

The EU National Action Plans (NAPs) Coordination and Harmonisation

Bernard J. Blum
IBMA International Affairs
Académie d'Agriculture de France

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Académie d'Agriculture de France



NAPs

a Legal Requirement for EU Member States

- EU Directive 2009/128/EU establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the Sustainable Use of Pesticides
- Member States should be agreed upon National Action Plans by end 2012



Recital Nr 5 and Art. 4.1

«...National Action Plans aimed at setting quantitative objectives, targets, measures, timetables and indicators to reduce risks and impact of pesticides use on human health and the environment and encouraging the development and the introduction of integrated pest management and of alternative approaches in porder to reduce dependency on the use of pesticides shou7ld be used by Member States in order to facilitate the implementation of the Directive.... »



Monitoring the Pesticides use

- « ... Member States should monitor the use of plant protection products containing substances of particular concern and establish timetables and targets for the reduction of their use...
- ...National Action Plans should be coordinated with implementation plans under relevant Community legislation and could be used for grouping together objectives to be achieved under other Community legislation related to pesticides... »



Implementation of IPM

- Several articles insist on the implementation of IPM
- For example: Recital 19: « On the basis of Regulation EC/1107/2009 and of this Directive, implementation of the principles of integrated pest management is obligatory...Member States should describe in their NAP how they ensure implementation of the principles of IPM, with priority given wherever possible to non-chemical methods of plant protection and pest and crop management »



Harmonisation is required at EU Level

- Risk indicators Recital 20
Art 15
- Prohibition aerial spraying Recital 14/
Art 9.1
- Promotion IPM Recital 18/19/
Art. 14
- Promotion of« non-chemical methods »(including Biologicals)
Art. 8/14.1



Harmonisation extended to several topics

- Concept and definition of low risks plant protection products
- Definition of «Minor uses» markets and conditions of market access
- Labelling, certification of agricultural commodities «IPM produced»
- Use of PPPs in critical area (residential, susceptible natural zones etc.)
- Promotion of non-chemical / biological plant protection systems

Training, certification of Plant Protection Advisors etc



Public participation

- Recital 7: « For the participation in the preparation and the modification of national Action Plans, it is appropriate to provide public participation for the application of Directive 2003/35/EC ... »
- **Art 1 : « ...When drawing up and reviewing their NAPs, MS shall take account of relevant stakeholder groups.. »**
- Art. 18: Set up an Expert Group on Thematic Strategy for the Sustainable Use of Pesticides



Responsibility and Coordination

- Direction General SANCO
- « SUD » Expert Group
- Guidance
- Meetings with National Authorities



Critical Analysis

- Some countries , like France (ECOPHYTO 2018) , have already agree upon National Pesticides Reduction Plans
- Coordinating group « Central Europe » established
- The objectives of the National Plans seem to be fundamentally different
- No common understanding on definitions
- Difficulty to work out Plans in a few Member States
- Harmonisation difficult to achieve (SUD Expert Group)
- Different indicators
- Action undertaken by the Chemical Industry for minimising non-chemical solutions
- Promotion of non chemical/biological PPPs minimised
- Contribution of stakeholders, and especially the Biocontrol Industry, reduced or avoided

IBMA Position

- NAPs should have similar objectives, based on same definitions
- Identical success indicators should be adopted by the MS
- Active dialogue with Stakeholders, including the Biocontrol industry should take place
- The promotion of IPM based on Alternative/Biological solutions should be the major objective for risk reduction



UNified Innovative national Plans



UNIP





UNIP Objectives

To organise meetings with the national authorities in charge of NAP's, in order to:


- 1) Agree on basic components
- 2) Provide mutual technical and redactional assistance
- 3) Agree on some unified/harmonised elements such as national objectives, indicators, labels, adoption of innovative PP systems, education levels etc.
- 4) Ensure follow up





UNIP Leadership



- Academie d'Agriculture de France
 - created in 1747
 - under the «protection» of the French President
 - high level scientists, experts, politicians dedicted to agriculture (Buffon, Lavoisier,, Mendel, Langevin, etc)
-  IBMA
 - coordination of the project
 - Stewardship
 - technical follow up



UNIP

- Sponsorship: EU Parliament, DG SANCO, France, Germany
- Cooperation with: IOBC, IEEIA, OPERA, PAN(?)
- Regional coordination
 - Central europe: Germany
 - Nothern Europe: Denmark
 - Southern Europe: Italy (?), France (?)





UNIP Planning

- **2011 : constitution of partnership**
- **Early 2012: meeting of IBMA national representatives**
- **Jan 2012: (after Expert group Meeting) meeting with MS delegates in Paris (Academy d'Agriculture)**
 - review of the situation
 - agreement of mutual objectives
 - work plan
- **2012-2013: topic oriented meetings in different member states**
- **October 2013: General meeting with MS delegates- Paris**

review the achievements
recommendations
Follow up



And Now ?

GO AHEAD !

