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**THE GREENING OF EUROPE's
AGRICULTURAL POLICY:
the "agri-environmental regulation"
of the MacSharry reform**

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PREFACE

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| CONTENTS | Page |
|---|------|
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | 5 |
| INTRODUCTION | 7 |
| 1.1 Objectives | 7 |
| 1.2 Research restrictions | 8 |
| 1.3 EU Agricultural policy | 9 |
| 1.3.1 The MacSharry Reform | 9 |
| 1.3.2 Agricultural Policy and the Environment | 9 |
| PART I ANALYSIS OF THE AGRI-ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION | 11 |
| 2.1 The Agri-environmental Regulation (2078/92) | 11 |
| 2.1.1 Objectives of the Regulation | 11 |
| 2.1.2 The approval procedure | 13 |
| 2.1.3 Monitoring, Control and Evaluation | 16 |
| 2.1.4 Current status of approval phase | 17 |
| 2.2 Analysis | 19 |
| 2.2.1 The content and implementation of the agri-environmental programmes | 19 |
| 2.3 Conclusion | 46 |
| PART II AGRI-ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMME SUMMARIES | 51 |
| 3.1 Belgium | 55 |
| 3.1.1 Vlaamse Gemeenschap | 55 |
| 3.1.2 Vlaams Gewest | 56 |
| 3.1.3 Wallonne | 57 |
| 3.2 Denmark | 59 |
| 3.3 Germany | 60 |
| 3.3.1 Baden-Wurttemberg | 60 |
| 3.3.2 Bayern | 61 |
| 3.3.3 Berlin | 62 |
| 3.3.4 Brandenburg | 63 |
| 3.3.5 Bremen | 64 |
| 3.3.6 Hamburg | 65 |
| 3.3.7 Hessen | 66 |
| 3.3.8 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern | 67 |
| 3.3.9 Niedersachsen | 67 |
| 3.3.10 Nordrhein-Westfalen | 69 |
| 3.3.11 Rheinland-Pfaz | 70 |
| 3.3.12 Saarland | 71 |
| 3.3.13 Sachsen | 71 |
| 3.3.14 Sachsen-Anhalt | 72 |



landbouw, natuurbeheer
en visserij

| | Page |
|--|------------|
| 3.7.11 Piemonte | 116 |
| 3.7.12 Sicilia | 117 |
| 3.7.13 Sardegna | 118 |
| 3.7.14 Toscana | 119 |
| 3.7.15 Trento | 120 |
| 3.7.16 Umbria | 121 |
| 3.7.17 Valle d'Aosta | 121 |
| 3.7.18 Veneto | 122 |
| 3.8 Luxembourg | 124 |
| 3.9 The Netherlands | 126 |
| 3.10 Austria | 128 |
| 3.11 Portugal | 130 |
| 3.11.1 Continente | 130 |
| 3.11.2 Açores | 131 |
| 3.11.3 Madeira | 131 |
| Finland | 133 |
| Sweden | 134 |
| 3.12 United Kingdom | 135 |
| 3.12.1 England | 135 |
| 3.12.2 Northern Ireland | 137 |
| 3.12.3 Scotland | 138 |
| 3.12.4 Wales | 139 |
| Annex I Maximum premium set by the Commission | 141 |
| Annex II Programme budget per holding or hectare | 143 |
| Annex III Exchange rates used in STAR-documents | 145 |
| Annex IV Organic agriculture (R. 2092/91) | 147 |
| Annex V Summary table national programmes of regulation 2078/92 | 149 |
| Glossary | 155 |
| Bibliography | 157 |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The MacSharry reform of 1992 includes three accompanying measures. One of these is the so-called agri-environmental regulation (R.(EEC) 2078/92), officially announced in July 1992. Three years later, this preliminary analysis examines the developed agri-environmental programmes.

This report is based on the information available in documents of the STAR Committee, the advisory committee of the EU Commission. Despite the fact that the documents do not contain all the available information, they do prove sufficient to provide an overview of the programmes that have been approved by the Commission.

For regulation 2078/92, the member states were asked to develop five year agri-environmental programmes and to submit these to the Commission before the 30th of July 1993. The programmes, when approved, are eligible for 50% to 75% co-financing. The approval procedure has been delayed by the high number of programme submissions.

In May 1995, the Commission counted 93 co-financed programmes. Member states submitted General Regulatory Frameworks, National Programmes, Regional Programmes, and Local or Zonal Programmes. The local or zonal programmes differ from the other programme types. They are integrated programmes applied to areas that are homogenous in terms of environmental and countryside characteristics, while the other programmes are applied to a national or regional territory. Almost all member states implemented the aid scheme elements of the regulation.

The estimated participation in the programmes ranges from 3.3% for the Netherlands to 25% of the UAA (used agricultural area) for Germany. Austria has a participation rate of 91% and is an exception to the rule. Within member state regions, the participation rate differs very much: it ranges from 1% to 85% of the UAA.

For the period 1993-97, the section Guarantee of the EAGGF (European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund) contribution will be around 3700 MECU (million ECU's), still excluding the non-approved programmes. The total cost of the programmes will be around 6500. MECU. The EAGGF contribution per country ranges from 7.9 MECU for Luxembourg, to 1001 MECU for Germany.

INTRODUCTION

The May 1992 MacSharry reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) addresses key problems of long standing in the agricultural sector, namely the high price subsidies and the production surpluses. Alongside the market and price policy reforms, a package of accompanying measures has been introduced. These are the agri-environmental regulation (R. (EEC) No. 2078/92), the early retirement scheme (R. (EEC) No. 2079/92), and the forestry regulation for farming land (R. (EEC) No. 2080/92).¹ The early retirement scheme will have an effect on the agricultural structure. The agri-environmental and the forestry regulation will on the one hand, have an effect on the agricultural structure and the agricultural production and, on the other hand, will make environmental protection and landscape preservation an integral part of the CAP.

1.1 Objectives

The objective of this report is to give a preliminary analysis of the implementation of one of the accompanying measures, the agri-environmental regulation. This is done three years after the regulation has been published.² The regulation aims to promote "agricultural production methods compatible with the requirements of the protection of the environment and the maintenance of the countryside".

This report consists out of two main parts:

Part I of the report will attempt to make a **preliminary analysis** of the approval and implementation phase. What kind of agri-environmental programmes did member states develop under regulation 2078/92? In what sense does the content of agri-environmental programmes differ among countries? What can be concluded from the estimated programme

¹ R (EEC) No. 2079/92 is optional; the other two measures have to be implemented into the member states national law.

² The 2078/92 regulation has been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* on 30 July 1992 (L215, p. 85-90).

participation, the premiums and the cost? This report does not evaluate the implementation or the environmental impact of the programmes due to lacking data, but will concentrate on the programme development.

Part II of the report gives summaries of the EU member state programmes submitted to and approved by the Commission. The introduction of part II supplies information about the terminology and structures used in the summaries.

1.2 Research restrictions

This report is based on **summaries** of programmes submitted by the member states to the STAR-committee³. The report only mentions the programmes that have been approved by the Commission. In the meetings of the STAR-committee documents were distributed that contained information about the agri-environmental programmes and the decisions taken by the Commission. One must bear in mind that these STAR-documents are summaries of the programmes submitted by member states and do not contain all the information existing about the programmes. Therefore, one has to consult the original programme documents of the member states of the member states. In other words, precise conditions for premiums, detailed programme measures, and information about restrictions on the accumulation of premiums may be lacking in the STAR-documents. Nevertheless, the STAR-documents do contain sufficient information to allow for a preliminary analysis.

Furthermore, interviews were held with professionals of the Agricultural Economics Research institute LEI-DLO in The Hague, the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries, and of the European Commission.

³ STAR-committee: *Comité des Structures Agricoles et du développement Rural*. This is the advisory committee to the EU-Commission in the field of structural policies, i.e. on the accompanying measures. In the committee are representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture of the EU member states represented.

1.3 EU Agricultural Policy

1.3.1 The MacSharry Reform

In 1992 the MacSharry reform slowly put the CAP on a different track. The most important reform concerns the decrease in price supports, compensated partly by direct income support, so as to decouple farm incomes from production prices. Furthermore, the farmer's task would be rendered more diversified; besides food production he would also be a care-taker of the environment and the landscape. Two of the three accompanying measures of the MacSharry reform are stimulating this diversification of tasks. The MacSharry reform advocates a less intensive agriculture supported by premiums.

The EU agricultural environmental legislation has been restructured. The structural policy measures are financed from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF. Under structural policy regulation no. 2328/91 member states formerly supported environmentally sensitive areas (ESA's) for environmental protection and nature and landscape preservation (Article 21 to 24). It also supported extensification (Article 3). These support measures were in 1993 put under the agri-environmental regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.⁴ But with regard to the set aside (Article 2), only the **long term** set aside of agricultural land to protect natural resources and the environment has become part of the agri-environmental regulation. The short term set aside has become integrated in the market regulations in 1992, e.g. cereals. The accompanying measures, by contrast, are financed out of the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF.

1.3.2 Agricultural Policy and the Environment

The Single European Act (1987), the Fifth Environmental Action Programme (1992) and the Maastricht Treaty (1992) stimulated the integration of environmental protection into agricultural policy. EU-policies like the consumer product policies and the Habitats Directive, the Birds Directive, and the Nitrate Directive already have been linking environmental

⁴ Article 11 of R. (EEC) 2078/92. When the agri-environmental programmes were approved by the Commission, the articles 3 and 21-24 of R. (EEC) 2328/91 were no longer applicable.

aspects to agricultural production for some time. Besides this, member states developed their own policies independently and created jurisdiction concerning the conservation of nature, pollution control, and controls or taxes on production inputs. The major change of the MacSharry reform is that for the first time all member states are forced to implement agri-environmental legislation.⁵

The "new environmental approach" of the CAP consists of an agri-environmental regulation and an forestry regulation. The last one stimulates the transfer of agricultural land into forestry land. The farmer is no longer only a food producer but also becomes a care-taker of the environment, countryside and landscape. Because the farmers will lose income as a result of a less intensified production, or because of conversion to other farming methods, they will be compensated by yearly premiums as a reward for their contribution or for not applying intensive production methods.⁶

5 This does not apply to extensification which was already obligatory under R. (EEC) no. 2328/91.

6 The farmer will be compensated for the loss in revenue and the additional cost of implementation. For example, an organic farmer is not allowed during the first two years when converting to organic farming to merchandise its products as being organic. Thus this farmer has to be compensated for two years of loss in revenue. A premium can also refer to maintaining a way of production, i.e. organic farming or extensification. Part of the premium (to a maximum of 15%) may be used as an incentive to apply environmentally friendly farming practices.

PART I ANALYSIS OF THE AGRI-ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

2.1 The Agri-environmental Regulation (2078/92)

2.1.1 Objectives of the Regulation

In general the regulation aims to "*encourage farmers to make undertakings regarding farming methods compatible with the requirements of environmental protection and maintenance of the countryside, and thereby to contribute to balancing the market; whereas the measures must compensate farmers for any income losses caused by reductions in output and/or increases in costs and for the part they play in improving the environment*".

Thus the regulation has three general purposes (Article 1):

- to accompany the changes to be introduced under market organization rules;
- to contribute to the achievement of the Community's policy objectives regarding agriculture and environment;
- to contribute to providing an appropriate income for farmers.

These general purposes are elaborated in a more detailed scheme containing several measures to achieve the objectives of the regulation, the so-called *aid scheme* (Box 1). The aid scheme is very broadly designed. It is a menu of environmental and landscape measures from which member states can choose in order to develop agri-environmental programme suitable to their specific situation. Member states have been stimulated to develop programmes in accordance with the regional characteristics concerning the environmental situation and the countryside.

On the one hand the broadly defined aid scheme gives the member states the necessary flexibility to make more effective programmes. On the other hand, administratively it can demand more from member states. To apply a tax on fertilizers may be easier to implement and to control within a national framework than a programme consisting out of different measures. Thus the "*holistic*" approach requires more complicated ways of monitoring, control and evaluation.

Box 1: Aid Scheme of the Agri-environmental Regulation (R. 2078/92).

Article 2, paragraph 1:⁷

- a) to reduce substantially their use of **fertilizers and/or plant protection products**, or to keep to the reduction already made, or to introduce or continue with **organic farming methods**;
- b) to change, by means other than those referred to under (a) to more extensive forms of crop, including fodder production, or to maintain extensive product methods introduced in the past, or to **convert arable land into grassland**;
- c) to **reduce the proportion of sheep and cattle per forage area**;
- d) to use other **farming practices** compatible with the requirements of protection of the environment and natural resources, as well as **maintenance of the countryside and the landscape**, or to **rear animals of local breeds in danger of extinction**;
- e) to ensure the **upkeep of abandoned farmlands or woodlands**;
- f) to **set aside** farmland for at least 20 years with a view to its use for purposes connected with the environment, in particular for the establishment of biotope reserves or natural parks or for the protection of hydrological systems;
- g) to manage land for **public access and leisure activities**.

Article 2 paragraph 2:

In addition, the scheme may include measures to improve the **training** of farmers with regard to farming or forestry practices compatible with the environment.⁸

What purposes do the aid scheme elements have? The elements have been analysed according to the purposes mentioned in Article 1 of the regulation. The results are presented in Table 1. Most aid scheme elements have a direct effect on the environment by reducing pollution. Then, one part will influence the market organization by reducing the production and another part is more directed toward landscape preservation and measures to prevent further agricultural decline and natural disasters.

⁷ The words printed in bold are catch words used in this report and referring to the letters of the aid scheme.

⁸ In the programmes is often referred to Article 6, which is an extension of paragraph 2. It includes beside training, also demonstration projects and traineeships. The article is in this report included in the aid scheme.

Table 1: Aid Scheme Elements and their Purposes

| Purpose Measures | Market orga- nization; reducti- on of surpluses | Environment; less pollution and pro- tection of natural re- sources (1) | Landscape preser- vation | Prevention of agricultural decline & natu- ral hazards |
|--|---|--|--------------------------------|---|
| a) Reduction of fertilizers and plant protection pro- ducts | ■ | ■ | | |
| a) Organic farming | ■ | ■ | | |
| b) Extensification | ■ | ■ | | |
| b) Convert arable into grassland | ■ | ■ | | |
| c) Reduction of the live- stock density | ■ | ■ | | |
| d) Environmental practi- ces | | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| d) Maintenance of coun- try side and landscape | | | ■ | ■ |
| d) To rear animals of lo- cal breeds in danger of extinction | | ■ | | |
| e) Upkeep of abandoned farmland or woodland | | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| f) 20 year set aside | ■ | ■ | | ■ |
| g) Manage land for pu- blic access and leisure activities | ■ | | | |
| Art. 2.2 & Art. 6) Trai- ning and demonstration projects (2) | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |

1) The heading 'environment' contains the following objectives: to reduce nitrate/ha, to protect natural resources, to reduce mechanical intervention (mowing extension, drainage), and to protect the soil and the biodiversity.

2) The effects of training are indirect.

2.1.2 The approval procedure

After the regulation came into existence in July 1992, the member states started to develop agri-environmental programmes according to the procedures laid out by the Commission. According to European law, member states have to implement a regulation within the framework of national law. A regulation has the following characteristics: a general tendency,

compulsory in all its parts, and directly applicable.⁹ Not all programmes were newly developed at that time. In several member states part of the programmes (with respect to landscape preservation and extensification) already existed under Regulation 2328/91¹⁰ but were transferred to the agri-environmental regulation. Other member states or regions¹¹ prepared their programmes in advance and submitted their programmes to the Commission shortly after the announcement of the regulation.

Initially, member states were asked to develop **Zonal Programmes (Zps)**(Article 3 paragraph 1 of R. 2078/92). ZPs *shall cover an area homogeneous in terms of the environment and the countryside and shall include, in principle, all of the aids provided for in Article 2 (aid scheme)*.¹² Only if they gave sufficient justification, the number of elements could be reduced to the ones that are in line with the specific characteristics of the area. Then, there is another application possible, called the **General Regulatory Framework (GRF)**. This Framework contains one or more aid scheme elements for a horizontal application throughout the member state territory that, where appropriate, is supplemented by zonal programmes. (Article 3 paragraph 2 and 4 of R. 2078/92). The Commission's priority was set to implement ZPs. Seen from the point of experiences gained from former programmes, i.e. habitat programmes under R. 2328/91, ZPs would be more effective.

In practice member states preferred a GRF, horizontally implemented on a national territory or on a regional administrative territory. ZPs were mostly applied to a local specified area and implemented in addition to GRFs. Thus, the accent on ZPs shifted toward the GRFs.

The Community would contribute to the financing of that aid scheme, but only when the arrangements were in agreement with the objectives of the regulation. To be eligible for co-financing, the programmes had to be submitted to the Commission before the 30th of July

9 R.H. Lauwaars, C.W.A. Timmermans, Europees Gemeenschapsrecht in kort bestek (Wolters-Noordhoff, Groningen, 1989), p.78-81.

10 Aiming at the improvement of the agricultural structure.

11 In this context regions refer to the whole scale of regions, länder, groups of regions, autonomous communities etcetera that have the tasks allocated to their territorial community as a result of political will to develop the programmes (and to implement them).

12 R. (EEC) 2078/92, Article 3 paragraph 2.

1993.¹³ The programmes submitted, were required to contain the information as described in Article 3¹⁴, and the maximum eligible amounts of premiums had to be taken into consideration (Article 4). If member states gave higher premiums than the maximum amounts set in the regulation, then these had to be in line with Article 92-94 of the Treaty of Rome (state aid).

If the GRF and/or the ZPs are approved, the EU will co-finance 75% of the eligible cost of the programmes in the objective 1 areas¹⁵ and 50% in the other areas. Stated in the regulation, the programmes have to cover a period of five years. Depending on the date of approval, the total cost eligible for co-financing or the total EAGGF (Section Guarantee) contribution is fixed in Commission decisions up to a minimum of 5 years or longer in the case of the 20-year set aside. In this report the total cost cover the period up to and including 1997 and are given in budget ECUs.¹⁶

Yet the whole approval procedure of the regulation has become delayed. The Commission was taken aback by the high number of programme proposals and their numerous modifications. At the beginning of 28 April, the Commission was co-financing 93 programmes. Of these, France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom submitted 83 programmes.¹⁷ 10 programmes were implemented in 1993, 44 in 1994, and 33 were to be implemented in 1995. Two programmes will be implemented in 1996 and of four others the date is not known yet.

It also appeared soon that the estimates of the expenditures exceeded the budgetary expectations, hence steps were taken to increase the yearly budget for accompanying measures.¹⁸ But also programmes were sent back to adjust their budget to more modest proportions. In any case, the whole procedure has become rather protracted and rather complicated.

13 Approval had to be in accordance with the procedure laid down in article 29 of Regulation (EEC) No. 4253/88.

14 Information concerning the geographical area and its characteristics, objectives, grant conditions, estimated annual expenditure, and information arrangements to agricultural and rural operators.

15 The objective 1 areas refer to regions lagging behind in economic development with a GDP per capita which was during the last 3 years below 75% of the Community's average (R (EEC) No. 2052/88).

16 The eligible co-financing amounts are given in budget ecu's and the premiums in green or agricultural ecu's. The green ecu's system emerged after the collapse of the fixed exchange rate system at the beginning of the seventies.

17 Until May 1995 at least 140 programmes have been approved by the Commission. Some passed programmes passed two or three times the whole procedure due to modifications made. At least 165 programmes passed the STAR-committee.

18 "Problems Dogging CAP Reform Accompanying Measures", *Agra Europe*, London, 7 January 1994, p.4 and "DG Criticized for Environmental Policies", *Agra Europe*, London, 14 October 1994, p.3.

In 1991, the EU expenditure for the three accompanying measures for the period 1993 up to including 1997 was estimated to 4036 MECU. The EAGGF contribution for the agri-environmental regulation was estimated to be 2162 MECU but soon enough it appeared to be too little. The 1993 budget of 43 MECU increased to 133.1 MECU. In April 1995, the total EAGGF expenditure for the agri-environmental regulation for the period 1993-97 is estimated on 3158.7 MECU.¹⁹ This still excludes the contribution for the Luxembourg and Austrian programme. This is almost one and a half times as much as the estimated expenditure in 1991.

2.1.3 Monitoring, Control and Evaluation

How to monitor all this? Monitoring refers to observing, measuring and recording the way activities are being implemented; this monitoring leads to control. In this case there are two institutional levels in charge of monitoring: the Commission at the European level, and the member states at the national level.

Monitoring at the European level depends on information submitted by the member states. The Directorate General of Agriculture (DG VI) is in charge of the management of the programme. It collects information through regular financial questionnaires and a control questionnaire delivered by Member States when the programmes are submitted to the Commission. Furthermore, based on Article 10 of R. 2078/92, which states that the Commission shall present a report on the application of the regulation after three years. This report will be published in the course of 1996.

The Directorate General of Control (DG XX) takes part in the control of all three accompanying measures. It goes on missions to the different member states or regions for audit controls. They check the programme criteria, the finance and the management. At this moment missions are done for France and Spain.

¹⁹ EU Commission, "Estimation of the financial Consequences of the Accompanying Measures..." (Brussels, 26 November 1991 (SEC(91) 2104)) and a financial overview concerning 2078/92 expenditure until April 1995, submitted to the STAR-committee on 17 May 1995.

The member states have chosen their own systems to coordinate, to execute and to check their programmes through their existing institutional bodies described in the STAR documents. In the end the overall responsibility lies with the Ministry of Agriculture or its regional representative. Sometimes the agri-environmental programmes are under the mutual responsibility of the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture.

The majority of member states plans to check yearly 5% of the programme participants. Control can range from an intensive on the spot checking of the quantity of nitrates in the water to a general desk study checking the size of the farm of the participant.

2.1.4 Current status of approval phase

Taking into account the delay in the approval procedure and the implementation, the geographic coverage of the regulation is almost complete. At the beginning of May 1995, the approved programmes covered almost all geographic entities present in the EU (the Nomenclatura of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS))²⁰. Almost all member states have submitted their programmes, except for Greece. The Swedish and Finnish programme have been submitted but are not approved yet. Furthermore, some programmes covering regions in Italy and Spain and some overseas regions of Spain and France are also still lacking.

In the table below is listed which countries have submitted programmes covering national or regional territories. No specification is made here for programmes applicable to a local areas (ZPs).

Table 2: Geographic Coverage

| Country | No.* | Regions that submitted programmes ** |
|----------------|------|--|
| Belgium | 1/3 | Vlaamse Gemeenschap, Vlaamse Gewest, Wallonne |
| Danmark | 1 | |
| Germany | 1/16 | Baden-Wurttemberg, Bayern, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Hessen, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Niedersachsen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein, Thüringen. |
| Greece | ?? | |
| Spain | 2/5 | Castilla la Mancha, Castilla y Leon, Cataluna, Navarra, Pais Vasco. (Lacking Baleares, Ceuta y Melilla). |
| France | 2/24 | Alsace, Aquitaine, Auvergne, Basse-Normandie, Bourgogne, Bretagne, Centre, Champagne-Ardennes, Corse, Franche Comte, Haute Normandie, Ile de France, Languedoc-Roussillon, Limousin, Lorraine, Midi-Pyrenees, Nord Pas Calais, Pays de la Loire, Picardie, Poitou Charentes, Province-Alpes-Cote d'Azur, Rhones Alpes and 2 FOTs: Guadeloupe, Reunion. (2 FOTs lacking: Martinique, Guyane). |
| Ireland | 1 | |
| Italy | 1/18 | Abruzzo, Basilicata, Bolzano, Emilia-Romagna, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Lazio, Liguria, Lombardia, Marche, Molise, Piemonte, Sicilia, Sardegna, Toscana, Trento, Umbria, Vale d'Aosta, Veneto. (Lacking regions: Calabria, Campania, Puglia). |
| Luxembourg | 1 | |
| Netherlands | 2 | |
| Austria | 1 | |
| Portugal | 1/2 | Continente, Acores, Madeira |
| Finland | ?? | |
| Sweden | ?? | |
| United Kingdom | 3/4 | England, Nothern Ireland, Scotland, Wales. |

* Column 2 refers to the number of programmes applied to the national territory and behind the slash to the number programmes applied to a regional territory.

** Names of the regions of which the programmes are approved before May 1995. In brackets the regions that were lacking in this list; FOT: French Overseas Territory.

2.2 Analysis

2.2.1 The content and implementation of the agri-environmental programmes

Below follows a description per country of the implementation of the regulation and the content of the submitted agri-environmental programmes. Attention will be paid to the content, the cost, the estimated participation and the premiums.

While reviewing all the programmes, member states used slightly different interpretations for the programme types and aid scheme elements. For the sake of this analysis some adaptations were made in order to be able to make a better comparison of the high number of programmes.

First, in the regulation the GRF and ZPs were defined. In theory both types of programmes should differ on grounds of their content. ZPs should contain, *en principe*, all aid scheme elements while the GRFs could contain less (see 2.1.2). Furthermore, it was meant that in general ZPs would be applied and by way of derogation GRFs. However, in practice this did not always seem the case. Different names were used for either the GRFs and ZPs which made a categorization based on the content of the programmes quite complicated. However, it was more or less clear from the STAR-documents to which territory they were applied. Thus, in this report programmes have been categorized based on their territorial application. Consequently, National Programmes (NPs), Regional Programmes (RPs), and Local Programmes (LPs) appeared. The LPs are applied to a local area within national or regional borders which can be seen as homogeneous in environmental and countryside characteristics (like the ZPs), for example natural parks, reserves and Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs). The GRFs were kept as long as they referred to a national framework within which regions developed their own specific programmes, i.e. in France and Germany.

Second, with respect to the aid scheme that has been used as a reference for the content of the programmes, use was made of the term environmental practices and landscape preservation to comprise many different measures applied often in the LPs. Thus environmental (farming) practices are for example: late mowing; to limit drainage; to establish land strips free from

fertilizers or for set aside practices; extensification of mountain pastorals, of pastures in natural parks, and around ponds etcetera. Landscape preservation refers to maintaining land in order to prevent erosion and forest fires or decline but also to maintaining landscape and countryside elements as hedges, traditional cultures, and terasses. Indeed, this is not a real change in the way of farming, but an added task to protect habitats, biodiversity and ESAs, and to reduce the impact of natural disasters.

Belgium

Belgium submitted a federal programme. This consist of a National Programme (NP) and three Regional Programmes (RPs). The NP, applicable to the national territory, supports demonstration projects for integrated and organic farming, the reduction of the livestock density, and the conversion to organic farming.

The RPs, covering the 3 regions; Wallonia, the Flemish Community and the Flemish Region differ in content. The **Flemish Community** programme only pays attention to training courses. The **Flemish Region** pays a lot of attention to regionally applied extensification and fertilizer reduction, and locally applied environmental practices and landscape preservation in ESAs (like botanic and field bird management and longterm set aside) by means of contracts. The **Walloon** programme does the same but it is geared more to support measures applicable to the regional territory. The Walloon Local Programmes are limited to 30 participants and are experimental. All the programmes are detailed with respect to conditions for premiums and premium accumulation restrictions. Some parts of the regional programmes are linked with other regional policies, for example the Manure Action Plan in the Flemish Region.

In total, Belgium implemented all elements of the aid scheme, except for the upkeep of abandoned land. Endangered breeds rearing, recreation and long term set aside are indirectly addressed.²¹ Training and demonstration projects obtain around 25% of the total programme expenditure.

21 Indirectly addressed means that the elements are mentioned in the programmes but there are no specified premiums for the individual elements.

The total number of hectares estimated to participate in the programmes will be 63,300 hectares.²² This is about 5% of the Used Agricultural Area (UAA).

The total cost eligible for co-financing is until now fixed on 33.7 MECU for the Belgium programmes (EAGGF contribution of 17.5 MECU).²³ Emphasis in the Belgium programmes, when looking at the expenditure, lies on LPs (environmental practices and landscape preservation in ESAs) and to a lesser extent on training and demonstration projects. The premiums in Belgium for the several implemented elements of the aid scheme are noted in the table below. An explanation on the column and row contents is written under the table.

Table 3: Premiums for aid scheme elements in Belgium (ECU/ha or ECU/lsu)

| Red. Fert. (C1) | Organ. Fa. ²⁴ (C2) | Exten- sific. (C3) | Conv. (C4) | Reduc. lsu/ha. (C5) | Envir. Land - scape (C6) | End. bree (C7) | Re- cre- ation (C8) | Set aside (C9) |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 73 | 91 | 73 | | | 41 | | | |
| 122 | 700 | 203 | | | 243 | | | |
| | | | 101 | 41 | | | | |

* Explanation column titles: Column 1: reduction of fertilizers and phytosanitary products; Column 2: Organic Farming; Column 3: extensification of production on arable land, permanent cultures and grassland; Column 4: Conversion of arable land into extensive grassland; Column 5: reduction of the livestock density; Column 6: Environmental farming practices and landscape preservation and the upkeep of abandoned land; Column 7: to rear endangered breeds; Column 8: public access and leisure activities on agricultural land; Column 8: long term set aside

** Explanation of row information: from above to below minimum, maximum, and fixed premium.

*** Training and demonstration projects are not included in the table while the data given were too diverse.

Denmark

Denmark submitted a national programme which includes a local programme covering the scattered Sensitive Agricultural Areas (SAAs). The national programme has as its main objective to reduce nitrates by lowering the input of fertilizers and using other techniques like

22 The amount is the sum of the estimated participatory hectares per programme; thus there may be overlappings. In other words there are hectares on which accumulated premiums can be paid. Hence, participation covers all hectares on which certain premiums are paid and does not refer the amount of hectares covered by a programme.

23 All EAGGF contributions or total costs eligible for co-financing refer to the period 1993-97.

24 The premiums have a large range depending on whether organic farming is applied to arable land, permanent cultures or horticulture. In general the premiums for permanent and horticulture are two till three times higher. The average maximum amount for arable land lies around 200 ECUs.

undersowing rye grass and organic farming. The local programme for SAAs focuses on long-term set aside and on setting up marginal zones free from the use of pesticides and herbicides.

Denmark implemented all elements of the aid scheme except for public access and leisure activities on agricultural land, the reduction of the livestock density, and the rearing of endangered breeds. In addition, no mention is made of supporting training and demonstration projects.

The participation is estimated to be around 210,000 hectares which is around 7.5% of the UAA.

The total cost eligible for co-financing is fixed on 74.3 MECU (37.2 MECU EAGGF contribution). The emphasis of the Danish programme lies on the reduction of fertilizers.

Table 4: Premiums for aid scheme elements in Denmark (ECU/ha or ECU/lsu)

| Red. Fert. (C1) | Organ. Fa. ²⁵ (C2) | Exten- sific. (C3) | Conv. (C4) | Reduc. lsu/ha. (C5) | Envir. Land - scape (C6) | End. bree (C7) | Re- cre- ation (C8) | Set aside (C9) |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 43 | 48 | 66 | 40 | | 27 | | | |
| 70 | 112 | 107 | 43 | | 160 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 500 |

* For more detailed explanations of the column and row content, see under Belgium, table 3.

Germany

Germany developed a General Regulatory Framework (GRF) in the beginning of 1994. This in order to give the *länder* a temporary substitutional programme if their programmes were not submitted or approved on time. The GRF concentrates on organic farming and integrated farming, and extensification. Extensification includes the reduction of the livestock density

25 The premiums have a large range depending on whether organic farming is applied to arable land, permanent cultures or horticulture. In general the premiums for permanent and horticulture are two till three times higher.

and the conversion of arable land into grassland. The framework can be easily adapted to the regional level. However, the premium amounts are limited to 20% above and 40% below the amount set. When all programmes are approved, there will be 13 *länder* and three city states coordinating their own programmes.

By May 1995, almost all *länder* had submitted their programmes. The *länder* implemented the GRF or an adapted version. Sometimes, they added Local Programmes (LPs). In the end Brandenburg, Hamburg, Niedersachsen, and Saarland only applied Regional Programmes (RPs), whereas Hessen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Sachsen-Anhalt, and Thüringen developed RPs including LPs. These local programmes pay a lot of attention, relatively speaking, to environmental practices and to landscape preservation, integrating the upkeep of abandoned farmland, long-term set aside, rearing endangered breeds, and reducing the amount of fertilizers and plant protection products. Protection of groundwater and lakes, and the preservation of traditional orchards and vineyard terrasses are the main objectives to support farming in mountain areas or otherwise disadvantaged areas.

In general, the German programmes cover all aid scheme elements except the one of public access on farming land. 10 *länder* give support for training and at least three *länder* support demonstration projects. About 1.5 % of the expenditure is allotted to training and demonstration projects.

The estimated participation in the German programmes, based on the figures in the STAR-documents varies between the sources²⁶ from 2 billion hectare to 5 billion hectares. On the average 25% of the UAA hectares will participate (about 3 million hectares).²⁷ The participation in the *länder* ranges from 5 to 52% of the UAA. In Bayern the participation seems even higher, around the 85%. When looking at the participation per aid scheme element, the overall emphasis of the programmes lies on extensification (about 50% of the participating hectares) and to a lesser extent on environmental practices and landscape preservation (in LPs).

26 Sources: European Commission and the STAR documents.

27 The participation in hectares includes the German programmes still noted under 2328/91.

The EAGGF contribution is 1001 MECU (maximum EAGGF contribution is fixed on 1050 MECU). The total cost eligible for co-financing is not known but estimated to be around 1728 MECU.²⁸ Furthermore, two remarks must be made about the premiums. First, the premiums differ substantially per region. The high premiums in Sachsen-Anhalt trouble the overall view a little. Second, the premiums are high due to the incorporation of traditional orchards and specific horticulture.

Table 5: Premiums for aid scheme elements in Germany (ECU/ha or ECU/lsu)

| Red. Fert. (C1) | Organ. Fa. ²⁹ (C2) | Exten- sific. (C3) | Conv. (C4) | Reduc. lsu/ha. (C5) | Envir. Land - scape (C6) | End. bree (C7) | Re- cre- ation (C8) | Set aside (C9) |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 76 | 106 | 64 | 85 | | 42 | | | 275 |
| 127 | 596 ³⁰ | 772 | 552 | | 772 | | | 595 |
| | | | | 191 | | 100 | | |

* For more detailed explanations of the column and row content, see under Belgium, table 3.

Spain

Spain has one national programme paying attention to organic farming, to endangered local breeds, extensification, and training. The Spanish government also developed another programme that applies to 52 local areas of the autonomous regions. This local programme contains different measures but mainly focusses on natural and landscape preservation through extensification and environmental practices in order to reduce erosion and to protect natural resources. The regions Castilla y Leon, Castilla la Mancha, Cataluna and Navarra submitted their local programmes independently, addressing environmental practices, including the long term set aside, in order to preserve environmentally important areas.

²⁸ Based on the % objective 1 areas present in Germany, 410.4 MECU goes to the objective 1 areas and 590.6 MECU to the rest.

²⁹ The premiums have a large range depending on whether organic farming is applied to arable land, permanent cultures or horticulture. In general the premiums for permanent and horticulture are two till three times higher.

³⁰ In Sachsen-Anhalt the maximum premium is 2549 ECU for horticulture under glass.

Pais Vasco, the Basque country is excluded from both governmental programmes and has developed its own regional programme including a local one. The regional programme pays attention to the reduction of fertilizers, extensification, organic agriculture and the protection of the Pottok horses and the Betizu bovins. The local programme concentrates on the conservation of the National Parks.

Spain covers all elements of the aid scheme in its agri-environmental programme. About 10% of the total expenditure is given to training and demonstration projects.

The estimated hectare participation in Spain lies around 15%, which accounts for 4,073,882 hectares. Spain estimates that 244,000 farmers will apply for the programmes. From the few data known the regional participation in hectares ranges 1 to 29%.³¹

Spain gets for both the national and the local programmes about 400 MECU from the EAGGF budget, including the amount for *Pais Vasco*. The total cost eligible for co-financing of the programmes will be around 562 MECU.³² According to the budget allocation, the emphasis of the programmes lies on extensification (75% of the budget) and to a lesser extent on LPs which focus on ecological valuable and sensitive areas that are threatened by erosion and little irrigation water.

31 Date from Castilla la Mancha, Castilla y Leon, Cataluna, Navarra and *Pais Vasco*.

32 80% of Spain is objective 1 area for which the EU co-finances 75% of the cost.

Table 6: Premiums for aid scheme elements in Spain³³ (ECU/ha or ECU/lsu)

| Red. Fert. (C1) | Organ. Fa. ³⁴ (C2) | Exten- sific. (C3) | Conv. (C4) | Reduc. lsu/ha. (C5) | Envir. Land - scape (C6) | End. bree (C7) | Re- cre- ation (C8) | Set aside (C9) |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 79 | 53 | 17 | | | 24 | | | 158 |
| 196 | 390 | 159 | | | 682 | | | 525 |
| | | | 27 | 197 | | 78 | 26 | |

* For more detailed explanations of the column and row content, see under Belgium, table 3.

France

France has one national programme on maintaining extensive grassland and one General Regulatory Framework (GRF) which has been implemented in every region. Furthermore, there are 24 regional programmes; 22 for the French regions and two for the overseas territories (Guadeloupe and Reunion).³⁵ The RPs consist of three parts: the implemented measures from the French GRF and the specific regional measures applied to their regional territory, and local programmes. Thus the French GRF has been implemented without making any changes in every RP.³⁶

The GRF part of the RPs support the reduction of fertilizers and phytosanitary products, organic farming, the conversion of arable land into grassland, the longterm set aside, the rearing of local endangered breeds, and the livestock density reduction. The specific regional programmes are limited in size and cover elements as organic or integrated farming, set aside, and landscape preservation. Only one third of the regions (7) applied specific regional measures in their programmes.

33 Column 1 and 4 only apply to Pais Vasco.

34 The premiums have a large range depending on whether organic farming is applied to arable land, permanent cultures or horticulture. In general the premiums for permanent and horticulture are two till three times higher.

35 France has four overseas territories including also Guyane and Martinique for which no programme has been approved yet.

36 Only Basse Normandie and Haute Normandie have slightly modified the GRF premium for longterm set aside.

France pays special attention to local programmes in environmentally valuable areas and in areas characterised by agricultural decline.³⁷ Environmental practices and landscape preservation measures are supported to prevent natural disasters and to stop agricultural decline. The French local programmes strongly reflect the culture of *La France profonde* and are applied to pittoresque and touristically attractive areas.

The French programmes cover all elements of the aid scheme. Public access on agricultural land is only mentioned a few times in local programmes and does not get an individual premium. Training and demonstration projects are estimated to obtain 1.5% of the total cost.

The participation for France is estimated to be around the 6,343,900 hectares which is 21% of the UAA. The emphasis of the French programmes lies on extensification (due to the large NP). This is 80% of the participating hectares.

The total cost eligible for co-financing for the French programmes is fixed on 1,318 MECU. Until now the EAGGF has allocated a contribution of 659.6 MECU. Of this contribution 518 MECU is allotted to the NP which leaves 141.6 for the RPs and LPs. Estimated is that 40% of the EAGGF contribution (57 MECU) goes to the local programmes which is 9% of the total programme expenditure.

Table 7: Premiums for aid scheme elements in France (ECU/ha or ECU/lsu)

| Red. Fert. (C1) | Organ. Fa. ³⁸ (C2) | Exten- sific. (C3) | Conv. (C4) | Reduc. lsu/ha. (C5) | Envir. Land - scape (C6) | End. bree (C7) | Re- cre- ation (C8) | Set aside (C9) |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 100 | 125 | | | | 10 | | | |
| 150 | 590 | | | | 375 | | | |
| | | 31 | 313 | 188 | | 38 | | 375 |

* For more detailed explanations of the column and row content, see under Belgium, table 3.

37 Most of these LPs were formerly under the 2328/91 regulation.

38 The premiums have a large range depending on whether organic farming is applied to arable land, permanent cultures or horticulture. In general the premiums for permanent and horticulture are two till three times higher.

Ireland

Ireland has applied one national programme, the so-called Rural Environment Protection Scheme (REPS). It consists of a basic contract requiring fertilizer, herbicide and pesticide restrictions as well as landscape preservation measures. In addition to this contract, the farmer can choose to add measures, for example, the extensification of grassland, organic farming, long term set aside, rearing endangered breeds, or managing land for public access and leisure activities. Extensification of grassland is mainly related to Natural Heritage Areas and to More Severely Handicapped Areas.

The Irish programme offers almost all aid scheme elements in their REPS, except for the conversion of arable land into grassland, the reduction of the livestock density, and the upkeep of abandoned land. The support for training and demonstration projects is estimated to be around 1.5% of the total cost of the programme.

The participation is estimated to be around 1 million hectares and 43,290 farmers. The number of participatory hectares is 18% of the UAA and the number of farmers is 20% of the total farmers in Ireland. Where the emphasis lies of the Irish programme is not really clear. This will strongly depend on the composition of the contracts.

The total amount eligible for co-financing is fixed at 280.5 MECU (EAGGF contribution of 210.4 MECU). Ireland as whole is considered an objective 1 area thus the EU will pay 75% of the cost.

Table 8: Premiums for aid scheme elements in Ireland (ECU/ha or ECU/lsu)

| Red. Fert. (C1) | Organ. Fa. ³⁹ (C2) | Exten- sific. (C3) | Conv. (C4) | Reduc. lsu/ha. (C5) | Envir. Land - scape (C6) | End. bree (C7) | Re- cre- ation (C8) | Set aside (C9) |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| | 75 | 30 | | | | | | |
| | 200 | 210 | | | | | | |
| 125 | | | | | 125 | 100 | 25 | 600 |

* For more detailed explanations of the column and row content, see under Belgium, table 3.

Italy

Italy has a national programme for the formation of agricultural techniciens who will give training and technical assisstance to farmers. Furthermore, the Italian government left the implementation to the 21 regional administrative authorities. At this stage, 16 regional programmes, of which 10 contain local programmes, have been approved. Trento and Emilia-Romagne will apply only local programmes. In general LPs covered environmental priority areas. The regional as well as the local programmes differ in size. Some programmes consist out of two measures and other ones apply the whole aid scheme.

Italy implemented all aid scheme elements, except for the demonstration project support. About 1.5% of the total programme budget is allotted to training.

The participation for the 18 regions is estimated to be around 1.5 million hectares. This is 8.4% of the UAA. The participation between the regions ranges from 1 to 26 % of the UAA, except in Bolzano where the participation is 88% of the UAA.

The EAGGF contribution is until now estimated to be 441.6 MECU. The total cost eligible for co-financing will be around 695 MECU. The emphasis of the programme when looking at the budget allocation, lies on extensification (30% budget) and set aside (18%).

39 The premiums have a large range depending on whether organic farming is applied to arable land, permanent cultures or horticulture. In general the premiums for permanent and horti-culture are two till three times higher.

One remark must be made about the premiums for the reduction of fertilizers. These were not easily to separate from organic farming. Thus the high premium for the reduction of fertilizer may have to do with the integrated organic farming measures.

Table 9: Premiums for aid scheme elements in Italy (ECU/ha or ECU/Isu)

| Red. Fert. (C1) | Organ. Fa. ⁴⁰ (C2) | Exten- sific. (C3) | Conv. (C4) | Reduc. Isu/ha. (C5) | Envir. Land - scape (C6) | End. bree (C7) | Re- cre- ation (C8) | Set aside (C9) |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 54 | 90 | 80 | 100 | 170 | 20 | 100 | 100 | 310 |
| 700 | 700 | 700 | 250 | 210 | 700 | 230 | 250 | 600 |
| | | | | | | | | |

* For more detailed explanations of the column and row content, see under Belgium, table 3.

Luxembourg

Luxembourg's programme has been approved recently. It is a national programme addressing organic farming, the reduction of fertilizers, the reduction of livestock density, environmental practices, landscape preservation, and set aside. Luxembourg has also a local programme which covers extensification, environmental practices and landscape preservation. The reduction of fertilizers is indirectly addressed.

Luxembourg's programmes covers all aid scheme elements except the upkeep of abandoned land, the conversion from arable land into grassland and the public access on farmland. Furthermore, nothing is mentioned in the STAR-documents about training and demonstration projects, neither about the estimated participation.

The total cost eligible for co-financing is 7.9 MECU (EAGGF contribution 3.9 MECU).

40 The premiums have a large range depending on whether organic farming is applied to arable land, permanent cultures or horticulture. In general the premiums for permanent and horticulture are two till three times higher.

Table 10: Premiums for aid scheme elements in Luxembourg (ECU/ha or ECU/lsu)

| Red. Fert. (C1) | Organ. Fa. ⁴¹ (C2) | Exten- sific. (C3) | Conv. (C4) | Reduc. lsu/ha. (C5) | Envir. Land - scape (C6) | End. bree (C7) | Re- cre- ation (C8) | Set aside (C9) |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| | 20 | 142 | | 61 | 20 | | | |
| | 122 | 264 | | 223 | 284 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

* For more detailed explanations of the column and row content, see under Belgium, table 3.

The Netherlands

The Netherlands has two types of programmes. One is a national programme which addresses organic farming, public access on agricultural land, training courses, and demonstration project support. The other is the *Relatie-nota* which consist of contracts, the so-called management agreements which are applicable to specified ESAs.⁴²

This LP focuses on environmental practices and landscape preservation.

The reduction of the livestock density, the upkeep of abandoned land, the rearing of endangered breeds, and set aside are not implemented. Extensification and the reduction of fertilizers are indirectly addressed. Training and demonstration projects obtain 65% of the total programme cost.

The participation in hectares is estimated to be 67,359 hectares which is 3.3% of the UAA.

The total cost eligible for co-finance lies around 111 MECU. The EAGGF contribution is until now estimated to be 56.9 MECU, while the maximum contribution is fixed on 71.3 MECU. The emphasis in the Dutch programme lies on the demonstration projects, which is 50% of the total cost of the programme (if training included 65%). The management contracts absorb 32% of the budget.

41 The premiums have a large range depending on whether organic farming is applied to arable land, permanent cultures or horticulture. In general the premiums for permanent and horti-culture are two till three times higher.

42 This policy has already been implemented in 1975.

Table 11: Premiums for aid scheme elements in the Netherlands (ECU/ha or ECU/lsu)

| Red. Fert. (C1) | Organ. Fa. ⁴³ (C2) | Exten- sific. (C3) | Conv. (C4) | Reduc. lsu/ha. (C5) | Envir. Land - scape (C6) | End. bree (C7) | Re- cre- ation (C8) | Set aside (C9) |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| | 188 | | | | 68 | | | |
| | 679 | | | | 350 ⁴⁴ | | | |
| | | | | | | | ?? | |

* For more detailed explanations of the column and row content, see under Belgium, table 3.

Austria

The Austrian programme has been approved in April 1995. It is a national programme including a local programme. The national programme gives a basic aid on grassland, arable land and permanent cultures. Furthermore, it addresses the reduction of fertilizers and plant protection products, extensification, livestock reduction, rearing endangered breeds, environmental practices and landscape preservation, and organic farming. The local programme covers environmental practices, landscape preservation, the upkeep of abandoned land, and long term set aside.

Austria's programme covers all aid scheme elements, except for public access and leisure activities and the conversion of arable land into grassland. The expenditure for training and demonstration projects lies around 8% of the total budget.

The estimated participation in hectares is high. 3,158,046 hectares or 91% of the UAA will apply for the programme measures. The emphasis of the Austrian programme lies on extensification, which is 78% of the participatory hectares.

43 The premiums have a large range depending on whether organic farming is applied to arable land, permanent cultures or horticulture. In general the premiums for permanent and horticulture are two till three times higher.

44 Maximum premium for the "light" and the "heavy" management contracts are respectively 250 and 350 ECU.

The EAGGF contribution is 525 MECU. The total cost eligible for co-financing is estimated to be around the 1006 MECU. The amounts are relatively high compared to the other countries, but this is also true for the estimated participation.

Referring to the premiums of extensification and the ones for the reduction of inputs, the premiums are often integrated, thus difficult to separate.

Table 12: Premiums for aid scheme elements in Austria (ECU/ha or ECU/lsu)

| Red. Fert. (C1) | Organ. Fa. ⁴⁵ (C2) | Exten- sific. (C3) | Conv. (C4) | Reduc. lsu/ha. (C5) | Envir. Land - scape (C6) | End. bree (C7) | Re- cre- ation (C8) | Set aside (C9) |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 39 | 188 | 39 | | | 30 | 18 | | 290 |
| 483 | 604 | 211 | | | 453 | 121 | | 604 |
| | | | | 169 | | | | |

* For more detailed explanations of the column and row content, see under Belgium, table 3.

Portugal

Portugal has a national programme covering the territory of the continent and two regional programmes for the territories of Madeira and the Azores. The programmes address organic and integrated farming, the reduction of fertilizers and plant protection products, and extensification. Also important in the programmes is the maintenance of traditional extensive agricultural systems. Environmental practices and landscape preservation are supported in ecologically rich areas, forests and environmentally sensitive areas. Only in Madeira is the public access on agricultural land included in the programme.

The programmes cover all elements of the aid scheme. The expenditure on training and demonstration projects is allotted to be 3.5% of the total estimated programme cost.⁴⁶

⁴⁵ The premiums have a large range depending on whether organic farming is applied to arable land, permanent cultures or horticulture. In general the premiums for permanent and horticulture are two till three times higher.

⁴⁶ For the Azores no training and demonstration projects were mentioned in the programme.

Portugal estimates a participation of 871,684 hectares which is 18% of the UAA. Most participation is in extensification (85% of the participatory hectares). 154,700 farmers are estimated to apply for premiums which is 24.3 % of the total number of farmers.

The EAGGF contribution is 149.6 MECU. The total cost eligible for co-financing will be around 300 MECU since the whole area Portugal is considered an objective 1 area.

Table 13: Premiums for aid scheme elements in Portugal (ECU/ha or ECU/lsu)

| Red. Fert. (C1) | Organ. Fa. ⁴⁷ (C2) | Exten- sific. (C3) | Conv. (C4) | Reduc. lsu/ha. (C5) | Envir. Land - scape (C6) | End. bree (C7) | Re- cre- ation (C8) | Set aside (C9) |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 10 | 250 | 150 | 25 | | 20 | 75 | | |
| 500 | 1000 | 180 | 148 | | 700 | 100 | | |
| | | | | 210 | | | 211 | 464 |

* For more detailed explanations of the column and row content, see under Belgium, table 3.

The United Kingdom

United Kingdom followed a slightly different version of programme design compared to the other member states. It has submitted a considerable number of programmes schemes grouped around themes. Below is listed to which national or regional territory they are applied. The ESAs programmes, the Pilote Nitrate Scheme and Tir Cymen can be considered local programmes.

47 The premiums have a large range depending on whether organic farming is applied to arable land, permanent cultures or horticulture. In general the premiums for permanent and horticulture are two till three times higher.

Box 2: United Kingdom's agri-environmental programmes

UK territory:

Organic farming

Moorland Schemes

Public Access

Countryside Access Scheme (England, Wales, and for Scotland it is called Set aside Access Scheme)

England

Habitat Scheme

Pilot Nitrate Scheme

Countryside Access Scheme

Countryside Steward Scheme

Environmentally Sensitive Areas (3 programmes)

Northern Ireland

Habitat Scheme

Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Scotland

Habitat Scheme (Ecosse)

Public Access Scheme in ESAs.

Ecosse⁴⁸

Wales

Tir Cymen Scheme ("well-crafted landscape")

Habitat Scheme

Environmentally Sensitive Areas (2 programmes).

The programmes are very detailed and often consist of contracts worked out by theme in which several aid scheme elements have been integrated, which makes it difficult to compare them to the programmes of other member states. The programmes focus heavily on environmental practices and landscape preservation in which measures like set aside, the reduction of fertilizers and extensification are integrated. The UK is one of the only countries that applied the element of public access on farming land extensively.

The UK implemented all elements of the aid scheme, except for training and demonstration project support. The reduction of the livestock density is addressed indirectly.

The hectare participation is not known from the STAR-documents.

The EAGGF contribution is estimated to be 189.2 MECU. The total cost eligible for co-financing will be around 378 MECU. The emphasis in the UK Programme lies on the ESA-programmes. At least 60% of the total budget has been allotted for these programmes.

Table 14: Premiums for aid scheme elements in United Kingdom** (ECU/ha or ECU/lsu)

| Red. Fert. (C1) | Organ. Fa. ⁴⁹ (C2) | Exten- sific. (C3) | Conv. (C4) | Reduc. lsu/ha. (C5) | Envir. Land - scape (C6) | End. bree (C7) | Re- cre- ation (C8) | Set aside (C9) |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 10 | ? | 150 | 25 | | 54 | | 66 | 136 |
| 200 | | 180 | 641 | | 391 | | 223 | 299 |
| | | | | | | | | |

* For more detailed explanations of the column and row content, see under Belgium, table 3.

** The premiums often refer to integrated aid scheme elements.

2.2.2 Programmes differences in implementation

The agri-environmental regulation offers member states an aid scheme which functions as a "menu". This in order to give countries and regions possibilities to take out of the menu the measures which are suitable to the agricultural and environmental characteristics. By doing so, the effectivity of the programme can be increased. While analyzing the agri-environmental programmes, certain characteristics can be recognized, for example, the structures in the agricultural sector, the types of farming, the influence of environmental issues in the political climate, and the member states' agricultural policy (degree of direct income support).

In this paragraph the agri-environmental regulation implementation among member states will be compared. This comparison is done subsequently on: the programme type (NP/RP/-LP/GRF), the content, the interpretation of the aid scheme elements, the participation, the premiums and the programme cost.

Programme types

It is obvious that there are differences in the implementation concerning the territorial application of the agri-environmental programme. Roughly, it can be said that Denmark, Luxembourg, Austria, Portugal, and the Netherlands have developed national programmes

49 The premiums have a large range depending on whether organic farming is applied to arable land, permanent cultures or horticulture. In general the premiums for permanent and horticulture are two till three times higher.

including a programme applicable to specified local areas. Ireland and Portugal developed national programmes.

Belgium and Italy have a very limited national programme addressing only training and/or demonstration projects. It were the regions that developed their own programmes that, taken together, are actually far more important than the rather limited national programmes. France and Germany developed a GRF used in the programmes developed by the regions. Overall, the Belgian, the French, the Italian, and the German regional programmes often include local programmes.

Spain has a national programme and another programme which is directed to local areas within the autonomous regions. The United Kingdom's dispersed scheme of theme programmes can also be categorized in programmes applied to a national or a regional territory and to programmes applicable to local areas.

Thus, going back to the regulation which seems to emphasize local programmes (= zonal programmes), it seems clear that the majority of the member states implemented programmes which are horizontally applied to national and regional territories. These GRFs, NPs, and RPs often contain the majority of the aid scheme elements.

Programme content

Two main observations must be made about the content of the analysed agri-environmental programmes with respect to the aid scheme, since this has been used as a **reference guide**.

First, member states often used in GRFs, NPs and RPs the design of the aid scheme, except the UK. These agri-environmental programmes contain elements like organic farming, the reduction of fertilizers and plant protection products, extensification, the reduction of livestock density, set aside and the maintenance of landscape elements (respectively Article 2.1 a,b,c,f and d of the aid scheme). In general, each element has been turned into a separate sub-programme. However, most member states introduce a number of distinctions, separating:

- the reduction of fertilizers and plant protection products from organic farming⁵⁰(referring to Article 2.1a of the aid scheme);
- the conversion of arable land into extensive grassland from extensification (Article 2.1b);
- and the rearing of endangered breeds from environmental farming practices and landscape preservation (Article 2.1d).

Second, in the **local programmes** environmental farming practices, landscape preservation and extensification of grassland are emphasized. However, these (zonal) programmes integrate all the other aid scheme elements into their programmes, except for organic farming (Article 2.1 a,b,d,e and g). Taken together, all practices were categorized under "environmental practices and landscape preservation" (Article 2.1d), often applied to environmentally sensitive areas or ecologically important areas like natural parks and reserves aiming, in order to protect the environments and natural resources and/or to prevent forest fires and erosion.

Aid scheme interpretation and implementation

The aid scheme is not very clear in its definitions. What kind of practices fall under the heading "extensification"? How, exactly, does integrated farming and rotation set aside fit into the aid scheme? With regard to the aid scheme, member states used slightly different interpretations. **Organic farming** is the only farming practice clearly defined and is therefore identical in all programmes. It has been implemented according to Regulation (EEC) No. 2092/91. However, programmes also supported integrated farming and ecological farming which are not defined in the regulation, but do they belong under the heading organic farming, or the reduction of fertilizers, or extensification in 2078/92? Organic farming in the agri-environmental programmes mostly refers to arable land and permanent cultures.

Organic farming has been implemented in almost all countries. The participation in hectares varies between 1 and 8% of the UAA. However, in terms of budget allocation, organic

50 In the programmes is not only referred to organic farming but also to ecological farming, and integrated farming as alternative ways of production.

farming support is relatively rather expensive, and ranges from 4 to 11% of the total programme cost.

Extensification is broadly interpreted in all countries and often refers to different measures. Several slightly different versions emerge from the documents. Sometimes emphasis lies on the reduction of fertilizers and plant protection products, and sometimes on the livestock density reduction, which are mentioned separately in the aid scheme. Basically, however, extensification comes down to a less intensified production. It often refers to grassland, and to a lesser extent to arable land and permanent cultures.

Extensification has been implemented in all programmes. When looking at the estimated participation and the planned budget allocation most member state programmes emphasized extensification. This is not true for Belgium, Ireland and the United Kingdom, where ESAs (LPs) are emphasized, and for the Netherlands where most of the budget is allotted to demonstration projects.⁵¹ Extensification ranges from 25 to 85% in terms of the total participation in hectares. These percentages will be higher when the extensification hectares participating in the reduction of fertilizers and the ones involved in the extensive grassland use within the local programmes (ESAs) are added. In terms of the budget allocation the percentages are considerably less than the share in hectares, because extensification is a relatively cheap and easy measure to implement.

Long term set aside is not widely implemented. Where it is implemented, it aims at restoring the natural equilibrium and the flora and fauna, or to prevent natural disasters like fires or erosion. Long term set aside is often integrated within local programmes which have a relatively small number of participating hectares.

Overall, the upkeep of abandoned farming land and of woodland, the longterm set aside, and the management of land for public access and leisure activities are less often resorted to than the other elements of the aid scheme.

⁵¹ The management contracts in the Netherlands cost 36 MECU which is still 32% of the total cost.

Estimated participation

Another comparison, worth looking at, is the participation in hectares per country. Again, one has to be careful since the participation is only a rough estimation, often done without any forecast methods/models, so it can be way out of range. Anyway, when comparing the government estimates of the five year programme participation in hectares, and dividing this by the Used Agricultural Area (UAA) per country, table 15 gives an idea about the relative participation. The participation in member states ranges from 3.3 to 25% of the UAA.⁵²

Table 15: Estimated programme participation

| Country | Participation (ha)* | Total Used Agricultural Area (ha) | Relative Participation |
|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Belgium | 63,000 | 1,377,200 | 4.6 % |
| Denmark | 210,000 | 2,799,900 | 7.5 % |
| Germany | 3,000,000** | 11,956,000 | 25 % |
| Spain | 4,073,882 | 27,074,400 | 15 % |
| France | 6,727,808 | 31,353,900 | 21 % |
| Ireland | 1,036,268 | 5,700,800 | 18 % |
| Italy | 1,484,863(?) | 17,597,400 | 8.4 % |
| Luxembourg | 16,400 | 127,000 | 12.9% |
| Netherlands | 67,359 | 2,014,300 | 3.3 % |
| Austria | 3,158,046 | 3,482,000 | 91 % |
| Portugal | 871,685 | 4,858,500 | 18 % |
| United Kingdom | ? | 18,528,000 | ? |

Sources: STAR documents until May 1995; Eurostat: *Agricultural Statistical Yearbook 1990*

* The participation concerns a period of 5 years.

** Germany's participation varies between 2 and 5 million hectares depending on the source of information (Commission or added number of all *länder* participation (3,000,000 is an average).

52 The participation might be higher if you look at the individual regions within a country.

Only the Austrian programme participation reaches 91% of the UAA. Within the countries the participation per region varies from 1 to 85% of the UAA. A low estimated participation does not necessarily mean that the programme is small in size, i.e. in the Netherlands is relatively more spent on training and demonstration projects which is not expressed in hectares.

Premiums

The premiums, based on the income compensation for changing farming practices, vary a lot in the programmes. This variation is partly explained by differences in programme design; the premiums increase as the farmer has to fulfill more additional practices. Another important factor is the type of farming to which the measures are applied; premiums for permanent cultures are higher than those for grassland. But also general cost differences, like the price of labour and land, play a role. Because of these differences, the comparison of premiums in this report has to be interpreted very carefully.

In order to be able to make some kind of comparison, two adaptions are made in this analysis. The premiums of the UK are excluded because they cover many different related measures under the thematic programmes, except for public access premium. The premiums of Italy, Austria, Spain and Portugal for the reduction of fertilizers are excluded because they are highly integrated with other aid scheme elements. In short, the comparison made below does not say anything about the absolute differences in support, but may tell us something about the number of practices required from the farmer and the type of cultures to which the programmes are applied.

Comparing respectively the minimum and the maximum premiums for some aid scheme measures individually, gives the following picture (Table 16). For the remaining measures, member states give mostly fixed premiums which will be discussed in the next paragraph. In any case, it seems clear that the height of premiums varies less in the case of the minimum premiums than in the case of the maximum premiums.

Table 16: Minimum and Maximum premium ranges for the aid scheme elements (ECU)

| Aid scheme measure | Range min. premiums (ecu) | Range max. premiums (ecu) |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Reduction of fertilizers and plant protection products | 10-125 | 70-150 |
| Organic farming | 48-250 | 112-1000 |
| Extensification | 17-150 | 107-700 |
| Conversion of arable land into grassland | 40-100 | 43-552 |
| Environmental farming practices and landscape preservation | 10-125 | 125-700 |

What happens if we look at the different premium ranges and the maximum premiums per country? Are there large differences between premiums given per country? The premium for the **reduction of fertilizers** ranges from 10 to 150 ECU/ha. Denmark has the lowest maximum premium and France the highest. The premium for **organic farming** ranges from 48 to 700 or even to 1000 ECU/ha. 700 ECU is the maximum set in the regulation (Article 4) for permanent crops and wine, and 1000 ECU is the maximum premium for citrus fruits. In practice 1000 ECU is given for horticulture under glass. Denmark gives the lowest maximum premium, Germany and Italy give premiums that ranked among the highest. **Extensification** premiums range from 17 to 700 ECU/ha, depending on the type of farming. France gives the lowest maximum premium (grassland) and Germany the highest (permanent cultures). The premium for **conversion of arable land** into extensive grassland ranges from 40 to 552 ECU/ha, and is low in Denmark and Spain and high in Germany. The maximum amount set by the Commission for supporting the reduction of the **livestock density** is 210 ECU/lsu. The maximum premiums range from 41 to 223 ECU/lsu; they are low in Belgium, and high in Luxembourg.

The maximum premiums for **environmental farming practices, landscape preservation and the upkeep of abandoned land** range from 10 to 700 ECU/ha, related to the environmental value of the area (ESA's) and the number of measures. The lowest maximum premiums are given in Ireland and Denmark, the highest in Germany, Italy and Spain. The maximum premium to rear **endangered breeds** is set to 100 ECU/lsu and the range of member state premiums is 38 to 121 ECU/lsu. Austria has the highest premium. The measure of **public access and leisure activities** on farming land is only explicitly implemented in a few countries, and this is also true for the **long term set aside**. The premiums for recreation are between 25 and 250 ECU/ha; they are high in the UK and in Italy. Set-aside premiums range from 136 to 600 ECU/ha; 600 ECU is the maximum set by the Commission. The maximum premium is low in France and high in Ireland, Italy, Germany, Austria, Denmark and Spain.

Thus, one may conclude that Germany, Austria and Italy have relatively higher maximum premiums than the other member states. Then, the group of France, Spain and Portugal follows and then Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Ireland (and the UK). Denmark has the lowest premiums but also the most modest programme, oriented toward the reduction of nitrate pollution. The numerous ecological valuable areas and the permanent cultures to which the measures are applied cause high premiums in Germany and Italy.

Programme cost

When the Commission approved the agri-environmental programmes, it decided either on the total cost eligible for co-financing or on a EAGGF contribution.⁵³ In table 17 the amounts are given. These are based on the EAGGF contributions given by the Commission in April 1995. Recall that the EAGGF contributions may change monthly and should by no way taken as fixed.

53 If only the EAGGF is known the total cost can be estimated by finding the % objective 1 areas per country and multiplying the contribution by 2 and/or 4/3.

Table 17: The total cost eligible for co-financing and the EAGGF contribution per member state

| | Total eligible Cost 2078/92 (MECU)(1) | EAGGF contribution (MECU)(1) |
|----------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Belgium | 33.7 | 17.5 |
| Denmark | 74.3 | 37.2 |
| Germany | 1728.4* | 1001 |
| Greece | ? | ? |
| Spain | 562.2* | 394.7 |
| France | 1318.4 | 659.6 |
| Ireland | 280.5 | 210.4 |
| Italy | 695.1* | 441.6 |
| Luxembourg | 7.9 | 3.9 |
| Netherlands | 111.1 | 56.9 |
| Austria | 1026* | 525 |
| Portugal | 299.2 | 149.6 |
| Finland | ? | ? |
| Sweden | ? | ? |
| United Kingdom | 377.7* | 189.2 |
| Total | <hr/> 6514.5 | <hr/> 3686.6 |

Note:

(1) Budget periods refer to 1994-97, except for Austria and Luxembourg (1995-97).

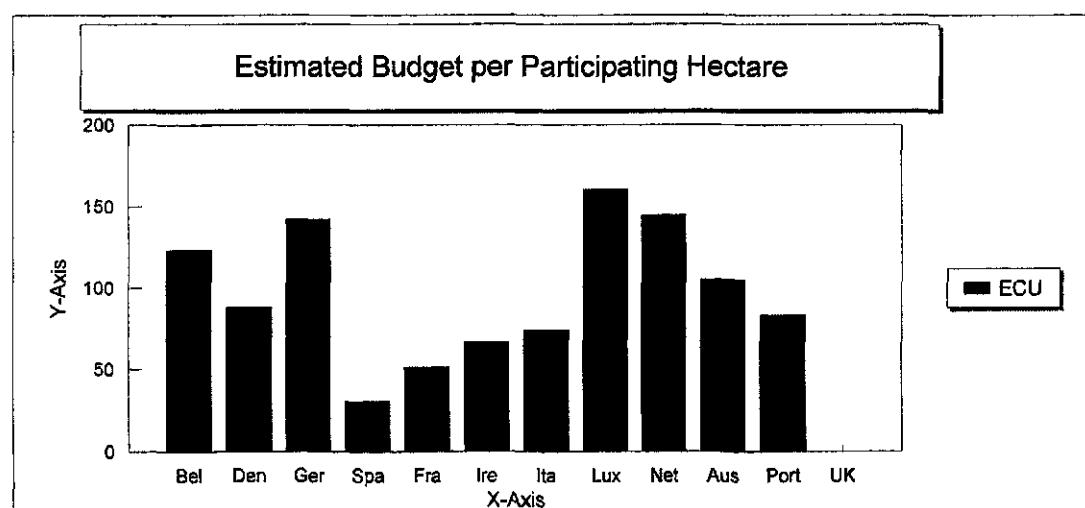
* Based on own calculations taken into account the % objective 1 areas per country.

Sources: STAR documents; EU-Commission; DG VI, financial status of April 1995.

In order to compare the member state budgets, the yearly cost of the programmes are divided by the estimated participating hectares to get the average support on one hectare (Graph 1).⁵⁴ The cost are also divided by the assumed participating holdings in order to get an idea of the support per holding (Graph 2). The number of holdings participating are assumed to be more or less equal to the participatory hectares. Rounded figures were used.

54 It is assumed that the programme cost are equal every year while in practice countries spend the first two year considerably less than later on when the programme are fully implemented. To get the yearly expenditure the amounts were divided by 4 (most programmes started in 1994 and the EAGGF contributions are estimated up to including 1997) and by 3 for Luxembourg and Austria.

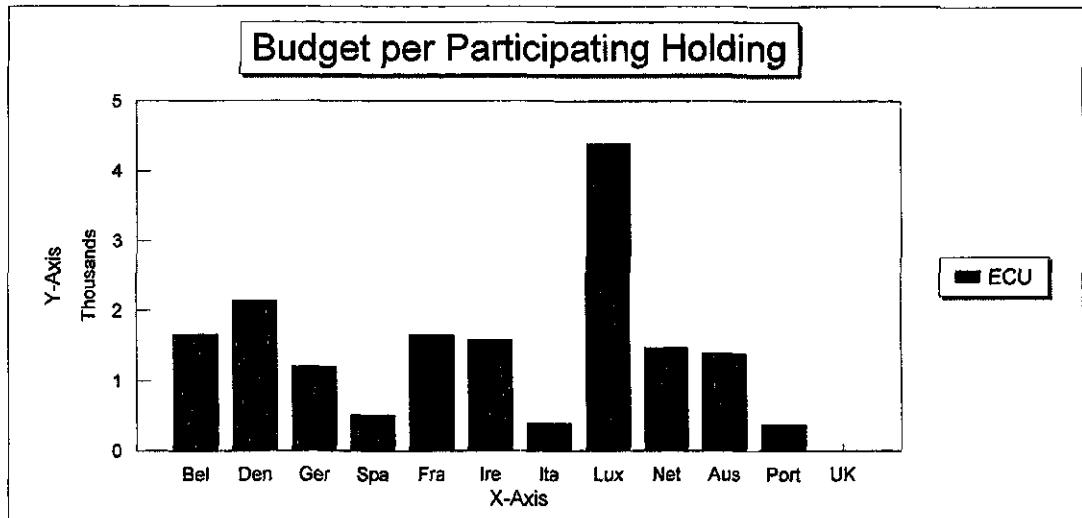
Graph 1:



* Sources: Own calculations based on STAR-documents until May 1995 & Eurostat, FSS, 1987.

Nothing can be said of how the money is going to be spent, but graph 1 shows that Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, Austria, and the Netherlands have the highest budget per participating hectare followed by Italy, Denmark, Portugal, and Ireland. The budgets are between 66 and 90 ECU. The lowest budgets per participating hectare are for Spain and France.⁵⁵ The last countries have both a relative high participation and the emphasis of the programmes lies on extensification for which the premiums are often low.

Graph 2:



* Sources: Own calculations based on STAR-documents until May 1995 & Eurostat, FSS, 1987.

55 It should be taken into account that this judgement is based on a relatively doubtful figure of the participation in hectares. The real participation is expected to be lower.

The yearly budget per holding is a very rough estimation about the budgets available per holding. This ranges from 373 ECU in Portugal to 2135 ECU in Denmark. Luxembourg is an exception and is very likely that the assumption of participation of 15% is way out of range. Portugal, Spain, and Italy may have an holding income which will lie below 1000 ECU (see annex II for the data used).

The total expenditure on the 2078/92 regulation is until now expected to be around 6500 MECU (1993-97). This amount does not yet include the expenditure for the Greek, Finish and Swedish programmes. The yearly EU EAGGF contribution is estimated to lie on the average around 2 % of the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF in 1994 (expenditure was 34.8 billion ECU).

2.3 Conclusion

The development of the CAP shows an increasing integration of environmental aspects in agricultural production. The MacSharry reform emphasized the implementation of agri-environmental and forestry regulations, two of the accompanying measures of the MacSharry package. The measures change the farmer's profile: he or she is no longer a mere food producer, but also a care-taker of the environment and the landscape.

This report was merely a preliminary analysis based on the available STAR-documents. Those documents contain summaries of the original country documents concerning agri-environmental programmes. The figures on programme participation in hectares are estimated figures: they should in no way be taken for facts.

One of the accompanying measures, agri-environmental regulation 2078/92, aims to promote farming practices compatible with the requirements to protect the environment and to safeguard the countryside. The aid scheme presented in the regulation serves as a guideline for agri-environmental programme development in member states. Member states had to submit their programmes to the Commission before the 30th of July 1993. However, the entire approval procedure has become delayed due to the high number of programmes

submitted and due to the numerous modifications that were subsequently made in these programmes.

When analyzing the agri-environmental programmes in the EU member states, one may conclude the following:

- First, member states submitted General Regulatory Frameworks, National Programmes, and Regional Programmes which refer to programmes horizontally implemented, applicable to the national or regional territory. In six of the twelve member states analyzed, regions developed their own programmes. Both national and regional programmes often include local programmes. The local programmes differ from the others in their territorial application and programme design. The LPs are applicable to local areas which are homogeneous in terms of environment and countryside characteristics (*zones*), such as natural parks, reserves or other ecologically valuable areas or Environmentally Sensitive Areas. The GRFs, NPs, and the RPs followed the aid scheme design and implemented the independent measures, whereas the LPs integrated the aid scheme elements and applied the whole package to specified areas (*zones*).

- Second, the content of the programmes differs only slightly. They mostly contain the aid scheme elements like organic farming, extensification, training and environmental farming practices and landscape preservation. Measures like the upkeep of abandoned farming and woodland, the long-term set aside, and the management of land for public access and leisure activities are used less frequently. However, it can be said that the programmes differ in emphasis. Most programmes emphasize extensification, some focus rather on environmental farming practices and landscape preservation in ESAs (local programmes) or emphasize demonstration projects, as is the case in the Netherlands.

- Third, the **estimated** participation ranges from 63,000 hectares land for Belgium to 6,727,808 hectares land for Spain. When dividing the participating hectares by the total UAA per country, it appears that the participation ranges from 3.3% in the Netherlands to 25% of

the UAA in Germany. Austria is an exception to the rule because the participation reaches 91% of the UAA. The programmes of Spain, Portugal, Ireland, Germany and France expect a relatively large participation (between 15-25% of the UAA), while Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, Italy and the Netherlands have a lower expected hectare participation. For the UK, the number of participating hectares is not known.

■ Fourth, the premiums also differ per member states. The height of the premiums depends in general on the amount of requirements or conditions connected with the measures, the type of culture, and the environmental value of the areas to which the programmes are applied, as well as the price of labour and land. When comparing the premiums, Germany, Austria and Italy have among the highest maximum premiums, Denmark among the lowest. This does not necessarily mean that Germany, Austria and Italy support their farmers more generously or that these countries are spending more on the environment. The premiums in Germany, for example, are linked to permanent cultures and ESAs. In Denmark the measures are kept relatively simple, concentrating on the reduction of nitrates.

■ Fifth, the total programme cost per member state - corrected for the expenditure on training and demonstration projects - ranges from 7.9 MECU for Luxembourg (1995-97) to around 1728 MECU for Germany (1993-97). When dividing the yearly cost by the participating hectares, a scattered image appears. The average yearly budget per hectare ranges from 31 for Spain to 160 ECU for Luxembourg. Spain and France have respectively 31 ECU/ha and 51 ECU/ha. This average premium may reflect programme emphasis. For example, France emphasized extensification; the average premium is considerably lower than premiums in the Netherlands and Belgium.

The same calculation has been made for the holding participation. Because hardly any data were available on the participatory holdings, an assumption was made. To calculate the yearly budget per holding, it was assumed that the holding participation was not substantially different from hectare participation. The rounded percentages of hectare participation have been used to calculate the number of participatory holdings. Here also, a scattered pattern emerges. It is estimated that Denmark has the highest budget per holding (2135 ECU), Spain

and Portugal the lowest (respectively 396 ECU and 373 ECU). Luxembourg has a budget of 4388 ECU per holding but the assumption of a 15% holding participation seems to be out of range.

PART II AGRI-ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMME SUMMARIES

This introduction will try to explain the structure and terminology used in the summaries. This part of the report contains summaries of the agri-environmental programmes submitted by the Eumember states to the European Commission.

The summaries are based on STAR-documents. The documents have been produced for the Committee on Agricultural Structures and Rural Development (STAR). There are work documents, and decision documents. Important to mention is that the STAR documents, containing also summarized information, have less legality than the country documents.

Member states had to implement, throughout their territories, and in accordance with their specific needs, the aid scheme provided for in Article 2 by means of multi-annual zonal programmes covering the objectives referred to in Article 1. The programmes shall reflect the diversity of environmental situations, natural conditions and agricultural structures and the main types of farming practised, and Community environment priorities. Each zonal programme shall cover an area which is homogeneous in terms of environment and the countryside and shall include, in principle, all of the aids provided for in Article 2. Countries could restrict the number of aid scheme elements in their zonal programmes, only when there was sufficient justification that they were not in line with the specific characteristics of an area.⁵⁶ Another option was to implement a General Regulatory Framework which had to contain one or more elements of the aid scheme. That framework must be defined and, where appropriate, supplemented by the zonal programmes mentioned above.

The categorization into ZPs and GRFs created problems while comparing the programmes for this report. Therefore a slightly different categorization has been chosen. The GRFs were kept. The other programmes are categorized on the basis of territorial application. Thus a General Regulatory Framework (GRF), a National Programme (NP), a Regional Programme

56 A zonal programme had to cover an area which was homogeneous in terms of the environment and the countryside.

(RP) and a Local Programme (LP) appeared. The local programmes can be compared with the zonal programmes as defined in the regulation.

Both the GRF and the NPs are programmes that are horizontally implemented over the whole national territory. The RPs are also horizontally implemented but are restricted to the territories of the administrative regions. The local programmes are applied to local areas (*zones*). These areas are not necessarily located within a region as a whole. In this report the local programmes refer to geographic areas which are homogeneous in terms of environmental and countryside characteristics (natural parks, reserves, ESAs, etcetera) specified by the countries.

The programmes submitted by member states or their regions are divided up into sub-programmes. These are called sub-programmes and not measures while they often have a broader set up. For example, a region will call its programme *Extensification of Grassland*, but it may cover also include landscape maintenance.

The summaries consist of brief descriptions of sub-programmes referring to the aid scheme elements (Article 2.1, 2.2 and Article 6 of Regulation 2078/92).

Explanation summary headings

The summaries of the agri-environmental programmes are listed in an alphabetical order (based on the first letters of the names in the original language).

Title: The title of the programme is translated to English and when available the original title has been put between brackets.

Operation/ Area concerned: Use is made of the terms GRF, NP, RP, and LP in order to categorize the programmes or parts of programmes to territory of application. Behind the LP the specified areas of application are mentioned between brackets.

Characteristics: The total cultivated surface (UAA), the total number of agricultural holdings, and the average number of hectares per holding are noted. The numbers are either from the STAR-documents or from Eurostat sources.

Aid Scheme: Indicated is what aid scheme (Article 2 & Article 6) elements could be recognized in the programme(s).

Sub-programmes and premiums: Categorized per type of programme (GRF, NP, RP, LP) the different measures are listed incorporate in the sub-programme.

The premiums are kept as detailed as possible but had to be gathered at some points. The premiums or premium ranges in ECU/ha or ECU/lsu are put between brackets. The premiums differ per product, per animal, per measure used, per type of culture, and also depend on general things like the price of land and labour, etcetera. They are calculated in Agricultural ECUs (AECUs) or the so-called green ecus (see annex III for the exchange rates).

Control:

Authority: authority in charge of the administration. This was often a Ministry of Agriculture or its regional department.

Check: Percentage of applicants or other criteria mentioned which was going to be checked yearly.

Participation: The estimated total number of participating hectares and when available the number of holdings and LSUs. If possible a rough indication has been given for the number of hectares participating in organic farming, extensification and set aside. The number of hectares does not refer to the area covered but to the number of hectares that may apply for a premium.

Budget:

The *total cost eligible for co-financing* or the *EAGGF contribution* have been noted here as they came from the decision documents. In general the amounts cover the period 1994-1997

unless otherwise mentioned. For these amounts budgetary ECUs are used (see annex III for the exchange rates).

3.1 BELGIUM

Title

Agri-environmental Programme of Belgium⁵⁷

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: NP

The Belgium Regional Programmes are presented below under the headings *Wallonie*, *Vlaamse Gemeenschap*, and *Vlaamse Gewest*. Belgium submitted a Federal Programme consisting of a National Programme and 3 Regional Programmes.

Characteristics

Total cultivated area: 1 395 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 93 000

Average holding size: 15 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a and c, and Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and amounts of subsidies

Part I:

- 1) To support demonstration projects: monitoring and warning services for parasites; experimental fields aimed at reducing fertilizers and pesticides; 2 organic farming demonstration projects (budget 3.5 MECU for 21 projects).
- 2) To reduce the livestock density with 0.5 LSU/ha per year - in the end the LSU/ha has to be between 1.6-0.6 (61 ECU/ha to a maximum of 1014 ECU per holding per year).
- 3) To promote the introduction (150-700 ECU/ha) or maintenance (91-608 ECU/ha) of organic farming.

Control

Authority: Belgium federal and regional authorities

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: ? (Organic farming: 2705 ha; Extensification: ?)

Estimated participation in hectares in the total **Belgium Federal Programme**: 63 000 ha.

Budget

Total cost estimated NP: 7.0 MECU (including objective 1 zone) and 3.7 EAGGF contribution.

For the **Belgium Federal Programme**:

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 33.7 MECU (2.4 MECU for objective 1 areas and 31.3 for the non-objective 1 areas).

3.1.1 VLAAMSE GEMEENSCHAP

Title

Training and Demonstration Projects (*Opleiding en Demonstratie Projecten*)

⁵⁷ The Belgium programme is very detailed concerning information on premium conditions and premium accumulation restrictions.

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: RP

Characteristics

Total cultivated area: ?

Total number of holdings: ?

Average holding size: ?

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 6 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) To promote training courses (1.5 MECU for 13 000 hours), 85 internships (86 207 ECU), and demonstration projects (334 686 ECU for an average of 44 projects a year) on farming practices which will be applied under the local and regional programmes of the Flemish region (Total budget: 2.2 MECU).⁵⁸

Control

Idem NP

Participation

See above under "sub-programmes"

Budget

Total cost estimated: 2.2 MECU.

EAGGF contribution estimated: 1.1 MECU.

3.1.2 VLAAMSE GEWEST

Title

Management Contracts

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: LP (■ Ecological management contracts for the areas: *Zwarte Beek Vallei; IJzer vallei; Schelde-Dender-Durme; Demer-Dijle; and Turnhouts vennengebied*. ■ Regional Landscape management contracts for the areas: *Vlaamse Ardennen; Hoge Kempen; Herk & Hombeek; Westvlaams Heuvelland; Noord-Hagelland, and Zuun-Zenne-Zonien*. ■ Protection areas for water winning management contracts for the areas: ? ■ Regroupment project management contract for the areas: *Noord-Oost Limburg & Westhoek*. ■ Within the framework of the manure action plan: forest areas; nature areas; and reservation areas; valleys; ecological valuable areas, and RAMSAR/EC-bird guideline areas⁵⁹).

Characteristics

Total cultivated area: 605 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: ?

Average holding size: ?

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1 a,b,d and f of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

58 Cost for training, internships and projects cover the period 1994-98.

59 Belgium defines these contracts as horizontal programmes (RP), while the others, mentioned before, are called zonal programmes (Lps).

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) Limitations concerning grazing, and mowing - to promote extensive grassland and environmental practices (24 ECU/ha)).
- 2) To promote extensive use of arable land strips - no use of fertilizers and plant protection products (122 ECU/ha).
- 3) Management contracts: packages per region with objectives concerning preservation of natural handicaps; buffer management (270-328 ECU/ha); botanic management (266-321 ECU/ha); field bird management (190 ECU/ha); winter guest management; maintenance of small landscape elements (45-456 ECU/ha); long term set aside, and recreation and education. The participant agrees upon the contract requirements and applies the practices described.

Control

Authority: Flemish government

Control: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 27 500 ha + ?

Budget

Total cost estimated: 15.4 MECU.

EAGGF contribution estimated: 7.7 MECU.⁶⁰

3.1.3 WALLONNE

Title

?

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: RP

Part II: LP (Protection zones for ground water, Nitrate sensitive areas, Natural parks, Special protection zones and Special preservation zones, and Preservation farms for local endangered species).

Characteristics

Total cultivated area: 756 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: ?

Average holding size: ?

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1 a-d and Article 6, paragraph 2 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) To delay mowing and to diversify seeding on grassland - to reduce the use of fertilizers and to stop the use of phytopharmic products (61-101 ECU/ha).
- 2) To preserve and maintain hedges and lines of trees (41 ECU/ha).
- 3) To keep the livestock density equal or below 1,4 LSU/ha on the forage areas (41 ECU/ha).
- 4) 60 demonstration projects with the priority set on the following issues: emissions of animal holdings; phytopharmaceutical products and integrated combatment of parasites, and biodiversity (20 000 ECU/project; budget 2.4 MECU).

60 Excluded from co-financing are winter guest management, and longterm set aside and recreation while sufficient implementation details were missing in the programme.

Part II:⁶¹

- 1) To preserve headlands and strips of extensive grassland: to replace arable land by a strip of grassland or grassed headland (203 ECU/ha); to establish extensive headland (101 ECU/ha); to replace intensive grassland or low stemmed orchards by a strip of extensive grassland (203 ECU/ha)- no use of fertilizers.
- 2) To rear animals of local breeds in danger of extinction (14-97 ECU/LSU).
- 3) Reduction of inputs like fertilizers; synthetic herbicides; fungicides; etcetera, during growing of cereals (73 ECU/ha) and maize (122 ECU/ha).
- 4) Reduction of the density of seeding of cereals (73 ECU/ha) or maize (122 ECU/ha).
- 5) Green cover during winter - reduction nitrate leaching and impact of rain on the soil structure ("splash effect") (81 ECU/ha).
- 6) To preserve biological richness concerning grassland (203 ECU/ha) and humid areas (41 ECU/ha) - no use of soil improvement practices; fertilizers (only limited use of manure & compost) or phytopharmic products; delayed mowing, and no drainage.
- 7) To preserve traditional orchards (101 ECU/ha) and/or planting of old varieties of fruit trees (203 ECU/ha).
- 8) Traditional crops and vegetables (81-243 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: Wallonian Government

Control: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 19 518 ha.

Budget

Total cost estimated: 9.1 MECU (including objective 1).

EAGGF estimated: 5.0 MECU.

61 The programme contains vertical measures which need to be implemented into a management plan per farm. Three programmes will be developed with approximately 10 participants per programme for the period 1994-98 (experimental phase).

3.2 DENMARK

Title

Environmentally Friendly Agriculture and Organic Farming

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: NP

Part II: LP (Sensitive Agricultural Areas like: Particular Sensitive areas; High-priority Nature Protection areas, and Border Zones).

Characteristics⁶²

Total cultivated area: 2 098 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 87 000

Average holding size: 24 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1 a,b,d and f of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums⁶³

Part I:

- 1) Aid to farmers who reduce the use of N-fertilizers to at most 60% of the need - environmental practices (56 ECU/ha)
- 2) Aid to farmers who convert arable land to grassland - reduction of the use of fertilizers (87 ECU/ha when limited use of fertilizers and 150 ECU/ha when no use of fertilizers).
- 3) To maintain grassland and keeping it outside rotation for 5 years (41 ECU/ha when limited use of fertilizers and 61 ECU/ha when no use of fertilizers).
- 4) Undersow Italian rye grass⁶⁴ in cereals (29 ECU/ha).
- 5) Convert to or maintain organic farming (64 ECU/ha) and reduce fertilization (56 ECU/ha)⁶⁵

Part II:

- 1) To set aside farmland for 20 years in particularly sensitive areas (226 ECU/ha).
- 2) Set up marginal zones free of spray. To abstain from the use of pesticides and herbicides in 20 meter border areas of fields (0.23 ECU/meter)

Control

Authority: Ministry of Agriculture; Jordbrugsdirektoratet.

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 210 000 ha. (Organic Farming: 30 000 ha; Extensification: 160 000 ha.; Set aside: 20 000 ha.).

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 74.3 MECU.

62 Eurostat, *Europe in Figures*, 1992.

63 There are aid supplements for practices, listed under Part I, undertaken in Sensitive Agricultural areas. The additional premiums on the average vary between 8-77 ECU/ha. Furthermore, Denmark has different premiums per year so the average premium was calculated.

64 Rye grass retains nitrate and the nitrate leaching will be reduced in the autumn and winter months.

65 A premium for reduced use of fertilizers will be given as a compensation for the reduction of the use of fertilizers, which is a consequence of the conversion to organic farming.

3.3 GERMANY⁶⁶

Title

Principle to Promote an Agricultural Cultivation adapted to Market and Landscape (*Grundsätze für die Förderung einer markt- und standort-anangepassten Landbewirtschaftung*)

The General Regulatory Framework of Germany of July 1994 was developed for those regions of which the programmes were not yet approved by the EU-Commission. Within the GRF *länder* may adapt or add their own specific measures.

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: GRF

Characteristics

Total cultivated area: 9 000 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 210 000

Average holding size: 43 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a-c of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

- 1) To promote the extensive exploitation of arable land (64-106 ECU/ha) and of permanent cultures (64-508 ECU/ha) - no use of chemical fertilizers, phytosanitary products, and herbicides.⁶⁷
- 2) To promote extensive grassland (maximum 1.4 LSU/ha) - to decrease the livestock density (190 ECU/ha); to maintain extensive cultivation on permanent grassland (106 ECU/ha); to convert arable land into extensive grassland (254 ECU/ha).
- 3) To promote organic farming (106 ECU/ha).

The premiums in the *länder* may not be more than 20% higher or 40% lower than the ones mentioned in the GRF.

Control

Authority: Administrations of the *länder*

Check: 5% exploitations (on the spot control)

Participation

See individual *länder* below

Budget

See individual *länder* below

3.3.1 BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG

Title

Programme to support Market Relief and Landscape Conservation (*Programm zur Marktentlastungs und Kulturlandschaftsausgleich (MEKA)*)

66 Germany has 16 "länder".

67 The subsidies vary per product and per method applied. 64 ECU/ha is given when fertilizers or herbicides are not used and 106 ECU/ha when both are not used.

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: LP (Three different areas: areas endangered by erosion, areas with specific requirements of landscape conservation (65% of UAA), areas with specific requirements for groundwater protection)⁶⁸

Characteristics⁶⁹

Total cultivated area: 1 503 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 124 281

Average holding size: 12 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a-f, and paragraph 2 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) The use of permanent grassland according to specific rules; no use of synthetic fertilizers; control of nitrate balance; ban on use of herbicides; upkeep of the turf - environmental practices; extensification by reducing the livestock density (17-136 ECU/ha). An additional premium is given to reduce the livestock density depending on the gradient of slope (13-77 ECU/ha).
- 2) Maintenance of scattered traditional orchards - extensification; landscape preservation; environmental practices (85 ECU/ha).
- 3) Maintenance of vineyards with a high gradient slope - idem above (85 ECU/ha).
- 4) To rear animals of local breeds in danger of extinction (43-85 ECU/ha).
- 5) To apply extensive production methods on arable land - environmental practices (43-85 ECU/ha).
- 6) To maintain biotopes on wetlands and on oligotrophic grassland communities - environmental practices (85-128 ECU/ha).
- 7) Extensification of single plots or of strips of arable land - environmental practices (average 384 ECU/ha).
- 8) Upkeep of abandoned farmland (average premium 246 ECU/ha).
- 9) To set aside farmland for natural conservation purposes (average 511 ECU/ha).
- 10) Training of farmers in environmentally friendly practices (1.33 MECU).

Control

Authority: Land Administration

Check: 5% of the exploitations (on the spot)

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 970 359 ha.

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 330 MECU.⁷⁰

3.3.2 BAYERN

Title

Bavarian Agri-environmental Programme (*Bayerisches Kulturlandschaftsprogramm (KULAP)*)

68 Until specific measures on groundwater protection are set up, aid is given to the listed areas only for the maintenance of the cultural landscape (extensive use of grassland on high gradient of slopes, and in wetlands).

69 Eurostat, *Portrait of the Regions*, 1993.

70 Excluded from co-financing are parts of sub-programmes 4,7, and 8.

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: RP/LP (*Alpen und Alpenvorland, Südbayerisches Hügelland und Flusslandschaften, Ostbayerisches Mittelgebirge mit Spessart und Rhön, and Nordbayerisches Hügelland und Jura* (= 100% of the UAA)).

Characteristics⁷¹

Total cultivated area: 3 443 000 ha.
Total number of holdings: 235 751
Average holding size: 15 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a-d and f, and paragraph 2 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums**Part I:**

- 1) The basic measure is that the holding converts to environmentally friendly farming practices according to the recommendations of the *Umweltgerechter Planzenbau in Bayern* (17 ECU/ha).
- 2) Additional measures are:
 - * To support extensive farming; to maintain environmentally friendly agriculture; to reduce the livestock density; no use of fertilizers and plant protection products - environmental farming practices (85-426 ECU/ha); the extensification of arable land (85-213 ECU/ha), and the extensification of grassland (43-298 ECU/ha).
- 3) To rear animals in danger of extinction (106-128 ECU/lsu).
- 4) To protect and to maintain special land (steep slopes; mountain pastures; ecological important areas)(43-340 ECU/ha).
- 5) To set aside for a long period of time for natural conservation purposes (170-511 ECU/ha).
- 6) Training (?).

Control

Authority: Land Administration

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 2 900 000 ha.

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 552 MECU.

3.3.3 BERLIN

Title

Programme to promote an Environmentally Benign Agriculture in Berlin (*Programm Umweltschonende Landwirtschaft in Berlin*)

Operation

Part I: RP

Characteristics

Total cultivated area: 3000 ha.
Total number of holdings: 70
Average holding size: 43 ha/holding

71 Eurostat, *Portrait of the Regions*, 1993.

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a-c of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and amount of subsidies

- 1) To promote extensive exploitation of arable land (64-106 ECU/ha) and permanent cultures (149-510 ECU/ha).
- 2) To introduce or to maintain extensive grassland by reducing the livestock density (191 ECU/ha) or by increasing the amount of land (106 ECU/ha) or by converting arable land into grassland (255 ECU/ha)(maximum 1,4 LSU/ha).
- 3) To promote organic farming on arable land, permanent grassland (127 ECU/ha), or permanent cultures (510 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: City State administration

Check: 10% of the applications

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 590 ha. (Extensification: 400 ha; Organic Farming: 90 ha).

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 0.28 MECU.⁷²

3.3.4 BRANDENBURG

Title

Agri-environmental Programme of Brandenburg (*Kulturlandschaftsprogramm des Landes Brandenburg*) (Programme I).

One programme is missing.

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: RP

Characteristics

Total cultivated area: 1 300 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 5936

Average holding size: 219 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a-d, and Article 6 paragraph 1 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

- 1) To introduce or to maintain the extensive exploitation of arable land (77-127 ECU/ha) or of permanent cultures (127-510 ECU/ha).
- 2) Introduction or maintenance of organic farming methods on arable land or on grassland (108 ECU/ha) or on permanent cultures (510 ECU/ha).
- 3) To establish strips of land (minimum of 5 meter) - sow density of 50%; no use of fertilizers or plant protection products (170 ECU/ha).
- 4) To maintain or to introduce extensification of grassland (127 ECU/ha) or to convert arable land into grassland (255 ECU/ha) - reduction of livestock density (1.4 LSU/ha) (192 ECU/lsu).

72 East Berlin is an objective 1 area (50% co-finance for West Berlin and 75% for East Berlin).

- 5) Environmental practices in areas where the exploitation is difficult or in the humid pasture zones of Spreewald (149-425 ECU/ha).
- 6) Integrated farming in the fruit (447 ECU/ha) and the vegetable sector (238-366 ECU/ha). The premiums triple if the vegetables are grown under glass.
- 7) Maintenance or conservation of the "pond" landscape - to improve the quality of water for piscicoles (64-212 ECU/ha).
- 8) To rear local breeds in danger of extinction (100 ECU /LSU).
- 9) To give training for an average of 10 participants or to organize internships of minimum 15 hours, in order to learn environmentally friendly agricultural and forest practices (2498 ECU/participant) (Budget 21.3 MECU).

Control

Authority: Land administration

Check: 5% of the exploitations

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 166 560 ha (Organic Farming: 11 960 ha⁷³; Extensification: 148 600 ha.) (2500 LSU).

Budget

EAGGF contribution: 82.5 MECU.⁷⁴

Programme I: 54 MECU EAGGF contribution (70.6 MECU total cost eligible for co-financing).

Programme II: 11.9 MECU EAGGF contribution (22.6 MECU total cost eligible for co-financing).

3.3.5 BREMEN

Title

Framework to implement the Regulation (EEC) 2078/92 in Bremen (*Rahmenregelung zur Umsetzung der Vo. (EWG) 2078/92 im Land Bremen*)

Operation/ area concerned

Part I: RP

Part II: LP (*Marschengrünland, Niedermoor-Naßwiesen*, priority areas in *Blockland, Borgerfelder Wümmewiese*).

Characteristics

Total cultivated area: 10 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 494

Average holding size: 20 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a,b and d of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) Basic protection programme: organic farming (45 ECU/ha); permanent grassland (85 ECU/ha); conversion of arable land into extensive grassland (204 ECU/ha).

73 This also includes integrated farming (5).

74 The sub-programmes 6 and 7 will not be co-financed.

Part II:

- 1) Extensive grassland protection (maximum 1.2 LSU); expanded basic protection (128-170 ECU/ha), Pasture use (234-277 ECU/ha), Meadow use (255-298 ECU/ha) - environmental practices.
- 2) Biotope and water regime management (102-560 ECU/ha) - limited grassland management.
- 3) Compensation payment for the protection and the maintenance of the nature reserve *Borgefelder Wümmewiese* - environmental practices (51-404 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: Part I: Senator for economics and technology, and Part II: Senator for Environmental protection and urban development.

Check: 5% of the applicants

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 4 477 ha. (Extensification: 2 550 ha.)

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 2.03 MECU.

3.3.6 HAMBURG

Title

Guideline to carry out the Accompanying Environmental Measure of the European Agricultural Policy according to Regulation (EEC) no. 2078/92 of 30 June 1993 of Hamburg (*Richtlinie für die Durchführung der flankierenden Massnahmen Umweltschutz der europäischen Agrarpolitik gemäss der Vo. (EWG) nr. 2078/92 von 30-06-1993 in der Freien und Hansestadt Hamburg*)

Operation/ area concerned

Part I: RP

Characteristics

Total cultivated area: 20 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 1400

Average holding size: 14 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a,b,d-f, and Article 6, paragraph 1 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums⁷⁵

Part I:

- 1) The German GRF adapted to regional characteristics: to introduce (76-127 ECU/ha) or to maintain (64-106 ECU/ha) the extensification of arable land; to introduce (127-250 ECU/ha) or to maintain extensification of grassland (106 ECU/ha); to introduce (127-178 ECU/ha) or to maintain (106-505 ECU/ha) extensification of permanent cultures.
- 2) Special support for the conversion to ecological agriculture on arable land (127 ECU/ha), grassland (127 ECU/ha), and permanent cultures (595 ECU/ha).
- 3) Extensification of single plots for nature protection purposes on arable land (127-255 ECU/ha), on grassland (170-382 ECU/ha), and on permanent cultures (425-772 ECU/ha).
- 4) Upkeep of abandoned farmland according to specified methods (127-255 ECU/ha).
- 5) Promotion of 20-years set aside of farmland for environmental protection (340-595 ECU/ha).
- 6) Protection of habitat for wild species on suitable agricultural grassland (255-425 ECU/ha), and arable land (340-595 ECU/ha).

⁷⁵ Premiums often differ per year. The premium of the first year is higher than the following years.

- 7) Promotion of integrated fruit-growing (170-340 ECU/ha).
- 8) Courses (10 courses; 935 ECU/course) on and internships in agricultural production methods that are environmentally friendly and that preserve the landscape (15 participants in foreign courses (510 ECU/person). In total there will be around 200 participants (Budget 0.12 MECU).

Control

Authority: Land administration

Check: 5% of the applicants

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 6 971 ha. (Extensification: 3 496 ha.; Organic Farming: 1 054 ha.; Set aside: 11 ha.).

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 4.74 MECU.

3.3.7 HESSEN

Title

Agri-environmental Programme of Hessen (*Hessens Kulturlandschaftsprogramm (HEKUL)*) and Landscape Conservation Programme of Hessen (*Hessens Landschaftspflegeprogramm (HELP)*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: RP

Part II: LP

Characteristics⁷⁶

Total cultivated area: 778 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 52 792

Average holding size: 15 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a,b,d and e, and paragraph 2 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I: (HEKUL)

- 1) To introduce and to maintain extensive farming; to use organic production methods (234-681 ECU/ha) and extensive grassland farming (128 ECU/ha) including the conversion of arable land into extensive grassland (213 ECU/ha).
- 2) To promote 20-year set aside of land on river banks and meadowland (600 ECU/ha).
- 3) To rear endangered breeds (85-106 ECU/lsu).
- 4) Training of farmers on environmentally friendly farming (5-11 ECU/participant/per hour).

Part II: (HELP)

- 1) To promote the extensification on single plots, creation of intermediate structures, and upkeep of abandoned farmland in specific areas - extensification of grassland (64-85 ECU/ha); extensification on 10 meter strips on river banks (128-298 ECU/ha), and extensification of arable land (43-447 ECU/ha).
- 2) Upkeep of abandoned farmland (64 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: Land administration

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 125 400 ha. (Organic farming: 40 000 ha; Extensification: 79 100 ha; Set aside: 3 300 ha)

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 108 MECU.⁷⁷

3.3.8 MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN

Title

Environmentally favourable use of grassland in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
Programme II will be submitted later to the STAR Committee.

Operation/area concerned

Part I: RP

Characteristics

Total cultivated area: 1 300 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 4 439

Average holding size: 293 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a-d of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) Aid scheme for farmers. They have to fulfill the following conditions: to cultivate grassland; not to convert grassland into arable land; a limited livestock density (2 lsu/ha); no use of fertilizers and plant protection products; to protect the landscape variety and recreation value, and other environmental practices (maximum 170 ECU/ha).
- 2) Protection and development of flora and fauna on grassland where species are endangered or in danger or becoming extinct.

Control

Authority: Land administration (Programme I: Ministry of Environment & Programme II: Ministry of Agriculture).

Check: 5% of the applicants

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 69 300 ha (Extensification: 62 500 ha.).

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 24.6 MECU.⁷⁸

3.3.9 NIEDERSACHSEN

Title

Principle to promote an Agricultural Cultivation adapted to Market and Landscape (*Grundsätze für die Förderung einer markt- und standortangepaßten landbewirtschaftung*)
Programme with a Problem Oriented Approach (*Programme mit gezielt problemorientierter Ausrichtung*)

77 Not co-financed is part of sub-programme 3.

78 Not co-financed is sub-programme number 2.

Operation/area concerned

Part I: RP (Programme 1 and part Programme 2)

Part II: LP (part Programme 2)⁷⁹

Characteristics

Total cultivated area: 2 700 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 96 779

Average holding size: 28 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programmes contain elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a-f, and Article 6 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and amount of subsidies

Part I:

- 1) To stop chemical fertilization on arable land (76 ECU/ha) and on permanent cultures (127 ECU/ha).
- 2) To promote introduction (127 ECU/ha) or maintenance (106 ECU/ha) of extensive grassland production.
- 3) To convert arable land into extensive grassland (249 ECU/ha)
- 4) To promote organic farming methods on arable land and on grassland (106-127 ECU/ha), and on permanent cultures (510-595 ECU/ha).
- 5) To set-aside arable land for 20 years (304-599 ECU/ha).
- 6) To maintain humid grassland - limitations related to mowing and fertilization (127-340 ECU/ha).

Part II:

- 1) Cooperation model between the protection of nature and agricultural production - extensive production methods on arable land and on grassland (149-191 ECU/ha); on poor grassland (max. 234 ECU/ha); to convert arable land into extensive grassland (maximum 348 ECU/ha).
- 2) To rear animals of local breeds in danger of extinction (maximum 100 ECU/LSU).
- 3) To maintain extensive grassland in hilly areas (127-170 ECU/ha).
- 4) White Cygogne (*Weser* and *Aller* rivers) programma - to promote permanent extensive grassland cultivation; to convert arable land into permanent extensive grassland (159-616 ECU/ha).
- 5) Voluntary participation in natural reserves and national parks - special requirements related to drainage and the use of pesticides and fertilizers on grassland (42-85 ECU/ha).
- 6) Training (45 courses and 1125 participants)(maximum 2465 ECU/participant) and demonstration projects (personnel and material cost are paid for)(340 ECU/participant).

Control

Authority: Land administration Niedersachsen

Part I, sub-programme 5, and Part II, sub-programme 1 and 2: Ministry of Agriculture.

Part I, 6 and Part II, sub-programme 3 to 6: Ministry of Environment.

Check: 5% of the applicants

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 166 032 ha. (Organic farming: 30 340 ha; Extensification: 90 000 ha).

Programme I: 135 340 ha.

Programme II: 30 692 ha.

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 45.2 MECU (Programme I).

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 12.97 MECU (Programme II).

⁷⁹ Subprogrammes 5,6 belong to the Programme II as well as the sub-programmes mentioned under part II.

3.3.10 NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN

Title

Promotion Programme for an Environmentally and Landscape Friendly Agricultural Cultivation of Nordrhein-Westfalen (*Föderprogramm für eine umweltverträgliche und standortangepaßte Landwirtschaft in Nordrhein-Westfalen*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: RP

Part II: LP

Characteristics

Total cultivated area: 1 560 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 75 315

Average holding size: 21 ha/holding.

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a,b and d, and Article 6 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) To promote and to adapt agriculture towards market and landscape - extensive production on arable land (51-127 ECU/ha), on permanent cultures (85-612 ECU/ha), and on grassland (85 ECU/ha), and to convert arable land into grassland (306 ECU/ha).
- 2) To protect flower species inherent to arable land - establishing 3 to 6 meter strips on which no fertilizers will be used (212-334 ECU/ha).
- 3) To maintain and to reinstall little orchards (*Streuobstwiesen*) - environmental practices (425 ECU/ha).
- 4) To support 10 demonstration projects during the period 1993-96 (paying for salaries, material and travel; Budget 2.51 MECU).
- 5) Professional training through courses and internships (2500 ECU/person; Budget: 1.89 MECU).

Part II:

- 1) Programme for the marches (*Feuchtwiesen*) (102-595 ECU/ha).
- 2) Programme for the wetlands (*Gewässerauen*) (102-595 ECU/ha).
- 3) Programme for the mountainous areas of medium height (*Mittelgebirge*) - in order to preserve the natural equilibrium and the landscape (51-595 ECU/ha).
- 4) To promote extensive exploitation of land strips along rivers (*Uferrandstreifen*) (maximum 595 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: Land administration

Check: 5-20% of the applicants

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 141 017 ha. (Extensification: 126 260 ha.).

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 40.6 MECU.⁸⁰

80 Excluded from co-financing are sub-programme 3 of Part I, and certain things under sub-programme 2 under Part II.

3.3.11 RHEINLAND-PFALZ

Title

Programme I: Promotion Programme for Environmentally Friendly Farming (*Förderprogramm umweltschonender landbewirtschaftung (FUL)*)

Programme II: Promotion of Extensive Agriculture on *Steillagenrebflächen* in Rheinland-Pfaz (*Förderung der extensiven Bewirtschaftung von Steillagenrebflächen in Rheinland-Pfaz*)⁸¹

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: RP

Part II: LP (areas with slopes of more than 30% inclination along the *Rhein, Mosel, Saar, Ruwer, and Ahr*).

Characteristics⁸²

Total cultivated area: 720 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 58 314

Average holding size: 12 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programmes contain elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a,b,d and f of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and amount of subsidies

Part I:

- 1) To introduce and to maintain "integrated controlled" production in arable farming, market gardening, fruit growing, and viticulture according to the general principles of integrated farming (149-383 ECU/-ha).
- 2) To introduce or to maintain organic farming (191-596 ECU/ha).
- 3) To introduce and to maintain extensive grassland farming (64-277 ECU/ha).
- 4) To set aside or to extensify strips around arable land and permanent cultures (5-7 meters) - environmental practices; set aside (553 ECU/ha).

Part II:

- 1) To preserve vinecultures on terraces and slopes.
 - a) To reduce organic manure by 50 kg N/year; to stop or reduce the use of chemical fertilizers (amounts specified); to stop the use of phytopharmaceutical products.
 - b) To analyse the soil and to register production methods.
 - c) To protect the soil - landscape preservation.If the applicant meets all requirements the support is 640 ECU/ha.

Control

Authority: Land administration

Check: 5% of the applicants

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 80 000 ha. + ? (Extensification: 140 000 ha).

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 58.8 MECU (Programme I).

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 18 MECU (Programme II).

81 This programme has been integrated in the programme FUL.

82 Eurostat: *Portrait of the Regions*, 1993.

3.3.12 SAARLAND

Title

Agri-environmental Programme of Saarland (*Kulturlandschaftsprogramm für das Saarland*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: RP

Characteristics⁸³

Total cultivated area: 68 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 3537

Average holding size: 19 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a-e, and paragraph 2 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) To maintain green zones in the environmentally sensitive areas; land strips of 10 meter - environmental practices (244 ECU/ha).
- 2) To take measures against erosion for big cultures (*grandes cultures*) and for vine yards - environmental practices (pesticides are tolerated) (106-244 ECU/ha).
- 3) To promote extensive grassland (max. 1.4 lsu/ha) (106 ECU/ha) and to convert arable land into extensive grassland, especially in zones threatened by erosion (255 ECU/ha).
- 4) Special measures to maintain the biological richness of prairies (85-149 ECU/ha).
- 5) To promote organic farming on arable land and grassland (106 ECU/ha) and on viticulture (340 ECU/ha)(first year 510 ECU/ha).
- 6) To promote traditional methods of production in order to conserve specific landscapes (i.e. orchards)(149-191 ECU/ha).
- 7) To maintain abandoned arable land and pastures (255 ECU/ha).
- 8) To rear animals in danger of extinction (59-64 ECU/lsu).
- 9) Training in organic farming and environmentally friendly farming practices (850 ECU/participant).

Control

Authority: Land administration

Check: 5% of the applicants

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 35 024 ha.

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 11 MECU.

3.3.13 SACHSEN

Title

Environmentally Friendly Agriculture in Saxony (*Umweltgerechte Landwirtschaft im Freistaat Sachsen (UL)*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: RP

Characteristics⁸⁴

Total cultivated area: 1 000 000 ha.
Total number of holdings: ?
Average holding size: ?

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a,b,d, and f, and Article 6 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) Environmentally friendly arable farming which consists of: integrated farming with a basic (34E-CU/ha) or additional assistance (21-157 ECU/ha); to convert to (233 ECU/ha) or maintenance of (191 ECU/ha) organic farming (R. 2092/91); to control the use of nitrates and plant protection products - specific requirements with respect to extensification, fertilization, and environmental practices.
- 2) Farm landscape programme - environmental practices; fish pond maintenance; convert to extensive grassland; set aside (32-509 ECU/ha).
- 3) Environmentally friendly horticulture, viticulture, and hop-growing - specific guidelines concerning organic agriculture and environmental practices (213-636 ECU/ha).
- 4) Rearing of endangered breeds (85 ECU/ha).
- 5) Approximately 10 demonstration projects on (80-100% of the costs; budget: 0.29 MECU), and basic and advanced training for environmentally friendly farming (maximal 2119 ECU/participant; budget: 0.96 MECU).

Control

Authority: Land administration
Check: 5% of the applicants

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 185 840 ha.(Organic farming: 10 840 ha).

Budget (1993-97)

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 222.1 MECU.

3.3.14 SACHSEN-ANHALT

Title

Concept Programme to Implement the Accompanying Measures of the EU-Agricultural Reform in Sachsen-Anhalt (*Gesamtkonzept für die Umsetzung der flankierende Maßnahmen der EG-Agrarreform in Sachsen-Anhalt*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: RP
Part II: LP

Characteristics

Total cultivated area: 1 040 000 ha.
Total number of holdings: 14 100
Average holding size: 171 ha/holding

84 Eurostat, *Portrait of the Regions*, 1993.

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a-e, and Article 6 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and amount of subsidies

Part I:

- 1) To promote agricultural production methods adapted to market, environment and landscape on arable land (64-127 ECU/ha), permanent cultures (106-595 ECU/ha), and extensive grassland (106 ECU/ha) - to convert arable land into grassland (255 ECU/ha).
- 2) To support training (2124 ECU/person (10 participants per 15 hour course) and 5 demonstration projects (100% support) (Total budget: 0.9 MECU).
- 3) To rear animals of local breeds that are threatened with extinction (98 ECU/LSU).
- 4) To apply organical and bio-technical plant protection measures in permanent cultures (170-212 ECU/ha) and horticulture on open land (106 ECU/ha) or under glass (2 549 ECU/ha).
- 5c) To preserve abandoned surfaces - to mow the grass (76-850 ECU/ha), to prune trees (45-108 ECU/ha), and/or to replant and maintain hedges or groves (*Feldgehölzen*)(250-378 ECU/ha).

Part II:

- 5) To promote to use surfaces with respect to environment and landscape preservation (no use of fertilizers or plant protection products) like:
 - a) To cultivate extensive grassland (127-552 ECU/ha) or to convert arable land into grassland (340-552 ECU/ha). Also a premium can be given to cattle (98 ECU/ha) or sheep (51 ECU/ha) grazing on the high *Harz* meadows when there are no other means to preserve (maximum 0,3-1,4 LSU/ha).
 - b) To preserve viticulture and small orchards in areas like terraces and steep slopes. The amounts of premiums depend on the inclination of land (1699-4248 ECU/ha or the amount of trees (maximum 35-85 trees/ha) (584-690 ECU/ha).
 - d) To preserve arable land in order to protect and develop hamster populations (340-552 ECU/ha).
 - e) To preserve arable land in order to protect and develop greater bustard (*Großstrappen*) populations (340-529 ECU/ha).
 - f) To preserve arable land in order to protect and develop the flower species accompanying the land (maximal 340 ECU/ha).
 - g) To cultivate fish cultures in ponds (maximal 212 ECU) and waters with low flows (maximal 106 ECU).
- 6) To promote extensive cultivation of marginal strips of arable land (till 297 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: Land administration

Check: 5% of the applicants

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 144 244 ha. (Organic farming: 5 000 ha; Extensification: 108 800 ha).

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 67.9 MECU.⁸⁵

3.3.15 SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

Title

Land Programme of Schleswig-Holstein for an Environmentally Friendly and Landscape Preserving Agriculture

85 Excluded from co-financing are subprogrammes 5b, 5c, and 5g.

ral Production (*Landesprogramm Schleswig-Holstein für eine umweltgerechte und den natürlichen Lebensraum schützende landwirtschaftliche Produktionsverfahren*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: RP

Part II: LP

Characteristics

Total cultivated area: 1 100 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 25 730

Average holding size: 39 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letter a-d of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) To promote an agricultural cultivation adapted towards market and landscape - extensive cultivation of arable land (maximum 106 ECU/ha) and grassland (64 ECU/ha); to convert arable land into grassland (255 ECU/ha).

Part II:

- 1) To protect biotopes in the agricultural sector; to protect and maintain areas of flower species on arable land and grassland - requirements with respect to: livestock density; manure; drainage; herbicides usage; and other farming practices (127-722 ECU/ha).
- 2) To protect strips around arable land (297-722 ECU/ha) and grassland (85-255 ECU/ha).
- 3) To protect the 7 islands of *Hallig (Wattenmeer)* - extensive grassland; environmental practices (127-544 ECU/ha).
- 4) Integration of subprogramme 1 and 2: to preserve biotopes and extensive grassland cultivation in specific areas (maximal 234 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: Land administration (Part II, sub-programme 2 and 3 fall under the responsibility of the Regional Ministry of Environment).

Check: 5% of the applicants

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 30 307 ha. (Extensification: 14 616 ha).

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 15.9 MECU.⁸⁶

3.3.16 THÜRINGEN

Title

Agri-environmental Programme of Thüringen (*KulturLandschaftsProgramm*) (*KULAP*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: RP

86 Excluded from co-financing is part of sub-programme 4.

Characteristics⁸⁷

Total cultivated area: 881 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: ?

Average holding size: ?

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a-f, and paragraph 2 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) To introduce or to maintain production methods compatible with the environment in arable farming or for perennial crops - to convert to organic farming (127-509 ECU/ha), to stop the use of herbicides on arable land and in permanent cultures (64-148 ECU/ha), and to stop the use of fertilizers and plant protection products in cereal cropping (76 ECU/ha).
- 2) Integrated controlled production in fruit growing, in horticulture, of medical and spice plants and of perennial crops - reduction of fertilizers and plant protection products; specific guidelines (148-381 ECU/ha).
- 3) Organic enrichment through cultivation of extensive types of crops or mixed crops and through not using fertilizers and plant protection products (210 ECU/ha).
- 4) Enrichment of the ecological varieties and preservation of wild plant growing in the fields by various rotation programmes and extensive farming - no use of synthetic fertilizers and plant protection products; rotation set aside (157 ECU/ha).

Part II:

- 1) Extensive grassland farming (max. 1.4 lsu/ha) - environmental practices (85 ECU/ha).
- 2) Extensive grassland farming on pastures (0.3 lsu/ha)(106-170 ECU/ha); extensive farming on meadows and meadows with scattered fruit trees (127 ECU/ha) - reduction on the use of fertilizers and no use of plant protection products; environmental practices.
- 3) To convert arable land into permanent extensive grassland (254-305 ECU/ha).
- 4) Measures for landscape management and nature conservation - to rear local breeds in danger of extinction; extensive farming of strips around the fields (297-466 ECU/ha); conservation of locations of oligotrophic and xeric grassland communities, meadows with scattered fruit trees upland meadows (over 400 metres), moist meadows and grassland in meadow hatching areas through mowing (85-212 ECU/ha) or trough extensive grazing (21-64 ECU/ha); the upkeep of scattered fruit tree populations (119-237 ECU/ha).
- 5) 20 year set-aside for nature conservation purposes (275-509 ECU/ha).
- 6) Upkeep of abandoned grassland areas, contaminated areas and water reservoir areas (maximum 250 ECU/ha).
- 7) Creation of intermediate structures by setting aside strips around fields (5 meter)(275-509 ECU/ha).
- 8) To rear animals of local breeds in danger of extinction (100 ECU/ha)
- 9) Training (15 hour course) in agricultural and forestry production practices compatible with the requirements of environmental protection and upkeep of the countryside (3-5 ECU/participant/hour).

Control

Authority: Land administration

Check: ?

Participation

Total participation: ?

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 122 MECU.

GREECE

No programmes approved yet.

3.4 SPAIN

Title

Support Programme to Promote Agricultural Production Methods Compatible with the Requirements for the Protection and Conservation of the Landscape (*Programa de ayudas para fomentar métodos de producción agraria compatibles con las exigencias de la protección y la conservación del espacio natural*)⁸⁸

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: NP

Part II: LP (56 specified zones of the autonome regions communities: *Andalucía* (2,6,7); *Aragón* (2,4,10,11); *Asturias* (6); *Canarias* (8,10); *Castilla La Mancha* (4); *Castilla y Leon* (2,4,10,11); *Cataluña* (1-7,11); *Extremadura* (2,4,7); *Galicia* (1,4,6,7,11); *Madrid* (7,11); *Murcia* (1,4,10,11); *Navarra* (2,6,7,10,11); *La Rioja* (6); *Comunidad Valencia* (5,6); and *Pais Vasco* (5,6,7,12); specified parks in *Andalucía* (2,3,5,11); *Aragon* (6,10); *Asturias* (6,10); *Canarias* (8); *Cantabria* (6,10); *Castilla- La Mancha* (9); *Castilla y Leon* (6,10); *Exstremadura* (6,10,11) and National Parks: *RAMSAR* (2,5,11) and *ZEPAS* (3,4,5,10,11,12))⁸⁹

Characteristics⁹⁰

Total cultivated area: 25 088 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 1792 000

Average holding size: 14 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programmes contain elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a-g, and Article 6 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) Extensive farming on arable land (cereals) - environmental practices; set aside; extensification (17-40 ECU/ha).
- 2) Training of teachers (2100 ECU/teacher) and 4900 farmers (1050 ECU/farmer) in, and organizing seminars (265 ECU/participant) on environmental farming (budget: 11.58 MECU).
- 3) To rear local animals in danger of extinction (52 ECU/lsu).
- 4) Organic agriculture - no use of fertilizers and phytosanitary products; farming practices according to the Spanish rules of CRAE (*Conseil Régulateur de l'Agriculture Biologique*) (78-390 ECU/ha).

Part II:

- 1) Integrated control of phytopathologic treatments - to protect and to promote biodiversity and to reduce the use of phytopharmaceutical products (maximum 15 850 ECU/holding) in the vineyards of *Penedés*, *Lleida*, *Galice*, and *Murcia* (105-305 ECU/ha).
- 2) To convert arable land into grassland - environmental practices; extensification of grassland; reduction of livestock density (maximum 158.5 ECU/ha) in: *Andalucía* (*Parc Doñana*; *Dehesa*; *Ramsar*); *Aragón* (*L. Gallocanta*; *Pirineo Aragonés*); *Cataluña* (*Alto Ampurdán*); *Extremadura* (*Dehesa*; *Ramsar*); *Navarra* (*P. Occidental*); *Valencia* (*Ramsar*); *Castilla y Leon* (*Aves esteparias*).
- 3) To reduce the livestock density per fodder area (197 ECU/lsu) in: *Andalucía* (*Parc Doñana*); *Aragón* (*Zepa*); *Extremadura* (*Zepa*); *Cataluña* (*Aigüestortes*; *Aigüesmoll*); *La Rioja* (*Zepa*); *Castilla La Mancha* (*Cabañeros*).
- 4) To protect flora and fauna through extensive farming systems - environmental practices and set-aside in: *Andalucía*; *Aragón*; *Cataluña*; *Extremadura*; *Castilla y Leon*; *Castilla La Mancha*; *Galicia*; *Murcia* (24-213 ECU/ha).
- 5) To protect flora and fauna in humid zones (wetlands) - environmental practices (53-158 ECU/ha).

88 The Spanish Programme has been submitted in two parts: the programme for specific zones and one concerning horizontal programmes.

89 The numbers in brackets refer to the sub-programmes described below which are applied to areas within the autonome regions.

90 Eurostat, *Portrait of the Regions*, 1993.

- 6) To maintain the landscape by extensive farming in order to prevent fires - environmental practices; to stimulate the use local breeds (157 ECU/ha or 78 ECU/lsu).
- 7) To combat against erosion - environmental practices (53-682 ECU/ha).
- 8) Environmental Actions on the Canary Islands - environmental practices and landscape preservation (244-604 ECU/ha).
- 9) To spare irrigation water in humid areas - environmental practices and use cultures that need a minimum of water (144-330 ECU/ha).
- 10) To maintain abandoned agricultural or forests land - landscape preservation; extensive grassland (71-252 ECU/ha).
- 11) To set aside agricultural land for more than 20 years (158-525 ECU/ha).
- 12) To manage land for public access and leisure activities (26.3 ECU/ha).
- 13) Demonstration projects to reduce the use of phytopharmaceutical products and fertilizers (budget 0.42 MECU).

Control

Authority: Autonome Communities and the IRYDA

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 4 073 882 ha. (Organic farming: 34098 ha; Extensification: 1495 133 ha) (91863 farmers and 16 573 lsu).

Part I: 1 435 633 ha.

Part II: 2 638 249 ha.

Budget

EAGGF contribution: 394.72 MECU.

Part I: 98.75 MECU (Total cost estimated 144.9 MECU).

Part II: 295.97 MECU (Total cost estimated 420.3 MECU).

3.4.1 CASTILLA y LEON

Title

Cereal Steppes of Castilla y Leon (*Esteparias Cerealistas de Castilla y Leon*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: LP (*Tierra de Campos; Tierra de Campiñas*)

Characteristics⁹¹

Total cultivated area: 5 689 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 228454

Average holding size: 25 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a,b,d and f of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) To protect avifauna (*Otis Tarda* threatened with extinction) and certain areas against agricultural decline; 4 contracts:

* Contract 1: to lie fallow 34% of the land (*terres seches*) - to improve fallow land (58 ECU/ha); to improve pastures (141 ECU/ha); to reduce fertilizers (29 ECU/ha); to preserve landscape elements

91 Eurostat, *Portrait of the Regions*, 1993.

(250 ECU/ha); additional practices (6.3 ECU/ha) - environmental practices; to protect the original vegetation and biodiversity.

* Contract 2: to lie fallow 24% of the land (*terres seches*) - idem contract 1; additional practices (4 ECU/ha).⁹²

Contract 3: set aside land (158 ECU/ha)

Contract 4: to conserve biological diversity (250 ECU/ha)

Control

Authority: Regional Ministry of Environment

Check: 5% of the holdings

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 1 672 940 ha. (39 163 holdings).

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 80.5 MECU.

3.4.2 CASTILLA la MANCHA

Title

Agricultural Production Methods compatible with the Requirements for the Protection and Conservation of the Landscape (*Métodos de producción agraria compatibles con las exigencias de la protección del medio ambiente y la conservación del espacio*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: LP

Characteristics⁹³

Total cultivated area: 4995 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 167174

Average holding size: 30 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letter d of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) Stabilization of irrigated land and reduction of water consumption to a sustainable level; 3 contracts: to reduce water consumption by 50 % (167 ECU/ha), to reduce water consumption by 70% (279 ECU/ha), or to reduce the water consumption by 100 % (389 ECU/ha) - environmental practices.

Control

Authority: ?

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 89 275 ha.

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 107.2 MECU.

92 The difference between contract 1 and 2 is that the land of contract 1 has a higher density of birds.

93 Eurostat, *Portrait of the Regions*, 1993.

3.4.3 CATALUÑA

Title

Zonal Programme for the Protection of Steppe Bird Habitats in the Ebro and Alt Empordà lowlands (*Programa zonal para la conservación del hábitat de aves esteparias en la depresión del Ebro y el Alt Empordà*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: LP (*Carrassumada, Mas de Melons (zone 1); Alpicat; Alguire; Plana del Cort (zone 2); Alt Empordà (zone 3); Plans de Sio Y Bellmunt (zone 4)*).

Characteristics⁹⁴

Total cultivated area: 1 374 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 107 924

Average holding size: 13 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a,b, and d-g of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) To maintain extensive production on non-irrigated land (26 ECU/ha); rotation set aside for 1 or 2 years (118 ECU/ha); to protect the bird habitat, to convert to long cycle cereal cultures (52 ECU/ha); to change into a vegetable production of which 25% will not be harvested (223 ECU/ha); to maintain abandoned land (53 ECU/ha); longterm set aside (118 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: Regional administration of the Ministry of Agriculture

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 15 596 ha.

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 7.56 MECU.

3.4.4 NAVARRA

Title

Zonal Programme to develop Agricultural Production Methods for Environmental Protection and Landscape Preservation of *Bardenas Reales y Vedado de Egurias* (Programme I)

Zonal Programme of *Pirineo Occidental* (*Programa zonal del Pirineo Occidental*) (Programme II)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: LP (*Bardenas; Vedado de Egurias; Pirineo Occidental*)

Characteristics⁹⁵

Total cultivated area: 658 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 33 169

Average holding size: 20 ha/holding

94 Eurostat, *Portrait of the Regions*, 1993.

95 Eurostat, *Portrait of the Regions*, 1993.

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letter a,b, and d-f of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) To preserve the National Park of *Bardenas Reales* and the *Ebre* Valley - to introduce organic agriculture (132 ECU/ha); to convert to extensive grassland (68-147 ECU/ha); to maintain abandoned agricultural land and forests (?ECU/ha); to set aside agricultural land for a long period to protect environment (137-211 ECU/ha) (Programme I).
- 2) To conserve the ecosystems and to reduce agricultural decline in *Pirineo Occidental* - to introduce organic agriculture on non-irrigated cereal land (53 ECU/ha); to transform intensive grassland and arable land into extensive grassland (90 ECU/ha); to apply environmental practices to protect the natural resources and landscape preservation (21-34 ECU/ha); to set aside agricultural land for a long period of time (63 ECU/ha) (Programme II).

Control

Authority: Regional administration of the Ministry of Agriculture

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 125 422 ha.

Programme I: 24 600 ha.

Programme II: 100 822 ha.

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 3.43 MECU.

Programme I: 2.62 MECU.

Programme II: 0.81 MECU.

3.4.5 PAIS VASCO

Title

Special Programme for *Pais Vasco* (*Programa Specifica Pais Vasco*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: RP

Part II: LP (The following Natural Parks in :*Urkiol*; *Valderejo*; *Gorbea*; *Aralar*; *Izki*; *Peña de Aia*; *Aitzgorri*; *Ernio/Pagoeta*; *Entzia*; and other areas in *Urdaibai*; *Encartaciones*; *Bizkaia*; *Ria de Gernika*, several water runnings like *Ebro* etcetera).

Characteristics⁹⁶

Total cultivated area: 206 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 27507

Average holding size: 8 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a-g, and paragraph 2 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) Extensive cultivation of pastures - to reduce nitrates; environmental practices (max. 27 ECU/ha).
- 2) To use organic residus (compost) as fertilizer on cultivated land (79-196 ECU/ha).
- 3) To protect local species, like the *Pottok* horses and the *terreña* or *Betizu* bovins (98 ECU/ha).
- 4) To introduce organic farming (maximum 341 ECU/ha).

Part II:

- 1) To manage land for public access and leisure activities (26 ECU/ha).
- 2) To conserve mountain pastures - environmental practices and landscape preservation (41 ECU/ha).
- 3) To conserve traditional landscapes in order to protect hamlets - environmental practices (155 ECU/ha).
- 4) To conserve marshes, swamps and wetlands in *Ria de Gernika* - environmental practices, landscape preservation (341-590 ECU/ha).
- 5) To protect rivers and water runnings - environmental practices (245-590 ECU/ha).
- 6) Protection of dams and natural lagunes - environmental practices (590 ECU/ha).
- 7) Protection of basins on the side of dams - environmental practices (12-52 ECU/ha).
- 8) To conserve agricultural landscapes - environmental practices and landscape preservation (56-103 ECU/ha).
- 9) Training in environmental agriculture (2.1 ECU/participant/hour; budget: 0.37 MECU).

Control

Authority: ?

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: ?

Budget

EAGGF contribution: 4.7 MECU.

3.5 FRANCE⁹⁷

Title

National Measure for the Maintenance of Extensive Grassland (*Mesure Nationale visant le Maintien des Herbes Extensifs*) (Programme I)
General Regulatory Framework (*Cadre Réglementaire Général*) (Programme II)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: NP (Programme I)

Part II: GRF (Programme II)

The GRF is implemented in all regional programmes described below. The same measures and premiums are used. Therefore this part of the RPs will not be repeated every time but reference is made to the GRF under France.

Characteristics

Total cultivated area: 28 478 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 982000

Average holding size: 29 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The French package of programmes contain elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a-d, and f, and Article 6 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) To maintain extensive grassland (maximum 31 ECU/ha).

Part II:

- 1) To reduce nitrate: to reduce the use of fertilizers (125 ECU/ha) and/or of phytosanitary products (100 ECU/ha); when both measures are applied (150 ECU/ha).
- 2) To convert to organic agriculture (125-590 ECU/ha).
- 3) To convert arable land into extensive grassland (313 ECU/ha).
- 4) To set aside for a period of 20 years in order to protect waters, flora, and fauna (375 ECU/ha).
- 5) To rear endangered breeds (38 ECU/LSU).
- 6) Livestock density reduction (188 ECU/ha).
- 7) Training and demonstration projects (48 000 hours) (7? ECU/h).

Control

Authority: ?

Check: ?

Participation

Total expected participation: 6 343 900 ha. (Organic farming: 51 000 ha; Extensification: 5 355 900 ha).

Part I: 5 250 000 ha.

Part II: 1 093 900 ha.

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 1 548 MECU (690 MECU EAGGF contribution)..

Part I: 1 032 MECU (516 MECU EAGGF contribution).

Part II: 348 MECU (174 MECU EAGGF contribution).

The cost of the RPs and the LPs of the French regions, described below, are included in the 348 MECU.

97 The French territory has been divided into 22 regions and 4 overseas territories.

3.5.1 ALSACE

Title

The Agri-environmental Programme of Alsace (*Le programme agri-environnemental de la région Alsace*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: GRF

Part II: RP

Part III: LP (*Ile dominale (bas-Rhin); Hautes Chaumes and Hautes Vallées Vosgienne; open areas in the montagne Vosgienne; Valleys of the Largue and Sundgau*).

Characteristics⁹⁸

Total cultivated area: 335 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 20 974

Average holding size: 16 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

Idem France.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

See French GRF, part II.

Part II:

- 1) To set aside land for a period of 5 years, covered with grass, in order to protect the water quality by reducing nitrates in the water) (113 ECU/ha).

Part III:

- 1) Programme of areas that can be easily flooded of the *Ile Domamiale* (upstream of Strasbourg between Colmar and Erstein) - extensive grassland, no fertilizers usage, and preservation of the landscape (188-375 ECU/ha).
- 2) Programme of the *Hautes Chaumes* and *Hautes Vallées Vosgienne* - idem above (50-138 ECU/ha).
- 3) Programme for the open areas in the mountains of *Vosgienne* - landscape maintenance (38-100 ECU/ha) and to protect areas with particular biotopes (38-63 ECU/ha).
- 4) To protect the prairies along the river banks of the *Sungau* - to protect water quality (100 ECU/ha) and fauna (150 ECU/ha) by reducing or stopping the use of fertilizers, pesticides etcetera.

Control

Authority: ?

Check: ?

Participation

Total expected participation: ?

Part I: 10 950 ha.

Part II/III: ?

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 9.8 MECU.

3.5.2 AQUITAINE

Title

The Agri-environmental Programme of Aquitaine (*Le programme agri-environnemental de la région Aquitaine*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: GRF

Part II: LP (*Landes; Landes-Gironde; Dordogne*).

Characteristics

Total cultivated area: 1 542 000 ha.

Number of holdings: 77 600

Average holding size: 20 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

Idem France.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

See French GRF, part II.

Part II:

- 1) Programme of the *Bassin versant de la Leyre (Landes- Gironde)*; 2 types of contracts - to reduce the use of phytosanitary products, insecticides, and pesticides (62 ECU/ha); farming practices to reduce erosion by maintaining water streams and drainage (*fosse*) (125 ECU/ha).
- 2) Programme of the *Bassin de l'Enea* - water maintenance (62-93 ECU/ha); to protect biotopes (43-112 ECU/ha); to combat against pollution (62 ECU/ha).
- 3) Programme of the *Barthes de l'Adour (Landes)*; 4 types of contracts - The first three contracts focus on: the reduction of the use of fertilizers; not using herbicides and pesticides; specific required practices (62-187 ECU/ha). The fourth contract is about converting arable land into grassland (225 ECU/ha).
- 4) Programme of *la Double (Dordogne)*; 3 types of contracts - to maintain extensive grassland; landscape preservation (62 ECU/ha); to reduce the use of fertilizers and the use of phytosanitary products (100 ECU/ha); to upkeep abandoned land (125 ECU/ha).
- 5) Programme of the *Perigord Vert (Dordogne)* - against agricultural decline; landscape preservation (85-131 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: ?

Check: ?

Participation

Total estimated participation in hectares: ?

Part I: 15 050 ha.

Part II: ?

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 16.2 MECU.

3.5.3 AUVERGNE

Title

The Agri-environmental Programme of Auvergne (*Le programme agri-environnemental de la région Auvergne*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: GRF

Part II: LP (*Haute Loire; Puy de Dôme; Allier*).

Characteristics

Total cultivated area: 1 562 600 ha.

Total number of holdings: 43 750

Average holding size: 36 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

Idem France.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

See French GRF, part II.

Part II:

- 1) Progamme of the *Canton of the Chaise Dieu (Haute Loire)* - environmental practices and landscape preservation in order to combat agricultural decline (déprise)(29-138 ECU/ha).
- 2) To preserve the meadows of the *Puy-de-Dôme* - environmental practices and landscape preservation in order to protect the rich biodiversity (50-88 ECU/ha).
- 3) Programme of the *Val d'Allier* - to maintain forelands and meadows surrounded by groves/hedges (88-138 ECU/ha).
- 4) Programme of the *Haute Vallée de l'Allier* - to protect biodiversity of the maintenance of meadows surrounded by groves/hedges (25-150 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: ?

Check: ?

Participation

Total expected participation in hectares: ?

Part I: 8 290 ha.

Part II: ?

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 10.2 MECU.

3.5.4 BASSE-NORMANDIE

Title

The Agri-environmental Programme of Basse-Normandie (*Le programme agri-environnemental de la région Basse-Normandie*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: GRF

Part II: LP (*Manche; Orne*).

Characteristics⁹⁹

Total cultivated area: 1409 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 52 654

Average holding size: 27 ha/holding

99 Eurostat, *Portrait of the Regions*, 1993.

Aid Scheme

Idem France.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

See French GRF, part II.

Part II:

- 1) Programme to preserve the Regional Natural Park of the *Marais de Cotentin* and of *Bessin* in the centre of *Manche* - to protect biotopes; to maintain natural meadows; to reduce the use of fertilizers; mow restrictions (44-159 ECU/ha).
- 2) Programme of the *Val of Saire* - to restore the landscape; to maintain hedges; to restore the water quality and the biodiversity (125 ECU/ha).
- 3) Programme of the grove (*Bocage*) in *Ormes* - to restore hedges, and to preserve the economic value and esthetics of the landscape (100 ECU/ha).
- 4) Programme of the valley of the *Haute Charentonne* - to reduce the use of fertilizers and of pesticides; landscape maintenance (50-138 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: ?

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: ?

Part I: 8 170 ha.

Part II: ?

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 13.4 MECU.

3.5.5 BOURGOGNE

Title

The Agri-environmental Programme of Bourgogne (*Le programme agri-environnemental de la région Bourgogne*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: GRF

Part II: LP (*Yonne; Morvan; Val de Loire; Val d'Allier*).

Characteristics¹⁰⁰

Total cultivated area: 1 919 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 35 893

Average holding size: 54 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

Idem France.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

See French GRF, part II.

100 Eurostat, *Portrait of the Regions*, 1993.

Part II:

- 1) Programme of *Migennois (Yonne)* - to convert to permanent meadows; to reduce nitrates in order to improve the quality of water; environmental practices (25-125 ECU/ha).
- 2) Programme of *Morvan* (Natural regional park, *Massif Central*) - extensification and environmental cultivation on peat meadows (*prairies para-tourbeuses*) (50-150 ECU/ha); to re-cultivate abandoned meadows (125-138 ECU/ha); to protect forelands of water streams (94 ECU/ha).
- 3) Programme of the *Val de Loire* and the *Val d'Allier* - mow and fertilization restrictions and a livestock density between 0,6-1 LSU/ha on land and greenswards (*pelouses*) on sand (88-138 ECU/ha), and on natural and old meadows (38-113 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: ?

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: ?

Part I: 8 550 ha.

Part II: ?

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 11.6 MECU.

3.5.6 BRETAGNE

Title

The Agri-environmental Programme of Bretagne (*Le programme agri-environnemental de la région Bretagne*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: GRF

Part II: LP (*Monts d'Arree; Langazel(Finistere)*).

Characteristics

Total cultivated area: 1 865 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 92 550

Average holding size: 20 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

Idem France.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

see French GRF, part II.

Part II:

- 1) Programme of the lands of *Monts d'Arree*; 5 types of contracts: to maintain the land (56 ECU/ha); to restore the land (125 ECU/ha); to maintain wet meadows 75 ECU/ha); to restore wet meadows (118 ECU/ha); and to rehabilitate peat land and stony highland (112 ECU/ha) - reduction of the use of fertilizers and of phytosanitary products; environmental practices.
- 2) Programme of the lands of *Langazel*; 7 types of contracts: to restore the environment (2 contracts)(132-186 ECU/ha); to maintain environment (2 contracts) (57-101 ECU/ha); to maintain meadows (2 contracts) (71-117 ECU/ha); to convert arable land into extensive grassland (250-375 ECU/ha) - extensification of grassland; restoration of the biodiversity; reduction of the use of fertilizers; environmental practices.

Control

Authority: ?

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: ?

Part I: 15 550 ha.

Part II: ?

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 17.4 MECU.

3.5.7 CENTRE

Title

The Agri-environmental Programme of Centre (*Le programme agri-environnemental de la région Centre*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: GRF

Part II: LP (*Loiret; Loiret-et-Cher; Cher; Indre*).

Part III: RP

Characteristics

Total cultivated area: 2 500 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 45 200

Average holding size: 55 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

Idem France.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

See French GRF, part II.

Part II:

- 1) Programme of the *Bassin Versant of Villamblain (Loiret)* - to reduce nitrates in the water; fertilization and plough restrictions (23-138 ECU/ha).
- 2) Programme of the *Brenne* and surroundings (*Indre*); two types of contracts aimed to protect biotopes - fertilization and mow restrictions (50-138 ECU/ha).
- 3) Programme of the *Grande Sologne (Loiret, Loiret-et-Cher, Cher)*; three types of contracts - fertilization, mow, and plough restrictions (63-245 ECU/ha).
- 4) Programme of *Moyenne Vallée du Cher*; three types of contracts -idem above (50-125 ECU/ha).
- 5) Programme of the *Haute Vallée of the Cisse (Loir-et-Cher)* -idem above (75-138 ECU/ha).

Part III:

- 1) To maintain organic agriculture in annual cultures (80-103 ECU/ha), on grassland (37 ECU/ha), and in permanent cultures (83-375 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: ?

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: ?

Part I: 12 180 ha.

Part II/III: ?

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 23.4 MECU.

3.5.8 CHAMPAGNE-ARDENNES

Title

The Agri-environmental Programme of Champagne Ardennes (*Le programme agri-environnemental de la région Champagne-Ardennes*) (VI/7204/94. rev.1.dd, VI/7203/94.rev.1.dt, 27/28 September 1994).

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: GRF

Part II: LP (*Aube; Marne; Hautes Marne; Ardennes*).

Approved

Date: 1995

Characteristics

Total cultivated area: 1 580 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 32 000

Average holding size: 49 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

Idem France.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

See French GRF, part II.

Part II:

- 1) Programme of the *Forêt d'Orient* and of the *Horre (Aube)* - to use environmental farming practices in order to protect biotopes (25-138 ECU/ha) - extensification; to use less fertilizers.
- 2) Programme of the lake of *Der (Marne-Haute Marne)* - idem above (50-138 ECU/ha).
- 3) Programme of the alluvial valleys of the *Aisne, Meuse, and Chiers (Ardennes)* - idem above (38-138 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: ?

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: ?

Part I: 6 010 ha.

Part II: ?

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 8.2 MECU.

3.5.9 CORSE

Title

The Agri-environmental Programme of Corse (*Le programme agri-environnemental de la région Corse*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: GRF

Part II: RP

Characteristics¹⁰¹

Total cultivated area: 359 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 4380

Average holding size: 82 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

Idem France.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

See French GRF, part II.

Part II:

- 1) To support organic farming on arable land and annual cultures (25-70 ECU/ha), on grassland (18-35 ECU/ha); in vineyards (38-75 ECU/ha); in olive- and citrus fruit cultures (112-352 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: ?

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 1 600 ha.

Part I: 1 000 ha.

Part II: 600 ha

Budget

EAGGF contribution: 1.2 MECU.

3.5.10 FRANCHE COMTE

Title

The Agri-environmental Programme of Franche Comte (*Le programme agri-environnemental de la région Franche Comté*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: GRF

Part II: LP (*Jura; Doubs; Belfort-Haute Saône; Ain*).

Characteristics¹⁰²

Total cultivated area: 779 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 18 696

Average holding size: 42 ha/holding

101 Eurostat, *Portrait of the Regions*, 1993.

102 Eurostat, *Portrait of the Regions*, 1993.

Aid Scheme

Idem France.

Sub-programmes and premiums**Part I:**

See French GRF, part II.

Part II:

- 1) Programme of three valleys in the south of the *Jura* and the cantons of *Saint-Amour*, *Beaufort*, *Orgelet* and *Clairvaux les lacs* (*Jura*); three types of contracts - extensification of grassland; landscape preservation on greenwards or in orchards which cannot be mechanically cultivated (100-138 ECU/ha), and in valley land (100-125 ECU/ha).
- 2) Programme of the valleys of the *Loire* and *Lison* (*Doubs*) - extensification of grassland; landscape preservation (50-138 ECU/ha).
- 3) Programme of the *Bassin de Drugeon* (*Doubs*) - to reduce organic and mineral fertilization; landscape preservation; environmental practices (63-138 ECU/ha).
- 4) Programme of the *Vosges comtoises* (*Territoire de Belfort - Haute-Saône*) - landscape preservation and waterpoint maintenance (15-83 ECU/ha).
- 5) Programme of the *Haute Chaîne* of the *Jura* (*Ain*, *Jura*, *Doubs*) - to preserve the landscape and to maintain abandoned land (34-88 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: ?

Check: ?

Participation

Total expected participation: ?

Part I: 6 920 ha.

Part II: ?

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 10 MECU.

3.5.11 GUADELOUPE**Title**

The Agri-environmental Programme of Guadeloupe (*Le programme agri-environnemental de la région Guadeloupe*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: GRF

Part II: LP (*Nord Basse-Terre*).

Characteristics¹⁰³

Total cultivated area: 47 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 16 530

Average holding size: 3 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

Idem France.

103 Eurostat, *Portrait of the Regions*, 1993.

Sub-programmes and premiums**Part I:**

See French GRF, part II.

Part II:

- 1) Programme to reduce erosion - to (re)plant sugarcane, ananas, or *tubercules* (100 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: ?

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: ?

Part I: 280 ha.

Part II: ?

Budget

EAGGF contribution: 0.58 MECU.

3.5.12 HAUTE-NORMANDIE**Title**

The Agri-environmental Programme of Haute Normandie (*Le programme agri-environnemental de la région Haute-Normandie*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: GRF

Part II: LP (*Boucles of the Seine*; Valley of the *Risle* and *Eure*; *Pays of Bray*).

Part III: RP

Characteristics¹⁰⁴

Total cultivated area: 862 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 24 073

Average holding size: 36 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

Idem France.

Sub-programmes and premiums**Part I:**

See French GRF, part II.

Part II:

- 1) Programme of the *Boucles of the Seine*: to maintain wetlands (63-138 ECU/ha); to maintain and restore meadows on sand ground or on hills (63-138 ECU/ha); to restore orchards containing tall size trees (138 ECU/ha); to protect and restore groves/hedges (38-75 ECU/ha) - environmental practices.
- 2) Programme of the Valley of the *Risle* and *Eure* - (idem above).
- 3) Programme of the *Pays of Bray* - environmental practices; to maintain land along riverbanks (50 ECU/ha)).

Part III:

- 1) To maintain organic farming (? ECU/ha).

104 Eurostat, *Portrait of the Regions*, 1993.

Control

Authority: ?

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares:

Part I: 7300 ha.

Part II/III: ?

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 8.2 MECU.

3.5.13 ILE DE FRANCE**Title**

The Agri-environmental Programme of Ile de France (*Le programme agri-environnemental de la région*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: GRF

Part II: LP (*Essonne*).

Part III: RP

Characteristics

Total cultivated area: 592 254 ha.

Total number of holdings: 8703

Average holding size: 68 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

Idem France.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

See French GRF, part II.

Part II:

1) Programme to restore the habitat of the bustard or field-duck - environmental practices (124 ECU/ha).

Part III:

1) To support organic farming in annual cultures (100-137 ECU/ha), on grassland (37 ECU/ha), and in permanent cultures (197-462 ECU/ha).¹⁰⁵

Control

Authority: ?

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: ?

Part I: 3 470 ha.

Part II/III: ?

105 This sub-programme focuses on the maintenance of organic agriculture and additional to the GRF.

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 6.8 MECU.

3.5.14 LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON**Title**

The Agri-environmental Programme of Languedoc-Roussillon (*Le programme agri-environnemental de la région Languedoc-Roussillon*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: GRF

Part II: LP (*Lozère; Pyrénées-Orientales; Aude; Gard; Hérault*).

Characteristics

Total cultivated area: 1 019 800 ha.

Total number of holdings: 59 368

Average holding size: 17 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

Idem France.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

See French GRF, part II.

Part II:

- 1) Programme of the *Margeride* and *Mont-Lozère* (*Lozère*) - to prevent brushwood coverage on pastures (38-75 ECU/ha).
- 2) Programme of the *Massif forestier* in the zone of *Piemont* (*Pyrénées-Orientales*) - to maintain pastures in order to prevent wood fires (25-138 ECU/ha).
- 3) Programme of the intermediary zones of the *Pyrénées Audoises* (*Aude*) - to maintain pastures (25-125 ECU/ha).
- 4) Programme of the *Grands Causses Lozériens* (*Lozère*) - to manage pastorals (13-63 ECU/ha) and pastorals in wooded areas (63-138 ECU/ha).
- 5) Programme of greenhouses (*serres*), *valats*, and terrasses of the *Cévennes* (*Lozère*) - to improve terrasses (138 ECU/ha); to protect chestnut-groves (138 ECU/ha); to maintain pastorals (25-88 ECU/ha).
- 6) Programme of the mountain of *Aubrac* (*Lozère*) - to maintain pastorals (38-63 ECU/ha).
- 7) Programme of the *Massifs boisés Cévenols* (*Gard*) - landscape preservation and environmental practices in order to prevent forest fires (13-138 ECU/ha).
- 8) Programme of the *Massifs boisés Cévenols*; *Landscape* (*Gard*) - to maintain landscape elements (75-138 ECU/ha).
- 9) Programme of the *Petite Camargue* (*Gard*) - to manage reed-beds (50-100 ECU/ha) and to maintain environmental pastures (75 ECU/ha).
- 10) Programme of the *Basses plaines* of the *Aude* (*Hérault*) - to protect flora and fauna on strips of land (38 ECU/ha), on meadows (100-125 ECU/ha), and in vineyards (100 ECU/ha); to maintain trees (6-38 ECU/ha); to protect wild birds (103-138 ECU/ha) - environmental practices and landscape preservation.
- 11) Programme of abandoned land in viticulture (*Hérault*) - to protect biotopes (63-125 ECU/ha).
- 12) Programme of summer "pastoralism" (cattle send in the mountains for the summer) (*Pyrénées-Orientales*) - to manage pastures (75-81 ECU/ha); to maintain woody areas (to maintain open spaces on heights)(13-25 ECU/ha); and to manage sites for public access; to protect biotopes (1.25-25 ECU/ha).

- 13) Programme to maintain pastures in order to prevent forest fires (*Hérault*) (13-138 ECU/ha).
- 14) Programme of the big calcareous table-land (*Grands causses*) in the Mountain of *Aubrac* (*Lozère*) - environmental practices in order to protect biotopes (100-138 ECU/ha).
- 15) Programme of the *Margeride Est* and the *Mont Lozère* (*Lozère*) - to improve the landscape of the near steep river bank (*berge*) and in peripheral hamlets (50-125 ECU/ha).
- 16) Programme of the *Cru Banyuls* (*Pyrénées-Orientales*) - to maintain vineyards to prevent fires (250 ECU/ha) and to maintain the cultivation of old vineyards (250-375 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: ?

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: ?

Part I: 7 420 ha.

Part II: ?.

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 14.6 MECU.

3.5.15 LIMOUSIN

Title

The Agri-environmental Programme of Limousin (*Le programme agri-environnemental de la région Limousin*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: GRF

Part II: LP (*Haute-Vienne*; *Corrèze*; *Creuse*).

Part III: RP

Characteristics

Total cultivated area: 900 000 ha

Total number of holdings: 29000

Average holding size: 31 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

Idem France.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

See French GRF, part II.

Part II:

- 1) Programme of the *Plateau of Millevaches* (*Haute-Vienne*, *Corrèze*, *Creuse*) - environmental practices and preservation of the landscape on: land which cannot mechanically cultivated, heather land, river banks and pastures; to maintain environmental fragile areas like peat moss (*tourbières*) (26-103 ECU/ha).
- 2) Programme of the *Ouest-Basse-Marche* (*Haute-Vienne*) - to restore meadows (75-111 ECU/ha); to improve the landscape (75-90 ECU/ha); to maintain meadows along riverbanks (75-90 ECU/ha); to manage special sites (75 ECU/ha) by environmental practices.
- 3) Programme of the Mountain of *Blond* and the *Ambazac* (*Haute Vienne*) - to restore wetlands (75-90 ECU/ha); landscape preservation (75-120 ECU/ha); to maintain pastures along river banks (75-90 ECU/ha); to manage special sites (75 ECU/ha) - by environmental practices.

- 4) Programme of *Crocq-Felletin-la Courtine (Creuse)* - to maintain pastures and dry land (75-133 ECU/ha); to protect wetlands (63-133 ECU/ha).
- 5) Programme of the Plateau of South-East *corrézien (Corrèze)* - to maintain wetlands and dry land (75-113 ECU/ha) by environmental practices and landscape preservation.

Part III:

- 1) To promote integrated production in orchards (38 ECU/ha).
- 2) To reduce inputs in market-gardens (*Maraîchères*) (165 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: ?

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: ?

Part I: 3 860 ha.

Part II: ?

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 8.4 MECU.

3.5.16 LORRAINE

Title

The Agri-environmental Programme of Lorraine (*Le programme agri-environnemental de la région Lorraine*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: GRF

Part II: LP (*Meuse; Moselle; Vosges*).

Characteristics¹⁰⁶

Total cultivated area: 1184 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 24740

Average holding size: 48 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

Idem France.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

See French GRF, part II.

Part II:

- 1) Programme of the forelands of the *Meuse* - environmental practices on pastures and landscape preservation (38-250 ECU/ha).
- 2) Programme of the *Vosges mosellanes* - idem above (25-125 ECU/ha).
- 3) Programme of the (halophiles) meadows in the *Seille* valley (*Moselle*) - to maintain meadows; environmental practices (44-138 ECU/ha).
- 4) Programme of *Vittel-Contrexéville* - environmental practices to protect mineral water resources (148 ECU/ha).
- 5) Programme of *Vosges vivantes* - environmental practices and landscape preservation (88-138 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: ?

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: ?

Part I: 11 529 ha.

Part II: ?

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 11.4 MECU.

3.5.17 MIDI-PYRENEES

Title

The Agri-environmental Programme of Midi-Pyrenees (*Le programme agri-environnemental de la région*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: GRF

Part II: LP (*Hautes Pyrénées; Ariège; Aveyron; Gers; Lot; Tarn; Tarn-et-Garonne; Haute-Garonne*).

Part III: RP

Characteristics

Total cultivated area: 2 397 017 ha.

Total number of holdings: 87 320

Average holding size: 28 ha/holding

Objectives

Idem France.

Sub-programmes and premiums**Part I:**

See French GRF, part II.

Part II:

- 1) Programme of the Mountain of *Bigorre* (*Hautes Pyrénées*) - to maintain pastures; to clear of under-growth; to mow communal land (13-25 ECU/ha) and private land (38-100 ECU/ha).
- 2) Programme of the Mountain *Ariégeoise* - idem above (25-100 ECU/ha).
- 3) Programme of the *Grands Causses* (calcereous table land) (*Aveyron*) - to maintain pastures in the parks (13-50 ECU/ha).
- 4) Programme of the *Hers* valley (*Ariège*) - to maintain and preserve mountain pastures in order to protect biotopes through environmental practices (100-150 ECU/ha); landscape preservation (38-63 ECU/ha).
- 5) Programme of *Lévézou* and *Aubrac* (*Aveyron*) - to protect peat moss land and wetlands by environmental practices (38-75 ECU/ha).
- 6) Programme of the ponds of *Armagnac* (*Gers*) - to protect biotopes; environmental practices; landscape preservation (75-138 ECU/ha).
- 7) Programme of the Calcereous Table land of *Limogne* and *Lalbenque* (*Lot*) - to manage pastures in order to prevent fires; environmental practices and landscape preservation (25-100 ECU/ha).
- 8) Programme of the *Puydarrieux* lake (*Hautes Pyrénées*) - to protect biotopes; environmental practices and landscape preservation (38-249 ECU/ha).
- 9) Programme of the mountains of *Lacaune* (*Tarn*) - to preserve rare eco-systems by environmental practices (63-150 ECU/ha).
- 10) Programme of *Quercy* and *Pays de Serres* (*Tarn-et-Garonne*) - environmental practices (63-100 ECU/ha).

- 11) Programme of the hilly *Coteaux* of *Gers* - to maintain pastures; environmental methods (63-113 ECU/ha).
- 12) Programme of the *Montagne Haut-Garonnaise* - to maintain meadows and summer pastures; environmental practices (25-125 ECU/ha).
- 13) Programme of the calcereous table land of *Quercy (Tarn)* - to maintain pastures; environmental practices (63-150 ECU/ha).

Part III:

- 1) To promote integrated production in arboricole areas (apples-pears) - size land 0-5 ha. (125 ECU/ha), size 5-10 ha.(63 ECU/ha) and size > 10 ha. (25 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: ?

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: ?

Part I: 20 000 ha.

Part II: ?

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 28.6 MECU.

3.5.18 NORD-PAS DE CALAIS

Title

The Agri-environmental Programme of Nord-Pas Calais (*Le programme agri-environnemental de la région Nord-Pas Calais*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: GRF

Part II: LP (*Pas de Calais; Nord*).

Characteristics¹⁰⁷

Total cultivated area: 929 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 28 592

Average holding size: 33 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

Idem France.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

See French GRF, part II.

Part II:

- 1) Programme to restore the groves of *Boulonnais (Pas de Calais)* - landscape preservation (38-375 ECU/ha).
- 2) Programme of the *Basse* valley of the *Hayne* and the fish ponds of *Rodignies* - to maintain pastures; environmental practices (106-138 ECU/ha).
- 3) Programme of the *Haute-Vallée* of the *Helpe Majeure (Nord)* - environmental practices; landscape preservation; maintenance of pastures (38-138 ECU/ha).

107 Eurostat, *Portrait of the Regions*, 1993.

- 4) Programme of the *Marais Audomarois (Pas de Calais)* - environmental practices; input reduction (94-138 ECU/ha).
- 5) Programme of swamps and groves of the district of *Marquise (Pas de Calais)* - to maintain wet lands and to maintain groves (100-138 ECU/ha).
- 6) Programme of *Coteaux Calcaires of Pas de Calais* - to promote environmental practices and to maintain pastures in order to protect dry peat land (100-138 ECU/ha).

Part III:

- 1) To maintain groves (*bocage*) - to maintain landscape elements and pastures; to protect biotopes (38-138 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: ?

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: ?

Part I: 5370 ha.

Part II: ?

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 11.4 MECU.

3.5.19 PAYS DE LA LOIRE

Title

The Agri-environmental Programme of Pays de la Loire (*Le programme agri-environnemental de la région Pays de la Loire*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: GRF

Part II: LP (*Vendée; Maine-et-Loire; Loire-Atlantique; Mayenne; Sarthe*).

Characteristics

Total cultivated area: 2 309 100 ha.

Total number of holdings: 86 850

Average holding size: 27 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

Idem France.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

See French GRF, part II.

Part II:

- 1) Programme of *Nord des Iles (Vendée)* - to maintain natural pastures; to use environmental practices (63-207 ECU/ha).
- 2) Programme of *Maillezais* and extension *Marais Poitevin Central (Vendée)* - environmental practices; maintenance of pastures; preservation of the landscape (20-163 ECU/ha)
- 3) Programme of *Marais Breton Vendéen* - idem above (20-138 ECU/ha).
- 4) Programme of *Basses vallées angevines (Maine-et-Loire)* - to protect biotopes; environmental practices (32-138 ECU/ha).

- 5) Programme of *Pays of Ancenis (Loire-Atlantique)* - to maintain pastures; environmental practices (50-138 ECU/ha).
- 6) Programme of the *Loire valley (Maine-et-Loire)* - idem above (50-138 ECU/ha).
- 7) Programme of the *Marais salants of Guérande* and of *Mes (Loire-Atlantique)* - idem above (46-100 ECU/ha).
- 8) Programme of the *Marais of Brière and Brivet (Loire-Atlantique)* - idem above (38-100 ECU/ha).
- 9) Programme of the *Massif of Avaloirs (Mayenne)* - idem above (63-138 ECU/ha)
- 10) Programme of the valleys of the *Huisne* and of the *Loir (Sarthe)* - idem above (63-138 ECU/ha).
- 11) Programme West of the *Lay (Vendée)* - idem above (20-138 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: ?

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: ?

Part I: 8205 ha.

Part II: ?

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 29 MECU.

3.5.20 PICARDIE

Title

The Agri-environmental Programme of Picardie (*Le programme agri-environnemental de la région Picardie*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: GRF

Part II: LP (*Plateau Picard & Ponthieu; Vallée de l'Oise; Marquenterre*).

Part III: RP

Characteristics

Total cultivated area:?

Total number of holdings:?

Average holding size:?

Aid Scheme

Idem France.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

See French GRF, part II.

Part II:

- 1) Programme of the slopes of *Laonnais, Plateau Picard and Ponthieu* - to support environmental practices in order to reduce the nitrates in arable land (22-173 ECU/ha).
- 2) Programme of the *Oise valley* - to maintain pastures; environmental practices; preservation of the landscape (63-200 ECU/ha) To convert arable land into extensive grassland (376 ECU/ha).
- 3) Programme of *Marquenterre* - idem above (63-188 ECU/ha); to convert arable land into extensive grassland (313 ECU/ha).

Part III:

- 1) Test project of 15 farms which do not use fertilizers (N,K,P) and phytosanitary products - demonstration projects on arable land and grassland (125 ECU/ha); to convert arable land into permanent grassland (188 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: ?

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: ?

Part I: 7 810 ha.

Part II/III: ?

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 10 MECU.

3.5.21 POITOU-CHARENTES

Title

The Agri-environmental Programme of Poitou-Charentes (*Le programme agri-environnemental de la région Poitou-Charentes*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: GRF

Part II: LP (*Charente-Maritime; Deux-Sèvres*).

Characteristics

Total cultivated area: 1 788 062 ha.

Total number of holdings: 55 643

Average holding size: 32 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

Idem France.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

See French GRF, part II.

Part II:

- 1) Programme of the *Canton of Rochefort-Nord* and extension (*Charente-Maritime*) - to maintain natural pastures; environmental practices (75-138 ECU/ha).
- 2) Programme of the *Canton of Marennes* and extension (*Charente-Maritime*) - environmental practices (100-138 ECU/ha).
- 3) Programme of the *Marais Poitevin (Deux-Sèvres)* - environmental practices (50-125 ECU/ha).
- 4) Programme of the *Marais Poitevin* of the cantons *Marans* and *Courçon* of *Aunis (Charente-Maritime)* - to use environmental practices and to preserve the landscape (100-138 ECU/ha).
- 5) Programme of the *Marais Poitevin* of the canton *Tonnay-Charente (Charente-Maritime)* - idem above (100-138 ECU/ha).
- 6) Programme of the *Lampon Valley (Deux-Sèvres)* - idem above (63-138 ECU/ha).
- 7) Programme of the marais of *Presqu'île Arvert (Charente-Maritime)* - idem above (100-150 ECU/ha).
- 8) Programme of the canton *Saint-Agnant (Charente Maritime)* - idem above (100-138 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: ?

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: ?

Part I: 5 150 ha.

Part II: ?.

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 17.8 MECU.

3.5.22 PROVENCE-ALPES-COTE D'AZUR

Title

The Agri-environmental Programme of Provence-Alpes-Cote d'Azur (*Le programme agri-environnemental de la région Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: GRF

Part II: LP (*Bouches du Rhône; Vaucluse and Alpes of the Haute Provence; Hautes Alpes; Buech-Rosannais*).

Part III: RP

Characteristics¹⁰⁸

Total cultivated area: 965 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 42 314

Average holding size: 23 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

Idem France.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

See French GRF, part II.

Part II:

- 1) Programme of *Plaine de Crau* (dry) and extension (*Bouches-du-Rhône*) - environmental practices; maintenance of pastures (50 ECU/ha).
- 2) Programme of *Plaine de Crau* (humid) and extension (*Bouches-du-Rhône*) - idem above (50 ECU/ha).
- 3) Programme of *Camargue* and extension (*Bouches-du-Rhône*) - landscape preservation; to maintain pastures; environmental practices (50 ECU/ha).
- 4) Programme of *Massif du Lubéron* (*Vaucluse and Alpes de Haute Provence*) - idem above (50-137 ECU/ha).
- 5) Programme of Regional Natural Parc of *Queyras* (*Hautes-Alpes*) - idem above (38-137 ECU/ha).
- 6) Programme of the National Parc of *Ecrins* (*Hautes-Alpes*) - idem above (38-137 ECU/ha).
- 7) Programme of the dry *Préalpes* of *Buech-Rosannais* - to protect biotopes; to limit agricultural decline; environmental practices; preservation of the landscape (32-137 ECU/ha).
- 8) Programme of the *Ubaye* valley (*Alpes de Hautes-Provence*) - to reduce agricultural decline; environmental practices and landscape maintenance in order to limit forest fires, erosion etcetera. (10-137 ECU/ha).
- 9) Programme of the *Foin de Crau* - to maintain landscape elements and to maintain permanent pastures (137 ECU/ha).

Part III:

- 1) To promote strategies that prevent big fires in the forests - environmental practices (25-137 ECU/ha).
- 2) To protect the water quality in the *Comtat (Vaucluse)* - environmental practices (76-350 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: ?

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: ?

Part I: 2 650 ha.

Part II: ?

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 12.8 MECU.

3.5.23 REUNION

Title

The Agri-environmental Programme of Reunion (*Le programme agri-environnemental de la région Réunion*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: GRF

Part II: RP

Characteristics¹⁰⁹

Total cultivated area: 63 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 15 198

Average holding size: 4 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

Idem France.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

See French GRF, part II.

Part II:

- 1) To protect soils against erosion - environmental practices: to put anti-erosion barriers; to install and maintain cover vegetation; to improve fodder-plant and fruit tree vegetation on steep slopes (88-137 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: ?

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 680 ha.

Part I: 350 ha.

Part II: 330 ha.

109 Eurostat, *Portrait of the Regions*, 1993.

Budget

EAGGF contribution: 0.7 MECU.

3.5.24 RHONES-ALPES**Title**

The Agri-environmental Programme of Rhone-Alpes (*Le programme agri-environnemental de la région Rhônes-Alpes*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: GRF

Part II: LP (*Ain, Ardèche, Isère, Drôme, Isère-Drôme, Haute Savoie, Savoie*).

Part III: RP

Characteristics¹¹⁰

Total cultivated area: 1 839 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 85 851

Average holding size: 21 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

Idem France.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

See French GRF, part II.

Part II:

- 1) Programme for the *Val de Saône* (*Ain*) - environmental practices and landscape preservation (50-138 ECU/ha).
- 2) Programme for *Retord* and *Colombier* (*Ain*) - idem above (38-94 ECU/ha).
- 3) Programme for the *Cévenne ardéchoise et Boutière* (*Ardèche*) - idem above (25-125 ECU/ha).
- 4) Programme of the Natural Parc of *Vercors* (*Isère, Drôme*) - idem above (25-175 ECU/ha).
- 5) Programme of the *Maurienne* valley (*Savoie*) - to limit erosion and fires by maintaining pastures (31-150 ECU/ha).
- 6) Programme of the *Aulps* valley (*Haute Savoie*) - to maintain valley land (25-138 ECU/ha); to maintain alp-pastures (25-38 ECU/ha); to protect biotopes (38-75 ECU/ha); environmental practices and landscape preservation.
- 7) Programme of the *Côte Roannaise* (*Loire*) - to maintain abandoned grassland (94-138 ECU/ha); to maintain waste land (138 ECU/ha); to maintain steep river banks (138 ECU/ha); to manage areas of faunistic interest (75-138 ECU/ha); to maintain clearings (*clairieres*); to support grassland for the protection of water (75 ECU/ha).
- 8) Programme of the *Marais de Chautagne* (*Savoie*) - to maintain humid grassland (125 ECU/ha) and coast grassland (75-100 ECU/ha); to set aside for a long duration (313 ECU/ha).
- 9) Programme to protect desolate mountainous areas (*Isère*) - to clear undergrowth (250 ECU/ha) and to maintain that on a yearly basis (50 ECU/ha).
- 10) Programme of *Diois* (*Drôme*) - extensive pastures on which sheep may graze for a limited amount of time; to preserve the landscape (25-113 ECU/ha).
- 11) Programme of *Val de Drôme* - extensive pastures (125 ECU/ha); to maintain special cultures (parfum, small fruit growing) (125 ECU/ha); to maintain terasses (138 ECU/ha); to maintain hedges (50 ECU/ha); to support biodiversity (75 ECU/ha); to maintain pastures in forests (25 ECU/ha).
- 12) Programme of the National Park of *Ecrins* (*Isère*) - to maintain pastures in order to protect rare species (38 ECU/ha); to diversify cattle grazing on pastures (88 ECU/ha); to support practices like mowing and

¹¹⁰ Eurostat, *Portrait of the Regions*, 1993.

the clearing of undergrowth (138 ECU/ha); to maintain alp pastures that are difficult to access (see premiums mentioned above + 10 %).

13) Programme of the *Revermont (Ain)* - to use environmental practices and to maintain the landscape (50-125 ECU/ha).

Part III:

1) The maintenance of territories of the bovine race *tarentaise* (12.5 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: ?

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: ?

Part I: 14 960 ha.

Part II/III: ?

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 23.6 MECU.

3.6 IRELAND

Title

Rural Environment Protection Scheme (REPS)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: NP

Characteristics¹¹¹

Total cultivated area: 5 697 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 216 023

Average holding size: 26 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a,b, d-g, and Article 6 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) A RESP contract: to develop a Farm Production Plan (done by an approved agency) on basis of which a farm may participate in the programme. The plan has to contain information on: the use of fertilizers; the holdings accounting; the degree of intensification; the grassland management plan; the objectives (i.e. to maintain water sources and wells; to prevent erosion; to retain wildlife habitats; to preserve the landscape or historical and/or archeological elements; to reduce the use of fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides near ponds, hedges and streams; to maintain farm and farm yards in a tidy fashion; to produce tillage crops without burning straw, using growth regulators, etcetera) (125 ECU/ha); the attendance in prescribed 20 hour education courses (103 ECU/farmer) and 50 demonstration farms (1200 ECU/farm).
- 2) Accompanying measures:
 - * To avoid the degradation of land; to protect More Severely Handicapped Areas - extensification of grassland (30-210 ECU/ha).
 - * To introduce or maintain organic agriculture (75-200 ECU/ha).
 - * To manage Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs)- extensification (30-210 ECU/ha).
 - * To rear local breeds in danger of extinction (100 ECU/lsu).
 - * 20 year set aside (600 ECU/ha).
 - * To manage land for public access and leisure activities.

Control

Authority: Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry; Farm Development Service (FDS).

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 1 036 268 ha. (43 290 farmers).

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 280.5 MECU.¹¹²

111 Eurostat, *Europe in Figures*, 1992.

112 Not co-financed are: maintenance of farm and farmyard, historical and archeological sites and the keeping of farming records.

3.7 ITALY¹¹³

Title

Agri-environmental Programme of Italy (*Programma agri-ambientale in Italia*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: NP.

Characteristics¹¹⁴

Total cultivated area: 16 704 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 2 784 000

Average holding size: 6 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 2 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) Formation of about 2193 agricultural technicians who will give training at a regional level and will supply daily assistance to farmers. The training will concentrate on environmentally friendly agriculture and organic farming (1202 ECU/participant; budget 2.6 MECU (1994-98)).

Control

Authority: ?

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation: 2 193 participants (54% is from the objective 1 areas).

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 2.6 MECU.

3.7.1 ABRUZZO

Title

Agri-environmental Programme of the region Abruzzo (*Programma agri-ambientale della regione Abruzzo*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: LP (three specified zones)

Characteristics

Total cultivated area: 521 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 106 673

Average holding size: 5 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph a,b, and d-f, and paragraph 2 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

¹¹³ There are 17 programmes submitted by Italian regions. Of three NUTS entities no information was available.

¹¹⁴ Eurostat, *Europe in Figures*, 1992.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) To introduce and to maintain organic agriculture - to reduce the use of chemical products and to apply organic farming practices in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 2092/91 (120-700 ECU/ha).
- 2) Extensification of vegetal production - environmental practices and landscape preservation (150-212 ECU/ha).
- 3) To maintain abandoned agricultural or forestry land - idem above (150-180 ECU/ha).
- 4) To set aside for 20 years for environmental purposes (310 ECU/ha).
- 5) Trainings (133 ECU/participant (225 courses of 15 participants; budget 0.45 MECU (1994-98).

Control

Authority: Regional authorities.

Check: 10% of the applications.

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 47 300 ha.

Budget

EAGGF contribution: 16.4 MECU.

3.7.2 BASILICATA

Title

Agri-environmental Programme of the region Basilicata (*Programma agri-ambientale della regione Basilicata*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: RP

Part II: LP (four specified preferential zones).

Characteristics

Total cultivated area: 627 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 82 920

Average holding size: 8 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a-g, and Article 6 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) To reduce the livestock density (180-210 ECU/lsu).

Part II:

- 1) To reduce or to maintain a reduction of the use of fertilizers and/or phytosanitary products (130-550 ECU/ha).
- 2) To introduce and to maintain organic farming (R. EEC No. 2092/91)(100-600 ECU/ha).
- 3) To introduce and to maintain extensification of vegetal production - to convert arable land into grassland or permanent pastures; environmental practices and landscape preservation; to reduce the production by at least 20% of the normal production (130-800 ECU/ha).
- 4) To convert arable land into extensive grassland (150 ECU/ha).
- 5) Long-term set aside of agricultural land for environmental purposes (500 ECU/ha).
- 6) Training (40 courses and 800 participants; budget 882 500 ECU); visits (177 000 ECU); demonstration projects (275 500 ECU) on environmental and organic farming (budget period: 1994-98).

Control

Authority: Regional authorities.

Check: 5% of the applications.

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 54 142 ha. (Organic farming: 4 331 ha; Extensification: 51 976 ha.).

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 32.6 MECU.

3.7.3 BOLZANO**Title**

Agri-environmental Programme of the region Bolzano (*Programma agri-ambientale della regione Bolzano*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: RP

Characteristics

Total cultivated area: 272 450 ha.

Total number of holdings: ?

Average holding size: ?

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a,b,d, and paragraph 2 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) To introduce and to maintain organic farming (R. EEC No. 2092/91)(250-700 ECU/ha).
- 2) Aid for vineyards in upland areas (700 ECU/ha).
- 3) Extensification of grassland (100-250 ECU/ha) and extensification of livestock breeding (210 ECU/lsu).
- 4) Enrichment of local ecological varieties of plant species threatened by genetic impoverishment (maximum 250 ECU/ha).
- 5) To rear animals of local breeds in danger of extinction (100 ECU/lsu).
- 6) Maintenance of landscape elements in the fruit growing areas (700 ECU/ha).
- 7) Aid for alpine farming; mountain pastures and landscape maintenance (50 ECU/ha).
- 8) Landscape conservation - preservation of traditional meadows in mountain regions; protection of flora and fauna; environmental practices (maximum 574 ECU/ha).
- 9) Training in environmental and organic farming (240 hours per year; budget 60 000 ECU/year).

Control

Authority: Regional Authorities.

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 238 981 ha.

Budget (1995-97)

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 31.1 MECU.

3.7.4 EMILIA-ROMAGNA

Title

Agri-environmental Programme of the region Emilia-Romagna (*Programma agri-ambientale della regione Emilia-Romagna*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: LP (three specified zones).

Characteristics¹¹⁵

Total cultivated area: 1 388 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 158 163

Average holding size: 9 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a-g of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) To reduce or to maintain a reduction of fertilizers and/or phytosanitary products, and to introduce or maintain organic farming (R. EEC No. 2092/91)(90-700 ECU/ha).
- 2) To introduce and to maintain extensification of annual cultures; to convert arable land into extensive grassland; to maintain extensive grassland; extensification of vineyards and fruitgrowing - set aside; environmental practices; landscape preservation; a production reduction of 10% (80-250 ECU/ha).
- 3) To reduce the livestock density (180-210 ECU/lsu).
- 4) Environmental agriculture in order to protect the environment and the natural resources - environmental practices; landscape preservation; "*culture a perte et intercalaires d'azote*" (150-200 ECU/ha).
- 5) To rear local breeds in danger of extinction (100 ECU/lsu).
- 6) To maintain abandoned farmland and woodlands (50-250 ECU/ha).
- 7) To set aside agricultural land for 20 years for environmental purposes (400-600 ECU/ha).
- 8) To manage land for public access (maximum 250 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: Regional authorities.

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 164 180 ha.

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 103.2 MECU.

3.7.5 FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA

Title

Agri-environmental Programme of the region Friuli-Venezia Giulia (*Programma agri-ambientale della regione Friuli-Venezia Giulia*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: RP

Part II: ZP (Three specified zones: parks and natural reserves; LFA's; environmental risk zones).

115 Eurostat, *Portrait of the Regions*, 1993.

Characteristics¹¹⁶

Total cultivated area: 316 000 ha.
Total number of holdings: 54054
Average holding size: 7 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a-g, and Article 6 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) To introduce and to maintain organic farming (R. EEC No. 2092/91)(150-500 ECU/ha).
- 2) To reduce the livestock density (150 ECU/lsu).
- 3) Environmental agriculture - landscape preservation (200-250 ECU/ha); to rear animals of local breeds in danger of extinction (100 ECU/lsu).
- 4) Training (12 courses of 20 participants of 100 hours per year; budget 156 000 ECU/year); seminars (12 ten hour sessions per year and per session 40 participants; budget 31 200 ECU/year); demonstration projects (5 projects per year; budget 25 000 ECU/year) on environmental and organic farming (1994-98).

Part II:

- 1) To extensify vegetal production and to reduce the use of fertilizer and phytosanitary products, and to maintain extensive grassland - environmental practices; landscape preservation and maintenance of mountain pastures to prevent erosion (100-250 ECU/ha).
- 2) To convert arable land into extensive grassland (250 ECU/ha).
- 3) To use vegetal cultures for soil coverage in order to prevent erosion (250 ECU/ha).
- 4) To maintain abandoned farmland and woodlands (150-250 ECU/ha).
- 5) To set aside agricultural land for 20 years for environmental purposes (500 ECU/ha).
- 6) To manage land for public access and leisure activities (100 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: Regional authorities.

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 34 810 ha. (Organic farming: 1 300 ha; Extensification: 20 538 ha.).

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 26.2 MECU.

3.7.6 LAZIO

Title

Agri-environmental Programme of the region Lazio (*Programma agri-ambientale della regione Lazio*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: RP

Part II: LP (Reserves and natural parks; mountain communities).

Characteristics¹¹⁷

Total cultivated area: 1 016 000 ha.

116 Eurostat, *Portrait of the Regions*, 1993.

117 Eurostat, *Portrait of the Regions*, 1993.

Total number of holdings: 190 932
Average holding size: 5 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a-g, and Article 6 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) To reduce or to maintain the reduction of fertilizers and/or phytosanitary products (100-650 ECU/ha).
- 2) To introduce and to maintain organic farming (R. EEC No. 2092/91)(130-700 ECU/ha).
- 3) To introduce and to maintain extensification of vegetal production - to convert arable land into grassland or permanent meadows; environmental practices and landscape preservation (100-650 ECU/ha).
- 4) To reduce the livestock density (150-210 ECU/lsu).
- 5) Environmental agriculture - environmental practices in order to protect biodiversity and landscape preservation (130-650 ECU/ha).
- 6) To rear animals of local breeds in danger of extinction (110 ECU/ha).
- 7) Training (25 courses per year with each 15 participants), 15 seminars per year with 50 participants, and 10 demonstration projects per year on environmental and organic farming (? ECU).

Part II:

- 1) To maintain abandoned farmland and woodlands (150-250 ECU/ha).
- 2) To set aside agricultural land for 20 years for environmental purposes (600 ECU/ha).
- 3) To manage land for public access (250 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: Regional authorities.

Check: 15% of the participants.

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 76 300 ha. (Organic farming: 9 156 ha; Extensification: 51 121 ha; Set-aside: 1600 ha.).

Budget (1995-97)

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 58.5 MECU.

3.7.7 LIGURIA

Title

Agri-environmental Programme of the region of Liguria (*Programma agri-ambientale della regione Liguria*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: RP

Part II: LP (5 specified zones)

Characteristics¹¹⁸

Total cultivated area: 117 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 49 973

Average holding size: 2 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a-e, and Article 6 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums**Part I:**

- 1) To introduce and to maintain extensification of vegetal production - environmental practices; landscape preservation (150-700 ECU/ha).

Part II:

- 1) To reduce or to maintain a reduction of fertilizers and/or phytosanitary products (vineyards and olive yards) (240-500 ECU/ha).
- 2) To introduce and to maintain organic farming in vineyards and oliveyards (R. EEC No. 2092/91)(250-700 ECU/ha).
- 3) To reduce the livestock density (210 ECU/lsu).
- 4) To rear animals of local breeds in danger of extinction (100 ECU/lsu).
- 5) Landscape preservation in order to prevent erosion (150-650 ECU/ha).
- 6) To maintain abandoned farmland and woodlands to prevent fires and erosion (210 ECU/ha).
- 7) Training (20 courses with each 20 participants per year) and 10 demonstration projects per year on environmental and organic farming (Budget: 1 625 000 ECU (1994-98)).

Control

Authority: Regional authorities.

Check: 5% of the participants.

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 6 630 ha.(Organic farming: 610 ha; Extensification: 4575 ha.) (1400 lsu).

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 11.0 MECU.

3.7.8 LOMBARDIA

Title

Agri-environmental Programme of the region Lombardia (*Programma agri-ambientale della regione Lombardia*)

Operation/ Area concerned**Part I: RP****Characteristics¹¹⁹**

Total cultivated area: 1 196 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 138 149

Average holding size: 9 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a-f, and Article 6 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums**Part I:**

- 1) To reduce or to maintain a reduction of fertilizers and/or phytosanitary products and to introduce and

119 Eurostat, *Portrait of the Regions*, 1993.

- maintain organic farming (R. EEC No. 2092/91)(100-700 ECU/ha).
- 2) To convert arable land into extensive or permanent grassland; to maintain extensive grassland and the *prati marcitoi* (100-220 ECU/ha).
- 3) To reduce the livestock density (210 ECU/lsu).
- 4) Environmental agriculture - environmental practices and landscape preservation (50-150 ECU/ha).
- 7) To rear local breeds in danger of extinction (100 ECU/lsu).
- 9) To maintain abandoned farmland and woodlands (250 ECU/ha).
- 10) To set aside agricultural land for 20 years for environmental purposes (600 ECU/ha).
- 12) Training (20 courses with 25 participants per year) and 10 demonstration projects per year on environmental and organic farming (Budget: 1 092 500 ECU/year (1994-98)).

Control

Authority: Regional authorities.

Check: 5% of the participants.

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 218 556 ha. (Organic farming: 1 373 ha; Extensification: 196 700 ha; Set-aside: 4 000 ha.) (65 654 lsu).

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 72.6 MECU.

3.7.9 MARCHE

Title

Agri-environmental Programme of the region Marche (*Programma agri-ambientale della regione Marche*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: RP

Part II: LP (Three specified zones; national and regional parks, and spring water zones).

Characteristics

Total cultivated area: 618 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 80 830

Average holding size: 8 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a-e, and Article 6 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) To reduce or to maintain a reduction of fertilizers and/or phytosanitary products (65-605 ECU/ha).
- 2) To introduce and to maintain organic farming (R. EEC No. 2092/91)(135-700 ECU/ha).
- 3) To introduce and maintain extensification of vegetable production - environmental practices and landscape preservation (15?-140 ECU/ha).
- 4) Environmental agriculture to protect natural resources (20-160 ECU/ha) - reduction in the use of fertilizers and plant protection products.
- 5) To maintain abandoned farmland and woodlands (159-250 ECU/ha).
- 6) Training (354 courses with each 18 participants; budget: 4.3 MECU (1994-98)) and 8 demonstration projects (budget: 111 700 ECU (1994-98) on environmental and organic farming.

Part II:

- 1) To set aside agricultural land for 20 years for environmental purposes (350-600 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: Regional authorities.

Check: 20% of the applications.

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 114 995 ha. (Organic farming: 5 767 ha; Extensification: 93 366 ha; Set aside: 7 000 ha.).

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 33.6 MECU.

3.7.10 MOLISE**Title**

Agri-environmental Programme of the region Molise (*Programma agri-ambientale della regione Molise*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: RP

Characteristics

Total cultivated area: 251 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 41 415

Average holding size: 6 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a,e, and f of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) To introduce and to maintain organic farming (R. EEC No. 2092/91)(150-700 ECU/ha).
- 2) To maintain abandoned agricultural and forestry land (150-200).
- 3) To set aside agricultural land for 20 years for environmental purposes (490 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: Regional authorities.

Check: 5% of the applicants.

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 3 713 ha. (Organic farming: 1 850 ha; Set aside: 600 ha.).

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 3.2 MECU.

3.7.11 PIEMONTE**Title**

Agri-environmental Programme of the region Piemonte (*Programma agri-ambientale della regione Piemonte*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: RP

Part II: LP (5 zones; mountain and hilly zones).

Characteristics¹²⁰

Total cultivated area: 1 310 000 ha.
Total number of holdings: 191 876
Average holding size: 7 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a-g, and paragraph 2 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) To reduce the use of fertilizers and/or phytosanitary products (? ECU/ha).
- 2) To introduce and to maintain organic farming (R. EEC No. 2092/91)(? ECU/ha).
- 3) To introduce and to maintain extensification of vegetable production (? ECU/ha).
- 4) To reduce the livestock density (? ECU/lsu).
- 5) Environmental agriculture - landscape preservation; to use cover vegetation (i.e. hedges or trees) to prevent erosion (? ECU).

Part II:

- 1) Environmental practices to protect the environment and the natural resources of the Alp pastures - landscape preservation to prevent wood fires and erosion(? ECU).
- 2) To rear local breeds in danger of extinction (? ECU).
- 3) To favourise local vegetation varieties in order to reduce erosion and to preserve the biodiversity. (? ECU).
- 4) To maintain abandoned farmland and woodlands (? ECU).
- 5) To set aside agricultural land for 20 years for environmental purposes (? ECU/ha).
- 6) To manage land for public access (? ECU).
- 7) Training on environmental and organic farming (budget: ?).

Control

Authority: Regional authorities.

Check: 5% of the applications.

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: ?

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 95.9 MECU.¹²¹

3.7.12 SICILIA

Title

Agri-environmental Programme of the region Sicilia (*Programma agri-ambientale della regione Sicilia*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: RP (Priority areas like parks and reserves get higher premiums).

Characteristics¹²²

Total cultivated area: 1 994 000 ha.

120 Eurostat, *Portrait of the Regions*, 1993.

121 Not co-financed is sub-programme 3 under Part II.

122 Eurostat, *Portrait of the Regions*, 1993.

Total number of holdings: 375 905
Average holding size: 5 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a-f, and Article 6 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) To reduce the use of fertilizers and phytosanitary products (300-500 ECU/ha). If this is combined with environmental practices and landscape preservation the premium will increase (400-1000 ECU/ha).
- 2) To introduce and to maintain organic farming (R. EEC No. 2092/91)(150-1000 ECU/ha).
- 3) To introduce and to maintain extensification of vegetable production - environmental practices; to convert arable land into extensive grassland (250-700 ECU/ha).
- 4) To reduce the livestock density (210 ECU/lsu).
- 5) Environmental agriculture to prevent erosion on terrasses - landscape preservation and environmental practices (300-500).
- 6) To maintain abandoned farmland and woodlands to prevent erosion and forest fires (250 ECU/ha).
- 7) Long-term set aside of agricultural land for environmental purposes (600 ECU/ha).
- 8) Training (18 courses with each 25 participants per year) and 120 demonstration projects on environmental and organic farming (1.5 MECU/year).

Control

Authority: Regional authorities.

Check: 5% applications.

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 89 002 ha.(Organic farming: 28 634 ha; Extensification: 41 468 ha; Set aside: 11 000 ha.) (13 000 lsu) .

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 105 MECU.

3.7.13 SARDEGNA

Title

Agri-environmental Programme of the region Sardegna (*Programma agri-ambientale della regione Sardegna*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: RP

Part II: LP (*Cavallino della Giara; Asino Sardo; Asino dell'Asinara*).

Characteristics

Total cultivated area: 1 617 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 118 600

Average holding size: 14 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters d and e of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) To maintain abandoned farmland and woodlands (100 ECU/ha).

Part II:

- 1) To rear animals local breeds in danger of extinction (150-230 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: Regional authorities.

Check: 5% of the applications.

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 32 935 ha. (1300 lsu).

Budget (1995-97)

Total programme cost estimated by the region: 15.2 MECU.

Total cost eligible for co-financing: ? MECU.

3.7.14 TOSCANA

Title

Agri-environmental Programme of the region Toscana (*Programma agri-ambientale della regione Toscana*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: RP

Part II: LP (national and regional parks and reserves).

Characteristics¹²³

Total cultivated area: 1 062 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 128 487

Average holding size: 8 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a-d,f, and Article 6 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) To reduce or to maintain a reduction of fertilizers and/or phytosanitary products and to introduce and maintain organic farming (R. EEC No. 2092/91)(150-700 ECU/ha).
- 2) To introduce and to maintain extensification of vegetal production - environmental practices other than the reduction of fertilizers and phyto-pharmaceutical products; biodiversity and integrated agriculture (90-250 ECU/ha).
- 4) To reduce livestock density (210 ECU/lsu).
- 5) Environmental agriculture to protect the environment and natural resources - environmental practices to prevent erosion; a reduction in the use of irrigation water (75-560 ECU/ha).
- 6) To rear animals of local breeds in danger of extinction (100 lsu).
- 7) To use local vegetation coverage to prevent genetic erosion - environmental practices, integrated agriculture; biodiversity (250 ECU/ha).
- 8) Training (16 courses of 40 hours with each 20 participants per year), 12 seminars of 15 participants, and 9 demonstration projects per year on environmental and organic farming (budget: 1.3 MECU (1994-98)).

123 Eurostat, *Portrait of the Regions*, 1993.

Part II:

- 1) To set aside agricultural land for 20 years for environmental purposes (600 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: Regional authorities.

Check: 5% of the applicants.

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 39 704 ha.(Extensification: 30 171 ha; Set aside: 1 640 ha.) (9 384 lsu).

Budget (1995-97)

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 50.6 MECU.

3.7.15 TRENTO

Title

Agri-environmental Programme of the region Trento (*Programma agri-ambientale della regione Trento*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: LP (Three zones: mountain zone (sub-programme 1,2,3,4 and 6); mountain pastures (sub-programme 5); normal zone (sub-programme 2,4 and 5)).

Characteristics¹²⁴

Total cultivated area: 419 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 47 880

Average holding size: 9 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a,b and d of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) To conserve forestry zones - reduction of fertilizer and/or phytosanitary product usage; promotion of organic fertilizers (66-198 ECU/ha).
- 2) To support autochthonous maize-grain cultures - idem above (150 ECU/ha).
- 3) To preserve olive growing - idem above (400 ECU/ha).
- 4) To introduce and to maintain organic farming (R. EEC No. 2092/91) (150-700 ECU/ha).
- 5) To maintain mountain pastures - extensification; environmental practices; landscape preservation (10-60 ECU/ha).
- 6) To rear animals of local breeds in danger of extinction (100 lsu).

Control

Authority: Regional authorities.

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 97 870 ha.(Organic farming: 470 ha; Extensification: 97 400 ha) (1 148 lsu).

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 17.1 MECU.

124 Eurostat, *Portrait of the Regions*, 1993.

3.7.16 UMBRIA

Title

Agri-environmental Programme of the region Umbria (*Programma agri-ambientale della regione Umbria*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: ?

Characteristics¹²⁵

Total cultivated area: 451 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 52 549

Average holding size: 9 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a-g, and Article 6 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) To reduce the use of fertilizers and/or phytosanitary products (? ECU/ha).
- 2) To introduce and maintain organic farming (R. EEC No. 2092/91)(? ECU/ha).
- 3) To introduce and maintain extensification of vegetable production (? ECU/ha).
- 4) To reduce the livestock density (? ECU/lsu).
- 5) Environmental farming practices (? ECU/ha) and rearing animals of local breeds in danger of extinction (? ECU).
- 6) To maintain abandoned farmland and woodlands.
- 10) To set aside agricultural land for 20 years for environmental purposes (500 ECU/ha).
- 11) To manage land for public access and leisure activities (? ECU/ha).
- 12) Training and demonstration projects (?).

Control

Authority: Regional authorities.

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: ?

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 22.3 MECU.

3.7.17 VALLE d'AOSTA

Title

Agri-environmental Programme of the region Valle d'Aosta (*Programma agri-ambientale della regione Valle d'Aosta*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: RP

Characteristics¹²⁶

Total cultivated area: 105 000 ha.
Total number of holdings: 8560
Average holding size: 12 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a,b, and d of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) Fodder programme - to maintain a reduction of the use of fertilizers and/or phytosanitary products (250 ECU/ha); extensification; landscape preservation; to use manure instead of chemical fertilizers (100 ECU/ha).
- 2) Vine programme - to maintain a reduction of the use of fertilizers and/or phytosanitary products (700 ECU/ha).
- 3) Fruit tree programme - to maintain a reduction of fertilizer and/or phytosanitary products (580 ECU/ha).
- 4) Mountain cultivation programme - to maintain mountain pastures; to maintain a reduction in the use of fertilizer and/or phytosanitary product usage; landscape preservation (54 ECU/ha).
- 5) To rear animals of local breeds in danger of extinction (100 ECU/lsu).

Control

Authority: Regional authorities.

Check: 6% of the applications.

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 27 245 ha.(Extensification: 27 245 ha.) (1 148 lsu).

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 10 MECU.

3.7.18 VENETO

Title

Agri-environmental Programme of the region Veneto (*Programma agri-ambientale della regione Veneto*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: RP

Part II: LP (The parks *Dolomiti d'Ampezzo*; *Dolomiti Bellunesi*; *del fiume Sile*; *Lessina*; *dei Colli Euganei*).

Characteristics¹²⁷

Total cultivated area: 1 023 000 ha.
Total number of holdings: 214 340
Average holding size: 5 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a-f, and Article 6 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

126 Eurostat, *Portrait of the Regions*, 1993.

127 Eurostat, *Portrait of the Regions*, 1993.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) To maintain abandoned farmland and woodlands (150-250).
- 2) To manage land for public access (200 ECU/ha).

Part II:

- 1) To reduce or to maintain a reduction of fertilizer and/or phytosanitary product usage and to introduce and to maintain organic farming (R. EEC No. 2092/91)(100-700 ECU/ha).
- 2) To introduce and to maintain extensification of vegetable production and to convert arable land into extensive grassland - environmental practices and landscape preservation (100-700 ECU/ha).
- 3) To reduce the livestock density (170-210 ECU/lсу).
- 5) Environmental agriculture and landscape preservation - to maintain vegetation (soil coverage) to prevent erosion and to enrich the soil by organic fertilizers (100-150 ECU/ha).
- 6) To rear animals of local breeds in danger of extinction (100 ECU/lсу).
- 7) To set aside agricultural land for 20 years for environmental purposes (540-600 ECU/ha).
- 8) Training on environmental and organic farming (15 courses per year of 100 hours for 1500 participants; 2500 ECU/participant (1994-98)).

Control

Authority: Regional authorities

Check: 5 % of the applications

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 116 300 ha.(Organic farming: 2 650 ha; Extensification: 71 500 ha; Set aside: 5 000 ha.) (9250 lsu).

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 85.8 MECU.

3.8 LUXEMBOURG

Title

Agri-environmental programme of Luxembourg (*Programme agri-environnemental au Grand-Duché du Luxembourg*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: NP

Part II: LP

Characteristics¹²⁸

Total cultivated area: 120 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 4000

Average holding size: 30 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a,d, and f of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) To introduce (122 ECU/ha) or to maintain (20 ECU/ha) organic farming according to R. (EEC) 2092/91 (maximum per holding 6084 or 7098 ECU).
- 2) To reduce the livestock density (1.6 lsu/ha) (223 ECU/lsu) and to maintain the reduction (61 ECU/lsu).
- 3) To manage natural frontières of agricultural land like hedges, forestry, and little paths - on 3 to 6 meter landstrips no use of fertilizers, herbicides and phytosanitary products (49 ECU/ha and maximum of 1014 ECU/holding).
- 4) To maintain and protect water streams - environmental practices (20-61 ECU/ha).
- 5) To maintain (85 ECU/ha) and to plant hedges (73 ECU/ha).
- 6) To maintain traditional orchards - environmental practices and landscape preservation (243 ECU/ha).
- 7) A programme to protect humid, mésophile and dry meadows - environmental practices (203-243 ECU/ha).
- 8) To combat the bunch? worm (*le ver de la grappe*) in vineyards (71 ECU/ha).
- 9) Restructuration and cultivation of vineyards on terrasses (? ECU/ha).
- 10) To rear animals of local breeds in danger of extinction (101 ECU/lsu).

Part II:

- 1) Extensification of the production in order to protect water resources, nature "habitats" and "wild birds" in ecological important areas - extensification; to convert arable land into permanent grassland; to reduce the use of fertilizers and phytosanitary products on arable land and permanent grassland (142-264 ECU/ha).
- 2) Long term set aside to conserve biotopes (162-243 ECU/ha).
- 3) Kiischpelt programme - extensification; environmental practices and landscape preservation on permanent meadows and pastures (142-284 ECU/ha) and on arable land (61-142 ECU/ha).
- 4) *Lac de la Haute-Sûre* programme - idem above.

Control

Authority: Luxembourg's authorities

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 16 400 ha (Organic farming: 750 ha; Extensification: 10 900 ha; Set aside: 800 ha.).

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 7.9 MECU.

3.9 THE NETHERLANDS

Title

Programme I: Agri-environmental Programme; Part I (*Agro-milieu Programma; deel I*) Part II still needs to be approved.

Programme II: *Relatielnota; Regeling Beheersovereenkomsten (RBO)*¹²⁹(Programme II).

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: NP (Programme I & II).

Characteristics¹³⁰

Total cultivated area: 1 980 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 132 000

Average holding size: 15 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programmes contain elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a,d, and g, and Article 6 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) 199 demonstration projects concerning a more 'environmentally and nature friendly' management of agricultural and horticultural holdings (364 012 ECU/project; budget 56 MECU (1993-97).
- 2) Agri-environmental contracts (two categories: "light" (maximum 250 ECU/ha), and "heavy" management contracts (maximum 350 ECU/ha):
 - * To conserve natural handicaps - to maintain the field structure and its existing natural handicaps; no drainage.
 - * To create and maintain "ecological tampons" - manure and fertilizer and other input reductions.
 - * To protect biodiversity of flora on grassland - environmental practices.
 - * Ecological management of arable land.
 - * Flora management on 2 to 12 meter strips of land - idem above.
 - * To protect avifauna - environmental practices..
 - * Conservation of landscape elements like hedges, etcetera.
 - * Organic farming methods is ad hoc, and extensification and set aside are indirectly addressed.
- 3) To introduce (227-842 ECU/ha) or to maintain (91-182 ECU/ha) organic agriculture on arable land, in horticulture (on open land and under glass), and fruit growing.
- 4) Training courses (273-546 ECU/participant; budget 16.7 MECU (1993-97)) for 42 075 participants.
- 5) Aid to farmers who give public access on farming land along the network of footpaths (2025 ECU/ha for a period of ten years.).

Control

Authority: Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries.

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 67 359 ha.(Organic farming: 7000 ha.).

Programme I: 7359 ha.

Programme II: 60 000 ha.

129 The RBO-programme already existed under R (EEC) No. 2328/91.

130 Eurostat, *Europe in Figures*, 1992.

Budget

EAGGF contribution: 71.3 MECU (\$6.86 MECU EAGGF contribution for the programmes described above and 14.44 MECU for the programmes which still need to be approved).¹³¹

131 The expenditure may increase to a maximum of 15%.

3.10 AUSTRIA

Title

Austria's programme to promote an environmental, an extensive and a natural landscape protecting agriculture (*Österreichischen Programmes zur Förderung einer umweltgerechten, extensiven und den natürlichen Lebensraum schützenden Landwirtschaft*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: NP

Part II: LP

Characteristics

Total cultivated area: 3 482 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 267 000

Average holding size: 13 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

According to the Commission programmes contain elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letter a-d, and Article 6 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) Basic aid on grassland (42 ECU/ha), arable land and permanent cultures (39 ha/ECU) - to limit organic fertilisation (2.0-2.5 lsu/ha); to maintain the landscape; to maintain grassland area; to implement recommendations of a Committee of experts concerning the fertilization and protection of the soil.
- 2) To support organic farming confrom R.(EEC) 2092/91 and other specified measures: on grassland (181 ECU/ha); on arable land (272 ECU/ha); in horticulture; in viticulture and commercial fruit growing (362-604 ECU/ha).
- 3) Renunciation of certain means of production that increase the output of arable land and grassland (181-121 ECU/ha); integrated farming in permanent cultures, in viticulture, and floriculture (302-483) - optional: to stop the use of fertilizers and phytopharmaceutical products; to reduce organic fertilization; to preserve the landscape; to stop the use of herbicides in fruit growing (additional premium 60 ECU/ha).
- 4) Renunciation of intensive grasslands in traditional (extensive) regions - to reduce the livestock density; no use of phytosanitary products and compost; to reduce ensilage and ensilage fodder (151 ECU/ha).
- 5) To reduce the livestock density to 0.5-2.0 lsu/ha (169 ECU/lsu).
- 6) To stabilize the rotation of cultures (not more than 75% of arable land (mais and cereals) and other requirements with respect to green cover (54-115 ECU/ha).
- 7) Extensive cultivation of certain individual arable lands:
 - * Extensification of the production of cereals for alimentary use - to reduce fertilizers, growth regulators, and fongicides, and to use a culture of an extensive variety (145 ECU/ha).
 - * To reduce the use of certain inputs which will increase the production output on certain selected cultivated surfaces - to reduce fertilizers, growth regulators, and phytosanitary products (48-241 ECU/ha).
- 8) Extensive exploitation of certain individual grasslands - to reduce organic and mineral fertilizers and to use phytosanitary products conform R (EEC) 2092/91 (97-109 ECU/ha); to respect requirements concerning mow dates (151-211 ECU/ha).
- 9) To maintain the landscape in order to conserve the genetic diversity - to prevent erosion and to implement other additional tasks in fruit growing (121-241 ECU/ha), in viticulture (121-423 ECU/ha), on arable land (30 ECU/ha); to convert arable land into grassland (60 ECU/ha).
- 10) To rear animals of local breeds in danger of extinction (18-121 ECU/lsu).
- 11) To support the participation in training and demonstration projects (6 ECU/day & 6 ECU/night; budget: around 820 830 ECU (1995-99)).

Part II:

- 1) Regional projects on extensive and ecological farming practices - environmental practices and landscape preservation; to maintain land on slopes and Alp pastures (121-241 ECU/ha); mountain pasture premiums (18-72 ECU/ha); maintenance of ecological important areas (*gazons xérophiles*, *prairies humides* and isolated orchards on meadows); maintenance of specified rare arable cultures (453 ECU/ha); and to maintain abandoned forestry land (241 ECU/ha).
- 2) To manage and preserve landscape elements - longterm set aside (543-604 ECU/ha); set aside of selected land for ecological purposes (290-350 ECU/ha); ecological management of set aside areas (72 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Provincial Government

Check: 5% of the applications (control on the spot).

Participation

Total hectares: 3 194 046 ha. (Organic Farming: 87 000 ha; Extensification: 2 449 400 ha.).¹³²

Budget

EAGGF contribution: 525 MECU.¹³³

132 The participation in hectares seems to range between 2 960 646 ha, and 3 194 046 ha. (85-91% of teh UAA).

133 Due to the administrative delay in the implementation of the programme, the programme will most probably start in 1996. Thus the EAGGF contribution will be 350 MECU.

3.11 PORTUGAL

3.11.1 CONTINENTE

Title

The Agri-environmental Programme of the Continent of Portugal (*Agro-ambiental do Continente comunicado por Portugal*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: NP

Characteristics¹³⁴

Total cultivated area: 3 175 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 635 000

Average holding size: 5 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a-e, and Article 6 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums¹³⁵

Part I:

- 1) To reduce the pollutational effects of agriculture - to reduce and rationalize the use of phytopharmaceutical products (10-30 ECU/ha); integrated production; extensification and other specific requirements (250-475 ECU/ha); organic agriculture (150-500 ECU/ha).
- 2) To maintain traditional extensive agricultural systems - to preserve policultural systems (60-120 ECU/ha); maintenance of landscape and rural sites on non-irrigated cereal land; on humid pastures; on meadows; in traditional oliveyards; in figes plantations; in vineyards; on terrasses; etcetera) (20-200 ECU/ha).
- 3) Extensification of agriculture - to convert arable land into extensive grassland (25-80 ECU/ha); to rear animals of local breeds threatened with extinction (75-100 ECU/lu); extensive cattle grazing (150-180 ECU/lsu).
- 4) To maintain natural resources and the rural landscape - to maintain abandoned land (122-138 ECU/ha); to maintain forestry areas (107 ECU/ha); to maintain ecologically rich areas (70 ECU/ha); to maintain agricultural land within forest zones (120 ECU/ha); to protect environmentally sensitive areas (15-30 ECU/ha).
- 5) Trainings of 1 day (? ecu/participant) with 40 participants; of 5-10 days (727-2506 ECU) with 15 participants; 60 day-stages (2500/participant) and 50 demonstration projects of three years (42 000 ECU/holding) (budget: 6.8 MECU (1994-98).

Control

Authority: Direccoes Regionais de Agricultura IEADR

Check: 5-10% of the applicants

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 772 000 ha.(Extensification: 648 880 ha.) (150 000 farmers).

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 177 MECU.

134 Eurostat, *Europe in Figures*, 1992.

135 There is a progressive payment system, the smaller the holding the higher the premium.

3.11.2 AÇORES

Title

Agri-environmental Programme of Portugal (autonome region of Acores) (*Programa agro-ambiental em Portugal (Região Autónoma da Acores)*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: RP

Characteristics¹³⁶

Total cultivated area: 145 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 26 663

Average holding size: 5 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letter a-e, and g of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) Agri-environmental measures: to reduce the pollutational effects in agriculture; to protect natural resources; to maintain the rural landscape - reducing the use of fertilizers (211 ECU/ha) and using integrated methods (169 ECU/ha); extensive cattle grazing (148 ECU/ha); the preservation of the traditional rural landscape (vineyards)(338 ECU/ha); to stop drainage in humid areas (150 ECU/ha); to maintain abandoned land (100 ECU/ha) and endemic landscapes (150 ECU/ha); to protect autochthonous races (100 ECU/ha). Furthermore, set aside to protect the volcanic lakes (464,3 ECU/ha) and to manage land for public access and leisure activities (211 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: Regional Directorate of Agricultural Development

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 94 000 ha.(Extensification: 71 730 ha; Set aside: 1 700 ha.) (1 672 farmers)

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 18.8 MECU.

3.11.3 MADEIRA

Title

Agri-environmental Programme of Portugal (autonome region of Madeira) (*Programa agro-ambiental em Portugal (Região Autónoma da Madeira)*)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: RP

Part III: LP

Characteristics¹³⁷

Total cultivated area: 20 000 ha.
Total number of holdings: 23 748
Average holding size: 1 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a-e, and paragraph 2 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) Agri-environmental measures: to reduce the pollutional effects of agriculture by reducing the use of fertilizers (100-300 ECU/ha) and pesticides (150-500 ECU/ha); integrated production (250-700 ECU/ha); to promote organic agriculture (250-1000 ECU/ha). Furthermore, to manage abandoned forestry land (250 ECU/ha); to maintain the *Massif* which is of high biological value (250 ECU/ha); to maintain agricultural land inside forest zones to prevent forest fires (250-700 ECU/ha); to maintain the existing agricultural system through preserving the rural landscape (160-250 ECU/ha); to reduce the livestock density (210 ECU/Isu); training (5685 participants; budget 305 000 ECU (1994-98)).

Control

Authority: Regional Directorate of Agriculture

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: 5 685 ha. (Extensification: 300 ha.).

Budget

Total cost eligible for co-financing: 3.3 MECU.

FINLAND

No programmes approved yet.

SWEDEN

No programmes approved yet.

3.12 UNITED KINGDOM

Title

Organic Farming; The Moorland Scheme (Public Access Scheme missing).

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: NP

Part II: LP (Less Favoured Areas in England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland; excluded the ESAs in Wales and the moorlands which are included in the Tir Cymen Scheme).

Characteristics¹³⁸

Total cultivated area: 16 640 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 260 000

Average holding size: 64 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a,c and d of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) *Organic farming* - organic farming; conservation management; environmental practices; reduction agri-chemicals; protection of biodiversity; landscape preservation; extensification; managing public access (15-60 ECU/ha).

Part II:

- 1) *The Moorland Schemes* of England, Wales and Northern Ireland and the Heather Moorland Scheme of Scotland - extensification of sheep and cattle farming; environmental practices (179 ECU/LSU).

Control

Authority: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF); the Scottish Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (SOAFD); the Welsh Office Agriculture Department (WOAD); and the Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland (DANI).

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: ?

Budget

EAGGF contribution: 16.4 MECU.

Organic Farming: 4.3 MECU (8.4 MECU total cost eligible for co-financing)

Moorland Scheme: 10.9 MECU (21.2 MECU total cost eligible for co-financing).

Public Access: 1.2 MECU.

3.12.1 ENGLAND

Title

Habitat Scheme for England; Country Side Access Scheme; Country Side Stewardship Scheme; Pilote Nitrate Scheme; Environmentally Sensitive Areas (1-2;3;4)

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: RP

Part II: LP (*Amen Corner; Aswarby; Bednall; Birchmoor; Bromsberrow; Carlton; Duckaller; Far Baulker; Grindle Forge; Hagley; Hatfield; Hopwas; Kinver; North Lincolnshire Wolds; North Newbald; North Nottinghamshire; Oakeley Farm; Pollington; Sedgeford; Sherriffhales; Slip End; Springwells; and the 22 ESAs: Breckland; Clun; North Peak; Test Valley; Suffolk River Valleys; the Broads; the Pennine Dales; the Somerset Levels and Moors; the South Downs and West Penwith; Avon valley; Exmoor; Lake district; North Kent Marshes; South Wessex Downs; South West Peak; Blackdown Hills; Cotswold Hills; Dartmoor; Essex Coast; Shropshire Hills; Upper Thames Tributaries*).

Characteristics¹³⁹

Total cultivated area: 8 198 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: ?

Average holding size: ?

Aid Scheme

The programmes contain elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a-d,f, and g of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) *Habitat Scheme* for England: to encourage farmers to create, to maintain or to enhance three distinct types of wildlife habitat in saltmarshes and water fringes on former set-aside land under the 1988 five-year Set-Aside Scheme - forbidden to use fertilizers, insecticide, fungicides, and herbicides (only allowed for the control of injurious weeds); to use environmental practices; to set aside for 20 years (also 10-year option for water fringes) arable land (282-570 ECU/ha), permanent grassland (136-261 ECU/ha) and former set-aside land (299 ECU/ha).
- 2) *Countryside Access Scheme*: to manage suitable arable land taken out of production for 5 years for new public access and recreation: on 10 meter wide strips of land (118 ECU/ha); on fields or on a part of those fields (59 ECU/ha) - specific requirements; environmental practices; landscape preservation
- 3) *Countryside Stewardship Scheme*: to conserve and to restore the following landscapes: haymeadows (39-104 ECU/ha); pastures (26-91 ECU/ha); historic water meadows (295 ECU/ha); grazed sand dunes (65 ECU/ha); salt marshes (26 ECU/ha); lowland heaths (26-360 ECU/ha); moorlands (19-65 ECU/ha); old orchards (327 ECU/ha). Furthermore, to make lowland and upland areas available for public access (32-65 ECU/ha); to regenerate semi-natural vegetation on cultivated land (45-327 ECU/ha) - reduction of fertilizer and pesticide usage; to convert arable land into extensive grassland; reduction of the livestock density; environmental farming practices.

Part II:

- 1) *Pilot Nitrate Scheme*: to protect natural resources in the form of important ground water aquifers - environmental practices; conversion of arable land into extensive grassland (369-641 ECU/ha); restricted nitrogen arable cropping (71-114 ECU/ha); extensification of intensive grassland (271 ECU/ha).
- 2) *Environmentally Sensitive Areas* - environmental practices; extensification of sheep and cattle farming; landscape preservation; land management for public access and leisure activities in the *Broads* (164-366 ECU/ha); the *Pennine Dales* (118-275 ECU/ha); the *South Downs* (52-262 ECU/ha); the *Somerset Levels & Moor* (92-459 ECU/ha); and the *West Penwith* (85 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF)

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: ?

139 Eurostat, *Portrait of the Regions*, 1993.

Budget

EAGGF contribution: 126.96 MECU.

ESAs (1-2;3;4): 98.6 MECU (197.2 MECU total cost eligible for co-financing).

Habitat: 6 MECU (11.8 MECU total cost eligible for co-financing).

Pilote Nitrate Scheme: 8.4 MECU (16.8 MECU total cost eligible for co-financing).

Steward Scheme: 11.8 MECU (23.8 MECU total cost eligible for co-financing).

Countryside Access Scheme: 2.16 MECU¹⁴⁰ (4.33 MECU total cost eligible for co-financing).

3.12.2 NORTHERN IRELAND

Title

Habitat Improvement Scheme; Environmentally Sensitive Areas.

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: RP

Part II: LP (5 ESAs: *Ern Lakeland and West Fermanagh; Mourne Mountains and Slieve Croob; Antrim Coast; Glens and Rathlin; Sperrins; Slieve Gullion*).

Characteristics¹⁴¹

Total cultivated area: 1 036 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 34 160

Average holding size: 30 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a-d of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) Habitat Scheme: to encourage farmers to create, to maintain or to enhance three distinct types of wildlife habitat, located outside Environmentally Sensitive Areas like: waterside habitat (76-282 ECU/ha (when 10 year period); 135-352 ECU/ha (when 20 year period)); grassland habitat (54-282 ECU/ha (10 years); 135-352 ECU/ha (20 years)); woodland habitat (76 ECU/ha (10 years) - 10 or 20 year undertakings with the following requirements: not using fertilizers, fungicides, insecticides, and herbicides; environmental practices; marshland/rough moorland grazing.

Part II:

- 1) Environmentally Sensitive Areas - reduction of fertilizer and pesticide usage; reduction of the livestock density; environmental practices and landscape preservation (10-200 ECU/ha).

Control

Authority: Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland (DANI)

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: ?

140 This amount concerns the total programme including the ones for Wales and Scotland. Assumed that each region has one third of the total cost.

141 Eurostat, *Portrait of the Regions*, 1993.

Budget

EAGGF contribution: 9.7 MECU (12.06 MECU total cost eligible for co-financing).
Habitat: 0.8 MECU (1.06 MECU total cost eligible for co-financing).
ESAs: 8.9 MECU (12 MECU total cost eligible for co-financing).

3.12.3 SCOTLAND**Title**

Habitat Scheme Scotland; Set-Aside Access Scheme; Public Access in Environmentally Sensitive Areas (Ecosse programme information missing).

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: RP

Part II: LP (12 ESAs: *Central Southern Uplands and Western Southern Uplands; Argyll Islands; Cairngorms Straths; Shetland Islands; Central Borders; Machair of the Uists, Benbecula, Barra and Vatersay; Stewartry; Breadalbane; Loch Lomond; Central Southern Uplands; Western Southern Uplands*).

Characteristics¹⁴²

Total cultivated area: 5 754 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 31 570

Average holding size: 182 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programme contains elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a-d,f and g and paragraph 2 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) *Habitat Scheme:* to encourage farmers to create or to develop waterside habitats in: enclosed land (20 year option)(260-391 ECU/ha); upland scrub (20 year option)(217 ECU/ha); coastal heath (10 year option)(135 ECU/ha); wet grassland and marsh communities (10/20 year option)(135-282 or 363 ECU/ha); dry lowland grassland (10/20 year option)(135-282 or 363 ECU/ha). Furthermore, a 20 year option to exclude livestock from the land or an option to set aside for 20 years; a 10 year option of stock control and management agreements.
- 2) *Set Aside Access Scheme:* to manage suitable arable land taken out of production for 5 years for new public access and recreation: on 10 meter wide strips of land (118 ECU/ha), or on fields or on parts of fields (59 ECU/ha) - specific requirements; environmental practices; landscape preservation.

Part II:

- 1) *Public Access to Environmentally Sensitive Areas.* The regions have a high value from the point of view of landscape, natural flora and fauna and historical interest - 10 meter wide access strip (223 ECU/ha) or access to a part or the entire field up to a maximum of 4 hectares (66 ECU/ha); other specific requirements concerning (environmentally friendly) tourism.

Control

Authority: Scottish Office Agriculture and Fisheries Department (SOAFD)

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: ?

Part I: 2 500 ha.

Part II: ?

Budget

EAGGF contribution: 14.8 MECU.

Habitat: 1.1 MECU (1.6 MECU total cost eligible for co-financing).

Public Access to ESAs: 0.1 MECU (0.17 MECU total cost eligible for co-financing).

Set Aside Access Scheme: 2.16 MECU¹⁴³ (4.33 MECU total cost eligible for co-financing).

Ecosse: 11.4 MECU (22.8 MECU total cost eligible for co-financing).

3.12.4 WALES

Title

Habitat Scheme Wales; Countryside Access Scheme; Environmentally Sensitive Areas; Tir Cymen Scheme

Operation/ Area concerned

Part I: RP

Part II: LP (*Cambrian Mountains; Ynys Mon; Radnor; Preseli; Clwydian Range; Lleyn Peninsula Meirionnydd; Dinefwr; Swansea*).

Characteristics¹⁴⁴

Total cultivated area: 1 652 000 ha.

Total number of holdings: 29 800

Average holding size: 55 ha/holding

Aid Scheme

The programmes contain elements from Article 2, paragraph 1, letters a-d, and g of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/92.

Sub-programmes and premiums

Part I:

- 1) *Habitat Scheme*: to encourage farmers to create, to maintain or to enhance four distinct types of wildlife habitat on broadleaved woodland (114 ECU/ha); in water fringes (206 ECU/ha); on coastal belt (109-266 ECU/ha); in species-rich grassland (119 ECU/ha) - environmental practices and landscape preservation.
- 2) *Countryside Access Scheme*: to manage suitable arable land taken out of production for 5 years for new public access and recreation on 10 meter wide strips of land (118 ECU/ha); fields or parts of fields (59 ECU/ha) - specific requirements; environmental practices; landscape preservation.

Part II:

- 1) a) *Environmentally Sensitive Areas Scheme*: to preserve and to enhance the landscape, the habitats, and historic features in the 5 ESAs: *Cambrian Mountains* (33-114 ECU/ha); *Ynys Mon* (22-103 ECU/ha); *Radnor* (22-114 ECU/ha); *Preseli* (22-89 ECU/ha); *Clwydian Range* (22-98 ECU/ha), and *Lleyn Peninsula* (11-98 ECU/ha) - extensification of grassland; environmental practices and landscape preservation.
b) Missing information on the 4 new ESAs and re-designation of one (*Cambrian Mountains*).
- 2) *Tir Cymen* ("well-crafted landscape") Scheme: to halt the decline in the quantity and the quality of landscape details; of wildlife habitats; of archaeological and historic sites on Welsh farmland - country

143 This amount concerns the total programme including the ones for Wales and England. Assumed that each region has one third of the total cost.

144 Eurostat, *Portrait of the Regions*, 1993.

side conservation; extensification of sheep and cattle farming; environmental agriculture. Furthermore, land management for public access: on the whole farm (22 ECU/ha); on moorland and heathland (38 ECU/ha); on grassland (22-103 ECU/ha); on coastal belts (33-76 ECU/ha); on broadleaved woodland (92 ECU/ha); on arable field margins (271-304 ECU/ha) and on new paths (109-326 ECU/km).

Control

Authority: Welsh Office Agriculture Department (WOAD)

Check: ?

Participation

Estimated participation in hectares: ?

Part I: ?

Part II: 700 800 ha. + ? ha. (10 144 + holdings).

Budget

EAGGF contribution: 21.5 MECU.

Habitat: 1.3 MECU (2.63 MECU total cost eligible for co-financing).

ESAs (1,2): 10.9 MECU (17 MECU total cost eligible for co-financing).

Tir Cymen: 7.1 MECU (14.2 MECU total cost eligible for co-financing).

Countryside Access Scheme: 2.16 MECU (4.33 MECU total cost eligible for co-financing).

ANNEX I

THE MAXIMUM PREMIUM SET BY THE COMMISSION

Maximum eligible amount of the premium shall be (Article 4 of R. (EEC) No. 2078/92):

| | |
|-------------|---|
| 150 ECU/ha | for annual crops for which a premium per hectare is granted under the market regulations governing the crops in question, |
| 250 ECU/ha | for other annual crops and pasture, |
| 210 ECU/lsu | for each livestock unit by which a herd is reduced, |
| 100 ECU/lsu | for each lsu of an endangered breed reared, |
| 400 ECU/ha | for specialized olive groves, |
| 1000 ECU/ha | for citrus fruits, |
| 700 ECU/ha | for other perennial crops and wine, |
| 250 ECU/ha | for the upkeep of abandoned land, |
| 600 ECU/ha | for land set aside, |
| 250 ECU/ha | for the cultivation and propagation of useful plants adapted to local conditions and threatened by genetic erosion. |

ANNEX II

Programme budget per holding or hectare

| Country | Budget per participating hectare (in ecu) | Estimated Participation in hectares | UAA in hectares | Budget per holding per year (in ecu) | Assumed participation holdings | Assumed participation number holdings | No. # Holdings (* 1000) 1987 | Total cost 2078/92 ecu (*1000) per year## | Total cost excluding training and demonstr. ecu (* 1000) 4/5 years | Total cost 2078/92 ecu (* 1000) 4/5 years | EAGGF contribution MECU |
|----------------|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|-------------------------|
| Belgium | 123.0 | 63000 | 1377200 | 1666 | 4.65 | 5% | 93 | 7750 | 31000 | 33700 | 17.5 |
| Denmark | 88.5 | 210000 | 2799900 | 2135 | 8.7 | 10% | 87 | 18575 | 74300 | 74300 | 37.2 |
| Germany | 142.0 | 3000000 | 11956000 | 1208 | 352.5 | 50% | 705 | 426000 | 1704000 | 1728400 | 1001 |
| Spain | 30.6 | 4073882 | 27074400 | 519 | 268.8 | 15% | 1792 | 139650 | 558600 | 562.2 | 394.72 |
| France | 51.3 | 6343900 | 31353900 | 1657 | 196.4 | 20% | 982 | 325500 | 1302000 | 1318400 | 659.6 |
| Ireland | 66.6 | 1036268 | 5700800 | 1589 | 43.4 | 20% | 217 | 69000 | 276000 | 280500 | 210.4 |
| Italy | 74.4 | 1484863 | 17597400 | 396 | 278.4 | 10% | 2784 | 110400 | 441600 | 695100 | 441.6 |
| Luxembourg | 160.5 | 16400 | 127000 | 4388 | 0.6 | 15% | 4 | 2633 | 7900 | 7900 | 3.9 |
| Netherlands | 144.7 | 67359 | 2014300 | 1477 | 6.6 | 5% | 132 | 9750 | 39000 | 111100 | 56.9 |
| Austria | 105.0 | 3194046 | 3482000 | 1395 | 240.3 | 90% | 267 | 335333 | 1006000 | 1026000 | 525 |
| Portugal | 83.2 | 871685 | 4858500 | 373 | 127.2 | 20% | 636 | 47500 | 190000 | 199200 | 149.6 |
| United Kingdom | ? | ? | 18528000 | ? | ? | ? | 260 | 94425 | 377700 | 377700 | 189.2 |
| EU | 97.2 | | | | | | | | | | |

#Source: Eurostat, FSS (Farm Structural Survey), 1987 & STAR-documents.

Total cost per year calculated by dividing the total cost by 4 (1994-97), by 3 for Luxembourg (1995-97), by 2 for Austria (1996-97).

** The total cost of Germany's programme is roughly estimated (1050 EAGGF contribution) and Austria EAGGF contribution is doubled.

ANNEX III

Exchange rates used in the STAR-documents

| | Unit | AECU | BECU |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Belgium | BF | 49.30 | 40.282 |
| Denmark | Dkr | 9.348 | 7.745* |
| Germany | DM | 2.35 | 1.95 |
| Spain | Pts | 190.38 | 157.73 |
| France | FF | 7.874 | 6.524 |
| Ireland | Pnd | 1.3085 | 1.0841 |
| Italy | LIT | 2264.19 | 1875.88 |
| Luxembourg | LUF | 46.487* | 38.5144 |
| Netherlands | Dfl | 2.6526 | 2.1977* |
| Austria | ATS | 16.5658 | 13.0965 |
| Portugal | Escudos | 236.93 | 196.67 |
| United K. | Pound | 1.0858 | 0.8996* |

Note:

* Exchange rate calculated by dividing AECU by 1.207 or multiplying BECU by 1.207.

Source: STAR-documents

ANNEX IV

Organic agriculture: see Council Regulation No. 2092/91 of 24 June 1991.

In general for plants and related products the following is said (annex 1 of the Regulation):
There is a two year transition period in which the soil has to recover. The products may during this period not be marked as organic.

To fertilize or increase the biological activity of the soil only certain ways and products, mentioned in annex 2 of the regulation, are tolerated.

To combat parasites, illnesses, and weed one may only use products mentioned in annex 3 of the Regulation.

Eatable plants and parts of them that grow naturally in forests or farming areas may only be considered organic if they have been in touch with products other than mentioned in annex 2 and 3 of the Regulation.

Ecological and integrated farming were also put under the heading of organic farming despite the fact that they do not satisfy the description of above.

| Summary 2078/92 programmes | | Aid Scheme * | Estimated participation | % UAA | EAGGF contribution | Total cost eligible for |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Country/Region | Title Programme | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Belgium | Agri-environmental Programme | Art. 2.1 a-c & Art. 6.2 | ? | ? | 3.7 | 7 |
| Vlaamse Gemeenschap | Training and Demonstration Projects | Art. 6 | 0 | 0% | 1.1 | 2.2 |
| Vlaamse Gewest | Management Contracts | Art. 2.1 a;b;d;f | ? | ? | 7.7 | 15.4 |
| Wallonie | ? | Art. 2.1 a-d & Art. 6.2 | 19518 | 2.6% | 5 | 9.1 |
| Total | | Art. 2.1 a-d;f & Art. 6 | 63000 | 4.6% | 17.5 | 33.7 |
| Denmark | Environmentally Friendly Agriculture and Organic Farming | Art. 2.1 a-d | 210000 | 7.5% | 37.2 | 74.3 |
| Germany | | | | | | |
| Baden-Württemberg | MEKA | Art. 2.1 a-f & 2.2 | 970359 | 65% | 165 | 330 |
| Bayern | KULAP | Art. 2.1 a-d;f & 2.2 | 2900000 | 84% | 276 | 552 |
| Berlin | Programm Umweltschonende Landwirtschaft in Berlin | Art. 2.1 a-c | 590 | 20% | 0.3 | ? |
| Brandenburg | Kulturlandschaftsprogramm des Landes Brandenburg | Art. 2.1 a-d & Art. 6.1 | 166560 | 9% | 82.5 | ? |
| Bremen | Rahmenregelung zur Umsetzung der Vo. (EWG) 2078/92 im Land Bremen | Art. 2.1 a;b;d | 4477 | 45% | 1 | 2.03 |
| Hamburg | Richtlinie für die Durchführung der ...Vo. (EWG) nr. 2078/92 ... | Art. 2.1 a;b;d;f & Art. 6.1 | 6971 | 35% | 2.4 | 4.74 |
| Hessen | HEKUL & HELP | Art. 2.1 a;b;d;e & 2.2 | 125400 | 16% | 54 | 108 |
| Mecklenburg-Vorpommern | ? | Art. 2.1 a-d | 69300 | 5% | 18.5 | 24.6 |
| Niedersachsen | Grundsätze für die Forderung einer markt- und ... & programme mit gezielt .. | Art. 2.1 a-f & Art. 6 | 166032 | 6.2% | 29.1 | 68.17 |
| Nordrhein-Westfalen | Forderprogramm für eine umweltvertragliche und ... | Art. 2.1 a;b;d & Art. 6 | 141017 | 9% | 20.3 | 40.6 |
| Rheinland-Pfalz | FUL | Art. 2.1 a-d | 80000 | 12% | 29.4 | 76.8 |
| Saarland | Kulturlandschaftsprogramm für das Saarland | Art. 2.1 a;b;d;e & 2.2 | 35024 | 52% | 5.5 | 11 |
| Sachsen | Umweltgerechte Landwirtschaft | Art. 2.1 a;b;d;f & Art. 6 | 185840 | 19% | 166.6 | 222.1 |
| Sachsen-Anhalt | Gesamtkonzept für die Umsetzung der flankierende massnahmen.. | Art. 2.1 a-e & Art. 6 | 144244 | 14% | 51 | 67.9 |
| Schleswig-Holstein | .. Umweltgerechte und den natürliche Lebensraum schützende... | Art. 2.1 a-d | 30307 | 35 | 7.9 | 15.9 |
| Thüringen | KULAP | Art. 2.1 a-f & 2.2 | ? | ? | 91.5 | 122 |
| Totaal | | | 5026121 | | 1001 | 1645.84 |
| Spain | Agri-environmental programmes of Spain | Art. 2.1 a-g & Art. 6 | 4073882 | 15% | 394.72 | 562.2 |

| Country/Region | Title Programme | Aid Scheme * | Estimated | | EAGGF contribution | Total cost eligible for co-financing MECU |
|----------------------|---|--|---------------|-------|--------------------|---|
| | | | participation | % UAA | | |
| | | | hectares | MECU | | |
| Castilla y Leon | Esteparias Cerealistas de Castilla y Leon | Art. 2.1 a-g & Art. 6 | 1672940 | 29% | ? | (80.5)** |
| Castilla la Mancha | Metodos de produccion agraria compatibles con las exigencias... | Art. 2.1 d | 89275 | 2% | ? | (107.2)** |
| Cataluna | Programa zonal para la conservacion del habitat de aves esteparias ... | Art. 2.1 a;b;d-g | 15596 | 1.1% | ? | (7.56)** |
| Navarra | Programma zonal ... del Bardenas Reales y Vedado de Eguares; ... del Pirineo. | Art. 2.1 a;b;d-f | 125422 | 19% | ? | (3.43)** |
| Pais Vasco | Programma Specifica Pais Vasco | Art. 2.1 a-g & 2.2 | ? | ? | ? | (4.7)** |
| Total | | Art. 2.1 a-g & 2.2 & Art. 6 | | | | |
| France | ... Herbages Extensifs... | Art. 2.1 a-d;f & Art. 6 | 5250000 | 17% | 516 | 1032 |
| Alsace | Le Programme Agri-environnemental .. | Art. 2.1 a-d;f & Art. 6 | ? | ? | 4.4 | 9.8 |
| Aquitaine | Le Programme Agri-environnemental .. | Art. 2.1 a-d;f & Art. 6 | ? | ? | 6.8 | 16.2 |
| Auvergne | Le Programme Agri-environnemental .. | Art. 2.1 a-d;f & Art. 6 | ? | ? | 4.2 | 10.2 |
| Basse-Normandie | Le Programme Agri-environnemental .. | Art. 2.1 a-d;f & Art. 6 | ? | ? | 6.7 | 13.4 |
| Bourgogne | Le Programme Agri-environnemental .. | Art. 2.1 a-d;f & Art. 6 | ? | ? | 5.8 | 11.6 |
| Bretagne | Le Programme Agri-environnemental .. | Art. 2.1 a-d;f & Art. 6 | ? | ? | 7.4 | 17.4 |
| Centre | Le Programme Agri-environnemental .. | Art. 2.1 a-d;f & Art. 6 | ? | ? | 9.2 | 23.4 |
| Champagne-Ardennes | Le Programme Agri-environnemental .. | Art. 2.1 a-d;f & Art. 6 | ? | ? | 3.4 | 8.2 |
| Corse | Le Programme Agri-environnemental .. | Art. 2.1 a-d;f & Art. 6 | ? | ? | 1.2 | ? |
| Franche Comte | Le Programme Agri-environnemental .. | Art. 2.1 a-d;f & Art. 6 | ? | ? | 5 | 10 |
| Guadeloupe | Le Programme Agri-environnemental .. | Art. 2.1 a-d;f & Art. 6 | ? | ? | 0.5 | ? |
| Haute-Normandie | Le Programme Agri-environnemental .. | Art. 2.1 a-d;f & Art. 6 | ? | ? | 4.1 | 8.2 |
| Ile de France | Le Programme Agri-environnemental .. | Art. 2.1 a-d;f & Art. 6 | ? | ? | 2.8 | 6.8 |
| Languedoc-Roussillon | Le Programme Agri-environnemental .. | Art. 2.1 a-d;f & Art. 6 | ? | ? | 6 | 14.6 |
| Limousin | Le Programme Agri-environnemental .. | Art. 2.1 a-d;f & Art. 6 | ? | ? | 4.2 | 8.4 |
| Lorraine | Le Programme Agri-environnemental .. | Art. 2.1 a-d;f & Art. 6 | ? | ? | 5.2 | 11.4 |
| Midi-Pyrenees | Le Programme Agri-environnemental .. | Art. 2.1 a-d;f & Art. 6 | ? | ? | 14.2 | 28.6 |
| Nord-Pas de Calais | Le Programme Agri-environnemental .. | Art. 2.1 a-d;f & Art. 6 | ? | ? | 5.7 | 11.4 |
| Pays de la Loire | Le Programme Agri-environnemental .. | Art. 2.1 a-d;f & Art. 6 | ? | ? | 14.5 | 29 |
| Picardie | Le Programme Agri-environnemental .. | Art. 2.1 a-d;f & Art. 6 | ? | ? | 5 | 10 |
| Poitou-Charentes | Le Programme Agri-environnemental .. | Art. 2.1 a-d;f & Art. 6 | ? | ? | 9 | 17.8 |

| Country/Region | Title Programme | Aid Scheme * | | | EAGGF contribution | Total cost |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|--------------------|------------|
| | | | Estimated participation | % UAA | | |
| | | | hectares | MECU | | |
| Provence-Alpes-Cote d'A | Le Programme Agri-environnemental .. | Art. 2.1 a-d;f & Art. 6 | ? | ? | 5.7 | 12.8 |
| Reunion | Le Programme Agri-environnemental .. | Art. 2.1 a-d;f & Art. 6 | ? | ? | 0.7 | ? |
| Rhônes Alpes | Le Programme Agri-environnemental .. | Art. 2.1 a-d;f & Art. 6 | ? | ? | 11.8 | 23.6 |
| Total | | Art. 2.1 a-d;f & Art. 6 | 6343900 | | 659.5 | 28007.2 |
| Ireland | REPS | Art. 2.1 a;b;d-g & Art. 6 | 1036268 | 18% | 210.4 | 280.5 |
| Italy | Programma agri-ambientale della regione ... | Art. 2.2 | ? | ? | ? | 2.6 |
| Abruzzo | Programma agri-ambientale della regione ... | Art. 2.1 a;b;d-f & 2.2 | 47300 | 9% | 16.4 | ? |
| Basilicata | Programma agri-ambientale della regione ... | Art. 2.1 a-g & Art. 6 | 54142 | 9% | 24.4 | 32.6 |
| Bolzano | Programma agri-ambientale della regione ... | Art. 2.1 a;b;d & 2.2 | 238981 | 88% | 15.6 | 31.1 |
| Emilia-Romagna | Programma agri-ambientale della regione ... | Art. 2.1 a-g | 164180 | 12% | 51.6 | 103.2 |
| Friuli-Venezia Giulia | Programma agri-ambientale della regione ... | Art. 2.1 a-g & Art. 6 | 34810 | 11% | 11.5 | 26.2 |
| Lazio | Programma agri-ambientale della regione ... | Art. 2.1 a-g & Art. 6 | 76300 | 8% | 28.6 | 58.5 |
| Liguria | Programma agri-ambientale della regione ... | Art. 2.1 a-c & Art. 6 | 6630 | 6% | 5.5 | 11 |
| Lombardia | Programma agri-ambientale della regione ... | Art. 2.1 a-f & Art. 6 | 218556 | 18% | 36.3 | 72.6 |
| Marche | Programma agri-ambientale della regione ... | Art. 2.1 a-e & Art. 6 | 114995 | 19% | 16.8 | 33.6 |
| Molise | Programma agri-ambientale della regione ... | Art. 2.1 a;e;f | 3713 | 1.5% | 2.4 | 3.2 |
| Piemonte | Programma agri-ambientale della regione ... | Art. 2.1 a-g & 2.2 | ? | ? | 47.9 | 95.9 |
| Sicilia | Programma agri-ambientale della regione ... | Art. 2.1 a-f & Art. 6 | 89002 | 4.5% | 78.8 | 105 |
| Sardegna | Programma agri-ambientale della regione ... | Art. 2.1 d;e | 32935 | 2% | 11.4 | ? |
| Toscana | Programma agri-ambientale della regione ... | Art. 2.1 a-d;f & Art. 6 | 39704 | 3.7% | 27.1 | 50.6 |
| Trento | Programma agri-ambientale della regione ... | Art. 2.1 a;b;d | 97870 | 23% | 8.6 | 17.1 |
| Umbria | Programma agri-ambientale della regione ... | Art. 2.1 a-g & Art. 6 | ? | | 11.1 | 22.3 |
| Valle d'Aosta | Programma agri-ambientale della regione ... | Art. 2.1 a;b;d | 27245 | 26% | 5 | 10 |
| Veneto | Programma agri-ambientale della regione ... | Art. 2.1 a-f & Art. 6 | 116300 | 11% | 42.9 | 85.8 |
| Total | | | 1362663 | | 441.9 | |
| Luxembourg | Programme agri-environnemental au Grand-Duche du Luxembourg | Art. 2.1 a-d;f | 16400 | 12.9 | 3.9 | 7.9 |

| Summary 2078/92 programmes | | Aid Scheme * | Estimated participation | % UAA | BAGGF contribution | Total cost eligible for co-financing MECU |
|----------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------|--------------------|---|
| Country/Region | Title Programme | | hectares | MECU | | MECU |
| Netherlands | Agro-milieu Programma & Relationnota: regeling beheersovereenkomsten | Art. a;d;g & Art. 6 | 67359 | 3.3% | 56.9 | 111.1 |
| Austria | Osterreichischen Programm zur Forderung einer Umweltgerechten ... | Art. 2.1 a-f & Art. 6 | 3194046 | 91% | 525 | ? |
| Portugal | | | | | | |
| Continente | Agro-ambiental do Continente comunicado por Portugal | Art. 2.1 a-e & Art. 6 | 772000 | 24% | 133 | 177 |
| Acores | Agro-ambiental da Acores | Art. 2.1 a-e;g | 94000 | 65% | 14.1 | 18.8 |
| Madeira | Agro-Ambiental da Madeira | Art. 2.1 a-e & 2.2 | 5685 | 27% | 2.5 | 3.3 |
| Total | | | | | 149.6 | 199.1 |
| United Kingdom | Organic Farming | Art.2.1 a-d | ? | ? | 4.3 | 8.4 |
| | Moorland Schemes | | ? | ? | 10.9 | 21.2 |
| | Public Access | | ? | ? | 1.2 | ? |
| | Countrywide Access Scheme | | ? | ? | 6.5 | ? |
| England | ESAs | Art. 2.1 a-d;f | ? | ? | 98.6 | 197.2 |
| | Habitat Scheme | | ? | ? | 6 | 11.8 |
| | Pilot Nitrate Scheme | | ? | ? | 8.4 | 16.8 |
| | Countrywide Steward Scheme | | ? | ? | 11.8 | 23.8 |
| Northern Ireland | Habitat Scheme | Art. 2.1 a-d | ? | ? | 0.8 | 1.06 |
| | ESAs | | ? | ? | 8.9 | 12 |
| Scotland | Habitat Scheme | Art. 2.1 a-d;f | ? | ? | 1.1 | 1.6 |
| | Ecosse | | ? | ? | 11.4 | 22.8 |
| | Public Access to ESAs | | ? | ? | 0.1 | 0.17 |
| Wales | Tir Cymru | Art. 2.1 a-d;g | ? | ? | 7.1 | 14.2 |
| | Habitat Scheme | | ? | ? | 1.3 | 2.63 |
| | ESAs | | ? | ? | 10.9 | 17 |
| Total | | Art. 2.1 a-d;f;g | | | 189.3 | |
| Note: | | | | | | |

| | Summary 2078/92 programmes | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Country/Region | Title Programme | Aid Scheme * | Estimated participation | % UAA | EAGGF contribution | Total cost eligible for MECU | co-financing MECU |
| | | | hectares | | MECU | | |
| | | | | | | | |
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* Column 2: not included the aid scheme elements which are indirectly addressed in the programmes

** Spanish regional programme budgets are included in the total.

Sources: STAR-documents & Commission of EU: EAGGF contribution per programme, April 1995

GLOSSARY

| | |
|-------|---|
| AECU | Agricultural ECU ("green ecu") |
| AUA | Agricultural Used Area |
| BECU | Budgetary ECU |
| CAP | Common Agricultural Policy |
| EAGGF | European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund |
| EU | European Union |
| ECU | European Currency Unit |
| ESA | Environmentally Sensitive Area |
| GRF | General Regulatory Framework |
| HA | Hectares |
| LFA | Less Favoured Area |
| LSU | Livestock Unit |
| LP | Local Programme |
| MECU | Million ECU's |
| NP | National programme |
| RP | Regional Programme |
| ZP | Zonal Programme |

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