



European Commission
Agriculture and Rural Development



Cross-compliance: linking EU legislation on pig welfare and CAP payments

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What is cross-compliance?

- **CC is a link between CAP payments and other policies (Public, Animal and Plant health, Environment, Animal Welfare)**

CROSS COMPLIANCE



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PAYMENTS

Direct payments :

- Single Payment Scheme (SPS)
- Single Area Payment scheme (SAPS)
- Coupled direct payments

Rural development:

- Payments to farmers in mountain and other handicap areas
- Natura 2000 payments both in farm and forest land
- Payments linked to the Water Framework Directive
- Agri-environment
- Animal welfare payments
- First afforestation of agricultural land
- Forest-environment payments

Wine :

- Grubbing-up premium
- Restructuration payments
- Green harvesting payments

SCOPE

Statutory Management Requirements (SMR)

- Natura 2000 Directives
- Nitrates and Groundwater Directives
- Sewage Sludge Directive
- Animal Identification-Registration
- Pesticides Directive
- Hormones ban Directive
- General Food Law
- Notification of diseases Directives
- Animal welfare Directives

Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC)



Why has been cross-compliance introduced in the CAP ?

Basically CC stems from the idea that:

- **the farmer who wants to benefit from the full support of CAP payments must respect rules on Public, Animal and Plant health, Environment, Animal Welfare, as well as maintaining land in good agricultural and environmental conditions**



Objectives / Expected benefits

- 1. To contribute to the development of sustainable agriculture**
- 2. To make CAP more compatible with the expectations of Society.**

Achieving these 2 objectives should improve public acceptance of the CAP



What cross-compliance is not

CC is NOT the enforcement tool for other policies (Public, Animal and Plant health, Environment, Animal Welfare)

CC does NOT pay farmers for respecting the Law

CC is NOT an eligibility condition for the granting of the CAP payments



Two additional concepts

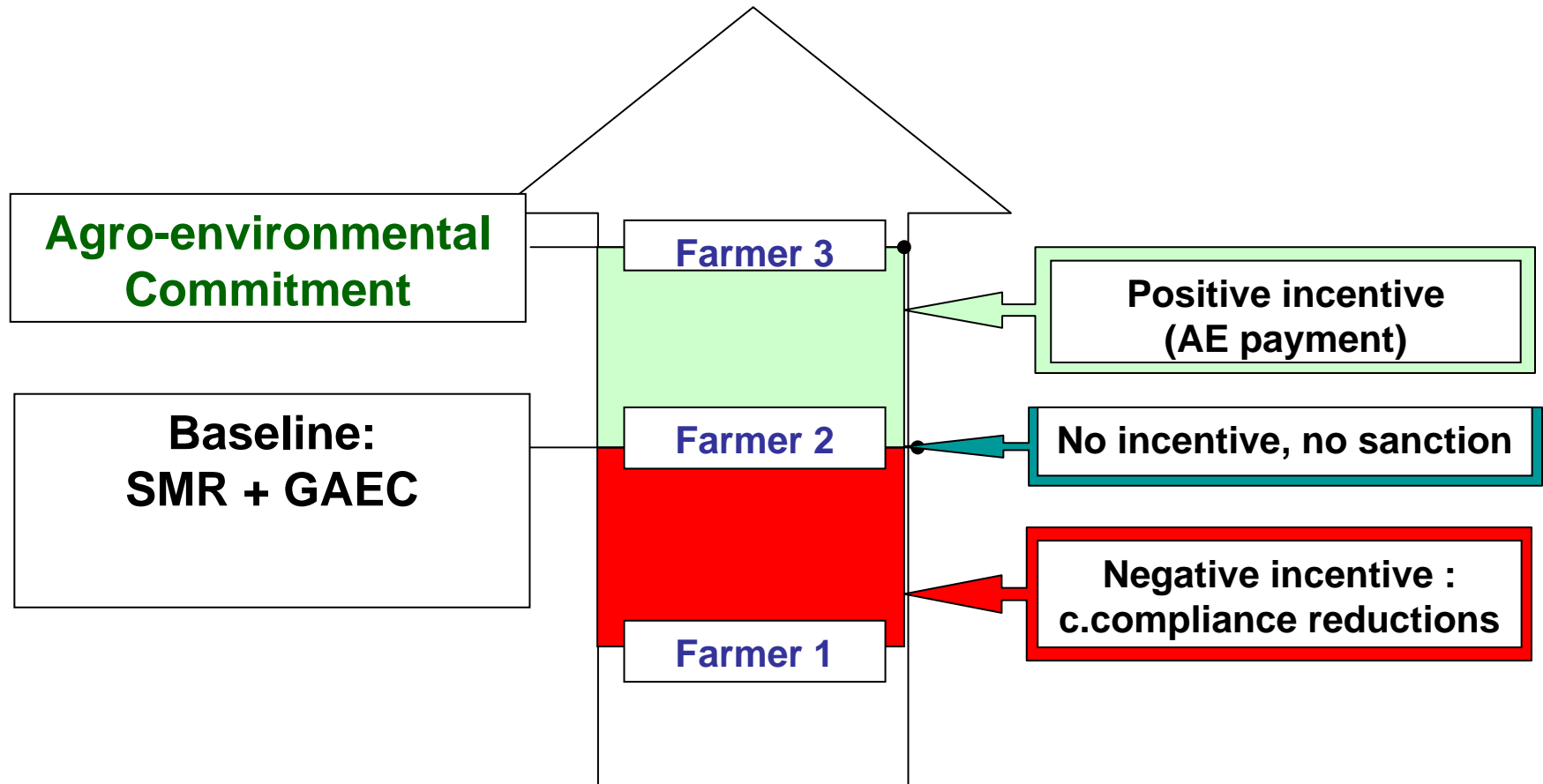
Whole farm approach:

Cross compliance must be respected on the whole farm, not only on area/animal claimed for payments

Baseline for Rural Development:

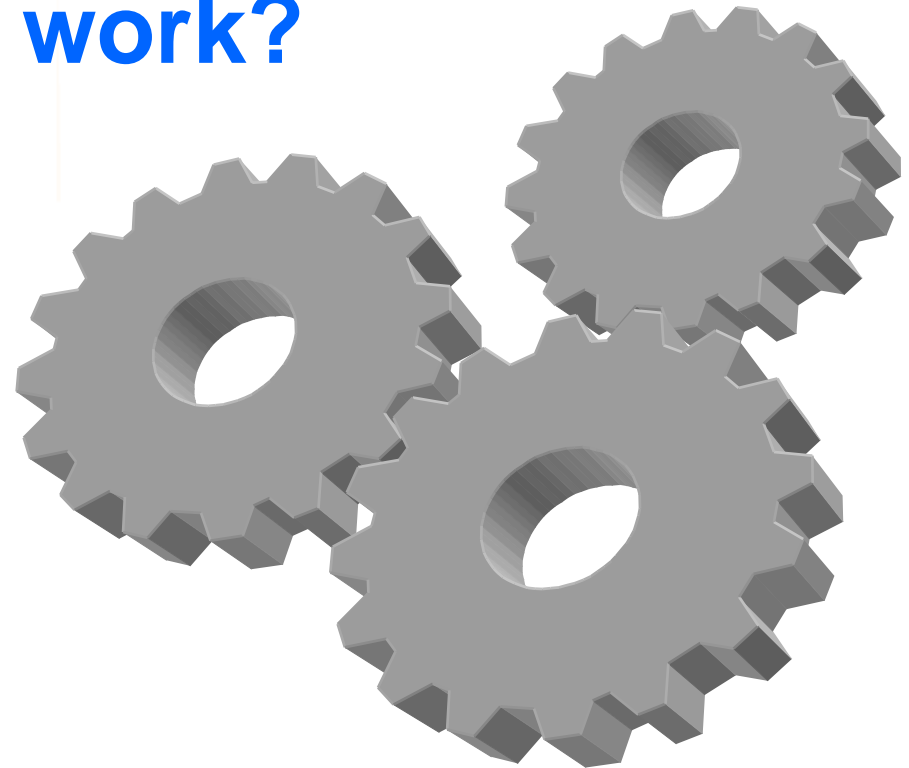
RD payments beyond the legal obligations

CC sanctions below the legal obligations





- **How does it work?**





Obligations / Checks /Sanctions

National authorities:

- *provide farmers with a list of obligations*
- *check 1% of beneficiaries of CAP payments*
- *in case of non-respect, apply a sanction (in general 3% of payments)*

Commission:

- *Audits MS, and makes financial corrections in case of weak implementation or control system*



Pig welfare in cross-compliance (1)

SMR 17 = Article 3 of Directive 91/630/EEC

- Farmers must provide sufficient floor area to weaner pigs, rearing pigs, gilts and sows
- Farmers must provide sufficient solid floor for gilts and sows
- When using concrete slatted floors, farmers must provide the pigs, kept in group, flooring surfaces with a maximum width and minimum slat



Pig welfare in cross-compliance (1)

SMR 17 = Article 3 of Directive 91/630/EEC

- Farmers must not tether sows or gilts in newly build or adapted old premises.
- When bringing into use new or renovated premises (in any case from 1 January 2013), farmers must keep sows or gilts in groups from 4 weeks after the service to one week before the expected time of farrowing (except in case of holdings of less than 10 sows and for ill or injured animals).



Pig welfare in cross-compliance (1)

SMR 17 = Article 3 of Directive 91/630/EEC

- Farmers must provide food in a way to avoid competition between sows kept in group.
- Farmer must provide dry pregnant sows and gilts with high fiber and high energy food.



Pig welfare in cross-compliance (1)

SMR 17 = Article 4(1) of Directive 91/630/EEC

All pigs

- Farmers must not expose pigs to continuous noise levels as loud as 85 dBA.
- Farmers must keep pigs in light with an intensity of at least 40 lux for a minimum of 8 hours a day.
- Farmers must provide pigs with permanent access to manipulable material such as straw, hay, wood, sawdust, etc.



Pig welfare in cross-compliance (1)

SMR 17 = Article 4(1) of Directive 91/630/EEC

All pigs (continued)

- Farmers must feed pigs at least once a day and when they are kept in group, by a system that avoid competition.
- Farmers must provide permanent access to water for all pigs over two weeks of age.
- Farmers must not mutilate pigs except for procedures that are permitted under certain conditions.



Pig welfare in cross-compliance (1)

SMR 17 = Article 4(1) of Directive 91/630/EEC

All pigs (continued)

Farmers must not practice tail docking or the reduction of the corner teeth on a routine basis.

Farmers must check and correct environmental conditions or management systems when tail biting or other vice occurs.

Farmers must not practise tail docking or castration of pigs after seven days of life.



Pig welfare in cross-compliance (1)

SMR 17 = Article 4(1) of Directive 91/630/EEC

Boars

Farmers must provide floor area to boars in compliance with the directive.

Sows and gilts

Farmers must thoroughly clean pregnant sows and gilts in farrowing crates and treat them against external and internal parasites.

Farmers must provide nesting material to sows and gilts except if incompatible with slurry system used.



Pig welfare in cross-compliance (1)

SMR 17 = Article 4(1) of Directive 91/630/EEC

Piglets

- Farmers must provide to piglets a solid floor or equivalent solutions as to allow them to rest together at the same time.
- Farmers must not wean the piglets before the age of 28 days unless in all-in all out system where they can be weaned 7 days earlier.



Pig welfare in cross-compliance (1)

SMR 17 = Article 4(1) of Directive 91/630/EEC

Weaners and rearing pigs

- Farmers must take measures to prevent fighting between pigs.
- Farmers must limit mixing pigs as much as possible.
- Farmers must take corrective measures when severe fighting appears such as providing straw or isolating specific individuals.
- Farmers must not use tranquillising medicaments in order to facilitate mixing except under veterinarian prescription.



Pig welfare in cross-compliance (2)

- Rural development programmes

Measure “Modernisation of agricultural holdings”

- To support on farm investments to improve the holding
 - *the overall performance*
 - *investments shall respect of EU legislation (incl A. welfare)*
- During a maximum 36 months after the standards becomes mandatory in national legislation
 - *young farmers: 36 months from the date of setting up*
- 40 to 75 % rate intensity depending of farmer’s situation (younger) and location of the holding (mountain, Natura 2000)



Pig welfare in cross-compliance (2)

■ Rural development programmes

Measure “Animal Welfare payments”

- Voluntary commitment going beyond relevant mandatory requirements and for a period of at least 5 years
- Commitment improving animal welfare can be supported provided that:
 - *Improves effectively animal welfare on the farm*
 - *Concrete, clear and controllable commitments*
 - *Implies additional costs and income foregone for farmers*
- Max 500 €/Livestock Unit/year



Pig welfare in cross-compliance (3)

Article 68 of Regulation (EC) No 73/2009

Specific support

- Member States may grant specific support to farmers for:
 - practising enhanced animal welfare standards
- This support shall
 - take the form of annual additional payments
 - be consistent with other Community measures and policies



Thank you for your attention