European Crop Protection

BRIEFING NOTE
10/07/2017 –BRI/17/JO/28248

ECPA view on the revised Commission proposal for ED critieria - 10 July 2017

Formal Member State voting on the Commission proposal for the criteria for endocrine disruptors took place at the ScoPAFF- Phytopharmaceuticals meeting on 4 July 2017. Council and Parliament scrutiny will now follow under the RPS[1] procedure.

The draft set of criteria remain mostly unchanged from those proposed and discussed at previous meetings. The technical amendment to the derogation, was separated from the criteria in December 2016 and is no longer part of the Commission proposal for scrutiny.

The **vote** on the criteria proposal taken on 4 July resulted in a qualified majority with **21 Member States in favour[2] of the proposal, 3 against[3], 4 abstentions[4].**

ECPA KEY EXTERNAL MESSAGES[5]

The amendment to the derogation must be re-introduced if the Commission is committed to science-based legislation. While our first priority has always been to have the right criteria in place, the derogation put forward offered a positive step towards a more workable proposal. The derogation is also needed to ensure regulatory coherence with the Biocides Regulation (Regulation 528/2012). We understand that there is a qualified majority of Member States who would be in favour of the derogation if it is put to a vote. We hope that the Commission will allow Member States to have their say on the derogation and take a vote on the text as soon as possible.

While ECPA does not support the Commission's proposal for the criteria, we accept that there is a qualified majority of Member States that support the criteria. While we agree with the use of the WHO/IPCS definition, it is not sufficient and does not allow authorities to clearly separate those substances that have the real potential to cause harm from those that do not.

It remains our view that endocrine disruptors should be regulated like most other substances of potential concern and be subject to risk assessment which considers both hazard and exposure. This is the conclusion of the EFSA Scientific Committee[6], and the Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety (SCCS)[7] .

[1] Regulatory Procedure with Scrutiny
[2] AT, BE, BG, CY,DE, EE, EL ES, FI, FR, HR, IE IT, LT, LU, MT, NL PT, RO, SI, SK.
[3] SE, DK, CZ
[4] LV, HU, PL & UK
[5] ECPA letters to ScoPAFF 24 May & 26 June 2017
[6] "Scientific Opinion on the hazard assessment of endocrine disruptors: Scientific criteria for identification of endocrine disruptors and appropriateness of existing test methods for assessing effects mediated by these substances on human health and the environment", EFSA Journal 2013;11(3):3132, doi: 10.2903/j.efsa.2013.3132.
[7] Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety (SCCS) Memorandum on Endocrine Disruptors. Retrieved from: http://ec.europa.eu/health/scientific_committees/consumer_safety/docs/sccs_s_009.pdf.

ECPA Materials on Endocrine Disruptors

- ECPA Low Yield Report.
- ECPA ***report*** on the Broader impact of criteria for endocrine disrupting properties for crop protection products in Europe and key statistics in the form of visuals[8]
- ECPA ***infographic*** on Low Yield Legislation & EU criteria for Endocrine Disruptors
- Link to ECPA webpage on Endocrine Disruptors

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[8] This report looks at the potential impact that the loss of 16 of the 26 substances identified by the Commission's impact assessment could have across 5 large EU Member States - UK, Poland, Italy, Germany & France- for 7 staple crops - potatoes, barley, wheat, sugar beet, rapeseed, maize and grapes- and some specialty crops - tomatoes and blackcurrants.