

# **DG SANCO activities on bee-health**State of play



Eric Poudelet
Director, Safety of the food chain
DG Health and Consumers



#### Content



# **Commission policies on Bee Health**

- 1 Strategy Commission Communication
- 2 Animal health EURL
- 3 Pesticides
- 4 Veterinary medicines
- **5** Conclusions





## 1. Strategy



# Commission Communication on honeybee health



Directorate-General for Health & Consumers

- Coordination
- Consistent approach on bee health policies
- Inter-services













## 1. Strategy



## Wide Commission inter-sevice group

#### DG SANCO

- Animal health: pathogens
- Pesticides
- Veterinary medicines
- Residues in honey

#### DG Agriculture

- Honey production, apiculture programmes
- Environmental measures

#### DG Fnvironment

Biodiversity

#### DG Research

- Animal health
- Environmental

Other DGs ...



## 1. Strategy



# Commission Communication on honeybee health

Bee health is linked with many factors of different nature:

- bacterial, viral, parasitic, etc
- food availability
- availability of veterinary drugs
- invasive species
- environmental changes
- the use of pesticides in agriculture







### Policy on listed bee diseases

Less rules than for other animals (e.g. bovine) Notification obligation:

SHB, Tropilaelaps

Intra-EU trade rules of bees

Import rules for:

- Live bees
- Apiculture by-products
- No rules for honey (only for residues)

(Recent proposal on animal health)

Covers bees, status quo remains





## Key issue: live bees import

Only queen bees (with max 20 attendants) or bumble bees

Import requirements:

AFB, SHB, Tropilaelaps

Legislation in force:

- Regulation (EU) No 206/2010 Annex VI
- List of third countries + certificate models

Systematic controls at arrival into the EU





# New EFSA risk assessment: entry of pests into EU

Small hive beetle, Tropilaelaps spp.

Mitigation is already in EU legislation: no change

Important that beekeepers and authorities:

- Handle well and sample imported queens
- Do actions to improve awareness for rules and risks

http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/press/news/130314.htm



#### 2. EURL



# EU bee health reference laboratory

ANSES – Sophia-Antipolis lab (France) Since 2011

Key role

- Diagnostics
- Technical and scientific assistance

•

Guide the network of national reference labs

Design and coordinate EU bee health surveillance



#### 2. EURL



#### EU bee health surveillance studies

To follow-up an EFSA study (2009)

17 voluntary Member States (BE, DK, DE, EE, EL, ES, FR, IT, LT, LV, HU, PT, PL, SK, FI, SE, UK)

EU harmonised protocol and check list

Official veterinary services

Three visits

autumn + spring + summer

Harmonised software and database

First results come soon

To be repeated in 2013-2014





#### For officials of Member States:

- Central, local, lab
- Training of trainers

Animal health rules and beyond Workshops since 2010 Around 200 persons Continued in 2014-15







Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 placing of plant protection products on the market (fully applicable since June 2011)

- ✓ Strengthen existing criteria for approval of active substances → effects on honeybee larvae and colony development
- ✓ New data requirements for pesticides dossiers Regulations (EU) No 283-284/2013 → (chronic effects of pesticides; real exposure of bees to pesticides e.g. nectar and pollen, guttation)





# 5 neonicotinoids (NNI) approved as plant protection products at EU level

Acetamiprid since 2004

Thiacloprid since 2004

Clothianidin since 2006
Thiamethoxam since 2007
Imidacloprid since 2008

Higher acute toxicity profile <sup>1</sup>

1: Statement EFSA Journal May 2012; 10(5): 2752



# COM requested EFSA to review neonicotinoids as regard their impact on bees (Art 21 Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009)

**Spring 2012**, following new scientific publications on the **sub-lethal effects of neonicotinoids** 

# 3 NNI (Clothianidin, thiamethoxam and imidacloprid)

seed treatment and granular applications 3 main routes of exposure for bees:

- dust
- residues in nectar and pollen
- residues in guttation





# **EFSA Conclusions published on 16 January 2013**

Acute risks identified for all crops attractive to bees

Several data gaps and need for further studies

Some safe uses (e.g. sugar beet, green houses)







### Regulation (EU) No 485/2013

Significantly restrict the use of PPP and treated seeds containing the 3 substances (fully applicable from 1 December 2013)

The uses of PPP and treated seeds will remain available only to professional users for:

- crops not attractive to bees
- green-houses
- winter cereals
- post-flowering foliar application

COM will initiate review of the measure within 2 years





### Fipronil – another systemic insecticide

2<sup>nd</sup> Semester 2012, COM requested EFSA to review fipronil (phenyl-pyrazole) as regard its impact on bees following the EFSA assessment of the Italian Apenet Project

- •EFSA Conclusions published on 27 May 2013
- •Regulation (EU) No 781/2013

significantly restrict the use of PPP and treated seeds containing fipronil (applicable from 1 March 2014)

COM will initiate review of the measure within 2 years



# 4. Veterinary medicines

## Limited availability of medicines for bees

- relatively small market for this type of product
- difficult issue, little progress

Full review of veterinary medicines legislation is on-going





#### 5. Conclusions





An EU framework is in place to protect bee health

Measures based on science and data

• Recent unprecedented measures on Neonicotinoids

Constant monitoring, update

No easy and/or quick risk management solutions

