



# National Action Plan on sustainable use of pesticides



## The Czech experience

# Content



- Legal background & preparation of the NAP
- Targets, subtargets and areas of actions
- Quantitative targets and Indicators
- The most difficult tasks



# Legal background

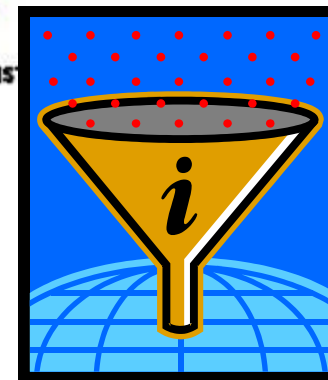


- **Framework Directive 2009/128/EC on sustainable use of pesticides:**
  - Art. 4 – creation of NAPs in the MSs – deadline: November 2012
  - Content of the Directive: training of prof. users, testing of sprayers, sale of PPP, aerial spraying, PPP in sensitive areas .....

# What are pesticides

- **According to the Directive – Pesticides are:**
  - **Plant Protection Products (definition in Reg. No. 1107/2009)**
  - **Biocides (definition in Reg. No. 528/2012)**
- **Today – Directive 2009/128 applicable only to PPP, but in the future.....**

# Legal background II



- **Art. 48a of CZ (national) Plant Health Act No. 326/2004 Coll., as amended = transposition of NAP**
  - Amendment no. 199/2012 Coll.
  - Published 13 June 2012 in the Collection of Laws



# Preparation of the NAP

- **A coordinating working group at the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) had been preparing CZ NAP since January 2011:**
  - **MoA, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environmental Protection, State Phytosanitary Administration, associations of farmers and distributors of PPP, PH research and education, NGOs...**



# Preparation of the NAP

- discussions of all the relevant issues: IPM, PH advisory system, training of professional users, water protection ....*with targeted groups of stakeholders participation*
- Everything on web of MoA



# General analysis

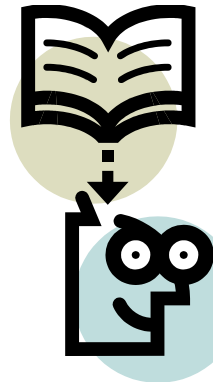
- **General conclusions from an up-to-date general (comprehensive) analysis of the existing pesticide risk in CZ**





# General analysis II

- **Number of inconsistencies relating to use of pesticides is decreasing due to:**
  - **better public/stakeholder's awareness = CZ system of training of pesticides professional users has been in force since 2004**
  - **a routine testing of pesticide application equipment incl. authorization of testing premises and issuance of specific labels = CZ system was implemented in 2004**



# Adoption of the NAP

- Adoption by the CZ Government (12 Sept. 2012)
- Czech & English version (available on specific Web sites <http://eagri.cz/public/web/mze/zemedelstvi/udrzitelne-pouzivani-pesticidu/>)
- Notification to the Commission (November 2012)



## THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO REDUCE THE USE OF PESTICIDES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC



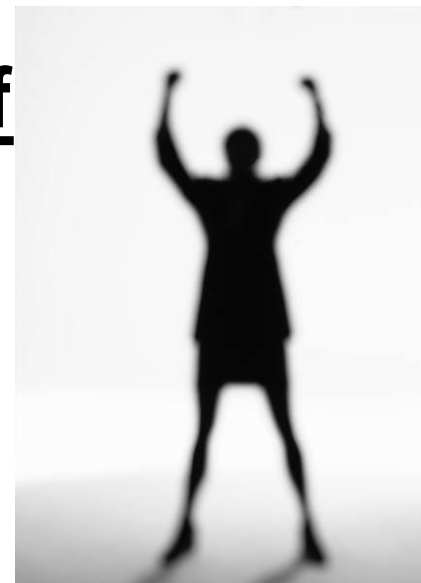
# Targets and areas of actions



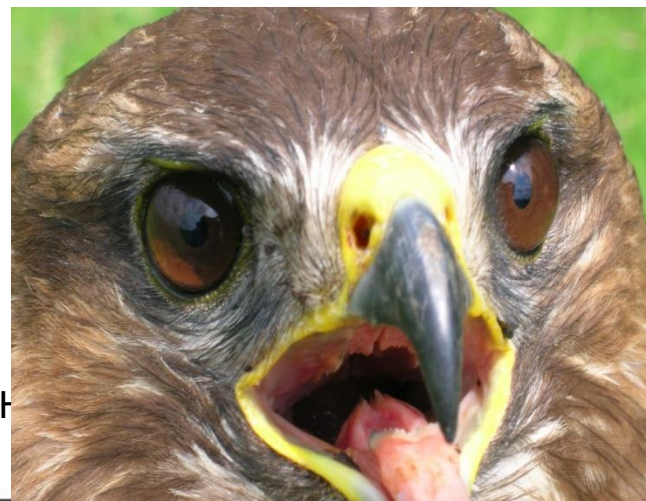
2 main Targets and 3 main Areas of actions:

**Target no.1: reduce risk of use of pesticides in 3 main areas:**

- protection of human health
- water protection (*a special priority*)
- protection of environment



Michal H



# Target no.2



## Target no.2: Pesticide use optimization with maintenance of scope and quality of agriculture production



# Content of the CZ NAP

- **69 concrete measures with deadlines**
- **Many organizational, logistic measures: better coordination between services, exchange of information from controls, public awareness.....**
- **Building/Improvement of IT systems**
- **Financial support: cca 1 mil EUR early (2/3 for MoA, rest for other Ministries)**

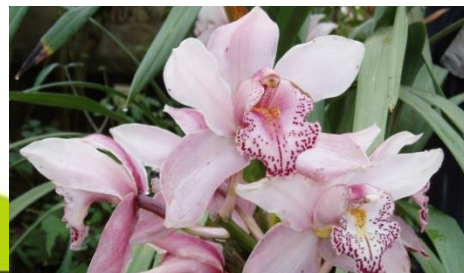
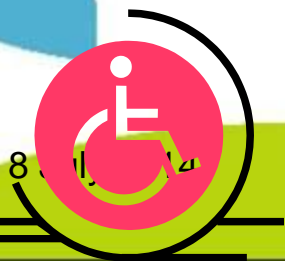
# Limiting risk of use of PPP



## Subtargets, measures, indicators:

### Human health (4 subtargets & 13 measures):

- Reducing health risks caused by pesticides to users and bystanders
- Reducing health risks caused by presence of pesticide residues in plant commodities, food and feed
- Indicators:
  - the number of samples with residues in food and feed;
  - the number of samples containing mycotoxins in food and feed in samples taken before the harvesting of crops in the field.

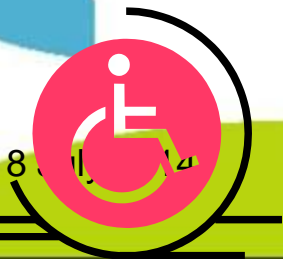


# Limiting risk of use of PPP (2)

## Subtargets, measures, indicators:

### Human health (4 subtargets & 13 measures):

- Re-evaluating procedures of approval of fertilisers containing substances which could be pesticides according to Regulation No. 1107/2009
- Limiting health risks caused by pesticides to general public in densely-populated or sensitive areas (public parks, schools and recreation grounds)





# Limiting risk of use of PPP(3)

## Water protection (6 subtargets & 15 measures):

- Preventive measures to reduce presence of pesticide residues in surface and groundwater with preference to supplies of drinking water
- Measures increasing effect of monitoring of pesticide residues in surface, ground and drinking water
- Legislative measures increasing effect of supervision on correct principles of use of pesticides

# Limiting risk of use of PPP(4)

## Water protection (6 subtargets & 15 measures):

- Measures aiming at decreasing pesticides use in „sensitive“ areas (areas with findings of residues in water above limit)
- Reducing risks caused by pesticides to watercourses in non-agriculture land
- Measures aiming at reducing residues of pesticides in drinking water under limit in „sensitive“ areas where decreasing pesticides use can be hardly achieved (improvement of waste treatment plants, technology)

# ***Water protection – indicators:***

- the number of
  - legislative amendments ensuring the implementation of suitable prevention measures
  - updates to the register of buffer zones for water resources
  - newly announced modifications to the existing buffer zones for water resources
  - seminars, publications and workshops aimed at providing information on the relevant metabolites of the PP products
  - active substances, the methods for their analytical determination and their toxicological characteristics
  - seminars, publications and workshops aimed at the transfer of information between water management authorities and water managers.....

# Limiting risk of use of PPP(5)

- Protection of environment  
(1 subtarget & 11 measures)
- Reducing risks caused by pesticides to the environment in areas important from the point of nature and landscape protection (areas, plots under conservation measures), incl. non-agriculture land



## ***Protection of environment – indicators:***

- the number of
  - PP products authorised in CZ suitable for systems of organic farming, IP and IPM with a low environmental burden
  - practical measures taken to reduce the risks associated with the use of PPP in areas of importance to environmental protection
  - controls in the context of supervision of compliance with the conditions for professional use of PPP in areas of importance to nature and landscape conservation
  - shortcomings found during these inspections

## Target no.2: Pesticide use optimization....

*2 subtargets & 13 measures*

- **Support of development, improvement, updating low pesticide-input pest management procedures applicable in economic and production conditions in CZ with maintenance of quality (low level of mycotoxins...)**

## Target no.2: Pesticide use optimization....

*2 subtargets & 13 measures*

- Optimization of IPM in relations to organic farming and plant integrated production
- There are further 15 general measures fit for all areas and targets (e.g. PH extention service, PH training, general public awareness etc.) in CZ NAP

# Quantitative Targets

- **Three quantitative targets** ~ the most endangered areas according to general analysis (food and water):
  - 10% reduction of pesticide residues in plant commodities and food of plant origin produced in CZ by 2020 compared with the average in the reference period 2009–2010



# Quantitative Targets II

- reduction in the area of **groundwater formations** with a **non-compliant chemical state** due to exceeding the environmental quality standards based on the presence of residues
- **fall in the number of surface water bodies**, which, on the basis of the presence of residues, **do not attain a good chemical condition**, due to exceeding the environmental quality standards

*The environmental quality standard (EQS) = the concentration of a substance or group of substances in water, sediment or living organisms, which should not be exceeded in order to protect human health and the environment (EQS for surface water is set by Government Order No. 61/2003 Coll., for groundwater by Decree No. 5/2011 Coll.*

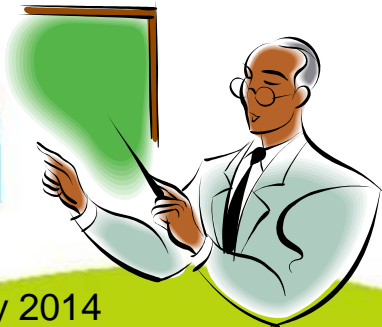
## THE MOST DIFFICULT „NUTS“:

- **practical implementation of (obligatory) IPM:**
  - **Is it necessary to do it by law?**
  - **existing plant IP (horticulture, vineyards) XX lack of economically sustainable methodology for all arable crops)**
  - **methodology of supervision of farmer's duties**
  - **minor use authorizations (lack of PPP for IPM, prohibition of NNI.....)**
  - **Resistance pests against PPP**
  - **„Pesticide tax“ (seminar in DK 2013)**



## THE MOST DIFFICULT „NUTS“:

- **efficient advisory field service for IPM**
  - MoA has established (since 2013) a new officially accredited group of advisers - plant health advisers
  - CZ NAP primarily focused on building up wider network of the extension services in PH
  - Education and training for PH advisers



## SOME CZECH SPECIFIC MEASURES

- **Training of professional users of PPP**
- **Methodological Guidelines : how to use IPM for farmers; for field crops 2013, for other crops under preparation**
- **Building of so called „PHYTO – PORTAL“**
- **Targeted PH Research on IPM (2012: 30 projects, 2 900 000 EUR)**
- **Special PH education at the Czech agriculture universities – conditions for getting job at MoA and CISTA**



MINISTERSTVO ZEMĚDĚLSTVÍ

***THANK YOU  
FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION !***