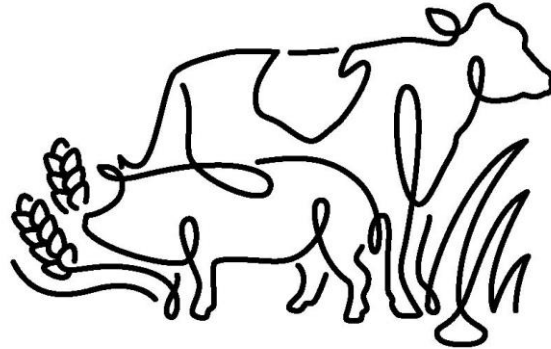


6.2 “Legislative framework analysis”

Legislative bottlenecks



Valters Zelcs
Farmers Parliament



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- Main legislative bottlenecks



6.2 work package

Main goal –

To determine the “friendliness” of legislative frameworks (of each partner-state) for implementation of SATs.



Methodology

- Creation of questionnaire
- Receiving of filled questionnaires
- Gathering and interpreting of data
 - The evaluation was done by Farmers Parliament, with a possibility to incorporate individual member state comments.

Factors



1	Requirements for cover on storage tanks to avoid ammonia emissions.
2	Limitations of N fertilisation via maximum allowed application norms.
3	Requirements for injection of slurry.
4	Restrictions for recirculation of slurry which has already been removed from livestock houses.
5	Restrictions for size/dimension of slurry channels in stables, or other provisions for design of slurry channels reducing the risks of harmful concentration of gases, when slurry is being removed from the channels.
6	Other, currently active regulations that could potentially hinder in-field, in-house or in-storage acidification.
7	Support schemes for investing in SATs

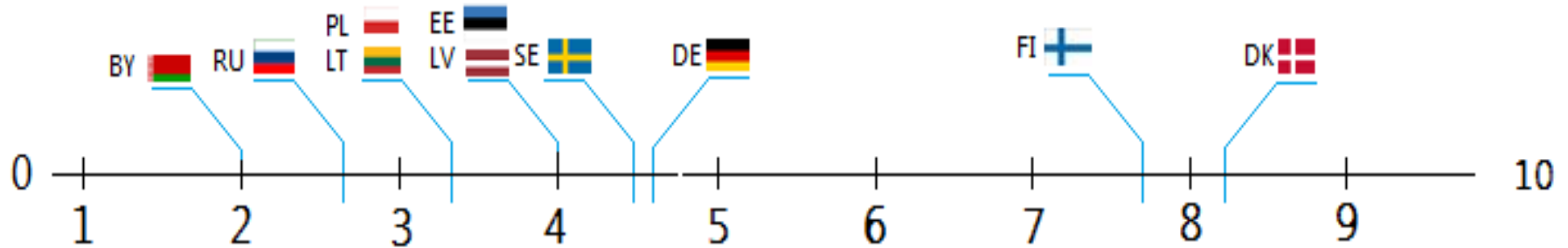
Results



Ranking	Country	Score
1	Denmark	8.2
2	Finland	7.8
3	Germany	4.6
4	Sweden	4.4
5/6	Latvia	4.0
5/6	Estonia	4.0
7/8	Poland	3.2
7/8	Lithuania	3.2
9	Russia	2.6
10	Belarus	2.0



... the same results on a scale





Main legislative bottlenecks



Maximum N norms

- Apart from 170kg N/ha of organic fertilizer, some partner states (BY, RU) don't have any overall N norms.
- In LV, LT, EST, PL these overall norms are rather high.

Farmers in these states are not interested in using the available nitrogen more efficiently.



Cover on storage tanks

SATs could potentially become as an alternative to solid cover, since it reduces emissions, and is “cheaper” than solid cover.

- However, solid cover is required in NVZ farms in Denmark, and in some cases also in Germany.

In other states the cover is not required or natural crust layer is acceptable, which doesn't make SATs more favorable.



Individual bottlenecks

Sweden

- Sweden has a regulation related to concentration of harmful gasses in stables, which **could potentially hinder the in-house acidification.**

Germany

- Currently it is not possible to store slurry with chemical additives, including sulfuric acid.
- This makes the **in-house and in-storage acidification not possible.**
- **However, German authorities are open for discussion about this point in their legislation.**



Thank you for your attention!