

From

National

to

Action

EU-legislation
implementation
Plan

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Content



From EU-legislation to National Action Plan implementation

Content

- **Legal Background and Timeline**
- **Directive 2009/128/EU and Article 4**
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Legal background

REGULATION (EC) No 1107/2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market

DIRECTIVE 2009/128/EC to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides

REGULATION (EC) No 1185/2009 concerning statistics on pesticides

DIRECTIVE 2009/127/EC with regard to machinery for pesticide application

Directive 2009/128/EC

establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides

Objectives

- Achieve a sustainable use of pesticides by:
 - reducing the risks and impacts of pesticide use on human health and the environment and
 - promoting the use of IPM and
 - alternative techniques such as non chemical alternatives.

Article 4: National Action Plans (NAP)



➤ Member States shall adopt National Action Plans

- to set up quantitative **objectives, targets, measures** and **timetables**
- to **encourage** the development and introduction of **integrated pest management** and of alternative approaches or techniques
- include **indicators to monitor** the use of plant protection products containing active substances of particular concern
- **Targets** may cover different areas of concern
 - worker protection, protection of the environment, residues, use of specific techniques or use in specific crops
- NAP describes the implementation of measures pursuant to Articles 5 to 15
- By **26 November 2012**, Member States shall communicate their National Action Plans to the Commission and to other Member States.

Implementation timeline

Dir. 128/2009 implementation timeline	Selected Issues with regard to NAP
26 November 2011	Entry into force of national laws , regulations and administrative provisions to implement the measures of directive (if not specified otherwise)
26 November 2012	Communication of NAP to COM MS to determine penalties applicable to infringement of national provision adopted
30 June 2013	MS to report to COM on measures taken to promote low pesticide-input pest management incl. IPM, organic farming & in particular, whether the necessary conditions for implementation of IPM are in place.
26 November 2013	MS to establish certification systems & designate the responsible authorities
1 January 2014	MS to report in NAP how it is ensured that the general principles of IPM (Annex III) are implemented by all professional users
26 November 2014	COM to submit a report to EP & Council on the NAPs (methods used and the implications concerning the establishment of different types of targets to reduce the risks and use of pesticides)
2017	Review of NAP by MS

Current legal background

- In many MS the new plant protection legislation is already in force and provisions of the directive are legally implemented.
- **June 2012: 13 Member States completed transposition (9 partial , 5 not)**
- In the majority of countries the NAP is in intergovernmental consultation
- Some MS have already implemented NAPs : BE, CZ, DK, FR, SE, UK which of some still need to be partly revised (AT, BE, DE, DK, FR)
- Regional challenges are faced by AT, BE, DE



Quantitative and qualitative targets

- **Qualitative and quantitative targets** in NAP's are focused on different areas, e.g.
 - Reduction of risks arising from the use of PPP's,
 - Reduction of exceeding MRLs,
 - Implementation and encouragement of IPM
- Quantitative targets already exist in CZ, DE, DK, FR (will in some cases be amended in future).
- Many countries choose a number of **main actions with sub-targets**, e.g.
 - Training,
 - Advice, in particular on IPM
 - Development of IPM guidelines
 - Water protection

MS	Quantitative Targets	Qualitative goals
AT	Development of 9 regional plan with regional targets and goals	
BE	25% reduction of environmental impact of PPPs (2005-2012); new targets under discussion	Certification, water protection (buffer zones 1 & 6m), pesticide poisoning incidents
DE	25% risk reduction until 2020	MRLs exceeding (<1%) in domestic/imported food /feed products
DK	PLI reduction at least about 40% compared to 2010 (equivalent to TFI reduction from 1.7 to 1.4)	Groundwater protection (buffer zones 10 & 25m); Consumer information on MRLs
FR	50% reduction of pesticides use (2008- 2018) if possible	Ecophyto 2018; 114 actions in 9 action areas
FI	No quantitative targets	Dependency on pesticides; risk reduction; promote IPM
LT	No quantitative targets – overall risk reduction	Achievements of single measures: IPM, Training, etc.
LV	No quantitative targets – overall risk reduction	Not specified yet
PL	No quantitative targets	Risk reduction; IPM
SE	0 residues in water + 100% growers applying IPP or organic farming	Risk reduction; decrease residue levels in food; develop sustainable cropping systems



Indicators, including risk indicators



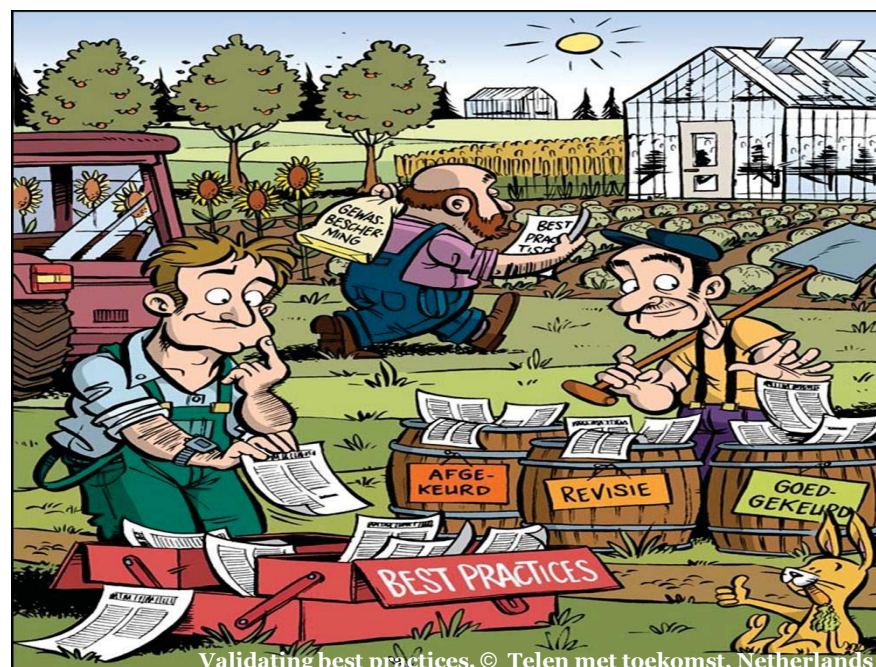
- MS distinguish between **environmental**, **economic** and **social indicators** to address the three pillars of sustainability.
- In almost all MS indicators are in discussion
- Many MS will use the NAP to develop and test useful indicators
- Some MS use **data on pesticide use** to express the trend in use intensity with a treatment frequency index: DE, DK, FR.
- **Trend indicators** or other kinds of indicators are available or planned while MS await a proposal for harmonised risk indicators at EU level (Annex IV).
- Many (indirect) indicators allowing to indicate actions which can contribute to risk reduction
- Especially socio-economic indicators are missing

MS	Indicators
AT	Regional approach
BE	<p>Risk indicator for pesticides (PRIBEL, Pesticide Risks Indicator for BELgium); indicator SEQ for surface water in Flanders -> data for global indicator difficult to obtain and difficult to validate</p>
DE	Risk indicator “SYNOPS” ; treatment index; statistics on pesticide sales and use data
DK	Pesticide Load Indicator (PLI) for human health (e.g. endocrine and combination effects), environmental fate, environmental toxicity; statistics on pesticide sales and use data
FI	Old risk indicator based on sale figures , no resources to update or to develop a new one; lack of pesticides use data (due in 2015)
FR	Indicator NODU (nombre de doses unité): monitoring of the intensity of the use of pesticides
LT	Number of indirect ‘indicators’ (e.g. certified sprayers, biobeds, drift reduction nozzles, residues monitoring, etc.)
LV	No use indicators; environmental indicators (e.g. farmland birds index, small mammal species index, water quality etc); monitoring water quality, MRLs
PL	No indicator; food samples with pesticide residues exceeding MRL , statistics on use/sales ; task related ‘indicators’: share of trained users, of inspected application equipment



Implementation of IPM

- In many MS IPM is explicitly mentioned in the NAP (BE, BG, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, LT, LV, PL, SE)
- IPM Demonstration farms play a key role in some MS (DE, DK, FR)



MS	Integrated Pest Management
AT	Regional approach
BE	Crop specific guideline development (all sectors)
DE	27 Demonstration farms (pome fruit, vine grapes, arable crops, hops); crop specific guidelines; Research & Innovation program
DK	7 Demonstration farms; Advising for IPM (450 farmers); cop specific guidelines; research projects
FI	9 Demonstration farms on IPM; research projects and IPM dissemination efforts
FR	Up to 2000 demonstration pilot farms; Ecophyto research plan
LT	One of the main priorities; independent advice as key requirement for IPM
LV	Crop specific guideline development in cooperation with grower associations
PL	Preparation of crop specific guidelines; IPM training and knowledge transfer; DSS; further promotion of Integrated Production System

Challenges



- MS expressed concerns about resources for efficient advisory field services in particular related to IPM.
- The IPM requirements apply to all professional users, which may make implementation more difficult
- Differences between crops and sectors regarding available non-chemical alternatives and decision support systems

International outlook



OECD workshop on IPM – Recommendations (selection)

- Provide the conditions for knowledge transfer and education
 - Provide **research incentives** and facilitate the **information transfer from research to farm level**
 - Provide funds for IPM extension services which should involve farmer organisations, **support demonstration farms** and **the demonstration of effective cultural practices**
 - Educate farmers, advisors and other stakeholders (including regulators, NGOs, retailers) on IPM
 - **Ensure research** on the entire IPM toolbox (e.g. cropping systems) and individual tools (e.g. plant breeding, decision support systems, biological control)



thank **you** for **your** **attention**

