

Sweden: Use of plant protection products banned in sensitive areas

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Kemi and A Non-Toxic Environment

- The Swedish Chemicals Agency (Kemi) is
 - a supervisory authority under the Government.
 - the competent authority for the authorisation of plant protection products and biocidal products in Sweden.
 - the driving force behind the environmental quality objective A Non-Toxic Environment.
- A Non-Toxic Environment aims to ensure that the total exposure to chemical substances via all sources of exposure is not harmful to people or biodiversity.
 - **Children's development and biodiversity in focus.**

the Sustainable Use Directive (SUD)

- Important legal basis for imposing national restrictions on ppp use.
- Complements the regulation by focusing on the use.
- A non-harmonized legislation allowing Member States to enforce stricter rules if justified.
- Sweden has used this opportunity frequently during the latest 10 years.
- It is not possible to achieve a high level of protection only by applying Regulation 1107/2009.

Examples of restrictions in Sweden

- Ban on aquatic weed control.
- Ban on soil disinfection.
- Ban on postharvest disease control on fruit and table potatoes.
- Ban on preharvest use of herbicides in cereals for desiccation or late weed control.
- Ban on the use of several different ppps containing the same active substance, if the maximum dose rate or the maximum number of applications, exceeds the provisions for one of these ppps.

General ban on the use of ppps in urban areas from the 1st October 2021

- in schoolyards, courtyards of preschools or in playgrounds to which the public has access,
- in parks and gardens primarily intended for recreation,
- in allotment garden areas and in greenhouses used for nonprofessional purposes,
- in home gardens and on land for residential buildings,
- on plants indoors, except in production premises, warehouses and similar places.

Derogations and impacts

Derogations from the ban

- Biopesticides (microorganisms)
- Substances approved as low-risk or identified by the Commission to be potentially low-risk, i.e. fatty acids, plant oils, pheromones, sulphur, potassium hydrogen carbonate.
- Iron sulphate and acetic acid

Can no longer be used in the specified areas

- glyphosate, pyrethrins, acetamiprid and flupyradifurone.

Swedish position on the revision of the SUD

- Welcomes a revision to strengthen its implementation, especially regarding integrated pest management.
- Introduce biocidal products within the scope.
- Promote biodiversity by adding provisions on the protection of terrestrial compartments, pollinators etcetera.
- Include further minimum requirements regarding certain uses (e.g. ban on soil disinfection).
- Clarify and develop the provisions on national action plans.
- Improve the harmonised risk indicator system to better reflect the use intensity.

A scenic view of a rural landscape. In the foreground, a white wooden railing is visible, with a planter box containing various flowers. To the right, a large, light green greenhouse with a translucent roof stands on a grassy area. In the middle ground, a small red building with a white roof is situated near a paved area. The background features a dense forest of tall evergreen trees under a bright, slightly overcast sky. The overall scene is peaceful and well-maintained.

Thank You!

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