IBMA 5th Symposium on Sustainable Use of Pesticides: Unlocking the IPM triangle - Using Green tools 1st

How EU Regulation on authorization and Sustainable Use of Pesticide Directive contribute to IPM

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Control enforcement EU legislation

• "Away" activities:
  • Audits, fact-finding missions and study-visits (food and feed, animal health and welfare, PPPs, plant health) in MS and non-EU countries
  • Assessments (human health area)

• "Home-based" activities:
  • Evaluations, networks, input into SANTE policy development etc.

http://ec.europa.eu/food/audits_analysis_en
Sustainable Food Production

- Authorization of Plant Protection Products
- Pesticide residue controls
- Sustainable Use of Pesticides
Low risk active substances
Regulation (EC) 1107/2009

Lays down criteria for the approval of low risk active substances: to be adopted in the first half of 2017;

The Sustainable Use Directive

- Aims to reduce risks and impacts of pesticides
- Introduces alternative approaches
- Lays down provisions with regard to:
  - National Action Plans
  - Training and Awareness raising
  - Pesticide Application Equipment
  - Aerial Spraying
  - Integrated Pest Management
  - Harmonised risk indicators
The Sustainable Use Directive

Responsibility of Member States

Responsibility of the Commission

Responsibility of the Professional Users
Links between Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and the SUD

Post-authorisation: PPPs must be used properly:

- in accordance with good plant protection practice,
- in compliance with conditions specified on the labelling and
- in compliance with the provisions of SUD, in particular, with general principles of IPM.
INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT
IPM at Member State level

**IPM Guidelines**
- available in Member States for individual crops or groups of crops, including table and wine grapes;
- drafted by national authorities or in cooperation with research institutes/organisations;

**Financial support**
- available in several Member States under the rural developmental programmes
- respect of IPM principles and of more stringent limitations
Linking SUD and IPM to grape growing

SUD provides the general framework and sets out IPM principles, but **not crop specific measures and requirements**, which are left on subsidiarity to MS to implement.
SUD: Where we are

• SUD Working Group with Member States to discuss the SUD implementation and exchange best practices since 2011;

• two series of audits on controls of PPPs covered individual aspects of the SUD in Member States;

• Member States had made progress on the implementation of SUD, but room for improvements
Overview reports in 2017

- Marketing and use of PPPs
  - Jan 2015 – June 2016
  - 11 MS

- Authorisation of PPPs
  - Jan 2016 – June 2017
  - 8 MS
SUD: NEXT STEPS

Priority 1: Report to the Parliament and the Council on progress in the SUD implementation

- **EU Survey**
  - Questionnaire sent to MS (reply by end Feb 2017)
  - Analysis by end of May 2017

- **Missions to 6 MS**
  - DE, DK, NL, IT, SE and PL;
  - In Italy, implementation of SUD in relation to vine growing will be covered

Other priorities

- Strategic Guidance Document on monitoring and surveying impacts of PPP use on human health and the environment: to be adopted by the end of 2017;
- SUD web portal: link to NAPs, IPM Guidance etc by Q3 2017;
- New cycle of BTSF training sessions, focused on IPM: second half of 2017;
- WG meetings: 30-31 May and 17-18 October 2017
- Research projects: with DG AGRI and RTD
- Harmonised risk indicators: with ESTAT and OECD
To conclude:

• Smaller number of available pesticides => higher importance of non-chemical methods and IPM;

• SUD considered as an important dossier => a priority;

• Common understanding and efforts needed...
Thank you.....

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• Overview reports and MS reports