

FAIRWAYS H2020: Work Package 6: Task 6.2 Phase 2

ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE

Q24 Please rank the frequency of use of the following enforcement strategies in your country. **Very low** = not used at all **Very high** = the main form of regulation used

	Denmark	England	France	Germany	Greece	NI	NL	Portugal	Romania	Slovenia	Norway
NITRATES	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score
Rules and Deterrence	high	very high	high	medium high		high	medium low	medium high	medium high	very low	very high
								This is mainly used between institutions/organizations.	There are rules related to areas with different risks and also protected ones in which the public is restricted to practise any activity.		Quite a number of rules and regulations, and economic incentives, and advise systems
Advice and Persuasion	high	very high	medium low	medium low		medium low	medium high	high	medium low	high	high
		For the EA, Advice and persuasion is a preferred initial approach to achieve compliance	Some rules exists on specifics topics (in vulnerable areas)	Consultation, i.e. in cooperation with water works		This is improving in RoI but is still low in NI. A lot of the advice is in paper form rather than on the ground with farm advisers	Awareness raising, stakeholder engagement and management	This is used mainly towards individuals (e.g. farmers) as a way of avoid problematic behaviours	There are experts in rural development who do advisory in rural areas.	Usually done by agriculture and environmental advisors, extension services	Quite a number of resources are used for advice and persuasion, for ex to municipal advisors.
Criteria Strategies	NA	NA	very low	NA		NA	NA	medium high	high	NA	low
			These strategies are promoted in the more complex cases (by research agencies)	Not applied		Not that we are aware of	incidentally used in annual enforcement plans	There are procedures established for the action of the technicians	There are strategies in Water Basin Management Plans.	The most common way	There are no explicit criteria strategies, but economic incentives programmes are important to implement criteria.
Responsive regulation	NA	very high	NA	NA		NA	NA	very low	N/A	medium high	low
		Non-compliance will result in the removal of the Basic Payment Scheme	Could happen but rare	Not applied		Not that we are aware of	Not commonly applied	Not officially used.		Common way, but always in connection with criteria strategies	relevant for regional environmental planning.
Smart regulation	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	low	very low	N/A	very low	low
			Controls and regulations is expected to be done by state.	Not applied		Not that we are aware of	Focus on most vulnerable areas, due to limited capacity	goes against the rules		A new way of policy making but still in early phase of development	not much applied
Risk based regulation	NA	very high	NA	NA		low	low	medium low	high	low	medium low
		The Environment Agency enforces the NVZ rules. Its officers make risk-based assessments of which farms to inspect. Farmers in breach of NVZ requirements are breaking the law and could be fined. Non-compliance inspections can go back 3 years. The Rural payment Agency carries out cross compliance inspections on a minimum of 1% claimants, using a risk based approach.	Not applied	Could happen but rare		Low but they is a move in this direction in both jurisdictions	Used in licensing of spills to surface water (emission test)	In places with pollutant problems, the limits and penalties are more severe.	Agency for Payments and Intervention in Agriculture apply penalties according to evaluation of risks at farm level.	Agriculture and nature sector are thinking about it for the next cap, but it is still in the early phase of development	risk based regulation is relevant, for ex. used for some measures (delayed ploughing, and in erosion exposed areas)
Meta regulation	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	low	very low	N/A	high	medium low
			Water companies could measures concentrations in water and help farmers to improve their practice.	not applied		Not that we are aware of	Deltaplann Agricultural Water Management. Voluntary, non-binding, little commitment, bottom up, little steering possibilities on where to apply.	The penalties and regulations are defined at national level and should not be changes. Although there are certification systems, they do not have a regulatory impact.		In place for all big companies that have impact on the environment	not aware of