



Designing CAP mechanisms for fairer distribution

Analysis of the 28 strategic plans

→ Capping, degressivity, redistribution, small farmers scheme, ...

Why looking at fairer distribution within the CAP?

1. A resilient food system needs as **many and diverse actors** as possible.
2. The **ecological transformation** must be linked in a **just way** with economic perspectives for farmers.
3. A **fairer and more targeted distribution** is supposed to overcome social crises such as **farm extinction** and **ageing** and meet the **different needs of the actors**.

These points are anchored as a goals in the ...

... Farm-to-Fork Strategy of the EU (page 11):

- *The requirement to **improve the efficiency and effectiveness of direct payments by capping and better targeting income support** to farmers who need it and who deliver on the green ambition, rather than to entities and companies who merely own farm land, remains an essential element of the future CAP“*

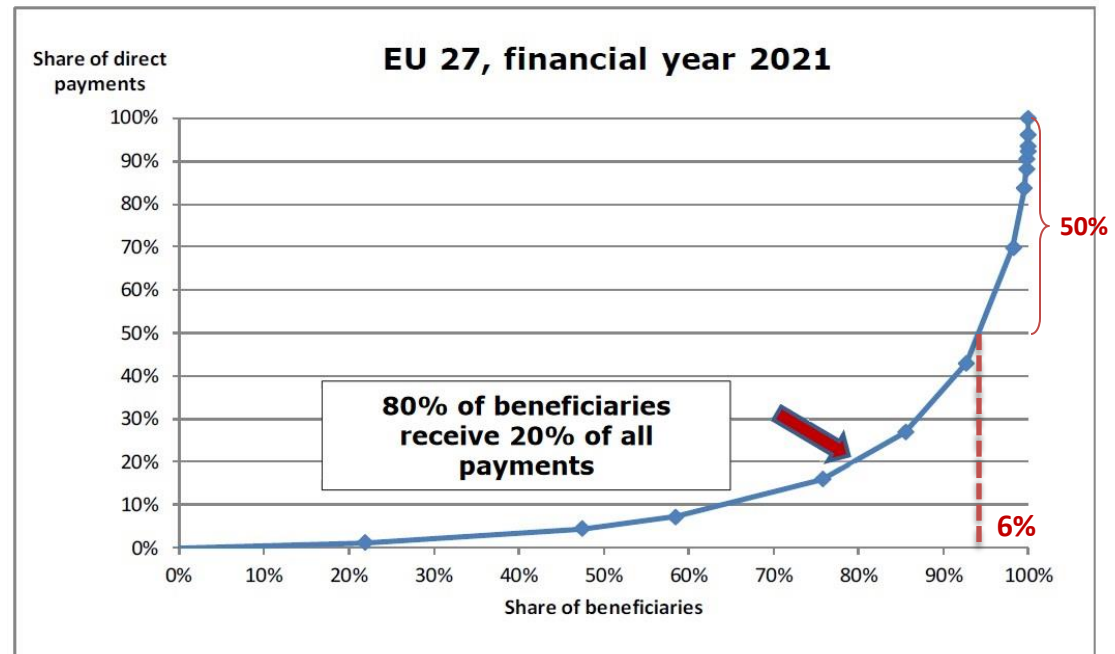
... Treaty of Rome of the EU (article 39):

- *ensure a **fair standard of living for the agricultural community**, in particular by increasing the individual earnings of persons engaged in agriculture.*
- *In working out the common agricultural policy and the special methods for its application, account shall be taken of the particular nature of agricultural activity, which results from **the social structure of agriculture and from structural and natural disparities between the various agricultural regions**.*



Why looking at fairer distribution within the CAP?

80% of all beneficiaries received only 20% of all direct payments
and 6% of all beneficiaries received half of all direct payments
(EU-average, national and regional differences in fairness)



(EC, "Direct aid report, financial year 2021"
https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2023-03/direct-aid-report-2021_en.pdf)

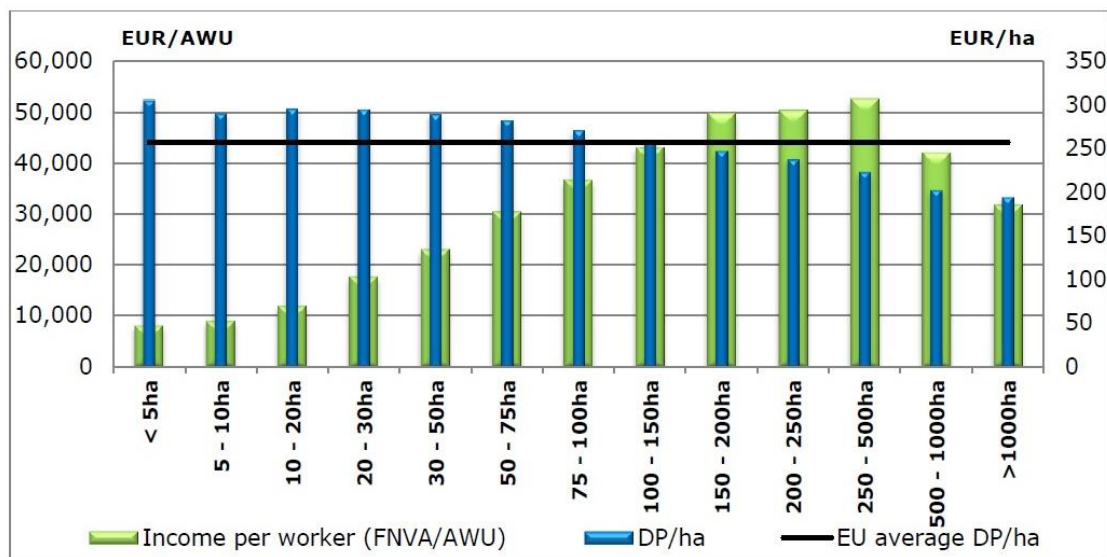


Why looking at fairer distribution within the CAP?

Although small farms received more DP/ha than the EU average, the **income per worker is particularly low in small farms** compared to large ones.

→ Income for small farms mainly NOT viable

Figure 8: Income and direct payment by farm size (in hectares of UAA)



Note: UAA is the utilised Agricultural Area.

Source: FADN DG AGRI based on 2012 prices and structures to estimate 2019 income; and CATS data for claim year 2016 for the average direct payment per hectare by farm size.

EC, "CAP SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ...explained – Brief No 1: Ensuring viable farm income"

https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2021-01/cap_specific_objectives_-_brief_1_-_ensuring_viable_farm_income_0.pdf



Why looking at fairer distribution within the CAP?

OECD identifies need for improvements to EU agricultural policy by 2027

OECD criticism on fairness aspects:

Direct payments per hectare continue to account for the majority of the CAP. This means that the system does not ensure sufficient fairness, as farms actually in need are left behind. **Payments serving as income support should only be reserved for lower-income farms.**

*"Efforts have been made to improve fairness and to better distribute direct payments to farmers. However, **they do not target low-income farm households** and are not always the most efficient tool to achieve productivity and socio-economic objectives.*

*Income support objectives should be met with **more targeted payments to low-income farm households**, not only to be more effective, but also to free up more funds for voluntary payments for environmental services, and for investment in innovation and resilience."*

OECD (2023), *Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation 2023: Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/b14de474-en>.
https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/b14de474-en/1/3/3/10/index.html?itemId=/content/publication/b14de474-en&_csp_=a209f942fdf89c2476c9ec400d75ef2f&itemIGO=oecd&itemContentType=book

Adjustment screws for a fairer distribution in the CAP

Decoupled income support	Agricultural System	Food system
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic income support (BISS) • Redistributive income support (CRISS) • Income support for young farmers (CISYF) • Eco-schemes • Small Farmers Scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coupled income support • Risk management tools • FAS & AKIS • Investments • Area-based 2nd pillar measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market regulation • Cooperation • Investments • Market monitoring and enforcement

Crosscutting aspects

- **Definition Active Farmer**
- Eligible hectare
- Internal convergence
- External convergence
- **Social Conditionality**

**Further in depth analyses needed,
to be carried out by the EC**

44 Result indicators – just 2 covering fairness

Code * Result indicators

- R.1 ^{PR} Enhancing performance through knowledge and innovation
- R.2 Linking advice and knowledge systems
- R.3 Digitalising agriculture
- R.4 Linking income support to standards and good practices
- R.5 Risk Management

R.6 ^{PR} Redistribution to smaller farms

- R.7 ^{PR} Enhancing support for farms in areas with specific needs
- R.8 Targeting farms in specific sectors
- R.9 ^{PR} Farm modernisation
- R.10 ^{PR} Better supply chain organisation
- R.11 Concentration of supply
- R.12 Adaptation to climate change
- R.13 ^{PR} Reducing emissions in the livestock sector
- R.14 ^{PR} Carbon storage in soils and biomass
- R.15 Renewable energy from agriculture, forestry and from other renewable sources
- R.16 Investments related to climate
- R.17 ^{PR} Afforested land
- R.18 Investment support to the forest sector
- R.19 ^{PR} Improving and protecting soils
- R.20 ^{PR} Improving air quality
- R.21 ^{PR} Protecting water quality
- R.22 ^{PR} Sustainable nutrient management

Code * Result indicators

- R.23 ^{PR} Sustainable water use
- R.24 ^{PR} Sustainable and reduced use of pesticides
- R.25 Environmental performance in the livestock sector
- R.26 Investments related to natural resources
- R.27 Environmental or climate-related performance through investment in rural areas
- R.28 Environmental or climate-related performance through knowledge and innovation
- R.29 ^{PR} Development of organic agriculture
- R.30 ^{PR} Supporting sustainable forest management
- R.31 ^{PR} Preserving habitats and species
- R.32 Investments related to biodiversity
- R.33 Improving Natura 2000 management
- R.34 ^{PR} Preserving landscape features
- R.35 Preserving beehives

R.36 ^{PR} Generational renewal

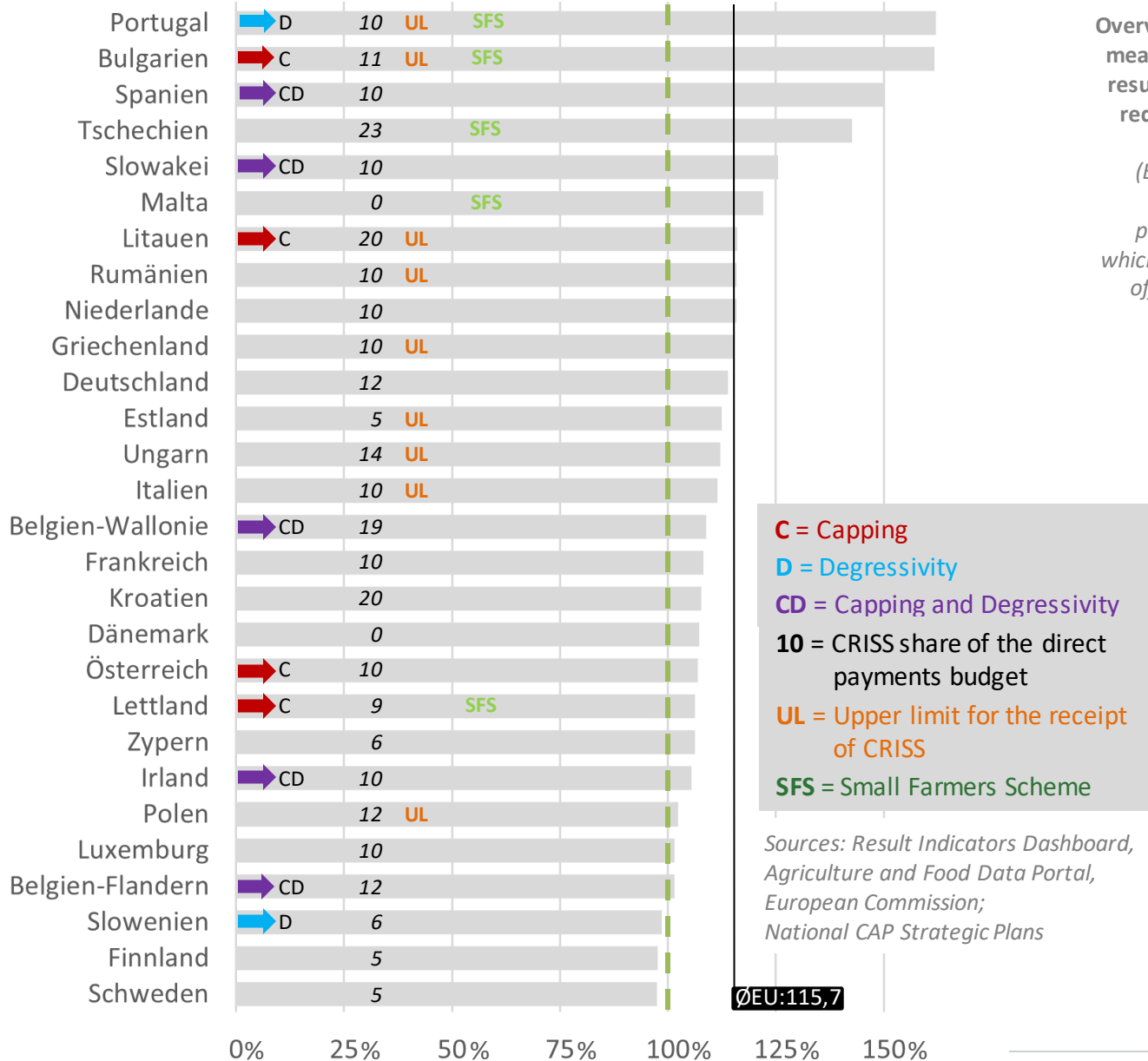
- R.37 Growth and jobs in rural areas
- R.38 LEADER coverage
- R.39 Developing the rural economy
- R.40 Smart transition of the rural economy
- R.41 ^{PR} Connecting rural Europe
- R.42 Promoting social inclusion
- R.43 ^{PR} Limiting antimicrobial use
- R.44 ^{PR} Improving animal welfare

*PR: Indicators with a performance review

https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2023-05/pmef-result-indicators_en.pdf



Overview of selected measures for redistribution to smaller farms



Overview of the implementation of selected measures in the ranking of EU countries for result indicator R.6 (in %), which shows the redistribution of direct payments to farms below the national average farm size. (Example: Portugal staggers basic income support degressively, uses 10% of direct payments for the redistribution premium, which only farms below a ceiling receive, and offers an optional small producer scheme)



Complementary redistributive income support (CRISS)

Member state	Farm size Ø	R.6	Share of DP-budget	steps	Implementation of CRISS	min. ha	max. ha (upper limit)	first ha/ Ø ha
Czechia	130,5	142,6	23,1%	1	1 – 150 ha 153 €/ha	1 ha	-	115%
Croatia	11,2	107,8	20,0%	1	0 – 30 ha 110 €/ha	-	-	151%
Lithuania	19,8	116,1	20,0%	4	1 – 10 ha 75€ ; 10-20ha 81€ ; 20-30ha 95€ ; 30-50ha 108€/ha	1 ha	500 ha	267%
Belgium-Wallonia	56,5	108,8	19,5%	1	0 – 30 ha 143 €/ha	-	-	53%
Hungary	22,0	112,2	14,0%	2	1 – 10 ha 80 €/ha , 10 – 150 ha 40 €/ha	1 ha	1200 ha	681%
Luxembourg	61,5	101,5	11,9%	2	0 – 30 ha 30 €/ha , 30 – 70 ha 70 €/ha	-	-	114%
Germany	63,1	113,9	11,6%	2	0 – 40 ha 70 €/ha , 41 – 60 ha 40 €/ha	-	-	95%
Poland	10,3	102,4	11,6%	1	1 – 30 ha 40 €/ha	1 ha	300 ha	291%
Bulgaria	24,8	161,8	11,3%	1	0 – 30 ha 120 €/ha	-	600 ha	121%
Greece	7,5	115,3	10,2%	3	AL 2-11ha 138€/ha ; GL 1-17ha 116€/ha ; PL 1-4ha 177€/ha	1/2 ha	11/17/4 ha	226%
Slovakia	73,7	125,5	10,1%	2	0 – 100 ha 80 €/ha ; 101 – 150 ha 40 €/ha	-	-	136%
Belgium-Flanders	27,0	101,5	10,0%	1	0 – 30 ha 53 €/ha	-	-	111%
Netherlands	32,4	115,9	10,0%	1	0 – 40 ha 50 €/ha	-	-	123%
Romania	4,0	115,9	10,0%	1	1 – 50 ha 52 €/ha	1 ha	50 ha	1238%
Portugal	13,9	162,0	10,0%	1	0 – 20 ha 120 €/ha	-	100 ha	144%
Spain	25,8	150,0	10,0%	20x2	20 different regions, +20% first ha, next ha +40%	-	-	-
Austria	23,7	107,0	10,0%	2	0 – 20 ha 44 €/ha , 21 – 40 ha 22 €/ha	-	-	169%
Italy	10,9	111,5	10,0%	1	0,5 – 14 ha 82 €/ha	0,5 ha	50 ha	128%
France	63,5	108,2	10,0%	1	0 – 52 ha 48 €/ha	-	-	82%
Ireland	32,8	105,4	10,0%	1	0 – 30 ha 43 €/ha	-	-	92%
Latvia	28,0	106,3	9,0%	2	3 – 30 ha 56 €/ha ; 30 – 100 ha 12 €/ha	3,01 ha	-	357%
Cyprus	3,6	106,2	6,0%	1	0 – 30 ha 27,87 €/ha	-	-	840%
Slovenia	6,9	98,6	5,9%	1	0 – 8,2 ha ca. 28 €/ha	-	-	120%
Finland	49,4	97,7	5,0%	1	0 – 50 ha +17,68 €/ha	-	-	101%
Estonia	89,8	112,5	5,0%	2	1 – 10 ha 10€/ha , 10 – 130 ha 23€/ha	1 ha	130 ha	145%
Sweden	50,9	97,5	5,0%	1	0 – 150 ha +15,40 €/ha	-	-	295%
Denmark	75,0	107,2	0,0%	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	1,1	122,1	0,0%	-	-	-	-	-



Capping und degressivity of BISS

(see also table in attachment slide 21+22)

- **Only voluntary measures** *(were mandatory in 2014-20 period)*
- **Implemented by only 10 member states** *(capping: AT, BG, LI, LV; degressivity: PT, SI; combination of both: BE-Fl., BE-Wa., ES, IE, SK)*
- **Labour costs subtractable in full amount** *(in AT, BG, LI, LV, ES, SK and PT; ES limit at 200K €)*
- **Different design of degressivity - differently effective** *(1 step to 4 steps, range 60K - 360K €)*
- **Savings for 2023-27 range from 0 €** *(AT, no effect at all!) - 60 Mio. € (BG)*
- **Targets of reuse of savings are CRISS, CIS-YF, EAFRD**
 - *In BG savings account for 12% of the target budget (CRISS)*
 - *SI 15%; ES/SK/LI/PT 2%; IE 1%*
- **In the Top10 CSPs ranked by R.6 there are 5 CSPs with capping and/or degressivity**

Sources: National CSPs

Complementary redistributive income support (CRISS)

- **Only 5 MS (CZ, HR, LI, BE-Wa., HU) allocate significantly more budget to CRISS** than the mandatory min. 10% of direct payments
- **8 MS stay even below 10%** (only 2 of them use capping or degressivity instead; 3 of them with $R.6 < 100\%$; DK and MT even 0% budget for CRISS)
- **Range of “first hectare” in most CSPs clear above the national average farm size** (only BE-Wa., DE, FR and IE stay below)
- **9 MS exclude big farms from receipt of CRISS by defining an upper limit (4 - 1200 ha)**
- **Paradoxically, 9 MS exclude small farms from receipt of CRISS by defining a lower limit (0,5 - 3 ha)**
- **Most MS designed CRISS with only 1 step** (5 MS have 2 steps with a lower amount for the 2nd range, paradoxically 4 MS pay higher amounts for the 2nd or next ranges of hectares)
- **In only 6 MS the max. amount per ha payed for CRISS is higher than the amount payed for BISS/ha** (CZ, PT, LT, BE-Wa., BG, AT)

Sources: National CSPs



Small Farmers Scheme

- Only a voluntary measure
- Max. 1250 €/farm – is it too unflexible for agri-structure in most MS?

Member state	Implementation
Portugal	<1ha: 500 €/farm ; 1-2ha: 850 €/farm ; >2ha: 1050 €/farm
Bulgaria	1250 €/farm
Malta	250 €/farm
Latvia	500 €/farm
Czech Republic	0 - 4 ha: 312,50 €/ha (=max. 1250€)

Sources: National CSPs

Support for young farmers

(see also table in attachment slide 27)

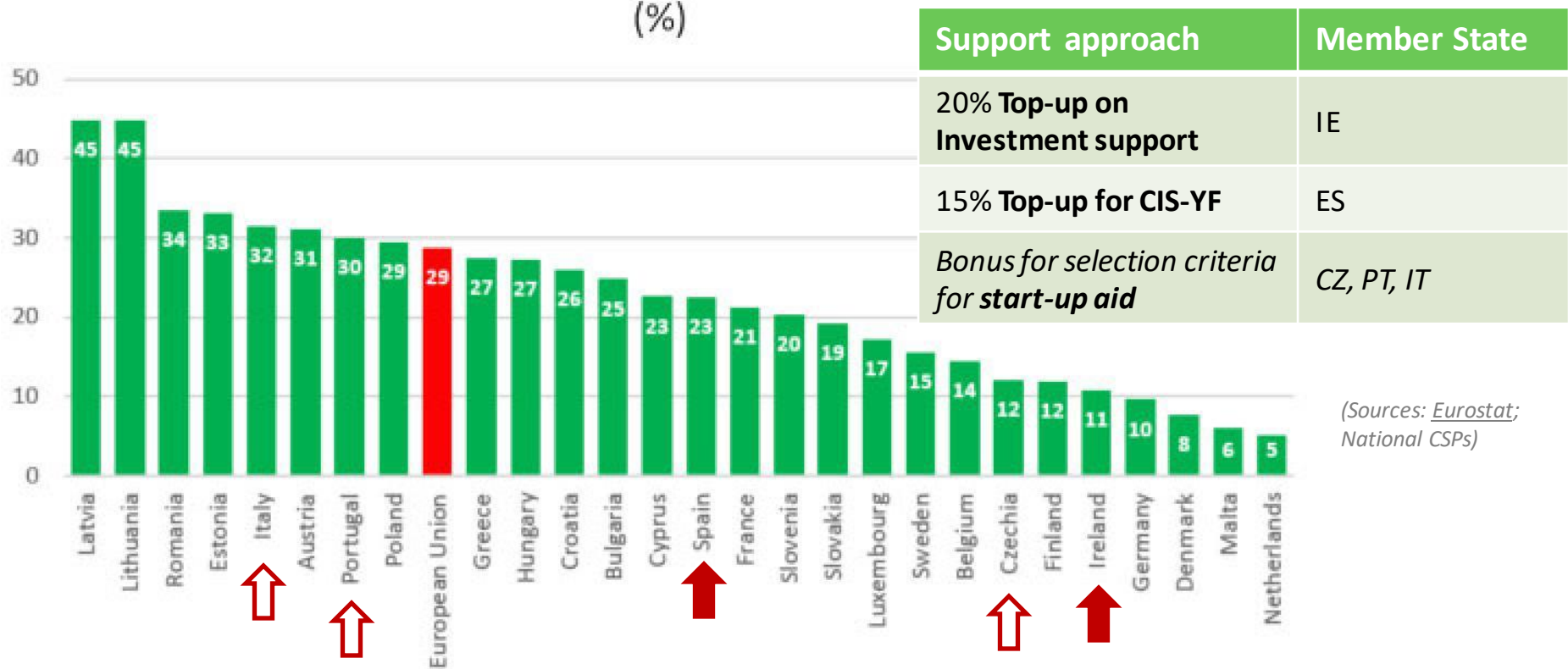
- Only 7 MS allocate significantly more budget to generational renewal compared with the min. required 3% of DP (> 130%: MT, EL, HR, LI, BE-Wa., PT, SI)
- R.36 must be evaluated in relation to the total number of farms (1% PT - 9,8% EL)
- CIS-YF design:
 - Most MS use one first hectare range far beyond the average farm size
 - BE-Wa. and BE-Fl. have defined two ranges with a lower top up payment for the next ha
 - LU, FR and NL pay a fixed amount per young farmer, no matter what size the farm is
 - PL, BG and CY pay a top up for all hectares
- Start up aid budget in relation to R.36: from 1 680€ (D) to 69 000€ (DK), IE: 0€

Sources: National CSPs



Approaches to support women

Proportion of farm managers who are women, 2016
(%)



(Sources: Eurostat;
National CSPs)

Agri-structural adjustments in ecological measures

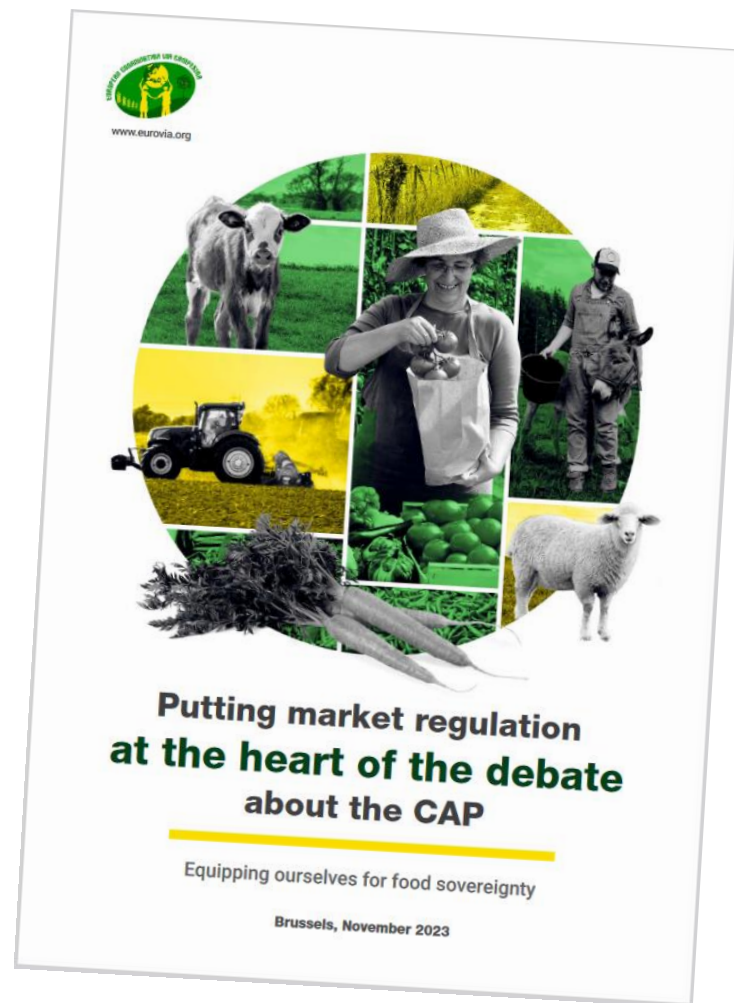
(Examples for Eco Schemes, CIS, GAEC, AECM)

MS	Implementation
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco Scheme for animal welfare staggered by livestock unit <i>(from 100 - 150 LU -25%, above 150 LU no payments)</i>
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In almost all Eco Schemes staggered cuts in case of oversubscription (e.g. -30%) • Degressive CIS “sustainable calf fattening” (601-1417 calves -50%, above that no payments) • GAEC 7 (crop rotation): Regulations for ha 10-20 and 20-30 looser
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco Scheme for small farms with 1-10 ha (+76 €/ha in case of 0,3 - 1 LU/ha and 10% legumes)
Belgium-Wallonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco Scheme Organic Agriculture degressive above 60 ha, including a small farmers scheme for market gardening with 4000€/ha for max. 3ha only for farms up to 10ha total size
Belgium-Flanders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ES14 „Precision farming“ (0-10ha, 11-20ha, >21ha) • ES16 Soil pass (0-20ha 15€/ha, 10-45ha 10€/ha, 45-100ha 5€/ha) • ES19 Maintenance Organic Farming (0-5ha 200€/ha, 5-75ha 100€/ha, >75ha 50€/ha)
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payments for AECM in Bavaria (KULAP) with degressive cuts (>100ha -10%; >200ha -20%, >300 ha -40%)

Sources: National CSPs

Fairness through market regulation

- Regulation of agricultural markets is the missing piece to achieve the **European green deal** and the **European open strategic autonomy**.
 - This regulation is **essential for fair prices and achieving food sovereignty** in Europe.
 - It correlates with a **transition to more sustainable and agroecological models**:
 - **re-territorialisation** of food
 - observance of the **right to healthy and appropriate food** for the entire population
 - **sufficient incomes** for land workers
 - a **countryside that is full of life**.
 - It is impossible to achieve the objectives of the F2F-Strategy, the CAP, and the UN SDGs, if the **work of farmers and rural workers** is not **decently remunerated**, in accordance with article 16 of UNDROP.
- Tis is an essential condition to **enable enough young people to enter peasant agriculture**



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Conclusions and recommendations

- BISS is **not spent in a sufficiently targeted manner**. The EU-scope is not progressively used by MS.
 - *Re-nationalisation and voluntary nature of the measures tends to lead to **a low level of ambition and fairwashing**. Controls by the EC insufficient in some cases (e.g. DK)*
 - ***Too inflexible requirements for voluntary measures** (capping, degressivity, small farmers scheme, whereas **too flexible frameworks for mandatory measures** (CRISS)*
 - ***CRISS can be designed much more effectively**, e.g. by introducing a limit and reduce the range of “first ha”. Minimum requirements from EU missing!*
 - *Savings from capping and degression could be used - in addition to other income instruments – also for **reallocation to EAFRD or Eco-Schemes***
- **Linking ecological and agri-structural goals in one measure** is already being implemented in some cases in various EU countries.
 - *Not only **cap, stagger and redistribute BISS**, but **all CAP direct payment measures** (e.g. Eco schemes adjusted according to socio-economic and agri-structural aspects)*

→ this is a key approach in the >vision for CAP post 2027 from the German platform of farmers organisations and NGOs working on CAP



More actions needed

- How to reduce the risks of “**fairwashing**” in the current and future programming period? (see also [ARC2020 report](#))
- **More socio-economic/agri-structural result indicators** are needed
- **Future analyses** and summary overviews carried out by the EC need to ...
 1. ... reconsider the **loopholes, backslide, and static steps** made by the MS in terms of a fairer CAP
 2. ... report about the implementation of **fairness criteria in CAP interventions beyond direct payments** (e.g., *market crisis support, risk management tools, rural development investments, producer organisations and cooperation*)
 3. ... provide independent up to date overviews of all direct payments **by farm size** and in relation to the **farm income per person**.
 4. ... include also **other categories like gender, age, crops**, that are highly relevant
- Definition of “**active farmer**” to be further developed for better targeting



Final remarks

- **A fairer CAP can not compete with an unfair market**
→ Direct payments and their redistribution **do not make fair prices redundant**:
- **CAP improvements based on food sovereignty** are needed, with a stronger focus on
 1. **fair market regulation measures (CMO)**
 2. **solidary international trade rules (WTO)**
 3. **(re)creation of a decentralized artisanal food processing sector**
- To transform our food system into a resilient one, **many new farmers and food processors are needed** → we need much more support for **generational renewal and business start-ups**





Thank you for your attention ☺

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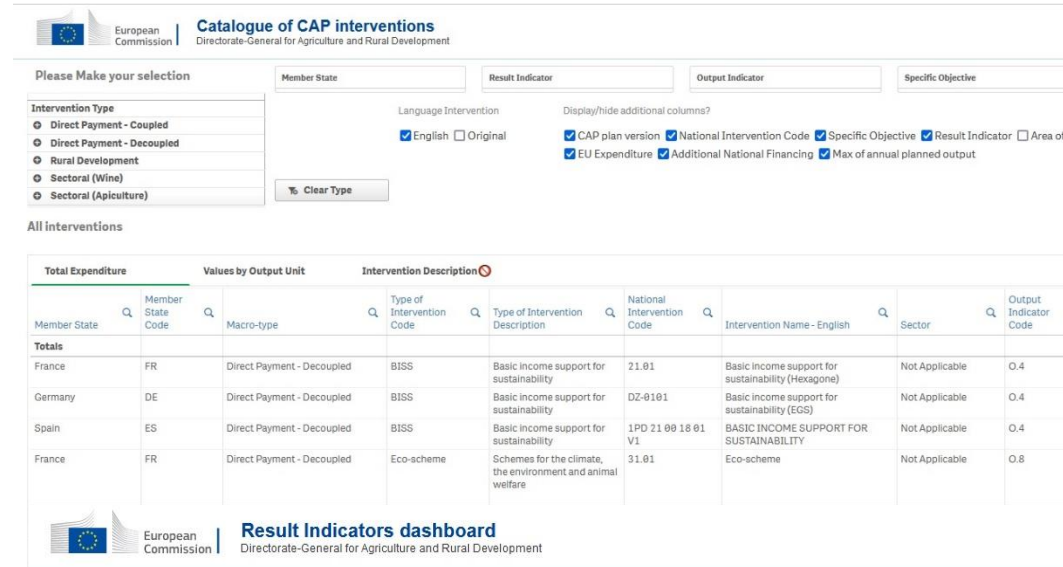
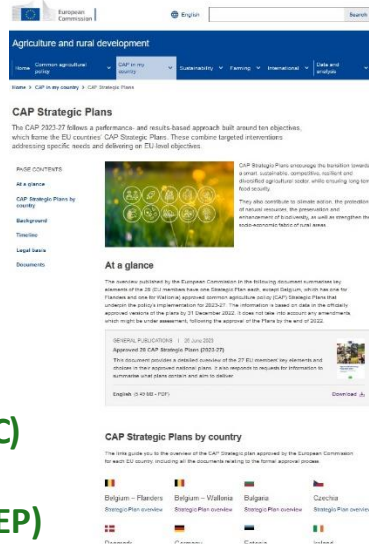
Arbeitsgemeinschaft bäuerliche Landwirtschaft e.V.

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Helpful sources for this research

- EC website
 - Budget table
- Catalogue of all GAP interventions
- Results Indicator Dashboard
- Overview document(EC)
- Comparative analysis (EP)



European Commission | **Result Indicators dashboard**
Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development

European Union

Main reference values used to calculate result indicators expressed as percentages:

	Farms (1 000)	Agricultural area hectares (1 000)	Livestock units (1 000)
	10 045	161 803	111 578

Member State	Result Indicator	Name	Description	Unit	Target value	2023	Not planned
France	R.40	Smart transition of the rural economy	Number of supported smart-village strategies	Smart-village Strategy	Not planned	Not planned	Not planned
France	R.41	Connecting rural Europe	Share of rural population benefitting from improved access to services and infrastructure through CAP support	Percentage	2.1	Not planned	
France	R.42	Promoting social inclusion	Number of persons covered by supported social inclusion projects	Person	Not planned	Not planned	Not planned
France	R.43	Limiting antimicrobial use	Share of livestock units (LU) concerned by supported actions to limit the use of antimicrobials (prevention/reduction)	Percentage	7.8	Not planned	
France	R.44	Improving animal welfare	Share of livestock units (LU) covered by supported actions to improve animal welfare	Percentage	11.9	Not planned	
Germany	R.1	Enhancing performance through knowledge and innovation	Number of persons benefitting from advice, training, knowledge exchange, or participating in European Innovation Partnership (EIP) operational groups supported by the CAP in order to enhance sustainable economic, social, environmental, climate and resource efficiency performance	Person	350 000	3 000	21
Germany	R.2	Linking advice and knowledge systems	Number of advisors receiving support to be integrated within Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Systems (AKIS)	Advisor	1 000	10	



Attachments

Capping und degressivity of BISS

C=Capping

CD=Capping und Degressivity

D=Degressivity

		LC*	Implementation	Savings 23-27	Target of reuse	Budget of target	Share saving/target	R.6
Austria	C	-LC	>100K €: -100%	0 €	-	-	-	107,0
Bulgaria	C	-LC	>100K €: -100%	60 Mio. €	CRISS	471 Mio. €	12 %	161,8
Lithuania	C	-LC	>100K €: -100%	1,5 Mio. €	CIS-YF	70 Mio. €	2%	116,1
Latvia	C	-LC	>100K €: -100%	385 K €	CRISS	154 Mio. €	0,3%	106,3
Belgium-Flanders	CD	-	60K €-100K €: -85% ; >100K €: -100%	5,5 K €	CRISS	105 Mio. €	0,005%	101,5
Belgium-Wallonie	CD	-	60K€-75K€: -30% ; 75K€-100K€: -85% ; >100K€: -100%	755 K €	CRISS	259 Mio. €	0,3%	108,8
Spain	CD	-LC**	60K€-75K€: -25% ; 75K€-90K€: -50% ; 90K€-100K€: -85% ; >100K €: -100%	54 Mio. €	CRISS	2.414 Mio. €	2%	150,0
Ireland	CD	-	60K €-100K €: -85% ; >100K €: -100%	7 Mio. €	CRISS	593 Mio. €	1%	105,4
Slovakia	CD	-LC	60K €-100K €: -85% ; >100K €: -100%	25 Mio. €	EAFRD	1.276 Mio. €	2%	125,5
Portugal	D	-LC	>100K €: -50%	6,3 Mio. €	CRISS	349 Mio. €	2%	162,0
Slovenia	D	-	60K-160K€: -35% ; 160K-260K€: -45% ; 260K-360K €: -55% ; >360K €: -65%	6 Mio. €	CRISS	39 Mio. €	15%	98,6

* Substraction of full labour costs

**limited in Spain up to max. 200K € BISS

Sources: National CSPs and the Result Indicator Dashboard, Agri- and food data portal, EC



Capping und degressivity of BISS

C=Capping

CD=Capping und Degressivity

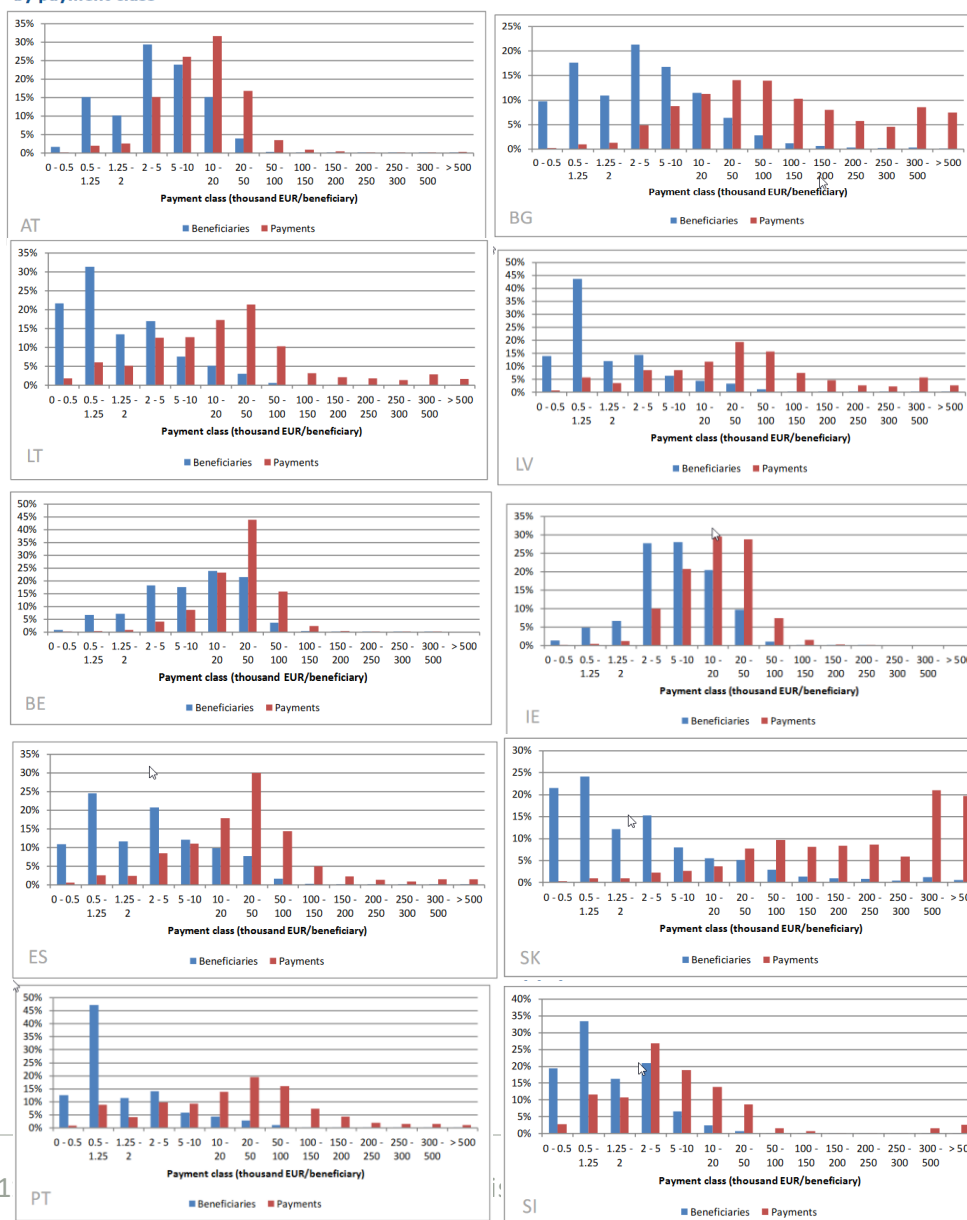
D=Degressivity

		LC*	Savings 23-27
Austria	C	-LC	0 €
Bulgaria	C	-LC	60 Mio. €
Lithuania	C	-LC	1,5 Mio. €
Latvia	C	-LC	385T €
Belgium-Flanders	CD	-	5,5 T €
Belgium-Wallonie	CD	-	755T €
Spain	CD	-	54 Mio. €
		LC**	
Ireland	CD	-	7 Mio. €
Slovakia	CD	-LC	25 Mio. €
Portugal	D	-LC	6,35 Mio €
Slovenia	D	-	6 Mio. €

* Substraction of full labour costs

**limited in Spain up to max. 200T€ BISS

Distribution of beneficiaries and payments by payment class



(EC, "Direct aid report, financial year 2021"
https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2023-03/direct-aid-report-2021_en.pdf)



Complementary redistributive income support (CRISS)

○ Mechanism of functioning:

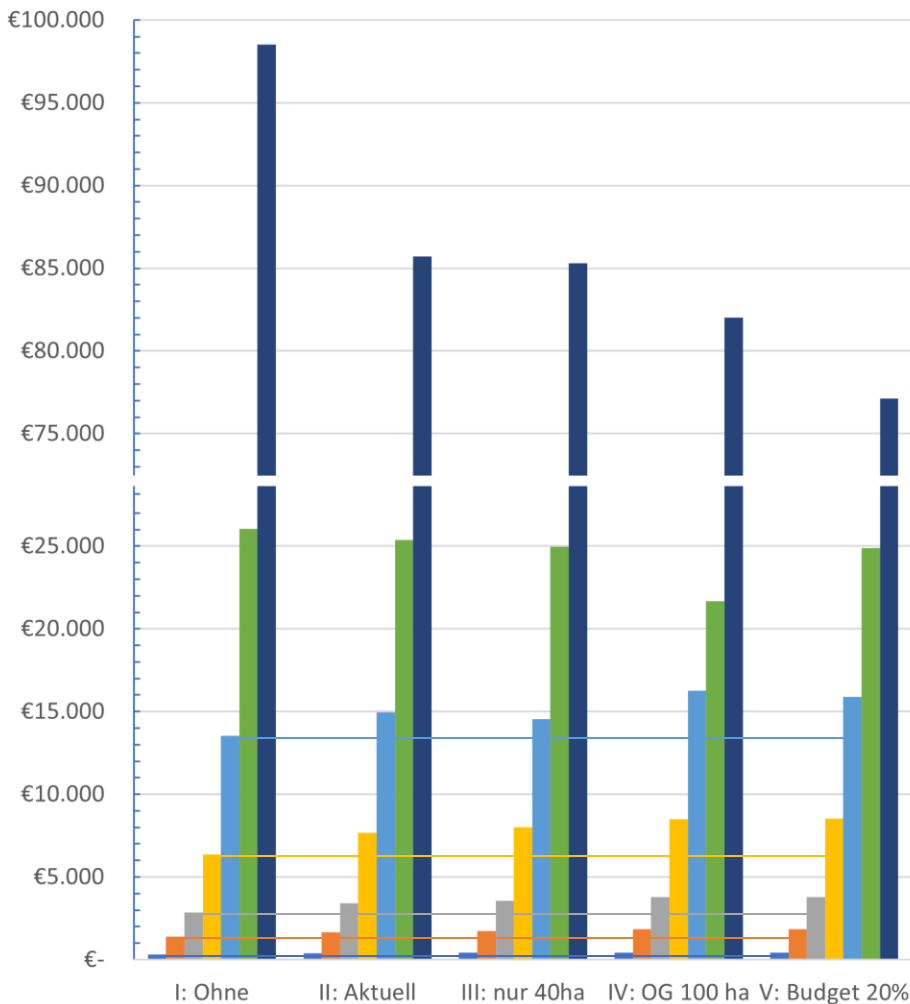
- **Premium on the first hectares received by all farms** *(as long as no lower or upper limit has been introduced for their receipt).*
- The CRISS budget **reduces the BISS budget** *(ultimately the BISS/ha payments)* accordingly and thus leads to a reduction of direct payments for large farms
- The CRISS thus has a **positive effect on all farms up to a tipping point**, which, however, is **clearly above the respective first hectare**.

○ Effective?

- There are three ways in which the redistribution effect of this measure **can be made stronger or weaker**:
 1. **Hectare range(s) "first hectare" definition**
 2. **Payment amount for first hectare** *(CRISS budget, degression)*
 3. **Upper farm size limit for reception of CRISS**

Scenarios for improvement of CRISS in Germany

BISS + CRISS in €/average farm In the respective farm size class



Scenario I: **Without CRISS**

Scenario II: **Current design** (0–40ha +70€/ha, 41–60ha +40€/ha)

Scenario III: **Hectarerange reduced to max. 40ha**

Scenario IV: **Limit for receipt of CRISS at farm size 100ha**

Scenario V: **Increase CRISS budget from 12 to 20% of DP**

A combination of III-V increases the effect

Figure 1: Effect of change scenarios of the redistribution premium in Germany on the amount of the sum of basic and redistribution premium in 2023 for the average farms in the different farm size categories. (Source: Own calculation based on figures from the BMEL and Destatis.)

Support for young farmers *(selected measures)*

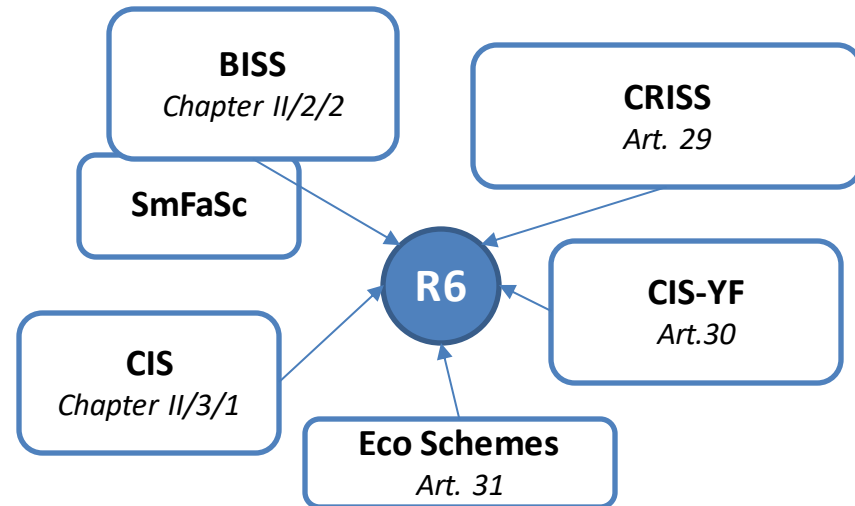
Land	farms (in 1000)	Farm size Ø (ha)	% min. requirem.	R.36	R.36/ farm	Implementation of CIS-YF	Start up aid (total)	Start up aid / R.36
Malta	10	1,1	723%	260	2,6%	560 €/ha	7 Mio. €	27.308 €
Greece	685	7,5	257%	67363	9,8%	0 – 25 ha +70 €/ha	590 Mio. €	8.759 €
Croatia	134	11,2	175%	13000	9,7%	0 – 50 ha +85,34 €/ha	101 Mio. €	7.805 €
Lithuania	150	19,8	158%	4662	3,1%	0 – 70 ha +140 €/ha	95 Mio. €	20.378 €
Belgium-Wallonia	13	56,5	143%	620	4,8%	0 – 50 ha +140 €/ha, 51 – 100 ha +80 €/ha	35 Mio. €	56.452 €
Portugal	259	13,9	139%	2685	1,0%	-	82 Mio. €	30.382 €
Slovenia	70	6,9	131%	3787	5,4%	0 – 90 ha +78 €/ha	47 Mio. €	12.487 €
Belgium-Flanders	23	27,0	129%	1665	7,2%	0 – 45 ha +250 €/ha, 46 – 90 ha +200 €/ha	51 Mio. €	30.464 €
Italy	1146	10,9	124%	80000	7,0%	0 – 90 ha +83,50 €/ha	756 Mio. €	9.454 €
Spain	945	25,8	123%	16639	1,8%	0 – 100 ha +80-1400 €/ha (20 regions)	666 Mio. €	39.997 €
Estonia	11	89,8	116%	899	8,2%	0 – 100 ha +91 €/ha	25 Mio. €	27.809 €
Finland	46	49,4	113%	2500	5,4%	0 – 150 ha +88 €/ha	56 Mio. €	22.400 €
Slovakia	26	73,7	109%	1000	3,8%	0 – 100 ha +100 €/ha	57 Mio. €	57.000 €
Luxembourg	2	61,5	107%	154	7,7%	6660 €/farm	8 Mio. €	51.948 €
Czechia	27	130,5	106%	1725	6,4%	0 – 90 ha +109 (140) €/ha	115 Mio. €	66.498 €
Poland	1411	10,3	106%	51634	3,7%	61 €/ha	573 Mio. €	11.096 €
Bulgaria	203	24,8	104%	9212	4,5%	100 €/ha	242 Mio. €	26.244 €
Germany	263	63,1	103%	20100	7,6%	0 – 120 ha +134 €/ha	34 Mio. €	6.964 €
Romania	3422	4,0	103%	36000	1,1%	0 – 50 ha +46 €/ha	251 Mio. €	1.680 €
Austria	110	23,7	102%	10400	9,5%	0 – 40 ha +65,9 €/ha	79 Mio. €	7.548 €
France	457	63,5	101%	27235	6,0%	4469 €/farm	920 Mio. €	33.789 €
Cyprus	35	3,6	101%	840	2,4%	85 €/ha	11 Mio. €	13.095 €
Sweden	59	50,9	100%	4170	7,1%	0 – 200 ha +109 €/ha	17 Mio. €	68.735 €
Denmark	35	75,0	100%	1882	5,4%	-	129 Mio. €	24.896 €
Netherlands	56	32,4	100%	3000	5,4%	2800 €/farm	75 Mio. €	24.883 €
Ireland	138	32,8	100%	7000	5,1%	0 – 50 ha +196 (161) €/ha		16.296 €
Hungary	241	22,0	100%	6800	2,8%	0 – 300 ha +157 €/ha	111 Mio. €	4.125 €
Latvia	70	28,0	100%	1739	2,5%	0 – 150 ha +40 €/ha	43 Mio. €	-



Result indicators for fairness?

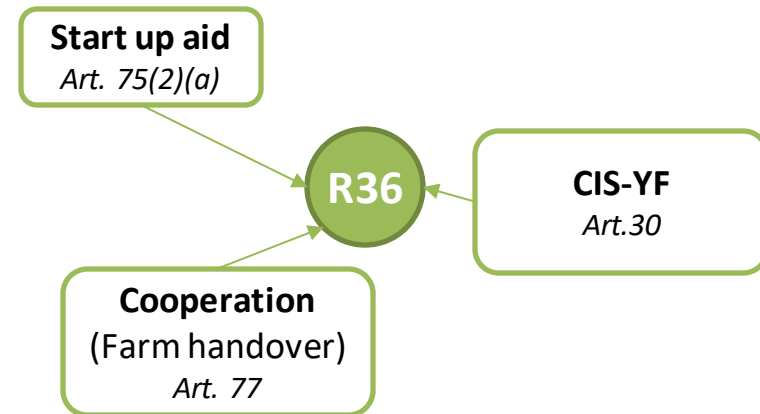
R.6 Redistribution to smaller farms

Percentage of additional direct payments per hectare for eligible farms below average farm size (compared to average)



R.36 Generational renewal

Number of young farmers benefitting from setting up with support from the CAP, including a gender breakdown



https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2023-05/pmef-result-indicators_en.pdf



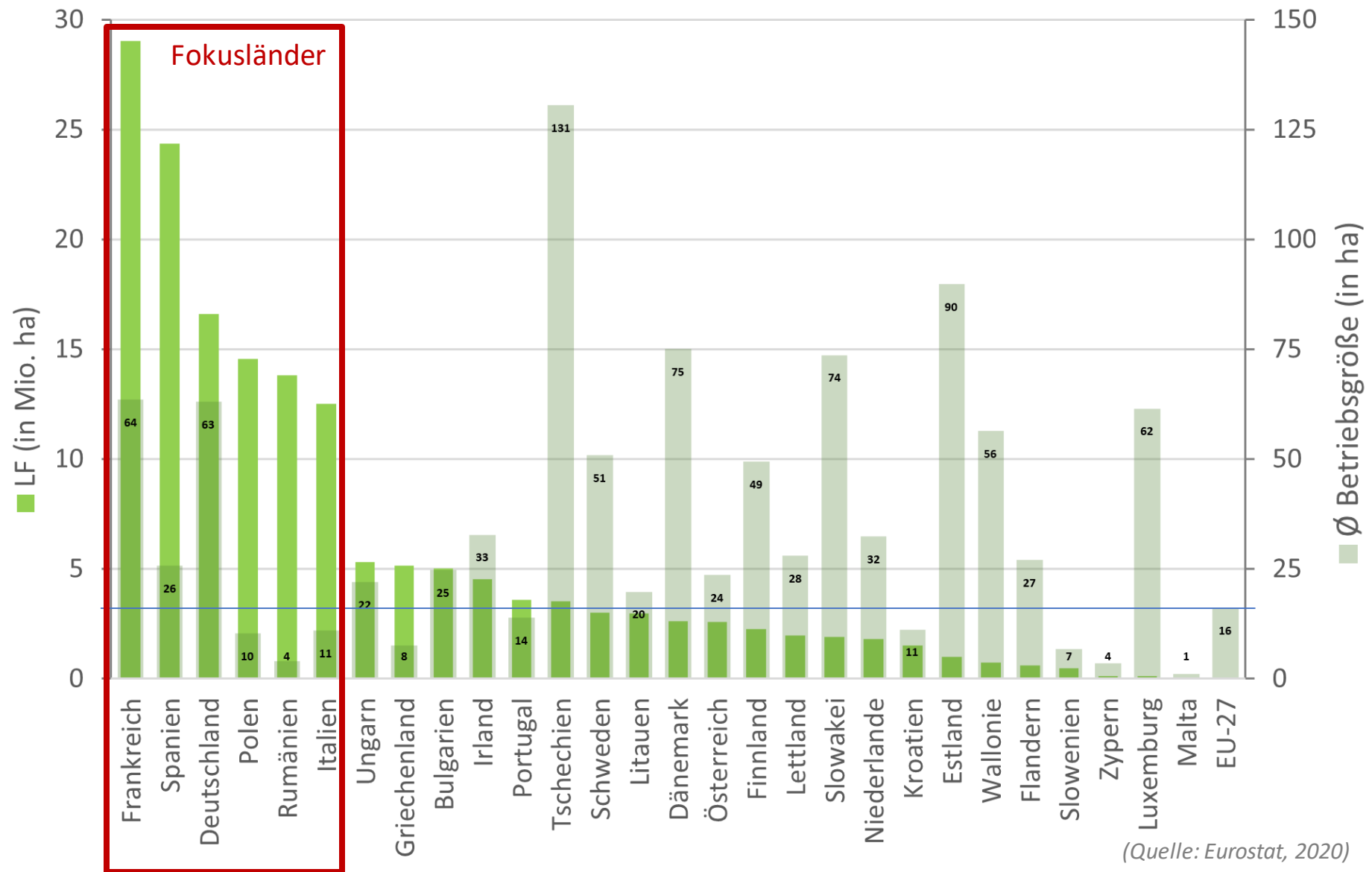
Alignment of the main needs in the strategic plans

CSP	Main identified needs	Type of need	economic	environ- ment	social
FR	1) Food security	social			x
	2) Climate and environmental protection	environment		x	
	3) Organic farming and pollution reduction	environment		x	
DE	1) Farm income support	economic	x		
	2) Climate and environmental protection	environment		x	
	3) Water and air quality	environment		x	
IT	1) Farm income support	economic	x		
	2) Organic farming	environment		x	
	3) Support to producers	economic	x		
PL	1) Farm income support and fairer distribution	economic	x		(x)
	2) Climate and environmental protection and animal welfare	environment		x	
RO	1) Farm income support and fairer distribution	economic	x		(x)
	2) Increase competitiveness of farms and producers	economic	x		
	3) Rural development	social			x
ES	1) Farm income support	economic	x		
	2) Ensuring sustainability and efficient management of natural resources	environment		x	
	3) Generational renewal and rural vitalisation	social			x
Total of all 28 Strategic Plans			39	29	14

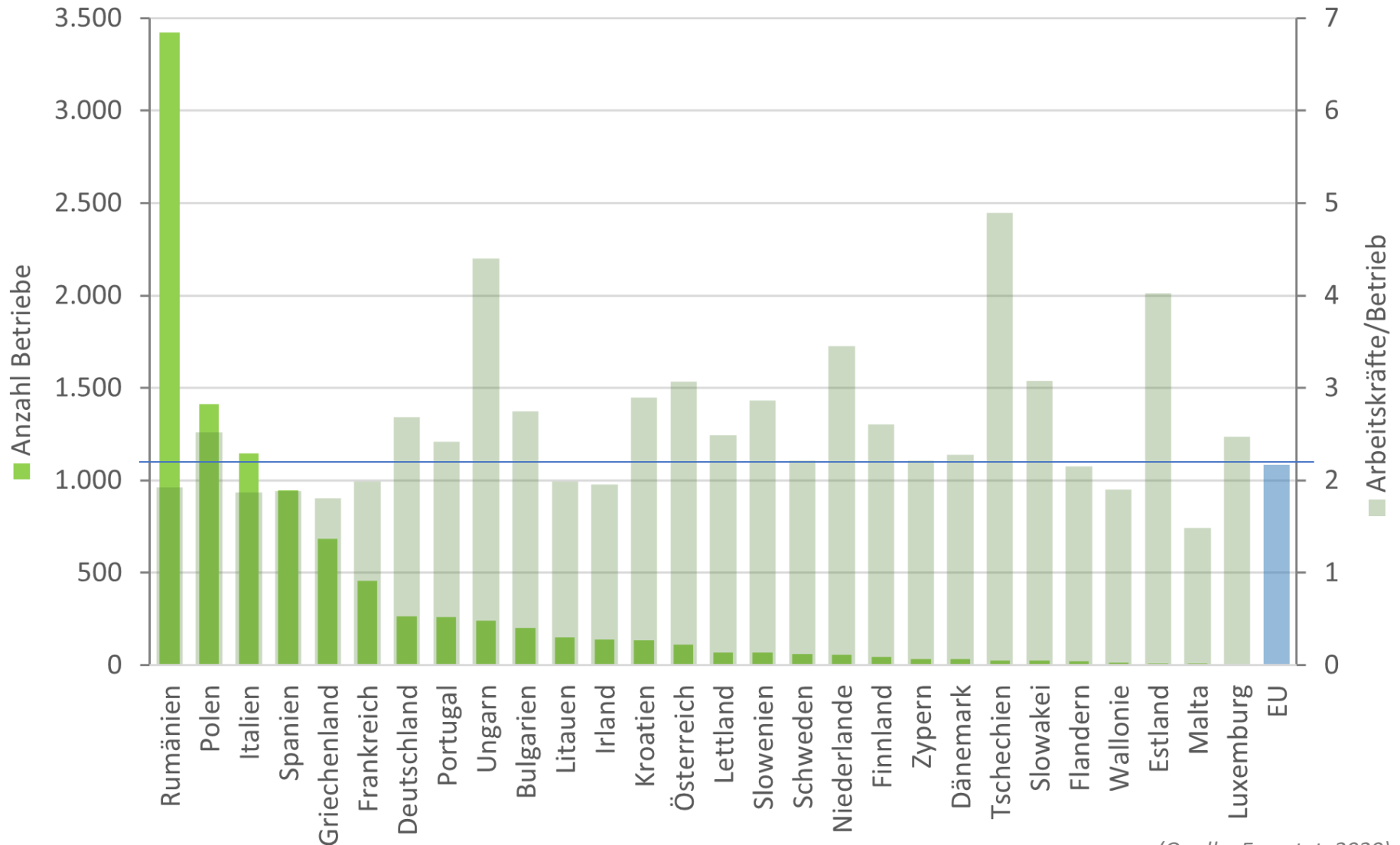
Source: adjusted from Münch et al., (Mai 2023) Vergleichende Analyse der GAP-Strategiepläne und ihres effektiven Beitrags zur Erreichung der EU-Ziele, im Auftrag des EP



UAA und Ø farm size in the EU member states



Farms and labour force in the EU member states



(Quelle: Eurostat, 2020)

