►B REGULATION (EC) No 1107/2009 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 21 October 2009

concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC

(OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1)

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REGULATION (EC) No 1107/2009 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

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THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 37(2), Article 95 and Article 152(4)(b) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ([1]),

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ([2]),

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty ([3]),

Whereas:

(1) Council Directive 91/414/EEC of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market ([4]) provides for rules governing plant protection products and the active substances contained in those products.

(2) Following the progress report presented by the Commission under Directive 91/414/EEC, the European Parliament by its Resolution of 30 May 2002 ([5]) and the Council in its Conclusions of 12 December 2001 asked the Commission to review Directive 91/414/EEC and identified a number of issues for the Commission to address.

(3) In the light of the experience gained from the application of Directive 91/414/EEC and of recent scientific and technical developments, that Directive should be replaced.

(4) By way of simplification, the new act should also repeal Council Directive 79/117/EEC of 21 December 1978 prohibiting the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances ([6]).

([1]) OJ C 175, 27.7.2007, p. 44.
([2]) OJ C 146, 30.6.2007, p. 48.
([3]) Opinion of the European Parliament of 23 October 2007 (OJ C 263 E, 16.10.2008, p. 181), Council Common Position of 15 September 2008 (OJ C 266 E, 21.10.2008, p. 1) and European Parliament Position of 13 January 2009 (not yet published in the Official Journal). Council Decision of 24 September 2009.
([4]) OJ L 230, 19.8.1991, p. 1.
([5]) OJ C 187 E, 7.8.2003, p. 173.
([6]) OJ L 33, 8.2.1979, p. 36.

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(5) To simplify application of the new act and to ensure consistency throughout the Member States, it should take the form of a Regulation.

(6) Plant production has a very important place in the Community. One of the most important ways of protecting plants and plant products against harmful organisms, including weeds, and of improving agricultural production is the use of plant protection products.

(7) Plant protection products can however also have non-beneficial effects on plant production. Their use may involve risks and hazards for humans, animals and the environment, especially if placed on the market without having been officially tested and authorised and if incorrectly used.

(8) The purpose of this Regulation is to ensure a high level of protection of both human and animal health and the environment and at the same time to safeguard the competitiveness of Community agriculture. Particular attention should be paid to the protection of vulnerable groups of the population, including pregnant women, infants and children. The precautionary principle should be applied and this Regulation should ensure that industry demonstrates that substances or products produced or placed on the market do not have any harmful effect on human or animal health or any unacceptable effects on the environment.

(9) In order to remove as far as possible obstacles to trade in plant protection products existing due to the different levels of protection in the Member States, this Regulation should also lay down harmonised rules for the approval of active substances and the placing on the market of plant protection products, including the rules on the mutual recognition of authorisations and on parallel trade. The purpose of this Regulation is thus to increase the free movement of such products and availability of these products in the Member States.

(10) Substances should only be included in plant protection products where it has been demonstrated that they present a clear benefit for plant production and they are not expected to have any harmful effect on human or animal health or any unacceptable effects on the environment. In order to achieve the same level of protection in all Member States, the decision on acceptability or non-acceptability of such substances should be taken at Community level on the basis of harmonised criteria. These criteria should be applied for the first approval of an active substance under this Regulation. For active substances already approved, the criteria should be applied at the time of renewal or review of their approval.

(11) The development of non-animal test methods should be promoted in order to produce safety data relevant to humans and to replace animal studies currently in use.

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(12) In the interest of predictability, efficiency and consistency, a detailed procedure should be laid down for assessing whether an active substance can be approved. The information to be submitted by interested parties for the purposes of approval of a substance should be specified. In view of the amount of work connected with the approval procedure, it is appropriate that the evaluation of such information be performed by a Member State acting as a rapporteur for the Community. To ensure consistency in evaluation, an independent scientific review should be performed by the European Food Safety Authority established by Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety ([1]) (the Authority). It should be clarified that the Authority performs a risk assessment whilst the Commission should perform the risk management role and take the final decision on an active substance. Provisions should be included to ensure the transparency of the evaluation process.

(13) For ethical reasons, the assessment of an active substance or a plant protection product should not be based on tests or studies involving the deliberate administration of the active substance or plant protection product to humans with the purpose of determining a human 'no observed effect level' of an active substance. Similarly, toxicological studies carried out on humans should not be used to lower the safety margins for active substances or plant protection products.

(14) To speed up the approval of active substances, strict deadlines should be established for the different procedural steps.

(15) In the interest of safety, the approval period for active substances should be limited in time. The approval period should be proportionate to the possible risks inherent in the use of such substances. Experience gained from the actual use of plant protection products containing the substances concerned and any developments in science and technology should be taken into account when any decision regarding the renewal of an approval is taken. The renewal of the approval should be for a period not exceeding 15 years.

(16) The possibility of amending or withdrawing the approval of an active substance in cases where the criteria for approval are no longer satisfied, or where compliance with Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy ([2]) is compromised, should be provided for under certain conditions.

(17) The evaluation of an active substance may reveal that it presents considerably less of a risk than other substances. In order to favour the inclusion of such a substance in plant protection products, it is appropriate to identify such substances and to facilitate the placing on the market of plant protection products containing them. Incentives should be given for the placing on the market of low-risk plant protection products.

([1]) OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1.
([2]) OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1.

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(18) Certain substances which are not predominantly used as plant protection products may be of value for plant protection, but the economic interest of applying for approval may be limited. Therefore, specific provisions should ensure that such substances, as far as their risks are acceptable, may also be approved for plant protection use.

(19) Some active substances with certain properties should be identified at Community level as candidates for substitution. Member States should regularly examine plant protection products containing such active substances with the aim of replacing them by plant protection products containing active substances which require less risk mitigation or by non-chemical control or prevention methods.

(20) In certain Member States non-chemical control or prevention methods, which are significantly safer for human and animal health and for the environment, have been established and generally applied for certain uses. In exceptional cases Member States should also be able to apply the comparative assessment when granting authorisation for plant protection products.

(21) In addition to active substances, plant protection products may contain safeners or synergists for which similar rules should be provided. The technical rules necessary for the evaluation of such substances should be established. Substances currently on the market should only be evaluated after those rules have been established.

(22) Plant protection products may also contain co-formulants. It is appropriate to provide a list of co-formulants which should not be included in plant protection products.

(23) Plant protection products containing active substances can be formulated in many ways and used on a variety of plants and plant products, under different agricultural, plant health and environmental (including climatic) conditions. Authorisations for plant protection products should therefore be granted by Member States.

(24) The provisions governing authorisation must ensure a high standard of protection. In particular, when granting authorisations of plant protection products, the objective of protecting human and animal health and the environment should take priority over the objective of improving plant production. Therefore, it should be demonstrated, before plant protection products are placed on the market, that they present a clear benefit for plant production and do not have any harmful effect on human or animal health, including that of vulnerable groups, or any unacceptable effects on the environment.

(25) In the interest of predictability, efficiency and consistency, criteria, procedures and conditions for the authorisation of plant protection products should be harmonised, account being taken of the general principles of protection of human and animal health and the environment.

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(26) Where the decision on approval cannot be finalised within the period provided for due to reasons not falling under the responsibility of the applicant, Member States should be able to grant the provisional authorisations for a limited period in order to facilitate the transition to the approval procedure provided for under this Regulation. In the light of the experience gained from the approval of the active substances under this Regulation, the provisions on provisional authorisations should cease to apply or be extended after the period of five years, if necessary.

(27) The active substances contained in a plant protection product can be produced by different manufacturing processes, leading to differences in specifications. Such differences may have safety implications. For efficiency reasons, a harmonised procedure at Community level should be provided for the assessment of those differences.

(28) Good administrative cooperation between Member States should be increased during all steps of the authorisation procedure.

(29) The principle of mutual recognition is one of the means of ensuring the free movement of goods within the Community. To avoid any duplication of work, to reduce the administrative burden for industry and for Member States and to provide for more harmonised availability of plant protection products, authorisations granted by one Member State should be accepted by other Member States where agricultural, plant health and environmental (including climatic) conditions are comparable. Therefore, the Community should be divided into zones with such comparable conditions in order to facilitate such mutual recognition. However, environmental or agricultural circumstances specific to the territory of one or more Member States might require that, on application, Member States recognise or amend an authorisation issued by another Member State, or refuse to authorise the plant protection product in their territory, where justified as a result of specific environmental or agricultural circumstances or where the high level of protection of both human and animal health and the environment required by this Regulation cannot be achieved. It should also be possible to impose appropriate conditions having regard to the objectives laid down in the National Action Plan adopted in accordance with Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve a sustainable use of pesticides [1].

(30) The economic incentive for industry to apply for an authorisation is limited for certain uses. In order to ensure that diversification of agriculture and horticulture is not jeopardised by the lack of availability of plant protection products, specific rules should be established for minor uses.

(31) Where identical plant protection products are authorised in different Member States, a simplified procedure for granting a parallel trade permit should be provided for in this Regulation, in order to facilitate the trade between Member States of such products.

[1] See page 71 of this Official Journal.

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(32) In exceptional cases, Member States should be permitted to authorise plant protection products not complying with the conditions provided for in this Regulation, where it is necessary to do so because of a danger or threat to plant production or ecosystems which cannot be contained by any other reasonable means. Such temporary authorisations should be reviewed at Community level.

(33) Community seeds legislation provides for free movement of seeds within the Community but does not contain a specific provision concerning seeds treated with plant protection products. Such a provision should therefore be included in this Regulation. If treated seeds constitute a serious risk to human or animal health or to the environment, Member States should have the possibility of taking protective measures.

(34) To promote innovation, special rules should be established permitting the use of plant protection products in experiments even where they have not yet been authorised.

(35) To ensure a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment, plant protection products should be used properly, in accordance with their authorisation, having regard to the principles of integrated pest management and giving priority to non-chemical and natural alternatives wherever possible. The Council should include in the statutory management requirement referred to in Annex III to Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 of 29 September 2003 establishing common rules for direct support schemes under the common agricultural policy and establishing certain support schemes for farmers [1], the principles of integrated pest management, including good plant protection practice and non-chemical methods of plant protection and pest and crop management.

(36) In addition to this Regulation and Directive 2009/128/EC, a thematic strategy on the sustainable use of pesticides was adopted. In order to achieve coherence between these instruments, the user should know from the product label where, when and under what circumstances a plant protection product may be used.

(37) A system of exchange of information should be established. Member States should make available to each other, the Commission and the Authority the particulars and scientific documentation submitted in connection with applications for authorisation of plant protection products.

(38) Adjuvants may be used to increase the efficacy of a plant protection product. Their placing on the market or use should be forbidden where they contain a co-formulant which has been prohibited. The technical rules necessary for the authorisation should be established.

[1] OJ L 270, 21.10.2003, p. 1.

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(39) Studies represent a major investment. This investment should be protected in order to stimulate research. For this reason, tests and studies, other than those involving vertebrate animals, which will be subject to obligatory data sharing, lodged by one applicant with a Member State should be protected against use by another applicant. This protection should, however, be limited in time in order to allow competition. It should also be limited to studies which are genuinely necessary for regulatory purposes, to avoid applicants artificially extending the period of protection by submitting new studies which are not necessary. Business operators, in particular small and medium sized enterprises, should have the same opportunities in respect of market access.

(40) The use of non-animal test methods and other risk assessment strategies should be promoted. Animal testing for the purposes of this Regulation should be minimised and tests on vertebrates should be undertaken as a last resort. In accordance with Council Directive 86/609/EEC of 24 November 1986 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States regarding the protection of animals used for experimental and other scientific purposes ([1]), tests on vertebrate animals must be replaced, restricted or refined. Therefore, rules should be laid down to avoid duplicative testing and duplication of tests and studies on vertebrates should be prohibited. For the purpose of developing new plant protection products, there should be an obligation to allow access to studies on vertebrates on reasonable terms and the results and the costs of tests and studies on animals should be shared. In order to allow operators to know what studies have been carried out by others, Member States should keep a list of such studies even where they are not covered by the above system of compulsory access.

(41) As different rules are applied by Member States, the Commission and the Authority in relation to access to and confidentiality of documents, it is appropriate to clarify the provisions concerning access to information contained in the documents in the possession of these authorities and the confidentiality of these documents.

(42) Directive 1999/45/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 1999 concerning the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations ([2]) applies to the classification, packaging and labelling of plant protection products. However, to improve further the protection of users of plant protection products, of consumers of plants and plant products and of the environment, further specific rules are appropriate which take account of the specific conditions of use of plant protection products.

([1]) OJ L 358, 18.12.1986, p. 1.
([2]) OJ L 200, 30.7.1999, p. 1.

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(43) To ensure that advertisements do not mislead users of plant protection products or the public, it is appropriate to lay down rules on the advertising of those products.

(44) Provisions on record-keeping and information about the use of plant protection products should be established in order to raise the level of protection of human and animal health and the environment by ensuring the traceability of potential exposure, to increase the efficiency of monitoring and control and to reduce the costs of monitoring water quality.

(45) Provisions on control and inspection arrangements with regard to the marketing and use of plant protection products should ensure correct, safe and harmonised implementation of the requirements laid down in this Regulation in order to achieve a high level of protection of both human and animal health and the environment.

(46) Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules ([1]) provides for control measures for the use of plant protection products at all stages of the production of food, including record-keeping on the use of plant protection products. Similar rules on monitoring and controls relating to the storage and use of plant protection products not covered by Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 should be adopted by the Commission. The bureaucratic burden on farmers should be as limited as possible.

(47) The measures provided for in this Regulation should apply without prejudice to other Community legislation, in particular Directive 2009/128/EC, Directive 2000/60/EC, Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin ([2]) and Community legislation on the protection of workers and anyone concerned with the contained use and deliberate release of genetically modified organisms.

(48) It is necessary to establish procedures for the adoption of emergency measures in situations where an approved active substance, a safener, a synergist or a plant protection product is likely to constitute a serious risk to human or animal health or the environment.

(49) Member States should lay down rules on penalties applicable to infringements of this Regulation and should take the measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented.

([1]) OJ L 165, 30.4.2004, p. 1.
([2]) OJ L 70, 16.3.2005, p. 1.

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(50) General civil and criminal liability in the Member States of the manufacturer and, where applicable, of the person responsible for placing the plant protection product on the market or using it should remain applicable.

(51) Member States should have the possibility of recovering the costs of the procedures associated with the application of this Regulation from those seeking to place, or placing, plant protection products or adjuvants on the market and from those applying for the approval of active substances, safeners or synergists.

(52) Member States should designate the necessary national competent authorities.

(53) The Commission should facilitate the application of this Regulation. Therefore, it is appropriate to provide for the necessary financial resources and the possibility of amending certain provisions of this Regulation in the light of experience or of developing technical notes for guidance.

(54) The measures necessary for the implementation of this Regulation should be adopted in accordance with Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission ([1]).

(55) In particular, the Commission should be empowered to adopt harmonised methods to determine the nature and quantity of active substances, safeners and synergists, and where appropriate of relevant impurities and co-formulants, and maximum quantities of plant protection products to be released, and to adopt Regulations concerning labelling requirements, controls and rules for adjuvants, establishing a work programme for safeners and synergists, including their data requirements, postponing the expiry of the approval period, extending the date for provisional authorisations, setting the information requirements for parallel trade and on inclusion of co-formulants, as well as amendments to the Regulations on data requirements and on uniform principles for evaluation and authorisation and to the Annexes. Since those measures are of general scope and are designed to amend non-essential elements of this Regulation, *inter alia*, by supplementing it with new non-essential elements, they must be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny provided for in Article 5a of Decision 1999/468/EC.

(56) On grounds of efficiency, the normal time limits for the regulatory procedure with scrutiny should be curtailed for the adoption of a Regulation postponing the expiry of the approval period for a period sufficient to examine the application.

(57) Furthermore, it is appropriate to transfer certain current provisions set out in the Annexes to Directive 91/414/EEC into separate legal instruments to be adopted by the Commission within 18 months after the entry into force of this Regulation. Since these current provisions should be, as a first step, transferred into new legal instruments and thus be adopted without any substantial modification, the advisory procedure is the most appropriate.

([1]) OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23.

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(58) It is also appropriate to use the advisory procedure to adopt some purely technical measures, in particular technical guidelines in view of their non-binding character.

(59) Certain provisions of Directive 91/414/EEC should remain applicable during the transitional period,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Subject matter and purpose

1. This Regulation lays down rules for the authorisation of plant protection products in commercial form and for their placing on the market, use and control within the Community.

2. This Regulation lays down both rules for the approval of active substances, safeners and synergists, which plant protection products contain or consist of, and rules for adjuvants and co-formulants.

3. The purpose of this Regulation is to ensure a high level of protection of both human and animal health and the environment and to improve the functioning of the internal market through the harmonisation of the rules on the placing on the market of plant protection products, while improving agricultural production.

4. The provisions of this Regulation are underpinned by the precautionary principle in order to ensure that active substances or products placed on the market do not adversely affect human or animal health or the environment. In particular, Member States shall not be prevented from applying the precautionary principle where there is scientific uncertainty as to the risks with regard to human or animal health or the environment posed by the plant protection products to be authorised in their territory.

Article 2

Scope

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

(a) protecting plants or plant products against all harmful organisms or preventing the action of such organisms, unless the main purpose of these products is considered to be for reasons of hygiene rather than for the protection of plants or plant products;

(b) influencing the life processes of plants, such as substances influencing their growth, other than as a nutrient;

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(c) preserving plant products, in so far as such substances or products are not subject to special Community provisions on preservatives;

(d) destroying undesired plants or parts of plants, except algae unless the products are applied on soil or water to protect plants;

(e) checking or preventing undesired growth of plants, except algae unless the products are applied on soil or water to protect plants.

These products are referred to as 'plant protection products'.

2. This Regulation shall apply to substances, including micro-organisms having general or specific action against harmful organisms or on plants, parts of plants or plant products, referred to as 'active substances'.

3. This Regulation shall apply to the following:

(a) 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, referred to as 'safeners';

(b) substances or preparations which, while showing no or only weak activity as referred to in paragraph 1, can give enhanced activity to the active substance(s) in a plant protection product, referred to as 'synergists';

(c) 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, referred to as 'co-formulants';

(d) 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, referred to as 'adjuvants'.

Article 3

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

1. 'residues' means one or more substances present in or on plants or plant products, edible animal products, drinking water or elsewhere in the environment and resulting from the use of a plant protection product, including their metabolites, breakdown or reaction products;

2. 'substances' means chemical elements and their compounds, as they occur naturally or by manufacture, including any impurity inevitably resulting from the manufacturing process;

3. 'preparations' means mixtures or solutions composed of two or more substances intended for use as a plant protection product or as an adjuvant;

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4. ‘substance of concern’ means any substance which has an inherent capacity to cause an adverse effect on humans, animals or the environment and is present or is produced in a plant protection product in sufficient concentration to present risks of such an effect.

   Such substances include, but are not limited to, substances meeting the criteria to be classified as hazardous in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures ([1]), and present in the plant protection product at a concentration leading the product to be regarded as dangerous within the meaning of Article 3 of Directive 1999/45/EC;

5. ‘plants’ means live plants and live parts of plants, including fresh fruit, vegetables and seeds;

6. ‘plant products’ means products of plant origin in an unprocessed state or having undergone only simple preparation, such as milling, drying or pressing, but excluding plants;

7. ‘harmful organisms’ means any species, strain or biotype belonging to the animal kingdom or plant kingdom or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products;

8. ‘non-chemical methods’ means alternative methods to chemical pesticides for plant protection and pest management, based on agronomic techniques such as those referred to in point 1 of Annex III to Directive 2009/128/EC, or physical, mechanical or biological pest control methods;

9. ‘placing on the market’ means the holding for the purpose of sale within the Community, including offering for sale or any other form of transfer, whether free of charge or not, and the sale, distribution, and other forms of transfer themselves, but not the return to the previous seller. Release for free circulation into the territory of the Community shall constitute placing on the market for the purposes of this Regulation;

10. ‘authorisation of a plant protection product’ means an administrative act by which the competent authority of a Member State authorises the placing on the market of a plant protection product in its territory;

11. ‘producer’ means a person who manufactures plant protection products, active substances, safeners, synergists, co-formulants or adjuvants on his own, or who contracts this manufacturing to another party, or a person designated by the manufacturer as his sole representative for the purpose of compliance with this Regulation;

12. ‘letter of access’ means an original document by which the owner of data protected under this Regulation agrees to the use of such data under the specific terms and conditions by the competent authority for the purpose of granting an authorisation of a plant protection product or an approval of an active substance, synergist or safener for the benefit of another applicant;

([1]) OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1.

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13. ‘environment’ means waters (including ground, surface, transitional, coastal and marine), sediment, soil, air, land, wild species of fauna and flora, and any interrelationship between them, and any relationship with other living organisms;

14. ‘vulnerable groups’ means persons needing specific consideration when assessing the acute and chronic health effects of plant protection products. These include pregnant and nursing women, the unborn, infants and children, the elderly and workers and residents subject to high pesticide exposure over the long term;

15. ‘micro-organisms’ means any microbiological entity, including lower fungi and viruses, cellular or non-cellular, capable of replication or of transferring genetic material;

16. ‘genetically modified organisms’ means organisms in which the genetic material has been altered within the meaning of Article 2(2) of Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 March 2001 on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms ([1]);

17. ‘zone’ means a group of Member States as defined in Annex I.

    For the purpose of use in greenhouses, as post-harvest treatment, for treatment of empty storage rooms and for seed treatment the zone means all zones defined in Annex I;

18. ‘good plant protection practice’ means a practice whereby the treatments with plant protection products applied to given plants or plant products, in conformity with the conditions of their authorised uses, are selected, dosed and timed to ensure acceptable efficacy with the minimum quantity necessary, taking due account of local conditions and of the possibilities for cultural and biological control;

19. ‘good laboratory practice’ means a practice as defined in point 2.1 of Annex I to Directive 2004/10/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2004 on the harmonisation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the application of the principles of good laboratory practice and the verification of their applications for tests on chemical substances ([2]);

20. ‘good experimental practice’ means a practice in accordance with the provisions of European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Guidelines 181 and 152;

21. ‘data protection’ means the temporary right of the owner of a test or study report to prevent it being used for the benefit of another applicant;

22. ‘rapporteur Member State’ means the Member State which undertakes the task of evaluating an active substance, safener or synergist;

([1]) OJ L 106, 17.4.2001, p. 1.
([2]) OJ L 50, 20.2.2004, p. 44.

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23. ‘tests and studies’ means investigations or experiments whose purpose is to determine the properties and behaviour of an active substance or of plant protection products, predict exposure to active substances and/or their relevant metabolites, determine safe levels of exposure and establish conditions for the safe use of plant protection products;

24. ‘authorisation holder’ means any natural or legal person holding an authorisation of a plant protection product;

25. ‘professional user’ means a professional user as defined in Article 3(1) of Directive 2009/128/EC;

26. ‘minor use’ means use of a plant protection product in a particular Member State on plants or plant products which are:

    (a) not widely grown in that Member State; or

    (b) widely grown, to meet an exceptional plant protection need;

27. ‘greenhouse’ means a walk-in, static, closed place of crop production with a usually translucent outer shell, which allows controlled exchange of material and energy with the surroundings and prevents release of plant protection products into the environment.

    For the purpose of this Regulation, closed places of plant production where the outer shell is not translucent (for example, for production of mushrooms or witloof) are also considered as greenhouses;

28. ‘post-harvest treatment’ means treatment of plants or plant products after harvest in an isolated space where no run-off is possible, for example in a warehouse;

29. ‘biodiversity’ means variability among living organisms from all sources, including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this variability may include diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems;

30. ‘competent authority’ means any authority or authorities of a Member State responsible for carrying out the tasks established under this Regulation;

31. ‘advertisement’ means a means of promoting the sale or use of plant protection products (to anyone other than the authorisation holder, the person placing the plant protection product on the market and their agents) by printed or electronic media;

32. ‘metabolite’ means any metabolite or a degradation product of an active substance, safener or synergist, formed either in organisms or in the environment.

    A metabolite is deemed relevant if there is a reason to assume that it has intrinsic properties comparable to the parent substance in terms of its biological target activity, or that it poses a higher or comparable risk to organisms than the parent substance or that it has certain toxicological properties that are considered unacceptable. Such a metabolite is relevant for the overall approval decision or for the definition of risk mitigation measures;

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33. ‘impurity’ means any component other than the pure active substance and/or variant which is present in the technical material (including components originating from the manufacturing process or from degradation during storage).

CHAPTER II

ACTIVE SUBSTANCES, SAFENERS, SYNERGISTS AND CO-FORMULANTS

SECTION 1

Active substances

Subsection 1

Requirements and conditions for approval

Article 4

Approval criteria for active substances

1. An active substance shall be approved in accordance with Annex II if it may be expected, in the light of current scientific and technical knowledge, that, taking into account the approval criteria set out in points 2 and 3 of that Annex, plant protection products containing that active substance meet the requirements provided for in paragraphs 2 and 3.

The assessment of the active substance shall first establish whether the approval criteria set out in points 3.6.2 to 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.

2. The residues of the plant protection products, consequent on application consistent with good plant protection practice and having regard to realistic conditions of use, shall meet the following requirements:

(a) they shall not have any harmful effects on human health, including that of vulnerable groups, or animal health, taking into account known cumulative and synergistic effects where the scientific methods accepted by the Authority to assess such effects are available, or on groundwater;

(b) they shall not have any unacceptable effect on the environment.

For residues which are of toxicological, ecotoxicological, environmental or drinking water relevance, there shall be methods in general use for measuring them. Analytical standards shall be commonly available.

3. A plant protection product, consequent on application consistent with good plant protection practice and having regard to realistic conditions of use, shall meet the following requirements:

(a) it shall be sufficiently effective;

(b) it shall have no immediate or delayed harmful effect on human health, including that of vulnerable groups, or animal health, 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 account known cumulative and synergistic effects where the scientific methods accepted by the Authority to assess such effects are available; or on groundwater;

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(c) it shall not have any unacceptable effects on plants or plant products;

(d) it shall not cause unnecessary suffering and pain to vertebrates to be controlled;

(e) it shall have no unacceptable effects on the environment, having particular regard to the following considerations where the scientific methods accepted by the Authority to assess such effects are available:

(i) its fate and distribution in the environment, particularly contamination of surface waters, including estuarine and coastal waters, groundwater, air and soil taking into account locations distant from its use following long-range environmental transportation;

(ii) its impact on non-target species, including on the ongoing behaviour of those species;

(iii) its impact on biodiversity and the ecosystem.

4. The requirements of paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be evaluated in the light of uniform principles as referred to in Article 29(6).

5. For approval of an active substance, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall be deemed to be satisfied where this has been established with respect to one or more representative uses of at least one plant protection product containing that active substance.

6. In relation to human health, no data collected on humans shall be used to lower the safety margins resulting from tests or studies on animals.

7. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, where on the basis of documented evidence included in the application 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 active substance may be approved for a limited period necessary to control that serious danger but not exceeding five years even if it does not satisfy the criteria set out in points 3.6.3, 3.6.4, 3.6.5 or 3.8.2 of Annex II, provided that the use of the active substance is subject to risk mitigation measures to ensure that exposure of humans and the environment is minimised. For such substances maximum residue levels shall be set in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 396/2005.

This derogation shall not apply to active substances which are or have to be classified in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, as carcinogenic category 1A, carcinogenic category 1B without a threshold, or toxic for reproduction category 1A.

Member States may authorise plant protection products containing active substances approved in accordance with this paragraph only when it is necessary to control that serious danger to plant health in their territory.

At the same time, they shall draw up a phasing out plan concerning the control of the serious danger by other means, including non-chemical methods, and shall without delay transmit that plan to the Commission.

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Article 5

First approval

First approval shall be for a period not exceeding 10 years.

Article 6

Conditions and restrictions

Approval may be subject to conditions and restrictions including:

(a) the minimum degree of purity of the active substance;

(b) the nature and maximum content of certain impurities;

(c) restrictions arising from the evaluation of the information referred to in Article 8 taking account of the agricultural, plant health and environmental, including climatic, conditions in question;

(d) type of preparation;

(e) manner and conditions of application;

(f) submission of further confirmatory information to Member States, the Commission and the European Food Safety Authority, (the Authority), where new requirements are established during the evaluation process or as a result of new scientific and technical knowledge;

(g) designation of categories of users, such as professional and non-professional;

(h) designation of areas where the use of plant protection products, including soil treatment products, containing the active substance may not be authorised or where the use may be authorised under specific conditions;

(i) the need to impose risk mitigation measures and monitoring after use;

(j) any other particular conditions that result from the evaluation of information made available in the context of this Regulation.

Subsection 2

Approval procedure

Article 7

Application

1. An application for the approval of an active substance or for an amendment to the conditions of an approval shall be submitted by the producer of the active substance to a Member State, (the rapporteur Member State), together with a summary and a complete dossier as provided for in Article 8(1) and (2) or a scientifically reasoned justification for not providing certain parts of those dossiers, demonstrating that the active substance fulfils the approval criteria provided for in Article 4.

A joint application may be submitted by an association of producers designated by the producers for the purpose of compliance with this Regulation.

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The application shall be examined by the Member State proposed by the applicant, unless another Member State agrees to examine it.

2. Assessment of an application may be performed by a number of Member States together under a co-rapporteur system.

3. When submitting the application, the applicant may pursuant to Article 63 request certain information, including certain parts of the dossier, to be kept confidential and shall physically separate that information.

Member States shall assess the confidentiality requests. Upon a request for access to information, the rapporteur Member State shall decide what information is to be kept confidential.

4. When submitting the application the applicant shall at the same time join a complete list of tests and studies submitted pursuant to Article 8(2) and a list of any claims for data protection pursuant to Article 59.

5. When assessing the application the rapporteur Member State may at any time consult the Authority.

Article 8

Dossiers

1. The summary dossier shall include the following:

(a) information with respect to one or more representative uses on a widely grown crop in each zone of at least one plant protection product containing the active substance, demonstrating that the approval criteria provided for in Article 4 are met; where the information submitted does not cover all zones or concern a crop which is not widely grown, justification for this approach;

(b) for each point of the data requirements for the active substance, the summaries and results of tests and studies, the name of their owner and of the person or institute that has carried out the tests and studies;

(c) for each point of the data requirements for the plant protection product, the summaries and results of tests and studies, the name of their owner and of the person or institute that carried out the tests and studies, relevant to the assessment of the criteria provided for in Article 4(2) and (3) for one or more plant protection products which are representative of the uses referred to in point (a), taking into account the fact that data gaps in the dossier, as provided for in paragraph 2 of this Article, resulting from the proposed limited range of representative uses of the active substance, may lead to restrictions in the approval;

(d) for each test or study involving vertebrate animals, a justification of the steps taken to avoid animal testing and duplication of tests and studies on vertebrate animals;

(e) a checklist demonstrating that the dossier provided for in paragraph 2 of this Article is complete in view of the uses applied for;

(f) the reasons why the test and study reports submitted are necessary for first approval of the active substance or for amendments to the conditions of the approval;

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(g) where relevant, a copy of an application for a maximum residue level as referred to in Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 or a justification for not supplying such information;

(h) an assessment of all information submitted.

2. The complete dossier shall contain the full text of the individual test and study reports concerning all the information referred to in points (b) and (c) of paragraph 1. It shall not contain any reports of tests or studies involving the deliberate administration of the active substance or the plant protection product to humans.

3. The format of the summary dossier and the complete dossier shall be established in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 79(2).

4. The data requirements referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall contain the requirements for active substances and plant protection products as set out in Annexes II and III to Directive 91/414/EEC and laid down in Regulations adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 79(2) without any substantial modifications. Subsequent amendments to these Regulations shall be adopted in accordance with Article 78(1)(b).

5. Scientific peer-reviewed open literature, as determined by the Authority, on the active substance and its relevant metabolites dealing with side-effects on health, the environment and non-target species and published within the last 10 years before the date of submission of the dossier shall be added by the applicant to the dossier.

Article 9

Admissibility of the application

1. Within 45 days of receiving the application, the rapporteur Member State shall send the applicant a written acknowledgement, stating the date of receipt, and check whether the dossiers submitted with the application contain all the elements provided for in Article 8, using the checklist referred to in point (e) of Article 8(1). It shall also check the requests for confidentiality referred to in Article 7(3) and the complete lists of tests and studies submitted pursuant to Article 8(2).

2. Where one or more of the elements provided for in Article 8 are missing, the rapporteur Member State shall inform the applicant, setting a period for their submission. Such period shall be a maximum of 3 months.

Where at the end of that period, the applicant has not submitted the missing elements, the rapporteur Member State shall inform the applicant, the other Member States and the Commission that the application is inadmissible.

A new application for the same substance may be submitted at any time.

3. Where the dossiers submitted with the application contain all the elements provided for in Article 8, the rapporteur Member State shall notify the applicant, the other Member States, the Commission and the Authority of the admissibility of the application and start assessing the active substance.

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After receiving that notification, the applicant shall immediately forward the dossiers as provided for in Article 8 to the other Member States, the Commission and the Authority, including the information about those parts of the dossiers in respect of which confidentiality has been requested as referred to in Article 7(3).

Article 10

Access to the summary dossier

The Authority shall without delay make the summary dossier referred to in Article 8(1) available to the public, excluding any information in respect of which confidential treatment has been requested and justified pursuant to Article 63, unless there is an overriding public interest in its disclosure.

Article 11

Draft assessment report

1. Within 12 months of the date of the notification provided for in the first subparagraph of Article 9(3), the rapporteur Member State shall prepare and submit to the Commission, with a copy to the Authority, a report, referred to as the 'draft assessment report', assessing whether the active substance can be expected to meet the approval criteria provided for in Article 4.

2. The draft assessment report shall also include where relevant, a proposal to set maximum residue levels.

The rapporteur Member State shall make an independent, objective and transparent assessment in the light of current scientific and technical knowledge.

Where, pursuant to Article 4(1), the assessment establishes that the approval criteria set out in points 3.6.2 to 3.6.4 and 3.7 of Annex II are not satisfied, the draft assessment report shall be limited to those parts of the assessment.

3. Where the rapporteur Member State needs additional studies or information, it shall set a period in which the applicant must supply those studies or that information. In that case, the 12-month period shall be extended by the additional period granted by the rapporteur Member State. The additional period shall be of a maximum of 6 months and shall cease at the moment when the additional information is received by the rapporteur Member State. It shall inform the Commission and the Authority accordingly.

Where at the end of the additional period, the applicant has not submitted the additional studies or information, the rapporteur Member State shall inform the applicant, the Commission and the Authority and shall state the missing elements in the assessment included in the draft assessment report.

4. The format of the draft assessment report shall be established in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 79(2).

Article 12

Conclusion by the Authority

1. The Authority shall circulate the draft assessment report received from the rapporteur Member State to the applicant and the other Member States at the latest 30 days after its receipt. It shall ask the applicant to circulate an update of the dossier where applicable to the Member States, the Commission and the Authority.

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The Authority shall 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 Authority shall allow a period of 60 days for the submission of written comments.

2. The Authority, where appropriate shall organise a consultation of experts, including experts from the rapporteur Member State.

Within 120 days of the end of the period provided for the submission of written comments, the Authority shall adopt a conclusion in the light of current scientific and technical knowledge using guidance documents available at the time of application on whether the active substance can be expected to meet the approval criteria provided for in Article 4 and shall communicate it to the applicant, the Member States and the Commission and shall make it available to the public. In the event of a consultation as provided for in this paragraph, the 120-day period shall be extended by 30 days.

Where appropriate, the Authority shall address in its conclusion the risk mitigation options identified in the draft assessment report.

3. Where the Authority needs additional information, it shall set a period of a maximum of 90 days for the applicant to supply it to the Member States, the Commission and the Authority.

The rapporteur Member State shall assess the additional information and submit it to the Authority without delay and at the latest within 60 days after receipt of the additional information. In that case the 120-day period provided for in paragraph 2 shall be extended by a period which shall cease at the moment when the additional assessment is received by the Authority.

The Authority may ask the Commission to consult a Community reference laboratory, designated pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 for the purposes of verifying whether the analytical method for the determination of the residues proposed by the applicant is satisfactory and meets the requirements in Article 29(1)(g) of this Regulation. The applicant shall, if requested by the Community reference laboratory, provide samples and analytical standards.

4. The conclusion of the Authority shall include details concerning the evaluation procedure and the properties of the active substance concerned.

5. The Authority shall establish the format for its conclusion which shall include details concerning the evaluation procedure and the properties of the active substance concerned.

6. The time limits for the Authority's opinion on applications concerning maximum residue levels set out in Article 11 and for decisions on applications concerning maximum residue levels set out in Article 14 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 shall be without prejudice to the time limits laid down in this Regulation.

7. Where the conclusion of the Authority is adopted within the time limit set out in paragraph 2 of this Article, extended by any additional period set in accordance with paragraph 3, the provisions of Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 shall not apply and the provisions of Article 14 of that Regulation shall apply without delay.

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8. Where the conclusion of the Authority is not adopted within the time limit set out in paragraph 2 of this Article, extended by any additional period set in accordance with paragraph 3, the provisions of Articles 11 and 14 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 shall apply without delay.

Article 13

Approval Regulation

1. Within six months of receiving the conclusion from the Authority, the Commission shall present a report, referred to as 'the review report', and a draft Regulation to the Committee referred to in Article 79(1), taking into account the draft assessment report by the rapporteur Member State and the conclusion of the Authority.

The applicant shall be given the possibility to submit comments on the review report.

2. On the basis of the review report, other factors legitimate to the matter under consideration and the precautionary principle where the conditions laid down in Article 7(1) of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 are relevant, a Regulation shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure referred to in Article 79(3), providing that:

(a) an active substance is approved, subject to conditions and restrictions, as referred to in Article 6, where appropriate;

(b) an active substance is not approved; or

(c) the conditions of the approval are amended.

3. Where the approval provides for the submission of further confirmatory information as referred to in Article 6(f), the Regulation shall provide the time limit to submit the information to the Member States, the Commission and the Authority.

The rapporteur Member State shall assess the additional information and submit its assessment to the other Member States, the Commission and the Authority without delay and at the latest six months after the receipt of the additional information.

4. Approved active substances shall be included in the Regulation referred to in Article 78(3) containing the list of active substances already approved. The Commission shall maintain a list of approved active substances electronically available to the public.

Subsection 3

Renewal and review

Article 14

Renewal of approval

1. On application the approval of an active substance shall be renewed where it is established that the approval criteria provided for in Article 4 are satisfied.

Article 4 shall be deemed to be satisfied where this has been established with respect to one or more representative uses of at least one plant protection product containing that active substance.

Such renewal of the approval may include conditions and restrictions, as referred to in Article 6.

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2. The renewal of the approval shall be for a period not exceeding 15 years. The renewal of approval of active substances covered by Article 4(7) shall be for a period not exceeding five years.

Article 15

Application for renewal

1. 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 Authority, no later than three years before the expiry of the approval.

2. When applying for renewal, the applicant shall identify new data he intends to submit and demonstrate that they are necessary, because of data requirements or criteria which were not applicable at the time of the last approval of the active substance or because his request is for an amended approval. The applicant shall at the same time submit a timetable of any new and ongoing studies.

The applicant shall identify, giving reasons, the parts of the information submitted that he requests to be kept confidential in accordance with Article 63 and at the same time any data protection claims pursuant to Article 59.

Article 16

Access to the information for renewal

The Authority shall, without delay, make available to the public the information provided by the applicant under Article 15, excluding any information in respect of which confidential treatment has been requested and justified pursuant to Article 63, unless there is an over-riding public interest in its disclosure.

Article 17

Extension of approval period for the duration of the procedure

Where for reasons beyond the control of the applicant it appears that the approval is likely to expire before a decision has been taken on renewal, a decision shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure referred to in Article 79(3), postponing the expiry of the approval period for that applicant for a period sufficient to examine the application.

A Regulation postponing the expiry for a period sufficient to examine the application shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 79(5) where an applicant could not give the three years' notice required under Article 15(1) because the active substance was included in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC for a duration which expired before 14 June 2014.

The length of that period shall be established on the basis of the following:

(a) the time needed to provide the information requested;

(b) the time needed to complete the procedure;

(c) where appropriate, the need to ensure the establishment of a coherent work programme, as provided for in Article 18.

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Article 18

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 Authority within a period provided for in the programme.

The programme shall include the following:

(a) the procedures concerning the submission and assessment of applications for renewal of approvals;

(b) the necessary data to be submitted, including measures to minimise animal testing, in particular the use of non-animal test methods and intelligent testing strategies;

(c) the periods for submission of such data;

(d) rules on the submission of new information;

(e) period for assessment and decision making;

(f) the allocation of evaluation of active substances to Member States, taking into account a balance in the responsibilities and work to be done among Member States acting as rapporteurs.

Article 19

Implementing measures

A Regulation, adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure referred to in Article 79(3), shall 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.

Article 20

Renewal Regulation

1. A Regulation shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure referred to in Article 79(3), providing that:

(a) the approval of an active substance is renewed, subject to conditions and restrictions where appropriate; or

(b) the approval of an active substance is not renewed.

2. Where the reasons for not renewing the approval do not concern the protection of health or the environment, the Regulation referred to in paragraph 1 shall provide for a grace period not exceeding six months for the sale and distribution, and in addition a maximum of one year for the disposal, storage, and use of existing stocks of the plant protection products concerned. The grace period for the sale and distribution shall take into account the normal period of use of the plant protection product but the total grace period shall not exceed 18 months.

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In the case of a withdrawal of the approval or if the approval is not renewed because of the immediate concerns for human health or animal health or the environment, the plant protection products concerned shall be withdrawn from the market immediately.

3. Article 13(4) shall apply.

Article 21

Review of approval

1. The Commission may review the approval of an active substance at any time. It shall take into account the request of a Member State to review, in the light of new scientific and technical knowledge and monitoring data, the approval of an active substance, including where, after the review of the authorisations pursuant to Article 44(1), there are indications that the achievement of the objectives established in accordance with Article 4(1)(a)(iv) and (b)(i) and Article 7(2) and (3) of Directive 2000/60/EC is compromised.

Where, in the light of new scientific and technical knowledge it considers that there are indications that the substance no longer satisfies the approval criteria provided for in Article 4, or further information required in accordance with Article 6(f) has not been provided, it shall inform the Member States, the Authority and the producer of the active substance, setting a period for the producer to submit its comments.

2. The Commission may ask the Member States and the Authority for an opinion, or for scientific or technical assistance. The Member States may provide their comments to the Commission within three months from the date of the request. The Authority shall provide its opinion or the results of its work to the Commission within three months of the date of the request.

3. Where the Commission concludes that the approval criteria provided for in Article 4 are no longer satisfied, or the further information required in accordance with Article 6(f) has not been provided, a Regulation to withdraw or amend the approval shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure referred to in Article 79(3).

Article 13(4) and Article 20(2) shall apply.

Subsection 4

Derogations

Article 22

Low-risk active substances

1. An active substance complying with the criteria provided for in Article 4 shall be approved for a period not exceeding 15 years by way of derogation from Article 5, where it is considered a low-risk active substance and where it may be expected that plant protection products containing that substance will pose only a low risk to human and animal health and the environment as provided for in Article 47(1).

2. Articles 4 and 6 to 21 and point 5 of Annex II shall apply. Low-risk active substances shall be listed separately in the Regulation referred to in Article 13(4).

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3. The Commission may review and if necessary specify new criteria for approving an active substance as low-risk active substance in accordance with Article 78(1)(a).

Article 23

Approval criteria for basic substances

1. Basic substances shall be approved in accordance with paragraphs 2 to 6. By way of derogation from Article 5, the approval shall be for an unlimited period.

For the purpose of paragraphs 2 to 6, a basic substance is an active substance which:

(a) is not a substance of concern; and

(b) does not have an inherent capacity to cause endocrine disrupting, neurotoxic or immunotoxic effects; and

(c) is not predominantly used for plant protection purposes but nevertheless is useful in plant protection either directly or in a product consisting of the substance and a simple diluent; and

(d) is not placed on the market as a plant protection product.

For the purpose of this Regulation, an active substance which fulfils the criteria of a 'foodstuff' as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 shall be considered as a basic substance.

2. By way of derogation from Article 4, a basic substance shall be approved where any relevant evaluations, carried out in accordance with other Community legislation regulating the use of that substance for purposes other than for a plant protection product, show that the substance has neither an immediate or delayed harmful effect on human or animal health nor an unacceptable effect on the environment.

3. By way of derogation from Article 7 an application for the approval of a basic substance shall be submitted by a Member State or by any interested party to the Commission.

The application shall be accompanied by the following information:

(a) any evaluations of its possible effects on human or animal health or the environment carried out in accordance with other Community legislation regulating the use of the substance; and

(b) other relevant information on its possible effects on human or animal health or the environment.

4. The Commission shall ask the Authority for an opinion, or for scientific or technical assistance. The Authority shall provide its opinion or the results of its work to the Commission within 3 months of the date of the request.

5. Articles 6 and 13 shall apply. Basic substances shall be listed separately in the Regulation referred to in Article 13(4).

6. The Commission may review the approval of a basic substance at any time. It may take into account the request of a Member State to review the approval.

Where the Commission considers that there are indications that the substance no longer satisfies the criteria provided for in paragraphs 1 to 3 it shall inform the Member States, the Authority and the interested party, setting a period for their comments to be submitted.

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The Commission shall ask the Authority for an opinion, or for scientific or technical assistance. The Authority shall provide its opinion or the results of its work to the Commission within three months of the date of the request.

Where the Commission concludes that the criteria referred to in paragraph 1 are no longer satisfied, a Regulation to withdraw or amend the approval shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure referred to in Article 79(3).

Article 24

Candidates for substitution

1. An active substance complying with the criteria provided for in Article 4 shall be approved, for a period not exceeding seven years, as a candidate for substitution if it meets one or more of the additional criteria laid down in point 4 of Annex II. By way of derogation from Article 14(2), the approval may be renewed once or more for periods not exceeding seven years.

2. Without prejudice to paragraph 1, Articles 4 to 21 shall apply. Candidates for substitution shall be listed separately in the Regulation referred to in Article 13(4).

SECTION 2

Safeners and synergists

Article 25

Approval of safeners and synergists

1. A safener or synergist shall be approved, where it complies with Article 4.

2. Articles 5 to 21 shall apply.

3. Similar data requirements to those referred to in Article 8(4) shall be defined for safeners and synergists in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 79(4).

Article 26

Safeners and synergists already on the market

By 14 December 2014, a Regulation shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 79(4) establishing a work programme for the gradual review of synergists and safeners on the market when that Regulation enters into force. The Regulation shall include the establishment of data requirements, including measures to minimise animal testing, notification, evaluation, assessment and decision-making procedures. It shall require interested parties to submit all the necessary data to the Member States, the Commission and the Authority within a specified period.

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SECTION 3

Unacceptable co-formulants

Article 27

Co-formulants

1. A co-formulant shall not be accepted for inclusion in a plant protection product where it has been established that:

(a) 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

(b) 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.

2. Co-formulants which are not accepted for inclusion in a plant protection product pursuant to paragraph 1 shall be included in Annex III in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 79(4).

3. The Commission may review co-formulants at any time. It may take into account relevant information provided by Member States.

4. Article 81(2) shall apply.

5. Detailed rules for the implementation of this Article may be established in accordance with the regulatory procedure referred to in Article 79(3).

CHAPTER III

PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS

SECTION 1

Authorisation

Subsection 1

Requirements and contents

Article 28

Authorisation for placing on the market and use

1. A plant protection product shall not be placed on the market or used unless it has been authorised in the Member State concerned in accordance with this Regulation.

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, no authorisation shall be required in the following cases:

(a) use of products containing exclusively one or more basic substances;

(b) placing on the market and use of plant protection products for research or development purposes in accordance with Article 54;

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(c) production, storage or movement of a plant protection product intended for use in another Member State, provided that the product is authorised in that Member State and that the Member State of production, storage or movement has put in place inspection requirements to ensure that the plant protection product is not used in its territory;

(d) production, storage or movement of a plant protection product intended for use in a third country provided that the Member State of production, storage or movement has put in place inspection requirements to ensure that the plant protection product is exported from its territory;

(e) placing on the market and use of plant protection products for which a parallel trade permit has been granted in accordance with Article 52.

Article 29

Requirements for the authorisation for placing on the market

1. Without prejudice to Article 50 a plant protection product shall only be authorised where following the uniform principles referred to in paragraph 6 it complies with the following requirements:

(a) its active substances, safeners and synergists have been approved;

(b) where its active substance, safener or synergist is produced by a different source, or by the same source with a change in the manufacturing process and/or manufacturing location:

(i) the specification, pursuant to Article 38, does not deviate significantly from the specification included in the Regulation approving that substance, safener or synergist; and

(ii) the active substance, safener or synergist has no more harmful effects within the meaning of Article 4(2) and (3) due to its impurities than if it had been produced in accordance with the manufacturing process specified in the dossier that supported the approval;

(c) its co-formulants are not included in Annex III;

(d) its technical formulation is such that user exposure or other risks are limited as much as possible without compromising the functioning of the product;

(e) in the light of current scientific and technical knowledge, it complies with the requirements provided for in Article 4(3);

(f) the nature and quantity of its active substances, safeners and synergists and, where appropriate, any toxicologically, ecotoxicologically or environmentally relevant impurities and co-formulants can be determined by appropriate methods;

(g) its residues, resulting from authorised uses, and which are of toxicological, ecotoxicological or environmental relevance, can be determined by appropriate methods in general use in all Member States, with appropriate limits of determination on relevant samples;

(h) its physical and chemical properties have been determined and deemed acceptable for the purposes of the appropriate use and storage of the product;

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(i) for plants or plant products to be used as feed or food, where appropriate, the maximum residue levels for the agricultural products affected by the use referred to in the authorisation have been set or modified in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 396/2005.

2. The applicant shall demonstrate that the requirements provided for in points (a) to (h) of paragraph 1 are met.

3. Compliance with the requirements set out in point (b) and points (e) to (h) of paragraph 1 shall be established by official or officially recognised tests and analyses carried out under agricultural, plant health and environmental conditions relevant to the use of the plant protection product in question and representative of the conditions prevailing in the zone where the product is intended to be used.

4. With respect to point (f) of paragraph 1, harmonised methods may be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 79(4).

5. Article 81 shall apply.

6. Uniform principles for evaluation and authorisation of plant protection products shall contain the requirements set out in Annex VI to Directive 91/414/EEC and shall be laid down in Regulations adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 79(2) without any substantial modifications. Subsequent amendments to these Regulations shall be adopted in accordance with Article 78(1)(c).

Following these principles, interaction between the active substance, safeners, synergists and co-formulants shall be taken into account in the evaluation of plant protection products.

Article 30

Provisional authorisations

1. By way of derogation from Article 29(1)(a), Member States may authorise for a provisional period not exceeding 3 years, the placing on the market of plant protection products containing an active substance not yet approved, provided that:

(a) the decision on approval could not be finalised within a period of 30 months from the date of admissibility of the application, extended by any additional period set in accordance with Article 9(2), Article 11(3) or Article 12(2) or (3); and

(b) pursuant to Article 9 the dossier on the active substance is admissible in relation to the proposed uses; and

(c) the Member State concludes that the active substance can satisfy the requirements of Article 4(2) and (3) and that the plant protection product may be expected to satisfy the requirements of Article 29(1)(b) to (h); and

(d) maximum residue levels have been established in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 396/2005.

2. In such cases the Member State shall immediately inform the other Member States and the Commission of its assessment of the dossier and of the terms of the authorisation, giving at least the information provided for in Article 57(1).

▼B

3. The provisions laid down in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall apply until 14 June 2016. If necessary, that time limit may be extended in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 79(4).

Article 31

Contents of authorisations

1. The authorisation shall define plants or plant products and non-agricultural areas (for example railways, public areas, storage rooms) on which and the purposes for which the plant protection product may be used.

2. The authorisation shall set out the requirements relating to the placing on the market and use of the plant protection product. Those requirements shall as a minimum include the conditions of use necessary to comply with the conditions and requirements provided for in the Regulation approving the active substances, safeners and synergists.

The authorisation shall include a classification of the plant protection product for the purpose of Directive 1999/45/EC. Member States may provide that authorisation holders shall classify or update the label without undue delay following any change to the classification and labelling of the plant protection product in accordance with Directive 1999/45/EC. In such cases, they shall immediately inform the competent authority thereof.

3. The requirements referred to in paragraph 2 shall also include where applicable:

(a) the maximum dose per hectare in each application;

(b) the period between the last application and harvest;

(c) the maximum number of applications per year.

4. The requirements referred to in paragraph 2 may include the following:

(a) a restriction with respect to the distribution and use of the plant protection product in order to protect the health of the distributors, users, bystanders, residents, consumers or workers concerned or the environment, taking into consideration requirements imposed by other Community provisions; such restriction shall be indicated on the label;

(b) the obligation before the product is used to inform any neighbours who could be exposed to the spray drift and who have requested to be informed;

(c) indications for proper use according to the principles of Integrated Pest Management referred to in Article 14 of and Annex III to Directive 2009/128/EC;

(d) designation of categories of users, such as professional and non-professional;

(e) the approved label;

(f) the interval between applications;

(g) the period between the last application and consumption of the plant product where applicable;

(h) the re-entry interval;

(i) the packaging size and material.