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**ORDER OF THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF
LITHUANIA
APPROVING THE PLANT PROTECTION PLAN**

29 June 2012, No 3D-535
Vilnius

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

I hereby approve the Plant Protection Plan (attached).

MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE

KAZYS STARKEVIČIUS

AGREED

by the Lithuanian Ministry of the Environment
in letter No (17-2)-D8-5949 of 28 June 2012

AGREED

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

APPROVED
by Order No 3D-535 of the Lithuanian Minister for
Agriculture of 29 June 2012
(as amended by Order No 3D-513 of the Lithuanian
Minister for Agriculture of 1 August 2017).

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 prepared in implementation of 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 (hereinafter ‘the Directive’) (OJ L 309 2009, p. 71), as last amended by Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 (OJ 2014, L189, p.1).

3. For the purpose of the 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.

4. The terms used in this Plan are defined in the Lithuanian Law on plant protection and in other acts.

CHAPTER II AIMS 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, safeguard 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 advisors, and promote integrated pest management and the use of non-chemical substances.

6. The Plan’s objectives are as follows:

6.1. to provide all professional users of plant protection products, plant protection product distributors and advisors with the requisite knowledge;

6.2. to ensure that plant protection product distributors and users are given detailed information on the correct use, handling, storage of such products and disposal of their remnants;

6.3. to raise public awareness about the use of non-chemical methods, the risks of using plant protection products and their potential acute and long-term effects on human health, non-target organisms and the environment, and protect the public from the risks posed by the use of plant protection products;

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

6.5. 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;

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

6.7. 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;

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

6.9. to ensure that the general principles of pest management control set out in Annex 3 are applied;

6.10. to monitor the environmental, social and economic risk management indicators listed in Annex 2.

CHAPTER III

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

7. The measures to implement the plan (objectives, time limits, 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 implementing, coordinating and monitoring the Plan. It may set up a working group to coordinate the Plan.

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.

CHAPTER IV

ANTICIPATED OUTCOMES

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.

CHAPTER V

ASSESSMENT OF THE SITUATION

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 are approved by the Centre for the LEADER Programme and Agricultural Training Methodology, under the Ministry of Agriculture (hereinafter ‘the Centre’), following consultations with the Ministry of the Environment, or an institution authorised by it, and the Ministry of Health, or an institution authorised by it. The Centre organises training and professional development courses and publishes information on the timetabling of courses on its website. Persons who have participated in a training or professional development programme and have met the requirements of the programme are awarded a plant protection certificate. Professional users and distributors of plant protection products and plant protection product advisors are required to undertake professional development training every five years. In 2016 there were six institutions in Lithuania offering training and professional development. In 2016, 80 plant protection advisors (who are equivalent to trainers), 1 138 distributors of plant protection products and 14 185 professional users of such products obtained a plant protection certificate.

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 Health Emergency Situations Centre 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 informative articles about incidents of poisoning with plant protection products and their prevention. The Centre organises presentations on the safe use of plant protection products at agricultural fairs and other events. Information on the effects of plant protection products and the appropriate risk management measures is disseminated in flyers, television broadcasts, on the Centre'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 plant protection product, disease, pest and weed catalogues. 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.

15. *The use of plant protection product application 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 period of five years. Application equipment is subject to compulsory inspection in Lithuania. The State enterprise *Mašinių bandymo stotis* (machine testing station - hereinafter: 'the Station') registers and assesses the conformity of new application equipment. Application equipment that is in use or has been used is registered and inspected by the Station or by a technical inspection centre which has been authorised by the Station to carry out the inspection. Application equipment is registered and inspected in accordance with procedures laid down by law. The technical inspection centres or the Station 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 Station's database of registered application equipment and issue certificates for the equipment.

In 2016, there were 12 technical inspection centres in Lithuania authorised to register and perform technical inspections of application equipment. In 2016, 8 072 items of application equipment were inspected and registered, of which a third (2 780) 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 13 185 items of such equipment have been inspected. The Station 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 verifies that operators use plant protection products for professional use only with registered and inspected application equipment.

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.* The majority of 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, with the smallest being 5 metres and the largest 20 metres for outdoor crops and 40 metres for gardens. These buffer zones are indicated on the plant protection product label.

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, apply the risk management measures specified on the label and meet the requirements for buffer zones adjacent to groundwater watercourses and bodies of surface water, as set out in Government Resolution No 343 of 12 May 1992 approving special conditions for land and forest 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 the comprehensive implementation of all measures can reduce the risk posed by the use of plant protection products to surface waters.

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-family residential buildings or student residences.

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 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.

20. *Integrated Pest Management (IPM).* 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. IPM involves: monitoring pests, predicting them, warning of the potential damage they may cause, and selecting and applying control methods. Non-chemical plant production methods must

be given preference 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 as 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. In 2016 there were 220 163 ha of certified organic farm land, representing an increase of 62 % on the average for 2008-2011 (136 808 ha.). 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 to participate in this programme were submitted in respect of a total of 5 314 ha of land, whilst in 2012, 75 applications were submitted in respect of a total of 2 891 ha of land.

21. *Risk indicators.* The Directive provides for risk indicators at EU level, yet no such risk indicators have been established up to now. Until they are, national environmental, social and economic risk management indicators will continue to be used. These indicators will help to evaluate the effectiveness of the measures applied and progress towards achieving the objectives of the Plan.

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 4 588 (in 2012) to 6 390 (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. Based on the available data, the environmental risk management indicators that could be assessed 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 14 628 (2016), the number of plant protection product distributors with plant protection certificates increased from 278 (2013) to 1 198 (2016), and the number of plant protection advisors 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). According to Statistics Lithuania figures for 2012-2015, a reduction in the market supply of plant protection products (from 2 712.7 tonnes to 2 300 tonnes) was observed. Based on these data, it may be concluded that the economic risk management indicators were achieved.

CHAPTER I

FINAL PROVISIONS

22. The Ministry of Health or its authorised body, the Ministry of the Environment or its authorised body, the State Food and Veterinary Service, the Service, the Centre, the Station, the

Advisory Service, the public institution 'Ekoagros' (hereinafter 'VšĮ Ekoagros') shall ensure that information on the implementation of the Plan of measures for the years in question and the data on the risk management indicators are submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture by 1 April of the following year.

Plant Protection Plan
Annex 1

MEASURES IMPLEMENTING THE PLANT PROTECTION PLAN

Objectives	Measures	Implementation deadlines	Competent implementing entities
1. Ensure that all professional users of plant protection products, plant protection product distributors and advisors have the requisite knowledge.	1.1. Organise training and professional development training for professional users of plant protection products, plant protection product distributors and advisors in line with approved plant protection syllabuses and supervise the training.	Continuous	The Centre
	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	The Service
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	The Service
	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 environment.	Continuous	The Service
3. Raise public awareness about the use of non-chemical measures, the risks associated	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	Continuous	Advisory Service, the Centre, the Service

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.	measures), integrated pest management, the use of non-chemical alternatives, etc.		
	3.2. Organise presentations on the safe use of plant protection products at agricultural fairs and other events.	Continuous	The Centre
	3.3. Gather and publish information on incidents of acute poisoning with plant protection products.	Continuous	The Ministry of Health's Health Emergency Situations Centre
	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, the Ministry of Health's Health Education and Disease Prevention Centre, the National Centre for Public Health and the 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	The Service
	3.6. Monitor plant protection product residues in food products.	Continuous	State Food and Veterinary Service
4. Verify 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	ŽŪM
	4.2. Supervise the activities of the technical inspection centres to ensure that they all perform high-quality inspections of application equipment.	Continuous	The Station
	4.3. Provide appropriate training and professional development for the employees of the above undertakings who are responsible for inspecting the application equipment.	Continuous	The Station
	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	The Service
5. Ensure the aerial spraying of plant protection products is carried out in compliance with the requirements of the Law	5.1. Immediately inform the public about the issuing of a single-use permit for the aerial spraying of plant protection products.	Upon authorisation	The Service
	5.2. Supervise the aerial spraying of plant protection products	During the period of validity of the permit issued	The Service

on plant protection.			
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	The Service
	6.2. Publish the labels of registered plant protection products on the Service's website.	Continuous	The Service
	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, the institution authorised by the ŽŪM, the Ministry of the Environment (AM), the institution 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	ŽŪM, AM
	6.5. Monitor plant protection product residues in groundwater and surface waters.	Continuous	The Environmental Protection Agency under the Ministry of the Environment, the Lithuanian Geological Service under the Ministry of the Environment.
7. Ensure that appropriate risk management measures are implemented when plant protection products are used in protected areas, in the areas covered by the 'Natura 2000' ecological network and in areas used by the public.	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 users are applying appropriate risk management measures as specified on the product labels.	Continuous	The Service
	7.2. Supervise natural and legal persons who apply plant protection products to individual green spaces, areas designated as being for public or common use (in cities, towns and villages), recreational land, land for commercial use, and land with multi-family residential buildings or student residences.	Continuous	The Service

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	The Service
	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	The Service
9. Ensure that the principles of integrated pest management, as set out in Annex 3, are adequately implemented.	9.1. Provide support by developing and updating safe and cost-effective plant cultivation technologies using integrated pest management with a view to reducing the use of plant protection products and publish this information in IKMIS and on the Service's website.	Winter wheat, spring wheat, winter rape, spring rape – 2018	ŽŪM
		Cereals – 2019	ŽŪM
		Peas, beans – 2020	ŽŪM
	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.	2019	ŽŪM
	9.3. Enable European innovation partnership projects to be prepared on the subject of plant health and pest and weed control.	2018-2020	ŽŪM
	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:	The Service
	9.6. Gather, compile and summarise information on the application of the principles of integrated pest management.	Continuous	The Service
9.7. Raise awareness among agricultural operators and encourage them to develop organic farming by implementing the plan of 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.	Continuous	ŽŪM	
9.8. Inform and encourage agricultural operators to develop production in accordance with the national quality scheme for	Continuous	ŽŪM	

	agricultural products and food products.		
	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	ŽŪM

Amendments to the Annex:

No [3D-704](#), 4.9.2012, Official Gazette 2012, No 105-5354 (2012-09-08), identification code 1122330ISAK003D-704

No [3D-922](#), 3.12.2014, published in the Register of Legal Acts (TAR) on 3.12.2014, identification code 2014-18650

No [3D-751](#), 8.10.2015, published in the Register of Legal Acts (TAR) on 8.10.2015, identification code 2015-14929

Plant Protection Plan
Annex 2

RISK MANAGEMENT INDICATORS FOR THE MEASURES IMPLEMENTING THE PLANT PROTECTION PLAN AND WHAT THEY MEAN

No	Desired outcome	Risk management indicator	Indicator based on 2016 data (unit, percent, ha, t)	Percentage change in the indicator from 2016-2020	Institution responsible for providing data
Environmental risk management indicators					
1.	Increase in inspected application equipment which has been registered and has a valid certificate as a percentage of total application equipment inspected.	Change in inspected application equipment which has been registered and has a valid certificate as a percentage of total application equipment inspected.	97 %	+ 1 %	The Service
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.	38 %	+ 6 %	The Station
3.	Increase in the number of areas certified in accordance with the national quality scheme for agricultural and food products.	Percentage change in the number of areas certified in accordance with the national quality scheme for agricultural and food products.	5 808.56 ha	+ 15 %	VšĮ Ekoagros
4.	Increase in the number of areas certified for organic production.	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 users	+ 25 %	The Advisory Service

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 %	The Service
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.	Change in the number of inspected plant protection product distributors not holding plant protection certificates as a percentage of all plant protection product distributors.	5 %	- 1 %	The Service
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 %	The Service
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 operators (Indicator based on data from June 2017)	+ 20 %	ŽŪM
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	+ 20 %	The Service
11.	Reduction in the quantity of plant protection products (broken down by active substance) placed on the market.	Percentage change in the quantity of plant protection products (broken down by active substance) placed on the market.	2 300 tonnes (Indicator based on 2015 data)	- 5 %	Data from the database of Statistics Lithuania.

LIST OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Professional users of plant protection products are required to apply the following principles:

1. In order to prevent the spread of pests it is necessary to
 - 1.1. rotate crops;
 - 1.2. prepare land adequately for cultivation (e.g. stale seedbed technique, conservation tillage and direct sowing);
 - 1.3. select appropriate sowing and planting dates and set appropriate under-sowing and cropping density;
 - 1.4. use resistant plant varieties and high-quality seeds and planting material;
 - 1.5. use balanced fertilisation, liming and irrigation, depending on the requirements of the agricultural crops concerned;
 - 1.6. implement hygiene measures (regular cleansing of application equipment and soil cultivation, harvesting and sowing equipment and assemblies);
 - 1.7. where possible, use non-chemical technologies and methods and biological plant protection products which preserve beneficial organisms on and around crop sites.
2. Heed the monitoring results entered in IKMIS, scientifically sound warnings, forecasts and data from the early warning systems for the spread of harmful organisms, and follow the advice of plant protection advisors.
3. Based on pest monitoring results, decide whether and when to use plant protection products. 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 crops, areas and climatic conditions.
4. Give preference to sustainable biological, physical and other non-chemical methods, provided that they ensure satisfactory pest control.
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).
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.
7. Where harmful organisms are known to be resistant to certain plant protection products,

deploy anti-resistance strategies such as the use of plant protection products from different chemical classes.

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

9. Comply with the Code of good plant protection practice approved by Order No 3D-227 of the Minister for Agriculture of 26 April 2004 approving the Code of good plant protection practice and other acts.

Amendments:

1.
Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania, Order No [3D-704](#), 4.9.2012, Official Gazette 2012, No 105-5354 (2012-09-08), identification code 1122330ISAK003D-704 amending Order No 3D-535 of the Minister for Agriculture of 29 June 2012 approving the plant protection plan.
2.
Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania, Order No [3D-922](#), 3.12.2014, published in the Register of Legal Acts (TAR) on 3.12.2014, identification code 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 the Register of Legal Acts (TAR) on 8.10.2015, identification code 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 No [3D-513](#), 1.8.2017, published in the Register of Legal Acts (TAR) on 2.8.2017, identification code 2017-12973 amending Order No 3D-535 of the Minister for Agriculture of 29 June 2012 approving the plant protection plan.