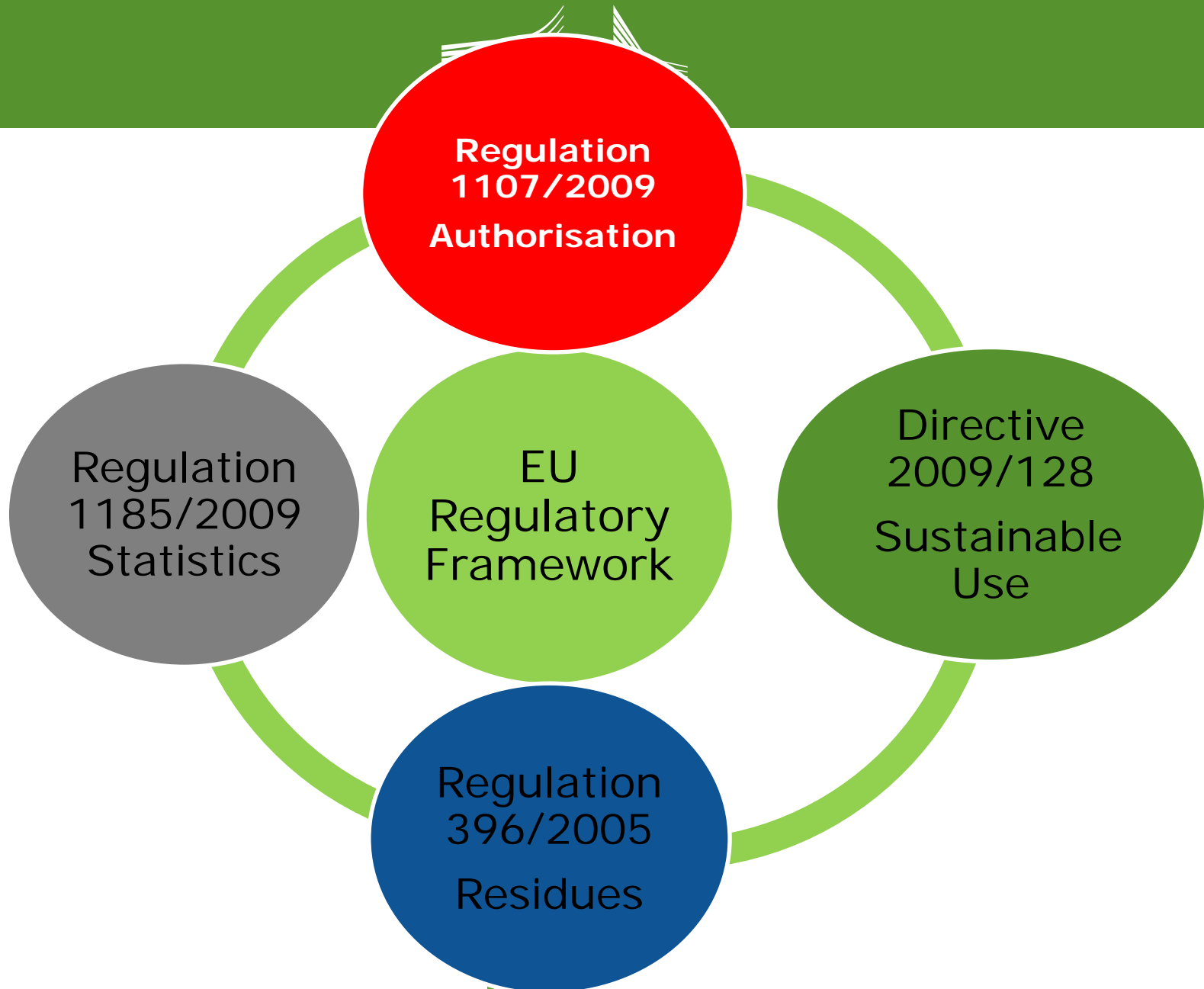




The future of food and farming

The use of pesticides for the production of specialised crops

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Pesticides are used safely

- *>80000 food samples analysed/year by MS CAs*
- *97.8% compliance with MRLs overall*
- *Non-compliance*
 - **4.7% for non-EU countries**
 - **1.2% for EU countries**
- *Based on this data:*
 - **Imports controlled under Regulation 669/2009**
 - **Commission audits to non-EU countries**





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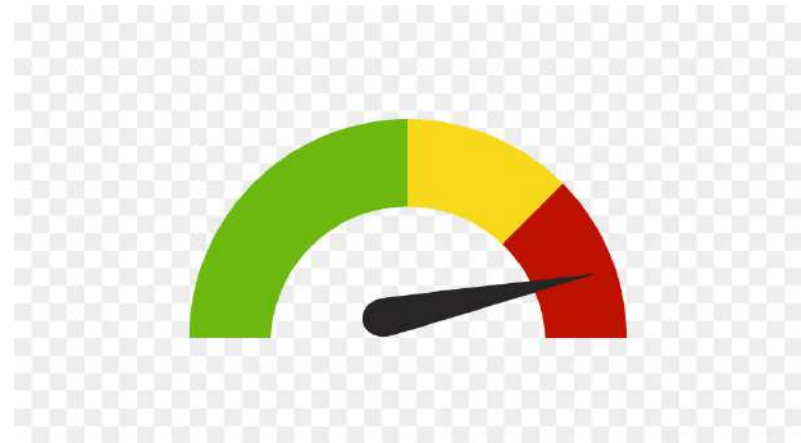


SUD

"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"

Commission work on SUD

- *Report to EP*
 - **Evaluation of National Actions Plans (NAPs)**
 - **Survey of MS**
 - **Missions to MS**
- *Feedback to MS on NAPs*
- *Launch of SUD web-portal*





Commission work on SUD – 2018-19

- ***IPM enforcement***
 - Better Training for Safer Food - Specific sessions on vines, fruit & veg
 - Establishment of criteria to assess implementation of the 8 IPM principles
- ***Second Report to EP***
 - Evaluation of round 2 NAPs
 - Audits to MS
 - Questionnaire to MS on lessons learned
- ***Establishment of **Harmonized Risk Indicator(s)** at EU level***





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Conclusion: MS have taken actions....

- *Sprayer testing – 900K sprayers tested*
- *Operator training – 4m operators trained*
- *Prohibition or aerial spraying, except under derogation*
- *Restrictions in public areas – e.g. quotas for golf-courses in Denmark*



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But, weaknesses in some MS.....

- *Aerial spraying not explicitly prohibited*
- *Sprayer testing systems not established*
- *Delays in training operators*
- *IPM remains underused*



And in general, MS have not:

- *Established specific targets and timetables*
- *Defined the measures to achieve the targets*
- *Described how to measure progress (Indicators)*

And therefore are unable to.....

- *Quantify success, or otherwise, of their NAP*
- *Measure progress*
- *Communicate with citizens*





Specialised crops

- *Vegetables, fruits, nursery stock and flowers*
- *EU production > €70 billion per year*
- *22% of EUs total plant production in value*
- *Part of our culture e.g. early potatoes, asparagus, strawberries etc.*

Commission actions to support sustainable PPP use on specialist crops

- *One evaluation to authorise PPPs for use on protected crops, seed treatment and post-harvest treatment in all MS*
- *Data protection benefits for PPPs authorised on minor crops*
- *Co-funding of the EU Minor uses co-ordination facility from 2015-2018*
- *Research funding under Horizon 2020*

SUD and fruit & veg: A success story

- *Participation in private QA schemes*
- *Highly knowledgeable, specialist growers*
- *Supermarket/consumer pressure to reduce use*
- *Widespread adoption of biological controls*
- *Virtually zero chemical PPP use in certain protected crops*



SUD and vines: Searching for alternatives.....

- *Intensive use of PPPs*
- *Reliance on copper*
- *CAP Pillar II funds to promote IPM*
 - **Integrated Production in IT**
- *Alternatives to copper*
 - **Specific project under German NAP**





SUD and olives: Plant health

- *Xylella* – bacterial disease of olives, with potential to transfer to other species
- *Importance of IPM and good plant health practices*
 - **Monitoring for the introduction/spread of pests**
 - **Physical controls – cutting down infected trees**
 - **Hygiene measures to prevent spread**

Conclusions

- *Sophisticated, integrated regulatory system*
- *High level of food safety*
- *But citizens, and legislation, require more*
- *SUD/IPM highly developed in some crops*
- *Need for greater ambition by MS*