



Ministerie van Economische Zaken

Sustainable plant protection

Dutch sustainable initiative and activities

23 november 2015





Plant production in the Netherlands

Farmland (hectare)

Netherlands	4.154.307
Farmland (total)	(55%) 2.275.827
Surface water	782.403
Field crops	517.279
Horticulture, outside production	87.101
Horticulture (green houses)	94.881.967 m ²
Remaining land	1.225.148

Companies

Field crops	65.507
Horticulture	11.946
Remaining plant production	4.055



Plant production in the Netherlands

- Several intensive production areas (field crops, greenhouses, other horticulture including bulbs)
- Small country
- Densely populated

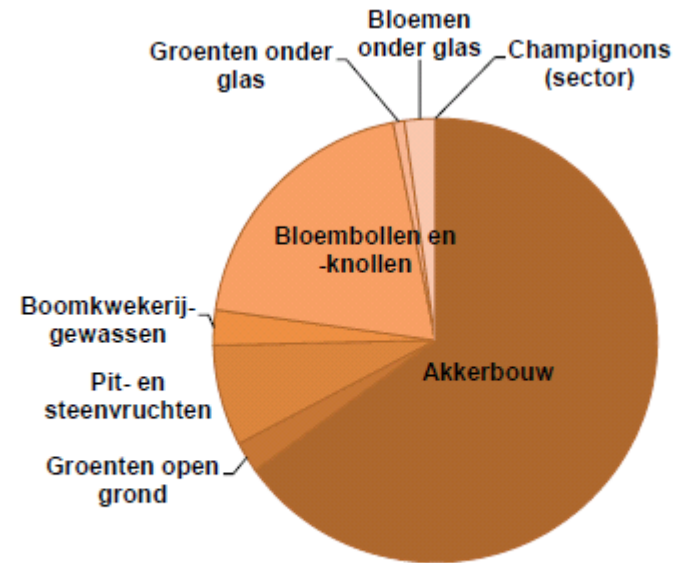
2013



PPP use in the Netherlands

Sectors with most ppp use:

- field crops (potatoes, wheat)
- bulbs
- fruit



Gebruik gewasbeschermingsmiddelen per sector

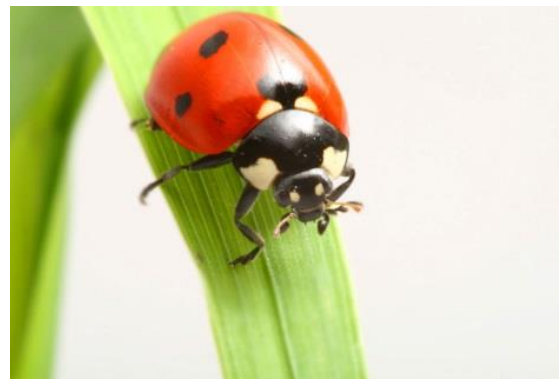
Bron: CBS 2012



Current developments

- Increasing public attention to effects on humans and the environment

E.g. effects of:
neonicotinoids on the environment
soil fumigants for public health
endocrine disruptors on human health





Dutch plant protection policy

Based on SUD and Regulation No 1107/2009

- National Action Plan for Plant Protection in 2013
- Policy paper sustainable crop protection 2013-2023 "Healthy Growth, Sustainable Harvest", formulated together with stakeholders

national goals include:

- improve water quality
- food safety
- safety for workers and residents
- strengthen knowledge and innovation
- sustainable toolbox of plant protection
- strengthen economic perspective



Dutch ambition

Creating a plant production system (food and non-food) less dependent on traditional ppp's.

By:

- accelerating promotion of IPM in the Netherlands
- extending the toolbox of plant protection with lower risk plant protection methods and techniques (e.g. biological control), basic substances and low risk products.
- Placing emphasis on healthy crops, healthy soils, precision techniques for disease detection and pesticide application and lower risk products.



Dutch Green Deal

- Aims to stimulate further sustainable growth
 - Aimed at lower risk ppp's
 - Cooperation between stakeholders and government
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- Two-year project:
 - July 2014, together with stakeholders
 - 8 authorisation pilots with ppp's
 - 2 pilots with active substances
 - contribute to harmonisation
 - document and share lessons learned in the EU





Dutch Green Deal: Lessons learned

- Pre Submission Meeting is important to clarify possibilities and difficulties
- A specialised “green team” of assessors for intake and assessment
- Tailor made solutions for dossiers
- Current “chemistry based” requirements are not always helpful
- Sometimes demands are not realistic (e.g. to describe all active ingredients of a botanical, or e.g. efficacy requirements)
- There is a need to harmonise the assessment within EU (guidances)



The Dutch presidency

Ambition:

- To promote IPM and help extend the farmers' toolbox for plant protection with lower risk alternatives in the EU

By building upon existing initiatives of "like minded" member states and the European Commission.

By means of an EU Expert Group

In short: acceleration of sustainable plant protection



The Dutch presidency

Intentions of NL Council proposal (October):

- Acceleration of approval and authorisation procedures for “low-risk” substances and PPP’s
- Finalising EU-criteria for low-risk substances
- Promotion of IPM-research
- Improving IPM-communication, eg. by means of an EU-website



EU Expert Group

- 11 interested Member States
- Temporary basis (6 months)
- Umbrella view

Challenges:

- Prioritise, prioritise, prioritise
- Implementation plan 1st half 2016



Thank you