

Implementation of EU Regulation on fertilising products

TIC webinar

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DG GROW-F2 – Bioeconomy, chemicals and cosmetics

Sustainable use of fertilisers – Why?

Nutrients are necessary in agricultural practice

When used excessively: a major source of air, soil and water pollution

Balanced fertilisation: adapted to soil characteristics, environmental conditions and the actual crop requirements has beneficial effects:

- For the environment (reducing the surplus with potential negative effects and can also have negative impacts on both biodiversity and the climate)
- ➤ for the farmers (allowing optimal use of fertilisers)



"Green Deal targets" for agriculture

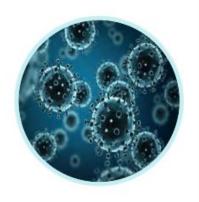
set out in the Farm to Fork Strategy and EU Biodiversity Strategy



Reduce by
50% the
overall use and
risk of
chemical
pesticides and
reduce use by
50% of more
hazardous
pesticides by
2030



Achieve at least 25% of the EU's agricultural land under organic farming and a significant increase in organic aquaculture by 2030



Reduce sales of antimicrobials for farmed animals and in aquaculture by 50% by 2030



Reduce
nutrient
losses by at
least 50%
while ensuring
no
deterioration in
soil fertility; this
will reduce use
of fertilisers
by at least 20
% by 2030



Bring back at least 10% of agricultural area under high-diversity landscape features by 2030



Achieve 100% access to fast broadband internet in rural areas by 2025



Regulation on EU fertilising products

Sustainable and quality fertilising products

Moving from linear to circular models of production of fertilisation products

Setting **safety** and **quality requirements** (nutrients form and content, heavy metals and other pollutants content)

- traditional products (mineral and organic fertilisers, limes, soil improvers)
- more innovative products (inhibited fertilisers, plant biostimulants)
- made of primary and/or waste recovered materials (e.g. processed manure, compost, digestate, ashes)

The Fertilising Products Regulation http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/1009/oj

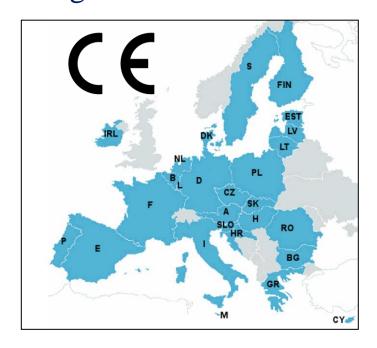
Adopted on 5 June 2019, fully applicable as of 16 July 2022 Sets harmonised rules for CE marked fertilising products



Optional harmonisation

The manufacturer can choose between placing products on the market based on

The FPR → free movement on the single market



National rules and apply the mutual recognition





What are the EU fertilising products?

1 function (7) + x components (15)

derived products

ABPR

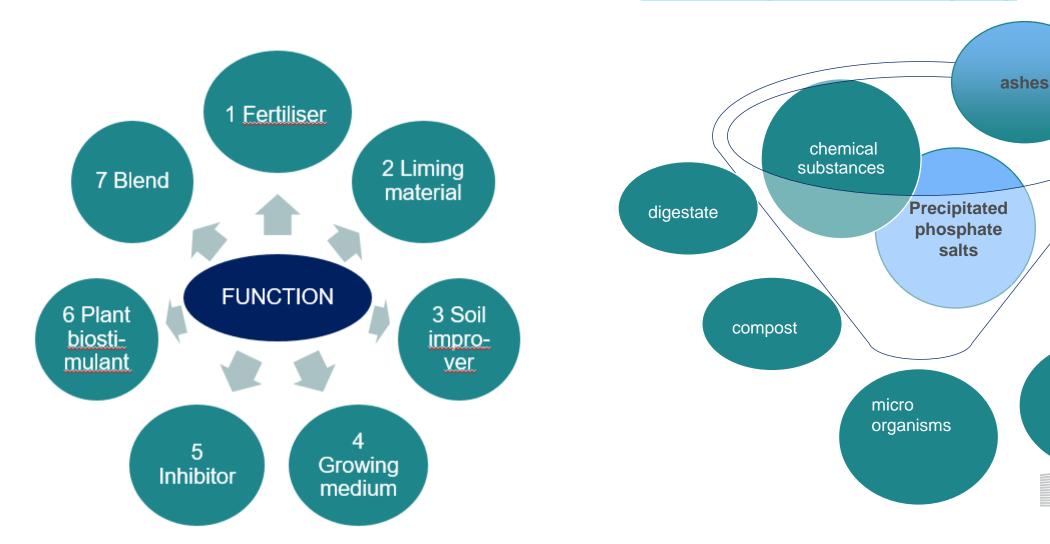
European Commission

byproducts

plants, plant parts,

plant

extract



What are CE-marked fertilising products 1 function claimed

1 Fertiliser 2 Liming 7 Blend material **FUNCTION** 6 Plant 3 Soil biostiimpromulant ver Growing Inhibitor medium

Broader types of fertilising products covered

EU fertilising products must comply with requirements of <u>one PFC</u> (Annex I)

Blend (PFC 7) made of <u>two or more</u> 'EU fertilising products'

Manufacturers may claim more than one function supported by relevant conformity assessments



Sustainable and innovative fertilising products

Farmers have more products to use:

- fertilisers with primary and recovered nutrients (more efficient formulations)
- specialty fertilising products:

inhibited nitrogen fertilisers,

control release fertilisers

growing media

plant biostimulants (microbial and non-microbial)



Component Material Categories

- CMC 1: Virgin material substances and mixtures
- CMC 2: Plants, plant parts or plant extracts
- CMC 3: Compost
- CMC 4: Fresh crop digestate
- CMC 5: Digestate other than fresh crop digestate
- CMC 6: Food industry by-products
- CMC 7: Micro-organisms
- CMC 8: Nutrient polymers
- CMC 9: Polymers other than nutrient polymers
- CMC 10: Derived products within the meaning of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 (Animal by-products Regulation)
- CMC 11: By-products within the meaning of Directive 2008/98/EC (Waste Framework Directive)
- CMC 12: Precipitated phosphate salts and derivates
- CMC 13: Thermal oxidation materials and derivates
- CMC 14: Pyrolysis and gasification materials
- CMC 15: High purity materials

- All component materials have to be covered by provisions of one <u>CMC</u> (Annex II)
- Product composed of materials belonging to <u>at least one CMC</u> and comply to its relevant requirements
- One product may contain materials covered by more than one CMC
- Component materials are not expected to react intentionally
- Precursors of a chemical substance covered by provisions of CMC 1 do not need to be covered by a CMC

Are recovered materials or by-products allowed?

1: Virgin material substances and mixtures

2: Plants, plant parts or plant extracts

3: Compost

ecoved materia

4: Fresh crop digestate

5: Digestate other than fresh crop digestate

6: Food industry by-products

7: Micro-organisms

8: Nutrient polymers

9: Polymers other than nutrient polymers

10: Derived products from Animal By-Products

11: By-products within the meaning of Directive 2008/98/EC

12: Precipitated phosphate salts and derivates

13: Thermal oxidation materials and derivates

14: Pyrolysis and gasification materials

15: High purity materials

Certain waste must undergo a defined recovery operation and resulting recovered materials must comply with relevant requirements





The conformity assessment under FPR

The modules are set depending on the component material category (CMC) or the product function category (PFC) of the EU fertilising product

NO NOTIFIED BODY

MODULE A

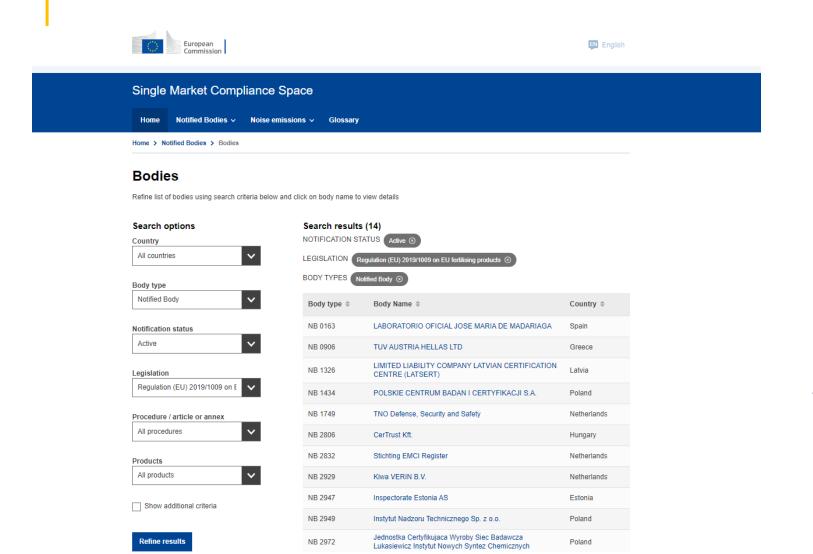
PFC 1(*) – 4, if composed exclusively of one or more of CMC 1 (excl. inhibitors), CMC 4, 6, 8 and/or 11 PFC 7 (**)

NEED NOTIFIED BODY

MODULE A1	MODULES B+C	MODULE D1
PFC 1(C)(I)(a)(i-ii)(A) (ammonium nitrate fertiliser of high nitrogen content) and PFC 7 with 28% or more of nitrogen from such a fertiliser	PFC 1 (*) – 6, if composed exclusively of one or more of CMC 1 (incl. inhibitors), CMC 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and/or 11 PFC 7 (**)	PFC 1(*) – 6, if composed of one or more of CMC 1 (incl. inhibitors), CMC 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and/or 15 PFC 7 (**)

- (*) except PFC 1(C)(I)(a)(i-ii)(A) (ammonium nitrate fertiliser of high nitrogen content), for which Module A1 is mandatory.
- (**) except PFC 7 with 28% or more of nitrogen from a fertiliser belonging to PFC 1(C)(I)(a)(i-ii)(A) (ammonium nitrate fertiliser of high nitrogen content), for which Module A1 is mandatory.

Notified Bodies under the FPR



NANDO database for Notified bodies

Coordination Group of Notified Bodies

Guidelines for Modules

https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/36ec94c 7-575b-44dc-a6e9-4ace02907f2f/library/14eb71fe-89bb-49f8ae3d-ad51ccdb8a46/details



Do we need harmonised standards?



Harmonised standards the references of which have been published in the Official Journal of the EU create a

PRESUMPTION OF CONFORMITY

They create a level playing field for manufacturers.

But they **are not mandatory**.



CEN has already developed and published CEN/Technical Specifications covering many FPR provisions that may be found on the links:

CEN - CEN/TC 455 (cencenelec.eu) – for Plant Biostimulants

CEN - CEN/TC 223 (cencenelec.eu) - For soil improvers and Growing Media

CEN - CEN/TC 260 (cencenelec.eu) – for Fertilisers and Liming Materials





Available resources

DG GROW website

CE-marking of EU fertilising products (DG GROW)

Info session organised by DG GROW - How to CE mark your fertilising product; 23 May 2022; recording available here

Guidance Document on the labelling of EU Fertilising Products; available here

FAQs document on Fertilising Products Regulation; available here

Commission Expert Group on fertilising products (documents available here)

Member States competent authorities <u>list</u>

Market Surveillance authorities responsible for controls of products <u>list</u>

Do you have questions?
GROW-FERTILISING-PRODUCTS@ec.europa.eu



Thank you

Contact the EU

- •Call us 00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11
- Use other telephone options
- •Write to us via our contact form
 - •Meet us at a local EU office



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