



Pesticide
Action
Network
Europe

Are member states engaging in the needed conversion towards IPM?

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Presentation Outline

- Who is PAN Europe
- The NAPs in brief
- What the NAPs say about IPM, and
- How an ideal NAP should look like regarding IPM

Who is PAN Europe



Pesticide
Action
Network
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)

This information is public

IPM implementation:

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

This is still not published

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

The screenshot displays the European Commission website for 'HEALTH AND CONSUMERS' under the 'Plants' section. The breadcrumb trail is 'European Commission > Food > Plant > Pesticides > Sustainable_use_pesticides'. The main navigation bar includes 'CONSUMERS', 'HEALTH', 'FOOD', 'ANIMALS', and 'PLANTS'. A left sidebar lists categories: GMOS, PESTICIDES, SEED & PROPAGATION MATERIAL, PLANT HEALTH - BIOSAFETY, PLANT PROPERTY RIGHTS, and STANDING COMMITTEES. The main content area is titled 'National Action Plans' and includes a note: 'Documents provided in original language and in English as soon as translation available - Submission is still ongoing'. Below this, there are four columns of country links, each with a small flag icon: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom. The bottom of the image shows a Windows taskbar with the 'start' button, a search bar, and a taskbar icon for 'National Action Plans ...'. The system tray shows 'FR', network status, volume, and the time '23:3'.

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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

PLANT PROPERTY RIGHTS

STANDING COMMITTEES

National Action Plans

Documents provided in original language and in English as soon as translation available - Submission is still ongoing

Austria	Finland	Latvia	Romania
Belgium	France	Lithuania	Slovakia
Bulgaria	Germany	Luxembourg	Slovenia
Cyprus	Greece	Malta	Spain
Czech Republic	Hungary	Netherlands	Sweden
Denmark	Ireland	Poland	United Kingdom
Estonia	Italy	Portugal	

Done Internet 105%

start National Action Plans ... FR 23:3

MS having published NAPs?



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

The NAPs in brief



- Everybody had specific measures in place (training, check of equipment, certificates)
- Many have problems to respect EU law (WFD, MRLs), and are targeting this in SUD
- Many are recycling already existing schemes (IPM)
- Few had overall reduction targets and real plans (ex FR, DK)



Quantitative targets in the NAPs

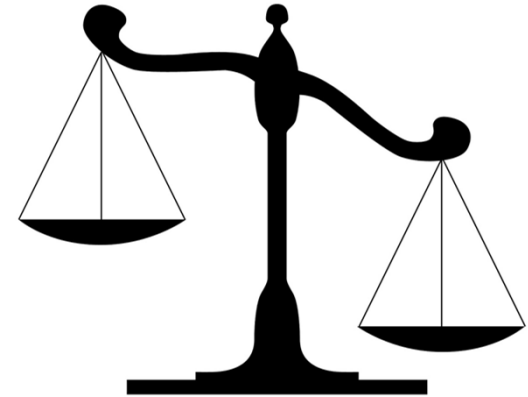
Only VERY FEW with overall targets:

- **DK:** 40% reduction in **use** from 2011 to 2015;
- **FR:** 50% reduction in **use** from 2008 to 2018, if possible...but not delivering real reduction so far !

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; 5 new **authorised biocontrol products** as from 2013

Use SUD to ensure non respectance of other EU law (ex MRLs)



Unacceptable:

- **DE:** reduction of exceedings of the maximum residue values to levels below 1 % by 2021
- **CY:** reduce the percentage of cases exceeding the Maximum Residue Limits, which should follow a declining trend so that until 26 November 2017 the percentage of exceedances will not exceed 3%

More interesting, without being a revolution:

- **FIN:** MRLs to be respected in food, feed, water, groundwater –non respectance could lead to reducing in CAP payments...

Putting a limit to the ambition

- **LT:** land use for organic to increase by up to 2% in 2017 – why “up to”?
- **HU/DE:** promoting crop rotation in organic farming, rather than conventional

Quote from German NAP

In part, narrowed crop rotations have been a consequence of the increased level of specialisation among farms, the increase in cultivated areas... A narrower crop rotation can thus lead to a greater use of certain plant protection products, because such a rotation encourages certain harmful organisms.

What the SUD says about IPM/ICM

“professional users of pesticides switch to practices and products with the lowest risk to human health and the environment among those available for the same pest problem , and

“Member states shall take all necessary measures to promote low pesticide-input pest management and organic farming, giving wherever possible priority to non-chemical methods”.

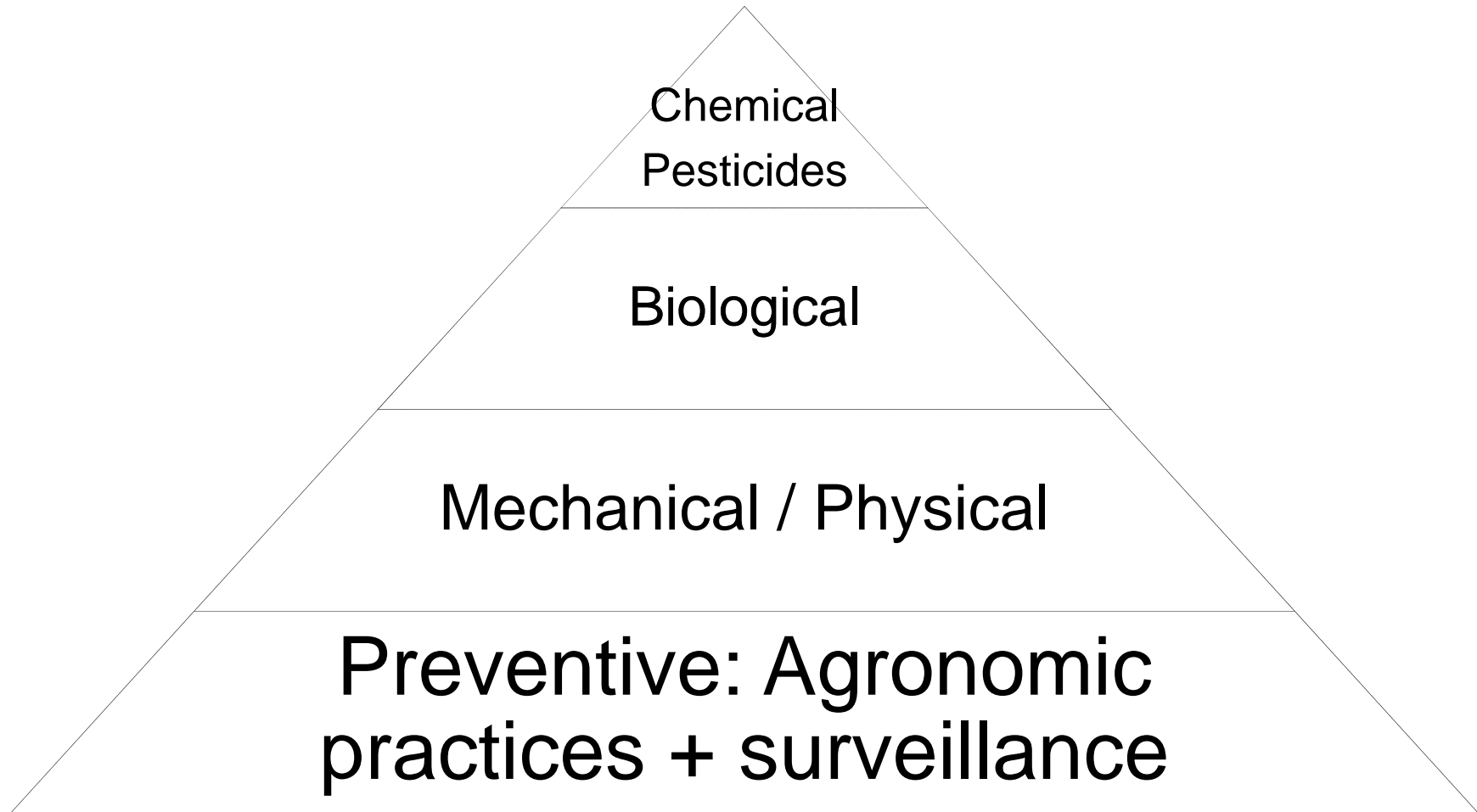
Mandatory parts (annex 1, point 1):

- crop rotation,
- use of adequate cultiv. techniques
- Use of resistant/tolerant cultivars
- Use of balanced fertilisation
- Protection of beneficial organisms

Provide information and tools for pest **monitoring and decision-making**, as well as **advisory services on integrated pest management.**” (Article 14(2))

Establish **appropriate incentives** to encourage professional users to implement **crop and sector-specific** guidelines for integrated pest management on a **voluntary** basis.”
Article 14.5)

A switch towards less dependent systems



So are MS making progress?



MS must develop sector specific guidelines, (SUD art. 14.5)

- **Slovakia**: sector specific guidelines to be based on **IOBC** (though loopholes allowed)
- **BU, HU, MT, SI, UK**: to build on commercial IP labels to establish **sector specific guidelines**, but questionable if these will be **updated** as from 2014



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	Arable: €100/ha Vegetables: €300/ha Fruit €550/ha
Austria (*)	Agro-envir. in Rural Development	crop rotations (annual crops), restrictions on fertiliser and pesticide use, training and record-keeping	Potatoes: €150/ha, Strawberries: €250/ha, fruit and hops: €300/ha, vines: up to €400/ha
France	AE	biological control agents, beneficiaries, sexual confusion	vegetables: 105€, fruit trees: 70 €; grapes: 79€
Belgium (Flandre)	AE	sexual confusion against the codling moth (min 5 years and 1 ha)	pipfruit: 250 €
Luxembourg,	AE	biological control agents to fight <i>Cochylis</i> + <i>Eudemias</i> on grapes	120 or 200 €/ha depending on the exact intervention needed

* MS offering special IP support on RDR include AU, CY, CZ, EE, DE, HU, IT, LT, PO, SI, SL, ES

Will MS upgrade their IP(M) financial system on alternative technique to comply with SUD?

Some MS confirms continuation:

- **Austria:** confirms continuous support to crop rotation,
- **UK:** environmental Stewardship Schemes - with financial support for under-sowing spring cereals, use of winter cover crops) and 6m or 12m buffer zones to protect watercourses.

Others proposes an update:

- **Finland:** increased attention to crop rotation in RDR
- **Bulgaria:** ban use of any pesticide on protected territories, pasture and meadows
- **Slovenia:** increase number of sector specific guidelines (cereals)

Slovenian NAP

an appropriate crop rotation should also be considered (e.g. in arable farming, 5-year crop rotation), fertilisation should be applied only on the basis of soil analysis and detailed records of all operations carried out should be kept

The move towards agronomy is very very slow (example of crop rotation; 1st priority of IPM)

- **5 MS** (UK, Portugal, Dutch, Greece, and Estonia) does **not mention** crop rotation once;
- **Two MS** (Spain and Malta) only mentioned crop rotation when speaking about **sector specific guidelines**
- **One MS** (Ireland) mentions crop rotation when speaking about the need to ensure that **advisers are trained**
- **A few MS** (Hungary) stress need to promote crop rotation **in organic**

No MS use 'uptake of agronomic practices as success indicator

But MS are slowly starting to define **bio-control as success indicators**

- **Estonia:** ‘Economic indicator **‘increase the percentage of users** who apply biological control plant protection products and alternative pest management techniques’
- **Lithuania:** ‘economic indicators’ Increase in the **number of registered biological plant protection products**
- **Spain:** ‘Success indicators’ **number of hectares of agricultural land and woodland using alternative pest control systems** (mass trapping, sterile insect technique, biological control or chemical sterilisation, etc.)

I have a dream !



An ideal NAP would (1)

- **Aim at reducing input dependency**

e.g. AU: a significant proportion of chemicals to be replaced by non chemical alternatives, among other biocontrol

- **Setting quantitative reduction targets**

*e.g. DK: 40% reduction in **use** from 2011 to 2015*

An ideal NAP would (3)

- Recognise the need to ask farmers to take **mandatory steps as part of XC**

e.g. Czech Republic NAP

*By 2015 the MoA and the MoE, in cooperation with the SPA and CEI, shall harmonise the systems of measures for agricultural activity limiting the risk to the environment in the context of supports and controls by the MoA, in particular the control conditions in the framework of cross-compliance and the standards for maintaining a good agricultural and environmental condition (**GAEC**) with the measures for compliance with the general principles of integrated pest management.*

- Support farmers technically, financially and morally for taking **holistic approaches as part of RD** (combination of agronomic practices, mechanical/physical means, use of biocontrol..)

An ideal NAP would (4)

- Ensure that IP is a **dynamic approach**, regularly update the baseline, including knowledge of alternatives to pesticides...
- Contain **complete success indicators of uptake of non chemical alternatives** (number of farmers, of ha, and of practices, products etc)
- Introduction of **pesticide taxes?**

EU, incl MEPs, can help to ensure the needed change



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 rock the boat !



Thank you for the attention