



# **The National Action Plan Perspective**

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# **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

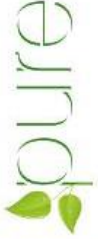

REGULATION (EC) No 1185/2009 concerning statistics on pesticides ★

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

Art.14  
Annex III

Integrated Pest Management  
General principles on IPM

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



# 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

M A N D A T O R Y

- 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

V O L U N T A R Y

- 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

MS	measure	time line
<b>Austria-Burgenland</b>	Spraying windows on 20% of treated area	by end 2016
<b>Germany</b>	95% conformity with using the necessary minimum (reference farms)	ongoing
Development of IPM guidelines specific to relevant crops or sectors	30% of agricultural and horticultural farms working to crop specific IPM guidelines	3 yrs after publication of guideline
	50% of agricultural and horticultural farms working to crop specific IPM guidelines	5 yrs after publication guideline
<b>Poland</b>	Increase by 10% the number of farmers using decision support systems.	by 2016 (baseline 2013)
	At least 90 % of farmers using IPM by 2017	by 2017

# 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

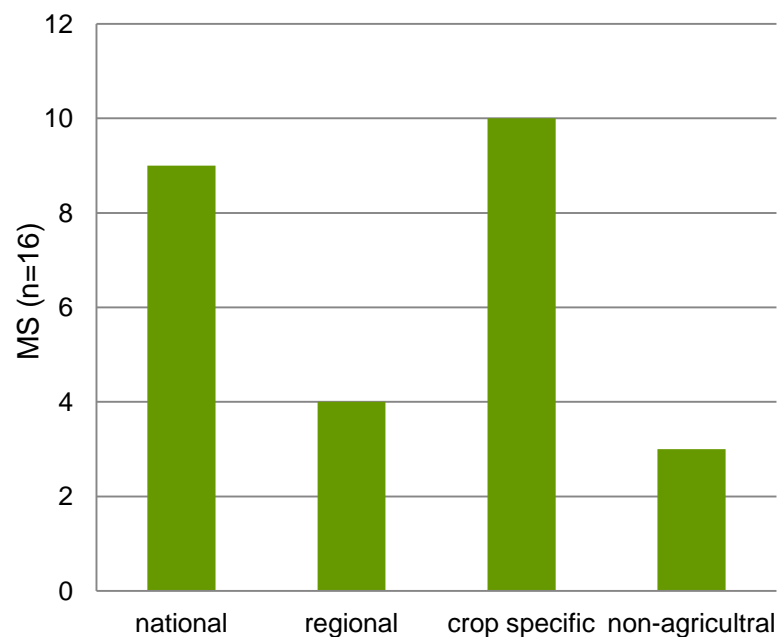
- outline already existing IPM schemes
- guidelines for the agricultural and non-agricultural sector (e.g. amenity and home and garden -UK).
- listing of products as part of IPM and crop guidelines (CZ, IT)



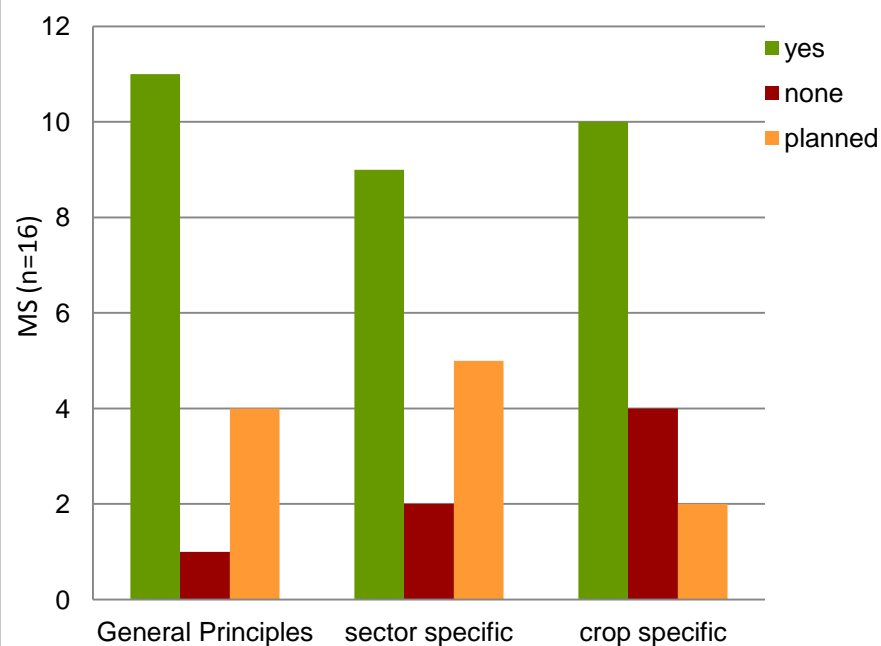
# IPM Guidelines in MS

DG SANCO survey in 16 MS

## Specific IPM Programmes

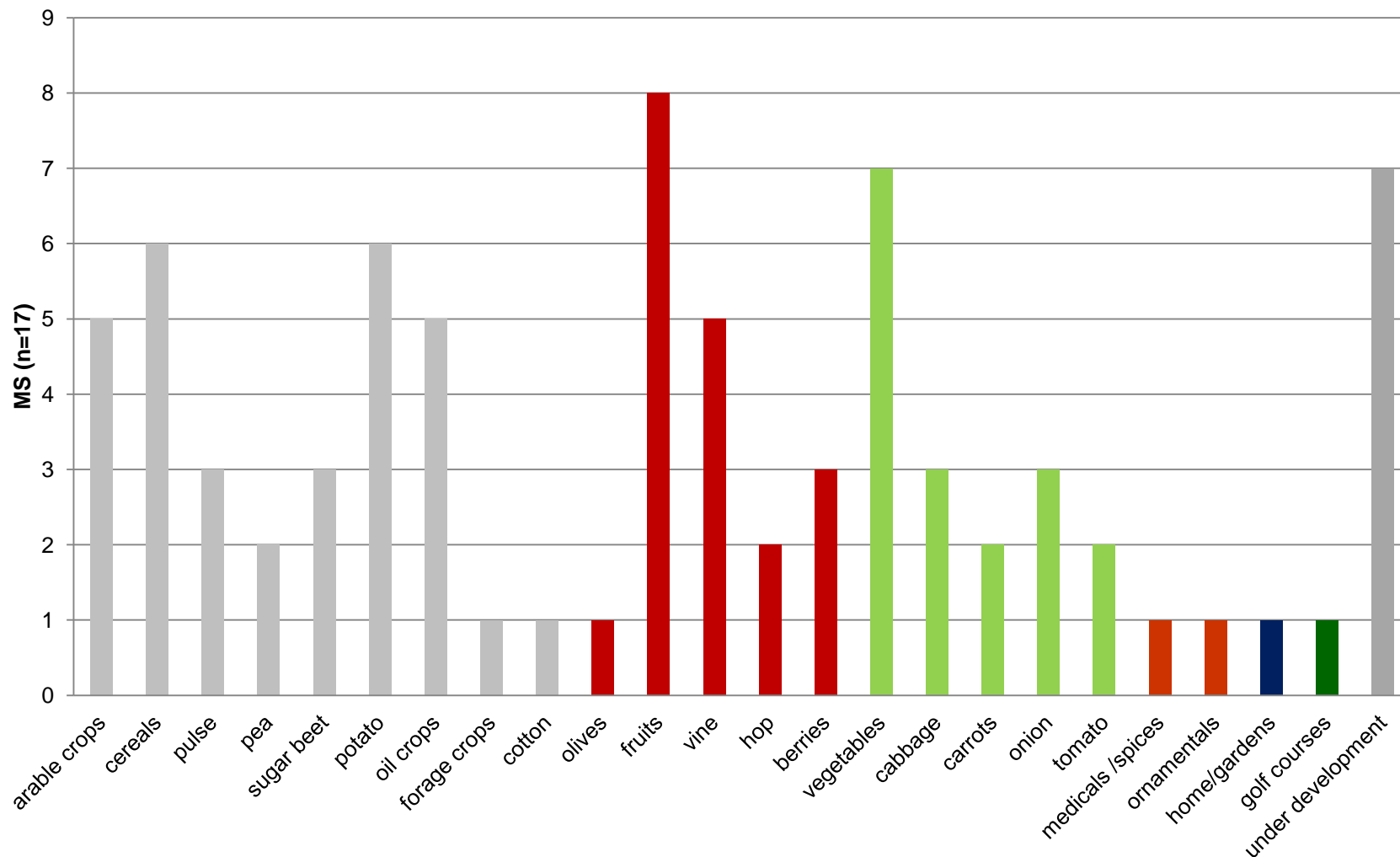


## Available IPM Guidelines



# 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

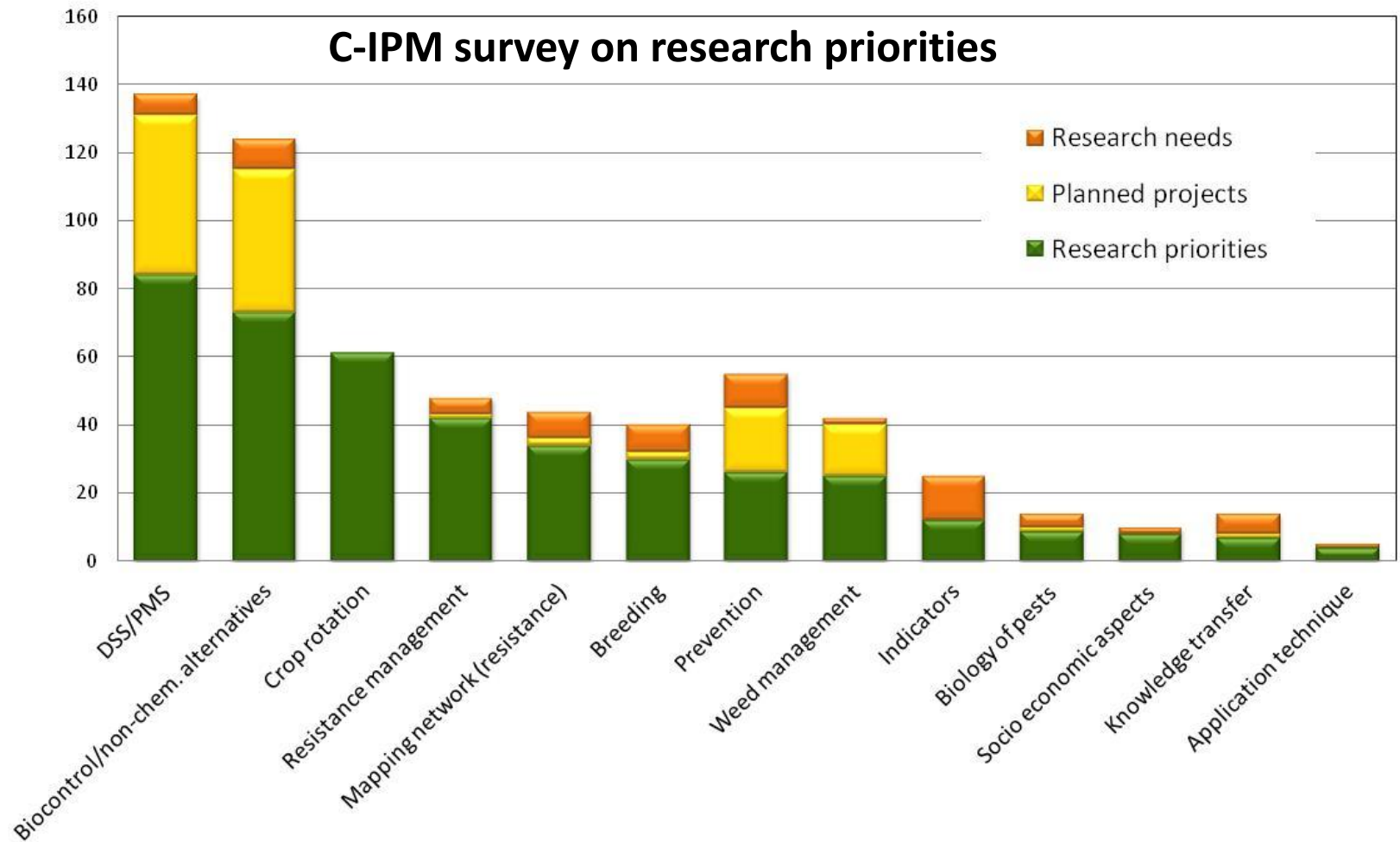
- Particular examples mentioned in NAPs:
  - seminars for advisors, list of IPM advisors (e.g. BG, CY) and enhancement of independent advisory services (e.g. SI, SK)
  - system requiring compulsory, voluntary and no need for advice based on crop types and acreage/crop (ES)
  - emphasise alternative viable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





# 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!



*The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Union Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/ 2007-2013) under the grant agreement n°265865- PURE*