

A serious implementation on the Sustainable Use of Pesticides (SUDP) IBMA View

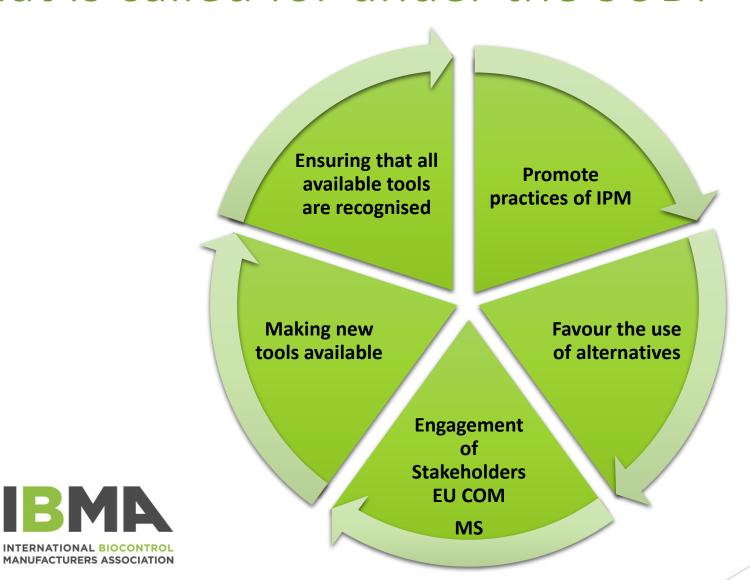
David Cary, Executive Director of IBMA





What is called for under the SUDP

INTERNATIONAL BIOCONTROL



Regulation 1107/2009

Art. 22 & 47: Low-risk active substances and products

Low-risk active substances and products are given certain status and limited incentives
Directive 128/2009

"Integrated pest management" and use of "nonchemical methods" are given priority



"Non-chemical alternatives" available from the Biocontrol industry









High availability in some crops low availability in others!

Microbials

Viruses, Bacteria & Fungal Pathogens

Macrobials

Predatory mites & insects, nematodes

Semiochemicals

Pheromones, Plant volatiles

Good range of insecticide & fungicide alternatives

Natural & Biochemical Products

Plant extracts, Seaweed products & Natural substances

> More Needed

of herbicide alternatives



Regulation 1107/2009

Art. 53: Emergency situations in plant protection
By way of a derogation from Article 28, in special
circumstances a MS may authorise, for a period not
exceeding 120 days, the placing on the market of plant
protection products, for limited and controlled use,
where such a measure appears necessary because of a
danger which cannot be contained by any other
reasonable means.



Examples of misuse of Article 53



BLOSSOM PROTECT (Austria Reg. Nr. 2994)

Aureobasidium pullulans for control of fire blight (Erwinia amylovora)

AGES provides Art. 53 authorisation for an antibiotic compound Streptomycin (Austria Reg. Nr. 3516)



DIANEM (Austria Reg. Nr. 3118) based on Heterorhabditis bacteriophora for control of the Western Corn Rootworm (Diabrotica virgifera virgifera)

AGES provides Art. 53 authorisation for granular formulation of Tefluthrin (2013) and Cypermethrin (2014)



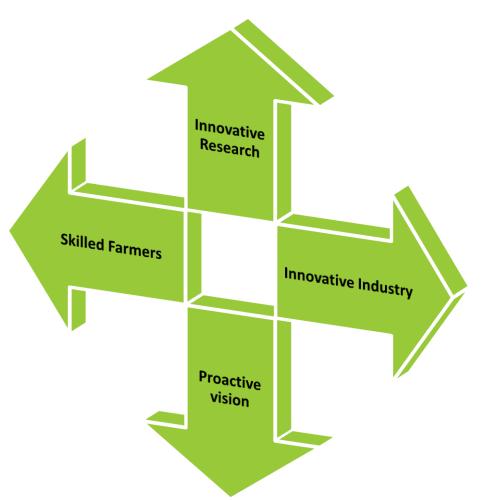
Amylose-X (Italy Reg. Nr. 15302) based on Bacillus amyloliquefaciens strain D747 for the control of fungal and bacterial disease including the Pseudomonas syringae pv. Activinidiae (PSA)

Authorities (MAAF and MS) provides Art. 53 authorisation in Italy both in 2013 and 2014 for the granular formulation of a chemical self-defence inducer based on Acibenzolar-S-methyl 50%, Reg. Nr. 11062.



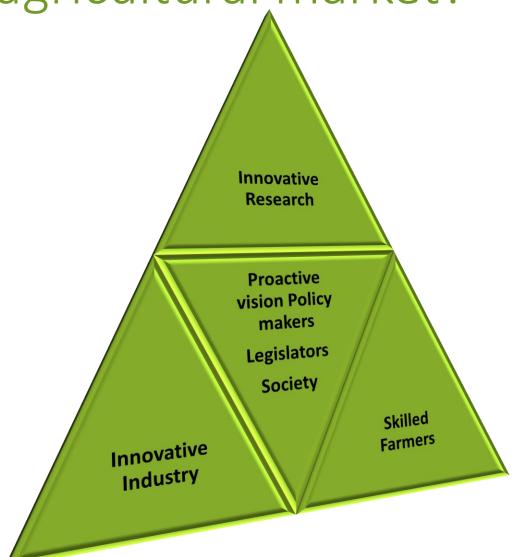
Issuing ill-thought out Art. 53 uses is an issue

Why is it still going wrong in bringing IPM into the agricultural market?





We are all stakeholders in bringing IPM into the agricultural market?







Thank you for your attention!

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