



Review of National Action Plans

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Presentation Outline

- Who is PAN Europe
- The legal framework: Directive 128/2009 (SUD)
- First assessment of the National Action Plans (NAPs)
- Then what (and when)?

What I will not talk about:

IP as a system approach, I will instead only consider biocontrol as isolated case, though PAN Europe believes in IP as a holistic approach starting with agronomy

Our challenge: Making sure things get moving



Who is PAN Europe



- PAN Europe is one of the 5 centers of PAN International
- 32 not-for-profit members in 24 European countries
- Bring together health, environmental & women associations
- Working to replace use of hazardous pesticides with ecologically sound alternatives
- Brussels based with 4 part time employees

*Slogan from
the PURE campaign:*

Rather than wasting more years to agree on standard risk indicators, it is time to take action to protect environment, health and biodiversity.

Time tables for national implementation of the SUD



Overall implementation

- 26 November 2011 : MS to convert Directive 2009/128/EC into **national law** (art. 23)
- 26 November 2012 : MS shall **communicate NAP** to Commission and to other MS (art. 4.2)

IPM implementation:

30 June 2013 : MS shall **communicate on how to implement IPM** to Commission (art. 14.3)

National evaluation:

- Member States shall review National Action Plans at least every five years, meaning max November 2016 (art 4.2)

First assessment of available NAPs

Legal notice | Contact | Search English (en) ▾

 European Commission

HEALTH AND CONSUMERS

Plants

European Commission > Food > Plant > Pesticides > Sustainable_use_pesticides

	CONSUMERS	HEALTH	FOOD	ANIMALS	PLANTS
GMOs					
PESTICIDES					
SEED & PROPAGATION MATERIAL					
PLANT HEALTH - BIOSAFETY	 Austria	 Finland	 Latvia	 Romania	
PLANT PROPERTY RIGHTS	 Belgium	 France	 Lithuania	 Slovakia	
STANDING COMMITTEES	 Bulgaria	 Germany	 Luxembourg	 Slovenia	
	 Cyprus	 Greece	 Malta	 Spain	
	 Czech Republic	 Hungary	 Netherlands	 Sweden	
	 Denmark	 Ireland	 Poland	 United Kingdom	
	 Estonia	 Italy	 Portugal		



Which MS are engaging?



NAPs available in English (22):

Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungarian, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands (old version), Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom

NAPs available in national language (2):

France, Romania

Still to come (4):

Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, Croatia

Facts on the SUD implementation

The implementation of the NAPs range wide:

- Covers many EU laws
- Covers many national law, and
- Will depend on several ministries, agencies etc

But is a great opportunity to get an overview of the ‘pesticide picture’ in MS (baseline)

The challenge is how to make sure MS take action

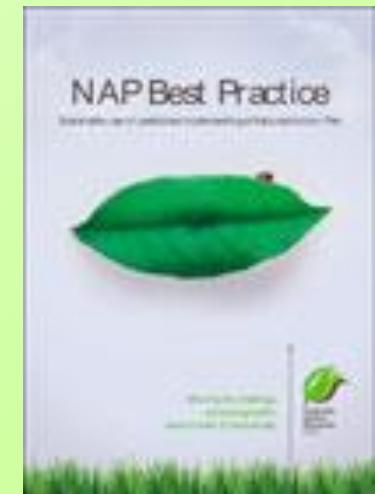


or



Huge differences in national policies (baseline)

- Everybody had specific measures in place (training, check of equipment, sale)
- Many have problems to respect EU law (WFD, MRLs) ...
- Some have certain schemes in place (IPM), but only
- Few had overall reduction targets and real plans (ex FR, DK)



Huge differences in how the NAPs are written

- 1 member states (DK) mentions only new measures;
- Majority of Member States give an overview of all they do (to fulfil different pieces of EU legislation);
- Some MS (CZ) include a nice background evaluation of environmental and public health problems
- One MS (AU) has regional AP rather than NAP
- For one MS (CY) archaeological sites is a sensitive areas for others it is greenhouses/recent treated areas (Malta,...



Quantitative targets in the NAPs

Only one with overall targets:

- **DK:** 40% reduction in **use** from 2011 to 2015;

Few with part targets:

- **CZ:** 10% reduction in **residues** from domestic production from 2010 to 2020
- **LT:** 2 % reduction in overall **MRLs** levels from 2010 to 2017, and land use for **organic** to increase by up to 2% in 2017, as compared to the average in 2008–2011

LT: 5 new **authorised biocontrol products** as from 2013

SUD on biocontrol

Article	Description
Article 1 – subject matter	<p>This Directive establishes a framework to achieve a sustainable use of pesticides by reducing the risks and impacts of pesticide use on human health and the environment and promoting the use of integrated pest management and of alternative approaches or techniques such as non-chemical alternatives to pesticides.</p>
Article 3 - definition	<p>‘non-chemical methods’ means alternative methods to chemical pesticides for plant protection and pest management, based on agronomic techniques such as those referred to in point 1 of Annex III, or physical, mechanical or biological pest control methods</p>
Article 12 risks in specific areas	<p>Member States shall (ensure)... use of pesticides is minimised or prohibited in certain specific areas... and biological control measures shall be considered in the first place.</p> <p>(a) public parks and gardens, sports and recreation grounds, school grounds and children’s playgrounds and in the close vicinity of healthcare facilities;</p> <p>(b) protected areas for water and for conservation (nature and wildlife)</p>

SUD on biocontrol

Annex	Description
Annex I Training	Notions on integrated pest management strategies and techniques, integrated crop management strategies and techniques, organic farming principles, biological pest control methods , information on the general principles and crop or sector-specific guidelines for integrated pest management.
Annex III General principles of IPM	Sustainable biological , physical and other non-chemical methods must be preferred to chemical methods if they provide satisfactory pest control.

But how do Member States target biological control in their NAPs?

NAPs not engaging in biocontrol

- 2 MS does **not mention** biocontrol at all (Bulgaria, Portugal)
- 5 MS **only** mention biocontrol regarding **sensitive areas** (Greece, Malta, Cyprus, Ireland, Malta)
- Many take a ‘traditional approach’ of more training, more research and more trials, meaning it can take years before IPM gets operational..

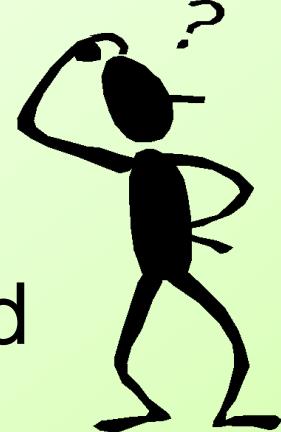


Few depressing biocontrol statement in the NAPs

- The **range** of such products has been **limited to date**. Therefore, it is necessary to encourage **research** into the **effectiveness and practical application** of biological products for plant protection (Latvia)
- There is mainly a need to encourage use of **Biocontrol in organic farming** (Finland & Hungary)



Curious objectives on biocontrol



- Poland **prohibits** the use of chemical and **biological pesticides** and fertilisers in **sensitive areas**
- Czech Republic has a beautiful analysis of pesticide problems – mentioning both **IOBC** and **IBMA** – but biological control not proposed as part of actions
- **Very specific monitoring:** The proportion of **conifer saplings protected using non-chemical methods.**(Sweden)

Interesting actions proposed (1)

- **Reduce dependency:** where possible, a significant proportion of chemicals to be replaced by non chemical alternatives, among other biocontrol (Austria – no ‘where possible’ in NAPs of Carinthia/Vorarlberg)
- **Centre for Biological Control:** a new centre launched in 2012 focusing on controlling pests and diseases with living organism. Meant to closely collaborate with stakeholders (Sweden)



Interesting actions proposed (2)

- **Involving biocontrol companies:** by July 2013 identify microbial containing living organism approved in the northern zone and by Dec 2014 contact owners asking them to apply (Latvia)
- **Assisting biocontrol companies:** financial and technical support to companies wishing to apply for autorisation of biocontrol products (Denmark)
- **More products on the market:** Research (£150,000/year), approval of 10 active substances since 2006, and approved biopesticides is 1 of 7 core indicators (UK).

Biocontrol as success indicator (1)



- **Estonia:** ‘Economic indicator ‘**increase the percentage of users** who apply biological control plant protection products and alternative pest management techniques’
- **Germany:** ‘Indicator no (13)’ indicating the extent to which **biological plant protection** measures are being **used**. ‘Indicator no (27)’ indicating domestic issue of active substances for both chemicals and biocontrol products.
- **Lithuania:** One of two ‘economic indicators’ is: Increase in the **number of registered biological plant protection products** (Baseline 2012)

Biocontrol as success indicator (2)



- **Spain:** Success indicators number of demonstrations and dissemination activities undertaken and the **number of hectares of agricultural land and woodland using alternative pest control systems** (mass trapping, sterile insect technique, biological control or chemical sterilisation, etc.).
- **UK:** Cumulative **numbers of active substances and products approved as biopesticides**, in any one year, by type and by type and use.

Integrated pest management, low input and organic farming (build on already existing)



- BU, HU, MT, SI, UK to build on **commercial IP labels** to establish **sector specific guidelines**, but will these be **updated** as from 2014 and/or will new biocontrol products be included?
- AU, CY, CZ, EE, DE, HU, IT, LT, PO, SI, SL, ES offer public IP support as part of rural development of the **EU's Common Agricultural Policy rural development policy** others (IT) as part of Common Market Organisation for fruit and vegetables, but will measures **be updated** as from 2014, and/or will new biocontrol products be included?

Examples of CAP support

Country/Region	Instrument	What	Amount €/ha
IT/Emilia Romagna	F&V CMO	use of selected pesticides combined with an integrated production system	€100 (arable) €300 (vegetables), €550 (fruit) per hectare
Austria	Agro-envir. in Rural Development	crop rotations (annual crops), restrictions on fertiliser and pesticide use, training and record-keeping	€150/ha (potatoes and turnips), €250/ha (strawberries), €300/ha (fruit and hops), up to €400/ha (vines)
France	AE	biological control agents, introduction of beneficiaries, sexual confusion	64€; vegetables: 105€, fruit trees: 70 €; grapes: 79€
Belgium (Flandre)	AE	sexual confusion against the codling moth in pipfruit (for at least 5 years and on at least 1 ha)	250 €
Luxembourg,	AE	biological control agents to fight Cochylis et Eudemia on grapes	120 or 200 €/ha depending on the exact intervention needed

Critical points in ‘biocontrol in agriculture as part of SUD’ are:

1. Too many **MS** are **being prudent** in introducing biocontrol, alternatives and IPM, allowing too **many loopholes**
2. EU policy makers argues IPM is local, while almost **impossible for regions** to be **updated on new biocontrol products**, to have the **technical skills** etc
3. CAP too focused **on keeping status quo** rather than focusing new non chemical (innovative)- solutions

Questions are:

1. **(When) will the CAP start focusing on sustainable forward looking solutions ensuring full IPM** (combination of ag. practices and biocontrol)?
2. Will the EU **assess indicators on biocontrol, alternatives and IPM?**

Some ideas on what we could do together



1. Keep on **organising joint events** to draw attention to BC, IPM, and non chemicals next being the 5 December symposium in European Parliament
2. Call on the need for all NAPs to have **specific indicators** on BC, IPM and non chemical alternatives – more products, more users and more hectares - and clear timetable to **be controlled by EU**
3. **Mobilise farmers, advisers, researchers, alternative companies NGOs on the ground** to start working together on BC/IPM (operational groups)
4. Establish a **EU wide technical support centre** on non chemical alternatives

Time tables for EU action on implementation of the SUD



Monitoring and surveying health and environment impacts

- 26 November 2012 : Commission in collaboration with MS make guidance document on environment and health monitoring and surveillance (art 7.3)

EU evaluation:

- 26 November 2014 : Commission submit report on NAP implementation to EP and Council (art. 4.3)
- 26 November 2018 : Commission submit report on NAP implementation to EP and Council. **It may be accompanied, if necessary, by appropriate legislative proposals** (art. 4.4)

Time to make the elephant move!

