Text consolidated by Valsts valodas centrs (State Language Centre) with amending regulations of:

8 June 2010 [shall come into force from 12 June 2010];

19 June 2012 [shall come into force from 27 June 2012];

2 July 2013 [shall come into force from 6 July 2013];

3 June 2014 [shall come into force from 7 June 2014];

14 June 2016 [shall come into force from 18 June 2016];

24 July 2018 [shall come into force from 27 July 2018];

10 September 2019 [shall come into force from 14 September 2019].

If a whole or part of a paragraph has been amended, the date of the amending regulation appears in square brackets at the end of the paragraph. If a whole paragraph or sub-paragraph has been deleted, the date of the deletion appears in square brackets beside the deleted paragraph or sub-paragraph.

Republic of Latvia

Cabinet

Regulation No. 1056

Adopted 15 September 2009

**Requirements for Integrated Cultivation, Storage and Labelling of Agricultural Products and the Procedures for Control Thereof**

*Issued pursuant to*

*Section 11, Paragraph three, Clause 3 of the Law on Agriculture and Rural Development*

*and Section 5, Clause 5 of the Plant Protection Law*

*[3 June 2014]*

**I. General Requirements**

*[3 June 2014]*

1. This Regulation prescribes:

1.1. the requirements for integrated cultivation, storage and labelling of agricultural products and the procedures for control thereof;

1.2. the general principles and requirements of integrated plant protection.

2. Conformity with this Regulation shall be supervised and controlled by the State Plant Protection Service (hereinafter – the Service).

**II. General Principles and Requirements of Integrated Plant Protection**

*[3 June 2014]*

3. The requirements laid down in this Chapter shall apply to professional users of plant protection products who use plant protection products of the second registration class, and to persons who, for using plant protection products of the second registration class, use services provided by professional users of plant protection products (hereinafter – the user).

3.1Every seven years the user shall ensure agrochemical research of soil or sampling of analyses of soil from the agricultural land managed in the holding. Agrochemical analysis of soil shall be carried out by a laboratory which is accredited in the relevant field by the national accreditation body or another accreditation body of a European Union Member State or Member State of the European Economic Area. For agricultural land located in a highly vulnerable zone agrochemical research of soil or analyses of soil shall be ensured in accordance with the laws and regulations regarding water and soil protection from nitrate pollution caused by agricultural activity. One soil sample shall be taken from the area (field) which is not larger than six hectares by ensuring that the number or name of the specific field is indicated in the results of analyses.

*[24 July 2018]*

4. The crop shall be cultivated according to its cultivation technology.

*[14 June 2016]*

4.1The user shall develop a crop fertilisation plan on the basis of data obtained from the results of the agrochemical research of soil or analyses of soil referred to in Paragraph 3.1of this Regulation. For agricultural land located in a highly vulnerable zone a fertilisation plan shall be developed in accordance with the laws and regulations regarding water and soil protection from nitrate pollution caused by agricultural activity.

*[24 July 2018]*

4.2 In order to protect beneficial organisms in the holding, the user shall, to the extent possible, preserve the habitats of beneficial organisms and implement measures to promote conservation of biological diversity.

*[14 June 2016]*

4.3 In order to take a decision on justified use of plant protection products for restriction of harmful organisms, the user shall:

4.3 1. in the active growing season, regularly check the specific field and perform observations of the spread dynamics of harmful organisms and plant development which shall be documented in accordance with Paragraph 4.8 of this Regulation. The specific field – homogeneous areas with similar agroclimatic conditions, equal conditions for the development of harmful organisms, and equal conditions for restriction thereof respectively;

4.3 2. use the common early warning system published on the website of the Service, or other available information regarding the occurrence of a harmful organism and forecast on the development thereof;

4.3 3. use the pest and disease threshold levels available in Latvia and published on the website of the Service for additional information.

*[14 June 2016]*

4.4 The user shall, to the extent possible, use appropriate and effective biological, mechanical, or agrotechnical methods for the restriction of a harmful organism. If, upon using these methods, it is not possible to achieve the desired effect or such level of damages of crops has been reached that further use of such methods for the particular crop will cause harvest losses, chemical plant protection products registered in Latvia shall be used.

*[14 June 2016]*

4.5 In order to prevent the spread of harmful organisms, the user shall clean the warehouses, storage facilities, equipment, machinery, and instruments.

4.6 Upon assessing whether the risk level of the spread and development of harmful organisms is acceptable for the crop and does not increase the development of populations of harmful organisms resistant to plant protection products, the user shall use the minimum possible registered dose of a plant protection product or shall use a plant protection product in individual places of the field.

*[14 June 2016]*

4.7 In order to avoid the possible occurrence of the resistance of harmful organisms, the user shall use the plant protection product observing the indications given on the labelling regarding restriction of a risk of developing resistance.

4.8 The user shall create an accounting system in the holding in which the following information shall be given for fields of each crop:

4.8 1. name or number of the field, and area;

4.8 2. species and variety of the cultivated crop, and also a precrop;

4.8 3. implemented measures for preparation of seed or planting stock. If a mordant is used, its name, dose, the amount treated and the date of treatment shall be indicated;

4.8 4. sowing or planting date, seed rate, or planting density;

4.8 5. agrotechnical measures and the date of performing them;

4.8 6. type and doses of products used for fertilisation expressed in physical units, the basic composition of the mineral fertiliser, and the date of application;

4.8 7. date of liming or plastering, and dose of the used material expressed in physical units, if such measure has been implemented;

4.8 8. spread dynamics of the harmful organism and the development phase of a crop;

4.8 9. mechanical, biological, agrotechnical, or chemical plant protection measures used, indicating also the name of the plant protection product used, dose, area treated, date of treatment, and grounds for treatment;

4.8 10. date of harvest and the amount of the harvest obtained;

4.8 11. other tasks related to cultivation of crops (for example, plant nutrition diagnostics, watering).

*[14 June 2016]*

4.9The user shall keep the documents confirming the purchase of the planting stock, plant protection products, fertilising, liming and plastering products, the documents confirming the quality of seeds in accordance with the laws and regulations regarding growing and marketing of seeds, and also the accounting data referred to in Paragraph 4.8 of this Regulation for three years. Plant passports or labels of fruit tree and berry orchards shall be kept for 10 years since setting up of fruit tree and berry orchards. Results of the agrochemical research or soil analysis shall be kept until receipt of the results of repeat research or analysis.

*[14 June 2016; 24 July 2018]*

4.10 The user shall cultivate one cereals species in one field without changing the plants not more than three years in a row.

4.11 The user shall cultivate the Swede rape in one field not more often than once every four years, but in fields where the soil pH level exceeds 7.2 – not more often than every three years.

4.12 The user shall cultivate the legumes in one field not more often than every three years.

4.13 Treated seed material whose germination is verified shall be used for cultivating cereals.

4.14 Certified and treated seed material shall be used for cultivating the Swede rape and corn.

4.15[14 June 2016]

4.16 Upon cultivating white cabbages, red cabbages, and Savoy cabbages, cauliflowers, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Chinese cabbages, kohlrabies, swedes, turnips, black radishes, and radishes (hereinafter – the cruciferous vegetables), the changing of plants shall be observed. In sowings in which the change of plants is not observed, catch crops shall be cultivated, except the cruciferous plants.

4.17 Cucumbers, marrows, Pattypan squashes, pumpkins, beets, leaf vegetables, onions, garlic, leeks, tomatoes, peppers, carrots, celery, parsley, parsnips, dill, and caraway shall be cultivated in an open field in the same place not more often than every three years.

4.18 Carrots, celery, parsley, parsnips, dill, and caraway shall not be cultivated in a field where potatoes have been cultivated in the previous season, and in a field infected with nematodes *Meloidogyne spp., Pratylenchus spp., and Heterodera spp*.

4.19 The user shall cultivate potatoes in one field without changing the plants not more than three years in a row.

4.20 Treated and certified or standard seed material shall be used for cultivating the cruciferous vegetables, beets, carrots, celery, parsley, parsnips, dill, and caraway.

*[14 June 2016]*

4.21 Certified or standard seed material shall be used for cultivating leaf vegetables, tomatoes, pepper, onions, garlic, and leeks.

*[14 June 2016]*

4.22[14 June 2016]

4.23[14 June 2016]

4.24[14 June 2016]

4.25 Strawberries shall be cultivated in the same place not more than four years in a row. Strawberries shall be planted in the same place repeatedly not earlier than after a break of three years. The restriction does not apply to the fields in which strawberries are cultivated in peat growbags and the substrate is changed accordingly.

4.26[14 June 2016]

4.27Verified standard or certified propagation material shall be used for planting fruit trees and berry bushes in accordance with the laws and regulations regarding conformity criteria and circulation of propagating material of fruit trees and berry bushes. Verified standard, certified or home-grown planting stock taken from a specially arranged field of stock plants shall be used for cultivating strawberries.

*[24 July 2018]*

**III. General Requirements for Integrated Cultivation of Agricultural Products**

*[3 June 2014]*

4.28 The requirements laid down in Paragraphs 3.1, 4., 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8, 4.9, 4.16, 4.17, 4.18, 4.19, 4.20, 4.21, 4.25, and 4.27 of this Regulation and in this Chapter shall be applied by the farmer who is registered with the Register of Integrated Cultivation of Agricultural Products (hereinafter – the grower).

*[14 June 2016; 24 July 2018]*

5. Fruit trees and berry bushes shall be planted in an optimal density in accordance with Annex 1 to this Regulation.

6. [3 June 2014]

7. If a fruit or berry orchard is delimited by a State motorway, the grower shall install a plantation (hereinafter – the protective plantation) in accordance with the laws and regulations regarding motorways and protection zones. Plant species that are not host plants of quarantine pests detected in Latvia shall be used in protective plantations.

*[3 June 2014; 24 July 2018]*

8. Birdhouses or perches (at least 10 pcs/ha) shall be set up in the protective plantations.

9. Raspberries, blackberries and strawberries may not be planted after the host plants of verticillium wilt – potatoes, tomatoes, rape, strawberries or flax. In order to restrict the spread of weeds and to improve the quality of berries, the grower shall mulch strawberry stool beds with straw or other suitable mulch material.

*[3 June 2014; 24 July 2018]*

10. A bare fallow (for berry bushes) shall be maintained or grassland shall be created in the space between rows which occupy 1/2–2/3 of the total surface of the orchard. It shall be mowed several times per season so that the grass would not be higher than 30 centimetres.

11. Stool beds for young fruit trees shall be mulched until the age of five years, for young berry bushes – until the age of three years. Cover (weeds) may not dominate the stool beds.

12. Cranberry and highbush blueberry plantations shall be mulched. Each year cranberry plantations shall be combed and cranberry tendrils shall be cut. Highbush blueberry bushes shall be thinned out and the damaged twigs shall be cut.

*[24 July 2018]*

13. Crowns of fruit trees and berry bushes shall be shaped and maintained. Damaged, rotten and mummified fruits of fruit trees, as well as twigs thereof damaged by diseases and pests shall be utilised by removing them from an orchard. Twigs of berry bushes damaged by diseases and pests shall be removed from an orchard.

*[24 July 2018]*

14. The grower of cranberries and highbush blueberries shall develop a fertilisation plan in accordance with Paragraph 4.1 of this Regulation or on the basis of the data provided by agrochemical services providers which are based on the results of analysis of soils or plant leaf tissues that are less than one year old.

*[3 June 2014; 14 June 2016]*

**IV.** [3 June 2014]

15. Vegetables shall be cultivated in optimal density in accordance with Table 1 of Annex 2 to this Regulation.

16. [3 June 2014]

17. Potatoes shall be planted in optimal density in accordance with Table 2 of Annex 2 to this Regulation.

18. [3 June 2014]

19. [24 July 2018]

20. Crop waste shall be utilized (composted, taken to landfill, incorporated into soil). Temporary storage of crop waste in the holding is permissible if the grower complies with the conditions of good hygiene practice.

21. If the field is larger than 10 hectares, a two metres wide zone shall be left around the field where fertilisers and plant protection products are not used. It might also be a road around the field, a ditch or banks of ditches, boundary or a zone for machinery to turn around.

22. When cultivating crops in greenhouses, the following integrated cultivation requirements shall be complied with:

22.1. each year the grower shall ensure analyses of substrate or soil. When cultivating crops in inert substrates, for example, in mineral wool, light-expanded clay aggregates, perlite, coco, the composition of nutrient liquid shall be documented. If crops are cultivated in peat grooves or in a substrate whose composition is known in accordance with the labelling of packaging or manufacturer’s specification, the analyses of soil shall not be required in the first cultivation year;

22.2. bumblebees shall be used to pollinate tomatoes, pepper, marrows.

*[3 June 2014; 24 July 2018]*

**V. Control of Integrated Cultivation**

23. The Service shall, every year, by performing control of growers included in the Register of Integrated Cultivation of Agricultural Products (hereinafter – the register), take plant or plant product samples from at least five per cent of holdings of persons included in the register to check the presence of the active substances of plant protection products. The samples shall be analysed in a laboratory which is accredited by the national accreditation body in accordance with the laws and regulations regarding the assessment, accreditation and supervision of the conformity assessment bodies or in a laboratory accredited by the accreditation body of another European Union Member State or a Member State of the European Economic Area, or in a laboratory in which the quality system “Good Laboratory Practice” has been introduced in the field of pesticide detection.

*[3 June 2014; 14 June 2016; 24 July 2018]*

23.1 If the Service establishes violations of the laws and regulations governing the use of plant protection products, the costs of analysis of samples shall be covered by the grower in whose holding the violations have been detected.

*[3 June 2014]*

24. A person who wishes to commence integrated cultivation of agricultural products shall lodge a submission to the Service by 22 May. The following shall be indicated in the submission:

24.1. the date and place of submitting the submission;

24.2. the personal identification data (for a natural person – given name, surname, personal identity number, address of the declared place of residence; for a legal person – firm name (name), registration number in the Enterprise Register, legal and actual address), telephone number, and official electronic address or e-mail address, if any;

24.3. the total holding area and actual address of the person;

24.4. species, area of the field or greenhouses, name, or number of agricultural crop to be cultivated in an integrated manner;

24.5. beginning of the marketing period.

*[14 June 2016; 24 July 2018]*

25. If the information provided in the submission is not complete or does not conform to the requirements of this Regulation, the Service shall request additional information in writing. The person shall submit the requested information to the Service within 10 working days from the day of receiving the request.

*[24 July 2018]*

26. If the person fails to submit the information referred to in Paragraph 25 of this Regulation to the Service, the person shall not be included in the register.

*[24 July 2018]*

27. If all the information referred to in Paragraph 24 of this Regulation is submitted, the Service shall, within 10 working days from the day of receiving the information, take a decision to include the person in the register, notify the person thereof, and also reach an agreement regarding the time of inspection in the holding.

*[24 July 2018]*

28. The Service shall, within two weeks after inclusion of the person in the register, publish information on the website of the Service by indicating the following:

28.1. the name and actual address of the person’s holding;

28.2. the cultivated crop.

*[24 July 2018]*

28.1If the inspection is not required in the crop cultivation year, the grower shall inform the Service in writing by 22 May of the current year.

*[24 July 2018]*

29. The Service shall take a decision to delete the grower from the register if:

29.1. the grower has lodged a submission for his or her deletion from the register;

29.2. the inspection has not been conducted at the grower for two consecutive years;

29.3. the Service establishes that the grower has been deleted from the registers of the Enterprise Register of the Republic of Latvia or has died.

*[24 July 2018]*

30. The Service shall delete the grower from the register within five working days after taking the decision referred to in Paragraph 29 of this Regulation.

*[24 July 2018]*

31. The official of the Service shall draw up an inspection act on the results of control of conformity with the requirements for cultivation, indicating the conformity or non-conformity of areas with the requirements of this Regulation, and shall make an entry in the register.

31.1The Service shall process personal data (given name, surname, personal identity number, address of the declared place of residence, telephone number, official electronic address or e-mail address) in order to identity and register the person in the register referred to in Paragraphs 4.28 and 23 of this Regulation, ensure integrated cultivation of agricultural products, and also notify of the deletion of the grower from the register. After lodging the submission, the personal data shall be stored permanently until taking a decision to delete the grower from the register.

*[24 July 2018]*

32. The Service has the right to:

32.1. upon coordination with the land owner or user, be in his or her land area or greenhouse to control the conformity with the requirements referred to in this Regulation;

32.2. verify the documents and any other information necessary for the control of compliance with the requirements laid down in this Regulation.

*[3 June 2014; 24 July 2018]*

33. The Service shall publish on its website:

33.1. a common warning regarding the occurrence of a harmful organism and a forecast on the development thereof;

33.2. information regarding plant protection products which are recommended to be used for the integrated cultivation of agricultural products.

33.1 The Service shall calculate the Harmonised Risk Indicator 1 in conformity with Chapter I of Annex 2.1 to this Regulation and the Harmonised Risk Indicator 2 – in conformity with Chapter II of Annex 2.1 to this Regulation.

*[10 September 2019]*

33.2 The Service shall calculate the harmonised risk indicators once a year on the basis of statistics acquired in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 concerning statistics on pesticides (hereinafter – Regulation No 1185/2009) and on the basis of the information regarding natural substances acquired in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC (hereinafter – Regulation No 1107/2009). The Service shall publish the harmonised risk indicators within 20 months after the end of the respective reference year.

*[10 September 2019]*

34. The Food and Veterinary Service shall control the storage and trade of agricultural products cultivated in an integrated manner in accordance with the laws and regulations regarding the supervision and handling of food.

**VI. Requirements for Storage and Labelling**

35. The grower or distributor of agricultural products cultivated in an integrated manner has the right to include in the labelling of agricultural products cultivated in an integrated manner an indication of the national food quality scheme in accordance with the laws and regulations regarding the requirements for food quality schemes.

36. The grower shall store the products and disinfect warehouses in accordance with the Guidelines on Good Hygiene Practices for primary production and pre-treatment of vegetable production, or self-control system developed by the grower.

**VII. Closing Provisions**

*[8 June 2010]*

37. Cabinet Regulation No. 401 of 2 June 2008, Requirements for Integrated Cultivation, Storage and Labelling of Agricultural Products, and also Procedures for Control Thereof (*Latvijas Vēstnesis*, 2008, No. 99), is repealed.

38. The Service shall take plant or plant product samples in accordance with Paragraph 23 of this Regulation from 1 January 2018.

*[3 June 2014]*

39. Persons which are not registered in the register and do not manage agricultural land in highly vulnerable zones shall fulfil the requirement regarding soil agrochemical research or agrochemical analysis of soil referred to in Paragraph 3.1 of this Regulation:

39.1. by 31 December 2016 – for not less than 15 per cent of the managed area;

39.2. by 31 December 2017 – for not less than 30 per cent of the managed area;

39.3. by 31 December 2018 – for not less than 45 per cent of the managed area;

39.4. by 31 December 2019 – for not less than 60 per cent of the managed area;

39.5. by 31 December 2020 – for not less than 75 per cent of the managed area;

39.6. by 31 December 2021 – for not less than 90 per cent of the managed area;

39.7. by 31 December 2022 – for all the managed area.

*[14 June 2016; 24 July 2018]*

40. The requirement referred to in Paragraph 4.9 of this Regulation to permanently keep plant passports or labels of fruit tree and berry orchards since setting up of fruit tree and berry orchards shall not be applied to those fruit tree and berry orchards that have been set up until 31 December 2013.

*[14 June 2016]*

**Informative Reference to European Union Directives**

*[10 September 2019]*

This Regulation contains legal norms arising from:

1) 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;

2) Commission Directive (EU) 2019/782 of 15 May 2019 amending Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the establishment of harmonised risk indicators.

Prime Minister V. Dombrovskis

Acting for the Minister for Agriculture – Minister for Environment R. Vējonis

**Annex 1**

Cabinet Regulation No. 1056

15 September 2009

**Optimal Density for Planting Fruit Trees and Berry Bushes**

*[8 June 2010; 3 June 2014; 14 June 2016; 24 July 2018]*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Crop | Planting distance (m) | Amount of plants (pcs) |
| per 1 ha | per 1 m2 | on the row 1 m |
| 1. | Apple trees | 4–8 x 1–6 | 200–2500 |  |  |
| 2. | Pear trees | 4–8 x 2.5–6 | 200–1000 |  |  |
| 3. | Sweet cherries | 4–6 x 2.5–5 | 300–1000 |  |  |
| 4. | Sour cherries | 4–6 x 1.5–4 | 400–1700 |  |  |
| 5. | Plums | 4–7 x 2.5–4 | 350–1000 |  |  |
| 6. | Sprouts of raspberries and blackberries |  | 5000–70000 | 0.5–10 | 1–20 |
| 7. | Black currants | 3–4 x 0.6–1 | 2500–5000 |  |  |
| 8. | Red currants | 3–4 x 0.5–1.2 | 2000–6000 |  |  |
| 9. | Gooseberries and other berry bushes | 3–4 x 0.5–1.5 | 1500–6000 |  |  |
| 10. | Japanese quince | 3–4 x 0.5–2.5 | 1500–5500 |  |  |
| 11. | Highbush blueberries | 3–4 x 0.5–1.2 | 2000–5500 |  |  |
| 12. | Vertical sprouts of cranberries with flowers |  |  | 2000–6000 |  |
| 13. | Strawberries | 0.7–1.2 x 0.2–0.3 | 25,000–50,000 | 3–5 | 3–5 |
| 14. | Sea buckthorns | 2 x 3–4 | 1250–1650 |  |  |
| 15.  | Chokeberries | 3–5 x 1.5–2 |  |  |  |
| 16. | Rowans | dwarf varieties: 3–5 x 1.5–2;natural semi-dwarfs: 4–6 x 3–4;strong vigour varieties: 4–8 x 4–6 |  |  |  |
| 17. | Vines | 1.5 x 3 |  |  |  |
| 18. | Elders (edible fruit varieties) | 3.5-4 x 5–6 | 417-570 |  |  |
| 19. | Actinidia | 2-3 x 4-5 | 400-500 |  |  |
| 20. | Peaches | 3 x 5 |  |  |  |
| 21. | Apricots | 3–4 x 5 |  |  |  |
| 22. | Viburnums | 3 x 4 |  |  |  |
| 23. | Currants | 0.5-1 x 3-5 |  |  |  |
| 24. | Honeysuckles (edible fruit varieties) | 1.5-2 x 2.5-3 |  |  |  |
| 25. | Cornelian cherries | 1.5-2 x 4 |  |  |  |
| 26. | Magnolia berries | 1-2 x 4 |  |  |  |
| 27. | Hazels (edible fruit varieties) | 4 x 43 x 34 x 6 |  |  |  |
| 28. | Walnuts | 12 x 10 |  |  |  |
| 29. | Mulberry trees | 5 x 6 |  |  |  |
| 30. | Pine plantations (edible fruit varieties): |
| 30.1. | Swiss stone pine | 4 x 4 |  |  |  |
| 30.2. | Siberian stone pine | 5 x 6 |  |  |  |

Acting for the Minister for Agriculture – Minister for Environment R. Vējonis

**Annex 2**

Cabinet Regulation No. 1056

15 September 2009

**Requirements for Integrated Cultivation of Vegetables and Potatoes**

*[8 June 2010; 2 July 2013]*

**I. Optimal Density of Vegetable Cultivation**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Crop | Number of plants, 1000 pcs/ha |
| 1. | Headed cabbage (white and red cabbage) |  |
| 1.1. | early varieties (vegetation period\* shorter than 60 days) | 50–70 |
| 1.2. | medium early varieties (vegetation period 60–70 days) | 50–60 |
| 1.3. | medium late and late varieties for fresh consumption and storage (vegetation period 90–150 and more days) | 30–40 |
| 1.4. | medium early, medium late and late varieties for processing (the weight of head 6–12 kg) | 25–30 |
| 1.5. | fast-growing varieties for storage (vegetation period 100–110 days, the weight of head 2–4 kg) | 30–40 |
| 2. | Cauliflower | 24–30 |
| 3. | Broccoli | 24–30 |
| 4. | Chinese cabbage | 50–70 |
| 5. | Carrots |  |
| 5.1. | varieties of Paris type | 15,000-25,000 |
| 5.2. | baby carrots | 15,000–25,000 |
| 5.3. | varieties of *Amsterdam* and *Imperator* type | 4000–7000 |
| 5.4. | varieties of *Nantes* and *Nantes/Berlikum* type | 1200–1500 |
| 5.5. | varieties of *Chantenay*, *Berlikum* and *Flakkee* type | 800 |
| 6. | Red beets | 500–700 |
| 7. | Onions |  |
| 7.1. | onions from onion bulbs | 750 |
| 7.2. | onions from seed | 750–1000 |
| 8. | Garlic | 150–160 |
| 9. | Cucumbers | 25–30 |
| 10. | Greenhouse cucumbers | 17–30 |
| 11. | Kohlrabi | 40–70 |
| 12. | Swedes | 400–800 |
| 13. | Dill | 500–700 |
| 14. | Parsnips | 400–800 |
| 15. | Black radishes | 400–800 |
| 16. | Turnips | 400–800 |
| 17. | White turnips | 400–800 |
| 18. | Celeriac | 25–60 |
| 19. | Ribbed celery | 70–80 |
| 20. | Leaf celery | 70–80 |
| 21. | Parsley root | 400–800 |
| 22. | Leaf parsley | 70–80 |
| 23. | Leeks | 140–200 |
| 24. | Lettuce |  |
| 24.1. | loose-leaved lettuce | 80–120 |
| 24.2. | butterhead lettuces and Batavian lettuces | 80–120 |
| 24.3. | crisphead lettuce (*iceberg* type varieties) | 60-80 |
| 24.4. | baby-leaf | 10,000–12,000 |
| 24.5. | Cos or Romaine lettuces | 80–200 |
| 24.6. | Witloof chicory (*Radicchio* and *Zuckerhut* type varieties) | 80-120 |
| 25. | Spinach | 1200–2000 |
| 26. | Marrows (also courgettes and pattypan squashes) | 12–15 |
| 27. | Pumpkins | 10–14 |
| 28. | Spinach beet | 30–50 |
| 29. | Sweet corn | 50–60 |
| 30. | Radish | 1500–3000 |
| 31. | Oriental radish *(daikon)* | 12–20 |
| 32. | Peas | 800–1200 |
| 33. | Beans | 70–100 |
| 34. | Broad beans | 60–80 |
| 35. | Spring onions | 600–3000 |
| 36. | Rhubarbs | 10–12 |
| 37. | Jerusalem artichokes | 50–70 |
| 38. | Sorrel | 200–300 |
| 39. | Asparagus | 14–17 |
| 40. | Savoy cabbage | 30–60 |
| 41. | Brussels sprouts | 30–45 |
| 42. | Chinese cabbage (pak choi, tatsoi and similar) | 50-70 |
| 43. | Peppers | 25–30 |
| 44. | Aubergines | 35–40 |
| 45. | Tomatoes (field) | 30–50 |
| 46. | Tomatoes (greenhouse) | 22–40 |
| 47. | Horseradish | 35–50 |

**II. Planting Density of Potatoes for Food and Processing**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Seed potato fraction (mm) | Number of plants per ha (pcs)\*\* |
| 1. | 28–35 | 50,000–60,000 |
| 2. | 35–45 | 25,000–40,000 |
| 3. | 45–55 | 25,000–40,000 |

Notes.

1. \* Vegetation period – the number of days from planting young plants (for crops to be sowed – from germination), until the crop is ready to be harvested.

2. \*\* Planting rate may change depending on properties of the chosen variation.

Acting for the Minister for Agriculture – Minister for Environment R. Vējonis

**Annex 2.1**

Cabinet Regulation No. 1056

15 September 2009

**Harmonised Risk Indicators\***

*[10 September 2019 / See Paragraph 33.1]*

**I. Hazard-based Harmonised Risk Indicator 1 Based on the Quantities of Active Substances Placed on the Market in Plant Protection Products in Accordance with Regulation No 1107/2009**

1. This indicator shall be based on statistics on the quantities of active substances placed on the market in plant protection products in accordance with Regulation No 1107/2009, to be provided to the Commission (Eurostat) under Annex I (Statistics on the placing on the market of pesticides) to Regulation No 1185/2009.

2. The following general rules shall apply to the calculation of Harmonised Risk Indicator 1:

2.1. Harmonised Risk Indicator 1 shall be calculated on the basis of the categorisation of active substances into the four groups and seven categories set out in Table 1 of this Annex;

2.2. the active substances in Group 1 (categories A and B) shall be those listed in Part D of 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 (hereinafter – Implementing Regulation No 540/2011);

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

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

2.5. the active substances in Group 4 (category G) shall be those not approved in accordance with Regulation No 1107/2009, and therefore not listed in the Annex to Implementing Regulation No 540/2011.

3. Harmonised Risk Indicator 1 shall be calculated by multiplying the annual quantities of active substances placed on the market for each Group specified in Table 1 by the relevant hazard weighting set out in Row 6, followed by the aggregation of the results of these calculations.

4. The quantities of active substances placed on the market shall be calculated for each Group and Category in Table 1.

Categorisation of active substances and hazard weightings for the purpose of calculating Harmonised Risk Indicator 1

Table 1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Row | Group |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Low-risk active substances which have been approved or deemed to be approved in accordance with Article 22 of Regulation No 1107/2009 and which are listed in Part D of Annex to Implementing Regulation No 540/2011 | Active substances which have been approved or deemed to be approved in accordance with Regulation No 1107/2009 and which are listed in Parts A and B of Annex to Implementing Regulation No 540/2011 | Active substances which have been approved or deemed to be approved in accordance with Article 24 of Regulation No 1107/2009, which are candidates for substitution, and which are listed in Part E of Annex to Implementing Regulation No 540/2011 | Active substances which have not been approved in accordance with Regulation No 1107/2009 and which are not listed in Annex to Implementing Regulation No 540/2011 |
| 2. | Category |
| 3. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| 4. | Micro-organisms | Chemical active substances | Micro-organisms | Chemical active substances | Substances which are not classified as carcinogenic (Category 1A or 1B), toxic for reproduction (Category 1A or 1B) or endocrine disruptors | Substances which are classified as carcinogenic (Category 1A or 1B), toxic for reproduction (Category 1A or 1B) or endocrine disruptors, where exposure of humans is negligible |  |
| 5. | Hazard Weightings applicable to quantities of active substances placed on the market in plant protection products in accordance with Regulation No 1107/2009 |
| 6. | 1 | 8 | 16 | 64 |

5. The baseline for Harmonised Risk Indicator 1 shall be set at 100 and is equal to the average result of the above calculation for the period 2011-2013.

6. The result of Harmonised Risk Indicator 1 shall be expressed by reference to the baseline.

7. The Service shall calculate Risk Indicator 1 and publish on its website.

**II. Harmonised Risk Indicator 2 Based on the Number of Authorisations Granted in Accordance with Article 53 of Regulation No 1107/2009**

8. The indicator shall be based on the number of authorisations granted in accordance with Article 53 of Regulation No 1107/2009.

9. The following general rules shall apply to the calculation of Harmonised Risk Indicator 2:

9.1. Harmonised Risk Indicator 2 shall be based on the number of authorisations granted in accordance with Article 53 of Regulation No 1107/2009. Harmonised Risk Indicator 2 shall be calculated on the basis of the categorisation of active substances into the four groups and seven categories set out in Table 2 of this Annex;

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

9.3. the active substances in Group 4 (category G) shall be those which have not been approved in accordance with Regulation No 1107/2009 and are not listed in Annex to Implementing Regulation No 540/2011.

10. Harmonised Risk Indicator 2 shall be calculated by multiplying the number of authorisations granted for plant protection products in accordance with Article 53 of Regulation No 1107/2009 for each Group in Table 2 by the relevant hazard weighting set out in Row 6, followed by the aggregation of the results of these calculations.

Categorisation of active substances and hazard weightings for the purpose of calculating Harmonised Risk Indicator 2

Table 2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Row | Group |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Low-risk active substances which have been approved or deemed to be approved in accordance with Article 22 of Regulation No 1107/2009 and which are listed in Part D of Annex to Implementing Regulation No 540/2011 | Active substances which have been approved or deemed to be approved in accordance with Regulation No 1107/2009 and which are listed in Parts A and B of Annex to Implementing Regulation No 540/2011 | Active substances which have been approved or deemed to be approved in accordance with Article 24 of Regulation No 1107/2009, which are candidates for substitution, and which are listed in Part E of Annex to Implementing Regulation No 540/2011 | Active substances which have not been approved in accordance with Regulation No 1107/2009 and which are not listed in Annex to Implementing Regulation No 540/2011 |
| 2. | Category |
| 3. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| 4. | Micro-organisms | Chemical active substances | Micro-organisms | Chemical active substances | Substances which are not classified as carcinogenic (Category 1A or 1B), toxic for reproduction (Category 1A or 1B) or endocrine disruptors | Substances which are classified as carcinogenic (Category 1A or 1B), toxic for reproduction (Category 1A or 1B) or endocrine disruptors, where exposure of humans is negligible |  |
| 5. | Hazard Weightings applicable to quantities of active substances in plant protection products which have received authorisation in accordance with Article 53 of Regulation No 1107/2009 |
| 6. | 1 | 8 | 16 | 64 |

11. The baseline for Harmonised Risk Indicator 2 shall be set at 100 and is equal to the average result of the above calculation for the period 2011-2013.

12. The result of Harmonised Risk Indicator 2 shall be expressed by reference to the baseline.

13. The Service shall calculate Risk Indicator 2 and publish on its website.

Note. \* The risk indicator is the result of the calculation method used for assessing the risk of pesticides caused to human health or the environment.

**Annex 3**

Cabinet Regulation No. 1056

15 September 2009

**Content of the Fertilisation Plan**

[3 June 2014]

**Annex 4**

Cabinet Regulation No. 1056

15 September 2009

**Content of the Field History**

[3 June 2014]