

SPECIALITY CROPS



*MinorUses*

# UPDATE ON MUCF AREAS OF ACTIVITY BETWEEN REGULATORY FRAMEWORK AND REALITY

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THE MUCF TEAM

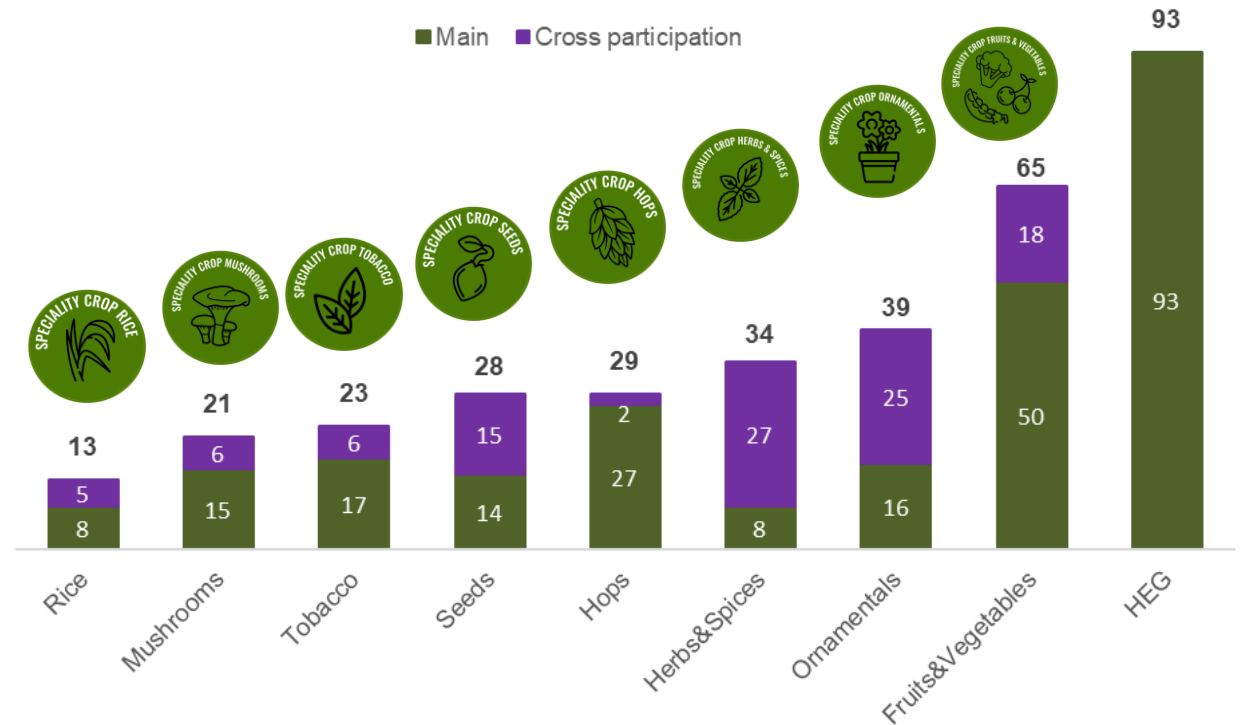
# WHO ARE WE?

MUCF Members distribution map [%] 2021



- Established 2015
- 302 members from 27 Member States + GB, CH and NO
- ~5 % are from PPP industry

MUCF members per Expert Group [abs]  
Σ=285



# EUROPEAN MINOR USES COORDINATION FACILITY IN A NUTSHELL



The **MISSION** of the MUCF is to support the work of European stakeholders and EU Member States, the UK, Norway and Switzerland through information exchange and efficient cooperation to close pesticide gaps in minor uses.



Our **VISION** is to work innovatively to ensure that the work is targeted to the most important minor uses topics. This is to enable farmers in the European region to produce high-quality crops through improved availability of crop protection tools, thus contributing to sustainable European agriculture.

## MUCF MAIN FIELDS OF ACTIVITY & CORE COMPETENCIES

### Meetings



- + Host & facilitate MUCF Commodity and Horizontal Expert meetings.
- + Organise meetings between stakeholders to discuss possible solutions and approaches for identified minor uses needs.

### Database EUMUDA



- + Host & further develop the European Minor Uses Database (EUMUDA).
- + Implement & collect minor use needs and priorities, minor uses, minor crops, and crop acreage data information.

### Information Exchange



- + Coordinate & support minor uses work among all Member Countries and stakeholders.
- + Address regulatory hurdles.
- + MUCF newsletter

**Further details:** Details about the MUCF can be found on [www.minoruses.eu](http://www.minoruses.eu)

# WHY ARE MINOR USES & SPECIALITY CROPS SO IMPORTANT?

## Economical impact

- Minor uses represent 3% of cultivated area, but 20% of value of EU crop production. This corresponds to a value of more than **60 billion Euros** per year in Europe.
- Speciality crops mostly produced on highly specialised farms, economic impact on farm level is high.

## Environmental impact

- Enhance biodiversity in the region, counteract monoculture cultivation.
- Locally grown crops, CO<sub>2</sub> footprint reduction

## Socio-economic impact

- Small-scale agriculture creates jobs, less abandonment of the countryside

## Health impacts

- Diversification of diet



# EU PESTICIDE LEGISLATION

## THE REGULATORY CYCLE OF A PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCT



### APPROVAL

### AUTHORISATION

### SUSTAINABLE USE

### MRL

Active Substance

Use of a Plant Protection Product (GAP)

Use of a Plant Protection Product (GAP)  
Application equipment, IPM information etc.

Residues

PPP PLACING ON THE MARKET  
REGULATION (EC) 1107/2009

SUSTAINABLE USE  
DIRECTIVE 2009/128/EC

PPP RESIDUES  
REGULATION (EC) 396/2005



Regulated at MS level



Regulated at EU level



Minor uses/crops definitions





# WHAT ARE MINOR USES/ CROPS?

## DEFINITIONS

### Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 – Article 3(26):

Use of a plant protection product in a particular Member State on plants or plant products which are:

National dimension

(a) not widely grown in that Member State,  
or

Minor crop

(b) widely grown to meet an exceptional  
plant protection need

Minor use on a major crop

Minor crop refers to cultivation area

**EPPO Standard PP 1/224(2)** Principles of efficacy  
evaluation for Minor Uses.

Minor crop refers to economic value of the crop





# WHAT ARE MINOR USES/ CROPS?

## DEFINITIONS

**TECHNICAL GUIDELINES:** On data requirements for setting MRLs, comparability of residue trials and extrapolation for residue data on products from plant and animal origin (SANTE/2019/12752).

The following criteria were used for classifying a crop or a product as 'major' in the EU:

(a) **Daily intake contribution** > 0.125 g/kg bw/day and relevant cultivation area (> 20 000 ha) and/or production (> 400 000 tonnes per year) in the zone

or

(b) **Cultivation area** > 20 000 ha and production > 400 000 tonnes per year

**All crops not defined as 'major crops' according to the criteria outlined above are minor crops.**

Minor/major refers to daily intake in combination with cultivation area or production amount





# REGULATORY VERSUS EPPO AND RESIDUE ZONES

## Regulatory zones:

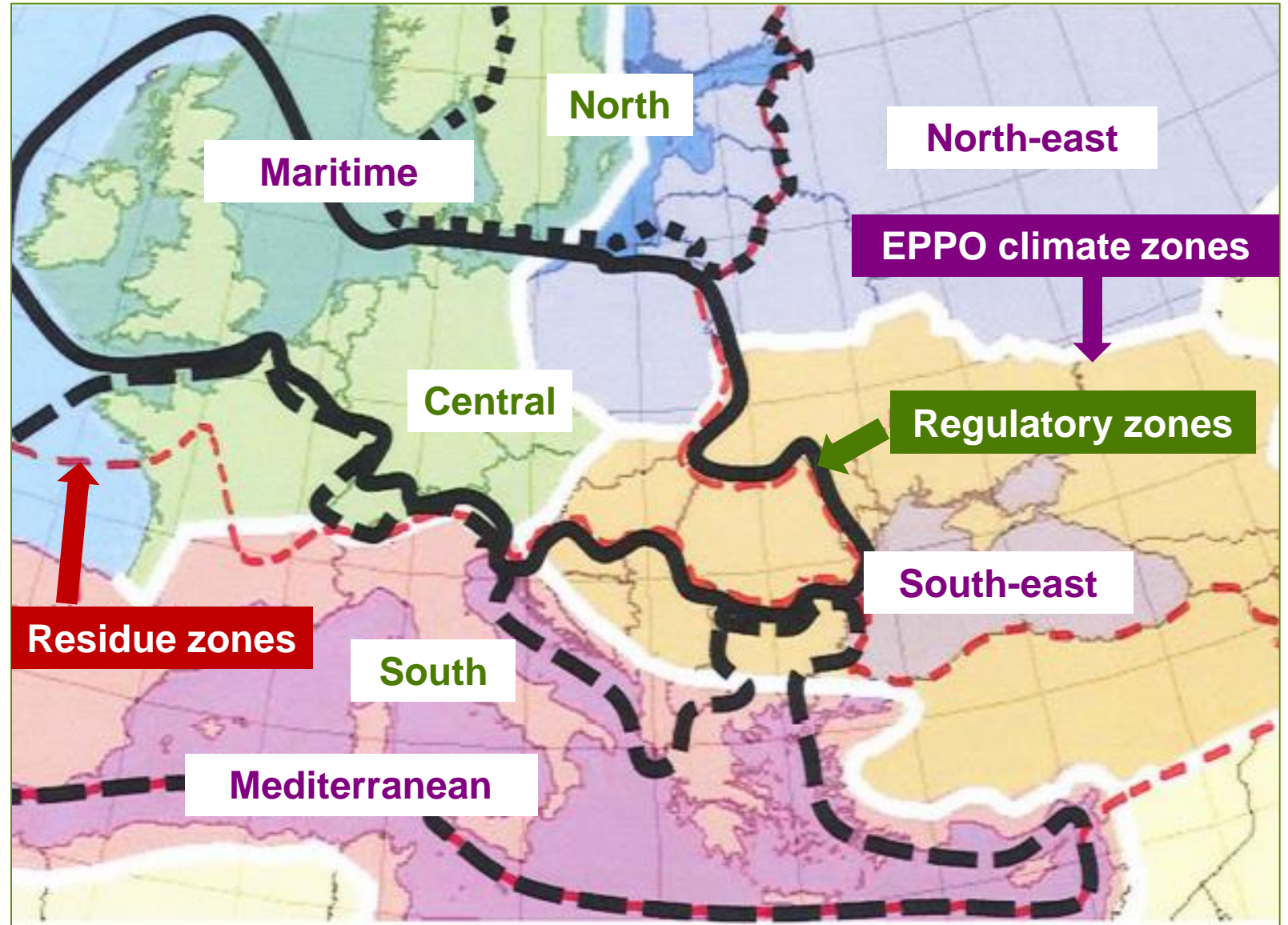
North, Central, South (black borders)

## EPPO climate zones:

Maritime, Mediterranean, North-east, South-east (white borders)

## Residue zones (outdoor):

North and South (red borders)







## IS THIS A WORKABLE DEFINITION

### Issues

- Leaves it up to Member Country (MC) to define what constitutes "minor crop/use" -> A minor crop/use in one country, can be a major crop/use in an other and vice versa!
- Interferes with the zonal procedure and mutual recognition
- A **fixed acreage (per zone)** would be favoured by growers association
- An EU wide **harmonized definition** of 'minor crop/use' would be needed to facilitate minor use authorisations.

# EUMUDA-DATABASE

- EUMUDA is an important tool to collect the minor use needs from Member Countries, to follow-up on these needs and to manage projects

## What information can be found in EUMUDA ?

- A compiled list of minor uses needs from Member Countries.
- An overview of ongoing projects and their status.
- Reference lists of what are considered "minor uses" in different Member Countries (example from France below) and minor uses-useful links.

France	
<b>Minor Uses Useful links</b>	<b>Reference Lists</b>
French Ministry of Agriculture	List of reference of Minor / Major Uses - Catalogue des Usages (.xlsx file)
EPHY - ANSES : Database of plant protection products	List of reference of Minor / Major Uses - Catalogue des Usages (.xls file)
EPHY - ANSES : Database of plant protection products - direct link to download page	



# EUMUDA TABLE OF NEEDS

Crop Eppo Code	Crop common name	Pest Eppo Code	Pest scientific name	Pest common name	Frequency	Priority total points	Member States	Area of use	Function
<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Search"/>
RUBID	raspberry	DROSSU	Drosophila suzukii	spotted wing drosophila	18	60	Northern: DK,EE,FI,NO,SE Central: AT,BE,CH,DE,HU,IE,NL,SI,SK,UK Southern: FR,IT,PT	f,fg	insecticide
DAUCS	carrot	PSILRO	Chamaepsila rosae	carrot fly	15	55	Northern: DK,EE,FI,LV,NO,SE Central: BE,CH,NL,SI,SK Southern: CY,ES,PT	f	insecticide
FRAAN	strawberry	DROSSU	Drosophila suzukii	spotted wing drosophila	13	45	Northern: EE,SE Central: BE,DE,HU,IE,NL,SI,SK,UK Southern: ES,FR,PT	f,fg	insecticide

EUMUDA includes 3186 needs from 28 countries. The table of needs will be updated in autumn 2021.

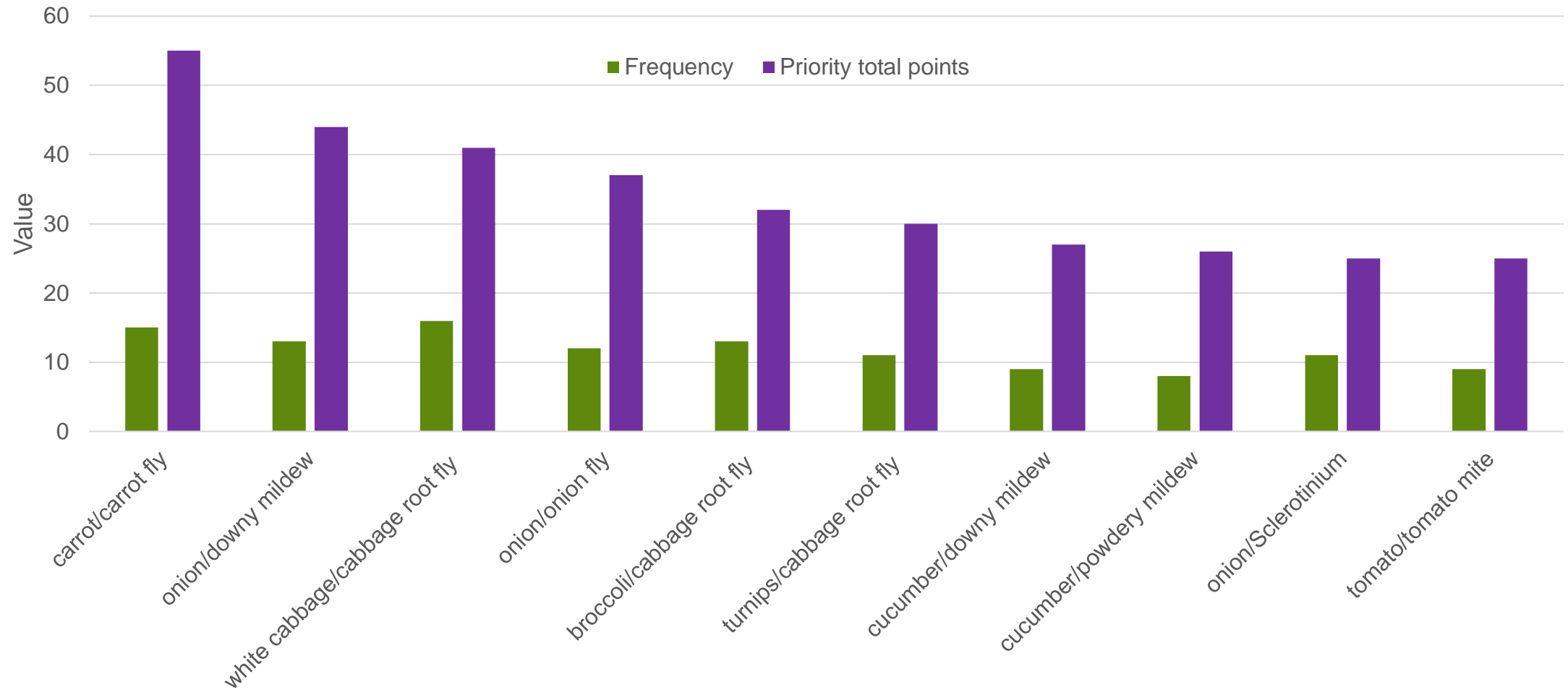
[https://www.eumuda.eu/database/table\\_minor\\_uses](https://www.eumuda.eu/database/table_minor_uses)



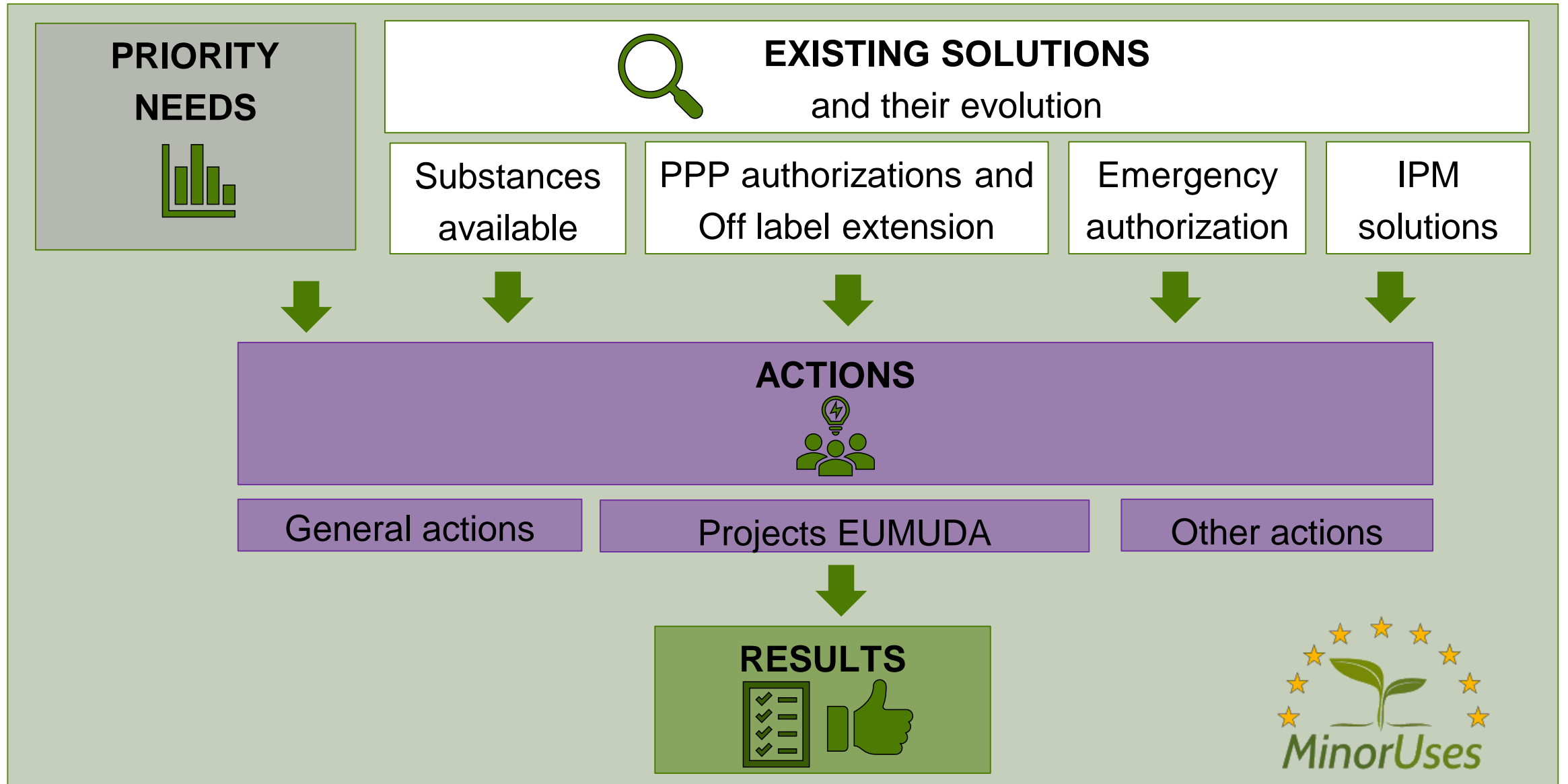
# TOP 10 PRIORITIES OF GROUPED MINOR USES NEEDS - FRUITS -



# TOP 10 PRIORITIES OF GROUPED MINOR USES NEEDS- VEGETABLES -



# MUCF PROJECT SET-UP







## MUCF IS CURRENTLY WORKING ON

- A **searchable database on crop efficacy** to retrieve extrapolation possibilities for minor uses. To be hosted by EPPO.
- A **searchable database on crop residue data** to retrieve the extrapolation possibilities for minor uses, after SANCO residue extrapolation tables. To be hosted by MUCF.
  - For residues, for example, extrapolation possibilities only relate to crops, whereas for efficacy they are related to a combination of pests and crops.
  - For efficacy and residues there are different crop grouping systems.
- Update of the survey on minor uses needs and minor/major crop, minor uses per Member Country.



# MINOR USES & SPECIALITY CROPS IN EUROPE

## CURRENT SITUATION PART 1

- **Lack and decrease of active substances** due to EU requirements for evaluation and the relatively high registration process costs. Sales versus data generation costs (MRL, efficacy data, application fees, etc.)
- Approved active substances in Oct. 2021: 454; 57 out of these are candidates for substitution; 23 are basic substances; 33 are low risk substances.
- Non-renewed substances (93 since beginning of the program AIR), renewed substances (62), new substances approved (61).
- Interim solutions: Emergency Authorisations.
  - Article 53 states that a Member State can authorise a PPP in **special circumstances** for limited period of max.120 days
- Other solution: Off-Label Extension of Authorisation for Minor Uses (EAMU)
  - The use of any product with an off-label EAMU approval is entirely at the **risk of the user**.

Decline



# MINOR USES & SPECIALITY CROPS IN EUROPE

## CURRENT SITUATION PART 2

MUCF conducted an analysis on **Emergency Authorisations** granted between 2017-19 in Europe & compared it with minor uses needs

- A total of 311 substances were covered by 1753 authorisations.
- 80% of the 50 first prioritized needs are addressed in Europe with emergency authorization.
- Insecticides were authorized 906 times, fungicides 442 times, herbicides 264 times, and others 141 times.
- Most emergency authorisations granted for the active substance cyantraniliprole (5%), and for the pest *Drosophila suzukii* (6%).

*The complete table of survey results is available at:*  
[www.eumuda.eu/database/table\\_minor\\_uses\\_and\\_art\\_53](http://www.eumuda.eu/database/table_minor_uses_and_art_53)



# 10 MOST REPRESENTED NEEDS IN EMERGENCY AUTHORIZATIONS

Needs on Fruits		Nr. of Emerg . Auth. 2017-19
<b>sweet cherry</b>	<i>Drosophila suzukii</i>	63
<b>raspberry</b>	<i>Drosophila suzukii</i>	45
<b>Europ. plum</b>	<i>Drosophila suzukii</i>	42
<b>sour cherry</b>	<i>Drosophila suzukii</i>	40
<b>bilberry</b>	<i>Drosophila suzukii</i>	38
<b>blackberry</b>	<i>Drosophila suzukii</i>	24
<b>black currant</b>	<i>Drosophila suzukii</i>	23
<b>blueberry</b>	<i>Drosophila suzukii</i>	22
<b>peach</b>	<i>Drosophila suzukii</i>	22
<b>apple</b>	<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>	21

Needs on Vegetables		Nr. of Emerg . Auth. 2017-19
<b>potato</b>	<i>Agriotes</i> sp.	21
<b>asparagus</b>	<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	18
<b>tomato</b>	<i>Tuta absoluta</i>	15
<b>chicory</b>	dicotyledonous weeds	15
<b>potato</b>	sprout depression	13
<b>tomato</b>	Globodera (cyst nematode)	12
<b>cucumber</b>	Nematodes	12
<b>tomato</b>	Nematodes	12
<b>sweet pepper</b>	Nematodes	11
<b>aubergine</b>	Nematodes	11



# MINOR USES & SPECIALITY CROPS IN EUROPE

## CURRENT STATE PART 3

- Duplication of work (regulatory) and costs (data generation) in different member countries
- Distortion of competition at European level for the crop producer
- Distortion of competition with imports from third countries



# INCREASING TREND FOR BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

## Decline of chemical active substances

- PPP industry invest less and less in new active substance development.
- Farm to Fork strategy with two main targets:

Target 1: **to reduce by 50% the use and risk of chemical pesticides by 2030.**

Target 2: to reduce by 50% the use of more hazardous pesticides by 2030.

**Upward trend** in the number of approved non-chemical, low-risk and basic substances (EC report 2020-05-20)

**Manage resistance** (“resistance breaker”)

**Zero residue policy** by supermarkets due to consumer trends

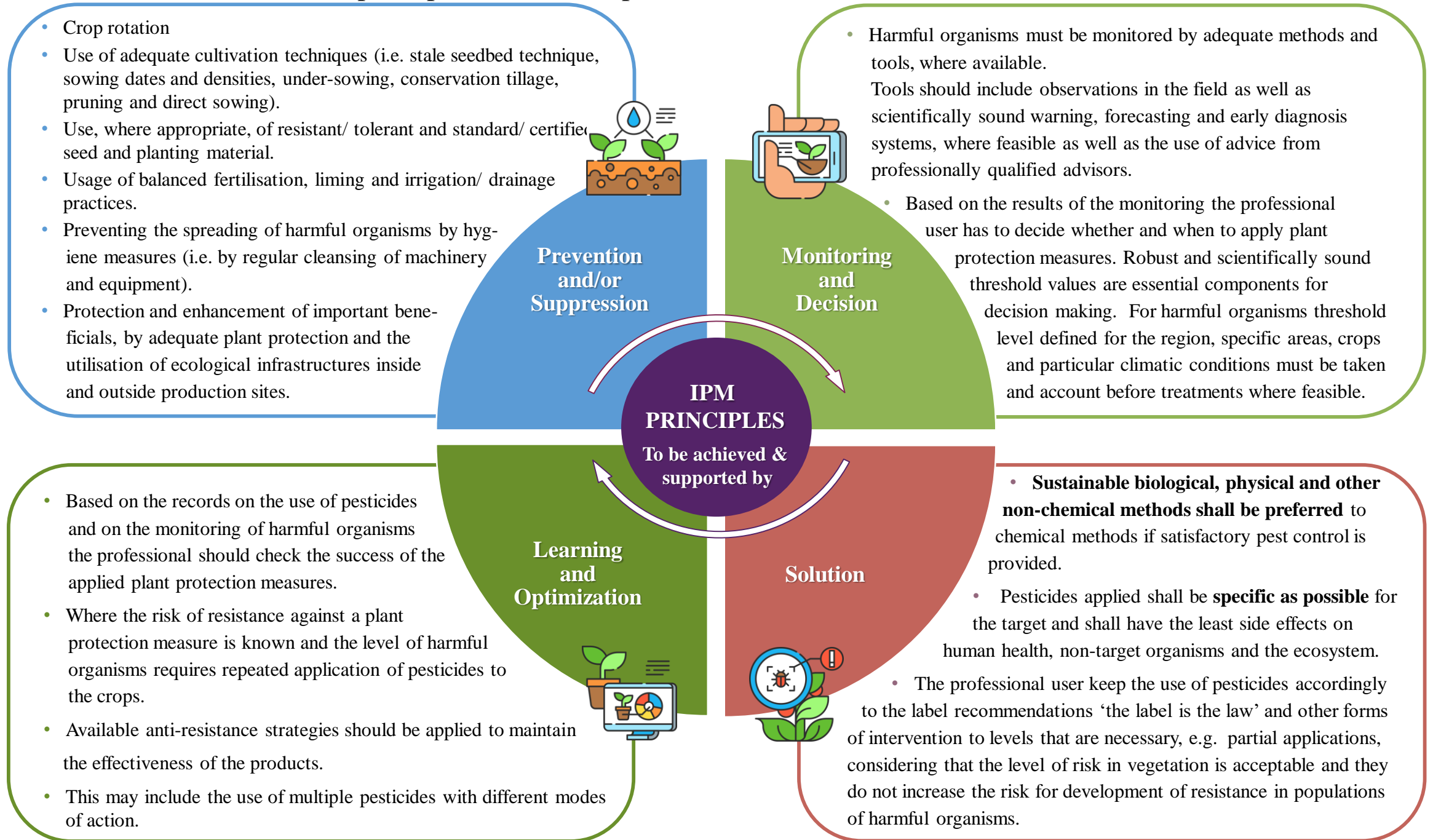
- Desire to have maximum information about the food. Full traceability + more information from “the field”
- Move toward organic consumptions (+ now 0 residues initiatives)
- Put pressure on retailers for better transparency and more responsibility, safety, quality standards, etc ..
- Supermarkets in Europe specify a range of pesticide residues criteria for the supply of fresh produce (e.g. Lidl: Total sum of active substances found must not exceed five. Consequences: non-conformances- “full investigation”, reanalysis costs, jeopardize Global GAP certification, grower ban!)

**IPM tool** (consideration of all PPP measures).





# General principles of IPM, adapted from Annex III of Directive 2009/128/EC



# CONCLUSION & SOME DISCUSSION POINTS

## Biocontrol products and their potential

- Many products are low-risk and target specific
- Many do not need residue work
- Perfectly fit in IPM matrix as a solution tool piece

## Discussion

- Mutual recognition is not applied as needed
- More harmonisation in regulations and definitions is needed, e.g. an EU wide harmonized definition of 'minor crop/use' would facilitate minor use authorisations.
- Authorization of low-risk active substances and products (e.g. improved timelines and fees) should be favoured. Many low-risk products are based on biocontrol substances. Often there are disproportionate costs and fees for small markets.

## Invitation to participate in the MUCF

An exchange of MUCF data with the PPP industry is envisaged in the near future.



SPECIALITY CROPS



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION.**



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