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

- Promote practices of IPM
- Favour the use of alternatives
- Making new tools available
- Engagement of Stakeholders EU COM MS
- Ensuring that all available tools are recognised
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
“Integrated pest management” and use of “non-chemical methods” are given priority
“Non-chemical alternatives” available from the Biocontrol industry

- **Microbials**
  - Viruses, Bacteria & Fungal Pathogens

- **Macrobials**
  - Predatory mites & insects, nematodes

- **Semiochemicals**
  - Pheromones, Plant volatiles

- **Natural & Biochemical Products**
  - Plant extracts, Seaweed products & Natural substances

High availability in some crops low availability in others!

Limited range of herbicide alternatives

More Needed

Good range of insecticide & fungicide 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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