



# Technical working Meeting – preparation NL derogation

23 May

# Progress on legislative files and national/regional action plans

- NPLG (National Programme for rural areas)?
- 7th Nitrates Action Plan + addendum?
- Extensive dairy farming?
- Buyout schemes?, N and P rights ceiling evolution?

# Political situation

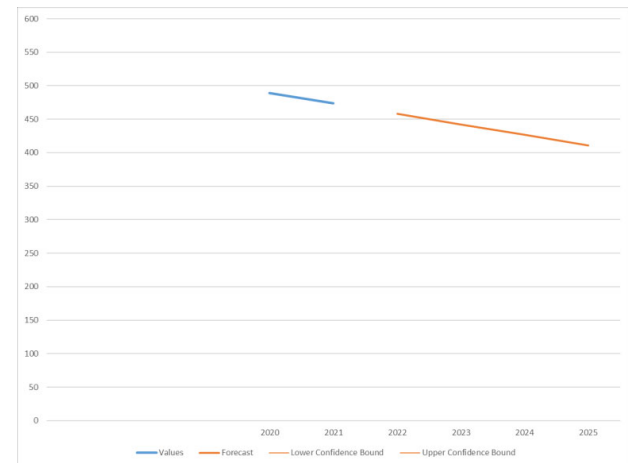
- Parliament discussions
- Conditions set by Minister Staghouwer?
  - 4 years derogation – stability for farmers
  - Derogation level for 2022 is the same as 2021, because of the late start of the derogation
  - No direct intervention of the EC in the regional approach??
- Critical of « detailed » conditions for farmers

# General conditions for the derogation

- Square the circle: give derogation for grasslands despite worsening water quality, but then additional conditions are necessary to ensure overall EU requirements of water protection can be reached
- Derogation given under the condition that regional plans with compulsory targets will apply from 2023, which will be more stringent than the current derogation.
- Previous derogation - Article 4 laid down several general conditions
  - N and P ceiling
  - Enhanced enforcement strategy: Are all conditions set in previous derogation in place, in all regions? Are all regions implementing the strategy? How do you plan to go forward?

# Manure (N &P) ceiling

- Decrease in 2020 & 2021: effect of buyout scheme under nitrogen law?
- Starting point 2021: N 473,7 P 149 (million kg)
- Expect at least similar linear decrease until 2025?
- 2022: N 458 P : 147,3
- 2023: N 442,3 P: 145, 6
- 2024: N 426,6 P: 143,9
- 2025: N 410,9 P: 142,2



## additional general conditions

- Fertilisation register – 7th NAP: when will it be in place, what will it be?
- Ensure that derogation does not jeopardise the objectives of Law to reduce Ammonia emissions and water quality in Natura 2000 sites? What is the situation with agriculture activity and derogations in/close to areas under the birds and habitats directive?
- Groundwater protection areas: no derogations in groundwater protection areas. Additional measures to reduce fertilisation and accelerate the conversion to sustainable agriculture in groundwater protection areas.
- Buffer strips: apply CAP legal requirement of 3m everywhere as a minimum (with minimum exceptions) (or more as proposed in 7<sup>th</sup> NAP + addendum)

# Possible additional condition in polluted areas

- Polluted areas are an important concern (groundwater and eutrophication)
  - Derogation starting point reduced
  - Overall and gradual reduction of fertilisation rate (manure + chemical) as a measure to address the increasing nutrients pollution
  - Larger buffer strips ?
  - Fertilisation rates (manure + chemical) gradual reduction at 170kg N/ha in groundwater protection zones

# Application rates

- In line with the ambition of Netherlands to convert the dairy sector to a fully land based dairy sector, the maximum amount of livestock manure to be applied every year shall be reduced as follows
- Year 2022 : 250 / 230
- Year 2023 : 230 / 210
- Year 2024: 210 / 190
- Year 2025 : 190 / 170



# Conditions for derogated farms

- Fertilisation plan and account: how will it relate with fertiliser register? Why only for derogated farms?
- Ploughing conditions, catch crops, manure application calendar: How much is covered by the 7th NAP and applicable to all farmers?
- Soil analysis and measures to improve soil structures: for all farmers?
- Conditions to reduce Ammonia emissions? general conditions of reduction in line with Nitrogen law?

