



GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, FOOD AND THE ENVIRONMENT

“NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS”

SECRETARIAT-GENERAL FOR AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR HEALTH IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

SUBDIRECTORATE GENERAL OF PLANT AND FOREST HEALTH AND HYGIENE

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1- BACKGROUND

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Food and the Environment (MAPAMA) coordinates the drafting of the 'National Action Plan for the Sustainable Use of Plant Protection Products' (hereinafter referred to as 'the NAP'), in agreement with the national plant protection committee, the autonomous communities and other departments of the General State Administration whose responsibilities include contributing to the plan.

In drafting the PAN, experience gained from the previous NAP 2013-2017 has been taken into account, as well as the comments in the FVO's report assessing the national plans of all Member States. There has also been a process of public participation pursuant to the provisions of Article 2 of Directive 2003/35/EC.

The NAP is the action plan for compliance with the EU mandate laid down in Article 4 of Directive 2009/128/EEC of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides (hereinafter referred to as 'the Directive').

The NAP also conforms to the provisions of Royal Decree 1311/2012 of 14 September 2012 establishing a framework for action to ensure the sustainable use of plant protection products (hereinafter referred to as 'the RD') incorporating the Directive into the Spanish national law, which partially implements the provisions of Article 25 of Plant Health Law 43/2002 of 20 November 2002 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Law').

Moreover, the NAP is unique and complete, since it brings together the actions of all of the competent authorities and authorities in the field, making it an efficient tool for improving all of the activities related to the sustainable use of plant protection products.

The NAP takes up the objectives set out in the Directive and in the RD, which are to ensure the sustainable use of plant protection products by reducing the risks and effects of the use of plant protection products on human health and the environment, and promoting the integrated management of pests and of alternative techniques or approaches, such as non-chemical alternatives to plant protection products, which include biological and biotechnical methods for controlling pests.

To that end, the national action sets quantitative objectives, goals, measures, indicators and time schedules.

The NAP shall be in force from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2022, and it may be extended if necessary. However, the NAP can be revised, partially or totally, if its annual evaluations find it to be necessary in order to update the planning with the correct identification of needs and the definition of clear objectives and ordered actions.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 7 of the RD, annual reports shall be drawn up detailing the results of application of the NAP during the previous year, including an evaluation of said results in relation to achievement of the objectives. Where relevant, the reports shall detail any need to make partial amendments to the NAP.

2.- GENERAL OBJECTIVES

The general objectives of the NAP are as follows:

- 1- To promote integrated pest management (IPM) to ensure the farming, forestry and food sector remains prosperous and to make a positive contribution to the environment

through a sustainable production model that is compatible with the rational use of plant protection products.

- 2- To reduce the risks and effects related to the use of plant protection products, especially in the field of human health and the environment.

3.- SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

Specific priority objectives, in the form of measures or groups of measures, shall be provided to ensure achievement of the general objectives set out above.

The specific objectives of the NAP are as follows:

- 1- Improve training and information on the sustainable and safe use of plant protection products.
- 2- Promote research, innovation and technology transfer in integrated pest management and the sustainable use of plant protection products.
- 3- Promote integrated pest management to ensure a rational use of plant protection products.
- 4- Promote the availability of plant protection products that effectively control pests, diseases and weeds, without harming health or damaging the environment.
- 5- Promote techniques that minimise the risks related to the use of plant protection products.
- 6- Intensify monitoring of the marketing of plant protection products.
- 7- Improve controls on the use of plant protection products.
- 8- Reduce the risk arising from the use of plant protection products in specific areas.
- 9- Improve and extend the use of plant protection alerts for citizens and the vulnerable and sensitive population

4.- MEASURES BY OBJECTIVE

The obligations provided for in the RD shall be used to establish the measures for each of the specific objectives set.

In addition to complying with the general and specific objectives, the NAP is intended to act as a basis for the organisation and rationalisation of the measures to be applied to ensure the sustainable use of plant protection products.

When establishing said measures, it is important to identify the competent administrative body, and for this reason the attached measure forms also identify the competent body in each case.

The measures to be applied for each of the specific objectives set are as follows:

1) Improve training and information on the sustainable and safe use of plant protection products.

1.1 Run awareness and information campaigns on the sustainable use of plant protection products by professional users.

- 1.2 Improve knowledge of plant protection products available for non-agricultural uses.*
- 1.3 Improve knowledge of integrated pest management in local administrations.*
- 1.4 Run awareness and information campaigns for citizens and non-professional users on the risks to health and the environment arising from the improper use of plant protection products.*
- 1.5 Maintain and update the Official register of producers and operators of plant protection means (ROPO).*
- 1.6 Set up training systems for advisers, professional users and vendors.*
- 1.7 Run surveys on the marketing and use of plant protection products.*
- 1.8 On-line database containing the available technical and scientific information on IPM techniques and practices.*
- 2) Promote research, innovation and technology transfer in integrated pest management and the sustainable use of plant protection products.**
- 2.1 Promote the establishment of operating groups enabling research, innovation and technology transfer projects to be started up in the sector.*
- 2.2 Promote research, innovation and technology transfer projects in the sector.*
- 3) Promote integrated pest management to ensure a rational use of plant protection products.**
- 3.1 Draft nationwide harmonised guidelines on integrated pest management.*
- 3.2 Strengthen plant-health monitoring networks to facilitate decision-making when applying integrated pest management.*
- 3.3 Setting up information and/or support systems for applying integrated pest management.*
- 3.4 Promoting integrated pest management advisory systems.*
- 4) Promote the availability of plant protection products that effectively control pests, diseases and weeds, without harming health or damaging the environment.**
- 4.1 Promote the availability and registration of new plant protection products.*
- 4.2 Promote the visibility of alternative plant protection methods.*
- 5) Promote techniques that minimise the risks related to the use of plant protection products.**
- 5.1 Establish systems for approving, monitoring and registering aerial applications.*
- 5.2 Develop programmes for inspecting equipment used to apply plant protection products.*
- 5.3 Develop programmes for inspecting other equipment used to apply plant protection products.*
- 5.4 Improve the usage conditions for PPE for applicators of plant protection products and workers on re-entry.*
- 6) Intensify monitoring of the marketing of plant protection products.**

6.1 Promote systems for the withdrawal from use of plant protection products and remnants thereof.

6.2 Promote empty container collection systems.

6.3 Implement electronic communication systems for product sales.

6.4 Improve monitoring of the marketing of plant protection products.

6.5 Set up programmes to monitor the presence of plant protection products in surface and ground waters.

6.6 Set up programmes to monitor the presence of plant protection products in water intended for human consumption.

6.7 Statistics on poisoning caused by exposure to and/or use of plant protection products among workers and the general public.

7) Improve controls on the use of plant protection products

7.1 Set up monitoring programmes for the use of plant protection products.

7.2 Strengthen the system of official control laboratories.

8) Reduce the risk arising from the use of plant protection products in specific areas.

8.1. Establish a methodology for assessing the effectiveness of the recommendations set for protection zones in relation to integrated pest management.

9) Improve and extend the use of plant protection alerts for citizens and the vulnerable and sensitive population

9.1. Publish guidelines and protocols for communicating terrestrial and aerial plant protection alerts - including those using drones - to the general population and, in particular, to the vulnerable and sensitive population.

5.- ACTIVITY SCHEDULE

The term of the National action plan for the sustainable use of plant protection products shall be from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2022.

All actions shall be implemented throughout the term of the NAP, with the sole exceptions of:

- Measure 1.8 The list of substances which are candidates for replacement and low-risk substances to be assessed shall be drawn up during the first year of the NAP.
- Measure 5.2 During the years 2020, 2021 and 2022 inspections of all equipment must be reviewed.
- Measure 5.3 Inspect 100 % of application equipment installed on aircraft by 2020
- Measure 6.3 The creation of the IT tool must be completed by the end of 2018.

6.- CONTENT OF ANNUAL EVALUATION REPORTS

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Food and the Environment (MAPAMA) shall draw up an annual report detailing the results of the application of the NAP during the previous year, including an evaluation of those results in relation to the achievement of the

objectives. Where relevant, the report shall detail any need to make partial amendments to the NAP.

The designated authorities and the competent central-government authorities involved shall send the MAPAMA, within the first three months of the following year, the information required to prepare the report.

The MAPAMA shall gather information from competent authorities and draw up a draft report to be submitted to them for comments. The annual report shall be sent to the national plant protection committee (CFN) for examination, analysis and approval by 1 June of each year.

The basic objectives of the report shall be to ascertain the degree to which measures have been implemented, to identify trends through analysis of results and to make any observations deemed necessary.

The annual report shall focus its analysis on the implementation of measures and achievement of the specific objectives, including a description of the actions implemented, the actions needed to ensure that the measure is effective, the degree of implementation of the measure and conclusions regarding the progress of the measure.

The report should offer general conclusions regarding the progress of the NAP and general compliance with it.

Where deemed appropriate, a proposal to adapt the NAP shall be submitted to the CFN, summarising the shortcomings found and setting out possible modifications, with reasoning.

ANNEX I. MEASURE FORMS

1) Improve training and information on the sustainable and safe use of plant protection products.

1.1 Run awareness and information campaigns on the sustainable use of plant protection products by professional users.

1. Legislation

Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides.

Royal Decree 1311/2012 of 14 September 2012 establishing a framework of action for achieving sustainable use of plant health products

2. Description and specific objective of the measure

The measure seeks to increase the level of information among professional users of plant protection products in the agricultural and non-agricultural fields on the basis of information publications drawn up and distributed by competent authorities. Those publications may be distributed in paper form from official centres, such as district offices or distributors of plant protection products, or via the websites of competent authorities (MAPAMA, autonomous communities, provincial councils, town councils, farming organisations, associations of environmental health companies etc.).

The information intended for professional users shall cover topics such as the possible risks arising from the use of plant protection products, emphasising safety instructions for preventing risks to human health and the environment, the risks of using illegal plant protection products, integrated pest management (IPM) and the use of non-chemical alternatives.

3. Competent authorities

The Directorate General for Farming Health (DGSPA) of the MAPAMA and the competent authorities of each autonomous community shall be responsible for producing publications and running information campaigns. The national plant protection committee may be consulted as an advisory body.

4. Compliance indicators

Number of information and/or awareness campaigns launched by competent authorities on the sustainable use of plant protection products. A campaign shall mean an information measure such as the publication of a leaflet, irrespective of the number of intended recipients of the measure.

5. Quantitative objectives

Carry out at least two annual information campaigns aimed at the greatest number of people.

6. Action schedule

Throughout the term of the NAP.

1.2 Improve knowledge of plant protection products available for non-agricultural uses.

1. Legislation

Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides.

Royal Decree 1311/2012 of 14 September 2012 establishing a framework of action for achieving sustainable use of plant health products

2. Description and specific objective of the measure

Non-agricultural uses fall within the scope of Royal Decree No 1311/2012. Article 46 of the Royal Decree sets out the different areas of professional agricultural primary production.

However, there is great room for improvement in the terms of knowledge of authorised plant protection products and the correct use of those products for non-agricultural purposes.

The intention is to keep the register of plant health products available for non-agricultural uses updated, and to disseminate information on correct IPM.

3. Competent authorities

Within central government, the MAPAMA shall be responsible for coordinating the actions proposed in this measure, specifically the Directorate General for Farming Health (Sub-Directorate General for Plant and Forest Health and Hygiene).

4. Compliance indicators

Number of information days on IPM for non-agricultural uses.

Maintaining the list of plant protection products for non-agricultural uses.

5. Quantitative objectives

The holding of at least one annual information day.

Production of the list of products authorised for non-agricultural uses by 31 December 2023.

6. Action schedule

Throughout the term of the NAP.

1.3 Improve knowledge of integrated pest management in local administrations.

1. Legislation

Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides.

Royal Decree 1311/2012 of 14 September 2012 establishing a framework of action for achieving sustainable use of plant health products

2. Description and specific objective of the measure

Royal Decree 1311/2012 applies to all plant-health protection activities, both in the agricultural field and in other professional fields. It also allocates responsibility to the MAPAMA, the autonomous communities and local authorities.

However, experience during the term of the previous NAP 2013-2017 suggests that local authorities had little awareness of their responsibilities. That situation jeopardises compliance with the objectives of the Royal Decree and the Directive, both in the actions implemented by the local administrations themselves and in their duty to supervise the activities of other actors.

In order to alleviate that situation, it is intended to enhance the number of training days and discussion fora on the application of the Royal Decree in non-agricultural fields, particularly in local administrations, as well as the obligation to inform the population of plant protection treatments in advance.

In that way it is intended to increase the level of knowledge and awareness of the obligations for local administrations arising from the legislation. That is the only way to improve the implementation of IPM and promote alternative techniques to chemical control that reduce the risks and effects of using plant protection products.

3. Competent authorities

The competent authorities of each autonomous community shall be responsible for implementing this measure.

4. Compliance indicators

Number of open days held.

Number of local authorities designating a focal point.

5. Quantitative objectives

Carrying out at least one annual campaign.

6. Action schedule

Throughout the term of the NAP.

1.4 Run awareness and information campaigns for citizens and non-professional users on the risks to health and the environment arising from the improper use of plant protection products.

1. Legislation

Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides.

Royal Decree 1311/2012 of 14 September 2012 establishing a framework of action for achieving sustainable use of plant health products

2. Description and specific objective of the measure

The information aimed at the general public is intended to provide neutral information on the usefulness of and need for plant protection products and the risks associated with them, as well as the obligations of users.

The measure seeks to increase the level of information among citizens and non-professional users of plant protection products on the basis of information publications drawn up and distributed by competent authorities. Those publications may be distributed in paper form from official centres, such as district offices or distributors of plant protection products, or via the websites of competent authorities (MAPAMA, autonomous communities, provincial councils, town councils, farming organisations, health centres, hospitals, local authorities, associations of people affected by exposure to chemical and plant protection products etc.).

The information to be disseminated shall cover topics such as the possible risks arising from the use of plant protection products, emphasising safety instructions for preventing risks to human health and the environment, the optimum conditions and situations for their use (temperature, wind speed, proximity of rain etc...), protective clothing and equipment, areas where private individuals cannot take action (roads, pavements etc.), the recommendation of good practices involving informing neighbouring populations before treatments, integrated pest management (IPM) and the use of non-chemical alternatives.

3. Competent authorities

The Directorate General for Farming Health (DGSPA) of the MAPAMA, the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality and each autonomous community's competent authorities in the field of agriculture, health and the environment shall be responsible for producing publications and running information campaigns.

4. Compliance indicators

Number of information and/or awareness campaigns launched by competent authorities on the sustainable use of plant protection products. A campaign shall mean an information measure such as, for example, the publication of a leaflet or guidelines, and the number of copies and of intended recipients of the measure shall be specified. Training and awareness-raising measures regarding bystanders and residents shall also be considered campaigns.

5. Quantitative objectives

Carry out at least one annual information campaign aimed at the greatest number of people.

6. Action schedule

Throughout the term of the NAP.

1.5 Maintain and update the Official register of producers and operators of plant protection means (ROPO).

1. Legislation

Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides.

Regulation (EC) 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market.

Royal Decree 3349/1983 of 30 November adopting the Technical sanitary regulations for the manufacture, marketing and use of pesticides.

Royal Decree 1311/2012 of 14 September 2012 establishing a framework of action for achieving sustainable use of plant health products

2. Description and specific objective of the measure

Since its creation, the ROPO has been an essential surveying tool for optimising statistical data, as well as planning and performing official checks.

This tool, which is managed by the autonomous communities and whose information can be consulted nationally via the tool on the MAPAMA's website, provides information in four sections: suppliers, plant protection treatments, advisory and professional users. The main objective of this measure is for the competent authorities of the autonomous communities to update the IT application developed for their management, which is crucially important in terms of the management of the ROPO and control of the marketing and use of plant protection products, so that all agents with links to plant protection products are registered.

The usefulness of this tool depends directly on its content being up to date. Work is therefore needed to maintain the ROPO.

3. Competent authorities

The competent authorities of each autonomous region shall be responsible for maintaining the ROPO.

The Directorate General for Farming Health (DGSPA) of the MAPAMA shall be responsible for maintaining the IT application for the ROPO.

4. Compliance indicators

The indicators will be the number of suppliers of plant protection products, treatment companies, integrated pest management advisers and professional users registered in the ROPO.

5. Quantitative objectives

A quantitative objective cannot be set for this measure. Its objective is for all suppliers of plant protection products, treatment companies, integrated pest management advisers and professional users to be registered in the ROPO, but there is no way of knowing beforehand how many registrations are needed.

6. Action schedule



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The ROPO must be maintained, with constant updating of the data on suppliers, treatments and professional users, throughout the term of the NAP.

1.6 Set up training systems for advisers, professional users and vendors.

1. Legislation

Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides.

Law No 43/2002 of 20 November 2002 on Plant Health.

Royal Decree 3349/1983 of 30 November adopting the Technical sanitary regulations for the manufacture, marketing and use of pesticides.

Order PRE/2922/2005 amending the Order of 8 March 1994 setting out the regulations applicable to recognition of pesticide treatment training courses.

Royal Decree 1311/2012 of 14 September 2012 establishing a framework of action for achieving sustainable use of plant health products

2. Description and specific objective of the measure

All professional users, advisers and sellers of plant health products must hold a card attesting to the level of training they have received in the sustainable use of plant protection products, integrated pest management (IPM) and the use of non-chemical alternatives.

The objective is to ensure that all professional users, distributors and advisers have access to suitable training provided by designated entities approved by the competent authorities. This shall consist of both initial and additional training to acquire and update knowledge as appropriate.

For that purpose, the competent authorities shall create and maintain a list of qualifications for basic and qualified cards. The training programmes, topics and different levels of course shall be stipulated, as well as the training bodies where the training is provided.

3. Competent authorities

The national plant protection committee (CFN) shall be responsible for approving and amending the content of training programmes for advisers, professional users and vendors, and the list of qualifications containing training equivalent to the different cards.

The authorities of the autonomous communities shall be responsible for implementing the measures aimed at ensuring professional users and vendors of plant protection products can access training leading to the qualifications required.

Autonomous communities are also responsible for the updating and registration of training bodies, checking that the terms agreed in the CFN are applied.

The MAPAMA will publish the list of authorised bodies via its website.

4. Compliance indicators

The indicators shall be the number of advisers, professional users and vendors who have been trained.

The number of new and renewed cards issued per year.

The number of inspections and the number of failed inspections of training bodies shall also be counted.

Finally, the updating of the register of training bodies shall be used as an indicator.

5. Quantitative objectives

Carry out at least three annual inspections of training bodies.

Update the list of training bodies at once every six months.

Review qualifications with equivalent training at least once during the term of the NAP.

6. Action schedule

Throughout the term of the NAP.

1.7 Run surveys on the marketing and use of plant protection products.

1. Legislation

Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides.

Regulation (EC) 1185/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 concerning statistics on pesticides.

Regulation (EC) 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market.

Commission Regulation (EU) 408/2011 of 27 April 2011 concerning statistics on pesticides, as regards transmission format.

Commission Regulation (EU) 656/2011 of 7 July 2011 concerning statistics on pesticides, as regards definitions and list of active substances.

Royal Decree 1311/2012 of 14 September 2012 establishing a framework of action for achieving sustainable use of plant health products

Commission Regulation (EU) No 2017/269 of 16 February 2017 amending Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning statistics on pesticides, as regards the list of active substances.

2. Description and specific objective of the measure

The objective is to provide harmonised, comparable statistics on the marketing and use of plant protection products required to develop policy in the context of thematic strategy on the sustainable use of plant protection products.

Authorised holders of plant protection products shall be surveyed every year regarding the quantities of plant protection products registered to the company that are placed on the market (sold). Information broken down by active substance shall be obtained, in accordance with the harmonised classification of substances in Annex III of Regulation 2017/269.

A list shall be drawn up of priority crops in terms of the use of plant protection products, after which five-year surveys shall be carried out on the use of plant protection products for each of the crops systems selected in a sample of farms selected.

To prepare the survey, the number of farms to be surveyed shall be determined on the ground (for example by consulting operating books) for each of these crops and systems. The number of surveys to be carried out for each crop shall be calculated using statistics. The data obtained from the surveys will make it possible to extrapolate the use and quantities of plant protection products used per crop or crop group nationwide, as well as the total area of each crop treated using different active substances.

The quantities used both of substances which are candidates for replacement and of low-risk substances shall be monitored.

3. Competent authorities

Within central government, the MAPAMA shall be responsible for implementing the measure, and the Sub-Directorate General for Statistics, in cooperation with the Sub-Directorate General for Plant and Forest Health and Hygiene, shall be responsible for drawing up statistics on marketing and on use. Drawing up the list of priority crops in terms of the use of plant

protection products, the design of surveys and the determination of sampling intensity (by crop at national level), shall be agreed between each sub-directorate.

4. Compliance indicators

Number of farms surveyed on-site.

Quality of the annual survey of holders of plant protection products.

Quality of the five-yearly survey on the use of plant protection products.

Number of crops identified as priorities.

Number of active substances identified as candidates for replacement.

Evolution of consumption of active substances identified as candidates for replacement.

Number of active substances identified as of low risk.

Trends in the use of active substances identified as of low risk.

Trends in the use (ha) of systems of sexual confusion using pheromones

Trends in the use (ha) of mass capture systems

5. Quantitative objectives

Carry out an annual survey of holders of plant protection products and a five-yearly survey on the use of plant protection products.

Draw up a list of substances which are candidates for replacement and another list of low-risk substances in order to be able to examine trends in the use of those substances.

The objective is to bring about a year-on-year reduction in the consumption of substances which are candidates for replacement and increase the consumption of low-risk substances.

6. Action schedule

Surveys of holders of plant protection products shall be carried out throughout the term of the NAP. The data shall be available within 12 months of the end of the year in question.

The survey on use has been carried out every five years since 2013. The data shall be published approximately 18 months after the survey data has been collected.

The list of substances which are candidates for replacement and low-risk substances to be assessed shall be drawn up during the first year of the NAP.

1.8 On-line database containing the available technical and scientific information on IPM techniques and practices.

1. Legislation

Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides.

Royal Decree 1311/2012 of 14 September 2012 establishing a framework of action for achieving sustainable use of plant health products

2. Description and specific objective of the measure

The Directive and the Royal Decree note the need for training and information for people involved in the handling and use of plant health products. That information must not only concern the application of the plant protection product, but it must also be seen in a broader sense and include all aspects of integrated pest management.

The MAPAMA and the competent authorities have made significant progress in terms of knowledge of the sustainable use of plant protection products, and particularly of integrated pest management. The IPM guidelines published are one good example of this.

In this regard, the MAPAMA must facilitate the establishment of communication channels to disseminate the conclusions of the work carried out, ensuring that everybody has first-hand knowledge of the means available to correctly manage all of the tools for combating pathogens.

3. Competent authorities

Within central government, the MAPAMA shall be responsible for implementing the measure, via the Sub-Directorate General for Plant and Forest Health and Hygiene in cooperation with the national plant protection committee.

4. Compliance indicators

Development of a website for content relating to the sustainable use of plant protection products and integrated pest management.

5. Quantitative objectives

The main objective is the creation of the website itself.

6. Action schedule

Throughout the term of the NAP.



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2) Promote research, innovation and technology transfer in integrated pest management and the sustainable use of plant protection products.

2.1 Promote the establishment of operating groups enabling research, innovation and technology transfer projects to be started up in the sector.

1. Legislation

Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides.

Royal Decree 1311/2012 of 14 September 2012 establishing a framework of action for achieving sustainable use of plant health products

2. Description and specific objective of the measure

The European Commission communication “A Budget for Europe 2020” includes €4.5 billion for research and innovation in the fields of food safety, the bio-economy and sustainable agriculture. These funds shall be distributed via a European cooperative network to be formed, among others, by working groups from each Member State of the European Union. These working groups shall be responsible for setting up research and innovation projects that promote productivity and sustainability in agriculture.

As mentioned previously, cooperation for European innovation shall be organised via the working groups. These working groups shall be set up by stakeholders, including agricultural and forestry farmers, researchers, advisers and companies in the food and farming sector. They shall be set up around topics of interest and shall run projects aimed at testing and applying innovative practices, processes, products, services and technologies.

The priority innovations to be implemented include increasing agricultural productivity, production and efficiency of resources, for which advances in the fields of integrated pest management and biological pest control are needed.

For this reason, it is hoped that the establishment of integrated pest management working groups will help to secure some of the European funding earmarked for research and innovation.

The next programming period for application of EU rural development policy in Spain shall include actions intended to set up working groups for implementing research, innovation and technology transfer projects in the field of integrated pest management.

3. Competent authorities

The Directorate General for Farming Health (DGSPA) of the MAPAMA, along with the Directorate General for Rural Development and Forestry Policy (DGDRPF) of the MAPAMA and the competent authorities of the autonomous communities, shall coordinate and study the establishment of measures in the next programming period (2014–20) of the rural development policy (PDR) to set up working groups to secure European research and innovation funding in the field of sustainable agriculture, and more specifically to set up research and innovation projects in the field of integrated pest management.

Simultaneously, the Directorate General for Farming Health (DGSPA) shall work with all stakeholders to set up the aforementioned working groups.

4. Compliance indicators

The implementation of the measure shall be measured by the number of working groups created.

5. Quantitative objectives



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Creation of at least one working group.

6. Action schedule

Throughout the term of the NAP.

2.2 Promote research, innovation and technology transfer projects in the sector.

1. Legislation

Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides.

Royal Decree 1311/2012 of 14 September 2012 establishing a framework of action for achieving sustainable use of plant health products

2. Description and specific objective of the measure

Linked to Measure 2.1 of NAP, this measure is intended to implement research, innovation and technology transfer projects in the sector, encompassing integrated pest management and the sustainable use of plant protection products.

To promote them, the working group shall be involved in the process of obtaining European funding for research and innovation, establishing priorities, coordinating the actions of the working groups and seeking resources and funding where necessary.

A specific forum shall be set up involving the government authorities involved and representatives from the working groups to discuss priorities and to identify the most suitable research projects.

The priority projects initially identified are as follows:

- Research and development of biological plant protection products.
- Development of techniques as alternatives to chemical treatment.
- Establishment of treatment thresholds.
- Development of varieties resistant to pests, disease and weeds.
- Development of techniques for applying plant protection products more efficiently that use less plant protection product, that are more environmentally friendly and that have less impact on human health.
- Development of resistance studies and strategies for handling them
- Running studies on the side effects of plant protection products on beneficial organisms, with a view to improving the management thereof.
- Holding of information days and transfer of technology to the sector

3. Competent authorities

Within central government, the MAPAMA shall be responsible for implementing the measure, and the Directorate General for Farming Health (DGSPA), via the Sub-Directorate General for Plant and Forest Health and Hygiene, shall be responsible for coordinating the actions of the working groups.

The Sub-Directorate General for Plant and Forest Health and Hygiene, via the Spanish national plant protection committee (CFN), shall work with the autonomous communities to establish priorities and projects for research, innovation and technology transfer.

4. Compliance indicators

Number of projects started up.



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5. Quantitative objectives

Setting up at least one project per year.

6. Action schedule

Throughout the term of the NAP.



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DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR HEALTH IN AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCTION

3) Promote integrated pest management to ensure a rational use of plant protection products.

3.1 Draft nationwide harmonised guidelines on integrated pest management.

1. Legislation

Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides.

Royal Decree 1311/2012 of 14 September 2012 establishing a framework of action for achieving sustainable use of plant health products

2. Description and specific objective of the measure

Article 14 of Directive 2009/128/EC requires Member States to implement integrated pest management (IPM) for crops and woodland systems deemed to meet the necessary conditions. To do so, harmonised guidelines need to be drawn up for crops, types of woodland and other areas for IPM nationwide.

The Guidelines are the basic tool used by agricultural and forestry farmers, technicians and advisers to implement the principles of integrated pest management in Spanish agriculture.

In the process of their approval, the IPM guidelines must be subject to public consultation with the main stakeholders in the sector.

3. Competent authorities

The Spanish national plant protection committee (CFN) shall be responsible for preparing and updating the guidelines and shall delegate the work to the corresponding plant-protection working groups, which are made up of groups of experts in the main crops and woodland systems in our country, with the participation of the autonomous communities, which have extensive experience in integrated pest management.

The committee may also call upon groups of professional users, organisations or entities representing them or technical and scientific institutions.

4. Compliance indicators

Number of guidelines drawn up and area covered by crops, types of woodland and other areas for IPM in the guidelines.

5. Quantitative objectives

On expiry of the NAP, guidelines covering at least 90 % of cultivated agricultural land must have been drawn up.

Develop guidelines for the remaining areas of IPM.

6. Action schedule

Throughout the term of the NAP.

3.2 Strengthen plant-health monitoring networks to facilitate decision-making when applying integrated pest management.

1. Legislation

Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides.

Royal Decree 1311/2012 of 14 September 2012 establishing a framework of action for achieving sustainable use of plant health products

2. Description and specific objective of the measure

The application of integrated pest management necessarily requires a profound and rigorous knowledge of the current pest situation in crops and woodland systems. Furthermore, Directive 2009/128/EC requires Member States to ensure “that professional users have at their disposal information and tools for pest monitoring and decision making”.

The competent authorities of each autonomous community shall establish priorities for monitoring pests in their autonomous community, as a function of the main crops or woodland systems and the main plant-protection problems in their area. Government monitoring points could be used to set up these plant-protection monitoring networks, as could (subject to agreement) monitoring points of other entities, such as integrated treatment farming groups (ATRIA), plant protection groups (ADV), integrated production farming groups (APRIA), cooperatives etc.

Furthermore, the competent authorities of each autonomous community shall ensure that the information obtained is available to agricultural and forestry farmers, technicians and advisers.

3. Competent authorities

Given their local nature, these authorities shall be the competent authorities of each autonomous community.

4. Compliance indicators

The following monitoring indicators are proposed:

Number of alert stations

Number of information-gathering points for plant-health monitoring networks.

Number of crops, woodlands and pests monitored

Number of alerts issued

5. Quantitative objectives

At least three pests shall be monitored in each autonomous community.

6. Action schedule

This network shall be set up progressively throughout the entire term of the NAP.

3.3 Setting up information and/or support systems for applying integrated pest management.

1. Legislation

Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides.

Royal Decree 1311/2012 of 14 September 2012 establishing a framework of action for achieving sustainable use of plant health products

2. Description and specific objective of the measure

Once the guidelines for applying integrated pest management have been drawn up and the data obtained from the plant-health monitoring network is available, the next step shall involve passing on this information to advisers and professional users in general so that they can put it into practice.

The intention is to develop a system of demonstration farms on which the integrated pest management techniques included in the crop guidelines are applied.

The aim is to show the relevant producers and advisers the results of production obtained on the basis of a IPM techniques, to examine alternative techniques and to assess the effectiveness of those techniques in situ. A further proposal is for information on IPM to include aspects relating to the reduction of risk through the use of plant protection products and examples of good plant protection practices.

On the demonstration farms, a record of techniques used and the yields achieved will be kept in order to assess suitability and any relationship between them.

The techniques used will come from the whole range of possibilities available to producers, who may also make use of biocontrol products, plant protection products of biological origin and low-risk products.

Demonstration farms will be able to include the various existing effluent management tools, in order to assess their usefulness and promote their use in agricultural holdings.

Information can be communicated by means of demonstration days on farms, information alerts, digital media, alert networks or any other medium deemed effective for the purpose.

3. Competent authorities

Given their local nature, these authorities shall be the competent authorities of each autonomous community.

4. Compliance indicators

Initially, the main indicator will be the number of pilot farms created.

Once some demonstration farms are operational, their potential for dissemination of information shall be judged on the basis of the number of people attending open days and the number of alerts or communications issued.

5. Quantitative objectives

The quantitative objective will be the creation of at least two pilot farms.

6. Action schedule

Throughout the term of the NAP.



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3.4 Promoting integrated pest management advisory systems.

1. Legislation

Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides.

Royal Decree 1311/2012 of 14 September 2012 establishing a framework of action for achieving sustainable use of plant health products

2. Description and specific objective of the measure

Advisory bodies play a crucial role in the implementation of integrated pest management and their experts have served as a reference when providing recommendations on these techniques in many crops and woodland systems in many areas.

It is essential that this advisory model be maintained and further developed, and that it be used as a reference to help achieve the objectives of integrated pest management.

3. Competent authorities

In central government, the MAPAMA shall be responsible for implementing the measure, and the Directorate General for Rural Development and Forestry Policy (via the Sub-Directorate General for Programming and Coordination) and the Directorate General of Farming Health (via the Sub-Directorate General of Plant and Forest Health and Hygiene) shall be the two directorates general involved.

The competent authorities of each autonomous community shall be responsible for supervising and setting up the advisory systems within their own region.

4. Compliance indicators

The indicator used to determine the success of this measure shall be the number of advisory entities in operation (e.g. ATRIAS, ADV etc.), the number of farms advised, and the total area of farmland or woodland for which advice is provided by these entities, compared to other types of advice.

5. Quantitative objectives

The objective is for the total area advised to be increased each year.

6. Action schedule

Throughout the term of the NAP.

4) Promote the availability of plant protection products that effectively control pests, diseases and weeds, without harming health or damaging the environment.

4.1 Promote the availability and registration of new plant protection products.

1. Legislation

Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides.

Regulation (EC) 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market.

Law No 43/2002 of 20 November 2002 on Plant Health.

Royal Decree 1311/2012 of 14 September 2012 establishing a framework of action for achieving sustainable use of plant health products

2. Description and specific objective of the measure

IPM covers the correct use, ultimately, of plant protection products as a means for controlling pathogens that threaten the viability and profitability of the crop.

However, the availability of plant protection products does not always meet the needs of producers. Furthermore, the appearance of new pests sometimes means that solutions are out of the sector's reach.

Effective and sufficient tools must also be made available to prevent resistance issues in the various pests, facilitating the quick removal of active substances of particular concern.

In this regard, the following measures are proposed:

- 1) Compiling information on plant protection issues in small crops, in conjunction with the autonomous communities, cooperative and inter-trade associations, and other institutions.
- 2) Seeking solutions in order to increase the number of solutions entered in the register, on the basis of mutual recognition protocols or minor uses.
- 3) Promoting the authorisation of plant protection products in minor uses/crops.
- 4) Promoting the availability of products for professional use in non-agricultural areas.

The increase in the number of products registered must be accompanied by better accessibility of information for potential users. The database for the consultation of plant protection products must be reviewed with a view to creating a more efficient consultation tool providing the greatest possible amount of available information on the website.

3. Competent authorities

The Directorate General for Farming Health (DGSPA) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Food and the Environment (MAPAMA) and the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality shall be the competent authorities for matters relating to the authorisation of plant protection products, the updating of the database and improving access to its contents.

The Directorate General for Farming Health (DGSPA) shall coordinate directly with other central government authorities, in accordance with procedure, and it shall coordinate with the autonomous communities via the Spanish national plant protection committee (CFN) and expert groups.

4. Compliance indicators

Number of pests identified that pose a problem that needs to be resolved in agricultural and non-agricultural contexts.

Number of new approvals or extensions of use in agricultural and non-agricultural environments in order to resolve the problems detected in both professional and non-professional use

Number of mutual recognitions

Number of exceptional authorisations

5. Quantitative objectives

Publication of the list of plant protection issues affecting small crops.

Review of the registration tool at least once during the five years of the NAP and appropriate improvements where areas for improvement are found.

6. Action schedule

This measure is intended to be implemented in full during the term of the Plan.

4.2 Promote the visibility of alternative plant protection methods.

1. Legislation

Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides.

Regulation (EC) 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market.

Law No 43/2002 of 20 November 2002 on Plant Health.

Royal Decree 1311/2012 of 14 September 2012 establishing a framework of action for achieving sustainable use of plant health products

Royal Decree 951/2014 of 14 November 2014 regulating the marketing of certain plant protection means.

2. Description and specific objective of the measure

IPM covers the correct use of all available means for controlling pathogens that threaten the viability and profitability of the crop.

The scope of RD 951/2014 exclusively covers biological control organisms, traps and other monitoring means or devices which are not directly linked to the control of pests (PPM).

The final result of the registration process will be the provision of a computerised system to facilitate public consultation, except for possible personal data or industrial or commercial secrets.

Information on the use of PPM products can only currently be consulted on an individualised basis, register by register, which restricts knowledge of the tools available before a treatment.

The aim of the measure is to amend the existing IT tool to allow for searches by pest to be controlled and crop, on the basis of information provided by the company in authorisation requests or communications.

3. Competent authorities

The Directorate General for Farming Health (DGSPA) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Food and the Environment (MAPAMA) shall be the competent body for matters relating to the updating of the database and improving access to its contents.

4. Compliance indicators

Keeping the list of alternative solutions to plant protection products, laid down in RD 951/2014, available to interested parties.

5. Quantitative objectives

To update the registration tool at least once per year over the five-year term of the NAP.

6. Action schedule

Throughout the term of the Plan.



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5) Promote techniques that minimise the risks related to the use of plant protection products.

Establish systems for approving, monitoring and registering aerial applications.

1. Legislation

Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides.

Law No 43/2002 of 20 November 2002 on Plant Health.

Royal Decree 1311/2012 of 14 September 2012 establishing a framework of action for achieving sustainable use of plant protection products

2. Description and specific objective of the measure

Chapter VI of Royal Decree 1311/2012 lays down specific requirements to be met when applying plant-protection products by air. Given that the criteria laid down are very stringent this may only be done only by prior authorisation. Any company or institution intending to apply such products must draw up an application plan, the minimum content of which is detailed in Annex VII of the Royal Decree on the Sustainable Use of Plant Protection Products.

3. Competent authorities

The competent department of each autonomous community must guarantee compliance with the requirements laid down in the Royal Decree prior to the authorisation of aerial applications in their territory, including those using drones. The competent authorities shall be responsible for monitoring authorised applications.

The competent departments of each autonomous community, plant and forest associations must ensure that the public is kept informed of aerial applications - be they by helicopter, plane, drone or similar - with information on the date, place, pest to be combated, type and number of the product used, registration number, contact telephone number for emergencies or accidental exposure to plant protection products, re-entry time, recommendations to the public, measures taken to prevent product drift and how to detect deviations from the original plan in the case of unforeseen events.

4. Compliance indicators

The indicators used to check the success of this measure shall be as follows:

number of applications with authorised drones

total number of authorised aerial applications, including those of drones

number of plant-health issues addressed (crop/forest - pest combination)

Total area treated per crop or woodland per year (hectares)

5. Quantitative objectives

Compliance with the requirements for authorisation of all air treatments undertaken.

6. Action schedule

Throughout the term of the NAP.

5.2 Develop programmes for inspecting equipment used to apply plant protection products.

1. Legislation

Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides.

Law No 43/2002 of 20 November 2002 on Plant Health.

Royal Decree 1702/2011 of 18 November on periodic inspections of plant protection product application equipment.

Royal Decree 1311/2012 of 14 September 2012 establishing a framework of action for achieving sustainable use of plant protection products

2. Description and specific objective of the measure

Carry out a programme of periodic inspections to be performed on equipment used for applying plant protection product treatments; specifically, mobile equipment for use in agriculture and for other non-agricultural uses, with a view to increasing efficiency and minimising the risks relating to application of plant protection products.

Royal Decree 1702/2011, which transposes Article 8 and Annex II of Directive 2009/128/EC on the sustainable use of pesticides, sets out measures for carrying out official periodic inspections of the equipment used to apply plant protection products and for checking compliance with the requirements governing the maintenance and adjustment of the equipment used to apply plant protection products.

The inspections of equipment used to apply plant protection products that took place before 26 November 2016, as laid down in the Sustainable Use Directive, fulfilled the requirement of five years between inspections, apart from equipment owned by service undertakings or farming associations. Accordingly, they are used for more hours when the second inspection will be three years after the first one.

All new equipment purchased after the entry into force of the above Royal Decree have been inspected and must be inspected at least once within five years.

As of 2020 equipment must be inspected every three years.

It will also be necessary to check authorised plant protection product application equipment (ITEAF) stations and the level of staff training at inspection stations, pursuant to Article 8 of Royal Decree 1702/2011.

Pursuant to Article 3 'Scope of application' of Royal Decree No 1702/2011 of 18 November 2011, there is no obligation to inspect back-packs and manual equipment in Spain. Also excluded are manual pull sprayers (carts) depositing up to 100 litres.

They are excluded insofar as they are also excluded from the scope of application of Directive 2009/127/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 amending Directive 2006/42/EC with regard to machinery for pesticide application (Machinery Directive), which covers the environmental risks in the case of equipment used to apply plant protection products.

3. Competent authorities

Pursuant to Article 6 of Royal Decree 1702/2011, the MAPAMA, through the Subdirectorate General for Means of Agricultural Production (SGMPA) and the Spanish Office of Plant Varieties (OEVV), shall be responsible for coordinating the actions to be undertaken as part of this measure.

The competent body of each autonomous community shall be responsible for checking and applying the inspection programmes undertaken within their geographical area.

The inspection authorities of each autonomous community shall check that the ITEAFs are correctly following the procedure set out for inspections and the protocol provided in the Inspection Manual.

4. Compliance indicators

Total number of devices (register)

Number of registered new devices

Number of devices inspected

Number of devices inspected/register of equipment to be inspected

Number of devices failing the inspection

5. Quantitative objectives

The first inspection of all new equipment shall take place within five years of its acquisition.

Except in the case of the new acquisition of machinery and the first service, as of 1 January 2020, all inspections shall take place every three years. Accordingly, between 2020, 2021 and 2022 all equipment must be inspected for the second and last time. One objective is to achieve 33% of these inspections of equipment used to apply plant protection product treatments per year.

6. Action schedule

Throughout the term of the NAP.

5.3 Develop programmes for inspecting other equipment used to apply plant protection products.

1. Legislation

Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides.

Directive 2009/127/EC amending Directive 2006/42/EC with regard to machinery for pesticide application.

Law No 43/2002 of 20 November 2002 on Plant Health.

Royal Decree 1702/2011 of 18 November on periodic inspections of plant protection product application equipment.

Royal Decree 1311/2012 of 14 September 2012 establishing a framework of action for achieving sustainable use of plant protection products

Royal Decree 1013/2009 of 19 June on the characterisation and registration of agricultural machinery, as amended by Royal Decree 346/2012.

Royal Decree 494/2012 of 9 March amending Royal Decree 1644/2008 of 20 October setting out the standards for the marketing and commissioning of machines to incorporate the risk of pesticide applications.

2. Description and specific objective of the measure

Article 4 of Royal Decree 1702/2011 requires the competent authorities of the autonomous communities to run a survey of equipment to be inspected within their geographical area, covering all of the equipment to be inspected, as set out in Article 3, including:

- Self-propelled, towed and suspended mobile equipment entered in the ROMA.
- Application devices carried on board aircraft.
- Equipment installed inside greenhouses or other closed premises.

Given the state of the fleet of farming machinery in Spain, which meant that the survey was incomplete except for mobile equipment used in farming activity, the survey of the remainder of the equipment was very difficult until the initial inertia was overcome, although it is currently estimated that we have covered more than 80% of the existing equipment.

We intend to continue to run the survey of existing application equipment by province and autonomous community, based on the official register of agricultural machinery (ROMA) and the survey of air-treatment application equipment and fixed equipment inside greenhouses and other closed premises.

When entering it in the survey, the authorities responsible for the official registers of agricultural machinery (ROMA) shall check that the mobile equipment has the documentation indicated in Article 6 of Royal Decree 1013/2009, as amended by Royal Decree 346/2012

To carry out inspections the MAPAMA will draw up and update inspection manuals for equipment used to apply plant protection products based on the harmonised rules in force and taking into account the requirements laid down in Annex II to the Sustainable Use Directive and requirements concerning health, safety and the environment for inspection.

3. Competent authorities

Pursuant to Article 6 of Royal Decree 1702/2011, the MAPAMA, through the Sub-Directorate General for Means of Agricultural Production (SGMPA) and the Spanish Office of Plant Varieties (OEVV), shall be responsible for coordinating the actions to be undertaken as part of this measure.

Pursuant to Article 4 of Royal Decree 1702/2011, the competent authorities of each autonomous community shall be responsible for running surveys of equipment to be inspected in their geographical area.

4. Compliance indicators

Total number of mobile plant-protection product application devices entered in the ROMA per year.

Total number of application devices carried on board aircraft per year.

Total number of devices installed inside greenhouses or other closed premises per year.

5. Quantitative objectives

Prepare a survey of self-propelled, towed and suspended mobile equipment. Inspect all equipment by 31 December 2022

Inspect all application equipment on board aircraft by 2020.

Inspect all equipment installed inside greenhouses and other closed premises by 31 December 2022.

6. Action schedule Throughout the term of the NAP.

Throughout the term of the NAP.

5.4 Improve the usage conditions for PPE for applicers of plant protection products and workers on re-entry.

1. Legislation

Commission Regulation (EU) No 546/2011 of 10 June 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards uniform principles for evaluation and authorisation of plant protection products

Commission Regulation (EU) No 284/2013 of 1 March 2013 setting out the data requirements for plant protection products, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market.

Law 31/1995 of 8 November 1995, on the prevention of workplace risks.

Royal Decree No 773/1997 of 30 May 1997 on the minimum health and safety requirements for workers using personal protective equipment;

Royal Decree No 1407 of 20 November 1992 laying down the conditions for the marketing and free intra-Community movement of personal protective equipment;

Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on personal protective equipment and repealing Council Directive 89/686/EEC.

2. Description and specific objective of the measure

During the process of authorising plant protection products, it may be necessary to use certain personal protection equipment. The accessibility, effectiveness, convenience and comfort of that equipment must be examined taking account of the physical work involved and the possible weather conditions.

The technical rules developed for specifying the protection requirements based on data obtained under laboratory and field conditions now make it possible to lay down minimum protection requirements for workers when using plant protection products. Standard PrEN ISO 27065 (this draft standard has been put to a formal voting process, which concludes on 10 August 2017. If the vote is carried the standard is expected to be ratified by 2018 at the latest): 'Protective clothing -- Performance requirements for protective clothing worn by operators applying liquid pesticides', specifies three levels of protection for protective clothing which must be selected on the basis of the conditions governing the use of plant protection products.

The assessment of risk to workers, passers-by and residents due to exposure to plant protection products will be made on the basis of the EFSA Guidelines (EFSA Journal 2014;12(10):3874). These Guidelines set out the clothing classifications that may be taken into account during the assessment: namely, work clothes and protective clothing. However, due to actions taking place in our neighbouring countries, it is expected that advances in the standardisation of protective clothing will have an impact by establishing the penetration factors examined during the process of authorising plant protection products; indeed, reference to work clothing may be replaced by lower-level protective clothing according to prEN ISO 27065.

The purpose of this measure is to raise awareness among users of plant protection products of the need for effective protection commensurate with the working conditions and to inform them of various protective garments that may be better suited to those conditions and that may be certified in accordance with prEN ISO 27065. This standard is expected to be used in

the process of assessing risk due to exposure to plant protection products and will be mentioned on the labelling.

It is therefore proposed to establish cooperation between the interested parties in order to:

- establish recommendations for the use of personal protection equipment by default at each stage of the use of the plant health product;
- make a publicity poster on good practices during the use of plant protection products;
- improve the marking of the personal protection equipment required on the labelling of the plant protection product;
- enhance training on the new standard prEN ISO 27065 and its implications for manufacturers of protective clothing and of plant protection products;
- carry out awareness-raising activities to inform users of the need for protection and the solutions best suited to their working conditions.

3. Competent authorities

Given the possible repercussions that the work done in the standardisation of protective clothing may have in terms of authorising plant protection products and the sustainable use thereof, the proposal is to achieve quantitative objectives by the interested parties setting up a working group to undertake joint activities. The group will comprise representatives of the National Institute of Health, Safety and Wellbeing at Work (*Instituto Nacional de Seguridad, Salud y Bienestar en el Trabajo* (INSSBT)), the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality (MSSSI), manufacturers of plant protection products and manufacturers of protective clothing.

4. Compliance indicators

Studies carried out into the effectiveness and comfort of protective garments

Provision of information, training courses and awareness-raising activities carried out

5. Quantitative objectives

At least one training day on the new standard prEN ISO 27065 will be held.

A publicity poster will be made on good practices when using plant protection products

6. Action schedule

The publicity poster will be produced and the planned training day will take place in 2018. The remainder of the activities planned as part of this measure will take place during the term of the NAP.



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6) Intensify monitoring of the marketing of plant protection products.

6.1 Promote systems for the withdrawal from use of plant protection products and remnants thereof.

1. Legislation

Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides.

Royal Decree 1311/2012 of 14 September 2012 establishing a framework of action for achieving sustainable use of plant protection products

Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives, integrating them into a single standard.

Law 22/2011 of 28 July 2011 on contaminated waste and soil

2. Description and specific objective of the measure

Plant protection products already acquired that are not being used or cannot be used for various reasons (change of crop, change of calendar-based processing system to an integrated or biological control system, changes to the rules prohibiting the substance for the planned cultivation, elimination of the problem that led to its purchase, etc.) constitute waste that is mostly dangerous that must be managed appropriately. Abandoning these plant protection products has a major direct impact on the soil, surface water and ground water, thereby bringing about a loss of biodiversity and posing risks to human health.

In some cases plant protection products are returned unopened at the point of sale (assuming the registration of the plant health product is still valid). When the product is not returned or if the packaging is open containing residues, farmers must pass it on to handlers authorised to treat it.

A mechanism must be found to help farmers to deliver such residues to handlers given that we are aware that at collection points for plant health product packaging waste it is not permitted to deposit product residues, as this may lead to a situation in which the remainder is discharged into the environment when the empty packaging is delivered.

3. Competent authorities

The competent authority for this measure will be the MAPAMA, via the DG for Environmental Quality and Assessment and Natural Areas in conjunction with the DG for Health in Agricultural Production.

4. Compliance indicators

Prevention campaigns on the suitable purchase of plant protection products

Number of collection points for waste from plant protection products

Amount of waste from plant protection products collected

5. Quantitative objectives

Improve the collection of agricultural waste, by developing the availability and suitability of gathering points.

Carry out pilot experiments with 'agricultural collection centres'



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Draft good practice guidelines in relation to the management of agricultural waste and develop awareness-raising and information-provision campaigns for farmers, professional farmers' associations and other economic operators.

Carry out pilot experiments of systems for the separate collection of waste from plant protection products, for example via mobile collection systems.

6. Action schedule

Throughout the term of the NAP.

6.2 Promote empty container collection systems

1. Legislation

Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides.

Royal Decree 1311/2012 of 14 September 2012 establishing a framework of action for achieving sustainable use of plant protection products

Regulations specific to containers:

European Parliament and Council Directive 94/62/EC of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste

Directive 2004/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2004 amending Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste

Law 22/2011 of 28 July 2011 on contaminated waste and soil

Law 11/97 of 24 April on packaging and packaging waste.

Law 50/98 of 30 December on fiscal, administrative and social measures. Accompanying budget law, providing for invoice breakdowns

Law 9/2006 of 28 April on the evaluation of the effects of specific plans and programmes on the environment, the fifth final provision of which amends the definition of container.

Royal Decree 782/1998 of 30 April adopting the Regulations for the implementation of Law 11/97 of 24 April on packaging and packaging waste.

Royal Decree 1416/2001 of 14 December 2001 on plant protection product packaging.

Royal Decree 252/2006 of 3 March revising the recycling and reuse objectives set out in Law 11/1997 of 24 April on packaging and packaging waste, amending the implementing regulations thereof, adopted by Royal Decree 782/1998 of 30 April. This Royal Decree revises the objectives of Law 11/97.

Order MAM 27/04/98 of 27 April 1998 establishing the individual sums to be paid as deposits and the identifying symbols on containers placed on the market using the deposit & return system provided for in Law 11/1997 of 24 April on packaging and packaging waste. This Order governs the related quantities and the deposit & return (SDDR) logo.

Order MAM/304/2002 of 8 February making public the waste disposal and re-use operations and the European Waste Catalogue for the classification thereof.

Regulation No 1357 amending Annex III of the Waste Framework Directive

Decision 2000/532/EC on the list of waste

Resolution concerning the application of VAT to specific integrated management system (SIG) operations.

2. Description and specific objective of the measure

After farmers have used the products the packaging - mostly plastic, though they may be made from other materials - may be contaminated with residue from dangerous active substances

and are classified as either dangerous or not dangerous according to the European List of Waste.

Manufacturers are broadly responsible for this type of packaging (Royal Decree No 1416/2001 of 14 December 2001 on plant protection product packaging). Most packaging of these products meet the obligations arising from integrated management systems.

Collection points are located mainly in agricultural cooperatives and distributors whereas the remaining packaging is handled in conjunction with local authorities.

The purpose of the measure is to increase the collection of waste from packaging at fixed collection points by systems for handling the empty packaging of plant protection products. To this end, information campaigns shall be set up to encourage the collection and management of empty packaging, and the training of agricultural and forestry farmers and points of sale.

3. Competent authorities

Within central government, the MAPAMA shall be responsible for coordinating the actions proposed in this measure, specifically the DG for Environmental Quality and Assessment and Natural Areas (via the Sub-Directorate General for Waste) and the Directorate General for Farming Health (DGSPA), via the Sub-Directorate General for Plant and Forest Health and Hygiene.

The competent authorities of each autonomous community shall be responsible for implementing this measure.

4. Compliance indicators

Number of points of sale entered in the ROPO that are authorised to collect empty containers

Number of points of sale entered in the ROPO

Number of points of sale entered in the ROPO that are authorised to collect empty containers of plant protection products

Proportion of points that collect out of the total number of sales points

Amount of packaging generated (kg)

Amount of packaging collected (kg)

Percentage of plant protection product containers handled.

Number of farmers

Number of farmers handling their own packaging

Number of users registered in the ROPO

Percentage of farmers using the container collection system

Number of information campaigns undertaken

Number of campaigns per user (number of information campaigns/millions of users registered in the ROPO)

5. Quantitative objectives

The proportion of points that collect out of the total number of sales points to reach 70 to 90 %

The proportion of packages handled to reach 60%



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The proportion of farmers handling their own packaging to exceed 60%

The indicator of the number of campaigns per million users to be between 50 and 100.

6. Action schedule

Throughout the term of the NAP.

6.3 Implement electronic communication systems for product sales.

1. Legislation

Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides.

Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC, Article 68 of which makes provision for Member States to carry out the necessary checks to ensure compliance, and Article 55 refers to the appropriate use of plant protection products, providing continuity for the monitoring programmes.

Regulation (EC) 1185/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 concerning statistics on pesticides.

Law No 43/2002 of 20 November 2002 on Plant Health.

Royal Decree 1311/2012 of 14 September 2012 establishing a framework of action for achieving sustainable use of plant protection products

2. Description and specific objective of the measure

To obtain objective information on the sustainable use of plant protection products, real-time information channels are required on the marketing of plant protection products, focusing particularly on active substances deemed to be of particular concern.

Pursuant to Article 25.1 of Royal Decree No 1311/2012 operators registered on the supply section of the ROPO must keep a record of all sales to third parties of plant protection products.

To ensure the sustainable use of plant protection products, the proposal is to implement the widespread registration of all plant protection products.

Initially a computer application will be developed nationwide that will help with the registration of transactions in the marketing of plant protection products. It will be optional for companies or representative associations this computer application in the marketing of plant protection products.

3. Competent authorities

In central government, the MAPAMA shall be responsible for coordinating the actions proposed in this measure, specifically the Directorate General for Farming Health (DGSPA), via the Sub-Directorate General for Plant and Forest Health and Hygiene.

4. Compliance indicators

Development of the computer application for the electronic registration of transactions.

Number of entities recorded in the application

Percentage of the total number of official plant protection product logbooks digitised.

5. Quantitative objectives

Ensure that at least 50% of companies or representative associations in the marketing of plant protection products is recorded at the end of the term of the NAP.



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6. Action schedule

The development of the computer application must be completed by the end of 2018.

Monitoring of the measure and promotion of the use of the application throughout the term of the NAP.

6.4 Improve monitoring of the marketing of plant protection products.

1. Legislation

Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides.

Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC, Article 68 of which makes provision for Member States to carry out the necessary checks to ensure compliance, and Article 55 refers to the appropriate use of plant protection products, providing continuity for the monitoring programmes.

Law No 43/2002 of 20 November 2002 on Plant Health.

Royal Decree 1311/2012 of 14 September 2012 establishing a framework of action for achieving sustainable use of plant protection products

Royal Decree 971/2014 of 21 November regulating the evaluation of plant protection products

2. Description and specific objective of the measure

The objective is to enhance monitoring in the marketing of plant protection products and to prevent the marketing and use of illegal plant protection products. This measure includes monitoring and inspection of manufacturing, marketing, distribution and logistics establishments and companies authorised for parallel importation; the following issues are examined:

- Documentation requirements for premises.
- Checking of the labelling and of stocks of the authorised products (with parallel trade permits) that are unexpired or under a grace period following withdrawal for sale/storage and/or destruction of the stocks of stored product.
- In the case of parallel importation, verify that the imported quantity is the same as the marketed quantity.
- Verification of the quality of marketed plant protection products, and, in so doing, taking samples of plant protection products packed in the storage facilities of the operators of the supply section of the ROPO; checking that the conditions thereof are the same as those recorded.
- Training for staff providing advice on and selling such products.
- Presence or availability of trained staff when the product is sold.
- Traceability of sales by checking records of transactions with properly trained professional agricultural and forestry farmers.

3. Competent authorities

Within central government, the MAPAMA shall be responsible for coordinating the actions proposed in this measure, specifically the Directorate General for Farming Health (DGSPA), via the Sub-Directorate General for Plant and Forest Health and Hygiene.

The competent authorities of each autonomous community shall be responsible for implementing this measure.

4. Compliance indicators

Number of supply establishments (manufacturers, marketing, distribution and logistics of plant protection products)

Number of supplier establishments checked per year

Percentage of supplier establishments checked each year of the total number

Number of supplier establishments with serious shortcomings

Percentage of supplier establishments with serious shortcomings of the total number checked

Number of establishments found to be selling illegal plant protection products

Percentage of establishments found to be selling illegal plant protection products

Number of reports of the marketing and use of illegal plant protection products received

Number of reports of the marketing and use of illegal plant protection products handled

Percentage of reports of the marketing and use of illegal plant protection products handled

5. Quantitative objectives

On expiry of the NAP, all establishments selling plant protection products must have been checked at least once.

6. Action schedule

It is initially proposed to check, each year, 20% of warehouses entered in the ROPO, to ensure that all of them have been checked by the end of the five-year term of this NAP.

6.5 Set up programmes to monitor the presence of plant protection products in surface and ground waters.

1. Legislation

Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy.

Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration

Royal Legislative Decree 1/2001, of 20 July 2001 approving the Consolidated Text of the Water Act, or TRLA.

Royal Decree 817/2015 of 11 September 2015 establishing the criteria for monitoring and assessing the state of surface water and environmental quality rules.

Royal Decree 1514/2009, of 2 October 2009, regulating the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration.

2. Description and specific objective of the measure

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food and the Environment, via the Directorate-General for Water, exercises the competences arising from the application of the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC, including the monitoring and inspection of the state of surface and ground water.

In order to ensure that all water bodies are in good condition there must be appropriate monitoring; the rules must include an obligation to set up a series of programmes to monitor the condition of surface and ground water. As such, the information obtained by the monitoring programmes will provide a link between the state of water and management needs; a study must be carried out into the effectiveness of the measures adopted by the management and the level of compliance with the objectives set.

The parameters to be measured in the surface water monitoring programmes shall include priority substances and other specific basin contaminants corresponding to plant protection products. In the case of surface water bodies at risk of significant pressure from various sources such as drift and outflow, the operative control programme shall include the obligation to identify monitoring stations of pesticides of agricultural origin.

Accordingly, plant protection products on the list of priority substances and specific basin contaminants will be monitored via monthly and quarterly samples for surface water.

Regarding ground water, the rules govern the measuring of active substances of pesticides including metabolites and any reaction products present in order to monitor its chemical state. In this case the pesticides are measured with sufficient frequency to detect the repercussions of the relevant pressure factors, at least once a year.

3. Competent authorities

monitoring and inspection programmes concerning the state of surface and ground water shall be carried out by the competent authorities, namely the basin water authorities and the local water authorities.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food and the Environment via the Directorate General for Water shall be the government authority for coordinating and compiling information on

the state and quality of mainland water, requesting relevant information from the competent authorities.

4. Compliance indicators

Number of stations sampled

Number of analyses carried out

Number of stations sampled with active substances of plant protection products present

Number of analyses carried out with plant protection products present

Number of active substances of plant protection products on the list of priority substances

5. Quantitative objectives

To compile and update information on the monitoring of the state of surface and underground water by MAPAMA at least once a year.

monitoring of plant protection products included on the list of priority substances and specific basin contaminants will take place via monthly and quarterly samples for surface water (depending on whether the substance is priority or preferential).

For ground water, the pesticides are measured at least once a year or with sufficient frequency to detect the repercussions of the relevant pressure factors.

Assessment of the state of surface and underground water in the basin management plans during the term of the NAP.

6. Action schedule

Throughout the term of the NAP.

6.6 Set up programmes to monitor the presence of plant protection products in water intended for human consumption.

1. Legislation

Law 33/2011 of 4 October 2011, the General Health Act.

Royal Decree 1311/2012 of 14 September 2012 establishing the framework of action for achieving sustainable use of plant protection products

Royal Decree 140/2003 of 7 February establishing sanitary criteria relating to the quality of water for human consumption.

2. Description and specific objective of the measure

Set up a system for monitoring the presence of plant protection products in water intended for human consumption at levels that could pose a risk to human health, so that:

- Corrective actions and/or preventive measures can be taken, if necessary.
- An overview of the current situation and prevailing trends can be established.

The Spanish national information system on drinking water (SINAC) provides information on individual levels of plant protection products, total pesticides and more than 300 substances checked individually. The scope of action includes all supply areas in Spain and relates to treatments, deposits, distribution networks and taps, which are the four critical stages in the supply of water intended for human consumption.

Total pesticides is an aggregate parameter for pesticide concentrations, and includes all insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, nematocides, acaricides, algicides, rodenticides, organic molluscicides, metabolites, products of breakdown or reaction and products related to growth regulators suspected to be present in the water. The parameter value is 0.5 µg/L. The SINAC automatically notifies the healthcare authorities of any water-related alerts if this value exceeds certain thresholds.

The individual pesticides are a group of more than 300 substances checked individually. Their presence in the water is the result of diffuse pollution of aquifers or runoff of surface water and farming practices. The generic parameter value is 0.10 µg/L, except for aldrin, dieldrin, heptachlor and heptachlor-epoxide, for which this value is 0.03 µg/L. The SINAC automatically notifies the healthcare authorities of any water-related alerts if this value exceeds certain thresholds.

3. Competent authorities

Local entities, directly or indirectly through water supply companies, as the body responsible for supply, self-regulation and entering data in the SINAC.

The healthcare authorities of the autonomous communities, as the body responsible for sanitary monitoring of water intended for human consumption.

The Directorate General For Public Health, Quality and Innovation (DGSPCI) of the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality (MSSSI) as management body of the SINAC and body responsible for publishing the Annual technical report on the quality of water intended for human consumption.

4. Compliance indicators

There are five indicators grouped into two main classes:

1. Compliance indicators
 - a) Percentage of checks compliant with parameter values
 - b) Percentage of supply areas compliant with parameter values
2. Non-compliance indicators
 - a) Percentage of supply areas that have failed to meet parameter values on one occasion
 - b) Percentage of supply areas that have failed to meet parameter values on more than one occasion
 - c) Number of alert notifications for pesticides

5. Quantitative objectives

Reduction of the number of alerts caused by plant protection products in water intended for human consumption.

Year-on-year reduction of indicators of non-compliance with parameter values set.

Year-on-year increase of indicators of compliance with parameter values set.

6. Action schedule

The measure shall be implemented immediately and the results, provided by the Spanish national information system on drinking water (SINAC), shall be based on the results of the Technical report on the quality of water intended for human consumption in Spain, which shall be produced every year.

6.7 Statistics on poisoning caused by exposure to and/or use of plant protection products among workers and the general public.

1. Legislation

Law 33/2011 of 4 October 2011, the General Health Act.

Royal Decree 1311/2012 of 14 September 2012 establishing the framework of action for achieving sustainable use of plant protection products

Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) 1907/2006.

2. Description and specific objective of the measure

Improve risk management relating to plant protection products by identifying, studying and assessing the harmful effects on health resulting from exposure and/or use thereof among workers and the general public, with a view to adopting appropriate measures to limit said exposure and to eliminate or reduce the related effects.

Set up a health information system making it possible to determine the number of cases related to health risks arising from exposure to or contact with plant protection products, based on three subsystems:

- Information handled using the Rapid chemical information exchange system (SIRIPQ) of the National chemical monitoring, inspection and control network.
- Information provided by the Spanish national institute of toxicology and forensic science (INTyCF) on call-centre queries related to the use of pesticides.
- Information on cases treated in accident & emergency departments and intensive care wards related to exposure to or contact with plant protection products.

3. Competent authorities

Health authorities of autonomous communities, Spanish national institute of toxicology, Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality (MSSSI).

4. Compliance indicators

Number of queries related to the use of plant protection products dealt with by the toxicology information services of the Spanish national institute of toxicology and forensic science (INTyCF).

Number of individuals treated in accident & emergency departments and intensive care wards in relation to the use of plant protection products.

Number of incidents notified to the Rapid chemical information exchange system (SIRIPQ) in relation to plant protection products.

5. Quantitative objectives

Identifying substances causing poisoning in workers or the general public.

Identify risks related to poisoning in the general public and the circumstances of the groups affected.

Awareness of the harmful effects to health of plant protection products, in domestic, farming, forestry, urban and industrial environments or in road and rail networks.



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Discover potential changes in the incidence of poisonings.

Monitor the effectiveness of preventive measures and treatments.

6. Action schedule

The actions shall begin when the Plan is started up and information on indicators shall be collected annually.



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7) Improve controls on the use of plant protection products

7.1 Set up monitoring programmes for the use of plant protection products.

1. Legislation

Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides.

Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC, Article 68 of which makes provision for Member States to carry out the necessary checks to ensure compliance, and Article 55 refers to the appropriate use of plant protection products, providing continuity for the monitoring programmes.

Law No 43/2002 of 20 November 2002 on Plant Health.

Royal Decree 1311/2012 of 14 September 2012 establishing a framework of action for achieving sustainable use of plant protection products

Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules

Royal Decree No 9/2015 of 16 January 2015 governing the conditions for applying Community legislation on hygiene in primary agricultural production.

2. Description and specific objective of the measure

The purpose of the measure is to check the correct use of plant protection products by means of a programme promoting and building on the existing plan for monitoring the use of plant protection products in both agricultural and non-agricultural contexts.

The measure will be implemented by means of a national programme of official checks of hygiene in primary agricultural production and the use of plant protection products, which encompasses and replaces the previous monitoring plan in relation to the use of plant protection products, inspections of processing companies and farm holdings in order to verify, by analysing the plant samples taken:

- Storage conditions and verifying the existence of authorised products
- Traceability of plant protection product treatments (farm logbooks).
- Use of plant protection products, checking authorised best practice in agriculture.
- Training operatives involved in applying treatments.

3. Competent authorities

Within central government, the MAPAMA shall be responsible for coordinating the actions proposed in this measure, specifically the Directorate General for Farming Health (DGSPA), via the Sub-Directorate General for Plant and Forest Health and Hygiene.

The competent authorities of each autonomous community shall be responsible for implementing this measure.

4. Compliance indicators

Number of farm logbooks supervised

Number of farm logbooks supervised in which incidents were found to have taken place

Percentage of incidents in plant protection treatment records.

Number of producers inspected

Percentage of incidents in staff training.

Percentage of incidents in staff training.

Number of samples taken

Number of times when cases of samples with products not entered in the farm logbook have been detected

Percentage of samples with products not entered in the farm logbook.

Percentage of checks revealing infringements related to the use of plant protection products.

Number of times in which samples of unauthorised products have been found in crops, green areas, service networks or forests, urban areas, walkways, roads and so on, railways and other inspected areas

Percentage of samples with unauthorised products in crops, green areas, service networks or forests, urban areas, walkways, roads and so on, railways and other inspected areas

5. Quantitative objectives

The following shall be performed every year:

- 5 000 inspections of farms
- 500 checks on plant protection product treatment companies.
- 750 plant samples

6. Action schedule throughout the term of the NAP.

Throughout the term of the NAP.

7.2 Strengthening the system of official inspection laboratories

1. Regulations and other key documents

Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules

Royal Decree No 9/2015 of 16 January 2015 governing the conditions for applying Community legislation on hygiene in primary agricultural production.

General procedure for appointing laboratories carrying out official checks by MAPAMA as laid down in the Multi Annual National Control Plan.

2. Description and specific objective of the measure

The purpose of the measure is to establish a sound system of participating laboratories carrying out official checks of the use of plant protection products by designating laboratories (or, where applicable, withdrawing that designation), with the competent authorities reporting to the MAPAMA.

3. Competent authorities

The autonomous communities shall be responsible for designating official inspection laboratories and for notifying this to the MAPAMA.

As competent body for coordinating the programme at national level, the MAPAMA shall be responsible for designating the appropriate national reference laboratories for using plant protection products and for keeping a register of official inspection laboratories designated by the autonomous communities' authorities.

4. Compliance indicators

Number of laboratories designated.

Number of withdrawals of designations or incidents notified by the competent authorities regarding their official inspection laboratories.

5. Quantitative objectives

Designation of at least one official inspection laboratory per autonomous community.

As regards incidents in laboratories no specific objective can be set. It would be ideal to find that no incidents had occurred, which would seem to indicate that the laboratories are complying with all of the requirements concerning their designation.

6. Action schedule

Throughout the term of the NAP.

8) Reduce the risk arising from the use of plant protection products in specific areas.

8.1. Establish a methodology for assessing the effectiveness of the recommendations set for protection zones in relation to integrated pest management.

1. Legislation

Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides.

Royal Decree 1311/2012 of 14 September 2012 establishing a framework of action for achieving sustainable use of plant protection products

Law No 42/2007 of 13 December 2007 on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity.

Royal Decree 139/2011, of 4 February 2011 for the development of the List of Specially Protected Wild Species and the Spanish Catalogue of Endangered Species.

2. Description and specific objective of the measure

The purpose of the measure is to improve the level of knowledge regarding the situation in the protection zones identified in the previous plan, to verify whether the recommendations in the integrated pest management guidelines are being implemented in vulnerable areas and to assess their effectiveness in the conservation of endangered species.

The measure is being put forward as a continuation of Measure No 7.4 of the NAP 2013-2017. The measure lays down the need to identify and publish the protection zones declared pursuant to Royal Decree 139/2011 of 4 February implementing the List of wild species subject to special protection and the Spanish catalogue of endangered species.

Once those areas have been identified we will set out a series of recommended measures to be applied by producers in the vulnerable areas and natural spaces subject to special protection for the use of plant health products. Given that it is not possible to carry out strict checks of the application of the proposed measures a more workable idea is to assess their potential effect on fauna.

In the new NAP it is considered relevant to carry out the necessary acts to verify the level of effectiveness of the recommendations featured in the integrated pest management guidelines on the conservation of biodiversity.

To assess the effective compliance of their ultimate objectives, i.e. to ensure that the conservation of endangered species is not compromised by the use of plant protection products - a number of bio-indicators will be chosen.

The proposed methods include the establishment of a protocol for monitoring and checking the trends in the populations found in agricultural environments (flower pollinating hymenoptera, Lepidoptera and birds) and for monitoring the specific composition of communities of species of these taxonomic groups.

Furthermore, where it is considered necessary to have greater information when assessing the results of bio-indicators, we might consider verifying the use of plant protection products by consulting the farm logbooks of holdings located in the identified protection areas. This information may help to cross-check the information obtained from bio-indicators.

3. Competent authorities

Within central government, the Directorate General for Environmental Assessment and Quality and the Natural Environment (via the Sub-Directorate General for the Natural Environment) of the Ministry of Farming, Food and Environmental Affairs (MAAMA) shall be responsible for

coordinating and monitoring compliance with Royal Decree 139/2011 of 4 February implementing the List of wild species subject to special protection and the Spanish catalogue of endangered species. The development of an assessment methodology will make it possible to assess the effectiveness of the specific recommendations for protection areas and to assess whether the implementation (or otherwise) of the recommended measures in the protection areas has had any impact on biodiversity.

Given that the integrated pest management guidelines lay down recommendations for the use of plant protection products all of the information collected will be presented to the Spanish national plant protection committee (CFN), in conjunction with the Wild flora and fauna committee (CFFS), as the body responsible for drafting and approving the integrated pest management guidelines.

4. Compliance indicators

Preparation and publication of the methodology for monitoring and selecting monitoring areas.

Data obtained over the course of at least three annual sample campaigns.

One inspection, where appropriate, on the last sample campaign.

Notification of results and trends in bio-indicators.

5. Quantitative objectives

Draft a methodology for assessing the effectiveness of the recommendations made in the integrated pest management guidelines for protection areas concerning the use of plant protection products.

Carry out at least three monitoring campaigns over three years in order to test the proposed methodology.

Carry out - in the same monitoring plots - an inspection during the last sample campaign to verify the data from the farm logbooks, where necessary.

Draw up a final report with the monitoring data.

Draw up a proposal of recommended measures or practices when the monitoring data reveal a loss of biodiversity.

6. Action schedule

Throughout the term of the NAP.



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9) Improve and extend the use of plant protection alerts for citizens and the vulnerable and sensitive population

9.1. Publish guidelines and protocols for communicating terrestrial and aerial plant protection alerts - including those using drones - to the general population and, in particular, to the vulnerable and sensitive population.

1. Legislation

Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides.

Law No 43/2002 of 20 November 2002 on Plant Health.

Royal Decree 1311/2012 of 14 September 2012 establishing a framework of action for achieving sustainable use of plant protection products

Law 27/2006 of 18 July regulates the rights to access to information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters

Schengen Information System

Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market

Royal Decree 485/1997 of 14 April 1997 on the minimum requirements for the provision of safety and/or health signs at work.

2. Description and specific objective of the measure

Publish protocols or guidelines for the autonomous communities' competent authorities, plant and forest protection agencies, bodies responsible for maintaining public vegetation, etc... in order to inform the public appropriately, effectively and with as much notice as possible of plant protection treatments and aerial applications including those using drones in particular vulnerable groups, so that precautionary protection measures can be taken.

The main objective is to protect the general public and in particular more vulnerable sections of society (in particular sufferers of multiple chemical sensitivity, fibromyalgia, chronic fatigue syndrome, asthma, cancer and other health conditions) from accidental exposure to plant protection treatments and/or aerial applications including those using drones by **publishing effective plant protection alert protocols** by means of different media (electronic, mobile devices and on-site) and to recommend good practices concerning the information to be notified (place, date and time of application, type of pest; type and name of product, plant protection registration number, method of application, number of the company and people responsible for applying the product, company/ies or bodies responsible for authorising treatment, self-protection recommendations and for protecting pets, waiting time for approaching the treated area, telephone number to call in case of emergencies or accidental exposure and how to find out about any unplanned changes to the treatment programme).

The protocols shall lay down the requirements and procedures for plant protection alerts for land and/or aerial treatment by those responsible or the competent authorities.

3. Competent authorities

The relevant departments of each autonomous community

4. Compliance indicators

The indicators used to check the success of this measure shall be as follows:

- Number of protocols/guidelines published concerning the notification of plant health alerts to the public
- Number of protocols published on the notification of plant protection alerts and aerial applications - including those using drones - to vulnerable people.

5. Quantitative objectives

Implementation of at least one effective protocol of plant protection alerts to the public in all autonomous communities referring to the plant health treatment.

Implementation of at least one effective protocol of plant protection alerts to vulnerable people (including people and associations of those suffering from multiple chemical sensitivity, fibromyalgia, chronic fatigue syndrome, asthma, cancer and other health conditions) in all autonomous communities.

6. Action schedule

Throughout the term of the NAP.