

Working document

REGULATION (EC) No 1107/2009 – SCOPE AND BORDERLINE ISSUES

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DISCLAIMER: This document has been conceived as a working document of the Commission Services and was elaborated on the basis of the answers to the various questions and reflects thus the conclusions reached within the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed (formerly the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health) responsible for the application of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and its predecessor, Directive 91/414/EEC. They do not necessarily represent the views of the Commission services and are not legally binding. The document does not intend to produce legally binding effects and by its nature does not prejudice any measure taken by a Member State within the implementation prerogatives under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, nor any case law developed with regard to this provision. This document also does not preclude the possibility that the European Court of Justice may give one or another provision direct effect in Member States. Only the European Court of Justice has the highest authority to give authoritative interpretations on the contents of Community law.

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT – DOES NOT NECESSARILY
REPRESENT THE VIEW OF THE COMMISSION SERVICES

1. Overall principles supporting the recommended interpretation regarding the scope:

The criteria determining whether a product might or not fall within the scope of the Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 are mainly outlined in its Article 2 where the intended uses and functions allocated to plant protection products are described. Furthermore, Article 3 provides for several definitions which give indications as regards the nature of the substances concerned which triggered somehow the mode of action, the type of “items” to be protected or the type of pests to be combated or the plant growth mechanisms influenced by the plant protection product.

These main criteria are tentatively explained in this introduction. However the interpretation agreed by the Standing Committee may vary on a case by case and are explained with some more details in the table below.

This table was initiated in 1994, so at the time when the former Directive 91/414/EEC was still in application. Therefore these interpretations referring to this outdated regulatory framework might be considered with care: some may still be valid, some not anymore, hence it would be recommendable to the

reader to consider first to have a look at the table, to search with key-words any entry which would come close to his/her specific product. It is also recommended to double check with a Competent Authority whether the entry is still providing a valid interpretation.

Should the reader not find an entry in the table describing his/her specific product, he/she might be contacting one of the Member States Competent Authorities to discuss and where necessary to further submit the case to the opinion of the Commission and the Standing Committee.

It is also good to remind the reader of this document that products falling within scope of (EC) Regulation No 1107/2009 need to be authorised prior to being placed on the market.

In case the product falls within the scope of other legislations, for instance, the Fertilising Products Regulation No 1109/2019 (e.g for biostimulant) they would need to be approved/authorised according to the provisions of this other regulatory framework.

In case of dual use or dual claim including one falling under 1107/2009 Regulation the requirement for authorisation as plant protection product applies but does not exclude the product from the other legal requirements of the other legislation applying to them before they are placed on the market.

2. Procedural aspects – how to present a new request for interpretation?

For any new entries in the scope table, the requester shall first check if his/her case is not already addressed by an existing entry of the table.

If not, then the requester is invited to contact first a competent authority of the Member States of his choice to discuss how to best describe the case: the composition of the product, the identified active substance(s), the claimed effects, the mode(s) of action and any helpful information as regards the way it will be applied on plants,....

Please note that the requester might be a Member State which puts into question a claimed use as PPP or not PPP, should the mode of action not be duly justified by data or studies.

After having completed this minimum set of information to instruct the request, the competent authority will send the request for interpretation to the Commission services for its discussion at one of the upcoming meeting of the Standing Committee. The supporting information will then be made available to the other Member States through CIRCA-BC.

A draft entry will be presented by the Commission with a proposed interpretation that will be open for comments by Member States. Based on the comments received the Commission will propose at the following meeting of the Standing Committee a revised version of the table where the entry might be validated. This will then be up to the requesting Member States to inform the requester after the new version of the table will be published on the Commission website.

3. Criteria to determine whether a product falls in the scope of (EC) Regulation 1107/2009

One could distinguish the following criteria to determine whether the product is falling in the scope of the PPP Regulation.

These criteria should not be regarded in isolation but rather in combination as illustrated in the generic example provided in the text hereafter:

a. Criterion linked to the nature of the “product” concerned

The product shall consist or contain active substances which are referred in the Regulation 1107/2009 as “substance including microorganism”, while ‘substances’ means “chemical elements and their compounds, as they occur naturally or by manufacture, including any impurity inevitably resulting from the manufacturing process”.

Therefore a device, a machinery or any other non-chemical or non-microbial “means” involved in the mode of action cannot be considered as an active substance. In particular, when the ‘means’ is exerting any physical effect on the pests or the plants, it should be excluded from the scope.

The chemical or microbial nature of the active substance is a first criterion that would maintain the product in the scope.

Or, said differently, the physical effect would disqualify the product from falling into the scope. For instance, a polymer physically preventing the contact between the plant and its enemy is not a PPP. Another example would be a physical barrier placed around plants preventing access to the plants for snails, which also not to be considered as PPP.

However we recommend to double-check with authorities the status of some natural polymer such as maltodextrine, the mode of action of which may point, through the “molecular grid” that it is forming are however been approved as a plant protection active substance.

b. Criteria linked to the intended uses

Article 2 outlined the functions and uses that the plant protection products are exerting on pests or plants to be protected:

- “**protecting** plants against harmful organisms”: biotic pressure/stress exerted by pests are clearly the main focus of the Regulation. Non biotic (or abiotic) stress such as drought, light, cold,...are physical stressors which are falling outside the scope of the Regulation. They may be closer to the plant biostimulant product function category defined by Regulation 1009/2019 on fertilising products.
- “**preventing** the action of such harmful organisms”: this use points to the use as repellent or attractant, for products which have no effect as described in the first bullet point, but prevent such effect. They are important for the Integrated Pest Management principles but they

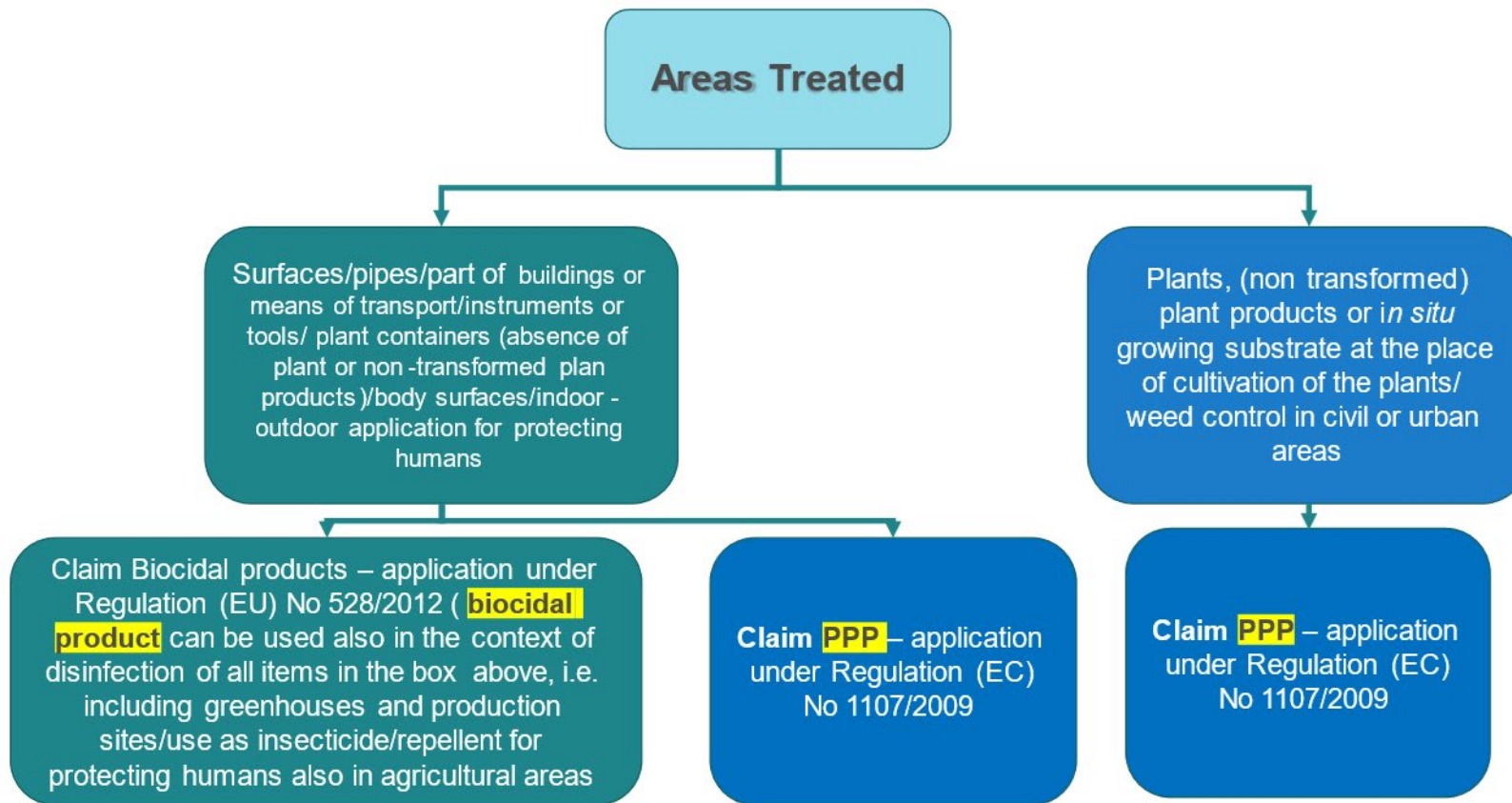
should not be considered in a too wide sense. Article 2 provides that it should not concern application of the product for reasons of hygiene rather than for the protection of plants or plant products: for instance, a product disinfecting water/kill bacteria in water irrigating plants should not be considered as a plant protection product. However the mode of action of certain compound may have a “side-effect” to create in the disinfected water an oxidizing atmosphere at the direct vicinity of the plants (roots), protecting them from a range of fungal/bacterial pathogens triggering the claim as a PPP.

Should the product be influencing the growth of the pest thanks to physico-chemical effects influencing its growing conditions, this would also not to be considered as falling within the scope of the Regulation. In general, the reference to a specific plant pests (e.g. a disease, an insect,...) would be falling in the scope.

- “**influencing** the life processes of plants, such as substances influencing their growth, other than as a nutrient or as a plant biostimulant”: this concerns products regulating the growth of plants or parts of plants, as long as the mechanisms behind these effects are not linked to the plant nutrition, which is the case for nutrients (fertilisers) and for plant biostimulants. The mode of action shall describe effects on hormonal system of the plants triggering shortening, extending or modifying the shape of the plants, or modifying the aspect, the size, the colour, etc...
- “**preserving** plant products, in so far as such substances or products are not subject to special Community provisions on preservatives”: this intended uses apply to plant products after harvest but not to food, feed which are then covered by Biocidal Products Regulation. Here again the mode of action should not be purely physical but chemical or biological to consider those products as plant protection products.
- “**destroying** undesired plants or parts of plants, except algae unless the products are applied on soil or water to protect plants”; this is typically applying to all herbicides (against weeds, moss), algicide (against algae, but not lichens, as they are not belonging to the plant kingdom (symbiosis between algae and fungi)). Again any physical ‘destruction means’ would be excluded from the scope of the Regulation.

4. Special case of borderline plant protection products vs. biocidal products

In agreement with the Biocidal products Competent Authority meeting we developed the following analysis tool (see chart below). Some examples are provided at the entry 213 of the table in the next section. Please note that the competent authority shall verify the applicant’s choice between the BP or PPP status in the early stage of assessment of an application for authorisation, based upon the submitted efficacy studies and the claimed function(s). The moment a PPP claim is made, or relevant efficacy studies used for PPP’s are submitted, the product can then be considered as a PPP and further examined according to the provisions of Regulation 1107/2009. In examining the request of the applicant, competent authorities shall pay attention to the intended use(s) and not only to the claimed use(s). In the (exceptional) case that the claimed use clearly differs from the actual intended use, the intended use should be leading instead.



Practical border cases examined by the ScoPAFF

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
1	Lipid tarpaulin	Letter of 11. April 1994		Liquid polymer that forms physical barrier after evaporation	Not PPP
2	Insecto –diatomaecous earth-	Letter 24/01/1995		Authorized in one Member State	PPP
3	CROP-SET	Letter of 4.June 1996		Growth stimulant	Not PPP
4	Azibenzolar-S-methyl	Application 18/6/1997		New active substance	PPP
5	Insecticides used on potplants	10-11/7/1997		Insecticides used on potplants	PPP
6	<i>Beauveria brongniartii</i>	10-11/7/1997 18. Oct. 2000	Sanco/2945/00	Existing active substance.	PPP
7	Dimethenamid-P	21-22/4/98		New active substance	PPP
8	Phosphoric acid	6-7/7/1998 21-22/4/98		Authorised in One Member State in 1993 therefore it should be included as an existing active substance. Already on the market. Phosphoric acid (doc. 5072/VI/98)	PPP
9	Methanamid P = Dimethenamid-P	6-7/7/1998		New active substance	PPP
10	Decanoic acid	6-7/7/1998		Existing active substance	PPP
11	Pelargonic acid	6-7/7/1998		Existing active substance. Two Member States consider: Not a new active substance (fatty acid) (letter of 31.August 1998)	PPP

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
12	Furfural (E)	6-7/7/1998		Registered as a wood preservative (insecticide) in one Member State prior to 1993. Thus, it should be regarded as an existing active substance as far as used before the sawmill.	PPP
13	Genomethyl (Methyl – Genol)	15-16/10/98 30 Nov, - 1 Dec, 1998	 doc, 8404/VI/98	Due to specific circumstances of its use it is unclear whether this attractant should be regarded as a co-formulant or as an active substance. France to provide more information.	Not PPP
14	Cut flower preservatives	15-16/10/98			PPP
15	Citrus pulp extract	15-16/10/98		Registration requirements for Citrus pulp extract: the introductions to Annex II and III of Directive 91/414 provide sufficient discretion to adequately cover data required for specific cases such as natural extracts.	PPP
16	Fruit boost	30 Nov, - 1 Dec, 1998	doc, 8404/VI/98	The active ingredients are synthesized pheromone components of the queen honeybee's mandibular gland. Other components are food grade solvents and water. Applied at flowering time, the product increases the attractiveness of the crop	Not PPP

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				to honeybees, resulting in improved pollination. Doc.8404/VI/98)	
17	Ethylene Generator	11-12/2/1999	doc, 6306/VI/99 – 4	By releasing this product in a ripening room, fruit such as bananas can be triggered to release its own ethylene and begin the ripening process in a uniform and controlled manner.	Equipment: Not PPP. Cfr decision 111 (ozone generation), 132 (Verdenora) e.a. Precursors: Not PPP. Cfr decision 124bis (ethanol)
18	Biopack	11-12/2/1999	doc, 6306/VI/99 – 2	Various opinions expressed by MSs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPP because influence on life processes • not PPP, is nutrient Majority agreed this is not a PPP. Clarified with Fertilising Products	Not PPP
19	Yucca extract	11-12/2/1999	doc, 6306/VI/99 – 1	The product a blend of Yucca Extract's and water provides a sticky physical barrier that bugs and snails will not cross when placed around plants prevents pest damage. Various opinions expressed by MSs but a majority of MS considered not a PPP	Not PPP since only physical action and not a repellent; does not kill.
20	Anti-stress Acrylic Latex Foliar Spray	09/01/1999		Polymer, physical protection as the product, when drying, forms a film.	Not PPP
21	Mycorrhiza product	01/07/1999		Biostimulant. Increases growth of plant. To increase the yield. Update – 2020: It is now confirmed that such products are indeed falling under	Not PPP

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				the scope of the Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 on EU fertilizing products, as plant biostimulant.	
22	BHT	01/07/1999		Product against scald, post harvest treatment	PPP
23	Ekokalkon-K	29/11/1999	69/100/32-VIB9a/99	Adhesive, desiccant, fungicide, insecticide	PPP, if fungicidal and insecticidal activity is claimed
24	Hungavit	29/11/1999	411.141/99/14158	Plant Nutrient	(Not PPP)
25	Salt of propamocarb and fosetylalate	29/11/1999	e-mail from 13/11/1999		PPP. Product contains two active substances
26	Thiocyanate ammonium	29/11/1999	SVP 3 9910111	Is synergist, together with Amitrole.	Not PPP
27	Quizalofop-P-Terfuryl	29/11/1999	ASY 0216,0102	Question is : new or existing A.S.?	Existing a.s. (new variant only)
28	Carbon Monoxide	29/11/1999	ASY 0216,0102	Control of rabbits, active substance is CO	PPP
29	Neem oil	19/01/00 15/06/00	Sanco A/1585	No authorisations (fax 14 Mar 2000)	According to the comments received, neem oil was not authorised before Directive 91/414/EEC entered into force. Neem oil should therefore be considered as new substance. Whether it is to be regarded as an active substance in the sense of Directive 91/414/EEC depends from the claims made by the applicant.
30	Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate	18/10/00	Sanco/2945/00	According to doc 3010/VI/91 registered one Member State as fungicide for treatment of tree stumps. The closely related substance boric acid and sodium tetraborate, are authorised	Existing active substance, to be notified under Reg 451/2000.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				as food additives under Directive 96/77/EC. Disodium Octaborate is not, however.	
31	Pinolene	18.10.2000	Sanco/2945/00 (Letter 24.7.2000)	Spray adjuvant (spreader, sticker)/anti-transpirant	Similar to entry 20. Not a PPP.
32	Kaolin	18.10.2000 25.02.2002	Sanco/2945/00 (Letter 11.9.2000)	Clay, forms a physical barrier against insects, mites, fungi and bacteria On the basis of new information submitted it is clear that the product acts on insects; the claim will also include action against insects. Therefore confirmation it is a PPP	PPP if claims of specific activity are made; the substance would then be considered as new active substance. Conclusion 11.4.03: Existing active substance: It appears that the substance was already on the market and has been notified under the 4 th stage.
33	Eradirat - Eradimouse	18.10.2000	Sanco/2945/00 (Letter 26.09.2000)	Affect digestive system of rodents	New active substance.
34	AATC	18.10.2000	Sanco/2945/00 (letter)	Several MS considered this is not a PPP. Biostimulant, increase growth of the plant. Update – 2020: It is now confirmed that such products are indeed falling under the scope of the Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 on EU fertilizing products, as plant biostimulant.	Not PPP.
35	Plastic mulch	1.10.2001	Sanco/3521/01	Product acts as a physical barrier	Not PPP
36	Root resistant roofing felts	1.10.2001	Sanco N°10470	Used in industrial production	Not PPP
37	High cis cypermethrine	1.10.2001	E-mail 24.9.2001	Has not a different ISO Name, is considered to be cypermethrine in several Member States	Existing PPP
38	Castor oil	6.12.2001		Mole repellent. PPP. Authorised in one Member State on 25.7.93)	Existing PPP

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
39	Spear mint, peppermint and thyme extract	6.12.2001	E-mail 5.11.2001 E-mail 2.01.2002	PPP, new or existing?? Doc 3010 includes "plant oils(including rape seed oil)"	Existing active substances. PPP
40	Oxidised polyethylene wax	25.2.2002	E-mail 19.2.2002	Food additive, potato coating against loss of moisture.	Not PPP, since only physical action.
41	Calcium cyanamide	18. 04.2002	SANCO/10039/02 (minutes of the legislation meeting)	In principle this could be authorised as a variant of hydrogen cyanamid, which is supported in the third phase of the review, once the hydrogen cyanamid is on Annex I. The substance is also used as fertilizer, so a withdrawal as PPP would have no effect on its availability.	Existing active substance, which was not notified. Not a PPP anymore.
42	Extract of <i>Trigonella foenum graecum</i>	18.04.2002	SANCO/10039/02 (minutes of the legislation meeting).	The properties claimed by the company are half way between plant stimulant and PPP	PPP if claims are partially covered by scope and partially by the Fertilising Products Regulation
43	<i>Pythium oligandrum</i>	18.04.2002	SANCO/10039/02 (minutes of the legislation meeting) and documentation distributed at that meeting.	Registered as fertiliser in one MS. The information appears very similar to <i>Trichoderma</i> , which was decided to fall under the scope of the Directive.	PPP (new active substance)
44	Lactoperoxidase system	18.10.2002	SANCO/10532/02 (minutes of the legislation meeting)	Considered to consist of two active substances, potassium iodide and potassium thiocyanate	PPP.
45	<i>Adoxophyes orana</i> granulovirus	17-18.10.2002	Point 38.12 Legislation meeting - letter of 13.7.2002	It remains open, whether this granulovirus should be considered as a variant of other granulosa virus, which will need to be notified under the fourth review regulation.	PPP (new active substance).
46	Agri-40	25-26.2.2003	Letter 13.1.2003	Extract from sea-algae. Creates physical barrier around the target pest, restricting respiration and suffocating the insect	PPP

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
47	Waipuna-hot-foam system	25-26.2.2003	Letter from one MS16.1.2003	Weed control by hot water	Not PPP
48	Corn gluten	25-26.2.2003	E-mail from one MS 29.1.2003	Weed suppressor in lawns. Corn gluten is also used as feed ingredient	PPP (new active substance).
49	(E,Z)-8,10-Tetradecadienal (Attractant)	April 2003	Render-4 Project	Attractant used for mass trapping/physical traps - but not on the market before 7/93	PPP (new active substance).
50	ArmoThin™ - alkoxyated alkyl amine polymeric surfactant	April 2003	Render-4 Project	Blossom thinner, stone fruit, not on the market before 7/93 One Member State informs it was authorised after 1993 but as an anti-parasitic substance.	PPP (existing active substance).
51	Carvone – Caraway seed oil (Plant extract)	April 2003	Render-4 Project	Carvone already in process as new active substance	PPP (new active substance).
52	Coffea robusta (Plant extract)	April 2003	Render-4 Project	Nematodes in the field, all crops which are host for <i>Meloidogyne</i> spp and/or <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp; no proof that it was on the market before 7/93	PPP (new active substance).
53	Ethoxylated alcohols	April 2003	Render-4 Project	Only uses as additive/surfactant proposed	Not PPP
54	N ₂ O	April 2003	Render-4 Project	Used as part of an artificial atmosphere (mix N ₂ O/ethylene)	Not PPP
55	PEG ester of Coconut oil	April 2003	Render-4 Project	Surfactant for use with mixed chemical pesticides	Not PPP
56	Ryania (Plant extract)	April 2003	Render-4 Project.	Not on the market before 7/93? One Member State notes that the substance was used before 1993 (possibly not authorised, however), but it is a well-known product against insects. Notification has been withdrawn by the notifier	PPP
57	Synthetic latex	April 2003	Render-4 Project	Only uses as additive/surfactant	Not PPP

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				proposed	
58	Terpene oligomers	April 2003	Render-4 Project	Only uses as adjuvant proposed	Not PPP
59	Triton GB 10	April 2003	Render-4 Project	Only uses as additive/surfactant proposed	Not PPP
60	<i>Mycorrhiza</i>	April 2003	Render-4 Project	The micro organisms helps to make the plants more resistant against bacteria diseases, for example: <i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Pythium</i> , <i>Verticillium</i> , <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> , and the nematodes: <i>Meloidogyne</i> spp., <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp., <i>Radopholus similis</i> . (withdrawn by the notifier because this is in any case a new active substance). Also considered by Fertilising Products Regulation 1009/2019 as a component of plant biostimulant	PPP, as the claims made suggest activity against pest.
61	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>	April 2003	Render-4 Project	Notifier confirmed that <i>Fusarium</i> (ox.) was marketed before '93 although there is no 100% proof; another company is going to market this product was asking the MS whether the active substance was registered somewhere - but did not get any positive answer. In one Member State the substance was at least in experimental use before 1993.	PPP (new active substance)
62	<i>Actinomycetes</i>	April 2003	Render-4 Project (withdrawn by the notifier because of other reason - lack of data)	The micro organisms helps to make the plants more resistant against bacterial diseases, for example: <i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Pythium</i> , <i>Verticillium</i> , <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> , and the nematodes: <i>Meloidogyne</i> spp., <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp.,	PPP (existing substance – 4th list).

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				<i>Radopholus similis</i> . When sprayed on the plants, it protects against mildew and <i>Botrytis</i> .	
63	<i>Bradyrhizobium japonicum</i>	April 2003	Render-4 Project	Biofertilisation - symbiotic nitrogen fixation	Not a PPP
64	<i>Streptomyces</i> sp. strain IPV-2733	April 2003	Render-4 Project	Not on the market before 7/1993, Control of root fungal diseases One Member State reports that at least one strain of <i>Streptomyces</i> was on the market before 1993.	PPP (related to an existing substance – 4th list)
65	Attractants hydrolysed proteins	14-15 April 2003	Render-4 Project	Attractants used for monitoring population of insects. Attractants used together with an insecticide (the insecticide is killing the insects and is the active substance) Attractants used for mass trapping in physical traps	Not a PPP Not a PPP PPP
66	Rodex	3-4 July 2003	Letter 22.5.2003	Mix of propane and oxygen is pumped in to the warren. It then produces an underground percussion, shockwave, in the targeted tunnel system only. This shockwave will induce instant concussion/death of burrowing animals.	Not a PPP (physical effects).
67	Carbendazim	Evaluation meeting September 2003; Legislation 2-3 October 2003		Use against earthworms on golf courts etc. is not considered to be a use against an organism harmful for plants	Not a PPP claim
68	Cucurbitacin	Legislation 2-3 October 2003	Mail 29.9.2003	Feeding stimulant, spray additive to increase efficiency of insecticides	Not a PPP

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
69	Acetic acid	Legislation 2-3 October 2003	Mail 10 July 2003	Treatment of tomato seeds. Has also action against pepino mosaic virus	Not a PPP because the intention is to separate the seeds from the pulp.
70	2-methylquinoleine N-butylmercaptan 3-methyl-2-butanethiol	Legislation 27-28 November 2003	Letter from one MS 24.10.2003	Used in repellent. New or existing active substance. Not included in document 3010	PPP (new active substance)
71	Kairomones	Legislation 27-28 November 2003	Request from one MS 17.11.2003	<i>Kairomones</i> " are volatiles emitted by the horse chesnut leaves that are used by the insects (Horse chesnut leaf miner) to identify their host plants. The kairomones are released by dispensers for (mass) trapping.	PPP (new active substance)
71bis	Kairomones	Legislation 7/8 October 2004	Letter from one company	Kairomones, used as attractants in dispensers for trapping, are to be considered as new active substances, covered by the scope of the above directive. Article 2 of the above directive takes the broader view that plant protection products address the <i>protection of plants or plant products against the action of harmful organisms</i> and consequently should not be limited to those substances that have a <i>direct</i> action on pests.	Opinion sub 71 confirmed. PPP (new active substance)
72	Pesticide impregnated plastic	Legislation 13 February 2004	Mail from one MS (11.12.2003)	A pesticide impregnated plastic releases a pesticide over time. The pesticide is incorporated in the plastic matrix during the production process.	Not a PPP as the impregnated plastic is not a substance or preparation. The product used to treat the plastic needs to be authorised as PPP.
73	Repellent against moles, mice and voles	Legislation 29 March 2004	Mail from one company (11.2.2004)	Repellent against moles, mice, voles on basis of oil of cedar wood	PPP (new active substance) if used in agricultural "conditions"

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
74	Cut flower preservatives	Legislation 29 March 2004	Letter from one Member State (10.3.2004)	<p>Borderline for cut flower preservatives between biocides and plant protection products.</p> <p>Various functions and claims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As ethylene inhibitors directly influence physiological processes of the plant • As hydrating agents : they influence the uptake of water not by influencing the plant processes but by decreasing the surface tension • Products to prevent growth of bacteria in the water (biocides) • Acidifiers used to improve efficacy of biocides 	<p>PPP</p> <p>Not PPP</p> <p>Not PPP</p> <p>Not PPP</p>
75	Mole control with strychnine	Legislation 29 March 2004	Letter from one Member State (March 2004)	<p>Mole control on cattle pasture, race courses, airstrips to prevent accidents or in silage clamps to prevent soil contamination of silage with the risk that animals contract listeriosis.</p> <p>In general, mole control is confirmed to be treated as PPP use (for pragmatic reasons). However for this particular case it is accepted that current use in UK can be further considered as biocide (strychnine was not notified as biocide, so use will be withdrawn within a few years anyhow)</p>	Not a PPP claim (biocide)
76	Use of product containing sodium nitrate and sulphur against field mice	Legislation 29 March 2004	Letter from one Member State (23.3.2004)	Sodium nitrate only serves the ignition process necessary for formation of sulphur dioxide	PPP. Active substance is sulphur or sulphur dioxide Sodium nitrate = not a PPP

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
77	Products against ants	Legislation 28 June 2004	Mail from one Member State (1.6.2004)	Considered as biocides (for ants attacking plant products-analogy with rodenticides) Considered as harmful (feed on food stocks, bite people) Activity harmful for plants: ant hills they make in lawns. (therefore considered as PPP)	PPP only when used to protect plant products stored in the open field (analogy with rodenticides) or when used in plant growing area to protect against damage to plants.
78	Growth stimulant “EURECA”	Legislation 28 June 2004	Mail from one Member State (15.6.2004)	Growth stimulant (contains plant oils, Glycerol Vitamin C, plant extracts), non toxic, naturally derived. Discussion about the ingredients. The notifier does not consider the product as a PPP	Not a PPP
79	Proradix	Legislation 28 June 2004 & Legislation 7/8 October 2004		A plant strengthener that stimulates an immune response is considered to be a PPP (like laminarin). The product contains <i>Pseudomonas</i>	PPP (new active substance).
80	Sodium sulphate	Legislation 28 June 2004	Request from one Member State, whether this is a new or existing active substance	Sodium sulphate is not mentioned under stage 4 and in the absence of bridging information to substances included therein, therefore has to be considered as a new active substance	PPP (new active substance).
81	Pentakeep V	Legislation 7/8 October 2004	Mail from one Member State	Product which has nutritional as well as growth regulating properties. Considered PPP because of the growth regulating properties.	PPP (new active substance).
82	HarpinEA	Legislation 7/8 October 2004	Request from one Member State	Product containing harpin protein, can be seen as an elicitor, and, in line with decisions taken earlier on similar products, is to be considered as a PPP and a new active substance.	PPP (new active substance).

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
83	EcO2 – oxygen burner	Legislation 14/15 February 2005	Request from the company, via two Member States	Controlled atmosphere technique. The oxygen present in the air of a closed area is eliminated via catalytic way. Installation comprises a burner, using natural gas (CH ₄) as combustible. Its function is to generate heat. The remaining air gases in the room, mainly N ₂ , and the increased temperature, are improper for the survival of insects. NB. CO ₂ from the burner is evacuated to the open air and not injected in the enclosure. Directive 91/414/EEC and Regulation 1107/2009 is substance-related and does not cover machines, equipment, assemblies or installations. Moreover, the nitrogen remaining in the controlled atmosphere, after elimination of the oxygen, is not considered to be an "active" substance but only one of the remaining gassy components of air, unfit for the survival of the concerned pests. As a component naturally present, it cannot be standardised nor controlled, neither could it be considered to be "placed on the market" in the sense of the existing regulatory framework.	Not PPP.
84	Glues on colored plastics panes	Legislation 14/15 February 2005	Request from one Member State	Trapping by physical process. Products acting by non-chemical or non-biological means are excluded from the	Not PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				scope.	
85	Agri-Colle	Legislation 14/15 February 2005	Request from the company	Product composed of natural gums in a suspension applied by spraying directly on the plants or surrounding structures. While drying insects landing on the surface are trapped. The dried gum film loses its sticky properties and does not accumulate on the plants. Trapping by physical process. Products acting by non-chemical or non-biological means are excluded from the scope.	Not PPP.
86	SB Plant invigorator	Legislation 14/15 February 2005	Request from the company	Product initially intended as foliar fertiliser (comprises urea). However, experience has shown a gluing effect, probably due to the surfactants and/or solvents used within the formulation. These compounds have an effect on the waxes contained in certain parts of the insects which stick with their wings to the plant surface after drying of the product. Products acting by non-chemical or non-biological means are excluded from the scope.	Not PPP
87	Pinolene	Legislation 14/15 February 2005	Request from the company	Substance has two functions: - spray adjuvant, on which it was already decided that this is a non-PPP use (cfr 31) - as a coating agent around the plant parts (pods), protecting them against drying (cfr 20). Non-active physical barrier for preserving the quality of the pods rather than a growth regulator or a	Not PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				protection against harmful organisms Products acting by non-chemical or non-biological means are excluded from the scope.	
88	Carbon dioxide	Legislation 14/15 February 2005	Request from the company	CO2, put on the market as such, with an intended use as plant protecting agent (fumigant). CO2 as substance is covered by Regulation 1107/2009.	PPP.
89	Carbon dioxide used for treatment of wood packaging material – borderline PPP and biocides	Legislation 14/15 February 2005		CO2 (source not indicated) for treatment of wood packing material. It must first be evaluated if the conditions of putting on the market as a substance (cfr 88) are met. If so, two situations may occur: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wood packaging contains or intends to contain plants or plant products which must be protected against harmful organisms that may be present on the wood. • The preservation of the wood packaging itself, or its protection against wood-destroying or wood-disfiguring organisms. 	PPP (in analogy with the approach taken on empty storage rooms). Not PPP (biocide application).
90	Methyl bromide used for QPS – borderline case with biocides	Legislation 14/15 February 2005	Request from company	Methylbromide is used for quarantine and pre-shipment purposes. Methylbromide, or possible replacement products having similar modes of action, are to be considered as active substances covered by PPP if used to protect plants	PPP (withdrawn since then).

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				or plant products against harmful organisms, either by direct or by indirect application (disinfection of the storage room containing or intended to contain plant and plant protection (approach taken on empty storage rooms)).	
91	Eliciteur EL101GV	Legislation 14/15 April 2005 and 14/15.7.2005	Request from one Member State	Protection of vines against cold weather by stimulation of natural mechanisms of cold resistance. The claim related to an increased resistance to “cold stress” is actually falling under the scope of the Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 on EU fertilizing products, as plant biostimulant, with an action on abiotic stress, as long as the mode of action is linked to the nutrition of the plant.	<u>Not a PPP</u> but a plant biostimulant as far as the mode of action is linked to an improved nutrition of the plant. Otherwise (if not acting on nutrition of the plant), it would be considered as a <u>PPP</u> covered by the definition of products influencing the life process of plants (article 2.1.2).
92	Eradicoat Eradicoat T	Legislation 3/4 June 2005 Legislation 15/16 March 2007	Request from one Member State Request from company	Mixture of maltodextrin and essential oils. Mixture of maltodextrin, mineral salts and essential oils. Mode of action seems to be different from a pure gluing (physical effect) by closing the stigmata of insects. Consequently, the substance maltodextrin is to be considered as a PPP	PPP.
93	<i>Trichoderma</i>	Legislation 14/15.7.2005, 21/22.9.2005 and	Request from one Member State	Borderline case between fertilizer and plant strenghtener (PPP).	PPP as the product has clearly antibiosis and antiparasitic

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
		17/18.11.2005			properties.
94	Agrostemin	Legislation 21/22.9.2005 and 17/18.11.2005	Request from one Member State	<p>Products obtained from <i>Agrostemma githago</i> and other plants, with talcum as carrier. Marketed as plant nutrient/growth stimulant for specific plant species and would include some plant strengthening properties.</p> <p>The claim related to an increased resistance to “drought, frost, high temperature stress” is actually falling under the scope of the Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 on EU fertilizing products, as plant biostimulant, with an action on abiotic stress.</p> <p>The natural occurrence of certain chemical substances also covered by the work programme cannot be interpreted to cover the product as such. Moreover, the product is not yet on the market and therefore an application as a new a.s. should be made. The Commission working paper concerning the data requirements for active substances of plant protection products made from plants or plant extracts may give useful guidance.</p>	<p>PPP applicable to claims regarding growth regulation and strengthening effects.</p> <p>Not PPP claim when relating to abiotic stress (better resistance against drought, frost, high temperature) – Plant biostimulant.</p>
94bis	Avisius	Legislation 21/22.9.2005	Request from one Member State & company	Mixture of organic silicon compounds and cyclomethicone, the latter permitting a better penetration into the trachea of the insects.	PPP. As the mode of action seems more invasive than what can be considered a purely physical effect.
95	<i>Bacillus sphaericus</i> – mosquito control	Legislation 21/22.9.2005 and 17/18.11.2005	Request from one Member State	Control of mosquito by treatment of larval lodgings: as the control of	Not PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				mosquito is done for public health purposes = biocide	
96	Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride	Legislation 17/18.11.2005	Request from one Member State	Control of moss and lichens on roofs of breeding houses and private houses. <i>Non-soil</i> herbicidal application, except for lichens (not a PPP) as they are not belonging to the plant kingdom (symbiosis between algae and fungi). Herbicides are explicitly covered by PPP Regulation.	PPP:
97	Organic silicon compounds “liquid diatomaceous earth”	Legislation 26/27.1.2006	Request from the company	Mixture of two different organic silicon compounds, one having abrasive properties, destroying the coatings of the insects causing desiccation, the other having wetting properties causes flooding of the respiratory system. Mode of action seems more invasive than what can be considered a purely physical effect. Consequently, the product is to be considered covered by the PPP.	PPP.
98	SO ₂ and sulphites	Legislation 3/4.4.2006		Borderline case PPP and Dir 95/2/EC on food additives – post harvest treatment. This family of substances is covered by the food additives legislation.	Not PPP.
99	Cyprosulfamide	Legislation 3/4.4.2006	Request from the company	The substance is a safener, part of a formulation comprising an herbicide. It is therefore intended to protect the plant against the action of the herbicide itself and not against any pest. As regards the indication of some effect on growth, meaning that it could possibly be	Not PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				covered by the Regulation (“products influencing the life process of plants), no adequate evidence supporting this claim has been produced.	
100	Agri-Terra	Legislation 3/4.4.2006	Request from the company	Product, based on xanthan gum (which is widely used as a food additive and covered by Directive 95/2/EC on food additives). The company claims that the effect of the substance is purely physical. However, looking more closely to the technical information provided, it shows clearly that the nematodes are encapsulated by the substance, leading to the suffocation of this pest. According to earlier views taken (cfr 92, 97) it is considered that this products comes under the PPP Regulation.	PPP.
101	Acid Blue – Marker dye	Legislation 3/4.4.2006	Request from the company	Dye based on Acid Blue (Brilliant blue). This substance is also a food additive (colour E 133), having undergone a safety assessment, and is used either as a stand-alone marker of treated fields or as a dye within a formulated PPP. Whatever the presentation may be, the dye has no effect on the pest.	Not PPP.
102	KOH - soaps	Legislation 3/4.4.2006		Soap	PPP.
103	Hortipack Cut flowers	Legislation 13/14.7.2006	Request from the company	Product containing, apart from hydrating agents and an acidifier, low quantities of natural plant growth regulators which have an ethylene inhibiting and, consequently preserving	PPP

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				effect. Due to the growth regulating effect generated by ethylene inhibitors and in line with a former decision (entry 74) it must be considered as PPP.	
104	Biogon N liquid	Legislation 15/16 March 2007	Request from one Member State	Product is liquid nitrogen applied in the stem of certain invasive weeds e.g. hogweed. Considering the inert properties of the substance and its physical action in freezing the cells. (see also 47 steam application)	Not a PPP.
105	Chemical hybridising substances (gametocides)	Legislation 15/16 March 2007	Request from EFSA	Question raised in the evaluation of sintofen	PPP, as these agents have growth regulating effects
106	Pyrazine	Legislation 14/15 May 2007	Request from one academic institution	Substance is a pheromone applied in the vicinity of plants and attracting ladybeetles in order to build up an increased population of predators of aphids. The ladybeetles are evidently not the targeted pests. There is consequently no direct link between the pheromone and the destruction of the aphids.	Not a PPP.
107	Tervanol	Legislation 12/13 July 2007	Request from one Member State	Product is a healing applied on the wounds of trees. It is not mixed with pesticides (such as fungicides) and contains essentially a polymer, solvents and stabilisers, none of them having pesticidal activity. After evaporation of the solvent, a protective film is deposited on the wound, protecting the plant from external stresses.	Not a PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				Physical barrier without chemical or biological action.	
108	Anti-transpirant	Legislation 12/13 July 2007	Request from company and one Member State	The product comprises a plant hormone (abscisic acid) which closes the plant stomata and prevents water loss from the leaves in dry periods. Substance shows growth regulating properties and must be assimilated with other plant hormones (such as ethylene inhibitors, elicitors). The effects observed are not simply physical (as would be the case for a coating) as the closing of the stomata of the plant is the result of the internal biological activity of this hormone.	PPP.
109	Slakkenlijm	Legislation 8/9 October 2007	Request from company	Product containing several substances exhibiting gluing properties. Trapping by physical process. It is assumed that products acting by non-chemical or non-biological means are excluded from the PPP regulatory framework.	Not PPP.
110	Mecoprop-P in roofing felts	Legislation 3 & 4 December 2007 and 19 & 20 May 2008	Request by one Member State	The herbicide mecoprop-P is incorporated in roofing felts as to protect these from being damaged by turf roots grown on them. The roofing felt is the final product as it is put on the market. Consequently the PPP regulatory framework is not of application but, in principle, the Construction Products Directive (Directive 89/106/EEC). Although the herbicide is becoming only a component	Not PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				of the final assembly, its initial marketing and use is covered by the PPP. This implies that MS in which such roofing felts are assembled should ensure that, prior to incorporation, the necessary authorisations for products containing that active substance exist.	
111	Ozone, generation in situ	Legislation 3 & 4 December 2007	Request by one Member State	Electrical equipment generating ozone via electrical sparks or radiation. The safety (electrical and non-electrical) of such devices, including the products they may generate, are duly covered by specific EC legislation (in this case the "Low Voltage Directive" 2006/95/EC). It contains safeguard clauses that may be invoked to limit or to ban equipment that is found to be in non-conformity with the essential safety objectives set out in its Annex.	Not PPP.
112	Disinfection of specific premises and items intended for agricultural purposes	Legislation 3 & 4 December 2007	Request from one Member State	Product containing peracetic acid and hydrogen peroxide used for disinfection – borderline biocide directive.	PPP when - used in greenhouses, warehouses and storage places for agricultural and horticultural crops; - used on concrete floors, tables, containers, systems and hand tools used in agriculture; - used to disinfect machinery for harvesting, transporting and processing of potatoes.
113	ELITiC	Legislation 3 & 4 December 2007	Request by one Member State	Product containing titanium citrate and protein hydrolysate as active substances	PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				The active substances act as elicitor and therefore the product is considered to be a PPP.	
114	Cropaid Natural Antifreeze	Legislation 3 & 4 December 2007	Request by company	Product containing minerals and 3 bacteria strains. The active substance acts as an elicitor and therefore is considered to be a PPP.	PPP.
115	NanoGro	Legislation 3 & 4 December 2007	Request by company	<p>The active substance contains essentially sugar, some ethanol, and, in addition ions (Fe, Co, Al, ...) in “homeopathic” concentrations (non-measurable and even below 1 molecule (according to the company)).</p> <p>Given the claim made by the company that this product is influencing the life process of plants and also makes the plants more resistant to viruses and fungi, the product shall be considered as PPP.</p> <p>The claim related to an increased resistance to “atmospheric stress” is actually falling under the scope of the Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 on EU fertilizing products, as plant biostimulant, with an action on abiotic stress.</p>	PPP, Claim relating to abiotic stress resistance is addressed by the definition of plant biostimulant in the scope of EU fertilising products Regulation (not PPP)
116	Microbial mix	Legislation 19 & 20 May 2008	Request by company	Soil enhancing product containing naturally occurring micro-organisms and modified starch, claimed to be beneficial to plant growth. It also balances the water supply. However, the product is said also to display protective	<p>PPP as regards the claimed protection of plants from harmful soil microbes, nematodes and mechanic damage.</p> <p>Not a PPP as regards the claimed</p>

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				<p>effects due to the colonisation of the roots by beneficial micro-organisms and providing repair materials to cure damaged plant parts.</p> <p>Similar products have been considered in the past: cfr 21 "mycorrhiza product, labelled as "biostimulant". As the claim was <i>only</i> the increase of yield (action as nutrient) that product was not considered PPP. Another mycorrhiza product (entry 60 had been withdrawn but considered a "new active substance". The conclusions that was not a PPP seem contradictory and in any case incoherent with entry 62 (actinomycetes) where the view was taken that this product is a PPP due to the protection claims that are made.</p> <p>The claim related to an increased resistance to “drought-stress” is actually falling under the scope of the Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 on EU fertilizing products, as plant biostimulant, with an action on abiotic stress.</p>	<p>increased resistance to “drought-stress” but a plant biostimulant covered by Fertilising Products Regulation.</p> <p>Dual claims mean an obligation of PPP authorisation before its placing on the market.</p>
117	Hydrogen peroxide as plant strengthener	Legislation 19 & 20 May 2008	Request by company	<p>Product used for different purposes in storage rooms for fruits and vegetables. Company believes it might be plant strengthener which is doubtful (no activation of the defence mechanisms). As however strengtheners are covered by PPP this distinction is not relevant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air sanitisation: PPP (see also 112 as regards disinfection) • Humidification of the room for maintaining the qualitative properties (against drying out) of

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				<p>(Note that the active compound is no longer authorised for PPP use)</p> <p>Cfr also entry 112 (hydrogen peroxide and peracetic acid).</p>	<p>the fruits and vegetables: not PPP (see also 87)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "extra oxygen" to prolong the dormancy of the stored crop. This may imply an anti-sprouting and in that case covered as PPP (influence life process as growth regulator)
118	Moss control formulation	Legislation 19 & 20 May 2008	Request by company	<p>Product containing gluten, lactic and/or formic acid and other substances commonly used as food additives. The moss is destroyed while the grass is undamaged. The action is uniquely pH related, which is confirmed if the existing organic acids are replaced by others.</p> <p>Moss destruction must be seen as a selective herbicidal application, and therefore covered by art 2.1.4 and 2.1.5 of Directive 91/414/EEC. Moreover, the action is due to the acidity of the components which implies a chemical action on the targeted organisms and not simply a physical one, such as high temperatures. Therefore, the substance is considered a PPP</p>	PPP.
119	Legal status of repellents	12 & 13 March 2009	Request by a law firm.	1. Preparations containing repellents specifically conceived to protect plants	1. PPP. In this case, the repellent is the <i>active substance</i>

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				2. Preparations containing repellents to avoid ingestion and poisonings from the PPP.	2. PPP if the preparation has such claims. In this case the repellent is a <i>coformulant</i> but not the PPP active substance.
120	Glue "Ecran physique"	12 & 13 March 2009	Request by one Member State	Glue, containing rape oil, ricinus oil, cellophane, rosin oil, bees wax and natural latex forming a protective film avoiding the deposits of insect eggs and development of larvae. Physical barrier without chemical or biological action therefore not to be considered as PPP.	Not PPP.
121	DCM Molluscicide	12 & 13 March 2009	Request by company	Product of natural origin generating cell plasmolyse on molluscs. The mode of action (plasmolyse, i.e. destruction of cell structure) seems more invasive than what can be considered a purely physical effect, therefore to be considered as PPP.	PPP.
122	Organika-Azot Mixture of mineral oils	12 & 13 March 2009	Request by company	Mixture of paraffin oils CAS 64742-54-7 and 64742-65-0 Mineral oils are considered PPP given their invasive properties. Paraffin oil CAS 64742-54-7 has been specifically considered in the review programme and is currently proposed for non-inclusion. Paraffin oil CAS 64742-65-0 has already been withdrawn by Com Decision 2007/442/EC as no dossier has been supported. It has not been granted continued uses and, as a consequence,	PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				<p>the marketing of this mixture should have ceased by 22.12.2007 at the latest (date of withdrawal of authorisations). The phase out expired on 22.12.2008, at the latest.</p> <p>Re-marketing of the present formulation would only be possible after both oils being included in Annex I.</p> <p>Note: both oils are classified as CMR2 (carcinogenicity, R45)</p>	
123	Use of UV light for crop protection	12 & 13 March 2009	Request by DG AGRI	<p>Process used in organic farming against fungi on onions and lettuce.</p> <p>Generation in situ by electric equipment of ozone or by direct action from the radiation.</p>	Not PPP.
124	Hess – mole repellent product	12 & 13 March 2009	Request by one Member State	<p>Mole repellent product containing dried fermented tobacco leaf debris and dust for garden use.</p> <p>Mole control is considered as a PPP (see 75 "strychnine"). Moreover, Regulation 1107/2009 is not exclusively limited to agricultural (or forestry) uses and covers also application in gardens.</p> <p>Nevertheless, in most cases, the intended use is not plant protection and then the biocides Directive will apply (normally product type 23 "control of other vertebrate").</p>	PPP insofar the purpose is <u>explicitly</u> the protection of plants or plant products.
124bis	Ethanol as precursor to ethylene	12 & 13 March 2009		On the basis of the EFSA conclusion, it was shown that the sole supported use was as an ethylene precursor in a	Not PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				catalytic generator. Ethanol should therefore not be considered to be an active substance under the scope of Regulation 1107/2009. On the other hand, it may be necessary to comply with specific national rules as regards the safety in use of ethylene (generation of explosive mixtures with air, etc.)	
125	Lignosilicon	2 & 3 July 2009	Request by one Member State	Product is declared as an organo-silicon compound of unknown but beneficial action, including the increase in plant resistance towards diseases and other stresses- as an explicit claim regarding plant protection. Case similar to decision 115 (nanogro).	PPP.
126	Sea algae extracts	2 & 3 July 2009	Request by one Member State	Application as a fertiliser, no claims of pesticidal activity on the label. Although not claimed in the description any increased resistance to abiotic-stress is actually falling under the scope of the Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 on EU fertilizing products, as plant biostimulant, with an action on abiotic stress.	Not PPP as no claims are made. Even though sea algae extracts are listed in Stage 4 and included as "green" substances (Directive 2008/127), the intended use here (fertiliser) is fundamentally different. Possible plant biostimulant.
127	RainGard	2 & 3 July 2009	Request by one Member State	Hydrophobic protective film on cherries to decrease water uptake. Product is a physical barrier. Moreover, it aims at increasing quality of the fruits and is not protecting against pests. Case similar to decisions 87 (pinolene) & 107 (tervanol).	Not PPP.
128	Raynox plus	2 & 3 July 2009	Request by one Member	Film protection against IR, UV and	Not PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
			State	visible light to prevent sunburn on apples. Case similar to decision 127	
129	Semperfresh	2 & 3 July 2009	Request by one Member State	Sucrose ester based coating for post harvest use to avoid weight loss. Case similar to decision 127.	Not PPP.
130	Attractants used in traps	2 October 2009	Request by a company	Traps containing attractants (ammonium acetate, trimethylamine chlorhydrate, N-methyl-pyrrolidone), either in isolation or mixed with insecticide (cypermethrin). The producer makes a correct interpretation of the status of attractants, in line with decision nr 65 (use of hydrolysed proteins as attractants).	Attractants used for monitoring population of insects. Not a PPP. Attractants used together with an insecticide (the insecticide is killing the insects and is the active substance). Not a PPP. Attractants used for mass trapping in physical traps. PPP
131	Formonentin	2 October 2009	Request by a company	This product is a naturally occurring flavonoid stimulating the growth of mycorrhiza in soil, improving the quality of the root zone of plants. These actions are closer to fertilizers, and of an indirect nature. There seems no direct interaction with the plants themselves. No claim for plant protection is made.	Not PPP.
132	Verdenora	2 October 2009	Request by a company	Electrical equipment generating hypochlorite ions. In former decisions (f. ex. nr 111, Ozone generator) it was decided that Regulation 1107/2009 does not cover electrical or mechanical equipment, systems or installations.	Not PPP.
133	Bactivate	2 October 2009	Request by a company	Microbial soil conditioner. As explicit	PPP

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				claims are made as regards the control of fungal root diseases and insecticidal and nematocidal effects the product shall be considered as PPP.	
134	Greenstim	2 October 2009	Request by a company	Extract from sugar beet molasses containing 97% glycinbethain. The claim related to an increased resistance to low temperature and “other (physical) stress factors is actually falling under the scope of the Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 on EU fertilizing products, as plant biostimulant, with an action on abiotic stress. This is in line with former decisions on similar products (nr 91 (Elicitor), 94 (AgroStemin	Not a PPP.
135	Ethylene Generator Sure-Ripe containing Ethy-Gen II Ripening concentrate	26/27 November 2010	Request by one Member State.	Electrical equipment which converts the concentrate, based on ethanol, to ethylene. In former decisions (f. ex. nr 83, 111) it was decided that directive 91/414 does not cover electrical or mechanical equipment, systems or installations. See also decision 17 which, in the light of experience, has been made more explicit. As regards the status of the concentrate, it is reconfirmed that ethanol is not an active substance and only acts as a precursor (cf. decision 124bis).	Not PPP.
136	Amara Croplife	11/12 March 2010	Request by one Member	Product is a mixture containing	PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
			State.	<p>chalcones and plant hormones. The company is labelling it as a "natural biostimulator (bioactivator)". Given the low doses applied, it is claimed that it has no specific antimicrobial or fungicidal effect and although growth regulating effect may be mediated, it is said to essentially helping the plant to protect itself naturally, hence a PPP claim.</p> <p>This is in line with similar decisions (i.e. decision 79 "Proradix" (a plant strengthener stimulating an immune response), decision 91 "Elicitor" (acting laminarine-like), decision 94 "Agrostemin" (idem).</p> <p>The claim as <u>plant biostimulant</u> is actually falling under the scope of the Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 on EU fertilizing products but it is not clear whether an increased resistance to abiotic stress is provided to the plants.</p>	
137	Ecobios Vigne	11/12 March 2010	Request by one Member State	<p>Product is a mixture containing amino acids and fatty acids and is labelled as a "biostimulant". It is said to increase significantly photosynthesis but, more importantly, to act as a climatic anti-stress agent, protecting against frost and drought.</p> <p>The claim as <u>plant biostimulant</u> is actually falling under the scope of the Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 on EU</p>	Not PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				fertilizing products especially in this case where an increased resistance to abiotic stress (frost and drought) is provided to the plants. However it is not sure whether the activity is due to an effect on the nutrition of the plant, what one could guess based on the nature of the substance in the product.	
138	Irrigation system Rain Bird	11/12 March 2010	Request by a company	<p>Underground irrigation systems containing a (metallic) copper clip protecting the piping from damage by plant roots.</p> <p>As this (physical) installation is not a "product" as covered by the PPP (cf. decision 83 and others.) this shall not be considered as a PPP. The situation is comparable to mecoprop in roofing felts (decision 111) where the latter, being the final product, was considered not covered but where uses of the active substance should be subject to authorisations.</p>	<p>Not PPP.</p> <p>Theoretically, the copper clip could be considered to have herbicidal activities if claims in that sense were made. It follows from the documentation however that the claims intended by the company would avoid referring to specific herbicidal effects on plants (destruction of parts of undesirable plants) and rather focus on the protection of the system itself against damage.</p>
139	CIO2	16/17 June 2011 – amended in December 2021	Request by one Member State	<p>Generation of ClO2 through precursor chemicals in sachet (Sodium chlorite and activator). Intended use on raw agricultural commodities in food processing facilities to reduce spoilage micro-organisms. As a result, freshness and shelf-life is extended, hence protecting the plant products, PPP.</p> <p>cfr 112 disinfection of premises, 103 cut</p>	<p>PPP on raw commodity plant products.</p> <p>Not a Biocidal Products.</p> <p>Food additive or food processing aid for hygienic purposes on food/fruits/sprouted seeds.</p>

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				<p>flowers. Fungicidal use against typical plant diseases (botrytis) and influences the life cycle of plants</p> <p>It is however agreed that disinfection and washing of fruits for public hygiene, without the aim to protect that fruit against plant pathogens, is not a PPP and can neither be considered as a biocide since there is no product-type anymore addressing these food disinfecting substances after the adoption of the Biocidal Products Regulation, but rather a food/feed additive or processing aids.</p>	
140	AquaSmarter	16/17 June 2011	Request by one Member State	<p>Capsule containing silver, copper, palladium, zinc and carbon which, when placed in water, generates via an Electro Galvanic Action, ionised, hexagonally shaped water (according to the company). It is also claimed to increase yields by 10 – 30% and the water treated contains sunlight although this might have to be taken metaphorically.</p> <p>Amongst many other favourable characteristics, a claim is made as regards the reduction of crop diseases. Hence PPP.</p>	PPP.
141	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subsp.	16/17 June 2011	Request by a company	Uses against processionary caterpillars.	Not PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
	<i>Kurstaki</i> and <i>aizawai</i>			Unless clearly the purpose would be the protection of the trees which host the caterpillars, their destruction is essentially the protection of the public from irritation by the hairs, which is covered by the biocide Directive.	
142	Semaspore NoLo Bait	16/17 June 2011	Request by a stakeholder	Grasshopper bait containing spores of <i>Nosema Locustae</i> which then develop in the grasshoppers and finally kills them. The aim is clearly to kill a plant pest, hence PPP.	PPP.
143	Necon water treatment system	16/17 June 2011	Request by IE	Fixed or mobile irrigation system containing electrical devices, tubing and filters and chemicals generating copper and silver ions. In former decisions (f. ex. nr 83, 111) it was decided that Regulation 1107/2009 does not cover electrical or mechanical equipment, systems or installations, as it seems to be more for disinfecting water. See also decision 17 which, in the light of experience, has been made more explicit. However: see 140	Not PPP.
144	Wetstop	26/27 September 2011	Request by a company	Formulation containing 95% zeolite A (Sodium aluminum silicate). Product acting via a physical process (physical barrier by creating an	Not PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				insulating layer over the plant).	
145	Herbicides and roof protection	21 November 2011	Request by one Member State	<p>Use of herbicides:</p> <p>1. as active substance or formulation placed on the market and recommended for further mixing in coating formulations by the end user.</p> <p>2. active substance directly provided to formulators who mix the active substance with coating agents:</p> <p>2.1. for placing on the market of the coating formulation, containing the herbicide;</p> <p>2.2. for direct supply, without placing on the market, to and integration by the manufacturer of insulation foils.</p> <p>As far as the pre-incorporated building materials are concerned, they are not to be considered as PPP. However, the use of the concerned herbicide must be authorised. Already decided sub 111 (mecopop P in roofing felts), 138 (irrigation systems).</p>	<p>All herbicides are in principle covered by PPP.</p> <p>1. PPP</p> <p>2.1. PPP. Normal placing on the market</p> <p>2.2. Not PPP as far as the pre-incorporated building materials are concerned.</p>
146	CaCO ₃ and limestone	21 November 2011	Request by one Member State	<p>Use as a coating to prevent frost cracks (protection against non-parasitic impairments).</p> <p>As the aim is not to protect against</p>	Not PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				<p>harmful organisms but rather have a physical action which is not assimilated to those which influences the life process of plants, such as growth regulators or elicitors, this is not to be considered as a PPP claim.</p> <p>It would rather fall under the scope of the Fertilising Products Regulation 1109/2019.</p>	
147	Deccoshield CaCO ₃	21 November 2011	Request by one Member State	<p>Use as layer dispersing sunlight and avoiding sun burn of plant leaves.</p> <p>As the aim is not to protect against harmful organisms but rather have a physical action which is not assimilated to those which influences the life process of plants, such as growth regulators or elicitors, this is not to be considered as a PPP claim.</p> <p>It would rather fall under the scope of the Fertilising Products Regulation 1109/2019.</p>	Not PPP.
148	Biogen antistressor	27 September 2012	Request by one Member State	<p>Product containing low quantities of sodium nitrogen compounds and mixture of micro-organisms.</p> <p>Claims refers to an increased resistance against environmental stresses and pest.</p> <p>The product contains compounds approved as active substance and the very low quantities do not exclude the</p>	PPP for claimed effects on pest and resistance increase against pests.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				<p>application of the regulation.</p> <p>As there is an explicit claims made as regards the control of plant diseases and to improvement of plant resistance, the product has to be considered as a PPP.</p> <p>This is in line with former decisions on similar products (nr 91 (Elicitor), 94 (AgroStemin), 134 (Greenstim) e.a.).</p> <p>However the increased resistance against environmental stressors may also fall under the definition of plant biostimulants, should there be an effect on non biotic stressors, associated with the plant nutrition (see regulation 1019/2019 on Fertilising Products).</p>	
149	Malusan	27 September 2012	Request by one Member State	<p>Plant wound healing preparation containing an acrylic polymer.</p> <p>As the product creates a physical barrier without chemical or biological action, this shall not be considered as a PPP. (cf 107 (Tervanol)). No active substances are present in the formulation.</p>	Not PPP.
150	Altron Silver	27 September 2012	Request by one Member State	<p>Product containing colloidal silver, and claimed to be present as nanomaterial. Producer does not want to disclose the exact composition.</p> <p>However as there are explicit claims made as regards the control of some 650 plant pathogens the product shall be</p>	PPP

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				<p>considered as a PPP.</p> <p>Colloidal silver is not an approved active substance. Product was used as “EU fertilizer”, contains NPK but is not considered covered under the pertinent EU legislation.</p>	
151	EcoWeed	19 November 2012	Request by a company	<p>Boiler equipment generating hot water to kill weeds. The water contains small quantities of a surfactant (alkyl polyglucoside) which enhances the action of the hot water.</p> <p>Weed control by hot water (physical effect) was considered out of the scope (cf. decision 47 (Waipuna)). It does not appear either that the surfactant has any herbicidal activity as such. In the absence of an active substance one cannot legally talk about a plant protection product, art 2.3.c does not apply and consequently the surfactant cannot be considered as an adjuvant in terms of the Regulation.</p>	Not PPP.
152	Foamstream	19 November 2012	Request by a company	<p>Boiler equipment generating hot water and steam to kill weeds. The water contains sugar, natural oils and polysaccharides enhancing the action of the hot water.</p> <p>Weed control by hot water (physical effect) was considered out of the scope (cf. decision 47 (Waipuna)). It does not</p>	Not PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				appear either that the surfactant has any herbicidal activity as such. In the absence of an active substance one cannot legally talk about a plant protection product, art 2.3.c does not apply and consequently the surfactant cannot be considered as an adjuvant in terms of the Regulation.	
153	Sim Bacil	20 March 2014	Request by one Member State	Product containing a strain of <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> , amino-acids and a water soluble zinc compound. <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> is enhancing the functioning of the Zn compound. Intended use of the product is to treat cases of zinc deficiency. It acts via foliar uptake. The product acts as a nutrient and therefore excluded through Art 2.1(b) of the Regulation. In addition, no claims for plant protection are being made.	Not PPP.
154	Amino-acids vs. hydrolysed proteins	20 March 2014	Request by one Member State	Producer intends to market a product containing one or two pure amino-acids and considers this is covered by the current approval of hydrolysed proteins. As a consequence: the producer is suggesting that marketing could be done via the technical equivalence procedure. Note that intended uses for this product have not been clarified. Hydrolysed proteins are indeed	PPP (new active substances)

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				<p>approved as attractant (Com Directive 2009/153/EC). Its specifications in the review report are linked with three distinct origins (animal tissues, beet molasses, collagen).</p> <p>As a consequence pure amino-acids would not respect the current specifications. Moreover, it is unlikely that chemically amino-acids can be assimilated to proteins, especially hydrolysed proteins, which implies a (possibly irreversible) chemical modification. The situation is comparable to the difference between plant oils and their isolated pure active principles (ex. Clove oil – eugenol) which are separately approved. To conclude: prior to the marketing of this product a separate assessment and decision should be taken on the concerned amino-acids. Evidently, the technical equivalence procedure cannot apply in this case.</p>	
155	Stop Kanec	20 March 2014	Request by one Member State	<p>Repellent against wild boar causing damages to crops and forestry. Contains attractants such as cereals and fish extracts and a repellent by taste (food grade pepper). Potassium sorbate is added as a preservative agent.</p> <p>As the action is clearly to protect crops against the wild boar, that the black</p>	PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				<p>pepper dust extract has been approved through 2008/127/EC as a repellent against cats and dogs and with main focus on garden use, the product has to be considered as a PPP.</p> <p>It cannot be taken for granted that this approval covers food grade pepper, the processing of which is significantly different from the dust extract.</p>	
156	Grafting wax as growth regulator	16 May 2014	Request by one Member State	<p>Application as plant growth regulator (PGR) of a grafting wax containing a minor amount of 2,5-dichlorobenzoic acid methyl ester. The latter is added as an auxin to increase cell growth.</p> <p>While wound healing preparations are usually considered physical barriers without chemical or biological action. (cf 107 (Tervanol), 149 (Malusan), this preparation contains 2,5-dichlorobenzoic acid methyl ester, an active substance specifically approved as PGR and fungicides for grafting of grape vines in indoor uses (Com dir 2008/125/EC). The low quantity used within this formulation (10% of the EU-evaluated product) does not exclude the application of the regulation, especially if PPP claims, in the sense of plant growth regulation, are made.</p>	PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
157	Homeopathic products	16 May 2014	Request by one Member State.	Homeopathic product against <i>Fusarium</i> . As claims are clearly pointing to a plant pest the product shall be considered as PPP. The occurrence at very low levels of undefined constituents does not exclude the application of the regulation (see also dec 115 (Nanogro), 148 (Biogen Antystressor) and 150 (Altron silver).	PPP.
158	MossKade	16 May 2014	Request by a company	Product originally developed as a cheese coating. It contains edible substances which, after drying, place a physical layer over mosses and algae, suffocating these organisms. It contains lactic acid as preservative but the latter seems also to contribute to the efficacy of the product. Moss control is normally a PPP application. (<i>Non-soil</i> herbicidal application (cf. dec 96 (DDAC)) However, this product acts by physical means (coating) and it seems that the presence of the acid is essentially to enhance the generation of the coating, rather than as to destroy the moss itself (in contrast with cf. dec 118 (Moss control formulation). (Note: algaecides are biocide applications).	Not PPP.
159	BlocCade	9 October 2014	Request by a company	Plant wound healing preparation containing acrylic polymers and creating	Not PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				<p>a physical coating against fungi and bacterial infections on plant wounds.</p> <p>Physical barrier without chemical or biological action, hence the product shall not be considered as a PPP. This is in line with the former decisions 107 (tervanol) and 149 (malusan).</p>	
160	CO2 – Use for atmospheric enrichment	11 July 2016	Request by a company	<p>Application of CO2 in cylinders/storage vessels to enrich the atmosphere on protected crops to increase yields.</p> <p>Excluded via art 2 (substance is indeed influencing the growth but specifically acts like a nutrient).</p> <p>Current uses of CO2 as PPP are unrelated and limited to insecticide/acaricide at much higher doses (88kg/m³).</p>	Not PPP.
161	Larvex	23 January 2017	Request by one Member State	<p>The product is composed of dried and chopped garlic bulb.</p> <p>The legal analysis by the producer that this is not a PPP application is not supported: clearly the intention is to market this product for plant protection purposes and claims in that sense are being made. Possibly, the product could come under the basic substances regime or be considered similar to already authorised garlic derivatives but this would need further examination when</p>	PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				the dossier is presented.	
162	Siltac	23 January 2017 – modified on 31 January 2024	Request by one Member State	Spray application against insects on fruit trees, ornamentals and other plants. Although at the borderline between products that only have sticking properties and those of which the mode of action is more invasive (suffocation), the entry has been revised in light of the two similar entries for products based on poly-ethoxylated siloxane (entries 222 – STYX and 224 – K-PAK). By analogy with these two products SILTAC increases the wettability of hydrophobic surfaces including the pests (insects) feeding on plants, which “die as a result of disruption of physiological processes”. This mode of action is interpreted as invasive and shall be considered as a PPP.	PPP.
163	Colours for marking tree trunks	22 March 2017	Request by one Member State	Red colour spray for marking tree trunks without any pesticidal claim made by the producer. However, such effects (repellent for games) are of physical nature, so despite the repelling effects are normally covered, here the claimed effects has not to be considered as a PPP.	Not PPP.
164	Garlic oil	6 October 2017	Request by one Member State	Garlic oil for use in smoke generator in greenhouse (fumigation with repelling action).	PPP (new active substance).

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				Garlic oil has not been approved, for administrative reasons (lack of dossier), while garlic extract has been approved after a scientific assessment. It cannot be <i>a priori</i> excluded that the oil is covered by the current specifications for the extract. However, that is immaterial as the product manufactured is intended for fumigation purposes, a use not even authorised for garlic extract, the latter only being limited to granular forms, applied in or on soils. It must therefore be concluded that application of garlic oil for fumigation is not an authorised use.	
165	Ecobakter-Terra (Biofactory)	6 October 2017	Request by one Member State	Product marketed mainly for fertilising properties containing several compounds, including bacteria. Although the product has mainly fertilizing properties, some of the claims indicate the application of the PPP legislation. This is namely the case for the claim on the strengthening of the immunity system of plants against pathogens, while the claimed functions against to increase resistance against frost and drought shall fall under the plant biostimulant definition as outlined in the Fertilising products Regulation 1019/2019.	PPP as regards the claimed increased resistance against plant pathogens, otherwise a fertilising product.
166	<i>Ehty-Gen</i>				<i>Under examination (in situ)</i>

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
167	<i>Al + water</i>				<i>Under examination (in situ)</i>
168	<i>Deccosan</i>				<i>Under examination (in situ)</i>
169	Fertinema	25 January 2018	Request by one Member State	<p>Product against attack of nematodes on plant roots. Made of plant oils and some chemicals.</p> <p>Several claims are made, including the promotion of growth of beneficial bacteria in soil and the formation of a physical barrier. These claims are outside the scope of Regulation 1107. However, there is another claim that the products also make the roots less attractive for nematodes. Also having regard of the composition of the product (compounds are, amongst others, castor, coco and sesame oil) it may be assumed that there is at least a repellent effect and the product does not only act as a physical barrier but at least as a repellent. Such repellent effect falls within the scope of the Regulation.</p>	PPP as far as the repellent effects are concerned.
170	Product against pod shattering on rapeseed	25 January 2018	Request by one Member State	<p>Water solution of polyvinyl alcohol. Reduce the physical strain on the pod seam thanks to its sticking and filming properties on rape crops. In this way, the product prevents early opening of the pod with pod shattering as consequence.</p> <p>Mode of action exclusively physical, no physiological interaction with the plant: glueing and sticking to avoid that the</p>	Not PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				seam between the hulls opens before the pod is dried out, hence the product shall not be considered as a PPP.	
171	Straw pellets containing 1% iron sulphate	25 May 2018	Request by one Member State	Use as groundcover (mulch). After being spread on the soil, water has to be added. As a result, the pellets swell and form a crust, preventing the appearance of weeds and mosses. The company also claims an action as a barrier against slugs. The presence of iron sulphate, which is an approved active substance with anti-moss action, combined with the claim against mosses leads to conclude that this product is a PPP.	PPP.
172	Biodegradable mulch films	25 May 2018	Request by one Member State	The fluidic mulch composed of a fibrous peat material, hardwood-derived biomass -based pyrolysis liquid and water but also biochar or bio-ash as additives is applied on the ground where it hardens and forms a solid cover. The presence of acetic acid explains the herbicidal action of the mulch.	PPP.
173	Lava meal	25 May 2018	Request by one Member State	Product based on lava meal which claims effect against harmful organisms (insects and fungi). The claimed action is as a physical	Not a PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				<p>barrier. Actually lava meal creates a dry environment which is not ideal for the development of fungi (affecting penetration or adherence of the spores to the leaves and consequently the growth of the fungi). It will give a very slight increase of pH on top of the leaves to the detriment of sporulation of fungi which requires acidic environments. Against insects, when the plant is covered with volcanic rock powder, insects are not establishing (unspecific repellent).</p> <p>Effect of lava meal on fungal pests is of physical nature whereas the repellent effect on insects is of general nature, hence the product shall not be considered as a PPP.</p>	
174	Product against lichens on tree trunks.	25 May 2018	Request by one Member State	<p>The product is used in the home&garden for the control of lichens on tree trunks.</p> <p>Lichens are not belonging to the plant kingdom (symbiosis between algae and fungi) and their presence is not affecting tree growth.</p> <p>Not a biocide neither as the tree should be dead to enter in the scope</p>	Not a PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				of the Biocidal Products Regulation.	
175	Fertilisers containing iron-sulphate for moss control	25 May 2018	Request by one Member State	Some products containing iron sulphate are placed on the market without claiming the anti-moss effect that they may obviously, as producers present them as fertilisers. The presence of a well recognized active substance justifies that the product is falling in the scope of the PPP Regulation, even if there would be no herbicidal effect claimed by the producer.	PPP.
176	Salvis Freeze	25 May 2018	Request by one Member State	The product contains a unique combination of silicone polymeric compounds. After dilution in water and spraying onto infested plants it spreads quickly on treated surface and then creates three-dimensional polymeric, grid structure (breathable film). The resulting structure covers the pests very tightly and immobilizes them, eventually leading to their death. The effect is purely physical and non-invasive into the pest.	Not PPP.
177	DewSmart	12 December 2018	Request by one Member State	The product contains surfactants that bond to the leaf surface and prevent moisture droplets from forming, thus	Not PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				<p>reducing the risk of spreading of diseases. None of the components of the product is known to present a fungicidal action.</p> <p>There is no indication that the product would influence the life processes of plants.</p> <p>The effect is purely physical which prevents the action of harmful organisms.</p>	
178	Agrecol Liquid for Aphids	12 December 2018	Request by one Member State	<p>The product contains fatty acids that are considered as active substances with a double role: on one hand they have a suffocating action on insects (close to a mechanical action). However these fatty acids have also a more invasive mode of action by interacting with the exoskeleton of the insects.</p> <p>Similar to entries 32, 46 and 92/92a, 94bis.</p> <p>The presence of a well recognised active substance with an invasive mode of action justifies that the product is falling in the scope of the PPP Regulation.</p>	PPP.
179	Sunflower oil	24 January 2019	Request by a company	<p>Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1978 approved sunflower oil as basic substance.</p> <p>The mechanism is described as a barrier</p>	<p>Use as basic substance has PPP mode of action.</p> <p>Post-harvest use - Not a PPP.</p> <p>The effect in post-harvest on</p>

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				<p>on food to remove oxygen from the substrate (food), preventing the attack from the pathogen (indirect activity). Cell reproduction is prevented and a fungo-static action is determined with a reduction in the germination of fungal spores.</p> <p>The fat-soluble substances penetrate into the fungal cell by passive diffusion. The oleophilic substances (fatty acids of the oils) prevent the transport of water-soluble substances that penetrate instead through pores that are found on the membrane of the fungi. The fungal cell is no longer able to feed through protein carriers and undergoes necrosis due to asphyxiation. This is a direct action.</p> <p>It is proposed to be used in post harvest on potatoes, pears and apples inside the cold rooms during the refrigeration to avoid excessive dehydration and consequently weight loss. Sunflower oil creates a thin film around plant products protecting them.</p> <p>In addition, plant products treated with sunflower oil are more resistant to plant diseases in post-harvest.</p> <p>Post-harvest uses = similar to entries 127 and 129.</p>	potatoes and fruits is purely physical (prevention of dehydration).
180	Herbie	22 March 2019	Request by one Member	Bio-fumigation of soils resulting from	Not a PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
			State	<p>incorporation of plant-based biomass granules in soil, followed by covering the soil with a plastic film for 3 to 4 weeks.</p> <p>The incorporation of the product in the soil results in anaerobic conditions, hence nematodes and fungi are killed. Therefore it could be argued that the product as such has no « general or specific action against harmful organisms », but is impacting on the environment of the harmful organisms.</p>	
181	Sugar cane pellets – Bio-fumigation	22 March 2019	Request by BE	<p>The pellets of sugar cane are incorporated in the soil. They then release components that can control soil-borne diseases, e.g. nematodes.</p> <p>One of the substances generated from the pellets (called furfural) interacts as fumigant in the soil with the cuticle of the nematodes, effectively stripping the protective layers what results in the cuticle swelling and disintegrating. Movement of the nematode is impeded and it subsequently dies through dehydration or attack by parasitic organisms.</p> <p>The application can be preceded by a step involving a high temperature</p>	<p>PPP.</p> <p>The addition of the raw material to the soil preceded by heat treatment or followed by solarization lead to the generation of substances having a direct effect on soil pests, e.g. nematodes.</p>

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				<p>treatment (strictly physical) of plant based biomass (pellets or other types of biomass) to release/form components that could deactivate nematodes and/or soil fungi, and then incorporate this biomass into the soil.</p> <p>An alternative to this would be to incorporate the biomass together with an organic acid into the soil followed by solarization under plastic to release/form components that could deactivate nematodes and/or soil fungi.</p> <p>The whole concept is called bio-fumigation.</p> <p>The product modifies the soil physical conditions affecting the survival of harmful organisms.</p>	
182	Coloring agent in seed treatment	21 May 2019	Request by one Member State	<p>Coloring agent to be added as tank mix to a seed treatment PPP during the process of coating seeds.</p> <p>As the colouring agent does not enhance the effectiveness or other pesticidal activities of the plant protection product to which it is added, it is not to be considered as an adjuvant. It is not intended to be</p>	Not a PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				<p>used in a plant protection product or in an adjuvant and therefore it is not a co-formulant.</p> <p>Does not correspond to the definition of adjuvant, nor of a co-formulant.</p>	
183	Kaolin as sunscreen	17 July 2019	Request by one Member State	<p>Aluminium silicate (kaolin) is proposed to be used as a sunscreen to protect plants from excess sunlight and heat stress, in addition to its current approval as a PPP in the EU (repellent insecticide).</p> <p>See entry No 32 for kaolin use with a specific action against pests (here <i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> in vines).</p> <p>See entry 128 for similar Sunscreen (Raynox plus).</p>	Not PPP as regards the claimed protection against IR, UV and visible light to prevent sunburn.
184	Propan-2-ol	17 July 2019	Request by one Member State	<p>The product will be applied to disinfect gardening equipment, with a claim of general hygiene functionality.</p> <p>Potential borderline with Biocidal products Regulation.</p> <p>The claimed function refers to general hygiene role to disinfect materials in contact with plants/soils, hence would fall in the scope of the biocidal products Regulation.</p>	Not PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
185	Endophytic fungus infecting grass (e.g. fescues)	21 October 2019	Request by one Member State	<p>The "product" consists in Fescues seeds (<i>Festuca</i> ssp.) infected by an endophytic fungus (<i>Epichloe uncinata</i>) which produces a metabolite (loline) by deriving the grass metabolism.</p> <p>The production of the metabolite of interest is induced by the fungus in the grass. An insecticide/nematicide as well as a repelling effect on insects are observed in neighbouring crops grown in the vicinity of the 'infected Fescues'.</p> <p>The endophytic fungus applied on the seeds generates the production of a metabolite which has to be considered as a PPP active substance even if presented via the grass.</p>	PPP.
186	Banana latex removers	21 October 2019	Request submitted to DG AGRI by certification body of a third country	<p>Two products consisting in surfactants and respectively, sodium hypochlorite and D-limonene are used to remove the latex exuded from the wound of a bunch of bananas. Stains develop due to molds growing on the latex.</p> <p>To avoid this damage, the bananas are rinsed in water with these products. They call this a post</p>	Not a PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				<p>harvest treatment.</p> <p>No claim is made on the label as regards the action against molds.</p> <p>The products are cleaning the latex by detergence and the action against molds is actually due to the absence of latex after treatment.</p>	
187	Potassium permanganate sachets	21 October 2019	Request by a company	<p>Product consisting in sachets containing potassium permanganate crystals, which neutralizes the excess of ethylene gas that fruits and vegetables emit as they ripen.</p> <p>Potassium permanganate removes the emitted ethylene by absorbing it and transform it into carbon dioxide and water.</p> <p>Sachets are placed in the fridge by consumers.</p> <p>It results in a longer storage period.</p> <p>The neutralizes the ethylene produced and slows down the ripening process by controlling the amount of ethylene in the confined atmosphere of the fridge.</p> <p>The permanganate neutralizes the ethylene emitted by fruits and vegetables during storage. As such it does not control the emission of ethylene by these plants and hence it</p>	Not a PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				could not be seen as directly responsible for slowing down the ripening process of stored fruits and vegetables and therefore cannot be considered as a claimed PPP function.	
188	Cis-jasmone	16 July 2019	Request by one Member State	<p>Cis-jasmone is used in a formulation containing <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> as active substance.</p> <p>The end-use product is applied in the furrow or as seed treatment of a number of crops including potatoes, maize, sugar beet, soybean etc...</p> <p>Cis-jasmone is a naturally occurring compound found in many plants including foods such as tea, soybean, apricots and raspberries.</p> <p>Its mode of action is to elicit plant defence mechanisms by up-regulating expression of a group of genes before nematode infection. This allows the plants to respond more rapidly to biotic stress and combined the action exerted by the microbial active, <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i>.</p> <p>Cis-jasmone acts on its own to increase plant defense mechanisms against biotic stress: this is a PPP active substance.</p>	PPP active substance.
189	Irradiated weed pollen	21 October 2019	Request by one Member State	The product is based on weed pollen, modified using gamma irradiation. Pollen is harvested from the target	Not a PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				<p>weed, treated with X-rays and sprayed in fields affected by the weed. The treated pollen fertilises the weed ovule and leads to formation of infertile seeds, preventing the weed from propagating.</p> <p>The product is intended to prevent undesired growth of plants by specific action on their seeds.</p> <p>Pollen is not corresponding to ‘a substance’ or to ‘a microorganism.’</p> <p>The “active factor” is not falling within the scope of Regulation 1107/2009 as it is nor a substance, nor a microorganism.</p>	
190	Ozone for soil fumigation	21 October 2019	Request by one Member State	<p>Ozone is applied prior to planting of strawberry, by spray irrigation or drip irrigation, and treatments were supplemented with the application of bacterial complexes. The effect of ozone on nematodes and fungal soil population was confirmed on upper soil horizons.</p> <p>It is claimed that ozone could fulfil the definition of food: “<i>Food’ includes drink, chewing gum and any substance, including water, intentionally incorporated into the food during its manufacture, preparation or <u>treatment</u></i>”.</p> <p>Whether or not it can qualify as a basic substance shall be assessed independently of the fact that ozone</p>	PPP but qualification as a basic substance shall be assessed based on an appropriate dossier.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
191	Ozone for seed disinfection	21 October 2019	Request by one Member State	<p>fulfills or not the definition of food.</p> <p>In a recent experimentation, it has been demonstrated that, using a sealed ozone generator with diffusion control and safety closure, the aerial application of ozone is effective against <i>Pseudomonas</i> or <i>Fusarium</i> populations previously inoculated on the tomato seed.</p> <p>It is claimed that ozone could fulfil the definition of food: “<i>Food’ includes drink, chewing gum and any substance, including water, intentionally incorporated into the food during its manufacture, preparation or <u>treatment</u></i>”.</p> <p>Whether or not it can qualify as a basic substance shall be assessed independently of the fact that ozone fulfills or not the definition of food.</p>	PPP but qualification as a basic substance shall be assessed based on an appropriate dossier.
192	Water conditioner	21 October 2019	Request by one Member State	<p>The product aims at correcting the pH of water used in tank mixing by binding to Ca and Mg ions in the water, with the aim of stopping the PPP active being less available to the plant.</p> <p>The enhanced activity to the active substance claimed by the requester could point this product to the category of synergist but, its overall function is actually leading to an improved solubility of the active substance, by neutralizing the excess of calcium</p>	Not a PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				<p>carbonate, responsible for the water hardness.</p> <p>Product influences the chemical parameter of the solvent/diluent of the PPP, not the PPP itself, therefore it could not be considered as directly influencing the efficacy of the PPP, not as a synergist.</p>	
193	ERUCA	5 December 2019	Request by one Member State	<p>Product containing <i>Bacillus megaterium</i> and <i>Bacillus mycoides</i> claimed as “enhancing plant health and controlling the effects of caterpillars feeding in fruit and vegetable crops”.</p> <p>Two mechanisms are claimed by the producer:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. metabolites produced by bacteria mitigating the effects of damages caused by caterpillars: “Metabolites generated by the microorganisms, i.e. easily absorbed nutrients, are produced by way of synthesis and hydrolysis of organic compounds found in the environment that directly improve plant nutrition, and thus accelerate the development of plants and facilitate restoration of homeostasis after stress, e.g. after injuries caused 	PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				<p>by insects or fungal diseases.”</p> <p>2. modifying the environment to stimulate plant growth and making it less favorable to pests.</p> <p>Whereas the role of metabolites is not fully clear, it points to a plant protection effect. The other effect of the two bacteria is related to competition with plant pathogens, which is also addressed as a PPP.</p> <p>As the product aims at protecting plants by exerting a competitive pressure on other microbial plant pathogens and by mitigating effects of damage caused by caterpillars, it shall be considered as a PPP.</p> <p>However mode(s) of action should be explained more extensively in the application dossiers.</p>	
194	Wildfire fighting product	5 December 2019	Request by one Member State	<p>Those products are applied to prevent or delay fire in forests.</p> <p>In theory the products protect trees against destruction by fire.</p> <p>Article 2(1)(a) of Regulation 1107/2009 applies to products protecting against harmful organisms (which is not fire). Resistance to fire provided to forest trees is not provided by a mechanism</p>	Not a PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				influencing the life processes, as the products are just protects them.	
195	FertiRoc	5 December 2019	Request by one Member State	<p>Product containing ground zeolite rock which is claimed to prevent fungal growth.</p> <p>Similarly to lava meal (entry 173), The claimed action is as a physical barrier. Actually ground zeolite creates a dry environment which is not ideal for the development of fungi (affecting penetration or adherence of the spores to the leaves and consequently the growth of the fungi)</p> <p>It also claimed as to increase the availability of nutrients in the soil. This claim is covered by the definition of plant biostimulant provided by Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 on fertilizing products. In principle, it is also falling outside the scope of the PPP Regulation but the label mentions both biostimulant and also “limits biotic stress”, which would then be considered as a PPP claim.</p> <p>Effect of ground zeolite rock on fungal pests is of physical nature, hence the product shall not be considered as PPP.</p> <p>Biostimulant claim related to increased availability of nutrients falls outside PPP scope but labels shall be amended</p>	Not a PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				accordingly (no biotic stress claim).	
196	Urea	4 December 2020	Request by one EEA country	<p>The product containing urea is used to treat stubs, to inhibit the growth of the fungus root rot. It is a fertiliser in the first place. The claimed effect refers to an increase of pH which inhibits the growth of root rot. This fertiliser modifies the soil physical conditions affecting the survival of harmful organisms,</p> <p>Urea is however currently a PPP active substance and its renewal is ongoing. One of the representative uses is the above-mentioned treatment of stumps in coniferous trees.</p>	Currently a PPP.
197	Fortisol+Ca	4 December 2020	Request by one Member State	<p>Product containing etidronic acid and CaCl₂.</p> <p>The claimed action is a bio-stimulant. The effect observed is a protection of the skin surface of the fruit (citrus), making it more resistant to abiotic stress during maturation and improving their quality traits. The exact mechanism of action in the fruit physiology is difficult to test but it is reported that the combined action of two (nutrient) elements, phosphorus and calcium activates the phytoalexin generation in the fruit.</p> <p>As the product has an impact on the life-</p>	PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				processes of the plant, it shall be considered as a PPP.	
198	Vitiseal	4 December 2020	Request by one Member State	<p>Vitiseal is an emulsifiable concentrate containing acrylic co-polymer and limestone, as well as essential oils.</p> <p>It is designed to be applied after pruning to provide a sealant barrier over plant pruning wounds. It is intended to be applied either via hand-brush or high volume spraying methods.</p> <p>The products' intended use is a protective physical resistant barrier and sealant over the typical point of entry for wood diseases.</p> <p>Physical barrier without chemical or biological action, hence the product shall not be considered as a PPP.</p>	Not a PPP.
199	Clays (bentonite, montmorillonite, illite)	25 January 2021	Request by one Member State	<p>These three clays are naturally found clays.</p> <p>Their functions are claimed to be very diversified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection from abiotic stress (heat, sunburns, drought) = not a PPP claim • Prevention of (pest) spores germination (due to low moisture) = PPP claim • Repairing plant wounds = not a PPP 	<p>Depending on the claims, the products could be considered as PPP or not.</p> <p>One PPP claim is enough to trigger the authorization obligation, so PPP at the end.</p>

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				<p>claim</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repelling insects thanks to confusing white color and mechanical effects= not a PPP due to physical effect • Adjuvant preventing fungicides leaching after application 	
200	Lithothamne	25 January 2021	Request by one Member State	<p>Dried calcareous seaweed powder containing calcium hydroxide.</p> <p>Several functions as foliar fertilisers but also protecting plants by the physical barrier it creates on treated plants/trees, or if dried (removed the moisture) at the surface of leaves, preventing pests to develop. A fungicidal function against mildew is also claimed.</p>	Despite the apparent physical mode the fungicidal claim qualifies it as PPP.
201	Paraffine	25 January 2021	Request by one Member State	<p>The product is a solid derived from petroleum that consists of a mixture of hydrocarbon molecules containing between twenty and forty carbon atoms (different from the approved paraffin oils used as acaricide and insecticide).</p> <p>This solid wax turns liquid when heated is applied on grafts to maintain connection between transplant and plant to avoid moisture losses.</p> <p>It is also used as support to release pheromones for mating disruption of</p>	Not a PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				insects. As the product acts as a physical barrier or as a co-formulant for pheromones release without chemical or biological action, it shall not be considered as a PPP.	
202	Attracap	25 January 2021	Request by one Member State	The product contains a NAS <i>Metarhizium brunneum</i> as active ingredient and the baker's yeast <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> . The role of the baker yeast is to produce CO ₂ to attract wireworms which are then in reach of the encapsulated micro-organisms. The yeast has the full activity of attracting the harmful organisms (attractant) Another <i>Saccharomyces</i> strain is approved as fungicide.	PPP, attractant.
203	Extrait D	25 January 2021	Request by one Member State	The product consists in a dried microalgae extract (not viable) with claimed effects on fungi. The question is whether it should be considered as plant extract or a chemical mixture but in any case as a PPP.	PPP.
204	Chitinase	25 January 2021	Request by one Member State	The product consists in chitinases, enzymes (proteins) naturally occurring in soils from which genes that encode chitinases were isolated and introduced in the genome of <i>Escherichia coli</i>	PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				<p>bacteria.</p> <p>The activity of the produced chitinases degrades the cell walls of fungi resulting in cell death and subsequent eradication of fungal infection. It is claimed to be efficient against turf diseases, hence to be considered as a PPP.</p>	
205	Bee attractant	25 January 2021	Request by a company	<p>The product consists in geraniol and nerol.</p> <p>This product is applied to agricultural crops, to attract honeybees with the aim to increase crop pollination.</p> <p>Although geraniol is approved as a fungicide, the claimed function is not to protect plants, but indirectly influence its life processes, hence not to be considered as a PPP.</p>	Not a PPP.
206	NUTRI-BIOCLEAN	25 March 2021	Request by one Member State	<p>Product containing proteins and enzymes produced by <i>Lactobacillus</i> ferments (micro-organisms are not present in final product).</p> <p>It claims to be a strengthener, an activator of the self-defense of plants and crops.</p> <p>Its mode of action is presented as activating structural responses related to ISR (Induced Systemic Resistance) and SAR (Systemic Acquired Resistance) of the crop against the attack caused by</p>	PPP (in line with similar previous requests).

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				pathogens.	
207	PT10 Biocides (Construction material preservatives)	25 March 2021	Request by one Member State	<p>Treatment against lichen and mold falls under the Biocidal Products Regulation. As on “PT 10 – surfaces” undesired <u>roots and moss</u> are always co-occurring with lichen and mold, which are treated together, The requesting Member State proposes to see the treatment of roots and moss in the BPR and not in the PPP legislation.</p> <p>Products against roots of plants and moss corresponds to the definition of a PPP (herbicide) whatever the place it protects.</p>	PPP.
208	RHIZO-POWER	19 May 2021	EL	<p>Product containing a combination of different types of bacteria :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genus <i>Pseudomonas</i> (increasing availability of phosphate from the soil and iron uptake = plant biostimulant – Fertilising Products Regulation) • genus <i>Azotobacter</i> mineralizing gaseous nitrogen. = plant biostimulant – Fertilising Products Regulation • genus <i>Paenibacillus</i> and 	PPP, as far as the claimed function is increased resistance to fungal pests.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				<p><i>Bacillus</i> there are producers of indole-3-acetic acid, which promote root growth. = plant biostimulant – Fertilising Products Regulation, if increasing nutrient uptake.</p> <p>Both species of the genera <i>Pseudomonas</i> and the genus <i>Bacillus</i> promote the resistance of plants to plant pathogens fungi = PPP</p>	
209	Product containing denathonium-benzoate	19 May 2021	BE	<p>The product containing denathonium-benzoate is mixed in seed coatings at a rate of below 1%, in order to prevent consumption of seeds by animals (e.g. birds).</p> <p>In case of mixture with PPP used in seed coating it is claimed to prevent the intoxication of birds.</p> <p>It has however indirectly a repellent effect on birds to avoid the consumption of treated seeds.</p>	PPP. The indirect effect of the claimed function to protect birds when consuming treated seeds is a repellent effect preventing birds to eat treated seeds, hence PPP claim.
210	BIODUX	28 May 2021	EL	<p>Product based on arachidonic acid (0,3 g/l).</p> <p>In seed treatment (cereals, pea, sugar beet,...), it accelerates germination of plants, increase tillering and leaf surface, root and tuber formation,</p>	PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				<p>etc....</p> <p>These claims are all growth regulator modes of action.</p> <p>In addition, there are processes of reparation, chemical stability, drought resistance and frost resistance of plants are activated.</p>	
211	Wood-coat	18 June 2021	NO	<p>Product based on quartz: it consists in a kind of wax which creates a physical barrier against the beetle <i>Hylobius abietis</i>.</p> <p>This is not the traditional use of quartz currently under review, which is repelling damages from wild animals</p>	PPP
212	Chabazite	22 October 2021	Request by private applicant	<p>A micronized mineral consisting in sodium (+potassium, calcium and magnesium) aluminium silicates belonging to the zeolites (similar cases already examined – see entries 144 and 195).</p> <p>Proposed as a basic substance claiming to create a physical barrier against fungal pathogens and pest insects in stored grains.</p> <p>Also by spraying uniformly and distributed on the surface of plant (leaves, fruits....) it mechanically</p>	PPP if claims of specific activity against plant pathogens is made.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				<p>prevents the fungus from entering the plant.</p> <p>After mixing with grains and uniformly distributed on the surface of grain, pest insects can't have mechanically access to grains.</p> <p>As for entry 32 (kaolin) this should be considered as a PPP if claims of specific activity are made.</p> <p>Talc is also approved as basic substance.</p>	
213	Disinfection products (in application of the analysis tool presented on page 4 of this document)	22 October 2021	NL	Disinfection of flower bulbs	PPP
				<p>Control of algae:</p> <p>In principle, algae are considered as plant, therefore their control can be considered as a PPP use. But control of algae falls generally outside the scope of the PPP regulation. Only products to control algae in soil or water to protect plants are considered PPP's.</p> <p>The other claims are considered biocides. However, Biocidal product type 10 (preservative of construction material) are identifying "control of algal attack". A way to distinguish could be the surfaces on which the</p>	PPP or BP depending on the surface on which it is applied

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				product is applied: construction material (non-cropped surfaces)=BP; other surfaces (bare soils,...)=PPP	
				Disinfection in empty storage rooms	BP, not a PPP
				Disinfection of water in hydroponic systems to prevent clogging	BP, not a PPP
				Disinfection of stables and transport carriages for animals	BP, not a PPP
				Hand disinfection	BP, not a PPP
				Disinfection of surfaces in mushroom growing areas. Depending on the type of surfaces to be disinfected and whether or not mushrooms are in contact with those surfaces, as well as taking into account the objective of the disinfection (general hygiene or protection of plants), products might be either PPP or BP.	PPP or BP
				Disinfection of greenhouses (surfaces) Same as above case for mushrooms: check the objective, the surface and the contact/presence of plants in greenhouse	PPP or BP
				Disinfection of instruments /	BP (or PPP)

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				<p>materials used for cultivating or processing plants.</p> <p>Generally the purpose of disinfection relates to general hygiene objective, hence BP.</p> <p>However a claimed effect on a specific plant pest (e.g. virus) may orientate towards PPP.</p>	
				<p>Disinfection of storage containers of plant and plant products.</p> <p>The purpose of disinfection may relate to general hygiene objective, which would be BP.</p> <p>However a claimed effect on a specific plant pest (e.g. virus) orientates towards PPP.</p>	BP (or PPP)
214	PROCOP- NUVAGRAIN	28 January 2022	PT (via processing aid colleagues)	<p>Product consisting of solution of sodium hydrogenate carbonate (E 500(ii)) and silicon dioxide (E 551) used during the post-harvest grain storage for:</p> <p>(a) Preventing, by mechanical action, impurities (dust and kibble) to become an available source of food for insects</p> <p>(b) Limiting conglomeration of</p>	<p>(a) PPP, as preventive action of insects by repellent effect preventing insects, hence PPP claim. (see entry 32 – kaolin and entry 212 – chabazite)</p> <p>(b) not PPP, cleaning action</p>

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				<p>impurities, limiting their fixing on grains and walls of the storage structure and thus facilitate their elimination (suction, cleaner-separator)</p> <p>(c) Reducing dust explosivity by increasing explosivity lower limit</p>	(c) not PPP, prevention of physical risks, not prevention of pest
215	Nitrogen-based atmosphere	28 January 2022	DE	<p>Controlled atmosphere by means of nitrogen provoking withdrawal of oxygen to protect plant products from infestation and damage caused by harmful organisms (e.g. insects) in storage places of non-processed plant products.</p> <p>By analogy with entry 83 (Eco2-oxygen burner), the remaining gas from the air was also nitrogen and was considered not as an active substance.</p>	Not a PPP.
216	PROTECTOR	18 February 2022	EL	<p>This odor masking agent based its efficacy on the principle that plants are emitting specific odors which are recognised by insect pests. By preventing the emission of odor, this product claims to prevent the attacks of insects. However, it is likely that the effect of the product is explained by the significant concentrations of</p>	PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				d-limonene and pine oil in the product. Despite the claimed non-specific use and the claimed mode of action to defer the insect attacks as of physical nature, it should be considered as an insecticide, hence a PPP.	
217	PROFUME	23 February 2022	PL	This fumigating product containing sulfuryl fluoride is used in land transport vehicles, machinery and equipment against brown marmorated stink bug which has to be considered as a (invasive) plant pest, hence the product is a PPP.	PPP
218	CHRYSAL OVB	18 March 2022	EL/NL	This product is apparently a cut flower preservative. Since it influences the uptake of water not by influencing the plant processes but by decreasing the surface tension it appears to be considered as an hydrating agent.	Not a PPP.
219	Cinnamomum zeylanicum	28 March 2022	AT	The product consists in extract of <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> for herbicidal use against annual and perennial weeds. The major component of cinnamon leaf essential oil is Eugenol (> 70 %) which is likely responsible for the herbicidal activity of the essential oil	PPP (new active substance).

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				and is approved as active substance. The plant extract is much more complex than the pure eugenol but has a clear PPP function. The extract shall be considered as a NAS.	
220	Cold Atmospheric Plasma	14 July 2022	Request by a private applicant	Cold atmospheric plasma are either directly treating seeds to ‘disinfect’ them, either indirectly by treating the water which is subsequently sprayed on seeds, crops or soil. The mode of action involves the generation of chemical intermediates (e.g. reactive nitrogen species (RNS) such as nitric oxide (NO), nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) and nitric acid (HNO ₃), and small amounts of hydrogen peroxide, a reactive oxygen species (ROS) and ozone). Several active or basic (pending) substances are generated to kill pathogenic microorganisms	PPP
221	Crop-coat	14 July 2022	BE	The product forms a coating on plants, which “camouflages” these plants for pest organisms, leading to the starvation of the pests. It should be considered as a physical mode of action. However the product contains	PPP

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
				large amounts (70%) of linseed oil which has insecticidal functions like many plant oils. Therefore in theory, the effect could be due to the direct effect of linseed oil in itself. But the poly-unsaturated fatty acids contained in linseed oil actually, create during their oxidization a kind of macro-polymer film.	
222	STYX	14 July 2022	EL	The product contains polyether modified trisiloxane, mentioned as the active substance. It is sprayed on the crops and kills insects by suffocation. The latter mode of action is normally interpreted as invasive and was considered (see entry 40,100, 178) as PPP.	PPP
223	NUCROP_Volt	23 March 2023	NL	The product contains magnesium sulphate and is applied via spray application as a liquid conductor solution. An electrical treatment unit passes then an electric current through the sprayed crop which is desiccated. As the magnesium sulphate has no desiccant efficacy on its own, the mode of action has to be viewed as a physical mode of action, which is enhanced by the conductive liquid.	Not a PPP.

	Active substance or product	Date discussed	Doc. Reference	Comments – Uses	Conclusions
224	K-PAK	24 May 2023	DK (private company)	The product contains modified trisiloxane that increase the wettability of hydrophobic surfaces including the pests (aphids and spider mites) feeding on plants, which “die as a result of disruption of physiological processes”. The latter mode of action is normally interpreted as invasive and was considered (see entry 40,100, 178, 222) as PPP.	PPP