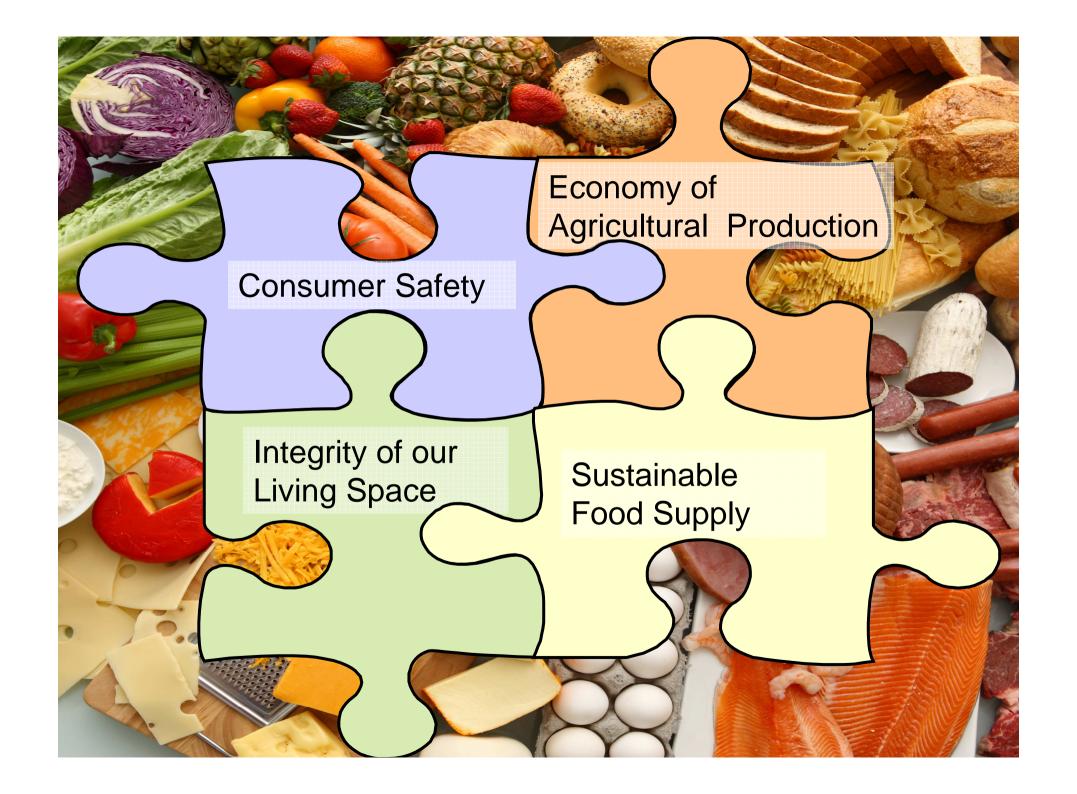




Mutual recognition, an opportunity for plant protection within the southern zone

29-30 April 2010, Paris

Mutual recognition as a tool for harmonisation and simplification with the new regulatory provisions









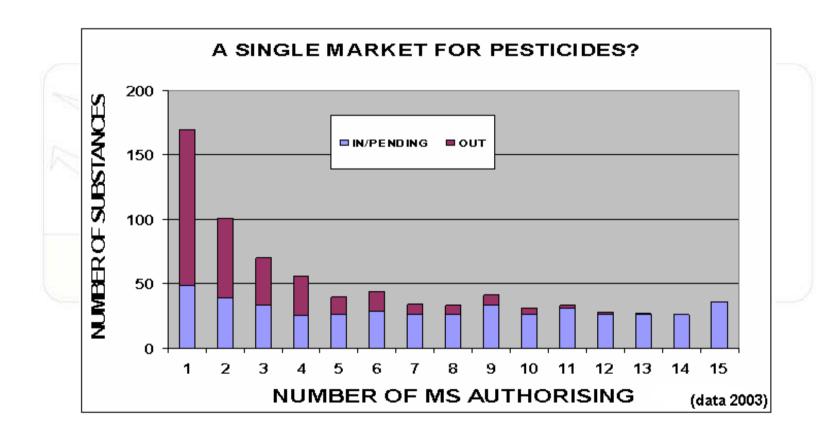
Limited availability of plant protection products can lead to:

- Problems in resistance management
- Distorted market for farm production
- De facto monopoly of certain products
- Illegal use
- Counterfeit





The baseline in EU15 in 2003







Mutual recognition under Directive 91/414/EEC

- Mutual recognition is not a new instrument
- Article 10 of Directive 91/414/EEC
- Obligatory mutual recognition for products which contain active substances included in Annex I to Directive 91/414
- Agricultural, plant health and climatic conditions comparable
- Commission as arbiter





The problems

- Only recently, the number of active substances on Annex I grew quickly
- No new procedure was put in place because of high workload
- Lack of transparency
- Lack of confidence
- National risk assessments and risk mitigation measures





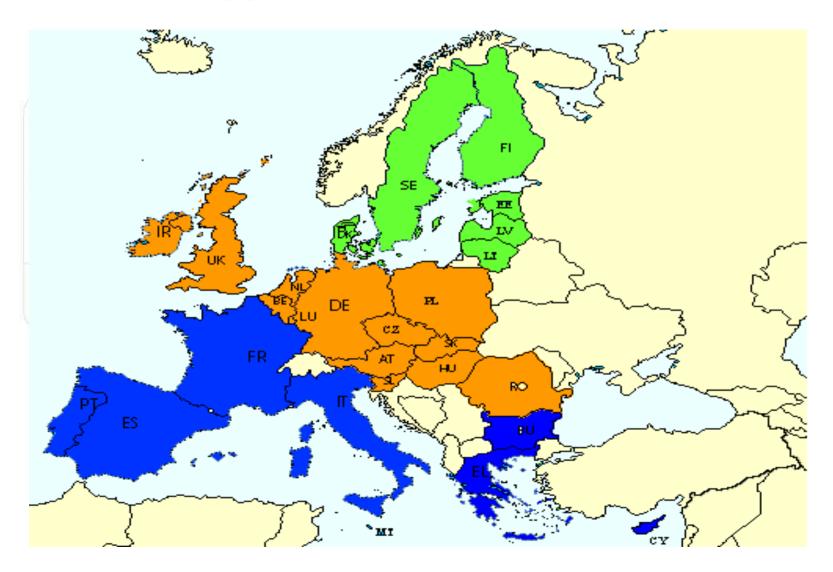
Mutual recognition under Reg. (EC) N° 1907/2009

- Article 40 (also: 41, 42, 36)
- Each Member State allocated to one zone
- Application for the recognition for
 - the same product,
 - the same use
 - under comparable agricultural practices
- Different time periods for authorisation (12+6 months) and recognition (120 days)





The «zonal approach»







The rule

- Obligatory Mutual Recognition within a zone
- Voluntary Mutual Recognition between zones, for candidates for substitution, for provisional authorisations, for derogations under art. 4(7)
- Consent of authorisation holder not indispensable (in case of a prevailing public interest)





The exemptions

- Adapting risk mitigation measures is possible in order to address the specific situation in a MS
- Possibility to refuse mutual recognition in case of a serious risk for health or the environment
- For some homogenous uses (greenhouse, postharvest, storage rooms and seed treatment), all EU is considered one single zone
- Mutual recognition does not apply to provisional authorisations, candiates of substitution and authorisations under article 4(7)





The benefits

- To speed up decision making
- To avoid duplication of work
- To increase the availability of a particular product throughout the Member States
- To reduce the administrative burden for industry and authorities.
- To safeguard the competitiveness of agriculture
- To protect human and animal health and the environment
- To provide for a more common market for plant protection products





The precondition

- Basis: Zonal Evaluation (Art. 33-39)
- Only one application per zone
- Application must cover all intended uses of the zone
- Evaluation takes into account the whole zone
- Member States to cooperate in terms of:
 - worksharing
 - information exchange
 - stepwise further harmonisation





A formula for success?

- Mutual recognition is a counterbalance to the criteria for approval and the substitution principle
- Mutual recognition is no longer a unilateral decision, but is embedded into a multilateral worksharing environment
 - -> Member States will be more committed
 - -> Clear structures need to be established
- Regulation 1107/2009 creates only a regulatory framework for mutual recognition
 - -> Harmonised procedures have to be agreed during the twelve months to come
 - -> Consultation ongoing (e.g. workshops, expert meetings)

Thank you for your attention!

...and in any case: the Commission will have to review the system of mutual recognition by 14 December 2014

For more information...

... please consult our website:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/protection/evaluation/index_en.htm