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## **EU COMMISSION**

# **EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT OF THE COMMUNITY MEASURES ON SET- ASIDE**

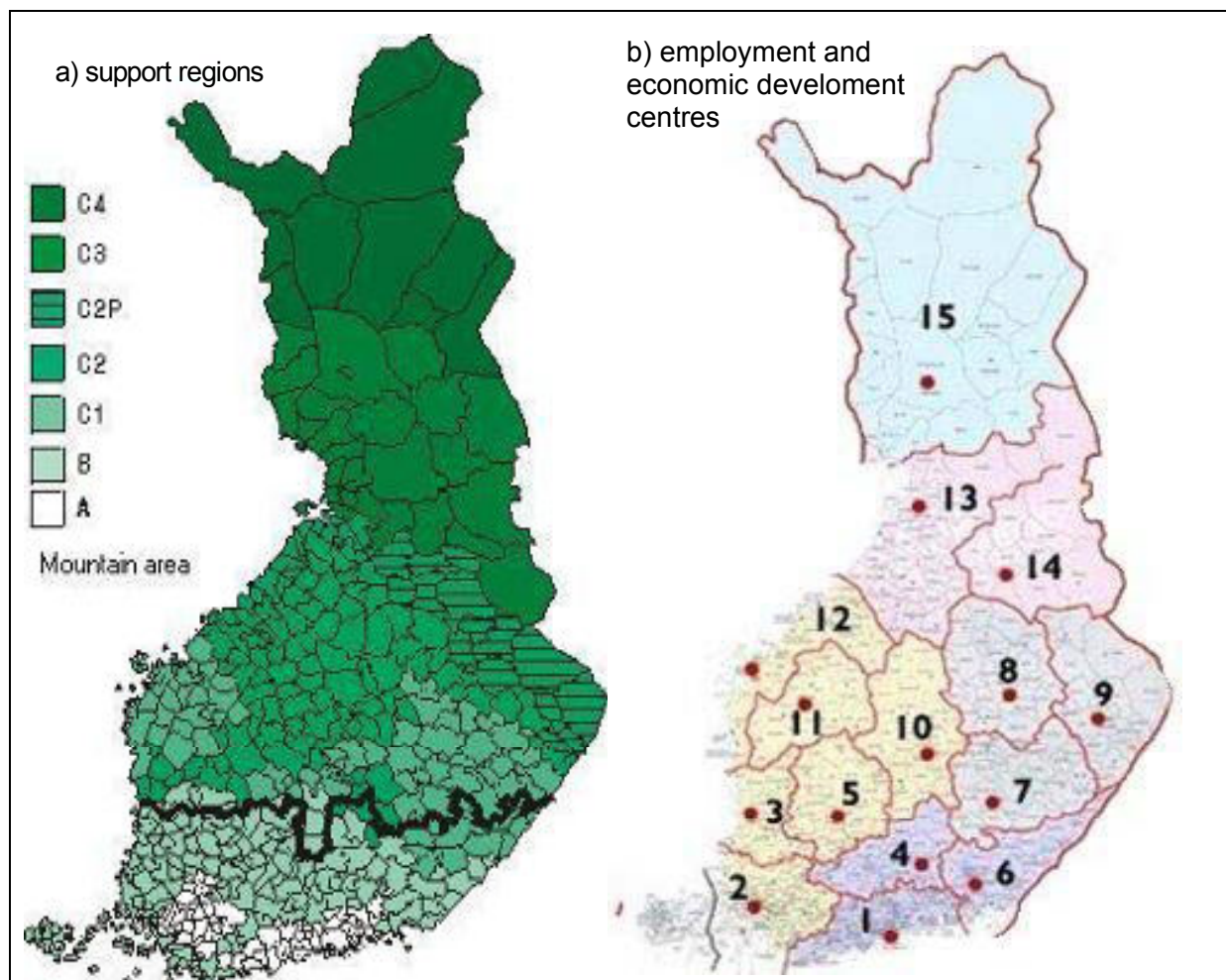
### **Regional report of Finland, Region B**

**Helsinki**

*ANNEX I*

*ADMINISTRATIVE MAPS*

## SUPPORT REGION B AND EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CENTRES



Employment and economic development centres: 1 Uusimaa, 2 Varsinais-Suomi, 3 Satakunta, 4 Häme, 5 Pirkanmaa, 6 South-East Finland, 7 Etelä-Savo, 8 Pohjois-Savo, 9 Pohjois-Karjala, 10 Keski-Suomi, 11 Etelä-Pohjanmaa, 12 Pohjanmaa, 13 Pohjois-Pohjanmaa, 14 Kainuu, 15 Lappi

*ANNEX 2*

*NATIONAL ISSUES*

## NATIONAL ISSUES – Finland

### ORGANIZATION OF SET-SIDE IMPLEMENTATION

The Finnish administration for CAP subsidy management is quite centralised. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) issues annual guidelines on the implementation of the measure. These guidelines are published in a national guidebook which gives detailed instructions on, among other things, which activities are allowed or not allowed in set-aside fields. The guidebooks also provide instructions on the application procedures for CAP subsidies.

As regards to set-aside, the only regional variation in the guidelines could be found in subsidy levels, the technical management instructions were the same for the whole country. This was confirmed by the regional authorities in the three employment and economic development centres (Satakunta, Pirkanmaa and South-East Finland, see Annex 1). All three indicated that instructions are provided by MAF, and their main role was to act as regional offices and inform municipal agricultural officers and farmers on the system. However, very little room was left for regional variation or interpretation of the instructions. Some components naturally allowed variation since there are criteria that are based on subjective assessment of "appropriate farming methods".

Control was carried out by the development centres assisted by municipal officers. Main methods are a) surprise visits to farms (always regional official), c) remote sensing and c) cross checking various official databases from current and previous years. The formal target was, that at least 5% of farms would be visited annually. Higher level monitoring is carried out both by MAF and EU.

Main findings in the control visits usually were related to inexact plot measurements and inadequate management of set-aside plot. Mistakes were usually due to misunderstanding or *bona fide* errors rather than deliberate offences.

### COUNTRY SPECIFIC REGULATIONS

Some aspects of set-aside regulation were left to the national governments to decide at national level. Finland has generally opted to use relatively little variation. The main aspects in which national variations were allowed were:

#### ***Establishment of compensation payments***

Regionalisation plan for Finland is presented in the main report. As stated above, the reference yields and consecutive payment levels were the only issues of regional variation in Finland. Issues related to maize and irrigation of fields are not relevant in Finland.

#### ***Maximum set-aside***

The maximum set-aside has in Finland been set at the Community maximum of 50%.

#### ***Transfer of set-aside***

This has not been allowed in Finland.

#### ***Utilisation of fields set-aside***

Basically the period for set-aside was set at January 15 to August 31 each year. However, certain plants which produce yield the following year could be planted already after July 15 under specific conditions. These plants included: cereals, oil and protein species as well as hay and fodder. Due care needed to be taken to ensure, that no products were collected the same year. This applied to plant seeds as well. As the regulations were strict, the MAF guidelines advised farmers to contact municipal agricultural officers prior to planting anything.

Other, non-agricultural income generating activities were also prohibited. This included all commercial utilization of cover vegetation, etc. The general principle was that the farmer should receive no additional income, even indirect, from set-aside plots. This included also using the areas as pasture. For example, if the farmer had horses which use these pastures, he should not have had any *commercial* activity related to the animals (horseback riding holidays, etc.). However, horses which were used *only* for recreation *by the family members* could pasture on these fields.

Duration of fixed set-aside was five years. If the original fixed set aside were more than the compulsory set-aside, the farmer could reduce the set-aside area to the minimum rate with no penalties.

There were certain activities required for plots set-aside in order to keep them in good agronomic and environmental conditions. These included:

- Protection measures against wild oat (*Avena fatua*) are required in a 1976 law and this applies to set-aside plots as well.
- As set-aside fields should basically be farmable, areas with shoots and coppice were not be eligible for compensation and the farmers were thus required to clear their fields.
- All set-aside fields needed to be mown on the first year and then again on the fourth and all consecutive years. This was needed to protect the fields from weeds. Bare areas as well as areas with plants specifically planted for scenery or game fodder were exempted. Mowing needed to be carried out starting from the inner section and moving towards the edges. This was needed to protect the animals that may be in the area.
- Chemical herbicides could be used only after July 1 and no fertilisers were allowed. However, if the fields were planted for the next growing season (see above) fertilisers could be used after July 1.
- There were strict guidelines which plants may be planted as cover vegetation. No such plants were allowed which could have been used for commercial production. Peas were neither allowed, even if used only for nitrogen fixation.
- Bare set-aside could be motivated for environmental reasons as less herbicides were needed. However, stripes of bare set-aside round fields were not allowed.

## DATA SAMPLING IN THE FARMERS' INTERVIEWS

The selection of farmers interviewed was carried out in a two-phase process. The first phase of selecting the pre-sample was done by MAF and the second phase of selecting the actual farms was done by the consultant.

### *Pre-sample from the whole population (made by MAF)*

- i) three out of seven employment and economic development centre in the study region B were selected (Satakunta, Pirkanmaa and South-East Finland). These were considered to be representative for the whole region.
- ii) three categories of farms were identified and 161 farms were randomly selected. The groups were
  - (a) voluntary set-aside (set-aside percentage at least 20%<sup>1</sup> in 1999): 120 farms were selected from the whole region (Satakunta: 40, Pirkanmaa: 40, South-East Finland: 40).
  - (b) non-food set-aside: All the farms which practised non-food set-aside in 1999 (Satakunta: 7, Pirkanmaa: 3, South-East Finland: 1) were selected
  - (c) others (set-aside percentage less than 20% in 1999 and no non-food in 1999): 30 farms were selected from the whole region (Satakunta: 10, Pirkanmaa: 10, South-East Finland: 10).

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<sup>1</sup> 20% limit was selected by MAF.

This pre-sample was used in selecting the farms in the second stage.

***Selection of farmers to be interviewed (made by the consultant)***

- i) 29 farms were selected from groups (a) and (c) identified above (Satakunta: 6, Pirkanmaa: 8, South-East Finland: 15). The selection was based on the size of the farms: farms were grouped in five size categories and the area distribution within the selected 29 farms was the same as in the 150 farms sample selected by MAF. The size distribution was also similar among the 15 farms from South-East Finland and 14 farms in Satakunta–Pirkanmaa.
- ii) 1 non-food set-aside farm was picked in Satakunta from group b above.

***ANNEX 3***

***PEOPLE MET***



**PEOPLE MET**

**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**

Eerola Mirja  
Jaakkola Maria  
Knekt Johanna  
Kujala Tommi  
Nyström Greger  
Risto Lilja  
Simonen Jenni  
Solehmainen Tero  
Virtanen Tomi

**Employment and Economic Development Centre of South-East Finland**

Pitkänen Jouni

**Employment and Economic Development Centre of Pirkanmaa**

Lahma Erkki

**Employment and Economic Development Centre of Satakunta**

Jalomaa Hannu  
Suoja Jyrki  
Auranen Mirja

A sample of 30 farmers

*ANNEX 4*

*PRODUCTION AREA OF COP-CROPS IN REGION B*

**PRODUCTION AREA OF COP -CROPS IN REGION B, hectares**

Crop group	Type of aid	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Cereals	Winter wheat	4 129,70	6 185,30	4 764,04	5 530,29	2 474,36
	Spring wheat	18 514,31	14 279,19	14 469,60	13 506,46	11 583,43
	Durum wheat			1,10	0,70	
	Spelt wheat					19,18
	Rye wheat	12,03	129,88	695,22	1 223,54	425,25
	Spring rye	212,89	112,48	102,74	143,61	276,76
	Winter rye	7 833,18	14 312,54	9 732,02	16 820,56	5 266,74
	Feed barley	153 462,72	151 041,80	158 393,42	158 340,01	128 019,22
	Malt barley	37 151,30	48 506,66	59 355,50	57 722,43	90 193,08
	Oats	131 265,19	147 010,76	147 756,17	157 881,80	163 307,67
	Mixed grain (CAP- straw grain)	1 198,57	1 453,52	1 513,01	1 555,37	1 501,97
	Mixed grain (straw grain and legume)	464,88	1 289,82	1 728,18	1 584,28	1 431,61
	Green grain	183,83	235,61	228,32	382,53	359,73
	Buckwheat	180,37	275,16	192,60	201,51	198,36
	Maize		12,18	17,84	56,06	64,47
<b>Total</b>		<b>354 608,97</b>	<b>384 844,90</b>	<b>398 949,76</b>	<b>414 949,15</b>	<b>405 121,83</b>
Protein crops	Peas	1 028,72	1 747,52	1 611,44	1 475,32	1 197,33
	Feed peas	721,80	490,06	545,79	478,57	385,11
	Mixed plant stand (CAP-protein crops+CAP-cereals)				195,36	723,47
	Broad bean	4,60	18,18	47,83	63,08	66,25
	Sweet lupin	1,20	1,67		4,18	1,75
<b>Total</b>		<b>1 756,32</b>	<b>2 257,43</b>	<b>2 205,06</b>	<b>2 216,51</b>	<b>2 373,91</b>
Oil crops	Soybean	1,12				
	Spring turnip rape	36 023,58	29 841,25	29 685,80	30 170,43	26 727,99
	Winter turnip rape	0,70	49,72	11,40	0,90	33,96
	Spring rape	163,00	112,62	293,47	185,66	265,87
	Winter rape		2,43	6,79	8,97	4,25
	Sunflower	163,31	140,72	114,27	87,59	69,39
<b>Total</b>		<b>36 351,71</b>	<b>30 146,74</b>	<b>30 111,73</b>	<b>30 453,55</b>	<b>27 101,46</b>

*ANNEX 5*

*PRODUCTION AREA OF COP-CROPS IN FINLAND*

**PRODUCTION AREA OF COP -CROPS IN FINLAND, hectares**

Crop group	Type of aid	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Cereals	Winter wheat	12 548,02	25 246,98	24 309,20	30 424,86	11 937,40
	Spring wheat	88 128,76	87 278,85	100 577,06	106 834,61	105 684,30
	Durum wheat			1,10	0,70	
	Spelt wheat					69,35
	Rye wheat	23,21	315,98	1 421,45	2 318,63	679,69
	Spring rye	565,23	313,10	321,33	430,29	635,52
	Winter rye	20 235,65	35 026,95	22 471,14	35 667,70	11 683,33
	Feed barley	453 403,83	451 650,35	467 147,42	471 071,28	414 989,83
	Malt barley	62 928,26	91 041,40	116 212,63	107 118,20	165 900,09
	Oats	329 438,02	374 586,44	369 697,09	386 591,71	403 924,57
	Mixed grain (CAP- straw grain)	9 154,46	9 736,74	10 982,07	11 237,74	11 947,55
	Mixed grain (straw grain and legume)	1 588,68	4 035,26	5 256,05	4 584,77	4 478,84
	Green grain	2 041,10	2 277,93	1 983,03	2 564,81	3 419,61
	Buckwheat	363,82	504,80	397,46	469,01	476,19
	Maize		14,91	19,89	60,47	75,68
	Sugar maize					0,50
<b>Total</b>		<b>980 419,04</b>	<b>1 082 029,69</b>	<b>1 120 796,92</b>	<b>1 159 374,78</b>	<b>1 135 902,45</b>
Protein crops	Peas	2 893,02	4 651,43	4 894,22	3 956,38	3 930,28
	Feed peas	1 572,22	1 019,57	1 094,91	980,49	867,72
	Mixed plant stand (CAP-protein crops+CAP-cereals)				382,82	1 457,30
	Broad bean	48,36	58,46	115,83	152,17	238,93
	Sweet lupin	1,39	1,67	0,70	5,20	2,17
<b>Total</b>		<b>4 514,99</b>	<b>5 731,13</b>	<b>6 105,66</b>	<b>5 477,06</b>	<b>6 496,40</b>
Oil crops	Soybean	1,12			0,03	
	Spring turnip rape	82 797,32	60 124,25	59 079,51	63 351,36	60 240,75
	Winter turnip rape	0,97	96,63	13,26	5,76	33,96
	Spring rape	1 168,01	658,17	1 300,42	1 159,79	1 520,47
	Winter rape	0,33	2,43	27,09	9,32	4,25
	Sunflower	395,24	372,81	261,98	229,07	219,89
<b>Total</b>		<b>84 362,99</b>	<b>61 254,29</b>	<b>60 682,26</b>	<b>64 755,33</b>	<b>62 019,32</b>

*ANNEX 6*

*SUMMARY OF FARMER INTERVIEWS*

## SUMMARY OF FARMER INTERVIEWS

### 0-Données Générales

Finland, region B

MOYENNES SUR 30 AGRICULTEURS INTERROGES:

SAU (ha)	SCOP (ha)	SCOP irrigable (ha)	SCOP irriguée (ha)	Taux de gel dans la déclaration PAC (%)	Gel (ha)
46.34	22.89	12.51	2.35	17.92	8.30

Céréales (sauf maïs)	Maïs grain	Maïs ensilage	Oléagineux	Protéagineux	Dont gel industriel	Autres surfaces agricoles	Dont jachère agronomique
20.46	0	7.41	2.33	0.10	0.08	7.63	0

### 1-Adaptation au gel

1/1-Avant le gel, surface en gel ou en friche	Somme
Oui	56.67%
Non	43.33%
Pas de réponse	0%

1/2-Si oui pourquoi? (Pour les agriculteurs ayant répondu "Oui" à la question 1/1)
Improvement of the field (9x)
The revenue of agriculture is so low. No time for agriculture
Amount of subsidy, location of the fields, Noxious animals (elk)
Soil improvement
Weed and noxious animal
Noxious animals, fields locate in the shade of forest
Improvement of the field (weed)
Possibility to receive grants
Due to rotational set-aside
Weed control

1/3-Quelle surface? (Pour les agriculteurs ayant répondu "Oui" à la question 1/1)
5.5
11.5
2.5
1
1
7.5
1.5
2
3
1.5
2
2
2.5
3.5
5
6.5
2
tot 60.50
aver 3.56

1/4-Sur quel type de terrain? (Pour les agriculteurs ayant répondu "Oui" à la question 1/1)
Average fields
Small fields
Distant fields

MODE D'ADAPTATION

1/5-1-Achat de terres arables pour retrouver surface initiale	20.00%
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1/5-2-Augmentation des rendements sur le reste de l'exploitation	6.67%
1/5-3-Diminution des intrants et/ou des façons culturales	56.67%
1/5-4-Rééquilibrage/changement au profit des cultures plus rentables	20.00%
1/5-5-Si oui (pour les exploitants qui ont répondu "Vrai" à la question 1/5-4), vers quelle culture?	
Potato	
Non food crops	
Caraway, flax	
Silage grass	
Oat and barley	
Oil crops, turnip rape	
Root crops	
1/5-6-Autres	13.33%
By increasing set-aside area	
Rented fields	
Dairy cattle has been removed	
Rationalization of production	

#### PROBLEMES ADMINISTRATIFS

1/6-1-Erreur de la surface dans la déclaration	10.00%
1/6-2-Taille minimale des parcelles non respectée	23.33%
1/6-3-Rendement minimal du gel industriel non respecté	0%
1/6-4-Date de début et de fin de gel problématique	23.33%
1/6-5-Information tardive sur le taux de gel	23.33%
1/6-6-Lourdeur des procédures administratives	53.33%
1/6-7-Manque d'intégration des différentes aides	6.67%
1/6-8-Versement des aides trop tardif	13.33%
1/6-9-Autres	16.67%
Shape of the fields	
Extra work	
1. Farmer has received wrong information 2. The grant should be paid earlier (due to book keeping)	
Regulations change every year	
Greenfied set-aside subsidy should be included into set-aside subsidy	

1/7-Quelles améliorations vous paraissent possibles
The same subsidy like CAP (2x)
Greenfied set-aside subsidy should be included into set-aside subsidy
The grant should be paid earlier. The grant should not be paid once a year.
Greenfied set-aside subsidy should be included into set-aside subsidy
The grant should be paid earlier(3x)
The grant should be paid earlier (problems with book keeping)
The use of subsidy for landscape purposes, subsidy should be higher in the near of lakes.
The regulations of fallow are too tight
The grant should be higher (7x)
The limits of set-aside area are not flexible (e.g at least 10% )
The amount of grant should be the same like CAP grant
The regulations of fallow are too tight
less buraucracy
Revenue has decreased
Less regulations
Possibility to cultivate the field without time regulations

## 2- Gel Volontaire

#### MOTIVATION POUR FAIRE DU GEL VOLONTAIRE



% d'agriculteurs pratiquant actuellement le gel volontaire	
2/1-1-Précaution pour ne pas se voir infliger de pénalité	31.03%
2/1-2-Raisons économiques	20.69%
2/1-3-Réduction d'activité déjà en cours	34.48%
2/1-4-Opportunité pour ne pas renouveler du matériel	13.79%
2/1-5-Autres	37.93%
Weed and noxious animals	
Rotation of low input agriculture	
Rationalization of production	
Rotational fallow system	
Improvement of soil (2x)	
Weed control, improvement of field	
Set-aside is suitable for cultivating potato	
Rotational fallow system (organic agriculture) (2x)	
Desire to keep the fields in reserve	

% d'agriculteurs pratiquant actuellement le gel volontaire	
2/2-Toujours fait du gel volontaire	Somme
Oui	62.07%
Non	37.93%
Pas de réponse	0%

37.93% d'agriculteurs ayant répondu "non" à la question 2/2	
2/3-Si non pourquoi?	
It is unprofitable	
Desire to make own decisions	
Former the farm's production sector was milk production, lack of fields.	
All the fields have been in production	
No need for set-aside (2x)	
No need for set-aside; Desire to keep all the fields in production	
Cattle needed the fields	
There were no suitable fields	

% d'agriculteurs pratiquant actuellement le gel volontaire	
2/4-Taux maxi de gel autorisé empêche de geler plus	Somme
Oui	20.69%
Non	79.31%
Pas de réponse	

### 3- Gel Non Alimentaire

3% 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-Oléagineux	3/1-2-Céréales
100% turnip rape	
Surface moyenne du gel industriel Oléagineux: 2.5ha	Surface moyenne du gel industriel Céréales:
3/1-3-Protéagineux	3/1-4-Pommes de terres et Betterave
Surface moyenne du gel industriel Protéagineux:	Surface moyenne du gel industriel P. de T, Bett.:
3/1-5-Biomasse forestière	3/1-6-Autres cultures industrielles
Surface moyenne du gel industriel Biomasse Forest.:	Surface moyenne des autres cultures industrielles:

3/2 - Quelle proportion de vos terres gelées est cultivée en non alimentaire?	
3/2-Proportion moyenne de terres gelées cultivées (par les 30% d'exploitants qui pratique le gel industriel):	100%

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	6.67%
3/3-2-Faire/Entretien des parcelles à moindre coût	3.33%

3/3-3-Faire/Obligation relative à un contrat	0%
3/3-4-Faire/intérêt agronomique dans la rotation	3.33%
<b>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)</b>	
3/3-5-Ne pas faire/Pas rentable	26.67%
3/3-6-Ne pas faire/trop de contraintes	23.33%
3/3-7-Autres (Sur la totalité des agriculteurs interrogés)	46.67%
Not interested 8x)	
Not willing to make new investments	
Lack of information	
Non food production is not a part of farm's production sector.	
The purpose of set-aside areas is to improve the fields	
No resources (labour input) to cultivate	
<b>3/4 - Cela a-t-il évolué dans le temps et comment?</b>	
3/4-1-Evolution dans le temps	Somme
Oui	0%
Non	100%
Pas de réponse	0%
% des exploitants ne pratiquant pas actuellement de cultures non alimentaires ont essayé au moins un an.	

## 4-Structures

4/1-Agrandissement 1987-1992	Somme
Oui	53.33%
Non	46.67%
4/3-1-Agrandissement moyen des exploitations qui se sont effectivement agrandies entre 1987 et 1992 (en ha):	14.59 ha
4/2-Agrandissement 1992-1999	Somme
Oui	50.00%
Non	50.00%
4/3-2-Agrandissement moyen des exploitations qui se sont effectivement agrandies entre 1992 et 1999:	23.52 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
Oui	43.33%
Non	56.67%
4/5-Si oui, le gel est une cause de difficultés (Pour ceux qui ont répondu "Oui" à la question 4/4)?	Somme
Oui	46.15%
Non	53.85%
Pas de réponse	0%
4/6-Création d'un marché de terres arables éligibles	Somme
Oui	36.67%
Non	63.33%
Pas de réponse	0%

## 5-Rotations

5/2-Changeement de la rotation des cultures	Somme
Oui	26.67%
Non	73.33%
<b>Taux moyen de gel pondéré par la surface</b>	
= (surface totale en gel rotationnel ou fixe de l'échantillon * 100) / surface totale en gel de l'échantillon	
gel rotationnel	gel fixe
71.65%	28.35%

% d'agriculteurs interrogés pratiquant le gel fixe, rotationnel ou mixte		
100% rotationnel	100% fixe	Mixte
67%	10%	23%

#### 5/5-Si vous faites du gel rotationnel pourquoi?

Organic agriculture
Improvement of fields (18x)
Improvement of fields and the regulations of organic agriculture
Rotation of crops
Weed control (4x)
Improvement of soil
In order to improve the production of hay

Note : le détail des rotations relevé lors du questionnaire sert principalement à remplir la grille de caractérisation de l'effet du gel dans la rotation. Le report de ces rotations dans le détail n'est pas mentionné ici.

## 6-Localisation du Gel

Localisation du gel pour les 30 agriculteurs enquêtés	
6/1-1-Gel rotationnel	80.00%
6/1-2-Gel fixe/cours d'eau	3.33%
6/1-3-Gel fixe/parcelles trop petites	16.67%
6/1-4-Gel fixe/éloignement exploitation	13.33%
6/1-5-Gel fixe/fertilité ou irrigation	16.67%
6/1-6-Gel fixe/parcelle pentue	6.67%
6/1-7-Gel fixe/parcelles peu cultivées	0%
Au moins une des 5 réponses (petites, éloignée, peu fertile, pentue, peu cultivée)	0%
6/1-8-Gel fixe/parcelle acquise pour gel	0%
6/1-9-Transfert de gel	0%
6/1-10-Autres	13.33%
Weed and ditching of the fields	
The fields locate in the shade of forest; Noxious animals, especially elk	
Condition of the field	
The fields locate in the shade of forest.	

## 7-Entretien - Environnement

7/1-Difficultés à gérer les jachères au début	Somme
Oui	30.00%
Non	70.00%
Difficultés rencontrées (% de ce qui ont répondu "Oui" à la question 7/1.)	
7/2-1-Mauvaise maîtrise de l'enherbement	88.89%
7/2-2-Problèmes d'érosion	0%
7/2-3-Développement de maladies	0%
7/2-4-Développement des ravageurs	11.11%
7/2-5-Aspect abandonné	11.11%
7/2-6-Période réglementaire de gel problématique	11.11%
7/2-7-Autres	33.33%
Protection areas in chemical herbicide	
Removing of wild oat	

Regulations of set-aside vs. weather conditions	
<b>7/3-Difficultés à gérer les jachères aujourd'hui</b>	Somme
Oui	26.67%
Non	73.33%
<b>Difficultés rencontrées (% de ce qui ont répondu "Oui" à la question 7/3.)</b>	
<b>7/4-1-Mauvaise maîtrise de l'enherbement</b>	100.00%
<b>7/4-2-Problèmes d'érosion</b>	0%
<b>7/4-3-Développement de maladies</b>	0%
<b>7/4-4-Développement des ravageurs</b>	12.50%
<b>7/4-5-Aspect abandonné</b>	12.50%
<b>7/4-6-Période réglementaire de gel problématique</b>	0%
<b>7/4-7-Autres</b>	25.00%
Protection areas in chemical herbicide	
Regulations of set-aside vs. weather conditions	
<b>Difficultés à gérer les jachères</b>	
Au début	Aujourd'hui
30%	26.67%
<b>7.5 - Sur les terres gelées non cultivées en cultures non alimentaires quel type de couvert pratiquez-vous? (Plusieurs réponses étant possibles, la somme des "VRAI" peut dépasser 100%)</b>	
<b>7/5-1-Vous n'avez-pas de terre gelée non cultivée</b>	3.33%
<b>7/5-2-Gel nu</b>	53.33%
<b>7/5-3-Enherbement spontané</b>	10.00%
<b>7/5-4-Semis de plantes à but agronomique</b>	50%
<b>7/5-5-Semis de plantes pour d'autres buts</b>	0%
<b>7/5-6-Autres</b>	0%
<b>7.6 - Sur les terres gelées non cultivées en cultures non alimentaires quel type d'entretien pratiquez vous?</b>	
<b>7/6-1-Enlèvement de la végétation (Gel nu)</b>	36.67%
<b>7/6-2-Fauche ou gyrobroyage de la végétation</b>	76.67%
<b>7/6-3-Passage d'un cover crop ou d'un outil similaire</b>	0%
<b>7/6-4-Désherbage chimique</b>	30%
<b>7/6-5- Autres</b>	10.00%
Harrowing	
Harrowing	
Removing of willow (beside the ditches)	
<b>7/7-Quand réalisez-vous cet entretien?</b>	
<b>7/8-1-Avez-vous une idée du coût d'entretien/ha des parcelles gelées?</b>	
<b>7/8-2-Si oui, quel est le coût moyen de l'entretien/ha en Euro? (Moyenne des agriculteurs ayant répondu "oui" à la question 7/8-1)</b>	
Ecart type :	EUR 93.19/ha/year
<b>7/9-1-Irrigation de terres gelées</b>	
Oui	0%
Non	100.00%
<b>% d'agriculteurs ayant répondu "oui" à la question 7/9-1</b>	

7/9-2-1-Cultures non alimentaires	
7/9-2-2-Aide à végétation sans production	
7/9-2-3-Autres	
7/10-Remarques sur l'état d'abandon des parcelles gelées	Somme
Oui	10.00%
Non	90.00%
Pas de réponse	0%
7/11-Les terres gelées se remarquent dans le paysage	Somme
Oui	33.33%
Non	66.67%
7/12-Concentration de parcelles gelées sur une zone de l'exploitation	Somme
Oui	0%
Non	100.00%
7/13-Si oui, autres parcelles gelées sur même secteur (% d'agriculteurs ayant répondu "Oui" à la question 7.12)	Somme
Oui	
Non	
7/14-Existence de secteur ayant un aspect abandonné	Somme
Oui	
Non	
7/15-Participation à des programmes agri-environnementaux	Somme
Oui	83.33%
Non	16.67%
Pas de réponse	0%
7.16 - Si oui dans quel domaine? (% d'agriculteurs ayant répondu "Oui" à la question 7.15)	
7/16-1-Protection des sols	60.00%
7/16-2-Protection de l'eau	76.00%
7/16-3-Protection des paysages	32.00%
7/16-4-Protection de la biodiversité	12.00%
7/16-5-Autres	0%
7/17-Connaissance de la réglementation sur l'entretien	Somme
Oui bien	50.00%
Oui un peu	50.00%
Non	0%
7/18-Si oui, l'appliquez-vous? (% d'agriculteurs ayant répondu "Oui bien" ou "Oui un peu" à la question 7/17)	Somme
Oui	100.00%
Non	0%
7/19-Comment en avez-vous eu connaissance? (% d'agriculteurs ayant répondu « Oui bien » ou « Oui un peu » à la question 7.17)	
7/19-1-Joint au dossier de demande PAC	80.00%
7/19-2-Envoi par un organisme professionnel auquel j'adhère	40.00%
7/19-3-Lu dans la presse	76.67%
7/19-4-Affichage public en mairie	53.33%
7/19-5-Autres	13.33%
From neighbors	
From service company	
From neighbors	
Secretary of agriculture (municipal)	

### 8-9-10-Rémunération, Effet du Gel

8/1-Le gel est-il actuellement incontournable?	Somme
Oui	10.00%
Non	90.00%

<b>8/2-Si non, pourquoi?</b>
<i>(90.00% des agriculteurs ayant répondu "non à la question 8/1)</i>
Set-aside requires much work and bureaucracy is very complicated.
Greenfied set-aside subsidy should be included into set-aside subsidy (2x)
Fixed costs of the farm are the same, regardless of cultivated area.
By cultivating the revenue would be higher (7x)
Fixed costs of the farm are the same, regardless of cultivated area.
The subsidy is lower than CAP
Set-aside is not profitable
The grant is too low compared to extra work
Cost of fallow is very high
Grant based on environment should also cover set-aside land
Set-aside costs are high
Subsidy is too low (3x)
Subsidy does not cover set-aside costs (2x)
Set-aside is not an attractive way to manage the fields.
Set-aside costs are high
By cultivating the revenue would be higher

8/3-Le système PAC actuel vous convient-il?	Somme
Oui	80.00%
Non	20.00%

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

Pour les grands producteurs (classes d'exploitations représentant de 50 à 70% de la SCOP totale de la région : à calculer pour chaque région)

8/3-Le système PAC actuel vous convient-il?	Somme
Oui	80.00%
Non	20.00%

Pour les petits producteurs (autres exploitations)	
8/3-Le système PAC actuel vous convient-il?	Somme
Oui	80.00%
Non	20.00%

<b>8/4- Pourquoi?</b>
Why not?
It is a part of total subsidy of agriculture
Reference crops (tons/ha) too low. Agriculture base too much on subsidies
It is like social security
Because CAP system cover silage grass production (2x)
It is possible to cultivate grain
No problems with CAP system
CAP subsidy is the only revenue after production costs
The revenue is safe
It is the only choice (3x)
It is a revenue of the farm
The grant based on too low reference crop (kg/ha)
Possibility to receive revenue
The grant is high enough
It is possible to cultivate cereals
Increase revenue of the farm
It is not possible to cultivate without subsidy
It is not suitable for root crops cultivation
It is suitable for small farm
Subsidy increased in 2000
The subsidy is low if farmer cultivate hay
Pensioners also receive the subsidy
It is a very simple system
The price of cereals is so low

<b>8/5- Quel système souhaiteriez-vous?</b>
Subsidy should be based on the price of cereals (before year 1995). (2x)
Higher subsidy
The system which base on the amount of crop (2x).
The subsidy should be more motivating (enterprising spirit)
Before EU, year 1995
The system which base on the amount of crop.
The share of set-aside ( 10% of total field area) should be lower
The system which base on the amount of crop (3x).
The system, which base on the price of cereals (6x)
More flexible system, less bureaucracy (2x)
The current system is good
The subsidy should be more motivating (enterprising spirit)
System before EU (1995)
The system which base on the amount of crop.

<b>9/1-Maintien du revenu</b>	<b>Somme</b>
Oui	20.00%
Non	80.00%
Pas de réponse	0%

<b>9/2-Selon vous pourquoi le gel est-il rémunéré?</b>	
<b>9/2-1-Aide au maintien du revenu des producteurs</b>	33.33%
<b>9/2-2-Participation aux frais d'entretien des parcelles gelées</b>	73.33%
<b>9/2-3-Autres</b>	30.00%
Maintain production ability of the fields	
Way to avoid overproduction (7x)	
Environnemental reasons	

<b>9/3- Changements dans le choix des cultures ou activités</b>	<b>Somme</b>
Oui	76.67%
Non	23.33%

<b>% des exploitants ayant répondu "Oui" à la question 9/3.</b>		
<b>9/4-1-1- Dévt /Oléagineux</b>	8.70%	turnip rape 100%
<b>9/4-1-2- Dévt /Céréales</b>	52.17%	
<b>9/4-1-3-Dévt./Protéagineux</b>	17.39%	
<b>9/4-1-4- Dévt/Diversification en dehors des COP</b>	52.17%	
<b>9/4-1-5-Dévt/Diversification en dehors de l'agriculture</b>	17.39%	
<b>9/4-1-6-Dévt/Autres</b>	30.43%	

<b>9/4-2-1-Réduc/Oléagineux</b>	17.39%	
<b>9/4-2-2-Réduc/Céréales</b>	30.43%	
<b>9/4-2-3-Réduc/Protéagineux</b>	4.35%	
<b>9/4-2-4-Réduc/Diversification en dehors des COP</b>	17.39%	
<b>9/4-2-5-Réduc/Diversification en dehors de l'agriculture</b>	8.70%	
<b>9/4-2-6-Réduction/Autres</b>	21.74%	

<b>9/5 Sur quels critères prioritaires choisissez-vous vos cultures?</b>			
	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Agronomie</b>	7	6	11
<b>Rentabilité</b>	13	13	3
<b>Facilité</b>	8	8	5
<b>Environnement</b>	0	3	11
<b>Autres</b>	2	0	0

9/5-1-Agronomie	Somme	9/5-2-Rentabilité	Somme
0	6	0	1
1	7	1	13
2	6	2	13
3	11	3	3
Total	30	Total	30

9/5-3-Facilité	Somme	9/5-4-Environnement	Somme
0	9	0	16
1	8	2	3
2	8	3	11
3	5	Total	30
Total	30		

9/5-3-Autres	Somme
0	28
1	2
2	0
3	0
Total	30

<b>9.6 – Si vous amélioré la qualité de vos produits, de quelle façon (plusieurs réponses possibles)?</b>	
9/6-1-Adhésion à une filière exigeant une qualité minimale	3.33%
9/6-2-Adhésion à une filière assurant une traçabilité des produits	3.33%
9/6-3-Passage à l'agriculture raisonnée ou conversion à l'agriculture biologique	23.33%
9/6-4-Autres	10.00%

10/1-1-Effets non attendus du gel	76.67%
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<b>10/1-2-Si oui, lesquels?</b>
Problems with weed control
Weed is a big problem, Protection area of ditch is also a problem (willow)
Set-aside caused problems with silage grass production
Misunderstandings in subsidy (case: structure of soil)
Minimum size of fields

<b>10/2-Commentaires</b>
Set-aside regulations could be more flexible
Set-aside contract should be 5 years like it was in the beginning. Regulations of moving vegetation, Biodiversity in agriculture should be take more in account
Set-aside in rented fields (the owner of the fields does not understand set-aside). Minimum width of the set-aside is too big.
Set-aside regulations are too tight
The possibility to use set-aside land for cultural landscape.
The regulations concerning fallow should be similar in EU-area
Maximum set-aside percent should be 100, possibility to fallow all the fields
Possibility to treat the protection areas (2x)
Greenfield set-aside subsidy should be included into set-aside subsidy. More greenfield set-aside areas.
Possibilities to use subsidy for improvement of soil
Possibility to treat set-aside area also in summertime
Set-aside subsidy is too low
Set-aside is not as profitable as it was former
Set-aside is not a problem in agriculture
Set-aside regulations change every year, difficulties with planning of cultivation



## Classement des Exploitations

<b>d'analyse de la relation entre les pratiques agricoles sur jachère et les effets sur le paysage</b>	
G5-Classement/Pratiques agricoles sur jachère et paysage	Somme
Effet négatif sur le paysage	53.3%
Sans effet sur le paysage	46.6%
<b>Effet du gel sur la rotation</b>	
Somme	
Effet du gel défavorisant une bonne rotation	20.0%
Effet du gel favorisant une bonne rotation	43.8%
Effet du gel neutre sur la rotation	36.7%
<b>Analyse des gains et des pertes agronomiques et économiques de l'exploitation enquêtée</b>	
G2/1-Classement de l'exploitation/bilan économique	Somme
Positive	30%
Neutral	67%
Negative	3%
G2/2-Classement de l'exploitation/bilan agronomique	Somme
Positive	17%
Neutral	80%
Negative	3%
<b>Grille d'analyse de la relation entre les pratiques agricoles sur jachère et la gestion des sols</b>	
G3-Classement/Pratiques agricoles sur jachère et gestion sols	Somme
Changement plutôt négatif	40.0%
Changement plutôt positif	40.0%
Pas de changement	20.0%
<b>Grille d'analyse de la relation entre les pratiques agricoles sur jachère et la gestion de l'eau</b>	
G4-Classement/Pratiques agricoles sur jachère et gestion eau	Somme
Changement plutôt négatif	33.3%
Changement plutôt positif	33.3%
Pas de changement	33.3%
<b>Grille d'analyse de la relation entre les pratiques agricoles sur jachère et les effets sur le paysage</b>	
G5-Classement/Pratiques agricoles sur jachère et paysage	Somme
Effet négatif sur le paysage	53.3%
Sans effet sur le paysage	46.6%