



THE DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES & FOOD
AN ROINN TALMHAÍOCHTA, IASCAIGH AGUS BIA

Guidance on Cross Compliance

Part 1

INTEGRATED CONTROLS DIVISION



Areas of Cross Compliance covered in this presentation

New for 2007

Introduction to Cross Compliance

The inspection process

Sanction rules

Requirements under the various SMR's
and GAEC including animal welfare



New Cross Compliance Requirements for 2007

There are three additional requirements dealing with welfare issues for animals/calves/pigs being introduced under cross compliance for 2007.

These are the final three cross compliance requirements introduced under the Single Payment Scheme.



CAP Reform & The Freedom to Farm

The latest CAP reform which Decoupled Support Payments from production was implemented in Ireland in 2005

This reform led to the introduction of the Single Payment Scheme and the accompanying **Cross Compliance** requirements



Cross Compliance

As a result of the 2003 CAP reform farmers are free to engage in a variety of Agricultural Production Activities without impacting on their payments.

However -

All farmers are obliged to

- § Maintain all their lands in **Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition (GAEC)** and
- § Comply with all **Statutory Management Requirements (SMR's)** applying under the single payment scheme including Welfare introduced in 2007



Cross Compliance

Farmers are not paid to observe environmental and other legislation but should they not comply with that part encompassed in the **cross compliance** requirements they render themselves liable to a possible reduction of their payments under the SPS.



Why Cross Compliance

Cross Compliance

To ensure the Incorporation of basic standards for environment, health and food safety, animal welfare in farming

Reinforces the legitimacy of the CAP and its acceptance by all consumers

To promote a Sustainable Agriculture

To prevent land abandonment by maintaining it in good condition



Cross Compliance

What is Cross Compliance?

It's the linkage of direct financial support to the observance of environmental and other law

Why was it introduced?

The Council of Ministers of the EU in agreeing the introduction of the SPS, stipulated that farmers in receipt of the Single Payment carry important responsibilities in respect of the environment, public, plant and animal health, protection of the land and animal welfare. These responsibilities are set out in standards and requirements now commonly referred to as Cross Compliance.



Cross Compliance

The introduction of Good Farming Practice (GFP) in Agenda 2000 while not referred to as such was the precursor of **Cross Compliance**

'So the concept should not be new to anyone'



Cross Compliance

In summary farmers must:

Observe the 19 SMR's which
were phased in over 3 years
beginning 2005

Implement GAEC requirements



Cross Compliance

The 19 Community Legislative Acts are categorised into 3 Areas in addition a further Area for GAEC and these comprise Cross Compliance

Environment Area

5 directives on environment

§ Wild Birds, Groundwater, Sewage Sludge, Nitrates and Habitats

Public, animal and plant health Area

4 Directives/Regulations on the identification and registration of farm animals

7 Directives on public, animal and plant health

Animal Welfare Area

3 Directives on animal welfare (From this year)

GAEC Area

19 Standards to meet



Public, Animal and Plant Health SMR's

*Animal ID &
Plant Health*

**Animal Identification
and Registration**

**Plant Protection
Products**

Public health

Hormones

General Food Law

*Animal
health &
welfare*

**Animal Disease
Notification**

Animal Welfare



Cross Compliance Inspection Levels

Eligibility - Land declared for the single payment must be checked for eligibility

- 5% some of which are remote sensing
- same as before under the Area Aid checks

Cross compliance - 1% level for all Cross Compliance areas with the exception of cattle identification - 5% and sheep - 3%

All measures must be checked on the farm



Cross Compliance Sanctions

Breaches of a **Negligence** nature

§ Can be 1%, 3% or 5% of the payment depending on the seriousness of the non-compliance

Breaches which are of an **Intent** nature

§ Can range from 15% to 100% depending on the seriousness of the non-compliance

§ There is provision under the legislation to extend the sanction outside the year of the finding

Repeated Breaches

§ Where the breach is repeated within three years, the sanction will be multiplied by 3 to a limit of 15%. Further repetitions may result in more serious penalties



So What Might a Typical Cross Compliance Cattle Inspection Involve

Most Cross Compliance inspections will be undertaken by personnel from DAFF. In some circumstances they may be accompanied by personnel from the Department of the Environment



Identification Checks on Cattle

Farmers must ensure:

That cattle are properly **tagged** and accurately **registered** on the CMMS database within 27 days of birth;

That all movements into and out of the herd are notified to and entered on the CMMS database;

That details on all animals are accurately entered in the **bovine herd register** on time;

That a valid **passport** is available for all animals on the farm over 27 days of age.



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Cattle

Normally no need to bring in cattle



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All Cattle are counted and reconciled with the herd profile



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A Sample of Tags is Recorded

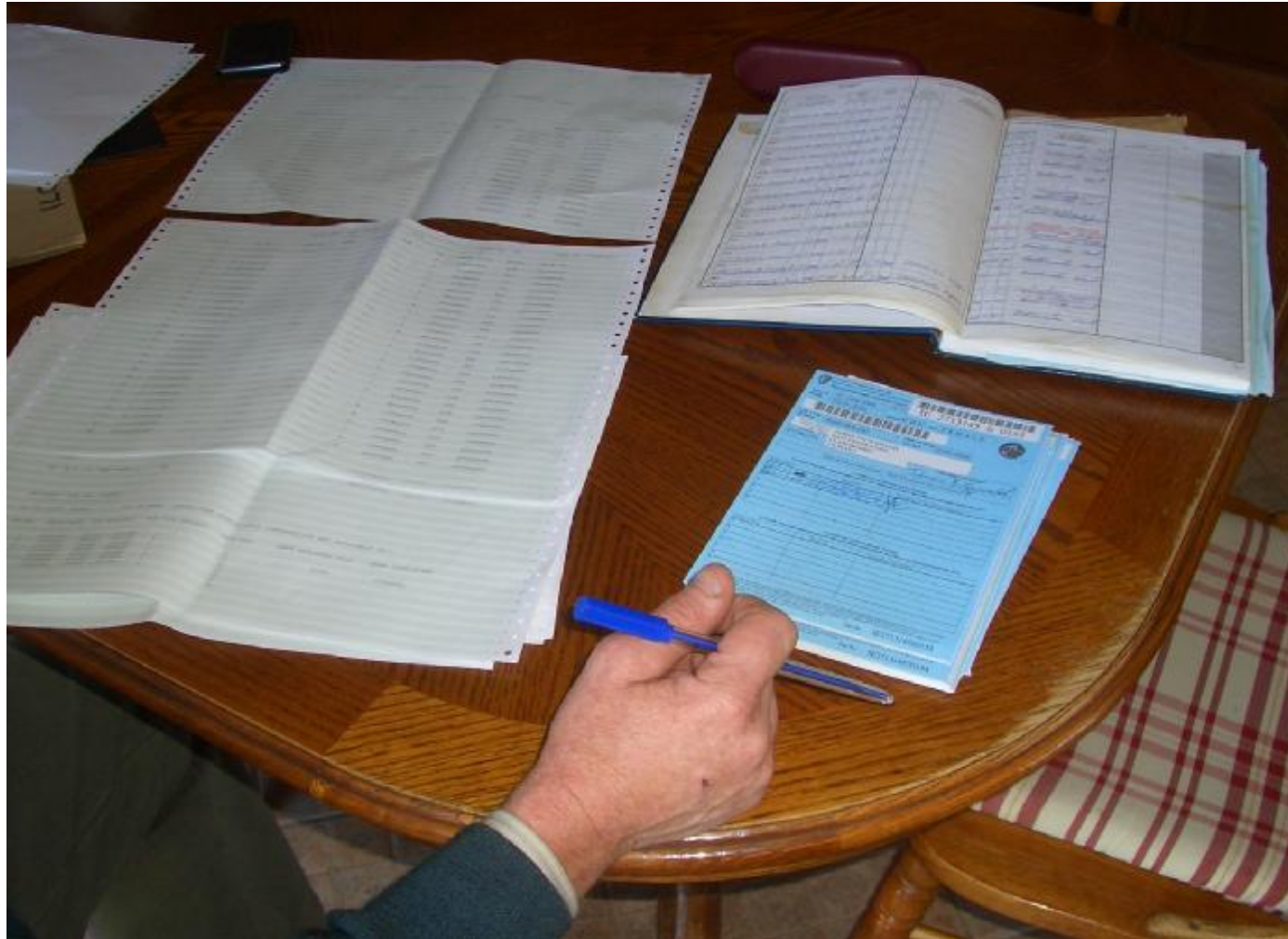


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Database, Passports and Register are checked



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Entries and Sample Reconciled



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What areas are causing the problems for farmers

- Not tagging and registering calves on time
- Not notifying CMMS of deaths and farm to farm movements within 7 days of the event
- Slurry and dirty water runoff from farmyards
- Burning off stubble and not establishing green cover
- Farm yard manure stockpiled in fields during the prohibited period



Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition **GAEC**

The **GAEC** requirements have been introduced to:

- Avoid soil erosion through the use of soil protection measures,
- maintain soil organic matter levels and
- maintain soil structure by avoiding machinery damage.
- control Noxious weeds.

In addition

A minimum level of maintenance must be practiced to control invasive species such as scrub, gorse etc. so as to ensure that the land can be returned to production in the following season.



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Poaching leading to sanction



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Noxious Weeds





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Invasive Species Encroaching



INVASIVE SPECIES LEADING TO SANCTION

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Invasive Species Encroaching



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Soil compaction through Rutting





Soil Erosion on Sand Dunes





SMR9 Plant Protection Products

This Cross Compliance SMR requires that plant protection products are used in accordance with the approved conditions for use

In particular you should ensure:

That only authorised or registered plant protection products are stored and used on the farm;



SMR9 Plant Protection Products

- That plant protection products are stored, handled and used properly as specified on current approved product labels;
- That plant protection products are used in accordance with the principles of good plant protection practice;
- That records of acquisition, use and disposal of plant protection products are maintained and available for inspection



Proper Storage of Chemicals





Poor Storage of Chemicals





SMR10 The prohibition on the use in stockfarming of certain substances having a hormonal or thyrostraic action and of beta-agonists.

This SMR is concerned with those products controlled under the hormone ban based on checks made at meat plants and on farm



SMR 11 Food Law and Food Safety

Checks required under this SMR are conducted to ensure: -

- That procedures are in place to prevent contamination of food or feed from any source;
- That feed is sourced from registered operators;
- That milking facilities are in a good state of repair and are clean;
- That cow housing is managed in a manner that keeps cows sufficiently clean;



SMR 11 Food Law and Food Safety

Checks continued:

- That dairy cows are in good health and that the stipulated withdrawal periods in respect of cows under treatment are complied with;
- That adequate controls are in place to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases;
- That vermin is adequately controlled;
- That all necessary records are maintained to facilitate traceability.



Hygiene at milking



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SMR12 Eradication of certain Transmissible Encephalopathies (BSE)

Checks required under this SMR are conducted to ensure: -

- That Farmers do not feed to ruminants protein derived from mammals
- That Farmers do not export or store feed intended for farmed animals which contains protein derived from mammals except for dogs or cats



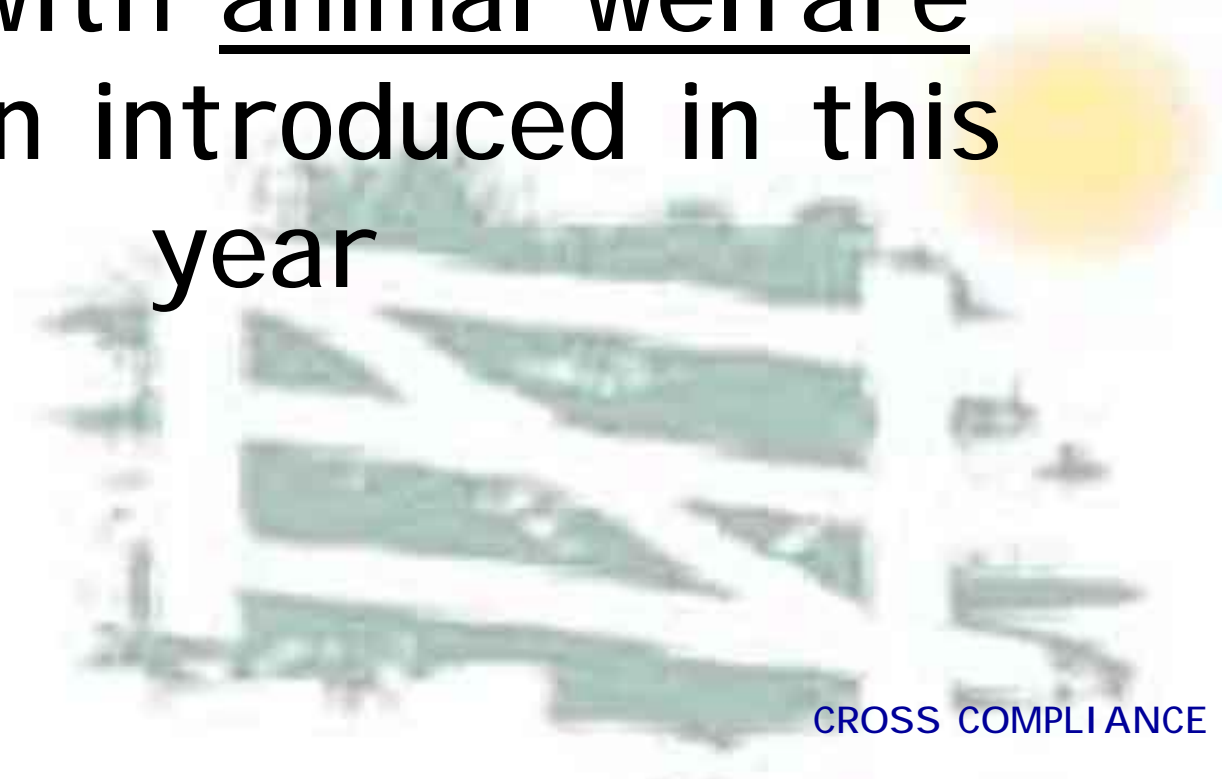
Notifiable Diseases

It is a Cross Compliance requirement that Farmers notify the Competent Authorities if they know or suspect that animals or carcasses are infected with a **Notifiable Diseases**



Additional SMR's for 2007

An additional three SMR's
dealing with animal welfare
have been introduced in this
year





Welfare SMR's for 2007

SMR18 deals with the welfare of animals in general

while

SMR16 and SMR17 deal with some additional welfare requirements for calves and pigs respectively.



Welfare SMR's for 2007

All animal welfare checks are based on the following general principles which require that Farm Animals must be free from:

- § Thirst, Hunger and Malnutrition.
- § Discomfort.
- § Pain, Injury and Disease.
- § Fear or Distress and be able to express Normal Behaviour.



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**Thanks for taking the time
to view this presentation**

**A further presentation is
available on this site which
provides details on the
environmental cross
compliance requirements**

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