



## ANNEX 6

### of the Report of the Workshop on “Minor Uses and Speciality Crops: The way forward in Europe”, 18- 20 February 2020, Paris

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## FEEDBACK BREAKOUT GROUP 1

Diapositive 1



Workshop on “Minor Uses  
and Speciality Crops:  
The way forward in Europe”

**PRESENTATION BOG 1**



MinorUses  
EU Minor Uses Coordination Facility

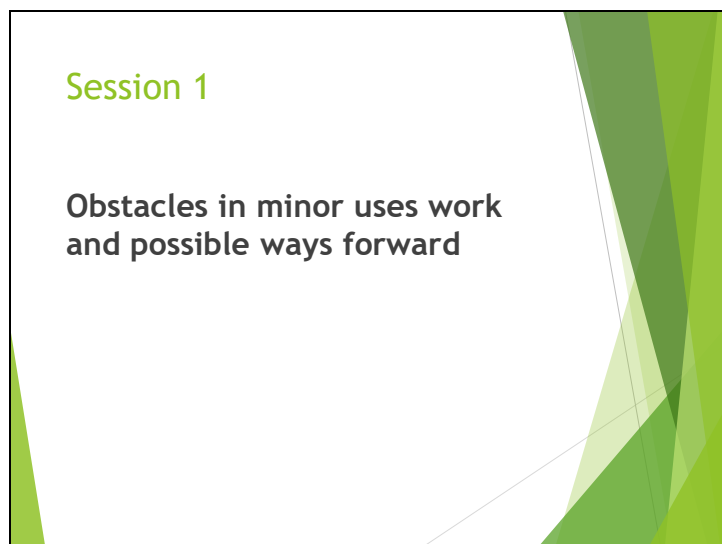


LIBERTÉ ÉGALITÉ FRATERNITÉ  
REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE



MINISTÈRE  
DE L'AGRICULTURE  
ET DE  
L'ALIMENTATION

Diapositive 2



Session 1

**Obstacles in minor uses work  
and possible ways forward**

### Diapositive 3

**BOG 1 - Session 1**

**1. What are the obstacles faced by growers in relation to the protection of speciality crops and major (arable) crops?**

- > IPM represent an **economic risk**, which is not balanced by a corresponding increased market price
- > Gap or lag between what happens in research and the **lack of technical translation** for growers
- > **Market requirements** are very strict on damage and it's most difficult for IPM growers
- > Uncompensated crop losses can be a ruination of farmers

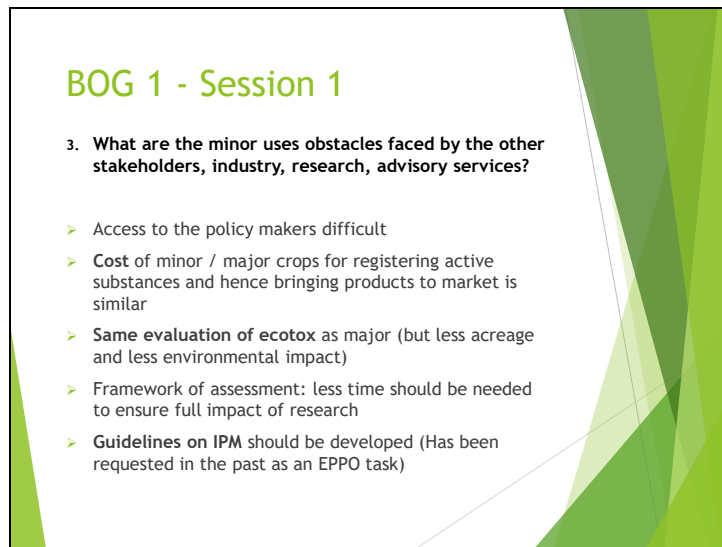
### Diapositive 4

**BOG 1 - Session 1**

**2. What are the obstacles faced by EU and national (both Ministry and competent authorities) policy makers in relation to minor uses?**

- > Looking at the **complexity of production** and being relevant to all sectors (differents conditons, climates, etc...)
- > Lag in being able to incorporate research developments
- > Issue of « **carot and stick** » methods to incentivise growers
- > Lag of implementation of policy from policymakers by regulators is in the long or at best medium term

## Diapositive 5

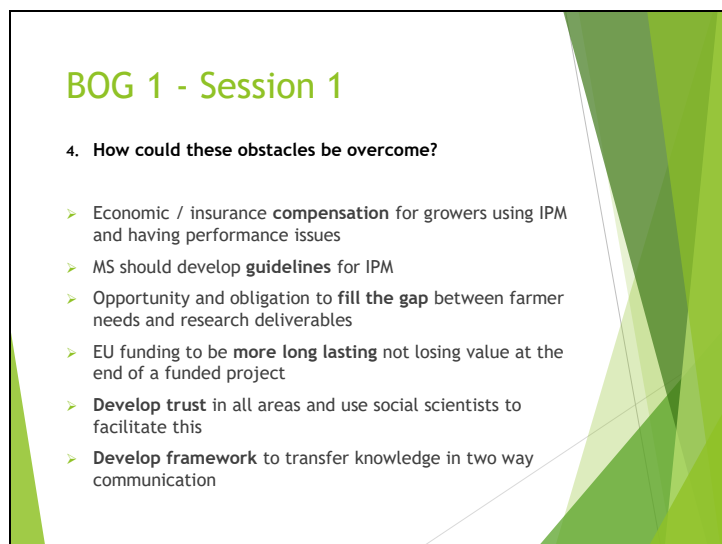


**BOG 1 - Session 1**

**3. What are the minor uses obstacles faced by the other stakeholders, industry, research, advisory services?**

- Access to the policy makers difficult
- Cost of minor / major crops for registering active substances and hence bringing products to market is similar
- Same evaluation of ecotox as major (but less acreage and less environmental impact)
- Framework of assessment: less time should be needed to ensure full impact of research
- Guidelines on IPM should be developed (Has been requested in the past as an EPPO task)

## Diapositive 6

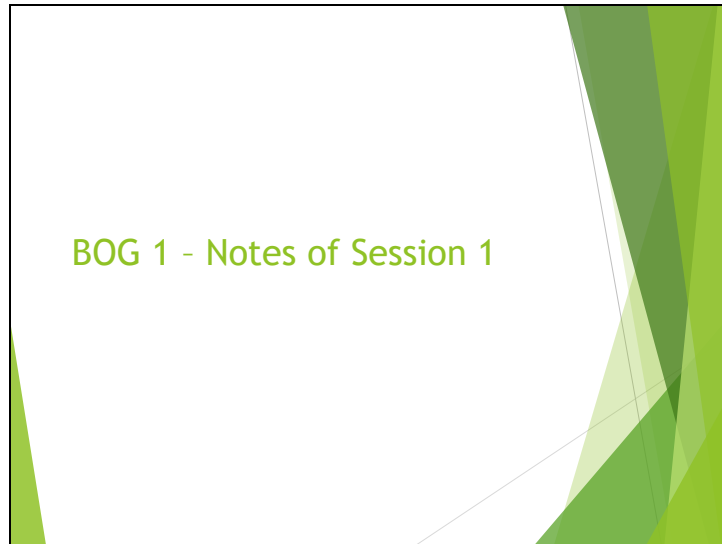


**BOG 1 - Session 1**

**4. How could these obstacles be overcome?**

- Economic / insurance compensation for growers using IPM and having performance issues
- MS should develop guidelines for IPM
- Opportunity and obligation to fill the gap between farmer needs and research deliverables
- EU funding to be more long lasting not losing value at the end of a funded project
- Develop trust in all areas and use social scientists to facilitate this
- Develop framework to transfer knowledge in two way communication

## Diapositive 7



## Diapositive 8

### Notes of the Session 1

- ▶ Lack of effective process for implementation of ppp / ipm research to grower practice
- ▶ Recommendations: MS are very slow to develop guidelines for growers which is seen as a huge job. But on the other side: lot of research and development of services. Gap between what is happening on the research, lab etc and a translation in a way usable for growers
- ⇒ EUMUCF should have a big role in that

General principle => framework, guideline but don't provide the practical, ie. what growers should do

Knowledge exchange programme (trapping, monitoring...) : representatives of the growers fill the gap during these exchanges

- ▶ Process to transfer knowledge. Resercher far from the growers. Method should be reliable and proven. There is always the economics problem
- ▶ In one MS there is financial support for growers using IPM (replacement of some PPPs). But they don't really implement all ipm practices. The incentive should be positive on implementation of the good practices
- ▶ Need of the market is a big issue: don't support the damages on fruits
- ▶ Guidelines availables in some MS
- ▶ If IPM produce could be sold at higher prices (not the case) growers would be most interested and engaged
- ▶ => Action plans

## Diapositive 9

### Notes of the Session 1

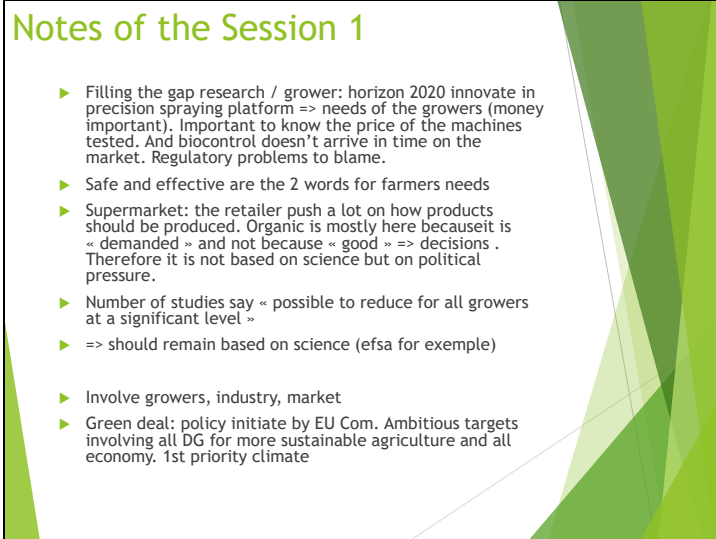
- ▶ Some MS have a tradition of use of monitoring system => easy to implement
- ▶ Some NZ MS have a production balance of 50% organic/conventional
- ▶ North zone: not lot of pesticide => have to find alternatives. Some works some not, but work better in combination
- ▶ There is a dynamic macro-organism industry in Europe => This should be seen as a success
- ▶ New Chemical PPP molecules are also more specific hence grower image of broad spectrum expectation is outdated anyway
- ▶ A bad situation exists with resistance in Minor Uses cropping
- ▶ Efficacy trials are not adapted for ipm solutions but useful for single PPP applications
- ▶ It is more difficult to test alternatives
- ▶ EU CAP Funding - Pillar 1 is obligatory, Pillar 2 is where we can do more to encourage IPM practice
- ▶ How complete the risk that the growers take in ipm ? (organic : price differential in most MS but not for ipm produce)

## Diapositive 10

### Notes of the Session 1

- ▶ An exception is Belgium where the majority of f&V sold in market are labelled « IPM » and a premium can be attracted
- ▶ In some markets there is confusion on the « IPM » term
- ▶ Proposals such as the secondary standards eg. « only 3 actives in residues « etc could be mandatory for an IPM label
- ▶ Switzerland: involved a lot in IPM. 95% of growers practice it. Work on acceptable standards? More and more organics, but no increase in market and have to sell them under conventional label
- ▶ UK: certified products
- ▶ Higher risk in IPM for growers (marketing more difficult, traces on fruits etc). Italy: cooperative mutualize risk and dvp own insurance system. Works well, quite sustainable.
- ▶ But 1st point is to develop technical expertise.
- ▶ Pheromones in vine in Swiss: coordination between growers because individually they didn't have enough crop to implement the technique. => spreading the risk between the growers

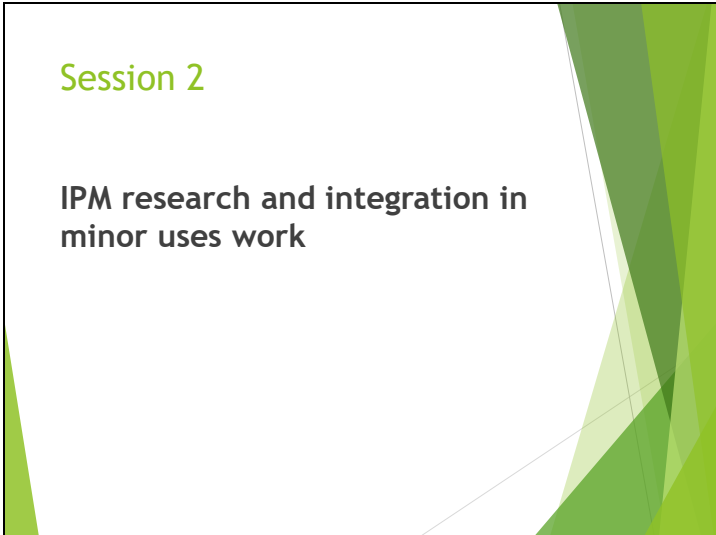
## Diapositive 11



### Notes of the Session 1

- ▶ Filling the gap research / grower: horizon 2020 innovate in precision spraying platform => needs of the growers (money important). Important to know the price of the machines tested. And biocontrol doesn't arrive in time on the market. Regulatory problems to blame.
- ▶ Safe and effective are the 2 words for farmers needs
- ▶ Supermarket: the retailer push a lot on how products should be produced. Organic is mostly here because it is « demanded » and not because « good » => decisions . Therefore it is not based on science but on political pressure.
- ▶ Number of studies say « possible to reduce for all growers at a significant level »
- ▶ => should remain based on science (efsa for exemple)
  
- ▶ Involve growers, industry, market
- ▶ Green deal: policy initiate by EU Com. Ambitious targets involving all DG for more sustainable agriculture and all economy. 1st priority climate

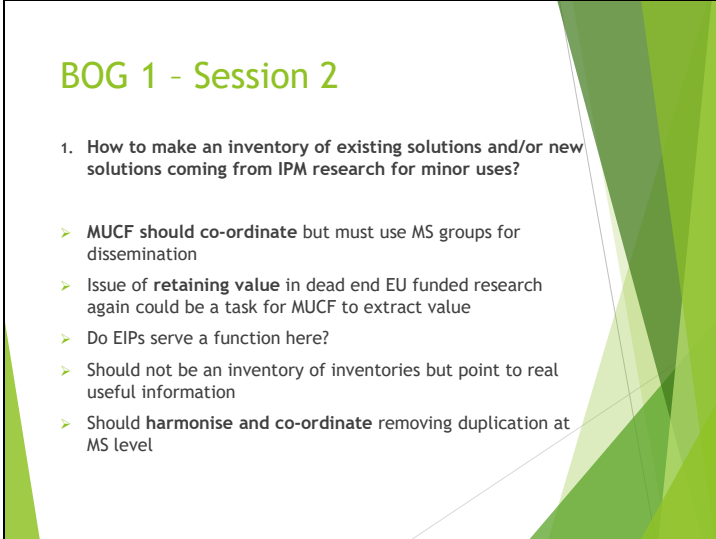
## Diapositive 12



### Session 2

#### IPM research and integration in minor uses work

## Diapositive 13

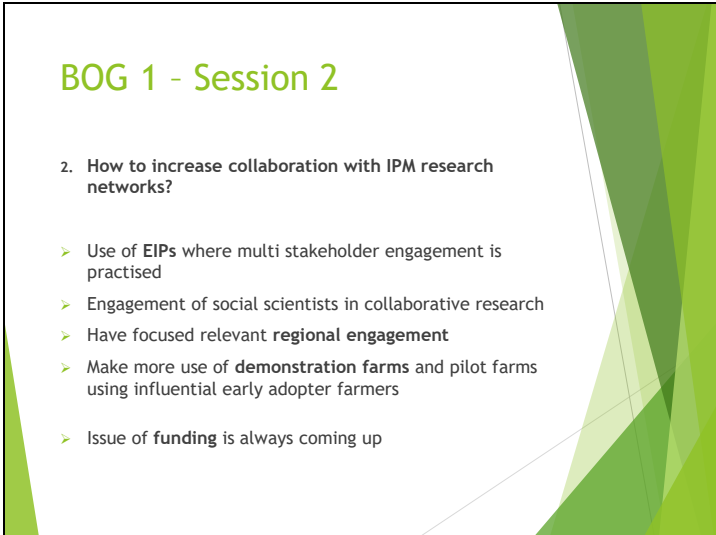
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**BOG 1 - Session 2**

1. **How to make an inventory of existing solutions and/or new solutions coming from IPM research for minor uses?**

- > MUCF should **co-ordinate** but must use MS groups for dissemination
- > Issue of **retaining value** in dead end EU funded research again could be a task for MUCF to extract value
- > Do EIPs serve a function here?
- > Should not be an inventory of inventories but point to real useful information
- > Should **harmonise and co-ordinate** removing duplication at MS level

## Diapositive 14

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**BOG 1 - Session 2**

2. **How to increase collaboration with IPM research networks?**

- > Use of EIPs where multi stakeholder engagement is practised
- > Engagement of social scientists in collaborative research
- > Have focused relevant **regional engagement**
- > Make more use of **demonstration farms** and pilot farms using influential early adopter farmers
- > Issue of **funding** is always coming up



## Diapositive 15

**BOG 1 - Session 2**

3. How to integrate IPM research in minor uses work?

- > Development of trust between parties esp. trust between farmers and researchers
- > Engagement of **food value chain** esp. supermarket groups
- > **Demonstration farms** add real value
- > More focus on value of rotation in IPM programmes and possible introduction via subsidized equipment, co-operative farming arrangements, etc...

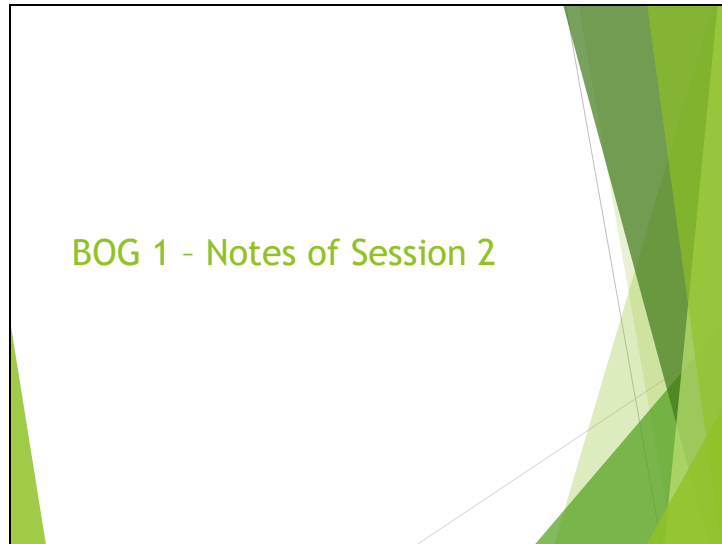
## Diapositive 16

**BOG 1 - Session 2**

4. How can researchers in IPM benefit from the work of the Commodity Expert Groups?

- > Engagement of food value chain esp. supermarket groups
- > Work closely with grower groups and interpret results and findings
- > Engagement with farmers at early stage
- > **Workshop** with several networks
- > Copa-cogeca and Copa cogeca MS members act as a facilitator for workshops

## Diapositive 17



## Diapositive 18

### Notes of the Session 2

- ▶ One MS described a meeting last week on a capsid repellent.
- ▶ Discuss issues directly between growers and researchers.
- ▶ Important that farmers trust researchers. Regular contact needed between institutes and growers. Needs to be concrete
- ▶ However researchers have to think mentally as farmers
- ▶ What are the needs? (very specific often) Sometimes general guidelines won't fit a local issue => very local networking can make guidelines IPM (case by case)
- ▶ A need to promote IPM on the ground (demonstrations, advisory...)
- ▶ Needs have to be generated at grower level and taken higher. => We have to get the solution not only in a database but back down to the grower to solve their real needs
- ▶ Demonstration farms are good ways to transfer good practice (they see that someone else did it). They show what works and what does not work
- ▶ Trust: independence is needed (not industry). Believe is the key

## Diapositive 19

### Notes of the Session 2

- ▶ There is a question of who should do it:
- ▶ Need funds to do that! (eg. pay for yield losses...)
  
- ▶ Centralized website in europe ? EUMUCF could do that ? They are independant.
- ▶ If it's MS institutes : repeat x27 => Better at EU level ?
- ▶ CABI: have dvlpd an app, looks at climatic conditions, microbial strain, pest species => look at models at one given date => powerful to improve use of microbio. Can Improve reliability of IPM => but how to make people use it
- ▶ It is a pity if the mass of knowledge stay in small circles
- ▶ Exchange of public funding could be asked => to share the knowledge
- ▶ Short term solutions. But long term should be based on education of the system: each grower should graduate by experts. Somebody has to give more endurance to the IPM material. Press more on education.

## Diapositive 20

### Notes of the Session 2

- ▶ US: IPM in schools
- ▶ FR: formation of training for adult practitioners
- ▶ There is a lack of money
- ▶ It should be accessible for everybody
  
- ▶ Most consumer are so far from fields that they don't know how food is produced. Should show to young consumers by science at school, including best practices
  
- ▶ Hop group: most participants are researchers, need more involvement of othhheherers in foodchain
  
- ▶ Research networks don't work together, it works by money for 3 years. Information that has been generated: not really used.
- ▶ Austria: bridge between university researchers and farmers. Farmers are obligated to be in a chamber and chamber are obligated to support farmers. Needs of farmers listed and university plan projects. Works well and minor uses faciility invite all stakeholders and work on a priority list. Forecast is on website with modets and monitoring with new pathogens. It is funded by EU Com and country, chambers are funded by farmers
- ▶ They have joint projects with other countries to do the same thing

## Diapositive 21

### Notes of the Session 2

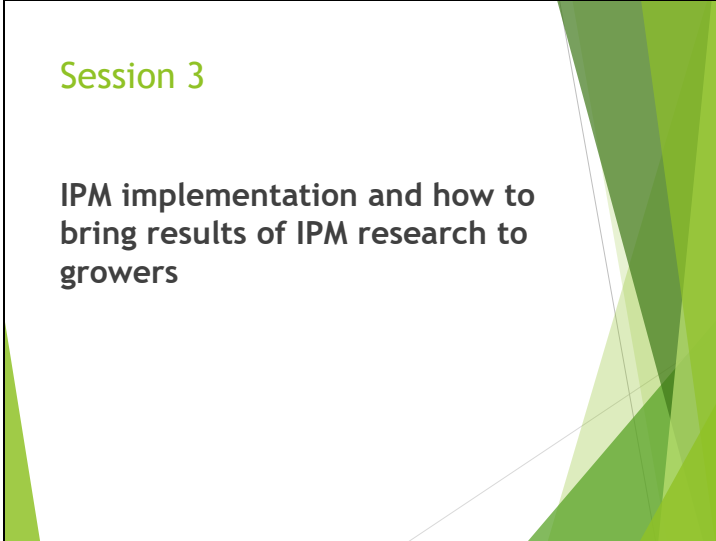
- ▶ Could be the role of EUMUCF to do the sharing of information that on website
- ▶ EUMUCF should at least make a list of the networks
- ▶ There is a lot of parallel work => lack of trust and of money
- ▶ IPM networks have done a lot of things: how do we get the most value of that? => how do we better communicate on every piece of work that has been done
- ▶ There is a need to find funding
- ▶ Copacogeca: There is an obligation to host workshops. Invite who you want => could be good platform
- ▶ Workshop system should incorporate several networks
- ▶ CAP: partnership: on specific topics, brainstorming to identify needs and what could be researched. People from different levels and areas. Avoid dead-end research.

## Diapositive 22

### Notes of the Session 2

- ▶ C-IPM: Should take info into their platform before it has been forgotten
- ▶ Adopt a mindset for IPM strategy
- ▶ Dvlpmnt of IPM take times, and componenets face lot of regulatory issues
- ▶ Social science has been neglected but needs to be an integrated part of the agricultural issues => should be more involved in the project
- ▶ Farmers have a very larger view on agriculture (landscape, seeds, ...)
- ▶ More and more pressure on agri environments
- ▶ Slovenia: lot of work on how to use the biocontrol products (time, quantity water;...)
- ▶ Denmark Demonstration of spraying and « derive »benefits
- ▶ Have to move away from monoculture. And cooperatives can enable the rotations and good landuse (material, land...).
- ▶ Reflections on rotation

Diapositive 23

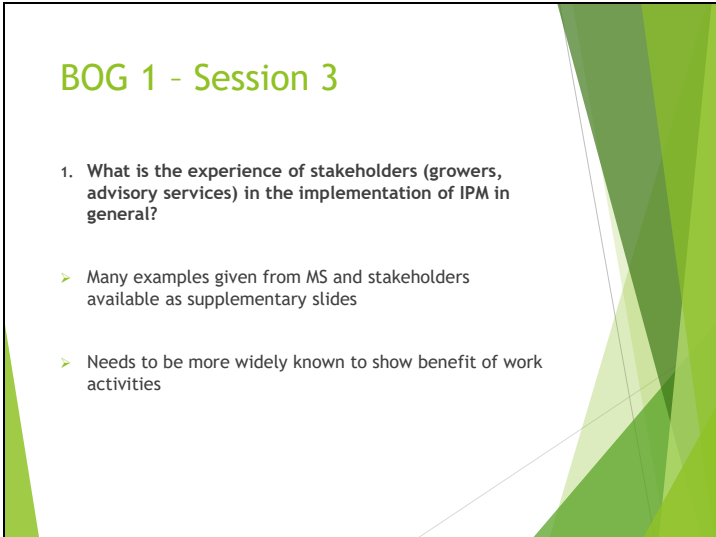


Session 3

**IPM implementation and how to bring results of IPM research to growers**

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Diapositive 24



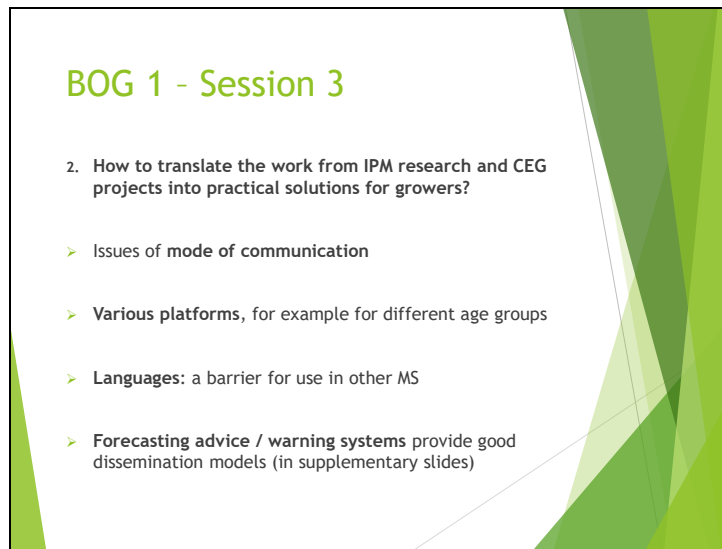
BOG 1 - Session 3

1. What is the experience of stakeholders (growers, advisory services) in the implementation of IPM in general?

- > Many examples given from MS and stakeholders available as supplementary slides
- > Needs to be more widely known to show benefit of work activities

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## Diapositive 25

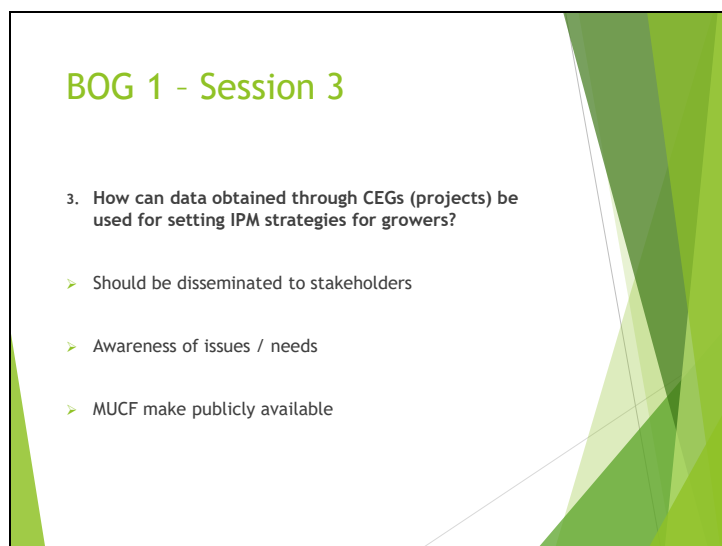


**BOG 1 - Session 3**

2. How to translate the work from IPM research and CEG projects into practical solutions for growers?

- > Issues of mode of communication
- > Various platforms, for example for different age groups
- > Languages: a barrier for use in other MS
- > Forecasting advice / warning systems provide good dissemination models (in supplementary slides)

## Diapositive 26



**BOG 1 - Session 3**

3. How can data obtained through CEGs (projects) be used for setting IPM strategies for growers?

- > Should be disseminated to stakeholders
- > Awareness of issues / needs
- > MUCF make publicly available

Diapositive 27

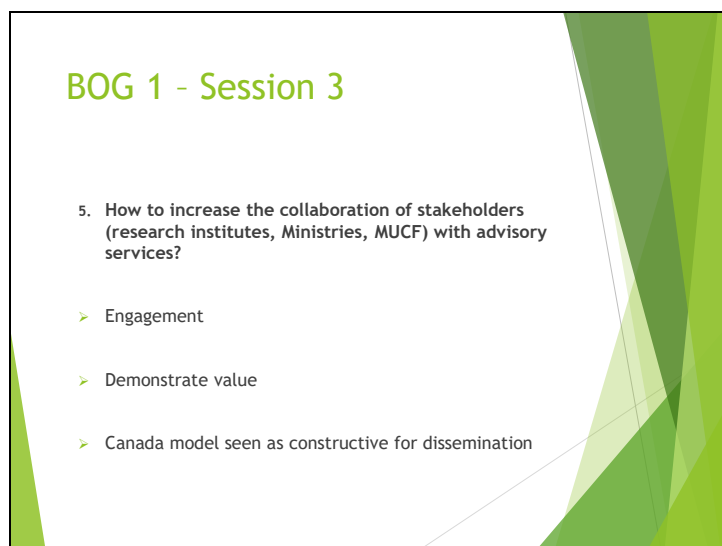
The slide features a white background with a decorative green and grey geometric pattern on the right side. The title 'BOG 1 - Session 3' is in green. The main heading is '4. How to disseminate results from IPM research programmes and their progress to relevant stakeholders?' in black. Below it are three bullet points, each starting with a green right-pointing arrow: 'Website', 'Invitations to participate', and 'See more discussion in supplementary slides'.

**BOG 1 - Session 3**

**4. How to disseminate results from IPM research programmes and their progress to relevant stakeholders?**

- > Website
- > Invitations to participate
- > See more discussion in supplementary slides

Diapositive 28

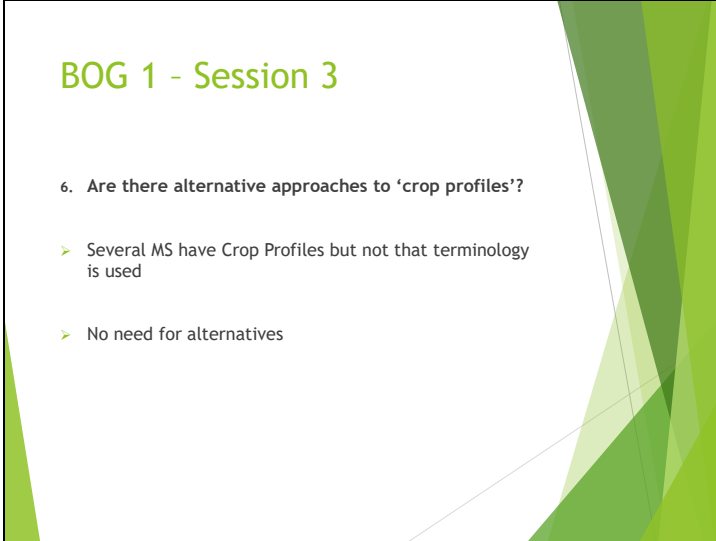
The slide features a white background with a decorative green and grey geometric pattern on the right side. The title 'BOG 1 - Session 3' is in green. The main heading is '5. How to increase the collaboration of stakeholders (research institutes, Ministries, MUCF) with advisory services?' in black. Below it are three bullet points, each starting with a green right-pointing arrow: 'Engagement', 'Demonstrate value', and 'Canada model seen as constructive for dissemination'.

**BOG 1 - Session 3**

**5. How to increase the collaboration of stakeholders (research institutes, Ministries, MUCF) with advisory services?**

- > Engagement
- > Demonstrate value
- > Canada model seen as constructive for dissemination

## Diapositive 29

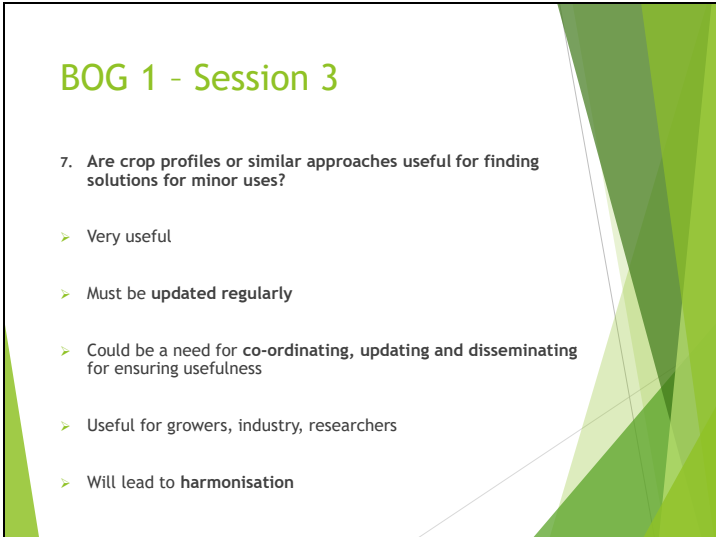


**BOG 1 - Session 3**

6. Are there alternative approaches to 'crop profiles'?

- > Several MS have Crop Profiles but not that terminology is used
- > No need for alternatives

## Diapositive 30



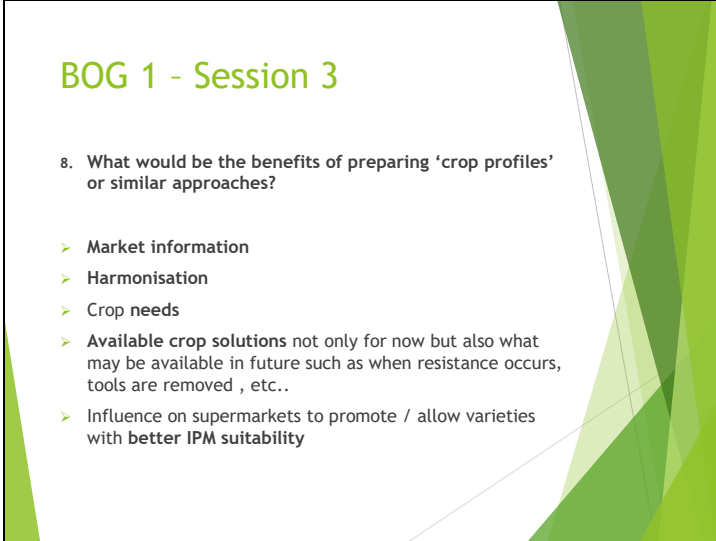
**BOG 1 - Session 3**

7. Are crop profiles or similar approaches useful for finding solutions for minor uses?

- > Very useful
- > Must be updated regularly
- > Could be a need for co-ordinating, updating and disseminating for ensuring usefulness
- > Useful for growers, industry, researchers
- > Will lead to harmonisation



Diapositive 31

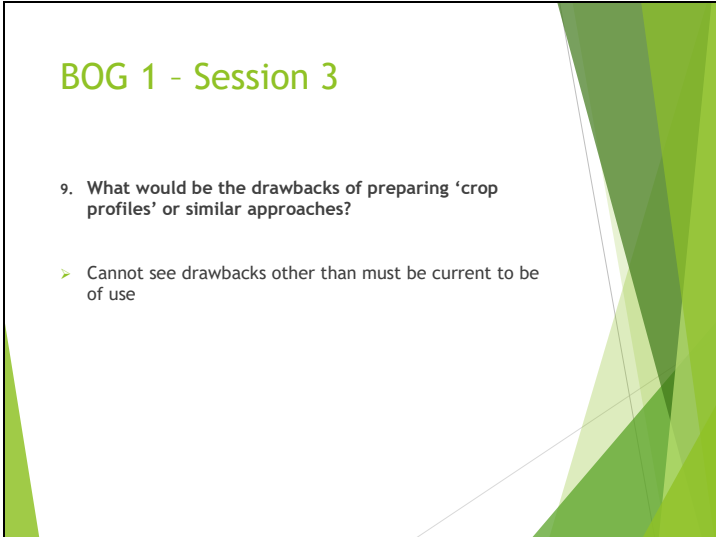
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**BOG 1 - Session 3**

8. What would be the benefits of preparing 'crop profiles' or similar approaches?

- > Market information
- > Harmonisation
- > Crop needs
- > Available crop solutions not only for now but also what may be available in future such as when resistance occurs, tools are removed , etc..
- > Influence on supermarkets to promote / allow varieties with better IPM suitability

Diapositive 32

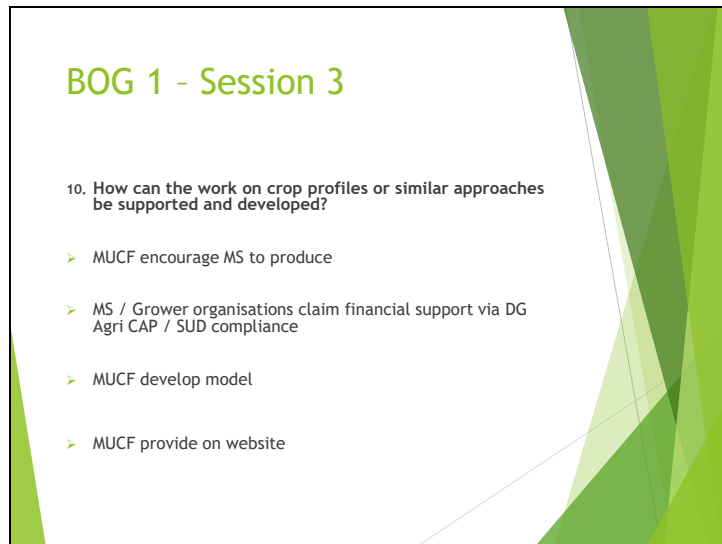
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**BOG 1 - Session 3**

9. What would be the drawbacks of preparing 'crop profiles' or similar approaches?

- > Cannot see drawbacks other than must be current to be of use

Diapositive 33

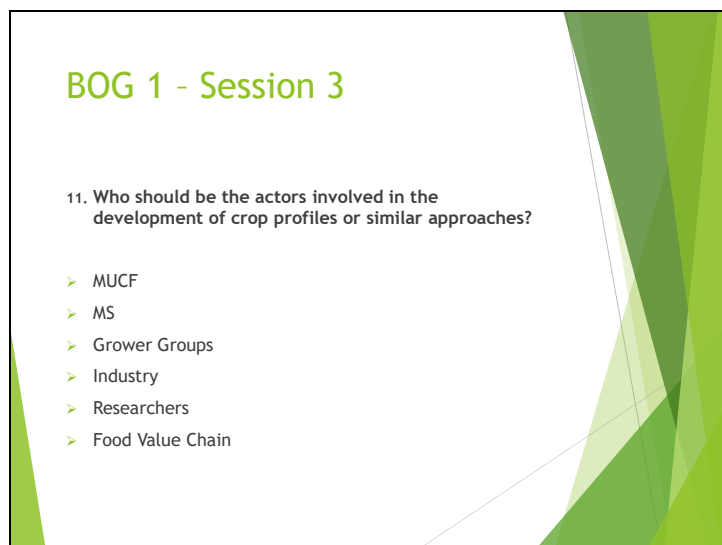
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**BOG 1 - Session 3**

10. How can the work on crop profiles or similar approaches be supported and developed?

- > MUCF encourage MS to produce
- > MS / Grower organisations claim financial support via DG Agri CAP / SUD compliance
- > MUCF develop model
- > MUCF provide on website

Diapositive 34

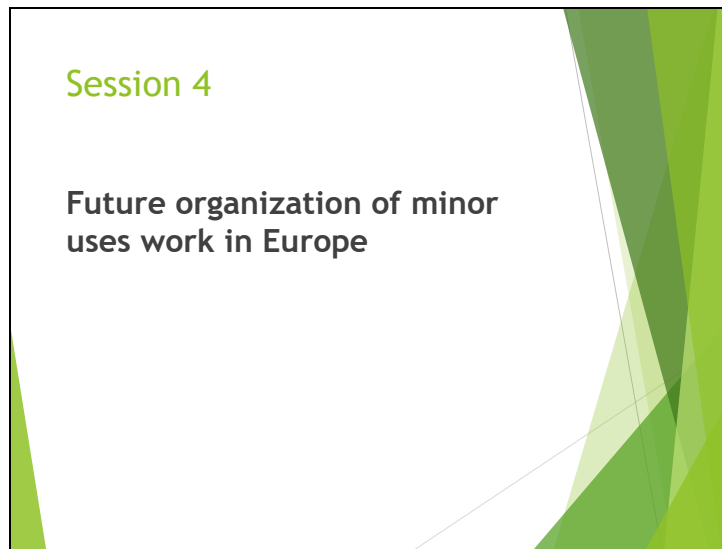
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**BOG 1 - Session 3**

11. Who should be the actors involved in the development of crop profiles or similar approaches?

- > MUCF
- > MS
- > Grower Groups
- > Industry
- > Researchers
- > Food Value Chain

Diapositive 35

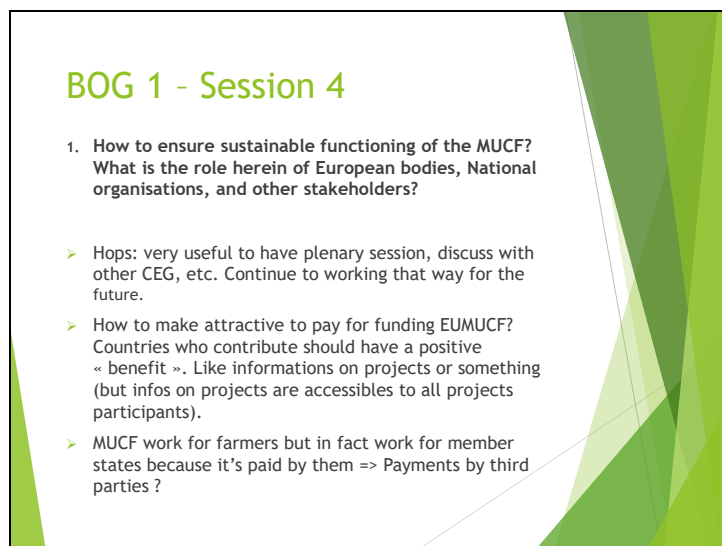


Session 4

**Future organization of minor uses work in Europe**

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Diapositive 36



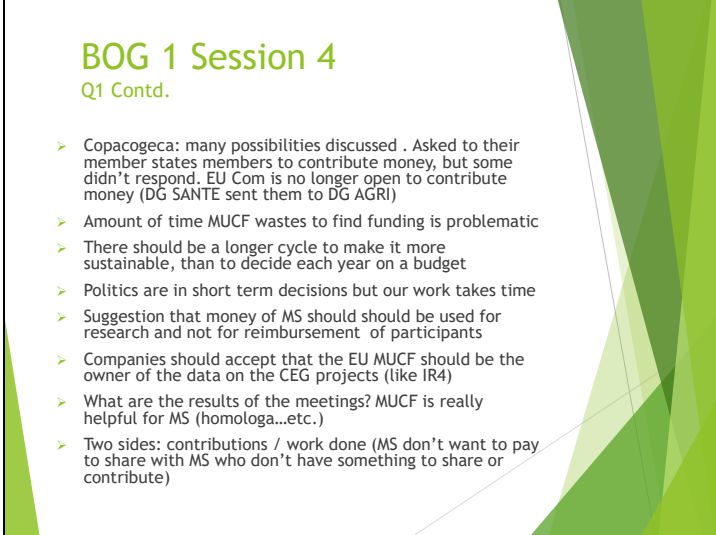
BOG 1 - Session 4

1. How to ensure sustainable functioning of the MUCF?  
What is the role herein of European bodies, National organisations, and other stakeholders?

- Hops: very useful to have plenary session, discuss with other CEG, etc. Continue to working that way for the future.
- How to make attractive to pay for funding EUMUCF? Countries who contribute should have a positive « benefit ». Like informations on projects or something (but infos on projects are accessibles to all projects participants).
- MUCF work for farmers but in fact work for member states because it's paid by them => Payments by third parties ?

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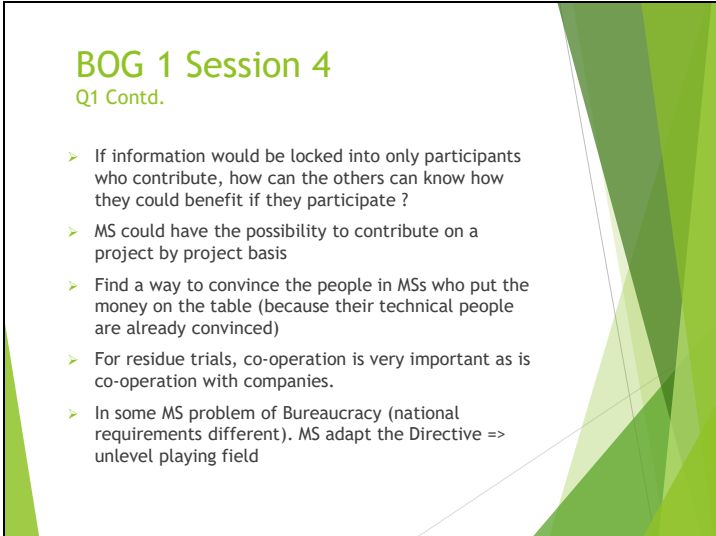
## Diapositive 37



**BOG 1 Session 4**  
Q1 Contd.

- Copacogeca: many possibilities discussed . Asked to their member states members to contribute money, but some didn't respond. EU Com is no longer open to contribute money (DG SANTE sent them to DG AGR1)
- Amount of time MUCF wastes to find funding is problematic
- There should be a longer cycle to make it more sustainable, than to decide each year on a budget
- Politics are in short term decisions but our work takes time
- Suggestion that money of MS should be used for research and not for reimbursement of participants
- Companies should accept that the EU MUCF should be the owner of the data on the CEG projects (like IR4)
- What are the results of the meetings? MUCF is really helpful for MS (homologa...etc.)
- Two sides: contributions / work done (MS don't want to pay to share with MS who don't have something to share or contribute)

## Diapositive 38



**BOG 1 Session 4**  
Q1 Contd.

- If information would be locked into only participants who contribute, how can the others know how they could benefit if they participate ?
- MS could have the possibility to contribute on a project by project basis
- Find a way to convince the people in MSs who put the money on the table (because their technical people are already convinced)
- For residue trials, co-operation is very important as is co-operation with companies.
- In some MS problem of Bureaucracy (national requirements different). MS adapt the Directive => unlevel playing field

## Diapositive 39

**BOG 1 - Session 4**

2. What is the envisaged role and structure of the MUCF?

- > At the beginning: 4 options. The chosen option was the cheapest.
- > Director, IT and support IT, Technical expert => Good but not enough
- > Would be good to have money for research projects
- > Today, few countries are making trials and others can't
- > UK: Continued sharing within the group is very important (in holistic way as well)
- > Today : share of the work (« who can do a trial next year? ») But not every country can participate. No pool of money. => this money could be contributed into a common fund of the MUCF


## Diapositive 40

**BOG 1 Session 4**

Q2 Contd

- > Every country doesn't have the same priority on pests (and not the same status major and minor is a problem) = barrier (Canadian model of use)
- > Ministry are waiting for concrete results: for example if in a country the company does'nt want to register but the CEG work needs to be managed
- > Should have more growers representatives in the CEGs
- > How do we get them to participate?
- > Send mail to them, Copa-cogeca will have answers and process to select persons for attendance
- > Small organisations (blueberry in a region of poland or something) are not always aware that EUMUCF exists
- > Copa-cogeca could be a way to touch all the organisations members => they can inform by their communication channel

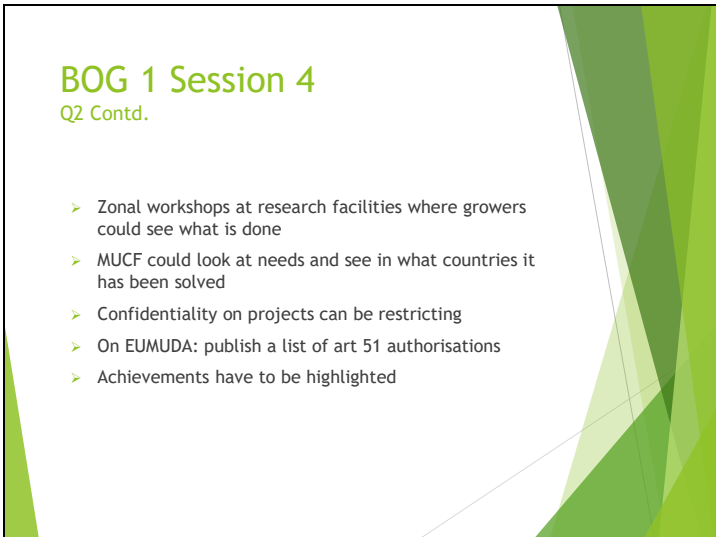
## Diapositive 41

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**BOG 1 Session 4**  
Q2 Contd.

- > Have good interlocutors
- > If a grower organisation wants to assist a CEG what is the procedure? => contact the chair of CEG. They could also be approached by the national representatives to come.
- > It should not be a person from individual companies (because discussions on projects) => just in small sessions where they are invited
- > Hop CEG: Permanent persons of growers associations (experience very useful) => but this may be less easy for large group of crops
- > We can't send 10 people for one country and ask for reimbursement => organise big meeting where have to pay to participate to exchange information

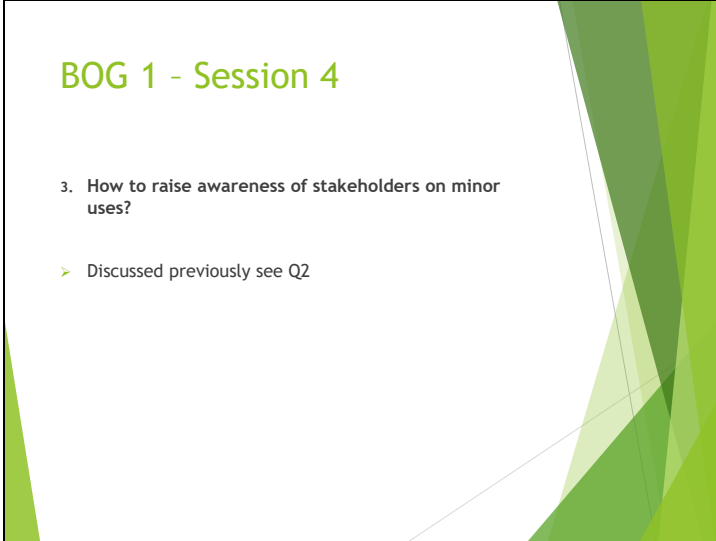
## Diapositive 42

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**BOG 1 Session 4**  
Q2 Contd.

- > Zonal workshops at research facilities where growers could see what is done
- > MUCF could look at needs and see in what countries it has been solved
- > Confidentiality on projects can be restricting
- > On EUMUDA: publish a list of art 51 authorisations
- > Achievements have to be highlighted

## Diapositive 43

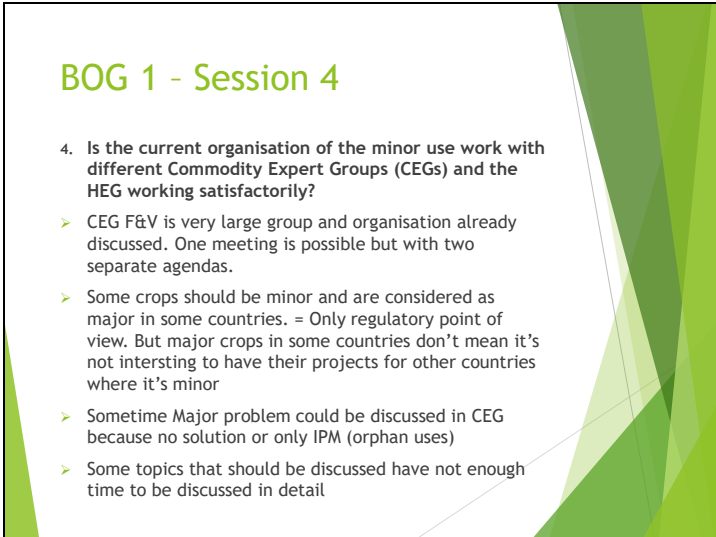
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**BOG 1 - Session 4**

3. How to raise awareness of stakeholders on minor uses?

- Discussed previously see Q2

## Diapositive 44

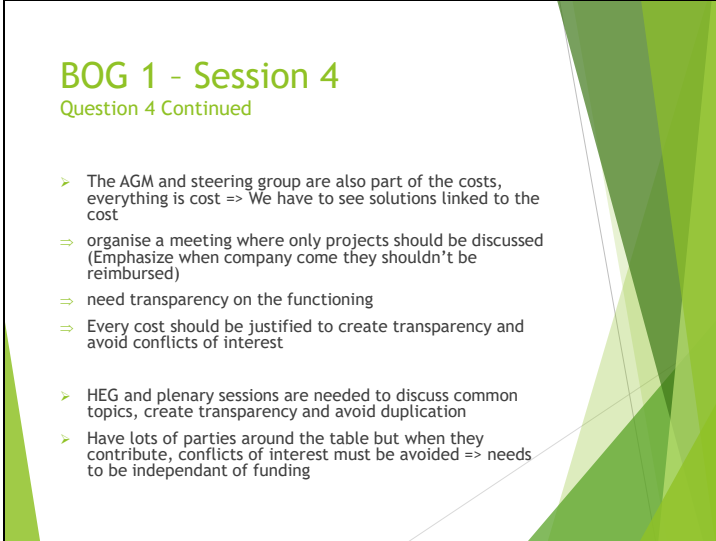
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**BOG 1 - Session 4**

4. Is the current organisation of the minor use work with different Commodity Expert Groups (CEGs) and the HEG working satisfactorily?

- CEG F&V is very large group and organisation already discussed. One meeting is possible but with two separate agendas.
- Some crops should be minor and are considered as major in some countries. = Only regulatory point of view. But major crops in some countries don't mean it's not interesting to have their projects for other countries where it's minor
- Sometime Major problem could be discussed in CEG because no solution or only IPM (orphan uses)
- Some topics that should be discussed have not enough time to be discussed in detail

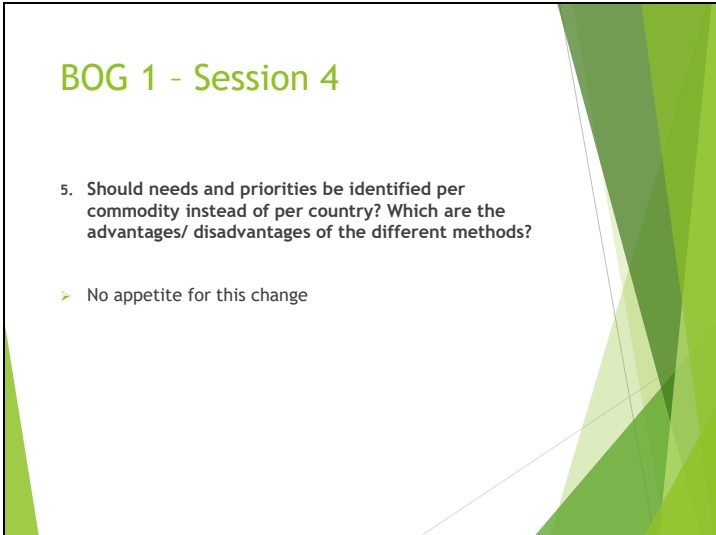
## Diapositive 45



**BOG 1 - Session 4**  
Question 4 Continued

- > The AGM and steering group are also part of the costs, everything is cost => We have to see solutions linked to the cost
- => organise a meeting where only projects should be discussed (Emphasize when company come they shouldn't be reimbursed)
- => need transparency on the functioning
- => Every cost should be justified to create transparency and avoid conflicts of interest
  
- > HEG and plenary sessions are needed to discuss common topics, create transparency and avoid duplication
- > Have lots of parties around the table but when they contribute, conflicts of interest must be avoided => needs to be independant of funding

## Diapositive 46



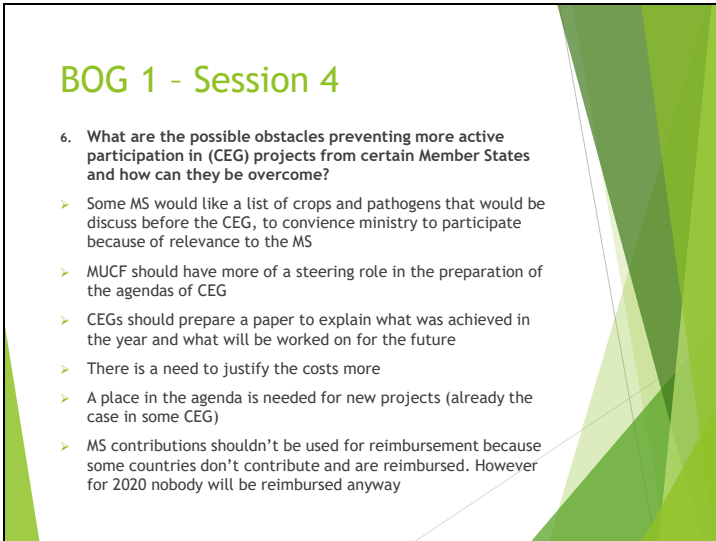
**BOG 1 - Session 4**

5. Should needs and priorities be identified per commodity instead of per country? Which are the advantages/ disadvantages of the different methods?

- > No appetite for this change



## Diapositive 47

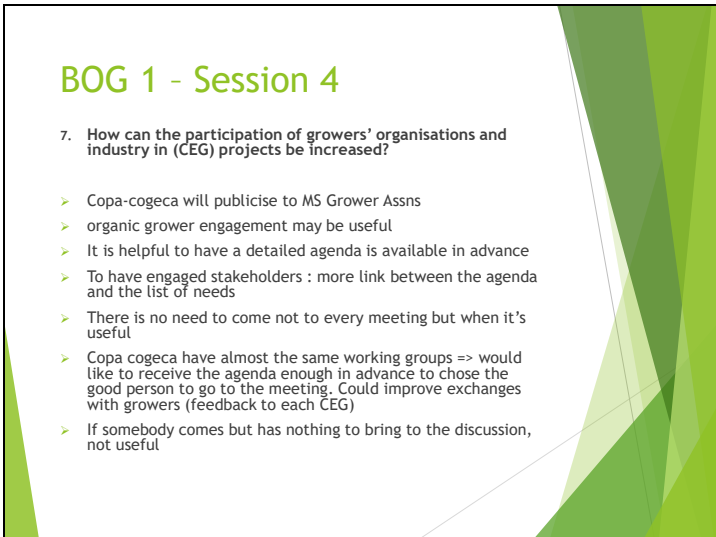


### BOG 1 - Session 4

6. What are the possible obstacles preventing more active participation in (CEG) projects from certain Member States and how can they be overcome?

- Some MS would like a list of crops and pathogens that would be discussed before the CEG, to convince ministry to participate because of relevance to the MS
- MUCF should have more of a steering role in the preparation of the agendas of CEG
- CEGs should prepare a paper to explain what was achieved in the year and what will be worked on for the future
- There is a need to justify the costs more
- A place in the agenda is needed for new projects (already the case in some CEG)
- MS contributions shouldn't be used for reimbursement because some countries don't contribute and are reimbursed. However for 2020 nobody will be reimbursed anyway

## Diapositive 48

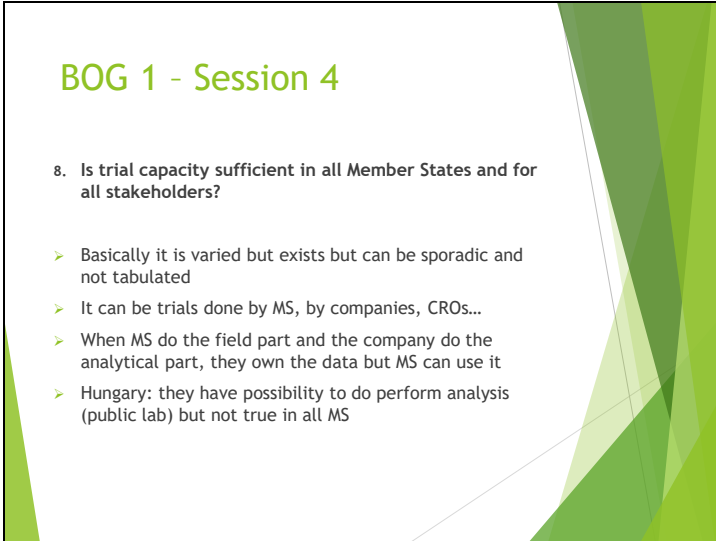


### BOG 1 - Session 4

7. How can the participation of growers' organisations and industry in (CEG) projects be increased?

- Copa-cogeca will publicise to MS Grower Assns
- organic grower engagement may be useful
- It is helpful to have a detailed agenda available in advance
- To have engaged stakeholders : more link between the agenda and the list of needs
- There is no need to come not to every meeting but when it's useful
- Copa cogeca have almost the same working groups => would like to receive the agenda enough in advance to choose the good person to go to the meeting. Could improve exchanges with growers (feedback to each CEG)
- If somebody comes but has nothing to bring to the discussion, not useful

## Diapositive 49



### BOG 1 - Session 4

8. Is trial capacity sufficient in all Member States and for all stakeholders?

- Basically it is varied but exists but can be sporadic and not tabulated
- It can be trials done by MS, by companies, CROs...
- When MS do the field part and the company do the analytical part, they own the data but MS can use it
- Hungary: they have possibility to do perform analysis (public lab) but not true in all MS

## Diapositive 50



### BOG 1 - Session 4

9. What would be the benefits of increasing the collaboration with international partners for the minor uses work in Europe (e.g. harmonisation at global level, participating in global projects etc.)?

- Access to trials in other regions esp. North America
- EFSA already used non-EU data for recent assessments
- UK will become a third party and is a major source of data
- EU standards can be a barrier when compared to other standards => harmonization of standards is needed
- Should be harmonized at global level (China is growing in importance... especially as we import from there!)

Diapositive 51

The slide features a white background with a decorative green geometric pattern on the right side. The text is as follows:

**BOG 1 Session 4**  
Q9 Continued

- > Switzerland use data of EU
- > They have contributed to EUMUCF for 5 years

Diapositive 52

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Thank you  
for your  
attention

## FEEDBACK BREAKOUT GROUP 2

### Diapositive 1



Workshop on “Minor Uses and Speciality Crops:  
The way forward in Europe”

**PRESENTATION BOG 4**



MinorUses  
EU Minor Uses Coordination Facility

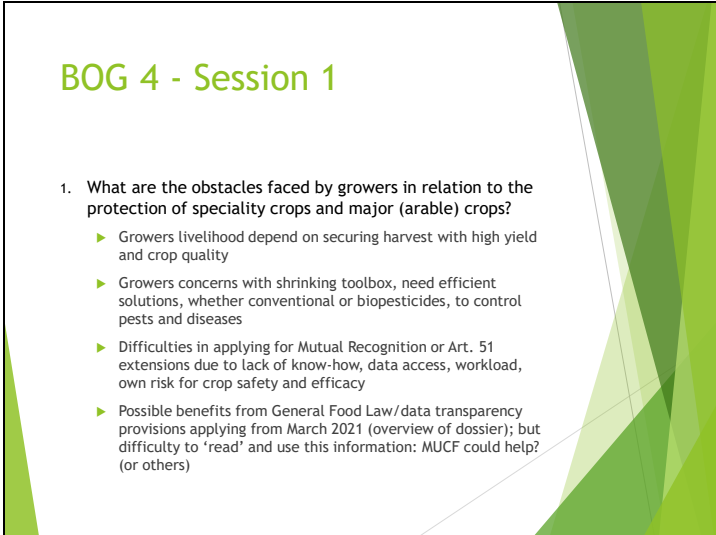


REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE



MINISTÈRE  
DE L'AGRICULTURE  
ET DE  
L'ALIMENTATION

### Diapositive 2



**BOG 4 - Session 1**

1. What are the obstacles faced by growers in relation to the protection of speciality crops and major (arable) crops?

- ▶ Growers livelihood depend on securing harvest with high yield and crop quality
- ▶ Growers concerns with shrinking toolbox, need efficient solutions, whether conventional or biopesticides, to control pests and diseases
- ▶ Difficulties in applying for Mutual Recognition or Art. 51 extensions due to lack of know-how, data access, workload, own risk for crop safety and efficacy
- ▶ Possible benefits from General Food Law/data transparency provisions applying from March 2021 (overview of dossier); but difficulty to “read” and use this information: MUCF could help? (or others)

### Diapositive 3

## BOG 4 - Session 1

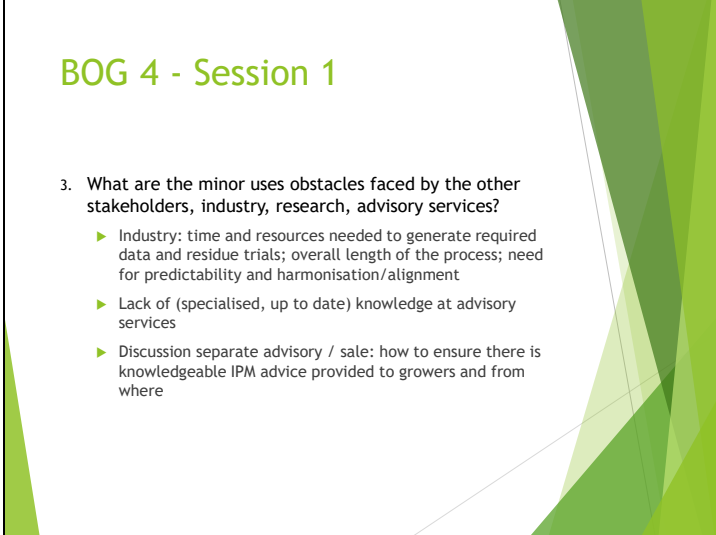
1. What are the obstacles faced by growers in relation to the protection of speciality crops and major (arable) crops?
  - ▶ Lack of information and knowledge for growers on alternative solutions; solution: more (free) advisory, using best practices and role models, financial fall back option; differences per country, region, crop etc.
  - ▶ Mindset: farmers to think/work differently, adapting their agricultural practices and implementing IPM (tool: IPM plans at farm level)
  - ▶ Lack of info on a.i. that are not defended by applicants/ at risk of non-renewal → inform growers (role for MUCF/industry?) and anticipate when possible
  - ▶ For speciality crops: access to the newest a.i.'s, modern solutions (first focus from industry on major crops)
  - ▶ Growers need to have support from industry - question around industry potential lack of commercial interest in supporting minor uses and concerns over risk for overall authorisation

### Diapositive 4

## BOG 4 - Session 1

2. What are the obstacles faced by EU and national (both Ministry and competent authorities) policy makers in relation to minor uses? (non-regulatory)
  - ▶ Resources and funding:
    - ▶ MUCF (infrastructure); and where does it have to come from? (EU, EU Comm, DG Sante or DG Agri, MSs, private money, ...?)
    - ▶ Individual projects, research and assessment
  - ▶ Coherence in policy objectives:
    - ▶ Ensuring crop protection needs are met for growers to produce food sustainably (pest and disease pressure, plant health...)
    - ▶ Addressing consumer and societal demand for reduced pesticide use and risks associated with PPP (SUD, Green Deal...)
  - ▶ Non-regulatory aspects of mutual recognition and trust between MSs authorities: policy approaches and interpretation of risk envelop; political willingness to strive for harmonisation and alignment

## Diapositive 5

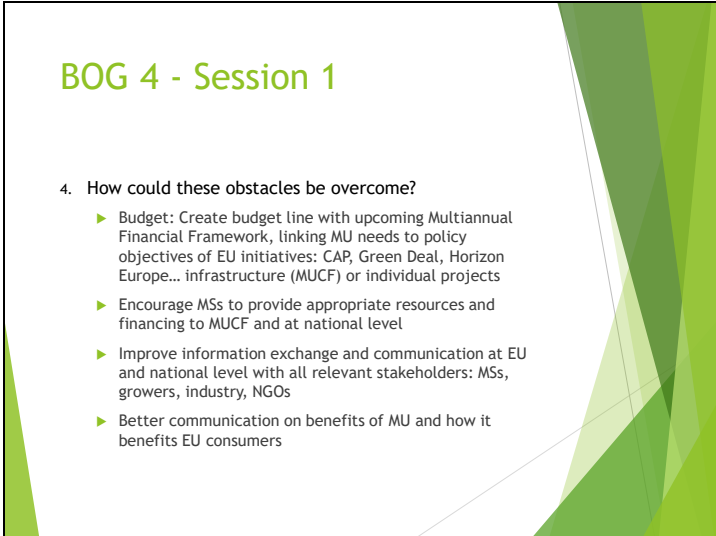


**BOG 4 - Session 1**

3. What are the minor uses obstacles faced by the other stakeholders, industry, research, advisory services?

- ▶ Industry: time and resources needed to generate required data and residue trials; overall length of the process; need for predictability and harmonisation/alignment
- ▶ Lack of (specialised, up to date) knowledge at advisory services
- ▶ Discussion separate advisory / sale: how to ensure there is knowledgeable IPM advice provided to growers and from where

## Diapositive 6



**BOG 4 - Session 1**

4. How could these obstacles be overcome?

- ▶ Budget: Create budget line with upcoming Multiannual Financial Framework, linking MU needs to policy objectives of EU initiatives: CAP, Green Deal, Horizon Europe... infrastructure (MUCF) or individual projects
- ▶ Encourage MSs to provide appropriate resources and financing to MUCF and at national level
- ▶ Improve information exchange and communication at EU and national level with all relevant stakeholders: MSs, growers, industry, NGOs
- ▶ Better communication on benefits of MU and how it benefits EU consumers

## Diapositive 7

### BOG 4 - Session 2

1. How do Member States and applicants (industry and third parties) deal with minor uses applications? What are the obstacles they encounter in the zonal procedure?

- ▶ Main obstacle: national requirements; not based on actual risks, different approaches in risk envelopes
- ▶ Art. 51 requirement that PPP is already registered in the MS is a major limitation - better explore link with Article 33
- ▶ Challenges with minor uses in major crops not being considered
- ▶ Some MSs already have policies in place to prioritize/fast-track MU evaluation (or low risk/organic/emergency use permit) and reduced fees
- ▶ MSs often concerned with quality of dossier and missing information - either from industry applicants or growers
- ▶ MS concern with lack of willingness to share data, "protectionism" - either from MSs, industry or growers

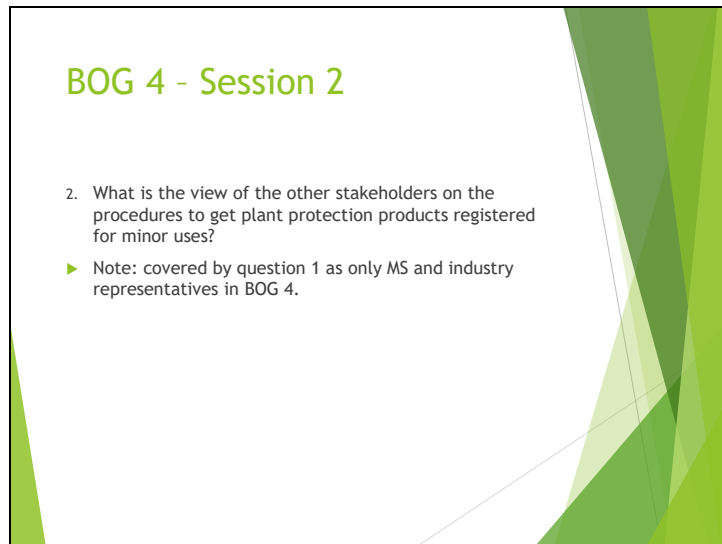
## Diapositive 8

### BOG 4 - Session 2

1. How do Member States and applicants (industry and third parties) deal with minor uses applications? What are the obstacles they encounter in the zonal procedure?

- ▶ MS experience in significantly facilitating uptake of MU as opposed to EUP (emergency use permit) simply by enhancing proactive communication with stakeholders (industry and grower groups)
- ▶ MS experience in immediately granting MU extension even before PPP renewal, on 'old' risk assessment (this is allowed according to Post Approval Issues group) and ensure the Minor Uses stay on the label after renewal, to prevent delays in process
- ▶ One challenge for MS is access to registration reports of other MSs: can be addressed with a better information exchange system before fully integrated in PPPAMS
- ▶ European Commission reflections on expanding scope and ambition of guidance document on MU, to further enable harmonisation

## Diapositive 9

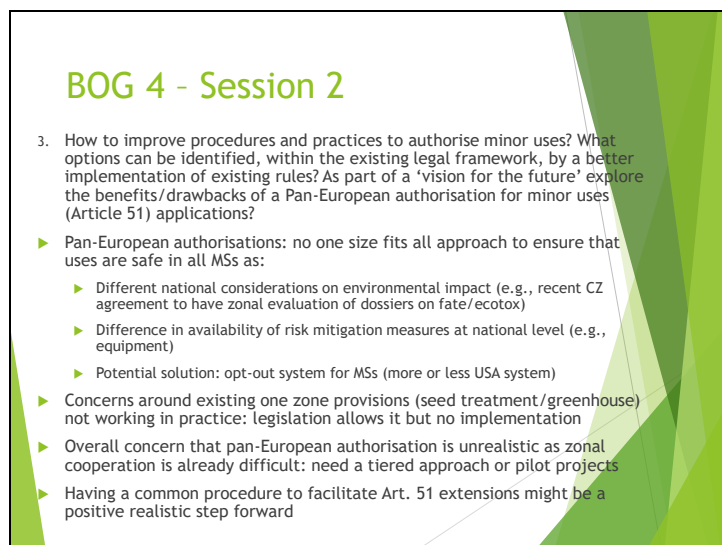


**BOG 4 - Session 2**

2. What is the view of the other stakeholders on the procedures to get plant protection products registered for minor uses?

- ▶ Note: covered by question 1 as only MS and industry representatives in BOG 4.

## Diapositive 10



**BOG 4 - Session 2**

3. How to improve procedures and practices to authorise minor uses? What options can be identified, within the existing legal framework, by a better implementation of existing rules? As part of a 'vision for the future' explore the benefits/drawbacks of a Pan-European authorisation for minor uses (Article 51) applications?

- ▶ Pan-European authorisations: no one size fits all approach to ensure that uses are safe in all MSs as:
  - ▶ Different national considerations on environmental impact (e.g., recent CZ agreement to have zonal evaluation of dossiers on fate/ecotox)
  - ▶ Difference in availability of risk mitigation measures at national level (e.g., equipment)
  - ▶ Potential solution: opt-out system for MSs (more or less USA system)
- ▶ Concerns around existing one zone provisions (seed treatment/greenhouse) not working in practice: legislation allows it but no implementation
- ▶ Overall concern that pan-European authorisation is unrealistic as zonal cooperation is already difficult: need a tiered approach or pilot projects
- ▶ Having a common procedure to facilitate Art. 51 extensions might be a positive realistic step forward



## Diapositive 11

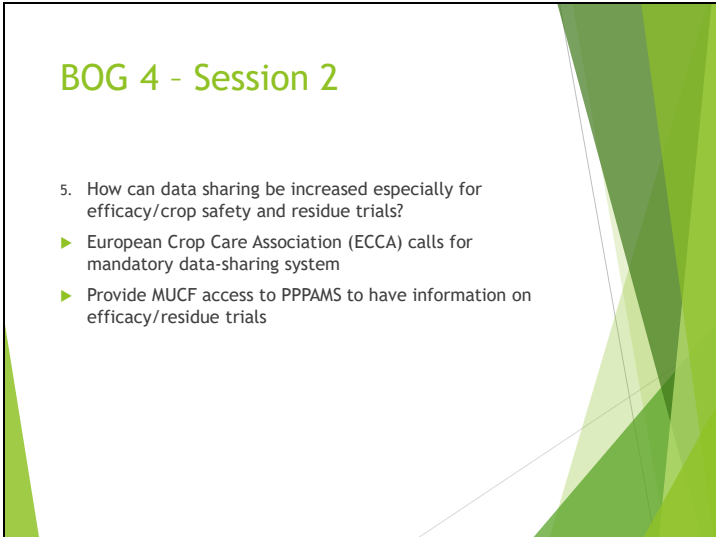
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**BOG 4 - Session 2**

4. Authorisation of plant protection products-how to stimulate applications by industry and by third parties?

- ▶ Policy incentives with prioritization, reduced fees,
- ▶ Ensuring growers are supported in their application with access to data
- ▶ Improved communication between national authorities and stakeholders

## Diapositive 12

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**BOG 4 - Session 2**

5. How can data sharing be increased especially for efficacy/crop safety and residue trials?

- ▶ European Crop Care Association (ECCA) calls for mandatory data-sharing system
- ▶ Provide MUCF access to PPPAMS to have information on efficacy/residue trials

## Diapositive 13

### BOG 4 – Session 3: harmonised status of crops in relation to the definition of minor uses

1. What are the **benefits** and **drawbacks** of a harmonized EU status of a crop?
  - ▶ If only 'major' in one Member State, Crop Protection Industry (CPI) has to provide efficacy data only for this one MS: even less interesting for CPI → better to have harmonised EU status of a crop
  - ▶ No/less need of efficacy data
  - ▶ Enable Mutual Recognition: now MR is not possible from a minor authorisation to a MS where the crop is major, because you need extra data, on efficacy - some discussion whether this is really necessary if MR is applied properly ('not opening the box')
  - ▶ More possibilities for minor pests/pathogens on major crops (now not all MSs use the provision "major crop with exceptional need" in their definition)
  - ▶ **Not** more risks if there would be more major crops: uniform principles for ecotox are equally valid and have to be met anyway
  - ▶ Less residue data necessary

## Diapositive 14

### BOG 4 – Session 3

1. What are the **benefits** and **drawbacks** of a harmonized EU status of a crop?
  - ▶ With any definition some MSs would 'win', and some other MSs would 'lose':
    - ▶ Drawback if your 'minor' becomes 'major' → more data needed; might be overcome if there are authorisations in the 'major crop countries' and you can do Mutual Recognition; MR must work properly and you need the willingness to share the data
    - ▶ Drawback if your 'major' becomes 'minor' → maybe this is just a matter of perception / terminology (a minor crop can still be of major importance in a MS!); and in principal no extra risks (see slide before)
  - ▶ Depends on criteria. If on acreage basis or percentage of cultivated area; not stable over the years, acreage of a crop can change per year due to weather, profitability, etc.
  - ▶ Regulation: MU should be "in the public interest"; might generate discussions on whether it is in the public interest to expand definitions
  - ▶ Investigate if there are extra regulatory drawbacks if crops change from minor to major; and the other way around (major → minor); paper exercise and/or pilots
  - ▶ Guidance Document on data requirements for MRL setting has its own definition of major/minor (major if > 20 000 ha per zone and production > 400 000 tonnes per year); is it possible to change this as well? Otherwise you would still need the residue trials. Comment: not possible to change, since other background: refers to daily intake in combination with cultivation area/production.

## Diapositive 15

### BOG 4 - Session 3

2. How should a concept to establish an EU-wide uniform status of a crop in relation to the current definition of minor uses look like? And under which criteria?
  - ▶ Possibility: on zonal basis, zonal acreage and zonal importance (art. 51 now states "in that MS", so might be a problem?); recommendation: discuss in zonal steering committee
  - ▶ Make a list of major crops (at zonal level) (quicker and easier than a list of minor crops) and consider the rest minor; what could be against this? :
    - ▶ That a MS can not longer require efficacy and phytotoxicity data for their 'formally major' crop (comment: only liability issue?)
    - ▶ Does not match with the definition in the GD on MRL-setting; and you cannot easily change that GD on residues, because other background
    - ▶ MSs fear to 'loose' their 'major crops'. Why fear: Perception? Credibility? Risks? → investigate and discuss real consequences and impact
  - ▶ Try to get more harmonisation in criteria? (some use acreage, some % of cultivated area, some GD MRL, some 'minor pest', etc.) → discuss pros and cons and try to come to a shared approach
  - ▶ MSs would like to have a certain flexibility; it should not change from year to year (which can be the case with acreage and %)
  - ▶ General recommendation to MSs: be pragmatic, it is 'minor uses', legal provisions are there
  - ▶ Suggestion: one MS considers MU, other take over; no agreement on this approach
  - ▶ Suggestion: make all ornamentals a minor use, since it is a very diverse group, little interest from crop protection industry (small market, potential phytotoxicity issues), no residue issues; comments: not necessarily to be solved through MU definition, other ways possible

## Diapositive 16

### BOG 4 - Session 3

3. How should such an EU-wide uniform status of a crop be established?
  - ▶ See slide 15 (zonal approach, list of major crops)
  - ▶ Start with zonal. EU-wide seems too ambitious; work on proposal in MUCF, then move on to Post Approval Issues group, then Scopaff etc.
  - ▶ Maybe start with a 'group of the willing' and/or a pilot (no obligation to start immediately with all MSs)
  - ▶ In between solution: make info on minor/major in all MSs more easily accessible for applicants (database, website, in English); task for MUCF?
    - ▶ (there is a collection of lists now on EUMUDA, but no combined list;
    - ▶ problems: some MS do not have a list, or do not have a list in English;
    - ▶ solution: use EPPO-codes)

## Diapositive 17

### BOG 4 - Session 4: Future organisation of MU work in EU

1. How to ensure sustainable functioning of the MUCF? What is the role herein of European bodies, National organisations, and other stakeholders?
  - ▶ Commission: there will be no EU funding. Recommendation, see discussion yesterday: link with other policy initiatives and create budget line; encourage MSs to finance
  - ▶ Private financing? MUCF: not wanted by MSs because of perceived risk of conflict of interest; for projects co-funding would be okay.
    - ▶ This seems disputable: horizontal/broad infrastructure financing has less risk for conflict of interest? And is there a risk of conflict of interest for projects? Indeed CEGs do co-funded projects, but everyone can step in (list of needs is on EUMUDA)
    - ▶ MUCF: difficult to totally separate horizontal - project budget; we need to be fully transparent and independent, this is a requirement of the MSs
    - ▶ Growers and Crop Protection Industry benefit from MUCF; why not also pay for MUCF? No obstacle for EU Commission, but it is for MSs
    - ▶ Suggestion: MUCF makes the lists of needs in EUMUDA and hosts and coordinates the CEGs, but is not *part* of the CEGs

## Diapositive 18

### BOG 4 - Session 4

2. What is the envisaged role and structure of the MUCF?
  - ▶ No concerns around current structure, overall satisfaction with way of working and "tight coordination" (link with budget)
  - ▶ Enhance broader communication: info on MUCF website, COM website, on what to do if you have a minor use problem, Q&A, national contact points, guidance document, etc.
    - ▶ help in strategic plan: how to work on (future) needs
    - ▶ List of all national requirements? (for CPI) Is already published and publicly available on CIRCA? (to be checked)
  - ▶ ECPA: e-builder for PPP dossiers will be launched and freely available, MUCF might use it

## Diapositive 19

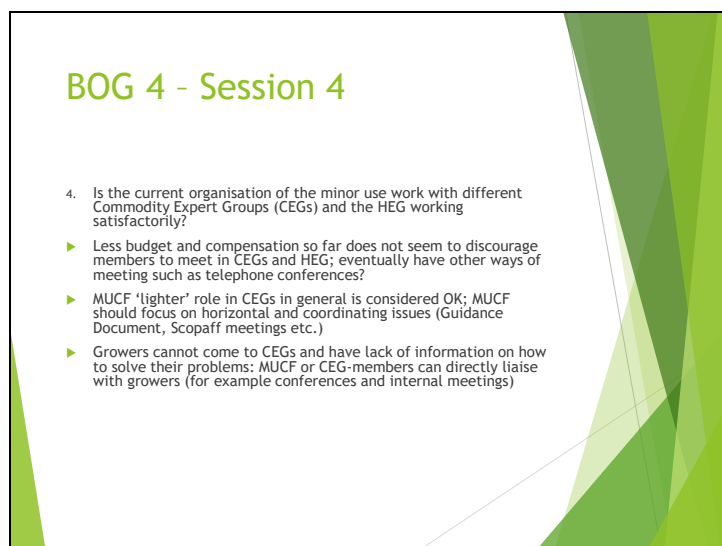


**BOG 4 - Session 4**

3. How to raise awareness of stakeholders on minor uses?

- ▶ See slide 18: broader communication etc.
- ▶ And slide 20: participation in conferences etc.
- ▶ .....

## Diapositive 20



**BOG 4 - Session 4**

4. Is the current organisation of the minor use work with different Commodity Expert Groups (CEGs) and the HEG working satisfactorily?

- ▶ Less budget and compensation so far does not seem to discourage members to meet in CEGs and HEG; eventually have other ways of meeting such as telephone conferences?
- ▶ MUCF 'lighter' role in CEGs in general is considered OK; MUCF should focus on horizontal and coordinating issues (Guidance Document, Scopaff meetings etc.)
- ▶ Growers cannot come to CEGs and have lack of information on how to solve their problems: MUCF or CEG-members can directly liaise with growers (for example conferences and internal meetings)

## Diapositive 21

### BOG 4 - Session 4

5. Should needs and priorities be identified per commodity instead of per country? Which are the advantages/ disadvantages of the different methods?
  - ▶ Identify needs both per country and per commodity (some CEGs now have own lists of needs, because their needs are very small and not for all countries: they will not pop up in top 10s) (EUMUDA is not limited)
  - ▶ EUMUDA identifies needs and countries; check on countries that did not identify this need: do they have the need as well, or do they have a solution? Then the CEG can work on this solution.
  - ▶ And: put realised solutions in EUMUDA as well.
  - ▶ Information on projects is difficult to keep up to date and to put the information in EUMUDA in the right way; job for MUCF? Or national contact point? (resources?)

## Diapositive 22

### BOG 4 - Session 4

6. What are the possible obstacles preventing more active participation in (CEG) projects from certain Member States and how can they be overcome?
  - ▶ No awareness; how to overcome: awareness raising
  - ▶ No budget, or rather spend the limited budget on national work; how to overcome: organise other ways of working (e.g., Telcon), other ways of funding (Horizon Europe)?

## Diapositive 23

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**BOG 4 - Session 4**

7. How can the participation of growers' organisations and industry in (CEG) projects be increased?

- ▶ In general: countries/organisations that want to participate are there; and there is no limitation for participation
- ▶ Raise awareness of MUCF, CEGs and their work
- ▶ Info from Copa Cogeca and other EU growers associations to their national network, from Scopaff and Commission to growers organisations, from national contact points to growers organisations.....
- ▶ Idea to do like IR4: every year 3 days that CPI companies come in and present what is in the pipeline and what could be worked on? Reaction: we more or less now do that at CEG level; be aware of confidentiality issues

## Diapositive 24

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**BOG 4 - Session 4**

8. Is trial capacity sufficient in all Member States and for all stakeholders?

- ▶ Maybe not, but you can cooperate; companies have the expertise to deal with that

## Diapositive 25

### BOG 4 - Session 4

9. What would be the benefits of increasing the collaboration with international partners for the minor uses work in Europe (e.g. harmonisation at global level, participating in global projects etc.)?

- ▶ The obligation to have EU trials, EU data, hampers international cooperation: legislation should be changed (especially residue data)
- ▶ MUCF to bring solutions from IR4 to EU
- ▶ Current collaboration with IR4: go to meetings, bring in EU MU needs
- ▶ Potentially projects IR4 - EU MUCF (like there now is USA - Canada)
- ▶ OECD projects or guidances? (there already is participation from Comm/DG Sante - MUCF - other countries; JM is chairing WG on biopesticides; other example: OECD GD on efficacy)

## Diapositive 26



Thank you  
for your  
attention



## FEEDBACK BREAKOUT GROUP 3

### Diapositive 1



Workshop on “Minor Uses and Speciality Crops: The way forward in Europe”

**PRESENTATION BOG 3**



MinorUses  
EU Minor Uses Coordination Facility

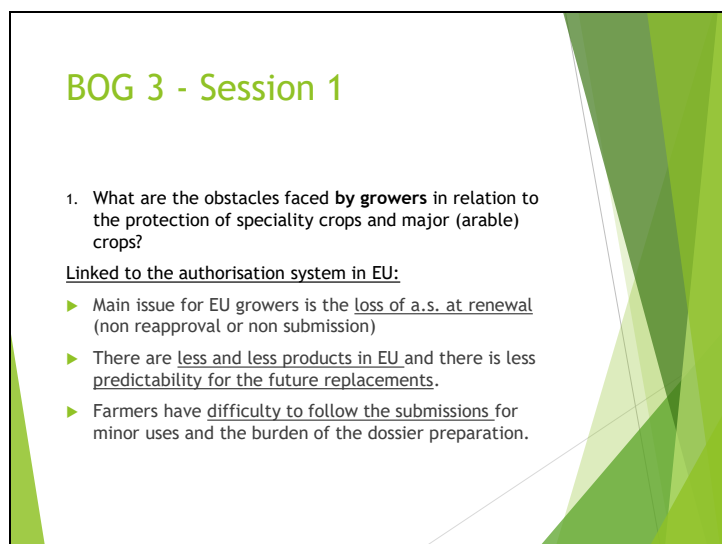


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### Diapositive 2



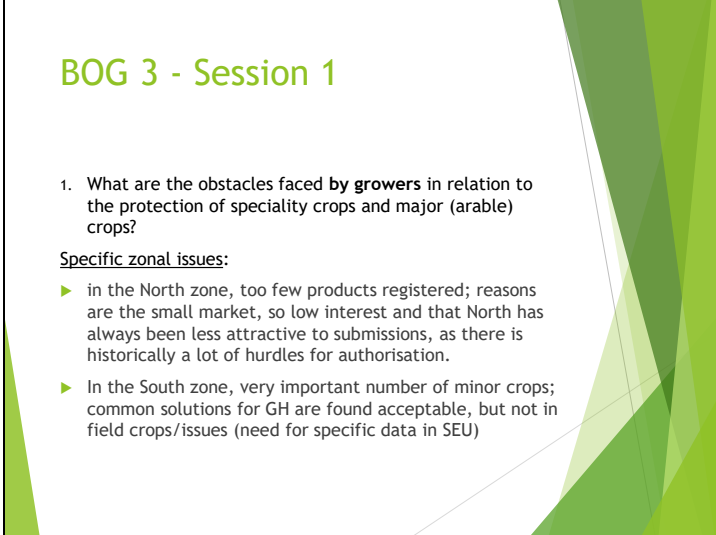
**BOG 3 - Session 1**

1. What are the obstacles faced by growers in relation to the protection of speciality crops and major (arable) crops?

Linked to the authorisation system in EU:

- ▶ Main issue for EU growers is the loss of a.s. at renewal (non reapproval or non submission)
- ▶ There are less and less products in EU and there is less predictability for the future replacements.
- ▶ Farmers have difficulty to follow the submissions for minor uses and the burden of the dossier preparation.

## Diapositive 3

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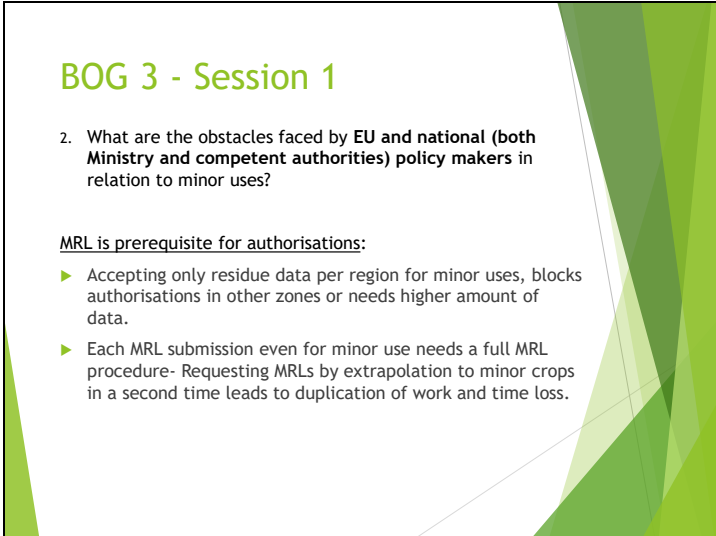
**BOG 3 - Session 1**

1. What are the obstacles faced by **growers** in relation to the protection of speciality crops and major (arable) crops?

Specific zonal issues:

- ▶ in the North zone, too few products registered; reasons are the small market, so low interest and that North has always been less attractive to submissions, as there is historically a lot of hurdles for authorisation.
- ▶ In the South zone, very important number of minor crops; common solutions for GH are found acceptable, but not in field crops/issues (need for specific data in SEU)

## Diapositive 4

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**BOG 3 - Session 1**

2. What are the obstacles faced by **EU and national (both Ministry and competent authorities) policy makers** in relation to minor uses?

MRL is prerequisite for authorisations:

- ▶ Accepting only residue data per region for minor uses, blocks authorisations in other zones or needs higher amount of data.
- ▶ Each MRL submission even for minor use needs a full MRL procedure- Requesting MRLs by extrapolation to minor crops in a second time leads to duplication of work and time loss.

## Diapositive 5

### BOG 3 - Session 1

2. What are the obstacles faced by EU and national (both Ministry and competent authorities) policy makers in relation to minor uses?

Procedural issues and conditions of authorisation

- ▶ Minor use authorisation of a PPP are only allowed after a major crop is authorised in the MS and on an identical GAP to the major crop.
- ▶ Mutual Recognition does not work practically: Some countries need to apply a two step approach for Mutual Recognition; first MR for a major crop then extension to the minor use.
- ▶ Blanc of submissions or “frozen process”: no use extension allowed, including minor uses, during Art. 43 of 1107/2005, Evaluation of autorisations’ renewals.
- ▶ Variety of interpretations for data required per zone of authorisation and per region for residue data: minor crop vs minor use, or minor use in major crop defined per country.

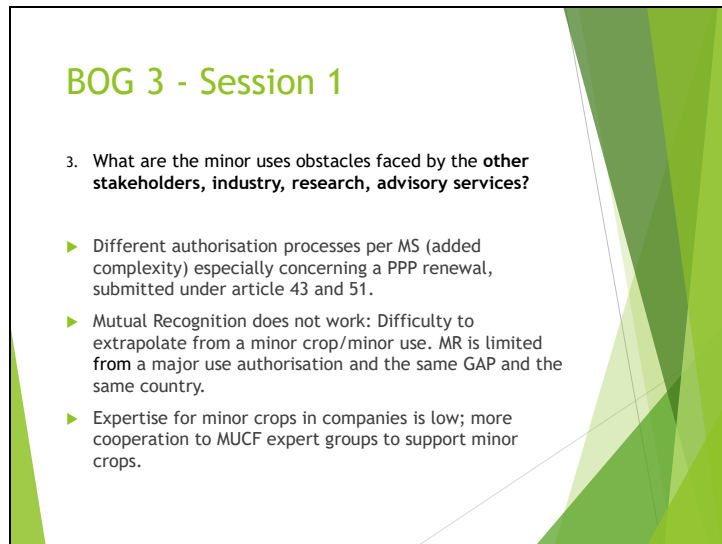
## Diapositive 6

### BOG 3 - Session 1

3. What are the minor uses obstacles faced by the other stakeholders, industry, research, advisory services?

- ▶ Many different issues per country, difficult prioritisation between the reported issues.
- ▶ Socioeconomic impact to farmers from the decision of non renewal - reduction of a.s.
- ▶ Facilitation of the authorisation of Minor uses stipulated in 1107/2009 not reached yet (long timelines, specific country requirements).
- ▶ Mutual Recognition does not work: it is limited within a major use authorisation with the same GAP and in the same country. Difficulty to extrapolate from a minor crop/minor use.

## Diapositive 7

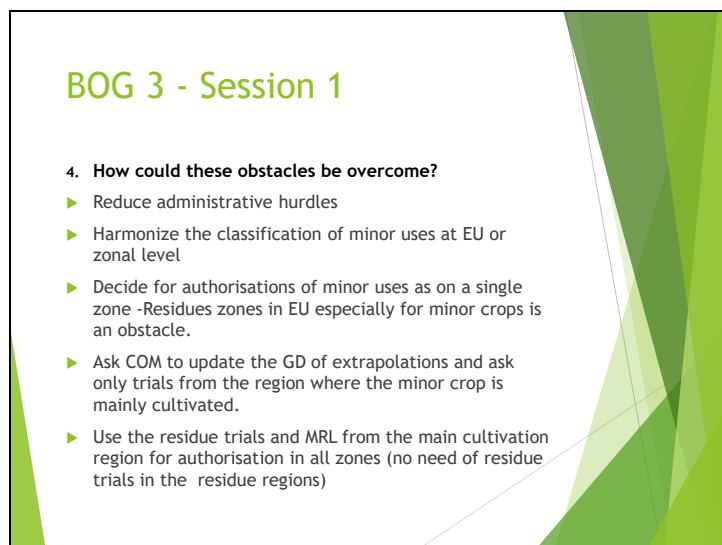


**BOG 3 - Session 1**

3. **What are the minor uses obstacles faced by the other stakeholders, industry, research, advisory services?**

- ▶ Different authorisation processes per MS (added complexity) especially concerning a PPP renewal, submitted under article 43 and 51.
- ▶ Mutual Recognition does not work: Difficulty to extrapolate from a minor crop/minor use. MR is limited from a major use authorisation and the same GAP and the same country.
- ▶ Expertise for minor crops in companies is low; more cooperation to MUCF expert groups to support minor crops.

## Diapositive 8



**BOG 3 - Session 1**

4. **How could these obstacles be overcome?**

- ▶ Reduce administrative hurdles
- ▶ Harmonize the classification of minor uses at EU or zonal level
- ▶ Decide for authorisations of minor uses as on a single zone -Residues zones in EU especially for minor crops is an obstacle.
- ▶ Ask COM to update the GD of extrapolations and ask only trials from the region where the minor crop is mainly cultivated.
- ▶ Use the residue trials and MRL from the main cultivation region for authorisation in all zones (no need of residue trials in the residue regions)

Diapositive 9

### BOG 3 - Session 1

**4. How could these obstacles be overcome?**

- ▶ Avoid the limitation of use extensions to minor crop extrapolating the critical GAP of the authorised major crop. Avoid to authorise the same critical GAP on a minor use if not needed and if the major crop has MRL showing consumer safety for a more critical GAP.
- ▶ Obtain group MRLs or ask for MRL by extrapolation to the groups of minor uses from the beginning. The MRL requester should in cooperation with MUCF ask all the needed extrapolations from the beginning, to avoid duplication of work and time loss
- ▶ Proactive planning of Authorisations of the minor uses that can benefit from extrapolation of MRLs, from the beginning could help shortening the time to authorisation.
- ▶ Include minor uses in the IPM programmes of the countries.
- ▶ Correct use of emergency authorisations

Diapositive 10

### BOG 3 - Obstacles - Overview

Stakeholder	What obstacles were encountered?	Possible ways forward
all	Diversity of definitions zones/regions major vs minor crop	Harmonise minor crops in EU and minor uses at least per zone
MUCF Industry authorities farmers	Ask for extrapolation to minor uses needed by MS from the beginning; based on MUCF experts inputs	One evaluation on GAPs agreed with MU experts, more choice for farmers
industry	Facilitate authorisation of minor uses (timelines, incentives)	For new actives and after renewal
Authorities farmers	Evaluate in parallel renewal of authorisations and Minor use extensions after renewal of the a.s.	Better use of capacities, no double evaluation, avoiding market disruption providing continuous solution
all	Mutual Recognition	Apply trust to wider possibilities

## Diapositive 11

**BOG 3 - Session 2**

1. **How do Member States and applicants (industry and third parties) deal with minor uses applications? What are the obstacles they encounter in the zonal procedure?**

- ▶ In most MSs there is no authorisation possibility by MR of a minor crop if the PPP is not already authorised in the MS.
- ▶ MR for minor uses in SWE: double work - first recognise the major crop and then authorise the minor crop based on the major authorisation
- ▶ The GAP requested should be agreed by to meet farmers' needs before submission. Low expertise in industries; could be compensated by collaboration with experts in MUCF.
- ▶ Many minor uses are lost during a.s. renewal, especially when changes in residue definition or end points are decided.

## Diapositive 12

**BOG 3 - Session 2**

1. **How do Member States and applicants (industry and third parties) deal with minor uses applications? What are the obstacles they encounter in the zonal procedure?**

- ▶ Project prioritisation in MUCF is difficult before the renewal of an a.s. due to uncertainty of the evaluation results
- ▶ No extension on minor crops is possible during the renewal of PPPs. Art 33 submissions not allowed in parallel to the Art 43 renewal of the main uses. Some MS apply at last moment a package of extensions to minor uses. This allows Authorities to avoid double work of evaluation later on.
- ▶ Time to market for organic & low risk substances is long (Positive listing for organic farming takes typically 2-4 years awaiting first for the approval decision (except for microbials) before including them in positive lists)

## Diapositive 13

### BOG 3 - Session 2

2. What is the view of the other stakeholders on the procedures to get plant protection products registered for minor uses?

- ▶ Different requirements by MSs (efficacy trials, risk envelop applicability)
- ▶ No facilitation for the authorisation of minor uses/minor crops, lead to delays, misuse of the emergency uses authorisations by MSs.
- ▶ Conflict of zonal authorisation and different national definition of minor uses. Different definitions from one Member State to another lead to huge delays and cost increase
- ▶ Lack of clarity for the GAPs to support in minor uses requests
- ▶ Extrapolation of efficacy data requests? (AUT, NL, BEL do not ask for efficacy data).

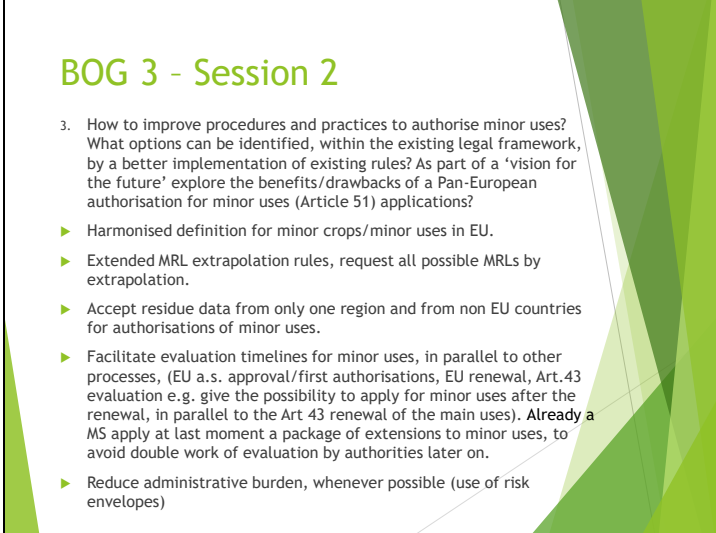
## Diapositive 14

### BOG 3 - Session 2

2. What is the view of the other stakeholders on the procedures to get plant protection products registered for minor uses?

- ▶ The residue definition should be decided within the first approval, if there are enough metabolism data/different crops submitted in the approval procedure
- ▶ Impact of the renewal of the a.s.; the change of the residue definitions blocks the renewal of authorisations and the registration of minor crops.
- ▶ MUCF does not start projects on a.s.; close to renewal due to uncertainty of the evaluation outcome.
- ▶ Positive listing for organic farming takes typically 2-4 years awaiting first for the approval decision (except for microbials) and then finalise the approval.
- ▶ Farmers' requests for minor crops authorisations are only few if not supported by industry or MU organisations; it is complex and costly to submit, although farmers complain for labels not including wider crop groups and minor/specialty crops

## Diapositive 15

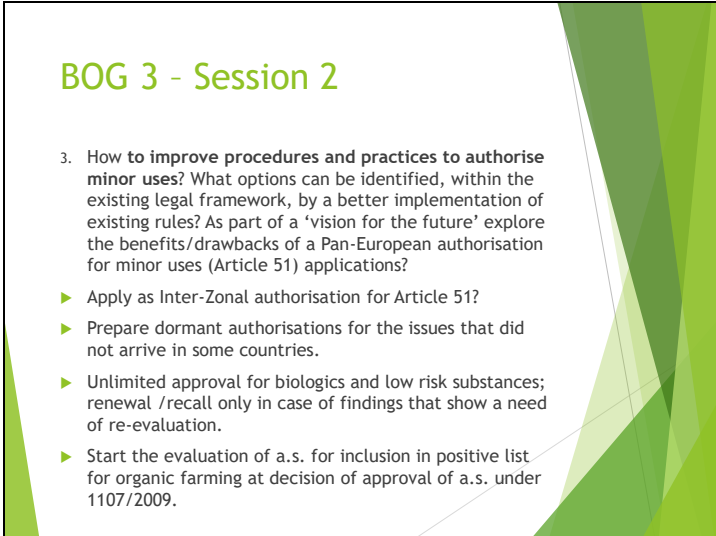


### BOG 3 - Session 2

3. How to improve procedures and practices to authorise minor uses? What options can be identified, within the existing legal framework, by a better implementation of existing rules? As part of a 'vision for the future' explore the benefits/drawbacks of a Pan-European authorisation for minor uses (Article 51) applications?

- ▶ Harmonised definition for minor crops/minor uses in EU.
- ▶ Extended MRL extrapolation rules, request all possible MRLs by extrapolation.
- ▶ Accept residue data from only one region and from non EU countries for authorisations of minor uses.
- ▶ Facilitate evaluation timelines for minor uses, in parallel to other processes, (EU a.s. approval/first authorisations, EU renewal, Art.43 evaluation e.g. give the possibility to apply for minor uses after the renewal, in parallel to the Art 43 renewal of the main uses). **Already a MS apply at last moment a package of extensions to minor uses, to avoid double work of evaluation by authorities later on.**
- ▶ Reduce administrative burden, whenever possible (use of risk envelopes)

## Diapositive 16



### BOG 3 - Session 2

3. How to improve procedures and practices to authorise minor uses? What options can be identified, within the existing legal framework, by a better implementation of existing rules? As part of a 'vision for the future' explore the benefits/drawbacks of a Pan-European authorisation for minor uses (Article 51) applications?

- ▶ Apply as Inter-Zonal authorisation for Article 51?
- ▶ Prepare dormant authorisations for the issues that did not arrive in some countries.
- ▶ Unlimited approval for biologics and low risk substances; renewal /recall only in case of findings that show a need of re-evaluation.
- ▶ Start the evaluation of a.s. for inclusion in positive list for organic farming at decision of approval of a.s. under 1107/2009.



Diapositive 17

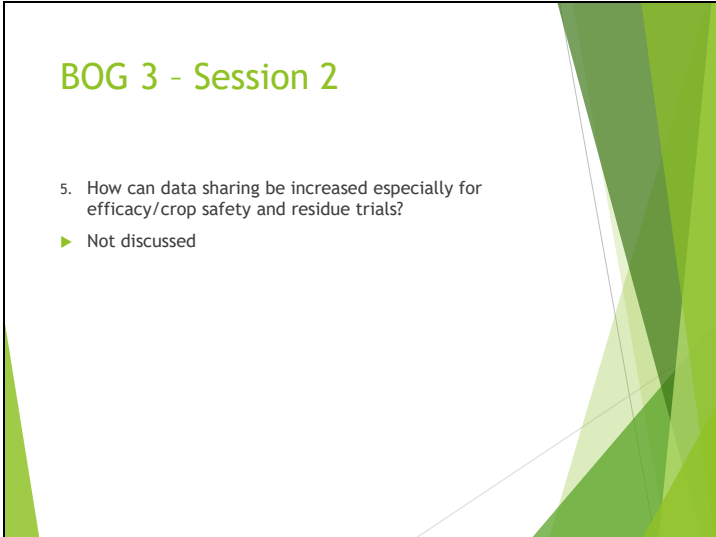
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**BOG 3 - Session 2**

4. Authorisation of plant protection products-how to stimulate applications by industry and by third parties?

- ▶ Not further discussed.
- ▶ Start by correct and plain implementation of Reg1107/2009 requests for minor uses.

Diapositive 18

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**BOG 3 - Session 2**

5. How can data sharing be increased especially for efficacy/crop safety and residue trials?

- ▶ Not discussed

## Diapositive 19

**BOG 3 - Session 3**

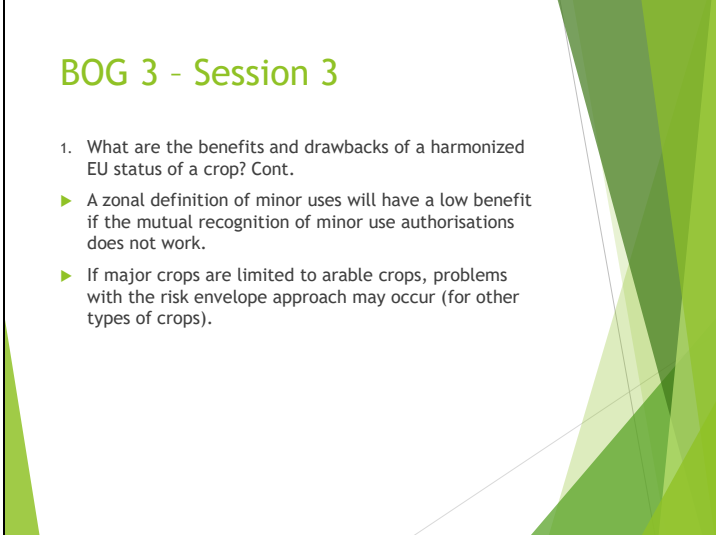
1. What are the benefits and drawbacks of a harmonized EU status of a crop?
  - ▶ Common understanding is that harmonisation for crop status at EU level, starting from today's definition per country, is difficult.
  - ▶ For industry, harmonisation of definition would help to support minor uses with complete dossiers covering more crops in the zonal applications.
  - ▶ A harmonised (zonal) definition of minor uses is important. It may be feasible to list the crops that are major and define all the rest crops as "minor crop" per zone.

## Diapositive 20

**BOG 3 - Session 3**

1. What are the benefits and drawbacks of a harmonized EU status of a crop? Cont.
  - ▶ Similar evaluations at zonal level with shorter timelines would allow more tools for farmers, covering more minor uses and arriving earlier in the market.
  - ▶ In REFIT it was concluded that the zonal system is not working well because of the different evaluations per country. A common definition for Minor uses could make the system more efficient.

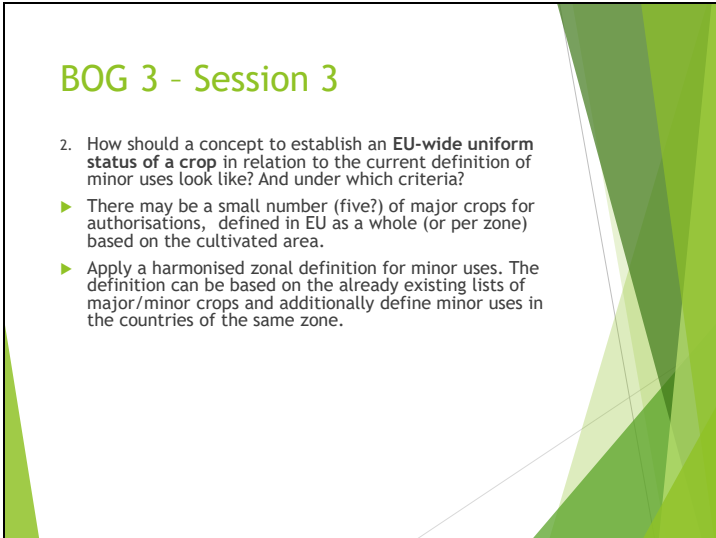
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**BOG 3 - Session 3**

1. What are the benefits and drawbacks of a harmonized EU status of a crop? Cont.
  - ▶ A zonal definition of minor uses will have a low benefit if the mutual recognition of minor use authorisations does not work.
  - ▶ If major crops are limited to arable crops, problems with the risk envelope approach may occur (for other types of crops).

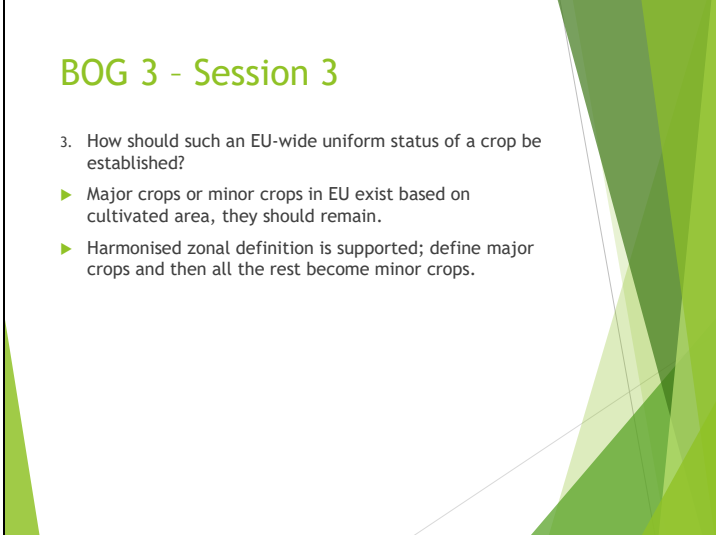
## Diapositive 22

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**BOG 3 - Session 3**

2. How should a concept to establish an **EU-wide uniform status of a crop** in relation to the current definition of minor uses look like? And under which criteria?
  - ▶ There may be a small number (five?) of major crops for authorisations, defined in EU as a whole (or per zone) based on the cultivated area.
  - ▶ Apply a harmonised zonal definition for minor uses. The definition can be based on the already existing lists of major/minor crops and additionally define minor uses in the countries of the same zone.

## Diapositive 23

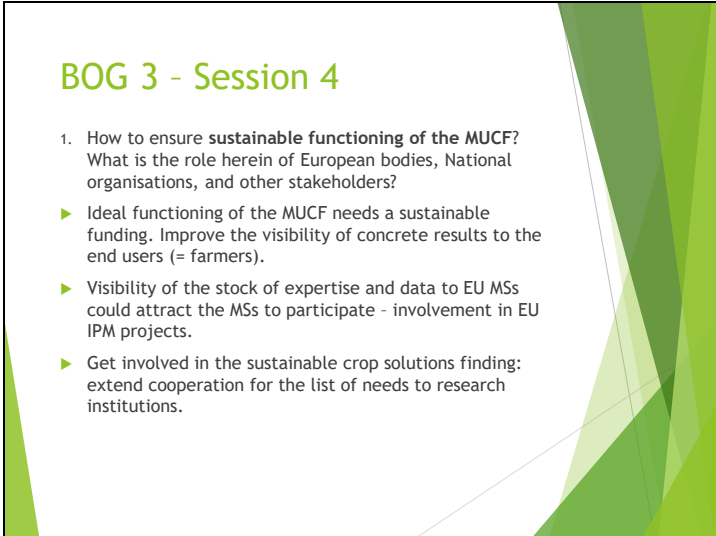
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**BOG 3 - Session 3**

3. How should such an EU-wide uniform status of a crop be established?

- ▶ Major crops or minor crops in EU exist based on cultivated area, they should remain.
- ▶ Harmonised zonal definition is supported; define major crops and then all the rest become minor crops.

## Diapositive 24

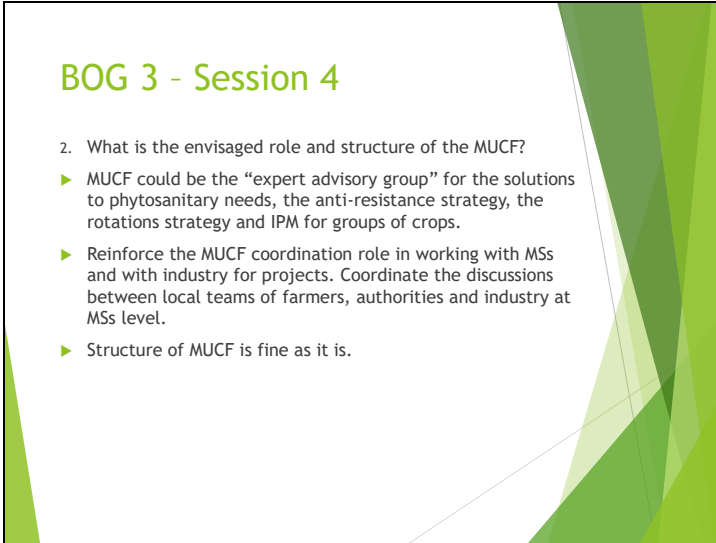
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**BOG 3 - Session 4**

1. How to ensure **sustainable functioning of the MUCF**?  
What is the role herein of European bodies, National organisations, and other stakeholders?

- ▶ Ideal functioning of the MUCF needs a sustainable funding. Improve the visibility of concrete results to the end users (= farmers).
- ▶ Visibility of the stock of expertise and data to EU MSs could attract the MSs to participate - involvement in EU IPM projects.
- ▶ Get involved in the sustainable crop solutions finding: extend cooperation for the list of needs to research institutions.

## Diapositive 25

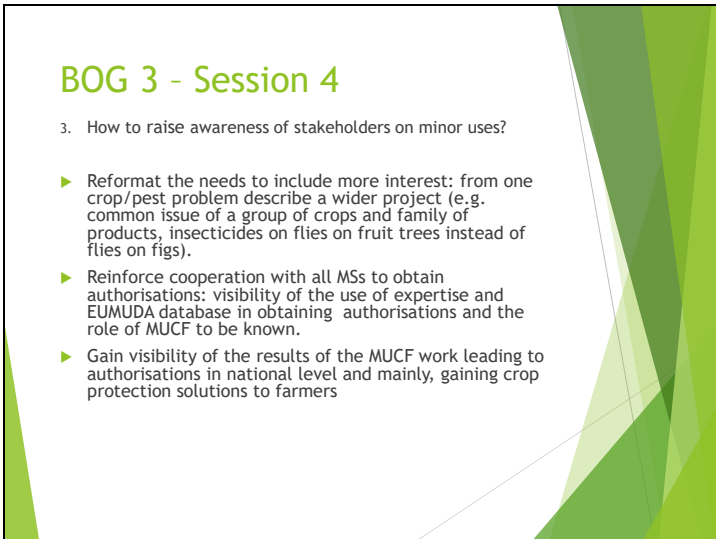


### BOG 3 - Session 4

2. What is the envisaged role and structure of the MUCF?

- ▶ MUCF could be the “expert advisory group” for the solutions to phytosanitary needs, the anti-resistance strategy, the rotations strategy and IPM for groups of crops.
- ▶ Reinforce the MUCF coordination role in working with MSs and with industry for projects. Coordinate the discussions between local teams of farmers, authorities and industry at MSs level.
- ▶ Structure of MUCF is fine as it is.

## Diapositive 26



### BOG 3 - Session 4

3. How to raise awareness of stakeholders on minor uses?

- ▶ Reformat the needs to include more interest: from one crop/pest problem describe a wider project (e.g. common issue of a group of crops and family of products, insecticides on flies on fruit trees instead of flies on figs).
- ▶ Reinforce cooperation with all MSs to obtain authorisations: visibility of the use of expertise and EUMUDA database in obtaining authorisations and the role of MUCF to be known.
- ▶ Gain visibility of the results of the MUCF work leading to authorisations in national level and mainly, gaining crop protection solutions to farmers

## Diapositive 27

**BOG 3 - Session 4**

4. Is the current organisation of the minor use work with different Commodity Expert Groups (CEGs) and the HEG working satisfactorily?

- ▶ Involve the CEGs to the needs listed: improve the selection of issues that are priority for the MUCF and link them to the expert groups to make it an informed decision.
- ▶ Upgrade the issues to other research institutions: projects that do not have solutions within this group to be sent to research in universities, institutes or industry.

## Diapositive 28

**BOG 3 - Session 4**

5. Should needs and priorities be identified per commodity instead of per country? Which are the advantages/ disadvantages of the different methods?

- ▶ Per country is fine. Individual country needs stay visible.

## Diapositive 29

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**BOG 3 - Session 4**

6. What are the possible obstacles preventing more active participation in (CEG) projects from certain Member States and how can they be overcome?

- ▶ Some MSs have no local industry contacts to propose projects of local interest. Some countries need to show a report or a tangible outcome of their investment in projects (ESP).
- ▶ Travel expenses are a limit but the use of teleconferences and other communication means could facilitate more participation. Traveling to the smaller SEU countries in order to show the work of the MUCF and attract them in cooperation.

## Diapositive 30

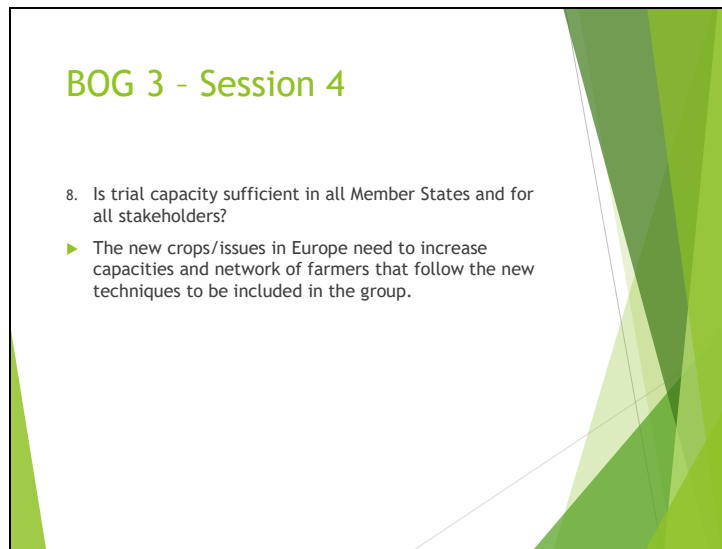
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**BOG 3 - Session 4**

7. How can the participation of growers' organisations and industry in (CEG) projects be increased?

- ▶ Participation increase for industry: there is participation on specific projects.
- ▶ Other organisations of producers/processors to be involved in discussions. COPA-COGECA was participating to horizontal group.
- ▶ Grower organisations are involved in the crop expert groups (tobacco, ornamentals) participation of farmers in projects of demonstration farms. There is lack of participants mainly in SEU from farmers but also from MS s authorities.

## Diapositive 31

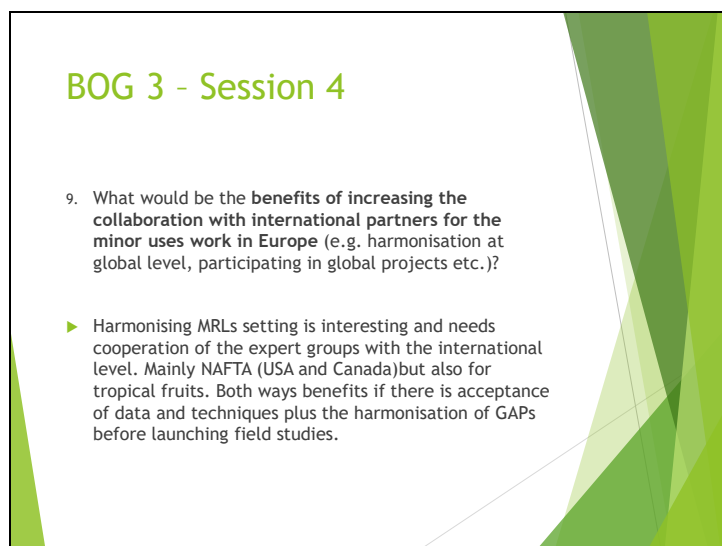


**BOG 3 - Session 4**

8. Is trial capacity sufficient in all Member States and for all stakeholders?

- ▶ The new crops/issues in Europe need to increase capacities and network of farmers that follow the new techniques to be included in the group.

## Diapositive 32



**BOG 3 - Session 4**

9. What would be the **benefits of increasing the collaboration with international partners for the minor uses work in Europe** (e.g. harmonisation at global level, participating in global projects etc.)?

- ▶ Harmonising MRLs setting is interesting and needs cooperation of the expert groups with the international level. Mainly NAFTA (USA and Canada) but also for tropical fruits. Both ways benefits if there is acceptance of data and techniques plus the harmonisation of GAPs before launching field studies.



Diapositive 33



## FEEDBACK BREAKOUT GROUP 4

### Diapositive 1



Workshop on “Minor Uses and Speciality Crops: The way forward in Europe”

**PRESENTATION BOG 2**



MinorUses  
EU Minor Uses Coordination Facility

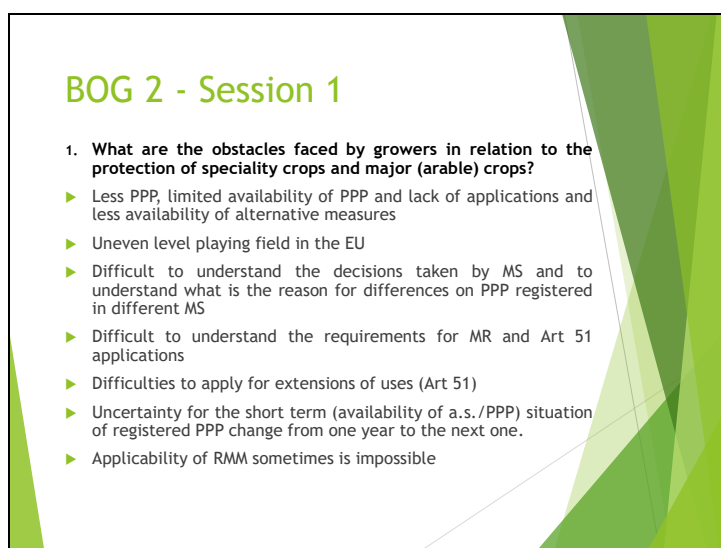


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### Diapositive 2



**BOG 2 - Session 1**

**1. What are the obstacles faced by growers in relation to the protection of speciality crops and major (arable) crops?**

- ▶ Less PPP, limited availability of PPP and lack of applications and less availability of alternative measures
- ▶ Uneven level playing field in the EU
- ▶ Difficult to understand the decisions taken by MS and to understand what is the reason for differences on PPP registered in different MS
- ▶ Difficult to understand the requirements for MR and Art 51 applications
- ▶ Difficulties to apply for extensions of uses (Art 51)
- ▶ Uncertainty for the short term (availability of a.s./PPP) situation of registered PPP change from one year to the next one.
- ▶ Applicability of RMM sometimes is impossible

### Diapositive 3

**BOG 2 - Session 1**

**1. What are the obstacles faced by growers in relation to the protection of speciality crops and major (arable) crops? (cont)**

- ▶ Alternatives are not ready for practice
- ▶ Research often takes place on major crops
- ▶ Training on alternatives is necessary (biocontrol; efficacy of chemical PPP vs biological)
- ▶ Residue requirements from the retail: residues below MRL and maximum number of a.s. residue

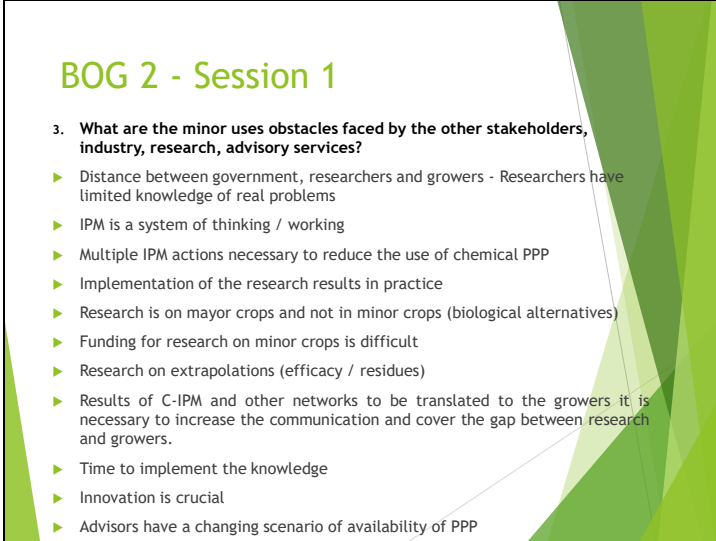
### Diapositive 4

**BOG 2 - Session 1**

**2. What are the obstacles faced by EU and national (both Ministry and competent authorities) policy makers in relation to minor uses?**

- ▶ Policy makers should be aware of the problem of minor uses are related with the food and feed production, high economic value
- ▶ “Minor Uses” can be considered as “Minor Problem” by policy makers. Atomization of minor uses is a barrier to be considered by the policy makers as a priority. *“Speciality Uses or Speciality Crops”*
- ▶ Complex system, definition MU differ per Member State
- ▶ Insufficient data, ownership of the data
- ▶ Regulation must be applied: it is necessary a good connection with industry, special support of minor uses on research.
- ▶ Application of Art 36.3 / “Open box” in MR can create obstacles for a good implementation of de SUD and IPM
  - ▶ National requirements
  - ▶ Don't open the box, maximize the use of mutual recognition !

## Diapositive 5

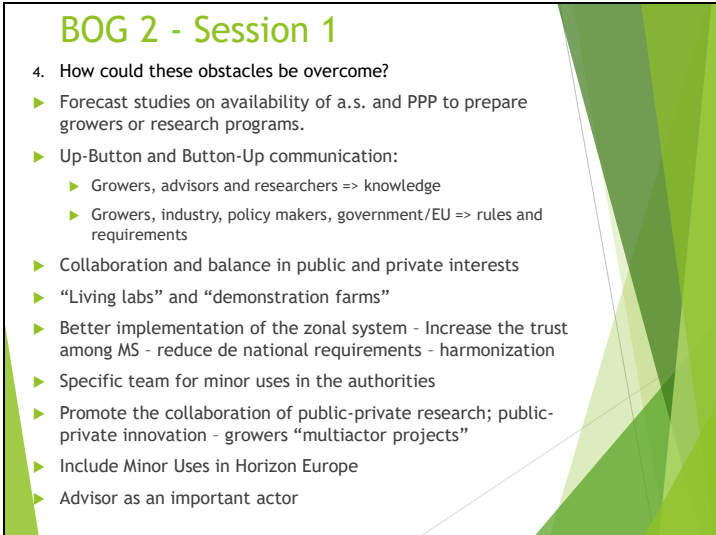


### BOG 2 - Session 1

3. **What are the minor uses obstacles faced by the other stakeholders, industry, research, advisory services?**

- ▶ Distance between government, researchers and growers - Researchers have limited knowledge of real problems
- ▶ IPM is a system of thinking / working
- ▶ Multiple IPM actions necessary to reduce the use of chemical PPP
- ▶ Implementation of the research results in practice
- ▶ Research is on mayor crops and not in minor crops (biological alternatives)
- ▶ Funding for research on minor crops is difficult
- ▶ Research on extrapolations (efficacy / residues)
- ▶ Results of C-IPM and other networks to be translated to the growers it is necessary to increase the communication and cover the gap between research and growers.
- ▶ Time to implement the knowledge
- ▶ Innovation is crucial
- ▶ Advisors have a changing scenario of availability of PPP

## Diapositive 6



### BOG 2 - Session 1

4. **How could these obstacles be overcome?**

- ▶ Forecast studies on availability of a.s. and PPP to prepare growers or research programs.
- ▶ Up-Button and Button-Up communication:
  - ▶ Growers, advisors and researchers => knowledge
  - ▶ Growers, industry, policy makers, government/EU => rules and requirements
- ▶ Collaboration and balance in public and private interests
- ▶ "Living labs" and "demonstration farms"
- ▶ Better implementation of the zonal system - Increase the trust among MS - reduce de national requirements - harmonization
- ▶ Specific team for minor uses in the authorities
- ▶ Promote the collaboration of public-private research; public-private innovation - growers "multiactor projects"
- ▶ Include Minor Uses in Horizon Europe
- ▶ Advisor as an important actor

Diapositive 7

### BOG 2 - Obstacles - Overview

Stakeholder	What obstacles were encountered?	Possible ways forward
Grower	Less PPP's and alternatives	More research on MU
Industry	Complex system, a lot of different rules	Fast track Hazard - Risk
Advisor	Implementation of IPM	Demonstration farms / communication
Research	Attention of minor uses	Funding research on MU / Mutual projects
EU/ Government	Uneven level playing field in the EU	European definition and legislation MU

Diapositive 8

### BOG 2 - Obstacles - Overview

Stakeholder	What obstacles were encountered?	Possible ways forward
Growers/Research	Lack of predictability on the availability of PPP	Forecast study
Growers	Lack of experience on alternatives	Living labs - demonstration farms - Network of living labs on IPM
Policy makers	Art 36.3/National DR	Increase trust among MS
Policy makers	Many problems on implementation of the Reg	Specific team for minor uses
Research	Research on major crops and not on minor	Include minor crops in HE

## Diapositive 9

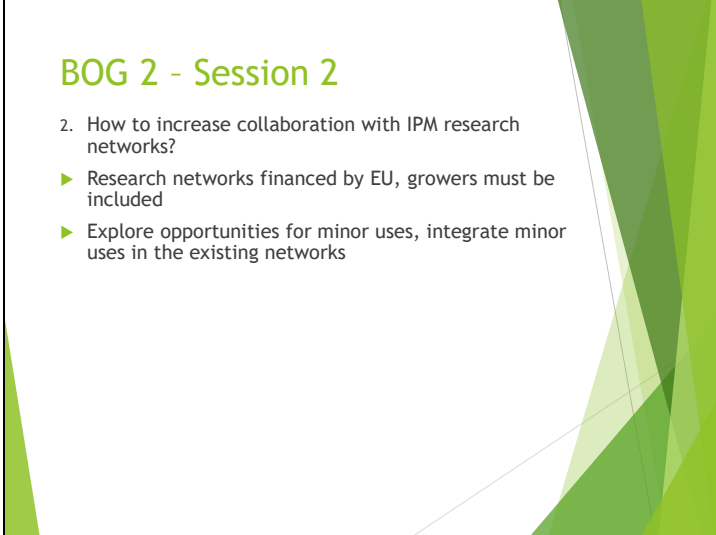
### BOG 2 - Obstacles - Overview

Stakeholder	What obstacles were encountered?	Possible ways forward
Industry/Growers	Residue/efficacy data (owner of data)	Projects for extrapolation of MRL / Efficacy

## Diapositive 10

- ### BOG 2 - Session 2
1. How to make an inventory of existing solutions and/or new solutions coming from IPM research for minor uses?
    - ▶ IPM is complex that need more resources, communication and training and change of mind
    - ▶ Inventory at different levels of details (general methods; specific methods; general strategies; specific strategies....)
    - ▶ There are different levels if IPM
      - ▶ In general
      - ▶ Specific
    - ▶ Inventory per country f.e. EcophytoPIC
    - ▶ Inventory per crop or
    - ▶ Inventory per pest / disease
    - ▶ Based on the 8 steps of IPM

## Diapositive 11

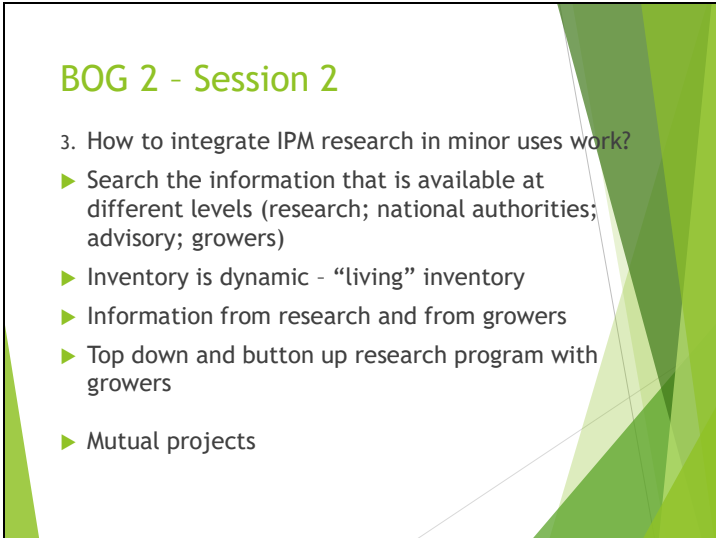


**BOG 2 - Session 2**

2. How to increase collaboration with IPM research networks?

- ▶ Research networks financed by EU, growers must be included
- ▶ Explore opportunities for minor uses, integrate minor uses in the existing networks

## Diapositive 12

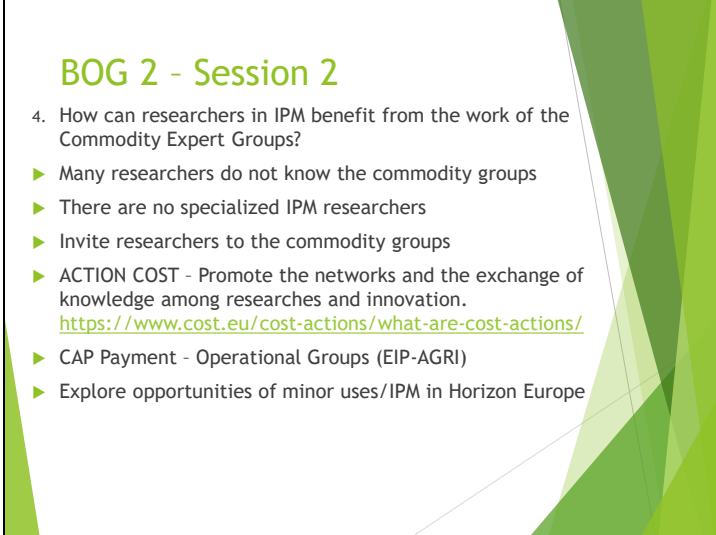


**BOG 2 - Session 2**

3. How to integrate IPM research in minor uses work?

- ▶ Search the information that is available at different levels (research; national authorities; advisory; growers)
- ▶ Inventory is dynamic - “living” inventory
- ▶ Information from research and from growers
- ▶ Top down and bottom up research program with growers
- ▶ Mutual projects

## Diapositive 13

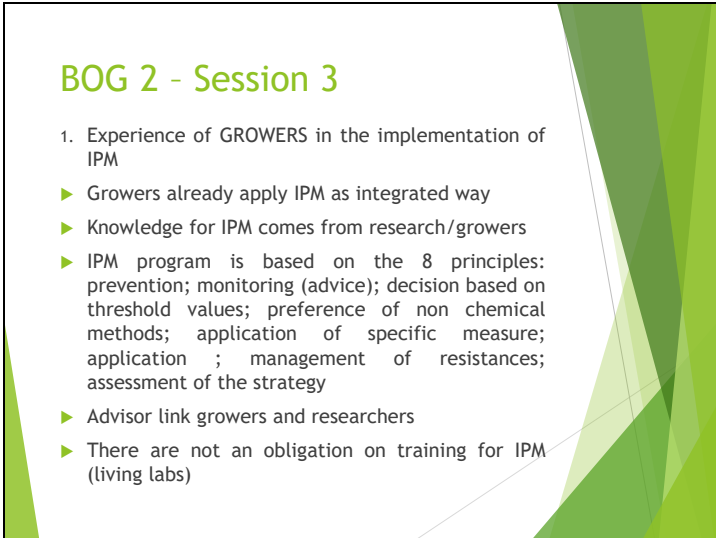
The slide features a white background with a decorative green geometric pattern on the right side. The title 'BOG 2 - Session 2' is in green. The main content is a list of points starting with '4. How can researchers in IPM benefit from the work of the Commodity Expert Groups?' followed by several bullet points with green arrowheads. A URL is provided for ACTION COST.

**BOG 2 - Session 2**

4. How can researchers in IPM benefit from the work of the Commodity Expert Groups?

- ▶ Many researchers do not know the commodity groups
- ▶ There are no specialized IPM researchers
- ▶ Invite researchers to the commodity groups
- ▶ ACTION COST - Promote the networks and the exchange of knowledge among researches and innovation.  
<https://www.cost.eu/cost-actions/what-are-cost-actions/>
- ▶ CAP Payment - Operational Groups (EIP-AGRI)
- ▶ Explore opportunities of minor uses/IPM in Horizon Europe

## Diapositive 14

The slide features a white background with a decorative green geometric pattern on the right side. The title 'BOG 2 - Session 3' is in green. The main content is a list of points starting with '1. Experience of GROWERS in the implementation of IPM' followed by several bullet points with green arrowheads.

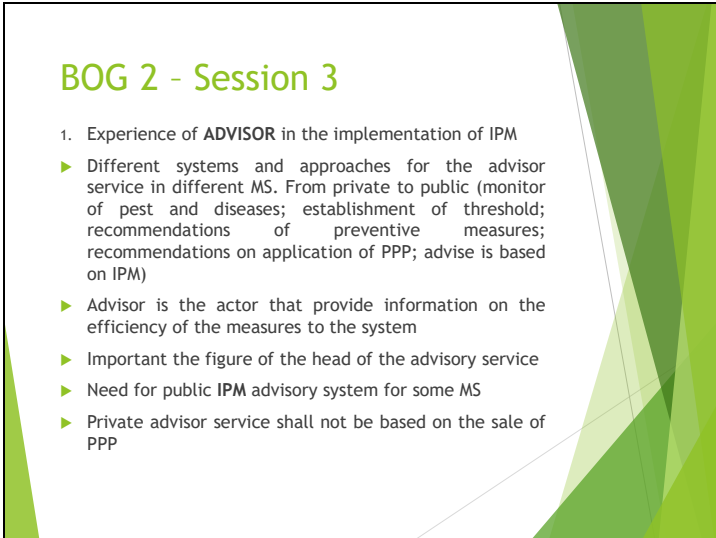
**BOG 2 - Session 3**

1. Experience of GROWERS in the implementation of IPM

- ▶ Growers already apply IPM as integrated way
- ▶ Knowledge for IPM comes from research/growers
- ▶ IPM program is based on the 8 principles: prevention; monitoring (advice); decision based on threshold values; preference of non chemical methods; application of specific measure; application ; management of resistances; assessment of the strategy
- ▶ Advisor link growers and researchers
- ▶ There are not an obligation on training for IPM (living labs)



## Diapositive 15



**BOG 2 - Session 3**

1. Experience of **ADVISOR** in the implementation of IPM
  - ▶ Different systems and approaches for the advisor service in different MS. From private to public (monitor of pest and diseases; establishment of threshold; recommendations of preventive measures; recommendations on application of PPP; advise is based on IPM)
  - ▶ Advisor is the actor that provide information on the efficiency of the measures to the system
  - ▶ Important the figure of the head of the advisory service
  - ▶ Need for public IPM advisory system for some MS
  - ▶ Private advisor service shall not be based on the sale of PPP

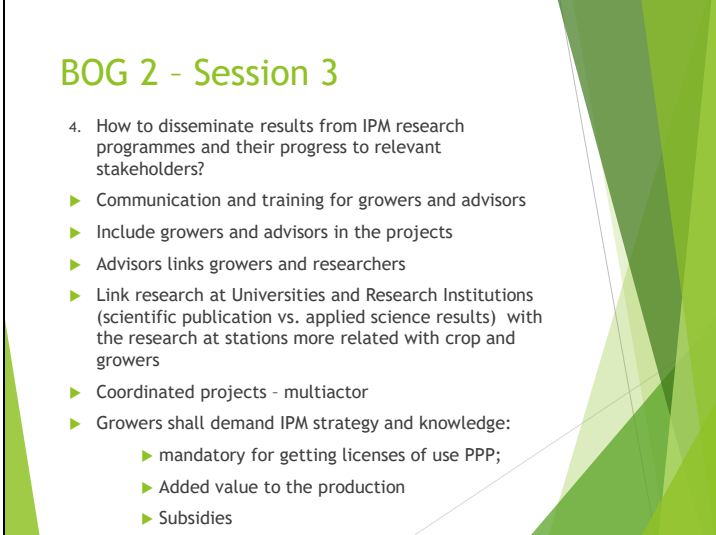
## Diapositive 16



**BOG 2 - Session 3**

2. How to translate the work from IPM research and CEG projects into practical solutions for growers?
3. How can data obtained through CEGs (projects) be used for setting IPM strategies for growers?
  - ▶ Objective of CEG projects is to provide a solution for a minor crop or minor use/pest/disease/weed for which IPM strategy was not developed. **(PROVIDE SOLUTIONS TO THE GROWERS)**
  - ▶ Private financing or support / Owner of the results.
  - ▶ It is necessary to include the innovation. Development of user friendly applications for taken decisions
  - ▶ Horizontal Projects (Private/public) in order to made public available the results.
  - ▶ Public funding for research on IPM
  - ▶ Research implemented if growers are included in the project, **Challenge** to cover the GAP between researches and growers (innovation specialists)

## Diapositive 17

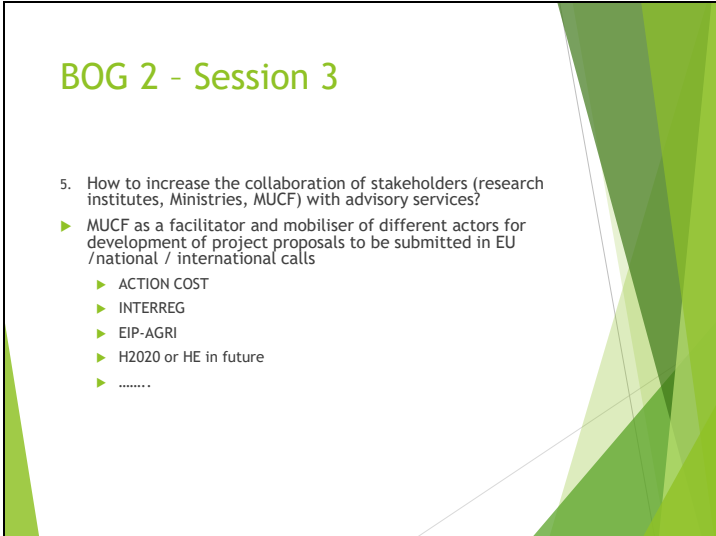
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**BOG 2 - Session 3**

4. How to disseminate results from IPM research programmes and their progress to relevant stakeholders?

- ▶ Communication and training for growers and advisors
- ▶ Include growers and advisors in the projects
- ▶ Advisors links growers and researchers
- ▶ Link research at Universities and Research Institutions (scientific publication vs. applied science results) with the research at stations more related with crop and growers
- ▶ Coordinated projects - multiactor
- ▶ Growers shall demand IPM strategy and knowledge:
  - ▶ mandatory for getting licenses of use PPP;
  - ▶ Added value to the production
  - ▶ Subsidies

## Diapositive 18

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**BOG 2 - Session 3**

5. How to increase the collaboration of stakeholders (research institutes, Ministries, MUCF) with advisory services?

- ▶ MUCF as a facilitator and mobiliser of different actors for development of project proposals to be submitted in EU /national / international calls
  - ▶ ACTION COST
  - ▶ INTERREG
  - ▶ EIP-AGRI
  - ▶ H2020 or HE in future
  - ▶ .....

## Diapositive 19

### BOG 2 - Session 3

6. 'CROP PROFILES'

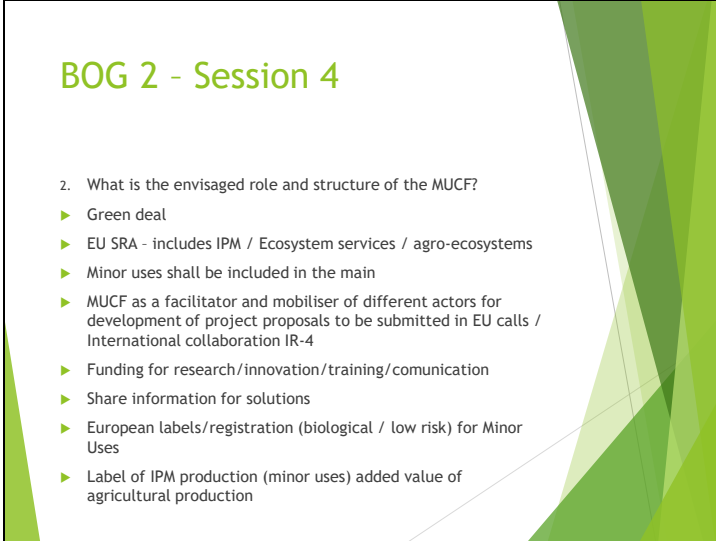
- ▶ CROP PROFILE must be updated constantly a lot of level of details. It is not useful for the user. It is better an IPM PROFILE
- ▶ Knowledge is available 'IPM PROFILE/STRATEGIES' at different levels (EU/Zonal/National/Regional) - Level of detail. Some of them already exist
- ▶ Necessities identified - New knowledge to be developed
- ▶ Information is essential but the way to collect and communicate should be user friendly and easy to update. A report is time consuming for search and for update
- ▶ This information shall be included in training programs on IPM important

## Diapositive 20

### BOG 2 - Session 4

1. Do we need the MUCF?
  - ▶ YES
  - ▶ Coordination
  - ▶ EU Spoken entity on issues related with 'minor uses'
  - ▶ Explore solutions for all MS to the problems of 'minor uses'
  - ▶ Sharing knowledge and each MS pick up the needed information/solution
1. How to ensure sustainable functioning of the MUCF? What is the role herein of European bodies, National organisations, and other stakeholders?

## Diapositive 21

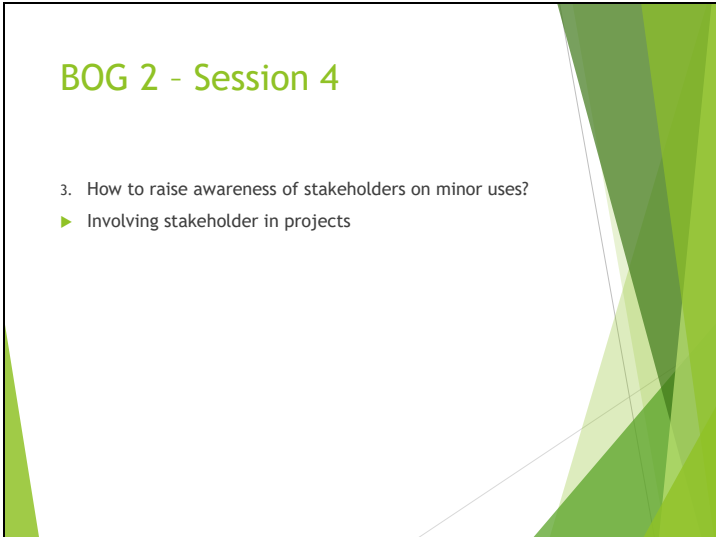
The slide features a white background with a decorative green geometric pattern on the right side. The title 'BOG 2 - Session 4' is in green. The main content is a list of points under the heading '2. What is the envisaged role and structure of the MUCF?'.

**BOG 2 - Session 4**

2. What is the envisaged role and structure of the MUCF?

- ▶ Green deal
- ▶ EU SRA - includes IPM / Ecosystem services / agro-ecosystems
- ▶ Minor uses shall be included in the main
- ▶ MUCF as a facilitator and mobiliser of different actors for development of project proposals to be submitted in EU calls / International collaboration IR-4
- ▶ Funding for research/innovation/training/comunication
- ▶ Share information for solutions
- ▶ European labels/registration (biological / low risk) for Minor Uses
- ▶ Label of IPM production (minor uses) added value of agricultural production

## Diapositive 22

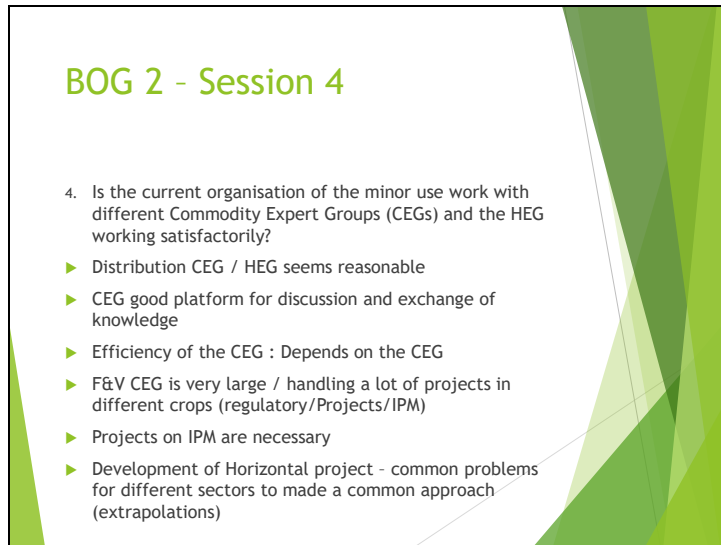
The slide features a white background with a decorative green geometric pattern on the right side. The title 'BOG 2 - Session 4' is in green. The main content is a list of points under the heading '3. How to raise awareness of stakeholders on minor uses?'.

**BOG 2 - Session 4**

3. How to raise awareness of stakeholders on minor uses?

- ▶ Involving stakeholder in projects

## Diapositive 23




### BOG 2 - Session 4

4. Is the current organisation of the minor use work with different Commodity Expert Groups (CEGs) and the HEG working satisfactorily?

- ▶ Distribution CEG / HEG seems reasonable
- ▶ CEG good platform for discussion and exchange of knowledge
- ▶ Efficiency of the CEG : Depends on the CEG
- ▶ F&V CEG is very large / handling a lot of projects in different crops (regulatory/Projects/IPM)
- ▶ Projects on IPM are necessary
- ▶ Development of Horizontal project - common problems for different sectors to made a common approach (extrapolations)

## Diapositive 24



### BOG 2 - Session 4

5. Should needs and priorities be identified per commodity instead of per country? Which are the advantages/ disadvantages of the different methods?

- ▶ Commodity - Problems are different and priorities
- ▶ Country - National problem on the priorities
- ▶ European IPM solutions

Diapositive 25

