



## **From EU-legislation to National Action Plan implementation**

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### **Abstract**

This is an important time for national crop protection policies. In October 2009, the European Union adopted the so-called “pesticide package” which includes Regulation 1107/2009 and Framework Directive 2009/128/EC. For the first time in history the Directive addresses the use phase of pesticides to reduce the risks and impacts on human health and the environment arising from pesticide use with the overall aim of reducing risks and impacts and encouraging integrated pest management and alternative approaches to reduce dependency on pesticides. Currently Member States are developing their National Action Plans with quantitative objectives, targets, measures and timetables and which are to be transposed into national law in 2012.

A number of countries have a history of national plans and programmes to reduce pesticide use and risks. In the comparison of such plans national characteristics play a crucial role and greatly influence the definition of goals and the goal setting process.

Programmes on pesticide use and risk reduction are all associated with different goals in terms of volume, frequency of use or risk and impact. In general, it can be observed that in history reduction goals evolved from volume reduction to reduction goals measured by TFI to risk and impact reduction in recent plans. The target definition varies between countries and ranges from the use of a single indicator to a set of multi-faceted measures rather than defining an overarching goal. Examples for goal setting policies and the role of IPM in those policies will be presented.