



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

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COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No .../..

of **XXX**

amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011, as regards the conditions of approval of the active substances clothianidin, thiamethoxam and imidacloprid, and prohibiting the use and sale of seeds treated with plant protection products containing those active substances

(Text with EEA relevance)

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amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011, as regards the conditions of approval of the active substances clothianidin, thiamethoxam and imidacloprid, and prohibiting the use and sale of seeds treated with plant protection products containing those active substances

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to 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/EEC¹, and in particular the first alternative of Article 21(3), Article 49(2) and Article 78(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The active substances clothianidin, thiamethoxam and imidacloprid were included in Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market² by Commission Directives 2006/41/EC, 2007/6/EC, 2008/116/EC.
- (2) Commission Directive 2010/21/EU amended Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC as regards the specific provisions relating to the neonicotinoids clothianidin, thiamethoxam and imidacloprid.
- (3) Active substances included in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC are deemed to be approved under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and are listed in Part A of the Annex to Commission Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 of 25 May 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of approved active substances³.
- (4) In spring 2012, new scientific information on the sub-lethal effects of neonicotinoids on bees was published. The Commission, in accordance with Article 21(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, asked the European Food Safety Authority, hereinafter ‘the Authority’, for scientific and technical assistance to assess this new

¹ OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1.

² OJ L 230, 19.8.1991, p. 1.

³ OJ L 153, 11.6.2011, p. 1.

information and to review the risk assessment of neonicotinoids as regards their impact on bees.

- (5) The Authority presented its conclusions on the risk assessment for bees for clothianidin, thiamethoxam and imidacloprid on 16 January 2013⁴.
- (6) The Authority identified for certain crops high acute risks for bees from plant protection products containing the active substances clothianidin, thiamethoxam or imidacloprid. The Authority identified in particular high acute risks for bees from exposure via dust as regards several crops, from consumption of residues in contaminated pollen and nectar as regards some crops and from exposure via guttation fluid as regards maize. In addition, unacceptable risks due to acute or chronic effects on colony survival and development could not be excluded for several crops. Furthermore the Authority identified a number of data gaps for each of the evaluated crops. In particular as regards long term risk to honey bees from dust exposure, from residues in pollen and nectar and from exposure from guttation fluid.
- (7) In the light of the new scientific and technical knowledge, the Commission considered that there are indications that the approved uses of clothianidin, thiamethoxam and imidacloprid no longer satisfy the approval criteria provided for in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 with respect to their impact on bees and that the high risk for bees could not be excluded except by imposing further restrictions. In particular, pending the evaluation of the Authority on foliar uses it considered that the risk for bees from foliar applications is similar to the risk identified by the Authority for seed treatment applications and soil treatment, due to the systemic translocation of the active substances clothianidin, thiamethoxam and imidacloprid through the plant.
- (8) The Commission invited the notifiers to submit their comments.
- (9) The conclusions of the Authority were reviewed by the Member States and the Commission within the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health and finalised on 15 March 2013 in the format of addenda to the review reports for clothianidin, thiamethoxam and imidacloprid.
- (10) The Commission has come to the conclusion that a high risk for bees cannot be excluded except by imposing further restrictions.
- (11) It is confirmed that the active substances clothianidin, thiamethoxam and imidacloprid are to be deemed to have been approved under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. In order to minimise the exposure of bees, it is, however, appropriate to restrict the uses of those active substances, to provide for specific risk mitigation measures for the protection of bees and to limit the use of the plant protection products containing those active substances to professional users. In particular the uses as seed treatment and soil

⁴ *European Food Safety Authority; Conclusion on the peer review of the pesticide risk assessment for bees for the active substance clothianidin. EFSA Journal 2013; 11(1):3066. [58 pp.] doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2013.3066.*
Conclusion on the peer review of the pesticide risk assessment for bees for the active substance imidacloprid. EFSA Journal 2013; 11(1):3068. [55 pp.] doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2013.
Conclusion on the peer review of the pesticide risk assessment for bees for the active substance thiamethoxam. EFSA Journal 2013; 11(1):3067. [68 pp.] doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2013.3067. Available online: www.efsa.europa.eu/efsajournal.htm.

treatment of plant protection products containing clothianidin, thiamethoxam or imidacloprid should be prohibited for crops attractive to bees and for cereals except for uses in greenhouses and for winter cereals. Foliar treatments with plant protection products containing clothianidin, thiamethoxam or imidacloprid should be prohibited for crops attractive to bees and for cereals with the exception of uses in greenhouses and uses after flowering. Crops which are harvested before flowering are not considered attractive to bees.

- (12) Concerning applications of clothianidin, thiamethoxam or imidacloprid which may be authorised under the present Regulation, it is appropriate to require further confirmatory information.
- (13) Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (14) Risks for bees from treated seeds have been identified in particular from exposure via dust as regards several crops, from consumption of residues in contaminated pollen and nectar as regards some crops and from exposure via guttation fluid as regards maize. Taking into consideration those risks linked with the use of treated seeds, the use and the placing on the market of seeds treated with plant protection products containing clothianidin, thiamethoxam or imidacloprid should be prohibited for seeds of crops attractive to bees and for seeds of cereals except for winter cereals and seeds used in greenhouses.
- (15) Member States should be provided with time to withdraw authorisations for plant protection products containing clothianidin, thiamethoxam or imidacloprid.
- (16) For plant protection products containing clothianidin, thiamethoxam or imidacloprid, where Member States grant any period of grace in accordance with Article 46 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, this period should expire at the latest 30 November 2013. Within two years from the date of entry into force of the present Regulation the Commission will initiate without undue delay a review of the new scientific information which it has received.
- (17) Article 36(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 provides that Member States may, under certain circumstances, impose further risk mitigation measures or restrictions to the placing on the market or use of the plant protection products containing clothianidin, thiamethoxam or imidacloprid. Concerning the placing on the market and use of the seeds treated with plant protection products containing clothianidin, thiamethoxam or imidacloprid, Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 provides for the possibility of Member States to take emergency measures pursuant to Article 71 thereof.
- (18) The prohibition of placing on the market of treated seeds should apply only as of 1 December 2013 in order to allow for a sufficient period of transition. National interim protective measures already taken pursuant to Article 71 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 may be maintained until that date in accordance with Article 71(3) of that Regulation.
- (19) Seeds treated with plant protection products containing clothianidin, thiamethoxam or imidacloprid, which are subject to the restrictions referred to in Article 1 of this

Regulation, may be used for experiments or tests for research or development purposes pursuant to Article 54 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.

- (20) The Standing Committee on the Food chain and Animal Health did not deliver an opinion. An implementing act was deemed to be necessary and the chair submitted the draft implementing act to the appeal committee for further deliberation. The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the appeal committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1
Amendment to Regulation (EC) No 540/2011

The Annex to Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 is amended in accordance with Annex I to this Regulation.

Article 2
Prohibition of placing on the market of treated seeds

Seeds of crops listed in Annex II which have been treated with plant protection products containing clothianidin, thiamethoxam or imidacloprid shall not be used or placed on the market with the exception of seeds used in greenhouses.

Article 3
Transitional measures

Member States shall in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, where necessary amend or withdraw existing authorisations for plant protection products containing clothianidin, thiamethoxam or imidacloprid as active substance by 30 September 2013.

Article 4
Period of grace

Any period of grace granted by Member States in accordance with Article 46 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 shall be as short as possible and shall expire 30 November 2013 at the latest.

Article 5
Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force and apply on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

However, Article 2 shall apply as of 1 December 2013.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels,

For the Commission
The President
José Manuel BARROSO

ANNEX I
Amendments to the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 540/2011

- (1) The column 'Specific provisions' of row 121, **clothianidin**, of Part A of the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 is replaced by the following:

PART A

Only professional uses as insecticide may be authorised.

Uses as seed treatment or soil treatment shall not be authorised for the following cereals, when such cereals are sown from January to June.

barley, millet, oats, rice, rye, sorghum, triticale, wheat.

Foliar treatments shall not be authorised for the following cereals:

barley, millet, oats, rice, rye, sorghum, triticale, wheat.

Uses as seed treatment, soil treatment or foliar application shall not be authorised for the following crops with the exception of uses in greenhouses and with the exception of foliar treatments after flowering:

Alfalfa *Medicago sativa*

almonds *Prunus amygdalus*; *P. communis*; *Amygdalus communis*

anise (*Pimpinella anisum*); badian or star anise (*Illicium verum*); caraway (*Carum carvi*); coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*); cumin (*Cuminum cyminum*); fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*); juniper berries (*Juniperus communis*)

apples *Malus pumila*; *M. sylvestris*; *M. communis*; *Pyrus malus*

apricots *Prunus armeniaca*

avocados *Persea americana*

bananas *Musa sapientum*; *M. cavendishii*; *M. nana*

beans *Phaseolus* spp

blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*)

blueberries European blueberry, wild bilberry, whortleberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*); American blueberry (*V. corymbosum*)

broad beans, horse beans *Vicia faba* (var. major; var. equina; var. minor)

buckwheat *Fagopyrum esculentum* (Polygonaceae)

carobs *Ceratonia siliqua* Carob-tree, locust bean

castor oil seed *Ricinus communis*

cherries Mazzard, sweet cherry (*Prunus avium*; *Cerasus avium*); hardfleshed cherry (var. duracina); heart cherry (var. juliana)

chestnuts (*Castanea sp*)

chick peas *Cicer arietinum*

chillies (*Capsicum frutescens*; *C. annum*); allspice, Jamaica pepper (*Pimenta officinalis*)

clover for forage and silage *Trifolium* spp.. Various species grown for pasture, green fodder or silage

coffee *Coffea* spp. (*arabica*, *robusta*, *liberica*)

cow peas Cowpea, blackeye pea/bean (*Vigna unguiculata*)

cranberries American cranberry (*Vaccinium macrocarpon*); European cranberry (*V. oxycoccus*)
 cucumbers and gherkins *Cucumis sativus*
 currants Black (*Ribes nigrum*); red and white (*R. rubrum*)
 dates *Phoenix dactylifera*
 elder (*Sambucus nigra*)
 gooseberries *Ribes grossularia*
 grapefruit (inc. pomelos) *Citrus maxima*; *C. grandis*; *C. paradisi*
 grapes *Vitis vinifera*
 groundnuts *Arachis hypogaea*
 hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*)
 hemp *Cannabis sativa*
 japanese rose (*Rosa rugosa*)
 kiwi fruit *Actinidia chinensis*
 leguminous for Silage: birdsfoot, trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*); lespedeza (*Lespedeza spp.*); kudzu (*Pueraria lobata*); sesbania (*Sesbania spp.*); sainfoin, esparcette (*Onobrychis sativa*); sulla (*Hedysarum coronarium*)
 leguminous vegetables, as *Vicia faba*
 lemons and limes Lemon (*Citrus limon*); sour lime (*C. aurantifolia*); sweet lime (*C. limetta*)
 lentils *Lens esculenta*; *Ervum lens*
 linseed *Linum usitatissimum* Flaxseed
 lupins *Lupinus spp*
 maize *Zea mays* Corn, Indian corn, mealies
 melonseed *Cucumis melo*
 cucurbitaceae
 mustard seed White mustard (*Brassica alba*; *B. hirta*; *Sinapis alba*); black mustard (*Brassica nigra*; *Sinapis nigra*)
 okra *Abelmoschus esculentus*; *Hibiscus esculentus*. Also called gombo
 olives *Olea europaea*
 oranges Common, sweet orange (*Citrus sinensis*); bitter orange (*C. aurantium*)
 peaches and nectarines *Prunus persica*; *Amygdalus persica*; *Persica laevis*
 pears *Pyrus communis*
 peas Garden pea (*Pisum sativum*); field pea (*P. arvense*)
 peppermint *Mentha spp.*: *M. piperita*
 persimmons *Diospyros kaki*; *D. virginiana*
 pistachios *Pistacia vera*
 plums and sloes Greengage, mirabelle, damson (*Prunus domestica*); sloe (*P. spinosa*)
 poppy seed *Papaver somniferum*
 pumpkins, squash and gourds *Cucurbita spp.* Includes marrows
 pyrethrum, Dried *Chrysanthemum cinerariifolium*
 quinces *Cydonia oblonga*; *C. vulgaris*; *C. japonica*
 rapeseed *Brassica napus* var. *oleifera*.
 raspberries *Rubus idaeus*
 safflower seed *Carthamus tinctorius*
 seed cotton *Gossypium spp*
 serradella / birds foot (*Ornithopus sativus*)
 sesame seed *Sesamum indicum*
 soybeans *Glycine soja*

spices: bay leaves (*Laurus nobilis*); dill seed (*Anethum graveolens*); fenugreek seed (*Trigonella foenumgraecum*); saffron (*Crocus sativus*); thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*); turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) strawberries *Fragaria spp*
sunflower seed *Helianthus annuus*
tangerine (*Citrus reticulata*); clementine, satsuma (*C. unshiu*)
turnips. *Brassica rapa var. rapifera and oleifera spp.*
vetches Spring/common vetch (*Vicia sativa*)
viper's Grass (*Scorzonera hispanica*)
walnuts *Jugland spp.: J. regia*
watermelons *Citrullus vulgaris*
ornamentals flowering in year of treatment.

PART B

For the implementation of the uniform principles as referred to in Article 29(6) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, the conclusions of the review report on clothianidin, and in particular Appendices I and II thereof, as finalised in the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health on 27 January 2006 and the conclusions of the addendum of the review report on clothianidin as finalised in the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health on 15 March 2013 shall be taken into account.

In this overall assessment Member States shall pay particular attention to:

- the protection of groundwater, when the active substance is applied in regions with vulnerable soil and/or climate conditions,
- the risk to granivorous birds and mammals when the substance is used as a seed dressing.

Member States shall ensure that:

- the seed coating shall only be performed in professional seed treatment facilities. Those facilities must apply the best available techniques in order to ensure that the release of dust during application to the seed, storage, and transport can be minimised;
- adequate seed drilling equipment shall be used to ensure a high degree of incorporation in soil, minimisation of spillage and minimisation of dust emission;
- the conditions of the authorisation include, where appropriate, risk mitigation measures to protect bees;
- monitoring programmes are initiated to verify the real exposure of bees to clothianidin in areas extensively used by bees for foraging or by beekeepers, where and as appropriate.

Conditions of use shall include risk mitigation measures, where appropriate.

The notifier shall submit confirmatory information as regards:

- (a) the risk to pollinators other than honey bees;
- (b) the risk to honey bees foraging in nectar or pollen in succeeding crops;
- (c) the potential uptake via roots to flowering weeds;
- (d) the risk to honey bees foraging on insect honey dew;
- (e) the potential guttation exposure and the acute and the long-term risk to colony survival and development, and the risk to bee brood resulting from such exposure;
- (f) the potential exposure to dust drift following drill and the acute and the long-term risk to colony survival and development, and the risk to bee brood resulting from such exposure;
- (g) the acute and long term risk to colony survival and development and the risk to bee brood for honeybees from ingestion of contaminated nectar and pollen.

The notifier shall submit that information to the Commission, the Member States and the Authority by 31 December 2014.'

- (2) The column 'Specific provisions' of row 140, **thiamethoxam** of Part A of the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 is replaced by the following:

PART A

Only professional uses as insecticide may be authorised.

Uses as seed treatment or soil treatment shall not be authorised for the following cereals, when such cereals are sown from January to June:

barley, millet, oats, rice, rye, sorghum, triticale, wheat.

Foliar treatments shall not be authorised for the following cereals:

barley, millet, oats, rice, rye, sorghum, triticale, wheat.

Uses as seed treatment, soil treatment or foliar application shall not be authorised for the following crops with the exception of uses in greenhouses and with the exception of foliar treatment after flowering:

Alfalfa *Medicago sativa*

almonds *Prunus amygdalus*; *P. communis*; *Amygdalus communis*

anise (*Pimpinella anisum*); badian or star anise (*Illicium verum*); caraway (*Carum carvi*); coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*); cumin (*Cuminum cyminum*); fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*); juniper berries (*Juniperus communis*)

apples *Malus pumila*; *M. sylvestris*; *M. communis*; *Pyrus malus*

apricots *Prunus armeniaca*

avocados *Persea americana*

bananas *Musa sapientum*; *M. cavendishii*; *M. nana*

beans *Phaseolus* spp
 blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*)
 blueberries European blueberry, wild bilberry, whortleberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*);
 American blueberry (*V. corymbosum*)
 broad beans, horse beans *Vicia faba* (var. major; var. equina; var. minor)
 buckwheat *Fagopyrum esculentum* (Polygonaceae)
 carobs *Ceratonia siliqua* Carob-tree, locust bean
 castor oil seed *Ricinus communis*
 cherries Mazzard, sweet cherry (*Prunus avium*; *Cerasus avium*); hardfleshed cherry
 (var. duracina); heart cherry (var. juliana)
 chestnuts (*Castanea sp*)
 chick peas (*Cicer arietinum*)
 chillies (*Capsicum frutescens*; *C. annum*); allspice, Jamaica pepper (*Pimenta
 officinalis*)
 clover for forage and silage *Trifolium* spp.. Various species grown for pasture, green
 fodder or silage
 coffee *Coffea* spp. (*arabica*, *robusta*, *liberica*)
 cow peas Cowpea, blackeye pea/bean (*Vigna unguiculata*)
 cranberries American cranberry (*Vaccinium macrocarpon*); European cranberry (*V.
 oxycoccus*)
 cucumbers and gherkins *Cucumis sativus*
 currants Black (*Ribes nigrum*); red and white (*R. rubrum*)
 dates *Phoenix dactylifera*
 elder (*Sambucus nigra*)
 gooseberries *Ribes grossularia*
 grapefruit (inc. pomelos) *Citrus maxima*; *C. grandis*; *C. paradisi*
 grapes *Vitis vinifera*
 groundnuts *Arachis hypogaea*
 hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*)
 hemp *Cannabis sativa*
 japanese rose (*Rosa rugosa*)
 kiwi fruit *Actinidia chinensis*
 leguminous for Silage: birdsfoot, trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*); lespedeza (*Lespedeza
 spp.*); kudzu (*Pueraria lobata*); sesbania (*Sesbania spp.*); sainfoin, esparcette
 (*Onobrychis sativa*); sulla (*Hedysarum coronarium*)
 leguminous vegetables, as *Vicia faba*
 lemons and limes Lemon (*Citrus limon*); sour lime (*C. aurantifolia*); sweet lime (*C.
 limetta*).
 lentils *Lens esculenta*; *Ervum lens*
 linseed *Linum usitatissimum* Flaxseed
 lupins *Lupinus spp*
 maize *Zea mays* Corn, Indian corn, mealies
 melonseed *Cucumis melo*
 cucurbitaceae
 mustard seed White mustard (*Brassica alba*; *B. hirta*; *Sinapis alba*); black mustard
 (*Brassica nigra*; *Sinapis nigra*)
 okra *Abelmoschus esculentus*; *Hibiscus esculentus*. Also called gombo.
 olives *Olea europaea*
 oranges Common, sweet orange (*Citrus sinensis*); bitter orange (*C. aurantium*)
 peaches and nectarines *Prunus persica*; *Amygdalus persica*; *Persica laevis*

pears *Pyrus communis*
 peas Garden pea (*Pisum sativum*); field pea (*P. arvense*)
 peppermint *Mentha* spp.: *M. piperita*
 persimmons *Diospyros kaki*: *D. virginiana*
 pistachios *Pistacia vera*
 plums and sloes Greengage, mirabelle, damson (*Prunus domestica*); sloe (*P. spinosa*)
 poppy seed *Papaver somniferum*
 pumpkins, squash and gourds *Cucurbita* spp. Includes marrows
 pyrethrum, Dried *Chrysanthemum cinerariifolium*
 quinces *Cydonia oblonga*; *C. vulgaris*; *C. japonica*
 rapeseed *Brassica napus* var. *oleifera*.
 raspberries *Rubus idaeus*
 safflower seed *Carthamus tinctorius*
 seed cotton *Gossypium* spp
 serradella / birds foot (*Ornithopus sativus*)
 sesame seed *Sesamum indicum*
 soybeans *Glycine soja*
 spices: bay leaves (*Laurus nobilis*); dill seed (*Anethum graveolens*); fenugreek seed (*Trigonella foenumgraecum*); saffron (*Crocus sativus*); thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*); turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) strawberries *Fragaria* spp
 sunflower seed *Helianthus annuus*
 tangerine (*Citrus reticulata*); clementine, satsuma (*C. unshiu*)
 turnips. *Brassica rapa* var. *rapifera* and *oleifera* spp.
 vetches Spring/common vetch (*Vicia sativa*)
 viper's Grass (*Scorzonera hispanica*)
 walnuts *Jugland* spp.: *J. regia*
 watermelons *Citrullus vulgaris*
 ornamentals flowering in year of treatment.

PART B

For the implementation of the uniform principles as referred to in Article 29(6) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, the conclusions of the review report on thiamethoxam, and in particular Appendices I and II thereof, as finalised in the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health on 14 July 2006 and the conclusions of the addendum of the review report on thiamethoxam as finalised in the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health on 15 March 2013 shall be taken into account.

In this overall assessment Member States must pay particular attention to:

the potential for groundwater contamination, particularly of the active substance and its metabolites NOA 459602, SYN 501406 and CGA 322704, when the active substance is applied in regions with vulnerable soil and/or climatic conditions,

- the protection of aquatic organisms,
- the long-term risk to small herbivorous animals if the substance is used for seed treatment.

Member States shall ensure that:

- the seed coating shall only be performed in professional seed treatment facilities. Those facilities must apply the best available techniques in order to ensure that the release of dust during application to the seed, storage, and transport can be minimised;
- adequate seed drilling equipment shall be used to ensure a high degree of incorporation in soil, minimisation of spillage and minimisation of dust emission;
- the conditions of the authorisation include, where appropriate, risk mitigation measures to protect bees;
- monitoring programmes are initiated to verify the real exposure of bees to thiamethoxam in areas extensively used by bees for foraging or by beekeepers, where and as appropriate.

Conditions of use shall include risk mitigation measures, where appropriate.

The notifier shall submit confirmatory information as regards:

- (a) the risk to pollinators other than honey bees;
- (b) the risk to honey bees foraging in nectar or pollen in succeeding crops;
- (c) the potential uptake via roots to flowering weeds;
- (d) the risk to honey bees foraging on insect honey dew;
- (e) the potential guttation exposure and the acute and the long-term risk to colony survival and development, and the risk to bee brood resulting from such exposure;
- (f) the potential exposure to dust drift following drill and the acute and the long-term risk to colony survival and development, and the risk to bee brood resulting from such exposure;
- (g) the acute and long term risk to colony survival and development and the risk to bee brood for honeybees from ingestion of contaminated nectar and pollen.

The notifier shall submit that information to the Commission, the Member States and the Authority by 31 December 2014.'

- (3) The column 'Specific provisions' of row 216, **imidacloprid**, of Part A of the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 is replaced by the following:

'PART A

Only professional uses as insecticide may be authorised.

Uses as seed treatment or soil treatment shall not be authorised for the following cereals, when such cereals are sown from January to June:

barley, millet, oats, rice, rye, sorghum, triticale, wheat.

Foliar treatments shall not be authorised for the following cereals:

barley, millet, oats, rice, rye, sorghum, triticale, wheat.

Uses as seed treatment, soil treatment or foliar application shall not be authorised for the following crops with the exception of uses in greenhouses and with the exception of foliar treatment after flowering:

Alfalfa *Medicago sativa*

almonds *Prunus amygdalus*; *P. communis*; *Amygdalus communis*

anise (*Pimpinella anisum*); badian or star anise (*Illicium verum*); caraway (*Carum carvi*); coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*); cumin (*Cuminum cyminum*); fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*); juniper berries (*Juniperus communis*)

apples *Malus pumila*; *M. sylvestris*; *M. communis*; *Pyrus malus*

apricots *Prunus armeniaca*

avocados *Persea americana*

bananas *Musa sapientum*; *M. cavendishii*; *M. nana*

beans *Phaseolus* spp

blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*)

blueberries European blueberry, wild bilberry, whortleberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*); American blueberry (*V. corymbosum*)

broad beans, horse beans *Vicia faba* var. major; var. equina; var. minor)

buckwheat *Fagopyrum esculentum* (Polygonaceae)

carobs *Ceratonia siliqua* Carob-tree, locust bean

castor oil seed *Ricinus communis*

cherries Mazzard, sweet cherry (*Prunus avium*; *Cerasus avium*); hardfleshed cherry (var. duracina); heart cherry (var. juliana)

chestnuts (*Castanea sp*)

chick peas (*Cicer arietinum*)

chillies (*Capsicum frutescens*; *C. annum*); allspice, Jamaica pepper (*Pimenta officinalis*)

clover for forage and silage *Trifolium* spp.. Various species grown for pasture, green fodder or silage

coffee *Coffea* spp. (*arabica*, *robusta*, *liberica*)

cow peas Cowpea, blackeye pea/bean (*Vigna unguiculata*)

cranberries American cranberry (*Vaccinium macrocarpon*); European cranberry (*V. oxycoccus*)

cucumbers and gherkins *Cucumis sativus*

currants Black (*Ribes nigrum*); red and white (*R. rubrum*)

dates *Phoenix dactylifera*

elder (*Sambucus nigra*)

gooseberries *Ribes grossularia*

grapefruit (inc. pomelos) *Citrus maxima*; *C. grandis*; *C. paradisi*

grapes *Vitis vinifera*

groundnuts *Arachis hypogaea*

hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*)

hemp *Cannabis sativa*

japanese rose (*Rosa rugosa*)

kiwi fruit *Actinidia chinensis*

leguminous for Silage: birdsfoot, trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*); lespedeza (*Lespedeza spp.*); kudzu (*Pueraria lobata*); sesbania (*Sesbania spp.*); sainfoin, esparcette (*Onobrychis sativa*); sulla (*Hedysarum coronarium*)
 leguminous vegetables, as *Vicia faba*
 lemons and limes Lemon (*Citrus limon*); sour lime (*C. aurantifolia*); sweet lime (*C. limetta*)
 lentils *Lens esculenta*; *Eryum lens*
 linseed *Linum usitatissimum* Flaxseed
 lupins *Lupinus spp*
 maize *Zea mays* Corn, Indian corn, mealies
 melonseed *Cucumis melo*
 cucurbitaceae
 mustard seed White mustard (*Brassica alba*; *B. hirta*; *Sinapis alba*); black mustard (*Brassica nigra*; *Sinapis nigra*)
 okra *Abelmoschus esculentus*; *Hibiscus esculentus*. Also called gombo.
 olives *Olea europaea*
 oranges Common, sweet orange (*Citrus sinensis*); bitter orange (*C. aurantium*)
 peaches and nectarines *Prunus persica*; *Amygdalus persica*; *Persica laevis*
 pears *Pyrus communis*
 peas Garden pea (*Pisum sativum*); field pea (*P. arvense*)
 peppermint *Mentha spp.*: *M. piperita*
 persimmons *Diospyros kaki*; *D. virginiana*
 pistachios *Pistacia vera*
 plums and sloes Greengage, mirabelle, damson (*Prunus domestica*); sloe (*P. spinosa*)
 poppy seed *Papaver somniferum*
 pumpkins, squash and gourds *Cucurbita spp.* Includes marrows
 pyrethrum, *Dried Chrysanthemum cinerariifolium*
 quinces *Cydonia oblonga*; *C. vulgaris*; *C. japonica*
 rapeseed *Brassica napus* var. *oleifera*.
 raspberries *Rubus idaeus*
 safflower seed *Carthamus tinctorius*
 seed cotton *Gossypium spp*
 serradella / birds foot (*Ornithopus sativus*)
 sesame seed *Sesamum indicum*
 soybeans *Glycine soja*
 spices: bay leaves (*Laurus nobilis*); dill seed (*Anethum graveolens*); fenugreek seed (*Trigonella foenumgraecum*); saffron (*Crocus sativus*); thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*); turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) strawberries *Fragaria spp*
 sunflower seed *Helianthus annuus*
 tangerine (*Citrus reticulata*); clementine, satsuma (*C. unshiu*)
 turnips. *Brassica rapa* var. *rapifera* and *oleifera* spp.
 vetches Spring/common vetch (*Vicia sativa*)
 viper's Grass (*Scorzonera hispanica*)
 walnuts *Jugland spp.*: *J. regia*
 watermelons *Citrullus vulgaris*
 ornamentals flowering in year of treatment.

PART B

In assessing applications to authorise plant protection products containing imidacloprid, Member States shall pay particular attention to the criteria in Article 4(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, and shall ensure that any necessary data and information is provided before such an authorisation is granted.

For the implementation of the uniform principles as referred to in Article 29(6) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, the conclusions of the review report on imidacloprid, and in particular Appendices I and II thereof, as finalised in the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health on 26 September 2008 and the conclusions of the addendum of the review report on imidacloprid as finalised in the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health on 15 March 2013 shall be taken into account.

In this overall assessment Member States must pay particular attention to:

- the operator and worker safety and ensure that conditions of use prescribe the application of adequate personal protective equipment,
- the impact on aquatic organisms, non-target arthropods, earthworms, other soil macroorganisms and must ensure that the conditions of authorisation include, where appropriate, risk mitigation measures.

Member States shall ensure that:

- the seed coating shall only be performed in professional seed treatment facilities. Those facilities must apply the best available techniques in order to ensure that the release of dust during application to the seed, storage, and transport can be minimised;
- adequate seed drilling equipment shall be used to ensure a high degree of incorporation in soil, minimisation of spillage and minimisation of dust emission;
- the conditions of the authorisation, include, where appropriate, risk mitigation measures to protect bees;
- monitoring programmes are initiated to verify the real exposure of bees to imidacloprid in areas extensively used by bees for foraging or by beekeepers, where and as appropriate.

Conditions of use shall include risk mitigation measures, where appropriate.

The notifier shall submit confirmatory information as regards:

- (a) the risk to pollinators other than honey bees;
- (b) the risk to honey bees foraging in nectar or pollen in succeeding crops;
- (c) the potential uptake via roots to flowering weeds;
- (d) the risk to honey bees foraging on insect honey dew;

- (e) the potential guttation exposure and the acute and the long-term risk to colony survival and development, and the risk to bee brood resulting from such exposure;
- (f) the potential exposure to dust drift following drill and the acute and the long-term risk to colony survival and development, and the risk to bee brood resulting from such exposure;
- (g) the acute and long term risk to colony survival and development and the risk to bee brood for honeybees from ingestion of contaminated nectar and pollen.

The notifier shall submit that information to the Commission, the Member States and the Authority by 31 December 2014.'

ANNEX II
List of seeds, as referred to in Article 2

Seeds treated with plant protection products containing clothianidin, thiametoxam or imidacloprid whose use and placing on the market is prohibited:

Barley, millet, oats, rice, rye, sorghum, triticale, wheat when such cereals are to be sown from January to June.

Alfalfa *Medicago sativa*

anise (*Pimpinella anisum*); badian or star anise (*Illicium verum*); caraway (*Carum carvi*); coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*); cumin (*Cuminum cyminum*); fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*); juniper berries (*Juniperus communis*)

beans *Phaseolus* spp

broad beans, horse beans *Vicia faba* (var. major; var. equina; var. minor)

buckwheat *Fagopyrum esculentum* (Polygonaceae)

castor oil seed *Ricinus communis*

chick peas (*Cicer arietinum*)

chillies (*Capsicum frutescens*; *C. annum*); allspice, Jamaica pepper (*Pimenta officinalis*)

clover for forage and silage *Trifolium* spp.. Various species grown for pasture, green fodder or silage

coffee *Coffea* spp. (*arabica*, *robusta*, *liberica*)

cow peas Cowpea, blackeye pea/bean (*Vigna unguiculata*)

cucumbers and gherkins *Cucumis sativus*

groundnuts, with shell *Arachis hypogaea*

hemp *Cannabis sativa*

leguminous for Silage birdsfoot, trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*); lespedeza (*Lespedeza* spp.);

kudzu (*Pueraria lobata*); sesbania (*Sesbania* spp.); sainfoin, esparcette (*Onobrychis sativa*);

sulla (*Hedysarum coronarium*)

leguminous vegetables, as *Vicia faba*

lentils *Lens esculenta*; *Ervum lens*

linseed *Linum usitatissimum* Flaxseed

lupins *Lupinus* spp

maize *Zea mays* Corn, Indian corn, mealies

melonseed *Cucumis melo*

cucurbitaceae

mustard seed White mustard (*Brassica alba*; *B. hirta*; *Sinapis alba*); black mustard (*Brassica nigra*; *Sinapis nigra*)

okra *Abelmoschus esculentus*; *Hibiscus esculentus*. Also called gombo.

peas Garden pea (*Pisum sativum*); field pea (*P. arvense*)

peppermint *Mentha* spp.: *M. piperita*

poppy seed *Papaver somniferum*

pumpkins, squash and gourds *Cucurbita* spp. Includes marrows

pyrethrum, *Dried Chrysanthemum cinerariifolium*

rapeseed *Brassica napus* var. *oleifera*.

safflower seed *Carthamus tinctorius*

seed cotton *Gossypium* spp

sesame seed *Sesamum indicum*

soybeans *Glycine soja*

spices: bay leaves (*Laurus nobilis*); dill seed (*Anethum graveolens*); fenugreek seed (*Trigonella foenumgraecum*); saffron (*Crocus sativus*); thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*); turmeric (*Curcuma longa*)
strawberries *Fragaria spp*
sunflower seed *Helianthus annuus*
turnips. *Brassica rapa var. rapifera and oleifera spp.*
vetches Spring/common vetch (*Vicia sativa*)
watermelons *Citrullus vulgaris*
ornamentals flowering in year of treatment.