



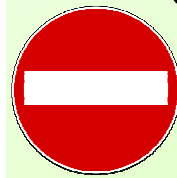
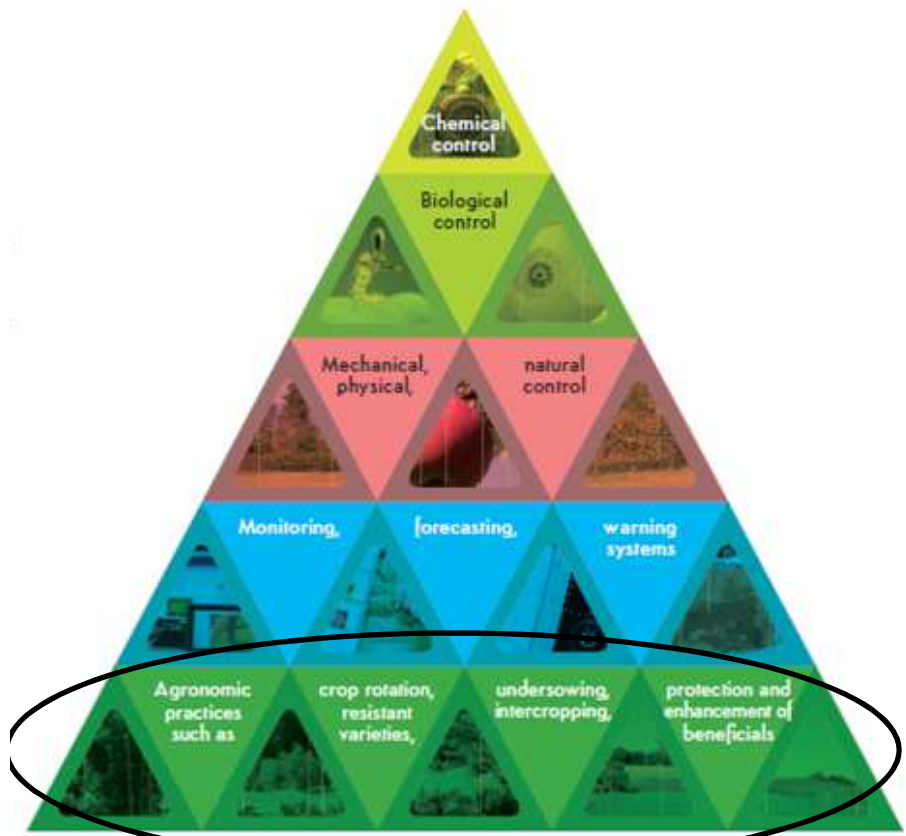
Sectorial and Geographical mapping of good agronomic practices

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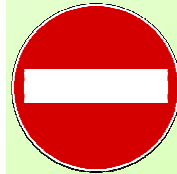
www.pan-europe.info

7th SUD symposium
European Parliament, Brussels
12 December 2019

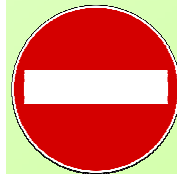
We would have loved to make a mapping showing good agronomic practices but...



- *No recent EU statistics on agronomic practices like crop rotation, cover crops, ..*



- *No recent EU statistic on non-crop vegetation, uptake of hedges, buffer strips...*

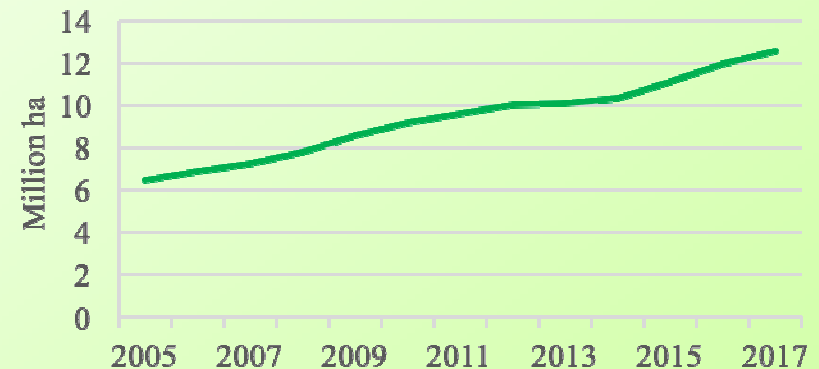


- *Not even any recent EU wide statistic on pesticide use*

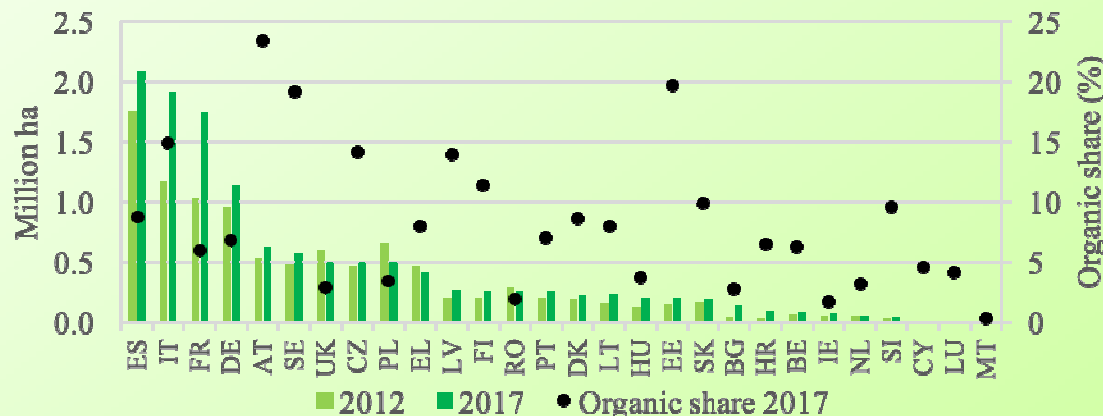
EU statistic is improving on organic but still not allowing mapping

- 12.6 million ha organic area in 2017
 - 18% of global organic area
 - 7% of EU agricultural land
 - 20% of organic area is « under conversion »
- + 70% organic land growth 2007-2017

Evolution of EU organic farmland



Organic area by country and share of organic land



Source: European Commission, Markets Briefs

- > 50% EU organic area concentrated in four countries (ES, IT, FR, DE)
- Countries with highest share of organic production include AT, EE and SE



European Green Deal

Although disappointing, relating to ‘toxic-free environment’ it says:

*“...the EU needs to better **monitor, report, prevent and remedy** pollution from air, water, soil, and consumer products. To achieve this, the EU and Member States will need to look more systematically at all policies and regulations.*

...To address these interlinked challenges, the Commission will adopt in 2021 a zero pollution action plan for air, water and soil.”

European Commission, European Green Deal, 11 December 2019

**The SUDP audit reports says for
ex. regarding crop rotation**

Crop rotation statistics is collected in a few Member States



Point 73: The plant protection monitor should be kept up to date during cultivation and completed within two months after the end of the growing season. **Records kept are required to cover all IPM measures taken (Annex III of the SUD), including: crop rotation...**

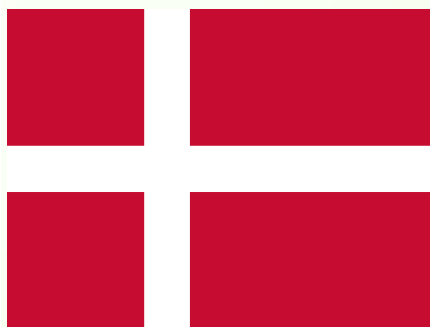
* https://ec.europa.eu/food/audits-analysis/audit_reports/details.cfm?rep_id=3895



Point 49: The ministry gathers information to assess the level of implementation of IPM principles through a survey. In 2017 the survey was addressed to arable growers accounting for 7.5% of the total arable area.... **In 69% of the cases, there was a crop rotation in the farm..**

*http://ec.europa.eu/food/audits-analysis/audit_reports/details.cfm?rep_id=4166

Non-optimal crop rotations



Point 80: An increasing problem controlling grass-weeds due to higher concentration on winter crops (with higher revenue) rather than having better rotation with more spring crops which could facilitate more cultural control. The Competent Authorities are aware of this issue, but to date they have not introduced any specific initiative to promote better rotations.

** http://ec.europa.eu/food/audits-analysis/audit_reports/details.cfm?rep_id=3897*



Point 55: The **lack of alternatives to cereal crops**, or poorer financial returns from these alternative crops (ex. the only large scale buyer of peas closed), leading to an over-reliance on cereals, and a **sub-optimal rotation** on some farms.

* http://ec.europa.eu/food/audits-analysis/audit_reports/details.cfm?rep_id=3909

We are collecting examples within 'IPM working with nature' campaign



"I rotate every 9 years between 6 different crops. It involves mechanical weeding and using staggered sowing dates to prevent problems with insects and diseases. It also involves mixing wheat varieties to try to pool the disease resistances of different varieties and make use of all of their properties."

"By not using slug pellets, we allow the predators to do their work instead."

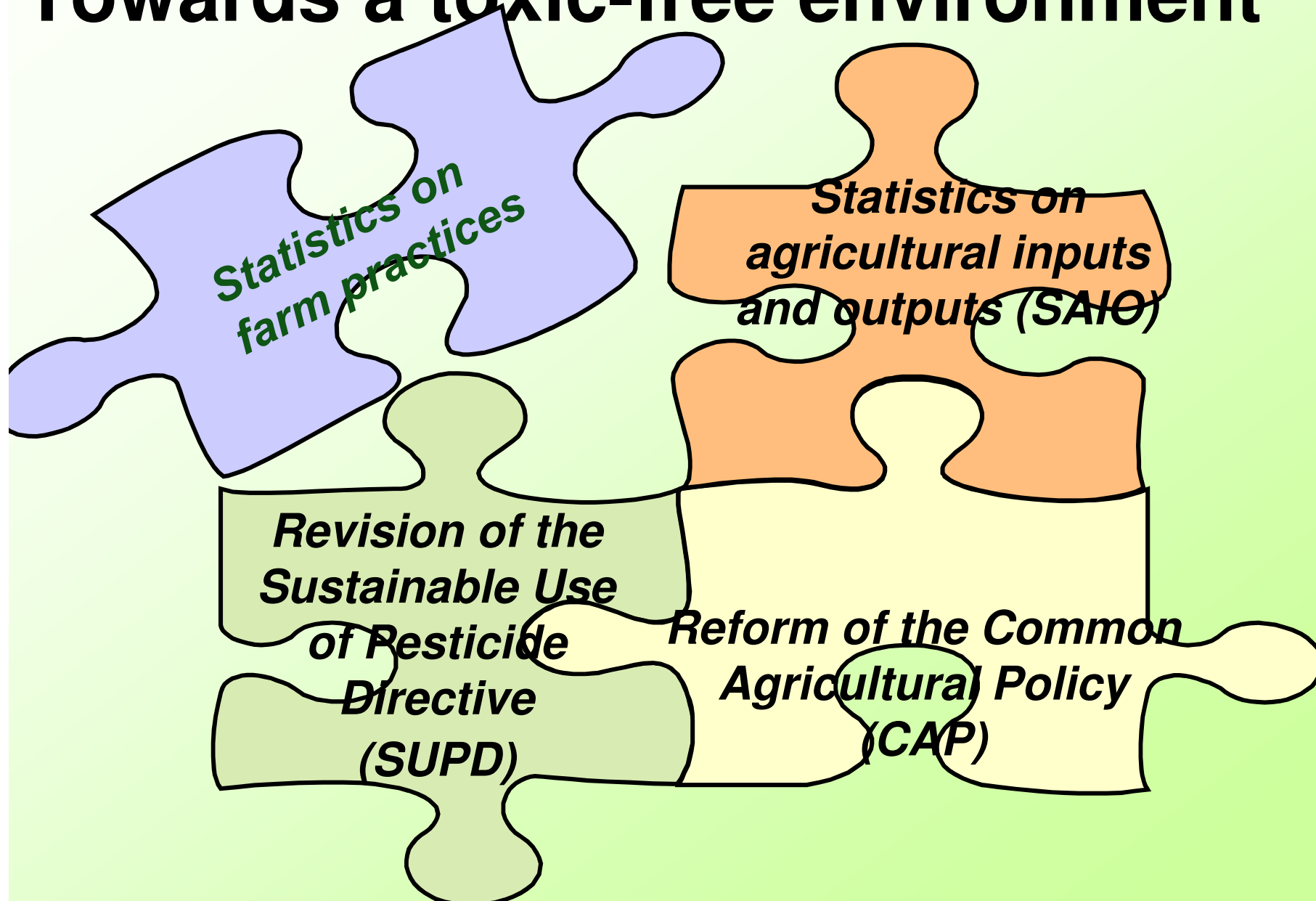
Jean-Bernard Lozier - Coudres





We are far from being able to do any sectorial and geographical mapping

First step in a EU road-map: Towards a toxic-free environment



Without statistics on farm practices (and pesticide use) we are unable to:



- Bridge the increasing gap between citizens and farmers, including follow implementation of the SUDP
- Select the good practices worth multiplying and focusing on within the CAP
- Develop adequate and independent technical assistance with the FAS

... and therefore progress towards a non-toxic

For too long we have been focusing on how to 'fight' nature. Time to move on with the approach of 'working with' nature



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Thank you for your attention