L'INTERNAZIONALE DEI PESTICIDI

INTRODUZIONE

LE AZIENDE E LE QUANTITA'

QUALI PESTICIDI

PAESI EUROPEI

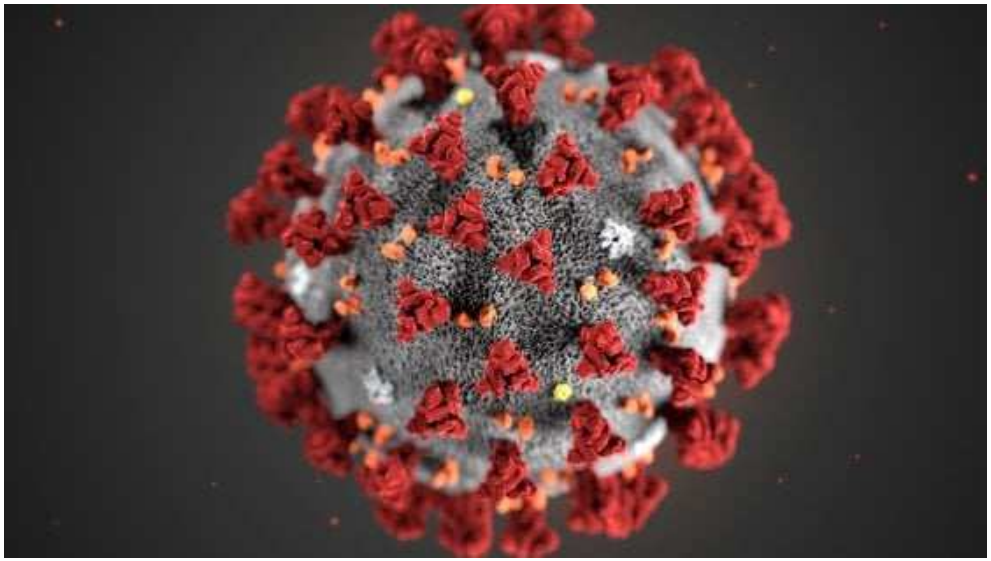
PAESI EXTRAEUROPEI

LA STRADA DEL CAMBIAMENTO

Dott. Giovanni Beghini, ISDE Verona, PAN ITALIA

Ci preoccupiamo giustamente dell'**agricoltura biologica** nel mondo, sosteniamo il valore dell'**agricoltura contadina**, della **sovranità alimentare**, della indipendenza della produzione dei **semi**, dell'**agroecologia** e della importanza di evitare e superare le **monoculture,** dei **cambiamenti climatici**, del **risparmio energetico** , di una **equa distribuzione** del lavoro e dei redditi .

La **pandemia** ha dimostrato due cose fondamentali: Quanto sia importante la **sovranità alimentare** a tutti i livelli, anche familiari, e quanto sia invece deleterio il **sistema della GDO** che ha accumulato grandi profitti con il monopolio delle vendite e l'imposizione dei propri prezzi ai produttori.



Bruxelles
5 maggio 2020

ARGOMENTI
Produzione alimentare sostenibile
Sicurezza alimentare
Cibo sostenibile e sano
Ridurre gli sprechi, combattere le frodi

OBBIETTIVI entro il 2030

Ridurre del 50% i pesticidi
Ridurre del 20% i fertilizzanti chimici
Ridurre del 50% antibiotici per allevamenti
Ridurre del 50% antibiotici per acquacoltura
Arrivare al 25% dei terreni coltivati bio

Entro il 2023 la Commissione presenterà una proposta legislativa che delinei un quadro di riferimento in materia di sistemi alimentari sostenibili

Pensiamo e sappiamo che in qualche maniera l'Europa è paladina di un "Green Deal" e di un progetto "From farm to Fork" (F2F) e ovviamente confidiamo nella buona intenzione dei promotori, anzi li citiamo e li richiamiamo alla coerenza con i principi, i metodi e gli obbiettivi proposti.

GLI ENTI EUROPEI DI CONTROLLO

ECHA

Aiuta le imprese a rispettare la legislazione specifica dell'UE sulle sostanze chimiche o i biocidi

Classificazione, etichettatura e imballaggio (CLP)

Regolamento sui biocidi (BPR)

Regolamento sul previo assenso informato (PIC

Coopera con le organizzazioni internazionali e i soggetti interessati per promuovere un uso sicuro delle sostanze chimiche

Fornisce informazioni sulle sostanze chimiche e il loro uso sicuro attraverso un'unica banca dati gratuita

Collabora con la Commissione europea e i governi dell'UE per individuare le sostanze che suscitano preoccupazioni e prendere decisioni in materia di gestione dei rischi a livello dell'UE

Incoraggia l'innovazione nell'industria chimica sostituendo le sostanze che destano preoccupazioni.

- In teoria beneficiano di ECHA:
- **La popolazione e l'ambiente** sono meno esposti a sostanze chimiche pericolose e beneficiano di prodotti più sicuri. I consumatori possono chiedere informazioni sulle sostanze chimiche pericolose presenti nei prodotti che acquistano.
- **I lavoratori del settore e altri utilizzatori delle sostanze chimiche** usufruiscono di informazioni più accurate sui rischi delle sostanze chimiche che trattano e su come usarle in modo sicuro.
- **L'industria** viene aiutata a rispettare la legislazione. Le imprese innovative possono approfittare della necessità di eliminare gradualmente le sostanze più pericolose.
- **I paesi in via di sviluppo** ottengono informazioni su come trattare le sostanze chimiche pericolose in condizioni di sicurezza (vedremo come)

Chi sono I “BIG FIVE”

BAYER, SYNGENTA, CORTEVA, FMC, BASF

Le 5 principali aziende chimiche europee realizzano oltre il 35% dei loro profitti dalla vendita di pesticidi riconosciuti dalla legislazione europea come “ALTAMENTE PERICOLOSI” (high hazard) per persone, animali ed ecosistemi, per cancerogenicità, interferenza endocrina, neurotossicità, insufficienza riproduttiva (e sono vietati in Europa)

Più di un miliardo di dollari provengono dalla vendita di sostanze chimiche, alcune attualmente vietate in Europa, che sono altamente tossiche per le api e gli insetti impollinatori.

Public Eye

GREENPEACE

Dopo migliaia di richieste alle agenzie le ONG sono riuscite ad arrivare ai dati riportati, e a riprodurli graficamente in maniera magistrale

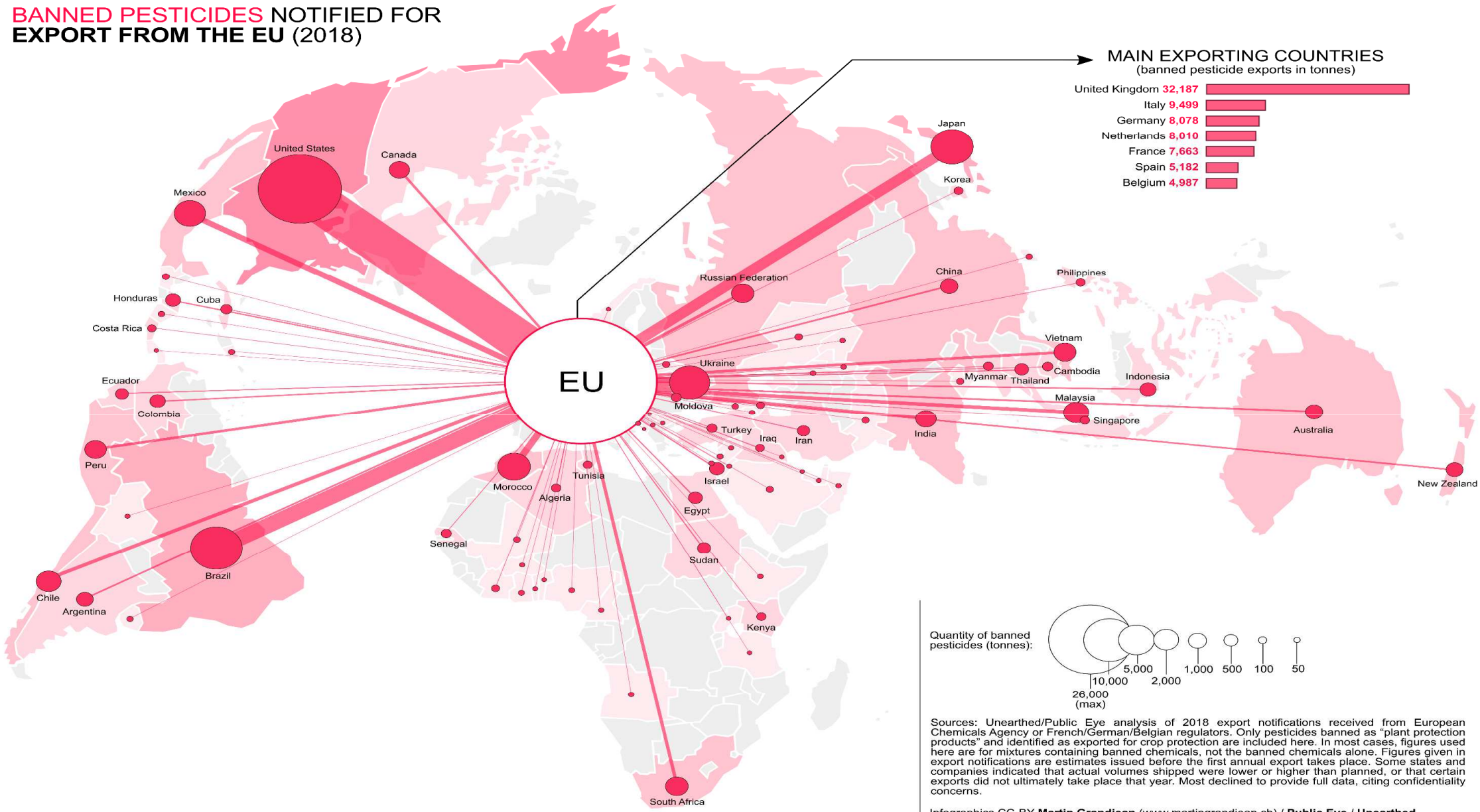
Public Eye and Unearthed reveal for the first time the extent to which the European Union (EU) allows the export of certain pesticides even though it bans their use on its own fields.

30.000 tonnellate di PARAQUAT è una quantità immensa. che può diserbare 10 milioni di ettari di terreno
Qualche anno fa in Veneto ha suscitato scalpore la messa in deroga di una quantità non paragonabile dell'erbicida.

Dobbiamo considerare anche il pericolo di esportare la tecnologia della produzione, se succede questo nessuno più controllerà il consumo di pesticidi.

Così come si deve considerare il pericolo di importare da questi paesi cibi con residui, così che queste sostanze sono bandite in Europa ma ritornano sotto forma di cibi o altri prodotti.

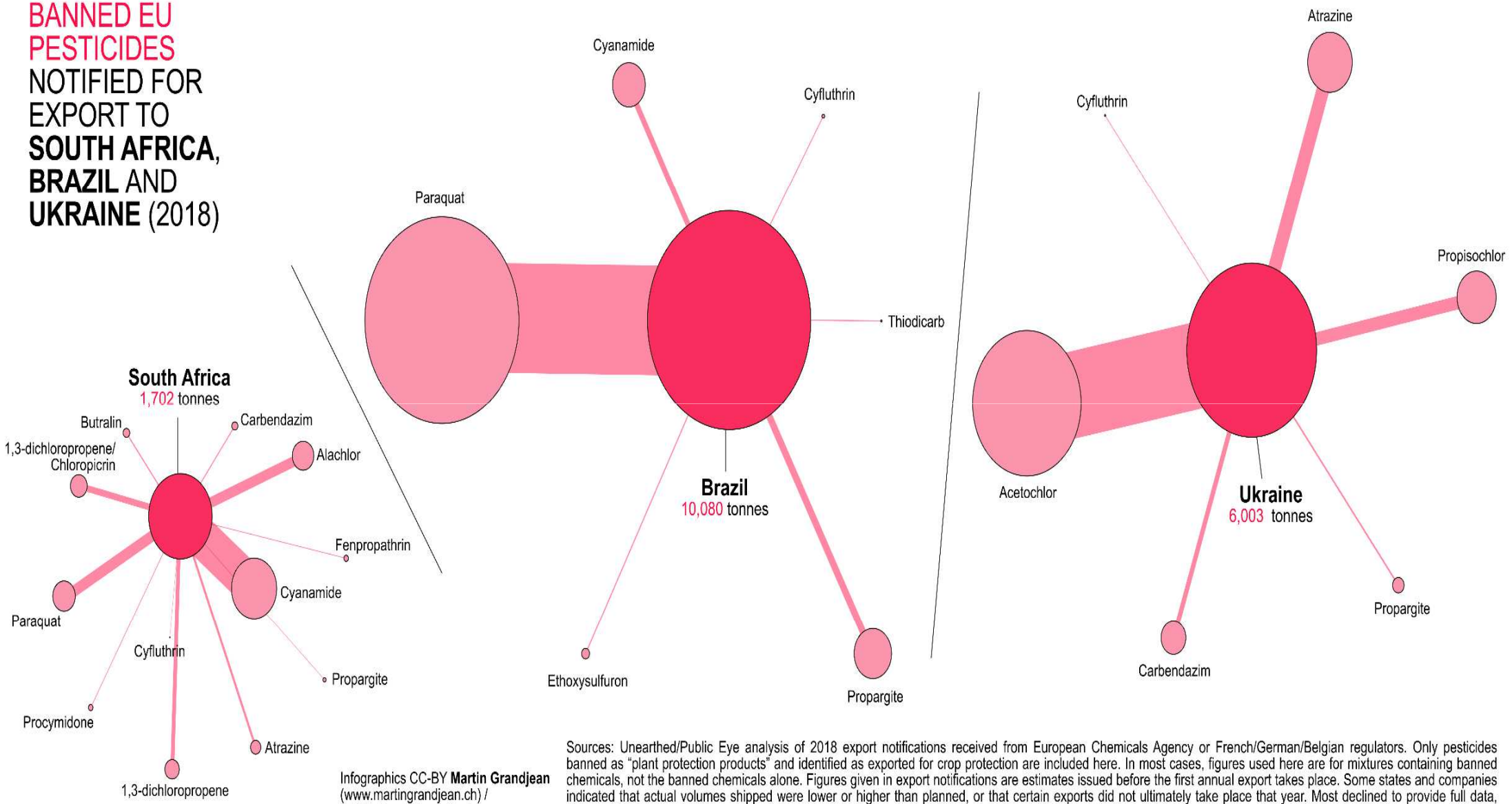
BANNED PESTICIDES NOTIFIED FOR **EXPORT FROM THE EU** (2018)



MAIN EXPORTING COUNTRIES
(banned pesticide exports in tonnes)

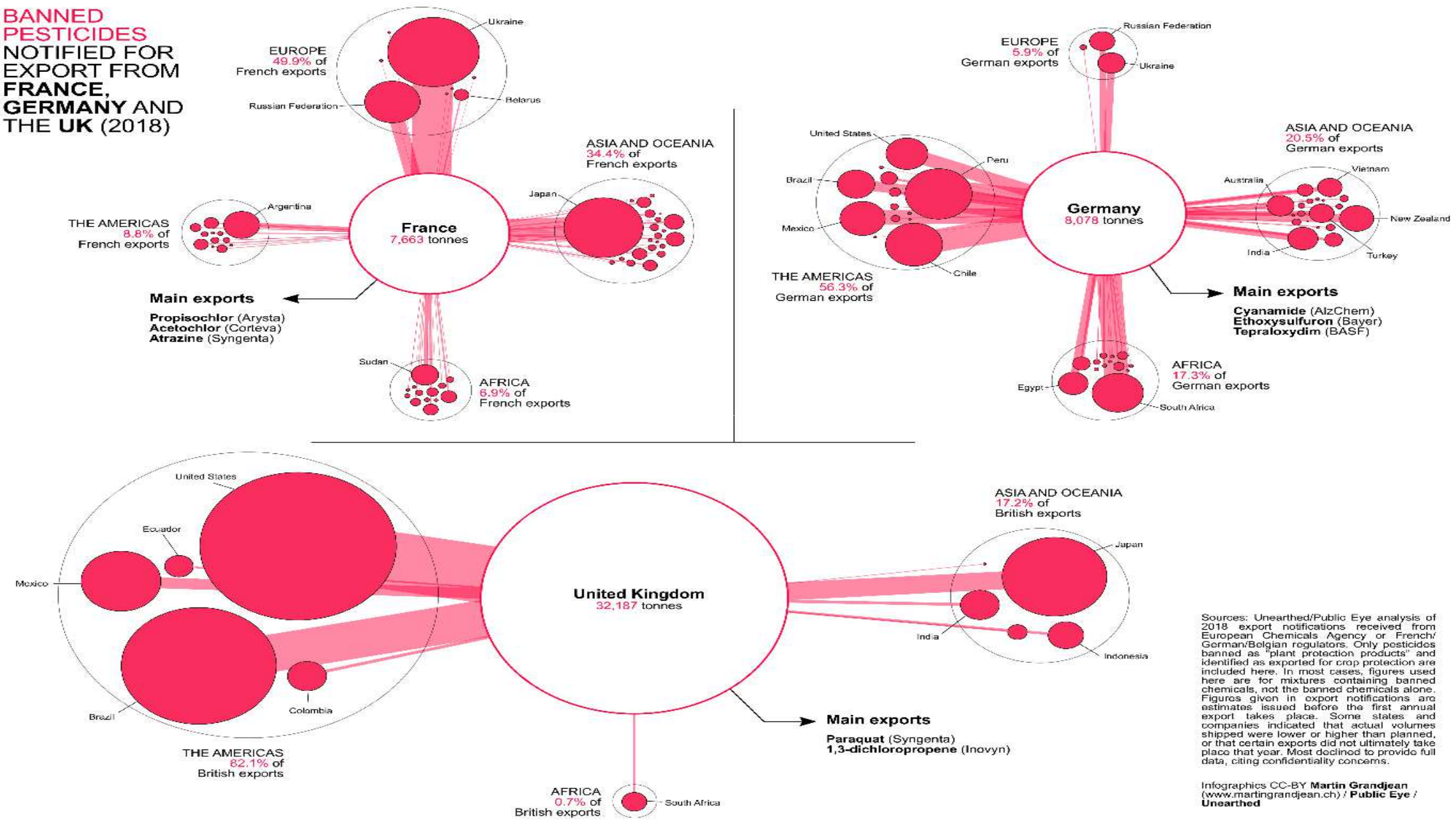
Sources: Unearthed/Public Eye analysis of 2018 export notifications received from European Chemicals Agency or French/German/Belgian regulators. Only pesticides banned as "plant protection products" and identified as exported for crop protection are included here. In most cases, figures used here are for mixtures containing banned chemicals, not the banned chemicals alone. Figures given in export notifications are estimates issued before the first annual export takes place. Some states and companies indicated that actual volumes shipped were lower or higher than planned, or that certain exports did not ultimately take place that year. Most declined to provide full data, citing confidentiality concerns.

BANNED EU PESTICIDES NOTIFIED FOR EXPORT TO **SOUTH AFRICA**, **BRAZIL** AND **UKRAINE** (2018)



Sources: Unearthed/Public Eye analysis of 2018 export notifications received from European Chemicals Agency or French/German/Belgian regulators. Only pesticides banned as "plant protection products" and identified as exported for crop protection are included here. In most cases, figures used here are for mixtures containing banned chemicals, not the banned chemicals alone. Figures given in export notifications are estimates issued before the first annual export takes place. Some states and companies indicated that actual volumes shipped were lower or higher than planned, or that certain exports did not ultimately take place that year. Most declined to provide full data, citing confidentiality concerns.

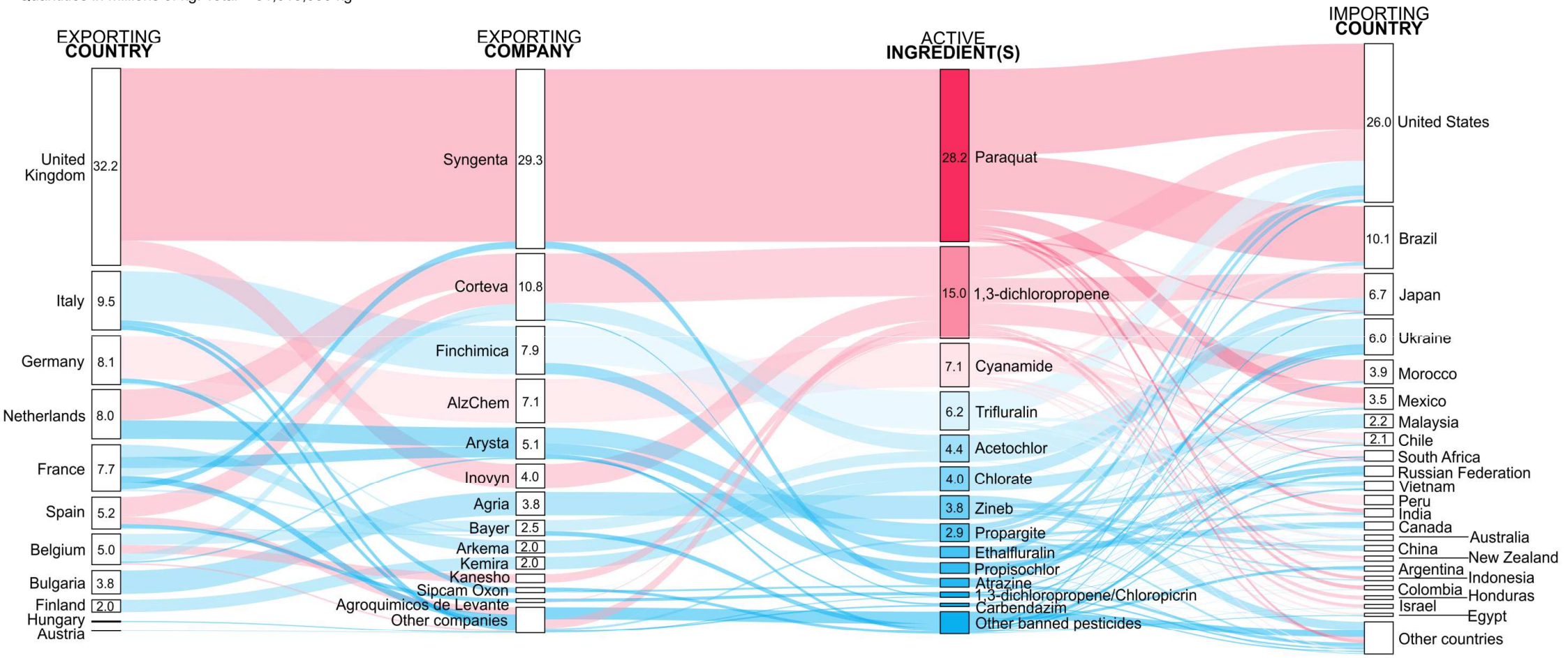
BANNED PESTICIDES NOTIFIED FOR EXPORT FROM **FRANCE, GERMANY** AND THE **UK** (2018)



Sources: Unearthed/Public Eye analysis of 2018 export notifications received from European Chemicals Agency or French/German/Belgian regulators. Only pesticides banned as "plant protection products" and identified as exported for crop protection are included here. In most cases, figures used here are for mixtures containing banned chemicals, not the banned chemicals alone. Figures given in export notifications are estimates issued before the first annual export takes place. Some states and companies indicated that actual volumes shipped were lower or higher than planned, or that certain exports did not ultimately take place that year. Most declined to provide full data, citing confidentiality concerns.

BANNED PESTICIDES NOTIFIED FOR EXPORT FROM THE **EUROPEAN UNION** IN 2018

Quantities in millions of kg. Total = 81,615,000 kg



Infographics
CC-BY **Martin Grandjean** (www.martingrandjean.ch) / **Public Eye** / **Unearthed**

Sources: Unearthed/Public Eye analysis of 2018 export notifications received from European Chemicals Agency or French/German/Belgian regulators. Only pesticides banned as “plant protection products” and identified as exported for crop protection are included here. In most cases, figures used here are for mixtures containing banned chemicals, not the banned chemicals alone. Figures given in export notifications are estimates issued before the first annual export takes place. Some states and companies indicated that actual volumes shipped were lower or higher than planned, or that certain exports did not ultimately take place that year. Most declined to provide full data, citing confidentiality concerns.

CropLife's hazardous pesticide sales in high- vs low/middle-income countries

L'investigazione Rileva che quasi metà (41%) dei prodotti delle 5 aziende contengono almeno un HHP

SVIZZERA

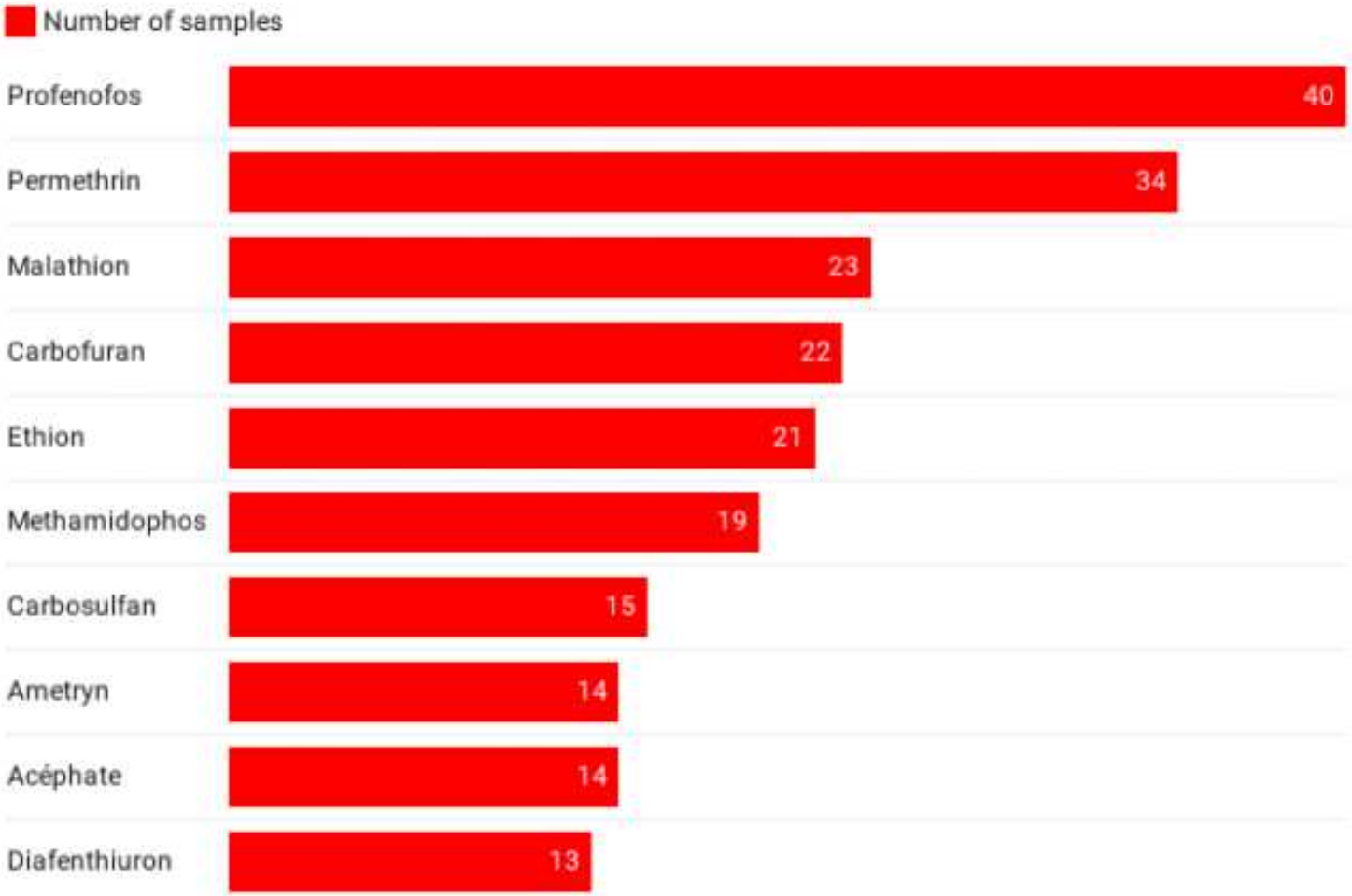
Residues of numerous toxic pesticides prohibited in Switzerland are commonly found in imported food.

Carbofuran, permethrin, profenofos, triadimefon, diazinon, carbosulfan: these are the cryptic names of ingredients hidden in a sweet pepper produced in Vietnam and sold in Switzerland.

dramatic for the farmers who, thousands of kilometers away, **grow fruits and vegetables using pesticides too dangerous to be approved in our own country**.

Among the 1 940 samples of imported foodstuff tested, 220 contained substances found on the list of pesticides banned in Switzerland “due to their effects on human health or the environment.

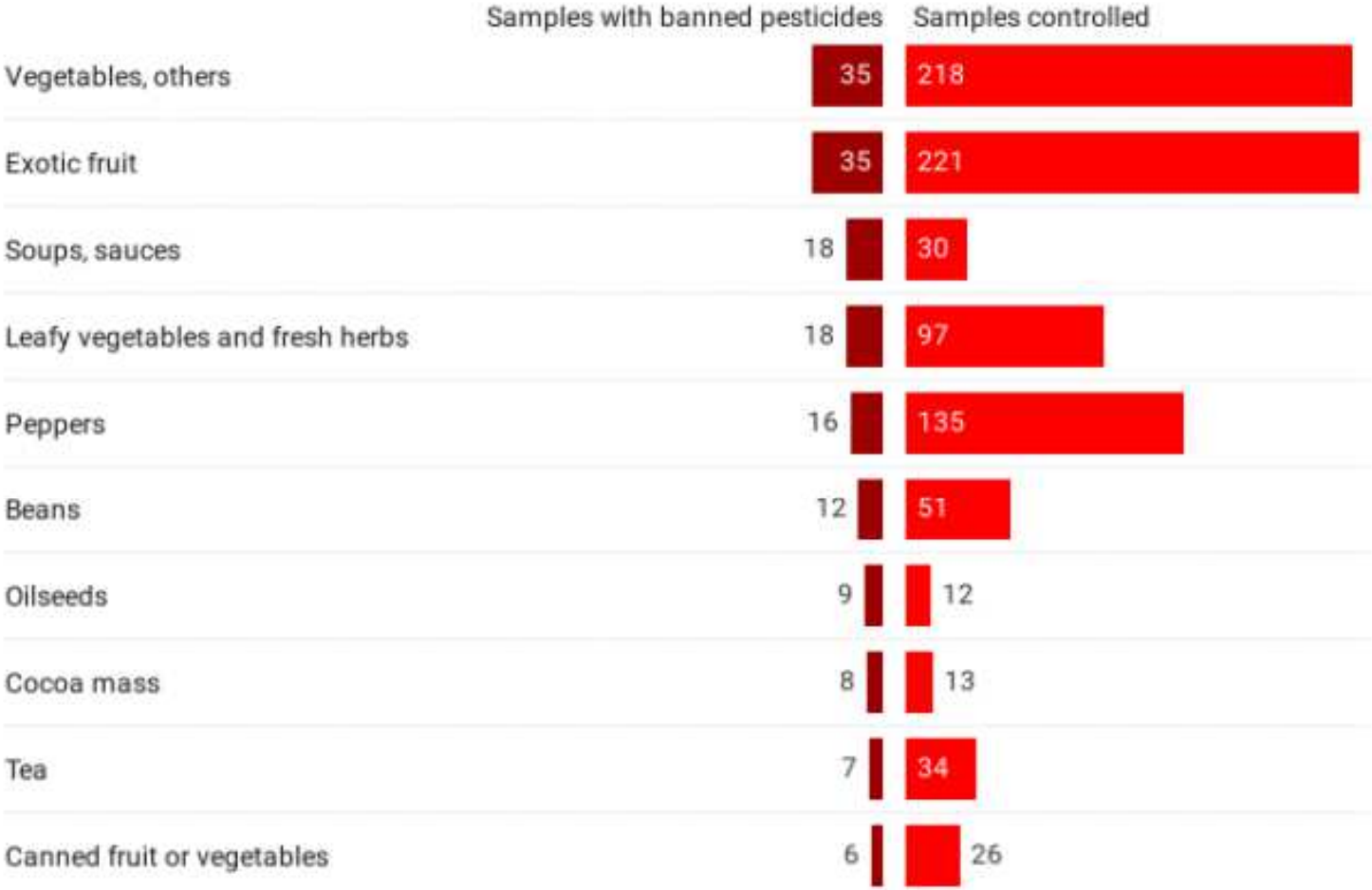
The 10 most frequently detected banned pesticides



The FSVO data detail the results of food testing done by official laboratories in 2017. Among the 1 940 samples of imported foodstuff tested, 220 contained substances found on the list of pesticides banned in Switzerland "due to their effects on human health or the environment." A total of 52 different banned pesticides were detected.

Chart: Public Eye • Source: FSVO (2017) • Created with Datawrapper

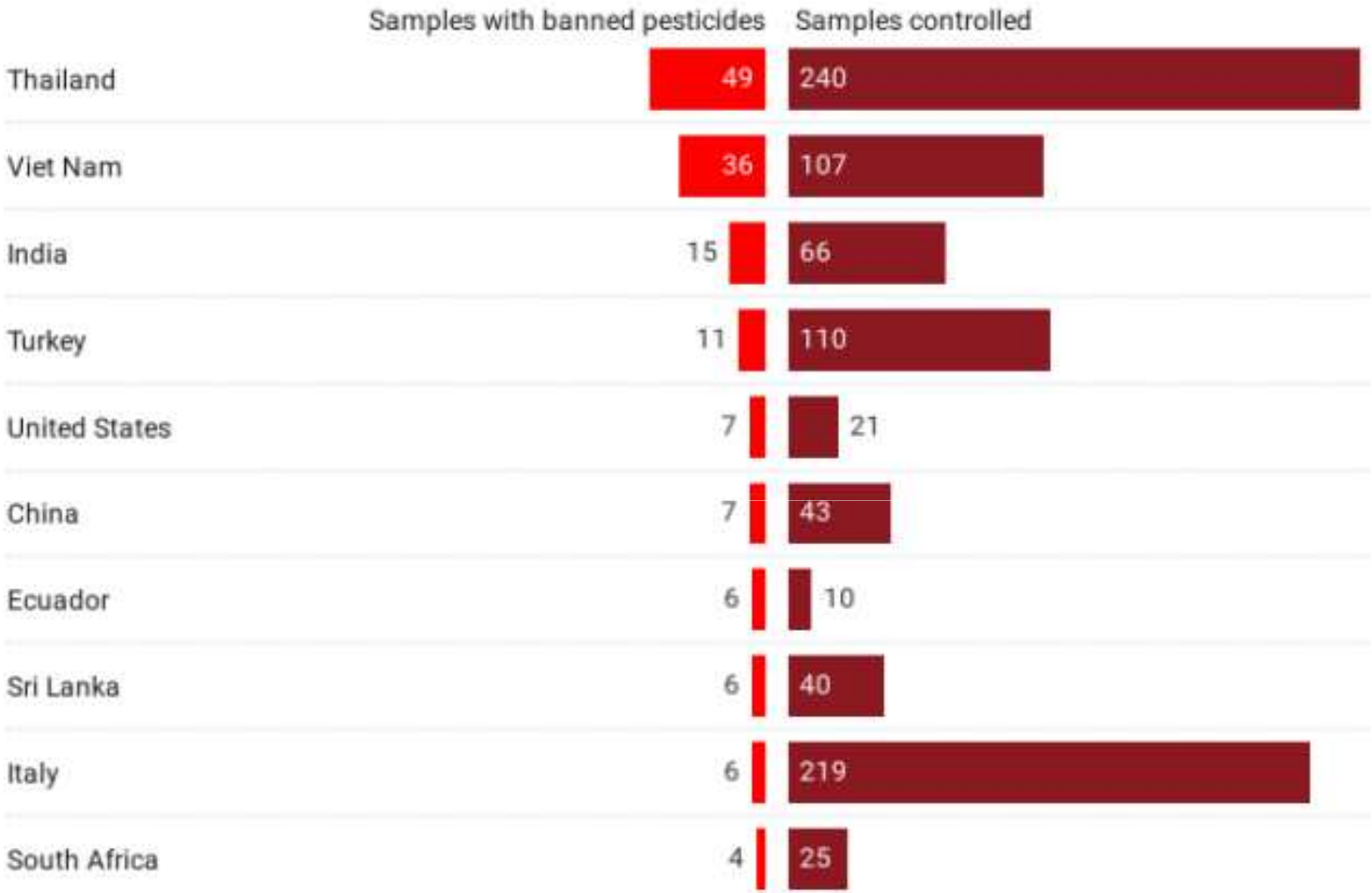
Detection of banned pesticides by foodstuff



The FSVO data detail the results of food testing done by official laboratories in 2017. Among the 1 940 samples of imported foodstuff tested, 220 contained substances found on the list of pesticides banned in Switzerland "due to their effects on human health or the environment." A total of 52 different banned pesticides were detected.

Chart: Public Eye • Source: FSVO (2017) • Created with Datawrapper

Detection of banned pesticides by origin of the foodstuff



The FSVO data detail the results of food testing done by official laboratories in 2017. Among the 1 940 samples of imported foodstuff tested, 220 contained substances found on the list of pesticides banned in Switzerland "due to their effects on human health or the environment." A total of 52 different banned pesticides were detected.

Chart: Public Eye • Source: FSVO (2017) • Created with Datawrapper

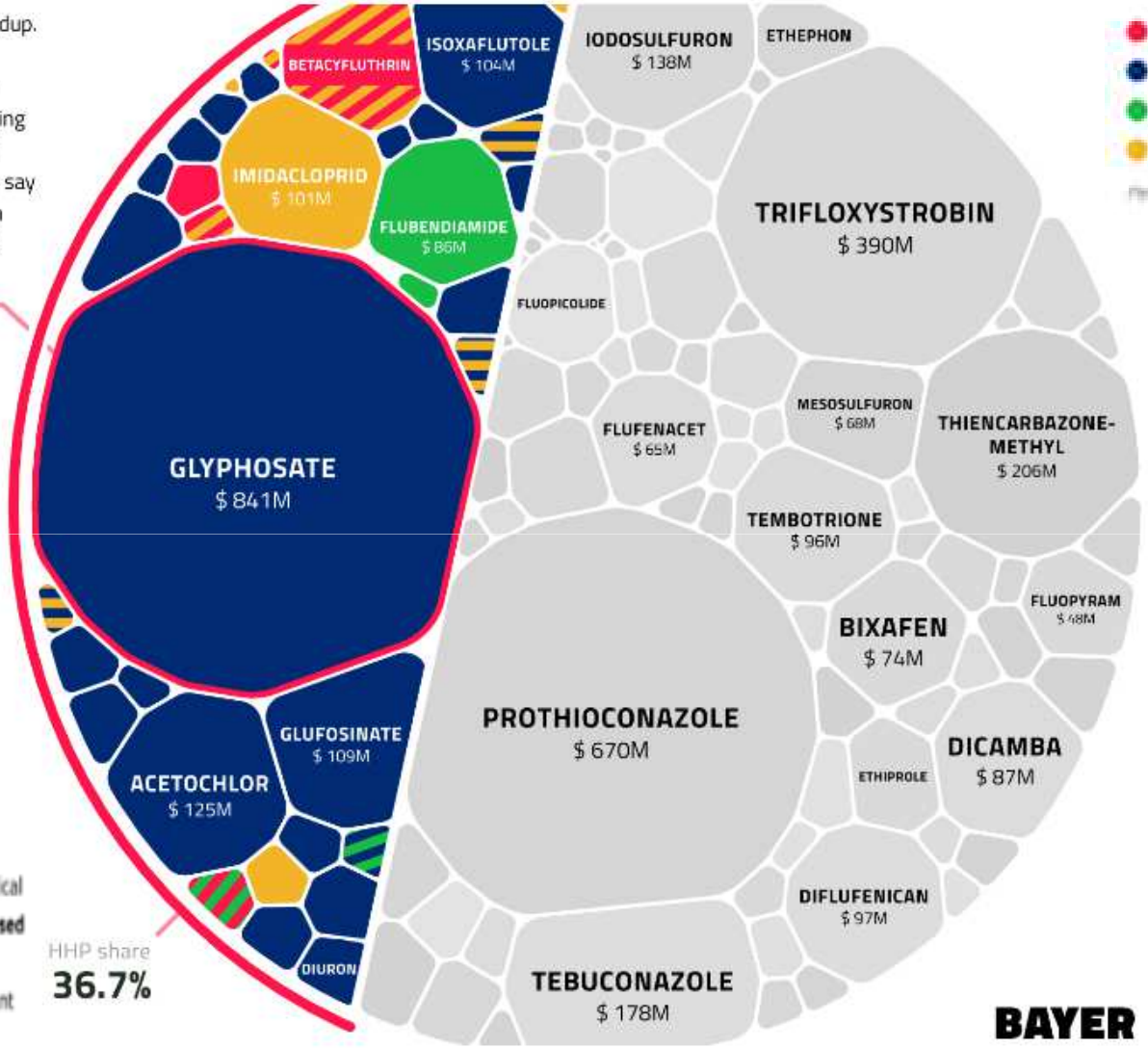
EUROPA

Syngenta’s best-selling pesticide, **paraquat, is so dangerous that just one sip can be lethal. Chronic exposure, even at low doses, can cause Parkinson's disease. The deadly pesticide was first marketed in 1962, but has been banned in the European Union (EU) since 2007,**

Syngenta continues to manufacture the herbicide at its plant in Huddersfield, UK, in 2018, British authorities approved the **export of more than 28,000 tonnes of a mixture based on paraquat.**

Vediamo ora le attività e i fatturati delle singole aziende:

active ingredient in Roundup. Bayer, which bought Roundup-manufacturer Monsanto in 2018, is facing lawsuits from more than 42,000 US plaintiffs who say the weedkiller gave them cancer. Bayer denies the claims.



Highly Hazardous Pesticides

- Acutely toxic
- Chronic health hazards
- Environmental hazards
- Toxic to bees

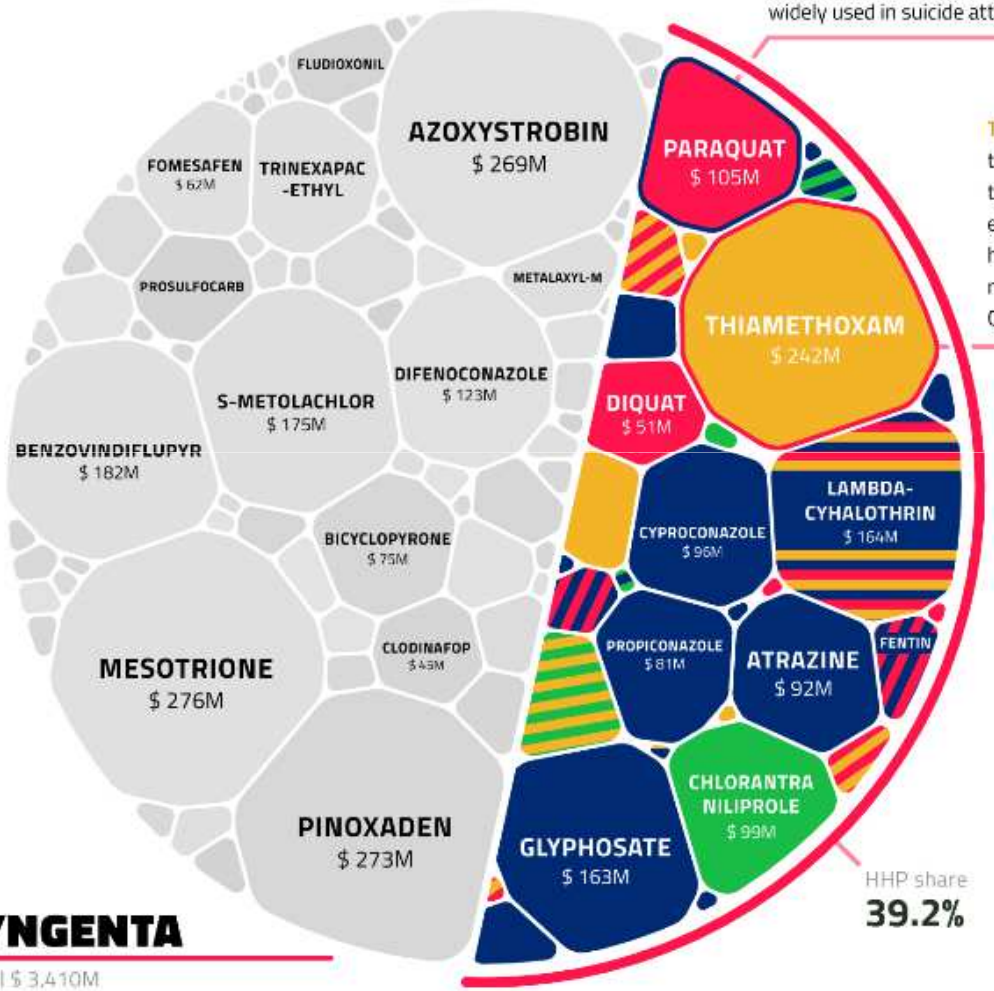
HHP share
36.7%

We analysed the 2018 leading product sales of the world's biggest agrochemical companies to find out **what proportion of their bestselling pesticides is classed as highly hazardous to health or the environment**. That share of highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs) ranged from a quarter for German chemicals giant BASF to more than half for the US-based FMC.

BAYER

One sip of **Paraquat** can kill a person. It is linked to thousands of farmer poisonings each year in developing countries and is widely used in suicide attempts.

Thiamethoxam is a neonicotinoid that was banned for outdoor use in the EU in 2018 amid growing evidence of devastating effects on honeybees. Syngenta's main markets for this HHP are Brazil, China and India, data suggests.

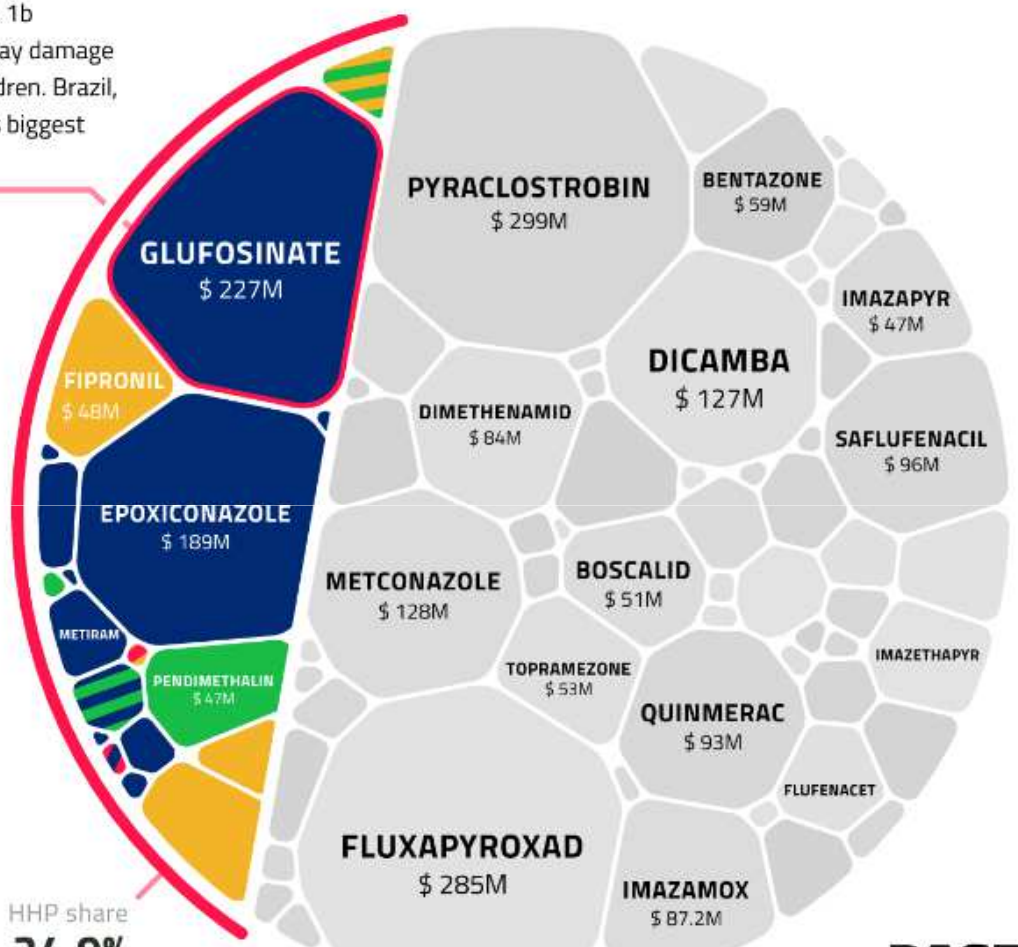


HHP share
39.2%

SYNGENTA

Total | $ 3,410M

According to the European Chemicals Agency, **Glufosinate** is a class 1b 'reprotoxic' chemical which may damage fertility and harm unborn children. Brazil, the USA and China are BASF's biggest markets, data suggests.



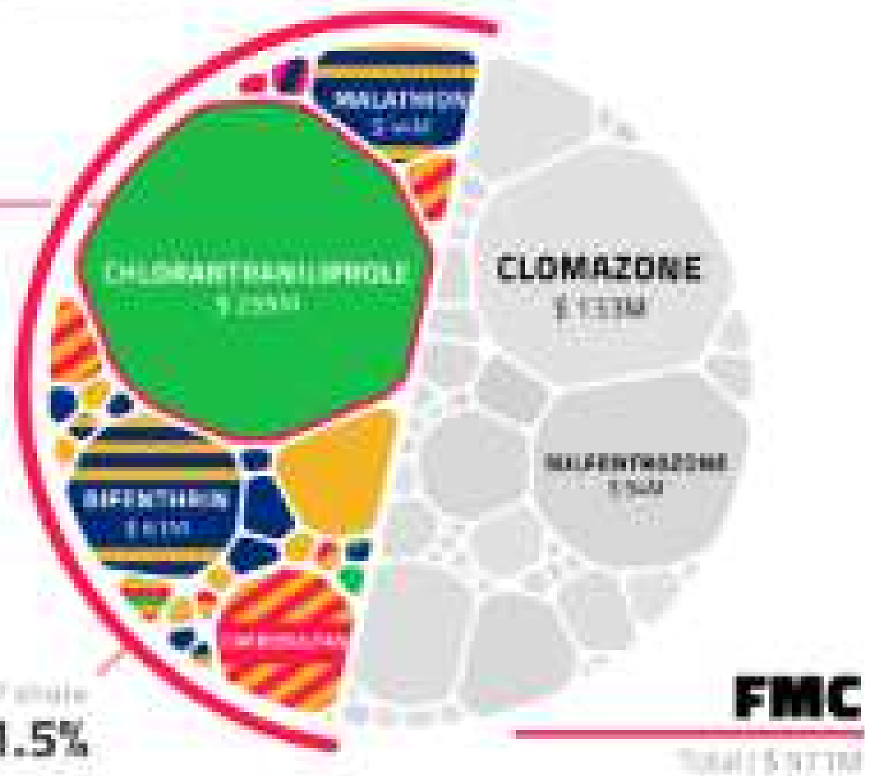
HHP share
24.9%

BASF

Total | $ 2,570M

Total | $ 1,893M

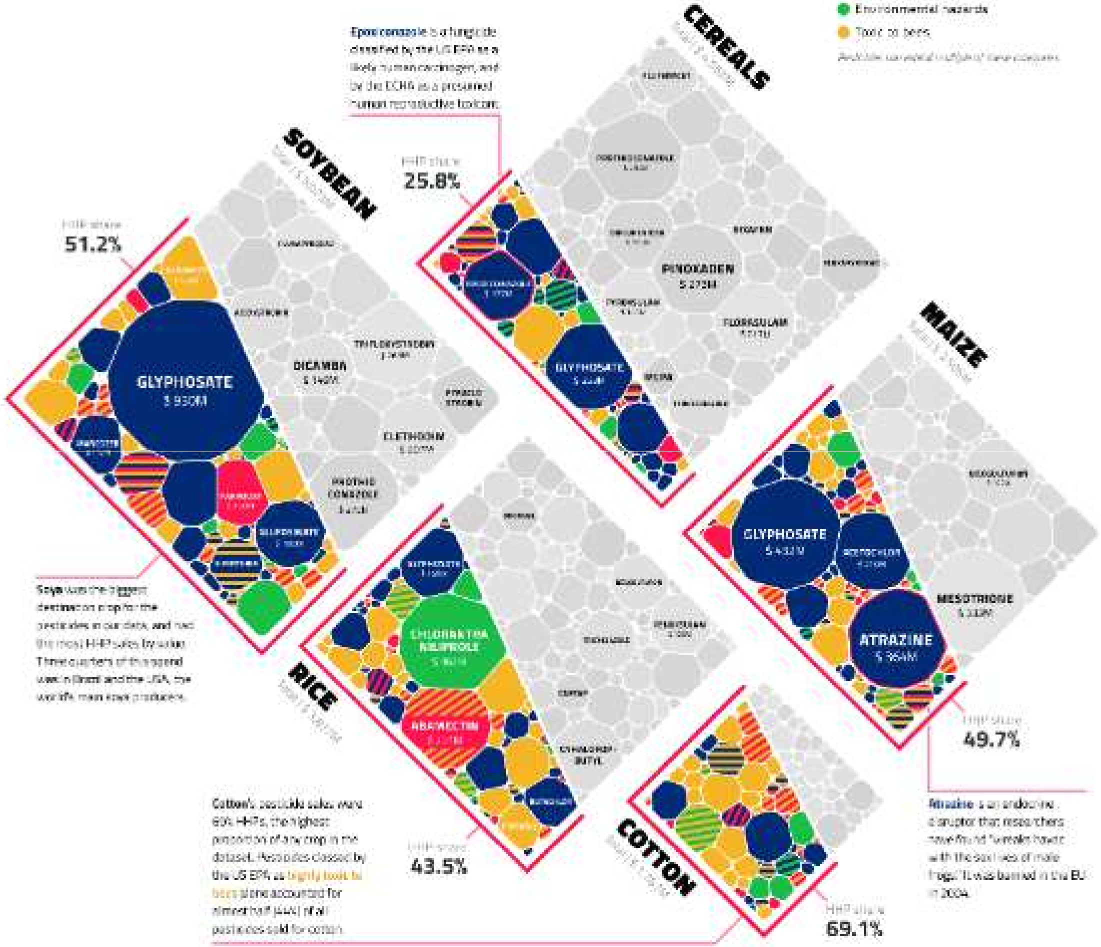
Chlorantraniliprole is classified as highly hazardous due to its persistence in the environment and high toxicity to aquatic organisms.



Data sources: Unearthed/Public Eye analysis of Phillips McDougall data (2018); Pesticide Action Network list of HHPs (2019). **The Phillips McDougall data shows only sales of leading products in the biggest pesticide markets;** sales shown here are not directly proportionate to each company's total sales. **Sales shown above represent the following proportions of estimated full global sales in 2018:** Bayer: 44%, BASF: 37%, Syngenta: 36%, Corteva: 29%, FMC: 33%. The figures for Bayer include all Monsanto sales for 2018; Bayer's acquisition of Monsanto completed in June 2018. Bayer figures also include some sales from Bayer's glufosinate business

Crops that drive world trade in hazardous pesticides

Unearthed and Public Eye analysed more than $23bn of agrochemical sales data for 2018 - about 40% of the global market - to identify sales of highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs). Across 12 crop groups analysed, those shown here accounted for more than four out of every five dollars spent on HHPs.



Epoxiconazole is a fungicide classified by the US EPA as a likely human carcinogen, and by the ECHA as a presumed human reproductive toxicant.

Soya was the biggest destination crop for the pesticides in our data, and had the most HHP sales by value. Three quarters of this spend was in Brazil and the USA, the world's main soya producers.

Cotton's pesticide sales were 69% HHPs, the highest proportion of any crop in the dataset. Pesticides classed by the US EPA as highly toxic to bees alone accounted for almost half (44%) of all pesticides sold for cotton.

Atrazine is an endocrine disruptor that researchers have found "feminizes" the sex lives of male frogs. It was banned in the EU in 2004.

Data sources: [illegible] **The Phillips McDougall data focusses on leading product sales in the agrochemical industry's most valuable 'market segments'** [illegible]

DI SEGUITO I PESTICIDI ALTAMENTE TOSSICI MAGGIORMENTE ESPORTATI DA PAESI EUROPEI CON I RELATIVI SIMBOLI DI PERICOLO

ALACHLOR

H302: Harmful if swallowed [Warning Acute toxicity, oral]
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction [Warning Sensitization, Skin]
H351: Suspected of causing cancer [Warning Carcinogenicity]

H400: Very toxic to aquatic life [Warning Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard]
H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects [Warning Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard]

CYANAMIDE

H301: Toxic if swallowed [Danger Acute toxicity, oral]
H311: Toxic in contact with skin [Danger Acute toxicity, dermal]
H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage [Danger Skin corrosion/irritation]
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction [Warning Sensitization, Skin]
H318: Causes serious eye damage [Danger Serious eye damage/eye irritation]
H351: Suspected of causing cancer [Warning Carcinogenicity]
H361fd: Suspected of damaging fertility; Suspected of damaging the unborn child [Warning Reproductive toxicity]
H373: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure [Warning Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure]
H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects [Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard]

PARAQUAT

H290 (100%): May be corrosive to metals [Warning Corrosive to Metals]
H301 (100%): Toxic if swallowed [Danger Acute toxicity, oral]
H311 (100%): Toxic in contact with skin [Danger Acute toxicity, dermal]
H315 (100%): Causes skin irritation [Warning Skin corrosion/irritation]
H319 (100%): Causes serious eye irritation [Warning Serious eye damage/eye irritation]
H330 (100%): Fatal if inhaled [Danger Acute toxicity, inhalation]
H335 (100%): May cause respiratory irritation [Warning Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure; Respiratory tract irritation]
H372 (100%): Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure [Danger Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure]
H400 (100%): Very toxic to aquatic life [Warning Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard]
H410 (100%): Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects [Warning Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard]
I

ETHOXYSULFURON

H400: Very toxic to aquatic life [Warning Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard]
H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects [Warning Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard]

PROPARGITE

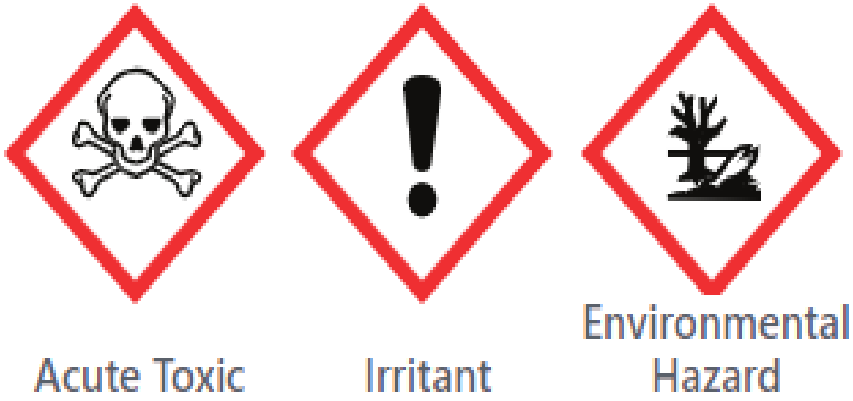
H315: Causes skin irritation [Warning Skin corrosion/irritation]
H318: Causes serious eye damage [Danger Serious eye damage/eye irritation]
H331: Toxic if inhaled [Danger Acute toxicity, inhalation]
H351: Suspected of causing cancer [Warning Carcinogenicity]
H400: Very toxic to aquatic life [Warning Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard]
H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects [Warning Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard]

THIODICARB

H301 (100%): Toxic if swallowed [Danger Acute toxicity, oral]
H330 (98.98%): Fatal if inhaled [Danger Acute toxicity, inhalation]
H400 (98.48%): Very toxic to aquatic life [Warning Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard]

FENPROPATHRIN

H301: Toxic if swallowed [Danger Acute toxicity, oral]
H312: Harmful in contact with skin [Warning Acute toxicity, dermal]
H330: Fatal if inhaled [Danger Acute toxicity, inhalation]
H400: Very toxic to aquatic life [Warning Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard]
H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects [Warning Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard]



ATRAZINE

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction [Warning Sensitization, Skin]
H373 **: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure [Warning Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure]
H400: Very toxic to aquatic life [Warning Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard]
H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects [Warning Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard]

BUTRALIN

H302 (98.47%): Harmful if swallowed [Warning Acute toxicity, oral]
H319 (99.49%): Causes serious eye irritation [Warning Serious eye damage/eye irritation]
H341 (97.96%): Suspected of causing genetic defects [Warning Germ cell mutagenicity]
H400 (100%): Very toxic to aquatic life [Warning Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard]
H410 (100%): Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects [Warning Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard]

1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE

H226 (98.89%): Flammable liquid and vapor [Warning Flammable liquids]
H301 (100%): Toxic if swallowed [Danger Acute toxicity, oral]
H304 (92.76%): May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways [Danger Aspiration hazard]
H311 (93.04%): Toxic in contact with skin [Danger Acute toxicity, dermal]
H315 (100%): Causes skin irritation [Warning Skin corrosion/irritation]
H317 (100%): May cause an allergic skin reaction [Warning Sensitization, Skin]
H319 (100%): Causes serious eye irritation [Warning Serious eye damage/eye irritation]
H331 (20.06%): Toxic if inhaled [Danger Acute toxicity, inhalation]
H332 (78.83%): Harmful if inhaled [Warning Acute toxicity, inhalation]
H335 (99.72%): May cause respiratory irritation [Warning Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure; Respiratory tract irritation]
H400 (100%): Very toxic to aquatic life [Warning Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard]
H410 (94.43%): Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects [Warning Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard]

PROCYMIDONE

H332 (99.35%): Harmful if inhaled [Warning Acute toxicity, inhalation]
H413 (99.35%): May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life [Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard]
Information may vary between notifications depending on impurities, additives, and other factors.
The percentage value in parenthesis indicates the notified classification ratio from companies that provide hazard codes.
Only hazard codes with percentage values above 10% are shown.

Irritant

CYFLUTHRIN

H300: Fatal if swallowed [Danger Acute toxicity, oral]
H331: Toxic if inhaled [Danger Acute toxicity, inhalation]
H400: Very toxic to aquatic life [Warning Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard]
H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects [Warning Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard

Acute Toxic

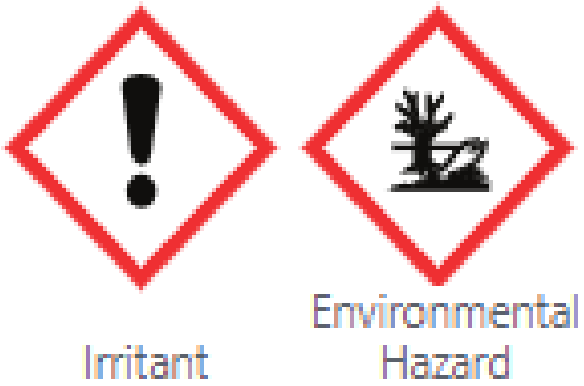
Environmental Hazard

CHLOROTHALONIL

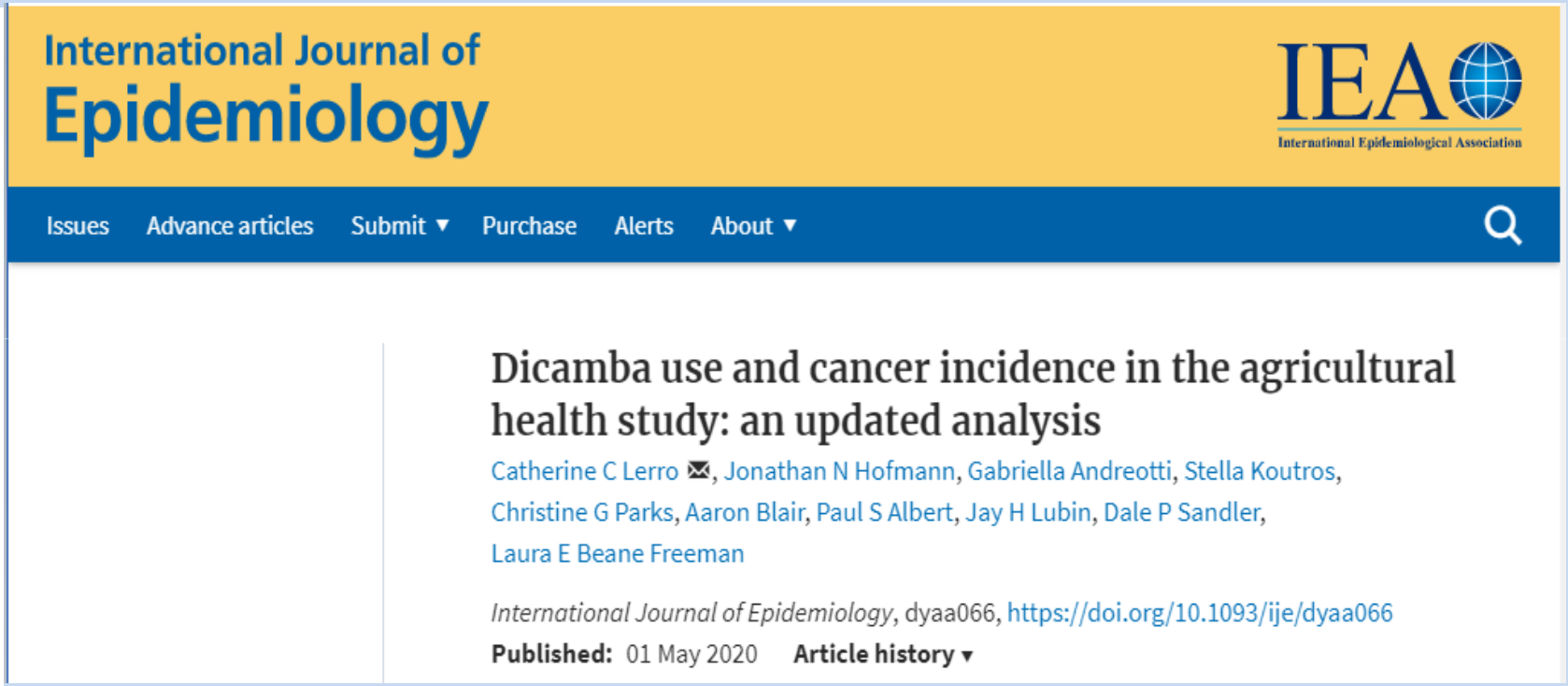
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction [Warning Sensitization, Skin]
H318: Causes serious eye damage [Danger Serious eye damage/eye irritation]
H330: Fatal if inhaled [Danger Acute toxicity, inhalation]
H335: May cause respiratory irritation [Warning Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure; Respiratory tract irritation]
H351: Suspected of causing cancer [Warning Carcinogenicity]
H400: Very toxic to aquatic life [Warning Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard]
H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects [Warning Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard]

PROFENOFOS

H302: Harmful if swallowed [Warning Acute toxicity, oral]
H312: Harmful in contact with skin [Warning Acute toxicity, dermal]
H332: Harmful if inhaled [Warning Acute toxicity, inhalation]
H400: Very toxic to aquatic life [Warning Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard]
H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects [Warning Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard]



IL SOSTITUTO DEL GLIFOSATE



International Journal of Epidemiology

IEA International Epidemiological Association

Issues | Advance articles | Submit | Purchase | Alerts | About

Dicamba use and cancer incidence in the agricultural health study: an updated analysis

Catherine C Lerro, Jonathan N Hofmann, Gabriella Andreotti, Stella Koutros, Christine G Parks, Aaron Blair, Paul S Albert, Jay H Lubin, Dale P Sandler, Laura E Beane Freeman

International Journal of Epidemiology, dyaa066, https://doi.org/10.1093/ije/dyaa066

Published: 01 May 2020 **Article history**

La prima condanna relativa a dicamba, sempre in USA, 265 milioni di sanzioni a Bayer e Basf, ha a sua volta considerato i soli danni alle specie vegetali fuori *target. In quel caso, 30 mila alberi di pesco* *uccisi dall'effetto deriva dell'agrotossico.*

Vale la pena ricordare il recente divieto d'impiego del dicamba in USA, per ordine della Corte d'Appello di San Francisco. La giustizia USA ha annullato l'autorizzazione concessa da EPA (*Environment Protection Agency)* *nel 2018, poiché le sue scarse motivazioni hanno sottovalutato i rischi per altre coltivazioni.*

TABELLA
PAESI EUROPEI ESPORTATORI

* Tabella riassuntiva delle notifiche di esportazione per il 2018 per Paese

Paese	Esportazioni programmate di pesticidi vietati in Ue, 2018 (kg/l)*
Regno Unito	32.187.500
Italia	**9.499.920**
Germania	8.078.963
Paesi Bassi	8.010.213
Francia	7.663.389
Spagna	5.182.400
Belgio	4.987.471
Bulgaria	3.792.000
Finlandia	2.000.000
Ungheria	153.000
Austria	60.000
Totale	**81.614.856**

REGNO UNITO

The United Kingdom is by far Europe's biggest exporter of toxic banned pesticides to poorer countries, an *Unearthed* and Public Eye investigation has revealed

Greenpeace e Public Eye hanno ottenuto la documentazione presentando centinaia di richieste di accesso agli atti presso l'Agenzia europea per le sostanze chimiche (Echa) e le autorità competenti dei singoli Paesi. In alcuni casi, specificano le due organizzazioni, il volume dei prodotti effettivamente venduti è stato superiore o inferiore alla quantità notificata e in altri le esportazioni non sono avvenute.

ITALIA

l'Italia ha esportato 9.500 tonnellate di fitofarmaci, circa il 12% del totale.

6.120 tonnellate, hanno riguardato il ***trifluralin*** puro, prodotto da Finchimica, vietato nell'Ue dal 2007 e considerato sospetto cancerogeno.
La stessa azienda ha emesso notifiche di esportazione anche di 1.820 tonnellate di ***ethalfluralin***, un erbicida sospetto cancerogeno per le persone, esportato principalmente negli Stati Uniti e in Canada.
Tra le aziende italiane, anche la Sipcam Oxon che ha esportato 300 tonnellate di diserbante a base di ***atrazina***, un erbicida tossico vietato nell'Ue dal 2004, in Sudan, Israele, Stati Uniti e Sudafrica.
Inoltre l'azienda ha notificato una prevista esportazione di 220 tonnellate di diserbante a base di ***alachlor****in Sudafrica.

*L' Alachlor è "sospetto cancerogeno classificato come molto tossico per gli organismi acquatici, identificato come un potenziale interferente endocrino dalla Commissione europea nel 2000 e una delle sostanze chimiche che rientra nei criteri per essere elencato come pesticida pericoloso ai sensi della Convenzione di Rotterdam". La stessa sostanza, prodotta dalla Sygenta, è esportata anche in Sudan, Pakistan e Ucraina.

FRANCIA

Di fronte alla pressione dell'opinione pubblica che richiede di fermare la produzione ed il commercio dei pesticidi « altamente pericolosi »…..

« Atteinte excessive à la liberté d'entreprendre »
Après des mois d'intense lobbying a fin de faire reculer le législateur, l'Union de l'industrie de la protection des plantes (UIPP) a abattu une nouvelle carte. L'UIPP, qui regroupe les fabricants de produits phytosanitaires, a déposé une question prioritaire de constitutionnalité (QPC) à l'encontre dudit article, estimant qu'il porte une ***« atteinte excessive à la liberté d'entreprendre protégée par la déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen de 1789 ».*** Cette QPC a été transmise le 7 novembre 2019 par le Conseil d'Etat, jugeant qu'elle présentait un *« caractère sérieux »*

QUELLO CHE AVVIENE IN ALCUNI PAESI

Quasi in ogni paese recensito in questa ricerca è stato recentemente vietato l'uso dei pesticidi altamente tossici ma la pressione delle lobbies ne ha impedito la effettiva dismissione

Vediamo quali e come

Ukraine:

close to the eyes but far from the heart

Ukraine, the breadbasket of Europe, is also a major user of pesticides banned in Europe.

what is banned in Europe seems to be good enough for European partners. **Within four years, Ukraine had become the third largest recipient of pesticides banned in Europe**

acetochlor, a herbicide, produced by Corteva and Bayer, and suspected of causing cancer and damaging fertility

Some 800 tonnes of another dangerous herbicide, atrazine, were also notified for export to Ukraine in 2018. This pesticide is manufactured by Syngenta

Last year, the Ukrainian government drafted a new law to end the import of certain pesticides, such as acetochlore, which have long been banned in Europe. But the agro-industrial lobby, represented by the Ukrainian Agri Council, succeeded in blocking this law

Ukraine suffers the **acute poisoning of agricultural workers, pollution of its soil, water and air, and damage to its bees and biodiversity**

BRASILE

BRASILE

Brazil is the world's second largest recipient of Europe's banned pesticides after the United States. Based on export notifications for 2018, it was set to import 10,000 tonnes of these dangerous agrochemicals.

Six banned pesticides were exported to Brazil that year. Syngenta's paraquat accounts for most of the volumes imported. In 2017, the Brazilian government decided to ban the use of paraquat in the country after it was found to be linked to numerous acute poisonings, Parkinson's disease, and irreversible genome damage. The ban on the chemical is due in force at the end of September this year, if the industry's relentless lobbying can be resisted.

But the three years phase out period decided by the Brazilian authorities has not dampened Syngenta's enthusiasm. In 2018 and 2019, it shipped nearly 9,000 tonnes of paraquat from Europe to Portugal's former colony.

Fipronil is another substance that is wreaking havoc. This highly toxic insecticide was responsible for the mass death of bees in various European countries until it was banned there in 2013. But in 2019, more than 500 tonnes were exported from France by Germany's BASF.

BRASILE

Poison’s vicious circle

Brazil is the second largest exporter of food and agricultural products to the EU. Top exports from the Latin American giant include orange juice, coffee and soya, all of which are voracious consumers of pesticides banned in Europe. And so these toxins find their way back to Europe, used in Brazilian fields and consumed by European citizens.
Meanwhile, still to be ratified, the controversial EU-Mercosur trade deal could make matters worse, if it lowers tariffs on EU chemicals and increases the export of banned pesticides to Brazil

In 2017, the Brazilian government decided to ban the use of paraquat in the country after it was found to be linked to numerous acute poisonings, Parkinson's disease, and irreversible genome damage. The ban on the chemical is due in force at the end of September this year, if the industry's relentless lobbying can be resisted.

Produtores de soja e de agrotóxicos financiam pesquisas sobre o paraquate e tentam reverter a proibição antes mesmo de apresentar os resultados. Reportagem levantou intensa agenda de reuniões na Anvisa

Fipronil is another substance that is wreaking havoc. This highly toxic insecticide was responsible for the mass death of bees in various European countries until it was banned there in 2013. But in 2019, more than 500 tonnes were exported from France by Germany's BASF. In Brazil, fipronil killed half a billion bees last year.


SOYA
GMO
GMO

AFRICA: a new playground for manufacturers?

In 2018, Africa imported nearly 7,500 tonnes of pesticides containing 25 hazardous substances banned in Europe. Among the twenty African importers, Morocco and South Africa received by far the continent's largest volumes, followed by Egypt, Sudan and Senegal.

pesticides are typically applied by migrant low skilled farm or forestry workers living in temporary camps

This practice of exporting pesticides too dangerous for use for EU farmers is a kind to "environmental racism

The European Commission prides itself on supporting the sustainable transformation of African agriculture. Its support includes capacity building programs for the safe use of pesticides and the promotion of agroecology.

For years, Africa represented just a fraction of the global pesticide market. But the continent has quickly developed a taste for agricultural pesticides, supported by initiatives such as the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA).

AFRICA

La rivoluzione verde in Africa è fallita?

L'Alleanza per una rivoluzione verde in Africa (AGRA) è una delle cause preferite dai donatori occidentali, Germania compresa. Ma uno studio rileva che il lavoro dell'organizzazione è effettivamente controproducente

il suo sito web è pieno di cifre, che evidenziano alcune delle pietre miliari auto-dichiarate dell'organizzazione come **i 550 milioni di euro (650 milioni di dollari)** che ha investito il continente, le 119 società di sementi fondate da AGRA, i 700 documenti scientifici che ha finanziato ei quasi 23 milioni di piccoli agricoltori che l'organizzazione avrebbe avuto un impatto.

AGRA si era posta l'ambizioso obiettivo di raddoppiare i guadagni di 20 milioni di piccoli agricoltori entro il 2020 dimezzando la carenza di cibo in 20 paesi africani. Questo è ciò che l'organizzazione si era impegnata a fare quando è stata fondata nel 2006.

il numero **di persone che muoiono di fame** nei 13 paesi partner di AGRA in tutta l'Africa non sia diminuito affatto, ma si dice che sia piuttosto aumentato - di quasi un terzo

. **Il presidente di AGRA Agnes Kalibata ha dichiarato in un'intervista al DW nel 2017 che "gli agricoltori hanno bisogno di accedere a tecnologia, semi di qualità e fertilizzanti".**

gli agricoltori in Zambia, ad esempio, sono stati successivamente costretti a contrarre prestiti per acquistare tali fertilizzanti e semi, aggiungendo che quando i loro proventi previsti non si sono concretizzati, **non sono stati più in grado di ripagare i loro debiti**

AFRICA

"Quali interessi rappresenta effettivamente AGRA?

Il ricercatore dello Zambia Nketani vuole sapere: "Quali interessi rappresenta effettivamente AGRA?
"Nella maggior parte dei casi, sono gli **interessi di aziende private, come i produttori di sementi e fertilizzanti. E in Zambia, quelle sono per lo più multinazionali".**

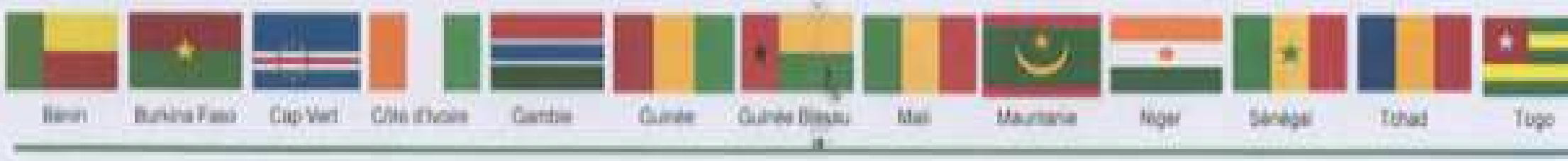
Lo studio evidenzia inoltre che una quantità crescente di suolo nel paese sta diventando acida a causa dell'uso eccessivo di fertilizzanti. **Con AGRA che si concentra su monocolture come il mais, è probabile che le piante locali alla fine scompariranno del tutto.**

AGRA "è molto rispettato da molti governi africani, dall'Unione africana e dalla società civile".
Tuttavia, l'iniziativa è stata fondata nel 2006 da due organizzazioni statunitensi: **The Gates Foundation e Rockefeller Foundation.**
La sola Fondazione Gates ha finora sostenuto AGRA con l'equivalente di 498 milioni di euro (589 milioni di dollari).

Devono sostenere progetti agricoli basati su tecniche ed esperienze locali", ha detto questo ricercatore in un'intervista, aggiungendo che tutti **gli agricoltori africani senza l'aiuto di AGRA, sanno già come produrre semi e fertilizzanti organici proteggendo l'ambiente**

AFRICA

COMITE PERMANENT INTER-ETATS DE LUTTE CONTRE LA SECHERESSE DANS LE SAHEL
PERMANENT INTERSTATE COMMITTEE FOR DROUGHT CONTROL IN THE SAHEL
COMITÉ PERMANENTE INTER-ESTADOS DE LUTA CONTRA A SECA NO SAHEL
اللجنة الدائمة المشتركة لمحاربة التصحر في الساحل



Institut du Sahel

Una lista di prodotti ammessi e commercializzati dal :

COMITE SAHELIEN DES PESTICIDES

Liste globale des pesticides autorisés par le Comité Sahélien des Pesticides - Version Novembre 2019

N°	Spécialités commerciales	Classe OMS	Firme détentrice de l'autorisation	Substance(s) / Agent(s) actif(s)	Numéro d'autorisation et date d'expiration	Usages autorisés
183	GLYPHOSA SUPER 450 SL	U	SOCIETE GENERALE DE HUMMENS AGRICOLES (SOGEHA-SARL)	Glyphosate (450 g/L)	0995-A0/He/11-17/APV-SAHEL Expire en fin novembre 2020	Herbicide autorisé en post levée contre le riz sauvage (Oryza longistaminata) en culture de riz irrigué.
184	GLYPHORAR 480 SL RAVAGE 480 SL	III	RAKEY AGRO CHEM	Glyphosate (480 g/L)	0778-A1/He/05-17/APV-SAHEL Expire en fin mai 2020	Herbicide non sélectif systémique autorisé en post-levée contre les adventices du cotonnier.
185	GLYPHOCHEM 480 SL	III	ENTREPRISE OUEST AFRICAINE DES NATIONS DES GAMMES DE PESTICIDES (EOUNG-BURKINA FASO)	Glyphosate (480 g/L)	1005-A0/He/11-17/APV-SAHEL Expire en fin novembre 2020	Herbicide systémique de post levée non sélectif autorisé contre les adventices en culture du cotonnier.
186	GLYPHOSAF 360 SL	III	ETS NDIAGNE	Glyphosate (360 g/L)	0828-A1/He/12-18/APV-SAHEL Expire en fin décembre 2021	Herbicide autorisé contre les adventices en culture du cotonnier.
187	GLYPHOGAN 480 SL	III	ADAMA WEST AFRICA LTD	Glyphosate (480 g/L)	0290-H0/He/11-16/HOM-SAHEL Expire en fin novembre 2021	Herbicide systémique non sélectif autorisé contre les adventices annuelles et pérennes avant plantation ou semis des cultures.
188	GLYPHOLOR 360 SL	III	SODIRAF SARL	Glyphosate (360 g/L)	0985-A0/He/05-17/APV-SAHEL Expire en fin mai 2020	Herbicide non sélectif autorisé en pré-semis contre les adventices en culture de riz.
189	GLYPHOLOR 757 SG	III	SODIRAF SARL	Glyphosate (757 g/kg)	1045-A0/He/11-18/APV-SAHEL Expire en fin novembre 2021	Herbicide non sélectif systémique autorisé en post-levée contre le riz sauvage (Oryza longistaminata) en culture de riz irrigué.
190	GLYPHONET 360 SL	III	GROUPE DTE	Glyphosate (360 g/L)	0440-H0/He/11-15/HOM-SAHEL Expire en fin novembre 2020	Herbicide systémique foliaire non sélectif autorisé contre les adventices annuelles et pérennes.
191	GLYPHOTROP 680 WSG RONDO 680 WSG	III	SHANGHAI MEO CHEMICAL CO. LTD	Glyphosate (680 g/kg)	0956-A1/He/11-19/APV-SAHEL Expire en fin novembre 2022	Herbicide non sélectif de post-semis autorisé contre les adventices du cotonnier.
192	GLYSAHEL 41 SL	U	SEDAB SARL	Glyphosate (410 g/L)	0725-A1/He/05-18/APV-SAHEL Expire en mai 2021	Herbicide [illegible] systémique autorisé contre [illegible] en culture [illegible]
193	GLYSTAR 360 SL	III	ARC-EN-CIEL SARL	Glyphosate (360 g/L)	0945-A1/He/11-19/APV-SAHEL Expire en fin novembre 2022	Herbicide non sélectif systémique autorisé en [illegible] contre les [illegible]

Comité Sahélien des Pesticides
Secrétariat Permanent

Questa pagina tutta di glifosate

COMITE PERMANENT INTER-ETATS DE LUTTE CONTRE LA SECHERESSE DANS LE SAHEL
PERMANENT INTERSTATE COMMITTEE FOR DROUGHT CONTROL IN THE SAHEL
COMITÉ PERMANENTE INTER-ESTADOS DE LUTA CONTRA A SECA NO SAHEL
اللجنة الدائمة المشتركة لمكافحة الجفاف في الساحل

Bénin, Burkina Faso, Cap-Vert, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambie, Guinée, Guinée Bissau, Mali, Mauritanie, Niger, Sénégal, Tchad, Togo

Institut du Sahel

Liste globale des pesticides autorisés par le Comité Sahélien des Pesticides - Version Novembre 2019

N°	Spécialités commerciales	Classe OMS	Firme détentrice de l'autorisation	Substance(s) / Agent(s) actif(s)	Numéro d'autorisation et date d'expiration	Usages autorisés
798	TRICEL 480 EC TARZAN 480 EC	II	TOPEX AGRO-ELEVAGE DEVELOPPEMENT SARL	Chlorpyriphos-éthyl (480 g/L)	[illegible] Expire en fin novembre 2024	[illegible]
799	TROPIC AGRO 19 EC	III	TROPIC AGRO CHEM	Emamectine benzoate (19 g/L)	[illegible] Expire en fin mai 2022	[illegible]
800	NAXAN 108 EC DANDY 108 EC	III	DOFY TRADE	Haloxyfop-R methyl (108 g/L)	[illegible] Expire en fin novembre 2022	[illegible]
801	VELUM PRIME 400 SC	III	BAYER WEST-CENTRAL AFRICA S.A.	Fluopyram (400 g/L)	[illegible] Expire en fin mai 2023	[illegible]
802	VERTIMEC 18 EC	II	SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION AG	Abamectine (18 g/L)	[illegible] Expire en fin novembre 2024	[illegible]
803	VERTOX PELLETS	III	PULGAR INTERNATIONAL LTD	[illegible]	[illegible] Expire en fin novembre 2022	[illegible]
804	VIPER 46 EC	II	ARYSTA LIFESCIENCE	Acetamipride (16 g/L) Indoxacarbe (30 g/L)	[illegible] Expire en fin mai 2023	[illegible]
805	VULTURE 480 EC	III	[illegible] INTERNATIONAL LTD PTY	Triclopyr (480 g/L)	[illegible] Expire en fin mai 2020	[illegible]
806	WAMA	U	PARIAT-MALI SA	Bispyribac sodium (40 %)	[illegible] Expire en fin mai 2022	[illegible]
807	WAYCIDE	II	CFI SARL	[illegible]	[illegible] Expire en fin mai 2020	[illegible]
808	ZALANG 20 UL	II	SAVANA	Lambda-cyhalothrine (20 g/L)	[illegible] Expire en fin mai 2024	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Expire en fin novembre 2020	[illegible]

469 nomi commerciali di pesticidi ammessi

ETIOPIA

PROTECTING CROPS FROM PESTS

Spray Service Providers (SSPs) receive special training in the application and handling of crop protection products, and provide their services to spray crops professionally for other local farmers. They are trained to identify problematic pests and diseases, and to know when, how and what to spray. Abate Bedasso followed such a training programme, "Now, when farmers find pests on their vegetables and need advice on spraying their crops, they call me."

SEEKING ADVICE FROM AN SSP HAS HELPED FARMERS REDUCE PESTICIDE APPLICATIONS BY 26%

PARTNERING TO TRAIN SMALLHOLDER FARMERS

CropLife International has teamed up with SNV, the Dutch development organization, and the Ethiopian government to deliver training for three years, as part of the Horti-LIFE project.

In Ziway, Ethiopia, Abu Geda has been farming for 20 years. In the past, pest outbreaks affected his livelihood, but with training through Horti-LIFE Abu has learned how better to protect his crops.

THE PROJECT HAS HELPED FARMERS DOUBLE YIELDS, THUS INCREASING THEIR NET INCOME BY 140%

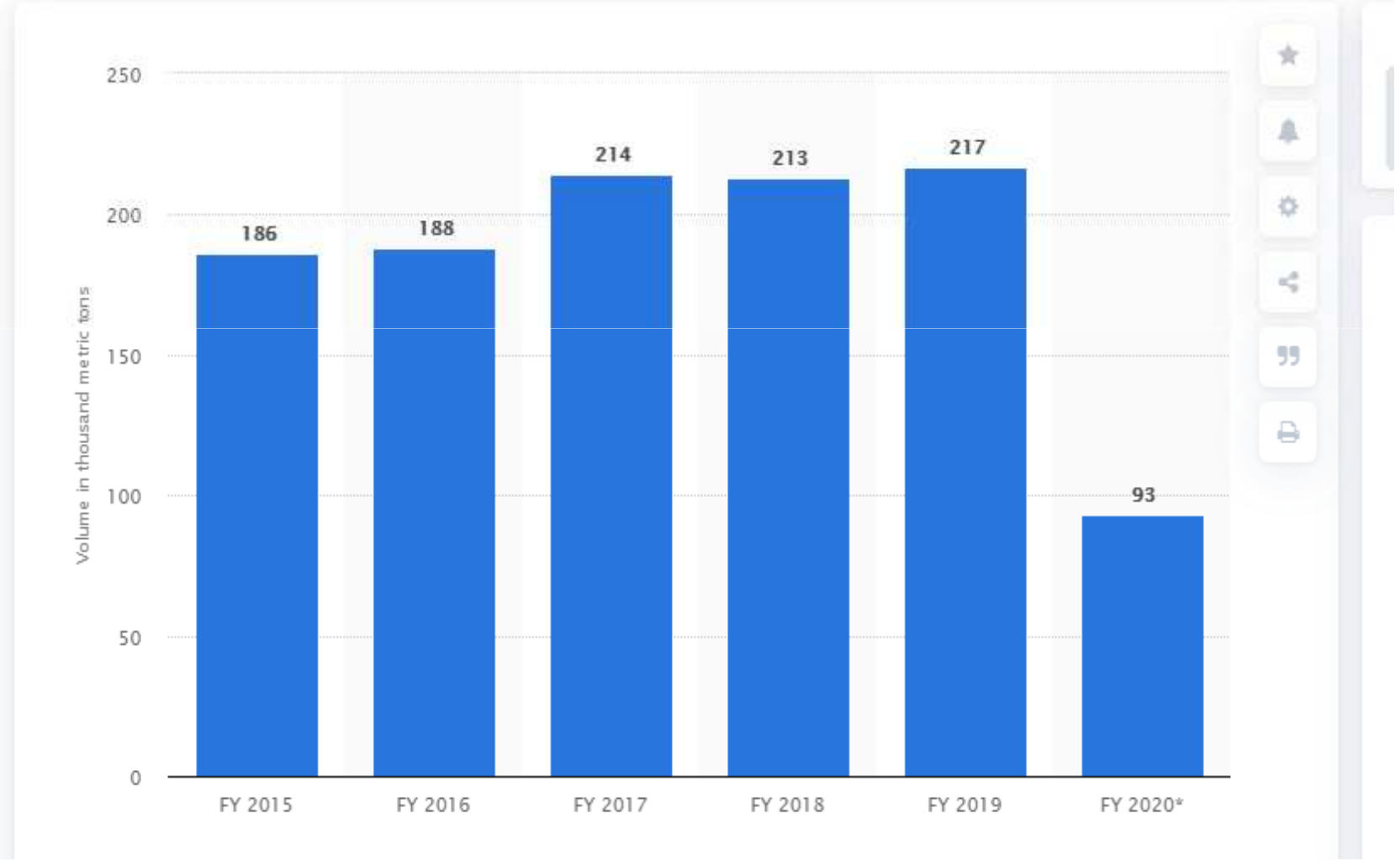
Crop Life International, altro esempio di "educazione" all'uso dei pesticidi

INDIA

Chemicals & Resources › Chemical Industry

Volume of pesticides produced across India from financial year

(in 1,000 metric tons)



INDIA

L'annoso problema dei suicidi con pesticidi in India, 2002

Lancet
. 2002 Oct 12;360(9340):1163-7.
doi: 10.1016/s0140-6736(02)11204-9.

Pesticide poisoning in the developing world--a minimum pesticides list

Michael Eddleston [1], Lakshman Karalliedde, Nick Buckley, Ravindra Fernando, Gerard Hutchinson, Geoff Isbister, Flemming Konradsen, Douglas Murray, Juan Carlos Piola, Nimal Senanayake, Rezvi Sheriff, Surjit Singh, S B Siwach, Lidwien Smit

Abstract

In parts of the developing world, pesti**cide poisoning causes more deaths than infectious diseases**. Use of pesticides is poorly regulated and often dangerous; their easy availability also makes them a popular method of self-harm. In 1985, the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) produced a voluntary code of conduct for the pesticide industry in an attempt to limit the harmful effects of pesticides.

Unfortunately, a lack of adequate government resources in the developing world makes this code ineffective, and thousands of deaths continue today. WHO has recommended that access to highly toxic pesticides be restricted--where this has been done, suicide rates have fallen. Since an Essential Drugs List was established in 1977, use of a few essential drugs has rationalised drug use in many regions. An analogous Minimum Pesticides List would identify a restricted number of less dangerous pesticides to do specific tasks within an integrated pest management system. **Use of safer pesticides should result in fewer deaths, just as the change from barbiturates to benzodiazepines has reduced the number of deaths from pharmaceutical self-poisoning.**

INDIA 2017

Lancet Glob Health
. 2017 Oct;5(10):e1026-e1037.
doi: 10.1016/S2214-109X(17)30299-1. Epub 2017 Aug 11.

Prevention of suicide with regulations aimed at restricting access to highly hazardous pesticides: a systematic review of the international evidence

David Gunnell [1], Duleeka Knipe [2], Shu-Sen Chang [3], Melissa Pearson [4], Flemming Konradsen [5], Won Jin Lee [6], Michael Eddleston [4]

National bans on commonly ingested pesticides in five of the six countries studied, including four studies using optimum analytical methods, were followed by reductions in pesticide suicides and, in three of these countries, falls in overall suicide mortality. Greece was the only country studied that did not show a decrease in pesticide suicide following a ban. There were no high-quality studies of restricting sales to people for occupational uses; four of the seven studies (in three of the five countries studied-India, Denmark, and the USA) showed sales restrictions were followed by decreases in pesticide suicides; one of the two studies investigating trends in overall suicide mortality reported a fall in deaths in Denmark, but there were also decreases in suicide deaths from other methods.

INDIA 2020

BMC Public Health
. 2020 Feb 19;20(1):251.
doi: 10.1186/s12889-020-8339-z.

Suicide by pesticide poisoning in India: a review of pesticide regulations and their impact on suicide trends

Toby Bonvoisin [1 2], Leah Utyasheva [2], Duleeka Knipe [2 3], David Gunnell [2 3], Michael Eddleston [4 5 6]

Background: Pesticide self-poisoning is a common means of suicide in India. Banning highly hazardous pesticides from agricultural use has been successful in reducing total suicide numbers in several South Asian countries without affecting agricultural output. Here, we describe national and state-level regulation of highly hazardous pesticides and explore how they might relate to suicide rates across India.

Conclusion: Highly hazardous pesticides continue to be used in India and pesticide suicide remains a serious public health problem. However, some pesticide bans do appear to have impacted previous trends in the rates of both pesticide suicides and all suicides. Comprehensive national bans of highly hazardous pesticides could lead to a reduction in suicides across India, in addition to reduced occupational poisoning, with minimal effects on agricultural yield.

INDIA

CropLife International (le lobbies che impongono I pesticidi in questi modi)
has developed a training model for agricultural education and training in rural farming communities.

In 2009, **CropLife International, CropLife Asia and CropLife India** partnered with two local organisations in the Adoni region of Andhra Pradesh, India, to provide training on Integrated Pest Management (IPM), responsible use and the secure storage of crop protection products.

Findings in Adoni have demonstrated that the training model is effective, and that local partnerships are vital to its successful implementation. The key measure of success for this model is farmer retention. Farmers have not only gained new knowledge and improved their practices, but are retaining and reinforcing what they have learned years after completing their training.

Retention is achieved by reaching farmers in the field, at home and during their leisure time so that messages resonate through their daily routines. Farmer to farmer training then empowers farmers to gain an even deeper understanding of the subject matter by becoming educators themselves. This continues over time, spreading messages through the community and increasing the numbers reached.

INDIA

The network functionaries said the 27 listed pesticides are highly hazardous with potential to cause severe health problems such as hormonal changes, carcinogenic, neurotoxic, reproductive and developmental health effects as well as environmental impacts such as toxic to bees. Many of them also reported to have data deficient for regulatory purposes and better alternatives are available for all of them.

The list of pesticides, according to the draft order, proposed to be banned include insecticides, fungicides and weedicides: 2,4-D, acephate, atrazine, benfuracarb, butachlor, captan, carbendazin, carbofuran, chlorpyriphos, deltamethrin, dicofol, dimethoate, dinocap, diuron, malathion, mancozeb, methimyl, monocrotophos, oxyfluorfen, pendimethalin, quninalphos, sulfosulfuron, thiodicarb, thiophante methyl, thiram, zineb and ziram.

IL SIKKIM, un isola felice (o quasi)

Nel 2000 il governo decide di estendere il biologico a tutto il paese, nel 2015 tutte le aziende sono biologiche
Nel paese vivono 610 persone, 78000 ettari a riso, soia, curcuma, cardamomo, mais, senape e altro
certificazione aiutata dallo stato, corsi di formazione degli agricoltori, unità per produzione di compost, investimenti nella ricerca, abolizione dell'uso della plastica.
La produzione di cardamomo, per cui è fondamentale l'impollinazione delle api, è aumentata per esempio di oltre il 23 per cento dal 2014.

LE VIE DEL CAMBIAMENTO

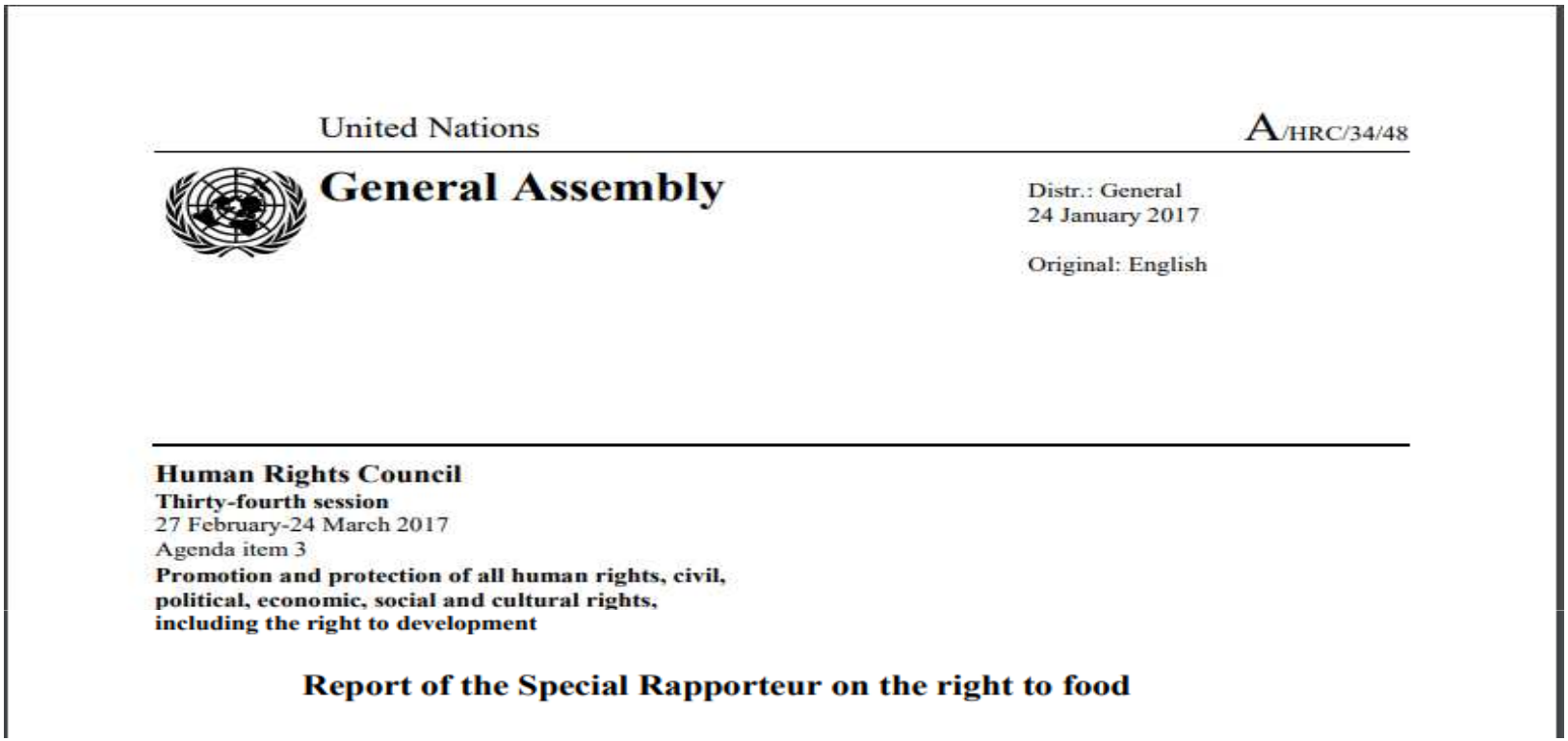
DISCUSSIONE SULLA PAC COMUNITARIA 2021-20127

Last March (2018) a **coalition of NGOs** and trade unions asked the European Commission to stand up to this pressure and oppose the importation of agricultural products treated with pesticides banned in the EU. The organizations also asked the EU to put an end to the export of pesticides that have been banned because of the hazard they present.

In 2018, France showed the way by deciding to write into law a prohibition on both the marketing of foods produced with pesticides banned by European regulation and the production, storage and distribution of such pesticides. The article of the law that established this prohibition, attacked by pesticide producers, was recently validated by the Constitutional Council, which recognized in its decision that the resulting limits on free enterprise are justified in light of the “possible impacts on human health and the environment.”

:

these import tolerances were not actually established by OSAV, but by its European homologue, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)



United Nations A/HRC/34/48

General Assembly

Distr.: General
24 January 2017

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Thirty-fourth session
27 February-24 March 2017
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food

Report on pesticides and the right to food

Pesticides cause an estimated 200,000 acute poisoning deaths each year, 99% of which occur in developing countries. Hazardous pesticides impose substantial costs on Governments and have catastrophic impacts on health and the potential for human rights abuses against farmers and agricultural workers, communities living near agricultural lands, indigenous communities, and pregnant women and children.

CHE DICONO NAZIONI UNITE

UN ha deplorato la pratica di di esportare pesticidi vietati in paesi “poveri” che non hanno la capacità di capire e controllare il rischio. Un rapporto dell’addetto UN Baskut Tunkat rivela che almeno 30 paesi hanno venduto in Africa, Asia e Latinoamerica sostanze bandite nei loro paesi, anche da decenni, per proteggere a salute umana ed ambientale.

Affermano che le nazioni avvantaggiate hanno creato un doppio standard, ed una doppia morale, che permette di vendere sostanze tossiche dove le leggi sono meno strette.

Non può essere ignorato il contenuto razziale di questa pratica. Che è una forma in scala planetaria del metodo di “esternalizzazione del danno e privatizzazione del profitto”, insieme al trasporto e smaltimento nei paesi poveri dei rifiuti pericolosi.

Bruxelles
5 maggio 2020

ARGOMENTI
Produzione alimentare sostenibile
Sicurezza alimentare
Cibo sostenibile e sano
Ridurre gli sprechi, combattere le frodi

OBBIETTIVI entro il 2030

Ridurre del 50% i pesticidi
Ridurre del 20% i fertilizzanti chimici
Ridurre del 50% antibiotici per allevamenti
Ridurre del 50% antibiotici per acquacoltura
Arrivare al 25% dei terreni coltivati bio

Entro il 2023 la Commissione presenterà una proposta legislativa che delinei un quadro di riferimento in materia di sistemi alimentari sostenibili

Pensiamo e sappiamo che in qualche maniera l'Europa è paladina di un "Green Deal" e di un progetto "From farm to Fork" (F2F) e ovviamente confidiamo nella buona intenzione dei promotori, anzi li citiamo e li richiamiamo alla coerenza con i principi, i metodi e gli obbiettivi proposti.

Pesticide Action Network Europe

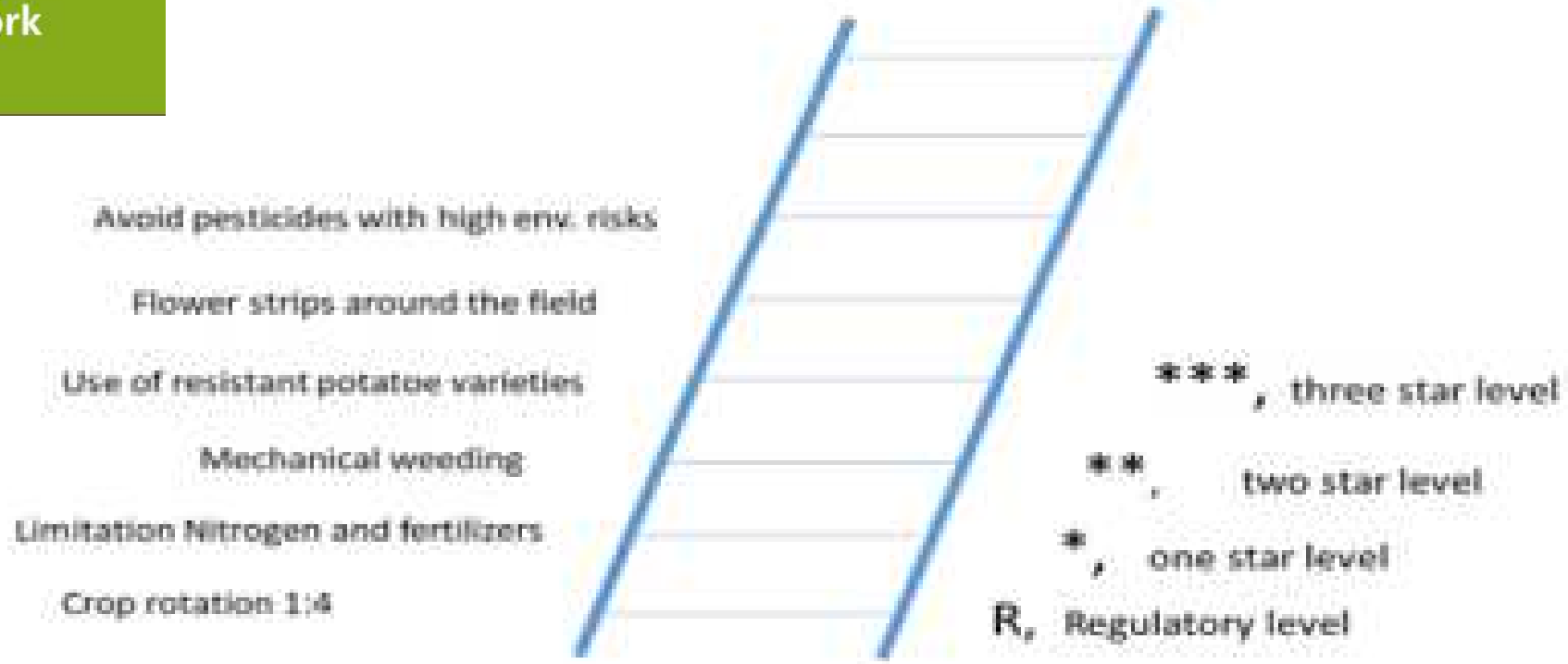
The European Green Deal published by the European Commission in December 2019 - Farm-to-Fork (F2F) strategy aiming at setting the foundations for a sustainable food system. F2F will set concrete measures 'including legislative, to **significantly reduce** the use and risk of **chemical pesticides**, as well as the use of **fertilizers** and **antibiotics**'.

We need a new 'EU pesticide logic', moving away from the old practice of replacing one chemical active substance with another, towards replacing chemicals with mainly non-chemical alternatives, thus ensuring the ecological transition.

1 ambitious EU plan to **reach an 80% reduction in pesticide use by 2030**
2. The Farm to Fork communication must **include concrete guidelines** on how to end the EU's dependency on pesticides
3. How to **ensure effective implementation** of EU Regulation 1107/2009
4. How to ensure a **proper implementation of Regulation 396/2005 on maximum residue levels** of pesticides towards the vision of zero contamination
5. How to ensure a **revision of the EU Directive on Sustainable Use of Pesticides**
6. How to fully **integrate IPM (integr. pest manag.) and pesticide use reductions into the CAP** (Common Agricultural Policy)
7. Development **of EU-wide pesticide statistics to measure the 80%** reduction in pesticide dependency
8. How Member **States must engage farmers to apply alternative techniques** within the EU framework
9. How **food chain manager need to contribute**

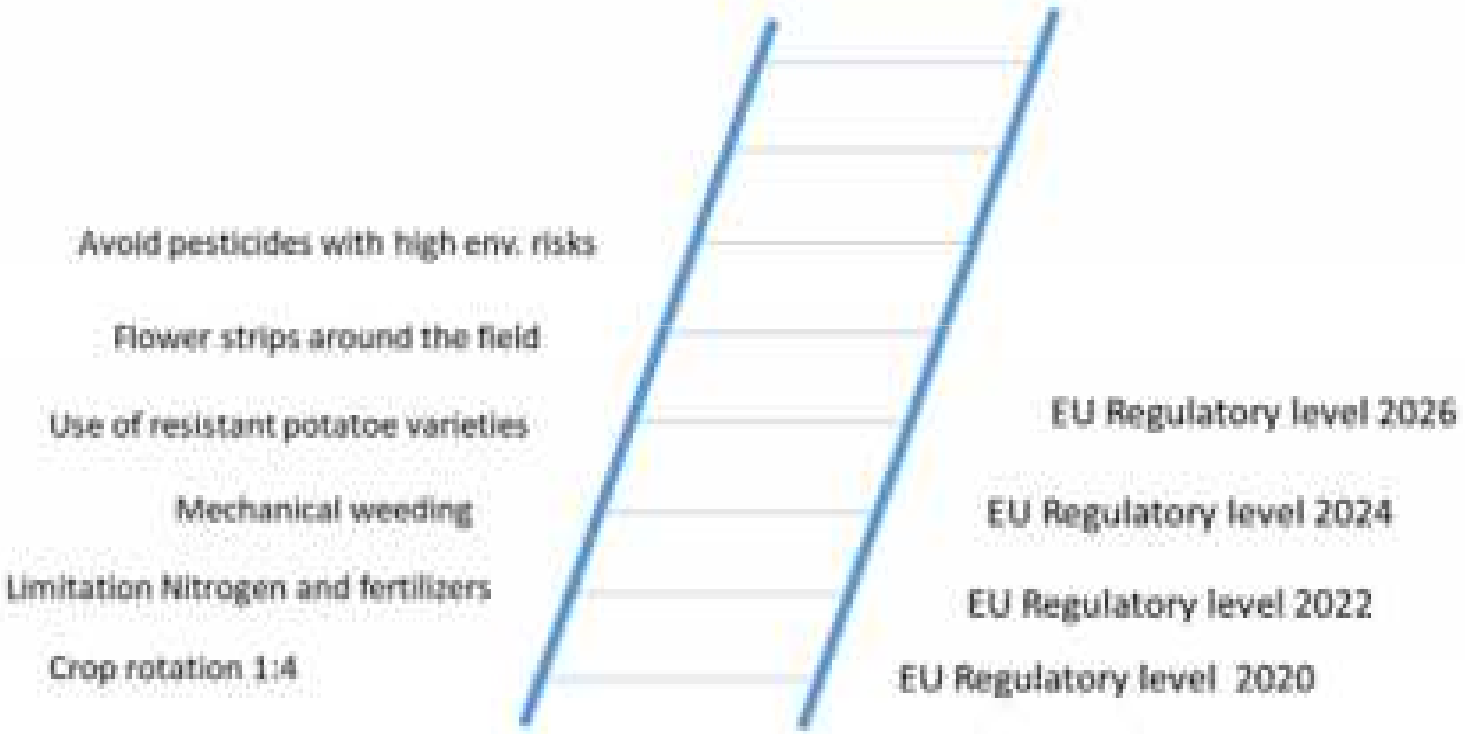
Pesticide Action Network Europe

The ladder for crop-wise implementation of Integrated Pest management Example Potatoes.



Pesticide Action Network Europe

The ladder for crop-wise implementation of Integrated Pest management Example Potatoes.



Slow Food®

1)eliminare gradualmente i pesticidi sintetici entro il 2035:

2)eliminare i pesticidi sintetici dall'agricoltura europea dell'80% entro il 2030, iniziando da quelli più pericolosi, per arrivare al 100% entro il 2035.

3)ripristinare la biodiversità: ripristinare gli ecosistemi naturali nelle aree agricole in modo che l'agricoltura diventi un vettore di recupero della biodiversità.

4)sostenere gli agricoltori nella transizione: riformare l'agricoltura dando priorità all'agricoltura su piccola scala, diversificata e sostenibile, favorendo il rapido aumento delle pratiche agroecologiche e biologiche

5)promuovendo una formazione e una ricerca indipendenti in materia di pesticidi e di agricoltura senza Ogm, che mettano al centro le esigenze dei contadini.

La Coalizione #CambiamoAgricoltura
ha il piacere di invitarvi a partecipare agli incontri organizzati nel mese di ottobre 2020, nell'ambito delle iniziative di Good Food Good Farming

IL FUTURO DELLA POLITICA AGRICOLA

Webinar sui temi dell'Agricoltura, Biodiversità, Suolo, Zootecnia, Acqua, Cambiamenti Climatici

8/10/20 Webinar Agricoltura e Biodiversità Ore 18:00
Per partecipare su Zoom CLICCA QUI
Meeting ID: 926 2810 7345 **PW:** 048403

15/10/20 Webinar Suolo e Zootecnia Ore 18:00
Per partecipare su Zoom CLICCA QUI
Meeting ID: 961 9362 8631 **PW**: 816995

22/10/20 Webinar Acqua e Agricoltura Ore 18:00
Per partecipare su Zoom CLICCA QUI
Meeting ID: 979 9753 8449 **PW:** 907992

28/10/20 Presentazione libro di S. Liberti «Terra bruciata» Ore 18:00
Per partecipare su Zoom: CLICCA QUI **Meeting ID**: 970 2810 1360 **PW**: 337433 **Interviene** l'Autore Stefano Liberti **Intervista** Federica di Leonardo, CIWF Italia Onlus #CambiamoAgricoltura

29/10/20 Webinar Cambiamenti Climatici: agricoltura, vittima e carnefice Ore 18:00
Per partecipare su Zoom CLICCA QUI
Meeting ID: 974 9638 8907 **PW:** 401635

Verso la PAC post 2020: connessioni tra agricoltura, ambiente e benessere animale

goodfood.farming EUROPEAN DAYS OF ACTION

Info su
www.cambiamoagricoltura.it

CAMBIAMO AGRICOLTURA!

"Eventi organizzati con il contributo di Fondazione Cariplo nell'ambito del Progetto #CambiamoAgricoltura: Campagne per una Politica Agricola Comune sostenibile nell'Unione Europea"

WWF®

Biodiversità

Suolo e zootecnia

Acqua e agricoltura

Terra Bruciata

Agricoltura vittima e canefice dei cambiamenti climatici

Alcuni principi dal “Manifesto per una Nuova Agricoltura

Minimo uso di sostanze chimiche inquinanti e/o pericolose per la salute umana (fertilizzanti, pesticidi, erbicidi)

Riduzione dei consumi energetici

Sequestro di carbonio e aumento della fertilità del suolo

Tutela e valorizzazione delle varietà, delle razze e dei prodotti tradizionali di un territorio

Cura del benessere animale

germoplasma bene comune

Risparmio idrico

Lotta al lavoro nero nelle campagne e in bosco

I biodistretti sono un importante presidio se non sono solo un modo di gestire fondi europei o regionali.

Questa iniziativa potrebbe essere importante se fossero davvero praticati i principi costitutivi ma apparentemente è solo una etichetta di sostenibilità per le amministrazioni

FIRAB
Fondazione Italiana
per la Ricerca
in Agricoltura Biologica
e Biodinamica

FEDERBIO
FEDERAZIONE ITALIANA AGRICOLTURA BIOLOGICA E BIODINAMICA

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF DOCTORS FOR ENVIRONMENT
ISDE


AVEPROBI
Associazione veneta dei produttori
biologici e biodinamici

cospe
TOGETHER FOR CHANGE

IFOAM
ORGANICS
INTERNATIONAL

SOCIETÀ GEOGRAFICA ITALIANA ONLUS

Strategia europea di BIOECONOMIA
(Roma 25 settembre 2020)

iPES FOOD
INTERNATIONAL PANEL OF EXPERTS ON SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS

ARI
ASSOCIAZIONE RURALE ITALIANA

RICERCATORI EUROPEI

Alternatives to chemical pesticides: 24 European research institutes undertake an ambitious roadmap
accelerate the agroecological transition. 23 February 2020 at the Paris International Agricultural Show

declaration was signed today **by 24 research organisations from 16 European countries**. Driven by the French Institute INRAE and its German counterparts ZALF and JKI, this unprecedented endeavour has brought the European research community together around this ambitious vision of an agriculture free of chemical* pesticides
This agreement echoes the European Green Deal for a sustainable ecological transition in Europe, which was announced by the European Commission in December 2019 to encourage the adoption of ambitious measures. The measures announced involve multiple sectors—agriculture, food, and the environment—with the objective of **developing a sustainable agriculture and producing healthy food, while maintaining productive and economically sound agrifood systems**.

RICERCATORI EUROPEI

Aarhus University, Denmark
Agricultural Academy, Bulgaria
Agricultural University of Athens, Greece
Agroscope, Switzerland
Alma Mater Studiorum - University of Bologna, Italy
Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement, France
Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Italy
Hungarian Research Institute of Organic Agriculture, Hungary
French National Research Institute for Agriculture, Food and Environment– INRAE, France
Institute of Agriculture and Food Biotechnology – IBPRS, Poland
Julius Kühn-Institute – JKI, Federal Research Centre for Cultivated Plants, Germany
Latvia University of Life Sciences and Technologies, Latvia
Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research – ZALF, Germany
National Agriculture Research and Innovation Centre – NAIK, Hungary
Natural Resources Institute Finland – Luke, Finland
Rzeszow University of Technology, Poland
Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies, Italy
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences – SLU, Sweden
Szent István University, Hungary
Teagasc - Agriculture and Food Development Authority, Ireland
University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine - USAMV – Bucharest, Romania
University of Life Sciences in Lublin, Poland
Vytautas Magnus University Agriculture Academy, Lithuania
Zagreb University, Faculty of Agriculture, Croatia

Ma c'è una corrispondenza forse ancora maggiore con gli **allevamenti intensivi** e con l' **agricoltura industriale**

Conclusioni

In tutti paesi, europei ed extraeuropei, che abbiamo analizzato esistono movimenti che sono ben coscienti della pericolosità dei pesticidi

In molti paesi europei ed extraeuropei sono state emanate legge che bandiscono l'uso di quelli altamente tossici
In tutti questi paesi però, almeno fino al 2019 le lobbies dei produttori hanno sempre avuto partita vinta

Ci siamo resi conto, ancora di più con la pandemia, che il nostro rapporto con la natura non ha vie di uscita se non operiamo velocemente una transizione ecologica iniziando dall' agricoltura.

I pesticidi, oltre agli enormi danni alla salute e all'ambiente, rappresentano anche l'egemonia culturale, e finanziaria delle lobbies sulla produzione e sulla qualità del cibo

Impediscono agli agricoltori di sviluppare tecniche e cultura che permettano loro di ritornare ad essere di necessità i guardiani dell'ambiente e di sviluppare una vera indipendenza economica e culturale

Favoriscono il monopolio e attraverso la GDO l'accumulazione dei capitali sempre più accentrata

-E' NECESSARIO UNIRE TUTTE LE FORZE PER CHIEDERE DI FERMARE PRODUZIONE E COMMERCIO DEI PESTICIDI ALTAMENTE TOSSICI

-E' NECESSARIO DISCUTERE LA PAC COMUNITARIA 2021-2027 !!!

GRAZIE DELL’ ATTENZIONE !