

'The contributions of an NGO to the implementation of the SUD'

7th Annual Biocontrol Industry Meeting (ABIM)
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SUD, IPM and Biocontrol

- Sustainable Use of Pesticides Directive: implementation of IPM to reduce negative effects of chemical pesticides.
- Biocontrol (and delivery of good ag. Practices) is an essential part of IPM.
- Therefore:
 - The SUD stimulates the implementation of Biological Control (and delivery of good ag practices),
 - Biological Control enables the implementation of the SUD.

Making sure it's not a paper tiger





Presentation Outline

- The PURE directive
- Directive 128/2009 (SUD)
- Deadlines
- The challenge: IPM in all EU policies!
- IOBC-IBMA-PAN Europe collaboration so far
- What could / should we do together next?



- PAN Europe is one of the 5 centers of PAN International
- 31 not-for-profit members in 19 European countries
- Bring together health, environmental & women associations
- Working to replace use of hazardous pesticides with ecologically sound alternatives
- Brussels based with 4 part time employees

A little history (1): The PURE Directive

- 2000 PAN Europe's members agreed to propose a Pesticide Use Reduction ("PURE")
- Early 2001, a PURE Working Group was established
- In December 2003, 87 organizations in 29 countries had signed up to support our campaign for a PURE Directive

Slogan from the PURE campaign:

Rather than wasting more years to agree on standard risk indicators, it is time to take action to protect environment, health and biodiversity.

A little history (2): EU action on Sustainble Use Directive

- 2006, proposal for Thematic Strategy on the Sustainable Use of Pesticides and EU directive
- Directive 128/2009 published on 24 November 2009
- Entry into force 25 November 2009
- Implemented started 26 November 2011
- "Member states shall
- adopt National Action Plans to set up their quantitative objectives, targets, measures and
- encourage the development and introduction of integrated pest management and of alternative approaches and techniques in order to reduce dependency on the use of pesticides".



As NGO we ask for:

- Quantitative targets
- Fixed deadlines
- Mandatory requirements
- Reducing dependency
- Ban hazardous pesticides
- Promoting alternatives to pesticides

The SUD is not perfect but it is cristal clear...

Time tables for <u>national</u> implementation of the SUD

Overall implementation

- 26 November 2011 : MS to convert Directive 2009/128/EC into national law (art. 23)
- 26 November 2012 : MS shall communicate NAP to Commission and to other MS (art. 4.2)

National penalties:

26 November 2012 : MS to inform Commission about penalties for infringements (art. 17)

National evaluation:

 Member States shall review National Action Plans at least every five years, meaning max November 2016 (art 4.2)

Time tables for <u>EU action</u> on implementation of the SUD

Monitoring and surveying health and environment impacts

 26 November 2012: Commission in collaboration with MS make guidance document on environment and health monitoring and surveillance (art 7.3)

EU evaluation:

- 26 November 2014: Commission submit report on NAP implementation to EP and Council (art. 4.3)
- 26 November 2018: Commission submit report on NAP implementation to EP and Council. It may be accompanied, if necessary, by appropriate legislative proposals (art. 4.4)

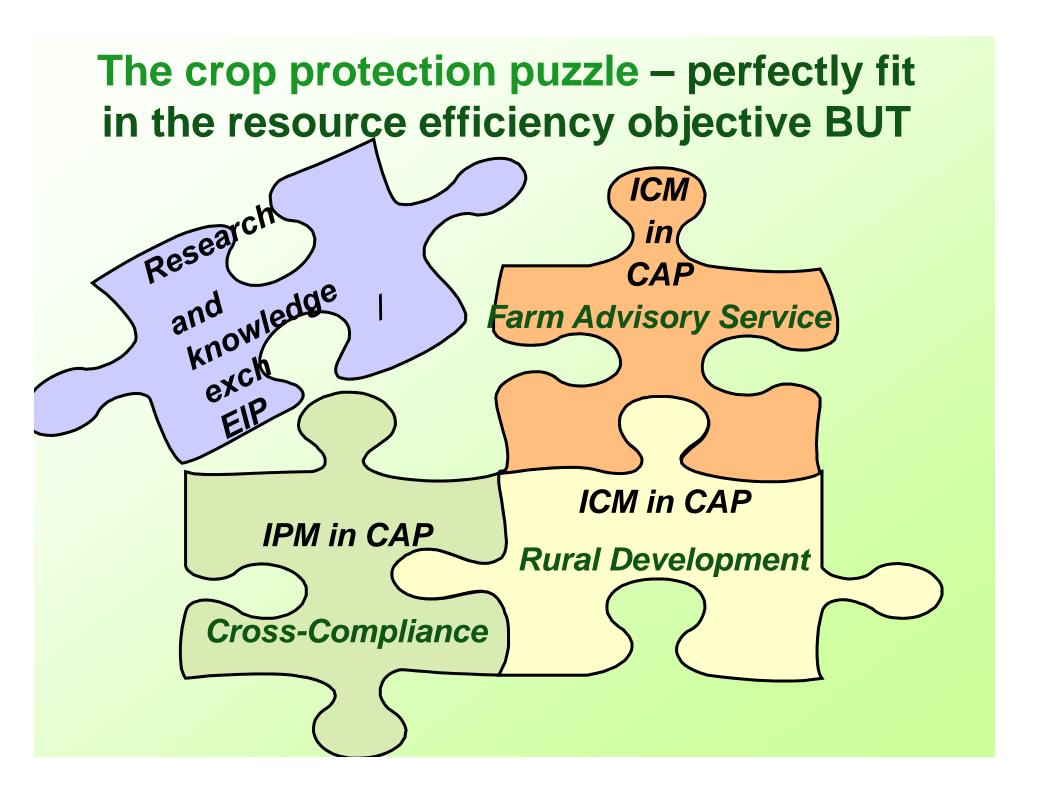
SUD explains very clearly what needs to be done on IPM

"professional users of pesticides switch to practices and products with the lowest risk to human health and the environment among those available for the same pest problem, and

"Member states <u>shall take all</u> <u>necessary measures</u> to promote low pesticide-input pest management and organic farming, giving wherever possible priority to non-chemical methods".

Provide information and tools for pest monitoring and decision-making, as well as advisory services on integrated pest management." (Article 14(2))

Establish **appropriate incentives** to encourage professional users to implement **crop and sector-specific** guidelines for integrated pest management on a voluntary basis." Article 14.5)



The majority of Member States are not engaging seriously because:

Short term focus on money What can we do about this?

Cutting red tape
What can we do about this?

Lacking faith in farmers ability to change What can we do about this?

Little insight into the many alternatives which can benefit society over time !!!
What can we do about this?





The EU is encouraging the needed change in agriculture



CAP reform: greening, knowledge transfer...

SCAR
Standing Committee
on Agricultural Research



Resource efficiency

No business as usual!



except DG SANCO who keeps on stating that IPM is a *local* approach with no need for EU action

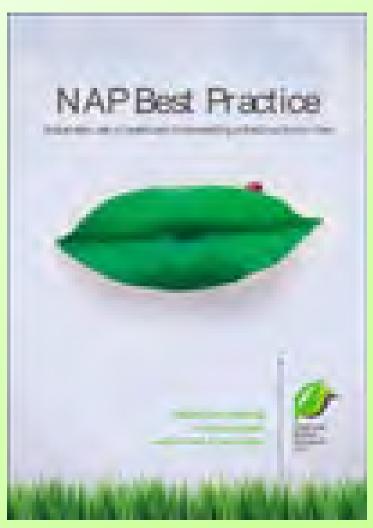


Why?

- Is low in staff and therefore is relying on data and testimonies from agrochemical companies
- Is low in staff and as a result keep on managing/administrating rather than developing policies
- Is technically supported by EFSA

Examplesof PAN Europe actions

- Elaborated a publication on 'NAP Best Practices' with concrete proposals on ways forward,
- Sent letters to DG AGRI/ENVI/HEALTH Ministers reminding about deadlines
- In 2011 IBMA-IOBC-PAN Europe jointly offered DG SANCO help to organize a stakeholder meeting (article 18)



The PAN-E IOBC IBMA collaboration in 2012

Activities:

- From 2010: Numerous joint visits to different DG's
- May 2012: National stimulation: Training session in Barcelona of IBMA national offices on lobbying
- 19 June 2012: EU stimulation: Rachel Carson Symposium in Brussels, supported by the EC, 150 participants, proposing solutions. Stimulated the organization of the (mandatory) SUD Expert Meeting on June 20th by DG SANCO.
- Oct 2012: Joint letter proposing research topics for FP7

Outcome – increased EU visibility:

- Nov 2012: Joint meetings with Commission services and cabinets in DG ENVI, SANCO and AGRI
- Nov 2012: all of us invited to EIP conference and PAN Europe part of Steering Board of EIP

Rachel Carson Symposium in Brussels made it cristal clear that:

 there are « standard principles" of IPM that must be the basis for developing locally-adapted IPM programs, based on work of IOBQ

 there are more and more alternative products available on the market.

 It is needed to be present in Brussels to make a change

 Jointing forces increases visibility and credibility





We obtained 'EU attention' now it is important to keep it! Proposed next steps:

- Elaborate our own evaluations of the NAP's (jointly and/or separately)
- Keep on working together to illustrate that IPM is a system approach that is innovative and resource efficient



Proposal for joint actions

Making DG SANCO engage seriously, by:

- Elaborating a comparative and critical analysis of the NAP proposals (« Ranking the NAP's »)
- Developing a FASTER registration procedure for microbial biological control agents and pheromones (« fast track ») (incl. lobbying EFSA)

Making it obvious to Member States and EU that:

 IPM is not only possible but needed in the entire debate on resource efficiency + innovation partnerships

Proposal for joint activities

- Organize a second Brussels based IPM symposium in Spring 2013 to evaluate the NAP's, proposing concrete solutions for sustainable ways forwards.
- Consider joining forces at national and local levels to make more farmers engage.
- Showing the general public and farmers what IPM really is all about.

Time to make the tiger become real!

 For the first time IBMA is the first appearing on Google.be The International Bluegrass Music Association has moved down ...

Time for new steps to make the tiger become real!

