

Overview of the Framework Directive – What has been decided?



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2009-06-29
PAN CEEC Workshop
Budapest

Thematic Strategy's

Thematic Strategy's aim:

„to reduce the impacts of pesticides on human health and the environment, and more generally to achieve a more sustainable use of pesticides as well as a significant overall reduction in risks and of the use of pesticides consistent with the necessary level of protection against pests.”

DIRECTIVE: establishing a framework for Community action to achieve a sustainable use of pesticides

- **Aim:**

- *need to achieve a more sustainable use of pesticides*
- *Reducing pesticide use and managing it better*

The directive must be implemented by the Member States by early 2011.

Aim of the Pesticide FWD

- *„Pesticides are active substances and products designed to influence fundamental processes in living organisms and, therefore, have the potential to kill or control harmful organisms such as pests.*
- *Despite the existing regulatory framework, undesirable amounts of certain pesticides can still be found in environmental media (in particular soil, air and water), and residues exceeding the regulatory limits can still be detected in agricultural products. New and emerging scientific findings-such as the potential of certain chemicals, among them pesticides, to disrupt the functioning of the endocrine system even at low concentrations-underline the possible risks for humans and the environment from the use of such substances. „*

The main points of the FWD: NAPs

*Member States must adopt **National Action Plans***

- For reducing "risks and impacts" of pesticide use on human health and the environment, including timetables and targets for use reduction.
- Only national – no European – targets (on risk and impact of pesticide use, as well as quantity use reduction), measures, timetables and introduction of common indicators
 - *Member States shall take account of the health, social, economic and environmental impacts of the measures envisaged, of specific national, regional and local conditions and all relevant stakeholder groups.*
- In reduction targets no appliance of Treatment Frequency Index
- MEPs dropped their demand for a specific reduction target of 50% for chemical substances of particular concern, to help secure a deal with the Council.

The main points of the FWD: IPM

- The Directive: makes IPM mandatory from 2014
- Principle of Integrated Pest Management is laid down
- Priority should be given whenever possible to non-chemical methods as alternatives to pesticides.
- ICM is voluntary
- The FD highlights that Member States can offer economic support to farmers
 - **MS shall ensure that professional users have at their disposal information and tools for pest monitoring and decision making,**
 - **Advisory services on IPM**
- MS in the NAPs must encourage the development and IPM and of alternative approaches or techniques in order to reduce dependency on the use of pesticides (but with MS free to define IPM details!)

The main points of the FWD: Aerial Spraying

- Aerial crop spraying will in general be banned, with exceptions subject to approval by the authorities.
 - derogations can be given where no viable alternatives, pesticides approved specific approved for aerial spraying, certified operator and company, and best available technology required as from 2013



- residents and bystanders shall be informed – (in the approval for derogation applicant shall specify)
- No derogation: close to residential areas.

The main points of the FWD: Protection of aquatic environment and drinking water

- Member States must take measures to protect the aquatic environment and drinking water supplies from the impact of pesticides.



- MS shall introduce appropriately-sized buffer zones (no specification of minimum size) around bodies of water and "safeguard zones" for any surface and groundwater used for drinking water. There must also be protected areas along roads and railways.

The main points of the FWD:

Sensitive areas

- The use of pesticides must be minimised or prohibited in specific areas used by the general public or by vulnerable groups, such as parks, public gardens, sports and recreation grounds, school grounds and playgrounds and close to healthcare facilities.

Data collection

- MS shall put in place systems for gathering information on pesticide acute poisoning incidents, as well as chronic poisoning developments where available, among groups that may be exposed regularly to pesticides such as pesticide operators, agricultural workers or persons living close to pesticides application areas

The main points of the FWD:

- **Training and certification of dealers and farmers**
- New rules are introduced on the training of pesticide users and salespeople, on handling and storage, on information and awareness-raising and on the inspection of pesticides application equipment.
- MS has to set a certification system in place, issues after proven evidence of measures such as hazards and risks associated with pesticides, IPM, ICM biological alternatives, water pollution, equipment management
- **MS also needs to ensure that distributors have sufficient staff to provide the information**



Position concerning the NAPs of Hungarian green NGOs adopted by the XIX. National Assembly in 2009, Tatabánya



Környezet- és természetvédő szervezetek
XIX. országos találkozója

- **NGOs should be invited in the preparation of the NAPs**
- **Real and enforced quantitative pesticide use reduction in Hungary**
- **Giving priority to human health and to the environment in the NAPs**
- **In the NAPs there should be plans to encourage and financially support ecological production**
- **Appropriate guidelines for IPM & supporting measure**

Tatabánya, 2009-03-27.

Thank You for Your attention!



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