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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).

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

[14 June 2016]

4.¹ On the basis of the results of the soil agrochemical research or soil analysis of each field which are not more than 7 years old, the user shall develop a fertilisation plan for each crop. 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 (hereinafter – the accredited laboratory). 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. The crop shall be fertilised at agronomically appropriate time with fertilisers the composition of which meets the needs of the plant nutrition elements calculated in the fertilisation plan.

[14 June 2016 / See Paragraph 39]

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]

4.⁹ The user shall keep the documents confirming the purchase of the planting stock, seeds, plant protection products, fertilising, liming and plastering products, 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 permanently 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 / See Paragraph 40]

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]

4.²⁷ Verified standard or certified propagating material shall be used for planting 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.

III. General Requirements for Integrated Cultivation of Agricultural Products

[3 June 2014]

4.²⁸ The requirements referred to in Paragraphs 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]

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. The grower shall install support systems for fruit trees, raspberries and blackberries.

[3 June 2014]

8. Birdhouses or perches (at least 10 pcs/ha) shall be set up in the protective plantations.
9. Raspberries and strawberries shall not be planted after the host plants of verticillium wilt – potatoes, tomatoes, 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]
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 the grower shall cut cranberry tendrils, comb and cut berry bushes, and also weed. Bushes of highbush blueberries shall be thinned out and the damaged twigs, mostly young autumn shoots, shall be cut at least once per season.
[3 June 2014]
13. Tree crowns shall be maintained. Twigs damaged by disease and pests shall be cut from fruit trees and berry bushes. Damaged, rotten, and mummified fruits shall be utilized.
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. Prior to commencing the integrated cultivation, the grower shall prepare a plan for change of crops for at least three years regarding vegetable and potato areas. The number of field and species of crop shall be indicated in the plan. A new plan shall be developed after the end of validity of the previous plan, or earlier upon initiative of the grower.
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 vegetables in greenhouses, the following integrated cultivation requirements shall be observed:

22.1. the grower shall ensure the agrochemical research of a substrate, determining the concentration of N, P, K, Ca, pH, total salts and the amount of organic substance. When cultivating in mineral wool, the composition of nutrient liquid shall be documented. If vegetables are cultivated in peat grooves or in a substrate whose composition is known according to the labelling of packaging or manufacturer's specification, the agrochemical research is not necessary in the first cultivation year;

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

[3 June 2014]

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. In the field of determining the quality of plant protection products, 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 in which the quality system Good Laboratory Practice has been introduced in the field of pesticide detection.

[3 June 2014; 14 June 2016]

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. The grower who wishes to commence integrated cultivation of agricultural products shall, by May 22, submit a submission to the Service. The following shall be indicated in the submission:

24.1. the date and place of submitting the submission;

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

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

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]

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 grower shall submit the requested information within 10 working days from the day of receiving the request.

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

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 grower in the register, notify the grower thereof, and also reach an agreement regarding the test period in the holding.

28. The Service shall, within two weeks after inclusion of the grower in the register, publish information on the website of the Service specifying:

28.1. the name and actual address of the grower's holding;

28.2. the cultivated crop.

29. If the grower wishes to be deleted from the register, he or she shall submit a relevant submission to the Service.

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

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.

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. examine the documents referred to in Paragraph 19 of this Regulation and any other information necessary for control of conformity with the requirements laid down in this Regulation.

[3 June 2014]

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.

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 4.¹ 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]

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

[3 June 2014]

1. This Regulation contains legal norms arising from 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. Legal norms are harmonised with the European Commission and the Member States of the European Union in conformity with Directive 98/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 June 1998 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations, and Directive 98/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 July 1998 amending Directive 98/34/EC laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations.

Prime Minister

V. Dombrovskis

Acting for the Minister for Agriculture –
Minister for Environment

R. Vējonis

Optimal Density for Planting Fruit Trees and Berry Bushes

[8 June 2010; 3 June 2014; 14 June 2016]

No.	Cultivated plant	Planting distance (m)	Amount of plants (pcs)		
			per 1 ha	per 1 m ²	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			

Acting for the Minister for Agriculture –
Minister for Environment

R. Vējonis

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 <i>Amsterdam</i> and <i>Imperator</i> type	4000–7000
5.4.	varieties of <i>Nantes</i> and <i>Nantes/Berlikum</i> type	1200–1500
5.5.	varieties of <i>Chantenay</i> , <i>Berlikum</i> and <i>Flakkee</i> 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 (<i>iceberg</i> type varieties)	60–80
24.4.	baby-leaf	10,000–12,000
24.5.	Cos or Romaine lettuces	80–200
24.6.	Witloof chicory (<i>Radicchio</i> and <i>Zuckerhut</i> 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 (<i>daikon</i>)	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

Content of the Fertilisation Plan
[3 June 2014]

Content of the Field History
[3 June 2014]