



2022/0196(COD)

6.2.2023

*****I**

DRAFT REPORT

on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the sustainable use of plant protection products and amending Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 (COM(2022)0305 – C9-0207/2022 – 2022/0196(COD))

Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

Rapporteur: Sarah Wiener

Rapporteur for the opinion of the associated committee pursuant to Rule 57 of the Rules of Procedure

Clara Aguilera, Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development

Symbols for procedures

- * Consultation procedure
- *** Consent procedure
- ***I Ordinary legislative procedure (first reading)
- ***II Ordinary legislative procedure (second reading)
- ***III Ordinary legislative procedure (third reading)

(The type of procedure depends on the legal basis proposed by the draft act.)

Amendments to a draft act

Amendments by Parliament set out in two columns

Deletions are indicated in ***bold italics*** in the left-hand column. Replacements are indicated in ***bold italics*** in both columns. New text is indicated in ***bold italics*** in the right-hand column.

The first and second lines of the header of each amendment identify the relevant part of the draft act under consideration. If an amendment pertains to an existing act that the draft act is seeking to amend, the amendment heading includes a third line identifying the existing act and a fourth line identifying the provision in that act that Parliament wishes to amend.

Amendments by Parliament in the form of a consolidated text

New text is highlighted in ***bold italics***. Deletions are indicated using either the **■** symbol or ~~strikeout~~. Replacements are indicated by highlighting the new text in ***bold italics*** and by deleting or striking out the text that has been replaced.

By way of exception, purely technical changes made by the drafting departments in preparing the final text are not highlighted.

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DRAFT EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION

on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the sustainable use of plant protection products and amending Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 (COM(2022)0305 – C9-0207/2022 – 2022/0196(COD))

(Ordinary legislative procedure: first reading)

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Commission proposal to Parliament and the Council (COM(2022)0305),
 - having regard to Article 294(2) and Article 192(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, pursuant to which the Commission submitted the proposal to Parliament (C9-0207/2022),
 - having regard to Article 294(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,
 - having regard to the reasoned opinion submitted, within the framework of Protocol No 2 on the application of the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality, by the Swedish Parliament, asserting that the draft legislative act does not comply with the principle of subsidiarity,
 - having regard to Rules 59 of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the opinion of the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development and of the Committee on Development,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (A9-0000/2023),
1. Adopts its position at first reading hereinafter set out;
 2. Calls on the Commission to refer the matter to Parliament again if it replaces, substantially amends or intends to substantially amend its proposal;
 3. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council, the Commission and the national parliaments.

Amendment 1

Proposal for a regulation

Title 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Proposal for a
REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
on the *sustainable* use of *plant protection
products* and amending Regulation (EU)
2021/2115

(Text with EEA relevance)

Amendment

Proposal for a
REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
on the use of *pesticides* and amending
Regulation (EU) 2021/2115

(Text with EEA relevance)

Or. en

Justification

The title of Directive 2009/128/EC refers to “pesticides” and this should not be changed. The term “plant protection products” is trivializing the nature of those products, as it implies that they are made to protect plants, whereas herbicides are designed to eliminate certain plants. Secondly, the notion that chemical pesticides can be used sustainably is highly disputed, especially as alternatives exist.

Amendment 2

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The Treaty requires a high level of protection of human health and of the environment to be ensured in the definition and the implementation of all Union policies and activities and provides that Union policy on the environment is to aim at a high level of protection.

Amendment

(1) The Treaty requires a high level of protection of human health and of the environment to be ensured in the definition and the implementation of all Union policies and activities and provides that Union policy on the environment is to aim at a high level of protection. ***The precautionary principle is set out in Article 191 of the Treaty.***

Or. en

Amendment 3

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) The European Parliament resolution of 12 February 2019 on the implementation of Directive 2009/128/EC on the sustainable use of pesticides⁴¹ noted that the Union must act without delay to transition to a more sustainable use of pesticides and called on the Commission to propose an ambitious Union-wide binding target for the reduction of pesticide use. The European Parliament re-affirmed its call for binding reduction targets in its resolution of 20 October 2021 on a Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system⁴².

⁴¹ P8_TA(2019)0082, 12 February 2019.

⁴² P9_TA(2021)0425, 20 October 2021.

Amendment

(3) The European Parliament resolution of 12 February 2019 on the implementation of Directive 2009/128/EC on the sustainable use of pesticides⁴¹ noted that the Union must act without delay to transition to a more sustainable use of pesticides and called on the Commission to propose an ambitious Union-wide binding target for the reduction of pesticide use. ***In its resolution on the EU pollinators initiative of December 2019, the European Parliament reiterated that EU-wide mandatory reduction targets should be included in the revision of Directive 2009/128/EC and furthermore stressed that a pesticide reduction strategy, with clear targets, milestones and timelines, should be set out in each Member State's national action plan. In June 2021, the European Parliament resolution on the EU biodiversity strategy for 2030 pointed out that increased use of and dependency on pesticides comes at a high cost to farmers and noted that in avoiding biodiversity loss and pest resistance, a hierarchy of action need to be followed, in line with the principles of integrated pest management, according to which chemical pesticides must only be used as a last resort. The European Parliament then*** re-affirmed its call for binding reduction targets in its resolution of 20 October 2021 on a Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system⁴².

⁴¹ P8_TA(2019)0082, 12 February 2019.

⁴² P9_TA(2021)0425, 20 October 2021.

Or. en

Justification

On numerous occasions, the European Parliament has passed resolutions that broadly support the ambitions of this proposal. These should be taken into due account.

Amendment 4

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) In 2018, a study⁴³ by the European Parliament Research Service (EPRS) found progress in many Member States but a limited overall achievement of the objectives of Directive 2009/128/EC. A 2020 special report⁴⁴ from the European Court of Auditors (ECA) on the sustainable use of plant protection products found that there is limited progress in measuring and reducing the risks of plant protection product use and identified weaknesses in the current Union framework. As noted in its information report in relation to evaluation of Directive 2009/128/EC⁴⁵, the European Economic and Social Committee also considers it essential to reassess the requirements, targets, conditions and timetables set under national action plans.

⁴³ European Parliamentary Research Service, Directive 2009/128/EC on the sustainable use of pesticides –European Implementation Assessment, October 2018.

⁴⁴ Sustainable use of plant protection products: limited progress in measuring and reducing risks, Special Report European Court of Auditors, ISBN:978-92-847-4206-6, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxemburg, 2020.

⁴⁵ European Economic and Social Committee, Evaluation on Directive on the

Amendment

(4) In 2018, a study⁴³ by the European Parliament Research Service (EPRS) found progress in many Member States but a limited overall achievement of the objectives of Directive 2009/128/EC. A 2020 special report⁴⁴ from the European Court of Auditors (ECA) on the sustainable use of plant protection products found that there is limited progress in measuring and reducing the risks of plant protection product use and identified weaknesses in the current Union framework, ***especially with regard to the harmonised risk indicators***. As noted in its information report in relation to evaluation of Directive 2009/128/EC⁴⁵, the European Economic and Social Committee also considers it essential to reassess the requirements, targets, conditions and timetables set under national action plans.

⁴³ European Parliamentary Research Service, Directive 2009/128/EC on the sustainable use of pesticides –European Implementation Assessment, October 2018.

⁴⁴ Sustainable use of plant protection products: limited progress in measuring and reducing risks, Special Report European Court of Auditors, ISBN:978-92-847-4206-6, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxemburg, 2020.

⁴⁵ European Economic and Social Committee, Evaluation on Directive on the

Sustainable Use of Pesticides (Information report), adopted on 27 April 2021.

Sustainable Use of Pesticides (Information report), adopted on 27 April 2021.

Or. en

Amendment 5

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to ensure full attainment of the objectives of the Union legal framework on sustainable use of plant protection products, it needs to be adapted by laying down clearer and directly applicable rules for operators. In addition, a number of rules should be clarified, including the rules on the application of integrated pest management, restrictions of use of plant protection products and the inspections of equipment used to apply plant protection products. It is therefore appropriate to repeal Directive 2009/128/EC and replace it with a regulation.

Amendment

(5) In order to ensure full attainment of the objectives of the Union legal framework on sustainable use of plant protection products, it needs to be adapted by laying down clearer and directly applicable rules for operators. In addition, a number of rules should be **strengthened and** clarified, including the rules on the application of integrated pest management, restrictions of use of plant protection products and the inspections of equipment used to apply plant protection products. It is therefore appropriate to repeal Directive 2009/128/EC and replace it with a regulation.

Or. en

Amendment 6

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) The Commission Communication entitled ‘the European Green Deal’⁴⁷ set out a roadmap of key measures, including legislative, to significantly reduce the use and risk of chemical pesticides. In the Farm to Fork Strategy⁴⁸, EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030⁴⁹ and the Zero Pollution Action Plan⁵⁰, the Commission committed

Amendment

(7) The Commission Communication entitled ‘the European Green Deal’⁴⁷ set out a roadmap of key measures, including legislative, to significantly reduce the use and risk of chemical pesticides. In the Farm to Fork Strategy⁴⁸, EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030⁴⁹ and the Zero Pollution Action Plan⁵⁰, the Commission committed

to take action to reduce by 50% the overall use and risk from chemical pesticides by 2030 and reduce by 50% the use of more hazardous pesticides (plant protection products containing one or more active substances approved as candidates for substitution in accordance with Article 24 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵¹ and listed in Part E of the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011⁵², or containing one or more active substances listed in the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/408⁵³) by 2030. The *sustainable* use of plant protection products is also complementary to the promotion of organic farming and achieving the Farm to Fork Strategy target of at least 25% of the Union's agricultural land under organic farming by 2030. It supports the objectives of the EU strategic framework on health and safety at work⁵⁴ and thereby contributes to the implementation of principle 10 of the European Pillar of Social Rights on a healthy, safe and well-adapted work environment.

⁴⁷ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions The European Green Deal COM/2019/640 final.

⁴⁸ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions A Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system, COM/2020/381 final.

⁴⁹ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 Bringing

to take action to reduce by 50% the overall use and risk from chemical pesticides by 2030 and reduce by 50% the use of more hazardous pesticides (plant protection products containing one or more active substances approved as candidates for substitution in accordance with Article 24 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵¹ and listed in Part E of the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011⁵², or containing one or more active substances listed in the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/408⁵³) by 2030. The *reduction in the* use of plant protection products is also complementary to the promotion of organic farming and achieving the Farm to Fork Strategy target of at least 25% of the Union's agricultural land under organic farming by 2030. It supports the objectives of the EU strategic framework on health and safety at work⁵⁴ and thereby contributes to the implementation of principle 10 of the European Pillar of Social Rights on a healthy, safe and well-adapted work environment.

⁴⁷ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions The European Green Deal COM/2019/640 final.

⁴⁸ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions A Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system, COM/2020/381 final.

⁴⁹ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 Bringing

nature back into our lives, COM/2020/380 final.

⁵⁰ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, Pathway to a Healthy Planet for All EU Action Plan: 'Towards Zero Pollution for Air, Water and Soil', COM(2021) 400 final.

⁵¹ Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1).

⁵² Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 of 25 May 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of approved active substances (OJ L 153, 11.6.2011, p. 1).

⁵³ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/408 of 11 March 2015 on implementing Article 80(7) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and establishing a list of candidates for substitution (OJ L 67, 12.3.2015, p. 18).

⁵⁴ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, EU strategic framework on health and safety at work 2021-2027 Occupational safety and health in a changing world of work, COM/2021/323 final.

nature back into our lives, COM/2020/380 final.

⁵⁰ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, Pathway to a Healthy Planet for All EU Action Plan: 'Towards Zero Pollution for Air, Water and Soil', COM(2021)400 final.

⁵¹ Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1).

⁵² Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 of 25 May 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of approved active substances (OJ L 153, 11.6.2011, p. 1).

⁵³ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/408 of 11 March 2015 on implementing Article 80(7) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and establishing a list of candidates for substitution (OJ L 67, 12.3.2015, p. 18).

⁵⁴ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, EU strategic framework on health and safety at work 2021-2027 Occupational safety and health in a changing world of work, COM/2021/323 final.

Or. en

Justification

This wording more accurately reflects the ambitions of the Farm to Fork Strategy, which this proposal is embedded in, in terms of achieving a sustainable food system and shifting to more sustainable agricultural practices.

Amendment 7

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) Two European citizens' initiatives address the use of pesticides and call for ambitious reduction targets. The initiative 'Ban glyphosate and protect people and the environment from toxic pesticides' submitted to the Commission on 6 October 2017 called on the Commission, under its third aim, 'to set EU-wide mandatory reduction targets for pesticide use, with a view to achieving a pesticide-free future'. In its reply adopted on 12 December 2017, the Commission stated that it would re-evaluate the need for EU-wide mandatory targets for pesticides. More recently, the initiative 'Save bees and farmers! Towards a bee-friendly agriculture for a healthy environment' calls on the Commission 'to propose legal acts to phase out synthetic pesticides in EU agriculture by 80% by 2030, starting with the most hazardous, and to become free of synthetic by 2035.' The initiative **has collected over 1 million statements of support by 30 September 2021 which are currently being verified by Member States authorities.**

Amendment

(8) Two European citizens' initiatives address the use of pesticides and call for ambitious reduction targets. The initiative 'Ban glyphosate and protect people and the environment from toxic pesticides' submitted to the Commission on 6 October 2017 called on the Commission, under its third aim, 'to set EU-wide mandatory reduction targets for pesticide use, with a view to achieving a pesticide-free future'. In its reply adopted on 12 December 2017, the Commission stated that it would re-evaluate the need for EU-wide mandatory targets for pesticides. More recently, the initiative 'Save bees and farmers! Towards a bee-friendly agriculture for a healthy environment', **validated on 7th October 2022**, calls on the Commission 'to propose legal acts to phase out synthetic pesticides in EU agriculture by 80% by 2030, starting with the most hazardous, and to become free of synthetic by 2035.' The initiative **was presented during a public Hearing in the European Parliament, where initiators outlined the scientific consensus that biodiversity loss is endangering both the environment and food security and called for urgent action to remedy the situation.**

Or. en

Justification

This is an update to the current situation and adds further details from the European Citizen's

Initiative that are pertinent for the reasoning behind the pesticide reduction targets laid out in this regulation.

Amendment 8

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) In the final report of the Conference on the Future of Europe, published on 9 May 2022, when it comes to the proposals on agriculture, food production, biodiversity and ecosystems, pollution, citizens ask the Union in particular to significantly reduce the use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers, in line with the existing targets, while still ensuring food security, and support for research to develop more sustainable and natural-based alternatives. Citizens ask for more research and innovations, including in technological solutions for sustainable production, plant resistance, and precision farming, and more communication, advisory systems, and training for and from farmers as well as asking the Union to protect insects, in particular indigenous and pollinating insects.⁵⁵

⁵⁵ Conference on the Future of Europe – Report on the Final Outcome, May 2022, Proposals 1 and 2, pp. 43-44.

Amendment

(9) In the final report of the Conference on the Future of Europe, published on 9 May 2022, when it comes to the proposals on agriculture, food production, biodiversity and ecosystems, pollution, citizens ask the Union in particular to significantly reduce the use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers, in line with the existing targets, while still ensuring food security, and support for research to develop more sustainable and natural-based alternatives. Citizens ask for more research and innovations, including in technological solutions for sustainable production, plant resistance, and precision farming, and more communication, advisory systems, and training for and from farmers as well as asking the Union to protect insects, in particular indigenous and pollinating insects. ***Citizens further recommend applying the polluter pays principle, which should also be embedded in taxation measures.***⁵⁵

⁵⁵ Conference on the Future of Europe – Report on the Final Outcome, May 2022, Proposals 1 and 2, pp. 43-44.

Or. en

Justification

The polluter pays principle is also relevant for the use of pesticides and Citizens' demands in this area should be taken into account.

Amendment 9

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) Biological control agents are a sustainable control alternative to the use of chemical products for the control of harmful organisms. As noted in Council Decision (EU) 2021/1102⁵⁷, biological control agents have a growing importance in sustainable agriculture and forestry and have an instrumental role to play in the success of integrated pest management and organic farming. Access to biological controls facilitates moving away from chemical plant protection products. It is appropriate to encourage farmers to switch to low input agricultural methods including organic farming. It is therefore appropriate to define the concept of biological control as a basis for Member States to set indicative targets to increase the percentage of crops on which biological control agents are used.

⁵⁷ Council Decision (EU) 2021/1102 of 28 June 2021 requesting the Commission to submit a study on the Union's situation and options regarding the introduction, evaluation, production, marketing and use of invertebrate biological control agents within the territory of the Union and a proposal, if appropriate in view of the outcomes of the study (OJ L 238, 6.7.2021, p. 81).

Amendment

(11) Biological control agents are a sustainable control alternative to the use of chemical products for the control of harmful organisms. As noted in Council Decision (EU) 2021/1102⁵⁷, biological control agents have a growing importance in sustainable agriculture and forestry and have an instrumental role to play in the success of integrated pest management and organic farming. Access to biological controls facilitates moving away from chemical plant protection products. It is appropriate to encourage farmers to switch to low input agricultural methods including organic farming. It is therefore appropriate to define the concept of biological control as a basis for Member States to set indicative targets to increase the percentage of crops on which biological control agents are used, ***with a view to replacing chemical plant protection products.***

⁵⁷ Council Decision (EU) 2021/1102 of 28 June 2021 requesting the Commission to submit a study on the Union's situation and options regarding the introduction, evaluation, production, marketing and use of invertebrate biological control agents within the territory of the Union and a proposal, if appropriate in view of the outcomes of the study (OJ L 238, 6.7.2021, p. 81).

Or. en

Justification

Increasing the percentage of 'crops on which biological control agents are used' is not a value in itself, and only makes sense if the use of biological control agents replaces the use of chemical plant protection products.

Amendment 10

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(11a) On 22nd December 2022, the 15th meeting of the Conference of Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including Target 7 which explicitly aims to reduce by 2030 "the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half including through integrated pest management".

Or. en

Justification

This adds an external dimension to the reasoning underlying the pesticide reduction targets laid out in this regulation, as the conclusions of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework constitute an international obligation agreed upon by the EU.

Amendment 11

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13) Given the different levels of historical progress and differences in intensity of pesticide use between Member States, it is necessary to allow Member States some flexibility when setting their own binding national targets (“national 2030 reduction targets”). Intensity of use is best measured by ***dividing*** the total quantity of active substances placed on the market, ***and therefore used***, in the ***form of plant protection products in a particular Member State by the surface area over which the active substances were applied.***

(13) Given the different levels of historical progress and differences in intensity of pesticide use between Member States, it is necessary to allow Member States some flexibility when setting their own binding national targets (“national 2030 reduction targets”). Intensity of use ***and risk*** is best measured by ***standardising*** the total quantity of active substances placed on the market ***by the mean, substance specific application rate of its representative uses, weighted by substance specific hazard weightings, and divided by***

Intensity in the use of chemical pesticides, and in particular of the more hazardous pesticides, correlates with greater dependency on chemical pesticides, greater risks to human health and the environment and less sustainable farming practices. It is therefore appropriate to allow Member States to take their lower intensity of use of chemical pesticides than the Union average into account in setting their national 2030 reduction targets. It is also appropriate to require them to take their higher intensity of use of chemical pesticides than the Union average into account in setting their national 2030 reduction targets. In addition, in order to give recognition to past efforts by Member States, they should also be allowed to take into account historical progress prior to the adoption of the Farm to Fork Strategy when setting national 2030 reduction targets. Conversely, where Member States have increased, or made only limited reductions in, their use and risk of chemical plant protection products, they should now make a greater contribution to the achievement of the Union 2030 reduction targets, while also taking account of their intensity of pesticide use. In order to ensure a fair and collective effort towards the achievement of Union-wide targets and an adequate level of ambition, minimum limits should be laid down for national 2030 reduction targets. The EU's outermost regions, as listed in Article 349 of the Treaty, are located in the Atlantic, Caribbean and Indian Ocean. Due to permanent constraints such as their remoteness to the European continent, insularity and high exposure to climate change, it is appropriate to allow Member States to take into account the specific needs of these regions as regards the use of plant protection products and measures tailored to specific climatic conditions and crops. In order to ensure a fair and collective effort towards the achievement of Union-wide targets, where a Member State reaches the level of its 2030 national reduction target

the number of hectares of utilised agricultural area in the *respective* Member State. Intensity in the use of chemical pesticides, and in particular of the more hazardous pesticides, correlates with greater dependency on chemical pesticides, greater risks to human health and the environment and less sustainable farming practices. It is therefore appropriate to allow Member States to take their lower intensity of use **and risk** of chemical pesticides than the Union average into account in setting their national 2030 reduction targets. It is also appropriate to require them to take their higher intensity of use **and risk** of chemical pesticides than the Union average into account in setting their national 2030 reduction targets. In addition, in order to give recognition to past efforts by Member States, they should also be allowed to take into account historical progress prior to the adoption of the Farm to Fork Strategy when setting national 2030 reduction targets. Conversely, where Member States have increased, or made only limited reductions in, their use and risk of chemical plant protection products, they should now make a greater contribution to the achievement of the Union 2030 reduction targets, while also taking account of their intensity **and risk** of pesticide use. In order to ensure a fair and collective effort towards the achievement of Union-wide targets and an adequate level of ambition, minimum limits should be laid down for national 2030 reduction targets. The EU's outermost regions, as listed in Article 349 of the Treaty, are located in the Atlantic, Caribbean and Indian Ocean. Due to permanent constraints such as their remoteness to the European continent, insularity and high exposure to climate change, it is appropriate to allow Member States to take into account the specific needs of these regions as regards the use of plant protection products and measures tailored to specific climatic conditions and crops. **However, this should not lead to a**

before 2030, it should not be required to undertake additional reduction efforts, but it should closely monitor annual fluctuations in the use and risk of chemical plant protection products and in the use of more hazardous plant protection products to ensure progress towards meeting the respective 2030 national reduction target. In the interests of transparency, Member State responses to any Commission recommendations in relation to the level of ambition of national targets and the annual progress made towards them should be publicly accessible.

lowering of the pesticide reduction targets in the outermost regions. In order to ensure a fair and collective effort towards the achievement of Union-wide targets, where a Member State reaches the level of its 2030 national reduction target before 2030, it should not be required to undertake additional reduction efforts, but it should closely monitor annual fluctuations in the use and risk of chemical plant protection products and in the use of more hazardous plant protection products to ensure progress towards meeting the respective 2030 national reduction target. In the interests of transparency, Member State responses to any Commission recommendations in relation to the level of ambition of national targets and the annual progress made towards them should be publicly accessible.

Or. en

Justification

The currently used HRII systematically underestimates, by several orders, the risk of highly effective pesticides (typically characterized by low application and sales volumes), compared to natural substances. This systematic error can be corrected by a simple standardization step, which is essential for a proper and reliable risk indication of the SUR targets. See <https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/towards-sustainable-plant-protection> and https://www.organicseurope.bio/content/uploads/2022/06/GLOBAL2000_HRI-1_final_28022022.pdf?dd

Amendment 12

Proposal for a regulation Recital 13 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13a) In its Staff Working Document on the Drivers of Food Security, the European Commission acknowledges that “Soil, water, biodiversity, and air are basic requirements for food production”, concludes that “the current high input intensive agricultural model, based on

chemical pesticides, is likely to pose a food security threat in the medium term due to a loss of biodiversity, the likely increase in pests, decline in soil health and loss of pollinators which are essential to agricultural production”, and further highlights the need to implement pesticide reduction targets to safeguard food security in the EU in the long term.^{1a}

^{1a} Commission staff working document, “Drivers of Food Security”, published 04/01/2023, https://commission.europa.eu/system/files/2023-01/SWD_2023_4_1_EN_document_travail_service_part1_v2.pdf

Or. en

Justification

The Commission Staff Working Document adds important insights on the pesticide reduction targets laid out in this regulation and how it relates to food security as well as on the need to transition to a more sustainable agricultural system.

Amendment 13

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) Member States should draft and publish national action plans. In order for the Member State national action plans to be effective, they should contain quantitative objectives, references to binding national 2030 reduction targets as set out in national law, together with related indicative targets set out in the national action plans, measures, timetables and indicators to reduce risks and impacts of pesticide use on human health and the environment. This will allow for a structured approach to the setting of

Amendment

(14) Member States should draft and publish national action plans. In order for the Member State national action plans to be effective, they should contain quantitative objectives, references to binding national 2030 reduction targets as set out in national law, together with related indicative targets set out in the national action plans, measures, timetables and indicators to reduce risks and impacts of pesticide use on human health and the environment. ***For both national reduction targets, the Member States should set at***

quantitative objectives and targets, with a clear link to the national 2030 reduction targets. In order to monitor compliance with the provisions of this Regulation, Member States should also be required to report annually on targets and precise quantitative data relating to compliance with provisions on use, training, application equipment and integrated pest management.

least one intermediary target for the period until 2030. National action plans should also set out planned measures to establish independent advisory systems, awareness-raising programmes, a system of control measures and penalties, comprehensive environmental monitoring and should demonstrate how national budget plans will ensure appropriate support for farmers in implementing the provisions of this regulation, including integrated pest management. This will allow for a structured approach to the setting of quantitative objectives and targets, with a clear link to the national 2030 reduction targets. In order to monitor compliance with the provisions of this Regulation, Member States should also be required to report annually on targets and precise quantitative data relating to compliance with, *inter alia*, provisions on use, training, application equipment and integrated pest management.

Or. en

Amendment 14

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) The implementation of policies and measures in the areas of sustainable use of plant protection products has an impact on the environment, public health and working conditions. Member States should therefore ensure that the public and social partners are given sufficient opportunities to participate in and to be consulted on the preparation of Member State national action plans in accordance, where applicable, with Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁸.

Amendment

(16) The implementation of policies and measures in the areas of sustainable use of plant protection products has an impact on the environment, public health and working conditions. Member States should therefore ensure that the public and social partners are given sufficient opportunities to participate in and to be ***informed and consulted effectively and in a timely manner*** on the preparation of Member State national action plans in accordance, where applicable, with Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament

and of the Council⁵⁸ .

⁵⁸ Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (OJ L 197, 21.7.2001, p. 30).

⁵⁸ Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (OJ L 197, 21.7.2001, p. 30).

Or. en

Amendment 15

Proposal for a regulation Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) In order to ensure consistency and complementarity with related legislation, Member State national action plans should take into account Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁹ , Council Directive 92/43/EEC⁶⁰ , Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶¹ , Council Directive 91/676/EEC⁶² , Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶³ , Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁴ and Regulation xxx/xxx on nature restoration [reference to adopted act to be inserted] and should be consistent with the Common Agricultural Policy (“CAP”) Strategic Plans drawn-up in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁵ .

Amendment

(17) In order to ensure consistency and complementarity with related legislation, Member State national action plans should take into account Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁹ , Council Directive 92/43/EEC⁶⁰ , Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶¹ , Council Directive 91/676/EEC⁶² , Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶³ , Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁴ , **Directive 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council^{64a}** and Regulation xxx/xxx on nature restoration [reference to adopted act to be inserted, 2022/0195(COD)], **Council Directive 89/391/EEC, Council Directive 89/656/EEC, Council Directive 98/24/EC, Directive 2004/37/EC, Directive 2020/2184/EC and Directive 2009/104/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council** and should be consistent with the Common Agricultural Policy (“CAP”) Strategic Plans drawn-up in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁵ .

⁵⁹ Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p. 7).

⁶⁰ Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992, p. 7).

⁶¹ Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1).

⁶² Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (OJ L 375, 31.12.1991, p. 1).

⁶³ Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (OJ L 152, 11.6.2008, p. 1).

⁶⁴ Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2016 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, amending Directive 2003/35/EC and repealing Directive 2001/81/EC (OJ L 344, 17.12.2016, p. 1).

⁶⁵ Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2 December 2021 establishing rules on support for strategic plans to be drawn up by Member States under the common agricultural policy (CAP Strategic Plans) and financed by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013 (OJ L 435, 6.12.2021, p. 1).

⁵⁹ Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p. 7).

⁶⁰ Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992, p. 7).

⁶¹ Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1).

⁶² Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (OJ L 375, 31.12.1991, p. 1).

⁶³ Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (OJ L 152, 11.6.2008, p. 1).

⁶⁴ Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2016 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, amending Directive 2003/35/EC and repealing Directive 2001/81/EC (OJ L 344, 17.12.2016, p. 1).

^{64a} Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2020 on the quality of water intended for human consumption

⁶⁵ Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2 December 2021 establishing rules on support for strategic plans to be drawn up by Member States under the common agricultural policy (CAP Strategic Plans) and financed by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013 (OJ L 435, 6.12.2021, p. 1).

Amendment 16**Proposal for a regulation****Recital 19***Text proposed by the Commission*

(19) For the sake of transparency and in order to encourage greater progress, it is necessary to measure the progress made by Member States in relation to the achievement of the national 2030 reduction targets and other national indicative reduction targets. This should be done on an annual basis by means of annual progress and implementation reports. In order to monitor the level of compliance with this Regulation in a streamlined, easily comparable manner, Member States should also include quantitative data in relation to the implementation of this Regulation as regards use, training, application equipment and integrated pest management. In order for the Commission to encourage progress towards achieving national 2030 reduction targets and other national indicative reduction targets, including any measures in support of such achievement, the Commission should analyse such progress and measures every 2 years.

Amendment

(19) For the sake of transparency and in order to encourage greater progress, it is necessary to measure the progress made by Member States in relation to the achievement of the national 2030 reduction targets and other national indicative reduction targets. This should be done on an annual basis by means of annual progress and implementation reports. In order to monitor the level of compliance with this Regulation in a streamlined, easily comparable manner, Member States should also include quantitative data in relation to the implementation of this Regulation as regards use, training, application equipment and integrated pest management. In order for the Commission to encourage progress towards achieving national 2030 reduction targets and other national indicative reduction targets, including any measures in support of such achievement, the Commission should analyse such progress and measures every 2 years **and publish the results.**

Amendment 17**Proposal for a regulation****Recital 20***Text proposed by the Commission*

(20) An approach to pest control that follows integrated pest management in

Amendment

(20) An approach to pest control that follows integrated pest management in

ensuring careful consideration of all available means that discourage the development of populations of harmful organisms, while keeping the use of chemical plant protection products to levels that **are economically and ecologically justified and minimising** risks to human health and the environment is necessary for the protection of human health and the environment. ‘Integrated pest management’ emphasises the growth of a healthy crop with the least possible disruption to agro-ecosystems, **encourages** natural pest control mechanisms and **uses** chemical control only when all other control means are exhausted. To ensure that integrated pest management is implemented consistently on the ground, it is necessary to lay down clear rules in this Regulation. In order to comply with the obligation to follow integrated pest management, a professional user should consider and implement all methods and practices that avoid the use of plant protection products. Chemical plant protection products should only be used when all other control means have been exhausted. In order to ensure and monitor compliance with this requirement, it is important that professional users keep a record of the **reasons why they apply plant protection products or the reasons for any other action** taken in line with integrated pest management and of advice received in support of their implementation of integrated pest management from independent advisors. These records are also required for aerial applications.

ensuring careful consideration of all available means that discourage the development **and proliferation** of populations of harmful organisms, while keeping the use of chemical plant protection products to levels that **minimise** risks to human health and the environment is necessary for the protection of human health and the environment. ‘Integrated pest management’ emphasises the growth of a healthy crop with the least possible disruption to agro-ecosystems, **based on** natural pest control mechanisms and **using** chemical control only when all other **non-chemical preventative and** control means are exhausted. **For the sake of clarity, a hierarchy related to the management and control of plant pests (‘integrated pest management hierarchy’) should be established.** To ensure that integrated pest management is implemented consistently on the ground, it is necessary to lay down clear rules in this Regulation. In order to comply with the obligation to follow integrated pest management, a professional user should consider and implement all methods and practices that avoid the use of plant protection products. Chemical plant protection products should only be used when all other **non-chemical preventative and** control means have been exhausted. In order to ensure and monitor compliance with this requirement, it is important that professional users keep a record of the **actions** taken in line with integrated pest management and of advice received in support of their implementation of integrated pest management from independent advisors **and the reasons why they apply plant protection products.** These records are also required for aerial applications.

Or. en

Amendment 18

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

(23) In order to verify compliance by professional users with integrated pest management, an electronic integrated pest management and plant protection product use register should be maintained with the aim of verifying compliance with the rules on integrated pest management set out in this Regulation and supporting the development of Union policy. Access to the register should **also** be granted to national statistical authorities for the development, production and dissemination of official statistics in accordance with Chapter V of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the **Council**⁶⁶. This register should record any preventative measure or intervention and the reasons for **that preventative measure or intervention**. This will provide the competent authorities with the information necessary to verify whether a professional user has carried out a decision-making process, in accordance with integrated pest management, before determining **the specific preventative measure or intervention**. The register should also contain details in relation to advice required annually in support of integrated pest management in order to verify that such strategic longer term planning in relation to integrated pest management is taking place.

⁶⁶ Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics and repealing Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1101/2008 of the European Parliament and

Amendment

(23) In order to verify compliance by professional users with integrated pest management, an electronic integrated pest management and plant protection product use register should be **introduced and** maintained with the aim of verifying compliance with the rules on integrated pest management set out in this Regulation and supporting the development of Union policy. Access to the register should be granted to **national competent authorities in charge of the implementation of relevant legislation and** national statistical authorities for the development, production and dissemination of official statistics in accordance with Chapter V of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the **Council**⁶⁶. This register should record any preventative measure or intervention and the reasons for **any application of plant protection products**. This will provide the competent authorities with the information necessary to verify whether a professional user has carried out a decision-making process, in accordance with integrated pest management, before determining **an intervention using chemical plant protection products**. The register should also contain details in relation to advice required annually in support of integrated pest management in order to verify that such strategic longer term planning in relation to integrated pest management is taking place.

⁶⁶ Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics and repealing Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1101/2008 of the European Parliament and

of the Council on the transmission of data subject to statistical confidentiality to the Statistical Office of the European Communities, Council Regulation (EC) No 322/97 on Community Statistics, and Council Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom establishing a Committee on the Statistical Programmes of the European Communities (OJ L 87, 31.3.2009, p. 164).

of the Council on the transmission of data subject to statistical confidentiality to the Statistical Office of the European Communities, Council Regulation (EC) No 322/97 on Community Statistics, and Council Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom establishing a Committee on the Statistical Programmes of the European Communities (OJ L 87, 31.3.2009, p. 164).

Or. en

Amendment 19

Proposal for a regulation Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission

(24) In order to ensure that plant protection products and related application equipment are used in a manner that protects human health and the environment, it is necessary to provide for general requirements on professional users in relation to the training required to use certain plant protection products or application equipment, the use of more hazardous plant protection products and the need to comply with inspection requirements for application equipment in professional use.

Amendment

(24) In order to ensure that plant protection products and related application equipment are used in a manner that protects human health and the environment, it is necessary to provide for general requirements on professional users in relation to the training required to use certain plant protection products or application equipment, the use of more hazardous plant protection products and the need to comply with inspection requirements for application equipment in professional use. ***Concomitantly, the use of chemical plant protection products by non-professional users, who are not trained, should be prohibited, in order to avoid situations where human or environmental safety would be at risk.***

Or. en

Amendment 20

Proposal for a regulation Recital 24 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(24a) It must be ensured that such training is provided equally to all professional users and workers, including to those in non-standard forms of employment. The costs of such training should not be charged to the worker or withheld or deducted from the worker's remuneration. Such training should count as working time and, where possible, should be carried out during working hours in accordance with Directive 2019/1152.

Or. en

Amendment 21

Proposal for a regulation Recital 24 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(24b) Environmental monitoring is necessary in order to examine any effects on human health and the environment resulting from the use of plant protection products. EU monitoring requirements currently focus only on water. In order to accurately assess whether the targets of this Regulation in terms of reducing the risk of plant protection products are met, Member States shall put in place comprehensive programmes to monitor the occurrence of residues of active substances and their metabolites in the environment, water, animals and humans.

Or. en

Amendment 22

Proposal for a regulation Recital 24 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(24c) Soil is an essential, multifunctional and living ecosystem of crucial environmental and socioeconomic importance, especially due to its complex microbiome. It performs many key functions and delivers services vital to human existence, especially in relation to food production, and ecosystem survival. However, the European Commission's implementation plan "Soil Deal for Europe" notes that 83% of agricultural soils in the EU are contaminated with residual pesticides, while agricultural intensification and overuse of pesticides will likely further exacerbate the situation in the future^{1a}. Pesticides' high soil persistence and toxicity to non-target species are specifically referred to as posing a threat to soil health. The importance of soil protection should therefore be duly taken into account when implementing the provisions of this Regulation.

^{1a} ***EU Mission Soil Deal for Europe: Implementation plan, 29 September 2021, https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2021-09/soil_mission_implementation_plan_final_for_publication.pdf***

Or. en

Justification

Healthy soils are the basis of crop production, but can be affected by pesticides. Their key role and the importance of preserving soil health should be duly taken into account for the purposes of this regulation.

Amendment 23

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) Use of plant protection products may have particularly negative impacts in certain areas that are frequently used by the general public or by vulnerable groups, communities in which people live and work and ecologically sensitive areas, such as Natura 2000 sites protected in accordance with Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁷ and Council Directive 92/43/EEC⁶⁸. If plant protection products are used in areas used by the general public, the possibility of exposure of humans to such plant protection products is high. In order to protect human health and the environment, the use of plant protection products in sensitive areas and within 3 metres of such areas, should therefore be prohibited. Derogations from the prohibition should only be allowed under certain conditions and on a case-by-case basis.

⁶⁷ Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p. 7).

⁶⁸ Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992, p. 7).

Amendment

(25) Use of plant protection products may have particularly negative impacts in certain areas that are frequently used by the general public or by vulnerable groups, communities in which people live and work and ecologically sensitive areas, such as Natura 2000 sites protected in accordance with Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁷ and Council Directive 92/43/EEC⁶⁸. If plant protection products are used in areas used by the general public, the possibility of exposure of humans to such plant protection products is high. In order to protect human health and the environment, the use of plant protection products in sensitive areas and within 10 metres of such areas, should therefore be prohibited. ***The bufferzones should be expanded to 50 meters for areas primarily frequented by vulnerable populations and for the use of highly hazardous plant protection products.*** Derogations from the prohibition should only be allowed ***for plant protection products authorised in accordance with Regulation 2018/848 for the continuation of existing agricultural activities or*** under certain ***strict*** conditions and on a case-by-case basis.

⁶⁷ Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p. 7).

⁶⁸ Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992, p. 7).

Or. en

Justification

The suggested 3m distance from protected areas is not sufficient, it is even too small to prevent pesticides from entering protected areas via spray drift during their application. Science suggests that effective buffer zones need to be several hundred meters wide to prevent pesticide inputs. A recent study investigating pesticide contamination of public playgrounds found nearly half of the playgrounds contaminated by at least one pesticide and a 1/4 by more than one (including EDCs), and shows that a distance of even 100 meters would be necessary to obtain zero pesticide contamination. A follow-up study shows that mitigation measures that are even stricter than the EC's proposed 3m were not enough to prevent exposure of children and the general public to dangerous pesticides.

*<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34916546/>, <https://enveurope.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s12302-019-0206-0>, <https://www.env-health.org/current-pesticide-reduction-measures-fail-to-protect-vulnerable-groups-from-pesticide-pollution-new-study-from-italy-shows/>
*Exceptions from the general ban to use pesticides in sensitive areas are reasonable, if restricted to pesticides approved for organic farming for certain types of areas.**

Amendment 24

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 26

Text proposed by the Commission

(26) The aquatic environment and drinking water supplies are especially sensitive to plant protection products. In order to protect the aquatic environment, the use of plant protection products in and around surface waters areas should **therefore** be prohibited. Member States should have in place appropriate measures to avoid deterioration of surface and groundwater as well as coastal and marine waters and allow achievement of good surface and groundwater status, to protect the aquatic environment and drinking water supplies from the impact of plant protection products. In addition, it is important that professional users are trained in how to minimise or eliminate applications of certain plant protection products classified as “harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects”, “very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects” or “toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects”. It is also important that

Amendment

(26) The aquatic environment and drinking water supplies are especially sensitive to plant protection products. In order to protect the aquatic environment, the use of plant protection products in and around surface waters areas should be prohibited. Member States should have in place appropriate measures to avoid deterioration of surface and groundwater as well as coastal and marine waters and allow achievement of good surface and groundwater status, to protect the aquatic environment and drinking water supplies from the impact of plant protection products **and their metabolites**. In addition, it is important that professional users are trained in how to minimise or eliminate applications of certain plant protection products classified as “harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects”, “very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects” or “toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects”. It is also important that

professional users are trained on the importance of giving preference to low risk plant protection products **or non-chemical alternatives**, use of drift reducing technology and risk mitigation measures.

professional users are trained on the importance of giving preference to **non-chemical alternatives or** low risk plant protection products, use of drift reducing technology and risk mitigation measures.

Or. en

Justification

Depending on soil properties, the type of molecule, precipitation and the depth of groundwater layers, pesticides can take years until they reach groundwater bodies. Most of them have degraded into their metabolites by that time. Drinking water suppliers therefore find mostly metabolites in their water resources.

Amendment 25

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission

(27) Precision farming refers to agricultural management systems carefully tailoring crop management to fit localised conditions such as those found within land parcels. The application of existing technology, including the use of Union space data and services (Galileo and Copernicus), has the potential to significantly reduce pesticide usage. ***It is therefore necessary to provide for a legislative framework that incentivises the development of precision farming.*** Application of plant protection products from an aircraft, including application by planes, helicopters and drones, is usually less precise than other means of application and may therefore potentially cause adverse impacts on human health and the environment. Aerial application should therefore be prohibited, ***with limited derogations on a case-by-case basis where it has a less negative impact on human health and the environment than any alternative application method or there is no viable alternative application method.***

Amendment

(27) Precision farming refers to agricultural management systems carefully tailoring crop management to fit localised conditions such as those found within land parcels. The application of existing technology, including the use of Union space data and services (Galileo and Copernicus), has the potential to significantly reduce pesticide usage. Application of plant protection products from an aircraft, including application by planes, helicopters and drones, is usually less precise than other means of application and may therefore potentially cause adverse impacts on human health and the environment. Aerial application should therefore be prohibited.

It is also necessary to record the numbers of aerial applications carried out on the basis of permits granted for aerial application in order to have clear data on how many aerial applications for which permits were granted actually took place.

Or. en

Justification

Aerial spraying is associated with risks of significant adverse impacts on human health and the environment, in particular from spray drift.

Amendment 26

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

(28) It is however likely that certain unmanned aircraft (including drones) **will** allow for the targeted aerial application of plant protection products. Such unmanned aircraft **are likely to help reduce** the use of plant protection products due to targeted application and consequently help reduce the risks to human health and the environment compared to use of land-based application equipment. It is therefore appropriate to set criteria in this Regulation for an exemption of certain unmanned aircraft from the prohibition of aerial application. It is also appropriate to defer the application of this exemption for 3 years given the current state of scientific uncertainty.

Amendment

(28) It is however likely that certain unmanned aircraft (including drones) **could** allow for the targeted aerial application of plant protection products. Such unmanned aircraft **could possibly help reducing** the use of plant protection products due to targeted application and consequently help reduce the risks to human health and the environment compared to use of land-based application equipment. It is therefore appropriate to set criteria in this Regulation for an exemption of certain unmanned aircraft from the prohibition of aerial application, **with the possibility for Member States to allow for limited derogations on a case-by-case basis for applications by unmanned aircraft where it has a less negative impact on human health and the environment than any alternative application method or there is no viable alternative application method. It is also necessary to record the numbers of aerial applications carried out on the basis of permits granted for aerial application in order to have clear data on how many aerial applications for which**

permits were granted actually took place.
It is also appropriate to defer the application of this exemption for 3 years given the current state of scientific uncertainty.

Or. en

Amendment 27

Proposal for a regulation Recital 30

Text proposed by the Commission

(30) Given the importance of advice on the use of plant protection products as a means to support their use in a manner that protects human health and the environment in accordance with integrated pest management, it is important that advisors are adequately trained.

Amendment

(30) Given the importance of ***independent*** advice on the use of plant protection products as a means to support their use in a manner that protects human health and the environment in accordance with integrated pest management, it is important that advisors are adequately trained.

Or. en

Amendment 28

Proposal for a regulation Recital 31

Text proposed by the Commission

(31) Sale of a plant protection product is an important element in the distribution chain because it allows distributors to provide the necessary information to support its proper use. Specific advice on safety instructions for human health and the environment should be available to the purchaser or end user at the time of sale in order to allow questions to be answered that will facilitate the correct use of the relevant plant protection product. For non-professional users, general information

Amendment

(31) Sale of a plant protection product is an important element in the distribution chain because it allows distributors to provide the necessary information to support its proper use. Specific advice on safety instructions for human health and the environment should be available, ***including on the package*** to the purchaser or end user at the time of sale in order to allow questions to be answered that will facilitate the correct use of the relevant plant protection product. For non-

should be available at point of sale on safe use, handling and storage of plant protection products and on disposal of the packaging of such products, since those users do not generally have the same practical knowledge as professional users.

professional users, **who should be prohibited from purchasing chemical plant protection products, since they are not adequately trained**, general information should be available at point of sale on safe use, handling and storage of plant protection products and on disposal of the packaging of such products, since those users do not generally have the same practical knowledge as professional users.

Or. en

Amendment 29

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 32

Text proposed by the Commission

(32) It is essential that Member States establish and maintain systems of both initial and follow-up training for distributors, advisors **and** professional users of plant protection products and certification systems to record such training, in order to ensure that those operators are fully aware of the potential risks to human health and the environment and of the appropriate measures to reduce those risks as much as possible. The training for advisors should be more extensive than that of distributors and professional users since they need to be able to support the proper implementation of integrated pest management and crop-specific rules. The use or purchase of a plant protection product authorised for professional use must be limited to persons in possession of a training certificate. In addition, in order to ensure safe use of plant protection products for human health and the environment, distributors should be required to provide **both professional and non-professional** purchasers of plant protection products with product specific

Amendment

(32) It is essential that Member States establish and maintain **independent** systems of both initial and follow-up training for distributors, advisors, **workers and other** professional users of plant protection products and **independent** certification systems **and that Member States** record such training, in order to ensure that those operators are fully aware of the potential risks to human health and the environment and of the appropriate measures to reduce those risks as much as possible. The training for **independent** advisors should be more extensive than that of distributors and professional users since they need to be able to support the proper implementation of integrated pest management and crop-specific rules. The use or purchase of a plant protection product authorised for professional use must be limited to persons in possession of a **valid** training certificate. In addition, in order to ensure safe use of plant protection products for human health and the environment, distributors should be required to provide purchasers of plant protection products with product specific

information at point of sale.

information at point of sale.

Or. en

Amendment 30

Proposal for a regulation Recital 34 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(34a) Member States should facilitate the reporting of occupational diseases linked to plant protection products use and exposure by setting maximum exposure levels for professional users, effective traceability, and accessible complaint mechanisms. Member States should ensure recognition of such diseases as well as fair compensation for workers.

Or. en

Amendment 31

Proposal for a regulation Recital 36

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(36) In order to minimise the adverse impacts of plant protection products on human health and the environment, it is necessary to provide for systems for regular technical inspection of application equipment in professional use. ***Given the potentially reduced impact of application equipment in professional use which represents a very low scale of use, it is also appropriate to allow Member States to lay down less stringent inspection requirements and provide for different inspection intervals in relation to such equipment. In addition, due to the***

(36) In order to minimise the adverse impacts of plant protection products on human health and the environment, it is necessary to provide for systems for regular technical inspection of application equipment in professional use. To ensure compliance with the inspection requirements, it is necessary to require that each Member State establish a register of application equipment in professional use and keep that register up to date. As some of the application equipment does not have unique IDs, it is necessary to make provision for the supply of a unique ID to

relatively low cost of purchasing new handheld application equipment and knapsack sprayers compared to the costs of inspection, it is appropriate to provide for the possibility of national derogations from the mandatory inspection of such equipment, subject to the carrying out of a risk assessment covering the risks to human health and the environment posed by such equipment. That assessment should include an estimation of the scale of use of the equipment. To ensure compliance with the inspection requirements, it is necessary to require that each Member State establish a register of application equipment in professional use and keep that register up to date. As some of the application equipment does not have unique IDs, it is necessary to make provision for the supply of a unique ID to such application equipment to ensure that all equipment is physically identified.

such application equipment to ensure that all equipment is physically identified.

Or. en

Justification

For the sake of workers' (and in general professional users') protection, but also with a view to adverse effects to the environment, no exemptions should be allowed.

Amendment 32

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission

(37) In order to monitor progress achieved in the reduction of risks and adverse impacts to human health and the environment from the use of plant protection products it is necessary to **continue using** the system of harmonised risk indicators established under Directive (EU) 2009/128/EC.

Amendment

(37) In order to monitor progress achieved in the reduction of risks and adverse impacts to human health and the environment from the use of plant protection products, it is necessary to **adjust** the system of harmonised risk indicators, **as** established under Directive (EU) 2009/128/EC, **since the current system, and especially Harmonised Risk Indicator 1, is not appropriate to describe**

***the risk of pesticide use on human health
and the environment.***

Or. en

Justification

The currently used HRI1 systematically underestimates, by several orders, the risk of highly effective pesticides (typically characterized by low application and sales volumes), compared to natural substances. This systematic error can be corrected by a simple standardization step, which is essential for a proper and reliable risk indication of the SUR targets. See <https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/towards-sustainable-plant-protectionand> https://www.organicseurope.bio/content/uploads/2022/06/GLOBAL2000_HRI-1_final_28022022.pdf?dd

Amendment 33

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 38

Text proposed by the Commission

(38) Statistical data on plant protection products collected in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷⁴ should be used in calculating these harmonised risk indicators and progress towards achieving binding Union and national targets based on the Farm to Fork Strategy. Given that pesticide use fluctuates between years depending, in particular, on the weather, a three year baseline period is appropriate to take account of such fluctuations. The baseline period for the calculation of harmonised risk indicators 1 and 2 is 2011–2013, as this was the first three year period for which data was received by the Commission under Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009 and coincides with the entry into force of Directive 2009/128/EC. The baseline period for the calculation of progress towards the Union 2030 reduction targets is **2015–2017, as this was** the three most recent years for which data **was** available at ***the time of the announcement***

Amendment

(38) Statistical data on plant protection products, ***including data*** collected in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷⁴ ***in combination with the mean application rates of chemical active substances based on their representative uses***, should be used in calculating these harmonised risk indicators and progress towards achieving binding Union and national targets based on the Farm to Fork Strategy. Given that pesticide use fluctuates between years depending, in particular, on the weather, a three year baseline period is appropriate to take account of such fluctuations. The baseline period for the calculation of harmonised risk indicators 1 and 2 is 2011–2013, as this was the first three year period for which data was received by the Commission under Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009 and coincides with the entry into force of Directive 2009/128/EC. The baseline period for the calculation of progress towards the Union 2030 reduction

of the Farm to Fork Strategy. The baseline period for the calculation of a new harmonised risk indicator 2a is 2022–2024, as this will be the first three year period for which data on the areas treated under each authorisation for an emergency situation in plant protection will be available.

⁷⁴ Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 concerning statistics on pesticides (OJ L 324, 10.12.2009, p. 1).

targets is **2018–2020, as these are** the three most recent years for which data **is** available at **this time**. The baseline period for the calculation of a new harmonised risk indicator 2a is 2022–2024, as this will be the first three year period for which data on the areas treated under each authorisation for an emergency situation in plant protection will be available.

⁷⁴ Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 concerning statistics on pesticides (OJ L 324, 10.12.2009, p. 1).

Or. en

Justification

The currently used HRII systematically underestimates, by several orders, the risk of highly effective pesticides (typically characterized by low application and sales volumes), compared to natural substances. This systematic error can be corrected by a simple standardization step, which is essential for a proper and reliable risk indication of the SUR targets. See <https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/towards-sustainable-plant-protectionand> https://www.organicseurope.bio/content/uploads/2022/06/GLOBAL2000_HRI-1_final_28022022.pdf?dd

Amendment 34

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 39**

Text proposed by the Commission

(39) For the moment, the only robust statistical data available at Union level relating to the marketing and use of plant protection products are the statistics on the quantities of active substances in plant protection products placed on the market, and the data on the number of authorisations for emergency situations in plant protection granted under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. Those statistics are used in the calculation of harmonised risk indicators 1 and 2 under Directive

Amendment

(39) For the moment, the only robust statistical data available at Union level relating to the marketing and use of plant protection products are the statistics on the quantities of active substances in plant protection products placed on the market, and the data on the number of authorisations for emergency situations in plant protection granted under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. Those statistics are used in the calculation of harmonised risk indicators 1 and 2 under Directive

2009/128/EC and in calculating progress towards the binding Union 2030 reduction targets and national 2030 reduction targets based on the Farm to Fork Strategy. The new harmonised risk indicator 2a will be calculated using statistics on the number of authorisations for emergency situations in plant protection, the properties of the active substances in plant protection products subject to these authorisations, and the areas treated under these authorisations to better quantify the risks arising from authorisations for emergency situations in plant protection.

2009/128/EC and in calculating progress towards the binding Union 2030 reduction targets and national 2030 reduction targets based on the Farm to Fork Strategy.

However, the harmonised risk indicator 1 established under Directive (EU) 2009/128/EC is no longer considered appropriate to represent the use and risk of pesticides on human health and the environment. Therefore, the Harmonised Risk Indicator 1 and Annex I should be methodically adjusted regarding especially the standardization of sales volumes with the mean application rate per active substance and the omission of a specific weighting factor for non-approved substances in group 4. The new harmonised risk indicator 2a will be calculated using statistics on the number of authorisations for emergency situations in plant protection, the properties of the active substances in plant protection products subject to these authorisations, and the areas treated under these authorisations to better quantify the risks arising from authorisations for emergency situations in plant protection.

Or. en

Justification

The methodology set out in Annex I is adapted i) to standardize sales volumes with the recommended application rates and ii) the adjustment of the weighting factor for group 4. If those adjustments are not considered, substances with high sales volumes as well as non-authorized substances will drive the trend for the risk indication. The currently used HRII systematically underestimates, by several orders, the risk of highly effective pesticides (typically characterized by low application and sales volumes), compared to natural substances. Attributing a high risk factor to active substances that have lost approval is not appropriate, as the most common reason why an active substance ends up in Group 4 is not a negative environmental or health risk assessment, but that an incomplete application was submitted or that the active substance was no longer defended. It also leads to an unreasonably high influence on the overall risk of the HRII. See <https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/towards-sustainable-plant-protectionand> https://www.organicseurope.bio/content/uploads/2022/06/GLOBAL2000_HRI-1_final_28022022.pdf?dd

Amendment 35

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 41

Text proposed by the Commission

(41) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 recognises the need for urgent action to protect biodiversity. There is evidence of a widespread reduction of species, in particular insects and pollinators, in the Union. Biodiversity loss is, amongst other factors, driven by the use of plant protection products, while Member States actions under current Union policy instruments have not yet been able to stop this trend of biodiversity loss. It is therefore essential to ensure that plant protection products **are** used in such a way as to **mitigate** the risk of harmful effects of such products on wildlife, through a number of measures including training, inspection of application equipment in professional use and protection of the aquatic environment and sensitive areas.

Amendment

(41) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 recognises the need for urgent action to protect biodiversity. There is evidence of a widespread reduction of species, in particular insects and pollinators, in the Union. Biodiversity loss is, amongst other factors, driven by the use of plant protection products, while Member States actions under current Union policy instruments have not yet been able to stop this trend of biodiversity loss. It is therefore essential to ensure that **the use of** plant protection products **is drastically reduced by properly applying integrated pest management practices. If pesticides are used, they should be** used in such a way as to **eliminate** the risk of harmful effects of such products on wildlife, through a number of measures including training, inspection of application equipment in professional use and protection of the aquatic environment and sensitive areas.

Or. en

Amendment 36

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 43

Text proposed by the Commission

(43) In order to enforce the obligations set out in this Regulation, Member States should lay down rules on penalties applicable to infringements of this Regulation and ensure that those rules are enforced. The penalties should be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. It is also

Amendment

(43) In order to enforce the obligations set out in this Regulation, Member States should lay down rules on penalties applicable to infringements of this Regulation and ensure that those rules are enforced. The penalties should be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. It is also

important to provide for Member States to recover costs related to carrying out obligations under this Regulation by means of fees or charges in order to ensure that adequate financial resources are available to competent authorities.

important to provide for Member States to recover costs related to carrying out obligations under this Regulation by means of fees or charges, **or by a possible risk-based taxation of plant protection products**, in order to ensure that adequate financial resources are available to competent authorities.

Or. en

Justification

Several Member States have already established pesticide taxes. Rules on pesticide taxation should be harmonised in order to avoid distortion of the internal market, to help reaching the aim of pesticide reduction, and to raise funds for implementing this Regulation as well as offering the possibility for compensating farmers.
https://ec.europa.eu/environment/enveco/taxation/environmental_taxes.htm and https://www.researchgate.net/publication/355048373_Pesticide_tax_in_the_EU_-_Various_levy_concepts_and_their_impact_on_pesticide_reduction

Amendment 37

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 46

Text proposed by the Commission

(46) In order to take into account technical progress and scientific developments, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission to amend the provisions on ***obligations of professional users and advisors related to integrated pest management***, inspection of application equipment in professional use, calculation of harmonised risk indicators, the data to be provided in annual progress and implementation reports and the notification form in relation to application equipment as well as Annexes II III, IV, V and VI. Likewise, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission to supplement this Regulation by specifying precise criteria in relation to

Amendment

(46) In order to take into account technical progress and scientific developments, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission to amend the provisions on, inspection of application equipment in professional use, calculation of harmonised risk indicators, the data to be provided in annual progress and implementation reports and the notification form in relation to application equipment as well as Annexes II III, IV, V and VI. Likewise, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission to supplement this Regulation by specifying precise criteria in relation to certain factors regarding unmanned aircraft, once technical progress and

certain factors regarding unmanned aircraft, once technical progress and scientific developments allow for the development of such precise criteria. It is of particular importance that the Commission carries out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Inter-institutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making⁷⁶. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.

⁷⁶ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

scientific developments allow for the development of such precise criteria, ***and to adapt the conditions under which exemptions from the prohibition to use chemical plant protection products in sensitive areas can be granted.*** It is of particular importance that the Commission carries out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Inter-institutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making⁷⁶. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.

⁷⁶ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

Or. en

Amendment 38

Proposal for a regulation Recital 48 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(48a) Sufficient funding is needed for the implementation of integrated pest management. The establishment of a state fund can help to foster the implementation and uptake of integrated pest management and to make related measures more attractive for farmers, e.g. by providing for compensations in case of proven loss of income. The financial resources for this fund could inter alia be provided by a risk-based taxation on plant protection products, by contributions of

retailers, or by penalty payments;

Or. en

Justification

Sufficient funding is crucial, and unconventional ideas are needed to ensure that this Regulation will be implemented. As an example, several Member States have already established pesticide taxes. Rules on pesticide taxation should be harmonised in order to avoid distortion of the internal market, to help reaching the aim of pesticide reduction, and to raise funds for implementing this Regulation as well as offering the possibility for compensating farmers.
https://ec.europa.eu/environment/enveco/taxation/environmental_taxes.htm and
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/355048373_Pesticide_tax_in_the_EU_-_Various_levy_concepts_and_their_impact_on_pesticide_reduction

Amendment 39

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 50

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(50) *The application of this Regulation should be deferred in order to allow competent authorities and operators to prepare for the requirements introduced by it,* **deleted**

Or. en

Amendment 40

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

This Regulation lays down rules for the sustainable use of plant protection products by providing for the setting, and achievement by 2030, of reduction targets for the use and risk of chemical **plant protection products**, establishing requirements for use, storage, sale and

This Regulation **aims at reducing the risks and impacts of pesticide use on human health and the environment and reducing pesticide dependency**. It lays down rules for the sustainable use of plant protection products by providing for the setting, and achievement by 2030, of reduction targets

disposal of plant protection products and for application equipment, *providing for training and awareness raising, and providing for implementation of integrated pest management.*

for the use and risk of chemical *pesticides, by promoting and implementing integrated pest management, based on non-chemical preventive and alternative approaches and techniques, and encouraging the transition to low-input farming systems, and by* establishing requirements for use, storage, sale and disposal of plant protection products and for application equipment, *worker protection and training, independent advice* and awareness raising.

Or. en

Justification

This expresses the aims and objectives of this regulation more accurately, focusing on the reduction of risks and the implementation of alternative practices in agriculture with the ultimate aim to achieve a sustainable food system.

Amendment 41

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

This Regulation shall apply to products, in the form in which they are supplied to the user, consisting of or containing active substances, safeners *or* synergists, and intended for one of the following uses:

Amendment

This Regulation shall apply to products, in the form in which they are supplied to the user, consisting of or containing active substances, safeners, synergists, *co-formulants or adjuvants* and intended for one of the following uses:

Or. en

Amendment 42

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

These products are referred to as ‘plant

Amendment

These products are referred to as ‘plant

protection products’.

protection products’, *a term that will be used synonymously with the term ‘pesticides’ for the purpose of this regulation.*

Or. en

Justification

In order to ensure terminological coherence with Regulation 1107/2009, the term “plant protection product” will be applied throughout this regulation. This term will be understood in the broad meaning of “pesticides”, a term that is also more often used in common parlance.

Amendment 43

Proposal for a regulation Article 2 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The provisions of this Regulation shall not prevent Member States from applying the precautionary principle in restricting or prohibiting the use of pesticides in specific circumstances or areas.

Or. en

Justification

Provision taken from Directive 2009/128/EC.

Amendment 44

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1) ‘chemical plant protection product’ means a plant protection product containing a chemical active substance excluding plant products using natural means of biological origin or substances identical to them, such as micro-organisms,

(1) ‘chemical plant protection product’ means a plant protection product containing a chemical active substance excluding plant **protection** products using natural means of biological origin or substances identical to them, such as

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semiochemicals, extracts from plant products as defined in Article 3(6) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, or invertebrate macro-organisms;

micro-organisms, semiochemicals, extracts from plant products as defined in Article 3(6) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, or invertebrate macro-organisms;

Or. en

Justification

Correction of a drafting error.

Amendment 45

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 7**

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) ‘professional user’ means any person who uses a plant protection product in the course of their professional activities;

Amendment

(7) ‘professional user’ means any person who uses a plant protection product in the course of their professional activities, ***including farmers and farm workers***;

Or. en

Justification

This addition further clarifies the term “professional user” and is important to avoid misinterpretations.

Amendment 46

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 10**

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) ‘application equipment’ means any equipment the use of which for the application of a plant protection product is reasonably foreseeable at the time of manufacture and accessories that are essential for the effective operation of such equipment, ***with the exception of equipment designed for the sowing or***

Amendment

(10) ‘application equipment’ means any equipment the use of which for the application of a plant protection product is reasonably foreseeable at the time of manufacture and accessories that are essential for the effective operation of such equipment;

planting of propagating material treated with plant protection products;

Or. en

Amendment 47

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) ‘integrated pest management’ **means careful consideration of all available means that discourage the development of populations of harmful organisms, while keeping the use of chemical plant protection products to levels that are economically and ecologically justified and** minimise risks to human health and the environment;

Amendment

(15) ‘integrated pest management’ **means a holistic system that emphasizes the growth of a healthy crop with the least possible disruption to agro-ecosystems; it is based on non-chemical preventative measures and encourages natural pest control mechanisms, in order to** minimise risks to human health and the environment;

Or. en

Justification

The changes to the proposed definition clarify the concept of integrated pest management and include a reference to the hierarchy of measures that are central to it as well as aspects of the definition in Directive 2009/128/EC. Furthermore, they better reflect the holistic nature of integrated pest management and that it is primarily based non-chemical preventative measures, with chemical interventions as a last resort.

Amendment 48

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 16 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) human settlements (community in which people live and work), defined as the most up to date CORINE (Coordination of information on the Environment) system maintained by the EEA Land Cover Level 1 classification (Artificial Surfaces)

Amendment

(c) human settlements (community in which people live and work, **including kitchen and private gardens**), defined as the most up to date CORINE (Coordination of information on the Environment) system maintained by the EEA Land Cover Level

*(excluding Level 2 – 1.2: Industrial, commercial and transport units and Level 2 – 1.3: Mine, dump and construction sites)*⁸⁰ ;

1 classification (Artificial Surfaces)⁸⁰.

⁸⁰ See CORINE Land Cover nomenclature conversion to Land Cover Classification system (<https://land.copernicus.eu/user-corner/technical-library/corine-land-cover-nomenclature-guidelines/html>) and CORINE Land Cover (CLC) inventory (CORINE Land Cover — Copernicus Land Monitoring Service).

⁸⁰ See CORINE Land Cover nomenclature conversion to Land Cover Classification system (<https://land.copernicus.eu/user-corner/technical-library/corine-land-cover-nomenclature-guidelines/html>) and CORINE Land Cover (CLC) inventory (CORINE Land Cover — Copernicus Land Monitoring Service).

Or. en

Amendment 49

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 16 – point f – point i

Text proposed by the Commission

(i) any protected area under Directive 2000/60/EC, including possible safeguard zones as well as modifications of those areas following the risk assessment results for drinking water abstraction points under Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸¹ ;

⁸¹ Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2020 on the quality of water intended for human consumption (OJ L 435, 23.12.2020, p. 1).

Amendment

(i) any protected area under ***Annex IV of*** Directive 2000/60/EC, ***excluding those designated pursuant Annex IV 1 part (iv) and*** including possible safeguard zones as well as modifications of those areas following the risk assessment results for drinking water abstraction points under Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸¹ ;

⁸¹ Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2020 on the quality of water intended for human consumption (OJ L 435, 23.12.2020, p. 1).

Or. en

Justification

This exclusion concerns the nitrate-sensitive areas, which are not relevant for the purposes of this regulation.

Amendment 50

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 16 – point f – point ii

Text proposed by the Commission

(ii) sites of Community importance in the list referred to in Article 4(2) of Directive 92/43/EEC and the special areas of conservation designated in accordance with Article 4(4) of that Directive, and special protection areas classified pursuant to Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC, and any other national, regional, or local protected area reported by the Member States to the Nationally designated protected areas inventory (CDDA);

Amendment

(ii) sites of Community importance in the list referred to in Article 4(2) of Directive 92/43/EEC and the special areas of conservation designated in accordance with Article 4(4) of that Directive, and special protection areas classified pursuant to Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC, and any other national, regional, or local protected area reported by the Member States to the Nationally designated protected areas inventory (CDDA), ***where the conservation objectives relate to nature, biodiversity, or habitat protection;***

Or. en

Justification

This addition aims to clarify that only nationally protected areas should be included as sensitive areas for the purposes of this regulation, where the conservation objectives are clearly relevant to biodiversity, nature or habitat protection (e.g. National Parks), and that areas, which are designated as protected areas for unrelated reasons, such as beauty of landscape or the preservation of historical monuments, should be excluded from this definition.

Amendment 51

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 22

Text proposed by the Commission

(22) ‘non-chemical methods’ means ***alternatives*** to chemical plant protection products;

Amendment

(22) ‘non-chemical methods’ means ***alternative methods*** to chemical plant protection products, ***based on agronomic techniques such as wide crop rotation and intercropping, and physical, mechanical or biological pest control methods;***

Amendment 52

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 22 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(22a) ‘preventative measure’ means removing conditions that attract pests and diseases and that facilitate their proliferation, such as by providing food, water, and shelter, and the absence of natural predators; preventive measures rely particularly on agronomic measures.

Or. en

Justification

Additional definition to clarify the concept of “preventative measures” and delineate it clearly from “intervention” for improved coherence of the text in relevant articles.

Amendment 53

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 22 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(22b) ‘intervention’ means any measure that is taken after the pest or disease or its symptoms are detected.

Or. en

Justification

Additional definition to clarify the concept of “intervention” and delineate it clearly from “preventative measure” for improved coherence of the text in relevant articles.

Amendment 54

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 23 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(23a) ‘organic farming’ means farming practices in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2018/848.

Or. en

Amendment 55

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 23 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(23b) ‘occupational disease’ means, for the purpose of this Regulation, a health condition or disorder that is developed following the use of or exposure to plant protection products in the work environment.

Or. en

Justification

Necessary addition, since occupational diseases also need to be treated as part of the public health objectives of this regulation.

Amendment 56

Proposal for a regulation Article 4 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1. Each Member State shall contribute, through the adoption and achievement of national targets in accordance with Article 5 to achieving by 2030 a 50 % Union-wide reduction of **both**

1. Each Member State shall contribute, through the adoption and achievement of national targets in accordance with Article 5 to achieving by 2030 **at least** a 50 % Union-wide reduction

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the use and risk of chemical plant protection products ('Union 2030 reduction target 1') and the use of more hazardous plant protection products ('Union 2030 reduction target 2'), compared to the average of the years **2015, 2016 and 2017** (collectively referred to as 'the Union 2030 reduction targets').

of the use and risk of chemical plant protection products ('Union 2030 reduction target 1') and **a 80% reduction of** the use of more hazardous plant protection products ('Union 2030 reduction target 2'), compared to the average of the years **2018, 2019 and 2020** (collectively referred to as 'the Union 2030 reduction targets').

Or. en

Justification

Reg 1107/2009/EC, Article 50 obliges Member States not to re-authorise substances that are approved as candidates for substitution (more hazardous plant protection products), when alternatives exist. Those pesticides should have already been phased out since 2015, from when Member States were required to substitute them. It is therefore appropriate to adjust the Union 2030 reduction target 2. In order to describe the situation directly before the SUR came into force, the reference period should be shifted to 2018-2020. It is important that the reference time period is as representative as possible.

Amendment 57

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

By ... [OP: please insert the date – 6 months after the **date of application** of this Regulation] each Member State shall adopt national targets in its national legislation to achieve by 2030 a reduction set in accordance with this Article, from the average of the years **2015, 2016 and 2017**, of the following:

Amendment

By ... [OP: please insert the date – 6 months after the **entry into force** of this Regulation] each Member State shall adopt national targets in its national legislation to achieve by 2030 a reduction set in accordance with this Article, from the average of the years **2018, 2019 and 2020**, of the following:

Or. en

Justification

Referring to the date of entry into force is more accurate. The proposed timetable is too slow and could lead to the final setting of targets in the course of 2027 only. The reference time period must be as representative as possible (over a period of at least three years) and set directly before this regulation comes into force. For this purpose, the years 2018 to 2020 are suggested as baseline time period. It is known that extremes and increasing fluctuations in temperature and precipitation due to climate change have a significant impact on diseases

and pests (e.g. extreme drought of 2018 and 2019). These changes affect pesticide use. It is thus necessary to choose a reference baseline that is averaged over at least three years and is close to the date of entry of the SUR.

Amendment 58

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

For both national reduction targets, the Member States shall set at least one intermediary target for the period until 2030. The intermediary targets shall be set in a way that at least 50% of the 2030 reduction targets are reached by 2026.'

Or. en

Justification

Intermediary targets are a useful tool to measure progress on the path to the 2030 reduction targets.

Amendment 59

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. The progress of each Member State towards achieving the national 2030 reduction targets shall be calculated annually by the Commission in accordance with the methodology set out in Annex I.

2. The progress of each Member State towards achieving the national 2030 reduction ***targets as well as the intermediary*** targets shall be calculated annually by the Commission in accordance with the methodology set out in Annex I.

Or. en

Amendment 60

Proposal for a regulation Article 5 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Each Member State shall reach the targets referred to in paragraph 1 by 2030. A Member State that reaches the level of one of its 2030 national reduction targets before 2030 shall not be required to undertake additional reduction efforts. It shall monitor annual fluctuations in order to maintain the progress achieved in relation to that 2030 national reduction target.

Amendment

3. Each Member State shall reach the targets referred to in paragraph 1 by 2030 **and the intermediary targets referred to in paragraph 1**. A Member State that reaches the level of one of its 2030 national reduction targets before 2030 shall not be required to undertake additional reduction efforts. It shall monitor annual fluctuations in order to maintain the progress achieved in relation to that 2030 national reduction target.

Or. en

Amendment 61

Proposal for a regulation Article 5 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. Subject to paragraphs 5 to 8, the national 2030 reduction targets shall be set at such level so as to achieve a reduction between the average of the years **2015, 2016 and 2017** and the year 2030 in the relevant Member State that at least equals 50%.

Amendment

4. Subject to paragraphs 5 to 8, the national 2030 reduction targets shall be set at such level so as to achieve a reduction between the average of the years **2018, 2019 and 2020** and the year 2030 in the relevant Member State that at least equals 50%.

Or. en

Amendment 62

Proposal for a regulation Article 5 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) 35% where a Member State's weighted intensity of use and risk of chemical plant protection products during the average of the years **2015, 2016 and 2017** is less than 70% of the Union average;

Amendment

(a) 35% where a Member State's weighted intensity of use and risk of chemical plant protection products during the average of the years **2018, 2019 and 2020** is less than 70% of the Union average;

Or. en

Amendment 63

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) 50% where a Member State's weighted intensity of use and risk of chemical plant protection products during the average of the years **2015, 2016 and 2017** is between 70% and 140% of the Union average;

Amendment

(b) 50% where a Member State's weighted intensity of use and risk of chemical plant protection products during the average of the years **2018, 2019 and 2020** is between 70% and 140% of the Union average;

Or. en

Amendment 64

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 2 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) 65% where a Member State's weighted intensity of use and risk of chemical plant protection products during the average of the years **2015, 2016 and 2017** is more than 140% of the Union average.

Amendment

(c) 65% where a Member State's weighted intensity of use and risk of chemical plant protection products during the average of the years **2018, 2019 and 2020** is more than 140% of the Union average.

Or. en

Amendment 65

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 3 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) where a Member State has achieved a greater reduction in the use and risk of chemical plant protection products than the Union average between the average of the years **2011, 2012 and 2013** and the average of the years **2015, 2016 and 2017**, a figure that is established by subtracting from 50% the difference between the reduction achieved and the Union average reduction;

Amendment

(a) where a Member State has achieved a greater reduction in the use and risk of chemical plant protection products than the Union average between the average of the years **2014, 2015 and 2016** and the average of the years **2018, 2019 and 2020**, a figure that is established by subtracting from 50% the difference between the reduction achieved and the Union average reduction;

Or. en

Justification

The reference baseline should be adjusted to 2014-2016 in accordance with the most recent data available (2018-2020).

Amendment 66

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 3 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) where a Member State has increased the use and risk of chemical plant protection products, or has made a smaller reduction than the Union average between the average of the years **2011, 2012 and 2013** and the average of the years **2015, 2016 and 2017**, a figure that is established by adding to 50% the difference between the reduction or, as applicable, increase achieved and the Union average reduction, **but without surpassing 70%**.

Amendment

(b) where a Member State has increased the use and risk of chemical plant protection products, or has made a smaller reduction than the Union average between the average of the years **2014, 2015 and 2016** and the average of the years **2018, 2019 and 2020**, a figure that is established by adding to 50% the difference between the reduction or, as applicable, increase achieved and the Union average reduction.

Or. en

Amendment 67

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

For the purposes of this paragraph ‘weighted intensity of use and risk of chemical plant protection products’ means a value corresponding to the kilograms of chemical active substances in plant protection products sold per year in a Member State, weighted according to their hazard weightings as set out in row (iii) of the Table of Annex I, divided by the number of hectares of utilised agricultural area in that Member State.

Amendment

For the purposes of this paragraph ‘weighted intensity of use and risk of chemical plant protection products’ means a value corresponding to the kilograms of chemical active substances in plant protection products sold per year in a Member State, ***standardized by the mean substance specific application rate of its representative uses, as evaluated in the approval procedure under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009***, weighted according to their hazard weightings as set out in row (iii) of the Table of Annex I, ***and*** divided by the number of hectares of utilised agricultural area in that Member State.

Or. en

Justification

Including the substance specific application rate is important to overcome the shortcomings of the current HRI-I, which distorts the real risks by placing too much emphasis on the volume of plant protection products sold, to the detriment of accurately taking into account toxicity and risk. Including the mean substance specific application rate is an important step to achieving an accurate reflection of risk in the HRI.

Amendment 68

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

A Member State may reduce its national target for the use of the more hazardous plant protection products referred to in paragraph 4 to a percentage that is a mid-point between the figure related to intensity as laid down in the second subparagraph of this paragraph and the figure related to use

Amendment

A Member State may reduce its national target for the use of the more hazardous plant protection products referred to in paragraph 4 to a percentage that is a mid-point between the figure related to intensity as laid down in the second subparagraph of this paragraph and the figure related to use

as laid down in the third subparagraph of this paragraph. Where that percentage is higher than **50%**, the Member State shall increase its national target to that percentage.

as laid down in the third subparagraph of this paragraph. Where that percentage is higher than **80%**, the Member State shall increase its national target to that percentage.

Or. en

Amendment 69

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) **35%** where a Member State's intensity of use of the more hazardous plant protection products during the average of the years **2015, 2016 and 2017** is less than 70% of the Union average;

Amendment

(a) **70%** where a Member State's intensity of use of the more hazardous plant protection products during the average of the years **2018, 2019 and 2020** is less than 70% of the Union average;

Or. en

Justification

This and the following two amendments are necessary adjustment to take into account the reduction target of 80% for more hazardous plant protection products. (This and the two following AMs should be voted en bloc.)

Amendment 70

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) **50%** where a Member State's intensity of use of the more hazardous plant protection products during the average of the years **2015, 2016 and 2017** is between 70% and 140% of the Union average;

Amendment

(b) **80%** where a Member State's intensity of use of the more hazardous plant protection products during the average of the years **2018, 2019 and 2020** is between 70% and 140% of the Union average;

Or. en

Amendment 71

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 2 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) **65%** where a Member State's intensity of use of the more hazardous plant protection products during the average of the years **2015, 2016 and 2017** is more than 140% of the Union average.

Amendment

(c) **90%** where a Member State's intensity of use of the more hazardous plant protection products during the average of the years **2018, 2019 and 2020** is more than 140% of the Union average.

Or. en

Amendment 72

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 3 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) where a Member State has achieved a greater reduction in the use of the more hazardous plant protection products than the Union average between the average of the years **2011, 2012 and 2013** and the average of the years **2015, 2016 and 2017**, a figure that is established by subtracting from 50% the difference between the reduction achieved and the Union average reduction;

Amendment

(a) where a Member State has achieved a greater reduction in the use of the more hazardous plant protection products than the Union average between the average of the years **2014, 2015, 2016** and the average of the years **2018, 2019 and 2020**, a figure that is established by subtracting from 50% the difference between the reduction achieved and the Union average reduction;

Or. en

Justification

In order to describe the most current situation, more recent time periods should be used for describing the reduction efforts.

Amendment 73

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 3 – point b

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Text proposed by the Commission

(b) where a Member State has increased the use of the more hazardous plant protection products, or has made a smaller reduction than the Union average between the average of the years **2011, 2012 and 2013** and the average of the years **2015, 2016 and 2017**, a figure that is established by adding to 50% the difference between the reduction or, as applicable, increase achieved and the Union average reduction, **but without surpassing 70%**.

Amendment

(b) where a Member State has increased the use of the more hazardous plant protection products, or has made a smaller reduction than the Union average between the average of the years **2014, 2015 and 2016** and the average of the years **2018, 2019 and 2020**, a figure that is established by adding to 50% the difference between the reduction or, as applicable, increase achieved and the Union average reduction.

Or. en

Amendment 74

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

For the purposes of this paragraph ‘intensity of use of the more hazardous plant protection products’ means a value corresponding to the kilograms of chemical active substances in the more hazardous plant protection products sold per year in the Member State concerned divided by the number of hectares of utilised agricultural area in that Member State.

Amendment

For the purposes of this paragraph ‘intensity of use of the more hazardous plant protection products’ means a value corresponding to the kilograms of chemical active substances in the more hazardous plant protection products sold per year in the Member State concerned **standardized by the mean, substance specific application rate of its representative uses, as evaluated in the approval procedure under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, and** divided by the number of hectares of utilised agricultural area in that Member State.

Or. en

Justification

Including the substance specific application rate is important to overcome the shortcomings of the current HRI-1, which distorts the real risks by placing too much emphasis on the volume of plant protection products sold, to the detriment of accurately taking into account

toxicity and risk. Including the mean substance specific application rate is an important step to achieving an accurate reflection of risk in the HRI.

Amendment 75

Proposal for a regulation Article 5 – paragraph 8

Text proposed by the Commission

8. In no case may the application of paragraph 5, paragraph 6 and paragraph 7 result in either of the 2030 national reduction targets being lower than 35%.

Amendment

8. In no case may the application of paragraph 5, paragraph 6 and paragraph 7 result in either of the 2030 national reduction targets being lower than 35% **for chemical plant protection products and 70% for the more hazardous plant protection products.**

Or. en

Amendment 76

Proposal for a regulation Article 5 – paragraph 9

Text proposed by the Commission

9. ***By ... [OP: please insert the date – 7 months after the date of application of this Regulation],*** each Member State shall communicate ***its national 2030 reduction targets*** to the Commission.

Amendment

9. “By ... [OJ: please insert the date – 6 months after ***entry into force*** of this Regulation], each Member State shall ***make its targets public and*** communicate ***them*** to the Commission.

Or. en

Amendment 77

Proposal for a regulation Article 5 – paragraph 10

Text proposed by the Commission

10. If a Member State fails to adopt a national 2030 reduction target by ... [OJ:

Amendment

10. If a Member State fails to adopt a national 2030 reduction target by ... [OJ:

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please insert the date –6 months after *the date of application* of this Regulation], that target shall be deemed to be either 50%; or, where the percentage would be above 50% in accordance with paragraph 5 or paragraph 6, that higher percentage.

please insert the date –6 months after *entry into force* of this Regulation], that target shall be deemed to be either 50%; or, where the percentage would be above 50% in accordance with paragraph 5 or paragraph 6, that higher percentage.

Or. en

Amendment 78

Proposal for a regulation Article 6 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The Commission shall review the national 2030 reduction targets communicated to it in accordance with Article 5(9) and the information explaining any lowering of targets made in accordance with Article 5(5) or Article 5(6).

Amendment

1. The Commission shall review **and assess** the national 2030 reduction **targets as well as the intermediary** targets communicated to it in accordance with Article 5(9) and the information explaining any lowering of targets made in accordance with Article 5(5) or Article 5(6) **to verify whether their average equals at least 50%, for Union 2030 reduction target 1, and 80%, for Union 2030 reduction target 2, so as to achieve the corresponding Union 2030 reduction target.**

Or. en

Justification

To be read together with the following paragraphs - restructuring of the article in order to streamline and accelerate the procedure. (The amendments relating to this article shall be put to the vote jointly.)

Amendment 79

Proposal for a regulation Article 6 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. **Where the Commission concludes,**

Amendment

2. **If the average of** the national 2030

on the basis of the information made available to it, that the national 2030 reduction targets communicated by a Member State need to be set at a more ambitious level, it shall, by ... [OP: please insert the date – 1 year after the date of application of this Regulation], recommend that Member State to increase the level of its national 2030 reduction targets. The Commission shall make that recommendation public.

reduction targets of all Member States is lower than 50% (for Union 2030 reduction target 1) or 80% (Union 2030 reduction target 2), the Commission shall, by... [OP: please insert the date – 12 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], recommend that one or more Member States increase the level of their national 2030 reduction targets in order to achieve the Union 2030 reduction targets. The Commission shall make any such recommendation public, including on the website referred to in Article 7.

Or. en

Justification

Simplification of the review process of Member States' national reduction targets, to avoid duplicate work by the Commission (and Member States).

Amendment 80

Proposal for a regulation Article 6 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. *Where a Member State adjusts its national 2030 reduction targets as recommended by the Commission, it shall amend the national targets set in its national legislation in accordance with Article 5 and include the adjusted targets in its national action plan together with the Commission's recommendation.*

Amendment

3. *Within 3 months of receiving the recommendation referred to in paragraph 2, a Member State shall take one of the following actions:*

Or. en

Amendment 81

Proposal for a regulation Article 6 – paragraph 3 – point a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) adjust its national 2030 reduction targets as recommended by the Commission, amend the national targets set in its national legislation in accordance with Article 5 and include the adjusted targets in its national action plan together with the Commission recommendation;

Or. en

Amendment 82

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 6 – paragraph 3 – point b (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b) provide justifications for not adjusting its national 2030 reduction targets as recommended by the Commission, and include the justifications for such decision in its national action plan together with the Commission recommendation.

Or. en

Amendment 83

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 6 – paragraph 4**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4. ***Where a Member State decides not to adjust its national 2030 reduction targets, as recommended by the Commission, it shall include the justifications for such decision in its national action plan together with the text of the recommendation.***

4. Member States ***which have received a Commission recommendation referred to in paragraph 2 shall communicate the adjusted targets, or their justification for not adjusting them, as applicable, to the Commission not later than 3 months after having received the***

Commission's recommendation.

Or. en

Amendment 84

Proposal for a regulation Article 6 – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

5. Member *States which have received a Commission recommendation referred to in paragraph 2 shall communicate the adjusted targets, or their justification for not adjusting them, as applicable, to the Commission by... [OP: please insert the date – 18 months after the date of application of this Regulation].*

Amendment

5. *Where a Member State decides not to adjust its national targets as recommended by the Commission, the Commission shall examine the justifications given, make its assessment public not later than 4 months after the respective Member State has communicated its decision not to adjust its national targets, and may recommend further specifications or follow-up action.*

Or. en

Amendment 85

Proposal for a regulation Article 6 – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission

6. *Having assessed the level of national 2030 reduction targets of all Member States set in accordance with Article 5, the Commission shall verify whether their average at least equals 50% so as to achieve the corresponding Union 2030 reduction target.*

Amendment

6. *If, after this review process, the Commission concludes that the achieving of the 2030 Union reduction targets is still at risk, the Commission shall exercise its powers at Union level to ensure that the targets in the respective Member States are set in a way as to meet the requirements of this Regulation.*

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is taken over from a previous version of the EC proposal and shall ensure

that the targets are set in an appropriate way.

Amendment 86

Proposal for a regulation Article 6 – paragraph 7

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

7. *If the average of national 2030 reduction targets of all Member States is lower than 50%, the Commission shall recommend that one or more Member States increase the level of their national 2030 reduction targets in order to achieve the Union 2030 reduction targets. The Commission shall make any such recommendation public.* **deleted**

Or. en

Amendment 87

Proposal for a regulation Article 6 – paragraph 8

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

8. *Within one month of receiving the recommendation referred to in paragraph 7, a Member State shall take one of the following actions:* **deleted**

(a) *adjust its national 2030 reduction targets as recommended by the Commission, amend the national targets set in its national legislation in accordance with Article 5 and include the adjusted targets in its national action plan together with the Commission recommendation;*

(b) *provide justifications for not adjusting its national 2030 reduction targets as recommended by the Commission, and include the justifications for such decision in its*

national action plan together with the Commission recommendation.

Or. en

Justification

Inserted above.

Amendment 88

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 7 – paragraph 3**

Text proposed by the Commission

3. By 31 August of each calendar year, the Commission shall publish information for each Member State on trends in progress towards achieving the national 2030 reduction targets. These trends shall be calculated as the difference between the average of the years **2015-2017** and the year ending 20 months prior to the publication. The trends shall be calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in Annex I, on the website referred to in paragraph 1.

Amendment

3. By 31 August of each calendar year, the Commission shall publish information for each Member State on trends in progress towards achieving the national 2030 reduction targets. These trends shall be calculated as the difference between the average of the years **2018-2020** and the year ending 20 months prior to the publication. The trends shall be calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in Annex I, on **and published** the website referred to in paragraph 1.

Or. en

Amendment 89

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 8 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – introductory part**

Text proposed by the Commission

By ... [OP: please insert the date – 18 months after **the date of application** of this Regulation] each Member State shall draft and publish on a website a national action plan containing the following information:

Amendment

By ... [OP: please insert the date – 18 months after **entry into force** of this Regulation] each Member State shall draft and publish on a website a national action plan **aiming at the reduction of use and risks of pesticides, including by**

implementing integrated pest management, and containing the following information:

Or. en

Justification

Referring to the date of entry into force is more accurate and will help accelerating the procedure.

Amendment 90

Proposal for a regulation

Article 8 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) details of planned progress in relation to the elements relevant for the implementation of this Regulation listed in Part 2 of Annex II;

Amendment

(c) ***a timetable with intermediate targets and*** details of planned progress in relation to the elements relevant for the implementation of this Regulation listed in Part 2 of Annex II;

Or. en

Amendment 91

Proposal for a regulation

Article 8 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point f

Text proposed by the Commission

(f) information on the estimated annual amounts of plant protection products illegally used or seized via antifraud operations during the preceding 3 years and ***any*** planned ***related*** measures;

Amendment

(f) information on the estimated annual amounts of plant protection products illegally used or seized via antifraud operations during the preceding 3 years and planned measures ***on how to address the problem;***

Or. en

Amendment 92

Proposal for a regulation

Article 8 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point g

Text proposed by the Commission

(g) national measures for encouraging the use of non-chemical methods by professional users through financial incentives, in accordance with Union legislation on State aid;

Amendment

(g) national measures for encouraging the use of ***low- input farming systems and*** non-chemical methods by professional users through financial incentives, in accordance with Union legislation on State aid;

Or. en

Amendment 93

Proposal for a regulation

Article 8 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point g a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ga) national measures planned by the Member State to discourage the application of chemical plant protection products at farm level, including through risk-based taxation;

Or. en

Justification

Several Member States have already established pesticide taxes. Rules on pesticide taxation should be harmonised in order to avoid distortion of the internal market, to help reaching the aim of pesticide reduction, and to raise funds for implementing this Regulation as well as offering the possibility for compensating farmers.
https://ec.europa.eu/environment/enveco/taxation/environmental_taxes.htm
and https://www.researchgate.net/publication/355048373_Pesticide_tax_in_the_EU_-_Various_levy_concepts_and_their_impact_on_pesticide_reduction

Amendment 94

Proposal for a regulation

Article 8 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point h

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Text proposed by the Commission

(h) planned and adopted measures to support, **or** ensure through binding requirements laid down in national law, innovation and the development and use of non-chemical pest control methods;

Amendment

(h) planned and adopted measures to support **and** ensure through binding requirements laid down in national law, innovation and the development and use of non-chemical pest control methods;

Or. en

Amendment 95

Proposal for a regulation

Article 8 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point i

Text proposed by the Commission

(i) **other** planned and adopted measures to support, **or** ensure through binding requirements laid down in national law, the **sustainable use of plant protection products in line with** integrated pest management **principles**, including those contained in crop-specific rules as set out in Article 15(1).

Amendment

(i) planned and adopted measures to support **and** ensure through binding requirements laid down in national law, the **uptake of the principles of** integrated pest management **in accordance with Article 13 at farm level**, including those contained in crop-specific rules as set out in Article 15(1).

Or. en

Amendment 96

Proposal for a regulation

Article 8 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point i a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ia) on overview of which integrated pest management principles and measures have been defined and requested for each relevant crop at national level since the entry into force of Directive 2009/128, how such principles and measures have been linked to the measures in the framework of the Common Agricultural Policy, and an overview of the constraints

currently preventing the implementation of integrated pest management as well as a list of potential solutions to address those constraints;

Or. en

Justification

Detailed rules on integrated pest management are laid down in Directive 2009/128/EC, and should have been followed since its entry into force. Preparing the proposed overview help learning from past experiences.

Amendment 97

Proposal for a regulation

Article 8 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point i b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ib) planned measures and the definition of intermediary milestones for the establishment of an independent advisory system, as referred to in Article 26;

Or. en

Amendment 98

Proposal for a regulation

Article 8 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point i c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ic) planned measures and milestones regarding the awareness-raising programmes referred to in Article 27, related to the efficacy of integrated pest management and benefits to professional users as well as on the risks for human health and the environment associated with the use of plant protection products;

Or. en

Amendment 99

Proposal for a regulation

Article 8 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point i d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(id) planned measures and milestones regarding the establishment of a conclusive system of control measures and penalties applicable to infringements as referred to in Article 38, and mechanisms for examining its effectiveness and for adapting it if necessary;

Or. en

Amendment 100

Proposal for a regulation

Article 8 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point i e (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ie) planned measures and milestones with regard to the protection of farmers and farm workers from the risks of pesticides;

Or. en

Amendment 101

Proposal for a regulation

Article 8 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point i f (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(if) planned measures and milestones for the introduction of a comprehensive environmental monitoring of pesticide residues in water resources, groundwater, soil, air, dust, precipitation, biota and

humans, as referred to in Article 33a;

Or. en

Amendment 102

Proposal for a regulation

Article 8 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point i g (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ig) detailed data demonstrating that the annual budget planning provides for sufficient financial resources, e.g. in the form of a state fund, for implementing integrated pest management, such as support for farmers, training and remuneration to advisers, the development of teaching contents duly adapted to the requirements of integrated pest management in particular and investments in research and development, inter alia, and concepts of how the funds will be spent;

Or. en

Justification

A sufficient financial budget is crucial for the implementation of the SUR. The obligatory reduction of both use and risk of pesticides and thus a systemic transformation of agricultural crop production will be associated with considerable costs and administrative burden for MS. These may not sufficiently be covered within the current CAP in terms of the overall budget, and therefore alternative solutions are needed.

Amendment 103

Proposal for a regulation

Article 8 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point i h (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ih) National measures and arrangements for carrying out regular appropriate health surveillance of farmers

and farm workers who use chemical plant protection products, assessing whether exposure to pesticides is within the legal limits,

Or. en

Amendment 104

Proposal for a regulation

Article 8 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

The updated versions of national action plans published until and including 2030 shall contain the information listed in the first subparagraph, *points (a) to (i)*.

Amendment

The updated versions of national action plans published until and including 2030 shall contain the information listed in the first subparagraph.

Or. en

Amendment 105

Proposal for a regulation

Article 8 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

The updated versions of national action plans published after 2030 shall contain the information listed in the first subparagraph, points (c) to *(i)*.

Amendment

The updated versions of national action plans published after 2030 shall contain the information listed in the first subparagraph, points (c) to *(ih)*.

Or. en

Justification

This should be adapted depending on the list of points, and should apply until the last point of the list.)

Amendment 106

Proposal for a regulation

Article 8 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Each Member State shall carry out a public consultation process prior to the adoption or modification of its national action plan in accordance with the requirements of Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸⁵.

⁸⁵ Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (OJ L 197, 21.7.2001, p. 30).

Amendment

2. Each Member State shall carry out a public consultation process prior to the adoption or modification of its national action plan ***and ensure that relevant stakeholders and authorities and the general public have the opportunity to participate*** in accordance ***with Directive 2003/35/EC or, if relevant,*** with the requirements of Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸⁵. ***The contributions to the public consultation shall be made public in their entirety.***

⁸⁵ Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (OJ L 197, 21.7.2001, p. 30).

Or. en

Amendment 107

Proposal for a regulation

Article 8 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. National action plans shall contain a summary of the public consultation process carried out before their adoption and list authorities responsible for their implementation.

Amendment

3. National action plans shall contain a summary ***of how the outcome*** of the public consultation process carried out before their adoption ***has been taken into due account*** and list authorities responsible for their implementation.

Or. en

Amendment 108

Proposal for a regulation

Article 8 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. National action plans shall be consistent with the plans of Member States drawn-up in accordance with Directives 91/676/EEC, 92/43/EEC, 2000/60/EC, 2008/50/EC, 2009/147/EC and (EU) 2016/2284 and Regulation xxx/xxx on nature restoration [reference to adopted act to be inserted], be consistent with the CAP Strategic Plans drawn-up in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 and shall contain explanations how the national action plan is consistent with those plans.

Amendment

4. National action plans shall be consistent with the plans of Member States drawn-up in accordance with Directives 91/676/EEC, 92/43/EEC, 2000/60/EC, 2008/50/EC, 2009/147/EC and (EU) 2016/2284 and Regulation xxx/xxx on nature restoration [reference to adopted act to be inserted], **Council Directive 89/391/EEC, Council Directive 89/656/EEC, Council Directive 98/24/EC, Directive 2004/37/EC, Directive 2009/104/EC and Directive 2020/2184/EC**, be consistent with the CAP Strategic Plans drawn-up in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 and shall contain explanations how the national action plan is consistent with those plans.

Or. en

Justification

Adds Dir 89/391/EEC on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work, Dir 89/656/EEC on the minimum health and safety requirements for the use by workers of personal protective equipment at the workplace, Dir 98/24/EC on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work, Dir 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work, Dir 2009/104/EC concerning the minimum safety and health requirements for the use of work equipment by workers at work and Dir 2020/2184/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption.

Amendment 109

Proposal for a regulation

Article 9 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) a list of at least the **5** active

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Amendment

(a) a list of at least the **10** active

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substances that most strongly influence the trend in the **reduction in the** use and risk of chemical plant protection products, and **of** the use of the more hazardous plant protection products, as determined by applying the methodology set out in Annex I, during the 3 years preceding the adoption of the national action plan;

substances that most strongly influence the trend in the use and risk of chemical plant protection products, and **a list of at least 10 active substances that most strongly influence the trend in** the use of the more hazardous plant protection products, as determined by applying the methodology set out in Annex I, during the 3 years preceding the adoption of the national action plan;

Or. en

Justification

Listing 5 substances in total cannot describe the real situation appropriately.

Amendment 110

Proposal for a regulation

Article 9 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) a list of the crops on which each of the active substances referred to in point (a) are most widely used and the number of hectares of each crop treated;

Amendment

(b) a list of the crops on which each of the active substances referred to in point (a) are most widely used and the number of hectares of each crop treated; **the crops chosen must be representative in terms of pesticide use and risk and economic importance;**

Or. en

Amendment 111

Proposal for a regulation

Article 9 – paragraph 1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) for each of the pests referred to in point (c), a list of non-chemical methods **used or likely to be available by 2030.**

Amendment

(d) for each of the pests referred to in point (c), a list of **available** non-chemical **low-risk** methods **and the most useful combinations of these.**

Amendment 112**Proposal for a regulation****Article 9 – paragraph 3 – introductory part***Text proposed by the Commission*

3. In relation to at least the 5 crops that most strongly influenced the trend in the use and risk of chemical plant protection products, and the trend in the use of the more hazardous plant protection products, as determined by applying the methodology set out in Annex I, during the 3 years preceding the adoption of the national action plan, the national action plan shall indicate all of the following:

Amendment

3. In relation to at least the 5 crops that ***are representative and*** most strongly influenced the trend in the use and risk of chemical plant protection products, and ***to at least 5 crops that are representative and most strongly influenced*** the trend in the use of the more hazardous plant protection products, as determined by applying the methodology set out in Annex I, during the 3 years preceding the adoption of the national action plan, the national action plan shall indicate all of the following:

Or. en

Amendment 113**Proposal for a regulation****Article 9 – paragraph 3 – point a***Text proposed by the Commission*

(a) the percentage of all plant protection products used on those crops which were biological controls during the 3 calendar years preceding the adoption of the national action plan, together with the national indicative targets for increasing that percentage by 2030 and a list of the potential obstacles to achieving that increased percentage;

Amendment

(a) the percentage of all plant protection products used on those crops which were biological controls during the 3 calendar years preceding the adoption of the national action plan, together with the national indicative targets for increasing that percentage ***with a view to replacing chemical plant protection products*** by 2030 and a list of the potential obstacles to achieving that increased percentage;

Or. en

Justification

Increasing the percentage of 'crops on which biological control agents are used' is not a value in itself, and only makes sense if the use of biological control agents replaces the use of chemical plant protection products.

Amendment 114

Proposal for a regulation Article 9 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. National action plans shall also include national indicative targets for increasing the percentage of overall sales of plant protection products which are not chemical plant protection products from a baseline period of the 3 calendar years preceding the adoption of the national action plan.

Amendment

4. National action plans shall also include national indicative targets for increasing the percentage of overall sales of plant protection products which are not chemical plant protection products ***with a view to replacing chemical plant protection products*** from a baseline period of the 3 calendar years preceding the adoption of the national action plan.

Or. en

Justification

Increasing the overall sale of non-chemical plant protection products is not a value in itself, and only makes sense if they replace chemical plant protection products.

Amendment 115

Proposal for a regulation Article 10 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. By 31 August every year, ***but not sooner than*** [OP: please insert the date – 30 months after the date of ***application*** of this Regulation], each Member State shall submit to the Commission an annual progress and implementation report containing the information listed in Annex II.

Amendment

1. By 31 August every year, ***starting from*** [OP: please insert the date – 30 months after the date of ***entry into force*** of this Regulation], each Member State shall submit to the Commission an annual progress and implementation report ***reporting on any changes with regard to the information listed in Article 8 (1) and*** containing the information listed in Annex

II.

Or. en

Justification

Adaptation to the changes in Article 8 (1). Referring to the date of entry into force is more accurate and will help accelerating the procedure.

Amendment 116

Proposal for a regulation

Article 10 – paragraph 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) all trends in progress towards achieving the national 2030 reduction targets as set out in Part 1 of Annex II, calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in Annex I as the difference between the average of the years **2015-2017** and the year ending **20** months prior to the publication;

Amendment

(a) all trends in progress towards achieving the national 2030 reduction targets as set out in Part 1 of Annex II, calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in Annex I as the difference between the average of the years **2018-2020** and the year ending **8** months prior to the publication;

Or. en

Amendment 117

Proposal for a regulation

Article 10 – paragraph 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) all trends in progress towards achieving national indicative targets set out in Article 9(2), point (a), Article 9(3), point (a), and Article 9(4)), calculated annually as the difference between the extent of use in the 3 calendar years preceding the adoption of the national action plan in accordance with Article 9(1) and the calendar year ending **20** months prior to the publication of the relevant annual progress and implementation report;

Amendment

(b) all trends in progress towards achieving national indicative targets set out in Article 9(2), point (a), Article 9(3), point (a), and Article 9(4)), calculated annually as the difference between the extent of use in the 3 calendar years preceding the adoption of the national action plan in accordance with Article 9(1) and the calendar year ending **8** months prior to the publication of the relevant annual progress and implementation report;

Amendment 118

Proposal for a regulation

Article 10 – paragraph 2 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) *all trends with regard to the uptake of measures set out in Article 9(2) (b);*

Or. en

Amendment 119

Proposal for a regulation

Article 10 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Within 2 months of receipt of the Commission's request, the Member State concerned shall respond to the request and shall publish its response on the website referred to in paragraph 3.

Within 2 months of receipt of the Commission's request, the Member State concerned shall respond to the request **by including the requested details** and shall publish its response on the website referred to in paragraph 3.

Or. en

Amendment 120

Proposal for a regulation

Article 11 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1. By ... [OP: please insert the date – 2 years after the **date of application** of this Regulation], and every 2 years thereafter until 2030, the Commission shall publish on a website an analysis of:

1. By ... [OP: please insert the date – 2 years after the **entry into force** of this Regulation], and every 2 years thereafter until 2030, the Commission shall publish on a website an analysis of:

Amendment 121

Proposal for a regulation Article 11 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. As from ... [OP: please insert the date – 4 years after the ***date of application*** of this Regulation], the Commission shall include in the analysis referred to in paragraph 1 an analysis of the information to be provided by Member States in accordance with Article 10(2), ***points (a), (b) and (c)***.

Amendment

2. As from ... [OP: please insert the date – 4 years after the ***entry into force*** of this Regulation], the Commission shall include in the analysis referred to in paragraph 1 an analysis of the information to be provided by Member States in accordance with Article 10(2).

Amendment 122

Proposal for a regulation Article 11 – paragraph 4 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

4. A Member State that has received a recommendation from the Commission to take additional measures in accordance with paragraph 3 shall ***provide one of the following pieces of information in its subsequent annual progress and implementation report:***

- (a) a description of measures taken as a response to the recommendation;***
- (b) the reasons for not following the Commission's recommendation.***

Amendment

4. A Member State that has received a recommendation from the Commission to take additional measures in accordance with paragraph 3 shall ***ensure that the recommended measures are taken within 9 months.***

Amendment 123

Proposal for a regulation

Article 11 – paragraph 5 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

5. A Member State that has received a recommendation from the Commission in accordance with paragraph 3, point (b), to increase the level of ambition of a national indicative target set out in Article 9(2), point (a), Article 9(3), point (a), or Article 9(4) shall **take one of the following actions:**

(a) **change the level of the relevant target as set out in the recommendation by amending its national action plan within 6 months after receiving the recommendation;**

(b) **provide reasons for not following the Commission's recommendation in its subsequent annual progress and implementation report.**

Amendment

5. A Member State that has received a recommendation from the Commission in accordance with paragraph 3, point (b), to increase the level of ambition of a national indicative target set out in Article 9(2), point (a), Article 9(3), point (a), or Article 9(4) shall **change the level of the relevant target as set out in the recommendation by amending its national action plan within 6 months after receiving the recommendation;**

Or. en

Amendment 124

Proposal for a regulation

Article 11 – paragraph 7

Text proposed by the Commission

7. By ... [OP: please insert the date – 5 years from the **date of application** of this Regulation], the Commission shall submit a report on annual progress and implementation reports to the European Parliament and the Council.

Amendment

7. By ... [OP: please insert the date – 5 years from the **entry into force** of this Regulation], the Commission shall submit a report on annual progress and implementation reports to the European Parliament and the Council.

Or. en

Amendment 125

Proposal for a regulation Article 12 – paragraph -1 (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

-1. The following hierarchy shall apply as a priority order in legislation and policy related to the management of plant pests:

- (a) Agronomic practices;**
- (b) Monitoring, forecasting, warning systems;**
- (c) Mechanical, physical, natural or biological control;**
- (e) Chemical control with low-risk plant protection products;**
- (f) Chemical control with plant protection products others than the candidates for substitution**
- (g) Chemical control with candidates for substitution**

Or. en

Justification

Establishing a hierarchy of integrated pest management is useful in order to have a reference when it comes to implementing this Regulation in the Member States. Art 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC establishing a waste hierarchy served as a model.

Amendment 126

Proposal for a regulation Article 12 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1. Professional users shall apply integrated pest management as follows:

1. **The application of integrated pest management is obligatory for all professional users, who shall apply integrated pest management as follows:**

Amendment 127

Proposal for a regulation Article 12 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Advisors shall provide advice that is consistent with the applicable crop-specific rules **and with integrated pest management.**

Amendment

2. Advisors shall provide advice that is consistent with ***integrated pest management as defined in this legislation*** and the applicable crop-specific rules. ***Advisors must be independent, namely have no commercial or private interests in the plant protection products industry.***

Or. en

Amendment 128

Proposal for a regulation Article 13 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Professional users shall first apply measures that do not require the use of chemical plant protection products for the ***prevention or*** suppression of harmful organisms ***before resorting to application of*** chemical plant protection products.

Amendment

1. ***Professional users shall always apply non-chemical preventative measures, such as appropriate agronomic practices. When interventions are needed,*** professional users shall first apply measures that do not require the use of chemical plant protection products for the suppression of harmful organisms, ***following the integrated pest management hierarchy.*** Chemical plant protection products ***can only be applied, if no other non-chemical preventative measure or combination of such measures has proven successful.***

Or. en

Amendment 129

Proposal for a regulation

Article 13 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

A professional user's records referred to in Article 14(1) shall demonstrate that he or she has **considered** all of the **following** options:

Amendment

A professional user's records referred to in Article 14(1) shall demonstrate that he or she has **applied** all of the **applicable** options **from the list below, before resorting to chemical pesticides:**

Or. en

Amendment 130

Proposal for a regulation

Article 13 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1 – indent 1

Text proposed by the Commission

— crop rotation,

Amendment

— **a wide** crop rotation **of at least four years, including the cultivation of legumes or crops that actively suppress diseases, pests or weeds,**

Or. en

Amendment 131

Proposal for a regulation

Article 13 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1 – indent 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- **enhanced crop diversity, including the mixing of different varieties, intercropping or polyculture,**

Or. en

Amendment 132

Proposal for a regulation

Article 13 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1 – indent 2

Text proposed by the Commission

— use of modern cultivation techniques, including stale seedbed technique, sowing dates *and* densities, under-sowing, intercropping, conservation tillage, pruning and direct sowing,

Amendment

— use of modern cultivation techniques, including stale seedbed technique, *appropriate* sowing dates, densities *and spacing*, under-sowing, intercropping, *non-chemical* conservation tillage, pruning and direct sowing,

Or. en

Amendment 133

Proposal for a regulation

Article 13 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1 – indent 3

Text proposed by the Commission

— use of resistant or tolerant cultivars and high quality or certified seed and planting material,

Amendment

— use of *well-adapted and robust varieties*, resistant or tolerant cultivars and high quality or certified seed and planting material,

Or. en

Amendment 134

Proposal for a regulation

Article 13 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1 – indent 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- *regenerative soil management, including the use of green manure, fertilising with organic material or mulching,*

Or. en

Amendment 135

Proposal for a regulation

Article 13 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1 – indent 4

Text proposed by the Commission

— *use of balanced* fertilisation, liming *and* irrigation or drainage practices,

Amendment

— *avoid excessive* fertilisation *and* liming, *and limit* irrigation or drainage practices,

Or. en

Amendment 136

Proposal for a regulation

Article 13 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1 – indent 6

Text proposed by the Commission

— *protection and enhancement of* important beneficial organisms, including *beneficial plant protection measures or the utilisation* of ecological infrastructures inside and outside production sites,

Amendment

— *measures to establish and maintain biodiversity which protect and enhance* important beneficial organisms, including *the provision of habitats and* of ecological infrastructures inside and outside production sites, *such as flower strips or hedge and tree rows,*

Or. en

Amendment 137

Proposal for a regulation

Article 13 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Evidence of using non-chemical preventative measures and alternatives to chemical plant protection products shall be demonstrated in the professional user's records referred to in Article 14(1).

Or. en

Amendment 138

Proposal for a regulation

Article 13 – paragraph 3 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Professional users shall monitor harmful organisms by appropriate methods and tools. Such methods and tools shall include **at least one of** the following:

Amendment

3. Professional users shall monitor harmful organisms by appropriate methods and tools. Such methods and tools shall include the following:

Or. en

Amendment 139

Proposal for a regulation

Article 13 – paragraph 3 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) observations in the field;

Amendment

(a) observations **and monitoring** in the field;

Or. en

Amendment 140

Proposal for a regulation

Article 13 – paragraph 3 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) the use of advice from professionally qualified advisors.

Amendment

(c) the use of advice from professionally qualified, **independent** advisors, **as referred to in Article 26**.

Or. en

Amendment 141

Proposal for a regulation

Article 13 – paragraph 4 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

4. Professional users shall **use biological controls, physical and other non-chemical** methods. Professional users may only use chemical methods if **they are necessary to achieve** acceptable levels of harmful organism control after all other non-chemical methods as set out in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 have been exhausted and where any of the following conditions has been satisfied:

Amendment

4. Professional users shall **apply the intergrated pest management hierarchy, thus first implement appropriate agronomic practices and use monitoring, forecasting or warning systems, then, if needed, resort to mechanical, physical or biological control** methods. Professional users may only use chemical methods if **the aim of achieving** acceptable levels of harmful organism control **was not reached** after all other non-chemical methods as set out in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 have been exhausted and where any of the following conditions has been satisfied:

Or. en

Amendment 142

Proposal for a regulation

Article 13 – paragraph 4 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) the results of monitoring of harmful organisms show, based on recorded observation, that chemical plant protection measures need to be applied in a timely manner because of the presence of a sufficiently high number of harmful organisms.

Amendment

(a) the results of monitoring of harmful organisms show, based on recorded observation, that chemical plant protection measures need to be applied in a timely manner because of the presence of a sufficiently high number of harmful organisms **that would cause serious economic damage to the crop.**

Or. en

Amendment 143

Proposal for a regulation

Article 13 – paragraph 4 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) where justified by a decision-support system, or by an advisor who meets the conditions laid down in Article 23, the professional user decides, by way of a recorded decision, to use chemical plant protection products methods for preventative reasons.

Amendment

(b) where justified by a decision-support system, or by an advisor who meets the conditions laid down in Article 23, the professional user decides, by way of a recorded decision, to use chemical plant protection products methods for preventative reasons. ***In this case, he or she shall submit an application to the competent authority, explaining how non-chemical preventative measures have been applied and justifying why the use of the chemical plant protection product is necessary on a specified site in light of reducing the overall risk of applied chemical plant protection products. The competent authority shall decide on the application within two weeks of its submission.***

Or. en

Justification

The preventative use of the chemical plant protections, such as seed coatings or soil treatments, has often become the norm, despite Directive 2009/128/EC being applicable for many years. Establishing an application procedure for their use could ensure that they are only used in exceptional cases, after proving its necessity (e.g. the incidence of a certain pathogen in the soil) and in order to reduce the overall use and risk of chemical plant protection products to be applied on the specific site.

Amendment 144

Proposal for a regulation

Article 13 – paragraph 6 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

6. Professional users shall keep the use of chemical plant protection products and other forms of intervention to levels

Amendment

6. Professional users shall keep the use of chemical plant protection products and other forms of intervention to levels

that do not exceed the levels that are absolutely necessary to **control the harmful organisms** and that do not increase the risk for development of resistance in populations of harmful organisms. Where possible, professional users shall use the following measures:

that do not exceed the levels that are absolutely necessary to **avoid significant crop loss** and that do not increase the risk for development of resistance in populations of harmful organisms. Where possible, **and if all other integrated pest management means have proven unsuccessful**, professional users shall use the following measures **when applying plant protection products**:

Or. en

Amendment 145

Proposal for a regulation Article 13 – paragraph 9

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

9. ***The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 40 amending this Article in order to take into account technical progress and scientific developments.***

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 146

Proposal for a regulation Article 14 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) any preventative measure or intervention and the reason for that ***preventative measure or*** intervention, including the identification and assessment of pest level, where no crop-specific rules have been adopted for the relevant crop and area by the Member State in which the professional user operates;

(a) any preventative measure ***or combination of preventative measures and the explanation for their choice***, or intervention and the reason for that intervention, including the identification and assessment of pest level, where no crop-specific rules have been adopted for the relevant crop and area by the Member State in which the professional user operates;

Justification

Non-chemical preventative measures are often most effective when combined. There is no need for justifying non-chemical preventative measures. Recording an explanation why they were chosen is nevertheless useful to help learning and understanding their effectiveness.

Amendment 147**Proposal for a regulation****Article 14 – paragraph 1 – point b***Text proposed by the Commission*

(b) any preventative measure or intervention and the reason for that **preventative measure or** intervention, including the identification and assessment of pest level, performed with a reference to measurable criteria set out in the applicable crop-specific rules where crop-specific rules have been adopted for the relevant crop and area by the Member State in which the professional user operates.

Amendment

(b) any preventative measure **or combination of preventative measures and the explanation for their choice**, or intervention and the reason for that intervention, including the identification and assessment of pest level, performed with a reference to measurable criteria set out in the applicable crop-specific rules where crop-specific rules have been adopted for the relevant crop and area by the Member State in which the professional user operates.

Justification

Non-chemical preventative measures are often most effective when combined. There is no need for justifying non-chemical preventative measures. Recording an explanation why they were chosen is nevertheless useful to help learning and understanding their effectiveness.

Amendment 148**Proposal for a regulation****Article 14 – paragraph 2***Text proposed by the Commission*

2. A professional user shall enter an electronic record in the electronic integrated pest management and plant

Amendment

2. A professional user shall enter an electronic record in the electronic integrated pest management and plant

protection product use register, referred to in Article 16 *of* the name of its advisor and the dates and the content of the advice received from it in accordance with Article 26(3). The professional user shall make those records available to the competent authority referred to in Article 15(2) *upon request*.

protection product use register, referred to in Article 16, *including* the name of its advisor and the dates and the content of the advice received from it in accordance with Article 26(3). The professional user shall make those records available to the competent authority referred to in Article 15(2).

Or. en

Amendment 149

Proposal for a regulation Article 14 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. A professional user shall enter an electronic record of each application of a plant protection product *under* Article 67 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 in the electronic integrated pest management and plant protection product use register referred to in Article 16. A professional user shall also enter an electronic record specifying whether the application was done by aerial or land-based equipment. In the case of aerial application, a professional user shall specify the type of *equipment* used.

Amendment

3. A professional user shall enter an electronic record of each application of a plant protection product *in accordance with* Article 67 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 *and Article 16 of this Regulation* in the electronic integrated pest management and plant protection product use register referred to in Article 16, *accompanied by the reasons for the use of that plant protection product*. A professional user shall also enter an electronic record specifying whether the application was done by aerial or land-based equipment. In the case of aerial application, a professional user shall specify the type of *unmanned aircraft* used.

(The last change refers to the proposed changes in Art 20 and 21.)

Or. en

Amendment 150

Proposal for a regulation Article 14 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. In order to ensure a uniform structure of the entries to be made by professional users in the electronic integrated pest management and plant protection product use register in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, the Commission may, by means of implementing acts, adopt a standard template for such entries. Any such template shall include fields for inputting records that need to be kept in accordance with Article 67 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and shall require the use of a recognisable ID. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 41(2).

Amendment

4. In order to ensure a uniform structure of the entries to be made by professional users in the electronic integrated pest management and plant protection product use register in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, the Commission may, by means of implementing acts, adopt a standard template for such entries. Any such template shall include fields for inputting records that need to be kept in accordance with Article 67 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 ***as well as the reasons for using a chemical plant protection product*** and shall require the use of a recognisable ID. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 41(2).

Or. en

Amendment 151

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 14 – paragraph 4 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4a. Retail companies shall report yearly on the progress in reducing plant protection products and on the implementation of integrated pest management by their suppliers to the competent authority referred to in Article 15(2) and make those reports public, including on a website.

Or. en

Justification

Involving retailers has a great potential for achieving the aim of reducing pesticides.

Amendment 152

Proposal for a regulation Article 15 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. **Member States shall adopt agronomic requirements** based on integrated pest management **controls** that must be adhered to when growing or storing a particular crop and are designed to ensure that chemical crop protection is only used after all other non-chemical methods have been exhausted and when a threshold for intervention is reached ('crop-specific rules'). The crop-specific rules shall implement the principles of integrated pest management, set out in Article 13, for the relevant crop and be set out in a binding legal act.

Amendment

1. Based on **the** integrated pest management **hierarchy, Member States shall adopt rules on agronomic requirements** that must be adhered to when growing or storing a particular crop and **that** are designed to ensure that chemical crop protection is only used after all other non-chemical methods have been exhausted and when a threshold for intervention is reached ('crop-specific rules'). The crop-specific rules shall implement the principles of integrated pest management, set out in Article 13, for the relevant crop and be set out in a binding legal act.

Or. en

Amendment 153

Proposal for a regulation Article 15 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. By ... [OP: please insert the date = the first day in the month following 24 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] each Member State shall have in place effective and enforceable crop-specific rules, for crops covering an area that accounts for at least 90 % of its utilised agricultural area (excluding kitchen gardens). Member States shall determine the geographic scope of those rules taking account of relevant agronomic conditions, including, the type of soil and crops and the prevailing climatic conditions.

Amendment

3. By ... [OP: please insert the date = the first day in the month following 24 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] each Member State shall have in place effective and enforceable crop-specific rules, for crops covering an area that accounts for at least 90 % of its utilised agricultural area (excluding kitchen gardens **and permanent grassland) and ensuring that all crops with a high pesticide use intensity, such as permanent crops, fruit or vegetables and the most frequently cultivated arable crops are covered.** Member States shall determine the geographic scope of those rules taking

account of relevant agronomic conditions, including, the type of soil and crops and the prevailing climatic conditions.

Or. en

Justification

In most Member States, permanent grassland accounts for a big share of the UAA, while only few chemical plant protection products are applied there. While it can be useful to establish a crop-specific rule for permanent grasslands, it is therefore not conducive to include permanent grasslands in the reference area.

Amendment 154

Proposal for a regulation

Article 15 – paragraph 6 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

6. The crop-specific rules shall convert the requirements of integrated pest management laid down in Article 13 into verifiable criteria by, among others, specifying the following:

Amendment

6. The crop-specific rules shall convert ***the integrated pest management hierarchy laid down in Article 12 and*** the requirements of integrated pest management laid down in Article 13 into verifiable criteria by, among others, specifying the following:

Or. en

Amendment 155

Proposal for a regulation

Article 15 – paragraph 6 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) the non-chemical interventions involving ***cultural***, physical and biological control which are effective against the harmful organisms referred to in point (a) and qualitative criteria or conditions under which these interventions are to be made;

Amendment

(b) the ***non-chemical preventive measures and*** non-chemical interventions involving ***agronomic practices***, physical and biological control ***and combinations thereof***, which are ***most*** effective against the harmful organisms referred to in point (a) and qualitative criteria or conditions under which these interventions are to be

made;

Or. en

Amendment 156

Proposal for a regulation

Article 15 – paragraph 6 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(da) the specific conditions under which the use of chemical plant protection products prior to the detection of the correspondent pest (such as seed or soil treatment) can be allowed;

Or. en

Amendment 157

Proposal for a regulation

Article 15 – paragraph 6 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(e) the quantitative criteria or conditions under which chemical plant protection products may be used after all other means of control that do not require the use of chemical plant protection products have been ***exhausted***;

(e) the quantitative criteria or conditions (***“threshold for intervention” as referred to in paragraph 1***) under which chemical plant protection products may be used after all other means of control that do not require the use of chemical plant protection products have been ***implemented***;

Or. en

Amendment 158

Proposal for a regulation

Article 15 – paragraph 6 – point f

Text proposed by the Commission

(f) the **measurable** criteria or conditions under which more hazardous plant protection products may be used after all other means of control that do not require the use of chemical plant protection products have been **exhausted**.

Amendment

(f) the **quantitative** criteria or conditions (**“threshold for intervention” as referred to in paragraph 1**) under which more hazardous plant protection products may be used after all other means of control that do not require the use of chemical plant protection products have been **implemented**.

Or. en

Amendment 159

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 15 – paragraph 11**

Text proposed by the Commission

11. Each Member State shall publish all of its crop-specific rules on a single website.

Amendment

11. Each Member State shall publish all of its crop-specific rules on a single **public** website.

Or. en

Amendment 160

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 16 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1**

Text proposed by the Commission

Each Member State shall designate a competent authority or competent authorities to establish and maintain an electronic integrated pest management and plant protection product use register or registers.

Amendment

Each Member State shall designate a competent authority or competent authorities to establish and maintain an electronic integrated pest management and plant protection product use register or registers. ***The authority or authorities need to be competent with regard to the risks of plant protection products for human health and the environment.***

Or. en

Amendment 161

Proposal for a regulation

Article 16 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

The electronic integrated pest management and plant protection product use register or registers shall contain all of the following information for a period of at least **3** years from date of entry:

Amendment

The electronic integrated pest management and plant protection product use register or registers shall contain all of the following, ***georeferenced*** information ***to be stored*** for a period of at least **20** years from date of entry:

Or. en

Amendment 162

Proposal for a regulation

Article 16 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) any preventative measure or intervention and the reasons for that ***preventative measure or*** intervention entered in accordance with Article 14(1);

Amendment

(a) any preventative measure ***or group of measures, and the explanation of their choice,*** or intervention and the reasons for that intervention entered in accordance with Article 14(1);

Or. en

Justification

Non-chemical preventative measures are often most effective when combined.

Amendment 163

Proposal for a regulation

Article 16 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) an electronic record of each application of a plant protection product

Amendment

(c) an electronic record of each application of a plant protection product ***in***

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under Article 67 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and a report on any aerial application carried out under Article 20, as required by Article 14(3).

accordance with Article 67 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and a report on any aerial application carried out under Article 20, as required by Article 14(3).

Or. en

Amendment 164

Proposal for a regulation Article 16 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1a. *The data gathered under paragraph 1, point c of this article shall use a harmonised format and be up-to-date. The data shall comprise at least the following:*

- area with parcel number and area size,*
- application date,*
- active ingredient used per operation with application rate in kg or kg/ha,*
- reason for application,*
- crop and its position in the crop rotation,*
- weather conditions at the time of application.*

Or. en

Amendment 165

Proposal for a regulation Article 16 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4. Competent authorities referred to in paragraph 1 shall, once a year submit to the Commission a summary and analysis of the information collected under Article 14 and of any additional data on use of plant protection products gathered in accordance

4. Competent authorities referred to in paragraph 1 shall, once a year submit to the Commission a summary and analysis of the information collected under Article 14 and of any additional data on use of plant protection products gathered in accordance

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with Article 67 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.

with Article 67 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. ***The competent authorities shall publish once per year on a website the summary and analysis of the information on a website to the public.***

Or. en

Amendment 166

Proposal for a regulation Article 16 – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

5. Competent authorities referred to in paragraph 1 shall share the data gathered under paragraph 1, points (a) and (c), of this Article with the national competent authorities in charge of the implementation of ***Directives*** 2000/60/EC ***and*** (EU) 2020/2184 for cross-linking that data, in anonymised form, with environmental, groundwater and water quality ***monitoring data***, to enhance the identification, measuring and reduction of risks from the use of plant protection products.

Amendment

5. Competent authorities referred to in paragraph 1 shall share the data gathered under paragraph 1, points (a) and (c), of this Article with the national competent authorities in charge of the implementation of ***Directive*** 2000/60/EC, ***Directive*** (EU) 2020/2184, ***Directive 92/43/EEC***, ***Directive 2008/50/EC***, ***Directive 2009/147/EG***, ***Regulation xxx/xxx on nature restoration***, ***Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and a planned legislative act on Soil Health*** for cross-linking that data, in anonymised, ***spatially explicit (i.e. georeferenced)*** form, with environmental ***monitoring data including data on***, groundwater and water quality, ***surface water bodies, soil and air***, to enhance the identification, measuring and reduction of risks from the use of plant protection products.

Or. en

Justification

The data must be accessible to a broad range of authorities, and also to third parties for research purposes. The amendment also adds authorities in charge of Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe, Dir 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds, the upcoming Soil Health Law and Reg 1107/2009 on rules for the authorisation, placing on the market, use and control of plant protection products.

Amendment 167

Proposal for a regulation

Article 16 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Competent authorities referred to in paragraph 1 shall transmit the local data gathered under paragraph 1, point (c) of this Article to the drinking water operator in charge of the implementation of Directive (EU) 2020/2184 in the region concerned, in anonymised form, to contribute to risk assessment and risk management measures as defined in that Directive.

Or. en

Justification

The data must be accessible to a broad range of authorities, and also to third parties for research purposes. The amendment also adds authorities in charge of Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe, Dir 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds, the upcoming Soil Health Law and Reg 1107/2009 on rules for the authorisation, placing on the market, use and control of plant protection products.

Amendment 168

Proposal for a regulation

Article 16 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 1 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Upon request, competent authorities referred to in paragraph 1 shall ensure access to the data gathered under paragraph 1, points (a) and (c), in anonymised and spatially explicit form, to other third parties for research purposes.

Or. en

Justification

The data must be accessible to a broad range of authorities, and also to third parties for

research purposes. The amendment also adds authorities in charge of Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe, Dir 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds, the upcoming Soil Health Law and Reg 1107/2009 on rules for the authorisation, placing on the market, use and control of plant protection products.

Amendment 169

Proposal for a regulation Article 16 – paragraph 7

Text proposed by the Commission

7. In order to ensure a uniform structure of the summary and analysis referred to in paragraph 4, **the Commission may, by means of implementing acts, adopt a standard template for such summary and analysis.** Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 41(2).

Amendment

7. **By ... [OP: please insert the date = the first day in the month following 12 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], the Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, adopt a standard template for such summary and analysis,** in order to ensure a uniform structure of the summary and analysis referred to in paragraph 4. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 41(2).

Or. en

Amendment 170

Proposal for a regulation Article 17 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. **More hazardous** plant protection products may only be used and purchased by professional users.

Amendment

2. **Chemical** plant protection products may only be used and purchased by professional users.

Or. en

Amendment 171

Proposal for a regulation Article 17 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1 – introductory part

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PE742.368v01-00

Text proposed by the Commission

Within 3 years starting from date of first purchase, and every 3 years thereafter, a professional user shall submit his or her application equipment in professional use for inspection pursuant to Article 31. Where 3 years have passed from the date of first purchase of application equipment in professional use, a professional user may only use it for the application of plant protection products, if that equipment **meets any of the following conditions:**

(a) the equipment has successfully passed inspection and the results have been recorded in the electronic register of application equipment in professional use in accordance with Article 31(6);

(b) a derogation under Article 32(1), or Article 32(3) applies to that equipment.

Amendment

Within 3 years starting from date of first purchase, and every 3 years thereafter, a professional user shall submit his or her application equipment in professional use for inspection pursuant to Article 31. Where 3 years have passed from the date of first purchase of application equipment in professional use, a professional user may only use it for the application of plant protection products, if that equipment **has successfully passed inspection and the results have been recorded in the electronic register of application equipment in professional use in accordance with Article 31(6).**

Or. en

Amendment 172

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 18 – paragraph 1**

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The use of all plant protection products is prohibited in all sensitive areas and within **3** metres of such areas. This **3** metre buffer zone shall not be reduced by using alternative risk-mitigation techniques.

Amendment

1. The use of all plant protection products is prohibited in all sensitive areas and within **10** metres of such areas. This **10** metre buffer zone shall not be reduced by using alternative risk-mitigation techniques. **For sensitive areas used by vulnerable groups this buffer zone shall be 50 meters. A 50 meter buffer zone shall also be respected for the use of the more hazardous pesticides.**

Justification

The suggested 3m distance from protected areas is not sufficient, it is even too small to prevent pesticides from entering protected areas via spray drift during their application. New evidence also suggests that effective buffer zones need to be several hundred meters wide to prevent pesticide inputs. A recent study investigating pesticide contamination of public playgrounds found nearly half of the playgrounds contaminated by at least one pesticide and a quarter by more than one (including EDCs), and shows that a distance of even 100 meters would be necessary to obtain zero pesticide contamination. A follow up study shows that mitigation measures that are even stricter than the EC's proposed 3m, are not enough to prevent exposure of children and the general public to dangerous pesticides.
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34916546/>,<https://enveurope.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s12302-019-0206-0>,<https://www.env-health.org/current-pesticide-reduction-measures-fail-to-protect-vulnerable-groups-from-pesticide-pollution-new-study-from-italy-shows/>

Amendment 173**Proposal for a regulation****Article 18 – paragraph 2 a (new)***Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment*

2a. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, plant protection products containing active substances authorised under Regulation 2018/848 shall be permitted in the areas defined under Article 3(16) points (c), (e) and (f) to allow for the continuation of the specific agricultural activities already taking place in those areas.

Or. en

Justification

Exceptions from the ban of the use of plant protection products in sensitive areas can be justified in certain cases/areas where the conservation objective is related to the maintenance of agricultural activities. the use of plant protection products should then be restricted to the ones permitted in organic farming, in order to allow for a more environmentally compatible use of these areas. Areas directly adjacent to protected areas should certainly only be farmed in an environmentally compatible way.

Amendment 174

Proposal for a regulation Article 18 – paragraph 2 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2b. *Member States shall define a clear procedure and methods for solving the problem of pest occurrence in sensitive areas, with available alternative non-chemical solutions, starting with prevention, monitoring, physical and mechanical methods and biocontrol.*

Or. en

Amendment 175

Proposal for a regulation Article 18 – paragraph 3 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, a competent authority designated by a Member State may permit a professional user to use a plant protection product in a sensitive area for a limited period with a precisely defined start and end date that is the shortest possible but does not exceed 60 days, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

3. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, a competent authority, ***experienced in public health and environmental risk assessment***, designated by a Member State may permit a professional user to use a plant protection product in a sensitive area for a limited period with a precisely defined start and end date that is the shortest possible but does not exceed 60 days, ***where an intervention is necessary to ensure the safety of operations on CORINE land cover levels 1.2 (industrial, commercial and transport units) and level 1.3 (mine dump and construction sites)^{1a} and where the lack of alternative, non-chemical methods of vegetation control would not allow infrastructure managers to fulfil their legal safety obligations or*** provided that all of the following conditions are met:

^{1a} See CORINE Land Cover

nomenclature conversion to Land Cover Classification system
(<https://land.copernicus.eu/user-corner/technical-library/corine-land-cover-nomenclature-guidelines/html>) and CORINE Land Cover (CLC) inventory (CORINE Land Cover — Copernicus Land Monitoring Service).

Or. en

Justification

The last part of this amendment is related to the deletion of the exemption in Article 3 (16)(c) and allows for exemptions in those areas in cases of specific safety risks. (Last change to be voted jointly with the deletion of the exemption in Art 3 (16)(c).)

Amendment 176

Proposal for a regulation

Article 18 – paragraph 6 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) risk mitigation measures;

Amendment

(c) ***specific applicable*** risk mitigation measures;

Or. en

Amendment 177

Proposal for a regulation

Article 18 – paragraph 8 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

8. Where a permit for use of a plant protection product in a sensitive area is granted, before the first day of its validity, the competent authority referred to in paragraph 3 shall make publicly available the following information:

Amendment

8. Where a permit for use of a plant protection product in a sensitive area is granted, before the first day of its validity, the competent authority referred to in paragraph 3 shall make publicly available, ***including on a website***, the following information:

Or. en

Amendment 178

Proposal for a regulation

Article 18 – paragraph 8 – point e a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ea) the quantity or quantities and the number of doses to be applied;

Or. en

Amendment 179

Proposal for a regulation

Article 18 – paragraph 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

8a. The competent authority shall keep an electronic record of the applications received and decisions taken, including the information referred to in paragraph 8 for a period of 20 years.

Or. en

Amendment 180

Proposal for a regulation

Article 18 – paragraph 8 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

8b. By ... [OP: please insert the date 24 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], the Commission shall analyse and summarise in a report representative data from several Member States. That report shall also examine whether the number of exemptions, and the conditions under which those exemptions were granted, are compatible with the aims of this Regulation. If

considered necessary for the protection of the environment or public health, the Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 40 amending paragraphs 3, 6 and 8 of this article in order to adapt the conditions under which exemptions from paragraph 1 can be granted.

Or. en

Amendment 181

Proposal for a regulation Article 19 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The use of all plant protection products is prohibited on all surface waters and within **3** metres of such waters. This **3** metre buffer zone shall not be reduced by using alternative risk-mitigation techniques.

Amendment

1. The use of all plant protection products is prohibited on all surface waters and within **10** metres of such waters. This **10** metre buffer zone shall not be reduced by using alternative risk-mitigation techniques.

Or. en

Amendment 182

Proposal for a regulation Article 19 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1a. The application of chemical plant protection products should be forbidden on very permeable surfaces or other infrastructures close to surface or groundwater or sealed surfaces with a high risk of run-off into water or sewage systems.

Or. en

Amendment 183

Proposal for a regulation Article 19 – paragraph 1 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1b. Member States shall set safeguard zones for surface and groundwater used for the abstraction of drinking water, where the use or storage of plant protection products is prohibited.

Or. en

Amendment 184

Proposal for a regulation Article 19 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3. By ... [OP: please insert the date of application of this Regulation], Member States shall have in place appropriate measures to avoid deterioration of surface and groundwater status as well as coastal and marine waters and allow achievement of good surface and groundwater status, to protect the aquatic environment and drinking water supplies from the impact of plant protection products to achieve, at least, the objectives set out in Directives 2000/60/EC, 2006/118/EC, 2008/105/EC, 2008/56/EC and (EU) 2020/2184.

3. By ... [OP: please insert the date of application of this Regulation], Member States shall have in place appropriate measures to avoid deterioration of surface and groundwater status as well as coastal and marine waters and allow achievement of good surface and groundwater status, to protect the aquatic environment and drinking water supplies from the impact of plant protection products ***and their metabolites*** to achieve, at least, the objectives set out in Directives 2000/60/EC, 2006/118/EC, 2008/105/EC, 2008/56/EC and (EU) 2020/2184.

Or. en

Justification

For groundwater and drinking water supply, it is rarely the pesticides (active substances, parent substances) but usually their numerous degradation products (metabolites) that are critical. Often, metabolites are persistent and mobile, sometimes toxic. Persistence and mobility lead to seepage and accumulation in groundwater.

Amendment 185

Proposal for a regulation Article 19 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 19a

Extended Producer Responsibility

- 1. Member States shall take measures to ensure that producers who place any plant protection product on the market have extended producer responsibility.*
- 2. Member States shall ensure that extended producer responsibility schemes are established for all plant protection products including their metabolites, in accordance with Articles 8 and 8a of Directive 2008/98/EC.*
- 3. Member States shall ensure that the producers of plant protection products cover the costs pursuant to the extended producer responsibility provisions in Directive 2008/98/EC and, insofar as not already included, cover the following costs:*
 - (a) the investment and operational costs incurred by drinking water suppliers to ensure compliance with the parametric values for pesticides and their metabolites defined in Annex 1, Part B of Directive 2020/2184;*
 - (b) the costs for gathering and verifying data on products placed on the market.*
- 4. The costs to be covered referred to in paragraph 3 shall not exceed the costs that are necessary to provide the services referred to therein in a cost-efficient way and shall be established in a transparent way between the actors concerned.*
- 5. Member States shall ensure that each producer's contribution, as referred to in paragraph 3, is determined based on*

the environmental and health risk of the plant protection products that are placed on the market;

6. Member States shall define in a clear way the roles and responsibilities of all relevant actors involved.

7. Each Member State shall allow the producers established in another Member State and placing products on its market to appoint a legal or natural person established on its territory as an authorised representative for the purposes of fulfilling the obligations of a producer related to extended producer responsibility schemes on its territory.

Or. en

Justification

This Article is based on Articles 8 and 8a of Directive 2008/98/EC on waste.

Amendment 186

Proposal for a regulation

Article 20 – paragraph 2 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, a competent authority designated by a Member State may permit aerial application by a professional user in any of the following situations:

Amendment

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, a competent authority, ***experienced in public health and environmental risk assessment***, designated by a Member State may permit aerial application by ***unmanned aircraft*** by a professional user in any of the following situations:

Or. en

Justification

Aerial spraying is associated with risks of significant adverse impacts on human health and the environment, in particular from spray drift. The use of unmanned aircraft could possibly offer advantages in specific cases and under certain conditions. (If possible, the amendments relating to Article 20 could be jointly put to the vote.)

Amendment 187

Proposal for a regulation

Article 20 – paragraph 2 – point b – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) the aerial application has a less negative impact on human health and the environment than any alternative application method either because the aerial application equipment can be deployed on the relevant terrain in a faster timescale than land-based equipment and avoids a situation where the number of plant pests increases due to the longer time period required for land-based deployment or because it minimizes soil erosion when adverse weather conditions make the land unsuitable for land vehicles, **and all of** the following conditions are met:

Amendment

(b) the aerial application has a less negative impact on human health and the environment than any alternative application method either because the aerial application equipment can be deployed on the relevant terrain in a faster timescale than land-based equipment and avoids a situation where the number of plant pests increases due to the longer time period required for land-based deployment or because it minimizes soil erosion when adverse weather conditions make the land unsuitable for land vehicles. **Such aerial application requires** the following conditions to be met:

Or. en

Amendment 188

Proposal for a regulation

Article 20 – paragraph 2 – point b – point i

Text proposed by the Commission

(i) the application equipment installed on the aircraft is registered in the electronic register of application equipment in professional use referred to in Article 33(1);

Amendment

(i) the application equipment installed on the **unmanned** aircraft is registered in the electronic register of application equipment in professional use referred to in Article 33(1);

Or. en

Amendment 189

Proposal for a regulation

Article 20 – paragraph 2 – point b – point ii

Text proposed by the Commission

(ii) the aircraft is equipped with accessories that constitute the best available technology to accurately apply the plant protection products and to reduce spray drift;

Amendment

(ii) the ***unmanned*** aircraft is equipped with accessories that constitute the best available technology to accurately apply the plant protection products and to reduce spray drift;

Or. en

Amendment 190

Proposal for a regulation

Article 20 – paragraph 2 – point b – point iii

Text proposed by the Commission

(iii) the plant protection product is authorised for use via aerial application under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.

Amendment

(iii) the plant protection product is authorised for use via aerial application under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 ***in the relevant Member State following a specific assessment addressing risks from aerial application.***

Or. en

Amendment 191

Proposal for a regulation

Article 20 – paragraph 2 – point b – point iii a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(iiia) the professional user or operator carrying out the aerial application has followed a special training on the use of unmanned aircraft for aerial applications in accordance with Article 25 and holds the necessary certificate.

Amendment 192

Proposal for a regulation
Article 20 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2a. The competent authority shall specify conditions or particular requirements by which aerial application using unmanned aircraft may be carried out, including the following aspects:

(a) the technical specifications of the unmanned aircraft, including in relation to spray drift, number and size of rotors, payload, boom width and overall weight, operating height and speed;

(b) the weather conditions, including wind speed;

(c) the area to be sprayed, including its topography;

(d) the availability of plant protection products authorized for use as ultra-low volume formulations in the relevant Member State;

(e) potential use of unmanned aircraft in conjunction with real time kinematic precision farming in certain cases;

(f) the level of training required for pilots operating an unmanned aircraft;

(g) potential concurrent use of multiple unmanned aircraft in the same area.

The competent authority shall record the requests and approvals in the electronic register referred to in Article 16 and shall make available on a public website the relevant information contained therein such as the area to be sprayed, the provisional day and time of the spraying and the type of pesticide.

Justification

Text comes from Art 21

Amendment 193

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 20 – paragraph 3**

Text proposed by the Commission

3. An application by a professional user for a permit for aerial application shall include the information necessary to demonstrate that the conditions set out in paragraph 2 are met.

Amendment

3. An application by a professional user for a permit for aerial application shall ***include information about the provisional time of spraying and the amounts and type of the plant protection products applied and*** include the information necessary to demonstrate that the conditions set out in paragraph 2 are met.

Or. en

Amendment 194

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 20 – paragraph 4 – introductory part**

Text proposed by the Commission

4. Where a permit for aerial application is granted, before the first possible date of aerial application, the competent authority referred to in paragraph 2 shall make public the following information:

Amendment

4. Where a permit for aerial application is granted, before the first possible date of aerial application, the competent authority referred to in paragraph 2 shall make public, ***including on a website,*** the following information:

Or. en

Amendment 195

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 20 – paragraph 5**

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EN

Text proposed by the Commission

5. A professional user that has been granted a permit for aerial application shall at least 2 days before the date of each specific aerial application display notices to that effect on the perimeter of the area to be treated.

Amendment

5. A professional user that has been granted a permit for aerial application shall at least 2 days before the date of each specific aerial application display notices to that effect on the perimeter of the area to be treated. ***The competent authority may also require further measures for warning residents and bystanders and protecting the environment in the vicinity.***

Or. en

Justification

Provision taken from Dir 2009/128/EC

Amendment 196

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 20 – paragraph 5 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

5a. Member States shall set up monitoring programmes to verify and ensure that the conditions referred to in paragraph 2 are met.

Or. en

Amendment 197

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 20 – paragraph 5 b (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

5b. If considered necessary, and once technical progress and scientific developments allow, the Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 40 supplementing this Regulation to specify precise

requirements for the use of plant protection products in aerial application by unmanned aircraft.

Or. en

Amendment 198

Proposal for a regulation Article 20 – paragraph 5 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

5c. Given the current state of scientific uncertainty, the derogation referred to in paragraph 2 shall be deferred until [OP: please insert 36 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation].

Or. en

Amendment 199

Proposal for a regulation Article 21

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 21

deleted

Use of plant protection products in aerial application by certain categories of unmanned aircraft

- 1. Where certain categories of unmanned aircraft fulfil the criteria set out in paragraph 2, a Member State may exempt aerial application by such unmanned aircraft from the prohibition laid down in Article 20(1) prior to any aerial application of plant protection products.**
- 2. An aerial application by an unmanned aircraft may be exempted by the Member State from the prohibition laid down in Article 20(1) where factors**

related to the use of the unmanned aircraft demonstrate that the risks from its use are lower than the risks arising from other aerial equipment and land-based application equipment. These factors shall include criteria relating to:

- (a) the technical specifications of the unmanned aircraft, including in relation to spray drift, number and size of rotors, payload, boom width and overall weight, operating height and speed;*
- (b) the weather conditions, including wind speed;*
- (c) the area to be sprayed, including its topography;*
- (d) the availability of plant protection products authorized for use as ultra-low volume formulations in the relevant Member State;*
- (e) potential use of unmanned aircraft in conjunction with real time kinematic precision farming in certain cases;*
- (f) the level of training required for pilots operating an unmanned aircraft;*
- (g) potential concurrent use of multiple unmanned aircraft in the same area.*

3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 40 supplementing this Regulation to specify precise criteria in relation to the factors set out in paragraph 2 once technical progress and scientific developments allow for the development of such precise criteria.

Or. en

Justification

The text has been taken over in Article 20.

Amendment 200

Proposal for a regulation Article 22 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Member States shall take all necessary measures regarding plant protection products authorised for non-professional users to prevent and, where prevention is not possible, to limit dangerous handling operations. Those measures may include measures relating to size limits for packaging or containers. ***Those measures may provide that non-professional users may only use low-risk plant protection products and other plant protection products that are in the form of ready to use formulations and measures for the use of safe closure or a locking device for packaging or containers.***

Amendment

3. Member States shall take all necessary measures regarding plant protection products authorised for non-professional users to prevent and, where prevention is not possible, to limit dangerous handling operations. Those measures may include measures relating to size limits for packaging or containers. Non-professional users may only use low-risk ***non-chemical*** plant protection products.

Or. en

Justification

Non-professional users have not been trained with regard to the application and dangers of chemical plant protection products. In order to avoid risks to their own health, the health of their children and neighbors, as well as the environment, they should only be allowed to use low-risk non-chemical plant protection products.

Amendment 201

Proposal for a regulation Article 23 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Advice on the use of a plant protection product to a professional user may only be given by an advisor for whom a training certificate has been issued for following courses for advisors in accordance with Article 25 or who has a proof of entry in a central electronic register for following such courses in accordance with Article

Amendment

Advice on the use of a plant protection product to a professional user may only be given by an ***independent*** advisor ***as referred to in Article 26 (2)*** for whom a training certificate has been issued for following courses for advisors in accordance with Article 25 or who has a proof of entry in a central electronic

25(5).

register for following such courses in accordance with Article 25(5).

Or. en

Amendment 202

Proposal for a regulation

Article 24 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3a. A distributor shall not sell any chemical plant protection products to non-professional users.

Or. en

Justification

Non-professional users have not been trained with regard to the application and dangers of chemical plant protection products. In order to avoid risks to their own health, the health of their children and neighbors, as well as the environment, they should only be allowed to use low-risk non-chemical plant protection products.

Amendment 203

Proposal for a regulation

Article 24 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4. A distributor shall provide general information to non-professional users on the risks to human health and the environment of the use of plant protection products, including the information on hazards, exposure, proper storage, handling, application and safe disposal in accordance with Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸⁶, and shall recommend alternative low-risk plant protection products and ways in which risks can be mitigated when using plant protection

4. A distributor shall provide general information to non-professional users on the risks to human health and the environment of the use of plant protection products, including the information on hazards, exposure, proper storage, handling, application and safe disposal in accordance with Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸⁶, and shall recommend **alternatives to plant protection products**, alternative low-risk plant protection products and ways in which risks can be

products.

mitigated when using plant protection products.

⁸⁶ Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312 22.11.2008, p. 3).

⁸⁶ Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312 22.11.2008, p. 3).

Or. en

Amendment 204

Proposal for a regulation

Article 25 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

1. A competent authority designated in accordance with paragraph 2 shall appoint one or more bodies to provide the following training:

Amendment

1. A competent authority designated in accordance with paragraph 2 shall appoint one or more bodies to provide the following training, ***including in a digital format***:

Or. en

Amendment 205

Proposal for a regulation

Article 25 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) initial and follow up training to professional users and distributors on the subjects listed in Annex III;

Amendment

(a) initial and follow up training to professional users and distributors on the subjects listed in Annex III, ***with particular emphasis on the application of integrated pest management for professional users***;

Or. en

Amendment 206

Proposal for a regulation Article 25 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) practical training for professional users on the use of application equipment in professional use;

Amendment

(b) practical training for professional users on the use of application equipment in professional use, ***with particular emphasis on health and safety aspects and on minimising risks to humans, non-target organisms and the environment;***

Or. en

Amendment 207

Proposal for a regulation Article 25 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) extensive training for advisors on the subjects listed in Annex III with particular emphasis on the application of integrated pest management.

Amendment

(c) extensive ***initial and follow-up*** training for advisors on the subjects listed in Annex III with particular emphasis on the application of integrated pest management.

Or. en

Amendment 208

Proposal for a regulation Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Member States shall ensure that in-person and, where appropriate, digital training is easily available and accessible to professional users, distributors and advisors.

Or. en

Amendment 209

Proposal for a regulation Article 25 – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission

6. A training certificate or an entry in a central electronic register shall be valid for 10 years in the case of a distributor or professional user and for 5 years in the case of an advisor.

Amendment

6. ***Member States shall ensure that advisors as referred to in Article 26 (1) follow an initial basic training and attend follow-up trainings as referred to in paragraph 1 (c) at least every five years, and that professional users and distributors follow trainings in accordance with paragraph 1 (a) at least every ten years. The attendance of the trainings shall be documented by training certificates as referred to in paragraph 4. A training certificate or an entry in a central electronic register shall be valid for 10 years in the case of a distributor or professional user and for 5 years in the case of an advisor. Trainings may at last partially also be delivered in a virtual format, where appropriate and feasible.***

Or. en

Amendment 210

Proposal for a regulation Article 25 – paragraph 7

Text proposed by the Commission

7. Subject to paragraph 6, a training certificate or an entry in a central electronic register shall only be made or renewed if the holder of the certificate or the person whose name has been entered in the central electronic register demonstrates satisfactory completion of an initial and follow up training or extensive training referred to in paragraph 1, point (a) or (c).

Amendment

7. Subject to paragraph 6, a training certificate or an entry in a central electronic register shall only be made or renewed if the holder of the certificate or the person whose name has been entered in the central electronic register demonstrates satisfactory completion of an initial and follow up training or extensive training referred to in paragraph 1, point (a) or (c) ***and after a successful verification of the***

learned knowledge.

Or. en

Amendment 211

Proposal for a regulation Article 26 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Each professional user shall consult an independent advisor at least once a year for the purposes of receiving the strategic advice referred to in paragraph 4.

Amendment

3. Each professional user shall consult an independent advisor at least once a year for the purposes of receiving the strategic advice referred to in paragraph 4.
Professional users operating in protected areas have the right to particularly intensive independent advice throughout the entire cultivation season.

Or. en

Amendment 212

Proposal for a regulation Article 26 – paragraph 4 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

4. An advisor referred to in paragraph 3 shall provide strategic advice on ***the following subjects:***

Amendment

4. An advisor referred to in paragraph 3 shall provide ***information and*** strategic advice on:

Or. en

Amendment 213

Proposal for a regulation Article 26 – paragraph 4 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) application of relevant control

Amendment

deleted

techniques to prevent harmful organisms;

Or. en

Amendment 214

Proposal for a regulation

Article 26 – paragraph 4 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) implementation of integrated pest management;

Amendment

(b) ***the*** implementation of integrated pest management ***in accordance with Articles 12 and 13; including the use of non-chemical methods and the application of relevant control techniques to prevent harmful organisms***

Or. en

Amendment 215

Proposal for a regulation

Article 26 – paragraph 4 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) ***use of non-chemical methods;***

Amendment

deleted

Or. en

(covered by the changed wording of (b))

Amendment 216

Proposal for a regulation

Article 27 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Each Member State shall designate a competent authority to provide information to the public, in particular

Amendment

1. Each Member State shall designate a competent authority, ***experienced in public health and environmental risk***

through awareness-raising programmes, in relation to the risks associated with the use of plant protection products.

assessment, to provide information to the public, *and especially to workers and employers acting as professional users*, in particular through *information and awareness-raising programmes and campaigns*, in relation to the *health and environmental problems and risks* associated with the use of *and exposure to plant protection products and the efficacy and benefits of alternatives to plant protection products*.

Or. en

Amendment 217

Proposal for a regulation Article 27 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The competent authority referred to in paragraph 1 shall establish a website or websites dedicated to providing information on risks associated with the use of plant protection products. That information may be provided directly or by providing links to relevant websites of other national or international bodies.

Amendment

2. ***In addition to the awareness raising campaigns referred to in paragraph 1***, the competent authority referred to in paragraph 1 shall establish a website or websites dedicated to providing information on risks associated with the use of plant protection products. That information may be provided directly or by providing links to relevant websites of other national or international bodies ***not involved in the marketing, the promotion, the development or sales of plant protection products***.

Or. en

Amendment 218

Proposal for a regulation Article 27 – paragraph 3 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Websites established in accordance

Amendment

Websites established in accordance with

with paragraph 2 shall include information on the following subjects:

paragraph 2 shall include information, **including videos and online trainings**, on the following subjects:

Or. en

Amendment 219

Proposal for a regulation Article 27 – paragraph 3 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) the **potential** risks to human health and the environment **through acute or chronic effects** relating to the use of plant protection products;

Amendment

(a) the risks to human health and the environment relating to the use of **and exposure to** plant protection products;

Or. en

Amendment 220

Proposal for a regulation Article 27 – paragraph 3 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) the manner in which the **potential** risks referred to in point (a) can be mitigated;

Amendment

(b) the manner in which the risks referred to in point (a) can be mitigated, **in particular by reducing and eliminating the use of chemical plant protection products**;

Or. en

Amendment 221

Proposal for a regulation Article 27 – paragraph 3 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) alternatives to chemical plant

Amendment

(c) **effective** alternatives to chemical

protection products;

plant protection products, *including on agroecological, organic and integrated pest management practices*;

Or. en

Amendment 222

Proposal for a regulation

Article 27 – paragraph 3 – point c a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ca) the potential risks for occupational health and safety linked to the use of, or exposure to, plant protection products;

Or. en

Amendment 223

Proposal for a regulation

Article 27 – paragraph 3 – point c b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(cb) procedures to report occupational diseases linked to the use of plant protection products;

Or. en

Amendment 224

Proposal for a regulation

Article 27 – paragraph 3 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(da) the external costs related to the use of pesticides;

Or. en

Amendment 225

Proposal for a regulation Article 27 – paragraph 3 – point f a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(fa) *a link to the website referred to in Article 8;*

Or. en

Amendment 226

Proposal for a regulation Article 27 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3a. *Member States shall ensure that the designated authorities have sufficient resources to perform their tasks.*

Or. en

Amendment 227

Proposal for a regulation Article 27 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 27a

Research

Member States shall foster research and development with regard to alternatives to chemical plant protection products, such as the application of integrated pest management and the development of resilient cropping systems.

Or. en

Amendment 228

Proposal for a regulation

Article 28 – title

Text proposed by the Commission

Information on acute and chronic poisoning

Amendment

Information on acute and chronic poisoning, ***occupational and related illnesses***

Or. en

Amendment 229

Proposal for a regulation

Article 28 – paragraph 1 – point e a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ea) whether occupational health and safety obligations have been violated.

Or. en

Amendment 230

Proposal for a regulation

Article 28 – paragraph 2 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) the number of occupational diseases arising from the use of or exposure to plant protection products identified during the preceding calendar year.

Or. en

Amendment 231

Proposal for a regulation Article 28 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 28a

Occupational diseases resulting from the use and exposure of plant protection products

- 1. In accordance with national legislation and practice, each Member States shall designate a public competent authority responsible to establish a system for the reporting, recognition and fair compensation of diseases resulting from the use of or the exposure to plant protection products.*
- 2. Member States shall ensure that the designated authorities have sufficient staff and resources to perform their tasks properly, including carrying out health surveillance and effective inspections.*
- 3. Member States shall ensure the monitoring, compliance and enforcement of national mandatory occupational exposure limits (OELs) set for the use of or the exposure to active substance(s) in plant protection products, their metabolites and co-formulants.*
- 4. Member States shall ensure that each professional user, including workers, have access to official documentation reporting the type of plant protection product used during his/her work activity, the health and environmental risks related to its use as well as the period of exposure.*
- 5. Employers shall provide to all workers employed in their business activity the official documentation referred to in paragraph 4.*
- 6. Member States shall ensure the enforcement of the obligation referred to in paragraph 5 and shall apply effective,*

dissuasive and proportionate sanctions in case of infringement of such requirement.

7. Member States shall facilitate the reporting of diseases linked to plant protection products use or exposure by setting accessible and effective reporting mechanisms.

8. Member States are required to ensure recognition of such diseases as well as fair compensation.

Or. en

Amendment 232

Proposal for a regulation Article 29 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. By ... [OP please insert the date = first day of the month following 9 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], an owner of application equipment in professional use shall enter the fact that he or she is the owner of the application equipment in the electronic register of application equipment in professional use referred to in Article 33, using the form set out in Annex V, ***unless the Member State in which the owner uses the equipment has exempted that equipment from inspection in accordance with Article 32(3).***

Amendment

1. By ... [OP please insert the date = first day of the month following 9 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], an owner of application equipment in professional use shall enter the fact that he or she is the owner of the application equipment in the electronic register of application equipment in professional use referred to in Article 33, using the form set out in Annex V.

Or. en

Amendment 233

Proposal for a regulation Article 29 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. If application equipment in professional use is sold, the seller and the buyer shall enter the fact of the sale, within 30 days after the sale, in the electronic register of application equipment in professional use referred to in Article 33, using the form set out in Annex V, ***unless the application equipment in professional use has been exempted from inspection in the relevant Member State(s) in accordance with Article 32(3)***. A similar obligation to enter a transfer of ownership in the electronic register applies in the case of any other changes of ownership of application equipment in professional use ***that has not been exempted from inspection in the relevant Member State(s) in accordance with Article 32(3)***.

Amendment

2. If application equipment in professional use is sold, the seller and the buyer shall enter the fact of the sale, within 30 days after the sale, in the electronic register of application equipment in professional use referred to in Article 33, using the form set out in Annex V. A similar obligation to enter a transfer of ownership in the electronic register applies in the case of any other changes of ownership of application equipment in professional use.

Or. en

Amendment 234

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 30 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2**

Text proposed by the Commission

Where the designated competent authority does not carry out the inspection of application equipment in professional use, it shall designate one or more bodies to carry out such inspections.

Amendment

Where the designated competent authority does not carry out the inspection of application equipment in professional use, it shall designate one or more ***independent*** bodies to carry out such inspections.

Or. en

Amendment 235

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 31 – paragraph 1**

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The competent authority referred to in Article 30 or **a** body designated by it shall inspect application equipment in professional use every three years, starting from the date of first purchase. The competent authority shall ensure that there is sufficient staff, equipment and other resources necessary for the inspection of all application equipment due for inspection, within the three year cycle.

Amendment

1. The competent authority referred to in Article 30 or **an independent** body designated by it shall inspect application equipment in professional use every three years, starting from the date of first purchase. The competent authority shall ensure that there is sufficient staff, equipment and other resources necessary for the inspection of all application equipment due for inspection, within the three year cycle. ***Inspections of application equipment shall be easily available and free of charge for the professional user.***

Or. en

Amendment 236

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 31 – paragraph 8**

Text proposed by the Commission

8. A record as referred to in paragraph 6 shall be valid for three years ***unless the Member State provides for a different inspection interval pursuant to Article 32.***

Amendment

8. A record as referred to in paragraph 6 shall be valid for three years.

Or. en

Amendment 237

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 31 – paragraph 10**

Text proposed by the Commission

10. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 40 amending ***this Article and*** Annex IV in order to take into account

Amendment

10. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 40 amending Annex IV in order to take into account technical progress and

technical progress and scientific developments.

scientific developments.

Or. en

Amendment 238

Proposal for a regulation Article 32

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 32

deleted

Member State derogations regarding inspection of application equipment in professional use

1. A Member State may, after carrying out the risk assessment referred to in paragraph 2, lay down less stringent inspection requirements and provide for different inspection intervals than those set out in Article 31 to application equipment in professional use which represents a very low scale of use estimated by way of the risk assessment referred to in paragraph 2 and which is listed in the national action plan referred to in Article 8.

This paragraph shall not apply to the following application equipment in professional use:

- (a) spraying equipment mounted on trains or aircraft;***
- (b) horizontal boom sprayers which are larger than 3 m, including sprayers that are mounted on sowing equipment which is larger than 3 m wide;***
- (c) vertical sprayer or orchard blast sprayer.***

2. Before laying down less stringent inspection requirements and different inspection intervals as referred to in paragraph 1, a Member State shall carry out a risk assessment on their potential

impacts on human health and the environment. The competent authority referred to in Article 30 shall maintain a copy of the risk assessment for control by the Commission.

3. *A Member State may exempt from inspection referred to in Article 31 handheld application equipment or knapsack sprayers, in professional use, based on a risk assessment on their potential impact on human health and the environment, which shall include an estimation of the scale of use. The competent authority referred to in Article 30 shall maintain a copy of the risk assessment for control by the Commission.*

4. *Application equipment in professional use that has been exempted from inspection in accordance with paragraph 3 shall not be subject to the requirement to make an entry in the electronic register referred to in Article 29 or the registration requirements referred to in Article 33.*

Or. en

Justification

For the sake of workers' (and in general professional users') protection, but also with a view to adverse effects to the environment, no exemptions should be allowed. If adopted, the referring parts elsewhere should be deleted as well (e.g. Annex II, Part 2, point 9).

Amendment 239

Proposal for a regulation Article 33 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) other information as set out in paragraph 2 on application equipment in professional use in its Member State ***that has not been exempted from inspection under Article 32(3).***

Amendment

(c) other information as set out in paragraph 2 on application equipment in professional use in its Member State.

Amendment 240

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 33 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 33a

Monitoring of pesticide residues

1. Member States shall put in place routine measures for carrying out specific, representative monitoring programmes of residues of active substances and their metabolites in water resources, groundwater, soil, air/dust/precipitation, biota and humans to assess whether

(a) the goals of this Regulation with regard to the reduction of use and risk of chemical plant protection products are met;

(b) pesticide findings comply with the predicted exposure from environmental and human risk assessments according to Regulation 1107/2009;

(c) a reduction of pesticide exposure can be linked to effect indicators for the environment and human health^{1a};

(d) the prevention of deterioration of the status of all bodies of surface and groundwater according to Directive 2000/60/EC is achieved;

(e) mitigation measures are effective and properly implemented.

2. Existing monitoring programmes and indicators shall be evaluated and adapted if necessary, and new programmes shall be tailored as appropriate to assure that suitable monitoring data is generated. If necessary, Member States shall implement additional measures to ensure that the use

of plant protection products complies with the provisions of Articles 4 and 29 of Commission Regulation 1107/2009.

3. The results of the monitoring programmes shall be submitted to the Commission and published on the website referred to in Article 8. The Commission shall examine the results and consider whether regulatory changes are necessary.

^{1a} Effect indicators shall include existing resources and tools such as farmland birds index, pollinators index, butterfly index, Insignia-bee, EPT index, SPEAR index, LUCAS monitoring of Soil Biodiversity, as well as the risk assessment carried out by EFSA and indicators related to the soil microbiome.

Or. en

Amendment 241

Proposal for a regulation Article 34 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The methodology for calculating progress towards achieving the two Union 2030 reduction targets and the two national 2030 reduction targets until and including 2030 is laid down in Annex I. This methodology shall be based on statistical data collected in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009.

Amendment

1. The methodology for calculating progress towards achieving the two Union 2030 reduction targets and the two national 2030 reduction targets until and including 2030 is laid down in Annex I. This methodology shall be based on statistical data collected in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009 **and the mean application rates of chemical active substances based on their representative uses, which have been evaluated under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.**

Or. en

Justification

The currently used HRII systematically underestimates, by several orders, the risk of highly effective pesticides (typically characterized by low application and sales volumes), compared to natural substances. This systematic error can be corrected by a simple standardization step, which is essential for a proper and reliable risk indication of the SUR targets. See <https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/towards-sustainable-plant-protectionand> and https://www.organicseurope.bio/content/uploads/2022/06/GLOBAL2000_HRI-1_final_28022022.pdf?dd

Amendment 242

Proposal for a regulation Article 35 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The methodology for calculating progress in relation to harmonised risk indicators 1, 2 and 2a, at both Union and Member State level, is laid down in Annex VI. This methodology shall be based on statistical data collected in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009.

Amendment

1. The methodology for calculating progress in relation to harmonised risk indicators 1, 2 and 2a, at both Union and Member State level, is laid down in Annex VI. This methodology shall be based on statistical data collected in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009 **and the mean application rates of chemical active substances based on their representative uses, which have been evaluated under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.**

Or. en

Justification

The currently used HRII systematically underestimates, by several orders, the risk of highly effective pesticides (typically characterized by low application and sales volumes), compared to natural substances. This systematic error can be corrected by a simple standardization step, which is essential for a proper and reliable risk indication of the SUR targets. See <https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/towards-sustainable-plant-protectionand> and https://www.organicseurope.bio/content/uploads/2022/06/GLOBAL2000_HRI-1_final_28022022.pdf?dd

Amendment 243

Proposal for a regulation Article 35 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 40 amending this Article and Annex VI in order to take into account technical progress, including progress in the availability of statistical data, and scientific and agronomic developments. Such delegated acts may modify the existing harmonised risk indicators or provide for new harmonised risk indicators, which may take into account Member States' progress towards achieving the target of having 25% of their utilised agricultural area devoted to organic farming by 2030 as referred to in Article 8(1), point (d).

Amendment

4. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 40 amending this Article and Annex VI in order to take into account technical progress, including progress in the availability of statistical data, ***particularly on the use of plant protection products***, and scientific and agronomic developments. Such delegated acts may modify the existing harmonised risk indicators or provide for new harmonised risk indicators, which may take into account Member States' progress towards achieving the target of having 25% of their utilised agricultural area devoted to organic farming by 2030 as referred to in Article 8(1), point (d).

Or. en

Amendment 244

Proposal for a regulation Article 35 – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

5. By... [OP please insert the date = first day of the month following 12 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], the Commission shall complete an evaluation of harmonised risk indicators 1, 2 and 2a. This evaluation shall be based on scientific research from the Joint Research Centre and extensive consultation of stakeholders, including Member States, scientific experts and civil society organisations. The evaluation shall include the methodologies to be used in formulating new and modifying existing harmonised risk indicators in accordance with paragraph 4.

Amendment

5. By... [OP please insert the date = first day of the month following 12 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], the Commission shall complete an evaluation of harmonised risk indicators 1, 2 and 2a. This evaluation shall be based on scientific research from the Joint Research Centre and extensive consultation of stakeholders, including Member States, scientific experts and civil society organisations. The evaluation shall, ***inter alia, explore options to further differentiate the active substances falling in group 2 based on their risk profile and to include selected non-chemical substances in the categories of active substances as referred to in Annex IV and***

include the methodologies to be used in formulating new and modifying existing harmonised risk indicators in accordance with paragraph 4.

Or. en

Justification

Currently, 75% of all approved pesticides are assigned to HRI group 2 and are thus treated equally with regard to their HRI risk. A further differentiation of pesticides falling under this category would be advisable. Furthermore, not all non-chemical pesticides are harmless. When reworking the indicator, those with a high risk should also be taken into account.

Amendment 245

Proposal for a regulation Article 35 – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission

6. Taking into account the results of the evaluation provided for in paragraph 5 and no later than 18 months after the publication of the statistics on the use of plant protection products in agriculture for the first reference period as referred to in Article 9 of Regulation xxx/xxx [reference to adopted act to be inserted], the Commission shall, ***if it considers it appropriate***, establish new harmonised risk indicators or modify the existing ones on the basis of statistical data related to the use of plant protection products in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Article.

Amendment

6. Taking into account the results of the evaluation provided for in paragraph 5 and no later than 18 months after the publication of the statistics on the use of plant protection products in agriculture for the first reference period as referred to in Article 9 of Regulation xxx/xxx [reference to adopted act to be inserted], the Commission shall establish new harmonised risk indicators or modify the existing ones on the basis of statistical data related to the use of plant protection products in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Article.

Or. en

Amendment 246

Proposal for a regulation Article 36 – paragraph 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) identify **five** active substances influencing the result most significantly;

Amendment

(a) identify **ten** active substances influencing the result most significantly;

Or. en

Amendment 247

Proposal for a regulation Article 38 – title

Text proposed by the Commission

Penalties

Amendment

Controls, enforcement and penalties

Or. en

Amendment 248

Proposal for a regulation Article 38 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to infringements of this Regulation and shall take the measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. Member States shall without delay notify the Commission of those rules and of those measures and shall notify it, without delay, of any subsequent amendment affecting them.

Amendment

Member States shall ensure an appropriate level of controls. For that purpose, specific resources must be allocated to build up an independent system of controls. By ... [OJ: please insert the date – 6 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation]
Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to infringements of this Regulation and shall take the measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. Member States shall without delay notify the Commission of those rules and of those measures and shall notify it, without delay, of any subsequent amendment affecting them.

Amendment 249

Proposal for a regulation Article 39 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States may recover the costs related to carrying out their obligations under this Regulation by means of fees or charges.

Amendment

Member States may recover the costs related to carrying out their obligations under this Regulation by means of fees or charges. ***Member States shall ensure that sufficient resources are provided for the implementation of this Regulation, e.g. by establishing a state fund that covers the costs incurred by investments, measures and obligations under this Regulation. This fund could be fed, inter alia, by a risk based levy or tax on plant protection products.***

Or. en

Justification

A sufficient financial budget is crucial for the implementation of the SUR. The obligatory reduction of both use and risk of pesticides and thus a systemic transformation of agricultural crop production will be associated with considerable costs and administrative burden for MS. These may not sufficiently be covered within the current CAP in terms of the overall budget, and therefore alternative solutions are needed.

Amendment 250

Proposal for a regulation Article 39 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 39a

Pesticide tax

By ... [OJ: please insert the date – 6 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] the Commission shall present a report analysing different

options of introducing risk-based pesticide taxes or levies in all Member States or at Union level, and accompany it with a legislative proposal by ... [OJ: please insert the date – 18 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation].

Or. en

Justification

Several Member States have already established pesticide taxes. Rules on pesticide taxation should be harmonised in order to avoid distortion of the internal market, to help reaching the aim of pesticide reduction, and to raise funds for implementing this Regulation as well as offering the possibility for compensating farmers.
https://ec.europa.eu/environment/enveco/taxation/environmental_taxes.htm
and https://www.researchgate.net/publication/355048373_Pesticide_tax_in_the_EU_-_Various_levy_concepts_and_their_impact_on_pesticide_reduction

Amendment 251

Proposal for a regulation Article 40 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. The delegation of power referred to in Articles 10(6), **13(9)**, **21(3)**, 25(10), 29(5), 31(10) and 35(4) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.

Amendment

3. The delegation of power referred to in Articles 10(6), **18(8b)**, **20(5b)**, 25(10), 29(5), 31(10) and 35(4) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.

Or. en

Amendment 252

Proposal for a regulation Article 45 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

However, Article 21 shall apply from [OP: please insert the date = 3 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation].

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 253

Proposal for a regulation Annex I – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

This Regulation is the instrument used to achieve the pesticide reduction targets contained in the Farm to Fork Strategy by requiring each Member State to contribute to achieving by 2030 a 50 % Union-wide reduction of **both** the use and risk of chemical plant protection products ('Union 2030 reduction target 1') and the use of more hazardous plant protection products ('Union 2030 reduction target 2'). This Regulation also regulates the contribution of each Member State to these Union targets. Each Member State contribution, set in the form of a national target, to Union 2030 reduction target 1 is referred to as a 'national 2030 reduction target 1', while a Member State contribution to Union 2030 reduction target 2 is referred to as a 'national 2030 reduction target 2'. The methodology for calculating progress towards achieving these targets is set out below:

This Regulation is the instrument used to achieve the pesticide reduction targets contained in the Farm to Fork Strategy by requiring each Member State to contribute to achieving by 2030 **at least** a 50 % Union-wide reduction of the use and risk of chemical plant protection products ('Union 2030 reduction target 1') and **an 80% reduction of** the use of more hazardous plant protection products ('Union 2030 reduction target 2'). This Regulation also regulates the contribution of each Member State to these Union targets. Each Member State contribution, set in the form of a national target, to Union 2030 reduction target 1 is referred to as a 'national 2030 reduction target 1', while a Member State contribution to Union 2030 reduction target 2 is referred to as a 'national 2030 reduction target 2'. The methodology for calculating progress towards achieving these targets is set out below:

Or. en

Amendment 254

Proposal for a regulation Annex I – Section 1 – point 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The methodology shall be based on statistics on the quantities of chemical active substances placed on the market in plant protection products under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, provided to the Commission (Eurostat) under Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹¹.

⁹¹ Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 concerning statistics on pesticides (OJ L 324, 10.12.2009, p. 1).

Amendment

1. The methodology shall be based on statistics on the quantities of chemical active substances placed on the market in plant protection products under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, provided to the Commission (Eurostat) under Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹¹ ***in combination with the mean application rates of chemical active substances based on their representative uses, which have been evaluated under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009^{91a}.***

⁹¹ Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 concerning statistics on pesticides (OJ L 324, 10.12.2009, p. 1).

^{91a} as referred to in the application, and published by the European Commission as Final Review Reports for the active substances in the EU Pesticide Database (https://food.ec.europa.eu/plants/pesticides/eu-pesticides-database_en).

Or. en

Justification

The methodology set out in Annex I is adapted i) to standardize sales volumes with the recommended application rates and ii) the adjustment of the weighting factor for group 4. If those adjustments are not considered, substances with high sales volumes as well as non-authorized substances will drive the trend for the risk indication. The currently used HRII systematically underestimates, by several orders, the risk of highly effective pesticides (typically characterized by low application and sales volumes), compared to natural substances. See <https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/towards-sustainable-plant-protectionand> https://www.organicseurope.bio/content/uploads/2022/06/GLOBAL2000_HRI-1_final_28022022.pdf?dd.

Amendment 255

Proposal for a regulation Annex I – Section 1 – point 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Progress towards achieving reduction target 1 shall be calculated by **multiplying** the annual quantities of active substances in plant protection products placed on the market for each group in the Table in this Annex by the relevant hazard weighting set out in row (iii), followed by the aggregation of the results of these calculations.

Amendment

Progress towards achieving reduction target 1 shall be calculated by **dividing** the annual quantities of active substances in plant protection products placed on the market **by the mean application rate per hectare of its representative uses^{1a} and multiplying the results** for each group in the Table in this Annex by the relevant hazard weighting set out in row (iii), followed by the aggregation of the results of these calculations.

^{1a} as referred to in the application, and published by the European Commission as Final Review Reports for the active substances in the EU Pesticide Database (https://food.ec.europa.eu/plants/pesticides/eu-pesticides-database_en).

Or. en

Justification

The currently used HRII systematically underestimates, by several orders, the risk of highly effective pesticides (typically characterized by low application and sales volumes), compared to natural substances. This systematic error can be corrected by a simple standardization step, which is essential for a proper and reliable risk indication of the SUR targets. See <https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/towards-sustainable-plant-protectionand> https://www.organicseurope.bio/content/uploads/2022/06/GLOBAL2000_HRI-1_final_28022022.pdf?dd

Amendment 256

Proposal for a regulation Annex I – Section 1 – Table 1 – row 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(ii)	Hazard Weightings applicable to quantities of chemical active substances placed on the market in products authorised under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009
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Amendment

(ii)	Hazard Weightings applicable to quantities of chemical active substances placed on the market in products authorised under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 <i>standardized by the mean application rate per hectare of its representative uses evaluated in the approval procedure under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.</i>
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Or. en

Amendment 257

Proposal for a regulation

Annex I – Section 1 – Table 1 – row 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(iii)	1	8	16	64
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Amendment

(iii)	1	8	16	*
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**** The weighting factor associated with the last group assignment before approval***

Or. en

Justification

Attributing a high risk factor to active substances that have lost approval is not appropriate, as the most common reason why an active substance ends up in Group 4 is not a negative environmental or health risk assessment, but that an incomplete application was submitted or that the active substance was no longer defended. It also leads to an unreasonably high influence on the overall risk of the HRII. See <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/cmsdata/160000/COMPILATION.pdf> (p 26), and https://www.foodwatch.org/fileadmin/-/DE/Themen/Pestizide/Dokumente/Pestizid_Paper_HRI_2022_DIGITAL_FIN.pdf (p 4)

Amendment 258

Proposal for a regulation

Annex I – Section 2 – point 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1. The methodology shall be based on statistics on the quantities of active substances placed on the market in plant

1. The methodology shall be based on statistics on the quantities of active substances placed on the market in plant

protection products under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, provided to the Commission under Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009.

protection products under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, provided to the Commission under Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009 ***in combination with the mean application rates of chemical active substances based on their representative uses, which have been evaluated under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009^{1a}***

^{1a} as referred to in the application and published by the European Commission as Final Review Reports for the active substances in the EU Pesticide Database (https://food.ec.europa.eu/plants/pesticides/eu-pesticides-database_en).

Or. en

Justification

The currently used HRI1 systematically underestimates, by several orders, the risk of highly effective pesticides (typically characterized by low application and sales volumes), compared to natural substances. This systematic error can be corrected by a simple standardization step, which is essential for a proper and reliable risk indication of the SUR targets. See <https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/towards-sustainable-plant-protectionand> https://www.organicseurope.bio/content/uploads/2022/06/GLOBAL2000_HRI-1_final_28022022.pdf?dd

Amendment 259

Proposal for a regulation Annex I – Section 2 – point 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Progress towards achieving target 2 shall be calculated by ***adding together*** the annual quantities of ***chemical*** active substances contained in more hazardous plant protection products placed on the market each year.

Amendment

2. Progress towards achieving target 2 shall be calculated by ***dividing*** the annual quantities of active substances contained in more hazardous plant protection products placed on the market each year ***by the mean application rate per hectare of its representative uses, followed by the aggregation of the results of these calculations.***

Amendment 260

Proposal for a regulation Annex I – Section 3 – point 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The trend at national level shall be calculated using national statistics on the quantities of chemical active substances as defined in point 3 of Article 3 of this Regulation placed on the market in plant protection products under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, provided to the Commission under Annex I (Statistics on the placing on the market of pesticides) to Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009.

Amendment

2. The trend at national level shall be calculated using national statistics on the quantities of chemical active substances as defined in point 3 of Article 3 of this Regulation placed on the market in plant protection products under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, provided to the Commission under Annex I (Statistics on the placing on the market of pesticides) to Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009 ***in combination with the mean application rates of chemical active substances based on their representative uses, which have been evaluated under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.***

Amendment 261

Proposal for a regulation Annex I – Section 3 – point 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. The trend at Union level shall be calculated using Union statistics on the quantities of chemical active substances as defined in point 3 of Article 3 of this Regulation placed on the market in plant protection products under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, provided to the Commission under Annex I (Statistics on the placing on the market of pesticides) to Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009.

Amendment

3. The trend at Union level shall be calculated using Union statistics on the quantities of chemical active substances as defined in point 3 of Article 3 of this Regulation placed on the market in plant protection products under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, provided to the Commission under Annex I (Statistics on the placing on the market of pesticides) to Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009 ***in combination with the mean application***

rates of chemical active substances based on their representative uses, which have been evaluated under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.

Or. en

Amendment 262

Proposal for a regulation Annex VI – Section 2 – point 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This indicator shall be based on statistics on the quantities of active substances placed on the market in plant protection products under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, provided to the Commission (Eurostat) under Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009. Those data are categorised into 4 groups.

Amendment

1. This indicator shall be based on statistics on the quantities of active substances placed on the market in plant protection products under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 ***in combination with the mean application rates of chemical active substances based on their representative uses^{1a} which have been evaluated under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009***, provided to the Commission (Eurostat) under Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009. Those data are categorised into 4 groups.

^{1a} as referred to in the application, and published by the European Commission as Final Review Reports for the active substances in the EU Pesticide Database (https://food.ec.europa.eu/plants/pesticides/eu-pesticides-database_en).

Or. en

Justification

The currently used HRII systematically underestimates, by several orders, the risk of highly effective pesticides (typically characterized by low application and sales volumes), compared to natural substances. This systematic error can be corrected by a simple standardization step, which is essential for a proper and reliable risk indication of the SUR targets. See <https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/towards-sustainable-plant-protectionand> https://www.organicseurope.bio/content/uploads/2022/06/GLOBAL2000_HRI-1_final_28022022.pdf?dd

Amendment 263

Proposal for a regulation Annex VI – Section 2 – point 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Harmonised risk indicator 1 shall be calculated by **multiplying** the annual quantities of active substances in plant protection products placed on the market for each group in Table 1 by the relevant hazard weighting set out in row (iii), followed by the aggregation of the results of these calculations.

Amendment

Harmonised risk indicator 1 shall be calculated by **dividing** the annual quantities of active substances in plant protection products placed on the market **by the mean application rate per hectare of its representative uses^{1a} and multiplying the results** for each group in Table 1 by the relevant hazard weighting set out in row (iii), followed by the aggregation of the results of these calculations.

^{1a} **as referred to in the application, and published by the European Commission as Final Review Reports for the active substances in the EU Pesticide Database (https://food.ec.europa.eu/plants/pesticides/eu-pesticides-database_en).**

Or. en

Amendment 264

Proposal for a regulation Annex VI – Section 2 – Table 1 – row 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(ii)	Hazard weightings applicable to quantities of active substances placed on the market in products authorised under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009
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Amendment

(ii)	Hazard weightings applicable to quantities of active substances placed on the market in products authorised under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 standardized by the mean application rate per hectare of its representative uses evaluated in the approval procedure under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.
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Or. en

Amendment 265

Proposal for a regulation

Annex VI – Section 2 – Table 1 – row 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(iii)	1	8	16	64
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Amendment

(iii)	1	8	16	*
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*** The weighting factor associated with the last group assignment before approval**

Or. en

Justification

Attributing a high risk factor to active substances that have lost approval is not appropriate, as the most common reason why an active substance ends up in Group 4 is not a negative environmental or health risk assessment, but that an incomplete application was submitted or that the active substance was no longer defended. It also leads to an unreasonably high influence on the overall risk of the HRII. See

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/cmsdata/160000/COMPILATION.pdf> (p 26), and

<https://www.foodwatch.org/fileadmin/->

DE/Themen/Pestizide/Dokumente/Pestizid_Paper_HRI_2022_DIGITAL_FIN.pdf (p 4)

Amendment 266

Proposal for a regulation

Annex VI – Section 3 – Table 2 – row 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(ii)	Hazard weightings applicable to quantities of active substances placed on the market in products authorised under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009
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Amendment

(ii)	Hazard weightings applicable to quantities of active substances placed on the market in products authorised under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 standardized by the mean application rate per hectare of its representative uses evaluated in the approval procedure under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.
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Or. en

Amendment 267

Proposal for a regulation

Annex VI – Section 3 – Table 2 – row 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(iii)	1	8	16	64
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Amendment

(iii)	1	8	16	*
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*** The weighting factor associated with the last group assignment before approval**

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Justification

Attributing a high risk factor to active substances that have lost approval is not appropriate, as the most common reason why an active substance ends up in Group 4 is not a negative environmental or health risk assessment, but that an incomplete application was submitted or that the active substance was no longer defended. It also leads to an unreasonably high influence on the overall risk of the HRII. See

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/cmsdata/160000/COMPILATION.pdf> (p 26), and

<https://www.foodwatch.org/fileadmin/->

DE/Themen/Pestizide/Dokumente/Pestizid_Paper_HRI_2022_DIGITAL_FIN.pdf (p 4)

Amendment 268

Proposal for a regulation

Annex VI – Section 4 – Table 3 – row 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(ii)	Hazard weightings applicable to quantities of active substances placed on the market in products authorised under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009
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Amendment

(ii)	Hazard weightings applicable to quantities of active substances placed on the market in products authorised under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 standardized by the mean application rate per hectare of its representative uses evaluated in the approval procedure under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.
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Or. en

Amendment 269

Proposal for a regulation

Annex VI – Section 4 – Table 3 – row 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(iii)	1	8	16	64
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Amendment

(iii)	1	8	16	*
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*** The weighting factor associated with the last group assignment before approval**

Or. en

Justification

Attributing a high risk factor to active substances that have lost approval is not appropriate, as the most common reason why an active substance ends up in Group 4 is not a negative environmental or health risk assessment, but that an incomplete application was submitted or that the active substance was no longer defended. It also leads to an unreasonably high influence on the overall risk of the HRII. See

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/cmsdata/160000/COMPILATION.pdf> (p 26), and

<https://www.foodwatch.org/fileadmin/->

DE/Themen/Pestizide/Dokumente/Pestizid_Paper_HRI_2022_DIGITAL_FIN.pdf (p 4)

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Background

The [Farm to Fork](#) and [Biodiversity](#) strategies, adopted by the European Commission in 2020 as part of its EU Green Deal package, set EU wide targets to reduce by 50% the use and the risk of chemical pesticides as well as the use of the more hazardous pesticides by 2030. The proposal at hand seeks to enshrine this objective in law. In order to do so, it transforms the existing [Directive 2009/128/EC](#) into a Regulation. This should improve the harmonisation of the implementation across the EU (e.g. with regards to provisions on integrated pest management), and also address serious deficiencies identified with regards to the incomplete implementation, application and enforcement of the Directive, which have been documented in the Commission's reports from [2017](#) and [2020](#) as well as by the [European Court of Auditors](#).

The proposal at hand was first published in June 2022 and the European Parliament appointed its Rapporteur the following month. The ENVI Committee was assigned the lead committee, with AGRI assigned shared and exclusive competences under Rule 57 of the rules of procedure. Following a number of debates in Council on the proposal, the Commission presented a [non-paper](#) specifically addressing the issue of sensitive areas in November 2022. Moreover, in December 2022, the Council adopted a [Decision](#) requesting the Commission to present some additional data to complement the [Impact Assessment](#) on several aspects.

Rapporteur's remarks

Science clearly shows that a drastic reduction in pesticide use and risk is necessary in order to avoid ecosystem collapse and severe damages to pollinator populations. The rapporteur is convinced that this is the only way forward in order to ensure food security, to reduce dependence of farmers from expensive inputs and facilitate resilient food systems, to allow for healthier food and to protect our ecosystems.

The Rapporteur thus welcomes the Commission's commitment to stick to the farm-to-fork strategy's objective to reduce the use and risk of chemical and more hazardous pesticides, and to increase the application and enforcement of integrated pest management (IPM), despite heavy lobbying to the contrary. It is undisputed that the implementation of Directive 2009/128/EC (SUD) has serious deficiencies. A regulation is appropriate to both ensure that the level of ambition of the farm-to-fork strategy is met and to remedy the problems identified with the implementation of the SUD by providing directly applicable, clear and uniform rules. The guiding principle of the rapporteur when drafting the report was the need to protect the environment and public health, and at the same time support farmers in the transition towards a more sustainable way of agriculture. The amendments of the draft report intend to improve the Commission proposal in the following fields:

With regard to the targets, the rapporteur proposes to focus on the more hazardous pesticides, with a **reduction target of 80%** until 2030. Those pesticides pose a serious threat to health (they are e.g. neurotoxic, carcinogenic, toxic for reproduction, or have endocrine disrupting properties) and should have been phased out since 2015. Article 50 of Regulation 1107/2009/EC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market obliges Member States not to re-authorise substances that are approved as candidates for substitution

(called ‘more hazardous plant protection products’ in this Regulation), when alternatives exist.

The rapporteur furthermore proposes to shift the **reference period** to 2018-2020, in order to describe the situation directly before the SUR came into force. The reference time period must be as representative as possible, as extremes and increasing fluctuations in temperature and precipitation due to climate change have a significant impact on diseases and pests and thus also affect pesticide use. The rapporteur furthermore proposes to streamline the timetable and process of target setting, in order to allow for a timely setting of Member State’s targets. The timing proposed by the Commission is too slow and could lead to the final setting of targets in the course of 2027 only.

In addition, the rapporteur is convinced that the **Harmonised risk indicator 1 (HRI1)**, which is intended to monitor the success of SUR reduction targets, needs to be adapted to better reflect the real risk associated with pesticide use. It is commonly acknowledged that employing the actual pesticide use data would be the best way to appropriately measure use and risk of chemical pesticides. However, as such data will only become available by 2028, in accordance with the Statistics on Agricultural Inputs and Outputs Regulation, approximations will need to be used in the meantime. The currently used HRI1 systematically underestimates, by several orders, the risk of highly effective pesticides (typically characterized by low application and sales volumes), compared to natural substances. In order to better approximate real use and risk, sales volumes need to be standardized with the recommended application rates. Furthermore, the weighting factor for pesticides in category 4 needs to be adjusted so that active substances which lose market authorisation will keep the weighting factor associated with the group they were last assigned to before loss of approval. The attribution of a very high risk factor to non-approved active substances is not appropriate, as the most common reason why an active substance ends up in Group 4 is not a negative environmental or health risk assessment, but that an incomplete application was submitted or that the active substance was no longer defended by its manufacturer. It also leads to an unreasonably high impact on the overall risk of the HRI1.

As regards **sensitive areas**, the rapporteur proposes to exclude nitrate-sensitive areas from the definition, as they are not relevant for the purposes of this Regulation. The rapporteur moreover proposes to restrict the inclusion of areas reported by the Member States to the Nationally designated protected areas inventory (CDDA) to those areas where the conservation objectives relate to nature, biodiversity, and/or habitat protection. This ensures that areas which are protected for unrelated reasons, such as beauty of landscape or the preservation of historical monuments, are excluded from the definition. Furthermore, pesticides approved for organic farming shall be allowed in certain types of areas to allow for the continuation of the specific agricultural activities already taking place there. Further derogations from the general ban can be granted under certain conditions.

With regard to the **buffer zones**, the suggested 3m distance from protected areas is not sufficient; it is even too small to prevent pesticides from entering protected areas via spray drift during their application. Science suggests that effective buffer zones need to be several hundred meters wide to prevent pesticide inputs. Recent research investigating pesticide contamination of public playgrounds found nearly half of the playgrounds contaminated by at least one pesticide and a quarter by more than one (including endocrine disrupting chemicals). The Rapporteur therefore proposes a general width of buffer zones of 10 meters, and buffer

zones of 50 meters for sensitive areas used by vulnerable groups and for the use of the more hazardous pesticides.

One of the most important aims of the Regulation is to facilitate the implementation of **integrated pest management (IPM)**. IPM should have become the standard since 2011, when Member States were required to transpose the requirements of Directive 2009/128/EC, but it has become obvious that this has not happened in a satisfactory manner. The rapporteur proposes to establish a hierarchy of IPM (in analogy to Art 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC establishing a waste hierarchy) as to provide for a reference when it comes to implementing this Regulation in the Member States. The requirements with regard to IPM are strengthened, in order to ensure that chemical pesticides are only used as a very last resort. At the same time, the requirements for training of professional users and advisors and for the establishment of an independent advisory system are reinforced.

A **sufficient financial budget** is crucial for the implementation of the SUR. The obligatory reduction of both use and risk of pesticides and thus a systemic transformation of agricultural crop production will be associated with considerable costs and administrative burden for Member States, such as support for farmers, training and pay for advisers, the development of new teaching contents and investments in research and development, inter alia. These costs may not sufficiently be covered by CAP spending, as proposed by the Commission; therefore alternative solutions are needed. The rapporteur proposes to establish a state fund, which could, inter alia, be fed by taxation on pesticides. A **risk-based pesticide tax** would serve the purpose of this Regulation in two ways: it would automatically lead to a reduction in pesticide use, as e.g. the example of Denmark shows, and would secondly provide funds for the implementation of the Regulation and offer the possibility for compensating farmers. Several Member States have already established pesticide taxes. In order to avoid distortion of the internal market, the rapporteur proposes to ask the Commission to present a report analysing different options of introducing risk-based pesticide taxes or levies in all EU Member States or at EU level and to follow up with a legislative proposal.

In order to allow for appropriate surveillance of the measures taken in accordance with this Regulation, the rapporteur proposes to establish routine measures for carrying out specific, representative **monitoring programmes** of residues of active substances and their metabolites in water resources, groundwater, soil, air/dust/precipitation, biota and humans. As pesticides have harmful effects not only on the environment, but also on those who apply them, the rapporteur calls for additional monitoring for farmers and workers and to systematically record occupational diseases linked to pesticide use.

The rapporteur furthermore adds several requirements with regard of the **protection of workers**/professional users of pesticides and proposes not to permit the use of chemical pesticides by non-professional users. Non-professional users have not been trained with regard to the application and dangers of chemical plant protection products and unacceptable risks to their own health, the health of their children and neighbours as well as the environment, should in any case be avoided.