



# ABIM conference 2020

## FARM TO FORK AND PESTICIDES; what to expect

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# Farm to Fork Strategy: overall goals



climate  
footprint

Reduce the  
**environmental  
and climate  
footprint** of the  
food system



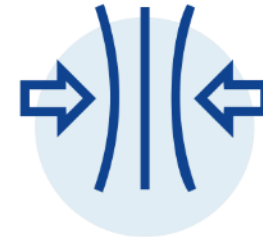
global  
transition

Lead a  
**global transition**  
towards competitive  
sustainability from  
farm to fork



new  
opportunities

Tap into  
**new  
opportunities**



resilience

Create a **robust  
and resilient** food  
system



# Establish a sustainable food system that:



- **has neutral or positive environmental impact** of food production/consumption:
  - preserving and restoring the land and sea-based resources;
  - mitigate climate change and adapt to its impact;
  - protect land, soil, water, air, plant and animal health;
  - reversing the loss of biodiversity;



- **ensures food security and public health:**
  - Access for everyone to sufficient, nutritious, sustainable food;
  - high standards of safety and quality, plant health, animal health and welfare



- **preserves the affordability of food**, while (a.o.):
  - generating fairer economic returns & fostering the competitiveness sector
  - promoting fair trade



Food security and food safety are cornerstones of our food system, and will never be compromised



# Actions to ensure sustainable food production (1)



Adopt recommendations to MS addressing the nine specific objectives of the **Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)**, before submission draft **CAP Strategic Plans** (2020)



Revision of **Sustainable Use of Pesticides Directive** and enhancement of Integrated Pest Management (2022)



Revision of Regulations to facilitate **plant protection products containing biological active substances** (2021)



Action plan **for the organic sector** to stimulate supply and demand for organic products



Action plan for **integrated nutrient management** to reduce the pollution from fertilisers



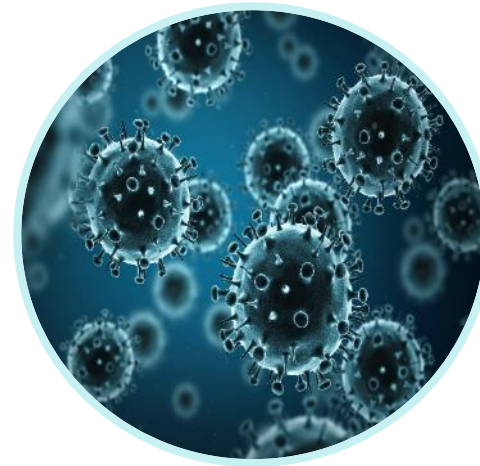
# 2030 Targets for sustainable food production



Reduce by 50% the overall use and risk of **chemical pesticides** and reduce use by 50% of more hazardous pesticides



Reduce **nutrient losses** by at least 50% while ensuring no deterioration in soil fertility; this will reduce use of **fertilisers** by at least 20 %



Reduce sales of **antimicrobials** for farmed animals and in aquaculture by 50%



Achieve at least 25% of the EU's agricultural land under **organic farming** and a significant increase in **organic aquaculture**

# Target 1: 50% reduction in use/risk

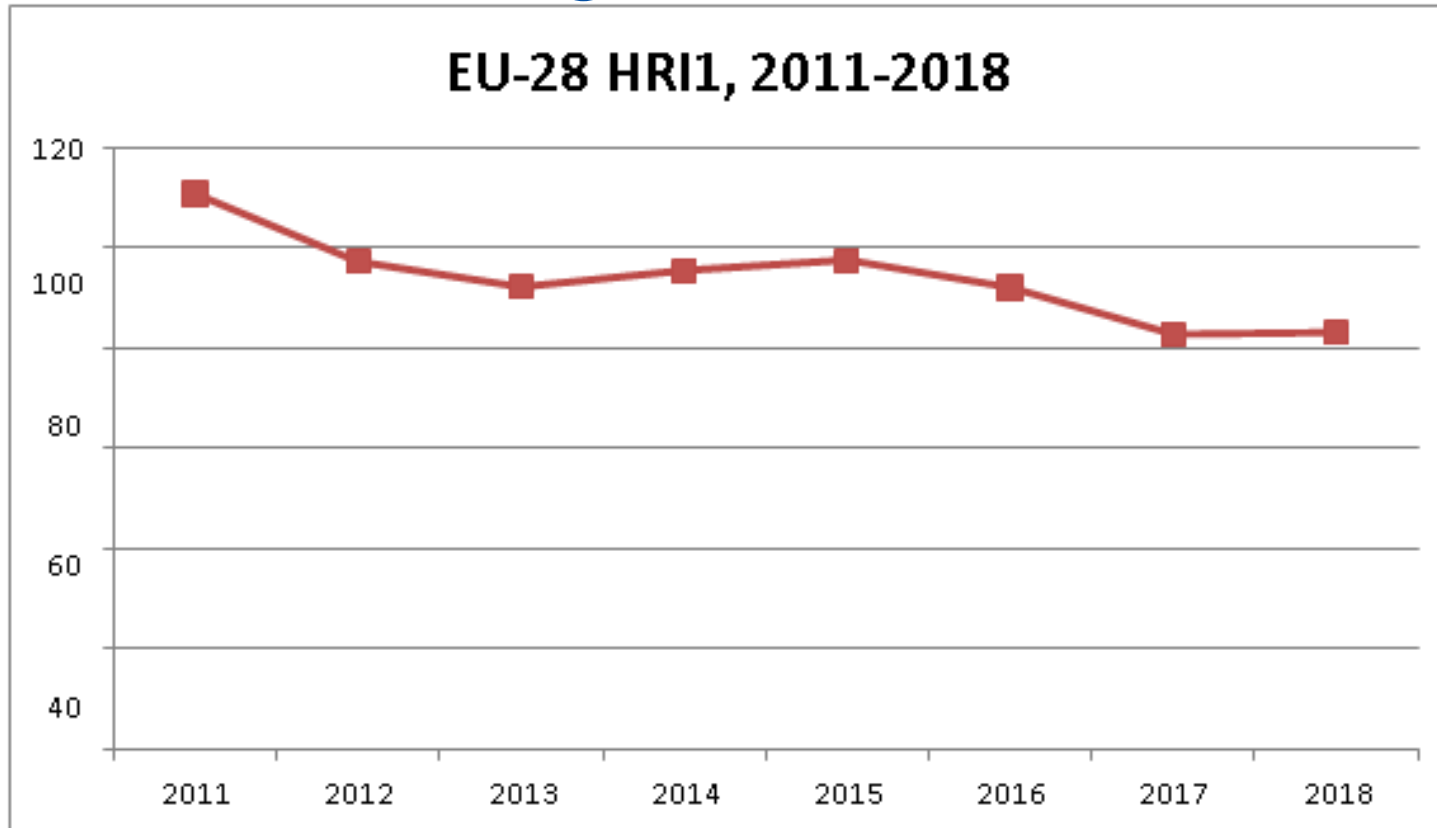
- Measured using HRI 1
- Based: Sales data (Reg 1185/2009)
- Active substances divided into 4 groups
- (1) Low-risk 1, (2) standard 8, (3) CfS 16, (4) non-approved 64
- **Weightings** assigned to each group

# HRI Groups and Categories

Groups						
1		2		3		4
Low-risk		Standard		Candidates for substitution		Non-approved
Categories						
A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Non-chemical	Chemical	Non-chemical	Chemical	Which are not classified as:	Which are classified as:	
				Carcinogenic 1A or 1B and/or Reprotox 1A or 1B and/or ED		
Weightings						
1		8		16		64
Numbers of active substances						
≈13		≈393		≈71		?



# HRI 1 – Progress to date



Trend in Harmonised Risk Indicator 1 for the EU-28 from 2011-2018

Year	Base line 2011-2013	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Index	100	111	97	92	95	97	92	83	83

# Target 2: 50% reduction in CfS

- Why?: CfS are the most hazardous approved PPPs. Therefore, reducing their use will significantly reduce risk
- Approval of lower risk alternatives
- CfS comprise 1/7 of all approved active substances

# To achieve the targets....

- IPM – only use chemical PPPs as a last resort
  - Poor enforcement and significant potential for greater adoption of IPM/use of non-chem controls – EP report
  - Increased toolbox – non chemical alternative
  - Incentivised
- Reduce sales/use of Group 3
  - Candidates for substitution – more hazardous PPPs
- Shift to organic farming – 25% F2F target



European  
Commission



# Integrated Pest Management

IPM favours prevention and prioritises the use of low risk pesticides and non-chemical methods. It must be promoted by Member States and implemented by all professional users.

# 8 IPM Principles

- Prevention the first principle
- Monitoring
- Thresholds
- Non chemical interventions first
- As specific as possible
- Mitigating measures
- Anti resistance monitoring
- Monitor/ check

# Next steps

- Revised SUD – 360 public feedback comments received on evaluation roadmap/inception impact assessment. Commission's analysis is ongoing
- Policy options being considered
- New CAP- National Strategic Plans – Recommendations from Commission to MS
- Better HRI 2 for emergency derogations