Warning: ANSES is not directly liable for this plan, established by French Government and may contribute to some actions, falling within the legal scope of ANSES. This presentation is based on the official document presented on slide 2.
PLAN D’ACTIONS
SUR LES PRODUITS PHYTOPHARMACEUTIQUES
ET UNE AGRICULTURE MOINS DÉPENDANTE
AUX PESTICIDES

Mercredi 25 avril 2018

[Image of plants]

MINISTÈRE DE LA TRANSITION COLLECTIVE ET SOLIDAIRE
MINISTÈRE DES SOLIDARITÉS ET DE LA SANTÉ
MINISTÈRE DE L’AGRICULTURE ET DE L’ALIMENTATION
MINISTÈRE DE L’ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR, DE LA RECHERCHE ET DE L’INNOVATION

anses

https://www.egalimentation.gouv.fr/

– But 1st ECOPHYTO plan, acknowledged not fully efficient


Objective 2025: diminution by 50% of national use of pesticides => report
2017: increase by 5% between 2009 and 2013

– Common Governmental plan involving Ministries of environment, health, research and agriculture
Priority 1 Rapidly decreasing the use of substances of major concern to environment and health

- Improvement of the assessment scheme for active substances and PPP
  - Setting a European financial and organisational scheme in order to gain capacity to conduct additional independent studies in both European and National agencies (see note by Anses for a so-called « European NTP » based on the US approach)
  - Engaging for a constant active contribution to the evolution of EU legislation promoting a safer, simpler, more transparent system in line with the precautionnary principle
  - Enhancing the inclusion of all data available to the risk assessment (RA) during the approval delivery process

- Strict schedule and boosted elimination of molecules of concern
  - Asking EU Commission for the withdrawal of approvals for CMR type 1 and ED’s, PBT and very PBT; mandates for governmental representatives to systematically oppose to the vote in case of prorogation or renewal of such authorizations
  - Giving a mandate to Anses to start identifying, in 2018, the substances of most concern for both health and environment for which the authorisation will expire in 2018
  - Allowing MS to substitute SoC by safer alternatives (need for a change in EU legislation: « comparative assessment » set by R° 1107/2009)
  - Taking into account, if possible, « cocktails » and cumulative effects during the RA process
  - Putting in place a collective expertise on health risks linked to glyphosate (Inserm) and also setting the ToR (by Anses) to launch a new study on GLY carcinogenicity
Priority 1: Rapidly decreasing the use of substances of major concern to environment and health

- **Separation between retailers/sellers and counsellors**
  - Guaranteeing a financial separation between sell and advice (new law project at National assembly for examination)
  - Defining the aims and content of the «Annual individual advice» in order for it to actively contribute to the reduction of uses
  - Setting a regulatory framework for sell/delivery good practices
  - Adapting (specific French scheme under Ecophyto plan) the «PPP reduction certificates», «Certificats d’économie de produits phytopharmaceutiques» (setting a new intermediate goal in 2019)

- **Revision of tax scheme on diffuse pollutions**
  - Revising the computation formula of the tax in order to make it incentive to use alternatives
Priority 2 improving knowledge on the impacts in order to better inform and protect population and professionals and better protect the environment

- Structured and reinforced research on health impacts
  
  - Improving National coordination between various research programmes in the sphere of PPP (Ecophyto, « phytopharmacovigilance (by Anses), other programmes (National research agency…)
  
  - Mobilizing Inserm (Public institute for health and medical research) to update former study on pesticides and health (especially epidemiological data and effects on vulnerable groups and « neighbours » in the vicinity of PPP treated areas
  
  - Improving knowledge on exposures (especially regarding low doses and inhabitants in the vicinity of PPP treated areas)
  
  - Setting a National monitoring of pesticides in the air (exploratory campaign in 2018 based on Anses work)
  
  - Supporting biosurveillance studies
  
  - Acting at EU level for the reinforcement of research on cocktails and cumulative effects
  
  - Updating of work by INRA (French institute for agronomic research) about PPP impacts on biodiversity
Priority 2

Improving the knowledge on the impacts in order to better inform and protect population and professionals and better protect the environment

- **Prevention of exposures**: information of the public and health care system professionals
  - Taking actions to **prevent exposures to inhabitants in the vicinity** of agricultural areas: including setting the notion and definition of the « non treated » area in the authorization for placing on the market, setting a legal framework for specific local preventive actions, informing local elected bodies about their possibilities to take preventive measures (local urbanism plans...)
  - Appraisal of local schemes (National audit foreseen) regarding the prevention of exposures in places and facilities open to « vulnerable public » (i.e. schools, health care facilities, elderly people’s homes...)
  - Appraisal (6 months) of the effectiveness of provisions related to **untreated areas for water preservation**
  - Defining areas of « ecological interest » subject to specific protection measures in case of PPP application nearby
  - About **pollinating insects**, based on Anses opinion, reinforcing National regulations (definition of period during which application is not allowed, extension of scope)
  - Improving **efficacy of spraying developppping innovation in enhanced technologies** and tools
  - Developping **dialogue and information between farmers and their neighbors**
  - Actively **supporting any action aiming at enhancing people’s protection** (information campaigns, individual equipments...)
  - **Informing general population**
  - **Training and informing health care professionals**
Priority 3 Increasing R/D effort on the development of alternative treatments and on the implementation of those alternatives by farmers

- Structuring and reinforcing research on effective and sustainable alternatives;
- Promoting biocontrol;
- Favouring natural substances if not of concern;
- Accompanying farmers towards transition in order to reduce quantities and to implement alternative solutions in a collective approach.
Priority 4 Reinforcement of Ecophyto 2 plan and strengthening governance and functioning

- This plan is based on **European directive 2009/128** on a use of PPP compatible with sustainable development. This directive makes provisions for « National action plans to set quantitative aims and targets, measures, incl. a schedule and some follow-up indicators to reduce risks and effects of the use of PPP on human health and the environment encouraging integrative pest management techniques and the development of alternatives».

- **Ecophyto 2:**
  - -25% 2020?
  - -50% 2025?
  - Network of 30 000 farms?

=> Difficult to implement!

- New actions: National and regional reinforced governance including stakeholders
  - Involving all ministries of interest
  - Reinforcing research management
Anses opinions related to the subject

- 05/03/2018 Neonicotinoids: second report on alternatives and conclusions on health impact
- 02/02/2018 Anses publishes fact sheets on substances, based on the « phytopharmacovigilance » system (database on side effects of PPP to environment, workers, neighbors…)
  https://www.anses.fr/en/content/phytopharmacovigilance
- 26/10/2017 Anses withdraws the approval for Basta F1 (glufosinate-based)
- 20/10/2017 Sulfoxaflor: Anses examines newly available data
- 19/10/2017 Recommendation to implement a National surveillance of pesticides in ambient air
- 11/05/2017 Anses puts in place a declaration system regarding side effects of PPP
- 21/03/2017 Anses publishes the methodology to assess alternatives to neonics
- 25/07/2016 Publication of a report on occupational exposures to pesticides: increasing knowledge; reducing exposures
  https://www.anses.fr/en/glossaire/935