

Framework Directive (2009/128/EC) on the sustainable use of pesticides

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Time Frame

- EC expert group on the thematic strategy (June 2009)
- BiPRO Report “Development of guidance for establishing IPM principles” (April 2009)
- Directive 2009/128/EC on the sustainable use of pesticides (October 2009)
- ENDURE’s response on BiPRO report (September 2009)

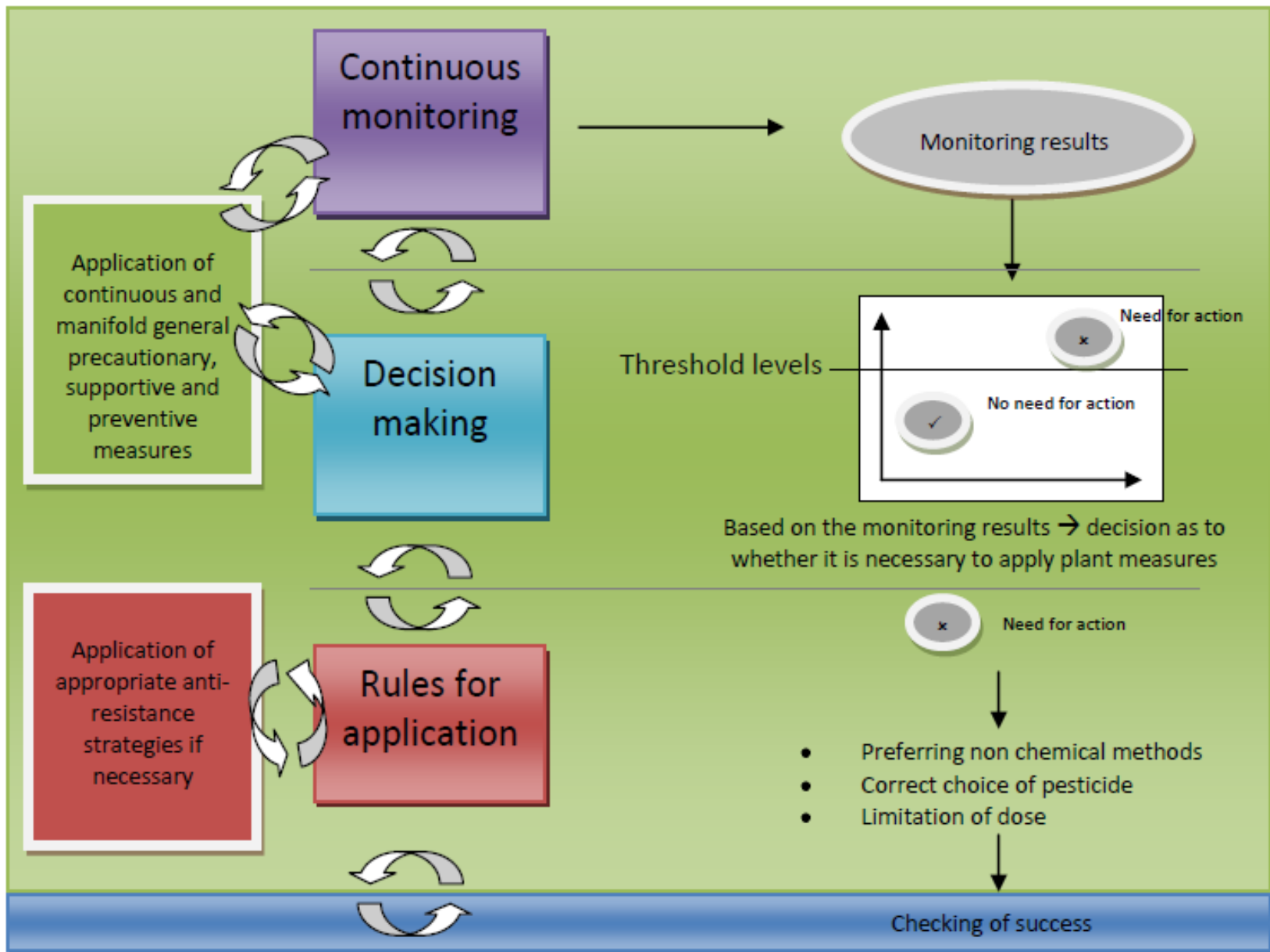


Figure 1 Framework for integrated pest management

Framework Directive (2009/128/EC)

- The principle of IPM is laid down: that is the promotion of non-chemical pest control methods
- Member States (MS) must adopt National Action Plans for reducing risks and impacts
- Aerial crop spraying will be banned
- MS must take measures to protect water
- Use must be minimized in “Public” areas
- Training for users and salespeople

BiPRO report: establishing IPM principles (1)

■ Eight general principles for IPM:

- Measures for prevention and/or suppression of harmful organisms
- Tools for monitoring
- Threshold values as basis for decision-making
- Non-chemical methods to be preferred
- Target-specificity and minimization of side effects
- Reduction of use to necessary levels
- Application of anti-resistance strategy
- Records, monitoring, documentation and check of success



BiPRO report: establishing IPM principles (2)

- Up till now most MS tackle IPM not at a level of defined principles to be applied by the professional user (precisely defined necessary actions for the user) but at a higher level, addressing policy makers.

BiPRO report: establishing IPM principles (3)

- Important prerequisites for the implementation of IPM:
 - Training activities for professional users
 - Make funds available for advisors
 - Raise awareness at Community level
 - Make funds available for research
 - Sufficient personnel to enable IPM
 - Funds for monitoring, forecasting and warning
 - Funds for farmers adopting IPM



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■ ENDURE's response to IPM principles now online

February 25, 2010

Useful new documents have been added to the pages offering information for policy makers, including ENDURE's response to last year's BiPRO report to the European Commission's Directorate General-Environment examining guidance for establishing Integrated Pest Management (IPM) principles.

Other recently added documents include details of the *Expert meeting on national plans and programmes for the reduction of risks associated with the use of plant protection products* held in Germany in 2007 and the *UK Pesticides Forum's 2008 Annual Report*.

ENDURE's *Report on the BiPRO Study submitted by the ENDURE network of experts for DG (Directorate General) Environment* was compiled in response to BiPRO'S 2009 report *Development of guidance for establishing Integrated Pest Management (IPM) principles* and its accompanying *Draft Guidance Document* (see [previous news story](#) for more details).

The BiPRO report was examined by the European Commission's expert group on the Thematic Strategy on the sustainable use of pesticides in Brussels last year, with the expert group including ENDURE's assistant coordinator Marco Barzman (INRA, France, pictured right) and Silke Dachbrodt-Saaydeh (Julius Kuehn Institute (JKI), Germany), the leader of the ENDURE group dedicated to offering scientific support to the policy making process.

Consultancy organisation BiPRO scrutinised eight general IPM principles discussed and adopted by the European Parliament and Council:



Measures for monitoring and the suppression of harmful organisms

ENDURE's response on BiPRO report

- System approach: cropping system rather than crop
- Dynamic nature of IPM implementation
 - Entry level→higher level
- Availability of knowledge resources
 - Research: applied research is still needed: system approach
 - Advisory services: still lacking in many MS
 - Thresholds: not always available (or relevant)
- Standard of Reference: satisfactory control ≠ chemical control
- Pesticide Resistance: not exclude reduced dose rates
- Compliance monitoring: science ↑ farmer's common sense



EuroBlight

A potato late blight network for Europe



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Case - Denmark



Case A: In Denmark farmers have been using reduced dosages for years.

In Denmark, data from the national monitoring network, weather based infection pressure, cultivar resistance and crop growth stage determine strategies with reduced dosages.

[Dose Model](#) [Results 2009](#)

Cases - the Netherlands



Case A: Test of strategies with reduced dose rates.

Test of control strategies including use of a DSS to recommend reduced dose rates and rules on

DSS systems overview

Sub-models description

Elements of an Integrated Control strategy for late blight in Europe are presented and (expert judgement) for implementation, barriers and contribution to input reduction are

Compare submodels

Best Practice

Weather data

	Implementation	Barriers	Contribution to input reduction	Organic
Crop Rotation	Only on best farms/in some regions/in some countries	Economic/costs AND limited influence on blight	Intermediate	Applicable in organic farming
Primary inoculum sources	Only on best farms/in some regions/in some countries	Economic/costs AND risk perception	Intermediate	Applicable in organic farming
Planting time and density	Only on best farms/in some regions/in some countries	Economic/costs AND limited influence on blight	Small	Applicable in organic farming
Fertilization	Only on best farms/in some regions/in some countries	Limited influence on blight	Small	Applicable in organic farming
Irrigation	Widespread in practice	Limited influence on blight	Small	Applicable in organic farming
Cultivar resistance	Only on best farms/in some regions/in some countries	Economic/costs AND risks AND risk perception	Lower dependency on chemicals AND Large	Applicable in organic farming
Fungicides	Widespread in practice	Economic/costs AND risk perception	Intermediate	Not applicable in organic farming, except that some countries allow use of Copper
DSS	Only on best farms/in some regions/in some countries	Economic/costs AND risk perception	Intermediate	Applicable in organic farming, excluding fungicide modules etc.
Desiccation	Widespread in practice	Risk perception	Small	Applicable in organic farming, excluding desiccation by applying chemicals
Harvest	Widespread in practice	Economic/costs	English (United States)	Applicable in organic farming

How can EuroBlight contribute?

■ ENDURE (ends 2010)

- Potato Case Study (ended 2008) – EuroBlight website –
- Proposal 2009 “System Case Study potato-based rotation” was NOT accepted
- EU Research proposal 2011-2015: IPM in Farming Systems (potatoes are not included!)

■ National Action Plans

- MS will develop NAP's: individual experts or networks can contribute (next slide for example UK)

■ ??



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■ UK reviews options for 'pesticides package'

March 09, 2010

The United Kingdom has launched a 12-week consultation on how best to introduce the European Union's new 'pesticides package', inviting all interested parties to contribute to a process which will help the government draw up 'implementing legislation' to bring UK pesticide law into line with the new European legislation.

The package includes two key pieces of legislation, the Directive on the Sustainable use of Pesticides (Directive 2009/128/EC) and the Regulation on Plant Protection Product Authorisations (Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009), which will require changes to UK law, says the government department responsible for the process, the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA).

DEFRA, which has handed responsibility for the consultation to the Chemicals Regulation Directorate, is inviting all interested parties to contribute to the process, and has identified three implementation options for each key area of the legislation. These options, which including an estimate of their potential cost to the government and industry, are:

- Option 1: Maintaining the current UK framework of controls where they meet the minimum requirements of the Directive (the UK currently uses voluntary measures to a large degree, see the [Voluntary Initiative website](#) for details). The UK's National Farmers Union (NFU) has called this the 'do nothing' approach.
- Option 2: Improving and strengthening the current statutory and voluntary controls, and implementing additional measures necessary to comply with the Directive. The NFU calls this the 'enhanced voluntary' approach.
- Option 3: Adopting regulatory controls wherever possible. This is the most expensive option, which DEFRA estimates could cost the industry around £176 million (€190m) and the government around £111m (€120m).





Thank you for your attention

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