



**FEDERAL MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, ENVIRONMENT AND
WATER MANAGEMENT**

**ORDER
ON ORDER NO 3D-535 OF THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE OF 29 JUNE 2012
“ON THE APPROVAL OF THE PLANT PROTECTION PLAN”**

No 3D-718 of 10 October 2024
Vilnius

1. I hereby amend Order No 3D-535 of the Minister for Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 June 2012 approving the plant protection plan and recast it:

‘MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

**ORDER
CONCERNING THE APPROVAL OF A PLANT PROTECTION PLAN**

Pursuant to Article 12(1) and (2) of the Law on plant protection of the Republic of Lithuania and 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 last amended by Regulation (EU) 2019/1243 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019,

I hereby approve the Plant Protection Plan (attached).’

2. This Order shall enter into force on 1 November 2024.

Minister for Agriculture

Mr Nikolaus Berlakovich

HARMONISED

Letter No D8(E)-3520 of 19 July 2024 from the Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania

HARMONISED

Letter No 10-2450 of 22 July 2024 of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Lithuania

HARMONISED

Letter No B6-(1.19Mr)-1785 of 16 July 2024 from the State Food and Veterinary Service

CONFIRMED
Vice Minister
by Order of the Minister of 29 June 2012
No 3D-535
(As amended by Order of the Minister for
Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania
(As amended by Order No 3D-718 of 10
October 2024)

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. 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.

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

CHAPTER II OBJECTIVE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

4. The objective of this plan is to promote the targeted and cost-effective use of plant protection products, giving priority to the application of the principles of integrated pest management and the use of non-chemical plant protection products and tools, to ensure food safety, sustainable development in agriculture, to protect human health and the environment against the risks posed by the use of plant protection products, to improve public education and information on the sustainable use of plant protection products, and to ensure education and training for users, distributors and plant protection advisers of plant protection products.

5. The plan's objectives are as follows:

5.1. ensure that all professional users of plant protection products, distributors of plant protection products and plant protection advisers are able to acquire and/or update knowledge by participating in a plant protection training and professional development course programme;

5.2. ensure that distributors of plant protection products have sufficient knowledge and provide users of plant protection products with detailed information on the proper use, storage, handling and disposal of residues of plant protection products;

UNREVISED MACHINE TRANSLATION

- 5.3. ensure information to the public on the use of non-chemicals, plants

as regards the risks from the use of protection products and potential 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;

5.4. to ensure that plant protection products for professional use are used only with inspected application equipment;

5.5. to ensure that the aerial spraying of plant protection products is carried out in line with the conditions set out in the Law on plant protection;

5.6. to ensure the implementation of measures protecting surface water and groundwater from pollution with plant protection products;

5.7. to ensure that risk management measures are taken when plant protection products are used in protected areas, in areas covered by the Natura 2000 European ecological network and in areas used by the public;

5.8. to ensure that plant protection products are correctly used and stored;

5.9. ensure the proper application of the general principles of integrated pest management;

5.10. monitor the environmental, social and economic risk management indicators set out in Annex 2 to the Plan;

5.11. 6.11. to assess and publish the risk indicators calculated according to the risk indicator calculation method set out in Annex 5 to the plan.

CHAPTER III IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN

6. The measures for the implementation of the plan (objectives of the plan, deadlines, responsible operators) are set out in Annex 1 to the Plan.

7. Taking into account the effectiveness of the measures implemented in Annex 1 to the Plan and their impact on human health, the environment, the social and economic impacts, the Plan shall be reviewed at least every 5 years.

8. 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.

9. 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.

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.

11. 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.'

CHAPTER IV EXPECTED RESULTS

12. 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.

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

CHAPTER V SITUATIONAL ASSESSMENT

14. *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 and 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. The subjects of the plant protection training and professional development training programmes are specified 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 (hereinafter 'the Rules on the storage, placing on the market and use of plant protection products'). Training for plant protection advisors shall be organised by the Agency. Training for professional users of plant protection products and distributors of plant protection products shall be provided by training bodies accredited by the Agency. Training establishments are accredited for a period of five years. Training bodies shall issue a plant protection certificate to persons who have completed training or professional development programmes and who have passed the knowledge test, which they enter into the Information System for the Training and Advice of Earths (hereinafter referred to as 'HMIKIS'), which is administered by the Agricultural Data Centre of the State Enterprise.

Professional users and distributors of plant protection products and plant protection product advisors are required to undertake professional development training every five years. Accredited training bodies, plant protection training programmes and lists of plant protection advisers shall be published on the Agency's website. The Agency shall include in the HIGHIS the titles and codes of all plant protection training and professional development courses, accredited plant protection training bodies, information on the plant protection certificates issued to consultants.

In 2022, there were 6 training and professional development bodies in Lithuania, with 52 plant protection advisers who are assimilated to lecturers, 198 certificates for distributors of plant protection products and 3550 professional users of plant protection products.

15. *Placing on the market of plant protection products* The placing on the market of plant protection products is governed by the Law on Plant Protection of the Republic of Lithuania 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. In accordance with the procedure laid down in the Rules for granting, suspending, revoking the suspension and revocation of authorisations for the distribution of plant protection products, approved by Order 3D-53 of the Lithuanian Minister for Agriculture of 1 February 2018 approving the rules for granting, suspending, revoking or revoking authorisations for the distribution of plant protection products, the Office shall issue, suspend, revoke, revoke and revoke authorisations for the distribution of plant protection products. Distributors of plant protection products must hold valid plant protection certificates in order to be able to provide users of plant protection products with all necessary information on the use of plant protection products. Distributors of plant protection products for professional use shall only sell plant protection products for professional use to professional users of plant protection products holding a plant protection certificate and shall provide them with information on the use of those products, the risks to human health and the environment and the risk management measures to be applied, as indicated on the label of the plant protection product.

Where plant protection products sold for professional use are classified for physical effects, health or environmental hazards in accordance with the procedure laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended, the seller must provide the purchaser with a copy of the safety data sheet.

Distributors of plant protection products selling plant protection products for non-

professional use must provide purchasers with the information indicated on the label of those plant protection products, as well as information on the risks to human health and the environment arising from the use of those plant protection products, adequate protection, storage, handling, use and safe disposal, and information on alternative plant protection products presenting a lower risk to human health and the environment.

The risk of exposure to plant protection products shall be assessed during the authorisation process of the plant protection product, followed by the identification of risk management measures to be indicated on the labelling of the plant protection product. The Service publishes on its website the labels of all the plant protection products registered in Lithuania. Often plant protection product labels and safety data sheets are also published on their websites by representatives of producers of plant protection products, but not all of them do so yet. The Service supervises the activities of plant protection product distributors on an ongoing basis.

16. *Information and awareness-raising:* The State Medicines Control Service under the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Lithuania collects, collects and analyses information on acute cases of poisoning with plant protection products, their causes and consequences, and provides telephone advice in cases of poisoning.

The National Public Health Centre under the Ministry of Health prepares information articles on poisoning and prevention of plant protection products. The Agency organises presentations on plant protection product training courses at agricultural fairs and other events. The Service regularly publishes up-to-date information on plant protection products on its website and in its press releases.

The Integrated Plant Protection Information, Advice and Training Information System (ICMIS) set up by the Lithuanian Agricultural Advisory Service (hereinafter ‘the Advisory Service’) provides useful and relevant information on the training carried out, the spread of plant diseases, pests and weeds, integrated pest management and catalogues of plant protection products, plant diseases, pests and weeds. This system is planned to be extended between 2023 and 2026 through the project ‘Modernisation and development of electronic information, advice and training services in the context of integrated plant protection’. The project will improve the accuracy, reliability and relevance of data on prediction and modelling of harmful organisms throughout the national territory by automating the consumer warning system, implementing new functionalities and technical solutions.

In order to protect bees from the harmful effects of plant protection products, professional users of plant protection products shall provide information in the information system for the receipt of applications on plant protection products intended for professional use

and plant protection products for which the safety measure ‘dangerous for bees’ has been established on the label of flowering plants coming from bees. Beekeepers must, in order to protect the bees and wish to be informed of spraying, indicate the storage sites of registered apiary bees in the Livestock Register.

17. *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. Treatment equipment must be inspected every three years, with the exception of new treatment equipment which may be used for a maximum period of five years after its registration without a roadworthiness test. 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. Testing companies shall assign a unique number to all treatment equipment registered and checked in accordance with the procedure laid down, enter data on the treatment equipment and its owner in the database of registered processing equipment maintained by the Office in the Information System of the State Plant Service (hereinafter ‘VATIS’) and issue a certificate of equipment for the treatment of plant protection products in electronic form.

In 2023, there were 12 testing companies in Lithuania able to register and carry out roadworthiness tests on treatment equipment. By 2 023.216855 units of treatment equipment had been inspected and registered, of which less than one third (5987) were fitted with equipment and/or special nozzles to ensure the correct deposition of the spray solution and to reduce spraying on non-target objects. The Authority shall authorise economic operators to authorise plant protection product treatment equipment and to carry out roadworthiness tests, coordinate and supervise their activities, carry out the functions of developing the system of technical inspection of plant protection product treatment equipment, organise training for staff carrying out examinations of treatment equipment, and monitor that operators use plant protection products for professional use only with registered and verified treatment equipment.

18. *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. Between 2017 and 2023, 7 applications for aerial spraying of plant protection products were submitted. 2 authorisations were issued in 2019

and 5 in 2020. All aerial spraying took place in forests (Nida, Black Coast, Stal, Marcinconia) against the needle spindle spindle monastery.

19. *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. Priority should be given to plant protection products which are not classified according to the criteria of hazard to the aquatic environment and are not marked with a pictogram, the signal word 'Precautionary' and the corresponding hazard statements H400 (very toxic to aquatic life), H410 (very toxic to aquatic organisms with long lasting effects), or only the pictogram and the corresponding hazard statement H411 (toxic to aquatic organisms with long lasting effects), or only the corresponding hazard statements H412 (harmful to aquatic life, cause long-term effects), H413 (may cause long-term harmful effects on aquatic organisms). Plant protection products which do not contain priority hazardous substances referred to in the Waste Water Management Regulation approved by Order No D1-236 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania of 17 May 2006 approving the Waste Water Management Regulation must be used.

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.

The National Waters Plan 2022-2027, approved by Resolution No 1292 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 21 December 2022 approving the National Water Area Plan 2022-2027, and the National Action Plan for the implementation of the 2022-2027 Plan of Waters, approved by Order No D1-122/3D-286 of the Minister for the Environment and the Minister for Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania of 26 April 2023 approving the Action Plan for the implementation of the National Plan for the Area of Waters 2022-2027, contain measures on the sustainable use of plant protection products to reduce pollution of water bodies from agricultural sources.

20. *The use of plant protection products and reduction of the risks posed by them in specific areas.* In order to protect areas visited by the public or designated as protected areas, the use of plant protection products should be minimised or banned altogether. The Law on Plant Protection provides that plant protection products containing low-risk active substances may be used in areas of individual plantations, general use (cities, towns and villages or municipalities) other than botanical gardens, public areas (scientific buildings, therapeutic buildings, sports buildings, sports engineering works). The law also lays down an obligation to inform and warn the public about the use of plant protection products in individual plantations, public areas, communal areas (cities, towns and villages or communal areas), recreational land parcels, recreational areas, commercial sites, multi-apartment residential and communal areas. Access by natural persons to areas treated with plant protection products is only possible after the expiry of the period indicated on the label of the plant protection product.

Restrictions on the use of plant protection products in protected areas and in Natura 2000 sites are laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Special Conditions for Land Use.

21. *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 cleaning of equipment for use and treatment and the rinsing of the packaging of plant protection products are laid down in the rules on the storage, placing on the market and use of plant protection products. Plant protection product solutions must be prepared in accordance with the requirements specified on the plant protection product label.

Packaging of plant protection products and residues of plant protection products must be handled in accordance with the legislative requirements specified in the label, safety data sheet and waste management of the plant protection product. 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 ŽŮ 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.

22. *Integrated pest management* Integrated Pest Management (IPM) focuses on the production of healthy plants with minimal damage to agro-ecosystems and promotes the safest possible control mechanisms for harmful organisms for humans and the environment. IPM consists 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.

Agricultural operators using plant protection products for professional use shall apply in their activities the general principles of IPM set out in Annex 3.

The Integrated Plant Protection Information, Advice and Training Information System (IKMIS) set up by the Advisory Service provides registered consumers free of charge with information on IPM principles, the self-assessment questionnaire on their application in agricultural activities, the main IPM guidelines for field, garden and garden plants, the publication of meteorological stations with data on agricultural, garden, vegetable plant diseases and pest forecasting models and pheromonic insect traps, personalised data on crop monitoring, pest spread maps, data on natural weather events, registered lists of plant protection products, catalogues of plant diseases, pests and weeds, publicity information and material on training provided, and useful relevant articles and calculators.

In the period 2017-2023, 8 R & D projects were carried out for the proper application of the IPM principles: ‘The causes and consequences of soil organic matter and structural loss processes: study on the evaluation of crop rotation practices’, ‘Study on the suitability of different varieties of cultivars for Integrated Pest Management (IPOK)’, ‘Evaluation of the most harmful diseases of cereals and fodder plants in seed and the establishment of thresholds for their harmfulness in certified cereal and fodder plant seed’, ‘user-friendly IPM tools supported by IT-solutions, leaf spot control in cereals’, ‘exploitation of technological operations in strip tillage and sowing machines and complex performance assessment’, ‘Assessment of the factors limiting the yield of beans and peas and their management by IPM tools’, ‘Developing of IPCC guidelines for garden and garden plants (soils, cherries, cherries, raspberries, nut trees, sea buckthorns, blueberries, pears, lettuces, garlic, courgettes, outdoor cucumbers)’, ‘Development of guidelines for integrated pest management in the main plants grown in modern greenhouses (cucumbers, tomatoes, strawberries, lettuces)’.

Three more R & D projects are planned for 2024-2025: “Sustainable farming practices in agricultural crops through IPM measures”, “Efficiency of plant protection products in reducing their norms”, “Searching apple varieties suitable for cultivation with lower costs of plant protection products”. All reports of work carried out are available on the internet of the Ministry of Agriculture website: <https://zum.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/zuzis-mokslas-mokymas-ir-advice/science/scientific-research-and-experimentine-pletra>.

Under the European Innovation Partnership, 2 projects related to IPM were approved for the 2014-2020 period.

In 2019, IPM guidelines for oats, buckwheat, maize, beans, peas, summer and winter rape, summer and winter wheat, winter rye, summer barley, winter triticale, potatoes, cabbages, carrots, onions, strawberries, apple and currants were developed. Guidelines on plums, cherries, raspberries, walnut trees, chuckbags, blueberry, pears, lettuce, garlic, courgettes, outdoor cucumbers, and cucumbers grown in greenhouses, tomatoes, strawberries, lettuce IPM were drawn up in 2023. All the guidelines are available on the website of the Lithuanian Centre for [Agricultural and Forestry Science https://www.lammc.lt/lt/mokslo-ziniu-sklaida/ikok-gaires/4283](https://www.lammc.lt/lt/mokslo-ziniu-sklaida/ikok-gaires/4283).

IPM principles were introduced in agriculture at the earliest in organic farming, where chemical plant protection products cannot be used. As of 2023, plant protection products shall also not be used on farms seeking direct payments under systems activities beneficial for the climate, the environment and animal welfare: ‘Maintenance of landscape features’, ‘Short-lived strips of melliferous plants’, ‘Permanent grass strips’, ‘Extensive management of permanent grassland by grazing’, ‘Management of natural grasslands, wetlands and species habitats of European Community interest’, ‘Extensive management of wetlands’. Certain restrictions on the use of plant protection products have been established in the framework of the scheme for climate, the environment and animal welfare, in the ‘Intermediate crop’, in the eco-scheme ‘Nature-friendly management of wood and berry’ and in the eco-scheme ‘Sustainable Fruit, Fruit and Vegetables Programme (NCP)’.

Since 2012, the IPM principles have also been applied by agricultural operators certifying areas under the national food quality scheme.

23. *Risk indicators.* Risk indicators at European Union level were established as amended in 2019 by Commission Directive (EU) 2019/782 of 15 May 2019. These risk indicators shall monitor risk reduction trends in the use of plant protection products at both national and European Union 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.

Risk indicator 1 is based on the quantities of active substances placed on the market in plant protection products in accordance with 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 ('Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009').

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

In addition to the risk indicators adopted at European Union level, the Lithuanian authorities will continue to assess national environmental, social and economic risk management indicators in order to assess the effectiveness of the measures taken and the progress made in implementing the Plan. Since 2020, two new indicators have been included in the environmental risk management indicators to show that plant protection products containing active substances meet the criteria set out in Article 24 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009: tebuconazole, which meets two PBT (persistence, bioaccumulation, toxicity) criteria: 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: persistent and toxic, have endocrine effects and changes in the use and placing on the market of a low acute reference dose. The approval of the active substance dimoxystrobin was not renewed in 2023. Therefore, its use and placing on the market are no longer monitored. However, new active substances shall be added to the monitoring: difenoconazole is classified as H302 (harmful if swallowed), H319 (serious eye irritation), H351 (suspected of causing cancer), H400 (very toxic to aquatic organisms) and H410 (very toxic to aquatic organisms with long lasting effects), metazachlor is classified as H317 (may cause allergic skin reaction), H351 (suspected of causing cancer), H400 (very toxic to aquatic organisms) and H410 (very toxic to aquatic organisms with long lasting effects), pinoxaden is classified as H302 (harmful if swallowed), H319 (serious eye irritation), H317 (may cause allergic skin reaction), H332 (harmful by inhalation), H335 (may cause respiratory irritation), H400 (very toxic to aquatic organisms), H412 (harmful to aquatic organisms with long lasting effects), H361d (suspected of damaging the unborn child).

Data on environmental risk management indicators set out in the 2016 plan showed that:

In 2016, the number of processing equipment with valid processing equipment certificates was 97 % of the total number of treatment equipment inspected. In 2022, the percentage of treatment equipment with a valid processing equipment certificate remained the

same. The planned 1 % increase could not be achieved.

In 2016, the number of processing equipment equipped with equipment and/or special nozzles to ensure the exact deposition of the spray solution and to reduce the spraying on non-target objects was 15.8 %. By 31 December 2022, 5647 units had been registered for such treatment equipment (27.9 % of the total registered treatment equipment: 20 223 units). In 2022, treatment equipment with installed equipment and/or special nozzles increased by 12.1 % compared to 2016, reaching and exceeding the 6 % change in the Plan;

Areas certified under the national food quality scheme (known as the National Quality Framework for Agricultural and Food Products by 20 May 2022) increased by 33.6 % from 5 808.56 ha in 2016 to 7 763.09 ha in 2022, reaching and exceeding the 15 % increase foreseen in the Plan;

Areas certified under organic production increased by 23.2 % from 220 163 ha in 2016 to 271 329.10 ha in 2022, reaching and exceeding the 1 % increase foreseen in the Plan;

The number of registered users of the Integrated Plant Protection Information, Advice and Training Information System (IKMIS) increased by 275 % from 3 160 units in 2016 to 11 856 units in 2022, reaching and exceeding the 25 % increase foreseen in the Plan;

Percentage of plant protection products containing the following active ingredients: the decrease in the use of tebuconazole, quizalofop-P – tefuryl will be assessed in 2024.

Percentage of plant protection products containing the following active ingredients: the decrease in the placing on the market of tebuconazole, quizalofop-P – tefuryl will be assessed in 2024, but a 5 % decrease is achieved based on 2022 data.

The social data on risk management indicators set out in the 2016 Plan showed that:

In 2016, the number of professional users of plant protection products holding plant protection certificates was 95 % of all professional plant protection product users checked. In 2022, the number of professional users of plant protection products with plant protection certificates was 98.2 %. From all 1927 professional users of plant protection products checked, the number of plant protection certificates in 2022 increased by 3.2 % compared to 2016, reaching the 1 % increase identified in the Plan;

In 2016, the number of distributors of plant protection products checked without plant protection certificates was 5 % of the total number of distributors of plant protection products checked. In 2022, the number of distributors of plant protection products checked without plant protection certificates was 6.9 %. In 2022, there was an increase of 1.9 % compared to 2016, which led to the 1 % reduction identified in the Plan not being achieved.

In 2016, substantiated public complaints about the misuse of plant protection products accounted for 57 % of all complaints received. In 2022, 28.7 % of all complaints received were

confirmed. The number of reasoned complaints in 2022 decreased by 28.3 % compared to 2016, reaching the 7 % reduction identified in the Plan;

The number of agricultural operators using consultation services on integrated plant protection measures to reduce the use of plant protection products increased by 83.5 % from 304 in 2016 to 628 in 2022, reaching and exceeding the 20 % increase foreseen in the Plan.

The economic risk management indicators set out in the 2016 plan showed that:

Biological plant protection products authorised in Lithuania with an active substance of 11 micro-organisms in 2022 increased by 83 % compared to 2006, resulting in a 20 % increase in the Plan;

According to 2015 data, the placing on the market of plant protection products by active substance was 2 300 tonnes. As 3 614.12 tonnes were placed on the market in 2022, the 5 % reduction identified in the Plan was not achieved.

CHAPTER VI FINAL PROVISIONS

24. 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.

25. The State Data Agency shall submit the calculated risk indicator 1 for a given year to the Ministry of Agriculture no later than 19 months after the end of the year in which the risk indicators were calculated.

26. 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.

27. 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.