UK (GB&NI) PPP regime:

An industry view of two years on from the end of the BREXIT TP

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What Will Make The Ship Sail Faster?
UK (GB&NI) PPP Regime: ‘An industry view of two years on from the end of the BREXIT TP’

1. The Industry
2. The New Regime
3. The Positives
4. Challenges
5. Opportunities
The Industry

23 member companies representing 96% of the UK market for Plant Protection Products (PPPs).
What Do We Want?

✓ Predictable
✓ Efficient
✓ Proportionate
✓ Transparent
New Great Britain (GB/NI) Pesticides Regime

**31st January 2020:** BREXIT

Start of the Transition Period

The UK is no longer involved in EU wide active substance, product and MRLs evaluations but new decisions taken under the EU regime apply in UK.

**1st January 2021:**

An independent pesticides regulatory regime is in operation in GB (England, Scotland and Wales) responsible for:

- Active substance & plant protection product (PPP)  
  Reg (EC) N. 1107/2009

- Maximum Residue Level (MRL)  
  Reg (EC) N. 396/2005

- REACH  
  Reg (EC) N. 1907/2006

- Classification, Labelling and Packaging  
  Reg (EC) N. 1272/2008
New Great Britain (GB/NI) Pesticides Regime

- GB make their own decisions based on GB assessments

- New decisions taken under the EU regulatory regime will not apply in Great Britain

- The Chemical Regulation Directorate (CRD) remain the national regulator for the whole of the UK, on behalf of the UK government and the devolved administrations
  - (i.e. Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland)

- Northern Ireland will follow EU process and timelines
Positives

Reputational excellence of CRD added balance to EU Committee discussions and decision making.

Open communication applicants
- Pre-submission discussions
- Training offerings (CRD Industry)

Positioning Global influence and consideration of evaluations from other jurisdictions
- Drones and Codex

Regular dialogue with trade association CropLife UK
- Updates and solutions of the emerging regime
Positives

- **Guidance Development And Publication e.g’s**
  - Toxicology Skin sensitisation
  - Stereoisomers
  - Ground Water metabolites
    - Agility and proactivity
  - CRD proactive engagement new/updated guidance pre-adoptions

- Managed divergence with EU not all EU GD evolutions are beneficial

- Pragmatism being displayed within CRD departments e.g Environmental Fate and residues

- Workshops (field and online) great way to support new staff development
  - Significant recruitment since Jan 21
  - Reconsideration of Amateur container recycling restriction
CRD have demonstrated that they can be faster than EU

Positives
New Active Substance Approval

- Approval of a new Active Substance (AS) ahead of the EU process – Cinmethylin

  Approval of the AS, GB MRLs and authorisation of the product Luxinum Plus, were granted almost simultaneously in early June 2022
Challenges & Concerns

- **Policy makers (DEFRA) and Implementers (CRD)**

- Bigger organisations post EU exit, require time ‘build capacity and capability’
  - Political discontinuity, ministerial churn
  - Lag delivery and consultation outcomes e.g. National Action Plan

- Loss of expertise will be problematic as well as attracting senior specialists

- Efficient and timely communication for best outcomes on workshops
  - E.g Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

- Influence of the devolved administrations?
Challenges and Concerns – Resource

- **Clarity required in major area’s for industry budgeting and resource planning**
  - GB Active substance renewals process ≠ EU active substance process

- **Resourcing the needs of GB dossier’s** will need a lot of internal planning
  - Different End points and different timelines will almost certainly mean a new different dossier having to be produced

- **Fee’s**
  - EU Plus GB
    - Will GB/NI market remain attractive? e.g. Biopesticide charges

- **Timelines**
  - Active substance expiry dates likely to be extended.
  - Need clarity for growers and supply chain

- **MRL’s**
  - more Import Tolerance needs and separate/duplicate MRL applications

- **Duplication** of EU classification, REACH, biocides submissions
Challenges & Concerns – Divergence

- 'Divergence within UK'.
  - Divergence of PPPs between NI and GB will increase as EU and GB take substance decisions at different times.
  - Northern Ireland due to the Northern Ireland Protocol
  - Precision breeding (Gene editing) Bill is England only in scope.
  - MRL’s can be different in GB, NI, and EU. Art 12 reviews complicated to track.

- Divergence from EU
  - Increased resource demand for industry and the food chain stakeholders
  - Brexit Freedoms Bill - Sunset in December 2023
 Opportunities - Regulate ‘better’

✓ Implement the 1107/2009 regulation as it was intended via an independent standalone regulatory regime

✓ Streamline and reduce the bureaucratic and technocratic EU implementation without reducing standards.

✓ Be proportionate in reviews

✓ GB to mitigate Brexit burdens by adopting a more balanced approach to updating active substance assessments that have already been evaluated to modern standards.

✓ Continue to build effective working relationships for the benefit of all (CRD - DEFRA - Industry)

✓ CropLife UK offering pragmatic solutions

✓ DEFRA timely engagement to support the sector and food security

✓ A CRD website like the past