Pesticide use reduction out of agriculture in Belgium

State of the art in 2015

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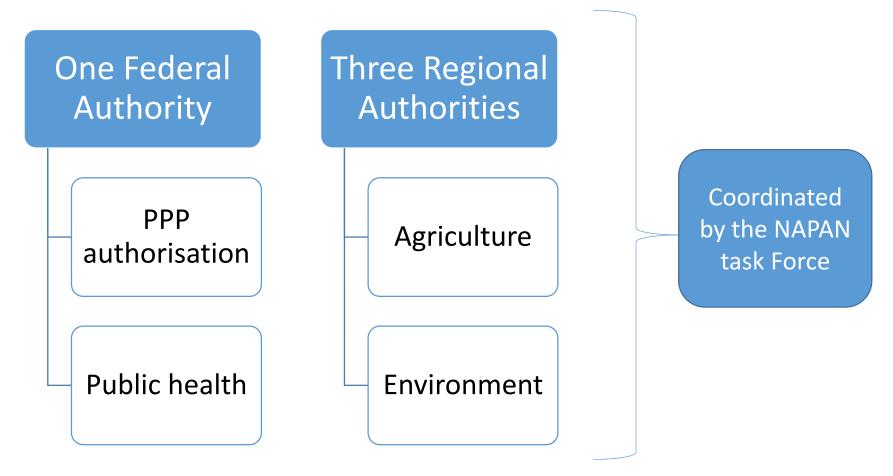








Pesticide competency in Belgium is shared by four authorities



Pesticide use reduction in perspective

1984	Wallonia: First decree concerning PPP prohibition in public areas
1991	Brussels regio: first Ordinance related to the use of the use of pesticides
1995	Flanders: First reduction programme for PPP- Objectives: no more pesticides in the cities by 2014 and 50 % reduction of aquatic risk
1998	Belgium: Law Products Norms: a permanent pesticide reduction plan is mandatory
2005	Belgium: first federal reduction programme for PPP and biocides
2009	European Union : Dir 2009/128; Reg 1107/2009
2012	Belgium: transposition of dir 2009/128 for the federal & 3 regional authorities
2013	Belgium national action plan (a federal and three regional parts) with a programme for five years

PPP use is managed at the product level

- Authorisation with specific mitigation measures for each product
- Two markets from 2015:
 - The professional market (about 97% in 2010) accessible only with a Phytolicence (about 70.000 certificates delivered in 2015).
 - The non-professional market with specific products (small packaging, smart labels, compatible with min. PPE, specific exposure assessment, ...)

Pesticide risk management is specific to economical sectors

• In agriculture (about 80% of the use in 2010) risk is managed by IPM general and specific measures.

 Out of agriculture (about 900 tons a.s. in 2010) risk is managed by prohibition or minimum uses schemes

Out of agriculture: by prohibition or minimum uses (*)

- various implementation schemes among regions : transitional periods, definitions of concepts
 - Prohibition on public domain (roads, parks, railways, cemeteries, etc.)
 - Prohibition on areas connected to surface water
 - Prohibition on nature : forests, special protection zones for nature
 - Prohibition on water protection zones: water catchment areas, along any water course: 1 to 6 meters of buffer zone
 - Minimum use or prohibition on areas accessible to vulnerable public (sport fields, schools, hospitals, etc.)
 - Minimum use <u>elsewhere</u> supported by an intensive stewardship from regional authorities

For specific cases PPP use is allowed, but restricted, registered, and reported to the regional authority.

Automatically :

- In water catchment area (zones II & III) for framers(with good practices) and others under specific restrictions
- To control invasive species (restricted to a positive list)
- In case of emergency (human health protection, ...)
- In case of harmful organism (restricted to a positive list)

After approval:

- In forest with a validated management plan
- In nature protection zone with a validated management plan
- Very specific situations (sport fields, etc.)