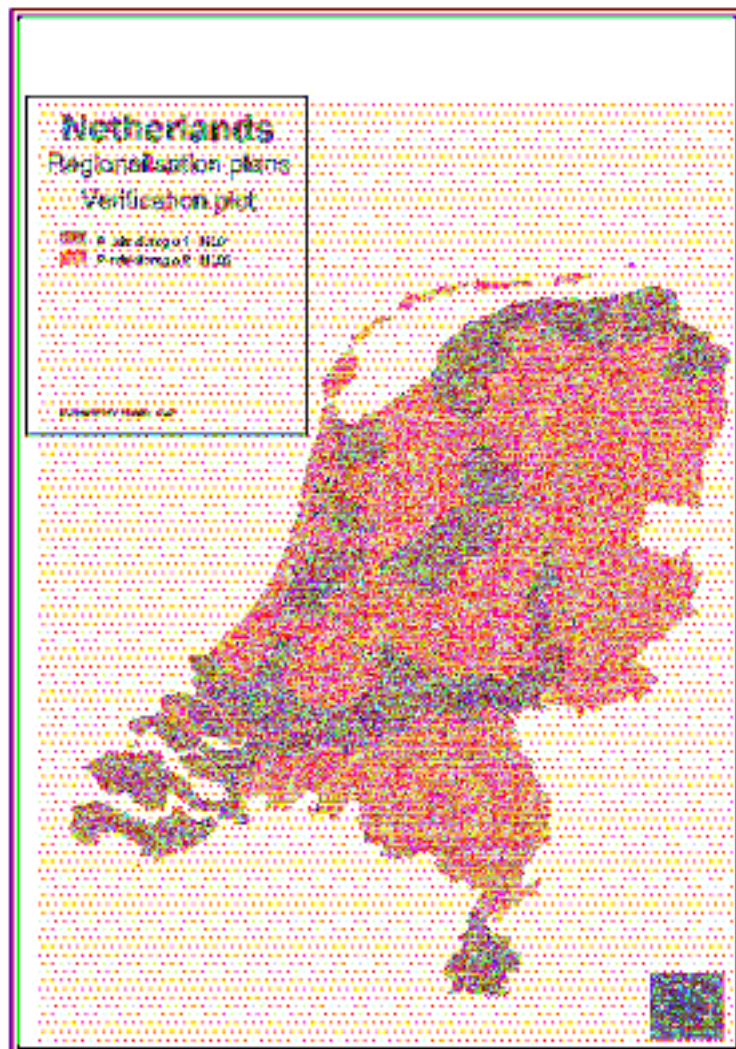


Annex 1 The two production regions in the Netherlands



Annex 2 Details of COP crops 1985-2000: area in ha

Arable Area in ha (1 ha = 10.000 m ²)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Wheat	128 118	116 466	106 069	114 461	139 628	140 603	123 233	126 892	118 033	121 587	135 412	141 607	137 510	139 314	102 779	136 686
Rye	4 571	4 177	5 032	6 592	6 826	8 604	6 997	6 207	7 432	5 603	8 175	6 893	4 980	6 330	2 652	5 961
Barley	38 837	42 182	46 324	62 669	50 195	40 388	41 916	34 092	40 055	43 671	35 580	35 485	41 955	39 733	58 293	47 172
Oats	11 278	6 505	8 083	13 167	7 787	3 401	3 324	3 646	5 153	5 518	2 914	1 909	1 955	2 066	2 518	2 404
Triticale	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 978	2 367	1 904	1 622	2 579	3 270	2 933	4 429	1 835	6 646
Maize excl.ensilage	437	215	0	0	0	0	14 402	10 373	14 586	16 860	14 010	16 516	18 098	19 458	22 006	27 518
total Cereals excl. maize ensilage	183 241	169 545	165 508	196 888	204 436	192 996	192 852	183 576	187 164	194 860	198 671	205 681	207 430	211 330	190 083	226 386
Maize ensilage	176 589	196 994	182 322	194 699	202 691	201 811	202 014	217 525	228 683	228 508	219 217	222 872	231 985	219 940	230 746	205 321
Rape seed	10 120	5 849	9 502	7 272	6 275	8 415	7 070	4 234	2 350	1 424	1 493	878	579	873	1 319	854
total oilseeds 1)	10 120	5 849	9 502	7 272	6 275	8 415	7 070	4 234	2 350	1 424	1 493	878	579	873	1 319	854
Peas 2)	19 581	22 237	33 613	27 920	15 633	11 374	7 190	4 758	2 460	1 543	724	918	739	789	942	796
Field Beans	2 278	5 809	9 321	13 384	6 839	3 169	2 032	1 670	1 274	802	532	664	1 008	755	648	679
total protein crops	21 860	28 046	42 934	41 304	22 471	14 543	9 221	6 428	3 734	2 345	1 256	1 582	1 748	1 543	1 590	1 475
total COP	391 811	400 434	400 266	440 164	435 873	417 765	411 157	411 763	421 930	427 137	420 637	431 013	441 742	433 687	423 738	434 037
Flax and Hemp	4 368	3 139	3 802	4 487	5 258	5 535	4 408	4 727	3 758	4 651	4 407	3 874	5 502	4 581	4 903	5 171
Other arable crops	353 543	360 801	332 138	345 083	354 691	376 134	380 959	388 169	375 825	364 512	371 307	372 334	361 512	371 809	373 580	366 961
total Arable products	749 722	764 374	736 206	789 734	795 822	799 434	796 524	804 659	801 513	796 300	796 352	807 221	808 756	810 078	802 221	806 169

1) area of other oilseeds is small and not counted separately

2) marrowfat peas are partly COP (dry harvest) and non-COP (wet harvest); as the distribution is unknown, they have been distributed here according to the known distribution of peas to COP and non-COP

Production in 1.000 tons (1 ton = 1.000 kg)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Wheat	851.0	940.1	768.9	827.1	1046.8	1075.9	944.1	1016.8	1033.6	981.0	1166.7	1268.9	1062.6	1072.0	851.4	1142.7
Rye	19.3	19.5	24.7	28.3	33.4	36.2	33.5	34.4	41.2	26.5	42.5	38.2	27.9	30.3	14.0	29.0
Barley	197.4	262.2	261.8	302.3	250.7	218.8	237.9	204.0	251.5	227.6	202.5	234.8	268.3	214.5	364.5	287.8
Oats	58.1	39.7	47.1	59.5	32.1	16.1	17.9	18.7	30.5	27.9	15.5	10.7	10.9	10.5	13.9	13.3
Triticale	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7	13.1	11.3	8.7	14.0	19.6	16.4	19.4	10.9	36.0
Maize excl.ensilage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.0	138.3	129.2	107.2	138.8	236.5	159.4	161.8	0.0
total Cereals excl. maize ensilage	1125.8	1261.5	1102.5	1217.2	1363.0	1347.0	1249.1	1378.0	1506.4	1401.0	1548.4	1711.0	1622.7	1506.0	1416.5	1508.9
Maize ensilage	1992.7	2667.3	2157.4	2483.7	2685.6	2363.0	2336.7	2596.2	2916.9	2728.1	2527.4	2694.6	3480.0	2905.3	3414.4	0.0
Rape seed	30.6	20.1	31.0	24.2	23.0	25.5	21.0	13.8	7.3	4.2	4.5	3.1	2.0	2.7	4.5	2.9
total oilseeds 1)	30.6	20.1	31.0	24.2	23.0	25.5	21.0	13.8	7.3	4.2	4.5	3.1	2.0	2.7	4.5	2.9
Peas 2)	68.3	123.4	121.2	106.7	74.5	59.5	30.7	19.7	10.5	6.4	3.2	4.0	3.2	3.4	4.4	3.7
Field Beans	16.6	30.0	48.1	56.8	29.8	15.1	9.6	8.4	7.0	3.3	2.3	3.3	6.0	4.5	4.3	4.1
total protein crops	84.9	153.4	169.3	163.5	104.3	74.6	40.3	28.1	17.5	9.7	5.5	7.4	9.1	8.0	8.7	7.8
total COP	3234.0	4102.3	3460.2	3888.6	4175.9	3810.1	3647.1	4016.1	4448.1	4143.0	4085.9	4416.0	5113.8	4422.0	4844.0	1519.6
Flax and Hemp	35.7	24.8	31.7	32.0	31.3	39.6	35.5	20.1	25.7	32.6	34.4	28.8	45.3	19.5	37.5	35.5
Other arable crops 3)	14212.9	15319.3	15062.7	14173.4	15149.2	16407.2	14840.6	16712.0	15995.5	13884.9	14454.6	15210.4	15428.1	11645.3	16575.2	15931.4
total Arable products	17482.7	19446.4	18554.6	18094.0	19356.4	20256.9	18523.2	20748.2	20469.3	18060.5	18574.8	19655.2	20587.2	16086.8	21456.8	17486.6

1) production of other oilseeds is small and not counted separately

2) marrowfat peas are partly COP (dry harvest) and non-COP (wet harvest); as the distribution is unknown, they have been distributed here according to the known distribution of peas to COP and non-COP (in ha)

3) excl.straw and tinning peas

4) data for protein crops estimated

ANNEX 3 : List of persons contacted

Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fishery

J.A.F. van de Wijnboom, Senior Staff Officer, Department of Agriculture (*)
H.W.A. Diepenhorst, Senior Staff Officer, Department of International Affairs (*)
W. Stevens, Library and Documentation Unit

Laser, Agency of the Ministry charged with the implementation of the COP regulation

L. Lousma (*)
Mw. A. Oosterhof
J. Niks

AID, General Inspection Service of the Ministry charged with inspection

H. Kivits, coördinator of inspection (*).

HPA, Arable Product Board

R. de Zwart

LEI, Agricultural-Economical Institute

Mw. L. van Staalduinen, head of unit
W. van Everdingen

LTO, National Farmer's Association

A. Maarsing, National President of the Arable section (*)

NAV, National Arable Farmer's Association

J. de Koeijer, National President (*)

CBS, National Bureau of Statistics

Mw. M. van de Ende, agricultural statistics

(*) For the persons marked (*) a full interview report is available

ANNEXE 4 : DETAIL DES ENQUETES AUPRES DES EXPLOITANTS

0-Données Générales

MOYENNES SUR 30¹ AGRICULTEURS INTERROGES:

SAU (ha)	SCOP (ha)	SCOP irrigable (ha)	SCOP irriguée (ha)	Taux de gel dans la déclaration PAC (%)	Gel (ha)
83,4	37,8	-	-	0,10	4,0

Céréales (sauf maïs)	Maïs grain	Maïs ensilage	Oléagineux	Protéagineux	Dont gel industriel	Autres surfaces agricoles	Dont jachère agronomique
29,0	1,3	2,6	0,6	0,4	0,3	45,8	-

1-Adaptation au gel

1/1-Existence avant le gel de surfaces en gel ou en friche	Somme
NON	93%
Pas de réponse	7%

1/5-1-Après le gel, achat de terres arables pour retrouver surface initiale	Somme
FAUX	100
VRAI	0%
Total	100%

1/5-2- Après le gel, augmentation des rendements sur le reste de l'exploitation	Somme
FAUX	86%
VRAI	14%
Total	100%

1/5-3- Après le gel, diminution des intrants et/ou des façons culturales	Somme
FAUX	79%
VRAI	21%
Total	100%

1/5-4- Après le gel, rééquilibrage/changement au profit des cultures plus rentables	Somme
FAUX	90%
VRAI	10%
Total	100%

1/5-5-Si oui (pour les exploitants qui ont répondu "Vrai" à la question 1/5-4), vers quelle culture ?
chicorée
Lis
pommes de terre

¹ One of the farmers in the survey was a Countryside Protection Foundation. This "farmer" had entered the sample through the random procedure of drawing. During the interview, it appeared, that it was not exceptional that such an organisation was applying set aside on the grounds it administered (whence it was not an artefact that it was drawn in the sample). The quantitative characteristics of the organisation however are so outlying in the statistics, that it would greatly distort the average values; therefore, its data are not counted in the numbers and percentages in this Annex, although the data are, of course, in the database.

1/5-6-Autres	10%
Coopération avec les voisins	
Affermer des parcelles pour cultures maraîchères	

1.6 Quels problèmes administratifs liés à la mise en œuvre et au contrôle du gel avez-vous rencontrés ?

1/6-1-Erreur de la surface dans la déclaration	Somme
FAUX	48%
VRAI	52%
Total	100%

1/6-2-Taille minimale des parcelles non respectée	Somme
FAUX	79%
VRAI	21%
Total	100%

1/6-3-Rendement minimal du gel industriel non respecté	Somme
FAUX	97%
VRAI	3%
Total	100%

1/6-4-Date de début et de fin de gel problématique	Somme
FAUX	76%
VRAI	24%
Total	100%

1/6-5-Information tardive sur le taux de gel	Somme
FAUX	69%
VRAI	31%
Total	100%

1/6-6-Lourdeur des procédures administratives	Somme
FAUX	45%
VRAI	55%
Total	100%

1/6-7-Manque d'intégration des différentes aides	Somme
FAUX	72%
VRAI	28%
Total	100%

1/6-8-Versement des aides trop tardif	Somme
FAUX	48%
VRAI	52%
Total	100%

1/6-9-Autres	38%
Charge administrative dans une période occupée	
Manque de diffusion des informations sur l'évolution des règlements de la PAC	
Discussion sur le propriété pendant les années de référence	
Discussion sur des terres louées	
Sanctions disproportionnées	

For open questions 8.4 and 8.5 see the interpretation made in the end of this annex

2-Gel volontaire

% d'agriculteurs interrogés pratiquant le gel volontaire (plus de 10,5 %)	Somme
Non	66%
Oui	34%
Total	100%

Qu'est-ce qui a motivé votre choix de faire du gel volontaire ? (% des agriculteurs qui ont plus de 10,5 % de leur terres gelées)	
2/1-1-Précaution pour ne pas se voir infliger de pénalité	Somme
FAUX	60%
VRAI	40%
Total	100%
2/1-2-Raisons économiques	Somme
FAUX	90%
VRAI	10%
Total	100%
2/1-3-Réduction d'activité déjà en cours	Somme
FAUX	100%
VRAI	0%
Total	100%
2/1-4-Opportunité pour ne pas renouveler du matériel	Somme
FAUX	100%
VRAI	0%
Total	100%
2/1-5-Autres	
Plus fréquent : arrondir à des parcelles entières ; pour producteurs avec 10,5% ou moins : amélioration du sol (drainage)	

Avez-vous toujours fait du gel volontaire ? (% des agriculteurs qui ont plus de 10,5 % de leur terres gelées)	Somme
Non ou rarement	34%
Oui ou souvent	41%
Pas de réponse	24%
Total	100%

2/4 Le taux maximal de gel autorisé vous a-t-il empêché de geler plus que ce que vous auriez souhaité ? (% des agriculteurs qui ont plus de 12 % de leur terres gelées)	Somme
Non	100%
Oui	0%
Pas de réponse	0%
Total	100%

3- Gel Non Alimentaire

10% des exploitants enquêtés pratiquent le gel industriel	
3/1 - Si vous utilisez vos terres gelées pour des productions non alimentaires, quelles sont les espèces cultivées ?	
3/1-1-Espèces d'Oléagineux	3/1-6-Autres cultures industrielles
100% colza 33% Lin 33% crambe	33% miscanthus 67% cœnothéra
Surface moyenne du gel industriel Oléagineux: 4,6 ha	Surface moyenne du gel industriel Biomasse Forestière: négligeable, au présent

3/2 - Quelle proportion de vos terres gelées est cultivée en non alimentaire ?	
3/2-Proportion moyenne de terres gelées cultivées (<i>par les 10% d'exploitants qui pratique le gel industriel</i>): sauf les producteurs qui ont pratiqué le gel industriel dans une an seulement	40%

3/3- Pour quelles raisons avez-vous choisi de faire ou de ne pas faire des cultures non alimentaires ? (% des agriculteurs qui font du gel industriel)	
3/3-1-Faire/Rentable	Somme
FAUX	67%
VRAI	33%
Total	100%
3/3-2-Faire/Entretien des parcelles à moindre coût	Somme
VRAI	33%
FAUX	67%
Total	100%
3/3-3-Faire/Obligation relative à un contrat	Somme
FAUX	100%
Total	100%
3/3-4-Faire/intérêt agronomique dans la rotation	Somme
FAUX	33%
VRAI	66%
Total	100%
Autres	-

3/3- Pour quelles raisons avez-vous choisi de faire ou de ne pas faire des cultures non alimentaires ? (% des agriculteurs qui ne font pas de gel industriel)	
3/3-5-Ne pas faire/Pas rentable	Somme
VRAI	38%
FAUX	62%
Total	100%
3/3-6-Ne pas faire/trop de contraintes	Somme
FAUX	81%
VRAI	19%
Total	100%
Autres	35%

3/3-7-Autres (Sur la totalité des agriculteurs interrogés)	23%
peu pratiqué dans le secteur, pas de référence	
'keep it simple'	
Pas familier avec des espèces non-food	
Pas d'outils pour les espèces non-food	

3/4 - Cela a-t-il évolué dans le temps et comment ?	
3/4-1-Evolution dans le temps	Somme
Non	3%
Oui	17%
Pas de réponse	79%
Total	100%

Quelques exploitants ont essayé de cultures non alimentaires, mais ils ont terminé par des raisons de rentabilité (basse) ou de complication.

4-Structures

4/1-Agrandissement 1987-1992	Somme
Non	66%
Oui	34%
Total	100%

4/3-1-Agrandissement moyen des exploitations qui se sont effectivement agrandies entre 1987 et 1992 (en ha):	10,8 ha
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4/2-Agrandissement 1992-1999	Somme
Non	69%
Oui	31%
Total	100%

Agrandissement moyen des exploitations qui se sont effectivement agrandies entre 1992 et 1999: Note : y compris les exploitants qui ante commencé une ferme plus grande sur une autre location ('chassés' par l'urbanisation ou naturisation)	26,5 ha
--	---------

4/4 –Difficultés, pour ce qui se sont agrandis (ou qui ont essayé), à trouver des terres arables à acheter ou louer depuis 1992 ?	Somme
Non	24%
Oui	38%
Pas de réponse	38%
Total	100

4/5-Si oui, le gel est une cause de difficultés (Pour ceux qui ont répondu "Oui" à la question 4/4)?	Somme
Non	100%
Oui	0%

4/6-Création d'un marché de terres arables éligibles	Somme
Non	100%
Oui	0%
Total	100%

5 – Rotations

Taux moyen de gel pondéré par la surface dans l'échantillon	
gel rotationnel	gel fixe
96%	4 %

% d'agriculteurs interrogés pratiquant le gel fixe, rotationnel ou mixte		
100% rotationnel	100% fixe	Mixte
91 %	3%	6 %

5/2-Changeement de la rotation des cultures	Somme
Non	79%
Oui	21%
Total	100%

For open questions 5.5 see the interpretation made in the end of this annex

6-Localisation du Gel

Localisation du gel pour les 30 agriculteurs enquêtés	
6/1-1-Gel rotationnel	Somme
VRAI	97%
FAUX	3%
Total	100%
6/1-2-Gel fixe/cours d'eau	Somme
FAUX	100%
VRAI	0%
Total	100%
6/1-3-Gel fixe/parcelles trop petites	Somme
FAUX	97%
VRAI	3%
Total	100%
6/1-4-Gel fixe/éloignement exploitation	Somme
FAUX	100%
VRAI	0%
Total	100%
6/1-5-Gel fixe/fertilité ou irrigation	Somme
FAUX	90%
VRAI	10%
Total	100%

6/1-6-Gel fixe/parcelle pentue	Somme
FAUX	100%
VRAI	0%
Total	100%
6/1-7-Gel fixe/parcelles peu cultivées	Somme
FAUX	100%
VRAI	0%
Total	100%
Au moins une des 5 réponses (petites, éloignée, peu fertile, pentue, peu cultivée)	Somme
FAUX	90%
VRAI	10%
Total	100%
6/1-8-Gel fixe/parcelle acquise pour gel	Somme
FAUX	100%
Total	100%
6/1-9-Transfert de gel (non autorisé aux Pays-Bas) (exception : d'une région de production à une autre dans une exploitation pratiqué par un seul producteur)	Somme 3%
6/1-10-Autres	-

7-Entretien - Environnement

7/1-Difficultés à gérer les jachères au début	Somme
Non	72%
Oui	28%
Total	100%
Difficultés rencontrées (% de ce qui ont répondu "Oui" à la question 7/1.)	
7/2-1-Mauvaise maîtrise de l'enherbement	Somme
VRAI	50%
FAUX	50%
Total	100%
7/2-2-Problèmes d'érosion	Somme
FAUX	88%
VRAI	12%
Total	100%
7/2-3-Développement de maladies	Somme
FAUX	100%
Total	100%
7/2-4-Développement des ravageurs	Somme
FAUX	88%
VRAI	12%
Total	100%
7/2-5-Aspect abandonné	Somme
VRAI	-

FAUX	100%
Total	100%

7/2-6-Période réglementaire de gel problématique	Somme
FAUX	88%
VRAI	12%
Total	100%

7/3-Difficultés à gérer les jachères aujourd'hui	Somme
Non	83%
Oui	17%
Total	100%

Difficultés rencontrées (% de ce qui ont répondu "Oui" à la question 7/3.)

7/4-1-Mauvaise maîtrise de l'enherbement	Somme
VRAI	40%
FAUX	60%
Total	100%

7/4-2-Problèmes d'érosion	Somme
FAUX	100%
Total	100%

7/4-3-Développement de maladies	Somme
FAUX	100%
Total	100%

7/4-4-Développement des ravageurs	Somme
FAUX	80%
VRAI	20%
Total	100%

7/4-5-Aspect abandonné	Somme
FAUX	100%
Total	100%

7/4-6-Période réglementaire de gel problématique	Somme
FAUX	60%
VRAI	40%
Total	100%

Difficultés à gérer les jachères	
Au début	Aujourd'hui
28%	17%

7.5 - Sur les terres gelées non cultivées en cultures non alimentaires quel type de couvert pratiquez vous ?

7/5-1-Vous n'avez-pas de terre gelée non cultivée	Somme
FAUX	100%
VRAI	-
Total	100%

7/5-2-Gel nu	Somme
FAUX	79%
VRAI	21%
Total	100%
7/5-3-Enherbement spontané	Somme
VRAI	0%
FAUX	100%
Total	100%
7/5-4-Semis de plantes à but agricole	Somme
FAUX	14%
VRAI	86%
Total	100%
7/5-5-Semis de plantes pour d'autres buts	Somme
FAUX	93%
VRAI	7%
Total	100%

7/6-1- Entretien sur les terres gelées non cultivées : (combinaisons possible)	Somme
FAUX	86%
Vrai	14%
Total	100%
Enlèvement de la végétation	14%
Fanche/gyroboyage	79%
Passage d'une cover crop (pas de l'herbe)	55%
Désherbage chimique	3%

7/8-1- Connaissez-vous le coût d'entretien de vos surfaces gelées	Somme
Non	3%
Oui	90%
Pas de réponse	7%
Valeur moyenne (26 réponses valables) : Euro 169/ha (st.dév. Euro 69/ha).	

7/9-1-Irrigation de terres gelées	Somme
Non	100%
Total	100%

7/10-Remarques sur l'état d'abandon de parcelles gelées	Somme
Non	93%
Oui	7%
Pas de réponse	3%
Total	100%

7/11-Les terres gelées se remarquent dans le paysage	Somme
Non	48%
Oui (en sens positif par l'aspect des fleurs)	52%
Total	100%

7/12-Concentration de parcelles gelées sur une zone de l'exploitation	Somme
Non	97%
Oui	3%

Total	100%
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7/13-Si oui, autres parcelles gelées sur même secteur (% d'agriculteurs ayant répondu "Oui" à la question 7.12)	Somme
Non	100%
Oui	-
Total	100%

7/14-Existence de secteur ayant un aspect abandonné	Somme
Non	100%
Oui	-
Total	100%

7/15-Participation à des programmes agri-environnementaux	Somme
Non	72%
Oui	28%
Pas de réponse	0%
Total	100%

7.16 - Si oui dans quel domaine ? (% d'agriculteurs ayant répondu "Oui" à la question 7.15)	
7/16-1-Protection des sols	Somme
FAUX	62%
VRAI	38%
Total	100%
7/16-2-Protection de l'eau	Somme
FAUX	62%
VRAI	38%
Total	100%
7/16-3-Protection des paysages	Somme
FAUX	88%
VRAI	12%
Total	100%
7/16-4-Protection de la biodiversité	Somme
VRAI	62%
FAUX	38%
Total	100%
7/16-5-Autres	25%
Avec producteurs de pesticides	
Eurep-GAP	

7/17-Connaissance de la réglementation sur l'entretien	Somme
Non	3%
Oui bien	66%
Oui un peu	31%
Total	100%

7/18-Si oui, l'appliquez-vous ? (% d'agriculteurs ayant répondu "Oui" à la question 7/17)	Somme
Non	11%
Oui	89%
Total	100%

7/19-1- Envoi direct par organisme de gestion de la PAC	Somme
FAUX	7%
VRAI	93%
Total	100%
7/19-Connaissance de la réglementation sur l'entretien et la préservation de l'environnement par : (plusieurs combinaisons possibles)	Somme
Envoi direct par LASER	93%
Envoi par un autre organisme	3%
Presse	24%
Autres (collègue)	3%

8-9-10-Rémunération, Effet du Gel

8/1-Le gel est-il actuellement incontournable?	Somme
Non	3%
Oui	93%
Pas de réponse	3%
Total	100%

8/3-Le système PAC actuel vous convient-il?	Somme
Non	66%
Oui	31%
Pas de réponse	3%
Total	100%

Réponse à la question 8/3-"Le système PAC vous convient-il ?" en fonction de la surface COP des agriculteurs interrogés

Pour les exploitations de moins de 39ha (en SCOP)

8/3-Le système PAC actuel vous convient-il?	Somme
Non	82%
Oui	18%
Pas de réponse	-
Total	100%

Pour les exploitations de plus de 39 ha (en SCOP)

8/3-Le système PAC actuel vous convient-il?	Somme
Non	42%
Oui	50%
Pas de réponse	8
Total	100%

For open questions 8.4 and 8.5 see the interpretation made in the end of this annex

9/1-Maintien du revenu	Somme
Non	79%
Oui	17%
Pas de réponse	3%
Total	100%

9/2-Selon vous pourquoi le gel est-il rémunéré ?	
9/2-1-Aide au maintien du revenu des producteurs	55%%
9/2-2- Participation aux frais d'entretien des parcelles gelées	38%%

9/2-3- Autres	7%
Investir pour obtenir les compensations COP	

9/3- Changements dans le choix des cultures ou activités	Somme
Non	59%
Oui	41%
Total	100%

% des exploitants ayant répondu "Oui" à la question 9/3.		
9/4-1-1- Dévt /Oléagineux	Somme	
VRAI	8%	
FAUX	92%	
Total	100%	
9/4-1-2- Dévt /Céréales	Somme	
FAUX	100%	
VRAI	0%	
Total	100%	

9/4-1-3-Dévt./Protéagineux	Somme	
FAUX	92%	
VRAI	8%	
Total	100%	

9/4-1-4- Dévt/Diversification en dehors des COP	Somme	
FAUX	25%	
VRAI	75%	Cultures légumières (choux de Bruxelles, pois de conserves, épinards, oignons) pommes de terre volaille
Total	100%	

9/4-1-5-Dévt/Diversification en dehors de l'agriculture	Somme	
FAUX	83%	
VRAI	17%	Courtier (immobiliers) chauffeur
Total	100%	

NB 9/4-1-6-Dévt/Autres		
9/4-1-6-Dévt/Autres	Somme	
VRAI	3%	Location de terres
Total	100%	

9/4-2-1-Réduc/Oléagineux	Somme	
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FAUX	92%	
VRAI	8%	Colza
Total	100%	

9/4-2-2-Réduc/Céréales	Somme	
FAUX	32	
VRAI	58	blé
Total	100%	

9/4-2-3-Réduc/Protéagineux	Somme	
FAUX	75%	
VRAI	25%	pois
Total	100%	

9/4-2-4-Réduc/Diversification en dehors des COP	Somme	
FAUX	90%	
VRAI	10%	Pommes de terre 100%
Total	100%	

9/4-2-5-Réduc/Diversification en dehors de l'agriculture	Somme	
FAUX	100%	
Total	100%	

9/4-2-6-Réduction/Autres	Somme	
VRAI		
FAUX	100%	

9/5 Sur quels critères prioritaires choisissez-vous vos cultures?			
	1	2	3
Agronomie	57%	32%	
Rentabilité	39%	5%	7%
Facilité	4%	7%	7%
Environnement	0%	7%	7%

9/5-1-Agronomie	Somme	9/5-2-Rentabilité	Somme
0	3	0	2
1	16	1	11
2	9	2	14
		3	1
Total (réponses)	28	Total	28

9/5-3-Facilité	Somme	9/5-4-Environnement	Somme
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0	25	0	26
1	1		
2	1	2	1
3	1	3	1
Total	28	Total	28

9.6 – Si vous avez amélioré la qualité de vos produits, de quelle façon (combinaisons possible) ?

9/6-1-Adhésion à une filière exigeant une qualité minimale	Somme
FAUX	38%
VRAI	62%
Total	100%

9/6-2-Adhésion à une filière assurant une traçabilité des produits	Somme
FAUX	34%
VRAI	66%
Total	100%

9/6-3-Passage à l'agriculture raisonnée ou conversion à l'agriculture biologique	Somme
FAUX	97%
VRAI	3%
Total	100%

9/6-4-Autres	6%
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10/1-1-Effets non attendus du gel	Somme
FAUX	48%
VRAI	52%
Total	100%

10/1-2-Si oui, lesquels?

Corruption du marché de pommes de terre
Amélioration des terres
Diversification du paysage (cover crops)
Amélioration de la gestion des parcelles de pommes de terre
Plus de pesticides par réduction de blé
Positif pour l'apiculture, surtout dans les régions semi-urbaines
Réactions négatives du public ignorant et de la presse (sur les compensations pour agriculteurs)

Classement des Exploitations

Effet du gel sur la rotation	Somme
Effet du gel défavorisant une bonne rotation	3%
Effet du gel favorisant une bonne rotation	52%
Effet du gel neutre sur la rotation	43%
Total	100%

Analyse des gains et des pertes agronomiques et économiques de l'exploitation enquêtée	
G2/1-Classement de l'exploitation/bilan économique	Somme
Gain	10%
Neutre	90%
Total	100%
G2/2-Classement de l'exploitation/bilan agronomique	Somme
Gain	66%
Neutre	34%
Total	100%

Grille d'analyse de la relation entre les pratiques agricoles sur jachère et la gestion des sols	
G3-Classement/Pratiques agricoles sur jachère et gestion sols	Somme
Changement plutôt négatif	14%
Changement plutôt positif	38%
Pas de changement	48%
Total	100%

Grille d'analyse de la relation entre les pratiques agricoles sur jachère et la gestion de l'eau	
G4-Classement/Pratiques agricoles sur jachère et gestion eau	Somme
Changement plutôt négatif	0%
Changement plutôt positif	3%
Pas de changement	97%
Total	100%

Grille d'analyse de la relation entre les pratiques agricoles sur jachère et les effets sur le paysage	
G5-Classement/Pratiques agricoles sur jachère et paysage	Somme
Effet négatif sur le paysage	14%
Sans effet sur le paysage ou effet positive	86%
Total	100%

Answers to open question

Question 1/7-Améliorations possibles

N.B! Some farmers mentioned more than one reason. The open answers have been grouped into categories.

Suggestions	Count	%
Confirmation by fax	1	3
Adequate information necessary	1	3
Pre-filled forms are not always helpful	1	3
Maps are improvement, but not always up-to-date	1	3
Avoid obligation to photocopy by use of carbon-copy forms	1	3
Less changes	1	3
One database, including address data	1	3
Better use of land registration system: don't ask more data than necessary for regulation!	1	3
Total: improvement of database and forms, information and procedures	8	28
Combination with other procedures: agricultural census, manure registration	4	14
Total: synergy by combination with other registrations	4	14
Early publication of changes in the rules	1	3
Earlier response on eligibility	1	3
Earlier info on set aside rate (only press info in time, official info late)	1	3
positive decision on premium arrives too late	1	3
Total: earlier information	4	14
Disproportionate sanctions	1	3
Measure of area is too sharp	1	3
Inspection is very critical on date (one day difference may result in total loss of premium)	1	3
Total: less severe sanctions	3	10
Starting period for set aside is too early if previous crop is sprouts, or some other 1-year crops	1	3
Return date of documents 1 June (weather conditions; manure declarations fulfilled)	1	3
May 15th is sometimes too early: production plan is sometimes not yet known because of weather conditions	2	7
Total: other time for procedures / set aside	4	14
Small set aside area is difficult to realise on existing small parcels	1	3
Less than 0,3ha should be possible	1	3
Minimum 0,3 ha must be applied not too strictly (in combination with 10m)	1	3
Use of spotwise herbicides is a problem if previous crop was potato	1	3

25% reduction in compensation for bare fallow (in NL) may be negative for eelworm problems (potato cultivation)	1	3
Other reference years should be possible	1	3
Total: practical problems of implementation	6	21
Payments in December for annual balance sheet (one calendar year)	1	3
Payments tend to come later and later	1	3
Total: payments should be in time	2	7

(1) related to all farmers (29)

Question 5/5-Pourquoi du gel rotationnel ?

Reason	Count	% (1)
fitting in rotation system of other crops	7	25
fitting in rotation system of other crops (and soil improvement)	2	7
fitting in rotation system of other crops (alongside beets)	1	3
fitting in rotation system (small part of area)	1	3
no difference in ground; fitting in the rotation system	1	3
alternation in cereal cultivation	1	3
Total: fitting into crop rotation system	13	46
soil improvement	2	7
improvement of soil/structure	1	3
soil improvement of head of parcel	1	3
weather conditions (soil improvement)	1	3
soil is spoilt by equipment after beet culture	1	3
Total: related to soil improvement	6	21
did set aside only once	1	3
different, because farmer moved to new location	1	3
every parcel is valuable	1	3
no special reason	1	3
to maximise potato cultivation	1	3

(1) % related to 28 farmers who did (at least partial) rotational set aside

Question 8/4-Pourquoi?

N.B! Some farmers mentioned more than one reason. The open answers have been grouped into categories.

Reasons for inconvenience	Count	% (1)
Compensation too low	3	10
Premiums are lower than have been promised	1	3
Yield on wheat + compensation is too low	1	3
Not unreasonable, but premium is low	1	3
Insufficient profit in wheat	1	3
Total premium-related: premium too low	7	24

administrative burden	1	3
cumbersome	1	3
too many regulations : political system	1	3
Total administrative related: too heavy burden	3	10
System leads to improper/perverse transport and rotation cycles of products	1	3
Not stimulating arable sector	1	3
Free system would be preferable	1	3
Agriculture should do without subsidies	1	3
Stimulated non-production is not natural and not a sustainable system	1	3
Total General MacSharry system related	5	17
Refuge to other crops	1	3
Leads to shift to other crops, spoilt markets	1	3
Negative effect on prices for other products	1	3
profitability of other crops (than wheat) decreased	1	3
Total Market related: shift to other crops	4	14
higher set aside premium would lead to more fallow	1	3
for better wheat price, more set aside would be necessary	1	3
leads to artificially low yield	1	3
% compulsory set aside too high, disadvantage for Dutch farmers, possessing only fertile grounds	1	3
set asides gives insufficient compensation, prefers less<92 ton and cultivation of other crops	1	3
Unreasonable difference between large and small farmers (small farmers have no obligation)	2	7
Total Specifically set aside related	7	24

(1) related to all farmers (29)

Reasons for convenience	Count	% (1)
Accustomed to system	2	7
Accustomed to system: change of the system will probably give no improvement	1	3
Farm is sufficiently large to incorporate system	1	3
Integrated in cultivation procedures	1	3
No alternative	1	3
Change will absorb money, without much improvement	1	3
Total Resignation / no alternative	7	24

(1) related to all farmers (29)**Question 8/5-Quel système souhaiteriez-vous?**

N.B! Some farmers mentioned more than one suggestion. The open answers have been grouped into categories.

Proposition / suggestion	count	% (1)
Good price for wheat	1	3
Higher premiums	1	3

Higher wheat price	1	3
Increase of premiums	1	3
Set aside premium should be higher or interesting non-food crop	1	3
Total premium-related: higher premium	7	24
Free market, no subsidies, world-wide; to set aside land worth Euro 50.000/ha is ridiculous	1	3
Free market	2	7
Free market and equal opportunities	1	3
Liberalised market	1	3
Liberalised market, if necessary price subsidies	1	3
World-wide ban on all visible and invisible subsidies. Compensation paid to farmers is in fact a consumer's subsidy!	1	3
Total MacSharry system related: free market	7	24
Compulsory set aside for every farmer	1	3
Either: fixed % (say 30%) for every farmer, large or small or complete liberalisation, no premiums	1	3
Higher % compulsory set aside	1	3
Better wheat price; if necessary higher set aside rate	1	3
More differentiation in compensation, according to management of set aside area	1	3
No set aside	1	3
No premium on ensilage maize for cattle farmers	1	
Total Set aside rate related: other % or crop	7	24
Various other suggestions		
Premium on production (tons) rather than on area (ha)	2	7
Differentiation between large and small countries	1	3
Export subsidies or better: no surplus	1	3
Improve conditions for non-food/non-feed cultivation; stimulate!	1	3
it would be better if wheat quality were higher and quantity lower ->higher price for wheat; low wheat price pulls down price of other crops	1	3
More set aside possibilities alongside water (3m): environment and production	1	3
Strict implementation of rules (all over EU)	1	3

(1) related to all farmers (29)

Annex 5 Various detailed data

A5.1 Development of total land set aside

Table A1 gives the development of the total land set aside in the Netherlands; the definition is "land not cultivated in the current harvest season, including land set aside according to a set aside regulation". (National Bureau of Statistics).

Land set aside according to the set aside regulations with a cover crop with a fertilising purpose or effect is not included in this definition. This is counted separately. In the table, this land is counted under "cover crop". It should be noted that this land includes any land covered with a crop for fertilising purposes. Normally, this will be land set aside, but not necessarily COP-land. It is remarkable that the data show a strong decrease of cover crop set aside in the years 1994-1996. This suggests, that mainly long-term set aside land has been counted under this definition. The instructions of the National Bureau of Statistics for the farmers participating in the census, would imply that more set aside land (according to 1765/92) would have to be counted under this heading also from 1994 onward; this follows from the survey among farmers, who generally use a cover crop on set aside land. A possible explanation, suggested by Laser, would be that farmers fill in (both at the application for COP and in the census) that they will have (bare) set aside and afterwards decide to grow a cover crop. For the present purpose, however, there should be no large problem if the sum of fallow and cover crop is taken.

Land set aside according to the regulations and covered with wood is counted in the statistics under "Wood". Since this cannot be distinguished from other forest, it is not given here. However, fast-growing wood ("biomasse forestière") is counted separately, be it on land set aside or on other arable land. The amounts are small, see table A5.1.

Table A5.1

	ha			
year	fallow	cover crop	total	biomasse
1985	4 965	801	5 766	0
1986	6 373	858	7 231	0
1987	3 669	678	4 347	0
1988	6 493	1 013	7 506	0
1989	5 722	2 818	8 540	0
1990	5 939	7 282	13 221	0
1991	5 882	12 125	18 007	0
1992	6 224	13 368	19 592	0
1993	11 232	15 746	26 978	0
1994	14 421	16 397	30 818	0
1995	11 340	12 248	23 588	0
1996	11 125	5 621	16 746	2 816
1997	11 425	2 284	13 709	2 699
1998	12 371	2 347	14 718	2 698
1999	23 043	2 932	25 975	3 933
2000	22 000	2 615	24 614	3 511

Table A5.2 Breakdown of cultivated land by type of use 1985-2000

type of use	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Arable	726.1	764.4	736.2	789.8	795.8	799.4	796.5	804.7	801.5	796.3	796.4	807.2	808.8	810.1	802.2	806.2
Fallow	5.0	6.4	3.7	6.5	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.2	11.2	14.4	11.3	11.1	11.4	12.4	23.0	22.0
Grass	1164.3	1154.8	1088.3	1114.0	1098.8	1096.5	1079.9	1063.1	1063.8	1050.6	1048.2	1052.1	1030.5	1031.8	1018.0	1011.9
Wood (fast growing/biomass)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.9	3.5
Market gardening/greenhouse	123.6	101.1	94.7	101.4	103.5	103.7	108.6	110.8	111.1	110.2	108.8	108.4	111.8	115.8	119.7	112.0
Total	2019.0	2026.7	1922.8	2011.7	2003.9	2005.6	1990.9	1984.7	1987.7	1971.4	1964.7	1981.7	1965.1	1972.8	1967.0	1955.5

Table A5.3 Development of average size for arable farms

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
average farm size in ha	41.4	43.8	42.5	46.2	48.1	49.2	51.0	53.3	55.1	54.3	54.3	55.0	55.1	56.8	57.9

Table A5.4 Breakdown of arable farms by size class

	Size class in ha								total	all arable farms.
	< 1	1-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-50	50-100	>100		
	% of total number of farms									
1985	0.2	9.9	14.7	18.9	15.6	24.6	14.0	2.1	100.0	17 560
1986	0.1	9.9	15.0	18.5	15.4	24.3	14.4	2.3	100.0	17 435
1987	0.1	9.5	15.2	18.2	15.5	24.2	14.9	2.4	100.0	17 322
1988	0.0	10.2	15.0	18.1	14.9	23.9	15.4	2.5	100.0	17 087
1989	0.0	9.8	15.3	17.6	14.2	24.1	16.3	2.8	100.0	16 529
1990	0.0	10.9	14.9	16.5	14.2	23.2	17.2	3.0	100.0	16 265
1991	0.0	10.5	14.9	16.2	13.6	23.6	17.9	3.3	100.0	15 612
1992	0.2	10.8	14.7	16.1	13.2	22.8	18.5	3.6	100.0	15 091
1993	0.0	9.6	15.5	16.6	13.7	22.2	18.8	3.7	100.0	14 551
1994	0.0	9.8	15.8	17.4	13.2	21.9	18.3	3.6	100.0	14 670
1995	0.0	10.3	16.0	17.2	13.1	21.2	18.4	3.7	100.0	14 663
1996	0.0	10.6	16.1	17.5	12.8	20.9	18.3	3.9	100.0	14 683
1997	0.0	10.3	16.5	17.6	12.8	20.6	18.3	4.0	100.0	14 666
1998	0.0	9.7	16.8	17.9	12.7	20.0	18.5	4.3	100.0	14 270
1999	0.0	9.3	16.4	18.3	12.6	19.9	19.0	4.5	100.0	13 856

Source: National bureau of Statistics

Table A5.5 Breakdown of agricultural farms as personal business by age of the head of the firm

year	Age class							Total number of units
	<25	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-64	65+	total	
1975	1.2%	4.7%	19%	28%	38%	10%	100%	160 621
1980	1.0%	3.6%	18%	27%	40%	11%	100%	142 660
1985	1.0%	3.4%	16%	25%	43%	12%	100%	133 560
1990	0.7%	3.5%	15%	24%	42%	15%	100%	122 291
1995	0.4%	2.4%	16%	23%	41%	17%	100%	109 791
1999	0.2%	1.4%	15%	23%	41%	19%	100%	97 151
1999 arable farms only	0.3%	1.1%	12%	22%	41%	23%	100%	12 253

Table A5.6 Application at the set aside measure: details of region I

Region I	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97		1997/98		1998/99		1999/2000	
Compulsory set aside rate	15%	15%	12%	10%		5%		5%		10%	
Number of applications (general scheme)											
SCOP (ha) (COP + set aside, both schemes)											
SCOP (ha) (COP + set aside, general scheme)											
SCOP (ha) simplified scheme											
Real set aside (set aside/SCOP both schemes)											
General set aside (set aside/SCOP general schemes)											
Total set aside (ha)	7047	12211	9954	7948		4835		4870		14203	
- of which rotatif (ha)	7047	10979	8282								
Total set aside (ha) other than extraordinary	7047	12211	9954	7948		4835		4870		14203	
- of which compulsory	7047	12211	9954	7259	91 %	3996	83 %	4019	83 %	8536	60 %
- of which voluntary				689	9%	839	17 %	851	17 %	5667	40 %
-of which payed at 48,3 ecu/ha				61	1%	3	0%	242	5%	61	0%
-of which not compensated					0%	4	0%	0	0%	1	0%
-of which non-food	611	1053	603	439	6%	140	3%	0	0%	0	0%
5-years set aside (R.2328/91)					0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Extraordinary set aside					0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Table A5.7 Application at the set aside measure: details of region II

Region II	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97		1997/98		1998/99		1999/2000	
Compulsory set aside rate	15%	15%	12%	10%		5%		5%		10%	
Number of applications (general scheme)											
SCOP (ha) (COP + set aside, both schemes)											
SCOP (ha) (COP + set aside, general scheme)											
SCOP (ha) simplified scheme											
Real set aside (set aside/SCOP both schemes)											
General set aside (set aside/SCOP general schemes)											
Total set aside (ha)	768	1711	1860	1487		1025		1209		3147	
- of which rotatif (ha)	768	1346	1093	0		0		0		0	
Total set aside (ha) other than extraordinary	768	1711	1860	1487		1025		1209		3147	
- of which compulsory	768	1711	1860	1198	81 %	705	69 %	867	72 %	2008	64 %
- of which voluntary				289	19 %	320	31 %	342	28 %	1139	36 %
-of which payed at 48,3 ecu/ha				36	2%	22	2%	33	3%	30	1%
-of which not compensated					0%	30	3%	12	1%	14	0%
-of which non-food	96	43	40	40	3%	17	2%	0	0%	0	0%
5-years set aside (R.2328/91)					0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Extraordinary set aside					0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Annex 6 National issues and sampling details

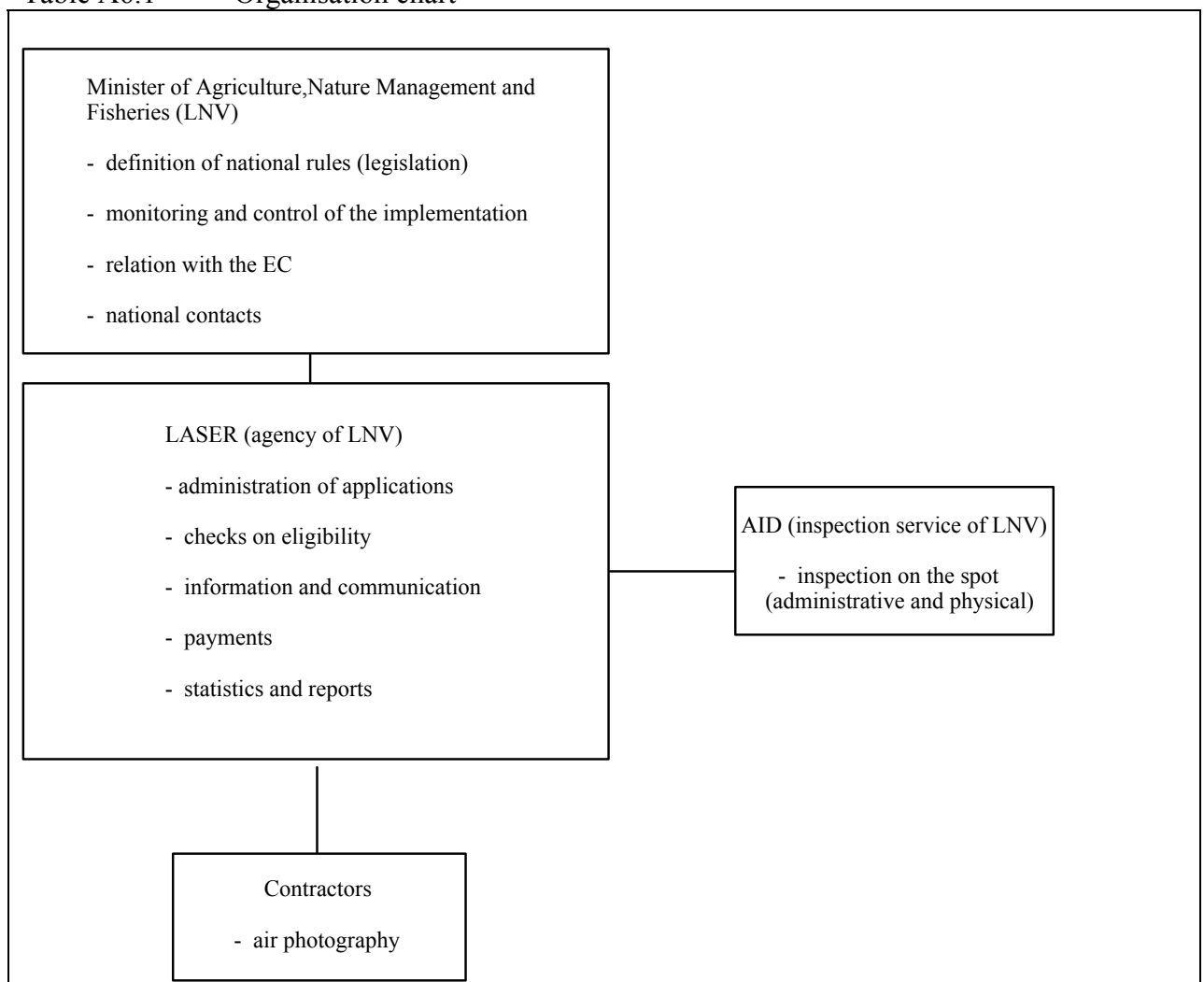
A6.1 Elements and context of the implementation

The relevant data are given in table 1.16.

A6.1.1 Organisation of the implementation, monitoring and control of the CAP and set aside area.

Table A6.1 shows the relation between the elements in the implication system.

Table A6.1 Organisation chart



The basis of the implementation in the Netherlands is the Ministerial Regulation of August 25th 1992, J.9212995. In this decree all essential elements are covered: base area, production regions, etc.

The Agency Laser of the Ministry is charged with the implementation, the AID (General Inspection Service) is the inspection unit.

A6.1.2 Choices made by the national authorities in free community's issues

With respect to set aside, the following choices have been made:

- 2 production regions are distinguished, with different yield rates and different compensation payments, both for COP crops and fallow; the limits of the regions are determined as per 1-1-1991 according to the municipalities at that time; this choice is a compromise between the national desire to have a simple system and the agricultural world that wished to do justice to existing differences;
- farmers having land in both production regions are allowed to transfer their set aside obligation from one region to the other; in case of transfer from the high rate region to the low rate region, a corresponding conversion factor has to be applied to compensate the difference in standard production;
- the maximum percentage of set aside is equal to the percentage for which COP premium is requested;
- a list of allowed cover crops
- a list of allowed non-food crops
- regulations about maintenance of bare fallow, cover crop fallow and non-food fallow; these will be dealt with in the following section.

A6.1.3 Rules concerning covering and maintenance

Four different types of set aside are distinguished:

- bare fallow (“zwarte braak”)
- green covered fallow (“groene braak”)
- non-food/non-feed set aside
- nature set aside (“natuurbraak”).

The rules for bare fallow are:

- weed may be mowed, but not removed before August 31th
- no animal or other organic manure is allowed;
- since 2001 (after the evaluation period), the compensation for bare fallow has been curtailed with 25%

The rules for green covered fallow are:

- only a restricted set of green fertilising crops is allowed; this list is an annex of the Decree;
- the crop may be mowed, but not be removed before August 31th; weed may also not be removed;
- after August 31th, the cover may be used for own cattle, both mowed and in graze;
- animal and other organic manure is allowed, provided that the parcel is fully and uniformly covered with crop in the period June 15th - July 14th

The rules for non-food/non-feed fallow permit the cultivation of a selected list of crops; cultivation must be on the basis of a contract with a certified buyer; use of animal or other organic manure is allowed on these parcels.

Parcels for Nature set aside must comply with other set aside rules and a mix of vegetation must be used containing at least 3 species of dicotyledonous plants; a national premium is granted for this type of set aside, as a compensation for extra costs. No phytopharmaceutical products including herbicides are allowed (in the period January 15th - September 30th), with the exception of spot-wise use of herbicides. Also, no fertilisers are allowed.

This kind of set aside is possible since 1998.

The aim of the regulation is to make the parcel attractive for insects and birds while soil improvement is considered as a positive side effect.

All parcels (for every type of set aside) need to be maintained in such a way, that they will be permanently available for agriculture.

A6.2 Other aspects of the practical implementation

A6.2.1 The Base area and eligibility

There is no systematic and unique registration of eligible land. Basic information sources are:

- the agricultural census, which is held every year; in this system there was no relation to the identification of the parcels; the total amount of arable ground is monitored in this way (in principle available at municipality level)
- cadastral information, which gives information on ownership, size and relative position, but not on physical co-ordinates
- a topographical database; in this system it is not visible which parcel belongs to which farm.

An integration of the system will be made in the PIPO system (Parcel Information and Parcel Size), which is operational from 1996.

For those farms which apply for MacSharry compensation payments (including set aside), a cumulative database is being built with the correct combination of data; we note, that this concerns data supplied by the farmers in question and not by an independent organisation, although sample inspection takes place.

To answer the question whether a particular parcel was arable ground in the reference period (before 1992), satellite photos are being used. In 1993, for one time a check has been made by comparing application data with the agricultural census. Also, for inspection purposes, air photography is being used by Laser to check the actual situation on set aside parcels (e.g. uniform covering with a green fertilising crop).

A6.2.2 Inspection and reaction of the farmers

All applications are now checked electronically by Laser by means of the PIPO system, for example on the total area for a farm. In the case of a discrepancy, action is taken (administratively or by inspection on the spot). For the COP applications, 60% need a check in this way. In any case, 5% are checked physically anyway.

The organisation Laser receives relatively many objections with respect to the set aside as compared to other regulations. This is attributed to the fact that set aside has a large impact on the payment of the COP premium. The basic attitude of the farmers, however, is considered as seriously co-operative, as inspection is regarded as a necessary means for the regulation to work properly.

Discussions sometimes arise when extraordinary situations occur, for example when a temporary ground dumping place is created, or when a parcel is being used as parking place for a summer fair, etc. Discussions about the environmental aspects of side aside are rare, as considered by Laser.

The effect of changes in the regulation is discussed in section 4.1.

A report on the quality of the administration of arable area payments has been performed by the Netherlands Court of Audit, parallel to similar studies in Sweden and England¹. The emphasis of the report is on the administrative system, among which are financial control, electronic information system, efficiency issues and customer orientation. Set aside is only a small part of the administration, since more than 90% of the applications are under the simplified scheme, without set aside. The overall conclusion in the report is that the implementation was effective, but that some efficiency improvements could be made. Simplification of the rules could contribute to that aspect.

¹ Kwaliteit uitvoering Europese akkerbouwregeling, Tweede Kamer, 1998-1999, nr. 26 240;
Administration of Arable Area Payments in the Netherlands, Sweden and England, 20 April 2000

A6.3 Professional versus simplified scheme

In the Netherlands, there are relatively many farmers with an arable area corresponding to the limit of 92 ton production/annum that marks the distinction between the simplified and professional scheme. This corresponds to 12,95 ha in production region I (the most important region). It is therefore important to know the behaviour of farmers around this edge and especially their motives on deciding under which system they register. This point has been given special attention, both in the sampling procedure (Annex 6.5) and in the interviews with farmers.

From the interviews, the following factors are mentioned:

- yield and expected prices of COP-crops and other crops
- compulsory set aside rate
- maintenance cost and management for set aside parcels.

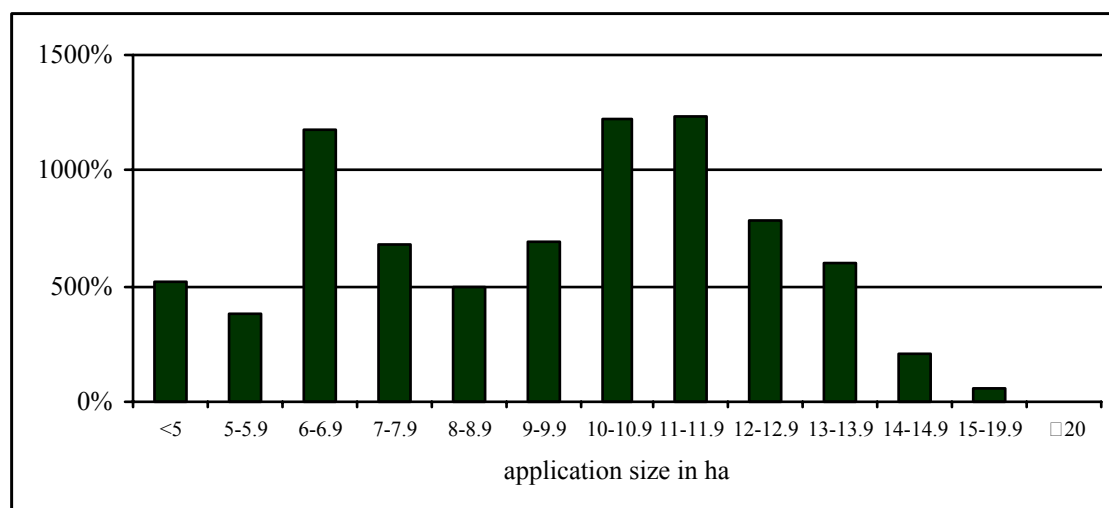
As to the yield and prices, if farmers expect good revenue with their production plan, they prefer not to do set aside and register under the simplified scheme if they have an area up to about 2ha above the 12,95ha limit. Of course, this depends on the soil capacity of the farmer, as the 12,95ha is a uniform value. It must be noted, that the COP-area (*i.e.* wheat) is primarily the outcome of a rotation scheme and allows only limited adjustments. In other words, they calculate (*ex ante* !) and accept the loss of COP and set aside premium which they expect to compensate by the revenue from surplus wheat (or from other crops by slightly reducing the wheat area if the rotation scheme allows for this).

The compulsory set aside rate determines how much above the 12,96ha they are prepared to follow this strategy. One farmer declared, that in a year when the set aside rate was 5%, he registered under the professional scheme, but preferred the simplified scheme when it was 10%.

Maintenance cost is only of secondary importance. One farmer mentioned it explicitly, but it may play a role among other farmers. We estimate that the emotional aspect is also important.

The fact, that (expected) revenue is important, is completely confirmed by the main reason mentioned by 4 farmers on the 92-ton edge to do set aside in 1999. After the extremely wet season of 1998, a lower yield was expected. At that moment, set aside came into the picture for these farmers (just as larger farmers who had done set aside since 1994 increased their set aside rate voluntarily). Additionally, soil improvement of the wet parcels could be more easily performed on set aside land. Again, this picture is confirmed by the statistical data. Illustration A.6.1 gives a comparison of the 1997 and 1999 COP areas according to the applications for premiums (COP+set aside) made by farmers under the general scheme. Especially in the region 10ha - 13ha, the number of applications have grown disproportionally (there is no obvious explanation for the peak around 6,5 ha).

Illustration A.6.1 Relative growth of 1999 applications for COP premium (general scheme) as compared to 1997, per size class²



Source: Laser

A6.4. Questions at national level 4.5.1 and 4.5.2

In this chapter, some elements are described which have a more national level than in the case report on the region.

6.4.1 Question 4.5.1 What effect did numerous regulatory adaptations and the existence of numerous individual cases and did possibilities of transfer have cause on the effectiveness of the set-aside instrument?

Synthetic answer

Adaptations are considered to have two sides. On the one hand, effectiveness can be improved by some adaptations; on the other hand, efficiency can be influenced negatively by the multitude of adaptations. The problem for farmers is not the amendments, but communication in time.

² for class ≥ 20 ha, the value is (not visible on this scale)-7%

Details of the answer

At the level of individual farmers, the effect is primarily important in the case if adaptations are communicated too late. This has been dealt with in the regional report. For the authorities, there are two sides:

- on the one hand, it is unmistakably true, that the numerous adaptations have a negative effect; only very specialised personnel, who have an enduring experience with the regulation are able to work with it. For the executing bodies, it means that every year new material has to be developed and materially communicated; however, we consider this more as an element of efficiency than of effectiveness;
- on the other hand, adaptation is sometimes necessary, if certain problems, unbalances, unforeseen effects or discrepancies become visible, which need to be repaired. Some adaptations are considered to have improved the effectiveness. In the case of a rigid regulation for many years, this would not have been possible.

As for the effect of transfer, in the Netherlands there is only the possibility of transferring from one production region to the other for those farmers who have land in both regions (a minority). The corresponding conversion factors guarantee that no effectiveness is lost. In the survey there was one farmer who practised this transfer for practical reasons³.

The point brought up about the complicated nature of the non-food / non-feed part of the regulation (even without its adaptations), put forward by the authorities, has already been mentioned.

A6.4.2 Question 4.5.2 What effects did national or regional application of legislation have on the effectiveness of the set-aside instrument

Synthetic answer

It is difficult to answer this question, as there is only one region. From the interviews, there comes no evidence, that particular national application of the set aside rules have influenced their effectiveness, apart from a rigorous sanction policy.

³ No need to transfer equipment over long distances.

Details of the answer

Since there are no regions distinguished with different rules (apart from the compensation payments in the 2 production regions), this question is difficult to answer as reference material is lacking. Two points related to the subject are:

- the severe sanctions (as felt by the farmers) to which the farmers are subject by the implementing body and the inspection, which make the measure as effective as possible
- side effects of national environmental rules (not of the application of the set aside rules): since many parcels are separated by water, where use of environmentally harmful substances is not allowed or restricted, farmers indicate that they would like to use strips for set aside alongside water.

A6.5 Sampling procedure for the farmers' survey

A6.5.1 The population

The population for drawing the sample consists of the complete set of all producers that have used land set aside during the years 1997, 1998 and 1999. These are the years of which data are easily electronically available at the individual farm level. Data of earlier years can only be made accessible at considerable effort, without noticeable added value for the present purpose. The data set was taken from the files of LASER, the agency of the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries that implements the regulation⁴ (1765/92, of which set aside is only a part).

The size of the population thus defined is 9.549 units (taken over 3 years), of which 9.493 have nonzero arable surface data. These 9.493 were taken as the sampling base. The distribution of the units over the size classes is given in table A6.3.

⁴ Contact: Mr. L. Lousma, LASER, Groningen.

Table A6.3. Distribution of size classes of the sample base (producers using set aside in 1997, 1998, 1999)

size class	size		number of units	
	ha	%	#	%
< 2 ha	104	0.0%	80	0.8%
2 - 5 ha	837	0.3%	241	2.5%
5 - 10 ha	3.146	1.1%	422	4.4%
10 - 20 ha	42.548	15.0%	2.602	27.4%
20 - 30 ha	73.925	26.0%	3.022	31.8%
30 - 50 ha	79.465	27.9%	2.120	22.3%
50 - 100 ha	55.704	19.6%	840	8.8%
100 - 200 ha	18.770	6.6%	145	1.5%
> 200 ha	9.958	3.5%	21	0.2%
TOTAL	284.458	100.0%	9.493	100.0%

A6.5.2 Constraints on the sample

The sample should obey the following constraints:

- a it should be representative in the following according to the distribution of the sizes of the exploitations;
- b it must contain a sufficient number of exploitations having done voluntary set aside
- c it must contain a number of exploitations with non food / non feed crops.

Furthermore, voluntary set aside is expected to be a factor in the producer's decision if the production is around the 92 tons criterion. Especially the behaviour of farmers in this size level are important in the case study of the Netherlands. In the Dutch situation, this corresponds to an arable size of 12,95 tons or 18,40 tons in production region 1 and 2, respectively. This makes the size class of 10 ha - 20 ha is of particular interest.

We therefore enhanced the probability of getting farmers in this size class by oversampling it explicitly; this would make it certain (or at least highly probable) that sufficient farmers would be met who decided from year to year to do voluntary set aside.

A6.5.3 Drawing the sample

Firstly, a gross sample was drawn with more than the intended 30 interviews, since it was expected that refusals would be met or farmers could not be reached or planned in a logical route. (This happened to be very necessary afterwards, since foot-and-mouth-disease prevented at least 7 farmers from being interviewed). The gross sample of 60

addresses is given in table 2, based on the proportions of table 1. The net sample, *i.e.* the number of actual interviews from this table was 22, distributed as much proportionally as possible.

Table A6.4 Breakdown of the primary gross sample by size

size class	gross sample	
	strictly proportional	chosen
< 2 ha	0	0
2 - 5 ha	0	0
5 - 10 ha	1	2
10 - 20 ha	9	10
20 - 30 ha	16	16
30 - 50 ha	17	16
50 - 100 ha	12	10
100 - 200 ha	4	4
> 200 ha	2	2
TOTAL	60	60

To obey the conditions on voluntary and non-food set aside, the sample was drawn as follows.

First, for each size class, the exploitations were chosen strictly at random from the population. Then, it was checked if the voluntary conditions were met, for each size class. This was indeed the case for the numbers given in the guidelines. In the sample on the average 73% used voluntary set aside, as compared to the minimum percentage of 27% mentioned in the guidelines for the Netherlands. We note that the population data as given to us by LASER show a percentage of units applying voluntary set aside of 83%. This is rather high when compared to the mentioned 27%. (Only after all interviews had taken place, it appeared that the percentage in the survey was 33%, well above the set 27%).

Next, the condition on non-food / non-feed was examined. For no single size class, this condition (at least 7% according to the guidelines) was met at once. Therefore, for each size class, a unit that did apply non-food / non-feed was chosen at random; this unit was used to replace a previously selected unit in the sample⁵. By this procedure, the conditions on size and voluntary set aside remained intact and the percentage of non-food / non-feed units was 10%, as compared to 7% in the guidelines. We note, that on the average, the fraction of units applying non-food / non-feed on set aside was according to the LASER data, 1% as compared to the 7% mentioned for the Netherlands in the guidelines. For the size class of 100 ha - 200 ha, however, the fraction was as high as 14%.

Finally, although it was no condition, a check was made on the regional distribution. It appeared that one of the 5 administrative sub-regions distinguished by LASER was not adequately represented. This was adjusted by replacing 2 units from an over-represented sub-region to the under-represented region, leaving all other previously arranged aspects intact. After drawing the sample, the corresponding address and telephone numbers were made available by Laser, thus avoiding any unnecessary distribution of private data.

To this gross sample an additional secondary gross sample of 20 farmers in the size class 10ha-20ha was added. For practical purposes they were (otherwise randomly) chosen in the regions where the farmers of the first gross sample were clustered. 60% of them would have (according to LASER) voluntary set aside, none of them non-food/ non-feed. Out of this amount, finally 8 interviews were held.

The resulting gross sample distribution is given in table 3 (next page).

6.5.4 Contacting the farmers

From this gross sample, farmers were mailed, called by telephone and then visited; during the process of getting refusals, making appointments, planning and changing data, etc, the proportions were considered as much as possible while avoiding that the locations to be visited would be scattered all over the country. Every farmer received a letter (written by us) together with a copy of the EC recommendation letter.

⁵ The unit to be replaced was the nearest sampled item in the database in the order given by LASER; this amount to an almost random replacement, probably favouring somewhat units in the same year and region.

Table A6.5 Specified gross sample

size class	total	of which at least	
	units	voluntary	non food
< 2 ha	0	0	0
2 - 5 ha	0	0	0
5 - 10 ha	2	1	0
10 - 20 ha	30	20	1
20 - 30 ha	16	12	1
30 - 50 ha	16	12	1
50 - 100 ha	10	8	1
100 - 200 ha	4	2	2
> 200 ha	2	1	0
TOTAL	90	56	6

Annex 7 Literature on the relation between set aside and environment/landscape

Title	Auteurs (S)	Year
Kansen voor natuur bij braaklegging II: verslag van een tweejarig praktijkonderzoek; 163 pag.	J.C Buys, F.M. Ellenbroek, E.B. Oosterveld: Centrum voor Landbouw en Milieu	Utrecht: CLM, 1996
Kansen voor natuur bij braaklegging III: effecten in het volggewas; 34 pag; ISBN 905634-052-2	J.C Buys, F.M. Ellenbroek, E.B. Oosterveld: Centrum voor Landbouw en Milieu	Utrecht: CLM, 1997
Milieu-economische modellering: een 'Zeeuws-alternatief' m.b.t. het EG-akkerbouwbeleid (MC Sharry-hervormingen (1991); 84 pag.	I.A.M.A. Jahae; Vakgroep Agrarische Bedrijfseconomie van de Landbouwuniversiteit Wageningen	Wageningen LUW, 1991
EG-landbouwbeleid en milieu: een verkenning van kansen; 64 pag.	W.J. van der Weijden, H. Lof, J. Warner; Centrum voor Landbouw en Milieu	Utrecht: CLM, 1991
Areaalbeperking in de landbouw: gevolgen voor natuur en milieu in Nederland; 68 pag.	Marie-Anne Verboeket	Wageningen: 1989
Integrating the environment with the EU common agricultural policy: an investigation into the support for 28 options: 73 pag.	W.J. van der Weijden, E.A. Timmerman; Centre for Agriculture and Environment	Utrecht: CLM, 1994
Productiebeheersing in de landbouw: nieuwe kansen voor milieu en natuur; 137 pag.	P. Terwan, A. Wesselo; Centrum Landbouw en Milieu	Utrecht: CLM, 1990