The low-risk concept in regard to the Sustainable Use of Pesticides Directive (SUPD)

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What is called for under the SUPD

Ensuring that available tools are recognised

Promote practices of IPM

Favour the use of alternatives

Making new tools available

Responsibility? Stakeholders EU COM Member States
“Integrated pest management” and use of “non-chemical methods” are given priority.

What are these methods & products?

PPPs - Regulation 1107/2009

Art. 22, 30 & 47: Low-risk active substances and products
Low-risk active substances and products are given status and expected to include most biocontrols but with limited inappropriate incentives

Agronomic Practices - ?
Lack of agronomic practice, mechanical and biocontrol guidance for farmers
Integrated Pest Management

working with nature

the tools
What “Non-chemical alternatives” are available from the Biocontrol industry?

**Microbials**
- Viruses, Bacteria & Fungal Pathogens
  - Found naturally in soil, used in food, feed & and unregulated uses

**Macrobials**
- Predators, parasites & nematodes
- Living organisms found to naturally protect crops

**Semiochemicals**
- Pheromones, Plant volatiles
  - Communication tools found in nature with no killing effect

**Natural & Biochemical Products**
- Botanicals & Other Natural substances
  - Products derived from nature

**Under SUDP**
**Under 1107/2009**
What low-risk active substances are available under 1107/2009 to be used under the SUPD

• First active substance noted in 2014
• First active substance approved from Apr 2015
• Currently approved low-risk a.s.
  • *Isaria fumosorosea* strain *Apopka 97* Dec 2014 Jan 2016
  • *COS-OGA* Feb 2015 Apr 2015
  • *Cerevisane* Feb 2015 Apr 2015
  • *Ferric Phosphate* May 2015 Jan 2016
  • *Pepino mosaic virus strain CH2* isolate 1906 May 2015 Aug 2015
Do parallels exist in similar legislation?

- US EPA
- Canada PMRA
- EU Legislation
USA DfE Logo – It’s meaning on Biopesticide Product Labels

• By their very nature, most pesticides have the potential to pose some risk to human health or the environment, particularly if the label instructions are not followed precisely. Because of this, we cannot say that any pesticide is safe under all circumstances. However, products that carry the DfE logo:

• are in the least-hazardous classes (i.e. III and IV) of EPA’s acute toxicity category hierarchy;
• are unlikely to have carcinogenic or endocrine disruptor properties;
• are unlikely to cause developmental, reproductive, mutagenic, or neurotoxicity issues;
• have no outstanding “conditional registration” data issues;
• contain mixtures that have been reviewed and accepted by EPA, including inert ingredients;
• have no unresolved or unreasonable adverse effects reported;
• have no unresolved compliance or enforcement actions associated with it; and
• have the identical formulation as the one identified in the DfE application reviewed by EPA.
Canada – PMRA Initiative for Reduced-Risk Pesticides

• It is the goal of the Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) to reduce the risk to Canadians, particularly children, from pesticides. This will be achieved by: ...; making lower-risk pesticides available; and fostering the use of alternative approaches to pest control.

• Through this program, the PMRA will also commit to shorter review timelines for products that have been shown to qualify as a reduced-risk chemical or biopesticide.
What does BPR legislation do to encourage the use of more favourable products?

• To encourage the use of products with a more favourable environmental, human or animal health profile, biocidal products containing one or more of these active substance(s) are eligible for a simplified authorisation procedure.

• The European Commission has adopted an Implementing Regulation (Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 88/2014) specifying the procedure for amending Annex I of the BPR. It clarifies the procedure to be followed when an application is made to include a substance in Annex I. The regulation confirms that the application follows the procedure of Article 7 of the BPR.
What is the common challenge for stakeholders of SUPD?

“The law of the hammer” – Maslow & Kaplan

“If the only tool you have is a hammer everything looks like a nail”
Be innovative with bringing the tools to market, allow them access and use all of them wisely as per true IPM practice with traditional cultural practices, monitoring, intervention with low-risk biocontrol practices and where necessary chemical intervention!
Let's manage the transition in farming practice effectively!

Many thanks!