



P6 - The ingredients for successful implementation of IPM policies

D5 - Learning from innovative farmers

D6 - Addressing IPM in National Action Plans

Short Introduction

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FOOD
QUALITY
AND
SAFETY

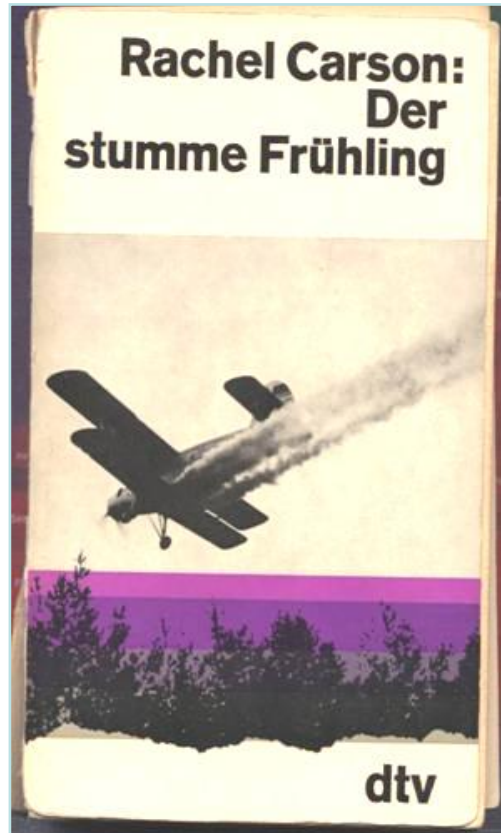


Integrated Pest Management in Europe

Paris, November 2010

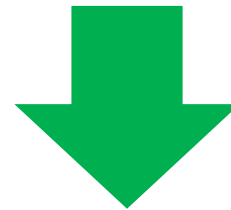


Silent Spring by Rachel Carson, 1962



German edition, 1968

„It is our alarming misfortune that so primitive a science has armed itself with the most modern and terrible weapons, and that in turning them against the insects it has also turned them against the earth.“



IPM as main tool for risk reduction!

1107/2009/EC & 2009/128/EC, 2009

24.11.2009 EN Official Journal of the European Union L 309/1

"A plant protection product, consequent on application consistent with good plant protection practice and having regard to realistic conditions of use, shall meet the following requirements → it shall have no immediate or delayed harmful effects on human health and no unacceptable effects on the environment and biodiversity."



(Acts adopted under the EC Treaty/Euratom Treaty whose publication is obligatory)

REGULATIONS

REGULATION (EC) No 1107/2009 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 37(2), Article 95 and Article 152(4)(b) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee (1),

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions (2),

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty (3),

Whereas:

(1) Council Directive 91/414/EEC of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market (4) provides for rules governing plant protection products and the active substances contained in those products.

(2) Following the progress report presented by the Commission under Directive 91/414/EEC, the European

(1) OJ C 175, 27.7.2007, p. 44.
(2) OJ C 146, 30.6.2007, p. 48.
(3) Opinion of the European Parliament of 23 October 2007 (OJ C 263 E, 16.10.2008, p. 181), Council Common Position of 15 September 2008 (OJ C 266 E, 21.10.2008, p. 1) and European Parliament Position of 13 January 2009 (not yet published in the Official Journal), Council Decision of 24 September 2009.
(4) OJ L 230, 19.8.1991, p. 1.

(3) In the light of the experience gained from the application of Directive 91/414/EEC and of recent scientific and technical developments, that Directive should be replaced by a new act which should be simpler and more effective.
(4) By way of simplification, the new act should also repeal Council Directive 79/117/EEC of 21 December 1978 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market (substances (5)).

(6) Plant production has a very important place in the Community. One of the most important ways of protecting plants and plant products against harmful organisms, including weeds, and of improving agricultural production is the use of plant protection products.

(7) Plant protection products can however also have non-beneficial effects on plant production. Their use may involve risks and hazards for humans, animals and the environment, especially if placed on the market without having been officially tested and authorised and if incorrectly used.

(5) OJ C 187 E, 7.8.2003, p. 173.
(6) OJ L 33, 8.2.1979, p. 36.

IPM as minor tool for risk reduction!

plant health & safe yields

pesticide resistance management

gain of incentives & subsidies

IMAGE IMPROVEMENT

IPM labelling

contracts with stakeholders

pesticide use reduction

solving minor uses

economic improvement

pesticide risk mitigation

CONSUMER AWARENESS

contracts with trade

zero pesticide residues

extra income

escape of public pressure

FARMER'S & ADVISOR'S ATTITUDE

What needs to be done to encourage farmers and their advisors to implement voluntarily crop or sector specific IPM guidelines?

