The National Action Plan Perspective
- How EU Member States promote IPM implementation

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Content

• Objectives Directive 2009/128/EC

• National Action Plans targets

• Integrated Pest Management
  – Targets
  – Key measures
  – IPM guidelines

• Challenges

Disclaimer: The work is based on the analysis of NAP and reflects what is mentioned in the plans. Many countries do have IPM initiatives not mentioned NAP.
European pesticides legislative framework

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

Art.55
Proper use of plant protection products: comply with general principles of IPM

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

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

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

Art.14 Annex III
Integrated Pest Management General principles on IPM

S. Dachbrodt-Saaydeh, IPM Innovation in Europe, Poznań, Poland, 14.01.2015
Directive 2009/128/EC on 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
  • of alternative techniques such as non chemical alternatives.

➢ applies to pesticides that are plant protection products
NAP 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 exceedance of MRLs in food and feed,
  – Reduction of risks for the environment
  – **Implementation and encouragement of IPM**

• Many countries choose a number of **main actions with sub-targets**, e.g.
  – Training, curricula contain IPM
  – **Advice, in particular on IPM**
  – **Development of IPM guidelines**
  – Water protection
  – Protection of biodiversity
Article 14: IPM

Article 14 **Integrated pest management**

- promote low pesticide-input pest management
  - including integrated pest management
  - organic farming
  - giving priority to non-chemical methods

- ensure that the **general principles of integrated pest management** are implemented by all professional users by making available:
  - information and tools for pest monitoring and decision making,
  - advisory services on integrated pest management

✅ transposed as a legal obligation in national laws, e.g. NAPs of BE, CZ, DE, PL

- establish appropriate incentives to implement **crop or sector-specific guidelines** on a voluntary basis; public authorities and/or producer organisations may draw up those guidelines
## IPM related quantitative goals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MS</th>
<th>measure</th>
<th>time line</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria-Burgenland</td>
<td>Spraying windows on 20% of treated area</td>
<td>by end 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>95% conformity with using the necessary minimum (reference farms)</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Development of IPM</td>
<td>30% of agricultural and horticultural farms working to crop specific IPM</td>
<td>3 yrs after publication of guideline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guidelines specific to relevant crops or sectors</td>
<td>guidelines</td>
<td>5 yrs after publication guideline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Increase by 10% the number of farmers using decision support systems.</td>
<td>by 2016 (baseline 2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At least 90 % of farmers using IPM by 2017</td>
<td>by 2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S. Dachbrodt-Saaydeh, IPM Innovation in Europe, Poznań, Poland, 14.01.2015
IPM Key measures

Key measures in all NAPs
- enhance IPM are awareness raising,
- training comprising IPM techniques,
- developing or improving forecasting and warning systems, DSS
- strengthening of the advisory systems.

Several NAPs
- develop sector or crop specific guidelines

Some NAPs
- outline already existing IPM schemes
- guidelines for the agricultural and non-agricultural sector (e.g. amenity and home and garden -UK).
- listing of products as part of IPM and crop guidelines (CZ, IT)
**IPM Guidelines in MS**

DG SANCO survey in 16 MS

### Specific IPM Programmes

- **MS (n=16)**
- **national**
- **regional**
- **crop specific**
- **non-agricultural**

### Available IPM Guidelines

- **General Principles**
- **sector specific**
- **crop specific**

S. Dachbrodt-Saaydeh, IPM Innovation in Europe, Poznań, Poland, 14.01.2015
Crop or sector specific guidelines

JKI survey on available guidelines in MS (Gummert, 2014)
Crop or sector specific guidelines in MS

Development and/or implementation of IPM guidelines

• All Member States
  – update/revision of existing guidelines or
  – development of new crop- or sector-specific IPM guidelines
  – few MS distinct between guidelines for use by advisors and growers

➢ Developed mainly by state or research institutions
➢ few MS give the responsibility to sectors

• structure of the guidelines following the general principles of IPM and EPPO guidelines

Follow up on IPM implementation: checklists (e.g. CZ, DE, DK, IE)
IPM Extension

Advisory activities dedicated to IPM are set up in all countries

- Particular examples mentioned in NAPs:
  - seminars for advisors, list of IPM advisors (e.g. BG, CY) and enhancement of independent advisory services (e.g. SI, SK)
  - system requiring compulsory, voluntary and no need for advice based on crop types and acreage/crop (ES)
  - emphasise alternative viable methods (BG, CZ, FI, FR, UK), e.g. non-chem. control, biocontrol and biopesticides

Dissemination and uptake: **Demonstration farms** play a key role

- Denmark: 7 farms (arable, pomefruit, ornamentals) + 450 farmers (IPM advice)
- France: 1900 farms in several production systems
- Germany: 64 farms (arable, apples, viticulture, field vegetables, hops)
IPM Research

Research and IPM in training curricula in most MS

C-IPM survey on research priorities

- Research needs
- Planned projects
- Research priorities

- DSS/PMS
- Biocontrol/non-chem alternatives
- Crop rotation
- Resistance management
- Mapping network (resistance)
- Breeding
- Prevention
- Weed management
- Indicators
- Biology of pests
- Socio economic aspects
- Knowledge transfer
- Application technique
Challenges

Member States are to:

• Maintain high quality production coupled with the implementation of IPM and risk reduction
  – Lack of economically sustainable IPM technologies
  – Uncertainties in the use of non-chemical alternatives
  – Establish efficient advisory field services in particular related to IPM (resources)

• Follow up on IPM uptake by farmers
Thank you for your attention!