

GUIDANCE TO THE AGRICULTURAL CHAIN

GUIDANCE TO THE **SUPPLY CHAIN**

INSURANCE SCHEMES

- Cooperatives and farmers could contribute to a common economic fund to cover excessive losses for farmers. (Involving private insurance systems).
- Collectors could manage emergency stocks to ensure supply in the event of a bad year.

LONG TERM CONTRACTS

- Provide long-term IPM-certified contracts (3–5 years) between farmers and retailers (and manufacturers) with premium incentives.
- Provide private certifications supporting the implementation of active prophylaxis.

INNOVATORS

- Contribute to regular updates of Agrowise taxonomy of IPM practices.
- Adapt to the uptake of active prophylaxis practices (see action sheet on D6.2).
- Foster new innovations on IPM, prioritising **active prophylaxis**.
- Focus research on major crop-pest interactions that represent the higher risks within the country.
- Privately conducted research funded with public resources has to be made easily accessible.

GUIDANCE TO ADVISORS AND TRAINERS

FOSTER QUINQUENNIAL STRATEGICAL ADVICE SYSTEM

- Distinguish tactical assistance for real-time decision and strategical assistance (every five years : evaluating past practices, resilience outcomes and necessary adaptations).

PROMOTE **ACTIVE PROPHYLAXIS**

PROMOTE AND PARTICIPATE TO PEER-TO-PEER LEARNING

- Facilitate networking and coordination among neighbouring farmers (landscape management, shared monitoring systems, demo farms...).

GUIDANCE TO FARMERS AND FARMERS' GROUPS

PRIORITISE **ACTIVE PROPHYLAXIS ACTIONS**

- Every crop management decision — management of pest reservoirs, rotation, sowing — must be a conscious contribution to crop protection through reduction of pest pressure.
- To support IPM transition, CAP supports are available: risk management measures, investments equipments.

DEVELOP COLLABORATIVE ACTIONS

- Collaborate with advisors, neighbours (peer-to-peer learning), and local groups to identify joint implementation opportunities for greater impact.
- Utilize tools like AECM for farmers' collectives, Operational Groups under EIP-AGRI and regional support schemes to develop and test innovations.

D6.1 POLITICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

TRAINING

- Update with **active prophylaxis**
- Independant advisors networks
- Generalised strategic advice every five years
- Peer-to-peer learning and demo-farms
- Balance IPM and other subjects listed in Annex I of SUD 2009/128/EC
- Pesticides on prescription

INNOVATION

- Updated “Farmers’ toolbox for IPM”
- EU catalogue of innovation
- Focus research on major crop-pest
- Foster new innovations on IPM, prioritising **active prophylaxis**
- Adapt thresholds and decision support tools to non-chemical levers.
- Adapt biocontrol products’ risk assessment under regulation 1107/2009 or under a declarative scheme
- Adapt to the uptake of priority practices - **see action sheet on varieties in D6.2**

The implementation of policy recommendations is necessary for the deployment of active prophylaxis practices and therefore IPM.

SUPPLY CHAIN

- Specific obligations related to the implementation of key practices - **see action sheet on varieties in D6.2**
- Control IPM implementation using sale registers
- IPM in agriculture companies’ corporate sustainability’s strategy
 - Insurance schemes
- Long term contracts with premium incentives
- Private certifications



Deliverable 6.1



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RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE EU

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

- To explicitly support IPM actions, promote "Active prophylaxis" via **conditionality, eco-scheme and AECM**, tailoring financial support based on feasibility, cost and existing deployment levels of the actions (a detailed table describing the type of support per priority agricultural actions is provided in D6.1).

REQUIREMENTS FOR REGULAR IMPROVEMENT OF NATIONAL ACTION PLANS

- Assess the progress made compared to the previous NAP to promote **continuous improvement** of MSs' strategies **and** their **quality** (must enable the implementation of **active prophylaxis** practices by regulations involving each category of stakeholders and, mobilizing the 3 priority areas : innovation, training, and downstream actions).

TRAINING AND ADVICE

- **Update** farmer and advisor **training** to strengthen **active prophylaxis**.
- Improve the balance between IPM and other subjects listed in Annex I of SUD.
- **Pesticides on prescription**: certain pesticides, due to their hazardous nature and specialised skills, should require a prescription from advisors certified for their skills to secure long term food sovereignty.
- Creation of a **professionnal community of independant advisors**.
- **Generalised strategic advice** every five years.
- Promote the PtoP learning as an efficient method for life-long learning and demo-farms.

RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

UPDATED "FARMERS' TOOLBOX FOR IPM"

- Prevents losses in the innovation process.
- Include effectiveness indicators, such as the "Agronomic service rendered" metric.
- Harmonisation tool for the EU and MS to prompt research in identified blind spots.

ADAPT BIOCONTROL PRODUCTS' RISK ASSESSMENT UNDER REGULATION 1107/2009 OR UNDER A DECLARATIVE SCHEME

EU CATALOGUE OF INNOVATION

- Records all plant protection levers: varieties, machines, biocontrol...
- Highlights innovations across Europe
- Consider that control is possible through sellers, thus decreasing the pressure on the farmer by transferring the responsibility to the sellers.

ENFORCE SUPPLY CHAIN RESPONSABILITY

- Give specific obligations on IPM to stakeholders to unlock guidelines on specific IPM practices. *(see case study on varieties in D6.2).*
- Register the service provided by the innovations to guide policies and fundings. (including, for example VCUS Value for cultivation , use and sustainability *see D6.2*).
- Control IPM implementation through the supply chain. Ex: follow the uptake of practices such as equipments, DSS, biological control, resistant cultivars etc using sale registers.
- Make IPM support in agriculture companies' corporate sustainability's strategy.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE MEMBER STATES

IMPROVEMENT OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLANS

- The NAP must **continually improve**, with each revision setting more ambitious goals and methods, as long as SUD's objective has not been achieved.
- The primary objective is **active prophylaxis**
- Plan long-term policies to support long-term effect practices.
- Target all the agricultural chain + the 3 priority topics (innovation, training, supply chain)
- Define the ambition regarding the prioritization of risks.
- **Link IPM principles to practices.**
- **Move to Indicators of pesticide reduction per practice (ASR) and their context-dependency; values will be shared with other MS.**

CAP NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLANS AND NATIONAL FUNDS

- To explicitly support IPM actions, promote "Active prophylaxis" via dedicated eco-scheme and AECM, and via national funds, tailoring financial support based on feasibility, cost and existing deployment levels of this practice (a detailed table describing the type of CAP support per priority agricultural actions is provided in D6.1).

TRAINING AND ADVICE

- Strengthen **active prophylaxis** in IPM training.
- **Mandatory strategic advice every five years.**
- Formal recognition of advisory services, investment in their continuous training, improvement of IPM training.
- Pesticides on prescription: for certain pesticides, in line with the European level.

RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

THRESHOLDS AND DECISION SUPPORT TOOLS

- Adapt national decision support systems to biological **thresholds for non-chemical practices**.

MAJOR CROP-PEST

- Focus research on major crop-pest interactions that represent the higher risks within each country.

NATIONAL SURVEYS TO MONITOR IPM

- Prioritise the practices analysed in the survey on practices (e.g. prophylactic measures), reserving a potentially more in-depth version of the survey for a smaller sample.

ENFORCE SUPPLY CHAIN RESPONSABILITY

- Make IPM support in agriculture companies' corporate sustainability's strategy.
- Give specific obligations on IPM to stakeholders to unlock guidelines on specific IPM practices. *(see case study on varieties in D6.2).*
- Control IPM implementation through the supply chain, in line with the European level.