



Vzdělávání a kultura

Leonardo da Vinci

ADVISOR COMPETENCIES MANUAL FOR CROSS COMPLIANCE



Agriculture Advisors Competencies

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Preface

The manual is the main output of the project: “Professional competencies and certifications of agriculture advisors in the competitive market world of service business” (AAC).

Starting point of the project was the necessity for adjustments in the context of the new EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) valid from 2007. The main objectives of the CAP are rural development and the promotion of multifunctional agriculture. One major change introduced was the obligation for member states to ensure the availability of agricultural advisory services on a scale that enables all agricultural companies and private farmers to comply with the adopted measures concerning

- the protection of the environment
- animal welfare
- and food quality

Adherence to these measures – so called Cross Compliance – became the condition for the allocation of payments to agricultural businesses. The Council Regulation EC No. 1782/2003 requires all member states to create their own consulting system for this area.

The main output of the project was a manual entitled ADVISOR COMPETENCIES MANUAL FOR CROSS COMPLIANCE in which the requirements concerning qualification and necessary knowledge for advisors offering consulting services in the area of cross compliance are stated.

The list of requirements was created according to 19 individual Statutory Management Requirement (SMR) Standards and Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition (GAEC) requirements. The document serves as a reference for the qualification of advisors in the field of cross compliance and improves their competence for high standard advisory services regarding cross compliance issues. The compiled “manual” will assist all those who wish to familiarize themselves with cross compliance requirements. The knowledge provided may be used not only by future cross compliance advisors, but also in professional secondary schools and universities where experts for future practice are being educated. It can further serve as orientation for chambers, professional unions, enterprises, offices and development agencies.

There are 8 partners involved into the project.

The AAC Project Partners:

- **P1 – The promoting organisation:** Institute of Agricultural and Food Information (Czech Republic)
- **P2 –** Agroinstitute Nitra (Slovakia)
- **P3 –** Agricultural Advisory Centre in Brwinow (Poland)
- **P4 –** Szent István University (Hungary)
- **P5 –** MARD Institute for Rural Development, Education and Advisory (Hungary)
- **P6 –** Triesdorf Consult (Germany)
- **P7 –** District Administration Board Chemnitz (Germany)
- **P8 –** The Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (Austria)

Firstly, each AAC project partner describes a part of the 19 SMRs and GAECs requirements according to their opinion, then all partners provide their own opinion of all previously described items. The author of each part of document can be found at the end of the manual.

This publication/dokument reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use, which may be made of the information contained therein.

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1. Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 103, 25.4.1979, p.1) Articles 3, 4(1), (2), (4), 5, 7 and 8

The advisor must know (has to be able to provide advice on :)

- Surveying of the nature protection areas in the region
- Appointments from the federal states which include an appropriate ban or requires authorisation
- Knowing which violation of the laws and regulations of the nature conservation are relevant to CC and which laws and regulations are not relevant
- Impact of the damage or elimination of landscape components
- Impact of measures which change the tract of land
- Impact of the change of water balance
- Impact of the change of land use
- Impact of other damage on wildlife habitats
- What does “ban of worsening“ mean?
- Who is the competent supervisory authority for nature conservation?

- Summary of SP - areas (special protected areas) in their region
- Basic knowledge of regional state law for nature protection definitions incl. permission requirements (projects/plan according to the protection of birds)
- Knowledge of the authority competence concerning conservation
- Knowledge, how much is relevant to the CC for farming measures (could be)
- What does "deterioration prohibition" mean?

- The advisor has to know the list of the wild birds which are in danger in their region
- The advisor has to communicate with hunting groups to protect the birds
- The advisor has to communicate with the border service in the country to strictly control visiting hunters

Proposed entry education and experience

Austria: University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences – Vienna, or Federal Secondary Colleges (HBLA) for Agriculture and post graduate graduation in the Agrarian Teacher and Consultant Training College – Vienna.

Saxony: Advisors should have an agricultural practice education (min. 1 year) and the certificate from a technical college of higher education in agriculture (FH - technical college of higher education) or comparable education.

Poland: Advisors should have an agricultural higher education (University or comparable education)

Proposed course for this topic (as the minimum knowledge required for “bird conservation”)

Austria has one course for the whole CC-issue. Therefore you will find the same course for each directive

Topic of the course :	Introduction to CC
Goals of the course :	To inform advisors of the regulations farmers must comply with in connection with CC
Duration (hours):	8 h
Content :	All CC-regulations – improvements, Experience from previous years, Explanation of areas where farmers have the greatest problems, Outlook for the next season
Tools, aids:	PPT-presentations Excel-software for nitrogen-balance Self-evaluation animal welfare CC-folder
Output: test	No tests
Other	There is a general CC-course once a year, which includes all cc-relevant regulations. There are also specific courses for special CC-topics in the federal states; they are not coordinated by the MoA.

Saxony

Topic of the course:	Introduction to CC, protection of birds
Goals of the course:	The consultants advise the regulations which farmers must adhere to in connection with CC
Duration (hours):	8 h
Contents:	Legal basis of all CC regulations, Experience from previous years, Areas where farmers have the greatest problems, View of the next (application) season
Tools, aids:	PPT presentations Excel software for nitrogen balance sheets etc. Folder CC, hard copies (legal bases)
Output: test, examination	Practice exercise: Accompanying pre-place control of a business
Other	Continuation of the change of legal basis

2. Council Directive 80/68/EEC of 17 December 1979 on the protection of groundwater against pollution caused by certain dangerous substances (OJ L 20, 26.1.1980, p. 43) Articles 4 and 5.

The advisor must know (has to be able to provide advice on :)

- What does direct discharge into the groundwater mean and what is forbidden?
- What does indirect discharge into the groundwater mean and which directions of allowance are necessary?
- Knowledge of relevant substances and groups of substances
- Knowledge of filling stations and washing places on the holdings
- What to do with sewage and pesticide lag
- Seepage water from the storage place of manure

- basic knowledge of country legal regulations for water rights incl. permission requirements
- knowledge of the authority competence concerning water rights
- knowledge of which water legal regulations are relevant to the CC – regulations

Proposed entry education and experience

Austria: University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences – Vienna, or Federal Secondary Colleges (HBLA) for Agriculture and post graduate graduation in the Agrarian Teacher and Consultant Training College – Vienna.

Saxony: Advisors should have agricultural practice education (min. 1 year) and the certificate from a technical college of higher education in agriculture (FH) or comparable education.

Poland: Advisors should have agricultural higher education (university or comparable education)

The proposed course for this topic (as the minimum knowledge required for “groundwater protection”)

Austria

Topic of the course :	Introduction to CC
Goals of the course :	To inform advisors of the regulations farmers must comply with in connection to CC
Duration (hours):	8 h
Content :	All CC-regulations – improvements, Experience from previous years, Explanation of the areas where farmers have the biggest problems, Outlook for the next season

Tools, aids :	PPT-presentations Excel software for nitrogen-balance Self-evaluation animal welfare CC-folder
Output: test	No tests
Other	There is a general CC-course once a year, which includes all cc-relevant regulations. There are also specific courses for special CC-topics in the federal states; these are not coordinated by the MoA.

Saxony

Topic of the course:	Introduction to CC, groundwater protection
Goals of the course:	Consultants advise the regulations which farmers must adhere to in connection with CC
Duration (hours):	8 h
Contents:	CC relevant regulations for the groundwater guideline
Tools, aids	PPT presentations Excel software Folder CC, hard copies (legal bases)
Output: test, examination	Practice exercise: Accompanying pre-place business control
Other	Continuation of the change of the legal basis

3. Council Directive 86/278/EEC of 12 June 1986 on the protection of the environment, and in particular of the soil, where sewage sludge is used in agriculture (OJ L 181, 4.7.1986, p.6) Article 3.

The advisor must know (has to be able to provide advice on:)

- Is sludge allowed to be used in the federal state?
- Which paperwork must the farmer have for using sludge?
- Quality of sludge
- Requirement for ground survey
- Maximum output
- Ban of application
- Specific rules for a federal state

- Basic knowledge of country legal regulations for sludge use, permission requirement, declaration and recording obligations
- Knowledge of authority competence concerning sludge

- Knowledge of floor and substance examinations (e.g. regulations for taking samples)
- Knowledge of which regulations are relevant to the CC --
- Agricultural knowledge of fertilisation and soil conservation
- The advisor has to know the detailed technical rules of the sludge management at the farm

Proposed entry education and experience

Austria: University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences – Vienna, or Federal Secondary Colleges (HBLA) for Agriculture and post graduate graduation in the Agrarian Teacher and Consultant Training College – Vienna.

Saxony: Advisors should have agricultural practice education (min. 1 year) and a certificate from a technical college of higher education in agriculture (FH) or comparable education.

Poland: Advisors should have agricultural higher education (university or comparable education)

The proposed course for this topic (as the minimum knowledge required for “sewage sludge”)

Austria

Topic of the course :	Introduction to CC
Goals of the course :	To inform the advisors of the regulations the farmers have to comply with in connection with CC
Duration (hours):	8 h
Content :	All CC-regulations – improvements, Experience from previous years, Explanation of the areas where farmers have the biggest problems, Outlook for next season
Tools, aids:	PPT presentations Excel software for nitrogen-balance Self-evaluation animal welfare CC-folder
Output: test.....	No tests
Other	There is a general CC-course once a year, which includes all cc-relevant regulations. There are also specific courses for special CC-topics in the federal states; they are not coordinated by the MoA.

Saxony

Topic of the course:	Introduction to CC - sludge application
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Aims of the course:	The consultants advise the regulations which the farmers must adhere to in connection with CC
Duration for (hours):	8 h
Contents:	CC relevant regulations for sludge use and assessment with regard to fertilization rights (nutrient assessment and nutrient comparison) and soil conservation (humus balance sheets and similar), introduction to regulations for taking samples
Tools, aids	PPT presentations Excel software Folder CC, hard copies (legal bases)
Output: test, examination.....	Practice exercise: Accompanying pre-place control of a business
Other	Continuation of the change of the legal basis

4. Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of water against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (OJ L 375, 31.12.1991, p. 1) Articles 4 and 5

The advisor must know (has to be able to provide advice on:)

- Period of prohibition of fertiliser application
- Restrictions for application on steeply slopping ground
- Restrictions for application on soaked, frozen or snow-covered soil
- Restrictions for application near water courses (buffer strips)
- Effluent storage works (safety)
- Capacity of manure storage
- Rational fertilisation(e.g. splitting fertilisation, limitations)
- Crop rotation, permanent crop maintenance
- Vegetation cover in rainy periods, winter
- Fertilisation plans, spreading records
- Other measures
- Date for application limits: 210/170 kg N/ha/year
- Knowledge of legislation, the Water Act, Act concerning fertilisers and respective implementing regulations
- Knowledge of the Nitrates Directive
- Knowledge of good agriculture practice in nitrates management

- Knowledge of the 2003 nitrogen action program
- Knowledge of the maximum amount of nitrogen fertiliser
- Knowledge of the necessary storage capacity of fertiliser
- Output of nitrogen fertiliser beside water bodies
- Output of nitrogen fertiliser for hillside situations

- Period of ban on fertilization of nitrogen fertiliser
- Basic knowledge of country legal regulations for fertilizer usage, applications, specifications and record obligations
- Basic knowledge of requirements on the storage of dung (as a rule: water rights)
- Knowledge of the authority competence concerning fertilizer rights and storage (if necessary: water rights)
- Knowledge of which regulations from fertilizer usage rights and possible water rights are relevant to the CC
- Agricultural technical knowledge of fertilisation and compliance with animal proceedings

Proposed entry education and experience

The Czech Republic: Secondary vocational school as a minimum – agriculture or related branch, 5-year work experience in plant production is the best.

Austria: University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences – Vienna, or Federal Secondary Colleges (HBLA) for Agriculture and post graduate graduation in Agrarian Teacher and Consultant Training College – Vienna.

Saxony: Advisors should have agricultural practice education (min. 1 year) and the certificate from a technical college of higher education in agriculture (FH) or comparable education.

Poland: Advisors should have the agricultural higher education (University or a comparable education)

The proposed course for this topic (as the minimum knowledge required for the Nitrates Directive)

The Czech Republic

Topic of the course :	Council Directive 91/676/EEC Implementation and related instruction implementation of a specific economic unit.
Goals of the course :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to receive a systematic overview of various production area requirements - orientation and a suggestion of good agricultural practise codes
Duration (hours):	8 hours
Content :	<p>Water protection, Nitrates directive. Checking of an agriculture subject management in vulnerable zones. To explain cross compliance.</p> <p>To prepare (develop) an action plan for a chosen farm – as an example.</p>

	<p>To explain the connection with Acts concerning: fertilisers, modified sludge and sediment disposal, Agro-envi measures.</p>
<p>Tools, aids :</p>	<p>- software for sheets:</p> <p>(The Czech Republic) http://www.agroporadenstvi.cz/default.asp?ch=477&typ=1&val=53975&ids=3162 (Expert system for livestock manure – there are a lot of links for PC programmes, xls format, Czech language only)</p> <p>http://www.agroporadenstvi.cz/default.asp?ch=477&typ=1&val=53976&ids=3162 (What quantity of livestock manure do I produce? CALCULATION under the link PRILOHY, xls format, Czech language only)</p> <p>http://www.agroporadenstvi.cz/default.asp?ch=477&typ=1&val=54191&ids=3162 (What storage capacity do I need? CALCULATION under the link called PRILOHY, xls format, Czech language only)</p> <p>http://www.agroporadenstvi.cz/default.asp?ch=477&typ=1&val=54192&ids=3162 (Nutrition losses during livestock manure storage – programme, xls format, Czech language only)</p> <p>- the document - the Nitrate Act directive - the "protocol" as a result of the advisory service</p>
<p>Output : test</p>	<p>Test questions – an example from the Czech Republic.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Find out, if the cadaster (= a piece of land) is ranked into the vulnerable zone for the four-year period of the "action programme". 2. Does the advisor have to "prepare cadasters"(= pieces of land) which are outside of the vulnerable zones when a particular farm partly falls within the vulnerable zone (= a part of the farm does not fall within the vulnerable zone)? 3. Is it possible to change the ranking of the farm into the vulnerable zones? According to which conditions? 4. Is <i>undiluted cattle slurry</i> a fertilizer with fast releasable nitrogen? 5. Which group of fertilizers does <i>poultry dung</i> fall under? 6. What is the CN limit rate for fertilizers with slow releasing nitrogen. 7. Is the area of unfertilized fallow land taken from the whole area of farmland (in the case of fallow land in cadasters not included into vulnerable zones) for the purpose of the boundary limit N/ha calculation? 8. Are the plant root residues counted in the N balance? 9. Is it possible to use the N fertilizer rate 280 kg/ha for a particular piece of land in a year?

	<p>10. Is <i>the N loss from excrements</i> deducted (= up to 35% in the case of non-litter operation and up to 20% in the case of a litter operation) for the purpose of the N /ha limit calculation?</p> <p>11. Is it allowed to use <i>slurry</i> and <i>manure</i> for vegetables up to the quantity of 280 N/ha - of both components?</p> <p>12. Is it allowed to use slurry for a hop-garden at the rate of 300 kg N/ha bi-yearly?</p> <p>13. Is it possible to rank (to class) climatic region No 5 into the 1st (fertilizer) Application zone?</p> <p>14. Are the pervious soils ranked into the 2nd (fertilizer) application zone?</p> <p>15. Is it possible to rank a piece of land with a slope higher than 7° into the 1st application zone?</p> <p>16. Do the annual rainfall totals have an effect on the ranking of the land into the (fertilizer) application zones?</p> <p>17. Is it allowed to use a nitrogen-containing fertilizer from 1.7. until the beginning of the ban on fertilizing the 3rd application zone - for the purpose of cereal straw decomposition?</p> <p>18. Is it allowed to use undiluted slurry for spring crops from 15.10. until the ban on fertilizing, at the rate of 80 kg/Nha, in the 2nd application zone, on the soil without the presence of straw?</p> <p>19. Is it allowed to use un-diluted slurry for winter crops from 15.7., in the 3rd application zone, at the rate of 40 kgN/ha?</p> <p>20. Is <i>the climatic region identification</i> positioned in 2nd place of the “BPEJ” (Agriculture Land Evaluation in the Czech Republic)</p> <p>21. Is it allowed to use a one-shot rate of 70kg N/ha for permanent grassland with a slope higher than 7°?</p> <p>22. Is it allowed to sow maize on the flat part of a piece of land with a slope higher than 7° - according to the LPIS?</p> <p>23. Is it allowed to fertilize a piece o land with a 11-12° slope without vegetation cover?</p> <p>The test questions are purposely chosen for the resulting understanding of the issue.</p>
Other	Continuation of the change of the legal basis

Austria

Topic of the course :	Introduction to CC
Goals of the course :	To inform the advisors of the regulations the farmers must comply with in connection with CC
Duration (hours):	8 h
Content :	All CC-regulations – improvements, Experience from previous years,

	Explanation of the areas where farmers have the largest problems, Outlook for next season
Tools, aids :	PPT-presentations Excel-software for nitrogen-balance Self-evaluation animal welfare CC-folder
Output: test	No tests
Other	There is a general CC-course once a year, which includes all cc-relevant regulations. There are also specific courses for special CC-topics in the federal states; these are not coordinated by the MoA. Continuation of the change of the legal basis

Saxony

Topic of the course:	Introduction in CC, water protection
Goals of the course:	Consultants advise the regulations which farmers must adhere to in connection with CC
Duration (hours):	16 H
Contents:	CC relevant regulations of the entitlement for fertilizer usage, requirements for the storage of dung
Tools, aids	PPT presentations Excel software Folder CC, hard copies (legal bases)
Result: test, examination	Practice exercise: Accompanying pre-place business control
Other	Continuation of the change of the legal basis

5. Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992, p. 7) Articles 6, 13, 15, and 22(b)

The advisor must know (has to be able to provide advice on :)

- Survey of the nature protection areas in the region
- Appointments from the federal states which include an appropriate ban or requires authorisation
- To know which violation of laws and regulations of nature conservation are relevant for CC and which laws and regulations are not relevant
- Impact of the damage or elimination of landscape components

- Impact of measures which change the tract of the land
- Impact of the change of water balance
- Impact of the change of land use
- Impact of other damage to wildlife habitats
- What does “ban of worsening“ mean?
- Who is the competent supervisory authority for nature conservation?
- Summary of FFH (Fauna Flora Habitat) areas in their region and existing protection ordinances, management plans
- Which FFH biotope types or FFH species are relevant in the region
- Basic knowledge of country legal regulations for nature protection definitions incl. permission requirements
- Knowledge of the authority competence concerning conservation
- Knowledge of how relevant the farming measures are to the CC – regulations (possibly)
- What does "deterioration prohibition" mean?

Proposed entry education and experience

Austria: University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences – Vienna, or Federal Secondary Colleges (HBLA) for Agriculture and post graduate graduation at the Agrarian Teacher and Consultant Training College – Vienna.

Saxony: Advisors should have an agricultural practice education (min. 1 year) and a certificate from a technical college of higher education in agriculture (FH) or a comparable education.

Poland: Advisors should have an agricultural higher education (university or comparable education)

The proposed course for this topic (as the minimum knowledge required for “natural habitats”)

Austria

Topic of the course :	Introduction in CC
Goals of the course :	To inform the advisors of the regulations which farmers have to comply with in connection to CC
Duration (hours):	8 h
Content :	All CC-regulations – improvements, Experience from previous years, Explanation of the areas where farmers have the greatest problems, Outlook for next season
Tools, aids:	PPT-presentations Excel-software for nitrogen-balance Self-evaluation of animal welfare

	CC-folder
Output: test.....	No tests
Other	There is a general CC-course once a year, which includes all cc-relevant regulations. There are also specific courses for special CC-topics in the federal states; they are not coordinated by the MoA.

Saxony, Germany

Topic of the course:	Introduction to CC - FFH areas
Goals of the course:	The consultants advise the regulations which farmers must adhere to in connection to CC
Duration (hours):	8 h
Contents:	Essential features of the natural protective rights for actioning the FFH guideline
Tools, aids	PPT presentations Excel software Folder CC, hard copies (legal basis)
Output: test, examination.....	Practice exercise: Accompanying pre-place business control
Other	Continuation of the change of the legal basis

6. Council Directive 92/102/EEC of 27 November 1992 on the identification and registration of animals (OJ L 355, 5.12.1992, p. 32) Articles 3, 4 and 5

7. Commission Regulation (EC) No 911/2004 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and Council as regards ear tags, passports and holding registers (OJ L 163/65, 30.04.2004.) Articles 6,8,9

8. Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 July 2000 establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals and regarding the labelling of beef and beef products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97 (OJ L 204, 11.8.2000, p. 1) Articles 4 and 7

8a. Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 of 17 December 2003 on establishing a system for the identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals and amending Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 and Directives 92/102/EEC and 64/432/EEC (OJ L 5, 9.1.2004, p. 8), Articles 3, 4,5 (sheep and goats)

The advisor must know (has to be able to provide advice on :)

- Central register, definition
 - Stock register (according to: what condition is the register kept in, for which types of animals, what records are kept, the terms, the method of keeping records?)
 - Identification – how it is pursued, which tools are used, methods of identification, terms (date) of identification
 - The obligations of breeders of all types of animals.
 - Knowledge of legislation – Breeding Act – the method of identification and animal registration

 - Tierkennzeichnungs and registration guideline
 - Guideline 92/102/EEC of the council for the identification and registration of animals, article 3, 4 and 5
 - Guideline 92/102/EEC of the council for the identification and registration of animals, article 3 paragraph 1 letter a
 - Registration of enterprises with cattle, pigs, sheep and goats (§ 24 ViehVerkV)
 - Identification and registration of animals: cattle
 - Ear marks (§ 24 this ViehVerkV)
 - Cattle passport (§ 24 H ViehVerkV)
 - Stock register (§ 24 I ViehVerkV)
 - Central database (§ 24 g ViehVerkV)
 - Identification and registration of animals: pigs
 - Ear marks (§ 19 b ViehVerkV)
 - Stock register (§ 24 c ViehVerkV)
- The advisor has to particularly know the legal basis.
- Regulation of the identification and registration of cattle and regarding the labelling of beef and beef products
 - Regulation (EC) no. 1760/2000
 - Execution of the upstanding regulation
 - Regulation (EC) no. 911/2004 of the Commission for the implementation of regulation (EC) no. 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and the Council with respect to ear marks, animal passports and stock register: these items are relevant for article 6, 8 and 9 (becomes effective on 1-5-2004; the regulation corresponds to items 6 and 8 of Regulation (EC) No. 2629/97 of the Commission with execution prescriptions for the regulation removed by the aforementioned regulation (EC) No. 820/97 of the Council with regard to ear marks, stock register and passports in the context of the system for the identification and registration of cattle.
 - Contents of Regulation (EC) No. 21/2004
 - Translation of Regulation (EC) No. 21/2004 into the national right of the respective member state (currently not available for Germany)

Proposed entry education and experience

The Czech Republic: Minimum - Secondary agricultural vocational school (zootechny, breeder); University of Agriculture – zootechny or related branch.

Saxony: Advisors should have agricultural practice education (min. 1 year) and a certificate from a technical college of higher education in agriculture (FH) or comparable education.

Poland: Advisors should have agricultural higher education (university or comparable education)

The proposed course for this topic (as the minimum knowledge required for identification and registration of animals)

The Czech Republic (for 6-8a), Gemany/Saxony (for 6-8a)

Topic of the course :	The legislation for identification and registration of animals
Goals of the course :	Receiving detailed information, knowledge and skills regarding animal identification and registration legislation
Duration (hours):	8 hours
Contents:	<p>a) A practical demonstration of identification for all types of animals. It is suitable to present moving pictures.</p> <p>b) To present the registration forms (sheets), to demonstrate how to fill them in.</p> <p>c) To present an electronic registration form (PC) for registration and the method of reporting to central registration</p> <p>d) To demonstrate error reporting forms, correction of reports with mistakes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central register, definition - Stock register (according to which conditions the register is kept, for which kinds of animals, which records are kept, terms of reporting, the method of keeping records?) - Identification – how is it pursued, what tools are used, method of identification, terms (date) of identification? - The obligation of the breeders of all types of animals <p><u>Saxony</u> (Containing only the requirements of the legal bases 6 - 8.a of the advisor manual – full text and other materials are available free of charge via internet www.smul.sachsen.de) (p. = page/pages in the “Cross Compliance 2007” brochure) C keeping of animals 5. Animal health 5.1 Animal epidemics p. 57/58 Suspicion of the appearance of certain animal epidemics in cattle including bison, wisent, water buffalo, pigs, sheep, goats, horses and deer - immediate -- at the weekend – announcement of the</p>

competent veterinary surgeon office?
Suspicion or outbreak of TSE
measures officially ordered and adhered to (e.g. transport prohibition, painless elimination, killing)?
Trade prohibition
for animals of the first descendant generation of BSE –suspicious or –infected animals
for sheep and goats, which were born 2 years before or after the appearance of BSE
Inner common trade with cattle, sheep and goats
Health certificate carried?

6. Pig keeping
6.10 **Animal identification and animal traffic** p. 35-36
Animal identification
Are *all* stored animals indicated?
Ear clip allowed by law (e.g. clip from Saxon LKV – Saxon Regional Control Association)
Minimum to remove from saw
at the stable (animals bought from non-EU states)
replacement ear clip allowed and immediately set after loss?
(Exception: Animals immediately before slaughter and with marked blow stamp)
Store register
existing, current, chronological and complete?
(Number, ear clip number, name and address of the supplier or buyer, date)
Register Kept for 3 years?
Are *all* current animals in the store registered?

7. Keeping of cattle and milk extraction
7.1 Animal identification and animal traffic
Animal identification p. 32
All store animals indicated?
2 ear clips allowed by law (e.g. clip of Saxon LKV – Saxon Regional Control Association)
within 7 days after birth?
within 7 days after entering the stable? (animals bought from non-EU states)
immediately after loss (replace ear clip)
Hit reports p. 35 (HIT= Origin and Information System Animals (in Germany)
Currently fully implemented (i.e. within 7 Days)?
Stock register p. 34
existing, current, chronological and complete?
(ear clip number, date of birth, sex, breed, name and address of the supplier or buyer, ear clip number of the mother, date)
Has the register been kept for 3 years?
Cattle passports p. 32/33
available and complete for all stored animals
After loss, is substitute passport immediately applied?
House slaughter within 7 days given back to the competent authority?

	<p>(Saxon LKV - Saxon Regional Control Association) with dead animals for animal body elimination institution or examination institution submitted if transport, does passport taken with no supernumerary passports exist?</p> <p>8. Sheep and goat keeping 8.2 Animal identification and animal traffic Identification of all stored animals born before of the 10.07.2005 p. 37 At the latest in the 9th month of life or before leaving the birth farm forever? Ear clip allowed by law? After entering the stable (animals bought from non-EU states)? After loss of the ear clip (replace ear clip)? Identification of all stored animals born after 09.07.2005 p. 37-40 At the latest in the 9th month after the birth or before leaving the birth farm forever? Identification with 2 yellow single animal ear clips? Exception: Identification with an authorized store ear clip, with mast animals and animals for slaughter up to 12 months of living, not intended for inner common trade ? Within 14 days after entering the stable (animals bought from non-EU states); at the latest however before sending out from the business? Immediately after loss of the ear clip? Stock register Existing, current, chronological and complete?</p>
Tools, aids :	<p>To present a paper format – protocol, Electronic PC form of the protocol. To demonstrate how to fill in reports; correction of mistakes in report forms – how to correct reports. How to declare (=register) an animal. All participants to attempt to complete their own form (protocol) – under the supervision of the lecturer.</p>
Output: test	<p>Test questions – Czech Republic conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Until when does the calf have to be marked with the ear tag? - Are the animals re-marked when they are moved from another EU Member States or imported from third countries? - When are they marked (identified) in compliance with EU regulations? - What is the method of identifying horses? - What is the method of identifying pigs? - For which animals is the stock register kept? - What is the method of keeping the Stock Register - Who issues an animal passport - How many parts does <i>the female cattle brood</i>

	<p>passport contain?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When does the cattle passport have to be issued for? - Who issues the calf passport for the calf for the first 28 days of its age? - When (how many days) does the breeder have to identify the animal in a substitute manner? - Who is the competent supervisory authority for the registration and identification of animals? - What is the method of keeping the register – for non breeding fish?
Other	Continuation of the change of the legal basis

Saxony, for 6 extra

Topic of the course:	Introduction to CC, identification and registration of animals
Goals of the course:	Summary of the legal basis in connection with CC
Duration (hours):	8 h
Contents:	EU and country legal specifications, interpretation of the competent authorities
Tools, aids	PPT presentations Excel software Folder CC, hard copies (legal basis)
Output: test, examination	Practice exercise: Accompanying pre-place business control
Other	Continuation of the change of the legal basis

Saxony, for 7 extra

Topic of the course:	Introduction in CC, identification and registration of enterprises and animals
Goals of the course:	Relevant legal specifications conveying CC --
Duration (hours):	16 h
Contents:	see "the consultant must know" "
Tools, aids	PPT presentations Excel software Folder CC, hard copies (legal bases)
Output: test, examination	Practice exercise: Accompanying pre-place business control
Other	Continuation of the change of the legal basis

Saxony, for 8 extra

Topic of the course:	Introduction to CC -- beef labelling
Goals of the course:	Information regarding relevant legal specifications of CC
Duration (hours):	8 h
Contents:	The advisor has to specifically know the legal basis.
Tools, aids	PPT presentations Excel software Folder CC, hard copies (legal basis)
Output: test, examination	Practice exercise: Accompanying pre-place business control
Other	Continuation of the change of the legal basis

Saxony, for 8a extra

Topic of the course:	Introduction to CC, identification and registration of sheep and goats
Goals of the course:	Consultants advise which regulations the farmers must adhere to in connection with CC
Duration (hours):	8 h
Contents:	<p>Accompanying document, stock register, putting ear marks into circulation</p> <p>8. Sheep and goat keeping</p> <p>8.2 Animal identification and animal traffic Questions: Identification of all stored animals born before 10.07.2005 p. 37</p> <p>In the 9th month of life at the latest however before leaving the birth farm? Is the ear clip allowed by law? After entering the stable (animals bought from non-EU states)? After loss of the ear clip (replace ear clip?).</p> <p>Identification of all stored animals born after 09.07.2005 p. 37-40 In the 9th month after the birth at the latest However before leaving the birth farm Identification with 2 yellow single animal ear clips? Exception: Identification with an authorized store ear clip, with mast animals and animals for slaughter until after 12 months of living; not meant for inner common trade? Within 14 days after entering the stable (animals bought from non-EU states); however at the latest before being sold from the</p>

	business? Immediately after loss of the ear clip? Stock register existing, current, chronological and complete?
Tools, aids	PPT presentations, Excel software, Folder CC
Output: test, examination	Practice exercise: Accompanying pre-place business control
Other	Continuation of the change of the legal basis

9. Council Directive 91/414/EEC of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market (OJ L 230, 19.8.1991, p. 1) Article 3

The advisor must know (has to be able to provide advice on:)

- Plant protection requirements for farms and farmers:
 - vocational qualifications of the persons implementing the plant protection service,
 - technical conditions and control system for equipment used for plant protection,
 - requirements of the storehouse for pesticides.
- Restrictions and prohibitions when using pesticides.
- Documentation (records of plant protection treatment)

- The registration of plant protection products has a “two step” process: the effective substances are registered by the EU and the product by the Hungarian State
- The positive list contains the accepted effective substances which can be used for products
- The authorization of the product is the task of the state authority based on the data of the producer company. The data is regulated.
- Conditions for the authorization of the product: effectiveness, harmless to plant and plant products, harmless to humans and animals, without any harmful influence on the environment, determining the effective substance, determining the residuum
- Authorisation can be modified and withdrawn
- Data on the label
- Quality control of the product
- Storage and use of the product

- Protection of bees, official (approved) purposes of use, protection of surface water (in Germany)

Proposed entry education and experience

Poland: The advisors should have an agricultural higher education (university or comparable education), not less than one years experience in the agricultural advisory service.

Hungary: The Agricultural Faculties of the Hungarian Universities, and the Agricultural Colleges in Hungary.

Saxony: The advisor should have an agricultural practice education (minimum one year) and a certificate from a technical college of higher education in agriculture (FH) or comparable education.

The proposed course (as the minimum knowledge required for “plant protection”

Poland, Hungary, Germany - Saxony

Topic of the course :	“Plant health” (Poland), Introduction to CC – plant protection (Saxony)
Goals of the course :	(Poland) Receiving detailed information, knowledge and skills, which farmers are required to fully comply with national legislation which implements the E.U. requirements covering plant health.
Duration (hours):	4h 16h (Saxony)
Content :	(Poland) 1. General Provisions of plant protection 2. Plant protection requirements for farms and farmers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ vocational qualifications of persons implementing the plant protection service, ○ technical conditions and control system for equipment used for plant protection, ○ requirements of the storehouse for pesticides. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restrictions and prohibitions when using pesticides. - Documentation (records of plant protection treatment) 3. Workshops and completing the checklist.
	(Hungary) A specific course dealing with this topic is not available at this time. The Rural Development, Education and Advisory Institute has a study: “Putting plant protection products into circulation” .This is available from the Internet for advisors. The advisors must take an annual examination on all the topics included in their professional advisory fields in the above mentioned Institute.

Tools, aids :	(Poland) Advisors should use: - The guidebook “Minimalne wymagania wzajemnej zgodności (<i>cross-compliance</i>) dla gospodarstw rolnych objętych systemem płatności bezpośrednich oraz płatnościami w ramach zrównoważonego gospodarowania na gruntach rolnych i leśnych” - Check list, - Manual for farmers.
Output: written multiple-choice test.	(Poland) Test taken after the course by advisors
Other	Continuation of the change of the legal basis (Saxony)

10. Council Directive 96/22/EC of 29 April 1996 concerning prohibition of the use in stock farming of certain substances having a hormonal or thyrostatic action and of beta-agonists, and repealing Directives 81/602/EEC, 88/146/EEC and 88/299/EEC (OJ L 125, 23.5.1996, p.3) Articles 3, 4, 5 and 7

The advisor must know (has to be able to provide advice on:)

- Prohibited substances.
- Effects of these substances.
- Conditions for using these substances (treatment - veterinary surgeon)
- Documentation (record book of veterinary treatment) on the farm
- The substances listed above are prohibited to be used in Hungary in stock farms

Proposed entry education and experience

Poland: Advisors should have agricultural higher education (university or comparable education), not less than one years experience in the agricultural advisory service.
Saxony: The advisor should have agricultural practice education (min. 1 year) and a certificate from a technical college of higher education in agriculture (FH) or a comparable education.

The proposed course (as the minimum knowledge required for “animal health”

Poland

Topic of the course :	(Poland) “Animal health”
Goals of the course :	(Poland) Receiving detailed information, knowledge and skills, which

	farmers are required to fully comply with national legislation which implements the E.U. requirements covering animal health.
Duration (hours):	2
Content :	(Poland) 1. General Provisions of animal health. 2. Prohibited substances. 3. Effects of these substances. 4. Conditions for using these substances (treatment - veterinary surgeon). 5. Documentation (record book of veterinary treatment) on the farm. 4. Workshops and completion of the checklist.
Tools, aids:	(Poland) Advisors should use: - The guidebook “Minimalne wymagania wzajemnej zgodności (<i>cross-compliance</i>) dla gospodarstw rolnych objętych systemem płatności bezpośrednich oraz płatnościami w ramach zrównoważonego gospodarowania na gruntach rolnych i leśnych”, - Check list, - Manual for farmers.
Output: written multiple-choice test.	A test will be taken after the course by advisors
Other	Continuation of the change of the legal basis

11. Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1)Articles 14, 15, 17(1), 18, 19 and 20.

The advisor must know (has to be able to provide advice on :)

- Requirements for feedstuff safety,
- Requirements for farm products safety particularly for;
 - milk production
 - eggs production
- Harmful factors adversely affecting the production environment (soil, water, air) of the basic food materials (plant and animal origin)
- Appropriate cultivation of soil and manure
- Suitable plant protection

- Appropriate production of feeds
 - Appropriate feed manufacturing methods
 - Examination of feeds
 - Hygiene conditions for stock farming
 - Hygiene conditions for keeping animals
 - Conditions for good animal health
 - Preparation of animals for transport to the slaughterhouse
 - Appropriate hygiene conditions for milk and egg production
 - General rules for the examination of foods in the place of the processing
- unwelcome substances; inadmissible substances; re-pursuit of feedstuff (identification of origin - documentation)

Proposed entry education and experience

Poland: Advisors should have agricultural higher education (university or comparable education), not less than one years experience in the agriculture advisory service.

Hungary: The Agricultural Faculties of the Hungarian Universities, and the Agricultural Colleges in Hungary, Faculty of Veterinary Sciences.

Saxony: Advisors should have agricultural practice education (minimum of one year) and a certificate from a technical college of higher education in agriculture (FH) or comparable education.

Proposed course (as the minimum knowledge required for “food safety”

Poland, Hungary, Germany - Saxony

Topic of the course :	(Poland) “Food safety ”
Goals of the course :	(Poland) Receiving detailed information, knowledge and skills, which farmers are required to fully comply with the national legislation which implements the E.U. requirements covering food safety.
Duration (hours):	8 h 16 h (Saxony)
Content :	(Poland) 1. General Provisions of food safety. 2. Requirements of feedstuff safety, 3. Requirements of farm product safety especially for; - milk production - eggs production 4. Monitoring - documentation (farm records). 5. Workshops and completing the checklist. (Hungary) A specific course dealing with this topic is not available at

	<p>this time. The Rural Development, Education and Advisory Institute has courses for advisors which contain detailed knowledge concerning each of the above themes separately. In addition to this, a booklet has been recently prepared: "Food safety conditions for the production of meat, milk and eggs on the farm". This is available from the Internet for advisors. Advisors must take an annual examination on all the topics included in their professional advisory fields in the above mentioned Institute.</p>
Tools, aids :	<p>(Poland) Advisors should use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The guidebook "Minimalne wymagania wzajemnej zgodności (<i>cross-compliance</i>) dla gospodarstw rolnych objętych systemem płatności bezpośrednich oraz płatnościami w ramach zrównoważonego gospodarowania na gruntach rolnych i leśnych", - Check list, - Manual for farmers.
Output: written multiple-choice test.	(Poland) The test will be taken after the course by advisors
Other	Continuation of the change of the legal basis (Saxony)

12. Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001 laying down the rules for the prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (OJ L 147, 31.5.2001, p. 1) Articles 7, 11, 12, 13 and 15.

The advisor must know (has to be able to provide advice on:)

- Regulations (national and EU) concerning the prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSE),
- Restrictions on animal feeding,
- Reporting in the case of suspicion of TSE.

- The regulations (what the farmer has to know) of the prevention, recognition and eradication of the above listed animal diseases
- Animal health requirements for animal keeping (sheds, feeding, pasturing, propagation)
- Rendering animal waste harmless
- Animal health regulations for animal transport, exhibitions, market, competition
- The general rules for the eradication of animal diseases (the obligation to report the above listed diseases, verbal form, documentation)

- General epidemic measures (separation and observation of animals, disinfection, compensation)

Proposed entry education and experience

Poland: Advisors should have agricultural or/and veterinary higher education (university or comparable education), not less than one years experience in the agricultural advisory service.

Hungary: Faculty of Veterinary Sciences Budapest (Szent István University in Gödöllő), Agricultural Faculties of the universities in Debrecen, Kaposvár, Keszthely, Szeged.

Saxony: Advisors should have agricultural practice education (a minimum of one year) and a certificate from a technical college of higher education in agriculture (FH) or comparable education.

The proposed course (as the minimum knowledge required for “The prevention, control and eradication of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies -TSE”)

Poland, Hungary

Topic of the course :	(Poland) “The prevention, control and eradication of TSE”
Goals of the course :	(Poland) Receiving detailed information, knowledge and skills, which farmers are required to fully comply with the national legislation which implements the EU requirements covering TSE prevention.
Duration (hours):	4
Content :	(Poland) 1. Regulations (national and EU) concerning the prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSE), 2. Restrictions in animal feeding, - Reporting in the case of suspicion of TSE. 3. Workshops and completion of the checklist. (Hungary) There is no proposed course for this topic in Hungary this time. The Hungarian Veterinary Chamber published a book: „Stock farming based on HACCP principles”. Currently it is available only from the Internet although the Chamber is planning a course for managers of stock farms which will also be available for advisors.
Tools, aids :	(Poland) Advisors should use: - The guidebook “Minimalne wymagania wzajemnej zgodności (<i>cross-compliance</i>) dla gospodarstw rolnych

	objętych systemem płatności bezpośrednich oraz płatnościami w ramach zrównoważonego gospodarowania na gruntach rolnych i leśnych”, - Check list, - Measuring equipment, - Manual for farmers.
Output: written multiple-choice test.	(Poland) The test will be taken after the course by the advisors
Other	Continuation of the change of the legal basis

13. Council Directive 2003/85/EEC introducing Community measures for the control of Foot and Mouth Disease. Council Directive 2003/85 repeals and replaces Council Directive 1985/511. (OJ L 306, 22.11.2003 p. 1) Article 3

14. Council Directive 92/119/EEC of 17 December 1992 introducing general Community measures for the control of certain animal diseases and specific measures relating to swine vesicular disease (OJ L 62, 15.3.1993, p. 69) Article 3

15. Council Directive 2000/75/EC of 20 November 2000 laying down specific provisions for the control and eradication of bluetongue (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 74) Article 3

The advisor must know (has to be able to provide advice on:)

- Necessity to report suspicion
- Assistance of the farmer in the case of a plague epidemic
- Who to inform in the case of suspicion
- Documentation
- Source of information from data sheets

- The regulations (what the farmer has to know) for the prevention, recognition and eradication of the animal diseases listed above
- Animal health requirements for the keeping of animals (sheds, feeding, pasturing, propagation)
- Rendering animal waste harmless
- Animal health regulations for animal transport, exhibitions, markets, competitions
- General rules for the eradication of animal diseases (obligation to report the diseases listed above, verbal form, documentation)
- General epidemic measures (separation and observation of animals, disinfection, compensation)

Proposed entry education and experience

Austria: University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences – Vienna, or Federal Secondary Colleges (HBLA) for Agriculture and post graduate graduation from the Agrarian Teacher and Consultant Training College – Vienna.

Hungary: Faculty of Veterinary Sciences Budapest (Szent István University in Gödöllő)
Agricultural Faculties of the universities in Debrecen, Kaposvár, Keszthely, Szeged.

Poland: Advisors should have agricultural or/and veterinary higher education (university or comparable education), not less than one years experience in the agricultural advisory service.

Saxony: Advisors should have agricultural practice education (a minimum of one year) and the certificate from a technical college of higher education in agriculture (FH) or comparable education.

The proposed course for this topic (as the minimum knowledge required for “animal diseases”)

Austria, Hungary

Topic of the course :	(Austria) Introduction to CC
Goals of the course :	(Austria) To inform advisors of the regulations farmers have to comply with in connection with CC
Duration (hours):	8 h
Content :	(Austria) All CC-regulations – improvements, Experience from previous years, Explanation of the areas where the farmers have the greatest problems, Outlook for next season (Hungary) There is no proposed course for this topic in Hungary this time. The Hungarian Veterinary Chamber published a book: “Stock farming based on HACCP principles”. It is currently only available from the Internet although the Chamber is planning a course for the managers of stock farms which will also be available for advisors.
Tools, aids:	(Austria) PPT-presentations Excel-software for nitrogen-balance Self-evaluation animal welfare CC-folder
Output: test	(Austria) No tests

Other	(Austria) There is a general CC-course once a year, which includes all cc-relevant regulations. There are also specific courses for special CC-topics in the federal states; these are not coordinated by the MoA. Continuation of the change of the legal basis
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16. Council Directive 91/629/EEC of 19 November 1991 laying down the minimum standards for the protection of calves (OJ L 340, 11.12.1991, p. 28) Articles 3 and 4

The advisor must know (has to be able to provide advice on :)

- Conditions for rearing calves
- Specific welfare requirements for :
 - Accommodation
 - Floor space
 - Ventilation
 - Microclimate parameters
 - Tethering
- Feeding, food, water and colostrum
- Knowledge of legislation.

Proposed entry education and experience

Slovakia: University of Agriculture, University of Veterinary Medicine, Secondary vocational school (agriculture, veterinary)

The Czech Republic: Minimum of secondary agricultural vocational school (zootechny, breeder); university of agriculture – zootechny or related branch

Poland: Advisors should have agricultural or/and animal rearing higher education (university or comparable education), not less than one years experience in the agricultural advisory service

Saxony: Advisors should have agricultural practice education (a minimum of one year) and a certificate from a technical college of higher education in agriculture (FH) or comparable education.

The proposed course (as the minimum knowledge required for the protection of calves)

Slovakia

Topic of the course :	(Slovakia) Minimum standards for the protection of calves
Goals of the course :	(Slovakia)

	Receiving detailed information, knowledge and skills, which farmers are required to fully comply with the national legislation which implements the EU requirements covering the welfare of calves.
Duration (hours):	24
Content :	<p>(Slovakia)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General provisions for keeping calves 2. Unlawful methods of keeping calves 3. Main principles of calf welfare <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 Feeding 3.2 Housing Systems 3.3. Systems for installations and ventilation 3.4. Minimum lighting standards 3.5. Minimum standards for space allowances and stock 3.6. Minimum standards for the provision of roughage and daily fresh water 4. Behavioural and psychological disorders <p>(CZ)</p> <p>The course will be prepared in cooperation with the following subjects: State Veterinary Administration, Institute of Animal Science, Animal protection Control Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - explanation of laws – Acts - explanation of frequent mistakes in the rearing of animal that were recognized by the inspecting authorities
Tools, aids:	
Output: test	<p>(SK test)</p> <p>How should calves be housed after eight weeks of their life?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) separately b) it is prohibited to house calves separately, unless there is a serious medical reason for their isolation c) calves older than three months must be stabled separately <p>What are the spatial requirements for the boxes for calves stabled separately?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the box must not be less than 80 cm wide (the permitted deviation is 10%) or the minimum width must be equal to four fifths of the animal's height at the withers b) the box must not be less than 90 cm wide (the permitted deviation is 10%) or the minimum width must be equal to four fifths of the animal's height at the withers

	<p>c) the box must not be less than 70 cm wide (the permitted deviation is 10%) or the minimum width must be equal to four fifths of the animal's height at the withers</p> <p>Individual pens must not be used for calves</p> <p>a) older than six weeks, unless otherwise directed by the veterinarian</p> <p>b) older than twelve weeks, unless otherwise directed by the veterinarian</p> <p>c) older than eight weeks, unless otherwise directed by the veterinarian</p> <p>What is the minimum floor space for calves housed in groups, up to 150 kg live weight, in order to be able to turn round and lie down without hindrance?</p> <p>a) 1,5 m²</p> <p>b) 2,5 m²</p> <p>c) 1,2 m²</p> <p>Cows should not be milked for more than:</p> <p>a) 4 hours a day</p> <p>b) 0,5 hours a day</p> <p>c) 2 hours a day</p> <p>Which body measures are decisive for the calculation of the housing space requirements for cows?</p> <p>a) the width and depth of the chest</p> <p>b) height at the withers, diagonal body length, chest depth</p> <p>c) body length, chest girth and loin width</p>
Other	Continuation at change of legal basis

17. Council Directive 91/630/EEC of 19 November 1991 laying down the minimum standards for the protection of pigs (OJ L 340, 11.12.1991, p. 33) Articles 3 and 4(1)

The advisor must know (has to be able to provide advice on :)
(Slovakia)

- Conditions for rearing and fattening pigs
- Specific welfare requirements for:
 - All pigs
 - Boars
 - Sows and gilts

- Piglets
- Weaning and rearing pigs
- Knowledge of legislation

Proposed entry education and experience

Slovakia: University of Agriculture, University of Veterinary Medicine, secondary vocational school (agriculture, veterinary)

The Czech Republic: Minimum - Secondary agricultural vocational school (zootechny, breeder); University of Agriculture – zootechny or related branch.

Poland: Advisors should have the agricultural and/or animal rearing higher education (university or comparable education), not less than one years experience in the agricultural advisory service

The proposed course (as the minimum knowledge required for the protection of pigs)

Slovakia

Topic of the course :	(Slovakia) Minimum standards for the protection of pigs
Goals of the course :	(Slovakia) Receiving detailed information, knowledge and skills, which farmers are required to fully comply with the national legislation which implements EU requirements covering the welfare of pigs
Duration (hours):	24
Content :	(Slovakia) 1. Legislation and industry agreements 2. Pig housing 3. Housing of sows and gilts 4. Location and design of agricultural holding 5. Slurry storage and spreading 6. Production system (CZ addition) The course will be prepared in cooperation with the following subjects : State Veterinary Administration, Institute of Animal Science, Animal Protection Control Office - explanation of laws – Acts - explanation of frequent mistakes in breeding that were recognized by the inspecting authorities
Tools, aids:	

Output: test	<p>(SK test) In accordance with the Ordinance of the Government of the Slovak Republic No. 736/2002 Coll., the pen where a group of 6 and more sows and gilts is kept must have sides that are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) greater than 2.8 m b) greater than 3.8 m c) not smaller than 2.8 m <p>According to the same Ordinance, noise levels for pigs should be kept</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) below 85 dBA b) above 85 dBA c) below 110 dBA <p>What is the most comfortable temperature for newborn piglets?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 25-28°C and a weekly decrease of 2°C b) 32-34°C and a weekly decrease of 2°C c) 25-28°C and a weekly decrease of 6°C <p>For air temperature in pig sheds,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) in summer time it can exceed the outer air temperature by more than 6°C b) in summer time it should not exceed the outer air temperature by more than 3°C c) it has to be constant at all times <p>Weaning should not be carried out in pens with crates for fixation of the sow for more than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1 week b) 8 weeks c) 4 weeks
Other	Continuation of the change of the legal basis

18. Council Directive 98/58/EC of 20 July 1998 concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes (OJ L 221, 8.8.1998, p. 23) Article 4

The advisor must know (has to be able to provide advice on :)

- Staffing, inspection and record keeping
- Freedom of movement
- Buildings and accommodation
- Animals not kept in buildings
- Automatic or mechanical equipment

- Feed, water and other substances
- Breeding procedures
- Knowledge of legislation, unlawful methods of keeping animals, transport

Proposed entry education and experience

Slovakia: University of Agriculture, University of Veterinary Medicine, secondary vocational school (agriculture, veterinary), (zootechny, breeder)
 The Czech Republic: Minimum - secondary agricultural vocational school (zootechny, breeder); University of Agriculture – zootechny or related branch
 Poland: Advisors should have agricultural and/or animal rearing higher education (university or comparable education), not less than one years experience in the agricultural advisory service
 Saxony: Advisors should have agricultural practice education (minimum of one year) and a certificate from a technical college of higher education in agriculture (FH) or comparable education.

The proposed course for this topic (as the minimum knowledge required for the protection of animals)

Slovakia

Topic of the course :	(Slovakia) Rules concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes
Goals of the course :	(Slovakia) Receiving detailed information, knowledge and skills, which farmers are required to fully comply with national legislation which implements EU requirements covering the welfare of animals kept for farming
Duration (hours):	24
Content :	(Slovakia) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Keeping animals 2. Persons looking after animals 3. Care in the case of illness or injury 4. Freedom of movement 5. Feeding and watering 6. Building design and accommodation installations 7. Breeding methods 8. Cruelty to animals 9. Transport of animals (CZ) The course will be prepared in cooperation with the following subjects : State Veterinary Administration, Institute of Animal Science, Animal protection Control Office - explanation of laws – Acts - explanation of frequent mistakes in breeding that were recognized by the inspecting authorities

Tools, aids:	
Output: test	<p>(SK test)</p> <p>In order to be suitable for animals, the housing stables need to meet, besides others, one of the following requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) flat decks b) conditions favouring the natural behaviour of animals c) strong air circulation <p>What should the floor in the lying-box be like?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) soft, shapeable, thermally insulated, not slippery b) wooden c) rough <p>Which of these housing systems is the most demanding for litter requirements?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) loose housing stables with lying-boxes strewn with litter b) loose pen housing with resting areas strewn with litter c) loose housing with mattresses placed in lying-boxes
Other	Continuation of the change of the legal basis

GAEC:

Soil erosion:

Protect soil through the appropriate measures

— **Minimum soil cover**

— **Minimum land management reflecting site-specific conditions**

— **Retain terraces**

The advisor must know (as to be able to provide advice on:)

Measures applied in Slovakia in terms of GAEC

- to protect the soil using the appropriate measures for avoiding physical soil degradation by water or wind erosion;
- to ensure agricultural basic land care;

Hungary

- Similar principles are also followed in Hungary

Proposed entry education and experience

Slovakia: University of Agriculture, secondary vocational school of agriculture

Poland: Advisors should have agricultural higher education (university or comparable education), not less than one years experience in the agricultural advisory service.

Saxony: Advisors should have agricultural practice education (min. 1 year) and a certificate from a technical college of higher education in agriculture (FH) or comparable education.

The proposed course for this topic (as the minimum knowledge required for soil erosion)

Slovakia, Poland

Topic of the course :	(Slovakia) Economic and environmental effects of soil erosion
Goals of the course :	(Slovakia) To receive information for the protection of soil by the appropriate measures to avoid physical soil degradation by water or wind erosion;
Duration (hours):	(Slovakia) 12 (Poland) 4
Content :	(Slovakia) 1. Rainfall 2. Crop rotation 3 Amount of crop cover 4. Soil type 5. Topography 6. Length of fallow time 7. Cultivation practices 8. Size of machinery 9. Size of fields 10. Height and type of field boundaries
Tools, aids:	(Poland) Advisors should use: - The guidebook “Minimalne wymagania wzajemnej zgodności (<i>cross-compliance</i>) dla gospodarstw rolnych objętych systemem płatności bezpośrednich oraz płatnościami w ramach zrównoważonego gospodarowania na gruntach rolnych i leśnych” - Check list, - Measuring equipment, Manual for farmers.
Output: test.....	(SK test) What is the basic requirement for soil protection against soil erosion? (<i>to protect arable land by the appropriate measures to avoid erosion of furrows over 20 cm</i>). What is the maximum average slope for using agricultural land as arable land? (12°) Write some examples of the measures for avoiding furrow

	erosion. (<i>contour farming, protection lines, direct sowing</i>) What are the water erosion factors? (<i>climatic and hydrological, morphological, vegetative, the manner of use</i>)
Other	Continuation of the change of the legal basis

GAEC:

Soil organic matter:

Maintain soil organic matter levels through appropriate practices

— Standards for crop rotations where applicable

— Arable stubble management

The advisor must know (has to be able to provide advice on :)

- Principles and standards for crop rotation including the incorporation of crop residues as appropriate
- Arable stubble management and burning restrictions
- Rules for the renewal of permanent pasture

Proposed entry education and experience

Slovakia: University of Agriculture, secondary vocational School of agriculture

Poland: Advisors should have agricultural higher education (university or comparable education), not less than one years experience in the agricultural advisory service.

Saxony: Advisors should have agricultural practice education (min. 1 year) and the certificate from a technical college of higher education in agriculture (FH) or comparable education.

The proposed course for this topic (as the minimum knowledge required for organic soil matter)

Slovakia, Poland

Topic of the course :	(Slovakia) Principles and standards in the field of organic soil matter
Goals of the course :	(Slovakia) To receive information for how to protect the soil with the appropriate measures
Duration (hours):	(Slovakia) 12 (Poland) 4
Content :	(Slovakia) 1. Appropriate crop selection; 2. Selection of sowing procedures and farming technologies; 3. Supply of organic soil matter;

	4. Soil moisture condition during starting agricultural technique on lands
Tools, aids:	(Poland) Advisors should use: - The guidebook “Minimalne wymagania wzajemnej zgodności (<i>cross-compliance</i>) dla gospodarstw rolnych objętych systemem płatności bezpośrednich oraz płatnościami w ramach zrównoważonego gospodarowania na gruntach rolnych i leśnych” - Check list, - Measuring equipment, Manual for farmers.
Output: test.....	(SK test) What is the objective of the requirements in a field of “Organic soil matter”? (<i>to conserve the soil structure by appropriate measures</i>). What are the requirements of applicants in a field of “Organic soil matter”? (<i>It is forbidden to burn stubble/ fields after harvest time</i>).
Other	Continuation of the change of the legal basis

GAEC:

Soil structure:

Maintain the soil structure through appropriate measures

— Appropriate machinery use

The advisor must know (has to be able to provide advice on :)

Measures envisaged include:

- Appropriate machinery use (pressure types, use of tramlines, types and timing of agricultural operations, etc.)
- Maximum stocking rates to avoid damage to the soil structure

Proposed entry education and experience

Slovakia: University of Agriculture, Secondary vocational School of agriculture

Poland: Advisors should have agricultural higher education (university or comparable education), not less than one years experience in the agricultural advisory service.

Saxony: Advisors should have agricultural practice education (minimum of one year) and a certificate from a technical college of higher education in agriculture (FH) or comparable education.

The proposed course for this topic (as the minimum knowledge required for soil structure)

Slovakia, Poland

Topic of the course :	(Poland) Agro-technical measures in the field of soil structure
Goals of the course :	(Poland) To receive information for which farmers have the obligation to take various agro-technical measures to avoid agricultural land consolidation:
Duration (hours):	(Slovakia) 12 (Poland)4
Content :	(Slovakia) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appropriate crop selection; 2. Selection of sowing procedures and farming technologies; 3. Supply of organic soil matter; 4. Soil moisture condition during starting agricultural techniques on lands
Tools, aids :	(Poland) Advisors should use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The guidebook “Minimalne wymagania wzajemnej zgodności (<i>cross-compliance</i>) dla gospodarstw rolnych objętych systemem płatności bezpośrednich oraz płatnościami w ramach zrównoważonego gospodarowania na gruntach rolnych i leśnych” - Check list, - Measuring equipment, - Manual for farmers.
Output: test.....	(SK test) What is the objective of requirements in a field of “soil structure?” (<i>To conserve the soil structure by taking appropriate measures</i>). What are the requirements of the applicants in a field of “soil structure?” (<i>Not to farm soil with a high level of moisture, in order to prevent the soil compacting</i>)
Other	Continuation of the change of the legal basis

GAEC:**Minimum level of maintenance:**

Ensure the minimum level of maintenance and avoid the deterioration of habitats

- **Minimum livestock stocking rates and/or appropriate regimes**
- **Protection of permanent pasture**
- **Retention of landscape features**
- **Avoiding the encroachment of unwanted vegetation on agricultural land**

The advisor must know (has to be able to provide advice on :)

Measures to ensure the minimum level of maintenance and avoid the deterioration of habitats:

- Minimum livestock stocking rates and/or appropriate regimes
- Protect permanent pasture through the principles and standards restricting the use of changes
- Retention of field boundaries and landscape features
- Avoiding the encroachment of shrubs on agricultural land

Proposed entry education and experience

Slovakia: University of Agriculture, secondary vocational school of agriculture

Poland: Advisors should have agricultural higher education (university or comparable education), not less than one years experience in the agricultural advisory service.

Saxony: Advisors should have agricultural practice education (a minimum of one year) and a certificate from a technical college of higher education in agriculture (FH) or comparable education.

The proposed course for this topic (as the minimum knowledge required for the minimum level of maintenance)

Slovakia, Poland

Topic of the course :	(Slovakia) Measures to ensure the minimum level of maintenance
Goals of the course :	(Slovakia) To receive information for which farmers have the obligation to maintain grasslands.
Duration (hours):	(Slovakia) 12
Content :	(Slovakia) 1. Regarding livestock stocking rates 2. Protection of permanent pasture. 3. Retention of landscape features. 4. Recolonisation of trees 5. Recolonisation of scrub species 6. Reversion of land
Tools, aids:	(Poland)

	<p>Advisors should use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The guidebook “Minimalne wymagania wzajemnej zgodności (<i>cross-compliance</i>) dla gospodarstw rolnych objętych systemem płatności bezpośrednich oraz płatnościami w ramach zrównoważonego gospodarowania na gruntach rolnych i leśnych” - Check list, - Measuring equipment, - Manual for farmers.
Output: test.....	<p>(SK test)</p> <p>What is the objective of the requirements for a field with the “minimum level of maintenance?” (<i>to ensure the minimum level of maintenance and to avoid the degradation of habitats</i>).</p> <p>What are the requirements of applicants for a field with the “minimum level of maintenance?”</p> <p>What is the time period for mowing at an altitude of 0 – 400 meters above sea level? (<i>15th June – 15th September</i>).</p> <p>What is the time period for grazing at an altitude of 601 – 800 meters above sea level? (<i>10th June – 15th September</i>).</p> <p>What is the minimum weight of a polygastric animal livestock unit on 1 hectare of grasslands? (<i>0,2 livestock unit / 1 ha of grasslands</i>)</p>
Other	Continuation of the change of the legal basis

Permanent Pasture

- Knowledge of the definition and rules of permanent pasture

Abbreviations:

CC	Cross Compliance
FFH	Flora Fauna Habitat
FH	Technical college of higher education
VO	Regulation
SMR	Statutory Management Requirements
GAEC	Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions
PP	Permanent Pasture

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AAC Project Partners

- **P1 – The promoting organisation:** Institute of Agricultural and Food Information (Czech Republic)
- **P2 –** Agroinstitute Nitra (Slovakia)
- **P3 –** Agricultural Advisory Centre in Brwinow (Poland)
- **P4 –** Szent István University (Hungary)
- **P5 –** MARD Institute for Rural Development, Education and Advisory (Hungary)
- **P6 –** Triesdorf Consult (Germany - Bavaria)
- **P7 –** District Administration Board Chemnitz (Germany – Saxony)
- **P8 –** The Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (Austria)

List of items

CC SMR GAEC PP (L 270 Official Journal of the EU, 2003)	What the advisor has to know The author :	1. The most suitable entry education level and experience of the advisor for the topic 2. The description of an “ideal=minimal” course for the topic The author:	Notes
<i>Environment</i>			
1. Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 103, 25.4.1979, p.1) Articles 3, 4(1), (2), (4), 5, 7 and 8	P8 - Austria P7- Germany - Saxony	P8 - Austria P7- Germany - Saxony	Items written by: P8 – 1 st -10 th , P7 – 11 th -15 th , P4, 5 – 16 th -18 th . Other partners agree with the proposed items.
2. Council Directive 80/68/EEC of 17 December 1979 on the protection of groundwater against pollution caused by certain dangerous substances (OJ L 20, 26.1.1980, p. 43) Articles 4 and 5	P8 - Austria P7- Germany - Saxony	P8 - Austria P7- Germany - Saxony	Items written by: P8 – 1 st - 6 th , P7 – 7 th -9 th . Other partners agree with the proposed items.
3. Council Directive 86/278/EEC of 12 June 1986 on the protection of the environment, and in particular of soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture (OJ L 181, 4.7.1986, p.6)Article 3	P8 - Austria P7- Germany - Saxony	P8 - Austria P7- Germany - Saxony	Items written by: P8 – 1st - 7 th , P7 – 8 th -12 th , P4,5 – 13 th . Other partners agree with the proposed items.
4. Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of water against	P8 - Austria	P8 - Austria	Items written by: P1 – 1st - 14 th , P8 – 15 th -20 th , P7 – 21 st -25 th . Other

pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (OJ L 375, 31.12.1991, p. 1) Articles 4 and 5	P7- Germany - Saxony	P7- Germany - Saxony	partners agree with the proposed items.
5. Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992, p. 7).Articles 6, 13, 15, and 22(b)	P8 - Austria P7- Germany - Saxony	P8 - Austria P7- Germany - Saxony	Items written by: P8 – 1 st -10 th , P7 – 11th-16 th . Other partners agree with the proposed items.
<i>Public and animal health identification and the registration of animals</i>			
6. Council Directive 92/102/EEC of 27 November 1992 on the identification and registration of animals (OJ L 355, 5.12.1992, p. 32) Articles 3, 4 and 5	P1-the Czech Republic P7- Germany - Saxony	P1-the Czech Republic P7- Germany - Saxony	Items written by: P1 – 1st - 5 th , P7 – 6 th -12 th . Other partners agree with the proposed items.
7. Commission Regulation (EC) No 911/2004 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and Council as regards ear tags, passports and holding registers (OJ L 163/65, 30.04.2004.) Articles 6,8,9	P1-the Czech Republic P7- Germany - Saxony	P1-the Czech Republic P7- Germany - Saxony	Items written by: P1 – 1st - 5 th , P7 – 6 th -12 th . Other partners agree with the proposed items.
8. Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 July 2000 establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals and regarding the labelling of beef and beef products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97 (OJ L 204, 11.8.2000, p. 1) Articles 4 and 7	P1-the Czech Republic P7- Germany - Saxony	P1-the Czech Republic P7- Germany - Saxony	Items written by: P1 – 1st - 5 th , P7 – 6 th -12 th . Other partners agree with the proposed items.
8a. Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 of 17 December 2003 establishing a system for the identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals and amending Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 and Directives 92/102/EEC and 64/432/EEC (OJ L 5, 9.1.2004, p. 8), Articles 3, 4,5	P1-the Czech Republic P7- Germany - Saxony	P1-the Czech Republic P7- Germany - Saxony	Items written by: P1 – 1st - 5 th , P7 – 6 th -12 th . Other partners agree with the proposed items.
<i>Public, animal and plant health</i>			
9. Council Directive 91/414/EEC of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market (OJ L 230, 19.8.1991, p. 1) Article 3	P3 - Poland P4 - Hungary/SZIU P5 - Hungary/MARD	P3 - Poland P4 - Hungary/SZIU P5 - Hungary/MARD	Items written by: P3 – 1st – 3 rd , P4, 5 – 4 th -11 th , P7 – 12 th . Other partners agree with the proposed items.
10. Council Directive 96/22/EC of 29 April 1996 concerning the prohibition of the use in stock farming of certain substances having a hormonal or	P3 - Poland P4 - Hungary/SZIU	P3 - Poland P4 - Hungary/SZIU	Items written by: P3 – 1st – 4 th , P4, 5 – 5th. Other partners agree with the proposed items.

<p>thyrostatic action and of beta-agonists, and repealing Directives 81/602/EEC, 88/146/EEC and 88/299/EEC (OJ L 125, 23.5.1996, p.3) Articles 3, 4, 5 and 7</p>	P5 - Hungary/MARD	P5 - Hungary/MARD	
<p>11. Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1) Articles 14, 15, 17(1), 18, 19 and 20</p>	P3 - Poland P4 - Hungary/SZIU P5 - Hungary/MARD	P3 - Poland P4 - Hungary/SZIU P5 - Hungary/MARD	Items written by: P3 – 1st – 2 nd , P4,5 – 3 rd -14 th , P7 – 15 th . Other partners agree with the proposed items.
<p>12. Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001 laying down rules for the prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (OJ L 147, 31.5.2001, p. 1) Articles 7, 11, 12, 13 and 15</p>	P3 - Poland P4 - Hungary/SZIU P5 - Hungary/MARD	P3 - Poland P4 - Hungary/SZIU P5 - Hungary/MARD	Items written by: P3 – 1st – 3 rd , P4, 5 – 4 th -9 th . Other partners agree with the proposed items.
<i>Notification of diseases</i>			
<p>13. Council Directive 2003/85/EEC introducing Community measures for the control of Foot and Mouth Disease. Council Directive 2003/85 repeals and replaces Council Directive 1985/511. (OJ L 306, 22.11.2003 p. 1) Article 3</p>	P8 - Austria P4 - Hungary/SZIU P5 - Hungary/MARD	P8 - Austria P4 - Hungary/SZIU P5 - Hungary/MARD	Items written by: P8 – 1st – 5 th , P4,5 – 6 th -11 th . Other partners agree with the proposed items.
<p>14. Council Directive 92/119/EEC of 17 December 1992 introducing general community measures for the control of certain animal diseases and specific measures relating to swine vesicular disease (OJ L 62, 15.3.1993, p. 69) Article 3</p>	P8 - Austria P4 - Hungary/SZIU P5 - Hungary/MARD	P8 - Austria P4 - Hungary/SZIU P5 - Hungary/MARD	Items written by: P8 – 1st – 5 th , P4, 5 – 6 th -11 th . Other partners agree with the proposed items.
<p>15. Council Directive 2000/75/EC of 20 November 2000 laying down specific provisions for the control and eradication of bluetongue (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 74) Article 3</p>	P8 - Austria P4 - Hungary/SZIU P5 - Hungary/MARD	P8 - Austria P4 - Hungary/SZIU P5 - Hungary/MARD	Items written by: P8 – 1st – 5 th , P4, 5 – 6 th -11 th . Other partners agree with the proposed items.
<i>Animal welfare</i>			
<p>16. Council Directive 91/629/EEC of 19 November 1991 laying down minimum standards for the protection of calves (OJ L 340, 11.12.1991, p. 28) Articles 3 and 4</p>	P2 - Slovakia P1-the Czech Republic	P2 - Slovakia P1-the Czech Republic	Items written by: P2 – 1st – 3 rd , P1 – 4 th . Other partners agree with the proposed items.

17. Council Directive 91/630/EEC of 19 November 1991 laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs (OJ L 340, 11.12.1991, p. 33) Articles 3 and 4(1)	P2 - Slovakia P1-the Czech Republic	P2 - Slovakia P1-the Czech Republic	Items written by: P2 – 1st – 2 nd , P1 – 3 rd . Other partners agree with the proposed items.
18. Council Directive 98/58/EC of 20 July 1998 concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes (OJ L 221, 8.8.1998, p. 23) Article 4	P2 - Slovakia P1-the Czech Republic	P2 - Slovakia P1-the Czech Republic	Items written by: P2 – 1st – 7 th , P1 – 8 th . Other partners agree with the proposed items.
GAEC - Good agricultural and environmental condition			
Soil erosion: Protect soil through appropriate measures — Minimum soil cover — Minimum land management reflecting site-specific conditions — Retain terraces	P2 - Slovakia P3 - Poland	P2 - Slovakia P3 - Poland	Items written by: P2 – 1st – 2 nd , P4, 5 – 3 rd . Other partners agree with the proposed items.
Organic soil matter: Maintain organic soil matter levels through appropriate practices — Standards for crop rotation where applicable — Arable stubble management	P2 - Slovakia P3 - Poland	P2 - Slovakia P3 - Poland	Items written by: P2 – 1st – 3 rd . Other partners agree with the proposed items.
Soil structure: Maintain soil structure through appropriate measures — Appropriate machinery use	P2 - Slovakia P3 - Poland	P2 - Slovakia P3 - Poland	Items written by: P2 – 1st – 2 nd . Other partners agree with the proposed items.
Minimum level of maintenance: Ensure the minimum level of maintenance and avoid the deterioration of habitats — 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	P2 - Slovakia P3 - Poland	P2 - Slovakia P3 - Poland	Items written by: P2 – 1st – 4 th . Other partners agree with the proposed items.
PP – Permanent pasture			

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