UNREVISED MACHINE TRANSLATION

Consolidated version as of 15/02/2024

Order published: Žin. 2012, No 76-3970, i.e. 1122330ISAK003D-535

New version as of 1 November 2017:
Ref. 3D-513, 01/08/2017, published in TAR 02/08/2017, i.e. 2017-12973

VICE MINISTER
MINISTER

ORDER
CONCERNING THE APPROVAL OF A PLANT PROTECTION PLAN

No 3D-535 of 29 June 2012
Vilnius

Pursuant to Article 12(1) and (2) of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on plant protection,

I hereby approve the attached plant protection plan.

MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE MR NIKOLAUS BERLAKOVICH

HARMONISED
Lithuanian Ministry of the Environment
By letter ref. (17-2)-D8-5949 of 28 June 2012

HARMONISED
By the Lithuanian Ministry of Health
By letter No (11.3-192)10-5576 of 28 June 2012

UNREVISED MACHINE TRANSLATION

CONFIRMED
Vice Minister
of the Lithuanian Minister for the Environment
(As amended by Order of the Minister for Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania
Minister for the Environment
(version)

PLANT PROTECTION PLAN

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The purpose of the Plant Protection Plan (hereinafter 'the Plan') is to achieve the sustainable, rational, safe and responsible use of plant protection products.

2. The plan has been drawn up in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on plant protection and transposing and implementing Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides, as amended.

Paragraph amended:
Ref. 3D-500, 03/09/2019, published in TAR-04/09/2019, i.e. 2019-14045
Ref. 3D-471, 23 June 2020, published in TAR 23/06/2020, i.e. 2020-13781
No 3D-205, 23/03/2022, published in TAR 23/03/2022, i.e. 2022-05382

3. For the purpose of this plan, the term **plant protection product risk indicator** (hereinafter 'risk indicator') means the result of the assessment of the risk posed by a plant protection product to human health and/or the environment obtained using a specific calculation method.

Paragraph amended:
Ref. 3D-500, 03/09/2019, published in TAR-04/09/2019, i.e. 2019-14045

4. Other terms used in this Plan are defined in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Plant Protection.

Paragraph amended:
No 3D-205, 23/03/2022, published in TAR 23/03/2022, i.e. 2022-05382

CHAPTER II
OBJECTIVE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

5. The aim of this plan is to promote the targeted and cost-effective use of plant protection products, ensure food safety and balanced agricultural development, protect human health and the environment against the risks posed by the use of plant protection products, raise public awareness about the sustainable use of such products, provide training for plant protection product users,

distributors and advisers, and promote integrated pest management and the use of non-chemical substances.

6. The plan's objectives are as follows:

Provide all professional users of plant protection products, distributors of plant protection products and plant protection advisors with the necessary knowledge;

Ensure that distributors of plant protection products provide users of plant protection products with detailed information on the correct use, storage, handling and disposal of residues of plant protection products;

To ensure information to the public on the use of non-chemical products, the risks of the use of plant protection products and possible acute and long-term effects on human health, non-target organisms and the environment, and to protect the public from the risks posed by the use of plant protection products;

Ensure that plant protection products for professional use are only used with verified treatment equipment;

Ensure that aerial spraying of plant protection products is carried out only under the conditions laid down in the Plant Protection Act;

Ensure the implementation of measures to protect surface water and groundwater against contamination by plant protection products;

Ensure that appropriate risk management measures are applied when plant protection products are used in protected areas, in areas within the European Community's ecological network Natura 2000 and in areas visited by the public;

Ensure the proper use and storage of plant protection products;

Ensure the correct application of the general principles of integrated pest management referred to in Annex 3;

Monitoring the environmental, social and economic risk management indicators set out in Annex 2;

Assess and make public the risk indicators calculated in accordance with the methodology for calculating risk indicators set out in Annex 5 to the Plan.

Paragraph added:
Ref. 3D-500, 03/09/2019, published in TAR-04/09/2019, i.e. 2019-14045

CHAPTER III

IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN

7. The measures to implement the plan (objectives, deadlines, persons responsible for implementation) are set out in Annex 1.

8. The Plan shall be reviewed at least every five years in keeping with the effectiveness of the measures to be implemented, as set out in Annex 1, and their impact on human health and the environment, as well as their social and economic impact.

9. The Ministry of Agriculture shall be responsible for coordinating and supervising implementation of the Plan and for publishing the risk indicators. It may set up a working group to coordinate the Plan.

Paragraph amended:
Ref. 3D-500, 03/09/2019, published in TAR-04/09/2019, i.e. 2019-14045

9^1. The Ministry of Agriculture shall publish the risk indicators on its website each calendar year. The risk indicators shall be published no later than 20 months after the end of the year for which they are calculated.

The following point has been added:
Ref. 3D-500, 03/09/2019, published in TAR-04/09/2019, i.e. 2019-14045

10. The State Plant Service under the Ministry of Agriculture (hereinafter 'the Service') shall be responsible for informing the European Commission about any significant changes to the Plan.

10^1. The Ministry of Agriculture shall present the risk indicators calculated on the basis of the methodology for calculating risk indicators set out in Annex 5 to the plan to the Service, which is responsible for submitting the risk indicators to the European Commission.'

The following point has been added:
Ref. 3D-500, 03/09/2019, published in TAR-04/09/2019, i.e. 2019-14045

CHAPTER IV
EXPECTED RESULTS

11. The environmental, social and economic risk management indicators set out in Annex 2 to the Plan will help to assess the effectiveness of the measures in achieving the aim of the Plan.

11^1. Risk indicators will facilitate the assessment and management of the risk posed by the use of plant protection products in Lithuania.

The following point has been added:
Ref. 3D-500, 03/09/2019, published in TAR-04/09/2019, i.e. 2019-14045

CHAPTER V
SITUATIONAL ASSESSMENT

12. *Training*. In Lithuania a scheme has been established to provide training and professional development for professional plant protection product users and plant protection product distributors and advisors, and to issue plant protection certificates. Plant protection training

programmes and qualification training programmes shall be approved by the Agricultural Agency under the Ministry of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as 'the Agency') in agreement with the Ministry of the Environment or an institution authorised by it and the National Public Health Centre under the Ministry of Health. Training courses for professional plant protection product users and plant protection product distributors are organised by training establishments accredited by the Agency. Training establishments are accredited for a period of five years. A plant protection certificate shall be issued to persons who have completed training or professional development programmes and who have passed a knowledge test. Professional users and distributors of plant protection products and plant protection product advisors are required to undertake professional development training every five years. The Agency publishes information on the schedules and location of training and professional development courses, as well as on the establishments providing them, on its website. Lists of training establishments and plant protection advisors are published by the Agency on its website, and the titles and codes of the training and professional development courses are entered in ŽMIKIS [information system for the provision of agricultural training and consultancy].

In 2016 there were six institutions in Lithuania offering training and professional development. In 2016, 80 plant protection advisers (who are equivalent to trainers), 1138 distributors of plant protection products and 14185 professional users of such products obtained a plant protection certificate.

Paragraph amended:
Ref. 3D-500, 03/09/2019, published in TAR-04/09/2019, i.e. 2019-14045
No 3D-205, 23/03/2022, published in TAR 23/03/2022, i.e. 2022-05382
No 3D-103, 14 February 2024, published in TAR 14.2.2024, i.e. 2024-02716

13. *Placing of plant protection products on the market.* The placing of plant products on the market is regulated by the Lithuanian Law on plant protection and its implementing legislation. In Lithuania, plant protection products may only be placed on the market by natural and legal persons possessing the requisite authorisation. Distributors of plant protection products must possess valid plant protection certificates in order to provide users of such products with all the information needed to use them. When plant protection products are sold for either professional or non-professional use, information must be provided on the risk to human health and the environment, how to adequately protect people, animals and the environment, the correct storage, handling and use of plant protection products and the safe disposal of their remnants, as well as alternative plant protection products that pose less of a risk to human health and the environment. Professional users of plant protection products must be given information about the applicable risk management measures as are indicated on the product label.

The risk of plant protection products having (adverse) effects are assessed during the registration process, and the risk management measures to be indicated on the labelling subsequently determined. The Service publishes on its website the labels of all the plant protection products registered in Lithuania. Representatives of plant protection product manufacturers also often publish plant protection product labels and safety leaflets on their websites, though some have yet to adopt this practice. The Service supervises the activities of plant protection product distributors on an ongoing basis.

14. *Information and awareness-raising:* The Ministry of Health's State Medicines Control Agency collects, stores and analyses information on cases of acute poisoning involving plant protection products, as well as their causes and consequences. The Ministry of Health's Health Education and Disease Prevention Centre and National Centre for Public Health collect articles about incidents of poisoning with plant protection products and their prevention. The Agency organises presentations on plant protection product training courses at agricultural fairs and other events. Information on such training programmes, accredited training establishments and advisors is disseminated in flyers, on the Agency's website and in its publications. The Service regularly publishes up-to-date information on plant protection products on its website and in its press releases.

The public body Lithuanian Agricultural Advisory Service (hereinafter 'the Advisory Service') has created an integrated plant protection products information, consultation and training system (IKMIS) which provides useful and up-to-date information on available training courses, the dynamics of disease, pest and weed spread, integrated pest management and catalogues of plant protection products, diseases, pests and weeds. This system should be expanded by adding information on the effects of plant protection products on human health and the environment (classification, risk reduction measures, safety measures), with emphasis on the correct and safe storage and use of these products.

Paragraph amended:
Ref. 3D-500, 03/09/2019, published in TAR-04/09/2019, i.e. 2019-14045

15. *Use of plant protection product treatment equipment* Plant protection products intended for professional use may be used only with approved and registered plant protection product application equipment (hereinafter 'application equipment'). Using registered application equipment in proper working order reduces the negative effects of plant protection products on human health and the environment. Such equipment must be inspected every five years and, from 2020 onwards, every three years, with the exception of new application equipment, which, after being registered and inspected, may be used for a maximum of five years. Application equipment is

subject to compulsory inspection in Lithuania. New application equipment or equipment that is in use or has been used is registered by a technical inspection centre which has been authorised by the Service to register and inspect the equipment. The technical inspection centres assign a unique number to all application equipment registered and inspected in accordance with a specified procedure, record information on the equipment and its owner in the Service's database of registered application equipment within the State Plant Service's information system and issue certificates for the equipment in paper or electronic form.

In 2016, there were 12 technical inspection centres in Lithuania authorised to register and perform technical inspections of application equipment. In 2016, 8072 items of application equipment were inspected and registered, of which a third (2780) were fitted with a device and/or special nozzles ensuring the precise application of spray solution and reducing spray drift onto non-target objects. Since 2001, when the compulsory technical inspection of application equipment was introduced, a total of 13185 items of such equipment have been inspected. The Service ensures the smooth functioning of the technical inspection system, manages and supervises the operators who carry out technical inspections, coordinates their activities and trains the workers responsible for inspecting application equipment.

The Service checks that operators use plant protection products for professional use only with registered and inspected application equipment.

Paragraph amended:
Ref. 3D-500, 03/09/2019, published in TAR-04/09/2019, i.e. 2019-14045

16. Aerial spraying of plant protection products The aerial spraying of plant protection products is prohibited, except in the cases provided for in the Lithuanian Law on plant protection. The Service issues single-use permits for the aerial spraying of plant protection products. Single-use permit holders are required to inform the public about the location and timing of the aerial spraying and the risk management measures applied. No requests to carry out the aerial spraying of plant protection products were submitted in the period 2012-2016.

17. Measures to protect surface water and groundwater from the effects of plant protection products. Most plant protection products are toxic to aquatic organisms, and the active substances in some plant protection products may seep into groundwater. The likelihood of the active substances of plant protection products seeping into groundwater via run-off is assessed and the risk of the plant protection products leaking into the environment calculated during the assessment; where such a risk exists, risk management measures are established. Buffer zones adjacent to surface water bodies and drainage canals are determined for each plant protection product during the assessment

of the risk posed by the product to the environment and aquatic organisms, from 1 metre to 20 metres for field crops and from 5 metres to 40 metres for gardens.

Distributors selling plant protection products to professional users are required to provide information on products which pose less of a risk to human health and the environment. Plant protection product users must comply with the conditions of use specified on the label, apply the risk management measures specified on labels and meet the requirements for buffer zones adjacent to groundwater watercourses and bodies of surface water, as set out in the Lithuanian Law on the special conditions for land use.

The pollution of surface water can be reduced by using inspected application equipment in good working order, using safe spraying methods and maintaining the buffer zone adjacent to bodies of surface water and drainage ditches. Application equipment with a spray drift-reducing device contributes greatly to the protection of bodies of surface water and/or drainage ditches, since it ensures the precise application of spray solution and reduces spray drift onto non-target objects. Only by applying all measures together will it be possible to attenuate the effect of plant protection products on surface water and the risk to water-borne organisms.

Paragraph amended:
Ref. 3D-471, 23 June 2020, published in TAR 23/06/2020, i.e. 2020-13781

18. *The use of plant protection products and reduction of the risks posed by them in specific areas.* In order to protect places used by the public, the use of plant protection products should be minimised or banned altogether. The Law on plant protection provides for restrictions on the use, distribution and storage of plant protection products in specific areas and an obligation to inform the public if there are plans to apply plant protection products to individual green areas, areas designated as being for public or common use, recreational land, land for commercial use or land with multi-apartment residential buildings or student halls of residence.

19. *The use and storage of plant protection products and disposal of their packaging and remnants.* The requirements for the storage of plant protection products, the preparation of solutions, the use and cleaning of application equipment and the rinsing of plant protection product packaging are set out in the legislation implementing the Law on plant protection. Plant protection product solutions must be prepared in accordance with the requirements specified on the plant protection product label.

Empty plant protection product packaging must be handled in accordance with the provisions of the Law on waste management, the Law on the management of packaging and packaging waste and other legislation governing waste management. Packaging waste contaminated with dangerous substances must be managed in accordance with the requirements for the management of hazardous

waste.

In order to mitigate the danger posed by plant protection products, new storage facilities for such products must be designed in accordance with the agricultural engineering design rules for warehouses for mineral fertilisers and plant protection products ŽŪ TPT 10:2013, approved by Order No 3D-825 of the Minister for Agriculture of 9 December 2013 approving the rules for the agricultural engineering design of warehouses for mineral fertilisers and plant protection products.

20. *Integrated pest management* Integrated pest management means optimising the cultivation of healthy plants, whilst minimising any damage to the agricultural ecosystem and promoting the safest possible mechanisms for managing pests harmful to humans and the environment. Integrated pest management shall consist of: monitoring pests, predicting them, warning of the potential damage they may cause, and selecting and applying control methods. Priority must be given to non-chemical plant production methods and chemical plant protection products used where other effective and economically viable alternatives do not eradicate the pests.

When carrying out their activity, agricultural operators using plant protection products for professional use must apply the general principles of integrated pest management set out in Annex 3. The integrated plant protection products information, consultation and training system (IKMIS) created by the Advisory Service in 2014 provides useful and up-to-date information on available training courses, diseases, the dynamics of disease, pest and weed spread, integrated pest management and plant protection product, disease, pest and weed catalogues. Registered users of this system are provided with personalised crop monitoring data from agrometeorological stations, maps showing the spread of pests, data on the condition of winter crops, data on plant diseases, pests, weeds, a list of registered plant protection products, the principles of integrated pest management, schemes for using plant protection products in gardens, information on available training courses, training materials, assessments, useful relevant articles, references and spreadsheets.

In order to ensure the correct implementation of integrated pest management principles, three R & D projects were carried out. On the basis of the 2013–2015 project entitled ‘Study of IPM measures for the most economically important agricultural crops (wheat, barley and rape)’, practical damage control schemes were submitted which involved the use of integrated pest management measures for wheat, barley and rape in the light of the environmentally friendly nature and cost-effectiveness of such measures. On the basis of the 2014-2016 project entitled ‘Study of the value and susceptibility to disease of the most commonly cultivated varieties of wheat and rape in different disease situations’, recommendations were submitted concerning the suitability of cereal and oilseed rape varieties for cultivation under IPM conditions. On the basis of the project carried

out in 2016 entitled ‘Study on the feasibility of preventing diseases, pests and weeds by applying sustainable integrated plant protection methods’, recommendations for integrated plant protection from diseases, pests and weeds on horticultural holdings were submitted and posted on IKMIS.

The principles of integrated pest management in agriculture were initially introduced in organic farming. Organic farming has been rapidly expanding with the help of financial instruments. The certified area of organic farms in 2016 was 220 163 ha. The area of organic farms increased significantly by 62 % compared to the average of 136 808 ha in the period 2008-2011. From 2012, agricultural operators participating in the ‘Environmentally friendly fruit and vegetable cultivation system’ programme under the ‘Agri-environment-climate’ measure of the 2014-2016 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme also began to apply the principles of integrated pest management. In 2016, 193 applications were submitted to participate in this activity and the area was 5 314 ha. In the meantime, 75 applications were submitted in 2012 with an area of 2 891 ha.

21. *Risk indicators*. Commission Directive (EU) 2019/782 of 15 May 2019 has made changes to risk indicators at EU level. Trends in risk reduction as regards the use of plant protection products will be observed using these risk indicators at both national and EU level. The risk indicators are set out in Annex 4 to the Plan. They must be calculated using statistical information and on the basis of the calculation methodology set out in Annex 5 to the Plan. The European Commission calculates risk indicators at EU level based on statistical information provided by the Member States and publishes them. Lithuanian institutions also calculate risk indicators which they submit to the Ministry of Agriculture.

21.1. Risk indicator 1 shall be based on the quantities of active substances placed on the market in plant protection products under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC (hereinafter ‘Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009’);

Amendments to subparagraph:
Ref. 3D-471, 23 June 2020, published in TAR 23/06/2020, i.e. 2020-13781

21.2. Risk indicator 2 shall be based on the number of authorisations granted under Article 53 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.

Paragraph amended:
Ref. 3D-500, 03/09/2019, published in TAR-04/09/2019, i.e. 2019-14045

21^{1}. Risk management indicators. In a bid to evaluate the effectiveness of the measures applied and the progress made in implementing the plan in Lithuania, although risk indicators have been adopted at EU level, national environmental, social and economic risk indicators will continue

to be assessed. As of 2020, two new indicators are included in the set of environmental risk management indicators that will illustratechanges in the use and marketing of plant protection products and their active substances that comply with the criteria set out in Article 24 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, namely: tebuconazole, which fulfils the 2 PBT criteria (durability, bioaccumulation, toxicity): persistence and toxicity, classified as toxic for reproduction category 2, quizalofop-P-tefuryl, classified as toxic for reproduction category 2 and a category 2 carcinogen, dimoxystrobin, which meets two PBT criteria: persistence and toxicity, and which has an effect on the endocrine system and has a low acute reference dose.

The data on environmental risk management indicators in the 2012 plan showed that the numbers of items of application equipment for professional use with valid certificates increased from 4588 (in 2012) to 6390 (in 2016). The number of items of application equipment fitted with a device and/or special nozzles ensuring the precise application of spray solution and reducing spray drift onto non-target objects increased from 66 items in 2012 to 2 441 in 2016. The risk management indicator for the reduction of dangerous active substances in registered plant protection products was incorrectly selected and there are therefore no data on it. According to available data, the environmental risk management indicators that could be evaluated were achieved.

The data on social risk management indicators showed that during the monitoring of contamination of plant food products in Lithuania carried out by the State Food and Veterinary Service, the number of such products in which no plant protection product residues were found increased by 17 % between 2010 (out of a total of 72 samples taken, 34 were found not to contain any plant protection product residues) and 2016 (out of a total of 228 samples taken, 149 were found not to contain any plant protection product residues). The number of professional users of plant protection products with plant protection certificates increased from 609 individuals (2012) to 14628 (2016), the number of plant protection product distributors with plant protection certificates increased from 278 (2013) to 1198 (2016), and the number of plant protection advisers with plant protection certificates increased from 41 (2013) to 80 (2016). Based on the available data, the social risk management indicators have been achieved.

The data on economic risk management measures showed that the number of registered biological plant protection products increased from 4 (2012) to 6 (2016). Figures from Statistics Lithuania for 2012-2015, show a fall in the market supply of plant protection products, from 2 712.7 tonnes to 2 300 tonnes. These data suggest that economic risk management indicators were also achieved.

The following point has been added:

Ref. 3D-500, 03/09/2019, published in TAR-04/09/2019, i.e. 2019-14045
Paragraph amended:
Ref. 3D-471, 23 June 2020, published in TAR 23/06/2020, i.e. 2020-13781

CHAPTER VI
FINAL PROVISIONS

22. The Ministry of Health or institutions authorised by it, the Ministry of the Environment or institutions authorised by it, the State Food and Veterinary Service, the Service, the Agency, the Advisory Service and the public body 'Ekoagros' shall ensure that information on the taking of the relevant measures under the plan and risk management indicator data are submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture by 1 April of the following year.

Paragraph amended:
Ref. 3D-500, 03/09/2019, published in TAR-04/09/2019, i.e. 2019-14045

23. After calculating risk indicator no 1 for the year in question, Statistics Lithuania shall send it to the Ministry of Agriculture no later than 19 months from the end of the year for which the risk indicators were calculated.

The following point has been added:
Ref. 3D-500, 03/09/2019, published in TAR-04/09/2019, i.e. 2019-14045

24. After calculating risk indicator no 2 for the year in question, Statistics Lithuania shall send it to the Ministry of Agriculture no later than 19 months from the end of the year for which the risk indicators were calculated.

The following point has been added:
Ref. 3D-500, 03/09/2019, published in TAR-04/09/2019, i.e. 2019-14045

25. Natural and legal persons who have infringed the general principles of integrated pest management set out in Annex 3 to the Plant Protection Plan shall be liable in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Code of Administrative Offences of the Republic of Lithuania.

The following point has been added:
No 3D-205, 23/03/2022, published in TAR 23/03/2022, i.e. 2022-05382

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UNREVISED MACHINE TRANSLATION

Plant protection plan
Annex 1

MEASURES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLANT PROTECTION PLAN

Tasks	Measures	Implementation deadlines	Responsible officers
1. Ensure that all professional users of plant protection products, plant protection product distributors and advisors have the requisite knowledge.	1.1. Organise plant protection training for plant protection product advisors, accredit training establishments which provide plant protection product training and professional development training for professional users and product distributors based on approved plant protection syllabuses, and supervise the training provided by accredited training establishments.	Continuous	Agency
	1.2. Establish financial support schemes for training and professional development on topics relating to the use of plant protection products.	2017 – 2020	Ministry of Agriculture (ŽŪM)
	1.3. During the supervision of the activities of professional users of plant protection products, check whether these users have valid plant protection certificates.	Continuous	Office
2. Ensure that plant protection product distributors provide users with detailed information on the correct use, handling and storage of such products and disposal of related waste.	2.1. Recommend that representatives of plant protection product manufacturers publish on their websites the labels of new plant protection products placed on the market and other general information on the risks to human health and the environment arising from the use of plant protection products.	Continuous	Office
	2.2. When supervising the activities of plant protection product distributors, check whether persons performing such activities have valid plant protection certificates and whether, at the time of sale, they provide professional and non-professional users with appropriate information on the risks plant protection products pose to human health and the environment and how to adequately protect them, on the storage, handling and use of plant protection products and on the safe disposal of waste, and alternative plant protection products which pose less of a risk to human health and the	Continuous	Office

	environment.		
‘3. Raise public awareness about the use of non-chemical measures, the risks associated with the use of plant protection products and the potential acute and long-term effects on human health, non-target organisms and the environment, and protect the public from the risks posed by plant protection products.	3.1. Input information into IKMIS concerning registered plant protection products, how they work, their effect on human health and the environment (classification, risk management measures, safety measures), integrated pest management, the use of non-chemical alternatives, etc.	Continuous	Advisory service, Agency, Service
	3.2. Organise presentations on plant protection training programmes, accredited training establishments and advisors and training courses at agricultural fairs and other events.	Continuous	Agency
	3.3. Gather and publish information on incidents of acute poisoning with plant protection products.	Continuous	State Medicines Control Centre at the Lithuanian Ministry of Health
	3.4. Disseminate information (via training courses, the media or the internet) on the risk to human health and the environment posed by the incorrect use of plant protection products, and the risk management measures and preventive measures to be applied in a bid to avoid adverse effects.	Continuous	The Service, Health Education and Disease Prevention Centre, National Centre for Public Health under the Ministry of Health, Advisory Service
	3.5. When supervising the use of plant protection products, check whether land users who treat flowering plants with plant protection products inform bee keepers accordingly.	Continuous	Office
	3.6. Monitor plant protection product residues and residues of active substances from plant protection products in vegetable food products.	Continuous	State Food and Veterinary Service
4. Ensure that plant protection products for professional use are sprayed using only registered and inspected application equipment.	4.1. Create a registration database for application equipment.	2018/2019	Office
	4.2. Supervise the activities of the technical inspection centres to ensure that they all perform high-quality inspections of application equipment.	Continuous	Office
	4.3. Organise appropriate training for the employees of technical inspection centres who are responsible for inspecting	Continuous	Office

	the application equipment.		
	4.4. When supervising the activities of professional users of plant protection products, check that the application equipment is registered and has a valid certificate.	Continuous	Office
5. Ensure the aerial spraying of plant protection products is carried out in compliance with the requirements of the Law on plant protection.	5.1. Immediately inform the public about the issuing of a single-use permit for the aerial spraying of plant protection products.	Upon authorisation	Office
	5.2. Supervise the aerial spraying of plant protection products.	For period of validity of licence granted	Office
6. Ensure that measures to protect surface water and groundwater from pollution with plant protection products are implemented.	6.1. Supervise the activities of professional users of plant protection products and assess whether they are complying with the labelling requirements relating to water protection and applying appropriate risk management measures.	Continuous	Office
	6.2. Publish the labels of registered plant protection products on the Service's website.	Continuous	Office
	6.3. Prepare an inter-institutional cooperation agreement setting out a procedure for the compulsory exchange of information on plant protection products used in agriculture, in order to assess the potential pollution of surface water and groundwater with plant protection products.	2018	ŽŪM, body authorised by ŽŪM, Ministry of the Environment (AM), body authorised by the AM
	6.4. Review and improve legislation governing the maintenance of drainage ditches using plant protection products, with a view to promoting environmentally friendly methods of maintaining drainage ditches.	2018	MOA, AM
	6.5. Monitor plant protection product residues in groundwater and surface waters.	Continuous	Environmental Protection Agency at the Ministry of the Environment, Geological Survey of Lithuania at the Ministry of the Environment
7. Ensure that risk management measures are taken when plant protection	7.1. Supervise the use of plant protection products in protected areas, in the areas covered by the Natura 2000 ecological network and in areas used by the public, and assess whether plant protection product	Continuous	Office

products are used in protected areas, in areas covered by the Natura 2000 European ecological network and in areas used by the public.	users are applying appropriate risk management measures as specified on the product labels.		
	7.2. Supervise natural and legal persons who apply plant protection products in individual green spaces, areas designated as being for public or communal use (communal areas in cities, towns, villages and the municipalities), on recreational land, on land for commercial use and land with multi-apartment residential buildings or student halls of residence.	Continuous	Office
8. Ensure that plant protection products are correctly used and stored.	8.1. Supervise the requirements for the storage and use of plant protection products.	Continuous	Office
	8.2. Disseminate information on the storage and use of plant protection products via training courses, the media and the Service's website and consult users.	Continuous	Office
9. Ensure that the principles of integrated pest management, as set out in Annex 3, are adequately implemented.	9.1. Provide support by developing plant cultivation technologies that are safe for people and the environment and economically advantageous, using integrated pest management with a view to reducing the use of plant protection products, and publish this information in the information system on integrated PPP information, consultation and training (IKMIS) and on the Service's website.	Winter wheat, spring wheat, winter rape, spring rape – 2018	MOA
		Cereal grasses – 2019	MOA
		Peas, beans – 2020	MOA
	9.2. Assist in the drafting of recommendations on the best varieties of cereal grasses to cultivate under IPM conditions and publish them in IKMIS and on the Service's website.	In 2019	MOA
	9.3. Enable European innovation partnership projects to be prepared on the subject of plant health and pest and weed control.	2018-2020	MOA
	9.4. Monitor and predict the spread of plant diseases and pests; process and publish data related to the monitoring of the spread of diseases and pests.	Continuous	Advisory Service
	9.5. Arrange and deliver training and education for agricultural operators on the correct application of the principles of integrated pest management.	2018 – 2020	Office
	9.6. Gather, compile and summarise information on the application of the principles of integrated pest management.	Continuous	Office
	9.7. Raise awareness among agricultural operators and encourage them to develop organic farming by implementing the plan of	Continuous	MOA

	measures in respect of organic production development objectives and their implementation in 2017-2020, which was approved by Order No 3D-88 of the Minister for Agriculture of 8 February 2017 approving the programme of measures in respect of organic production development objectives and their implementation in 2017-2020.		
	9.8. Inform and encourage agricultural operators to develop production in accordance with the national quality scheme for agricultural products and food products.	Continuous	MOA
	9.9. Encourage agricultural operators to participate in the activities under the 'Agri-environment-climate' measure of the Lithuanian Rural Development Programme for 2014-2020, in order to bring about a reduction in their use of plant protection products.	2017 – 2020	MOA
10. Observe the environmental, social and economic risk management indicators referred to in Annex 2, and assess and publish the risk indicators calculated using the risk calculation methodology referred to in Annex 5 to the plan.	Assess and publish the results of the environmental protection and socio-economic risk management indicators achieved.	Annually	MOA
	10.2. Monitor changes in the placing on the market of plant protection products having tebuconazole, quizalofop-P-tefuryl and dimoxytrobin as their active substances.	Annually	Statistics Lithuania, the Service
	10.3. Monitor changes in the use of plant protection products having tebuconazole, quizalofop-P-tefuryl and dimoxytrobin as their active substances.	Year	Statistics Lithuania, Office
	10.4. Send the European Commission information on changes in the use and placing on the market of plant protection products having tebuconazole, quizalofop-P-tefuryl and dimoxytrobin as their active substances.	Yearly (changes in placing on the market) 2024 (changes in use)	Office
	10.5. Calculate the risk indicators using the risk calculation method set out in Annex 5 to the plan and send the results to the European Commission.	Annually	The Service, Statistics Lithuania
	10.6. Set up a working group of stakeholders to define national	2020:	MOA

	priorities in a bid to implement the plan's objectives.		
	10.6. Inform the European Commission of the national priorities established with a view to achieving the plan's objectives.	Annually	Office.

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Annex amended by:
No 3D-704, 4.9.2012, Žin., 2012, No 105-5354 (8 September 2012), i.e. 1122330ISAK003D-704
No 3D-922, 03/12/2014, published in TAR 03/12/2014, i.e. 2014-18650
No 3D-751, 8.10.2015, published in TAR 2015-10-08, i.e. 2015-14929
Ref. 3D-500, 03/09/2019, published in TAR-04/09/2019, i.e. 2019-14045
Ref. 3D-471, 23 June 2020, published in TAR 23/06/2020, i.e. 2020-13781

Plant protection plan
Annex 2

RISK MANAGEMENT INDICATORS FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF MEASURES IMPLEMENTING THE PLANT PROTECTION PLAN AND THEIR VALUES

Order No	Target result	Risk management indicator	Indicator Based on 2016 data (unit, percentage, ha, t)	Percentage change in indicator between 2016 and 2020	Institution responsible for providing data
Environmental risk management indicators					
1.	Increase in the percentage of inspected treatment equipment that is registered and holds a valid certificate compared to all verified treatment equipment.	Change in thepercentage of verified treatment equipment registered and holding a valid certificate compared to all verified treatment equipment.	97 %	+ 1 %	Office
2.	Increase in inspected application equipment fitted with a device and/or special nozzles ensuring the precise application of spray solution and reducing spray drift onto non-target objects as a percentage of generally registered application equipment.	Change in inspected application equipment fitted with a device and/or special nozzles ensuring the precise application of spray solution and reducing spray drift onto non-target objects as a percentage of generally registered application equipment.	15.8 %	+ 6 %	Office
3.	Increase in the number of areas certified in accordance with the national quality scheme for agricultural and food products.	%Change in the number of areas certified under the national quality scheme for agricultural products and foodstuffs	5 808.56 ha	+ 15 %	VšĮ Ekoagros
4.	Increase in the number of areas certified in accordance with organic production requirements.	Percentage change in the number of areas certified for organic production.	220 163 ha	+ 1 %	VšĮ Ekoagros
5.	Increase in the number of registered integrated plant protection products information, consultation and training system (IKMIS) users.	Percentage change in the number of registered IKMIS users.	3 160 units	+ 25 %	Advisory Service

5[1].	Percentage of plant protection products containing the following active ingredients: tebuconazole, quizalofop-P-tefuryl and dimoxitrobin.	Percentage of plant protection products containing the following active ingredients: change in use of tebuconazole, quizalofop-P – tefuryl, dimoxystrobin, %	64.178 tonnes (indicator: Based on 2018 data)	—5 % (change in indicator in 2014 compared with data from 2018)	Statistics Lithuania, Office
5[2].	Percentage of plant protection products containing the following active ingredients: decrease in the placing on the market of tebuconazole, quizalofop-P – tefuryl, dimoxystrobin.	Percentage of plant protection products containing the following active ingredients: change in the placing on the market of tebuconazole, quizalofop-P – tefuryl, dimoxystrobin, %	100 % (aggregated indicator Based on 2018 data)	—5 % (change in indicator in 2014 compared with data from 2018)	Statistics Lithuania, Office
Social risk management indicators					
6.	Increase in the number of inspected professional users of plant protection products holding plant protection product certificates, as a percentage of all professional users of plant protection products inspected.	Change in the number of inspected professional users of plant protection products holding plant protection certificates as a percentage of all professional users of plant protection products.	95 %	+ 1 %	Office
7.	Decrease in the number of inspected plant protection product distributors not holding plant protection certificates, as a percentage of all plant protection product distributors.	Decrease in the number of substantiated complaints received from the public concerning the incorrect use of plant protection products, as a percentage of all complaints received.	5 %	—1 %	Office
8.	Decrease in the number of substantiated complaints received from the public concerning the incorrect use of plant protection products as a percentage of all complaints received.	Change in the number of substantiated complaints received from the public concerning the incorrect use of plant protection products as a percentage of all complaints received.	57 %	—7 %	Office

9.	Increase in the number of agricultural operators who have used advisory services on integrated plant protection measures aimed at reducing the use of plant protection products.	Percentage change in the number of agricultural operators who have used advisory services on integrated plant protection measures aimed at reducing the use of plant protection products.	304 units (indicator based on data from June 2017)	+ 20 %	MOA
Economic risk management indicators					
10.	Increase in the number of registered biological plant protection products.	Percentage change in the number of registered biological plant protection products.	6 units	+ 20 %	Office
11.	Reduction in the quantity of plant protection products placed on the market, by active ingredient.	Percentage change in the quantity of plant protection products placed on the market, by active ingredient	2 300 tonnes (indicator based on 2015 data)	—5 %	Data from Statistics Lithuania database

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Annex amended by:
Ref. 3D-500, 03/09/2019, published in TAR-04/09/2019, i.e. 2019-14045
Ref. 3D-471, 23 June 2020, published in TAR 23/06/2020, i.e. 2020-13781

Plant protection plan
Annex 3

GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS FOR THEIR APPLICATION

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

1. General principles for integrated pest management:

1.1. The prevention of the spread of pests requires:

1.1.1. maintain crop rotation, understood as the cultivation of different crops in the same field in a variable sequence;

Appropriate preparation of the soil for sowing, i.e. appropriate depth of seed insertion, soil-friendly tillage or direct sowing, choice of the most appropriate dates for sowing and planting, and appropriate crop and crop density;

Selection of resistant plant varieties, quality seed and planting material, where available;

A balanced application of fertilisation, liming and irrigation based on the need for soil and cultivated plants;

Use hygiene products (regular wash of processing, tilling, sowing and harvesting equipment and assemblies);

Use non-chemical technologies or plant protection products that preserve beneficial organisms in and around the crop.

1.2. Follow the results of pest monitoring, science-based warnings, predictions and early diagnosis of pest spread, and rely on advice from plant protection advisors.

1.3. On the basis of the results of the monitoring of pests, decide on the appropriateness of the use of plant protection products and choose the appropriate period of use. Any decision to use chemical plant protection products must be based on robust and scientifically sound recommendations, taking into account the pest damage thresholds determined for specific crop growing, geographical and climatic conditions.

1.4. Give preference to sustainable biological, physical and other non-chemical methods, provided that they ensure satisfactory pest control.

1.5. Use plant protection products registered for a specific purpose (e.g. plants and or pests with the smallest impact on human and animal health, non-target organisms and the environment).

1.6. Ensure that plant protection products and other measures are not used more than is necessary. This can be achieved through, for instance, reduced doses, reduced application frequency or partial applications, provided that this does not increase the risk of pest populations developing resistance.

1.7. If resistance of pests to certain active substances in plant protection products is known, use preventive measures to reduce resistance, such as the use of plant protection products from different chemical groups, etc.

1.8. Based on the records on the use of pesticides and pest monitoring, verify the success of the applied plant protection measures.

CHAPTER II
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

2. The application of thegeneral principles of integrated pest management shall be considered appropriate where a professional user of plant protection products:

Apply the following pest prevention measures in agricultural activities:

2.1.1. complies with plant exchange requirements:

2.1.1.1. the same plants may not be grown for more than one year in the same field;

2.1.1.2. the same plants may also be grown for two consecutive years (refreshments) in the same field, provided that undersow plants are also grown in the same area in the first year. After harvesting the main plants must be sown and kept continuously on the soil for at least 4 weeks.

Undersow crops shall be grown in the same year as the main plants and shall not be considered to be a member of the plant change. The plant exchange requirement shall not apply to permanent plantations. The list of permanent plantations is set out in the classification of agricultural land and other areas and livestock in the classification of agricultural land and other areas and livestock, as set out in the Rules for the administration and control of direct payments, as approved by Order No 3D-897 of the Minister for Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania of 4 December 2015 approving the rules for the administration and control of agricultural land and other areas;

Prepare the soil appropriately for sowing by choosing at least two of the following measures:

Develop an appropriate depth for the insertion of agricultural plant seed, taking into account the recommendations of the Basic Guidelines for Integrated Pest Management of Field, Vegetable and Garden Plants (hereinafter ‘Guidelines’) available on the website of the Lithuanian Centre for Agricultural and Forestry Sciences https://www.lammc.lt/lt/kiti-leidiniai/gaires/3078 and, when submitting the current year’s application for aid for utilised agricultural area and other areas and livestock, confirm that they are aware of the importance of the depth of the addition of agricultural plant seed and that it is properly formed;

Select appropriate crop-specific sowing or planting times in accordance with the Guidelines and at the time of the current year's aid application for utilised agricultural area and other areas and livestock confirm that they are aware of the importance of the plant sowing or planting time and make an appropriate choice;

Choose the appropriate seed rate for the plant in question in order to achieve an optimal crop density and, when submitting an application for aid for the current year for agricultural areas and other areas and animals, certify that they are aware of the importance of the seed rate and make an appropriate choice;

Apply strip tillage with sowing;

Use direct sowing;

2.1.2.6. apply shallow (up to 10 cm) or deep (up to 20 cm) bearimage tillage;

2.1.2.7. apply ploughing as a preventive or control measure to manage outbreaks of harmful organisms or as a method of application of manure, sewage sludge, fertilisers or fertilising products;

Where possible, select the cultivated plant varieties included in the National List of Plant Varieties published on the Office's website http://www.vatzum.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/augalu-veisles/, or in the Common Catalogues of Varieties of Agricultural Plant Species and European Union Vegetable Species of the European Union, which are published on the website of the European Commission https://ec.europa.eu/food/plants/plant-reproductive-material/plant-variety-catalogues-databases-information-systems_en, taking into account the resistance to specific pests or diseases indicated in the variety descriptions and hold documents for the purchase of seed of a given variety or sown/plant certified seed for at least part of the total area of their crops and documents for the purchase of seed;

Apply balanced fertilisation and/or liming according to the agrochemical composition of the soil and the need for the crops grown:

Those who apply manure and/or slurry shall have a fertilisation plan drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Description of the environmental requirements for manure and slurry management approved by Order No D1-367/3D-342 of the Minister for the Environment and the Minister for Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania of 14 July 2005 approving thedescription of the environmental requirements for manure andslurry management and shall apply it in the context of agricultural activities;

Those who apply mineral fertilisers shall have a completed record of fertiliser use drawn up in accordance with the format laid down in the Description of the Requirements for the Use of Fertilising Products approved by Order No 3D-332 of the Minister for Agriculture

of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 May 2019 approvingthe description of the requirements for the use of fertilising products;

Those who apply and/or regulate soil acidity in wood fuel ash have a plan for the use of ash agreed with the Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with the Rules on the management and use of wood fuel ash approved by Order No D1-14 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania of 5 January 2011 approving the Rules on the management and use of wood fuel ash;

Fertilising and/or regulating soil acidity with ash of animal origin has a plan for the use of ash of animal origin, drawn up in accordance with the Description of the Requirements for the Use of Fertilising Products;

2.1.4.5. fertilising sewage sludge has a fertilisation plan agreed with the Environmental Protection Agency, drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Order No 349 of the Minister for the Environment of 29 June 2001 approving the regulatory document LAND 20-2005 ‘Requirements for the use of sewage sludge for fertilisation and restoration’;

2.1.4.6. Fertilisers with biodegradable waste have a fertilisation plan agreed with the Environmental Protection Department, drawn up in accordance with theprovisions of Order No D1-327 of the Minister for the Environment of 18 June 2011 approving the description of temporary environmental requirements for the use of biodegradable waste for fertilisation;

Use hygiene measures for the maintenance of tillage, sowing and harvesting equipment and assemblies (washing equipment and assemblies, cleaning on the farm in concrete or biological sites, closed ventilated washing facilities for plant protection products or cleaning them in fields);

Use at least one of the following non-chemical technologies or plant protection products contributing to the conservation of beneficial organisms:

2.1.6.1. grow catch crops;

Install strips of flowering herbaceous plants;

Install strips of flowering herbs with aromatic plants;

2.1.6.4. weeds are mechanically destroyed (gap, purena, ravi, etc.);

Maintain landscape features on the agricultural holding such as rows (marginal strips), fields, buffer strips, buffer strips of trees and shrubs, individual trees or bushes in arable fields and meadows/pastures, stones, stumps of stones, branches, stumps;

Monitor pests in accordance with one of the following measures:

Independently rely on pest monitoring data, science-based warnings, forecasts and early diagnosis of the spread of pests;

2.2.2. is a user of information providing pest monitoring and solutions;

2.2.3. use the services of plant protection qualified advisers who hold valid plant protection certificates;

Use plant protection products based on pest monitoring data and making decisions on the desirability of using plant protection products shall apply at least one of the following measures:

Use pheromone, water or other traps for pest forecasting;

Carry out crop monitoring on the basis of information from the system that monitors pests and provides solutions and is the user of this information;

Have received training in the last five years, including remote training on the sustainable use of plant protection products, and hold certificates or certificates or other evidence of attendance;

Use at least one of the following biological, physical or non-chemical methods, provided that these methods provide sufficient control of pests and can provide evidence of the use of the method(s):

Use natural biological control agents (entomophages or parasitic insects, predatory ticks, nematodes, bacteria, fungi or viruses);

2.4.2. use precautions to provoke or repel plant pests;

2.4.3. grow pest repellents;

Use biological plant protection products, a list of which can be found on the Authority's website http://www.vatzum.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/augalu-apsaugos-produktu-registravimas/);

2.4.5. remove sick crops from crops;

2.4.6. harvest and eradicate plant pests;

Destroy pests of plant production by heating, freezing or drying of cereals;

Eradicating weeds by mechanical means (gap, purena, ravi, etc.);

Using the ozonation method (seeds, stores, warehouses, etc.);

Use products containing one or more basic substances (i.e. base materials approved in the European Union that may be useful for plant protection and a list of which can be found on the Authority's website http://www.vatzum.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/augalu-apsaugos-produktu-registravimas/);

Apply other measures to reduce the spread of pests (ploughing, maintenance of permanent grassland, etc.);

Select plant protection products or treatments with minimal side effects on human and animal health, non-target organisms and the environment, using at least one of the following:

2.5.1. use plant protection products on demand for a specific plant and pest;

2.5.2. use lower-risk plant protection products, a list of which is available on the

Authority's website http://www.vatzum.lt/uploads/documents/aaprs/augalu_apsaugos_produktu_sarasai/20210125_maos_rizikos_aap.pdf;

2.5.3. use plant protection product treatment equipment whose technology reduces the transport of dust. A guidance document on the use of equipment reducing spraying of plant protection products is available on the Authority's website http://www.vatzum.lt/uploads/documents/dulksnos_mazinimo_gaires.pdf;

Ensure that the use of plant protection products does not exceed what is necessary, but does not increase the risk of resistance to pests by using at least one of the following methods:

Reduce the norms of plant protection products where this does not conflict with the requirements laid down on the labelling;

Do not use plant protection products in all plant and/or crop areas;

Use plant protection products to take account of the prevalence of harmful organisms in cultivated plant areas and note this in the Register of Plant Protection Products, the form of which is approved in the Rules on the storage, placing on the market and use of plant protection products approved by Order No 3D-564 of the Minister for Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 December 2003 approving the rules on the storage, placing on the market and use of plant protection products;

Use at least one of the following methods to avoid the emergence or further development of resistance in pests:

Use plant protection products containing active substances from different chemical groups against specific pests;

Uses plant protection products with different modes of action;

By 31 December of the current year, self-assess whether the IPM measures applied in agricultural activities have been effective, using at least one of the following methods:

2.8.1. in accordance with the form approved in Annex 6 to the Plan, to be completed in paper or electronic form. Completed forms must be kept for at least five years;

2.8.2. Discuss the effectiveness of IPM measures with a plant protection consultant holding a valid plant protection certificate and complete an individual farm self-assessment in free shape and content, which must be kept for at least five years;

2.8.3. on the basis of an individual farm self-assessment in free shape and content, which must be kept for at least five years.

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Annex amended by:
No 3D-205, 23/03/2022, published in TAR 23/03/2022, i.e. 2022-05382

Plant protection plan
Annex 4

RISK INDICATORS AND THEIR VALUES

Order No.	Target result	Risk indicator	Basic risk indicator established, corresponding to the average value for the period 2011-2013	Change in risk indicator in 2024 compared with 2019 risk indicator, in percentage	Institution responsible for calculation of risk indicator
1.	Reduction in the quantity of plant protection products (broken down by active substance) registered in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 that have been placed on the market	Change in risk indicator 1 calculated on the basis of the methodology set out in Section 1 of Annex 5 to the Plan, expressed in terms of the baseline value (%).	100	—5 %	Statistics Lithuania
2.	Reduction in the number of licences issued in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 53 of Regulation (EC) 1107/2009.	Change in risk indicator 2, calculated on the basis of the methodology set out in Section II of Annex 5 to the Plan, expressed in terms of the baseline value (%)	100	—3 %	Office

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The following annex has been added:
Ref. 3D-500, 03/09/2019, published in TAR-04/09/2019, i.e. 2019-14045
Annex amended by:
Ref. 3D-471, 23 June 2020, published in TAR 23/06/2020, i.e. 2020-13781

METHODOLOGY FOR CALCULATING RISK INDICATORS

CHAPTER I
RISK INDICATOR 1

Hazard-based risk indicator 1 is based on the quantities of active substances placed on the market in plant protection products under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.

1. Risk indicator 1 is based on statistical information about the quantities of active substances placed on the market in plant protection products registered in Lithuania in accordance with the procedure laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. Statistics Lithuania submits this statistical information to Eurostat in accordance with Annex I of Regulation No 1185/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 concerning statistics on pesticides (OJ 2009, L 324, p. 1), as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/269 of 16 February 2017 (OJ 2017, L 40, p. 4) (hereinafter 'Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009').

Paragraph amended:
Ref. 3D-471, 23 June 2020, published in TAR 23/06/2020, i.e. 2020-13781

2. Calculation of risk indicator no 1 carried out:

2.1. based on the breakdown of active substances into four groups and seven categories as set out in Table 1 (Table 1):

2.1.1. The active substances in Group 1 (categories A and B) are those listed in Part D of the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 of 25 May 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of approved active substances (OJ 2011, L 153, p. 1)(hereinafter 'Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011');

Amendments to subparagraph:
Ref. 3D-471, 23 June 2020, published in TAR 23/06/2020, i.e. 2020-13781

2.1.2. The active substances in Group 2 (categories C and D) are those listed in Parts A and B of the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011;

2.1.3. The active substances in Group 3 (categories E and F) shall be those listed in Part E of the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011;

2.1.4. The active substances in Group 4 (category G) shall be those not approved under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, and therefore not listed in the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011;

In accordance with the hazard weightings given in row (vi) of Table 1;

2.3. the annual quantity in kilograms of active substances placed on the market within each group multiplied by the relevant hazard weighting set out in row (vi) of Table 1;

The results of the calculation shall be aggregated. The quantities of active substances placed on the market may be calculated separately for each group and category in Table 1.

3. The baseline for risk indicator 1 is 100, which corresponds to the average of the results of the calculations carried out as described in paragraph 2 for the period 2011-2013.

4. The result of risk indicator 1 for the relevant year is expressed by reference to the baseline.

Table 1

Categorisation of active substances and hazard weightings for the purpose of calculating risk indicator 1.

Order No	**Group**						
	1		**2**		**3**		**4**
I)	Low-risk active substances which are approved or deemed to be approved under Article 22 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, and which are listed in Part D of the Annex to implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011		Active substances approved or deemed to be approved under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, and not falling in other categories, and which are listed in Parts A and B of the Annex to implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011		Active substances which are approved or deemed to be approved under Article 24 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, and which are listed in Part E of the Annex to implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011		Active substances not approved under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, and therefore not listed in the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011
(II)	**Category**						
(III)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
(IV)	Micro-organisms	Chemical active substances	Micro-organisms	Chemical active substances	which are not classified as: carcinogenic Category 1A or 1B; and/or toxic for reproduction category 1A or 1B; and/or endocrine disruptors	which are classified as: carcinogenic Category 1A or 1B; and/or toxic for reproduction category 1A or 1B; and/or endocrine disruptors, where exposure of humans is negligible	
v)	Hazard weightings applicable to quantities of active substances placed on the market in products authorised under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009						
(VI)	1		8		16		64

CHAPTER II
RISK INDICATOR 2

Risk indicator No 2 based on calculation of the number of authorisations issued pursuant to Article 53 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009

5. Risk indicator 2 is based on the number of authorisations granted for plant protection products under Article 53 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 as communicated to the Commission in accordance with Article 53(1) of that Regulation.

6. The calculation of risk indicator 2 shall be carried out:

6.1. in accordance with the 4 groups and 7 categories of active substances set out in Table 2 (Table 2):

6.1.1. The active substances in Group 1 (categories A and B) are listed in Part D of the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011;

6.1.2. The active substances in Group 2 (categories C and D) are those listed in Parts A and B of the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011;

6.1.3. The active substances in Group 3 (categories E and F) shall be those listed in Part E of the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011;

6.1.4. The active substances in Group 4 (category G) shall be those not approved under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, and therefore not listed in the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011;

6.2. in accordance with the hazard weightings given in row (vi) of Table 2;

6.3. by multiplying the number of authorisations for plant protection products within each group granted in accordance with Article 53 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 by the relevant hazard weighting set out in row (vi) of Table 2;

The results of the calculation shall be summed up.

7. The baseline for risk indicator 1 is 100, which corresponds to the average of the results of the calculations carried out as described in paragraph 2 for the period 2011-2013.

8. The result of risk indicator 1 for the relevant year is expressed by reference to the baseline.

Table 2:

Categorisation of active substances and hazard weightings for the purpose of calculating risk indicator 2.

Order No	**Group**						
	1		**2**		**3**		**4**
I)	Low-risk active substances which are approved or deemed to be approved under Article 22 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, and which are listed in Part D of the Annex to implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011		Active substances approved or deemed to be approved under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, and not falling in other categories, and which are listed in Parts A and B of the Annex to implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011		Active substances which are approved or deemed to be approved under Article 24 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, and which are listed in Part E of the Annex to implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011		Active substances not approved under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, and therefore not listed in the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011
(II)	**Category**						
(III)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
(IV)	Micro-organisms	Chemical active substances	Micro-organisms	Chemical active substances	which are not classified as: carcinogenic Category 1A or 1B; and/or toxic for reproduction category 1A or 1B; and/or endocrine disruptors	which are classified as: carcinogenic Category 1A or 1B; and/or toxic for reproduction category 1A or 1B; and/or endocrine disruptors, where exposure of humans is negligible	
v)	Hazard weightings are applied based on the number of authorisations granted under Article 53 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009						
(VI)	1		8		16		64

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The following annex has been added:
Ref. 3D-500, 03/09/2019, published in TAR-04/09/2019, i.e. 2019-14045

Plant protection plan
Annex 6

202. M. SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE APPLICATION OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT IN AGRICULTURE

___
(name of natural person, name of legal person)

Self-assessment of the professional user of plant protection products on integrated pest management measures in agriculture:

1. Has the application of appropriate plant change had an impact on pest prevention?

(multiple choices are possible)

☐ Reduced weedness;

☐ Reduced disease;

☐ Mitigation of pests;

☐ Increased weedness;

☐ Increased disease;

☐ Variant pests;

☐ No influence;

☐ Other (insert) ___

2. Has the certified seed reduced the number of pests?

☐ Decrease;

☐ Increase;

☐ No influence;

Other (insert) ___

3. Whether the integrated pest management measures applied had an impact on the quality of the production grown:

☐ Improved;

☐ deteriorated;

☐ No influence;

☐ Other (insert) ___

4. Have the IPM measures had an impact on the yield produced:

☐ Oldness has increased;

☐ The moor has decreased;

☐ No influence;

☐ Other (insert) ___

5. Have the integrated pest management measures in place had an impact on the cost of purchasing plant protection products:

☐ Costs have decreased;

☐ Costs have increased;

☐ No change in costs;

☐ Other (insert) ___

6. Have the Integrated Pest Management measures in place affected the profitability of agricultural activities:

☐ Profitability has increased;

☐ Profitability has decreased;

☐ The use of integrated pest control measures has not affected profitability;

☐ Other (insert) ___

7. Have the IPM measures applied had an impact on the use of chemical plant protection products?

☐ The use of chemical plant protection products has decreased;

☐ The use of chemical plant protection products has increased;

☐ No influence;

☐ Other (insert) ___

8. Have the IPM measures been effective?

☐ effective;

☐ Most measures were effective;

☐ a minority of measures were effective;

☐ Ineffective.

The following annex has been added:
No 3D-205, 23/03/2022, published in TAR 23/03/2022, i.e. 2022-05382

Amendments:

1.
Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania, Order
No 3D-704, 4.9.2012, Žin., 2012, No 105-5354 (8 September 2012), i.e. 1122330ISAK003D-704
Amending Order No 3D-535 of the Minister for Agriculture of 29 June 2012 approving the plant protection plan.

2.
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No 3D-922, 03/12/2014, published in TAR 03/12/2014, i.e. 2014-18650
Amending Order No 3D-535 of the Minister for Agriculture of 29 June 2012 approving the plant protection plan.

3.
Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania, Order
No 3D-751, 8.10.2015, published in TAR 2015-10-08, i.e. 2015-14929
Amending Order No 3D-535 of the Minister for Agriculture of 29 June 2012 approving the plant protection plan.

4.
Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania, Order
Ref. 3D-513, 01/08/2017, published in TAR 02/08/2017, i.e. 2017-12973
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5.
Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania, Order
Ref. 3D-500, 03/09/2019, published in TAR-04/09/2019, i.e. 2019-14045
Amending Order No 3D-535 of the Minister for Agriculture of 29 June 2012 approving the plant protection plan.

6.
Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania, Order
Ref. 3D-471, 23 June 2020, published in TAR 23/06/2020, i.e. 2020-13781
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7.
Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania, Order
No 3D-205, 23/03/2022, published in TAR 23/03/2022, i.e. 2022-05382
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8.
Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania, Order
No 3D-103, 14 February 2024, published in TAR 14.2.2024, i.e. 2024-02716
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