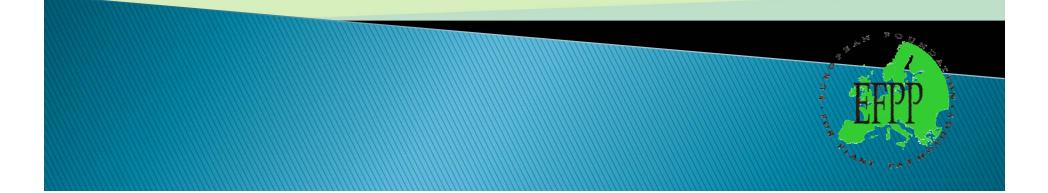


The preparation of the Dutch NAP

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Concept

- is under construction
- discussion in Parliament necessary
- no rights from this presentation



What to expect?

- Not: full detailed information on the content of the NAP
- Focus on the way we prepared the NAP
- Overview of the main elements and the sensitive elements





Context

- Directive 2009/128/EC (achieve sustainable use)
- Start preparation NAP 2011
- Dutch policy on sustainable plant protection 1998 2010
- Evaluation of this policy (finalized February 2012)
- Decision to prepare a new policy, and integrate NAP
- Obligation to publish NAP for public participation



Preparation of NAP and new Policy(1)

- Project group: four Ministries (environment, agriculture, worker protection, consumer safety)
- From the start on: strong involvement of all stakeholders
- Working groups to prepare detailed advice
 - Three general meetings with all stakeholders
 - Platform sustainable plant protection



Preparation of NAP and new Policy (2)

Main Stakeholders

- Farmers and Agricultural contractors
- Producers of pesticides
- Traders of pesticides
- Producers and traders for biological control
- Water boards
- Drinking water companies
- Environmental organisations
- Universities



Preparation of NAP and new Policy (3)

Five working groups

Field crops
Covered crops (greenhouses)
Non agricultural (specific areas)
Strategy and instruments
Biodiversity



Preparation of NAP and new Policy (4)

Starting points

- Ambitious, but feasible, affordable and effective
- All actors in the whole chain should take measures
- Government is facilitating; legislation is a last option



Preparation of NAP and new Policy (5)

Each working group had to develop ideas on:

- Goals, vision and ambitions
- Target figures
- Indicators
- Measures
- Time schedules
- Monitoring and enforcement

Official start working groups June 2011; finish: December 2011



Preparation of NAP and new Policy (6)

Three general meetings with stakeholders

June 2011, November 2011, February 2012

Goals

- to get feedback
- To create consensus and support



Preparation of NAP and new Policy (7)

Estimations (calculations) of some measures by three independent organisations

Quick and dirty

Discussed with stakeholders

Finalized and published



Preparation of NAP and new Policy (8)

Draft NAP published in July 2012 for public participation

28 responses

Finalizing NAP this month (hopefully)

Parliament wants to discuss NAP before sending to European Commission

Elections



Content of NAP (1)

Obligations of Directive are leading

- Main part covers policy which is already into force
- A few new elements, but these have to be discussed, yet

Evaluation of national policy guiding

Main environmental challenge: improvement of water quality



Content of NAP (2)

Art. 5 Licenses

 License is obligated for everyone who uses, possesses or sells plant protection products

Five year, prolongation possible

Bureau erkenningen Ede



Content of NAP (3)

Art 8, inspection of equipment in use

- Since 1997 Pestide application equipment has to be inspected three yearly
- Until 2011 only orchard sprayers and field sprayers
- This has been extended to other equipments
- Exemptions are hand held equipment and knapsack sprayers.
- Stichting kwaliteitseisen landbouwtechniek Wageningen



Content of NAP (4)

Most sensitive issues are water and special areas

- Water problems are related to WFD and drinking water
- Several causes, a.o.
- Rest water (drain water) from glasshouses
- Glyfosate from use in public areas
- Deviating use from the authorisation



Content of NAP (5)

More or less consensus is on:

Use of 75 % drift reducing techniques (low drift nozzles; new spraying systems)
Introduction of Emission Reduction Plan
Introduction of measures to reduce emissions in drain water of glasshouses (such as decontamination of the water, waiting between discharge of drainwater and use of pesticides)



Content of NAP (6)

No consensus is on:

 Use of pesticides in public areas (ban on glyfosate)

 Detailed measures for reducing emissions to the water



Conclusion

Involvement of the main stakesholders important and is possible

Political situation in the Netherlands (elections) makes preparation of new policies complicated

The directive helps with improving the sustainable use of pesticides

