

Case study – effectiveness of existing legislation in ensuring safety – example of the *Portugal beetle*.

Laurent Largant, Afaïa

Brief introduction of Afaïa



French federation of producers of:

- organic fertilizers (Soil improvers, organic & organo-mineral fertilizers)
- Growing media and mulches
- Biostimulants

Active for 30 years. Represent 72 companies today.

Total sales of Afaïa members represent more than 300 million €, with 1700 employees. Sold annually:

- More than 3 million of m³ of growing media and mulches,
- 1.2 million of ton of organic fertilisers

Strong commitment in Circular Economy:





Strong engagement at European level, Afaïa is associate member of 3 European federations









Bases of regulation for plant products:

- Regulation 2016/2031 on protective measures against pests of plants
- Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 on invasive alien species (mentioned on page 14 in the COM proposal)
- Council Directive 2000/29/EC on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community (mentioned on page 14 in the COM proposal)



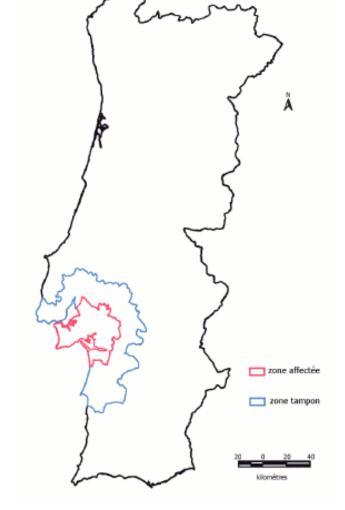
The pest: Pine Wilt Nematode (PWN, Bursaphelenchus xylophilus)
The vector: Monochamus sp beetle





First detection in Portugal (1999), in some spots. Definition of demarcated areas in Portugal.

In application of European Directive 2000/29/EC:



- ⇒ Some EC decisions to prevent the dissemination: 2006/133, 2012/535, 2015/226
- ⇒ Monitoring with European Plant Passport for susceptible wood



Support and commitment of the wood industry and GM industry (concern for barks), with the target to preserve the Landes forest

Ex: Afaïa (CAS at this moment) communication (intern and industry customers)



Angers, le 27 Mars 2009

HAUTEMENT CONFIDENTIEL: Nématode du pin

Depuis 2006, la présence du nématode du pin est attestée dans certaines régions du Portugal (cf dossier joint qui décrit le ravageur et ses vecteurs). A ce jour, il n'y a pas d'infestation connue hors du Portugal, mais la situation pourrait être très grave pour toutes les forêts de pins, notamment dans le Sud de l'Europe.

En 2006, l'Union Européenne avait exigé un plan d'éradication, dans les zones délimitées du Portugal, sur 2 ans. Les autorités portugaises, n'ayant semble-t-il pas suffisamment fait appliquer les mesures sanitaires, ce plan n'a pas permis d'éradiquer le parasite, et a été prolongé jusqu'en 2012 (décision de la Commission

No dissemination out of Portugal. Successful and effectiveness monitoring within current legislation!





Thanks for your attention

www.afaia.fr laurent.largant@afaia.fr