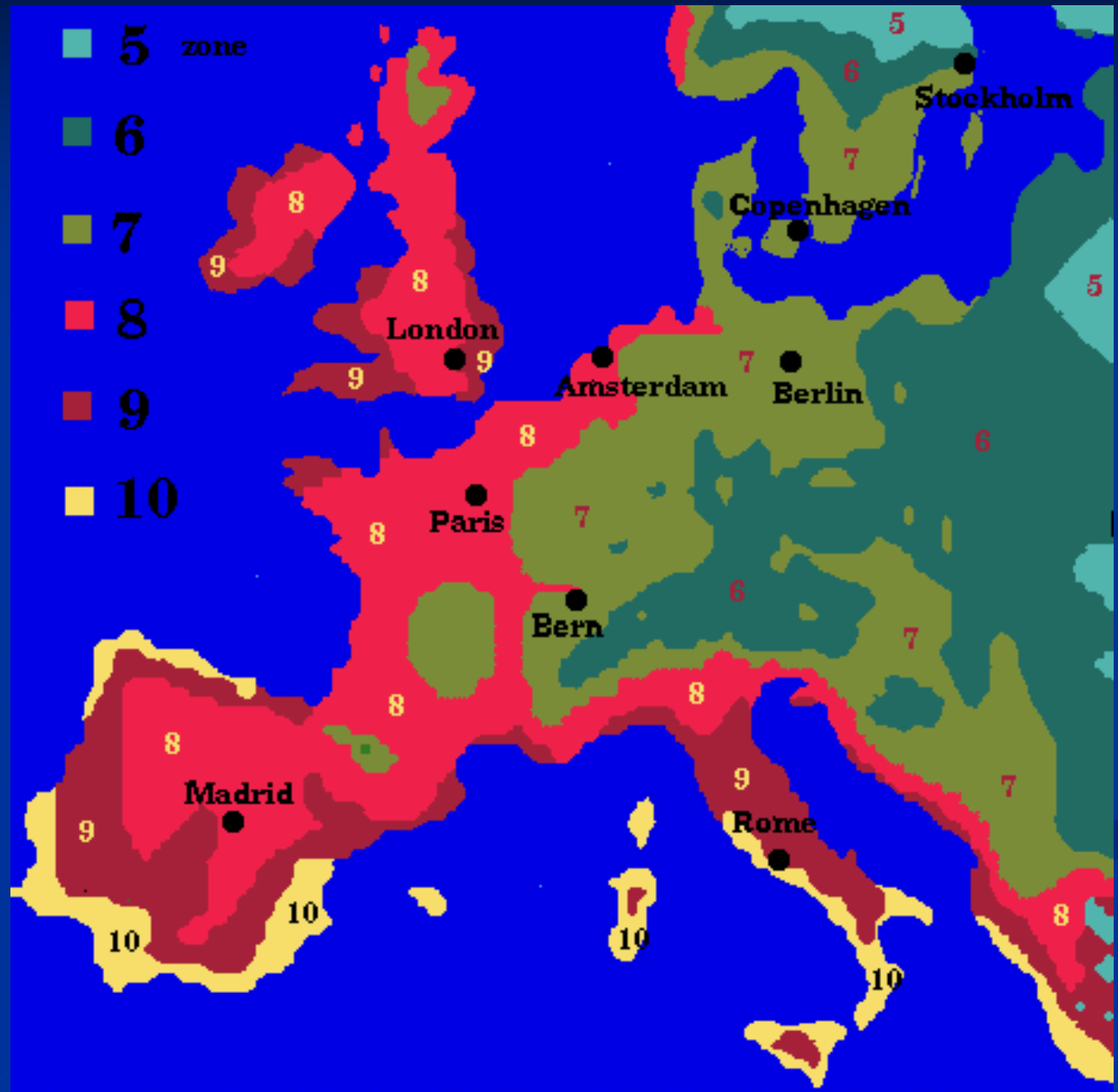
EPPO zones (PP 1/241) comparable climats



Climatic zones of Europe according to rainfall

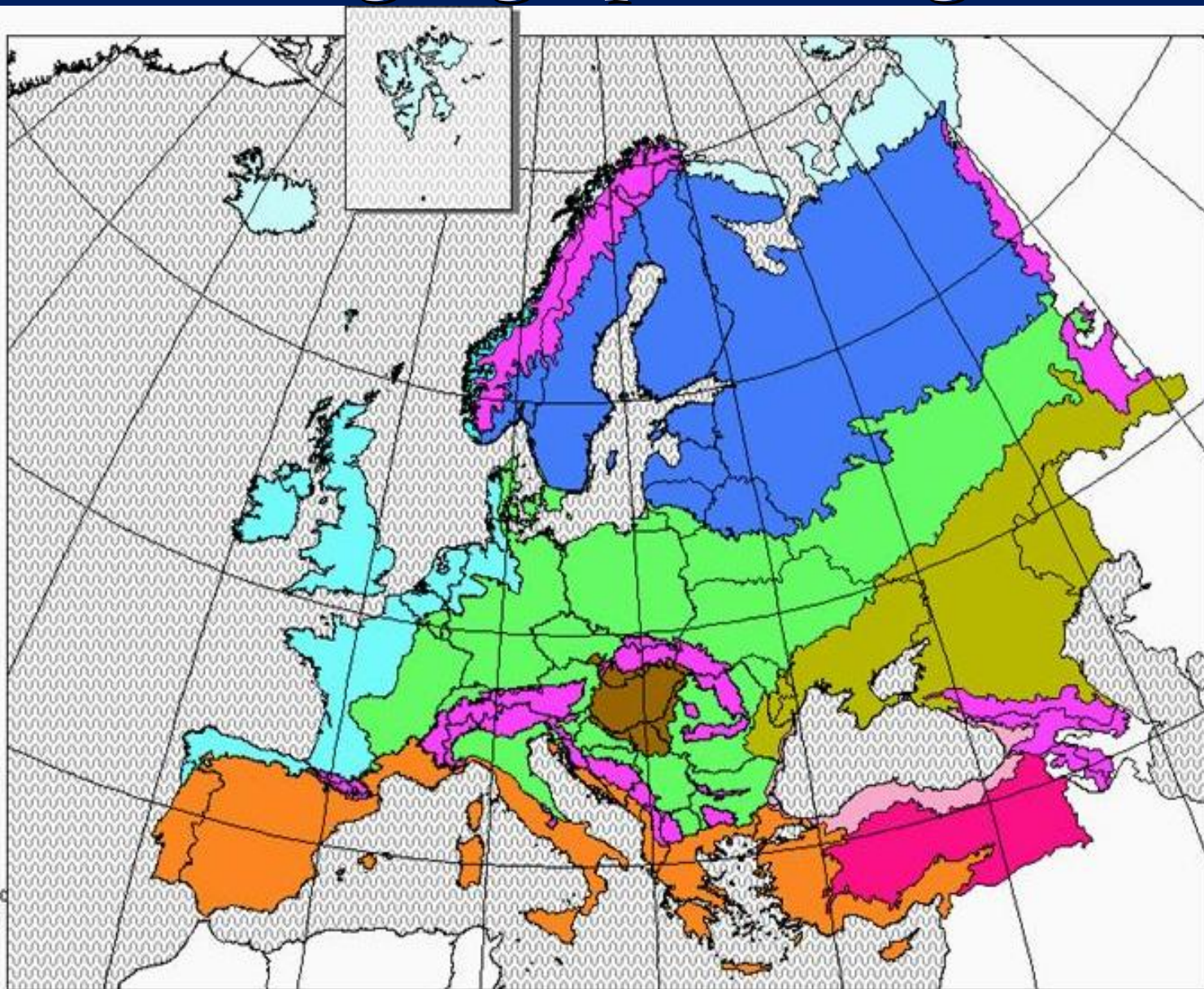


USDA zones according to winter hardiness



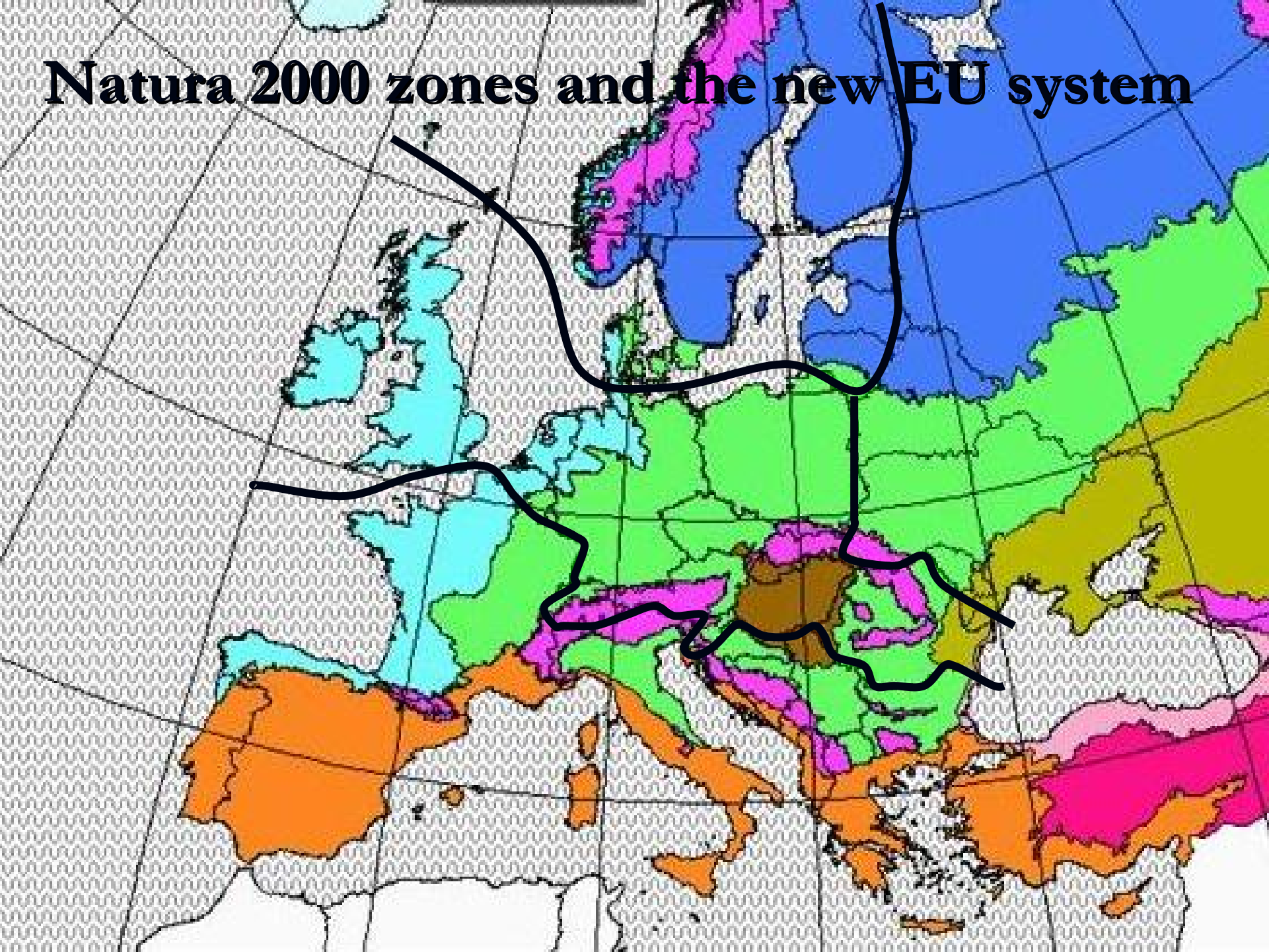
- Zone 5 (-26 °C)
- Zone 6 (-21 °C)
- Zone 7 (-15 °C)
- Zone 8 (-9 °C)
- Zone 9 (-4 °C)
- Zone 10 (+2 °C)

Natura 2000 biogeographical regions



The Biogeographical map developed under Council Directive 92/43/CEE (NATURA 2000) formed the basis for this Pan-European extension. 5 Biogeographical regions were added (Arctic, Pannonian, Steppic, Black Sea and Anatolian). (the EU-map is not changed)

Natura 2000 zones and the new EU system



DIFFERENCES

within one zone that cannot be ignored...

- **Temperature, winter hardiness**
- **Rainfall**
- **Infection pressure**
- **Sensitivity and variety spectrum of crops**
- **Sensitivity of pests**
- **Agronomical requirements**
- **User's knowledge and habit**
- **Environmental characteristics**

3ZMR basic problems

- The proposed system was not professionally grounded
- Jeopardizing of subsidiarity
- As unified MRL is reasonable (396/2005 regulation) , the unified application is not

Differences in application between W-Eu & C-Eu at some cases

- Herbicides: 50-100% higher dose in C-Eu
 - Fungicides: 50-100% higher dose in W-Eu
 - Zoocides: 50-100% differences variably
-
- Demonstrated on the Braunschweig zonal conference in 2007.
 - Hungary influenced basically the output of the conference (flexibility to the 3ZMR!)
 - COM & PRES tried to ignore the results on the further discussions to avoid basic changes in 3ZMR

Opinions against the 3ZMR

- ECPA, EPPO, PAN
- Some member states
(BE, DK, NL, FR, PT, HU)
at the final discussions only HU)
- European Parliament (C. Regions and ENVI)

3 ZMR final compromise

- §36(1) MSs can comment to reference MS
- Am 110 (additional tests) refused by PRES
- Am 118 accepted (local circumstances of MS)
§36(3) & 31(3) authorization can differ in dose, last application, and number of applications
- Am11 (Rec27): Authorization can be modified according to special circumstances
- Am 112 , Art 36(3) Recognition can be refused in case of nonacceptable risk

Contradiction in interpretation

- Accepting MS can not ask for additional tests



- BUT: can take into cons. its local circumstances !
- It is the interest of manufacturers to negotiate with MSs in advance
- COM Workshop about 3ZMR and other problems at the end of 2009.

Substitution system

- Approval for 7 years, if:
 - ADI, AOEL or ARfD significantly lower
 - 2 PBT criteria of 3
- Comparative assessment for products by MSs, and withdrawal if there is safer solution (min. 5 yearly)
- **HU did not support the idea, fearing of resistance**
- **HU accepted the final solutions with the conditions we wanted:**
 - **No risk of resistance**
 - **No serious economical consequence**
 - **Similar efficacy**

Candidates for substitution

(according to PSD)

- Zoocide 38 %
- Fungicide 20 %
- Herbicide 24 %
- **Total 24 %**

Crucial point 2

CUT OFF CRITERIA

■ Moving from RISK to HAZARD

RISK: Probability of occurring and estimated degree of injuring of human health or the ecosystem [Gov.decreree 33/2000. (III. 17.) 3.§]

HAZARD: Source of risk that causes adverse effects in lack of appropriate defence (Occupational Health and Safety)

RISK based assessment



Confiscation of knives
and scissors on the
airport
(risk management)

HAZARD based assessment



General ban of knives
and scissors (cut-off)

When is cut-off reasonable?

- Only in extreme case, when risk management is not realistic

Therefore we can not buy sten-gun or mercury seed dresser



Cut-off criteria (tox)

- Carcinogenic 1,2
- Mutagenic 1,2
- Reprotoxic 1,2
- ED= endocrine disruptor
not scientifically defined!

CMR 1,2

Till definition

$ED = C3 + R3$ ill. $ED \leq R3 + ED$

(C3 és R3 = not proved effect)

HU could accept CMR 1-2 but not ED

Estimated decrease of actives

UK (PSD) impact study

- Zoocide 10 %
- Fungicide 32 %
- Herbicide 10 %
- **Total 15%**

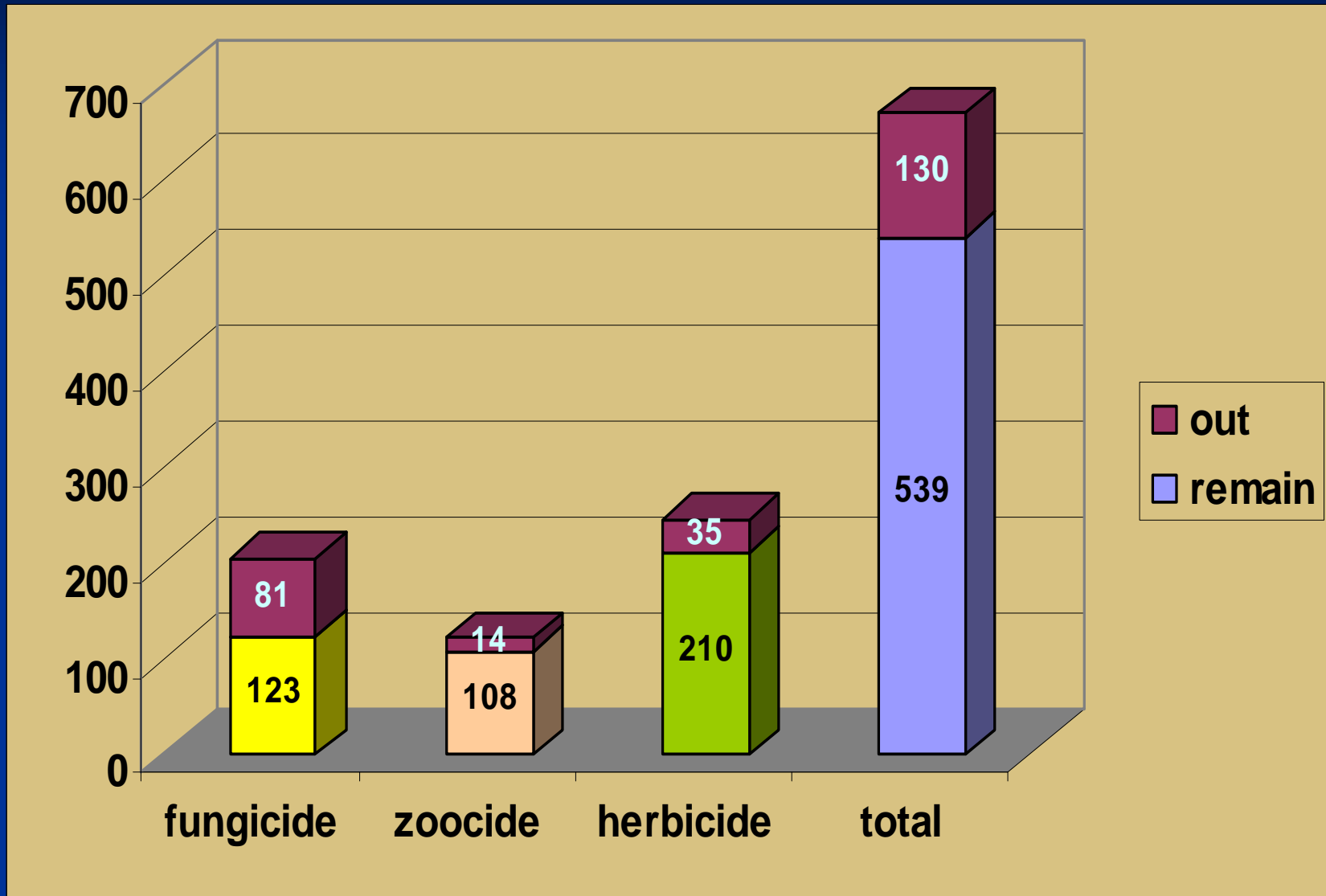
Estimated effect for the product choice in Hungary

Between 2011-2020 can be withdrawn

- Zoocide products 11 %
- Herbicide products 14 %
- Fungicide products 40 % !!
- All PPPs 19 %



Estimated effect of cut-off criteria for the Hungarian product choice



Risk of cut-off criteria

- Significant decrease of actives and products (10-40 %), more withdrawal than new developments
- Resistency
- Appearance of toxins
- Increasing prices
- Illegal use
- Yield decrease

Toxicity of Fusarium toxins (LD₅₀)

(Mesterházy Ákos GKI)

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| ■ Average fungicide | 500 |
| ■ Deoxinivalenol | 46 |
| ■ Nivalenol | 4,1 |
| ■ Fusarenon X | 4,5 |
| ■ T-2 toxin | 5,2 |

Toxins are charged to cause hormonal disruption case last week

Further consequences:

- Food stream from outside of Europe
- Pressure for legalising GM crops

The greens focused on pesticide restriction, and forgot the GM factor, although it was an important reason for the reform in the background.

(EFSA's double gage for pesticides and GM)



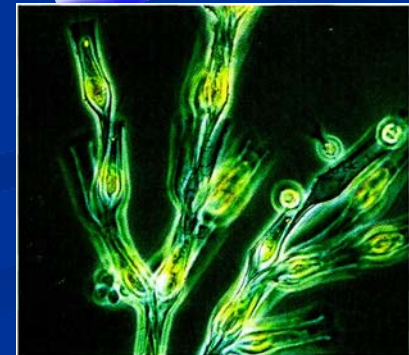
Ecological protection is not supported by 91/414

- Natural products and PP side effects are demanded AII+ AIII dossiers



- Smaller products are dead

- Will be solved by
 - low risk substances ?
 - basic substances?



EU PPP

4. list examples

- 1-Decanol
- Aluminium sulphate
- Amino acids: Cystein
- Amino acids: gamma aminobutyric acid
- Amino acids: L-glutamic acid
- Amino acids: L-tryptophan
- Azadirachtin
- cis-Zeatin
- Citrus extract
- Fatty acids / Isobutyric acid
- Fatty acids / Isovaleric acid
- Gibberellic acid
- Gibberellin
- Indolylacetic acid (aka auxins)
- Indolylbutyric acid
- Paraffin oil
- Plant oils / Eucalyptus oil
- Sea-algae extract
- Seaweed

Same data requirement,
as PPPs



Directive on sustainable use of pesticides



Qualification requirements

- HU has a system for 3 product categories
 - I: only for special engineers
 - II: for people with 80 h education
 - III: free use
- Future: professional and amateur use categories
- Professional can be one or two
- Amateur should be changed from the cat.III

We proposed earlier introduction of the system

Integrated pest management

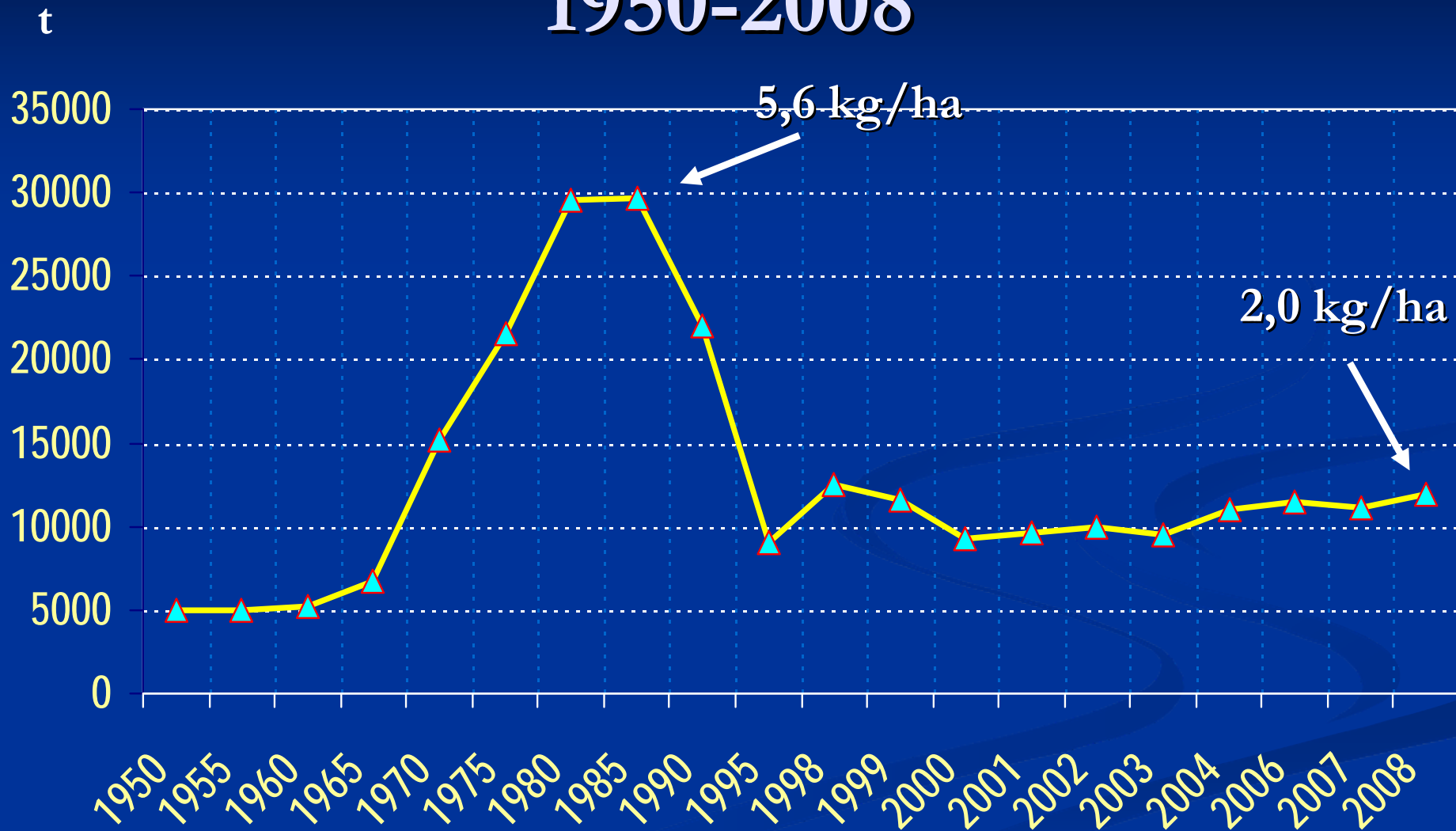


- Exact definition
- Till 2013 should be preferred
- From 2014 obligatory for professional users

- HU fully supports it

Pesticide use in Hungary

1950-2008



Pesticide action plan

- Ministry and Agricultural Office
- Work is only beginning
- Quantitative aims can be problematic (how to measure?)
- Risk reduction
- Stick to the optimal application technology, for local circumstances (no overdose)
- Support IPM and ecological farming (AKG decree)
- Authority is open to any proposal from the NGOs

Pesticide action plan 2

- Buffer zones are now bigger than in EU (e.g. 200m)
- OPEX: Protective clothes are not always used – need of control
- Residue: more sample, strengthening of authority (50% staff lose in the past 5 years!)
- Transparency – publicity

Aerial spraying

- Inevitable in many cases
Last week case at vineyards (post ice rain infection)
- Hungary objected general ban
Derogation will work
- Can be used as safely as field spray



Hungarian demonstration for EU experts 2007 September



Aerial demonstration



Aerial demonstration



Aerial demonstration



Necessity of aerial spraying

- **Muddy, wet soil – field machines can not work**
- **Hilly areas**
- **Power (ha/h) is 15 times higher**
- **In 2005-ben there were 124 plant protection affair, and only 4 was caused by air spray (3%)**
- **80% of pilots has high degree certificate for agriculture, every 3 years training**



Forest protection

- Only way for forest protection
- 4 most important pest:
Lymantria dispar
Euproctis chrysorrhoea
Thaumetopoea processionea
Melolonthidae
- 15-30 m high trees can be hadled only by vortex caused by helicopter

