



The use of pesticides will take actions to:

- ✓ reduce by 50% the use of chemical pesticides
- ✓ reduce by 50% the use of synthetic fertilizers



The excess of nutrients impacting biodiversity and soil health will be reduced by:

- ✓ reduce nutrient losses by 50%
- ✓ reduce fertilizer use by 50%



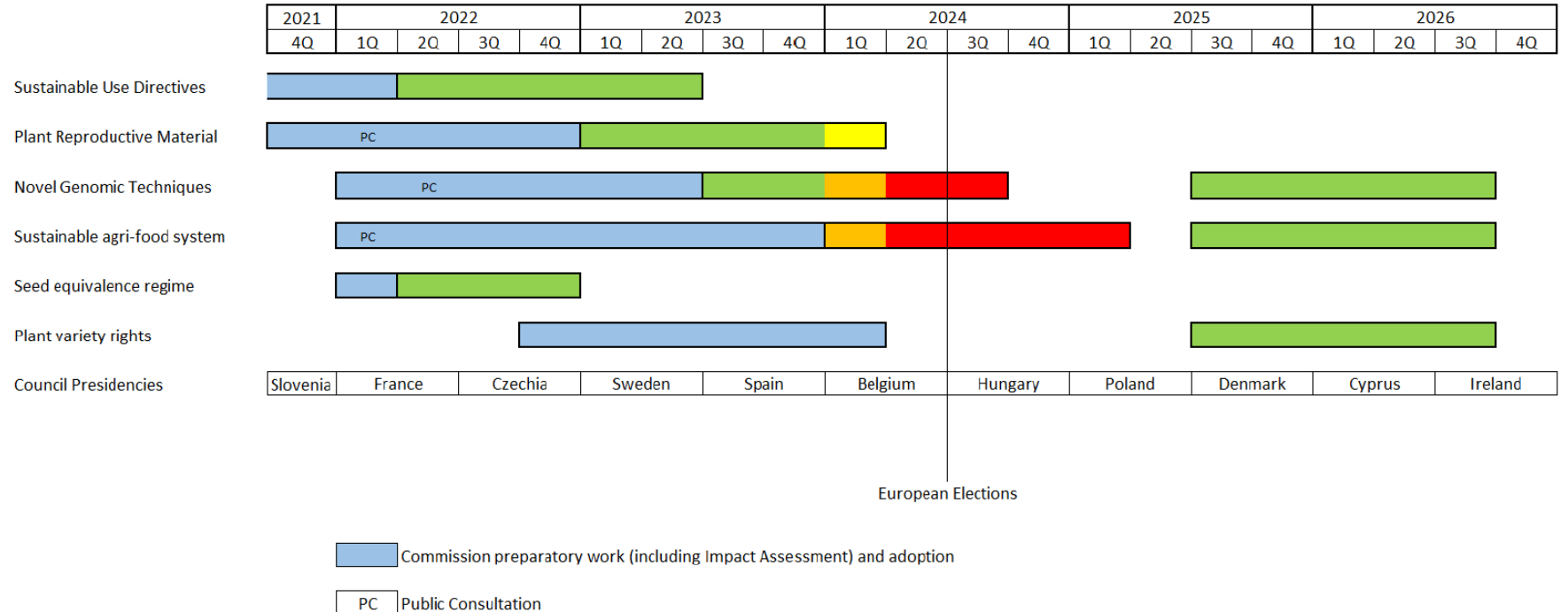
Organic farming is a key element of the Farm to Fork strategy. The Commission will boost organic farming to 25% of total farmland by 2030.

PRM and NGT – update

May 24th, 2022



Timelines of Policy Initiatives affecting Plant Breeding



Policy framework in the EU



Proposal for legislation on plants produced by certain new genomic techniques (NGT)

CAP 2023



[Denmark — Climate-ADAPT \(europa.eu\)](http://europa.eu)

Sustainable Food Systems

PRM – Plant Reproductive Material

The legislation under revision: 12 Directives

1. 66/401/EEC on the marketing of fodder plant seed
2. 66/402/EEC on the marketing of cereal seed
3. 2002/54/EC on the marketing of beet seed
4. 2002/56/EC on the marketing of seed potatoes
5. 2003/57/EC on the marketing of seed of oil and fibre plants
6. 2002/53/EC on the common catalogue of varieties of agricultural plant species
7. 2002/55/EC on the marketing of vegetable seed
8. 2008/72 on the marketing of vegetable propagating and planting material, other than seed
9. 2008/90/EC on the marketing of fruit plant propagating material
10. 68/193/EEC on the marketing of material for the vegetative propagation of the vine
11. 98/56/EC on the marketing of propagating material of ornamental plants
12. 1999/105/EC on the marketing of forest reproductive material

PRM – Plant Reproductive Material

What is it about?

- The economically most important species are regulated
- Variety registration rules
 - Distinctness, Uniformity, Stability (DUS)
 - Value for cultivation and use (VCU) for agricultural crops
 - Denomination
- Certification of seeds and other propagating material
- Marketing rules: technical requirements
- Equivalence for third countries
- FRM specific rules

Not included:

- Community Plant Variety Rights (CPVR) system for the protection of intellectual property rights of the breeders

PRM – Plant Reproductive Material

Why a revision now?

PRM legislation:

- Successfully ensured the identity, health and quality of PRM in EU
- Fostered a competitive PRM industry in EU
- Partly dating back to 1960's when productivity was the main priority
- Evaluation of 2008 already identified new challenges
- Proposal for revision rejected by EP in 2014 (while new Plant Health Law and Official Controls Regulation were adopted)
- Council request in 2019 for a COM study on options to update the legislation

PRM – Plant Reproductive Material

- COM study submitted to Council and EP on April 29th, 2021
pointing to the need of revision
- An *inception* impact assessment was published for feedback over the period June-July 2021 (initial collection of evidence)
- Study awarded to ICF to support the impact assessment
- Consultation activities mostly finalised/ analysis initiated
 - public consultation (21/12/2021 –27/03/2022)
 - targeted survey and interviews by ICF (March 2022)
 - SME test to be launched

VIEWPOINT: BUT public consultations and ICF survey were biased towards meeting the demands from public and from politicians, i.e. support of easier marketing and minor quality demands on e.g. *heterogenous material, landraces, and other varieties*.

PRM - What have we done so far? Can we do more?



SEM(22)360:4 – DDJ/md

Brussels, 10th March 2022

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COPA AND COGECA'S FEEDBACK TO THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION ON THE REVISION OF THE PLANT AND FOREST REPRODUCTIVE MATERIAL

The Directives on PRM have proven their importance for decades. The system is important to secure steady and surely better yields, higher quality, and better resistance to plant pests that

The principal outline of a new EU Seed Law:

| See explanation next page | Fingerprint - ID ¹ | Smart DUS Incl. use of biomarkers | Upgraded VCU ² : climate, sustainability, production etc. | CPVO - protection | Plant Health | Market | Control measures | Royalties | Use of deregulated NGT ³ |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| A. Conventional varieties | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | EU/World | Full certification | Standard | Declaration at variety listing |
| B. Conventional breeding for organic production | Yes | Yes | Yes, preferable under organic conditions | Yes | Yes | EU/World | Full certification | Standard | Declaration at variety listing Use of NGT? |
| C. Organic breeding for organic production | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | EU | Full certification | If PVR = Yes | Use of NGT ⁴ |
| D. Organic Heterogeneous Material | No | No | - | No | Yes | Regional or local | Reduced consumer protection | No | - |
| E. Conservation varieties | Yes | No, only description | - | No | Yes | Regional or local | Reduced consumer protection | No | - |
| F. Amateur varieties | - | - | - | - | Yes | No | - | - | - |

¹ Expected development of ID DNA markers

² Value for Cultivation and Use is key for professional users to choose varieties e.g.: Weed competition capabilities, Carbon footprint/Climatic impact; Nutrients efficiency; Yield; fungi resistance properties; abiotic stress resistance; etc.

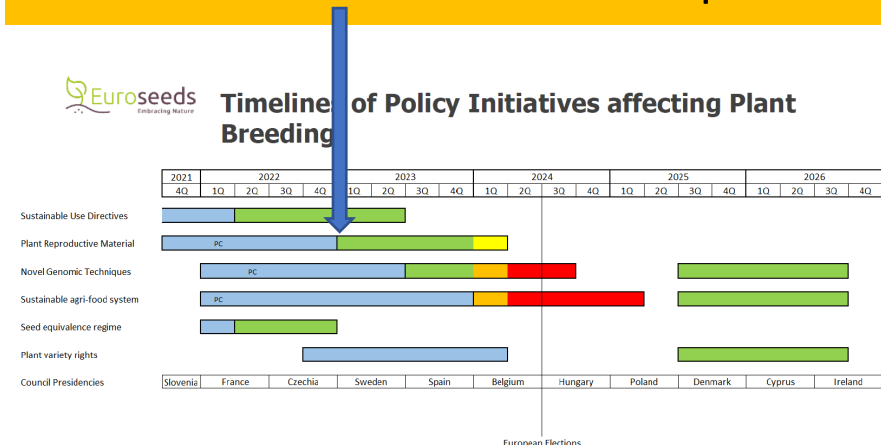
³ Statement on parental material/varieties and breeding methods used

⁴ Not yet clarified

COPA-COGECA and Euroseeds have had dialog with EU-Commission and EP.

COPA-COGECA sent a proposal til the Commission

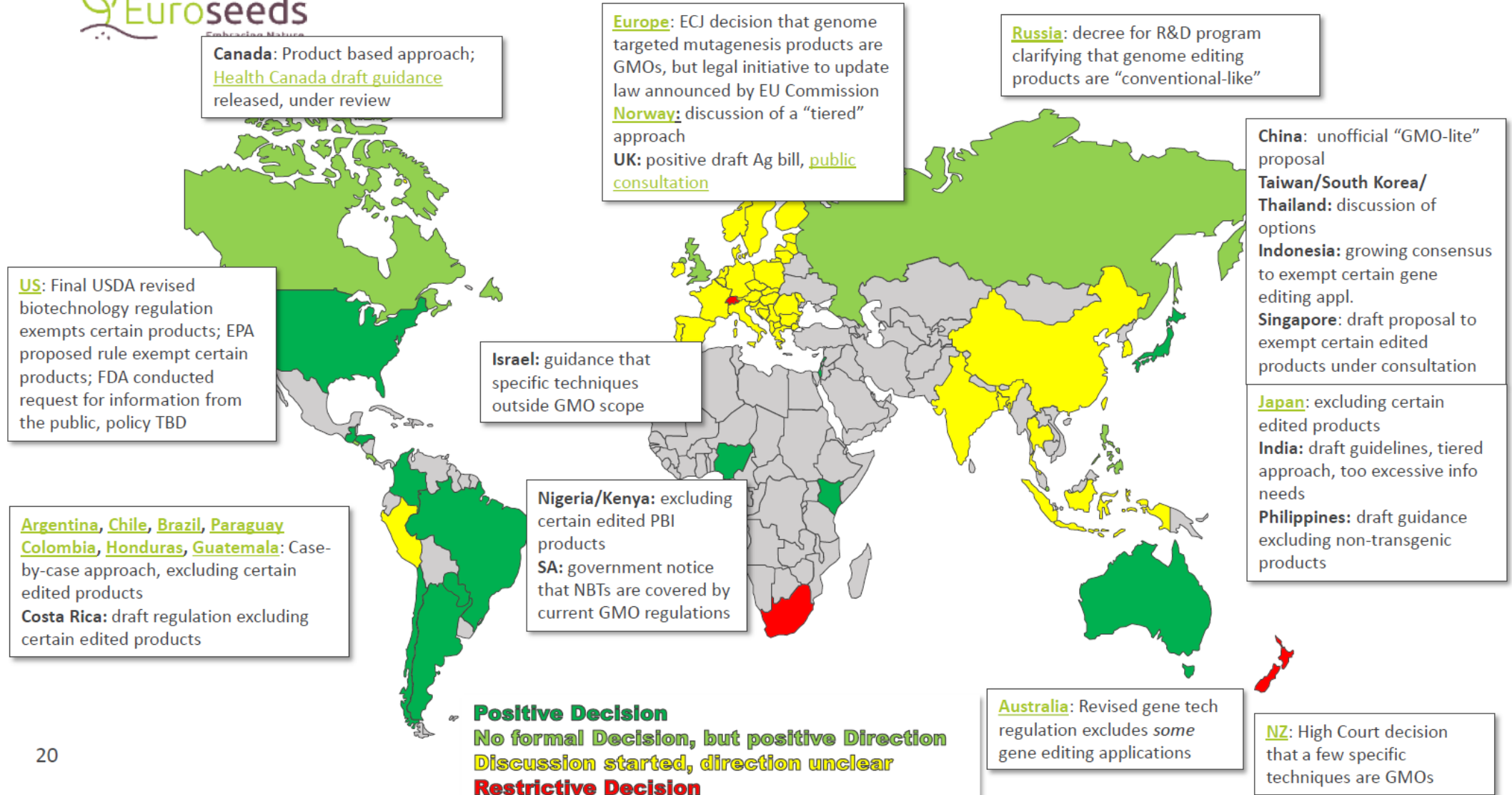
=> YES – we must be ready when a proposal for a new SEED REGULATION is published



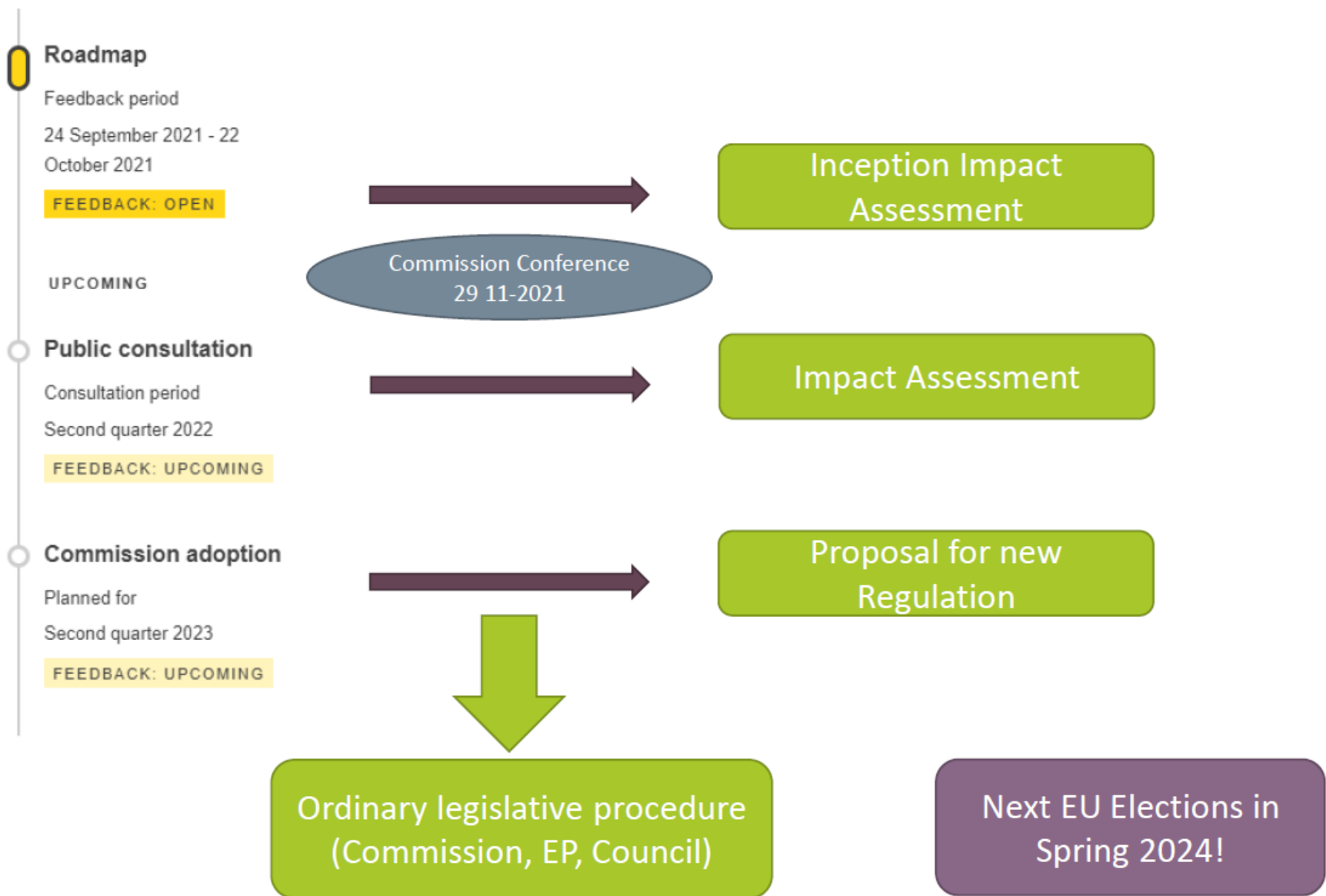
NGT – New Genomic Techniques or NBT



Policy developments around the world (11/2021)



Next Steps



NGT - status

A long walk! (in European Union)

- ⇒ European Court of Justice in 2018 = all NGT is GMO
- ⇒ Many discussions, reports, hearings, policy debates, papers,...
- ⇒ Study on April 29th, 2021 = need for change...

⇒ Public consultation is now on – Reply to COPA-COGECA May 27th, 2022 !!!

Date: 04/05/2022 10:14:42

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**COPA AND COGECA ANSWERS TO THE
PUBLIC CONSULTATION ON PLANTS
PRODUCED BY CERTAIN NEW GENOMIC
TECHNIQUES**

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Introduction

In the last decades, advances in biotechnology have led to the development of new genomic techniques (NGTs), i.e. techniques capable of altering the genetic material of an organism that have emerged or have been developed since 2001, when [Directive 2001/18/EC](#) on the deliberate release of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) into the environment was adopted. The Court of Justice of the EU in 2018 clarified that organisms produced by targeted mutagenesis are GMOs subject to the requirements of the [EU GMO legislation](#). Targeted mutagenesis techniques are new genomic techniques, as opposed to random mutagenesis techniques. Based on the reasoning followed by the Court, the GMO legislation also applies to organisms produced by other NGTs, including [cisgenesis](#) techniques.

* **1. With regard to the problems above, what is your view of the existing provisions of the GMO legislation for plants produced by targeted mutagenesis and cisgenesis?**

- They are adequate
-

8

They are not adequate

- No opinion/I do not know

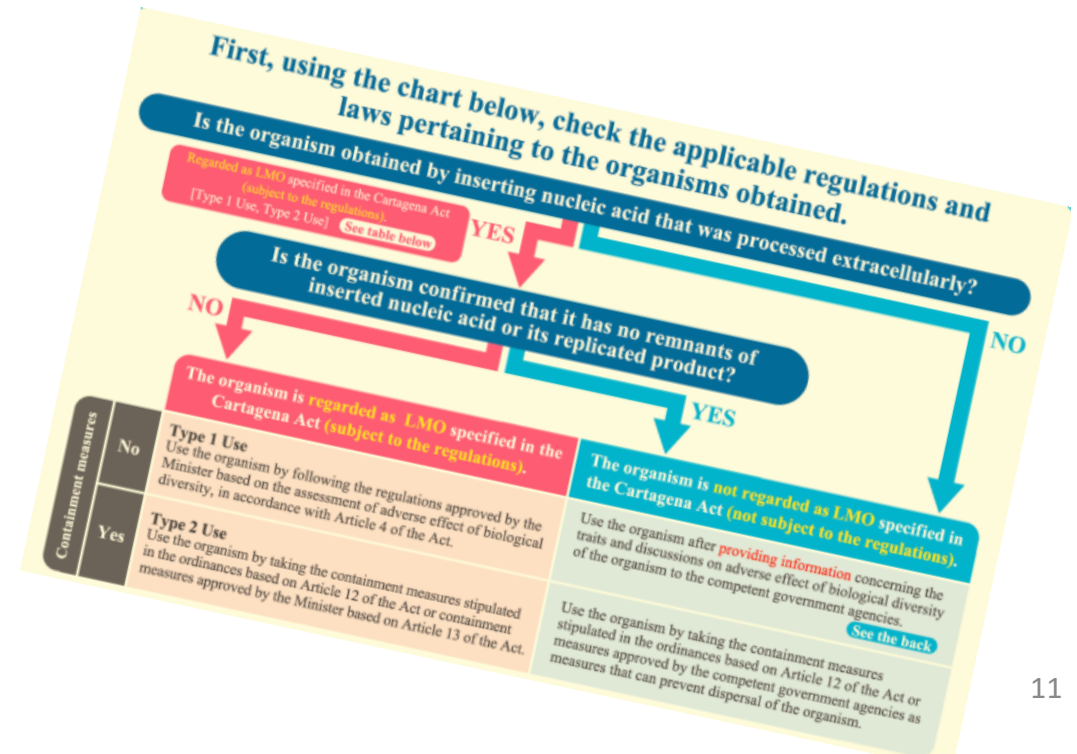
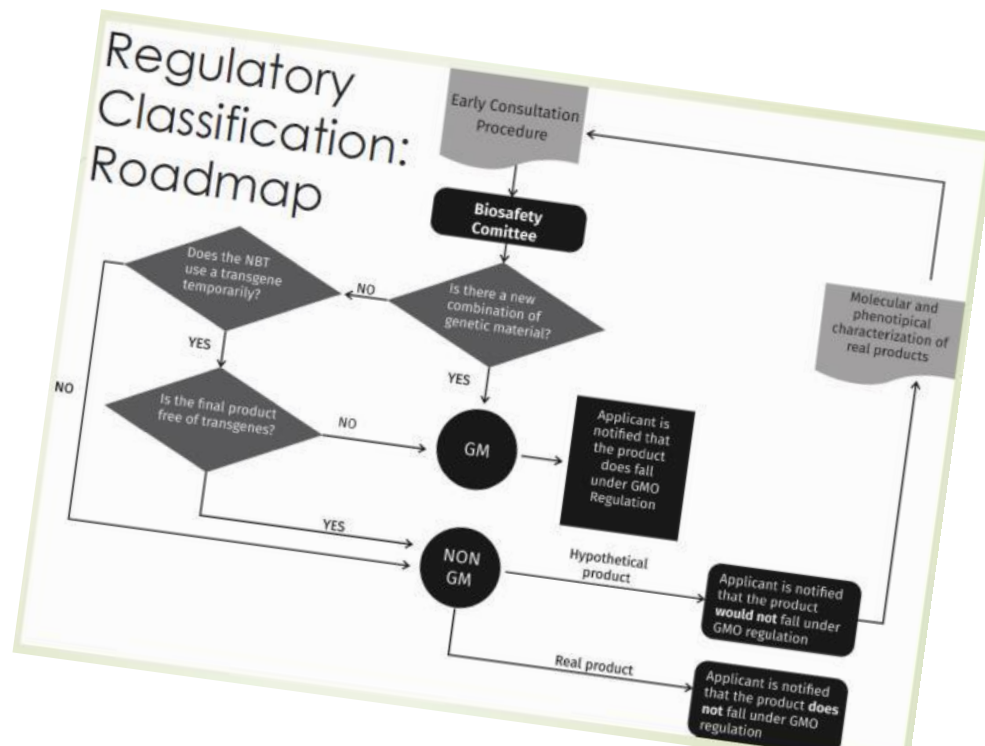
* **2. If plants obtained by targeted mutagenesis and cisgenesis continue to be regulated under the current GMO framework, do you expect short, medium or long term consequences for you/your activity/sector?**

- Yes

Many countries are already using NGT but are still working on the difference from GMO and procedures

This far (*info from ISF May 2022*) only 2 (two) products have been marketed in the World:

- ✓ A soya variety in Argentina
- ✓ A tomato variety in Japan



Thank you!