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LITHUANIAN MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE

ORDER APPROVING THE 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, KAZYS STARKEVIČIUS

AGREED TO
by letter ref. (17-2--D8-5949 of 28 June 2012
of the Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania-

AGREED TO
by letter ref. (11.3-192)10-5576 of 28 June 2012
of the Lithuanian Minister for the Environment

AGREED TO
by Order No 3D-535 of 29 June 2012
of the Lithuanian Minister for the Environment
(Version of Order No 3D-513 of the Lithuanian
Minister for the Environment
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 drawn up by way of transposition and 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 Commission Directive (EU) 2019/782 of 15 May 2019.

Paragraph amended as follows:
No 3D-500, 3 September 2019, published in TAR on 2 August 2017 , identification code 2019-14045
No 3D-471, 23 June 2020, published in TAR on 23 June 2020, identification code 2020-13781

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 as follows:
No3D-500, 3 September 2019, published in TAR on 4 September 2019, identification code 2019-14045

4 The other 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, 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:

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

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

6.3 to keep the public informed 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.

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.

Sub-paragraph added, worded as follows:
No3D-500, 3 September 2019, published in TAR on 4 September 2019, identification code 2019-14045

CHAPTER II

IMPLEMENTATION OF 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 as follows:
No 3D-500, 23 September 2019, published in TAR on 4 September 2019, identification code 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.

Paragraph added, worded as follows:
No 3D-500, 3 September 2019, published in TAR on 4 September 2019, identification code 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.'

Paragraph added, worded as follows:
No3D-500, 3 September 2019, published in TAR on 4 September 2019, identification code k. 2019-14045

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.

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

Paragraph added, worded as follows:
No 3D-500, 3 September 2019, published in TAR on 4 September 2019, identification code 2019-14045

CHAPTER V
ASSSESSMENT OF THE SITUATION

12 *Training* In Lithuania a scheme is in place to provide training and professional development for professional plant protection product users and plant protection product distributors and advisers, and to issue plant protection certificates. The plant protection training programmes are approved by a public institution – the Rural Business and Market Development Agency [VšĮ Kaimo verslo ir rinkų plėtros agentūra, hereinafter 'the Agency']) –, 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 Agency organises training courses for plant protection product advisers. 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. Persons who have completed training or professional development courses and have passed the knowledge test are awarded a plant protection certificate. Professional users and distributors of plant protection products and plant protection product advisers are required to complete 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 advisers 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 establishments offering training and professional development courses in Lithuania. In 2016, 80 plant protection advisers (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.

Paragraph amended as follows:
No 3D-500, 3 September 2019 published in TAR on 4 September 2019, identification code 2019-14045

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 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 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 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 Lithuanian Agricultural Advisory Service (hereinafter 'the Advisory Service'), which is a public body, 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 needs to be supplemented with information on the effects of plant protection products on human health and the environment (classification, risk reduction measures, safety measures), with the emphasis on the correct and safe storage and use of these products.

Paragraph amended as follows:
No 3D-500, 3 September 2019, published in TAR on 4 September 2019, identification code 2019-14045

15 *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 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, 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 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 as follows:
No3D-500, 3 September 2019 published in TAR on 4 September 2019, identification code 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 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, 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 the Lithuanian Law on 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 as follows:
No3D-471, 23 June 2020, published in TAR on 23 June 2020, identification code 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 storage facilities for mineral fertilisers and plant protection products.

20 *Integrated pest management* Integrated pest management (IPM) 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 comprises: monitoring and predicting pests, 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 crops of greatest economic significance (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*. 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 and submit them 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');

Sub-paragraph amended as follows:
No3D-471, 23 June 2020, published in TAR on 23 June 2020, identification code 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 as follows:
No 3D-500, 23 March 2019, published in TAR 4 September 2019, identification code 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. 2020 sees the introduction of two new indicators into the set of environmental risk management indicators that will illustrate changes in the use and marketing of plant protection products and their active ingredients that comply with the criteria set out in Article 24 of Regulation (EU) No 1107/2009, namely: 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: 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 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. 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 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 advisers with plant protection certificates increased from 41 (2013) to 80 (2016). According to available data, the environmental risk management indicators were achieved.

The data on economic risk management measures showed that the number of registered biological plant protection products increased from four (2012) to six (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.

Paragraph added, worded as follows:
No3D-500, 3 September 2019, published in TAR on 4 September 2019, identification code 2019-14045
Paragraph amended as follows:
No 3D-471, 23 June 2020, published in TAR on 23 June 2020, identification code 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 as follows:
No 3D-500, 3 September 2019, published in TAR on 4 September 2019, identification code 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.

Paragraph added, worded as follows:
No 3D-500, 3 September 2019, published in TAR on 4 September 2019, identification code 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.

Paragraph added, worded as follows:
No 3D-500, 3 September 2019, published in TAR on 4 September 2019, identification code 2019-14045

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Plant protection plan
Annex 1

PLANT PROTECTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

Tasks	Measures	Implementation deadlines	Executing party
1 Ensure that all professional users of plant protection products, plant protection product distributors and advisers have the requisite knowledge.	1.1 Organise plant protection training courses for plant protection consultants, accredit training establishments which provide plant protection product training and professional development training for professional users and product distributors based on approved plant protection training syllabuses, and supervise the training provided by accredited training establishments.	Ongoing	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.	Ongoing	The Service
2 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;	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.	Ongoing	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	Ongoing	Service

	alternative plant protection products which pose less of a risk to human health and the environment.		
3 Keep the public informed 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;	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.	Ongoing	Consultation Service, Agency, the Service
	3.2 Organise presentations on plant protection training programmes, accredited training establishments and advisers and training courses at agricultural fairs and other events.	Ongoing	Agency
	3.3 Gather and publish information on incidents of acute poisoning with plant protection products.	Ongoing	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.	Ongoing	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.	Ongoing	Service
	3.6 Monitor plant protection product residues and residues of active substances from plant protection products in vegetable food products.	Ongoing	State Food and Veterinary Service
4 Verify that plant protection products for professional use are sprayed using only registered and	4.1 Create a registration database for application equipment.	2018–2019	Service
	4.2 Supervise the activities of the technical inspection centres to ensure that they all perform high-quality inspections of application equipment.	Ongoing	Service

inspected application equipment.	4.3 Organise appropriate training for the employees of technical inspection centres who are responsible for inspecting the application equipment.	Ongoing	Service
	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.	Ongoing	Service
5 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.	5.1 Immediately inform the public about the issuing of a single-use permit for the aerial spraying of plant protection products.	Upon issue of licence	Service
	5.2 Supervise the aerial spraying of plant protection products.	For period of validity of licence granted	Service
6 Ensure the implementation of measures protecting surface water and groundwater from pollution with plant protection products.	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.	Ongoing	Service
	6.2 Publish the labels of registered plant protection products on the Service's website.	Ongoing	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, 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	ŽŪM, AM
	6.5 Monitor plant protection product residues in groundwater and surface waters.	Ongoing	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 products are used in protected areas, in areas covered by the Natura 2000 European 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.	Ongoing	Service
	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.	Ongoing	Service
8 Ensure that plant protection products are correctly used and stored.	8.1 Monitor the requirements for the storage and use of plant protection products.	Ongoing	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.	Ongoing	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 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	ŽŪM
		Cereal grasses - 2019	ŽŪM
		Field 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.	Ongoing	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	Service

	9.6 Gather, compile and summarise information on the application of the principles of integrated pest management.	Ongoing	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.	Ongoing	ŽŪM
	9.8 Inform and encourage agricultural operators to develop production in accordance with the national quality scheme for agricultural products and food products.	Ongoing	ŽŪM
	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
10 Monitor 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.	10.1 Evaluate and publish the results achieved in respect of environmental, social and economic risk management indicators.	Yearly	ŽŪM
	10.2 Monitor changes in the placing on the market of crop protection products having as active ingredients tebuconazole, quizalofop-P-tefuryl and dimoxitrobin.	Yearly	Statistics Lithuania, the Service
	10.3 Monitor changes in the use of crop protection products having as active ingredients tebuconazole, quizalofop-P-tefuryl and dimoxitrobin.	2024	Statistics Lithuania Service

	10.4 Send to the European Commission information on changes in the placing on the market and the use of crop protection products having as active ingredients tebuconazole, quizalofop-P-tefuryl and dimoxitrobin.	Years (changes in placing on market) 2024 (changes in use)	Service
	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.	Yearly	The Service, Statistics Lithuania
	10.6 Set up a working group of stakeholders to define national priorities in a bid to implement the plan's objectives.	2020	ŽŪM
	10.6 Inform the European Commission about the national priorities decided on in a bid to achieve the plan's objectives	Yearly	The Service

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Annex amended as follows:
No 3D-704, 4 September 2012, Žin., 2012, No 105-5354 (2012-09-08), identification code 1122330ISAK003D-704
No 3D-922, 3 December 2014, published in TAR on 3 December 2014, identification code 2014-18650
No 3D-751, 8 October 2015, published in TAR on 8 October 2015, identification code 2015-14929
No 3D-500, 3 September 2019, published in TAR on 4 September 2019, identification code 2019-14045
No 3D-471, 23 June 2020, published in TAR on 23 June 2020, identification . 2020-13781

Annex 2 to
Plant protection plan

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

No	Desired outcome	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	Percentage increase in application equipment which has been registered and has a valid certificate compared with total application equipment inspected.	Percentage change in inspected application equipment and having a valid certificate compared with total application equipment inspected.	97%	+1%	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.	15.8%	+6%	Service
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 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]	Reduction in the use 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: tebuconazole, quizalofop-P-tefuryl and dimoxitrobin	64 178 tonnes (Indicator as per 2018 data)	-5% (Change in indicator 2018-2024)	Statistics Lithuania Service
5[2]	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: tebuconazole, quizalofop-P-tefuryl and dimoxitrobin.	100% (Cumulative indicator 2018 data)	-5%. (Change in indicator 2018-2024)	Statistics Lithuania 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, as a percentage of all professional users of plant protection products.	95%	+1%	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.	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%	Service
8	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.	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.	57%	-7%	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 units (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 units	+20%	Service
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 (Indicator based on 2015 data)	-5%	Data from Statistics Lithuania database

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Annex amended as follows:
No 3D-500, 3 September 2019, published in TAR on 4 September 2019, identification code 2019-14045
No3D-471, 23 June 2020, published in TAR on 23 June 2020, identification code 2020-13781

Annex 3 to
Plant Protection Plan

LIST OF GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Professional users of plant protection products must apply the following principles:

1 The following steps must be taken to prevent the spread of harmful organisms:

1.1 rotate crops;

1.2 prepare land adequately for cultivation (e.g. stale seedbed technique, conservation tillage and direct sowing);

1.3 chose optimum sowing and planting deadlines and decide on the right density for undersowing and seeding;

1.4 use resistant plant varieties and high-quality seeds and planting stock;

1.5 use balanced fertilisation, liming and irrigation, depending on the requirements of the agricultural crops concerned;

1.6 implement hygiene measures (regular cleaning of application, tillage, harvesting and sowing equipment and assemblies);

1.7 where possible, non-chemical technologies and methods and biological plant protection products which preserve beneficial organisms should be used on and around crop sites.

2 Heed the monitoring results input into 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 advisers.

3 Based on the results of monitoring harmful organisms, decide on the appropriateness of using plant protection products and select the optimal time for using them. 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.

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.

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Annex 4 to
Plant Protection Plan

RISK INDICATORS AND THEIR VALUES

No	Desired outcome	Risk indicator	Basic risk indicator defined corresponding to the mean for the period 2011-2013	Change in risk indicator in 2024 compared with 2019 risk indicator, in percentage	Body responsible for calculating 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.	Percentage change in risk indicator No 2, calculated according to the method set out in section II of Annex 5 to the plan	100	-3%	Service

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Supplemented with Annex:
No 3D-500, 3 September 2019, published in TAR on 4 September 2019, identification code 2019-14045
Annex amended as follows:
No 3D-471, 23 June 2020, published in TAR on 23 June 2020, identification code 2020-13781

Annex 5 to
Plant Protection Plan

METHOD FOR CALCULATING RISK INDICATORS

SECTION 1
RISK INDICATOR NO 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) No 2017/269 of 16 February 2017 (OJ 2017, L 40, p. 4) (hereinafter 'Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009').

Paragraph amended as follows:
No 3D-471, 23 June 2020, published in TAR on 23 June 2020, identification code 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:
No 3D-471, 23 June 2020, published in TAR on 23 June 2020, identification code 2020-13781

2.1.2. the active substances in Group 2 (categories C and D) shall be 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;

2.2. based on the hazard weightings in row (vi) in Table 1;

2.3 by multiplying the annual quantities of active substances placed on the market for each Group by the relevant hazard weighting set out in row (vi) in Table 1; and

2.4 by adding together the results of these calculations. 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

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 into other categories, and which are listed in Parts A and B of the Annex to implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011		Active substances approved or deemed to be approved under Article 24 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, which are candidates for substitution, and which are listed in Part E of the Annex to implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011		Active substances which are not approved under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, and therefore which are not listed in the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011
(ii)	**Categories**						
(iii)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
(iv)	Micro-organisms	Chemical active substances	Micro-organisms	Chemical active substances	Not classified as: carcinogenic category 1A or 1B and/or toxic for reproduction category 1A or 1B; and/or endocrine disruptors	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 NO 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 Calculation of risk indicator no 2 carried out:

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

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) shall be 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. based on the hazard weightings in row (vi) in Table 2;

6.3 by multiplying the number of authorisations granted for plant protection products under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 for each Group by the relevant hazard weighting set out in Row (vi) of Table 2; and

6.4 by adding together the results of these calculations.

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.

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 into other categories, and which are listed in Parts A and B of the Annex to implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011		Active substances approved or deemed to be approved under Article 24 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, which are candidates for substitution, 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)	**Categories**						
(iii)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
(iv)	Microorganisms	Chemical active substances	Microorganisms	Chemical active substances	Not classified as: carcinogenic category 1A or 1B; and/or toxic for reproduction category 1A or 1B; and/or endocrine disruptors	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

Supplemented with an Annex:
No 3D-500, 3 September 2019, published in TAR on 4 September 2019, identification code 2019-14045

Amendments:

1
Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania, Order
No 3D-704, 4 September 2012, Žin., 2012, No 105-5354 (8 August 2012), 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 December 2014, published in TAR on 3 December 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
No3D-751, 8 October 2015, published in TAR on 8 October 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
Lithuanian Ministry of Agriculture, Order
No 3D-513, 1 August 2017, published in TAR on 2 August 2017 2017-12973
Amending Order No 3D-535 of the Minister for Agriculture of 29 June 2012 approving the plant protection plan

5
Lithuanian Ministry of Agriculture, Order
No 3D-500, 3 September 2019, published in TAR 4 September 2019, identification code 2019-14045
Amending Order No 3D-535 of the Minister for Agriculture of 29 June 2012 approving the plant protection plan

6
Lithuanian Ministry of the Environment, Order
No 3D-471, 23 June 2020, published in TAR on 23 June 2020, identification code 2020-13781
amending Order No 3D-535 of the Minister of Agriculture of 29 June 2012 approving the plant protection plan.