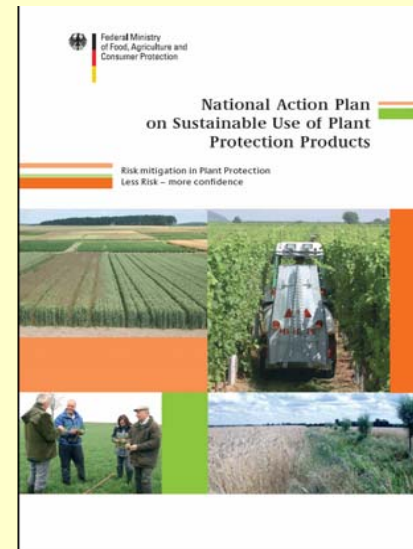


Workshop: "The new EU Legal Framework on Pesticide Use: National implementation and participation of the Civil Society in Central-Eastern EU", Budapest, 29 – 30 June 2009

The German Action Plan – Identifying key elements and objectives



Member States shall adopt National Action Plans...

to set up ***their quantitative*** targets, measures and timetables

to ***reduce risks and impacts*** of pesticide use on human health and the environment and

to encourage the development and introduction of integrated pest management and of alternative approaches or techniques in order to ***reduce dependency*** on the use of pesticides.

(Article 4 Framework Directive for Community action to achieve a sustainable use of pesticides)

Overview

- The process towards a German Action Plan
- Aims, Measures and Indicators
- Weaknesses from the PAN Germany point of view
- Current Stakeholder debate on implementation



The process to develop a strategy

March 2002/3 - 2 Stakeholder conferences organised by the Ministry for Consumer Protection, Food and Agriculture on guiding principles for a future plant protection policy (external moderators, with PAN contribution)

2004 – Establishment of advisory board to prepare a proposal „**Reduction Programme Chemical Plant Protection**“
(with stakeholder/PAN contribution)

October 2004 – Publication of the **Reduction Programme Chemical Plant Protection** by the Minister for Consumer Protection, Food and Agriculture (Renate Künast from the Greens)

Establishment of the „Forum Reduction Programm“ – regular meetings with participation of all stakeholders (Ministry, farmer organisations, CSOs, food industry, etc)

The process to develop a strategy

After Elections 2005 – the new Minister Seehofer from the conservatives prepared a modified draft of the programm which was published Febr. 2008. During these years no progress, less stakeholder discussion

April 2008 – Publication of the **National Action Plan on Sustainable Use of Plant Protection Products** by the Minister for Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection

January 2009 – Consolidated text of the Framework Directive (FWD) adopted by the EU Parliament, expected introduction September 2009

June 2009 – 3rd stakeholder conference organised by the Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection on the implementation of the FWD and further development of the German NAP
(23-25 June, external moderators, with PAN contribution)

Outcome: Paper of *Cornerstones* agreed by the participants

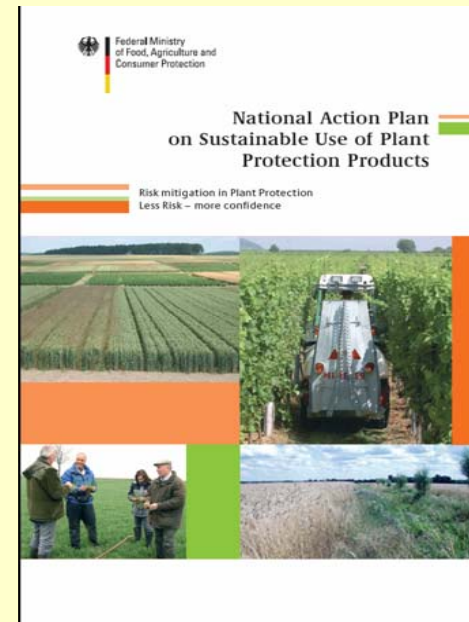
National Action Plans

contain

1.Targets

2.Measures

3.Indicators



➤ Further information: <http://nap.jki.bund.de/>

The current German National Action Plan

1. Target

- To reduce the use of chemical plant protection products „to the necessary minimum“
- To reduce the potential risks arising from the use of plant protection products: 25 % risk reduction by 2020
(baseline of risk calculation 1996-2005)

2. Measures

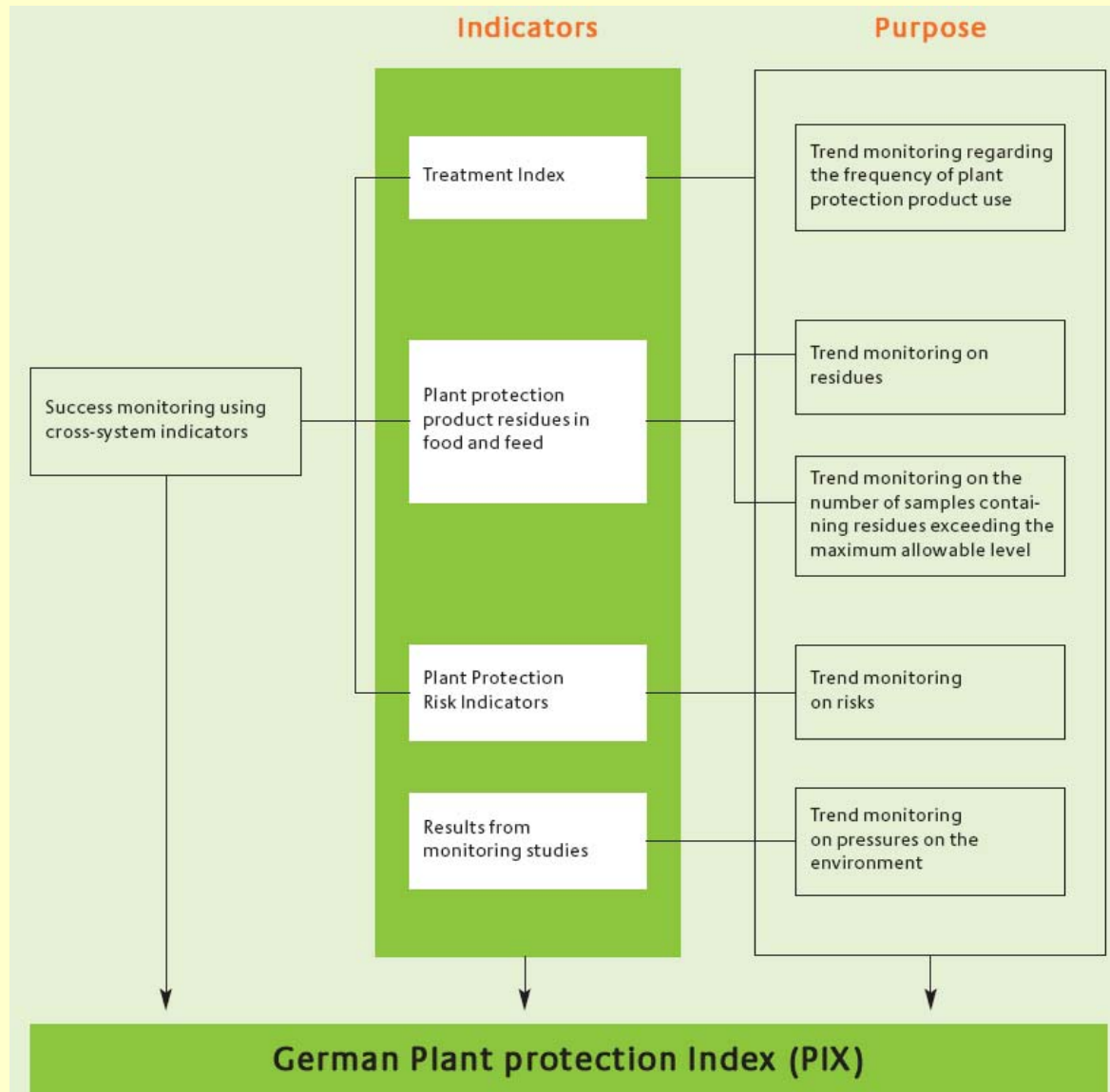
- Compile statistical use data to define the „necessary minimum“
- Research and Promotion of Innovation towards Integrated Crop/Pest Management (e.g. research on application technology, on non-chemical plant protection methods, resistance research, development of crop and sector-specific guidelines of IPM)
- Hot spot management (identification and elimination)
- Improved knowledge and information (improved plant protection extension service, pest alert service etc)
- Annual report on inspections: „Plant Protection Control Programm“
- Consumer protection: Monitoring pesticide residues in food
- Environmental protection: Monitoring pesticide contamination in water (according WRRL)

3. Indicators

- **Treatment index for crops and regions** on the bases of NEPTUN crop and regional-specific data on pesticide use. Treatment index will be used to measure the intensity of chemical plant protection. And **Network of reference farms** (to assess the levels of plant protection products used annually in order to define the „necessary minimum“).
- **Risk indicator** (Computer-aided model SYNOPS to identify relative changes in plant protection product-related risks to aquatic and terrestrial test species.)
NEW in discussion: implementation of a benefit index in SYNOPS
- NEW: **Residues in ecosystems**. (chemical and biological monitoring, e.g. using monitoring results obtained under the Water Framework Directive. „Available data will be used wherever possible“.)

PIX = Plant protection Index PIX (cross-system indicator)

The German Plant Protection Index PIX





Weaknesses from the PAN Germany point of view

The current German NAP has to be improved, because.....

- **No target for quantitative use reduction**
- **Missing a set of quantitative targets and timetables in general**
- **Missing easy to understand and practical targets**
(e.g. the given risk oriented target of “25 % risk reduction by 2020 according to SYNOPS” is hardly helpful. SYNOPS calculates only theoretical risks based on assumed probabilities)
- **Missing other measures and indicators**
(e.g. promotion of organic agriculture, non-agriculture pesticide use, biodiversity..)
- **No financial instrument**

Cornerstones for future tasks* / PAN position*

- * Cornerstones – results from the 3rd stakeholder workshop 23-25 June 2009
- * Common Position by PAN Germany, Greenpeace, and Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union (NABU), 22 June 2009

- To reduce the potential risks arising from the use of plant protection products: 25 % risk reduction by 2020 (baseline of risk calculation 1996-2005), but further development needed

- Re-introduction of the consumer protection target: reduction of the amount of exceedances of MRLs <1% (domestic and import produce) according the resolution by the Federal Government October 2008
in 5 years and < 0,3% in 10 years

- Reduction of the use intensity of 30% in 5 years (as measured by the treatment frequency Index)

- Substitution of all pesticides of high concern in 10 years

Cornerstones for future tasks* / PAN position*

- Protection of Biodiversity: Set up of specific aims and indicators. Implementation of an expert group (PAN involved)
- Increase of organic farming. Increase of 20% agricultural area until 2020, annual growth rate 20%
- Increase number of farms working in line with quality management system (QM)
- Increase number of farms working according IPM standard
- Reduction of the impact on non target species and habitats
- All targets has to be practicable and understandable and should taken into account ecological, economical and social aspects

Cornerstones for future tasks* / PAN position*

- Strengthen and intensification of independent advisory/extension service (quality management, certification training for advisors etc.)
- Development of IPM and organic measures (e.g. non-chemical measures, methods to identify thresholds)
- Development of crop- and sector specific IPM guidelines – legalisation by Federal government !
- Improved expertise of proper pesticide use by advisors, farmers and distributors – certification for a limited period
- Measures of pesticide use in non-agricultural areas, e.g. implementation of certification. Ban of herbicide use in public areas, prohibition of pesticide use by non-professional users – implementation in 2 years
- Measures to control internet trade and illegal imports – Reduction of non-legal, non-proper uses of pesticides by 25% per year (Indicator: inspections)

Cornerstones for future tasks* / PAN position*

- Development of a set of indicators.
- Financial instrument: environmental lottery?, foundation?, risk based levy?

NEXT Steps in Germany

- The Ministry will prepare a new draft NAP, will discuss the proposal with the Forum
- Specific sub-working groups will working on biodiversity and water protection targets and indicators
- The Ministry will prepare a draft legal text how to implement the other articles of the FWD (5-13) into national law and will start a stakeholder consultation procedure

Thank you!

