Manual of EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

# Manual of European Environmental Policy

The following pages are a section from the Manual of European Environmental Policy written by the Institute for European Environmental Policy.

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This section is the text of the Manual as published in 2012. It is therefore important to note the following:

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Institute for European Environmental Policy

# Authorization and marketing of plant protection products

| **Formal references** | |
|---|---|
| Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 (OJ L309 24.11.2009) | Regulation concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC |
| Proposed – COM(2006)388 | |
| **Legal base** | Articles 44, 114 and 168 TFEU (originally Articles 37(2), 95 and 152(4)(b) TEC) |
| **Regulation repeals** | |
| 79/117/EEC (OJ L33 08.02.1979) | Directive prohibiting the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances |
| Part of Directive 91/414/EEC (OJ L230 19.08.1991) | Directive concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market |
| **Binding dates** | |
| Entry into force | 14 December 2009 |
| Repeals Directive 79/117/EEC and repeals partly Directive 91/414/EEC | 14 June 2011 |

## Purpose of the legislation

The purpose of Regulation (EC) 1107/2009 is to ensure a high level of protection of both human and animal health and the environment and harmonize the rules on the placing on the market of pesticides, while improving agricultural production. The purpose of Directive 79/117/EEC is to ban the use or placing on the market of pesticides containing certain active substances and the purpose of Directive 91/414/EEC is to introduce a Community system for the authorization and placing on the market of pesticides. On 14 June 2011, Directive 79/117/EEC will be repealed in its entirety and Directive 91/414/EEC will be repealed in parts by Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.

## Summary of the legislation

### Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009

Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 entered into force on 14 December 2009 and applies from 14 June 2011.

The Regulation is divided into nine chapters according to topics, shown in Table 1

The Regulation lays down rules for the authorization of plant protection products, in commercial form and for their placing on the market, use and control. The Regulation covers rules for both the approval of active substances, safeners and synergists, which plant

protection products contain or consist of, and rules for adjuvants and co-formulations. 'Safeners' are substances or preparations which are added to a plant protection product to eliminate or reduce phytotoxic effects of the plant protection product on certain plants. 'Synergists' are substances or preparations which, while showing no or only weak activity, can give enhanced activity to the active substance(s) in a plant protection product. 'Co-formulants' are substances or preparations which are used or intended to be used in a plant protection product or adjuvant, but are neither active substances nor safeners or synergists. 'Adjuvants' are substances or preparations which consist of co-formulants, or preparations containing one or more co-formulants, in the form in which they are supplied to the user and placed on the market to be mixed by the user with a plant protection product and which enhance its effectiveness or other pesticidal properties. The Regulation applies to these products when intended for uses listed in Article 2. The most relevant aspects of the approval and authorization procedure are discussed in more detail below.

**Table 1. The nine chapters of Regulation (EC) No1107/2009**

| Chapter | Heading | Contents |
|---|---|---|
| I | General provisions | Sets the purpose, scope and definitions of the Regulation |
| II | Active substances, safeners, synergists and co-formulants | Sets the approval requirements for these substances |
| III | Plant protection products | Sets the authorization requirements for plant protection products |
| IV | Adjuvants | States that a Regulation for the placing on the market and use of adjuvants will be established through the comitology procedure |
| V | Data protection and data sharing | Covers data sharing, the avoidance of duplicative testing and the sharing of test result |
| VI | Public access to information | Covers confidentiality and disclosure of information |
| VII | Packaging, labelling and advertising of plant protection products and adjuvants | Covers packaging and presentation, labelling and advertising |
| VIII | Controls | Covers record keeping, monitoring and controls |
| IX | Emergencies | Describes emergency measures to be taken when an active substance or a plant protection product has a serious impact on human/animal health or the environment |
| X | Administrative and financial provisions | Covers penalties, liability, fees, charges and competent authority |
| XI | Transitional and final provisions | Covers derogations, review clauses, repeals and entry into force |

# Approval of active substances, safeners, synergists and co-formulants

## Approval criteria

Article 4 sets the approval requirements for active substances. The assessment of the active substance has to first establish whether the approval criteria set out in points 3.6.2–3.6.4 and 3.7 of Annex II are satisfied. If these criteria are satisfied, the assessment shall continue to establish whether the other approval criteria set out in points 2 and 3 of Annex II are satisfied.

An active substance is approved in accordance with Annex II if it may be expected, in the light of current scientific and technical knowledge, taking into account the approval criteria set out in points 2 and 3 of that Annex, to meet certain requirements as part of a plant protection product or its residue. The plant protection product containing the active substance:

- has to be sufficiently effective;
- shall not have harmful effects on animal and human health (including vulnerable groups), directly or through drinking water (taking into account substances resulting from water treatment), food, feed or air, or consequences in the workplace or through other indirect effects, taking into consideration cumulative and synergistic effects, and on groundwater;
- shall not have any unacceptable effects on plants or plant products;
- shall not cause unnecessary suffering and pain to vertebrates to be controlled;
- shall have no unacceptable effects on the environment, based on recognized scientific methods; or
- shall have no unacceptable effects on the environment, having particular regard to its fate and distribution in the environment, its impact on non-target species and its impact on biodiversity and the ecosystem, where the scientific methods to assess such effects are available.

The residues of the plant protection products containing the active substance:

- shall not have any harmful effects on animal and human health (including vulnerable groups), taking into consideration cumulative and synergistic effects, and on groundwater; or
- shall not have any unacceptable effect on the environment.

The approval of an active substance is determined through criteria set in Annex II. However, a derogation may be approved, where an active substance is necessary to control a serious danger to plant health, which cannot be contained by other available means including non-chemical methods. Such an active substance may be approved only for a limited period (not exceeding five years), even if it does not satisfy the criteria set out in Annex II. However, the use of the active substance has to be subject to risk mitigation measures to ensure that exposure of humans and the environment is minimized. For such substances, maximum residue levels are set in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 on maximum levels of pesticides. This derogation does not apply to active substances which are or have to be classified in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and

packaging, as carcinogenic category 1A, carcinogenic category 1B without a threshold, or toxic for reproduction category 1A.

Any approval may be subject to a number of conditions and restrictions, such as the minimum degree of purity of the active substance. These conditions and restrictions are listed in Article 6.

The approval requirements for safeners or synergists are similar to active substances as they also have to comply with the same approval requirements of Article 4. However, by December 2014, a Regulation has to be adopted establishing a work programme for the gradual review of synergists and safeners on the market.

For co-formulants, the Regulation lists criteria when these cannot be included in a plant protection product. This is the case when it has been established that;

- its residues, consequent on application consistent with good plant protection practice, and having regard to realistic conditions of use, have a harmful effect on human or animal health or on groundwater or an unacceptable effect on the environment; or
- its use, consequent on application consistent with good plant protection practice and having regard to realistic conditions of use, has a harmful effect on human or animal health or an unacceptable effect on plants, plant products or the environment.

## Application procedure

The application procedure is such that for the approval of an active substance, or for an amendment to the conditions of an approval, an application is submitted by the producer of the active substance to a Member State (the rapporteur Member State). It is also possible for an association of producers to submit a joint application. The application is examined by the Member State proposed by the applicant, unless another Member State agrees to examine it. The application consists of a complete dossier and a summary dossier. The required contents of these dossiers are detailed in Article 8 of the Regulation and when the submitted dossiers fulfil these, the rapporteur Member State will notify the applicant, the other Member States, the Commission and the European Food Safety Authority of the admissibility of the application and start assessing the active substance. The European Food Safety Authority is required to, without delay, make the summary dossier available to the public, excluding any information in respect of which confidential treatment has been requested and justified according to Article 63, unless there is an overriding public interest in its disclosure.

Within 12 months of the date of the notification, the rapporteur Member State has to submit to the Commission a report, referred to as the 'draft assessment report', with a copy to the European Food Safety Authority. The draft assessment report assesses whether the active substance can be expected to meet the approval criteria provided for in Article 4. The European Food Safety Authority has to circulate the draft assessment report to the applicant and the other Member States at the latest 30 days after its receipt. The European Food Safety Authority is required to make the draft assessment report available to the public, after giving the applicant two weeks to request, pursuant to Article 63, that certain parts of the draft assessment report be kept confidential.

The European Food Safety Authority will then allow a period of 60 days for the submission of written comments. Within 120 days of the end of the period provided for the submission of

written comments, the European Food Safety Authority will make a Decision in the light of current scientific and technical knowledge. Within six months of receiving the conclusion from the European Food Safety Authority, the Commission has to present a report, referred to as 'the review report', and a draft Regulation to the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health, taking into account the draft assessment report by the rapporteur Member State and the conclusion of the European Food Safety Authority.

## Work programme

The Commission may establish a work programme grouping together similar active substances setting priorities on the basis of safety concerns for human and animal health or the environment and taking into account, as far as possible, the need for an effective control and resistance management of target pest. The programme may require interested parties to submit all the necessary data to the Member States, the Commission and the European Food Safety Authority within a period provided for in the programme.

A Regulation, adopted in accordance with the comitology procedure will set out the provisions necessary for the implementation of the renewal procedure, including, where relevant, the implementation of a work programme, as provided for in Article 18.

## Candidate list for substitution

The Regulation will set up a candidate list for substitution (those which may be eliminated where safer alternatives are available). Candidate substances are those meeting any of the following conditions listed in Annex II:

- they have toxicological endpoints which are significantly lower than those of most similar approved substances;
- they meet two of the criteria to be considered persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances;
- there are concerns about critical effects (such as developmental neurotoxic or immunotoxic effects) in use, even with very restrictive risk mitigation measures;
- they contain a significant proportion of non-active isomers; and
- they are classified category 1 or 2 carcinogens or reproductive toxins, or endocrine disrupters, which are not excluded by the hazard criteria.

## Approval periods

The approval periods for active substances vary. For first approvals, the time period is not to exceed 10 years and for renewals, the time period is not to exceed 15 years. The 15-year approval period applies also for active agents considered as low risk to human health and animal health and the environment based on criteria detailed in Article 47(1). For a candidate substance, the approval period cannot be longer than seven years.

# Authorization of plant protection products

## Authorization requirements

Chapter three of the Regulation sets the authorization requirements for placing plant protection products on the market. A plant protection product can only be authorized when it complies with the requirements set in Article 29. This has to be done following the uniform principles for evaluation and authorization of plant protection products as set out in Annex VI of Directive 91/414/EEC. By way of derogation, Member States may authorize the placing on the market of plant protection products containing an active substance not yet approved for a provisional period not exceeding 3 years.

The authorization defines plants or plant products and non-agricultural areas (e.g. railways, public areas, storage rooms) on which, and the purposes for which, the plant protection product may be used. The authorization also sets out the requirements relating to the placing on the market and use of the plant protection product. As a minimum, these requirements have to include the conditions of use necessary to comply with the conditions and requirements provided for the approval of the active substances, safeners and synergists. Where applicable, the authorization shall also include the maximum dose per hectare in each application, the period between the last application and harvest and the maximum number of applications per year.

Where all the active substances contained in a plant protection product are low-risk active substances, the product is to be authorized as a low-risk plant protection product, provided no specific risk mitigation measures are needed following a risk assessment. This plant protection product has also to meet the requirements listed in Article 47. Another special case is a plant protection product, which contains an organism falling within the scope of Directive 2001/18/EC on the deliberate release of GMOs, which shall be examined according to that Directive. In addition, Member States shall not prohibit placing on the market and use of seeds treated with plant protection products authorized for that use in at least one Member State.

In special circumstances, a Member State may authorize, for a period not exceeding 120 days, the placing on the market of plant protection products, for limited and controlled use, where such a measure appears necessary because of a danger which cannot be contained by any other reasonable means. A derogation can also be granted for experiments or tests for research or development purposes, involving the release into the environment of an unauthorized plant protection product or involving unauthorized use of a plant protection product, may be carried out if the Member State in whose territory the experiment or test is to be carried out has assessed the available data and granted a permit for trial purposes.

The duration of an authorization is set for a period not exceeding one year from the date of expiry of the approval of the active substances, safeners and synergists contained in the plant protection product and thereafter for as long as the active substances, safeners and synergists contained in the plant protection product are approved.

## Authorization procedure

The Regulation divides the European Union (EU) into three zones (north, centre and south) inside of which mutual recognition of plant protection products will become the rule. The countries and their corresponding zone are listed in Annex I.

An applicant who wishes to place a plant protection product on the market has to apply for an authorization or amendment of an authorization to each Member State in which the plant protection product is intended to be placed on the market. This application for an authorization has to include;

- a list of intended uses in each zone as indicated in Annex I and the Member States where the applicant has made or intends to make an application;
- a proposal as to which Member State the applicant expects to evaluate the application in the zone concerned. In the case of an application for use in greenhouses, as post-harvest treatment, for treatment of empty storage rooms and for seed treatment, only one Member State can be proposed, which evaluates the application taking account of all zones. In this case, the applicant has to send the summary or complete dossier as referred to in Article 8 to other Member States on request;
- where relevant, a copy of any authorizations already granted for that plant protection product in a Member State; and
- where relevant, a copy of any conclusion of the Member State assessing equivalence as referred to in Article 38(2).

In addition, the application has to be accompanied by other information about the active substance, such as a summary dossier. These additional requirements are listed in Article 33.

The application is examined by the Member State proposed by the applicant, unless another Member State in the same zone agrees to examine it. At the request of the Member State examining the application, the other Member States, in the same zone to which an application has been submitted, has to cooperate to ensure a fair division of the workload.

The other Member States within the zone to which an application has been submitted shall refrain from proceeding with the file, pending assessment by the Member State examining the application. Where an application has been made in more than one zone, Member States evaluating the application shall agree on the evaluation of data which are not related to the environmental and agricultural conditions. The Member State examining the application has to decide within 12 months of receiving it whether the requirements for authorization are met.

The holder of an authorization may apply for an authorization for the same plant protection product, the same use and under comparable agricultural practices, in another Member State under the mutual recognition procedure of Article 40. In this case, the Member State to which an application under Article 40 is submitted has to authorize the plant protection product concerned under the same conditions as the Member State examining the application, except where the derogations of Article 36(3) regarding specific conditions of use applies.

When evaluating an application for authorization for a plant protection product containing an active substance approved as a candidate for substitution, a comparative assessment is performed by the Member State. Member States are not allowed to authorize or restrict the use of a plant protection product containing a candidate for substitution for use on a particular

crop, where the comparative assessment weighing up the risks and benefits, as set out in Annex IV, demonstrates that.

A plant protection product that is authorized in one Member State (Member State of origin) may, subject to granting a parallel trade permit, be introduced, placed on the market or used in another Member State (Member State of introduction), if this Member State determines that the plant protection product is identical in composition to a plant protection product already authorized in its territory. The application is to be submitted to the competent authority of the Member State of introduction.

# Authorization Directive 91/414/EEC

The Directive introduces a positive list of active ingredients in Annex I, which have to meet the requirements listed in Annexes II and III. Over the years, Annex I has been amended by several Directives and currently contains around 300 authorized active substances.

The responsibility for authorizing plant protection products sits with Member States. However, they must respect a number of Community principles, criteria and data requirements, concerned mainly with the efficacy of the product and the acceptability of its effects on plants, vertebrates, human and animal health and the environment. Only products containing active ingredients on the EC positive list can be authorized, initially for a maximum period of ten years. There are special arrangements for products already authorized and in circulation.

The Directive establishes the principle of mutual recognition of pesticide product authorizations, although certain exceptions are permitted. The principal exception arises when a Member State can establish that agricultural, plant health or environmental conditions in its own territory are not comparable to those in the Member State granting the authorization.

# Marketing and use

Member States are required to prohibit the marketing and use within their territory of plant protection products which have not been authorized in accordance with the Directive. Controlled research applications are the only exception. Member States may not impede the production, storage or movement of a product authorized in another Member State and intended for use in another Member State, even though they may not have authorized it for use in their own territory. Active ingredients which are not classified, packaged and labelled in accordance with Directive 1999/45/EC may not be marketed.

From 14 June 2011, this Directive will be repealed in parts by Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, as shown in the below section on transitional provisions.

## Directive 79/117/EEC

Member States are to ensure that the plant protection products (including products intended to destroy undesired plants) containing the substances listed in an Annex may not be marketed or used. The Annex has been amended several times and now lists five mercury compounds and nine persistent organochlorine compounds (DDT, aldrin, dieldrin, endrin,

chlordane, HCH, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, camphechlor). In its most recent form, the Annex prohibits the use of eight further substances. These are ethylene oxide, nitrofen, 1,2-dibromoethane, 1,2-dichloroethane, dinoseb, its acetate and salts, binapacryl, captafol and maleic hydrazide and its salts other than its choline, potassium and sodium salts. In addition, there are substances which are prohibited unless they meet specified quality standards. These are dicofol, quintozene and the choline, potassium and sodium salts of maleic hydrazide.

This Directive will be repealed by Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 on 14 June 2011.

## Transitional provisions between Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, Directives 91/414/EEC and 79/117/EEC

Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 will repeal Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC on 14 June 2011. However, some aspects of Directive 91/414/EEC will continue to apply beyond this date, as listed below.

Directive 91/414/EEC will continue to apply:

- to the procedure and the conditions of approval for active substances for which a Decision has been adopted according to Article 6(3) (the procedures described in Annexes II and III) before 14 June 2011;
- to the procedure and the conditions of approval for active substances listed in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 737/2007, which amends Directive 91/414/EEC with a procedure for the renewal of authorization for active substances in Annex I;
- to the procedure and the conditions of approval for publication of information, for which completeness has been established, according to Article 16 of Regulation (EC) No 33/2008, which amends Directive 91/414/EEC;
- to the procedure and the conditions of approval for publication of information, for which completeness has been established, according to Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 33/2008, which amends Directive 91/414/EEC, before 14 of June 2011;
- for Article 13 (1) to (4) (covers data protection, data requirements and data confidentiality for authorizations) and Annexes II and III to active substances in Annex I of Directive 91/414/EEC for a period of five years from the date of their inclusion or approval for active substances covered by Article 8(2) of Directive 91/414/EEC (transitional measures and derogations);
- for Article 13 (1) to (4) (covers data protection, data requirements and data confidentiality for authorizations) and Annexes II and III to active substances in Annex I of Directive 91/414/EEC for a period of ten years from the date of their inclusion or approval, for active substances which were not on the market on 26 July 1993;
- for any rules, as part of Articles 13(1) and 13(2), laid down in the Act of Accession by which a Member State joined the Community;
- for a period of five years from the date of the renewal of the inclusion or renewal of the approval, for active substances whose inclusion in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC expires by 24 November 2011. This provision shall only apply to data necessary for the renewal of the approval and which were certified as compliant with the principles of good laboratory practice by that date;
- for active substances for which the first approval expires by 14 December 2012, the application provided for in Article 14 shall be submitted by a producer of the active substance to a Member State, with a copy to the other Member States, the

Commission and the European Food Safety Authority, no later than two years before the expiry of the first approval; and
- for products labelled in accordance with Article 16 of Directive 91/414/EEC may continue to be placed on the market until 14 June 2015.

By 14 December 2013, the Commission is required to establish a list of substances included in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC, which satisfy the criteria set out in point 4 of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and to which the provisions of Article 50 of this Regulation applies.

# Development of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009

Amid growing public concern over the impact of pesticides, the Commission presented in July 2006 a set of proposals, the so-called pesticides package, aimed at protecting human health and the environment from dangerous or excessive use of pesticides in agriculture. The pesticides package included the Proposal (COM(2006)388) for this Regulation together with the Proposal for a Directive establishing a framework for Community action to achieve a sustainable use of pesticides (COM(2006)373).

The Presidency, Commission and Parliamentary rapporteurs concluded a series of 'trialogue' discussions in December 2008 with agreement on a set of amendments to the common position adopted by the Council in September on the Proposal. One of the most contentious issues of the proposed Regulation was the 'cut-off criteria' for substances used in the production of plant protection products, introducing a market ban on a wide range of substances that pose potentially severe risks to humans and the environment. Another issue fiercely debated was zonal licensing, under which the EU would be divided into authorization zones with compatible conditions. It was argued by the European Parliament that this approach was arbitrary and did not meet environmental nature conservation criteria. In the end it was agreed that Member States will still be allowed to ban a product on the basis of specific environmental or agricultural circumstances. This addition was a concession to the European Parliament, which demanded that Member States should be allowed to make national or regional specifications based on nature conservation areas and soil–climate conditions. The amendments were adopted at the Parliament's plenary session on 13 January 2009 and a compromise deal was struck between the Council and the Parliament in March 2009. The Proposal was adopted by the Council in September 2009 and published in the *Official Journal* on 24 November 2009.

# Implementation of Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC

As laid down in Directive 91/414/EEC, in 1993 the European Commission launched a work programme on the Community-wide review for all active substances used in plant protection products within the EU. In this review process, each substance had to be evaluated as to whether it could be used safely. The Commission finalized the review programme of existing pesticides in March 2009. The review, which was launched in 1992, has led to the removal from the market of pesticides which cannot be used safely. According to the accompanying document of the 26th annual report on monitoring the application of Community law (SEC(2009)1684/2) some 1,000 active substances on the market in at least one Member State before 1993, 26 per cent, corresponding to about 250 substances, have passed the harmonized

EU safety assessment. The majority of substances (67 per cent) have been eliminated because dossiers were either not submitted, incomplete or withdrawn by industry.

For the implementation of Directive 91/414/EEC, the Commission has adopted 38 guidelines. Three additional guidelines were adopted in 2007 and one existing guideline was revised. The Commission has received only a few complaints on the bad application by the Member States of Directive 91/414/EEC. According to the monitoring report (SEC(2009) 1684/2) the high number of guidance documents have contributed to the correct application of the Directive.

Directive 91/414/EEC provides for a derogation on the use of a non-authorised pesticide for 120-days in case of "unforeseeable danger which cannot be contained by other means". A study[1] be the Pesticides Action Network found that the number of such derogations increased significantly from 59 in 2007 to 321 in 2010.

# Implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009

This Regulation entered into force on the 14 June 2011 and by 14 December 2011 the Commission was required to present a report on the establishment of a European fund for minor uses by the end of 2011. In support of this a study[2] was commissioned to provide information on the expected impacts of minor use, which has been specifically developed in support to the setting of maximum residue levels of minor crops. Even though this study does not provide information on the actual implementation of the Regulation it includes interviews of stakeholders, providing some insights into the expected impacts in the context of the Regulation and minor issues. The study found that 96 per cent of the respondents to the general survey supported the establishment of a European fund to coordinate activities that address minor issues within the EU.

# Enforcement and court cases

There have been several cases at the European Court of Justice for Directive 91/414/EC where certain companies that notified the dossiers, are seeking the annulment by the Court of those Commission decisions by invoking errors during the assessment or with regard to the procedural rules. Overall there has, however, been only few complaints on the poor application of Directive 91/414/EEC by Member States according to the accompanying document of the 27th annual report on monitoring the application of Community law (SEC(2010)1144).

# Related legislation

- Regulation 1272/2008/EC on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006/EC (CLP).
- Directive 67/548/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (DSD).
- Directive 1999/45/EC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations (DPD).

- Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (Water Framework Directive).
- Regulation (EC) No 689/2008 concerning the export and import of certain dangerous chemicals.
- Directive 8/98/EC on placing of biocidal products on the market.
- Regulation (EC) No 1907/2009/EC concerning the registration, evaluation, authorization and restriction of chemicals (REACH).
- Regulation 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin and amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC.
- Directive 2009/128/EC establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides.

# References

1 PAN-Europe Report (2011) *Meet (chemical) agriculture, The world of backdoors, derogations, sneaky pathways and loopholes*, January 2011.

2 FCSC (2011) *Study on the establishment of a European fund for minor uses in the field of plant protection products*, June 2011