



Council of the
European Union

Brussels, 20 February 2023
(OR. en)

**Interinstitutional File:
2022/0196(COD)**

**5826/23
ADD 11**

LIMITE

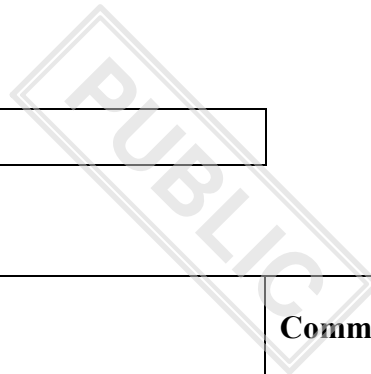
**AGRI 34
PESTICIDE 7
SEMENCES 4
AGRILEG 15
ENV 74
PHYTOSAN 5
CODEC 92**

WORKING DOCUMENT

From: General Secretariat of the Council
To: Delegations

Subject: Proposal for a REGULATION ON THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the sustainable use of plant protection products and amending Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 - Follow up to the Working Party on Plants and Plant Health Questions (Pesticides/Plant Protection Products) on 27 January 2023 – comments from Estonia on IPM

Delegations will find in annex comments from Estonia on articles 15-17.



Member State:	Estonia
----------------------	----------------

Commission proposal (SUR)	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
<p><i>Article 15</i></p> <p>Implementation of integrated pest management using crop-specific rules</p>	<p><i>Article 15</i></p> <p>Implementation of integrated pest management using crop-specific rules <u>guidelines</u></p>	<p><u>The provisions related to record keeping (and submission), should be covered by additional study supplementing impact assessment, as regards administrative burden. This is why we maintain our reservation on whole chapter, at least until the submission of requested data.</u></p>
<p>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</p>	<p>1. Member States shall adopt agronomic requirements based crop-specific guidelines 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 considered and when a threshold for intervention is reached – in case such threshold has been established ('crop-specific rules guidelines'). The crop-specific rules</p>	<p>Estonia agrees that Member States should be obliged to develop crop-specific guidelines for integrated pest management as they are an important tool to ensure better implementation of the general principles of integrated pest management. Paragraph 1 must therefore be amended accordingly.</p> <p>According to the proposal, Member States will have to make binding requirements from these guidelines and farmers will have to comply with these</p>

<p>crop and be set out in a binding legal act.</p>	<p>guidelines 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.</p>	<p>requirements when growing a particular crop. Estonia is of the opinion that what is described in the proposal contradicts the concept of integrated pest management, which requires flexibility in responding to different situations and not all aspects of which can be written into legislation. IPM guidelines should provide a useful toolbox for farmers for combating pests and securing quality of crop not a straight-jacket that excludes necessary flexibility to choose between suitable measures.</p> <p>We have to acknowledge that developing thresholds and updating these for all pest/crop combination is long and continuous process, meaning also that these don't exist for all combinations. This has to be reflected in provisions.</p>
<p>2. Each Member State shall designate a competent authority responsible for ensuring that the crop-specific rules are scientifically robust and comply with this Article.</p>	<p>2. Each Member State shall designate a competent authority responsible for ensuring that the crop-specific rules are scientifically robust and comply with this Article up to date.</p>	<p>In terms of content, the guidelines are a comprehensive set of practical agrotechnical recommendations drawn up on the basis of scientific data for the cultivation of a particular crop, taking into account regional specificities. Therefore, there has to be enough flexibility also for the content of guidelines.</p>

<p>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.</p>	<p>3. By ... [OP: please insert the date = the first day in the month following 5 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] each Member State shall have in place effective and enforceable crop-specific rules guidelines when applicable, for crops covering an area that accounts for at least 90 % of its utilised agricultural area (excluding kitchen gardens). Member States shall may determine the geographic scope of those rules guidelines when applicable, taking account of relevant agronomic conditions, including, the type of soil and crops and the prevailing climatic conditions.</p>	<p>The 24-month deadline for to developing crop specific quidlines is not applicable because the development of guidelines is a scientific technical task and for exsample field tests must be carried out for at least three years to ensure comparability and plausibility of thresholds. It is therefore not acceptable for the Commission, for its part, to endorse or amend the rules or guidelines for integrated pest management developed by researchers in a Member State for local conditions and needs.</p>
<p>4. At least 9 months prior to the point in time when a crop-specific rule becomes applicable under national law, the Member State shall perform all of the following actions:</p> <p>(a) publish a draft for public consultation;</p> <p>(b) take into account comments received from stakeholders and members of the public on the draft in a transparent manner;</p>	<p>4. At least 9 months prior to the point in time when a crop-specific rule becomes applicable under national law, the Member State shall perform all of the following actions:</p> <p>(a) publish a draft for public consultation;</p> <p>(b) take into account comments received from stakeholders and members of the public on the draft in a transparent manner;</p>	<p>Paragraph 4 stipulates detailed procedure for the adoption of the guidelines (deadline for adoption, public consultation, coordination with the European Commission), while giving the Commission and the public the power to decide which crops and how can be grown in the future.</p> <p>Given that, the development of guidelines is a science-based task as these are to be developed based on the region specific field experiments, the</p>

<p>(c) submit the draft that takes into account the comments as referred to in point (b) to the Commission.</p>	<p>(c) submit the draft that takes into account the comments as referred to in point (b) to the Commission.</p>	<p>public consultation and submission to Commission for approval of guidelines is in not justified.</p>
<p>5. Where the Commission is notified of a draft in accordance with paragraph 4, point (c), it may within 6 months of receipt of the draft object to its adoption by a Member State, if it considers that the draft does not comply with the criteria set out in paragraph 6. If the Commission objects, the Member State shall refrain from adopting the draft until it has amended the text so as to remedy the shortcomings identified in the Commission's objections. The absence of a reaction from the Commission in accordance with this paragraph to a draft crop-specific rule shall not prejudice any action or decision which might be taken by the Commission under other Union acts.</p>	<p>5. Where the Commission is notified of a draft in accordance with paragraph 4, point (c), it may within 6 months of receipt of the draft object to its adoption by a Member State, if it considers that the draft does not comply with the criteria set out in paragraph 6. If the Commission objects, the Member State shall refrain from adopting the draft until it has amended the text so as to remedy the shortcomings identified in the Commission's objections. The absence of a reaction from the Commission in accordance with this paragraph to a draft crop-specific rule shall not prejudice any action or decision which might be taken by the Commission under other Union acts.</p>	<p>Proposed procedure is not appropriate and has to be deleted. See comments above.</p>
<p>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:</p>	<p>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:</p>	<p>Proposed procedure is not appropriate and has to be deleted. See comments above. A further step towards the harmonisation of guidelines could be a set of minimum requirements of the content of IPM</p>

<p>(a) the most economically significant harmful organisms affecting the crop;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(c) the low-risk plant protection products or alternatives to chemical plant protection products 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;</p> <p>(d) chemical plant protection products that are not low-risk plant protection products and that are effective against the harmful organisms referred to in point (a) and qualitative criteria or conditions under which these interventions are to be made;</p> <p>(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</p>	<p>(a) the most economically significant harmful organisms affecting the crop;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(c) the low-risk plant protection products or alternatives to chemical plant protection products 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;</p> <p>(d) chemical plant protection products that are not low-risk plant protection products and that are effective against the harmful organisms referred to in point (a) and qualitative criteria or conditions under which these interventions are to be made;</p> <p>(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</p>	<p>guidelines in a separate annex.</p>
--	---	--

<p>have been exhausted;</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(g) the obligation to record observations demonstrating that the relevant threshold value has been reached.</p>	<p>have been exhausted;</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(g) the obligation to record observations demonstrating that the relevant threshold value has been reached.</p>	
<p>7. Each Member State shall review its crop-specific rules annually and update them where necessary, including when it is needed to reflect changes in the availability of harmful organism control tools.</p>	<p>7. Each Member State shall review ensure that its crop-specific rules guidelines are annually and scientifically up to date and update them where necessary, including when it is needed to reflect changes in the availability of harmful organism control tools.</p>	<p>In order to align this paragraph to amenelements in paragraph 2.</p>
<p>8. A Member State that is planning to update a crop-specific rule shall, at least 6 months before the update becomes applicable under national law:</p> <p>(a) publish a draft of the updated rules for public consultation;</p>	<p>8. A Member State that is planning to update a crop-specific rule shall, at least 6 months before the update becomes applicable under national law:</p> <p>(a) publish a draft of the updated rules for public</p>	<p>Proposed procedure is not appropriate and has to be deleted. See comments above.</p>

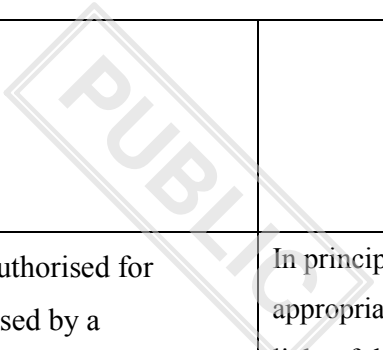
<p>(b) take into account comments received from stakeholders and members of the public on the draft in a transparent manner;</p> <p>(c) submit the draft that takes into account the comments as referred to in point (b) to the Commission.</p>	<p>consultation;</p> <p>(b) take into account comments received from stakeholders and members of the public on the draft in a transparent manner;</p> <p>(c) submit the draft that takes into account the comments as referred to in point (b) to the Commission.</p>	
<p>9. Where the Commission is notified of a draft under paragraph 8, it may within 3 months of receipt of the draft object to the updating of the crop-specific rule by a Member State, if it considers that the draft does not comply with the criteria set out in paragraph 6. If the Commission objects, the Member State shall refrain from updating the crop-specific rule until it has amended the text so as to remedy the shortcomings identified in the Commission's objections. The absence of a reaction from the Commission in accordance with this paragraph to a draft crop-specific rule shall not prejudice any action or decision which might be taken by the Commission under other Union acts.</p>	<p>9. Where the Commission is notified of a draft under paragraph 8, it may within 3 months of receipt of the draft object to the updating of the crop-specific rule by a Member State, if it considers that the draft does not comply with the criteria set out in paragraph 6. If the Commission objects, the Member State shall refrain from updating the crop-specific rule until it has amended the text so as to remedy the shortcomings identified in the Commission's objections. The absence of a reaction from the Commission in accordance with this paragraph to a draft crop-specific rule shall not prejudice any action or decision which might be taken by the Commission under other Union acts.</p>	<p>Proposed procedure is not appropriate and has to be deleted. See comments above.</p>

10. A Member State with significant climatic or agronomic differences between regions, shall adopt crop-specific rules for each of those regions.	10. A Member State with significant climatic or agronomic differences between regions, shall adopt crop-specific rules guidelines for each of those regions.	
11. Each Member State shall publish all of its crop-specific rules on a single website.	11. Each Member State shall publish all of its crop-specific rules guidelines on a single website.	
12. The Commission shall publish on a website links to the websites referred to in paragraph 11 of the Member States.		
13. By ... [<i>OP: please insert the date = the first day of the month following 7 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation</i>], the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the adoption and enforcement of crop-specific rules in the Member States and the compliance of those rules with Article 15.	13. By ... [<i>OP: please insert the date = the first day of the month following 7 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation</i>], the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the adoption and enforcement of crop-specific rules guidelines in the Member States and the compliance of those rules with Article 15.	
Article 16 Electronic integrated pest management and plant protection product use register		<u>The provisions related to record keeping (and submission), should be covered by additional study supplementing impact assessment, as regards administrative burden. This is why we</u>

		<u>maintain our reservation on whole chapter, at least until the submission of requested data.</u>
<p>1. 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.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>(a) any preventative measure or intervention and the reasons for that preventative measure or intervention entered in accordance with Article 14(1);</p> <p>(b) the name of the advisor and dates and content of advice entered in accordance with Article 14(2);</p> <p>(c) an electronic record of each application of a plant protection product under Article 67 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and a report on</p>	<p>1. 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.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>(a) any preventative measure or intervention and the reasons for that preventative measure or intervention entered in accordance with Article 14(1);</p> <p>(b) the name of the advisor and dates and content of advice entered in accordance with Article 14(2);</p> <p>(c) an electronic record of each application of a plant protection product 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).</p>	<p>In principle, we agree that the professional user of the plant protection product must keep records of the operations carried out on the field, including information on the implementation of the principles of the IPM. While setting new obligations we must bare in mind the burden which is occurring from these new rules. As regards the reporting and data submission obligations (also in article 14) the baseline has to be that only this information should be recorded/collected which has added value. As discussions on article 14 are not finalised, we maintain our reservations on this chapter.</p> <p>In order to reduce the burden, the register should consist only information about applied measures and their reasons.</p> <p>The rule of mandatory advice itself is also questionable and clearly keeping records of the content of advice has no added value to the reduction of risks arising from PPP use. The user remains responsible for applied measures.</p>

any aerial application carried out under Article 20, as required by Article 14(3).		As term “intervention” in point a) includes all kinds of interventions including the use of plant protection products, point c) can be deleted.
2. The register(s) referred to in paragraph 1 shall be accessible to professional users so that they are able to enter the electronic records in accordance with Article 14.		We maintain our reservation on the exact wording of this paragraph until the content of article 14 is decided.
3. Competent authorities referred to in paragraph 1 shall verify compliance of professional users with Article 14.	3. Competent authorities referred to in paragraph 1 shall verify compliance of professional users with Article 14.	This paragraph should be deleted, because according to article 1 paragraph 2 of OCR this is already part of the official controls.
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 with Article 67 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.	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 with Article 67 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.	The main problem with the proposed requirement is that it puts an obligation to Member States authorities to verify the correctness of data and quite clearly the inspector is not in a position to assess ex post the appropriateness of the applied measures. This is why the records to be kept based on article 14 should consist only information about applied measures and their reasons.
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	5. Competent authorities referred to in paragraph 1 shall provide access to the data share the data gathered under paragraph 1, points (a) and (c) , of	In the light of comments above ie to reduce the administrative burden, it is more appropriate to provide access to the data than oblige MS to submit

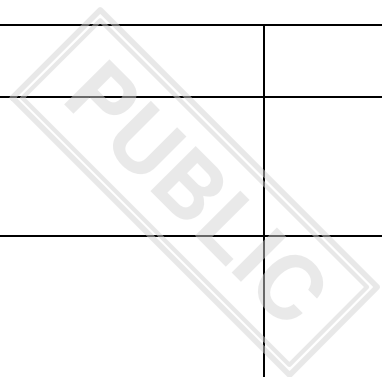
<p>competent authorities in charge of the implementation of Directives 2000/60/EC and (EU) 2020/2184 for cross-linking that data, in anonymised form, with environmental, groundwater and water quality monitoring data, to enhance the identification, measuring and reduction of risks from the use of plant protection products.</p>	<p>this Article to 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.</p>	<p>the same dataset to different authorities.</p> <p>In order to align the article to the amendments in paragraph 1, reference to para 1 point c) should be deleted.</p>
<p>6. Competent authorities referred to in paragraph 1 shall ensure access to the register(s) referred to in paragraph 1 to national statistical authorities for the development, production and dissemination of official statistics.</p>		
<p>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).</p>	<p>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).</p>	<p>In order to align the article to the amendments in paragraph 4, this part should be deleted.</p>
<p>CHAPTER V</p> <p>USE, STORAGE AND DISPOSAL OF PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS</p>		



<p><i>Article 17</i></p> <p>General requirements for the use of plant protection products for professional use and of application equipment in professional use</p>		
<p>1. A plant protection product authorised for professional use may only be used by a professional user who:</p> <p>(a) has been issued with a training certificate for following courses for professional users in accordance with Article 25, or has a proof of entry in a central electronic register for following such courses in accordance with Article 25(5), and</p> <p>(b) uses the services of an independent advisor in accordance with Article 26(3).</p>	<p>1. A plant protection product authorised for professional use may only be used by a professional user who :</p> <p>(a) has been issued with a training certificate for following courses for professional users in accordance with Article 25, or has a proof of entry in a central electronic register for following such courses in accordance with Article 25(5), and</p> <p>(b) uses the services of an independent advisor in accordance with Article 26(3).</p>	<p>In principle, the general requirements for use are appropriate. Paragraph 1(a) should be adjusted in light of the discussions and possible amendments in article 25, therefore we are not proposing any amendments at this point. However, the mandatory requirement for the use of advisory services as set out in paragraph 1(b) is not justified in our opinion. This does not bring added value and, in our opinion, does not lead to changes in production practice, while at the same time is creating the artificial need for advisory services. In our opinion, it is enough for at least one person to work for the farmer, who is involved in planning, solving unexpected situations, consults various partners. Mandatory advisory services do not ensure better results, neither from the point of view of the environment nor the manufacturer, and can lead to fictitious advisory services and an increased administrative burden.</p>

<p>2. More hazardous plant protection products may only be used and purchased by professional users.</p>	<p>2. More hazardous plant protection product Candidates for substitution may only be used and purchased by professional users.</p>	<p>The term used in paragraph 2 has the same problem as in Article 3(5) with the term — this wording leads to a misconception as if dangerous plant protection products are used in the EU. These are products containing substitutes that have undergone the normal risk assessment procedure for placing on the market and therefore the relevant term should be used</p>
<p>3. Application equipment in professional use may only be used by professional users that hold a training certificate issued to them for following courses for professional users in accordance with Article 25 or have a proof of entry in a central electronic register for following such courses in accordance with Article 25(5).</p>	<p>3. Application equipment in professional use may only be used by professional users that hold a training certificate issued to them for following courses for professional users in accordance with Article 25 or have a proof of entry in a central electronic register for following such courses in accordance with Article 25(5).</p>	<p>Paragraph 3 seems superfluous, paragraph 1 is sufficient — in order to use a plant protection product a person must have a plant protection application equipment (PAE), if the plant protection product cannot be used due to the restriction in paragraph 1, there is no PPP use and purpose is achieved. The problem is that such a requirement in para 3 does not allow a person who has not completed the training to spray, for example, liquid fertilisers with the PAE and this is not justified.</p>
<p>4. 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</p>	<p>4. 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</p>	<p>This provision belongs to the chapter VIII and it should be moved to the relevant part of proposal.</p>

<p>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:</p> <p>(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);</p> <p>(b) a derogation under Article 32(1), or Article 32(3) applies to that equipment.</p> <p>At the time of submitting the equipment for inspection, the owner of the equipment or his or her representative shall provide to the competent authority or body carrying out the inspection, the information necessary for the competent authority to comply with its record-keeping obligations pursuant to Article 30(1), point (b).</p>	<p>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:</p> <p>(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);</p> <p>(b) a derogation under Article 32(1), or Article 32(3) applies to that equipment.</p> <p>At the time of submitting the equipment for inspection, the owner of the equipment or his or her representative shall provide to the competent authority or body carrying out the inspection, the information necessary for the competent authority to comply with its record-keeping obligations pursuant to Article 30(1), point (b).</p>	
<p>5. A professional user shall inspect and operate application equipment in accordance with the manufacturer's manual of instructions.</p>		



Article 3 Definitions		
<i>Relevant definitions</i> <i>Please comment on definitions linked to Article 15-17 and 20-23</i> <i>Please insert rows below for the relevant definitions you want to comment on, and indicate clearly in this column which definition you are commenting on</i>		
(5) ‘more hazardous plant protection product’ means a plant protection product containing one or more active substances approved as candidates for substitution in accordance with Article 24 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and listed in Part E of the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011, or containing one or more active substances listed in the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/408;	(5) ‘more hazardous plant protection product candidates for substitution ’ means a plant protection product containing one or more active substances approved as candidates for substitution in accordance with Article 24 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and listed in Part E of the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011, or containing one or more active substances listed in the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/408;	See the comment on paragraph 2 of article 17.

<p>(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 planting of propagating material treated with plant protection products;</p>	<p>‘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 which according to manufacturer’s manual is intended for the application of plant protection product and accessories that are essential for the effective operation of such equipment, with the exception of equipment designed for the sowing or planting of propagating material treated with plant protection products;</p>	<p>The definition of plant protection equipment (Article 3(10)) is not sufficiently clear and does not provide sufficient clarity from the point of view of implementation (for the devices covered by the definition). What exactly does it mean “<i>any equipment the use of which for the application of a plant protection product is reasonably foreseeable at the time of manufacture</i>”. This is why the wording has to be adapted.</p>
<p>(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;</p>	<p>(15) ‘integrated pest management’ means careful consideration of all available means plant protection methods and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of populations of harmful organisms, while and keeping the use of chemical plant protection products and other forms of intervention to levels that are economically and ecologically justified and reduce or minimise risks to human health and the environment;</p>	<p>In the light of the discussions of definitions in Working Party, it is justified to keep the current definition as it stands in SUD.</p>