



Cross Compliance Assessment Tool

CROSS-COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT TOOL

**Policy-oriented research:
Scientific support to policies SSP**

Specific Targeted Research Project (STREP)

Deliverable: 3.2:

**Implementation of Cross Compliance requirements in Europe and CCAT
coding database**

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1 Introduction

1.1 General introduction

This deliverable presents the results of a large inventory and further interpretation of national legal text specifying the implementation of Cross Compliance (CC) Statutory Management Requirements (SMRs) and Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAECs) at national and regional level. This inventory was needed as the basis for further impact and potential effectiveness assessment of CC obligations in the CCAT project.

In former CCAT deliverables (D 2.3 and 3.1) an explanation was already given of the main data sources used for this inventory, and to which extent this required information was already collected by other studies, or to which extent it had to be derived from own data collection and/or would not be available EU wide, but could only be obtained in case studies.

1.2 Context

To ensure a regionalised assessment of the effects of CC standards it is crucial to have information on national and regional implementations. For this purpose an EU-27 coding database was developed in CCAT which is further discussed in this deliverable. In this database the implementation specifications are categorized per SMR and GAEC. For the development of this database there was no need to start from scratch. In the CIFAS project (Schramek et al., 2007) a lot of information on SMRs and GAECs was already collected in a central database and characterised according to so-called 'short names'. In CCAT the CIFAS methodology was further adapted to the needs of the CCAT project and the database was further supplemented with new data from especially new MS and additional SMRs and GAECs.

The implementation of the SMRs into national or regional legislation should in principle be uniform in all Member States. Nevertheless, the results of former projects¹ and this CCAT project show, that the translation of these SMRs into national and/or regional legislation happened in a quite diverse way. For the translation of GAECs into national and regional legislation the Member States had a comparatively higher level of freedom than for the implementation of SMRs. The GAEC standards to be developed had to be in accordance with the issues indicated in Annex IV of the regulation, but could be adapted to the special climatic and structural conditions in the Member States. This resulted in a quite different implementation of the Cross Compliance standards which is a crucial starting point for the assessment of the impact of these.

Detailed rules for the implementation of cross-compliance are set down in Regulation 796/2004 and were recently further adjusted (EC-Regulation 73-2009). The first CC SMRs were implemented in the EU 15, Malta and Slovenia as from 2005 onwards. They relate to environment, public and animal health, and the identification and registration of animals. In

¹ Cross Compliance Project (Jongeneel et al, 2007), CIFAS and Cross Compliance Network

2006 and 2007 additional SMRs followed related to food safety (public health) and notification of diseases and animal welfare. For the new Member States (excluding Romania and Bulgaria) the first SMRs were only implemented in 2009. In 2009 the CC instrument was further adjusted (EC-Regulation 73-2009)². At this moment 19 SMRs are included in the CC package. In the CCAT coding database only 12 of these are assessed in terms of impacts.

The implementation of GAEC standards was done in 2005 in both old and new Member States. GAEC standards are defined at member state level and have been newly introduced as part of the CC package. Roughly, there are 11 standards relating to the protection of soils and maintenance of habitats. In addition, each Member State must ensure that the area of permanent pasture is maintained at the same magnitude as in 2003. The latter clause was also newly introduced with CC and aims at avoiding the abandonment of land and associated environmental degradation. As such the GAEC standards are aimed to ensure that the positive environmental benefits of agricultural management of the land are achieved.

The methodology developed to include the national and regional implementation information into the CCAT coding database required the interpretation of legal texts and translation of these in codes. They synthesise the detailed standards in the different MS/Regions on the basis of their similarities and are needed to enable further impact assessment or interpretation. They are developed with the objective to capture the measures and obligations related to the whole SMR or GAEC.

The coding was prepared for three specific objectives:

- Supporting the translation of SMRs / GAECs to specific (management) practices and thereby providing a basis for estimating costs of compliance which can then be used as input for the models (e.g. CAPRI, Miterra, DNDC and EPIC)
- Representing ‘national diversity’ in EU as a manageable set of categories enabling the mapping and comparison of implementations
- Characterising the national standards (from the perspective of potential impacts on landscape and biodiversity) in order to add a potential effectiveness score to the standards.

1.3 Structure of this report

After chapter 1 (introduction) the methodology and main data sources are presented in chapter 2. Results and main observations conclude this report in chapter 3. The Annex comprises an overview of all coded SMR measures (and obligations) as well as all coded GAEC standards.

² Council of the EU (2009) Council Regulation (EC) no. 73/2009 of 19 January 2009. *Official Journal of the European Union*, L 30/16.

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:030:0016:0099:EN:PDF>

2 Methodology and main data sources

2.1 Data sources

CCAT builds upon information already collected in other projects. In case of the SMR and GAEC databases these are mainly data from the CIFAS study, coordinated by IFLS (Study on Environmental cross-compliance indicators in the context of the Farm Advisory System; 2005/2006) and the “Evaluation of the application of cross compliance as foreseen under regulation 1782/2003”-Project, coordinated by IEEP (IEEP study, 06/2006-05/2007).

CIFAS provided information on CC implementation in 15 EU Member States, all GAEC standards, and the full text of the SMRs (1-5), which were obligatory in 2006. Since 2007 a total of 19 SMRs are obligatory. The gap in the CIFAS database is partly filled by the IEEP study, carried out later than CIFAS. It provides the GAEC standards in the EU-25 MS (without Bulgaria and Romania) and the SMR obligations 1-15 in EU-15 + Slovenia (SI). Data for the SMRs relating to animal health (16-18) had to be collated separately by the CCAT-team from the national legal texts. Unfortunately, it was not possible to collect all these data for all old Member States in the course of the project. In order to get at least a picture of national diversity in implementation of animal health standards we selected the following countries for which legal texts were collected and interpreted: Ireland (EI), Netherlands (NL), Italy (IT), Germany (DE), Austria (AT), France (FR) and Spain (ES).

In case of the new Member States the obligations of SMRs 1-8 had to be implemented by 2009. SMRs 9-15 will be implemented from 2011 and SMRs 16-18 from 2013 (in Bulgaria and Romania after 2012 onwards). Although much effort was made in contacting national ministries of new Member States and the appropriate EC directorates for getting access to legal texts implemented by 2009, we were not successful. Main reasons were probably the recent nature of implementation of these SMRs under the CC package, they were only expected to be implemented by 2009, and probably the absence of final legal text as some new MS were indeed reported to be lagging behind in this process. Therefore, our CCAT coding database does not include implemented SMRs for new Member States (except Slovenia and Malta).

An excel database was built on basis of the modified CIFAS-database structure. It mainly consists of the following information: full text of SMRs and GAECs of all old MS including regional implementation of some MS such as ES, AT and BE. For this database the information collected in the CIFAS-study and the IEEP-study were compared and updated according to the needs of CCAT. In case information from both studies was available, the more detailed version was chosen for the database. Some incomplete data had to be amended during the quality control of the data. The database was expanded by categories or ‘values’ necessary for the subsequent coding of the core text (‘shortname coding’). In the end we had a data set comprising of more than 2500 SMR and 500 GAEC obligations.

For Prototype 1 the SMRs belonging to Directives 1, 4 and 5 and all GAECs were coded first. In the second phase of the project the SMRs referring to Directives 2, 3, 6-9, and 16-18 were coded and included in the final coding database which is part of final CCAT integrated assessment tool. We decided not to code Directives 10-15 because they were not addressed in the further impact and potential effectiveness assessment. The following table provides an

overview of the Directives and Regulations the SMRs refer to, the data available in CCAT, and the proceeding of the shortname coding.

Table 2.1 Overview of SMRs and GAECs included in the CCAT coding database

	Name of related directive / regulation	Available data in CCAT	Shortname coding
DIR01	Conservation of wild birds	Old MS + SI	Prototype 1
DIR02	Protection of groundwater against pollution	Old MS + SI	Prototype 2
DIR03	Use of sewage sludge in agriculture	Old MS + SI	Prototype 2
DIR04	Nitrate Directive	Old MS + SI	Prototype 1
DIR05	Conservation of flora and fauna	Old MS + SI	Prototype 1
DIR06	Identification and registration of animals	Old MS + SI	Prototype 2
DIR07	Framework for identification and registration of animals	Old MS + SI	Prototype 2
DIR08	Identification and registration of bovine animals regarding the labelling of beef and beef products	Old MS + SI	Prototype 2
DIR08a	Animal identification and registration – sheep and goats	Old MS + SI	Prototype 2
DIR09	Restrictions on use of plant protection products	Old MS + SI	Prototype 2
DIR10	Restriction on use of substances having hormonal or thyrostatic action	Old MS + SI	
DIR11	Food law	Old MS + SI	
DIR12	Prevention and control of Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (TSEs)	Old MS + SI	
DIR13	Control of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	Old MS + SI	
DIR14	Control of certain animal diseases	Old MS + SI	
DIR15	Control of Bluetongue	Old MS + SI	
DIR16	Protection of calves	IE, NL, IT, DE, AT, FR + ES	Prototype 2
DIR17	Protection of pigs		Prototype 2
DIR18	Protection of animals kept for farming purposes		Prototype 2
DIR19	Hygiene of foodstuffs, Regulation (EC) No852/2004		
GAECs	All	Old + new MS	Prototype 1

2.2 Methodology: Characterising legal texts through shortnames

On one hand the so called ‘shortnames’ of the coding database should provide a brief characterisation of the obligations in relation to those factors that are important for assessing their potential impacts. On the other hand it was the purpose to translate SMRs and GAECs to potential practices and costs in order to use them as model input variables for MITERRA and CAPRI. In the CIFAS project shortnames were already developed but they were not specific enough for the purpose of CCAT. Therefore, they had to be further developed and coded in a way to be used for modelling (comprising only of numbers and characters). This involved the clarification of the specific action expected from the farmer in terms of management in order to comply with the obligation. The challenge was to define a manageable set of categories and sub-categories which could represent the national diversity of SMRs and GAECs in the EU and which could be captured by the models to perform impact assessment. The other function

of the coding database was to provide input for the qualitative assessment of the potential effectiveness on biodiversity and landscape of all implemented obligations of the CC framework. Also for this assessment enough detail needed to be provided in the coding database to facilitate the assessment.

The system of shortname coding is characterised by a set of different elements/‘values’. Each value consists of a selection of representative categories, derived from the corresponding Directives and Regulations, and developed on the basis of the descriptions in the databases.

Please note: During the project we defined the term “**measure**” as grouped obligations to be used in modelling, whereas “**obligation**” stands for the concrete action to be undertaken by farmers.

The **SMR shortnames** comprise of the following values:

- SMR-ID for each SMR
- Code for the related Directive or Regulation
- Region-ID (in case of regional implementation)
- Code for the measure (grouped obligations)
- Code for the specification of measure (more detailed description of measure)
- Code for the sensitive area the measure is relevant for (e.g. Nitrate Vulnerable Zone, Natura 2000 etc.)
- Code for potential effect on biodiversity and landscape; specified in a B (biodiversity)-value and L(landscape)-value³
- Code for animal type the measure is relevant for

Some values are very specific and relate only to a few Directives and Regulations such as ‘animal type’ relevant for animal welfare and animal identification. After the finalization of the coding database we had a total of 160 measures referring to different Directives/Regulations and 66 further specifications of the measures.

As a result of the Health Check few SMRs, not related to agricultural practices, were cancelled and they were also deleted accordingly in our database. These included, for example, hunting regulations and non selective capture and killing of wild birds (Wild Birds Directive) as well as rules for deliberate introduction of non-native species into the wild (Directive on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora).

The **GAEC shortnames** comprise of the following values:

- GAEC-ID
- Code for GAEC issue
- Code for GAEC standard
- Region-ID (in case of regional implementation)
- Code for the sensitive area the obligation is relevant for
- Code for potential effect on biodiversity and landscape; specified in a B (biodiversity)-value and L(landscape)-value⁴

³ For a further explanation of how the effectiveness code was given see CCAT Deliverables 4.3.1, 2.6/2.7 and 2.8

⁴ For a further explanation of how the effectiveness code was given see CCAT Deliverables 4.3.1, 2.6/2.7 and 2.8

In case of the GAEC codes we defined a total of 35 different standards relating to 5 different GAEC issues. In addition to issues and standards referred to in Council regulation No 1782/2003 “other” issues and “other” standards were created as some Member States defined obligations, which did not match the present frame).

According to Annex III of the Health Check (EC-regulation No 73/2009) modifications for GAEC standards were introduced. Some former compulsory standards became optional and few standards were supplemented. One additional issue ‘protection and management of water’ was introduced. According to these modifications “Member States shall not define requirements which are not foreseen in the GAEC framework. However, since the national legal acts adopted in the framework of the Health Check will only become implemented by 1st of January 2010 (and in case of the ‘buffer strips’ not later than 2012) we could not include these adaptations in the CCAT coding database.

3 Results and main observations

3.1 Implementation of CC SMRs and GAECs in Europe

Implementation of SMRs

Some crucial aspects need to be reported. With respect to data quality we found that some Member States defined the obligations very general and sometimes referred only to national legislation (in this case full coding was not possible) in contrast to other Member States, who formulated detailed and quite ambitious obligations. It should also be noted that the data available in this project may be incomplete.

With the following two examples related to the Groundwater Directive⁵ we want to illustrate the different definitions of SMRs and corresponding measures/obligations:

- **Example Finland:** “It is prohibited to pollute groundwater (Environmental Protection Act). Specific rules for groundwater protection are defined on municipal level. The specific regulations concern farmers that have land of ground water areas.”
- **Example Slovenia:** “Direct application of waste water to the groundwater is prohibited. Indirect application of waste water to the groundwater is permitted only in the manner and under the condition prescribed by the Law on water and by the respective regulations in the field of environmental protection.

It is prohibited to apply waste water to natural lakes, ponds or other natural water reservoirs with constant or periodical afflux or outflow of groundwater or surface water. The same applies to water reservoirs originating from extraction of mineral substances or similar interventions and which are in contact with groundwater.

It is prohibited to bring waste water into direct contact with groundwater, standing surface water or water intended for the preparation of drinking water.

It is prohibited to dispose of municipal or technological waste water by pouring it directly into water sources intended for preparation of drinking water.

Limiting, warning and critical quantities of immission for individual dangerous substances (excluding radioactive substances) to the soil are defined by the 'Decree on limiting, warning and critical quantities of immission for individual dangerous substances to the soil'.

The 'Decree on limiting, warning and critical quantities of immission for individual dangerous substances to the soil' defines the conditions for the application of mud from purifying plants, compost or mud from riverbeds or lakes to the soil. The same applies to the application of nutrients, water and other substances in plant production, and particularly to the quantity limits of dangerous substances and plant nutrients to the soil, levels of reduction and other measures dealing with the application of substances to the soil. .

The 'Statute on the disposal of waste materials' defines the obligatory practices linked with disposal of waste materials, conditions and measures linked with planning,

⁵ Council Directive 80/68/EEC of 17 December 1979 on the protection of groundwater against pollution caused by certain dangerous substances

construction, operation, shutdown, and management after the shutdown of dumping grounds.”

Overall, SMRs were set up in accordance with 19 EU Directives and Regulations, and a total of 48 relevant articles. On the basis of the data available for CCAT (from the years 2005 and 2006; for animal welfare from 2007) we could observe differences in national implementation of SMRs. Not all Member States had translated all relevant articles of the CC framework into workable obligations at farm level. In some cases, all SMRs belonging to a Directive had not been implemented at all, for example the Wild Birds Directive by Italy. The relevant SMRs relating to the Directive on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, for example, had been implemented by all Member States.

Implementation of GAECs

In case of the GAECs we also found many differences in national implementation. As implementation of GAECs at Member State level depends highly on national characteristics, situation and needs, these differences were also expected. Whereas the issues ‘soil erosion’, ‘soil organic matter’, ‘soil structure’ and ‘minimum level of maintenance’ were preset (according to Council regulation No 1782/2003), we had to create an additional issue for those standards not mentioned in the corresponding Annex. All countries (23) had standards for the issue of ‘minimum level of maintenance’, 20 countries had standards for ‘soil erosion’ and 18 countries for ‘soil organic matter’. Only 12 Member States defined standards for the issue of ‘soil structure’, and 6 countries (ES, FI, FR, IE, SE and UK) defined additional standards not referring to the preset issues.

These ‘additional standards’ are listed in the following table:

Minimum distance to waters for tillage operations
No profit making use of agricultural land without relation to farming
Storing of fertilizer and plant protection products
Recollection and sorting of plastic wastes and tyres resulting from the agricultural production
Making soil management plan/self-assessment
Permission for conducting projects (uncultivated land, semi-natural areas, forestry)
Specific rules in Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), historical and archaeological sites
Rules of public rights of way
Specified environmental cover along water courses
No plant protection products or fertilizer application to flooded areas or areas covered with snow
Improving habitats and fauna protection

A total of 11 Member States covered all 4 preset issues, 6 of them defined additional standards. 6 countries had standards for only 2 issues.

We know that in the meantime, GAEC standards and SMRs have been modified and supplemented by the Member States. Our observations are based on legal texts from the years 2005 and 2006, but are in principle confirmed in the special report No. 8 of the European Court of Auditors (2008) in which the Court finds that “Member States have not translated all the cross-compliance standards into obligations applicable at farm level.”

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Annex

SMR measures and obligations summarized from the coding data base:

	Measure / obligation
DIR 01	
	Appropriate measures to maintain the population of all species naturally occurring birds (eggs, nests and habitats) in the wild state of the EU territory, including the creation of protected areas, the management of habitats inside and outside protected a
	Special conservation measures concerning habitats of species of Annex I, and regularly occurring migratory species: classification of special protection areas with particular attention to the protection of wetlands; avoidance of pollution and deterioration
	Prohibition of deliberate killing or capture by any method; of destruction, or removal of their nests and eggs; of disturbance during breeding and rearing seasons (all bird species naturally occurring in the wild); Art. 5.
	Deleted: Hunting regulations (e.g. seasons and methods) for Annex II species; Art.7.
	Deleted: Prohibition of the use of all means for the large-scale or non-selective capture or killing of bird species listed in Annex IV(a); Art. 8.
DIR 02	
	Substances in list I: prohibition of direct discharge
	Substances in list I + II: prohibition of all direct discharge.
	Substances in list I + II: prevention of indirect discharge (e.g through prior investigation, appropriate measures, and technical precautions)
	Substances in list I + II: discharge may be authorized by MS under certain conditions (groundwater unsuitable for uses, water used for geothermal puposes etc.), and if all technical precautions are observed.
	Adequate handling of water-endangering materials (protection devices, holding constructions, handling of top and subsoils etc.)
	Requirements for inspection, filling, and cleaning of spraying devices
	Restrictions for fertilizer use
	Restrictions for application of waste water to groundwater, natural lakes and other water resources
	Conditions for drilling pits (groundwater extraction), coverage of aquifer after former groundwater extraction etc.
	General conditions for protection of groundwater (detailed requirements defined on local/municipal level)
	Substances in list I: prohibition of indirect discharge
	Substances in list II: prohibition of indirect discharge
	Keeping of records (documentation)
	Restrictions and conditions for use of plant protection products
	Formal conditions (licence for discharge)
	Conditions for handling of mineral oils of agricultural vehicles
	Conditions for handling of residual materials (inlc. old machinery, plastic packages etc.)
DIR 03	
	Restrictions to application of sewage sludge or dry matter with regard to amount, contents of heavy metals and organic persistants,

	Restrictions to application of sewage sludge or dry matter with regard to time of application
	Restrictions to application of sewage sludge or dry matter with regard to type of area (karst, moorland, alpine meadows, slopes etc.)
	Restrictions to application of sewage sludge or dry matter with regard to type of crop (+ fruit, vegetables, medicinal plants)
	Restrictions to application of sewage sludge or dry matter with regard to soil type and soil conditions (ph, steep soils etc.)
	Restrictions to application of sewage sludge or dry matter with regard to time of application and type of area
	General prohibition of spreading sewage sludge
	General prohibition of spreading untreated sludge
	Application of sewage sludge only with prior indication and permission
	Conditions of sewage storage
	Soil analyses prior/after to spreading of sewage sludge
	Formal conditions: nutrient balance, manure planning, contracts, preventive steps, keeping records etc.
	Restrictions on use of animal waste (hygienic, amount, area with risk of run-off and groundwater pollution)
	Conditions for use of residual sludge from septic tanks
	Conditions for application of mud, silt or compost
	Conditions for application of untreated sludge
	Sludge analyses prior/after spreading
	Restrictions to application of sewage sludge or dry matter with regard to time of application/type of area/type of crop/soil type and conditions
	Prohibition of the use of sewage sludge on frozen land or on land covered by snow
	Prohibition of the use of sewage sludge on wet or flooded land
	General prohibition of using sewage sludge if it is harmful to public and animal health.
	Conditions for spreading of sludge (evenly on the parcel etc.)
	Restrictions to application of sewage sludge or dry matter with regard to amount and time of application
	Prohibition of the use of sewage sludge in unsuitable areas or conditions (snow-covered, rainy days, public areas, near roads and watercourses etc.)
	Conditions for sewage sludge application according to EU directive or national norm (not further specified)
DIR 04	
	Rules relating to periods when the application of certain types of fertiliser is prohibited (incl. winter and wet periods) Art. 5 + Art 4 + Annex 3 + Annex IIA
	Rules on fertilisers holding on field and farm (incl. capacity and constructions of storage vessels) and measures to prevent run-off and seepage into the groundwater and surface water (incl. silage effluents) Art. 5 + Art 4 + Annex 3 + Annex IIA
	Limitations to fertiliser application, including rules of crop specific application Art. 5 + Annex 3
	Maximum manure N application standard of 170 kg N per ha (except where a derogation applies) (in Nitrate vulnerable zones) Art. 5 + Annex 3
	Limitation to fertilizer application on steeply sloping grounds Art 5 + Art 4 + Annex IIA

	Prevention of leaching to water courses, riparian zones, buffer zones Art 5 + Art 4 + Annex IIA
	Appropriate fertilizer and manure application techniques, including split application of N Art 5 + Art 4 + Annex IIA
	Growing winter crops (maintain vegetation cover during rainy periods) Art 5 + Art 4 + Annex IIB
	Land use management, including the use of crop rotation systems and the proportion of the land area devoted to permanent crops Art 5 + Art 4 + Annex IIB
	Establishment of fertilizer plans and the keeping of records on fertilizer use Art 5 + Art 4 + Annex IIB
	Prevention of water pollution from run-off and the downward movement beyond the reach of crop roots in irrigation systems Art 5 + Art 4 + Annex IIB
	General rules for Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (incl. distance to watercourses, farm practices, climatic conditions etc.) Art 5
DIR 05	
	For special areas of conservation: measures relating to the ecological requirements of natural habitat types (Annex I) and the species (Annex II) present on the sites, and measures to avoid the deterioration and disturbance of natural habitats; Art. 6.
	Prohibition of deliberate destruction, collection as well as keeping and transport of plant species listed in Annex IV(b); Art. 13.
	Deleted: Prohibition of the capture or killing of wild fauna species listed in Annexes V(a) and IV(b), Art. 15.
	Deleted: Rules for the deliberate introduction of non-native species into the wild; Art. 22(b)
DIR 06	
	Obligation to register in case of keeping animals
	Obligation to hold animal records
	Obligation to mark animals with eartags, tatoos etc.
	Obligation to have records for the movement of animals
DIR 07	
	Eartag standards and requirements for bovine animals
	Passport specifications for bovine animals
	Standards and specifications of cattle register
	Additional requirements (health check, etc.)
DIR 08	
	Tagging of each bovine animal on a holding (individually)
	Obligation to keep an up-to-date register of all bovine animals
	Obligation to keep passport complete and up-to-date
	Obligation to keep movement documents
DIR 08a	
	Tagging of each sheep and goat on a holding (individually)
	Obligation to keep up-to-date register of all sheep and goats
	Obligation to keep movement documents
DIR 09	
	Compliance with regulations of application amount/time
	Keeping records (documentation)
	Planning of plant protection (making plant protection plans)
	Requirements for inspection, preparing and cleaning spraying machines

	Requirements for treatment of packaging of ppp, the remainders of those products, the filling and cleaning of containers for the ppp equipment
	Users: qualification ('certificates') and protection equipment, preventive measures
	Requirements for storage and labelling of plant protection products (ppp)
	Prohibition to buy, trade, store or use unauthorized (not approved) ppp
	Restrictions for open land application of ppp
	Conditions for bee protection
	Prohibition to spread ppp from aircraft
	General conditions for proper use of ppp (according to directive)
	Restrictions for removing immersion fluids for flowerbulbs
DIR 11	
	Prohibition of having, processing or feeding unhealthy feed
	Traceability of feed
DIR 12	
	Immediate notification in case of suspected transmissible spongi-form encephalopathy
	Movement restrictions in case of transmissible spongi-form encephalopathies
DIR 16	
	General reference to corresponding directive and legislation
	Minimum space for group and individual housing
	Requirements and conditions for individual housing
	Accommodation materials and construction
	Electrical circuits and equipment
	Adequate air circulation, temperature etc.
	Suitable lighting
	Condition of flooring
	Regular inspections of automated and mechanical equipment
	Sanitary standards (building, feeding and drinking installations etc.)
	Requirements for noise control
	Regular inspections of calves (record keeping)
	Restrictions for tethering, chains, muzzles, interventions, etc.
	Appropriate diet and feeding intervals
	Access to feed and clean water
	Animal care in case of illness and injury
	Bedding and playing material
	Provide cow colostrums to calves as soon as possible after birth
	Qualified and sufficient staff
	Minimum age at slaughter
	Protection for calves not kept in buildings
	Minimum requirements on stocking rate
DIR 17	
	General reference to corresponding directive and legislation
	Minimum housing space (possibility to turn around, hear, see and smell other pigs, unobstructed floor)
	Accommodation materials and construction
	Electrical circuits and equipment
	Adequate air circulation, temperature etc.
	Suitable lighting
	Condition of flooring
	Sanitary standards (building, feeding and drinking installations etc.)

	Regular inspections of automated and mechanical equipment
	Regular inspections of pigs (record keeping)
	Comfortable resting place and suitable material for behavioural needs
	Means to minimize aggression and prevent fighting
	Animal care in case of illness and injury
	Qualified and sufficient staff
	Appropriate diet and feeding intervals
	Access to feed and clean water
	Restrictions for tethering
	Requirements for noise control
	Maximum stocking rates for different pig categories
	Requirements for minimum slaughter age
	Conditions of farrowing
	Sufficient space to suckle and means to protect piglets (farrowing rails etc.)
	Requirements for weaning
	Requirements for grouping/mixing pigs
	Requirements for tail docking, tooth clipping, nose rings, castration
	Protection for pigs not kept in buildings
DIR 18	
	General reference to corresponding directive and legislation
	Qualified and sufficient staff
	Regular inspections of animals
	Animal care in case of illness and injury
	Record keeping (medical treatment, mortalities)
	Freedom of movement / sufficient space
	Accommodation materials and construction
	Adequate air circulation, temperature etc.
	Suitable lighting
	Separate accommodation for sick or injured animals
	Protection for animals not kept in buildings (+ well-drained lying area)
	Regular inspection of automatic or mechanical equipment
	Appropriate diet and feeding intervals
	Access to feed and clean water
	Prohibition to administer substances harmful to animals
	Requirements for breeding procedures
	Requirements for mutilation and other interventions (dehorning, castrating, docking etc.)
	Keeping of animals for farming purposes only if accordable to normal breed characteristics
DIR 19	
	Measures relating to animal health with impact on public health
	Storage and handling of waste and dangerous substances to avoid contamination
	Avoidance of bringing in and spreading diseases contagious to humans
	Correct use of feed additives, veterinarian drugs, pesticides

GAEC Issues and Standards summarized from the coding data base:

Issues	Standards
Soil erosion	
	Minimum soil cover
	Minimum land management reflecting site-specific conditions
	Retain terraces
	Reporting erosion, soil erosion plan
	Applying agro,technical measures to reduce erosion
	Avoiding burning (dry soils, steep slopes, bogs)
	Tillage adapted to slope conditions.
Soil organic matter	
	Standards for crop rotations where applicable
	Arable stubble management
	Conduction of soil analyses/humus balance calculations and fertilization consultations
	Rules to land not in agricultural use
	No burning of heather and grass
Soil structure	
	Appropriate machinery use
	Correction of soil deficiencies (acidity, salinity)
	Maintenance of drainage systems, cleaning water channels
	Use of suitable agro-technology (selection of crops, planning of fertilization)
	Control of irrigation
	Preventing land being tramped or poached
Minimum level of maintenance	
	Minimum livestock stocking rates/ or/and appropriate regimes
	Protection of permanent pasture
	Retention of landscape features
	Avoiding the encroachment of unwanted vegetation on agricultural land
	Management of land out of production/set aside, avoiding bare fallow land
	Minimum conditions for the maintenance of olive groves.
Additional	
	Minimum distance to waters for tillage operations
	No profit making use of agricultural land without relation to farming
	Storing of fertilizer and plant protection products
	Recollection and sorting of plastic wastes and tyres resulting from the agricultural production
	Making soil management plan/self-assessment
	Permission for conducting projects (uncultivated land, semi-natural areas, forestry)
	Specific rules in Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), historical and archaeological sites
	Rules of public rights of way
	Specified environmental cover along water courses
	No plant protection products or fertilizers application to flooded areas or covered with snow.
	Improving habitats and fauna protection.