UNREVISED MACHINE TRANSLATION

Overview on the implementation of the National Product Reduction Action Plan plant protection products (PPP NAP)

June 2022

1. Achievement of the overall objectives (point 1.3 of the PPP NAP)

1.1. Widespread use of agricultural systems and known ways of reducing the use of plant protection products.

1.2. Reduction of risks to human health, animal health and the environment from the use of plant protection products.

1.3. Reduction of unintended effects of the use of plant protection products on the environment.

Several actions initiated contribute to achieving the three general objectives set out above (1.1 to 1.3), in particular:

a general surface water buffer zone has been established (see measure 1-1); training for users of plant protection products for professional use has been put in place (see measure 7-1);
the self-service sale of plant protection products has been prohibited (see measure 7-2); various research projects on plant protection products have been finalised or are being carried out (see measure 8-2);
the promotion of organic farming has been strengthened (see measure 8-4).

Several other specific measures of the PPP NAP also contribute to this.

1.4. Establishment of indicators for monitoring the quantities of plant protection products placed on the market and their use both in the professional and non-professional fields.

For the indicator on the use of plant protection products in professional agriculture, see measure 6-2. The indicator shall provide information on the quantities of active substances used.
This very detailed indicator, drawn up by the Rural Economy Service on the basis of data from agricultural accounts, is very laborious to draw up. Therefore, given the time needed for data collection and counting, the publication of this most recent indicator is in general technically delayed by 2 years. On the other hand, published data are among the most detailed and comprehensive data on this issue in the EU. It should also be noted that the amount of active substances applied varies greatly depending on the meteorology of different years. The substitution of one plant protection product by another can also influence the amount applied.

There is no indicator for non-professional use.

There is no indicator for placing plant protection products on the market for data confidentiality reasons.

1.5. Obtain substitution of plant protection products of concern for substances of lower concern or alternative technical substances.

1.6. On the basis of indicators, consider reducing 'big movers' by 30 % until 2025.

The "big movers" have been identified, see measure 6-5. They include plant protection products to be considered of concern.

The rate of reduction of "big movers" between 2017/2018 and 2019/2020 (latest available figures) was 10.2 %. These figures therefore do not yet reflect the results of the glyphosate ban.

1.7. Development and implementation of phase-out strategies for certain active substances (e.g. Glyű) in order to guide the sectors concerned in this process.

See measure 8-5.

1.8. Prohibit plant protection products of concern for non-professional use.

See measure 8-1.

1.9. In the drinking water protection zones delimited by Grand-Ducal Regulation, an increase in the number of agricultural areas under contract with relevant agri-environmental measures or programmes of measures to protect drinking water.

See measure 1-6.

1.10. Better protection of pollinators and maintaining an unfavourable position vis-a-vis neonicotinoides active substances posing an unacceptable risk to pollinators.

There is no general indicator to measure pollinator protection. See also measure 22.
In the Standing Committee dealing with the approval of active substances, an unfavourable position vis-à-vis these substances posing an increased risk to pollinators was adopted.

The implementation of measure 6-4 will allow better monitoring of votes and scientific data on the different active substances.
Certain legal provisions introduced by national legislation on biotopes and water protection contribute to the protection of pollinators.

1.11. Reduction in the use of 50 % of plant protection products (reduction in tonnages applied) until 2030.

The rate of reduction between 2017/2018 and 2019/2020 (latest figures available) was 9.4 %.
On the basis of an analysis of the measures envisaged in the Member States and their statistics provided, the European Commission has established trends in the reduction of pesticide use in the various Member States, with a view to showing their ability to meet the objectives deriving from the Farm to Fork strategy. This analysis shows that Luxembourg is already very close to its objectives:

HTTps://ec.europ a.eu/food/pLANTS/pesticides/sustainable-use-pesticides/farm-fork-targets-progress/member-states-trends in # Luxembourg

2. Implementation of specific measures (point 2 of the PPP NAP)

The table below shows the various specific measures of the PPP NAP. For each measure, information on the state of implementation has been added.

Of these 25 specific measures

- **15 shall be finalised on a continuous basis respectively;**
- **7 are in the process of being implemented;**
- **3 have been repealed or are to be relaunched (measures 1-3, 5-2 and 6-3)**

Measure 1-1	**Target: reduction of surface water contamination by spray drift** **Measure: establishment of an untreated general buffer zone for surface water** **Success indicator: adoption of the legal provisions provided for in Article 10 of the Law of 19 December 2014 on plant protection products** **Parties involved: MAVDR and MECDD** **Timeline: short-term** **Implementation status: implemented** **A legal provision has been adopted (Grand-Ducal Regulation of 1 August 2018 establishing protected biotopes, habitats of Community interest and habitats of species of Community interest for which the conservation status has been assessed as unfavourable, and specifying the measures for reduction, destruction or deterioration relating thereto). A buffer zone of 10 metres is to be respected for most surface waters.**

Measure 1-2	**Target: better screening for contamination of groundwater and surface water by PPPs** **Measure: in the context of cooperation in water protection zones, measures to better organise the analysis of substances of concern in water; update of the database of the metabolites and PPPs sought** **Success indicator: assessment of the evolution of the actual status towards the target status of the water contamination rate; reduction of pollutants in groundwater** **Parties involved: Age and ASTA** **Timeline: medium to long-term** **Implementation status: finalised Files continuously updated according to new data.** **An exchange of information between l'ASTA and l'AGE on active substances that may pollute groundwater has taken place. The analysis of substances of concern in water has been significantly improved by targeting and increasing the substances to be measured. A partnership with LIST was concluded to identify substances potentially present in groundwater, develop an analytical method and measure a range of groundwater samples.** **For active substances or their prohibited metabolites in protected areas, the concentration is decreasing for the former active substances (Atrazine, Atrazine- desethyl) but rising for metazachlore-ESA and metolachlore-ESA (banned in 2015) probably due to aquifer inertia.**

Measure 1-3	**Target: identification of the pairs 'given plant protection product – given agricultural parcel' liable to pollute surface water and groundwater** **Measure: identification of pairs by PESTEAUX IT decision support tool** **Success indicator: establishment of the PESTEAUX tool accessible to farmers and farm advisors** **Parties involved: MAVDR** **Timeline: medium-term** **Implementation status: measure repealed** **The identification of the 'plant protection product – agricultural plot' that may pollute surface water and groundwater requires a hydrological modelling approach incorporating one by the physico-chemical properties of the products and, on the other hand, the physical properties of the soil. A first approach was carried out between 2016 and 2018 with the PESTEAUX project in collaboration with the University of Gembloux. The project had to be abandoned following the resignation of the researcher in charge of this project.** **To be clarified whether an alternative project is to be launched.**

Measure 1-4	**Target: analysis and reduction of surface and groundwater contamination in water protection zones** **Measure: identification, management and prohibition of PPPs that may pollute groundwater in risk areas; establishment of a map identifying risk areas; implementation of an advisory module on organic farming methods; implementation of a water protection advisory module** **Success indicator: adoption and adaptation of the regulatory framework; number of farmers advised** **Parties involved: MAVDR and MECDD** **Timeline: medium-term** **Implementation status: ongoing** **Risk areas include groundwater bodies classified in poor chemical status as a result of the presence of metabolites of plant protection products, in particular in accordance with the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 12 December 2016 on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration. Currently 3 of Luxembourg's 6 groundwater bodies are in this category, and are clearly indicated as such in the management plan for the river basin districts of the Meuse and Rhine, the Luxembourg parts, and on the geoportail.lu site** **As regards the protection of water resources intended for human consumption in particular, the amended Grand-Ducal Regulation of 9 July 2013 on administrative measures in all protection zones for bodies of groundwater or parts of bodies of groundwater used as resources for the production of water intended for human consumption, as well as the Grand-Ducal Regulations establishing the protection zones in question, prohibit the use of certain plant protection products and limit the application of other plant protection products. These regulations are based on Article 44 of the amended Water Act of 19 December 2008.** **A general ban is in place in immediate protection areas, as well as in high vulnerability close protection areas.** **In certain protection zones affected by a deterioration of the raw water quality due to the presence of plant protection products respectively of their metabolites (concentrations above 75 % of the potability limit), a general prohibition of use is applied in the close protection zones.** **A derogation from that prohibition is possible, in particular if the farmer is able to present a list of the plant protection products used and the intended doses, which allow for a risk analysis specific to the various compounds.** **The maps forming an integral part of the Grand-Ducal Regulations in question illustrate the protection zones in question.** **In general, the programmes of measures provided for in the protection zones in accordance with the amended Water Act of 19 December 2008 provide for the transparent management of plant protection products including agricultural advice for**

	assess the risk of the presence of plant protection products in groundwater and the establishment of appropriate measures if necessary. The advisory modules ‘drinking water protection zones’ and ‘organic farming methods’ are in place. Number of farmers participating **in** these modules: 193 in 2 018.200 in 2 019.243 in 2020.
Measure 1-5	**Target:** protection and systematic reduction of groundwater contamination by PPPs. The provisions of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 12 December 2016 on pollution and deterioration provide that measures must be drawn up if the starting point for the implementation of measures to reverse significant and lasting upward trends for the parameters referred to in the Regulation is reached**.** Measurements consideration of significant upward trends to prohibit or restrict the use of certain plant protection products **Success indicator**: adoption and adaptation of the regulatory framework in case of deterioration **Actor:** MECDD **Timeline:** medium-term **Implementation status**: ongoing The Grand-Ducal Regulation of 12 April 2015 prohibiting the use of the active substance 5-metolachlor and (b) prohibiting or restricting the use of the active substance metazachlor entered into force with a view to reversing the significant upward trends in metabolites of the active substances in question in groundwater. With a view to systematically reducing contamination of groundwater by plant protection products, the establishment of a management tool is essential in order to be able to quantify the flows of substances to groundwater by considering the doses applied at the level of a feeding basin such as the drinking water protection zones delimited in **accordance** with Article 44 of the amended Law of 19 December 2008. This tool is currently being tested at the water management administration. In a second phase, the tool will also take into account hydrogeological properties or soil typology. The gradual prohibition of plant protection products in the protection zones mentioned should also **be** taken into account.

Measure 1-6	**Target: 70 % of agricultural land in drinking water protection areas is managed under contract with relevant agri-environmental measures or programmes of measures for the protection of drinking water** **Measurements increase in the rate of agricultural land under contract for relevant agri-environmental measures or programmes of measures to protect drinking water; raising awareness of farmers** **Success indicator: number of hectares of agricultural area under contracts or programmes** **Actor: MAVDR and MECDD** **Timeline: medium-term** **Implementation status: ongoing** **Percentage and number of hectares of agricultural land located in drinking water protection zones and operated under contract for relevant agri-environmental measures (AMF 482; MAE053; MAE442; MAE462 (ZF, SL and combinations); biodiversity contracts] or programmes of measures to protect drinking water:** **2018: 20% (3390 ha)** **2019: 21% (3530 ha)** **2020: 24% (4005 ha)** **For technical reasons, the above figures do not include areas managed under MAE013 (organic farming) or those covered by the programmes of measures referred to in Article 44 of the Law of 9 December 2008 on water.**

Measure 2-1	**Target:** protection of biodiversity, in particular of species likely to be negatively affected by the use of PPPs **Measure**: promotion of biodiversity contracts, in particular on high ecological focus **areas** **Success indicator:** agricultural area managed under biodiversity contracts **Parties involved:** MAVDR, ANF and MECDD **Timeline**: short-term **Implementation status**: carried out continuously Number of hectares of agricultural area managed under biodiversity contracts: 2018: 6159 ha 2019: 5996 ha 2020: 6187 ha ANF works closely with biological stations, SER, CONVIS and the Chamber of Agriculture to ensure that biodiversity contracts are properly integrated into the farm council **throughout** the country. The NA F also distributes a brochure listing all the different programmes. This brochure is widely known in the agricultural world in Luxembourg. ANF also offers courses at the MBR, a course on all biodiversity contracts and a specific course on extensive grazing. These courses are visited **at** capacity, also in view of their value in the course cycle applicable to the Landschaftspflegepramie (Landschaftspflegepramie). The ANF itself, as well as the 'Naturschutzfleesch' cooperative, which is supported by the MECDD, offer farm councils for nature protection purposes.

Measure 2-2	**Target: protection of pollinating insects** **Measure: continuation of the BeeFirst research project; awareness raising among PPP users; maintaining biotechnical control against cluster worm by confusing the entire wine-growing area; promotion of relevant agri-environmental measures and biodiversity contracts; maintaining a favourable and restrictive position at national and Community level for the protection of pollinating insects with regard to neonicotinoid active substances** **Success indicator: report of the research project; PPP residues in pollen and honey; number of awareness sessions; areas managed under biodiversity contracts** and **relevant agri-environmental measures** **Parties involved: MAVDR, MECDD and ANF** **Timeline: short to medium-term** **Implementation status: carried out continuously** **The BEEFIRST research project is continued, the respective reports including the results of residue analyses in pollen and honey are published on the agriculture portal.** **Number of hectares of agricultural area managed** under **biodiversity contracts**: **see measure 2-1.** **The agricultural area managed under agri-environmental measures "field margins" and "traditional orchard maintenance" was 367 ha in 2 018.372 ha in 2019 and 423 ha in 2020. In the same period, the length of hedges managed under the agri- environmental measure 'hedge maintenance' remained constant at 190 km.** **The Government Council adopted the National Plan of Action for the Conservation of pollinating insects on 29 October 2021 (https://www.planpollinisateur.lu/). Action 7ofthis plan provides for "Dampening the use of pesticides and other chemicals affecting pollinating insects".**

Measure 3-1	**Target: identify soil functions vulnerable to the negative effects of plant protection products** **Measure: organise and support soil monitoring campaigns to gather information on the current state of Luxembourg soil and its vulnerability; long term: improved knowledge of the influence of PPPs on soils** **Success indicator: Publications on this subject (e.g. maps, reports)** **Parties involved: ASTA and AEV** **Timeline: long term** **Implementation status: ongoing** **The assessment of soil health through biological indicators is an area still being dealt with at the research level, in particular reference questions. First biological parameters are already applied abroad. On the national side, a 'Metasoil' research project is currently being carried out with a LIST research team. A soil ecology laboratory was equipped in 2 021 in the annex of the l'ASTA laboratory division in Strassen. Due to the lack of staff, it has not yet been possible to start practical work. However, it is planned to recruit staff in this regard in the course of 2022.**

Measure 4-1	**Target:** better collection and disposal of PPP waste **for** professional and non-professional **use** **Measure**: compulsory participation in a waste collection campaign for beneficiaries of financial support under agri-environment-climate programmes; awareness raising campaigns **Success indicator**: waste statistics and documentation; adaptation of agri-environment-climate programmes; number of awareness campaigns **Parties involved:** ASTA, AEV and SuperDreckskëscht **Timeline**: short-term **Implementation status:** finalised The respective Grand-Ducal Regulations made participation **in** a waste collection campaign compulsory for beneficiaries of the landscape and countryside **maintenance** premium and **the** promotion of environmentally-friendly agriculture and support schemes for environmentally-friendly agricultural production methods. In 2020, a total of 487 participants were counted at the collection points. 19.6 tonnes of packaging were collected compared to 21.3 tonnes in 2019. The statistics have been made available to l'AEV. In collaboration with MBR Lëtzebuerg, SuperDreckskëscht carried out awareness-raising campaigns: presence **at** the Ettelbrück farm fair, training for farmers, free advice to agricultural businesses. Various stakeholders disseminate information on the collections each year by newsletter or by the agricultural press. Waste management is one of the subjects dealt with in the training courses referred **to** in measure 7-1.

Measure 4-2 **Target:** compliant**management of PPP waste from farms**

Measure: promote SuperDrecksKëscht fir Betriber label and participation in Agrirecover collection

Success indicator: number of farmers with the 'SDK **fir** Betriber' quality label according to ISO 14024; number of participants in the Agrirecover Collection

Parties involved: ASTA, AEV and SuperDreckskëscht

Timeline: short-term

Implementation status: finalised, implementation of continuous collection

On the collection of Agrirecover:

Valorlux organised the collection of packaging waste from the agricultural sector in 2020. Valorlux's approval was subsequently extended for this collection and Valorlux will henceforth be responsible for organising the collection and recovery of packaging waste from this sector. Thus, all packaging is covered (previously only packaging waste with the Agrirecover label was covered). For the number of participants in the collection, see measure 4-1.

On the label 'SDK fir Betriber':

	Total number of agricultural enterprises advised by SuperDrecksKëscht	Total number of agricultural enterprises approved by SuperDrecksKëscht	Total number of agricultural enterprises holding the 'SDK **fir** Betriber' label
July 2017	37	17	8
July 2018	58	**35**	12
September 2021	153	**106**	24

Measure 5-1	**Target:** better knowledge of real exposure of residents and third parties **Measure:** analysis of PPP concentration of air and exposure of the population **at** risk, e.g. through hair analysis **Success indicator:** analytical results **Parties involved:** DIRSAN, MAVDR and AEV **Timeline**: medium **to** long-term **Implementation status**: ongoing No analysis of the PPP concentration of air took place, it was decided to measure the exposure of the population **using** human matrices. As part of the project 'Biomonitoring of children exposure to pollutants based on hair analysis', **in** which Luxembourg is involved, the Administration des Services Techniques de 'Agriculture has funded the analysis of 40 additional samples from children living in Luxembourg. Depending on the results of this project, a reflection on the establishment of a larger and specific project for Luxembourg may be initiated.
Measure 5-2	**Target:** protection of residents and third parties from exposure to PPPs **Measure**: identification, management and prohibition of PPPs likely to pose a toxicological risk and establishment of areas of protection and restrictions and prohibitions on the use of PPPs by regulatory means **Success indicator**: adoption of a Grand-Ducal Regulation; adaptation of the regulatory framework **Parties involved:** MAVDR and DIRSAN **timeline**: medium-term **Implementation status: to be** re-launched Several meetings on the subject took place between the representatives of MAVDR and the Chamber of Agriculture. Project **to be** relaunched.

Measure 6-1	**Target: better knowledge of the quantities of plant protection products placed on the market** **Measure: collection of information on placing on the market from local distributors of plant protection products** **Success indicator: statistics on the placing on the market of plant protection products; adoption of a legal provision** **Acunits: ASTA and SER** **Timeline: short to medium-term** **Implementation status: finalised, implementation of continuous data collection** **The legal provision has been adopted. The information shall be collected annually. Publication is not possible for reasons of data confidentiality.**
Measure 6-2	**Target: better knowledge of the quantities of plant protection products used in agriculture** **Measure: collection of detailed information on the use of plant protection products and treated seeds in agriculture** **Success indicator: establishment of an indicator to assess the frequency of treatment** **Parties involved: ASTA and SER** **Timeline: short to medium-term** **Implementation status: finalised, implementation of continuous data collection** **An annual collection of information on the use of plant protection products takes place, the results are published on the Agriculture Portal.** **The 'treatment frequency indicator' has been set up and published on the agriculture portal. However, for technical reasons, the publication of this data takes 2 years after the facts.** **A campaign to collect information on seeds treated in agriculture covering the year 2019 has taken place, the results are published on the Agriculture Portal. This collection of information will continue.**

Measure 6-3	**Target**: simplification and standardisation of PPP use registers; monitoring of the use of specific plant protection products, including neonicotinoid activesubstances **Measure**: development of an IT tool **Success indicator:** setting up an IT tool; rate of use of the IT tool **Parties involved:** MAVDR and MECDD **Timeline**: medium **to** long-term **Implementation status**: no progress Work on the development of a single IT tool has not started. There are currently 2 IT tools that are used on a majority of farms. However, these are not uniform and the current regulatory framework does not make it possible to collect the information entered in them in order **to** monitor the use of plant protection products. Monitoring **at** national level exists thanks **to** measure 6-2.
Measure 6-4	**Target:** creation of a system for pooling, interpreting and evaluating information related **to** the use, placing on the market and presence of PPPs; analysis of the impacts of PPPs on the different compartments identified in the NAP; monitoring the implementation of the NAP **Measure:** establishment of a working group to define and implement the objectives and needs related to these objectives **Parties involved:** MAVDR, MECDD and DIRSAN **Timeline:** short-term **Implementation status:** ongoing The working group was set up and submitted **to** the Directorate for Health a proposal entitled ‘draft database of plant protection products’ to implement the measure.

Measure 6-5	**Target:** definition and identification of “big movers” **Measure:** publication of a list of “big movers” **Parties involved:** working group referred to in measure 6-4 **Timeline:** short-term **Implementation status**: finalised The list has beenbredin p Ortail d’agric ulture and will be placed atjour a buellement.
Measure 7-1	**Target:** reduction of risks arising from the use of plant protection products **Measure**: provision of training **Success indicator:** adoption of a legal provision; number of persons trained; identification of accidents in connection with PPP handling **Parties involved: MAVDR** and ITM **Timeline**: short to medium-term **Implementation status**: finalised, implementation of continuous training The legal provision has been adopted. Training is in place. Number of participants in the different training sessions in 2018/2019: 909 2019/2020: 446 **2020/2021: 802**
Measure 7-2	**Target**: awareness-raising among non-professional users of plant protection products **Measure:** prohibition of self-service availability of plant protection products **Success indicator:** adoption of a legal provision **Parties involved:** MAVDR **Timeline**: short to medium term (2019-2020) **Implementation status:** finalised The legal provision has been adopted. Self-service ban since 1.1.2019.

Measure 8-1	**Target: restrictions and prohibition of use of PPPs by non-professional users** **Measure: identification of PPPs of concern and prohibition of distribution of these PPPs** to **non-professional users** **Success indicator: adoption of a legal provision** **Parties involved: MAVDR, DIRSAN and MECDD** **Timeline: medium-term** **Implementation status: finalised** **The legal provision has been adopted and enters into force on 1.1.2024**
Measure 8-2	**Target: promotion of integrated farming and knowledge transfer** **Measure: priority selection of research projects on integrated control; establishment of a network of pilot farms** for **the dissemination of integrated control methods; establishment of an Integrated Management Advisory Module** **Success indicator: number of completed research projects; number of farmers advised** **Parties involved: MAVDR** **Timeline: short** to **medium-term** **Implementation status: finalised, research projects are started and run autonomously** **Several field trials and integrated control research projects are ongoing (MonESCA, Sentinelle, Digital Pilot Farms, Angel) or have been finalised (effo, Legutech).** **Several advisory modules created under the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 17 May 2017 implementing the provisions of Chapters 17 and 18 of the Law of 27 June 2016 on support for the sustainable development of rural areas include integrated action. In 2018, 399 farmers participated in the advisory modules in question, 429 in 2019 and 491 in 2020.** **The establishment of a network of pilot farms started as part of the Digital Pilot Farms project.**

Measure 8-3	**Target: reduction and substitution of PPPs of concern** **Measure: identification of PPPs of concern; in agriculture, encouraging the reduction in the use of PPPs of concern by state aid** **Success indicator: adaptation of state aid schemes; number of farmers participating in the new state aid schemes; quantity of PPPs of concern** **Parties involved: MAVDR and MECDD** **Timeline: medium-term** **Implementation status: ongoing** **Under the reform of the CAP and the RDP, it is planned to introduce different types of interventions financed by a range of public support and subsidies aimed at reducing the use of plant protection products in general and 'big movers' as plant protection products of particular concern.**

Measure 8-4	**Target:** increase of agricultural area under organic farming **Measure:** promotion of organic farming and partial conversion; creation of an advisory module for conversion to organic farming **Success indicator**: agricultural area under organic farming; number of farmers advised **Parties involved:** MAVDR **Timeline:** short-term **Implementation status**: finalised The **BIO 2025** NAP was adopted in early **2020.** Several advisory modules dedicated **to** conversion to organic farming and viticulture were created in **2016** and were reviewed and expanded in **2018. The advisory**modules on conversion **to** organic farming are free of charge for participants. The number of participations in these modules was as follows: **2018: 26** participations in total **2019: 39** participations in total **2020: 32** participations in total The agricultural area under organic farming has developed as follows: **2018: 5785** ha **2019: 5817** ha **2020: 6372** ha Farms wishing to convert only part of their production (partial conversion) receive the same support (premiums, aid, advice) as fully organic farms.

Measure 8-5	**Target:** development and implementation of phase-out strategies for certain active substances to guide the sectors concerned in this process **Measure**: on the basis of discussions at Community level concerning the renewal of the active substance glyphosate, it was decided that a phase-out strategy would be developed. This measure should help to identify alternative solutions and guide the sectors concerned in this process. **Success indicator**: development and implementation of the phase-out strategy **Parties involved:** MAVDR **Timeline**: medium to long-term **Implementation status:** finalised Authorisations for glyphosate-based plant protection products have been withdrawn, a research project on alternatives to glyphosate has been launched. The research project ended at the end of 2021 and a report will be published on the Agriculture Portal.