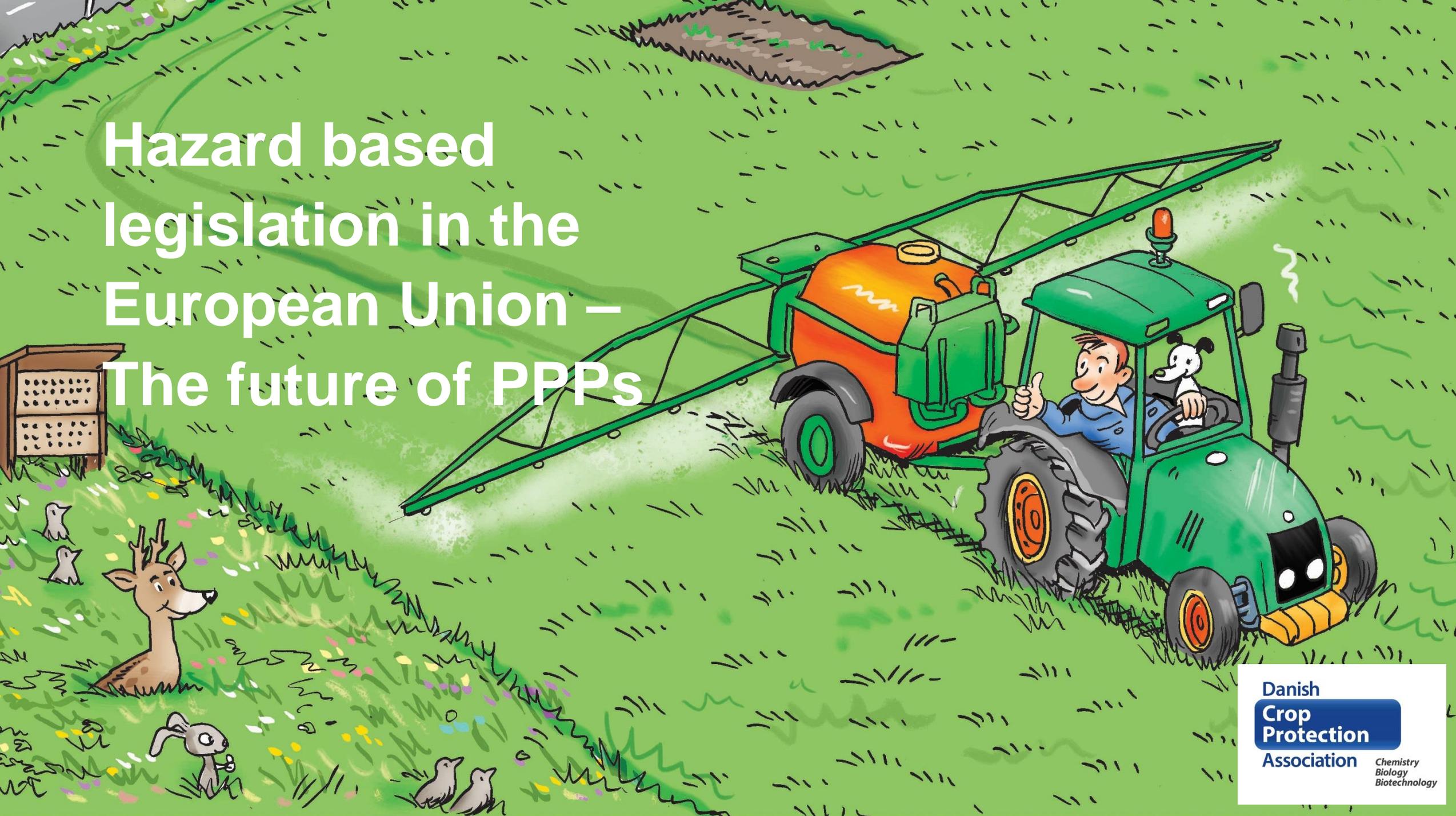


Hazard based legislation in the European Union – The future of PPPs



Why are we here today?

CeHoS
Informationsdag 2018

Dansk Planteværn inviterer til ED-seminar 9. november

Forside / Nyheder / Presse / 2018 / Dansk Planteværn inviterer til ED-seminar 9. november

REGULATION (EC) No 1107/2009 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 21 October 2009

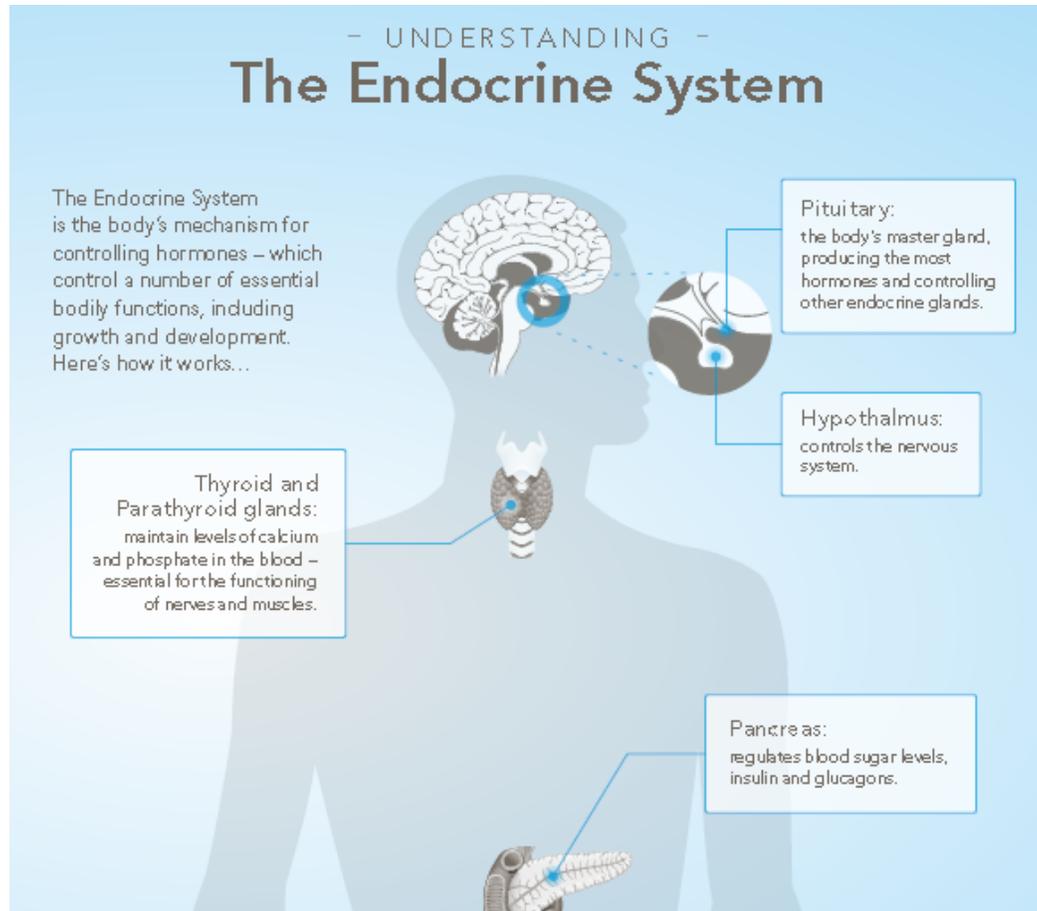
concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC



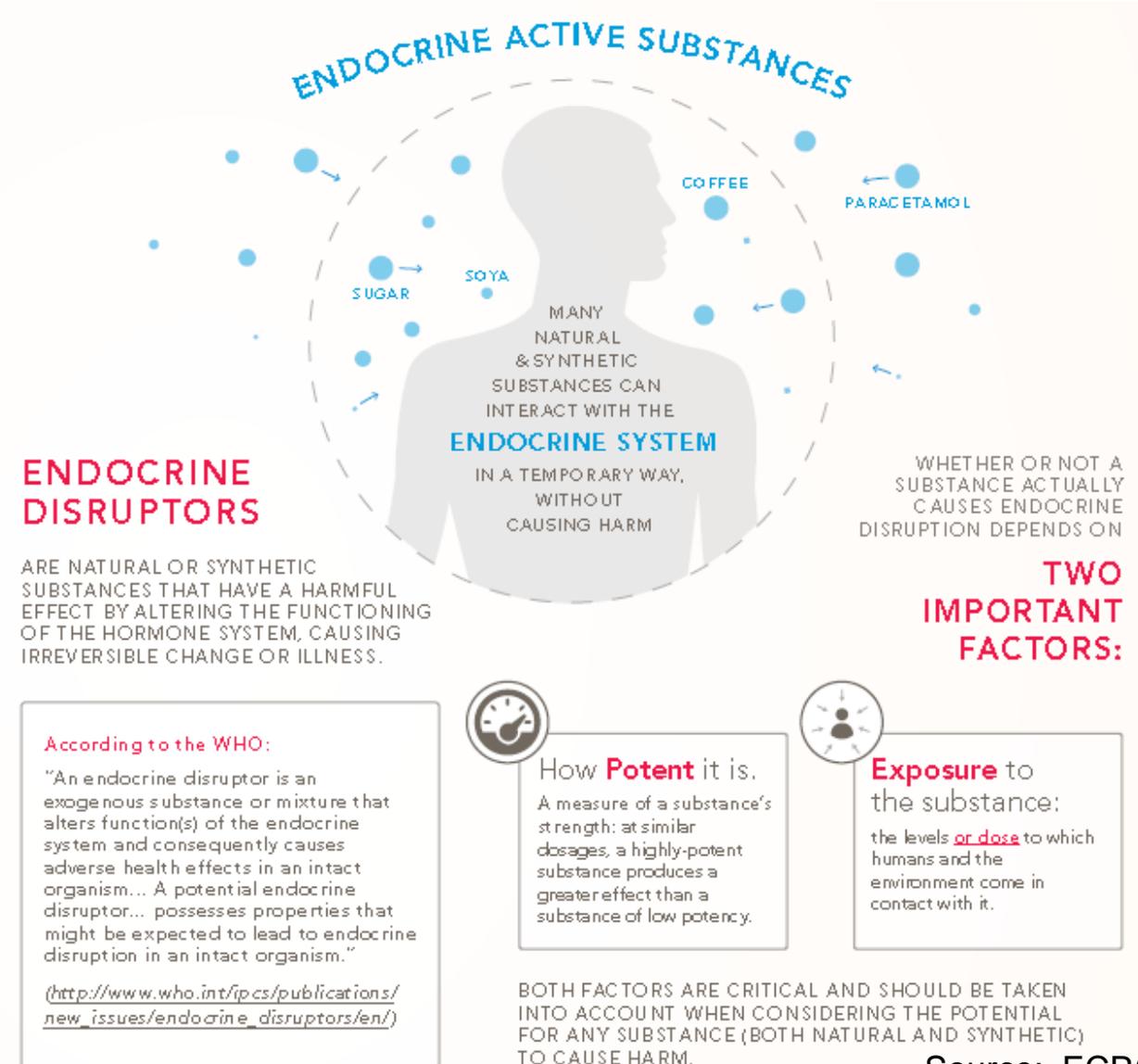
Danish
**Crop
Protection**
Association

Chemistry
Biology
Biotechnology

What systems in the body are we referring to?



- Permanent / adverse impact



Why is this topic of interest to DCPA?

- Part of 1107/2009 and biopesticides regulations – currently as cut-off criteria
- According to ECPA, current EU proposal would affect registered products - up to 50 active ingredients could lose their registrations.
- Study sponsored by ECPA focused on 16 active ingredients and found that:
 - ▶ Their use in potatoes, barley, wheat, sugar beet, rapeseed, corn and grapes contributes to 34 - 69 million tons / between €4.1 - €8.3bn of crop value
 - ▶ Imports of corn, OSR, and sugarbeets increase from 7 to 28 Mt
 - ▶ 500,000 jobs in EU at risk of being lost
 - ▶ EU wheat export would decrease by half
 - ▶ Carbon footprint negatively impacted
 - ▶ EU self-sufficiency further in doubt



Could these be some questions we should ask ourselves?

- Should our regulatory system be hazard or risk driven?
 - ▶ 1107/2009 is hazard based.
 - ▶ Danish tax system on Crop Protection Products is hazard based.
 - ▶ Risk assessments are used in registering products

$$\text{RISK} = \text{HAZARD} \times \text{EXPOSURE}$$

Hazard vs Risk

$$\text{RISK} = \text{HAZARD} \times \text{EXPOSURE}$$



Watching a shark from the beach doesn't present a risk to your health
SWIMMING WITH IT DOES!

MANY SUBSTANCES
THAT ARE VITAL
IN SMALL AMOUNTS
CAN BE LETHAL IN

LARGE DOSES

The body
needs
Salt, but



57g

is considered a fatal
dose for a child.

Pears
naturally
contain

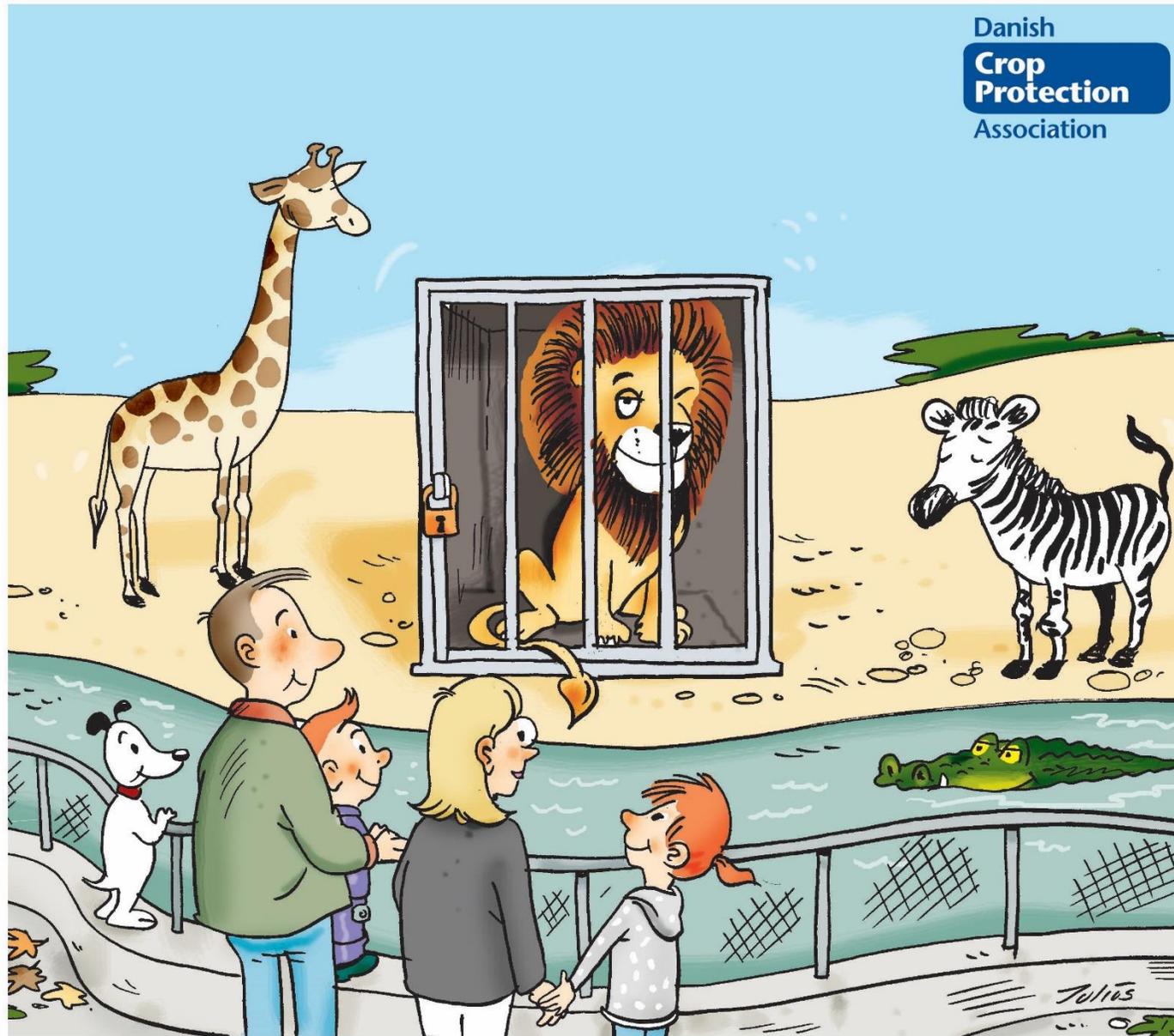


Formaldehyde

which can kill in
large doses

Could these be some questions we should ask ourselves?

- Is there a challenge to define what Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals really are?
 - ▶ Endocrine – so many different hormonal systems in the body which are all different
 - ▶ Disrupting – is it really permanent? What is the binding strength?
 - ▶ Chemicals – syntetic vs natural
- To what extent do they impact our health?
 - ▶ Are the concerns similar to the concerns raised when we discuss the "Cocktail effect"?
- What is science driven and what is politically motivated?
 - ▶ Who are involved? Toxicologists, medical professionals, environmentalists?
- What do we want? To feed the world, or worry about what we eat?



Hazard is anything that has the potential to cause harm
Risk is an estimation of the chance you will be harmed by hazard
- If you are not exposed to the hazard - no harm is being done