

# EurEau Position Paper on the draft Sustainable Use of Plant Protection Products Regulation

### Strengthening the Regulation is essential to protecting human and environmental health

#### Summary

EurEau welcomes the legislative proposal of the Regulation on the Sustainable Use of Plant Protection Products (SUR), enshrining the European Commission's Zero Pollution ambition in pesticides policy to protect human health and the environment.

This legislative proposal heralds good news for water operators: water suppliers need water resources that are protected from pollution so that tap water remains safe and affordable, and the right to water is not jeopardised.

Agriculture is considered as the greatest contributor to pesticides in surface water and in groundwater used for the abstraction of drinking water, through application, runoffs or incorrect disposal. Pesticides are more and more having a negative impact on the quality of drinking water resources and drinking water operators have to increasingly resort to expensive and energy-intensive extra-treatments while water consumers bear the costs.

While the legislative proposal represents a major step in the right direction, we urge the European Parliament and the Council of the EU to embrace the change and support a European food system that protects water resources.

The Commission proposal is the response to a Sustainable Use of Pesticides Directive (SUD) that failed to deliver tangible results with plant protection products (PPP) continuing to put the health of people and the environment at risk.

We regret, however, that Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 on placing pesticides on the EU market will not be revised, since this legislation is key to restricting harmful pesticides. It must be ensured that only those substances that have no detrimental effects on human health, the environment, and more specifically, drinking water production, are allowed for use. This is not the case today. Furthermore, more attention should be paid to the possible combination effects of substances and regrettable substitutions of substances.



EurEau wishes to comment the draft Regulation as follows. Annex I contains all proposed amendments.

#### 1. Article 1 - Subject matter

It is crucial to maintain the aim of the Regulation as already formulated in the Sustainable Use of Pesticides Directive (SUD), which is the protection of human health and the environment, and the subsequent shift away from the use of chemical PPP. Otherwise, Article 1 would fail to explain why the substantial efforts proposed in this Regulation are necessary.

### 2. Article 4 – Union 2030 reduction targets for chemical plant protection products; and

### 3. Article 5 – Member States 2030 reduction targets for chemical plant protection products

The European Commission's analysis of the SUD shows that the measures currently in place are inefficient in achieving the adequate protection of water resources from PPP pollution. In many countries, drinking water suppliers must revert to costly and resource-and energy-intensive extra treatment to remove PPP and their metabolites from raw drinking water in order to protect human health. This may jeopardise the affordability of water services. In particular smaller water suppliers lack the technical and financial capacity to implement such advanced treatment.

This situation contradicts the Treaty for the Functioning of the EU, Article 191.2, which calls on Union policy to be based on the Precautionary Principle and control-at-source measures. Ambitious and binding reduction targets for PPP are fully in line with these basic principles. As a result, the contamination of water resources by PPP and their metabolites must fall to concentrations that are no longer hazardous for people and the environment, in all Member States<sup>1</sup>.

Although we expect a reduction of emissions to water bodies through the reduction of PPP use, stricter requirements for the placing of these products on the EU market must be implemented in parallel by revising regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.

#### 4. Article 8 - National Action Plans

EurEau largely supports the provisions of this Article, including those relating to PPP use (para. 1 (b)) and the public consultation (para. 2).

EurEau strongly supports paragraph 4 on the consistence of Nation Action Plans with

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> <u>See Zero Pollution Action Plan</u> (European Commission, 2021).



action plans drawn up under other Union legislation, in particular, Directives 91/676/EEC (the Nitrates Directive) and 2000/60/EC (the Water Framework Directive). A coherent and consistent set of actions avoids duplication and confusion, ensures a holistic approach adapted to local needs and, hence, minimises implementation costs. The SUR must emphasise that the National Action Plans work towards meeting any threshold values for PPP and (non-)relevant metabolites of PPP contained in those other plans and seek consistency with the risk assessment and risk management measures taken under Article 8 of Directive 2020/2184 (the Drinking Water Directive).

The River Basin Management Plans implemented under Directive 2000/60/EC refer to EU and national environmental quality standards and groundwater quality standards. Those include a threshold for PPP of 0.1  $\mu$ g/L for each pesticide and their relevant metabolites in groundwater (Directive 2006/118/EC, the Groundwater Directive), and are likely to include a threshold of 0.1  $\mu$ g/L for non-relevant metabolites of pesticides in groundwater. They may also refer to the requirements of Directive 2020/2184 (0.1  $\mu$ g/L for each pesticide and their relevant metabolites in drinking water, 0.5  $\mu$ g/L for the sum of pesticides and their relevant metabolites in drinking water).

### 5. Article 9 - Information on national 2030 reduction targets in National Action Plans

EurEau fully supports measures to increase the transparency of pesticide use and reduction measure, and to improve the understanding of emissions to soil and water through monitoring.

Given the fact that the water-protection-related plans referred to in Article 8 (for example under Directive 2000/60/EC) clearly include threshold values for PPP metabolites, the information provided in Article 9 should include these substances.

### 6. Article 16 - Electronic integrated pest management and plant protection product use register

Paragraph 5 is highly relevant for the public authorities and drinking water suppliers in charge of implementing Articles 8 (Risk assessment and risk management of the catchment areas for abstraction points of water intended for human consumption and Article 9 (Risk assessment and risk management of the supply system) of Directive 2020/2184. The efficiency and effectiveness of risk assessment and risk management measures largely depend on the availability of reliable local data, including on PPP use. Synergies with Regulation XXX (Statistics on Agricultural Input and Output must be sought).

The information referred to in paragraph 1 (c) must also be made available to local drinking water operators. The data must be up-to-date, detailed, down to the level of

 $<sup>^2</sup>$  SCHEER - Final Opinion on Groundwater quality standards for proposed additional pollutants in the annexes to the Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC), 2022.



individual plots and must not be anonymous. Confidential data should be used exclusively to conduct risk assessment and risk management measures in accordance with Directive (EU) 2020/2184. The frequency of data provided should be determined according to local conditions.

Paragraph 1 stipulates that the registers contain information for a period of at least three years. Since active substances and their metabolites often take many years of underground passage to drinking water abstraction points, a much longer period is needed. EurEau suggests at least 10 years, but there are no obstacles from a data management point of view for even longer periods.

As stated in this Article, the records must provide real data on the plant protection products applied. They should not be based on a statistical selection/ estimate of applications which is subsequently extrapolated to the entire Member State.

It needs to be clarified that harmonised data formats should be used, showing at least the following:

- ~ Area with parcel number and area size
- ~ Farmer
- ~ Application date
- ~ Active ingredient used per operation with application rate in kg or kg/ha
- Reason for application (reason why integrated pest management measures are not applicable)
- ~ Crop, weather, crop rotation.

### 7. Article 18 - Use of plant protection products in sensitive areas

The provisions of this Article are crucial for the protection of drinking water resources. In particular, the reference to Directives 2000/60/EC and 2020/2184 in the definition of "sensitive area" (Article 3 (f) (iii) is relevant in this context. This must include water protection areas, i.e. groundwater and spring water catchment areas for drinking water production.

EurEau fully supports the provision that the use of all PPP is prohibited in sensitive areas (paragraph 1).

The buffer zones of 3m are welcome, but may not be enough. In fact, buffer strips should apply based on the risk of the product entering the water course and impacting the ecology. The buffer is written on the PPP label and is generally 1-5m depending, among other factors, on the application mode. For example, spraying PPP involves a high risk of air transport into the sensitive area.

Taking into account inherent application risks, EurEau strongly recommends an extension of the buffer zone to at least 5m.

As to paragraph 8(e), for transparency reasons and to facilitate the risk assessment of



drinking water authorities and local drinking water operators, the competent authority should also make publically available the quantity and the number of doses of the plant protection product to be applied under a given permit.

### 8. Article 19 - Measures to protect the aquatic environment and drinking water

This article is of the utmost importance to drinking water operators and must be maintained and even strengthened.

The measures to protect the aquatic environment and drinking water resources must go beyond those for sensitive areas and the minimum buffer zone should therefore be increased to 10m from the average shoreline of surface waters.

Paragraph 3 must ensure full policy coherence with the Union action listed in that paragraph. The River Basin Management Plans (Directive 2000/60/EC) refer to EU and national environmental quality standards and groundwater quality standards. Those include a European threshold of 0.1  $\mu$ g/L for each pesticide and are likely to include a threshold of 0.1  $\mu$ g/L for non-relevant metabolites of pesticides in groundwater<sup>3</sup>.

Directive 2020/2184 (annex I, part B) sets a parametric value of 0.1  $\mu$ g/L per 'pesticide and their relevant metabolites' in water intended for human consumption. Member States must define a guidance value to manage the presence of 'non-relevant metabolites' of pesticides in water intended for human consumption.

Article 19 of the SUR must therefore explicitly refer to PPP and their metabolites.

#### 9. NEW Article 19a - Extended Producer Responsibility

In line with Article 191.2 of the TFEU, Article 9.1 of Directive 2000/60/EC, the opinion of the European court of Auditors<sup>4</sup>, the Council conclusions regarding the European Court of Auditors' report on the implementation of the Polluter Pays Principle<sup>5</sup>, and the European Commission's Zero Pollution Action Plan, the Polluter Pays Principle should be implemented to cover the cost for drinking water operators of ensuring compliance with the parametric values for pesticides and their metabolites defined in directive 2020/2184.

As shown in annex II of this paper, these costs can be substantial. Today, they are borne by water consumers and affect the affordability of water services, in particular for lower income households.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> SCHEER - Final Opinion on Groundwater quality standards for proposed additional pollutants in the annexes to the Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC), 2022.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Special Report 12/2021: The Polluter Pays Principle: Inconsistent application across EU environmental policies and actions (2021).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> European Court of Auditors' Special Report No 12/2021 entitled "The Polluter Pays Principle: Inconsistent application across EU environmental policies and actions" - Council conclusions (2021).



#### 10. Article 25 - Training and Certification

EurEau fully supports the training and certification requirements, including the subjects listed in annex III. Farmers must be enabled to understand the impact of their choices on the aquatic environment and on drinking water resources.

#### 11. Article 26 - Independent advisory system

We welcome this article since independent advisory services are paramount for the better application of the IPM mechanism. Indeed it is crucial that each Member State designates a competent authority to establish, oversee and monitor the operation of such system of independent advisors for professional users.

## 12. Annex I – Methodology for calculating progress towards achieving the two Union and two national 2030 reduction targets

Section 1.1 limits the methodology to "quantities of chemical active substances placed on the market in plant protection products under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 (the Plant Protection Products Regulation), whereas the quantities applied by professional users are of far higher interest. This information is available and should be used for the calculation of progress.

### 13. Annex VI – Methodology for calculating harmonised risk indicators at Union and national levels

By analogy, in Section 2.1, the harmonised indicators should be based on statistics of the amount of active substances in plant protection products placed on the market **and used** (applied) by professional users according to Regulation (EC) No. 1107/2009.



#### **ANNEX 1**

### **Proposed amendments**

#### Article 1 - Subject matter

	T
COM proposal	EurEau recommendation
This Regulation lays down rules for the	This Regulation lays down rules for the
sustainable use of plant protection	sustainable use of plant protection products
products by providing for the setting,	with the aim to reduce the risks and
and achievement by 2030, of reduction	impacts of pesticide use on human
targets for the use and risk of chemical	health and the environment and
plant protection products, establishing	promote the use of integrated pest
requirements for use, storage, sale and	management and of alternative
disposal of plant protection products and	approaches or techniques such as non-
for application equipment, providing for	chemical alternatives to pesticides, by
training and awareness raising, and	providing for the setting, and achievement
providing for implementation of	by 2030, of reduction targets for the use and
integrated pest management.	risk of chemical plant protection products,
	establishing requirements for use, storage,
	sale and disposal of plant protection products
	and for application equipment, providing for
	training and awareness raising, and providing
	for implementation of integrated pest
	management.

#### Justification

It is crucial to maintain the aim of the Regulation as already formulated in the Sustainable Use of Pesticides Directive, which is the protection of human health and the environment and the shift away from the use of chemical PPP. Otherwise, article 1 would fail to explain why all these efforts are necessary.

#### Article 8 - National Action Plans

COM proposal	EurEau recommendation
4. National action plans shall be	4. National action plans shall be consistent
consistent with the plans of Member	with the plans of Member States drawn up in
States drawn-up in accordance with	accordance with Directives 91/676/EEC,
Directives 91/676/EEC, 92/43/EEC,	92/43/EEC, 2000/60/EC, 2008/50/EC,



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

2009/147/EC and (EU) 2016/2284 and Regulation xxx/xxx on nature restoration [reference to adopted act to be inserted], be consistent with the CAP Strategic Plans drawn-up in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 and shall contain explanations how the national action plan is consistent with those plans and how it supports the achievement of the goals and thresholds for the concentration limits inter alia for plant protection products and their metabolites set out in those plans.

#### Justification

The River Basin Management Plans implemented under Directive 2000/60/EC refer to EU and national environmental quality standards and groundwater quality standards. Those include a threshold for PPP of 0.1  $\mu$ g/L for each pesticide and their relevant metabolites in groundwater (directive 2006/118/EC), and are likely to include a threshold of 0.1  $\mu$ g/L for non-relevant metabolites of pesticides in groundwater.

### Article 9 - Information on national 2030 reduction targets in national action plans

#### COM proposal

- 1. National action plans published until and including 2030 shall include all of the following information related to the national 2030 reduction targets:
  - (a) a list of at least the 5 active substances that most strongly influence the trend in the reduction in the use and risk of chemical plant protection products, and of the use of the more hazardous plant protection products, as determined by applying the methodology set out in Annex I, during the 3 years preceding the adoption of the national action plan;

#### **EurEau recommendation**

- 1. National action plans published until and including 2030 shall include all of the following information related to the national 2030 reduction targets:
  - (a) a list of at least the 5 active substances *and their metabolites* that most strongly influence the trend in the reduction in the use and risk of chemical plant protection products, and of the use of the more hazardous plant protection products, as determined by applying the methodology set out in Annex I, during the 3 years preceding the adoption of the national action plan;

#### Justification

Given the fact that the water-protection-related plans referred to in article 8 (for example the River Basin Management Plans implemented under Directive 2000/60/EC)



clearly include threshold values for the metabolites of PPP, the information provided in article 9 should include this group of substances.

### Article 16 - Electronic integrated pest management and plant protection product use register

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

COM proposal

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

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

**EurEau recommendation** 

The electronic integrated pest management and plant protection product use register or registers shall contain all of the following information for a period of at least **10** years from date of entry:

..

NEW 1.a: The data gathered under paragraph 1, point c of this article shall use a harmonised format, be up-to-date and shall not be anonymous. The data shall comprise at least the following:

- Area with parcel number and area size
- Name of the farm
- Application date
- Active ingredient used per operation with application rate in kg or kg/ha
- Reason for application (reason why integrated pest management measures are not applicable)
- Crop, weather, crop rotation.

The frequency of data provision should be determined according to local conditions.



..

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

•••

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

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

#### Justification

As active substances and their metabolites may take many years of underground passage to drinking water abstraction points, a much longer period is needed. This should help drinking water operators while not causing technical challenges or additional costs to the management of registers.

The efficiency and effectiveness of risk assessment and risk management measures as stipulated in Articles 8 (Risk assessment and risk management of the catchment areas for abstraction points of water intended for human consumption and Article 9 (Risk assessment and risk management of the supply system) of Directive 2020/2184 largely depends on the availability of reliable and up-to-date local data, including on PPP use. While drinking water suppliers are in charge of implementing Article 9 (and may be assigned to implement Article 8) of Directive 2020/2184 must have access to the information referred to in paragraph 1 (c) to the same token as drinking water authorities.



### Article 18 - Use of plant protection products in sensitive areas

COM proposal	EurEau recommendation
1. The use of all plant protection products is prohibited in all sensitive areas and within <i>3</i> metres of such areas. This <i>3</i> metre buffer zone shall not be reduced by using alternative riskmitigation techniques.	1. The use of all plant protection products is prohibited in all sensitive areas and within <b>at least 5</b> metres of such areas. This <b>5</b> metre buffer zone shall not be reduced by using alternative risk-mitigation techniques.

#### Justification

The buffer zones of 3 metres may not be enough in a number of circumstances. In fact, buffer strips should apply based on the risk of the product entering the water course and impacting the ecology. The buffer is written on the PPP label and is generally 1-5m depending, among others, on the application mode. When applying the precautionary principle, 5m should be the minimum buffer zone.

COM proposal	EurEau recommendation
8. Where a permit for use of a plant	8. Where a permit for use of a plant
protection product in a sensitive area is	protection product in a sensitive area is
granted, before the first day of its	granted, before the first day of its validity,
validity, the competent authority	the competent authority referred to in
referred to in paragraph 3 shall make	paragraph 3 shall make publicly available
publicly available the following	the following information:
information:	(a) the location of the use;
(a) the location of the use;	(b) the evidence for the exceptional
(b) the evidence for the exceptional	circumstances justifying the application of a
circumstances justifying the application	plant protection product;
of a plant protection product;	(c) the start and end date of the approval
(c) the start and end date of the	period of the permit, which shall not exceed
approval period of the permit, which	60 consecutive days;
shall not exceed 60 consecutive days;	(d) the relevant weather conditions allowing
(d) the relevant weather conditions	a safe application;
allowing a safe application;	(e) the name of the plant protection
(e) the name of the plant protection	product or products, the quantity or
product or products;	quantities and the number of doses to
	be applied;



(f) the application equipment to be used	
	and the risk mitigation measures to be
	taken.

(f) the application equipment to be used and the risk mitigation measures to be taken.

#### Justification

For transparency reasons and to facilitate the risk assessment of drinking water authorities and local drinking water operators, the competent authority should also make publically available to quantity of the plant protection product to be applied under a given permit.

### Article 19 - Measures to protect the aquatic environment and drinking water

COM proposal	EurEau recommendation
1. The use of all plant protection	The use of all plant protection products
products is prohibited on all surface	is prohibited on all surface waters and
waters and within 3 metres of such	within <b>10</b> metres of <b>the average</b>
waters. This <b>3</b> metre buffer zone shall	<b>shoreline of</b> such waters. This <b>10</b> metre
not be reduced by using alternative risk-	buffer zone shall not be reduced by using
mitigation techniques.	alternative risk-mitigation techniques.

#### Justification

The protection of human health must be a top priority of this Regulation. Buffer zones of 3 metres may not provide sufficient protection in many circumstances. The reference to the shoreline should ensure that the application limit is not advanced during periods of drought.

COM proposal	EurEau recommendation
3. By [OP: please insert the date of	3. By [OP: please insert the date of
application of this Regulation], Member	application of this Regulation], Member
States shall have in place appropriate	States shall have in place appropriate
measures to avoid deterioration of	measures to avoid deterioration of surface
surface and groundwater status as well	and groundwater status as well as coastal
as coastal and marine waters and allow	and marine waters and allow achievement
achievement of good surface and	of good surface and groundwater status, to
groundwater status, to protect the	protect the aquatic environment and
aquatic environment and drinking water	drinking water supplies from the impact of
supplies from the impact of plant	plant protection products <b>and their</b>
protection products to achieve, at least,	relevant and non-relevant metabolites
the objectives set out in Directives	to achieve, at least, the objectives set out
2000/60/EC, 2006/118/EC,	in Directives 2000/60/EC, 2006/118/EC,



2008/105/EC, 2008/56/EC and (EU)	2008/105/EC, 2008/56/EC and (EU)
2020/2184.	2020/2184.

#### Justification

Consistency between different Union acts must be ensure. The River Basin Management Plans implemented under Directive 2000/60/EC refer to EU and national environmental quality standards and groundwater quality standards. Those include a European threshold of 0.1  $\mu$ g/L for each pesticide and are likely to include a threshold of 0.1  $\mu$ g/L for non-relevant metabolites of pesticides in groundwater.

Directive 2020/2184 (annex I part B) sets a parametric value of 0.1 µg/L per 'pesticide and their relevant metabolites' in water intended for human consumption. Member States must define a guidance value to manage the presence of 'non-relevant metabolites' of pesticides in water intended for human consumption.

#### NEW Article 19a - Extended Producer Responsibility

COM proposal	EurEau recommendation
	1. Member States shall ensure that extended producer responsibility schemes are established for all plant protection products including their metabolites, in accordance with Articles 8 and 8a of Directive 2008/98/EC.
	2. Member States shall ensure that the producers of plant protection products cover the costs pursuant to the extended producer responsibility provisions in Directive 2008/98/EC and, insofar as not already included, cover the following costs:
	(a) the investment and operational costs incurred by drinking water suppliers to treat raw drinking water to ensure compliance with the parametric values for pesticides and their metabolites defined in Annex 1, Part B of Directive 2020/2184;
	(b) the investment costs incurred by drinking water suppliers for other measures to ensure compliance with



the parametric values for pesticides
and their metabolites defined in Annex
1, Part B of Directive 2020/2184;
3. The costs to be covered referred to in paragraph 2 shall not exceed the costs that are necessary to provide the
services referred to therein in a cost-

efficient way and shall be established in a transparent way between the

actors concerned.

- 4. Member States shall define in a clear way the roles and responsibilities of all relevant actors involved.
- 5. Each Member State shall allow the producers established in another Member State and placing products on its market to appoint a legal or natural person established on its territory as an authorised representative for the purposes of fulfilling the obligations of a producer related to extended producer responsibility schemes on its territory.

#### Justification

The cost of meeting the parametric values for plant protection products and their metabolites for drinking water are borne by the water consumer today. This affects the affordability of water services, in particular for lower income households, and contradicts the polluter-pays principle enshrined in article 191.2 of the TFEU and in article 9.1 of directive 2000/60/EC.

## Annex I – Methodology for calculating progress towards achieving the two Union and two national 2030 reduction targets

COM proposal	EurEau recommendation
SECTION 1  1. The methodology shall be based on statistics on the quantities of chemical active substances placed on	SECTION 1  1. The methodology shall be based on statistics on the quantities of chemical active substances placed on the market



the market in plant protection products under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, provided to the Commission (Eurostat) under Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

in plant protection products **and on quantities applied by professional users** under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, provided to the Commission (Eurostat) under Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

#### Justification

Limiting the methodology to "quantities of chemical active substances placed on the market in plant protection products under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009" is not responding to information needs. The quantities applied by professional users are of for greater interest to determine progress.

### Annex VI – Methodology for calculating harmonised risk indicators at Union and national levels

COM proposal	EurEau recommendation
SECTION 2	SECTION 2
1. The methodology shall be based on statistics on the quantities of chemical active substances placed on the market in plant protection products under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, provided to the Commission (Eurostat) under Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council.	1. The methodology shall be based on statistics on the quantities of chemical active substances placed on the market in plant protection products <b>and on quantities applied by professional users</b> under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, provided to the Commission (Eurostat) under Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

#### Justification

Limiting the methodology to "quantities of chemical active substances placed on the market in plant protection products under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009" will not lead to accurate results. The quantities applied by professional users are of for greater interest to determine realistic risk indicators.



#### **ANNEX 2**

## Examples of extra-costs for drinking water operators to comply with the parametric value for PPP defined in directive 2020/2184

#### PRAGUE (CZ)

**Water treatment plant Zelivka** (Drinking water production: 110 million m³/a) Additional activated carbon filtration (+ ozonation) due to pesticides in drinking water resources (2018-2020) => **EUR 50 M** 

WTP Podoli (40 million m<sup>3</sup>/a) => EUR 5 M

#### PILSEN (CZ)

Upgrading drinking water treatment plant due to pesticides (2013-2017) =>Investment cost: EUR 4 M

#### HALTERN (DE) (100 million m³/year)

- Average activated carbon costs (PAC: 300 t/year) => EUR 0.6 M
- Average costs cooperation with farmers => EUR 1 M/year

#### About EurEau

EurEau is the voice of Europe's water sector. We represent drinking water and waste water operators from 30 countries in Europe, from both the private and the public sectors.



Our members are 35 national associations of water services. At EurEau, we bring national water professionals together to agree European water sector positions regarding the management of water quality, resource efficiency and access to water for Europe's citizens and businesses. The EurEau secretariat is based in Brussels.

With a direct employment of around 476,000 people, the European water sector makes a significant contribution to the European economy.