



Innovation for Sustainability

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IBMA

INTERNATIONAL BIOCONTROL
MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION



Bioprotection

How to enable more Biological Plant Protection Products to be used in European agriculture



New Green Deal Policies support Bioprotection



Action plans



Farm to Fork

Alternatives to conventional pesticides
Facilitate placing on market of PPP containing biological active substances
Revision of Sustainable Use Directive to ... enhance Integrated Pest Management



Biodiversity

Biodiversity loss results in reduced crop yields
Set national values for targets for Biodiversity and Farm to Fork using CAP instruments



REFIT

1107/2009 Effectively manages risk
BUT
Accelerate the placing on the market of low risk alternatives

A screenshot of a tweet from Stella Kyriakides (@SKyriakidesEU) dated 20/05/2020. The tweet discusses the #EUFarm2Fork initiative, stating it contains at least 27 key actions aimed for 2030. The actions listed are: -50% less pesticides, -20% less fertilisers, +25% organic farming, -50% less antibiotics in farming, Reduce food waste & fraud, and Protect animals. The tweet has 23 retweets and 61 likes. The background of the tweet shows a video frame of Stella Kyriakides speaking at a podium.

Stella Kyriakides
1,969 Tweets

Tweets Tweets & replies Media Likes

EU Food Safety #UnitedAgainstCoronavirus and 4 others

Stella Kyriakides @SKyriakidesEU · 20/05/2020

#EUFarm2Fork contains no less than 27 key actions, which aim for 🇪🇺 by 2030:

- ✓ -50% less pesticides
- ✓ -20% less fertilisers
- ✓ +25% 🇪🇺 organic farming
- ✓ -50% less antibiotics in farming
- ✓ Reduce food waste & fraud
- ✓ Protect animals

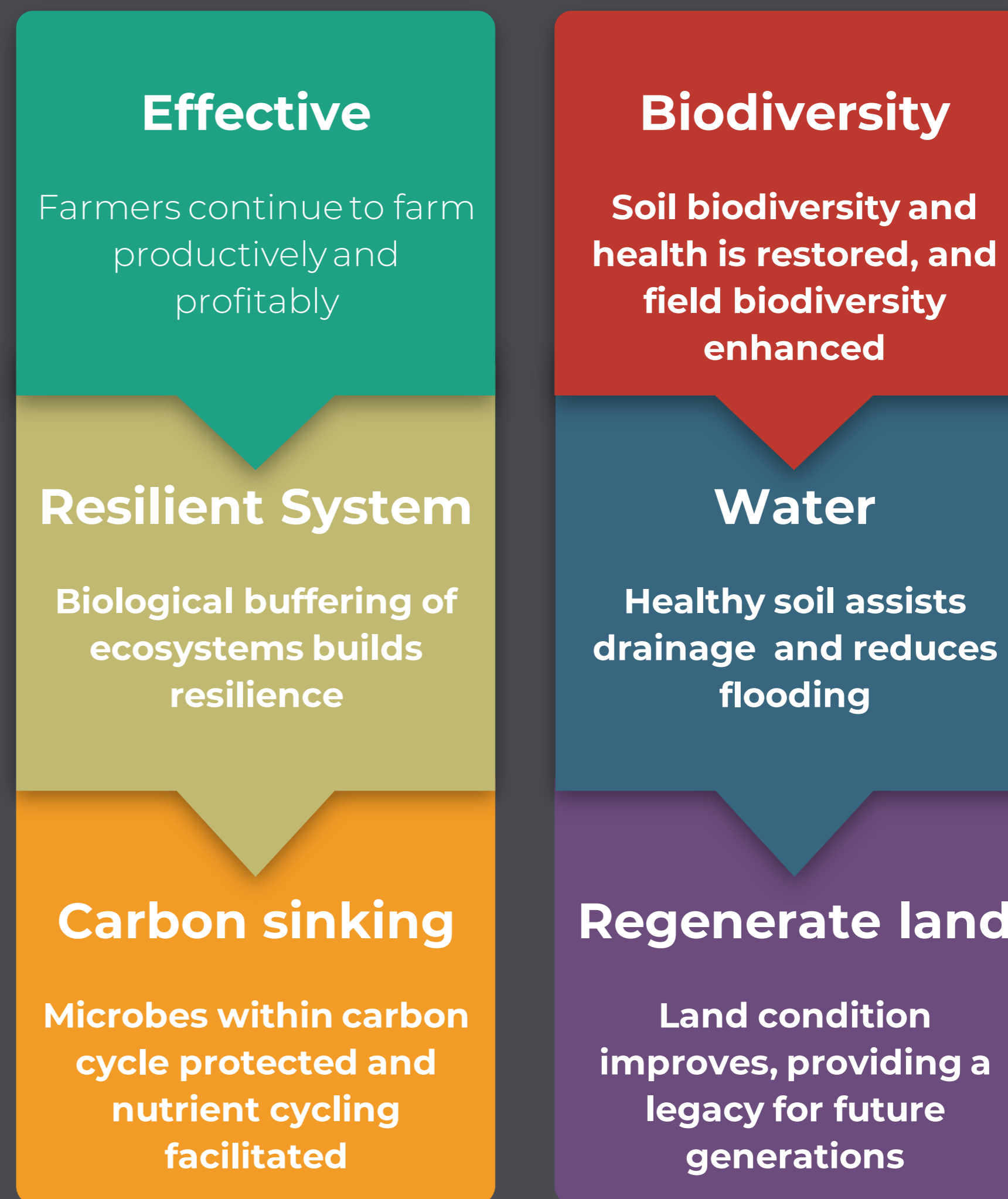
Benefits of Bioprotection

To create a paradigm shift we need a positive target of 75% of PPPs being bioprotectants by 2030

For resilient agriculture we need systemic change

For sustainable agriculture and maintaining biodiversity, bioprotection and biocontrol technologies need to be at the heart of the pest and disease control programme

It is not business as usual – it is a biology first approach and agroecological approach



IBMA proposes 75% of PPP to be Bioprotection by 2030



IBMA proposes positive target for bioprotection



Framework

A positive target shows provides a framework within which to expand bioprotection products and so agroecology and organics



Incentives

Farmers need crop protection tools
A target provides industry certainty to innovate and develop new products



Enabling Regulation

A positive target highlights the need for enabling regulation to deliver the target



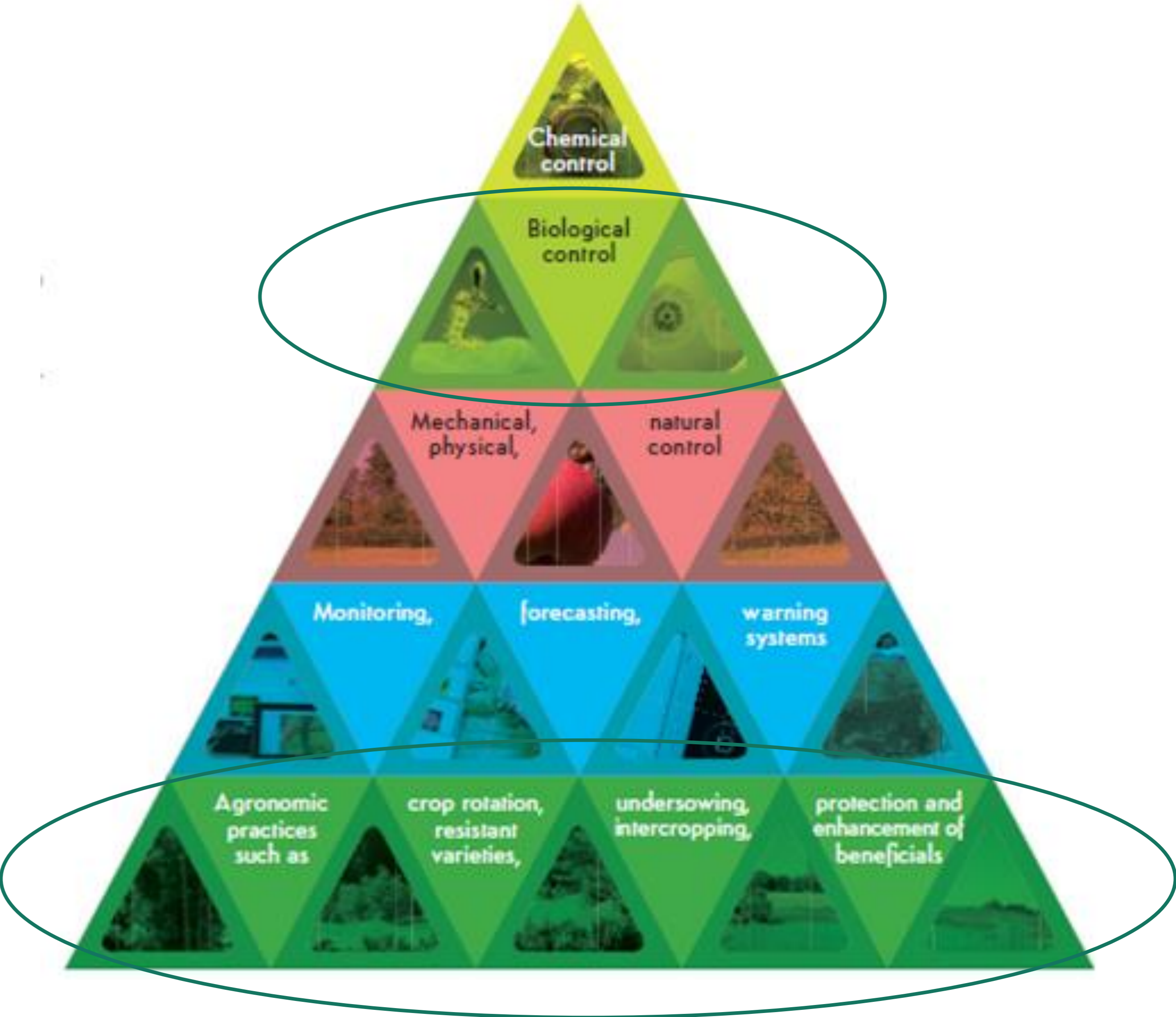
CAP

Biocontrol use should be included in the 30% EcoSchemes



Integral to Agroecology and Organics

Biocontrol is the cornerstone of an IPM programme



How: Incentivise Switch to Bioprotection through CAP Ecoschemes



Extrapolation from early adopters and innovators leads to a rapid increase in technology uptake



Incentives

Farming businesses need incentives to change. Use CAP EcoScheme to reward change and mitigate the risk of change.



Farmer to farmer networks

Farmers listen to farmers. Peer to peer learning within rural communities and regions



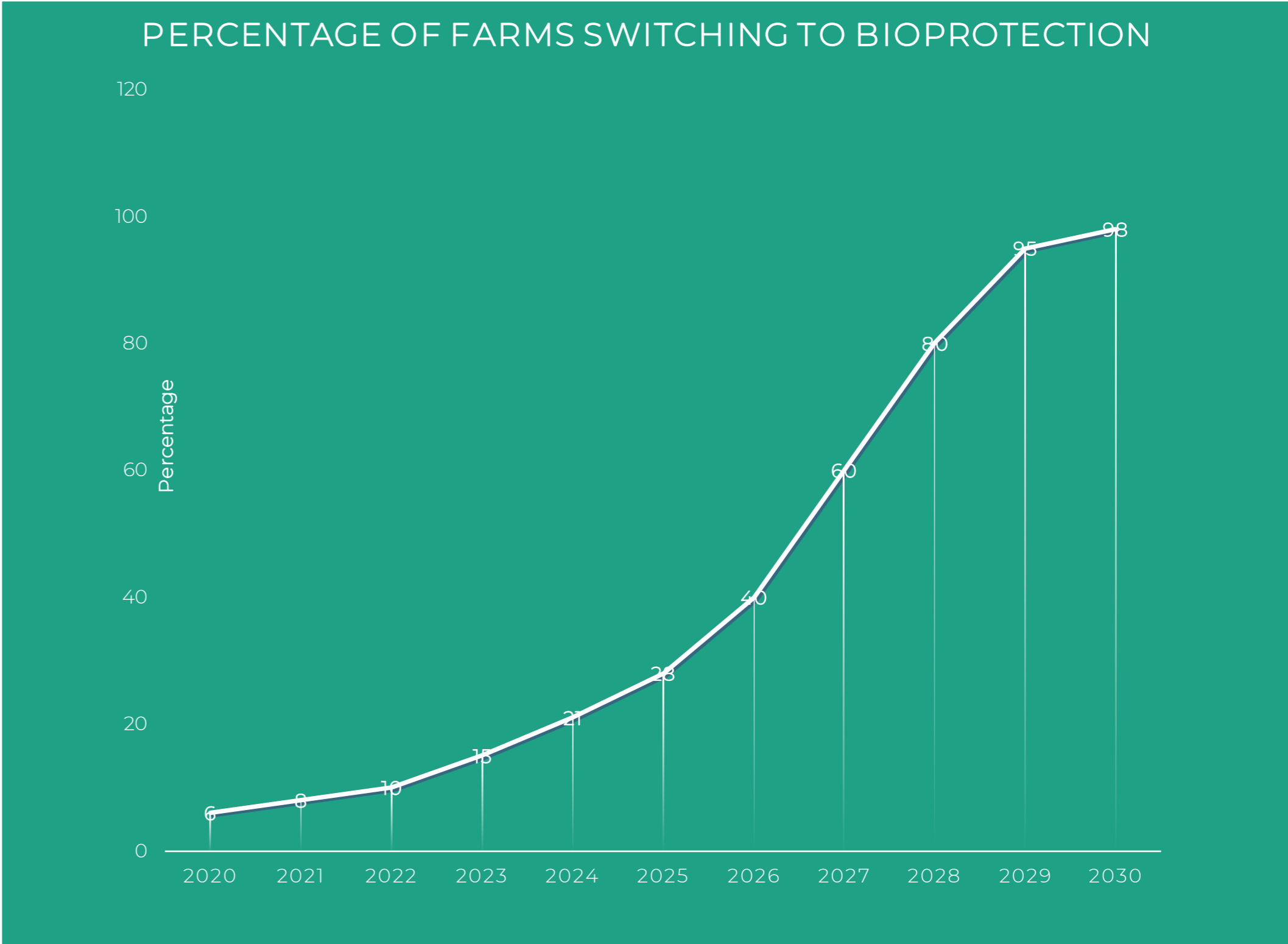
Multi-stakeholder best practice sharing

Farmer research for farmers led by farmers with support from multiple stakeholders – researchers, advisers, industry.



Enabling Regulation to Speed Up Market Access

Farmers need products to control pests and diseases. Bioprotection products are available but are stuck in the inappropriate regulatory system unable to reach market.



➔ 2030 trajectory

How: Make the SUD legally binding



Extrapolation from early adopters and innovators leads to a rapid increase in technology uptake



Legally binding Action Plans

National Action Plans have not delivered. Voluntary approach needs replacing with legally binding action plans.



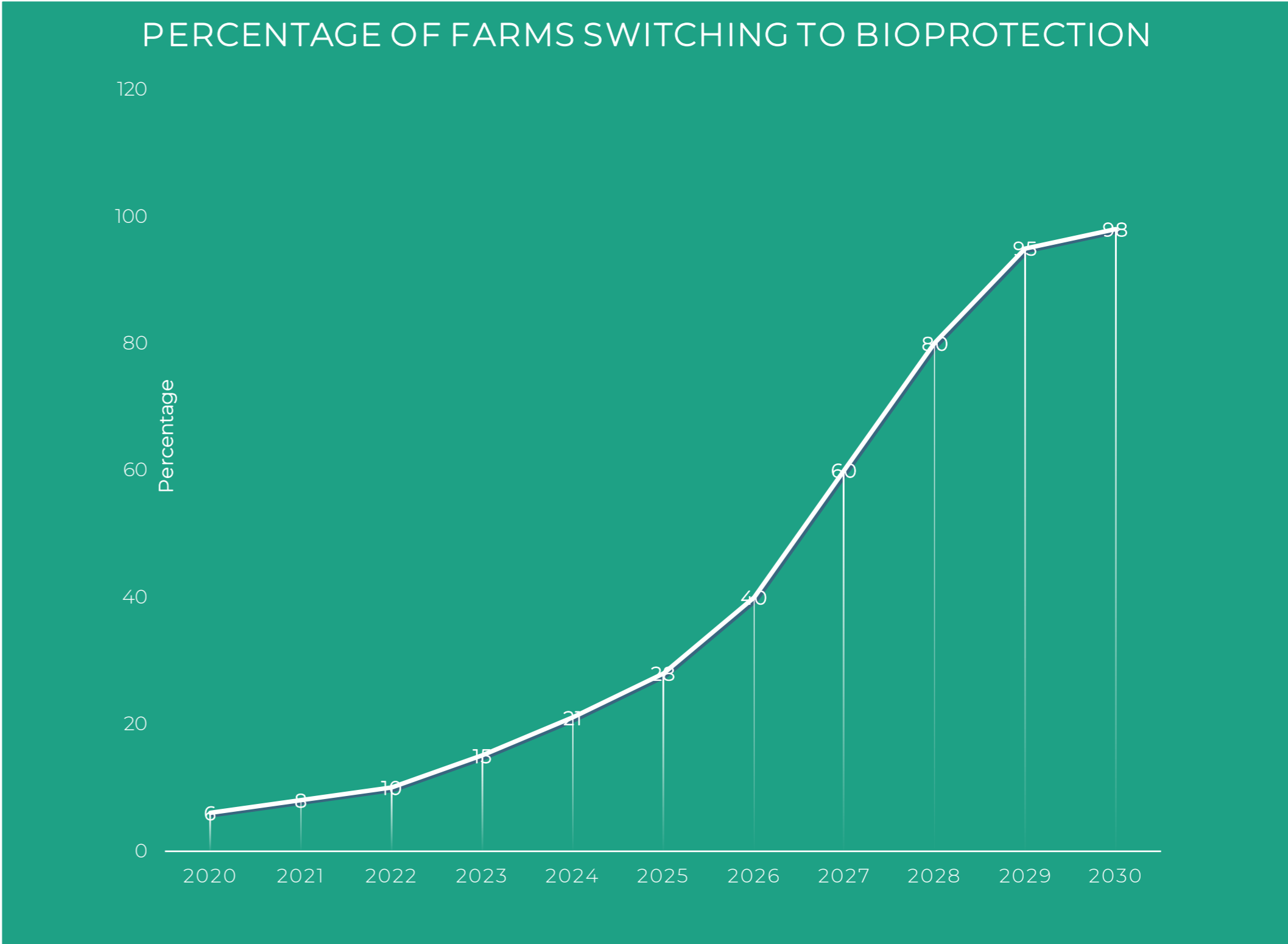
Integrated Pest Management is rewarded

Link to CAP EcoSchemes with best management practices within SUD



Include Targets in SUD

National Action Plans have not delivered.. Create National Targets for bioprotection uptake.



 2030 trajectory



Vines in Franciacorta Italy

60% of vines in region under organic
production



What has been the impact so far?

Lobesia botrana control through mating disruption

Mimising residues and land contamination

Triggers for change are multiple – in this case the societal change and limiting risk to workers and the environment was a key driver for change as was the achievement of national certification, highlighting the importance of standards.

Change happens field by field, farm by farm

Started with small pilot on one plot and by 2000 the farm was organic and in 2001 has organic certification. Now over 60% of the Franciacorta region vine area is organic

Joint working Farmers, Researchers Univ of Milan, local agronomists and municipality

Technology transfer involved multiple stakeholders





Rice in Albufera of Valencia

15,3000 ha of rice surrounding 3,000 ha of freshwater lagoon using mating disruption



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What has been the impact so far?



Chilo suppressalis control through mating disruption

16,000 ha under mating disruption

Since 2006 the pest is fully controlled by mating disruption in the whole area (approx. 16,000 ha) avoiding of the use of approx. 50,000 L of synthetic insecticides each year.

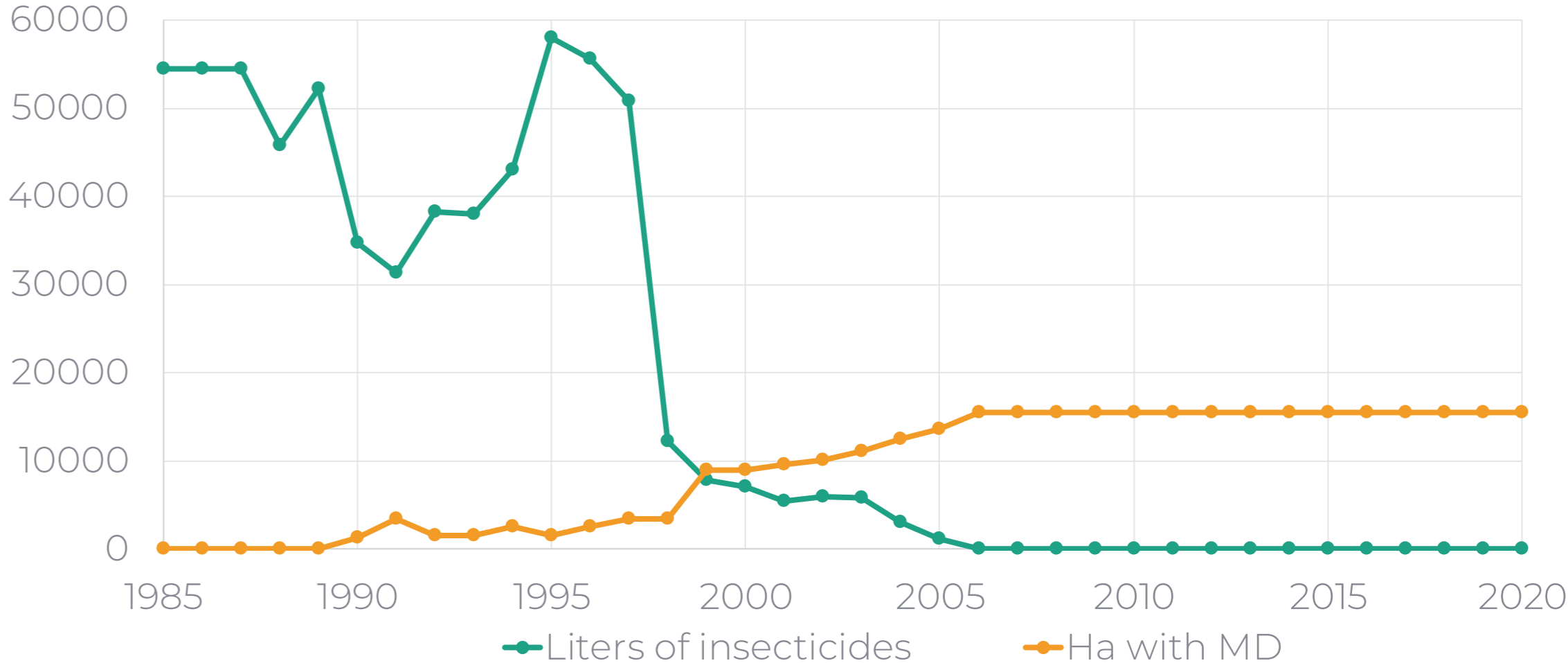
Joint working with extension service, farmers and industry

The use of mating disruptions allows the coexistence of an important economic activity (such as the rice cultivation) in an area which as been declared a natural reserve and that is, additionally, a touristic site in the region.

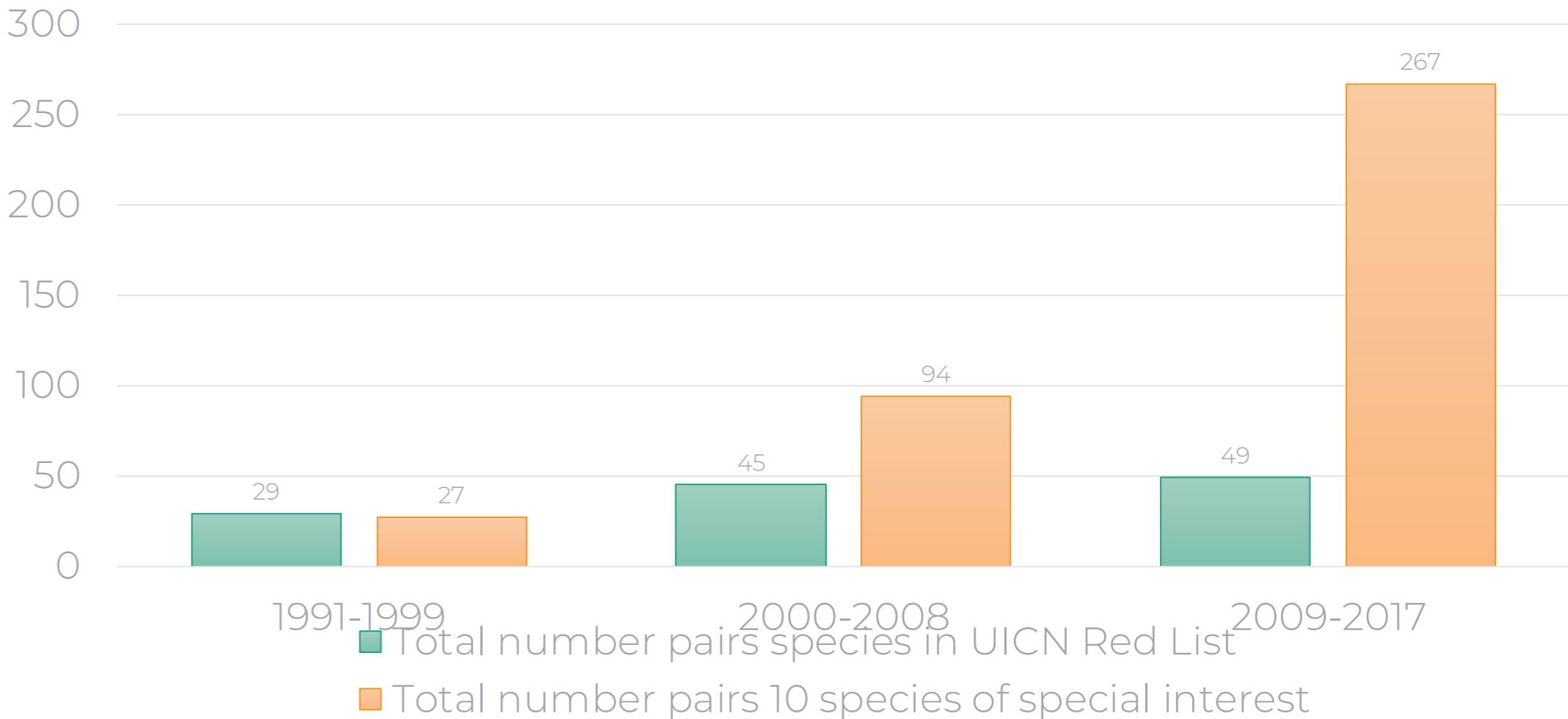
Biodiversity increased

The switch to biocontrol allowed to significantly decrease pollution and reliance on chemical pesticides, increasing biodiversity enabling resilient rice cropping systems.

Evolution of insecticide use



Evolution of nesting aquatic birds





Maize in Italy, France and Germany

400,000 ha of maize under parasitic wasp
control



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What has been the impact so far?

Ostrinia nubilalis is controlled by *Trichogramma brassicae*



400,000 ha of maize grown under bioprotection

Since 2000 *Trichogramma* used to parasitise European corn borer but exponential increase in use due to use of drones to apply capsules.

Efficacy to match synthetics

Over 80% of eggs are parasitized achieving similar levels of control and yield increase as synthetic pesticides

Development of new application techniques

Innovation nexus – drone application with change in format of parasitic wasp eggs provided the ability of the technique to compete economically



Conclusion: What is needed to accelerate IPM implementation



IBMA proposes positive target for bioprotection



Enabling regulation

Products must reach the market - a new biological specific regulation is needed



Incentives

Use the CAP EcoScheme to reward and mitigate the risks for farmers making change



Create a target and make it legally binding

Make the SUD legally binding and include a target for bioprotection



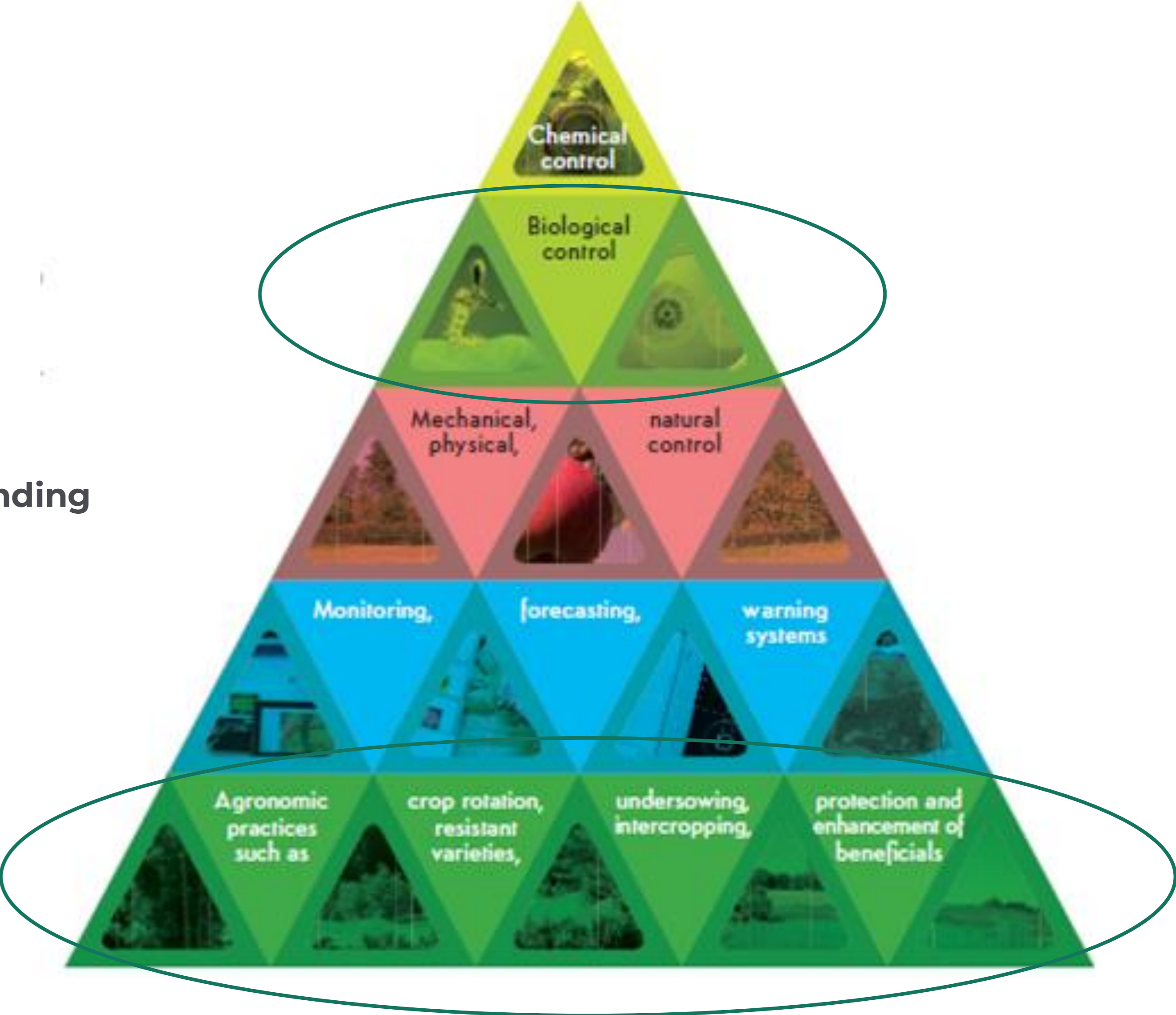
It is urgent and takes time

Start now – transition takes time



Involve everyone

There are multiple stakeholders – all have a contribution to make and something to gain.



Thank you to all IBMA Members for their biocontrol examples

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