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European Union

Brussels, 21 February 2023  
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#### WORKING DOCUMENT

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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 6 and 7 February 2023 – comments from Luxembourg on articles 20-28

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Delegations will find in annex comments from Luxembourg on articles 20-28.

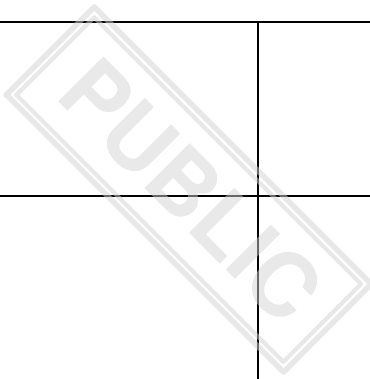
<b>Member State:</b>	<b>Luxembourg</b>
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<b>Commission proposal (SUR)</b>	<b>Drafting Suggestions</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Article 20</b> <b>Aerial application of plant protection products</b>		
1. Aerial application is prohibited.		
2. By way of derogation 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:  (a) there is no technically feasible alternative application method to the aerial application due to inaccessible terrain;  (b) the aerial application has a less negative	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:  (a) there is no technically feasible alternative application method to the aerial application due to inaccessible terrain;  (b) the aerial application has a less negative	Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 does not cover the use via aerial application in sufficient detail. It should be possible to rely on the assessments performed by other Members States and their lists of plant protection products allowed for aerial spray when choosing the plant protection products to be allowed for aerial spray on a national level (following the principle of mutual recognition of assessments).

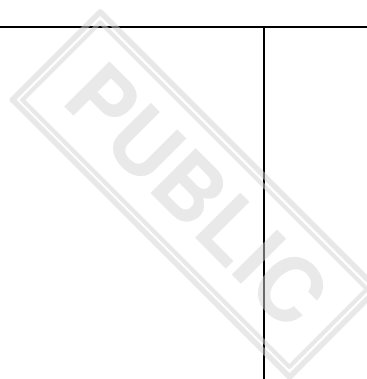
<p>impact on human health and the environment than any alternative application method either because the aerial application equipment can be deployed on the relevant terrain in a faster timescale than land-based equipment and avoids a situation where the number of plant pests increases due to the longer 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:</p> <p>(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);</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(iii) the plant protection product is authorised</p>	<p>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:</p> <p>(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);</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(iii) <del>the plant protection product is authorised</del></p>	
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for use via aerial application under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.	<del>for use via aerial application under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.</del> <b>the plant protection products allowed to be used via aerial application have been identified by the competent authority following a specific assessment for aerial spraying;</b>	
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.		
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:  (a) the location and surface area of the aerial application indicated on a map;  (b) the validity period of the permit for aerial application, which shall be for a limited period with a precisely defined start and end date that	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:  (a) the location and surface area of the aerial application indicated on a map;  (b) the validity period of the permit for aerial application, which shall be for a limited period with a precisely defined start and end date that	

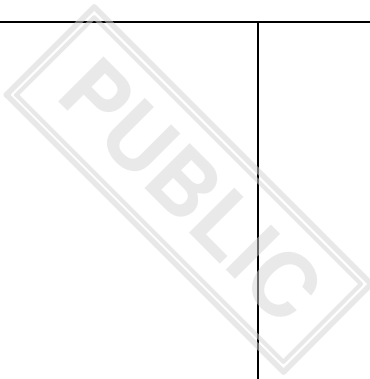
<p>is the shortest possible and shall not exceed 60 days;</p> <p>(c) the relevant weather conditions allowing a safe application;</p> <p>(d) the name of the plant protection product or products;</p> <p>(e) the application equipment to be used and the risk mitigation measures to be taken.</p>	<p>is the shortest possible and shall not exceed <del>60 days</del> <b>a growing season</b>;</p> <p>(c) the relevant weather conditions allowing a safe application;</p> <p>(d) the name of the plant protection product or products;</p> <p>(e) the application equipment to be used and the risk mitigation measures to be taken.</p>	
<p>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.</p>		
<p><b>Article 21</b></p> <p><b>Use of plant protection products in aerial application by certain categories of unmanned aircraft</b></p>		
<p>1. Where certain categories of unmanned aircraft fulfil the criteria set out in paragraph 2, a Member State may exempt aerial application</p>		



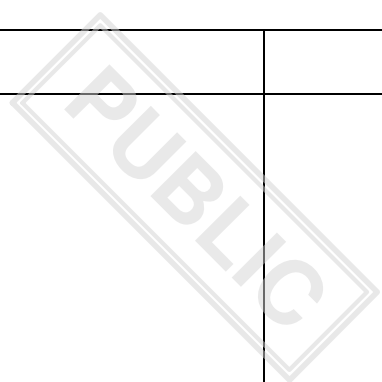
by such unmanned aircraft from the prohibition laid down in Article 20(1) prior to any aerial application of plant protection products.		
<p>2. An aerial application by an unmanned aircraft may be exempted by the Member State from the prohibition laid down in Article 20(1) where factors related to the 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:</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(b) the weather conditions, including wind speed;</p> <p>(c) the area to be sprayed, including its topography;</p>		



<p>(d) the availability of plant protection products authorized for use as ultra-low volume formulations in the relevant Member State;</p> <p>(e) potential use of unmanned aircraft in conjunction with real time kinematic precision farming in certain cases;</p> <p>(f) the level of training required for pilots operating an unmanned aircraft;</p> <p>(g) potential concurrent use of multiple unmanned aircraft in the same area.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p><i>Article 22</i></p> <p><b>Storage, disposal and handling</b></p>		



<p>1. By ... <i>[OP: please insert the date of application of this Regulation]</i>, Member States shall have in place effective measures and establish the necessary structures to facilitate in a manner that does not endanger human health or the environment, the safe disposal of any unused plant protection products, any dilute solutions containing plant protection products and any packaging.</p>		
<p>2. As regards professional users, the measures referred to in paragraph 1 shall include detailed requirements on:</p> <p>(a) safe storage and handling of plant protection products, and their dilution and mixing before application;</p> <p>(b) handling of packaging and remnants of plant protection products;</p> <p>(c) cleaning of the equipment used after application;</p> <p>(d) disposal of obsolete plant protection</p>		

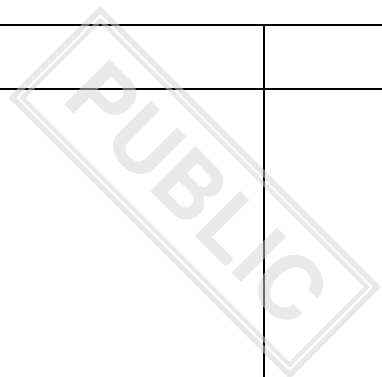


products and remnants and their packaging.		
3. Member States shall take all necessary measures regarding plant protection products authorised for non-professional users to prevent and, where prevention is not possible, to limit dangerous handling operations. Those measures may include measures relating 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.		
4. Manufacturers, distributors and professional users shall ensure that plant protection products are stored in specific storage facilities for plant protection products that are constructed in such a way as to prevent unwanted releases.  Manufacturers, distributors and professional users shall ensure that location, size, ventilation	<del>4. Manufacturers, distributors and professional users shall ensure that</del> Plant protection products <b>authorised for professional use</b> are stored in specific storage facilities for plant protection products that are constructed in such a way as to prevent unwanted releases.  <del>Manufacturers, distributors and professional</del>	Deletion necessary to allow for storage of plant protection products with other chemicals such as biocides and to provide for safe storage irrespective of the owner of the products.

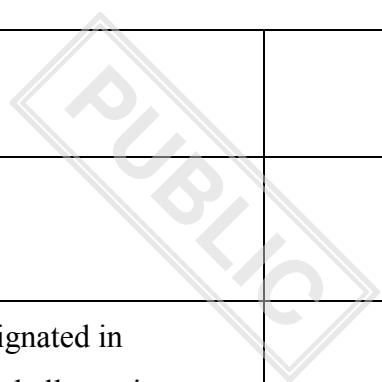
and construction materials of the storage facility are suitable to prevent unwanted releases and to protect human health and the environment.	<del>users shall ensure that</del> The location, size, ventilation and construction materials of the storage facility are suitable to prevent unwanted releases and to protect human health and the environment.	
<b>Article 23</b> <b>Advice on the use of plant protection products</b>		
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 25(5).		
<b>CHAPTER VI</b> <b>SALE OF PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS</b>		
<b>Article 24</b>		

<b>Requirements for the sale of plant protection products</b>		
1. A distributor shall only sell a plant protection product authorised for professional use to a purchaser or his or her representative when that distributor has checked, at the time of purchase, that the purchaser or representative is a professional user and holds a training certificate for following courses for professional users issued 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).	1. A distributor shall only sell a plant protection product authorised for professional use to a purchaser or his or her representative when that distributor has checked, at the time of purchase, that the purchaser or representative <del>is a professional user and</del> holds a training certificate for following courses for professional users <b>or advisors</b> issued 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).	
2. Where a purchaser is a legal person, a distributor may sell a plant protection product authorised for professional use to a representative of the purchaser of the plant protection product when that distributor has checked, at the time of purchase, that the representative is the holder of a training certificate for following courses for professional	2. Where a purchaser is a legal person, a distributor may sell a plant protection product authorised for professional use to a representative of the purchaser of the plant protection product when that distributor has checked, at the time of purchase, that the representative is the holder of a training certificate for following courses for professional	

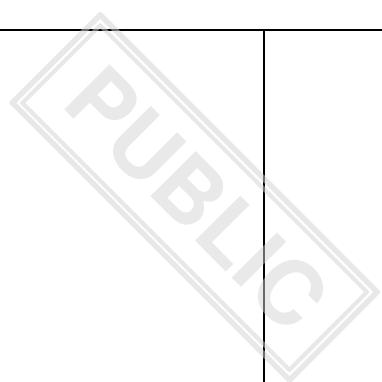
users issued in accordance with Article 25 or has a proof of entry in a central electronic register for following such courses in accordance with Article 25(5).	users <b>or advisors</b> issued in accordance with Article 25 or has a proof of entry in a central electronic register for following such courses in accordance with Article 25(5).	
3. A distributor shall direct a purchaser of a plant protection product to read its label prior to use and to use the product in accordance with the instructions on the label and shall inform the purchaser of the website referred to in Article 27.		
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 Council <sup>52</sup> , and shall recommend alternative low-risk plant protection products and ways in which risks can be mitigated when using plant protection		



products.		
5. Each distributor shall ensure that it has sufficient staff that hold a training certificate for following courses for distributors issued 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) available at the time of sale to provide adequate responses to purchasers of plant protection products at the moment of sale on their use, related health and environmental risks and the appropriate safety instructions to manage those risks.		
6. The distributor referred to in paragraph 5 shall inform the purchaser of a plant protection product about less hazardous control techniques before the purchaser buys a plant protection product with a higher risk for human health and the environment.		
<b>CHAPTER VII</b>		



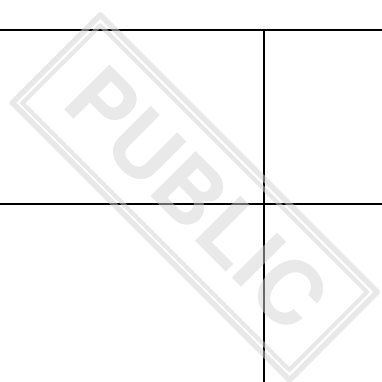
<b>TRAINING, INFORMATION AND AWARENESS RAISING</b>		
<i>Article 25</i> <b>Training and Certification</b>		
<p>1. A competent authority designated in accordance with paragraph 2 shall appoint one or more bodies to provide the following training:</p> <p>(a) initial and follow up training to professional users and distributors on the subjects listed in Annex III;</p> <p>(b) practical training for professional users on the use of application equipment in professional use;</p> <p>(c) extensive training for advisors on the subjects listed in Annex III with particular emphasis on the application of integrated pest management.</p>	<p>1. A competent authority designated in accordance with paragraph 2 shall appoint one or more bodies to provide the following training:</p> <p>(a) initial and follow up training to professional users, <b>advisors</b> and distributors on the subjects listed in Annex III;</p> <p>(b) practical training for professional users on the use of application equipment in professional use;</p> <p><del>(c) extensive training for advisors on the subjects listed in Annex III with particular emphasis on the application of integrated pest management.</del></p>	
2. Each Member State shall designate a		



competent authority or authorities responsible for the implementation of the system for the training and certification of all training referred to in paragraph 1 and for issuing and renewing training certificates, updating the central electronic register, providing proof of entry in the central electronic register and overseeing that the tasks referred to in paragraph 1 are carried out by the body that provided the training.		
3. The training referred to in paragraph 1 could form part of the training interventions set up by Member States according to Article 78 of Regulation (EU) No 2021/2115.		
4. A training certificate or an entry in a central electronic register shall contain the following information:  (a) the name of the professional user, distributor or advisor to whom the training was provided;  (b) the employer of the professional user,	4. A training certificate or an entry in a central electronic register shall contain the following information:  (a) the name of the professional user, distributor or advisor to whom the training was provided;  <del>(b) the employer of the professional user,</del>	

<p>distributor or advisor to whom the training was provided, where that employer is a legal person or a natural person in its professional capacity;</p> <p>(c) the type of training provided, where a Member State provides different types of training to different categories of professional users, distributors or advisors;</p> <p>(d) the date on which sufficient knowledge of the relevant subjects listed in Annex III was demonstrated;</p> <p>(e) the name of the body that provided the training;</p> <p>(f) the number of hours of training;</p> <p>(g) the validity period of the training certificate or entry in the central electronic register.</p>	<p><del>distributor or advisor to whom the training was provided, where that employer is a legal person or a natural person in its professional capacity;</del></p> <p>(c) the type of training <del>provided</del> <b>certificate</b>, where a Member State provides different types of training <b>certificates</b> to different categories of professional users, distributors or advisors;</p> <p>(d) the date on which sufficient knowledge of the relevant subjects listed in Annex III was demonstrated;</p> <p><del>(e) the name of the body that provided the training;</del></p> <p><del>(f) the number of hours of training;</del></p> <p>(g) the validity period of the training certificate or entry in the central electronic register.</p>	
<p>5. A competent authority designated in accordance with paragraph 2 shall provide electronic proof of entry in a central electronic register to a professional user, distributor or advisor at the time the entry is made. Such</p>	<p>5. A competent authority designated in accordance with paragraph 2 shall, <b>upon request</b>, provide electronic proof of entry in a central electronic register to a professional user, distributor or advisor at the time the entry is</p>	<p>In case training certificates are handed out to professional user, distributor or advisors, there is no need to additionally provide electronic proof of entry.</p>

electronic proof shall include a record of the period of validity of the entry in the central electronic register.	made. Such electronic proof shall include a record of the period of validity of the entry in the central electronic register.	
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.		
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).	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 <del>or extensive training</del> referred to in paragraph 1, point (a) <del>or (c)</del> .	
8. Notwithstanding paragraph 6, a training certificate may be issued to a person who can demonstrate prior training through formal qualifications that demonstrate a more extensive		

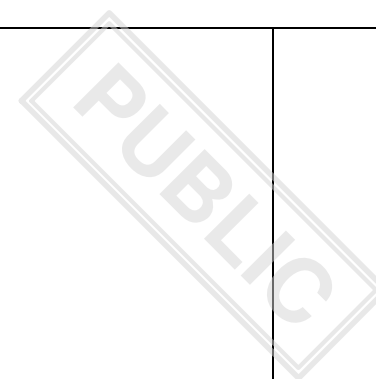


knowledge of the subjects listed in Annex III than would be received in the training referred to in paragraph 1.		
9. A competent authority designated in accordance with paragraph 2 or an appointed body referred to in paragraph 1 shall withdraw a training certificate if it was incorrectly issued or renewed or shall correct an entry in the central electronic register if it was incorrectly introduced.		
10. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 40 amending Annex III in order to take into account technical progress and scientific developments.		
<b>Article 26</b> <b>Independent advisory system</b>		Putting in place such a system seems hardly possible given the lack of advisors, especially for small and very specific plant protection product use domains where the few existing users have the best knowledge.

		Suggestion for discussion and possible compromise: setting up such an advisory system may be possible for the main crops (refer to SAIO) in the different MS.
1. Each Member State shall designate a competent authority to establish, oversee and monitor the operation of a system of independent advisors for professional users. That system may make use of the impartial farm advisors referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EU) No 2021/2115, who must be regularly trained and can be funded under Article 78 of the same regulation.	<del>1. Each Member State shall designate a competent authority to establish, oversee and monitor the operation of a system of independent advisors for professional users. That system may make use of the impartial farm advisors referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EU) No 2021/2115, who must be regularly trained and can be funded under Article 78 of the same regulation.</del>	
2. The competent authority referred to in paragraph 1 shall ensure that any advisor registered in the system referred to in that paragraph ('independent advisor') is free from any conflict of interest and, in particular, is not in a situation which, directly or indirectly, could affect their ability to carry out their professional duties in an impartial manner.	<del>2. The competent authority referred to in paragraph 1 shall ensure that any advisor registered in the system referred to in that paragraph ('independent advisor') is free from any conflict of interest and, in particular, is not in a situation which, directly or indirectly, could affect their ability to carry out their professional duties in an impartial manner.</del>	

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.	<del>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.</del>	
<p>4. An advisor referred to in paragraph 3 shall provide strategic advice on the following subjects:</p> <p>(a) application of relevant control techniques to prevent harmful organisms;</p> <p>(b) implementation of integrated pest management;</p> <p>(c) precision farming techniques, including use of space data and services;</p> <p>(d) use of non-chemical methods;</p> <p>(e) where chemical plant protection products are necessary, measures to effectively minimise risks to human health and the environment, in particular to biodiversity, including pollinators, from such use, including risk mitigation</p>	<p><del>4. An advisor referred to in paragraph 3 shall provide strategic advice on the following subjects:</del></p> <p><del>(a) application of relevant control techniques to prevent harmful organisms;</del></p> <p><del>(b) implementation of integrated pest management;</del></p> <p><del>(c) precision farming techniques, including use of space data and services;</del></p> <p><del>(d) use of non-chemical methods;</del></p> <p><del>(e) where chemical plant protection products are necessary, measures to effectively minimise risks to human health and the environment, in particular to biodiversity, including pollinators, from such use, including risk mitigation</del></p>	

measures and techniques.	<del>measures and techniques.</del>	
<b>Article 27</b> <b>Information and awareness raising</b>		
1. Each Member State shall designate a competent authority to provide information to the public, in particular through awareness-raising programmes, in relation to the risks associated with the use of plant protection products.		
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.		
3. Websites established in accordance with paragraph 2 shall include information on the following subjects:		



<p>(a) the potential risks to human health and the environment through acute or chronic effects relating to the use of plant protection products;</p> <p>(b) the manner in which the potential risks referred to in point (a) can be mitigated;</p> <p>(c) alternatives to chemical plant protection products;</p> <p>(d) the procedure for approval of active substances and authorisation of plant protection products;</p> <p>(e) permits granted under Article 18 or Article 20;</p> <p>(f) a link to the website referred to in Article 7;</p> <p>(g) the rights of third parties to request access to information on the use of plant protection products by addressing the relevant competent authority in accordance with Article 67(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.</p>		
<b>Article 28</b>		

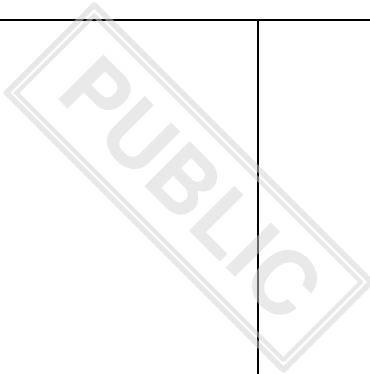
Information on acute and chronic poisoning		
<p>1. Each Member State shall designate a competent authority to maintain or put in place systems for gathering and keeping the following information on acute and chronic poisoning incidents arising from exposure of persons to plant protection products:</p> <p>(a) the name and authorisation number of the plant protection product and the active substances involved in the acute or chronic poisoning incident;</p> <p>(b) the number of individuals poisoned;</p> <p>(c) the symptoms of poisoning;</p> <p>(d) the duration and severity of the symptoms;</p> <p>(e) whether a confirmed acute or chronic poisoning incident resulted from:</p> <p>(i) correct use of a plant protection product;</p> <p>(ii) misuse of a plant protection product;</p> <p>(iii) use of a plant protection product that has</p>	<p>1. Each Member State shall designate a competent authority to maintain or put in place systems for gathering and keeping, <b>where possible</b>, the following information on acute and chronic poisoning incidents arising from exposure of persons to plant protection products:</p> <p>(a) the name and authorisation number of the plant protection product and the active substances involved in the acute or chronic poisoning incident;</p> <p>(b) the number of individuals poisoned;</p> <p>(c) the symptoms of poisoning;</p> <p>(d) the duration and severity of the symptoms;</p> <p>(e) whether a confirmed acute or chronic poisoning incident resulted from:</p> <p>(i) correct use of a plant protection product;</p> <p>(ii) misuse of a plant protection product;</p>	

not been authorised; or (iv) deliberate ingestion or exposure.	(iii) use of a plant protection product that has not been authorised; or (iv) deliberate ingestion or exposure.	
2. By 31 August every year, each Member State shall submit to the Commission a report containing the following information:  (a) the number of acute and chronic poisoning incidents arising from exposure of persons to plant protection products during the preceding calendar year;  (b) the information referred to in paragraph 1 as regards each poisoning incident.		
3. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish the format for the submission of the information and data referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 41(2).		

PUBLIC

<b>Article 3</b>		
<b>Definitions</b>		
<p><i>Relevant definitions</i></p> <p><i>Please comment on definitions linked to Article 20-28</i></p> <p><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></p>		
(8) ‘distributor’ means any person who makes a plant protection product available on the market, including a wholesaler, a supplier or retailer;	(8) ‘distributor’ means any person who makes a plant protection product available on the market, <del>including a wholesaler, a supplier or retailer to a</del> <b>plant protection product user</b> ;	It is not clear why wholesalers should be subject to the training system. It seems sufficient and most important that those using the products and those advising or providing the products to the end user are certified.
(14) ‘plant protection product authorised for professional use’ means a plant protection product that has been authorised for professional users only in accordance with Article 31 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009;	(14) ‘plant protection product authorised for professional use’ means a plant protection product that has been authorised for professional <del>users only</del> in accordance with Article 31 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009;	Article 31 point d) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 does not restrict the use of professional plant protection products to professional users. Such a restriction is only provided for by Article 17 (1) a) of the SUR

		proposal. That article also uses the terms “A plant protection product authorised for professional use”.
<b><i>ANNEX III</i></b> <b>TRAINING SUBJECTS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 25</b>		We propose to replace the current content of Annex III by the content of Annex I of the SUD.
1. All relevant legislation regarding plant protection products and their use and risk and in particular this Regulation. While not exclusive, the following legislation is relevant: Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council  Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council  Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council  Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council		



Regulation EC No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council

Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council

Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council

Directive 2009/127/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council

Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.

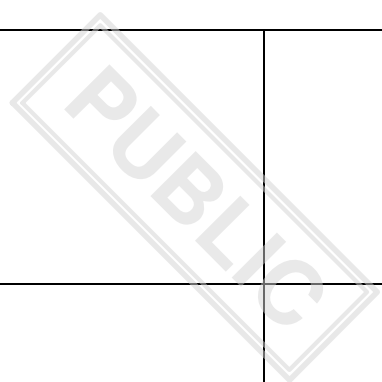
Council Directive 89/391/EEC

Council Directive 89/656/EEC

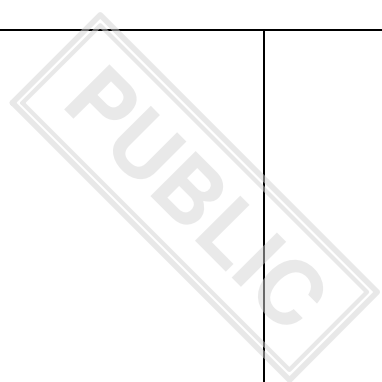
Council Directive 98/24/EC

Directive 2004/37/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council

Directive 2009/104/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council



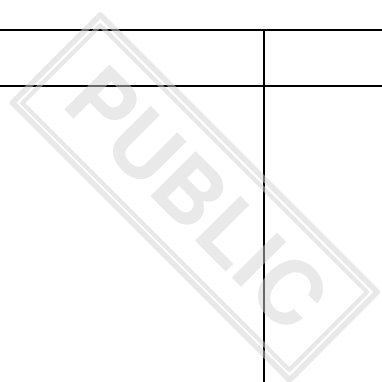
Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council  Directive 2008/68/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council		
2. The existence and risks of illegal and counterfeit plant protection products, the methods to identify such products, and the penalties associated with sale or use of illegal plant protection products.		
3. The hazards of and risks associated with plant protection products, and how to identify and control them, including the following subjects:  (a) risks to human health;  (b) symptoms of plant protection product poisoning and appropriate first aid measures in case of such poisoning;  (c) risks to non-target plants and insects, wildlife, biodiversity and the environment in general.		



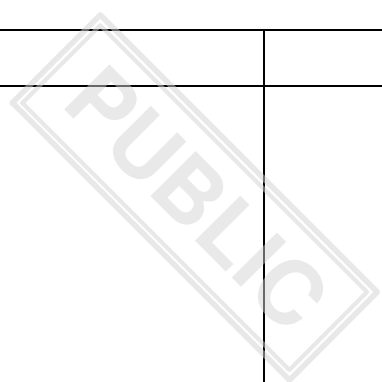
4. Integrated pest management strategies and techniques, integrated crop management strategies and techniques, organic farming principles, biological pest control methods, harmful organism control methods, the obligation to apply integrated pest management as set out in Articles 12 and 13 of this Regulation, and the obligation to enter records in the electronic integrated pest management and plant protection product use register, as set out in Article 14 of this Regulation.		
5. When plant protection products are needed, how to choose the plant protection products with the least side effects on human health, non-target organisms and the environment among all authorised products for a given pest problem, in a given situation.		
6. Measures to minimise risks to humans, non-target organisms and the environment, including:		

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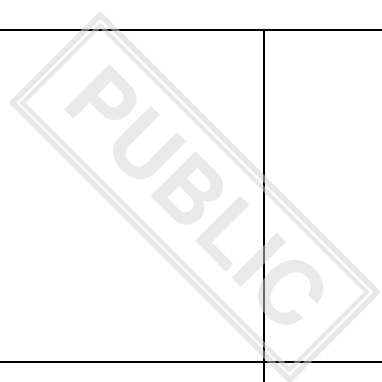
<p>(a) safe working practices for storing, handling and mixing plant protection products;</p> <p>(b) safe working practices for disposing of empty packaging, other contaminated materials and surplus plant protection products (including tank mixes), whether in concentrate or dilute form;</p> <p>(c) the recommended way to control operator exposure (including personal protection equipment);</p> <p>(d) information on the correct and safe disposal of plant protection products that are no longer authorised and where any grace period for their use under Article 20(2) or 46 of Regulation 1107/2009 has expired</p>		
<p>7. Procedures for preparing application equipment for operation, including its calibration, with minimum risks to the user, other persons, non-target animal and plant species, biodiversity and the environment,</p>		



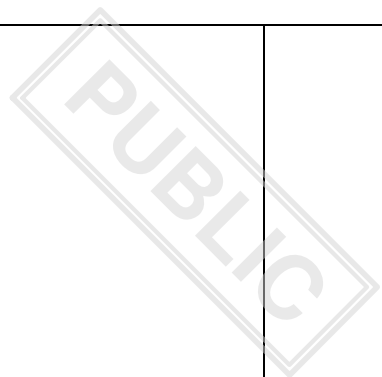
including water resources.		
8. Practical training on the use of application equipment and its maintenance, and on risk mitigation measures including specific spraying techniques, use of new technology including precision farming techniques, as well as the technical check of sprayers in use and ways to improve spray quality. In this subject special attention shall be paid to the drift-reduction nozzles and the recommendations made by the manufacturers concerning optimal conditions of their use. Specific risks linked to use of handheld application equipment or knapsack sprayers and the relevant risk management measures. Practical training shall also cover the specific risks linked to the sowing of seeds treated with plant protection products.		
9. Emergency action to protect human health and the environment, including water resources in case of accidental spillage and contamination and extreme weather events that would result in		



plant protection products leaching risks.		
10. Special care in sensitive areas as defined in Article 2(15) of this Regulation and protection areas established under Articles 6 and 7 of Directive 2000/60/EC and an awareness of contamination caused by particular plant protection products in their respective region.		
11. Facilities providing health monitoring and access to health care to which information on acute and chronic poisoning incidents can be reported.		
12. Record keeping of the sale, purchase and use of plant protection products, in accordance with the relevant legislation.		
13. 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” pursuant to Regulation		



<p>(EC) 1272/2008 on or along roads, railway lines, very permeable surfaces or other infrastructure close to surface water or groundwater or on sealed surfaces with a high risk of run-off into surface water or sewage systems.</p>		
<p>14. The protection of the aquatic environment and drinking water supplies from the impact of plant protection products, including in relation to the following subjects:</p> <p>(a) the use of plant protection products in accordance with the restrictions indicated on the label in accordance with Article 31, point (4)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, while giving preference to plant protection products that are not classified as “(very) persistent”, “(very) bioaccumulative”, “very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects”, “toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects” or “harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects” pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008<sup>20</sup> or containing</p>		

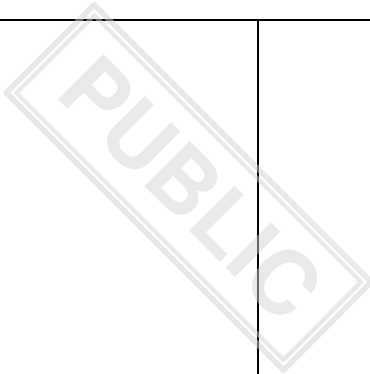


priority substances included in the list adopted by the Commission in accordance with Article 16 of Directive 2000/60/EC implemented via Directives 2008/105/EC and 2013/39/EU, or pesticides having been identified as river basin specific pollutants under Annex V, point 1.2.6 of Directive 2000/60/EC, in particular those affecting water used for the abstraction of drinking water in accordance with Article 7 of Directive 2000/60/EC and Directive (EU) 2020/2184;

(b) potential hazards of and risks for human health and the environment from the use of plant protection products, as well as methods to minimise emissions to the environment and occupational exposure to more hazardous plant protection products;

(c) use of drift reducing technology in all field crops;

(d) use of other mitigation measures which minimise the risk of off-site pollution caused by



<p>spray drift, drain-flow and run-off, including in particular mandatory buffer zones adjacent to surface waters courses and groundwater and aquifers;</p> <p>(e) how to comply with restrictions set out in Regulation (EC) 1107/2009 for minimising or substituting uses of the 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” pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, on or along roads, railway lines, very permeable surfaces or other infrastructure close to surface water or groundwater or on sealed surfaces with a high risk of run-off into surface water or sewage systems.</p>		
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