How EU Regulation on authorization and Sustainable Use of Pesticide Directive contribute to IPM

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Control enforcement EU legislation

• "Away" activities:
  • Audits, fact-finding missions and study-visits (food and feed, animal health and welfare, PPPs, plant health) in MS and non-EU countries
  • Assessments (human health area)

• "Home-based" activities:
  • Evaluations, networks, input into SANTE policy development etc.

http://ec.europa.eu/food/audits_analysis_en
Sustainable Food Production

- Authorization of Plant Protection Products
- Pesticide residue controls
- Sustainable Use of Pesticides
Low risk active substances
Regulation (EC) 1107/2009

Lays down criteria for the approval of low risk active substances: to be adopted in the first half of 2017;

The Sustainable Use Directive

- Aims to reduce risks and impacts of pesticides
- Introduces alternative approaches
- Lays down provisions with regard to:
  - National Action Plans
  - Training and Awareness raising
  - Pesticide Application Equipment
  - Aerial Spraying
  - Integrated Pest Management
  - Harmonised risk indicators
The Sustainable Use Directive

Responsibility of Member States

Responsibility of the Commission

Responsibility of the Professional Users
Links between Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and the SUD

*Post-authorisation: PPPs must be used properly:*

- in accordance with good plant protection practice,
- in compliance with conditions specified on the labelling *and*
- in compliance with the provisions of SUD, in particular, with general principles of IPM.
IPM at Member State level

**IPM Guidelines**
- available in Member States for individual crops or groups of crops, including table and wine grapes;
- drafted by national authorities or in co-operation with research institutes/organisations;

**Financial support**
- available in several Member States under the rural developmental programmes
- respect of IPM principles and of more stringent limitations
Linking SUD and IPM to grape growing

SUD provides the general framework and sets out IPM principles, but not crop specific measures and requirements, which are left on subsidiarity to MS to implement.
SUD: Where we are

• **SUD Working Group with Member States to discuss the SUD implementation and exchange best practices since 2011;**

• **two series of audits on controls of PPPs covered individual aspects of the SUD in in Member States;**

• **Member States had made progress on the implementation of SUD, but room for improvements**
Overview reports in 2017

• Marketing and use of PPPs
  • Jan 2015 – June 2016
  • 11 MS

• Authorisation of PPPs
  • Jan 2016 – June 2017
  • 8 MS
SUD: NEXT STEPS

Priority 1: Report to the Parliament and the Council on progress in the SUD implementation

• **EU Survey**
  - Questionnaire sent to MS (reply by end Feb 2017)
  - Analysis by end of May 2017

• **Missions to 6 MS**
  - DE, DK, NL, IT, SE and PL;
  - In Italy, implementation of SUD in relation to vine growing will be covered

• **Report finalised: by Oct - Nov 2017**
Other priorities

Strategic Guidance Document on monitoring and surveying impacts of PPP use on human health and the environment: to be adopted by the end of 2017;

SUD web portal: link to NAPs, IPM Guidance etc by Q3 2017;

New cycle of BTSF training sessions, focused on IPM: second half of 2017;

WG meetings: 30-31 May and 17-18 October 2017

Research projects: with DG AGRI and RTD

Harmonised risk indicators: with ESTAT and OECD
To conclude:

- Smaller number of available pesticides => higher importance of non-chemical methods and IPM;
- SUD considered as an important dossier => a priority;
- Common understanding and efforts needed...
Thank you…..

• http://ec.europa.eu/food/audits_analysis_en

• Overview reports and MS reports