

Key problems of SUD implementation

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Sustainable use -

???



Efficacy

- Active substances
- Resistance

Human health

- Consumers
- Operators/workers
- Bystanders

Environment

- Non-target organisms (single-handedly bees)
- Soil, water, air

2009

End of Review of existing a.s

Resulted into fast and steep decrease of number of approved a.s. on EU market

**1223 active substances
recorded in 2010**

**814 (66,6 %)
non - approved**

**350 (28,6 %)
approved**

**59 (4,8%)
approval process
ongoing**

Impact at EU level



Dramatic decline of number of a.s. used until 1993 by **67%**.

Plant Protection more and more problematic

➤ Number of a.s.

➤ Mode of action

➤ Resistance management

2017

After 9 years

Increase of number recorded a.s. by **9,5 %**
Increase of number of approved a.s. by **40 %**

**1339 active substances
recorded in 2017**

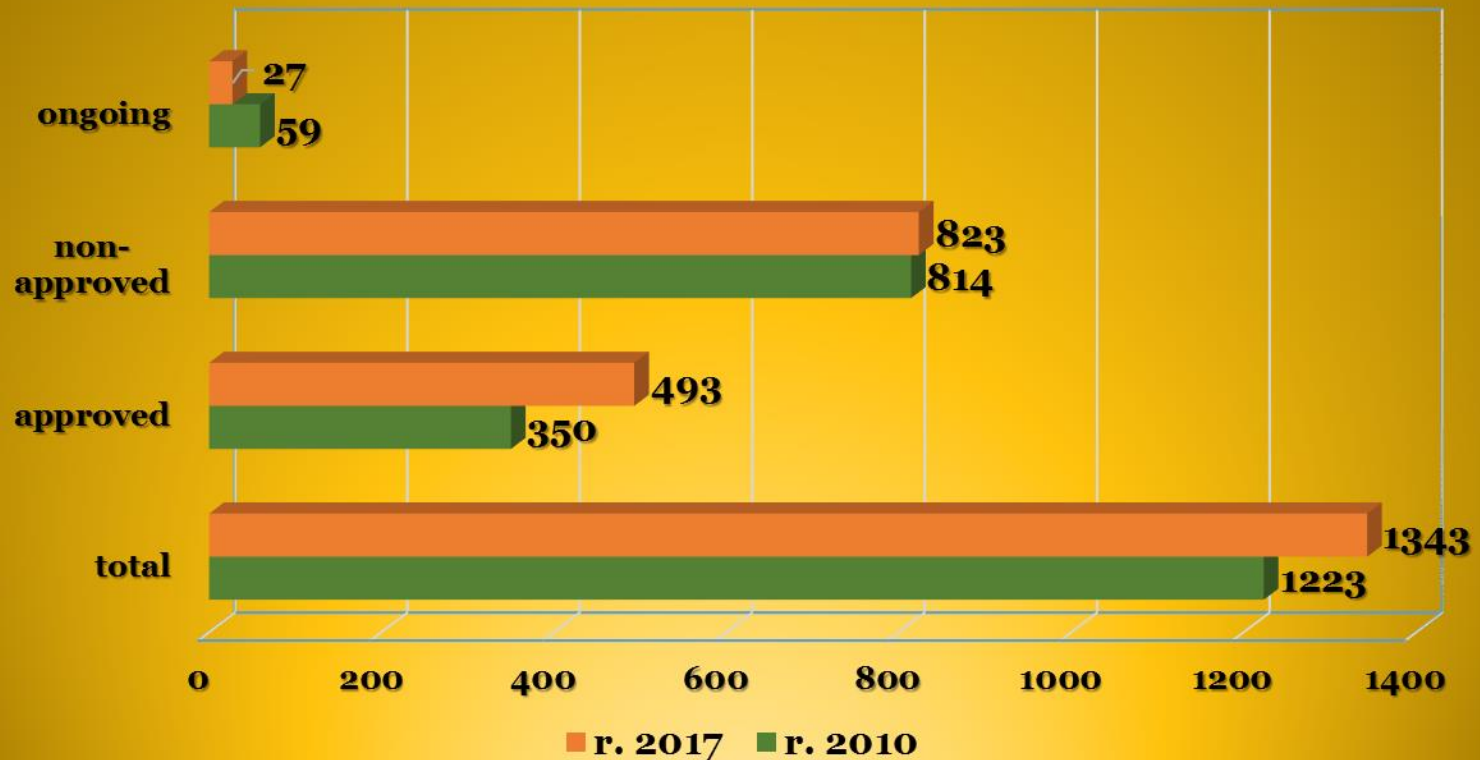
**820 (61,2 %)
non-approved**

**491 (39,7 %)
approved**

**28 (2,1%)
approval process ongoing**

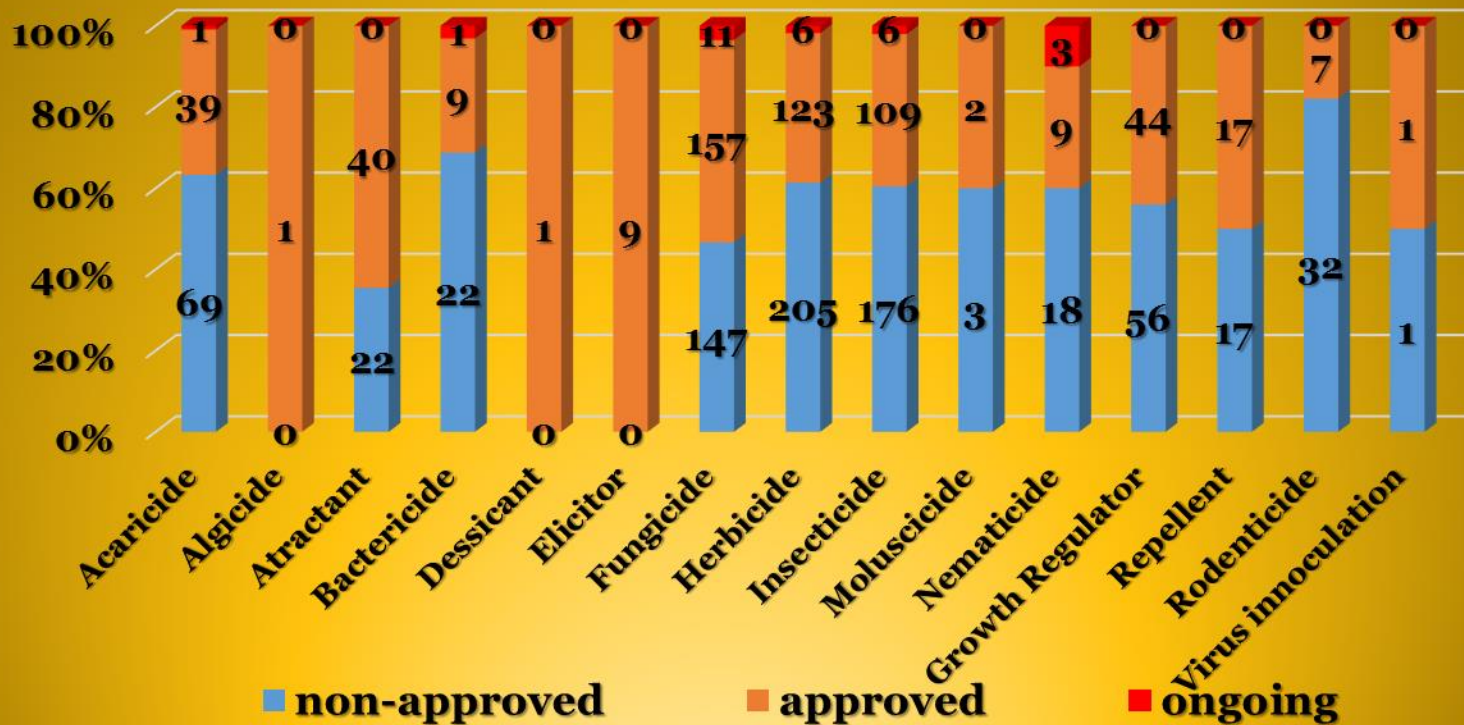
Active substances recorded in EU pesticide database

Pesticide active substances recorded in EU



Function of active substances

Function of active substances



Legislation PPPs

*Regulation 1107/2009
(approval a.s./placing PPPs
on the market)*

*Regulation 396/2005
(Maximal residue limits)*

*+ implementing
regulations*

*Directive 2009/128/ES
(safe application PPPs, minimisation of risk)*




*Regulation 1850/2009
(statistics PPPs)*

*Directive 2009/127/ES
(application machinery)*

Goals of new legislation

 Higher level of protection human health and environment

 Better availability of PPPs within EU

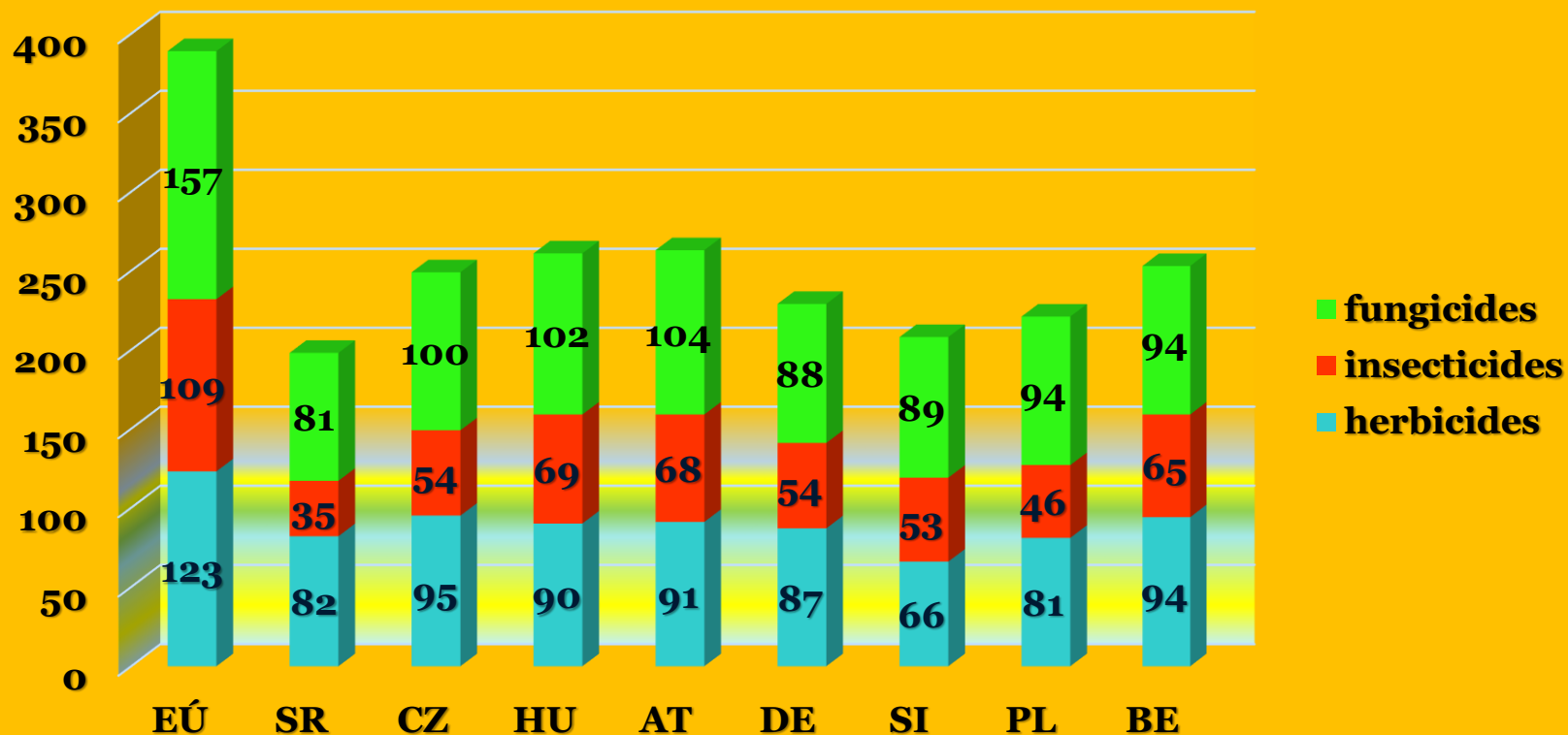
- ✓ Zonal assessment  national authorisation
- ✓ Mutual recognition (74 applications in 2016) 
- ✓ Minor uses
- ✓ Emergency authorisation for 120 days 

Approved a.s. versus a.s. in SR

	Approved EU	Authorised SR	%
Herbicides	123	82	67
Insecticides	109	35	32
Fungicides	157	81	52
Bactericides	9	1	11
Acaricides	39	11	28
Atractants	40	0	0

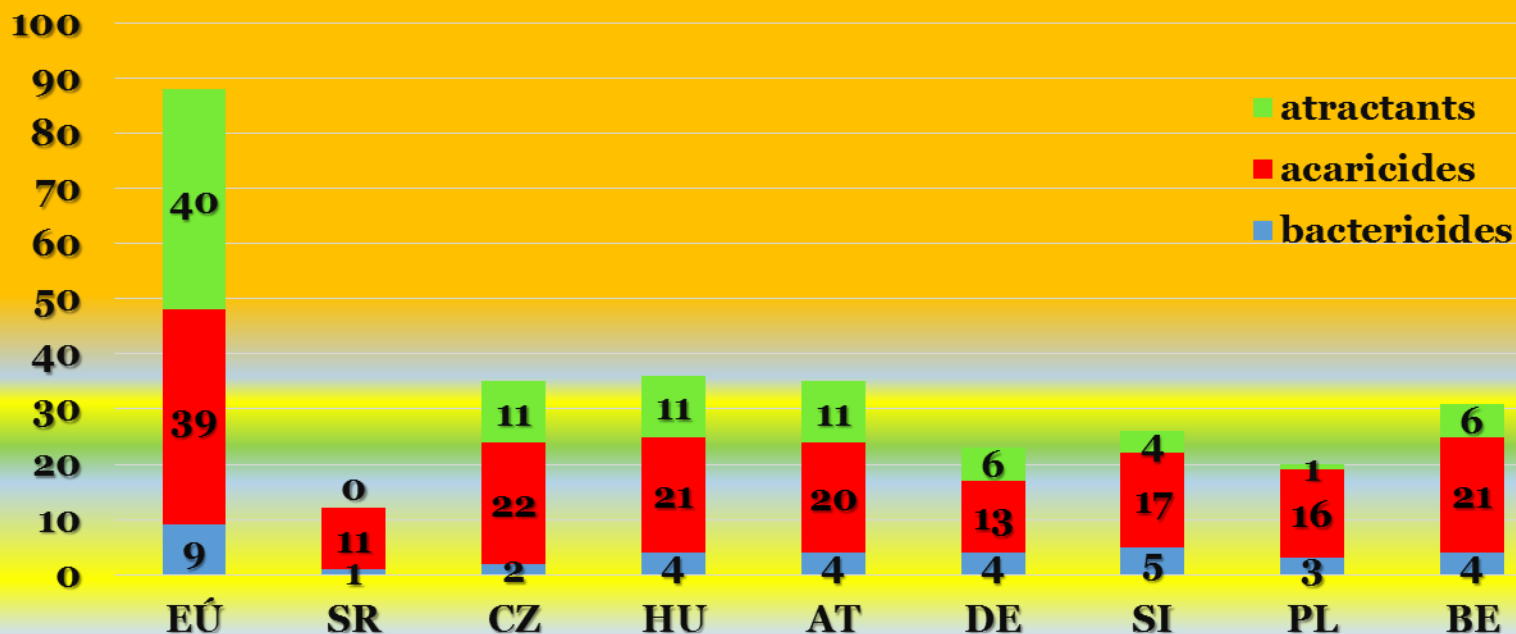
Central zone (FU, IN, HB)

Active substances authorised in Central zone



Central zone (AT, AC, BA)

Active substances authorised in Central zone



Near future



renewal of approval (**ongoing**) > application
cut-off criteria > non-renewal

changes of toxicological reference values >
revision of MRLs > withdrawal of particular uses

other restriction of uses (neonicotinoids)

Low risk substances

Criteria in Regulation 1107/2009

Provisions on their use in specific areas in Directive 2009/128/EC

First 3 low risk substances approved in 2015

NOW

10 low risk substances approved at EU level
(2% of approved active substances)

SR
0

58 potentially low risk substances (non-binding list)
(12% of approved active substances, 35 chemical
substances, 23 microbials)

SR
10

Basic substances

Definition in Regulation 1107/2009

First basic substances approved in 2015

NOW

16 basic substances approved



Organic farming

List of approved basic substances uploaded on web CCTIA

Translation of approved uses into national language



Active substances and PPPs in SR

Year	Number PPPs	Number a.s.	Year	Number PPPs	Number a.s.
1993	856	364			
1994	877	350	2005	545	242
1995	931	351	2006	473	223
1996	969	382	2007	459	212
1997	625	385	2008	487	218
1998	655	335	2009	500	218
1999	692	318	2010	516	213
2000	674	298	2011	441	204
2001	662	262	2012	470	215
2002	564	237	2014	619	221
2003	585	268	2015	647	223
2004	596	246	2016	723	225

Reduction approved a.s. at EU level led to decrease of authorised a.s. at national level

Impact at national level



*Lack of number of a.s. +
resistance management*

conventional agriculture, IPM implementation
minor uses (specific problem)
organic farming
forestry
non-professional uses
non-agricultural uses
..... application in public areas

Emergency uses

Počet žiadostí	2014	2015	2016	2017
podaných	34	28	37	50
schválených	20	23	30	39
zamietnutých	14	5	7	8 (3*)

Non – systematic solution

PPPs mainly for fruit production and organic farming

Sustainability ????

IPM  the most problematic area

Lack of appropriate tool boxes (PPPs) and general requirements only
– how to control it? 

Implementation is possible, step by step approach is needed

Increase of number of low risk substances, basic substances, bioagents (predators)

Correct and safe application of PPPs

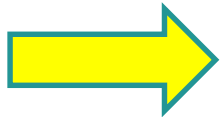
- In line with approved label
- Respection the rules,, restrictions
- antidrift
- awareness (bees, residential areas)

????????

How to improve implementation



speeding up the authorization process
(expert capacities)



communication and planning



coordination



revision of legislation

Conclusion

- ★ Implementation of SUD depends on many factors
- ★ Many open areas in all parts of legislation
- ★ Increased pressure on farmers, professional and non-professional users, their awareness
- ★ step by step approach, revision of current measures

Thank you for your attention!



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