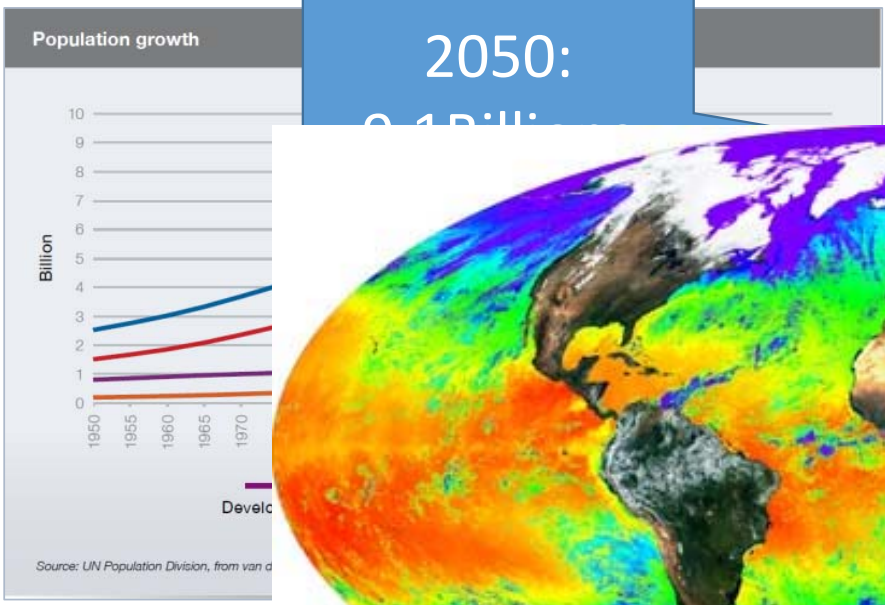
ACTIONS OF THE SMS SC AND SPAIN TO ACHIEVE THE EU CHALLENGES

JOSE LUIS ALONSO PRADOS

INVESTIGADOR (DEP PROTECCION VEGETAL (INIA-CSIC)
DIRECTOR CIENTÍFICO/TECNICO DE LA UNIDAD DE PRODUCTOS FITOSANITARIOS
UPF (INIA-CSIC)

prados@inia.csic.es

CHALLENGES OF AGRICULTURE IN THE WORLD



2050:

2030: An additional 1 n tons of cereals will be ne year

SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION

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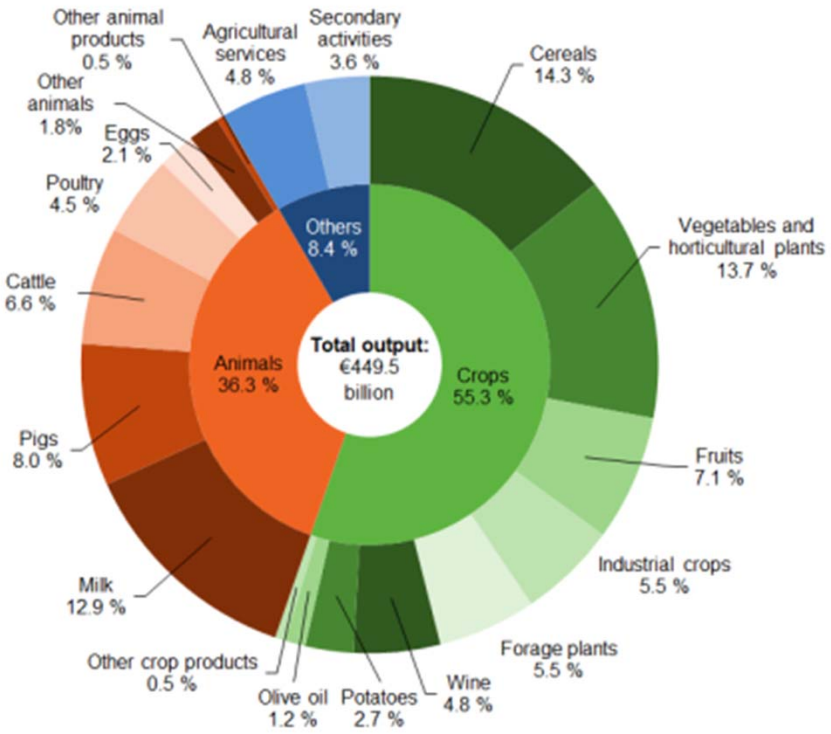
tion
that
affect differ ops,
according FAO

AGRICULTURE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

- ✓ The agricultu .2 billion towards the EU's overa
- ✓ Agriculture cc s domestic product (GDP) in 2021
- ✓ 55.3 % of the e EU's agricultural industry in 2(7 billion) - cereals and vegetable the most valuable crops

Output of the agricultural industry
(% of total output, EU, 2021)



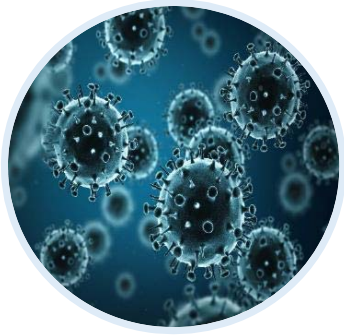
Note: values at basic prices.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa01)

eurostat

2030 FARM TO FORK TARGETS

Reduce by **50%** the **overall use and risk of chemical pesticides** and reduce use by **50% of more hazardous pesticides**

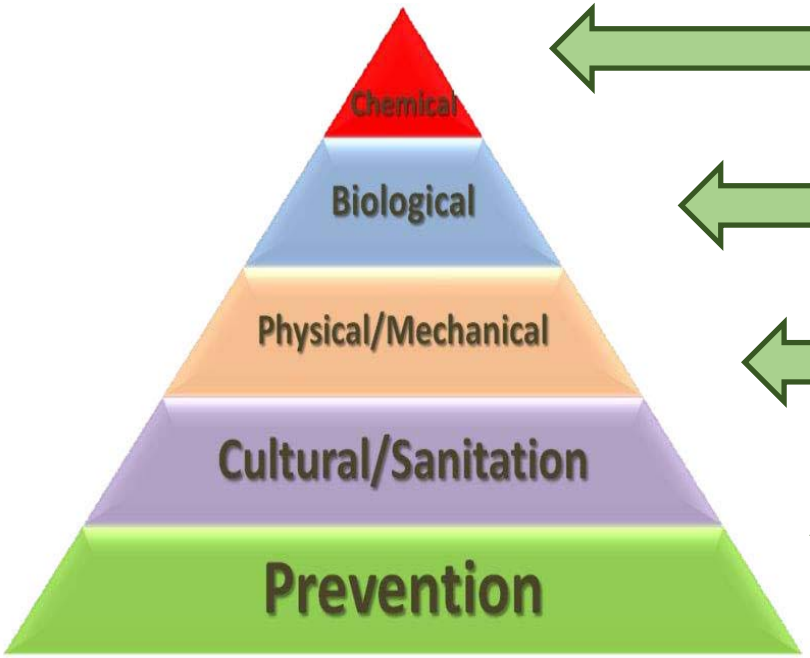
Reduce **nutrient losses** by at least **50%** while ensuring no deterioration in soil fertility; this will reduce use of **fertilisers** by at least **20 %**



Reduce sales of **antimicrobials** for farmed animals and in aquaculture by **50%**

Achieve at least **25%** of the EU's agricultural land **under organic farming** and a significant increase in organic aquaculture

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT



Only if is necesary, decision based on data (tresholds)

LOW RISK PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS; beneficial organism

NEW TECHNOLOGIES (Drones/precision application/digitalization)

Monitoring; epidemilogical models; clmatic conditions….

EU COMMISSION ACTIONS - REFIT

PROMOTE A SUSTAINABLE PLANT PROTECTION, LOW RISK SOLUTIONS AND EFFICIENT RISK MITIGATION MEASURES

- Update of the data requirements and uniform principles for microorganisms and update the risk assessment methodologies

BIOPESTICIDE WG - 2014

- Improve training to strengthen Member States' expertise in assessing applications for micro-organisms and other biological pesticides.

BTSF Course 2021-2022-2023

- Accelerate the availability of low risk substances and products

BIOPESTICIDE WG /PAI WG/Zonal SC

- Funding under the research framework programmes

TOPICS HE LR PPP - IPM

PROCEDURE FOR AUTORIZATION OF LR PPP

DCG asked MS thorough IZSC to improve and accelerate the process for authorization of Biopesticides and low risk PPPs (REFIT Action Point)

SMS SC – survey to know the national procedure for the authorization of LR PPP

SURVEY – SMS

61 active substances approved as LOW RISK: 21 Pheromones; 25 Microorganisms; 8 chemicals; 8 natural compounds

- **RISK ASSESSMENT : Specific national ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE for proposed LRPPP**
- **RISK MANAGEMENT: Specific national ADMINISTRATIVE or LEGAL PROVISIONS for LRPPP**
- **FAST TRACK PROCEDURE IN PLACE**
- **LOWER FEES**

SURVEY – Results SZ

- No specific National assessment procedure for LR PPP.
- No specific National administrative or legal provision for LR PPP – BG has specific legal provision
- Fast track procedure as foreseen in the GD is possible in some MS: FR; BG(MR); MT (no specific for LRPPP); EL. SMS try to comply with the deadline of the Reg 1107/2009
- Lower Fees: YES. However how the lower fees are applied is different in the MS.

SOME IDEAS FOR IMPROVING THE PROCEDURE FOR LR PPP

- Applicants shall prepare the DRR indicating the LR PPP status
- All uses shall comply with the LR PPP provisions (Art 47) – specially those refered to RMM
- Use the risk envelope approach when possible
- Fast track
- Reduce commenting period
- MMSS to implement, if possible, a fast track procedure for LR PPP applications
- MMSS have identified the necessity of specific experience in RA of LR PPP, specially for MO and should explore the actions required

NATIONAL DATA REQUIREMENTS - REFIT Action for MS

DCG asked MS thorough IZSC to assess the possibility to revise their national legal requirements and give feedback to the IZSC. With reference to national requirements it is requested the following:

1) What is the basis for the national requirements (political decisions, different risk assessment approaches, agronomical necessaries, national law, …)

2) Identification of those requirements which are based on risk assessment approaches. All MS should also identify requirements which could easily be lifted.

SMS are updating of the Appendix 4 (national data requirements) of the SMS Guidance document. Afterwards, where necessary, the overall document will be revised.

New appendix 4 – May 2023

Operational Group Project - “PHYTODRON”

Phyto Dron

Actuación cofinanciada por la Unión Europea

Europa invierte en las zonas rurales

IINVERSION
Total: 567,924.40 €
Cofinanciación UE: 80%
Plazo de ejecución: 24 meses

Multidisciplinary Group

Professional Associations

aepla

Colegio Oficial de Ingenieros Agrónomos de Centro y Canarias

Industry Companies

CORTEVA™ agriscience

BASF We create chemistry

syngenta

Farmers Associations

BaskEgur
ASOCIACIÓN DE LA MADERA DE EUSKADI

DCOOP

PTV PLATAFORMA TECNOLÓGICA DEL VINO

- Universities

Universidad Politécnica de Madrid

Universidad de Sevilla

Research Institutes

INIA Instituto Nacional de Investigación y Tecnología Agraria y Alimentaria

IRTA Institut de Recerca i Tecnologia Agroalimentàries

NEIKER MEMBER OF BASQUE RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY ALLIANCE

insst Instituto Nacional de Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo

Spraying drones => Precision Agriculture

Compare human and environmental exposure drone & conventional terrestrial spraying

Methodology

- ✓ Compare drone treatment with conventional terrestrial application
- ✓ Trials to evaluate:
  - ➢ Application quality
  - ➢ Safety for human health (OPEX, Resident, Bystander)
  - ➢ Drift
  - ➢ Residues
  - ➢ Efficacy
- ✓ Representative 3D crops (olives, citrus & grapevine) and forestry (pines)
- ✓ Trials across Spain (climates & agriculture variability)

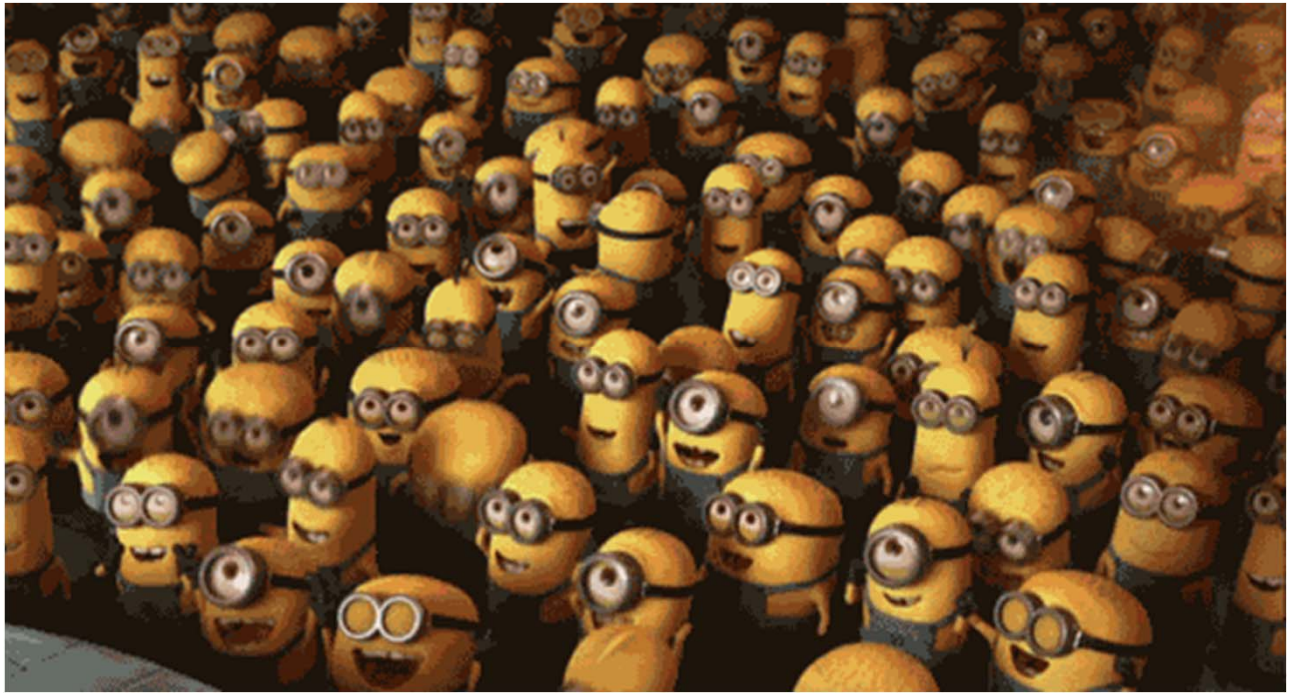
Drift Trials: Grapevine (Lleida, March'22)
Olive (Cuenca, July'22)
Olive (Sevilla, June'22)
Pine (Álava, October'22)

Grapevine OPEX/Bystander Trial
(Jerez de la Frontera, July-August'22)

Mandarines Efficacy & Residue Trials:
(Benacazón, July-Sept'22)

SOME PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS

- **DRONE application of PPP is not equivalent to Manned AERIAL Application (aeroplane/helicopter)**
- **DRONE application is an adecuate tool to achieve the challenges of sustainability**
- **Exposure generated by drone application is different than exposure generated by manned aerial application or terrestrial application**
- **Advantages of drones vs other types of application:**
  - **ability to apply at a different height**
  - **work with lower volumes**
  - **work with another type of nozzle configuration**
  - **different forward speed**
- **It is necesary to define the scenarios for drone application**
- **Future steps : Develop specific scenarios for the risk assessment**



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION