



AGRIGRID

SSPE-CT-2006-044403

Workshop 2

Review of payment calculations in rural development measures in the EU

WP 2

AgrienvIRONMENTAL schemes

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Agrienviromental schemes

- Reg. EC 1698 /2005 § 36 point a. iv and § 39.
- Voluntary agrienviromental commitments
- Income forgone + Additional cost incurred + Transaction cost.

Annual crops	600 €/ha
Specialised permanent	900 €/ha
Other land uses	450 €/ha
Rare breeds	200 €/LU



Agrienviromental measures during the 2007 – 2013 programming period

The project

9 Member States represented

186 different schemes

Our strategy

- One common -Organic farming
- Two (at least) country – region specific



The timing

- Still in the negotiation process
- Some RPDs approved already.
- Payment calculations an issue
- Bad timing or
opportunity?



Categories

- According to main objectives
 - Natural Resources
 - Water
 - Soil
 - Biodiversity
 - Genetic
 - Wildlife
 - Protection, maintenance and enhancement of agro-ecosystems
 - Landscape
 - Holistic approaches
 - Organic farming
 - Integrated production



Other approaches

- Precision agriculture approaches
- Management plans as main commitments

Multi –objective schemes



Natural resources

Soil

Spain (Basque Country)

- Soil protection in extensive crops
- Soil protection in permanent crops

Italy (Veneto)

- Improvement of soil quality / Organic matter
- Improvement of soil quality / Organic fertilization

Poland

- Protecting soil and water
 - Undersown crop
 - Winter intercrop
 - Stubble intercrop

Greece

- livestock farming extensification
- protection of stone terraces



Natural resources

Water

LT	Landscape stewardship scheme	management of wetlands
		management of shore belts of water bodies in
		against pollution and soil
		shore belts and slopes of
		melioration ditches
	Scheme for improving the status of water bodies at risk	
PL	Buffer zones	
		Winter intercrop
		Stubble intercrop
	Buffer	
U K		Creation and Management of Water Margins to reduce diffuse pollution

Scheme for improving the status of water bodies at risk

Creation and Management of Water Margins to reduce diffuse pollution



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Genetic biodiversity (1)

DE – NRW	Diversification of crop rotations pursuant to the 'Joint task for improvements of Agricultural Structure and Coastal protection' (GAK) "national framework regulation" (Crop rotation diversification on arable land).
ES BC	Environmental protection in extensive dryland crops by rotation and alternatives to cereal.
ES BC	Biodiversity conservation in crop rotations
FI	Crop diversification (in support areas A and B) ^{D)}
ES BC	Local beans cultivation
FI	Cultivation of local crops
GR	Conservation of extensive crops from genetic erosion risk
IT	Biodiversity / Biodiversity keepers (growers)



Genetic biodiversity (2)

ES BC	Local breeds conservation
ES N	Conservation of rare livestock breeds (maintaining native rare breeds)
FI	Raising local breeds
GR	Conservation of threatened local breeds
IT	Biodiversity / Biodiversity keepers (breeders)
LT	Rare Breeds Scheme
PL	Preservation threatened genetic resources of animals in agriculture
	Preservation local breed cattle Preservation local breed horses Preservation local breed sheep Preservation local breed pigs



Biodiversity 3 practices

UK Water Margins Creation and Management of Water Margins to enhance biodiversity interest

CZ Landscape management Bio-belts

IT Ecological corridors, buffer strips, hedgerows and little woods / Care and improvement of existent buffer strips, hedgerows and little woods

ES BC Phytosanitary treatment machinery verification by homologated company
Rational phytosanitary treatment
Pest integrated control

FI Use of pest monitoring methods



Biodiversity 4 specifically targeted

CZ	Grassland maintenance	Bird habitats on grassland – waders' nesting site
		Bird habitats on grassland- corncrake's breeding site
ES BC	Fauna conservation in crop rotations	



Biodiversity Agroecosystems

CZ Grassland maintenance Meadows (basic management)
Mesophilic and hygrophilic meadows (MHM)
Mountain and xerophilous meadows (MXM)
Permanently waterlogged and peatland meadows
Pastures (basic management)
Species rich pastures
Dry steppe grasslands and heathlands

UK Species Rich Grassland Creation and management of species rich grassland
Management of species rich grassland
Management of species rich grassland for corn buntings

PL Preservation of threatened species of birds and natural habitats not covered by Natura 2000
Meadows moorgrass and selernicowe
Warmlikes meadows
Semi natural wet – hay meadows
Semi natural meadows fresh habitats
Traditional orchards



Landscape

Cultivation of catch crops on arable land or cultivation of grass under permanent crops

LT Landscape stewardship scheme: management of natural and semi-natural meadows

management of wetlands

management of shore belts of water bodies in meadows

protection of water bodies against pollution and soil erosion on the arable land

stubble field in winter season

strips or plots of melliferous in the arable land

management of the holding landscape elements

management of protection shore belts and slopes of melioration ditches

management of the environment of small cultural elements

IT Ecological corridors, buffer strips, hedgerows and little woods / Care and improvement of existent buffer strips, hedgerows and little woods

Ecological corridors, buffer strips, hedgerows and little woods / Establishment of new buffer strips and single-row hedgerows



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Precision agriculture

Additional measures for horticultural farms

Finland

More accurate nitrogen fertilisation on horticultural crops

Use of pest monitoring methods

Integrated production

CZ

Fruit, vegetable, vines

DE - MWP

Fruit, vegetables

ES BC

GR

Cotton



Country region specific schemes

Measures / Sub - measures examined

- Integrated 1
- Water 16
- Biodiversity 10
 - Agro – ecosystems 19
- Lanscape 10



Payment differentiations 1

Organic livestock as grassland or pastures

- Germany, Czech, Scotland, Lithuania, Italy (V), Poland

or different scheme

- Spain, Finland, Greece

Conversion – Maintenance of organic farming practices

- Germany NRW, Italy, Poland and Scotland more long term

Payment differentiations 2

Regional – territorial variation

- Germany, Finland in crops, Greece

According to crop types

including some times specific crops

Olive, varieties of vineyards

Per type of animal

Farm size in organic scheme in Poland and Navarra



Income - Cost changes

- Only income forgone due to estimated reduction of yield....
- inclusion of all cost and income elements in a comparative accounting exercise
- Including only the specific changes identified
- Using broad cost categories like 'direct', 'other', 'additional'.
- Direct statement of difference between participants and non participants.



Additional costs (not transaction)

- Control
- Necessary changes
- Lack of knowledge
- Bookkeeping
- Monitoring



Transaction costs

- Some cases not included CZ, DE
- No justification provided or
- Full justification



Calculation approaches

Gross margins were compared for participants and non participants

Three approaches

1. Complete accounting exercise for both participant and non participant using either survey or existing FADN data.
2. By using non participant as a starting point calculating changes due to participation.
3. By stating the differences in cost elements and adding them up.



Reference

- Usually one or two representative crops for the whole type. In the case of arable crops representative rotations were also used.
- Reference years depended highly on availability of data, when there was a possibility to use FADN data then the average of a whole period was calculated.



Data sources

- Farm Accountancy Data Network
- National – Regional Statistics
- Specific Studies – Surveys
- Local - Regional – National economic indicator documents
- Own surveys
- Expert consulting



Problems

- Data availability
- Data reliability

Solutions

- Assumptions
- Data mining
- Expert consulting
- Own survey

- Expert consulting
- Comparison with other data



Concluding remarks

- Agrienvironmental measures were intended to allow space for the different environmental conditions.
- Administrative structure and function is varying.
- The result: 9 partners 186 schemes that can be analysed further to land use and management practices.
- A variety of approaches used to deal with the data availability problem.
- Data availability/reliability a common problem
 - Some of the schemes new
- The difficulties in calculation of payments an impediment for innovations.
- Administrative – management perplexities may affect environmental performance.

A lot of work has to be done

