



Istanbul
Bilgi Üniversitesi



6th INTERNATIONAL BIOCIDAL CONGRESS



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**GENERAL
CONSIDERATIONS
RELATED ON PEST
CONTROL
LEGISLATION IN
ROMANIA**



Content:

Romanian Agriculture – general considerations

Pest control legislation in Romania

Main targets of European Union strategies & policies



Romania is one of the most important agricultural countries in the European Union (EU), the used agricultural area being over **13 million hectares**.

Currently, Romanian agriculture applies more and more new technologies.

According to EUROSTAT data (2018), Romania is the **sixth user of pesticides in Europe** (approximately 10 million kilograms).

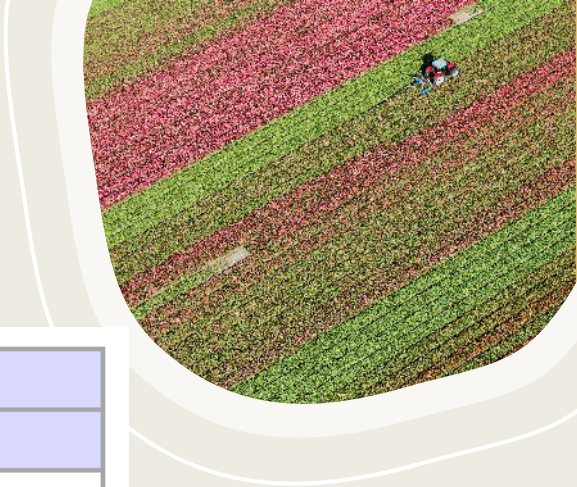


Romanian Agriculture – general considerations

Degree of urbanisation	Share of land (%)	Share of population (%)
	2018	2018
Rural areas	85.2%	41.4%
Towns and suburbs	13.2%	25.1%
Cities	1.6%	33.5%

Source: Eurostat, GISCO

**Based on 2011 population grid, LAU 2018 delineation and NUTS 2016.*



Structure of Romanian agricultural structures

Holdings		2010		2016	
		Total	%	Total	%
By UAA (*)	< 5 ha	3593 830	93.1%	3140 770	91.8%
	5-10 ha	182 440	4.7%	194 200	5.7%
	10-20 ha	43 610	1.1%	50 210	1.5%
	20-30 ha	9 730	0.3%	10 990	0.3%
	30-50 ha	8 210	0.2%	7 530	0.2%
	50-100 ha	7 480	0.2%	6 010	0.2%
	> 100 ha	13 730	0.4%	12 310	0.4%
By economic size (**)	< 4 000 €	3424 380	88.7%	2895 780	84.6%
	< 8 000 €	312 180	8.1%	340 280	9.9%
	< 15 000 €	76 090	2.0%	114 160	3.3%
	< 25 000 €	21 240	0.6%	35 630	1.0%
	< 50 000 €	12 620	0.3%	19 490	0.6%
	< 100 000 €	6 150	0.2%	7 730	0.2%
	< 250 000 €	3 990	0.1%	5 180	0.2%
	< 500 000 €	1 430	0.0%	2 180	0.1%
	=/> 500 000 €	950	0.0%	1 610	0.0%

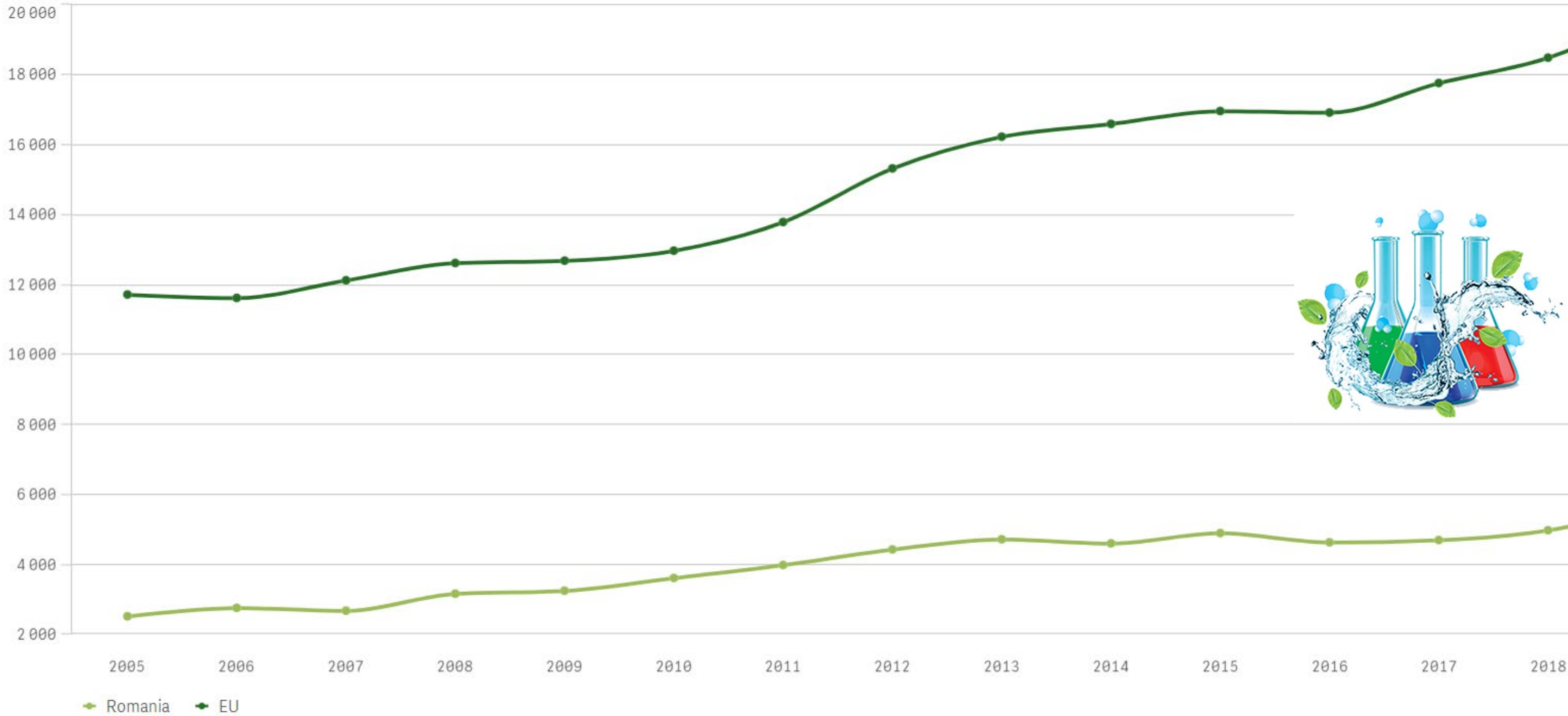
Share of farm managers <35 years old by gender in Romania



■ % male farm managers... ■ % female farm manage... ◆ % farm managers <35 ... ● ratio <35 y.o. vs 55+



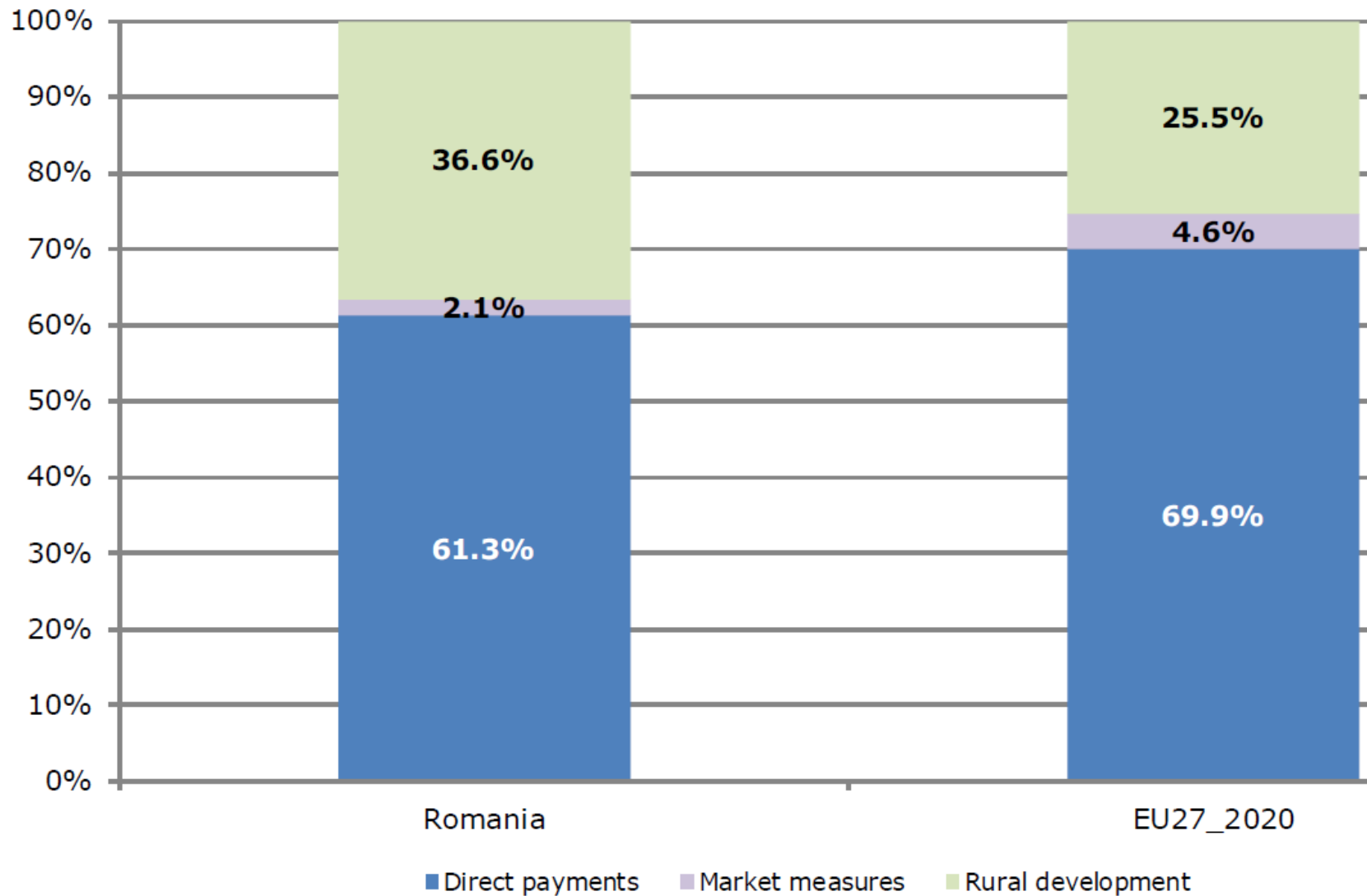
Labour productivity (EUR/AWU) in agriculture in Romania and EU



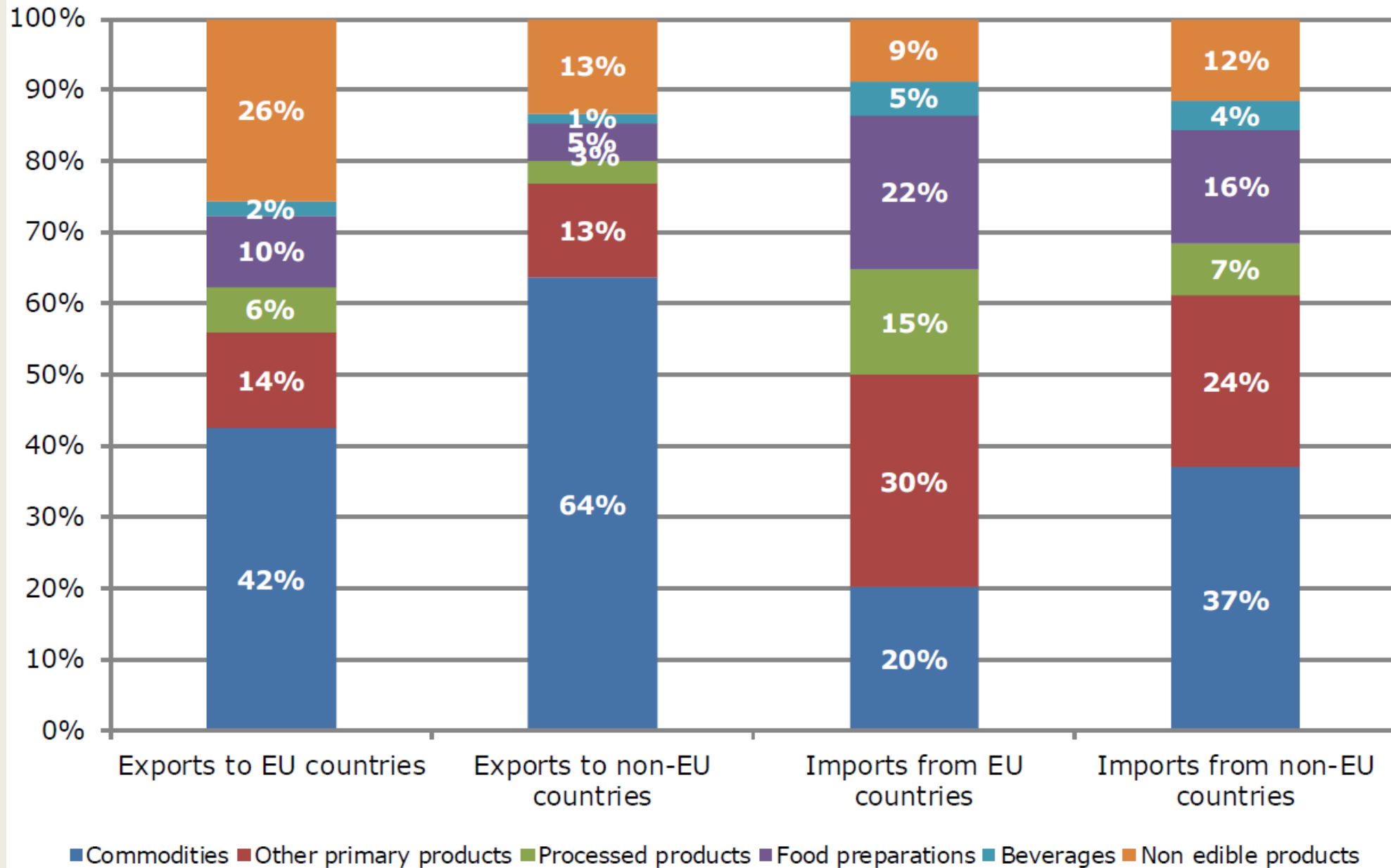
Source: Data from Eurostat and Farm Accountancy Data Network, DG AGRI own calculation for TFP and partial productivity

Share this

Distribution of CAP expenditure

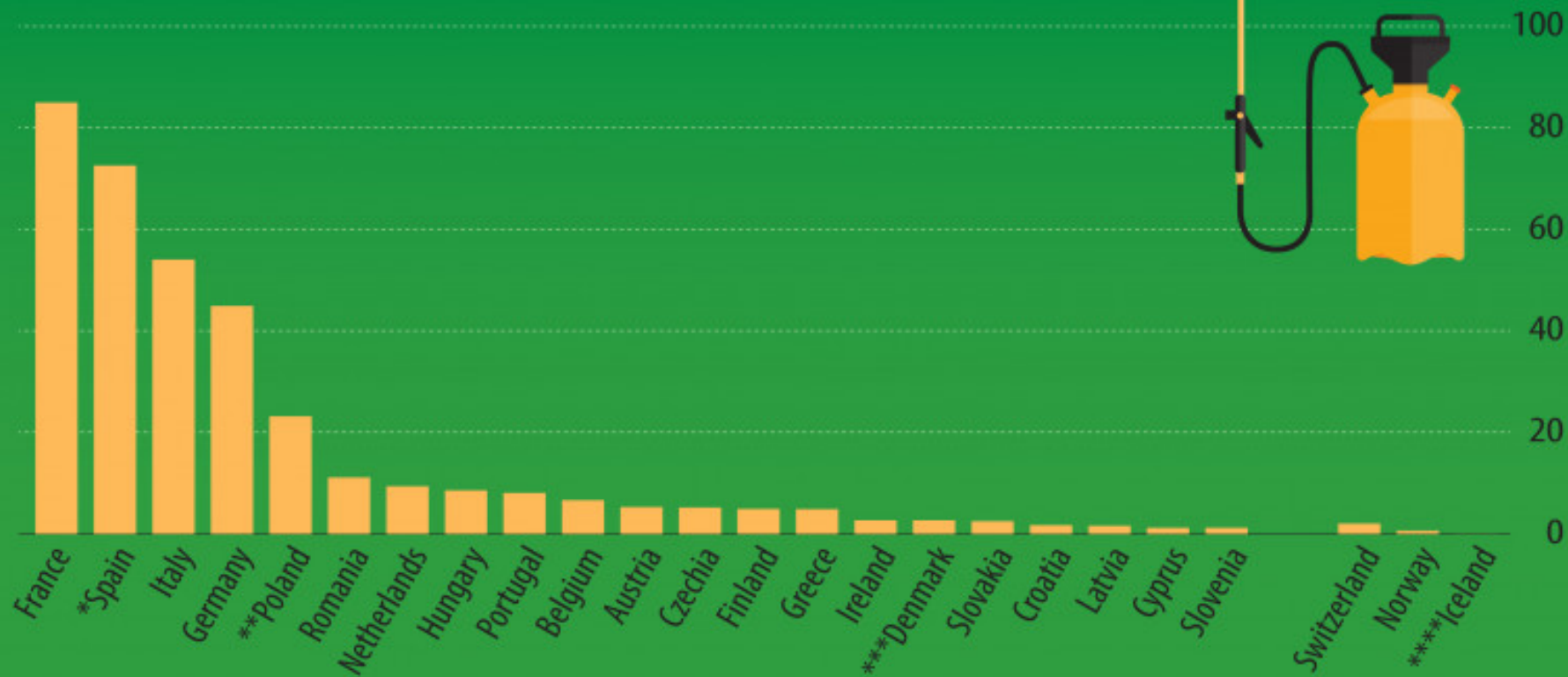


Structure of agricultural exports and imports



Pesticides sales

(2018, in millions kilograms)



Note: Countries for which complete data are available in 2017 or 2018.

*2017 instead of 2018 data for 'molluscicides' and 'other plant protection products'

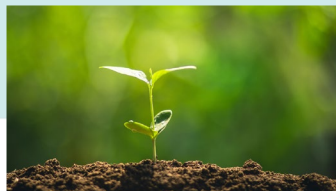
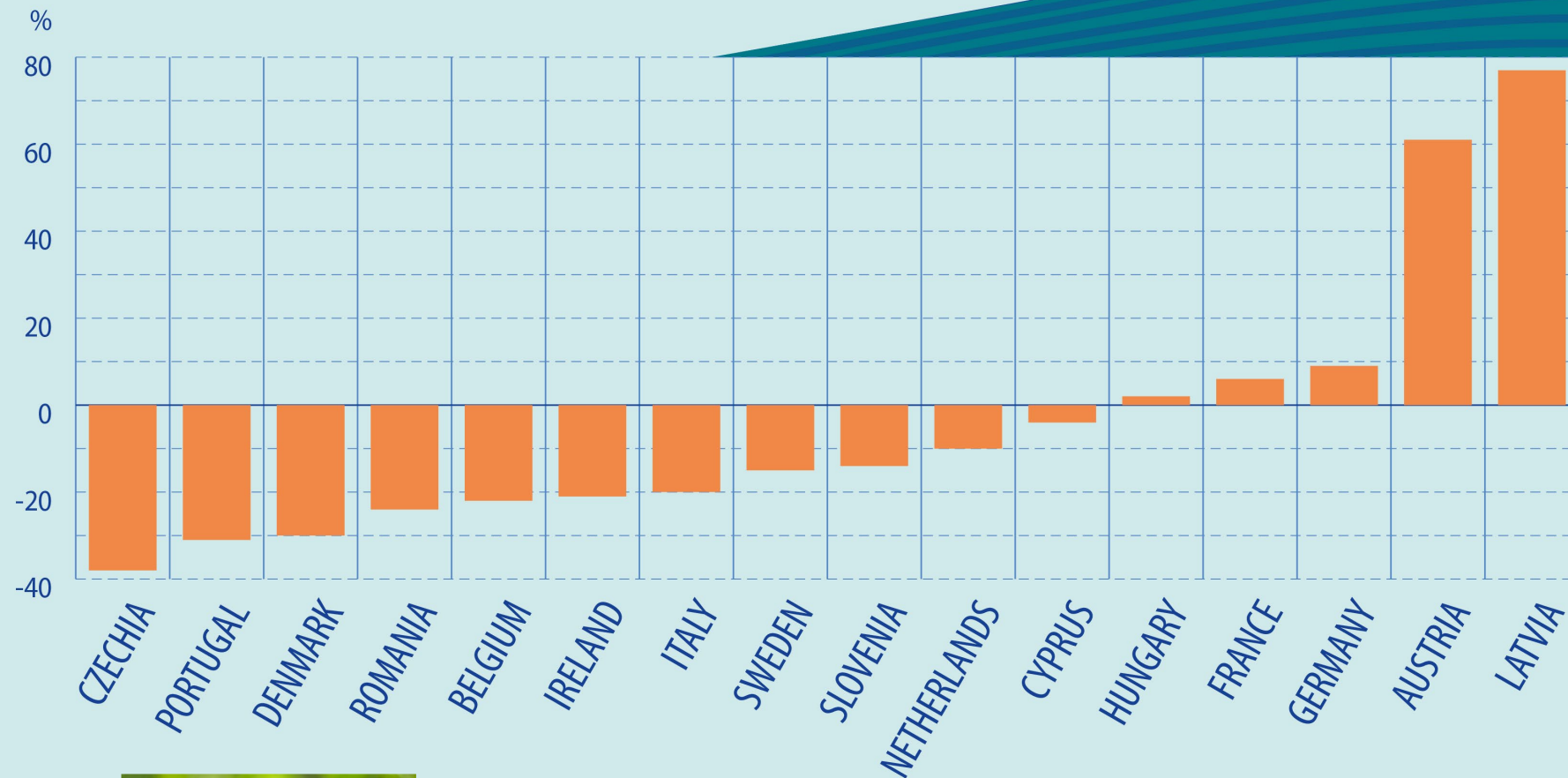
**2017 instead of 2018 data for 'molluscicides'

***2017 instead of 2018 data

****2.38 tonnes

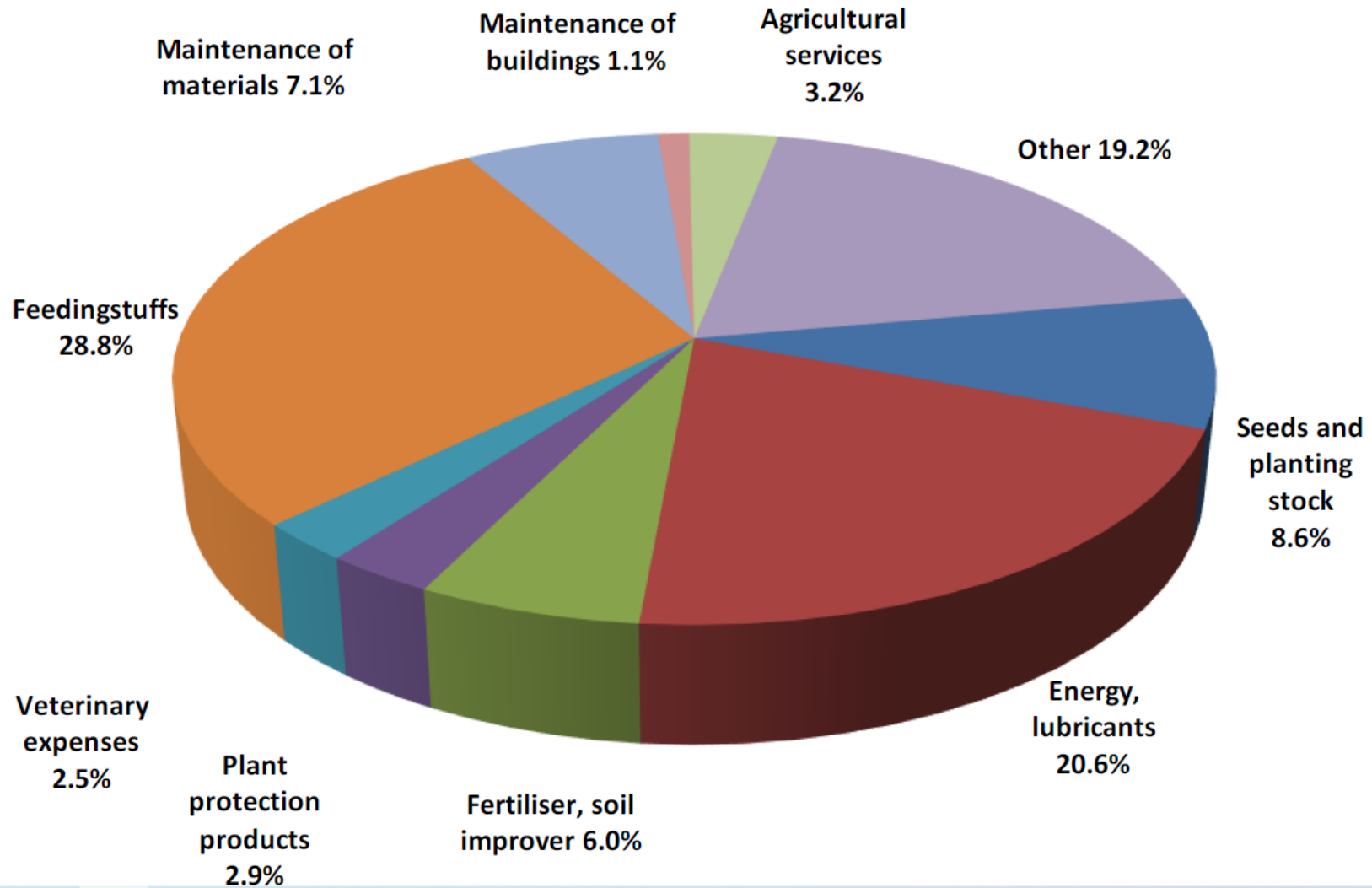
Pesticide sales in the EU*

(change 2020 compared with 2011, %)

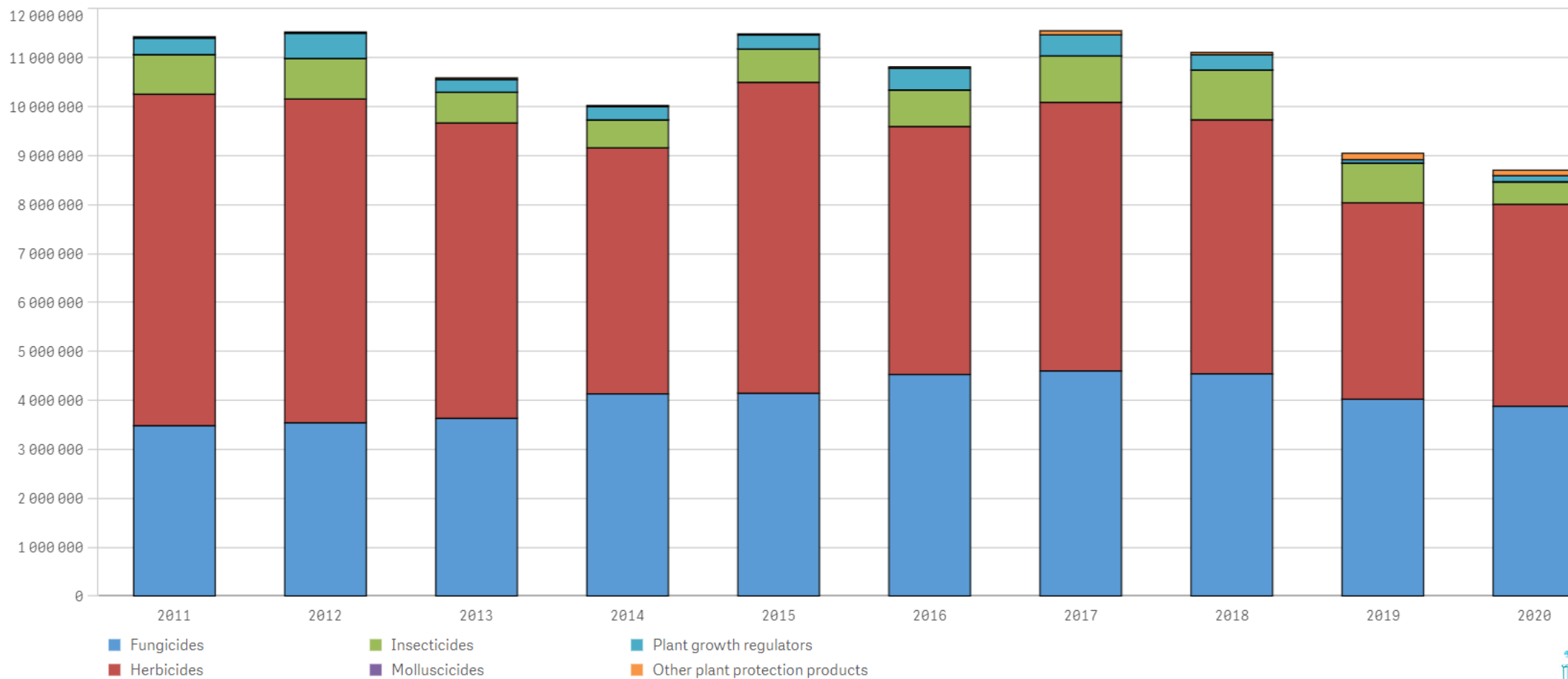


*16 EU Member States for which complete data for all major pesticide groups are available in both 2011 and 2020.

Intermediate consumption (2018-2020 average)

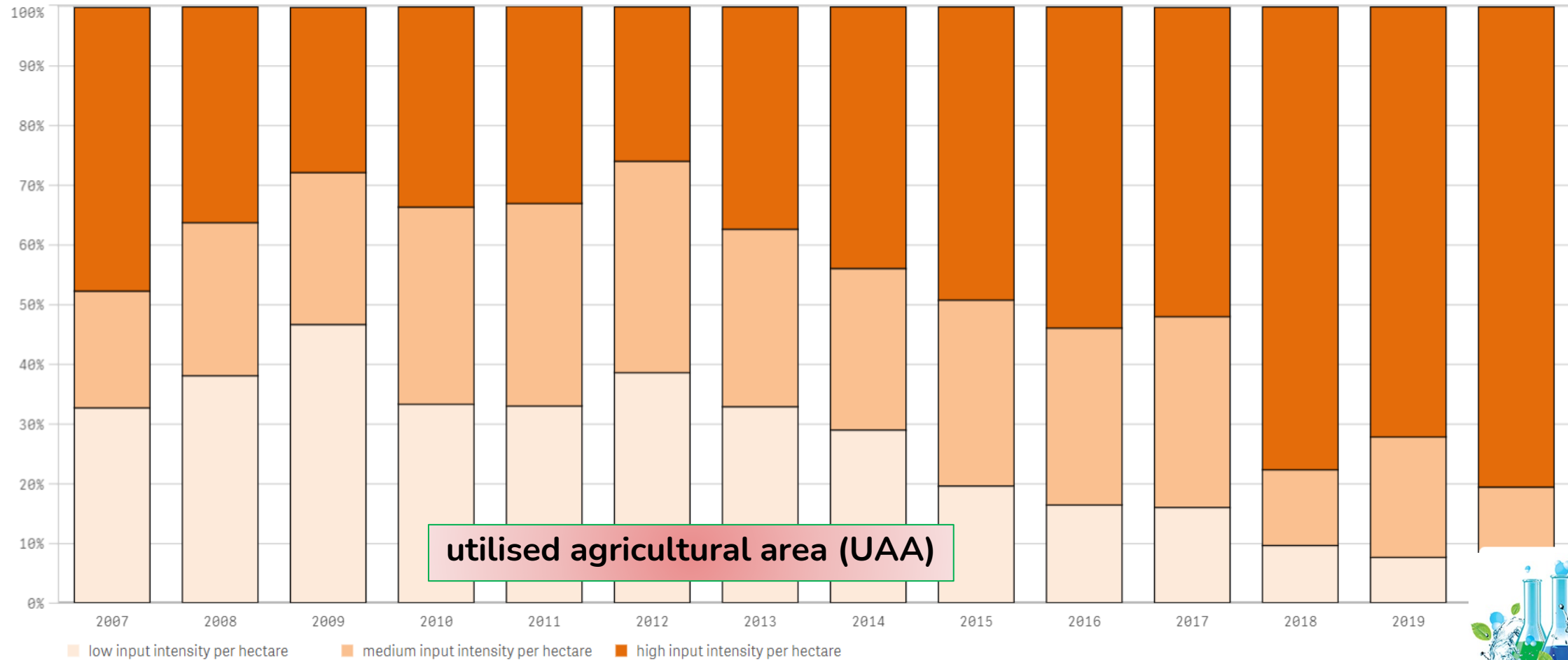


Sales of plant protection products in kilogrammes in Romania



intensity refers to the level of inputs (e.g. fertilizers, pesticides, other crop protection products and purchased feed) per unit of production factor.

Share of UAA managed by farms with low, medium, and high intensity per ha in Romania



**Main actions in
EU/Romania for
THE SUSTAINABLE USE
OF PESTICIDES**



Aerial spraying is banned and exceptions are only granted under strict conditions.



900,000 sprayers have been tested for accurate and safe application.



Pesticide use is prohibited or minimised in public parks, sport grounds, hospitals and schools.



Farmers must implement Integrated Pest Management and give preference to non-chemical methods if they provide satisfactory pest control.

**Main actions in
EU/Romania for
THE SUSTAINABLE USE
OF PESTICIDES**



Four million farmers have been trained to use pesticides safely



The number of EU approved low risk and/or non-chemical pesticide substances has doubled since 2009.



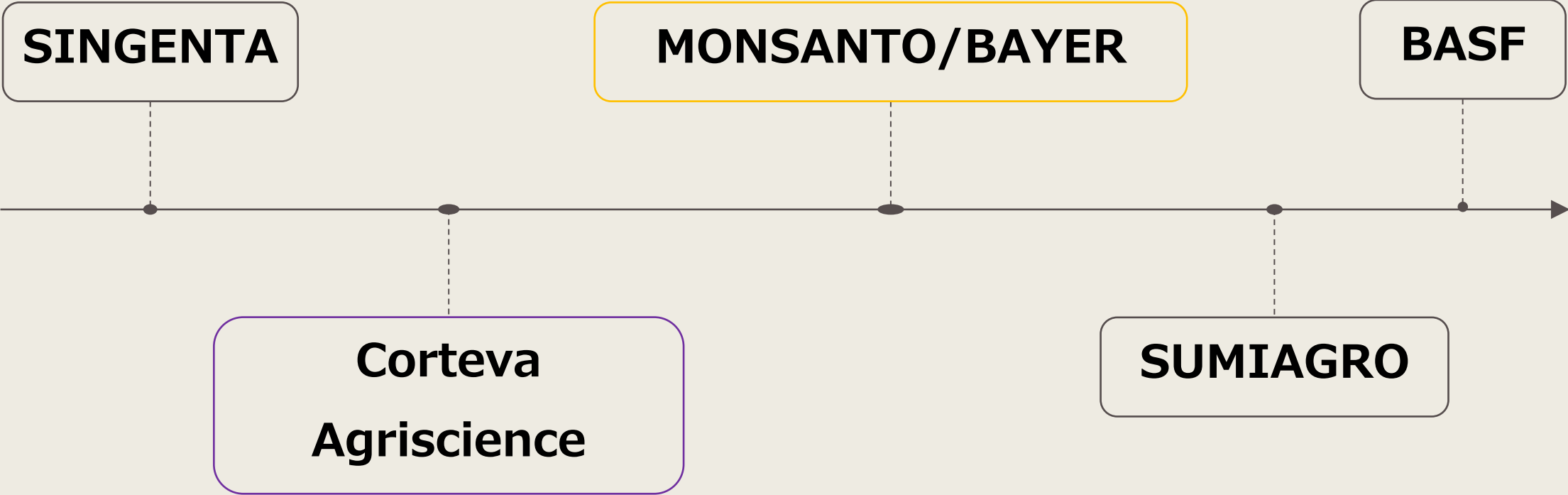
Rivers, lakes, ground water and drinking water must be protected against pesticides.



Organic farming crops now cover 6.7 % of EU Agricultural Area and organic production has increased by 18.7 % from 2012 to 2016 according to Eurostat.



Romanian market of plant protection products





Pest control legislation in Romania

Legislation and policies in Romania regarding plant protection products (**PPPs**) are largely guided by the Directives, Regulations and Policies of the European Union for health, environment and agriculture.

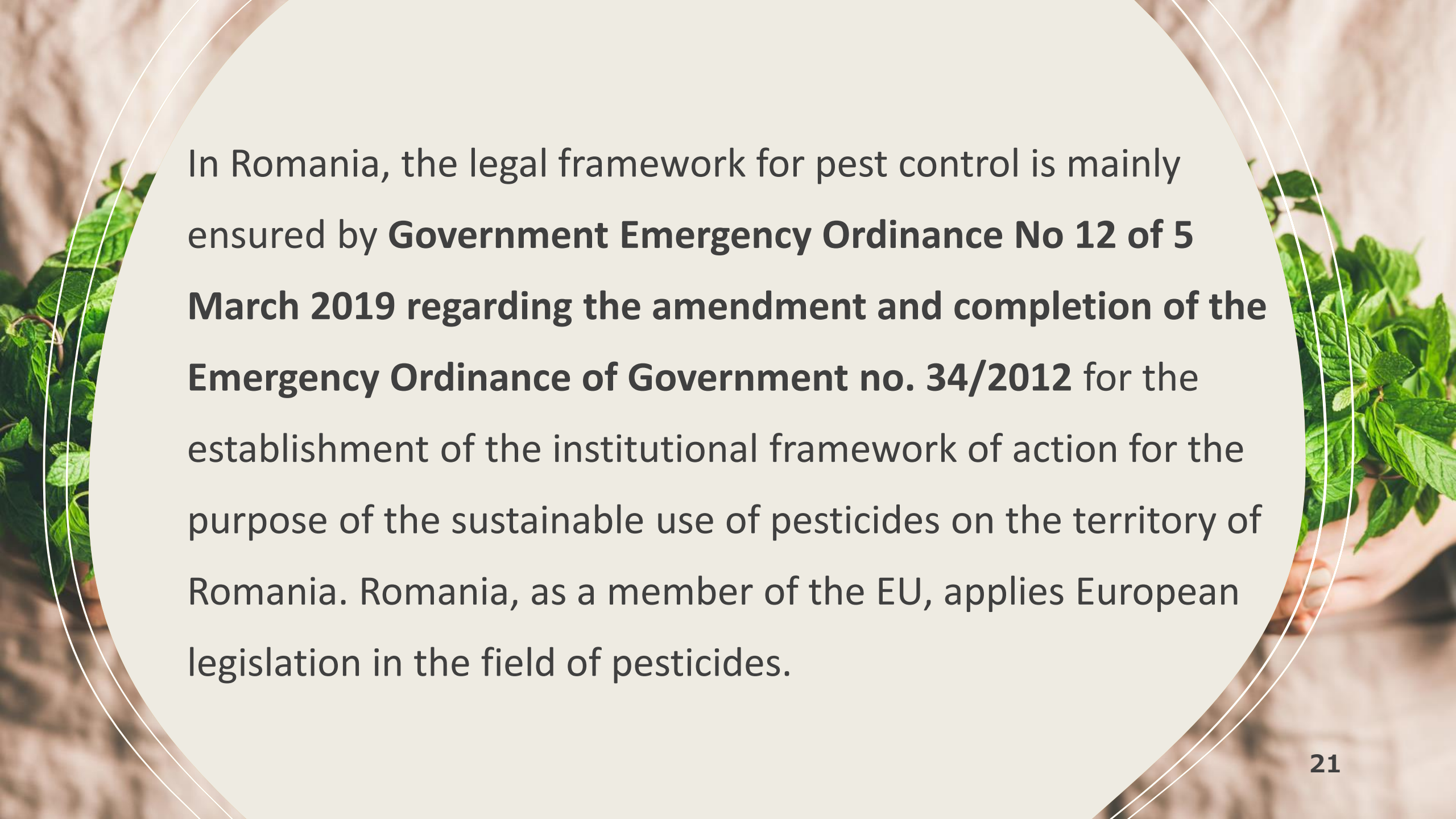


EU main regulations for PPPs

Plant protection products (PPPs) are used to protect plants against pests or diseases. PPPs and their residues are regulated in the EU by Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and Regulation (EC) No 396/2005.

The Commission approves active substances, i.e., the agent used to achieve the protective effect, for the use in PPPs, which are authorised by the Member States. In order to protect consumers, the Commission also sets maximum residue levels (MRLs) for pesticides, i.e. the highest levels of pesticide residues that are legally tolerated in or on food or feed, including imported products.

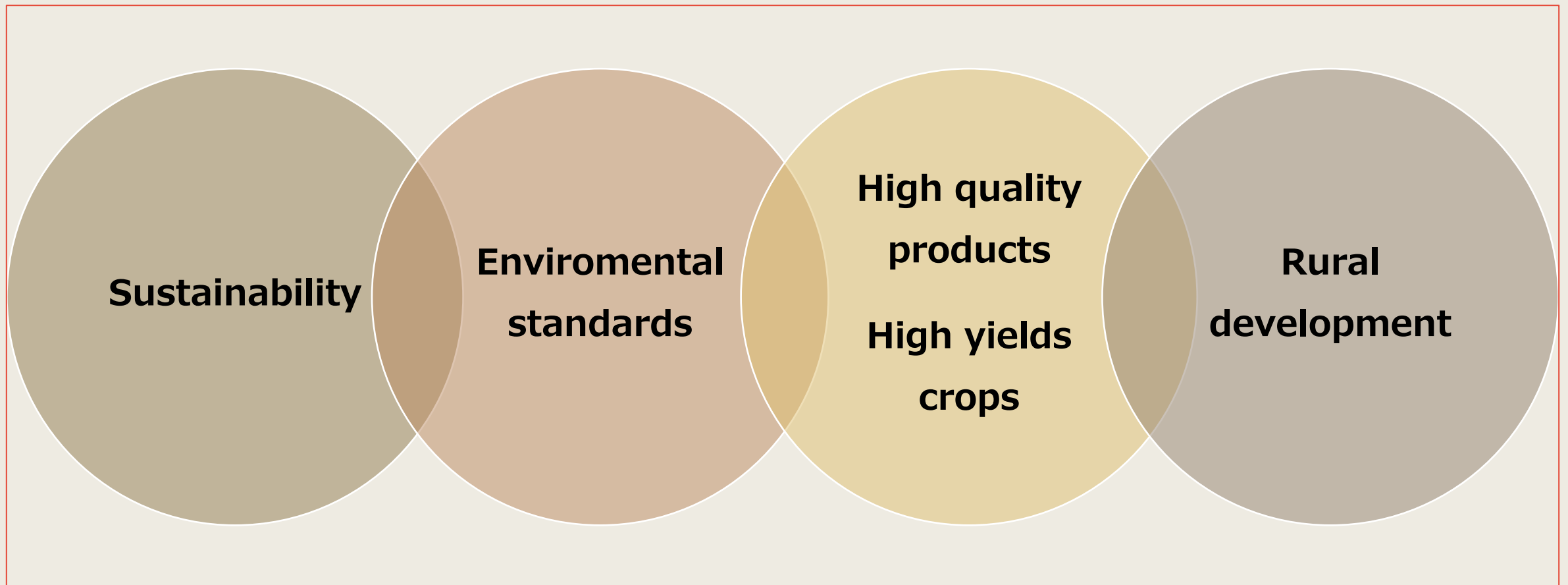




In Romania, the legal framework for pest control is mainly ensured by **Government Emergency Ordinance No 12 of 5 March 2019** regarding the amendment and completion of the **Emergency Ordinance of Government no. 34/2012** for the establishment of the institutional framework of action for the purpose of the sustainable use of pesticides on the territory of Romania. Romania, as a member of the EU, applies European legislation in the field of pesticides.



Main Goals for Pest Management



Principles legislative framework in PPT



environmental protection

food safety and security

health of farm workers and
consumers



THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK REGARDING PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT IN ROMANIA

- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of the Environment
- National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority
- National Phytosanitary Authority



AUTHORITIES INVOLVED IN ELABORATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL CONTROL PROGRAMME FOR PESTICIDES RESIDUES

- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Ministry of Health
- National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority



Implementation of National Programme for Surveillance and Control for food of plant and animal origin is performed by Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety County Divisions.



National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority (the coordinator) has the responsibility for preparing the **National Multiannual Control Programme for pesticides residues.**

Monitoring Programme for Pesticides Residues



Implementation of monitoring programme is performed by MADR through **Laboratory for Pesticides Residues Control in Plants and Vegetable Products** and **Zonal Laboratory for Pesticides Residues** determination in Plants and Vegetables Products – Mures, which analyses the **samples taken by Counties and Bucharest Phytosanitary Units**.



Report for Pesticide Monitoring, 2020

4289 samples that included fruit, vegetables, cereals, processed products (including baby food) and animal products were analyzed :

- 2322 were produced in Romania
- 404 samples were produced in EU
- 1822 samples were produced outside of the EU.

Samples	2018	2019	2020
Total	4809	5166	4289
Without residues (%)	3101 (64,48%)	3150 (60,98%)	2916 (67,99%)
With residues below MRL (%)	1563 (32,50%)	1927 (37.30%)	1322 (30,82%)
Exceeding (%)	145 (3,02%)	89 (1,72%)	51 (1,19%)
Non compliant (%)	90 (1,87%)	58 (1,12%)	34 (0,79%)

National Action Plan on reducing the risks associated with the use of plant protection products is approved by Government DECISION no. 135 of March 12, 2019:

- strategic document regarding the continuous improvement of the use of plant protection products, being designed in order to obtain a low impact on consumers, users, as well as aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, taking into account the establishment of an adequate system for monitoring pesticide residues.
- measures are proposed for each specific objective.



The national phytosanitary network



County phytosanitary offices

Laboratories control officials at
central level

Laboratories control officials
at territorial level



Government Ordinance no. 41 of August 22, 2007 for the commercialization of plant protection products, as well as for the modification and repeal of some normative acts in the phytosanitary field.



The commercialization of PPP on the territory of Romania, manufactured in the country or imported or from EU member states, can only be done by authorized persons who have professional training in the field and on the basis of a registration certificate issued by the Phytosanitary Unit (the validity period is 5 years).



Plant protection products can only be sold within phytopharmaceutical units, respectively phytopharmaceuticals and phytopharmaceutical warehouses, which consist of specially arranged spaces.





Main targets of European Union strategies & policies

- **Farm to Fork Strategy**
- **EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030**
- **Organic Action Plan**
- **Circular Economy Action Plan**
- **European climate law**





EU GREEN DEAL TARGETS

2030 Targets for sustainable food production

PESTICIDES



Reduce the overall use and risk of chemical and hazardous pesticides

NUTRIENT LOSSES



Reduce nutrient losses by 50% whilst retaining soil fertility, resulting in 20% less fertilisers

ANTIMICROBIALS



Reduce sales of antimicrobials for farmed animals and aquaculture

ORGANIC FARMING



Increase the percentage of organically farmed land in the EU



EU Farm to Fork Strategy

is at the heart of the **European Green Deal** aiming to make food systems fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly.



Strategy



The FF strategy highlights **new possibilities for faster authorisation of biopesticides**: based on micro-organisms instead of chemicals.

This aspect may help increase the availability and **access to low risk plant protection products for use in Member States.**



This **new regulatory development** from the [Farm to Fork strategy](#) offers EU farmers options by replacing chemical plant protection products with biological alternatives that are more environmentally sustainable.

EU Biodiversity strategy for 2030

- Restoring degraded ecosystems at land and sea across the whole of Europe by



increasing **organic farming and biodiversity-rich landscape features** on agricultural land.



halting and reversing the decline of **pollinators**



reducing the use and harmfulness of pesticides by **50% by 2030**



restoring at least **25,000 km** of EU rivers to a free-flowing state

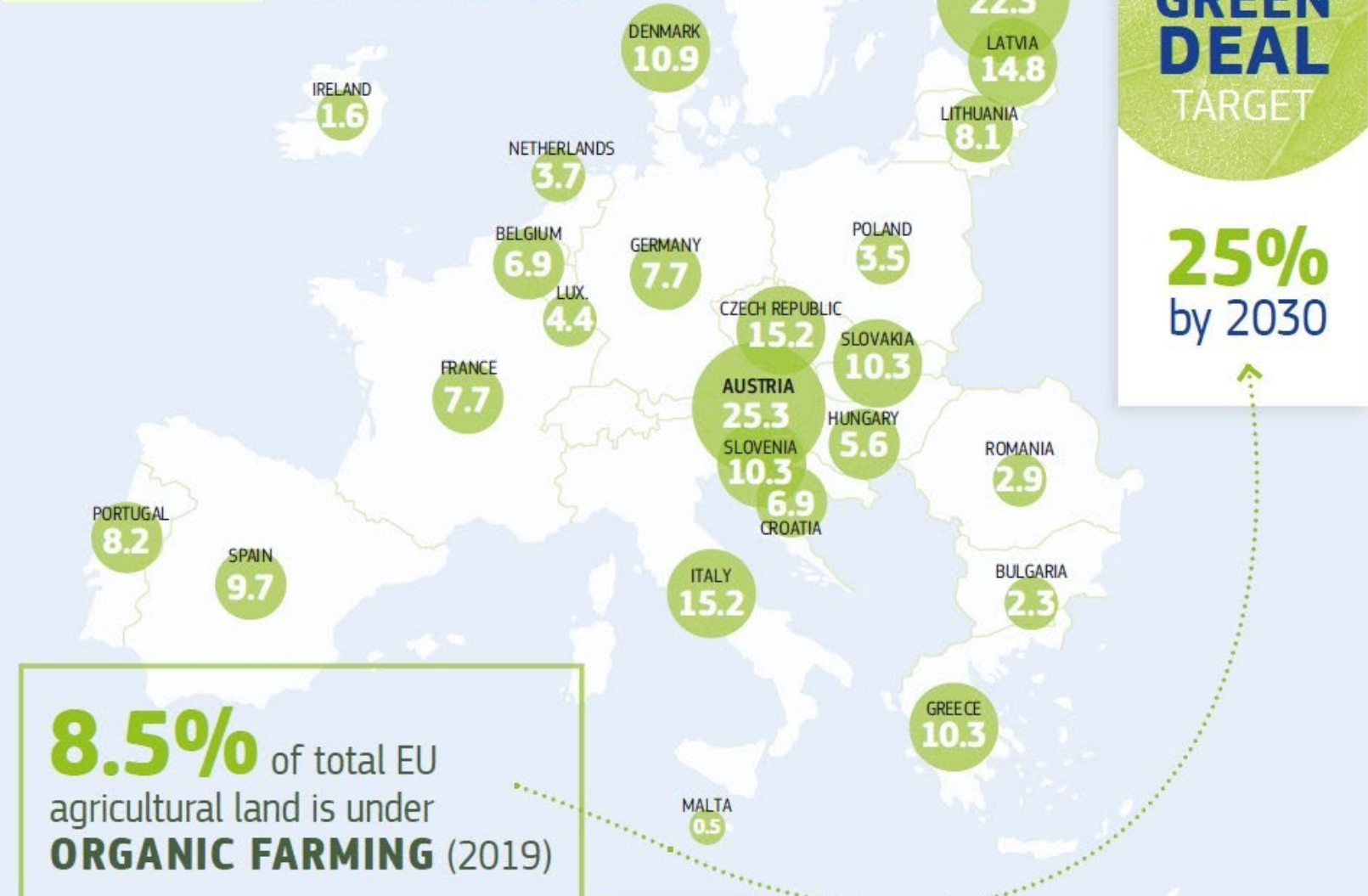


planting **3 billion** trees by 2030





ORGANIC FARMING IN THE EU



GREEN DEAL TARGET
25%
by 2030

9.1%
of the EU's
utilised
agricultural area
was farmed
organically in
2020

Role of European Union strategies & policies



Legislation and public policies in the field of pesticides aim to protect human health and the environment.

Plant protection products (PPPs), as biocidal products, are essential inputs to ensure food security and higher yields in agricultural systems.





RESEARCH & INNOVATION TO DRIVE THE **GREEN DEAL**



#EUGreenDeal

#ResearchImpactEU



European
Commission

EU Pesticides Database

The EU Pesticides Database allows users to search for information on active substances used in plant protection products, Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) in food products, and emergency authorisations of plant protection products in Member States.

https://food.ec.europa.eu/plants/pesticides/eu-pesticides-database_en

Food Safety

Home | Food ▾ | Animals ▾ | **Plants ▾** | Horizontal topics ▾

European Commission > Food Safety > Plants > Pesticides > EU Pesticides Database

EU Pesticides Database

The EU Pesticides Database allows users to search for information on active substances used in plant protection products, Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) in food products, and emergency authorisations of plant protection products in Member States. Users can use the following search options to find information:

- **Active substances**

The database contains information on active substances (including those that are low-risk or candidates for substitution) and basic substances, either approved or non-approved in the EU. Some safeners and synergists are also listed but these have not yet been assessed at EU level.

All approved active substances are listed in [Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 540/2011](#) [Search for available translations of the preceding link](#) **EN●●●** and included in the EU [Pesticides Database](#)

Search Active substances, safeners and synergists

European Commission > Food Safety > Plants > Pesticides > EU Pesticides database > Active substances

Search options

Type

Nothing selected



Status

Nothing selected



Legislation

Nothing selected



Authorised in

Nothing selected



Active substances, safeners and synergists (1478 matching records)

[Export Active substances](#)

Filter results...

(4Z-9Z)-7,9-Dodecadien-1-ol

NOT APPROVED

(E)-10-Dodecen-1-yl acetate

NOT APPROVED

(E)-11-Tetradecen-1-yl acetate

APPROVED

Current Approval period - 30/08/2037

All approved active substances are listed in Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 and included in the EU Pesticides Database



EN English

Search [Search]

Search Pesticide Residues

European Commission > Food Safety > Plants > Pesticides > EU Pesticides database > MRLs

Search options

Product(s)

Select product(s) [Menu]

Legislation

Select legislation(s) [Dropdown]

Footnote

Select footnote(s) [Dropdown]

Annex

Select annex(es) [Dropdown]

Pesticide Residues (656 matching records)

Display selected items >

Filter results...

- 1,1-dichloro-2,2-bis(4-ethylphenyl)ethane (F)
- 1,2-dibromoethane (ethylene dibromide) (F)
- 1,2-dichloroethane (ethylene dichloride) (F)
- 1,3-Dichloropropene
- 1,4-Diaminobutane (aka Putrescine) (++)

Your cookie preferences have been saved. To change your preferences at any time, see our [cookies policy](#) or visit the link in the page footer. Close

Current MRL values for the product - grapes

Pesticide residue

Maximum residue level(mg/kg)

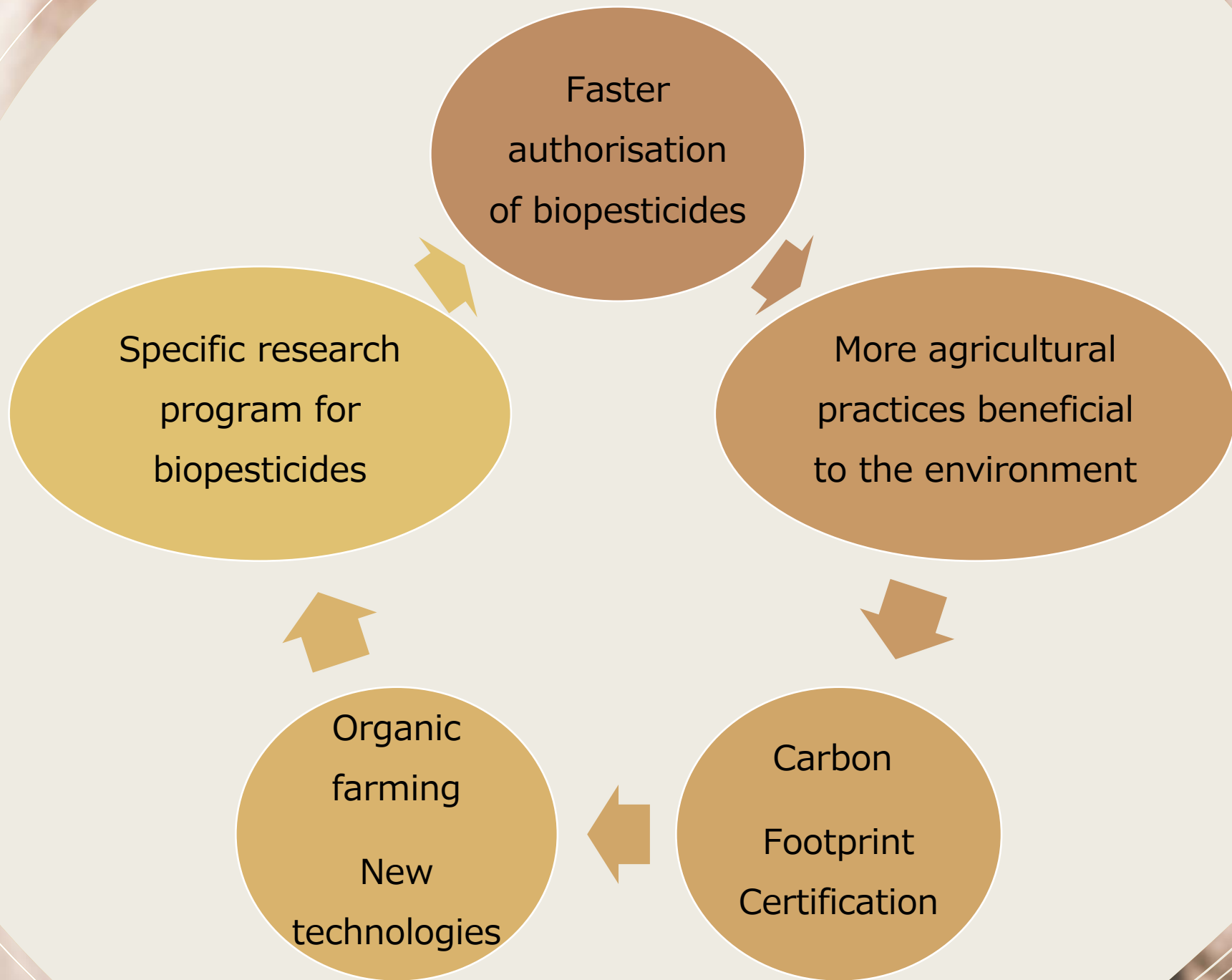
>	1,1-dichloro-2,2-bis(4-ethylphenyl)ethane (F)	0.01*
>	1,2-dibromoethane (ethylene dibromide) (F)	0.01*
>	1,2-dichloroethane (ethylene dichloride) (F)	0.01*
>	1,3-Dichloropropene	0.01*
>	1,4-Dimethylnaphthalene	
>	1-Naphthylacetamide and 1-naphthylacetic acid (sum of 1-naphthylacetamide and 1-naphthylacetic acid and its salts, expressed as 1-naphthylacetic acid)	0.06*
>	1-methylcyclopropene	0.01*
>	2,4,5-T (sum of 2,4,5-T, its salts and esters, expressed as 2,4,5-T) (F)	0.01*
>	2,4-D (sum of 2,4-D, its salts, its esters and its conjugates, expressed as 2,4-D)	0.1

https://food.ec.europa.eu/plants/pesticides/eu-pesticides-database_en

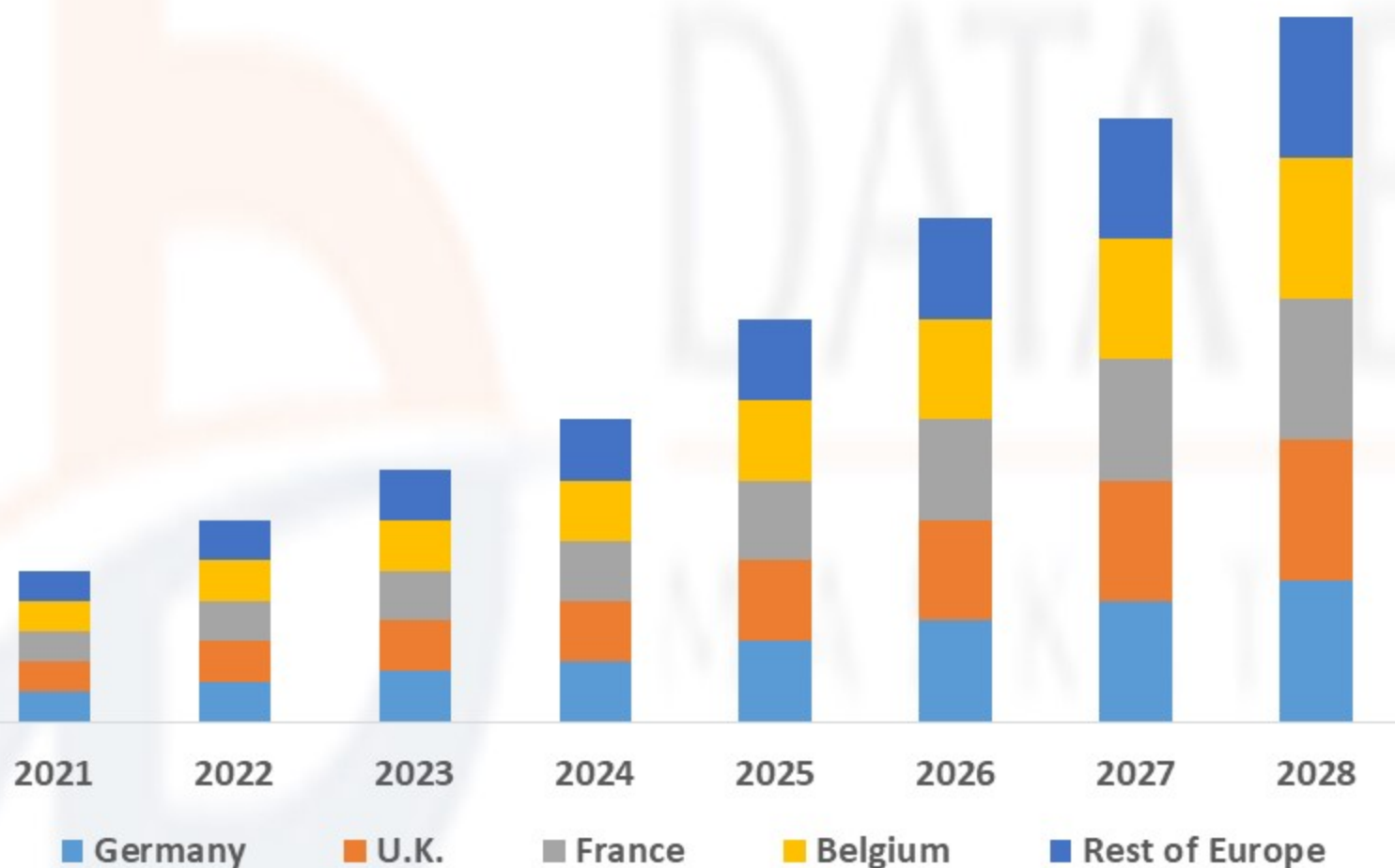
Conclusions

- **The institutional framework** must ensure a rigorous control of the implementation of the PPPs legislation and a continuous monitoring of the impact of pesticides.
- **More actions and strategies** are needed to create a better sustainable and **healthy food** system and **protect the health of farm workers, citizens and the environment.**
- **Alternative solutions using biopesticides** to increase the **sustainability of food system production** could be taken.





Europe Biopesticides Market is Expected to Account for USD
3,135.64 Million by 2028



DATA BRIDGE MARKET
RESEARCH



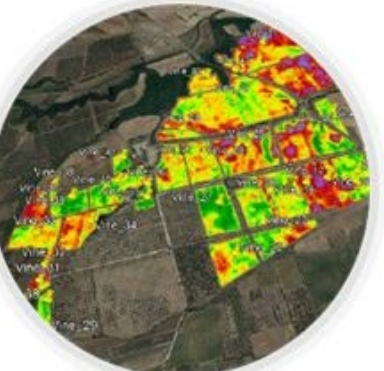
Nitrogen-fixing crops



Recycled fertilisers



Nutrient management



Precision farming

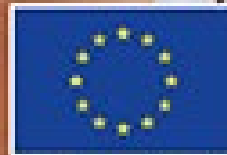
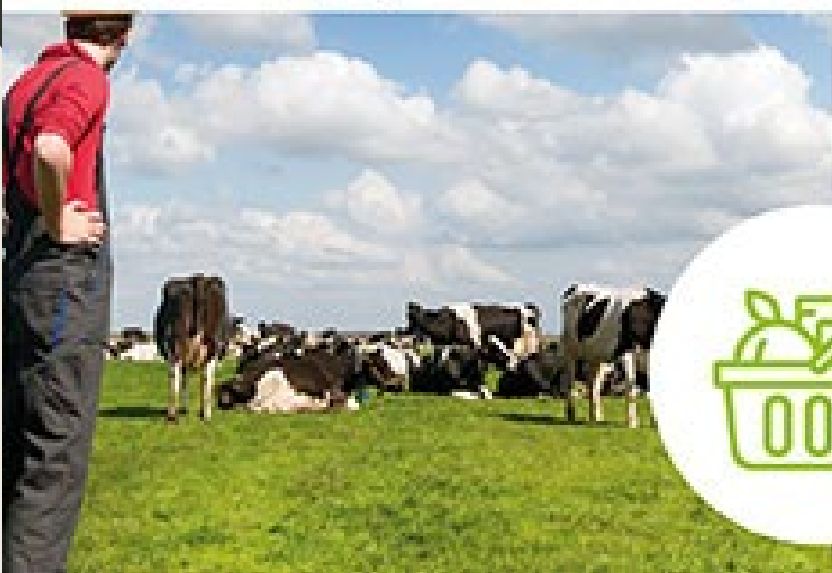


Agro ecology



Organic farming

























Thank You!



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