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<b>Document title</b>	Draft revised Regulation 2 Item 3 and Regulation 2 Item 7 of Annex III part II
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<b>Category</b>	DEC
<b>Agenda Item</b>	2 - Revision of Annex III part II of the Helsinki Convention
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## Background

The Agri group agreed in the AGRI 6-2018 Meeting to form a drafting group to carry out the revision of the Annex III part II of the Helsinki Convention and share the work between four lead countries. Poland is the lead country for Regulation 2 Item 3 “Construction of manure storage” and Regulation 2 Item 7 “Application rates for nutrients” (only starting from the sentence “The amount of livestock manure applied to the land each year...”). The first versions drafted by Poland were discussed at an online meeting of the drafting group on 25 September 2018. The attached document includes new versions of the Regulation 2 Item 3 and Regulation 2 Item 7 of Annex III part II drafted by Poland taking into account the comments received from the drafting group.

## Action requested

The Meeting is invited to discuss the draft paragraphs.

**Regulation 2 Item 3 Construction of manure storage****Current version:**

Manure storage must be of such a quality that prevents losses. The storage capacity shall be sufficiently large to ensure that manure only will be spread when the plants can utilize nutrients. The minimum level to be required should be 6 months' storage capacity.

Manure storage should be constructed to safeguard against unintentional spillages and be of such a quality that prevents losses. With regard to different types of manure, the following principles should be considered:

- solid manure should be stored in dung yards with watertight floor and side walls
- liquid manure and farm waste should be stored in containers that are made of strong material impermeable to moisture and resistant to impacts of manure handling operations.

Animal manure should be used in such a way that as high utilisation efficiency as possible is promoted. Co-operation between farmers in the use of manure has to be encouraged.

**Regulation 2 Item 3 Construction of manure storage****Version submitted for the online meeting on 25.09.2018:**

Animal manure should be used in such a way that as high a utilisation efficiency as possible is promoted. Co-operation between farmers in the use of manure has to be encouraged.

Manure storage must be of a such quality that prevents losses. The storage capacity shall be sufficiently large to ensure high nutrients utilisation efficiency. The level to be required should be 6 months' storage capacity or less if at least one of the following conditions is satisfied:

- it is sufficiently justified by farm's specific organizational conditions
- vegetation period allows to earlier application of manure providing plants can utilize nutrients effectively.

Manure storage should be constructed to safeguard against unintentional spillages and be of such a quality that prevents losses. With regard to different types of manure, the following principles should be considered:

- solid manure should be stored in dung yards with watertight floor and side walls
- liquid manure should be stored in containers that are made of material impermeable to moisture and resistant to impacts of manure handling operations.

It is possible to temporarily store manure directly on agricultural land, but not longer than for 6 months from the date of creation of the heap, provided that:

- the prism is located outside land depressions, on flat ground with a maximum slope up to 3%
- in an impenetrable and non-wet place,
- at a distance of more than 25 m from the shoreline of the surface waters, seaward and water intakes.

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**Regulation 2 Item 3 Construction of manure storage****New version:**

Animal manure should be used in such a way that as high utilisation efficiency as possible is promoted. Co-operation between farmers in the use of manure has to be encouraged.

Manure storage must be of such a quality that prevents losses. The storage capacity shall be sufficiently large to ensure high nutrients utilisation efficiency. The level to be required should be 6 months' storage capacity or less if at least one of the following conditions is met:

- it is sufficiently justified by farm's specific organizational conditions, for example, when livestock manures produced in a farm are subject to technological processing or delivery;
- vegetation period allows to earlier application of manure providing plants can utilize nutrients effectively.

Manure storage should be constructed to safeguard against unintentional spillages and be of such a quality that prevents losses. With regard to different types of manure, the following principles should be considered:

- solid manure should be stored in places with watertight floor and side walls;
- liquid manure should be stored in containers of which bottoms and walls are made of material impermeable to moisture and resistant to impacts of manure handling operations, possibly covered.

It is permissible to store solid manure temporarily directly on the arable lands, but not longer than for the period of 6 months from the date of stacking up each stockpile, provided that:

- stockpiles are located outside the land depression, at possibly flat ground, of permissible slope up to 3%;
- in a non-wet place;
- on a non-sandy soil;
- in a distance of at least 25 m from the shoreline of the surface waters, sea coastline and water intakes (provided that no protection zone under local regulations is established);
- stockpiled manure can be re-stored at the same site upon 3 years from the day of completion of previous manure storage;
- stockpile location and the date of stacking up the manure in and the date of manure storage completion are recorded;
- the use of impermeable temporary base and covers is considered.

Poultry manure shall not be stored directly on soil.

**Regulation 2 Item 7 Application rates for nutrients** (only starting from the sentence “The amount of livestock manure applied to the land each year...”)

**Current version:**

The amount of livestock manure applied to the land each year including by the animals themselves should not exceed the amount of manure containing:

- 170 kg/ha nitrogen
- 25 kg/ha phosphorus

with a view to avoiding nutrient surplus, taking soil characteristics, agricultural practices and crop types into account.

**Regulation 2 Item 7 Application rates for nutrients** (only starting from the sentence “The amount of livestock manure applied to the land each year...”)

**Version submitted for the online meeting on 25.09.2018:**

The amount of livestock manure applied to the land each year including by the animals themselves should not exceed the amount of manure containing 170 kg/ha nitrogen.

If sufficiently justified by fertilization plan a temporary derogation for maximum amount of nitrogen originating from animal manure can be applied for a region or a country.

The amount of livestock manure applied to the land each year including by the animals themselves should not exceed the amount of manure containing 3-year average rate of 25 kg/ha phosphorus for soils with optimum P level. On soils with phosphorus deficits higher rates can be applied in a way that minimises the risk of nutrient loss.

**Regulation 2 Item 7 Application rates for nutrients** (only starting from the sentence “The amount of livestock manure applied to the land each year...”)

**New version:**

The amount of livestock manure applied to the land each year should not exceed the amount of manure containing 170 kg N/ha.

If sufficiently justified, a temporary derogation for maximum amount of nitrogen originating from animal manure can be applied in a region or a country, subject to at least one of the following conditions:

- justified by a high nitrogen use efficiency based on nutrient balance at the regional or country’s scale;
- previous derogations have not caused any negative environmental effects.

The amount of livestock manure applied to the land each year should not exceed the amount of manure containing 3-year average rate of 25 kg of phosphorus per hectare for soils with at least optimum P level. On soils with phosphorus deficits, higher rates can be applied in order to prevent soil mining, provided that the risk of nutrient losses is minimised.