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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

Experiences of EU audit in Hungary about implementing of SUD and National Action Plan



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- *National Action Plan*
- *Training and Certification of Operators*
- *Aerial Spraying*
- *Integrated Pest Management*
- *Information and Awareness-Raising*
- *Pesticide Application Equipment*
- *Water Protection*



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National Action Plan

Our National Action Plan established our main objectives:

- optimisation of use of PPPs,
- IPM based on forecasting,
- improvement of the education and training,
- wider use of GAP,
- improvement of non-chemical control techniques,
- collection and dissemination of information on the treatments with PPPs and the concerns raised,
- monitoring of environmental aspects caused by PPPs use,
- sustainable pesticide use,
- obligatory employment of professionals on plant protection





National Action Plan

Plant Protection Committee:

- responsible body for NAP.
- Our Plant Protection Committee has **only limited power** which means:
The CA authorised the different PPPs without the Plant Protection Committee.
The Committee is responsible only for:
 - working out
 - revision
 - acceptation of NAP.



National Action Plan



Plant Protection Committee

Members of the Plant Protection Committee:

- policy makers – competent authorities in Ministry of Agriculture,
- National Food Chain Safety Office
- university and research institute staff,
- Hungarian Chamber of Professionals and Doctors of Plant Protection
- representatives of industry
- Greenpeace Hungary
- Hungarian Beekeepers Association
- Grain Producer's Association – Hungary





National Action Plan

- „Article 4 (2): National Action Plans shall be reviewed at least every five years [...]”
- **No quantifiable targets** set allowing for evaluation of the progress which is a widespread problem in the MSs of the EU.
- In our opinion use of PPPs was under the average before our join to the EU Thus we didn't find necessary to define concrete targets but **the auditor's recommendation will be taken into account during the revision.**





Training and Certification of Operators

Regulation

The Hungarian legislation (*Decree 43/2010 on plant protection*) has set up requirements with regard to training and qualification of operators, involved in

- distribution,
- transport,
- storage
- use of PPPs for several decades.



All certified operators are required to attend additional training to renew their certificates every five years.



Training and Certification of Operators Regulation

Plant protection products are classified into three categories considering their sales, purchase and use:

Category III. – non-professional category

Category II. – professional category

Category I. – professional category

Marketing, purchase and use of **Category I. and II.** PPPs are allowed operators **hold a certificate of competence.**

PPPs **for non-professional use** are classified as **Category III.**

Audit experiences

- System is in place



	PPPs with marketing Category I	PPPs with marketing Category II	PPPs with marketing Category III
Any person possessing university degree in plant protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Purchase•Use•Marketing <p>Issue a prescription for purchasing PPPs with marketing Category II and I.</p>		
Any person passed an exam after having attended 80 hours in a plant protection course or secondary education	<p>X</p> <p>Use only under supervision of a person having higher education and qualification Purchase with only holding a prescription issued by a plant health expert.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Purchase•Use•Marketing	
Not subject to qualification and licence	<p>X</p> <p>Purchase with only holding a prescription issued by a plant health expert.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Purchase• Use



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Aerial Spraying Regulation

Although Hungary is one of the two MSs where the largest area were treated with aerial spraying, aerial spraying has a long history of several decades **under very strict legislation and conditions.**





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Aerial Spraying Regulation

According to the current legislation aerial plant protection activity shall only be made:

- **under the supervision of a person having higher education and qualification**
- with **PPPs authorised for aerial application**
- **in special cases** where the landbase treatment is impossible





Aerial Spraying Regulation

Special cases where the landbase treatment is impossible:

- Special topographical situations
- High water content of the soil
- The area to be treated is in a location that is difficult to reach
- Unforeseeable weather conditions





Aerial Spraying Regulation

Special cases where the landbase treatment is impossible:



- Due to the height of the crop (sunflower, forest, walnut)

- In the case of cereal production, where as a consequence of rainfall, the risk of infestation by fungal diseases is high (e. g. Fusarium)

- Where a large area has to be treated in a short period of time to control a pest/disease





Aerial Spraying

Number of damage cases caused by drift of PPPs are very low.

Announcements	2015	2016	2017
Number of damage cases caused by drift of PPPs	6	5	4
Number of damage cases caused by any PPPs	201	150	189



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Aerial Spraying *Audit experiences*

„Article (2,f): [...] the aircraft shall be equipped with accessories that constitute the best available technology to reduce spray drift.”

- In Hungary **it is required that 50% drift reduction nozzles are used.**
- It was a problem that there are no specific requirements with regard to the type of devices such as **GPS** or **differential GPS**, or **automatic cutting spraying accessories**. But the Directive doesn't identify these requirements exactly.
- These accessories will be required in our legislation.
Although in our opinion the role of a pilot can't be replaced with different technologies.





Integrated Pest Management Regulation



- In accordance with Article 14 of SUD Directive all agricultural producers have to respect the provisions on integrated pest management.
- The Hungarian legislation (*Decree 43/2010 on plant protection*) introduced an obligation for grower to implement IPM principles.
- **Two different checklists** were established for control of fields and orchards.

Audit experiences

- Although in Hungary the official controls cover only a small percentage of PPP professional users (*those growers applying for subsidies under the agri-environmental measures under the CAP*), **a system has been developed to assess the implementation of IPM principles.**
- The checklists are very detailed and according to the auditors **the control system is a very good example in the EU.**



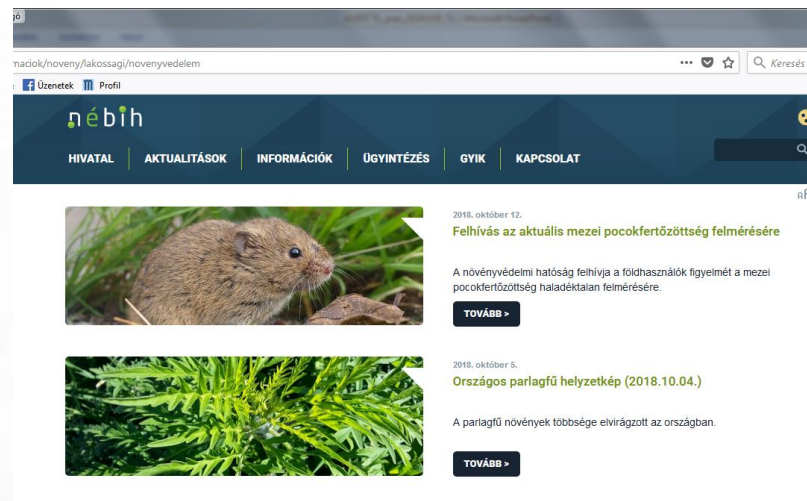
Information and Awareness-Raising *Audit experiences*

- According to the draft report there is a lack of awareness-raising campaigns

We don't totally agree with this finding, because we have already started making awareness-campaigns.

e.g.:

- Leaflets which calls attention to the protection of bees
- Publishing information on the CA's website.





Audit experiences

Pesticide Application Equipment

- Acceptation of the national legal requirements is ongoing.
- There is a significant delay in the inspection of pesticide application equipment.

Water Protection

There are monitoring programmes in place for verifying the quality of surface and ground waters.

- Although the programmes include priority substances relevant the provisions of the Directive 2000/60/EC,

in the auditors' opinion **there is a low number of approved active substances which are currently being monitored.**

- We started to discuss with the CA to extend the monitoring programmes.



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Thank you for your attention!

