



**EU Parliament
Redefining IPM
Bruxelles, 1 July 2015**

**Integrated Pest Management
State of play
Directive on sustainable use of pesticides**

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Contents

- Main legal provisions on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) (Directive 2009/128/EC on sustainable use of pesticides (SUD))
- State of play on IPM
- Complementary actions
- Next steps

Definition of IPM in SUD

Article 3

- **Careful consideration of all available plant protection methods**
- **Subsequent integration of appropriate measures that**
 - discourage the development of populations of harmful organisms
 - Keep use of PPP and other forms of intervention to levels that are economically and ecologically justified and
 - reduce or minimise risks to human health and the environment

IPM emphasises the growth of a healthy crop with the least possible disruption to agro-ecosystems and encourages natural pest control mechanisms

Implementation of IPM

Article 14

MS shall take all necessary measures

- **To promote low pesticide-input pest management and give priority to non-chemical methods, wherever possible**
- **To have farmers switch to practices and products with lowest risk among those available**
- *MS shall establish or support conditions for implementation of IPM*
 - Information and tools for **monitoring and decision making**
 - **Advisory services** on IPM
 - Appropriate **incentives** to encourage professional users to implement crop or sector specific guidelines on a voluntary basis

General principles of IPM (laid down in Annex III) to be applied **by all professional users** **by 1 January 2014**

General principles of IPM

Annex III

- **Preventive measures**

- *crop rotation- resistant/tolerant varieties - adequate cultivation techniques- hygiene measures- protection of beneficials e.g by ecological infrastructures*

- **Monitoring of pest and diseases**

- *field inspection – forecasting models – diagnostic tools – advise from professionally qualified advisors*

- Robust **Threshold values** for pest and diseases

- **Control measures**: priority to Biological, physical and other non-chemical methods if satisfactory pest control, specific pesticides with the least side effects - resistance to consider

- **Record keeping**

Main outcomes from national reports on IPM - Advisory services and decision making tools

- *Advisory services available in almost all MS (25) - for non agricultural users only 14 MS – mainly mixed system public/private (2 report only private - 5 public)*
- *Which decision making tools available?*
 - *Weather forecasting services 22*
 - *Early warning systems 23*
 - *Intervention thresholds 19*
 - *Monitoring traps, test kits 17*
 - *Forecasting models 15*
 - *Other IT systems 9*
- *Advisory services are connected to technical scientific infrastructures operating on IPM such as diagnosis laboratories? 15 MS confirmed*

Main outcomes from national reports on IPM - Guidelines

- Guidelines on general principles available in 16 MS
- Crop specific guidelines available in 17 MS

Which sectors are responsible for their development and updating?

- IPM advisors 7
- University, schools, research centres 13
- Farmers associations 13
- Competent authorities 15
- Pesticides and/or biocontrol industries 7
- Food industries 3
- Others 3



European Commission

.....national IPM webpages

Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente

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Agricultura

Ir a Sanidad vegetal

Medios de defensa fitosanitaria

Registro de productos fitosanitarios

Guías de Gestión Integrada de Plagas

Las guías de Gestión Integrada de Plagas (GIP), tienen como finalidad servir de orientación a

Atención al ciudadano

Noticias sobre Agricultura

MINISTERSTWO ROLNICTWA I ROZWOJU WSI

bip

Informacje branżowe | Rynki rolne | Wsparcie rolnictwa i rybołówstwa | Jakość żywności | Rybak

Produkcja roślinna | Ochrona roślin | Integrowana ochrona roślin | Metodyki integrowanej ochrony r...

Metodyki integrowanej ochrony roślin

Wprowadzenie od dnia 1 stycznia 2014 r. obowiązku integrowanej ochrony roślin przez wszystkich profesjonalnych użytkowników środków ochrony roślin wynika z postanowień art. 14 dyrektywy 2009/128/WE. Ogólne zasady ochrony roślin określone w załączniku III do ww. dyrektywy.

Opracowane na zlecenie Ministerstwa Rolnictwa i Rozwoju Wsi poszczególne uprawy wskazują jeden ze sposobów integrowanej ochrony roślin.

Metodyki integrowanej ochrony roślin w krajach

Bobik (wersja dla rolnika) (.pdf, 12,15 MB)

PÕLLUMAJANDUS-MINISTEERIUM

INTEGREERITUD TAIMEKAITSE

Integreeritud taimekaitse on bioloogiliste, mehaaniliste ja keemiliste taimekaitsetahenduste hoolikas kombineerimine, et hoida taimekahjustajad majanduskult ja ökoloogiliselt põhjendatud tasemel.

Pesticides Registration & Control Division

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Contact Us

Call us on 01 6157670 or fax 01 6157576

Drop in: Bldg 200

Sustainable Use of Pesticides Directive

You are here >> Home > SUD

Click Here for Online Registration for SUD

CPE Record Sheet for Pesticide Approval (doc: 32kb)

STIPE - Subject matter Tool for Conducting the Impact of Pesticides

Application form for registration of a pesticide as a plant protection product

List of approved Pesticide Approval - 21 April 2014 (pdf: 170kb)

List of Training Pesticide User Training Courses

Consumer Register

agriculture.gouv.fr

Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Agroalimentaire et de la Forêt

ESPACE PRO | MINISTÈRE | PRESSE | PUBLICATIONS | MÉDIATHÈQUE

Mes démarches en ligne | Marchés / Appels à projets | Répertoire des informations publiques | Consultations publiques

Accueil > EcophytoPIC > Principes et définitions

EcophytoPIC | AGENDA | REVUE DE PRESSE | FOCUS | TÉMOIGNAGES | EUROPE | NOS PARTENAIRES

Principes et définitions

La notion de protection intégrée a été initiée il y a une cinquantaine d'années avec déjà pour objectif de réduire l'utilisation des pesticides afin de minimiser l'impact environnemental et le coût de la lutte tout en maximisant les résultats économiques de l'agriculteur.

Le premier groupe européen de travail sur la protection intégrée a été créé en 1959. Il a abouti à la création du groupe régional de l'Organisation Internationale de Lutte Biologique (OILB) qui a lui-même établi plusieurs groupes de travail à travers l'Europe durant les années 70 et 80 pour promouvoir la mise en œuvre de la protection intégrée. En 2006, on en dénombreait 20 en Europe de l'Ouest et 16 en Europe de l'Est. L'agenda 21 (Rio de Janeiro, 1992) présente la protection intégrée comme une "solution optimale".

La protection intégrée consiste en la prise en considération attentive de toutes les méthodes de protection des plantes disponibles et, par conséquent, l'intégration des mesures appropriées qui découragent le développement des populations d'organismes nuisibles et maintiennent le recours aux produits phytopharmaceutiques et à d'autres types d'interventions à des niveaux justifiés des points de vue économique et environnemental, et réduisent ou limitent au maximum les risques pour la santé humaine et l'environnement. La protection intégrée des cultures privilégie la croissance de cultures saines en veillant à perturber le moins possible des agro-écosystèmes et encourage les mécanismes naturels de lutte contre les ennemis des cultures. (paragraphe 6 de l'article 3 de la directive 2009/128/CE du 21 octobre 2009 instaurant un cadre communautaire pour parvenir à une utilisation des pesticides compatible avec le développement durable).

Rechercher

Rechercher

Date : JJ/MM/AAAA

période du : JJ/MM/AAAA

Main outcomes from national reports on IPM - Incentives

- Incentives in place to encourage agricultural professional users to implement crop or sector specific guidelines? 12 MS confirmed
- Integrated production certified schemes in place? 14 MS confirmed

Which incentives have been put in place?

- Compulsory linked to financial support 8
- IPM advisory support programmes 8
- Awareness raising campaigns 12
- Food industry retailers demand 6
- Certified production systems 8
- Others 6

Main outcomes from national reports on IPM - promotion low pesticides input techniques

What are the measures put in place to promote low pesticides-input pest management?

➤ Information to farmers	18
➤ Taxation system	2
➤ Lower fees for registration	7
➤ Advisory support to company in phase of registration	8
➤ Targeted public research	9
➤ Organic farming subsidies	16
➤ Integrated production subsidies	12
➤ Awareness raising on best practices	10
➤ Insurance scheme	0
➤ Others (financial incentives for specific tools, best practices awards,etc)	10

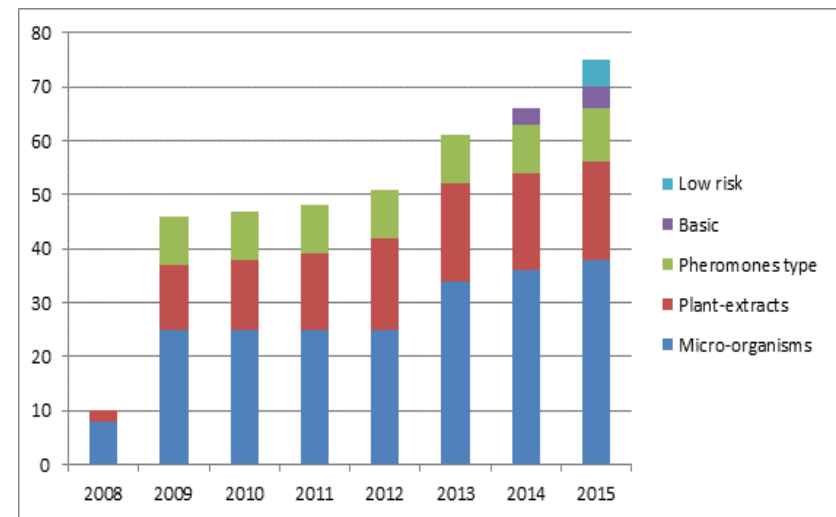
Moving forward on IPM

- Implementation of other relevant measures

- *BTSF workshops on-going*
- *Progress on low risk active substances and basic substances*
- *Identification of candidates for substitution*
- *Minor Uses coordination facility*

- Complementary related policies

- *AGRI (CAP relevant measures)*
- *RTD (C-IPM, BIOCOMES, ...)*
- *GROW (Equipment standards)*





Next steps

- COM report to the EP and Council on NAPs
- To share the pool of good practices identified and support Member States in reviewing their NAPs
- To follow up implementation through FVO Audits programme 2015-2016
- To develop common harmonised indicators to measure achievements of objectives
- COM Report to EU Parliament and Council on experience gained by MS on implementation of national targets by 26/11/2018

THANK YOU for your attention!

For update information our website :

http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides/sustainable_use_pesticides/index_en.htm



Implementing phase overview - European Commission - Windows Internet Explorer

http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides/sustainable_use_pesticides/implementing_phase_en.htm

HEALTH AND CONSUMERS
Plants

European Commission > Food > Plant > Pesticides > Sustainable_use_pesticides

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Implementing phase overview


The Sustainable Use Directive 2009/128/EC came into force on 25 November 2009 and had to be transposed by the Member States by 26 November 2011.

Its overall objective is to establish " a framework to 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 Integrated Pest Management and of alternative approaches or techniques such as non-chemical alternatives to pesticides".

National authorities have to adapt their laws to meet these goals, but are free to decide how to do so. It is important to give high priority to the implementation phase, to identify difficulties and to assess proper approach to handling issues of application and enforcement, improving information exchange and transparency.

- Survey - Status of Implementation - 2011 (80 KB)
- Forum on sustainable use of pesticides - IPM - Brussels, 20 June 2012
 - Agenda and presentations
 - List of participants
- Relevant National Links on Sustainable Use of pesticides

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National Action Plans - European Commission - Windows Internet Explorer

http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides/sustainable_use_pesticides/national_action_plans_en.htm

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STANDING COMMITTEES

National Action Plans

Documents provided in original language and in English as soon as translation available - Submission is still ongoing

Austria	Finland	Latvia	Romania
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