

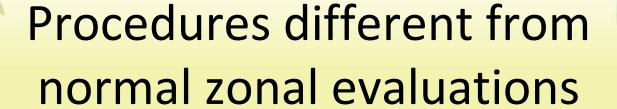
Special cases in the authorization procedure

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- 1. Emergency use
- 2. Parallel import
- 3. Not PPPs with plant protection effect
- 4. Clone certificates







Emergency use









Emergency use



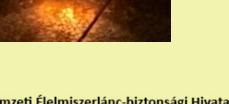
- Legal basis: Art 53, 1107/2009 EC regulation
- ...in special circumstances a Member State may authorise, for a period **not exceeding 120 days**, the placing on the market of PPPs, for limited and controlled use, where such a measure appears necessary because of a danger which cannot be contained by any other reasonable means.
- Art 79 of Regulation, Decision 1999/468/EC
 Standing Committee can be involved if needed



Reasons for emergency applications



- No authorised product in the crop against relevant per
- Lack of effective application method
- Withdrawal of important active substances, PPPs
- Obligation for rotation (fate, resistance)
- Aerial applications non-expected situations (waterlogged area)
- Lack of PPP in minor crops
- Lack of PPP in eco-production



Main types of EA

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I: PPP with not approved a.s.

II: not registered PPP with aproved a.s.

III: authorised PPP with new use (often on minor crop)

- I + II only few/year/ MS (10-13 in HU)
- III more often happens



Better way to extend original authorisation for minor use



Emergency use

- Differences among MSs
- Basically national issue to judge the case
- Strict control by MS authorithy
- Control of COM and the greens
- Consequence of refusing: illegal use, bigger danger
- Consequence of issuing: increasing need for products by other companies, or concerns







Redentin - chlorofacinone

- The biggest EA in Hungary
- Historical background well known by farmers
- Producer (REANAL) has no dossier
- Authorised products are not usable
- Bromadiolone, difenacoum have no authorisation in HU
- Brodifacoum is biocide caused deer mortality by illegal use
- Extreme vole invasion in 2014 20-50% yield loss
- Chlorofacinone is better for environment than all similar
 - substances no secondary toxicity
- Strict follow-up by authority!
- Area in HU during one year: 03.2014-02.2015: 211.000 ha



Neonicotinoids & emergency

after restriction of treated seeds by thiametoxam, clothianidin, imidaclopride

- Legal basis is not clear
 (Art 49 Art 53 485/2013)
- Issued for rape in: Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Finnland, Latvia,
 Romania, United Kingdom
- Hungary: not isssued during the 2 year moratorium decision in the next future
- Dramatic increase of chlorpyrifos amount in HU 3 x of previous 3 years average ⇒ more problem with bee poisoning



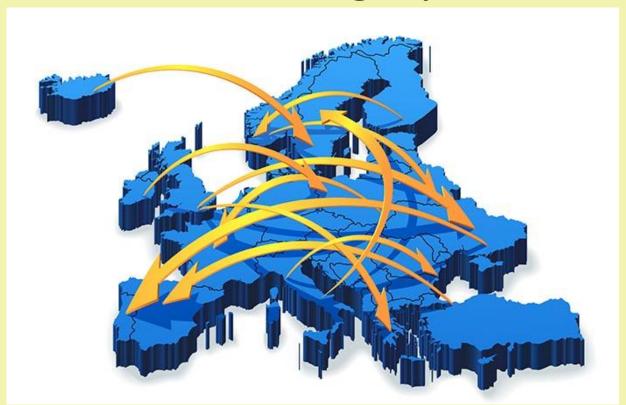








Parallel trade permits in Hungary

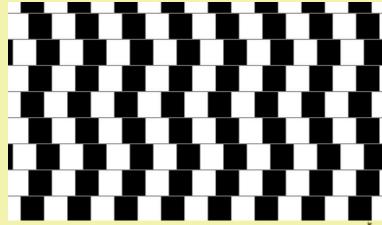




Characteristics of parallel trade in Hunga

- 170 parallel trade permits (started in 2004)
- Market share in 2014: 1,2 % (in the volume of sales)
- 16-18 companies involved in the parallel trade /2015
- Most frequent countries of origin: RO, PL, DE, SK, ES
- New player in the parallel trade business in HU:

a generic company submitted 32 applications in 2015 (71% of all parallels)



Statistics

		Toom Staldest 12 asz	
Year	Parallel trade permits	Refused applications	
2011	33	3	
2012	49	3	
2013	39	9	
2014	24	1	
Until 09/2105	45	2	

Reasons of refusal:

- The composition of the PPP is not identical
- The authorisation of the PPP in the MS of origin is not valid
- Product name (former product name is not allowed)



Critical issues in parallel trade 1.



Re-packaging – potential danger of falsification

- Regulation 1107/2009/EC does not prohibit re-packaging of products BUT traceability should be ensured (concerns e.g. repackaging outside HU: in the MS of origin or other MS)
- HU provision: re-packaging is not allowed, import only in original package



Critical issues in parallel trade 2.

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Trade name

- Possible names:
 - Own trade name for the parallel product
 - The same name as the reference product (Complaints by the representatives of the reference products)
- Not allowed trade names:
 - Name of former authorised (expired) product
 - Name of active substance alone
- Parallel traders should pay attention to the intellectual property rights



Critical issues in parallel trade 3

Labelling

- Approved label is attached to the permit
- Clear display that it is a parallel trade product (MS of origin, original product name)
- Original batch number and production date
- Parallel traders should include the amendments of the reference product on the label

Traceability and control in HU

- Announcement of the date and volume within 15 days of the import
- Control program started in 2015: priority sampling of parallel trade products together with the reference products (but only few parallels on shelf – direct distribution)







Critical issues in parallel trade 4.



Court case - Parallel trade of parallel traded products

Till 2014 it was not allowed

C-108/13 - Judgment of the Court (6/11/2014)- Mac GmbH v MOA (FR)

Parallel trade permit on a parallel traded product can be granted or refused case by case. Application may be examined by MS under the rules of the Treaty.

How to handle the new situation in HU?

HU is the MS of origin: we are not in the position to grant information about composition.

HU is the target MS:

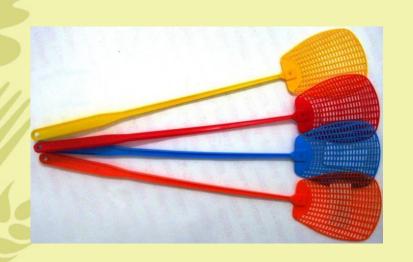
only in original package, if there is reliable composition info



EXPORT



Not PPPs with plant protection effect





PPP and not PPP



Herbicides, fungicides, zoocides, plant growth regulators

+ later on: safeners, synergists, co-formulants, adjuvants in R. 1107/2009/EC till COM regulation: national issue as not PPP In many countries not to be registered!

Not PPPs:

Products used in plant protection but not to be considered as PPP

not under the scope of R. 1107/2009/EC



Products used in plant protection but not to be considered as PPP



HU: regulated in decree 89/2004 FVM about PPP authorisation

Safeners, synergists, co-formulants, adjuvants
They will go under R. 1107/2009/EC after COM regulation
Cleaners, stickers, additives etc



- Plant protection tools (e.g. traps)
- Macro organisms



Simple and cheep procedure (compared to PPPs)



Safeners, Synergists, Co-formulants, Adjuvants, é Cleaners, Stickers, Additives etc.

- Data requirement similar to PPP but much lighter
- Less data needed and non GLP accepted
 - Identity
 - Phys-chem properties
 - Toxicology
 - Ecotoxicology
 - Efficacy
- In case of well-known substances literature data are accepted





Plant protection tools (e.g. traps)



- Traps without pheromones or with pheromones but not used for mass trapping are not PPPs
- Tools containing repellents against wild animals, moles
- Simpified data requirement
 - description of tool and substance,
 - description of application
 - efficacy



Macro organisms



Despite of plant protection purpose, not considered as PPP in the R.1107/2009/EC

Data requirements:

- Identity of the formulation containing macro-organisms
- Biological properties
- Biological activity, mode of action, efficacy
- Effects on human health,
 non-target organisms and the environment



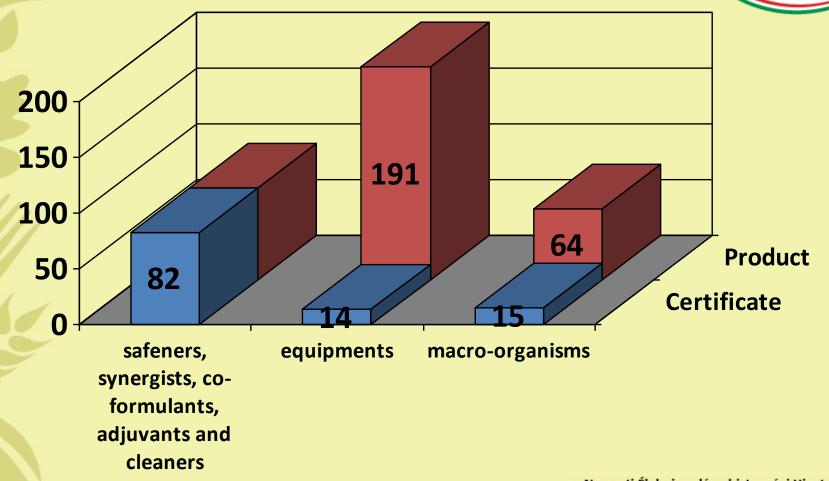
In case of newly introduced organism the opinion of environmental authority is essential

(bad example of Harmonia axyridis - harlequin ladybird)



Number of products and certificates









Clone certificates



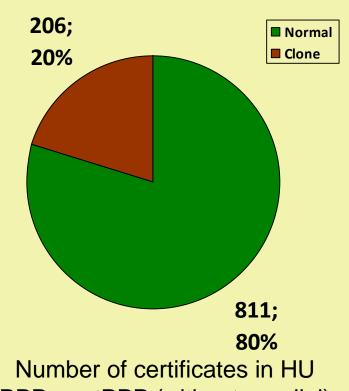


Clone registrations (2nd trade names)



- Allowance of selling a product on different names
- Not directly regulated in the 1107
- Marketing vs. consumers virtual choice increase
- Dramatic increase in number of applications since 2012 in HU







Clone registrations (2nd trade names)



- Number of PPP names can not be limited legally (but at yield enhancers we limited to max. 3 clone names)
- Label must be the same as on reference (except for name and owner) other name = other use is not allowed
- Obligation in HU:
 For information of users, obligation for marking the reference name with 30% of the new one

Clone name 60pt

Reference name 18pt







