

## Workshop description and proposed higher-tier options

### Background

Registration of Plant Protection Products (PPPs) in the EU is under Regulation 1107/2009, which recommends a tiered approach to assessing the risk to non-target terrestrial plants (NTTPs). However, little information is provided on how to perform and implement higher tier studies or how to use them to refine the risk assessments.

### Overall Workshop Aims

- Two workshops (April 2014, Sept 2015) with the overall aim of:
- developing a framework for a higher-tier approach for assessing the risk of plant protection products to non-target terrestrial plants (NTTP) in off-crop areas
  - providing expert opinion and advice as input for the ongoing revision of the terrestrial ecotoxicology guidance document and NTTP risk assessment procedures.

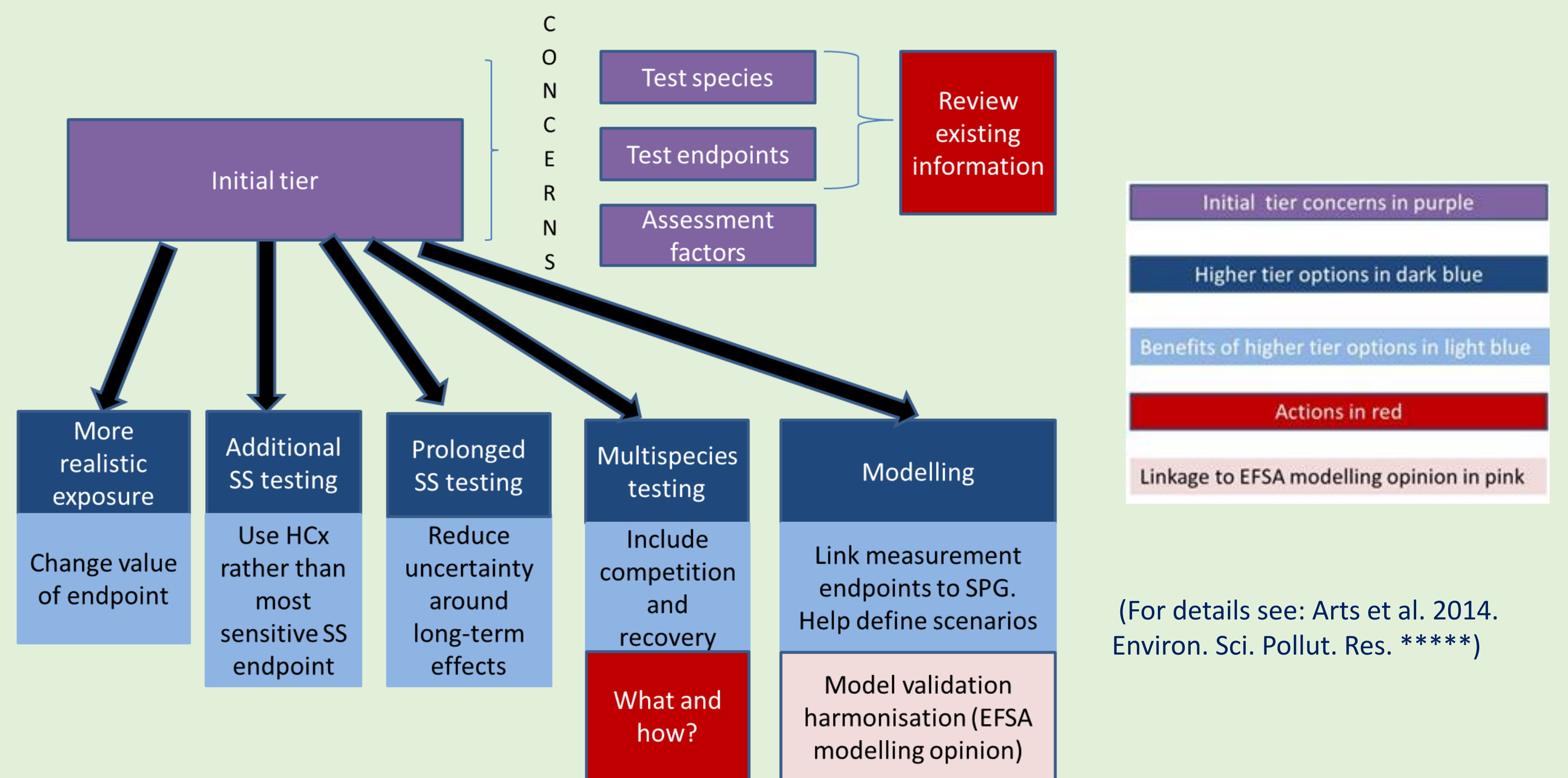
### Objectives of Workshop 1

1. Consider the application of protection goals as defined in the EFSA opinion to NTTP risk assessment and testing.
2. Evaluate methods for lower and higher tier.
3. Define what approaches and information are needed to conduct higher-tier risk assessments for NTTPs.
4. Consider how modelling of single and multiple NTTPs can be implemented in the risk assessment.
5. Discuss approaches for mitigation of risk to NTTPs from different exposure routes.

### Workshop participants (from academia, business and government)



### Higher tier options for NTTPs, associated benefits and key concerns



## Recommendations and follow-on activities

The specific protection goals (SPGs) applied to infield/off crop areas is dependent on their primary purpose. In-crop SPGs are applied to areas whose primary purpose is mitigation of risks of PPPs (e.g. no-spray buffer zones). Off-crop SPGs are applied to areas whose primary purpose is enhancement of biodiversity

The potential role of in-crop NTTPs for sustainability of the food web and provision of habitat was acknowledged, but the majority view was that compensation for these ecosystem services was not part of pesticide risk assessment.

The NTTP entity to be protected is the population or higher. Transient effects at a local scale are acceptable for some ecosystem services, but there should be negligible effects at either the landscape scale or in protected areas.

The extent to which the species currently tested are protective of wild species should be evaluated by comparing the sensitivity of standard and wild species.

The extent to which current regulatory endpoints are protective of population effects should be evaluated. Do reproductive endpoints need to be included?

There is little knowledge, guidance, and experience for conducting field studies or other multispecies studies with NTTPs. There is a need to collate available information and exchange understanding, knowledge and protocols.

Relative importance of different exposure pathways to NTTPs is unclear. There is a need to collate and review available information.

