



State of play of CAP measure “Agri-environment payments” in the European Union



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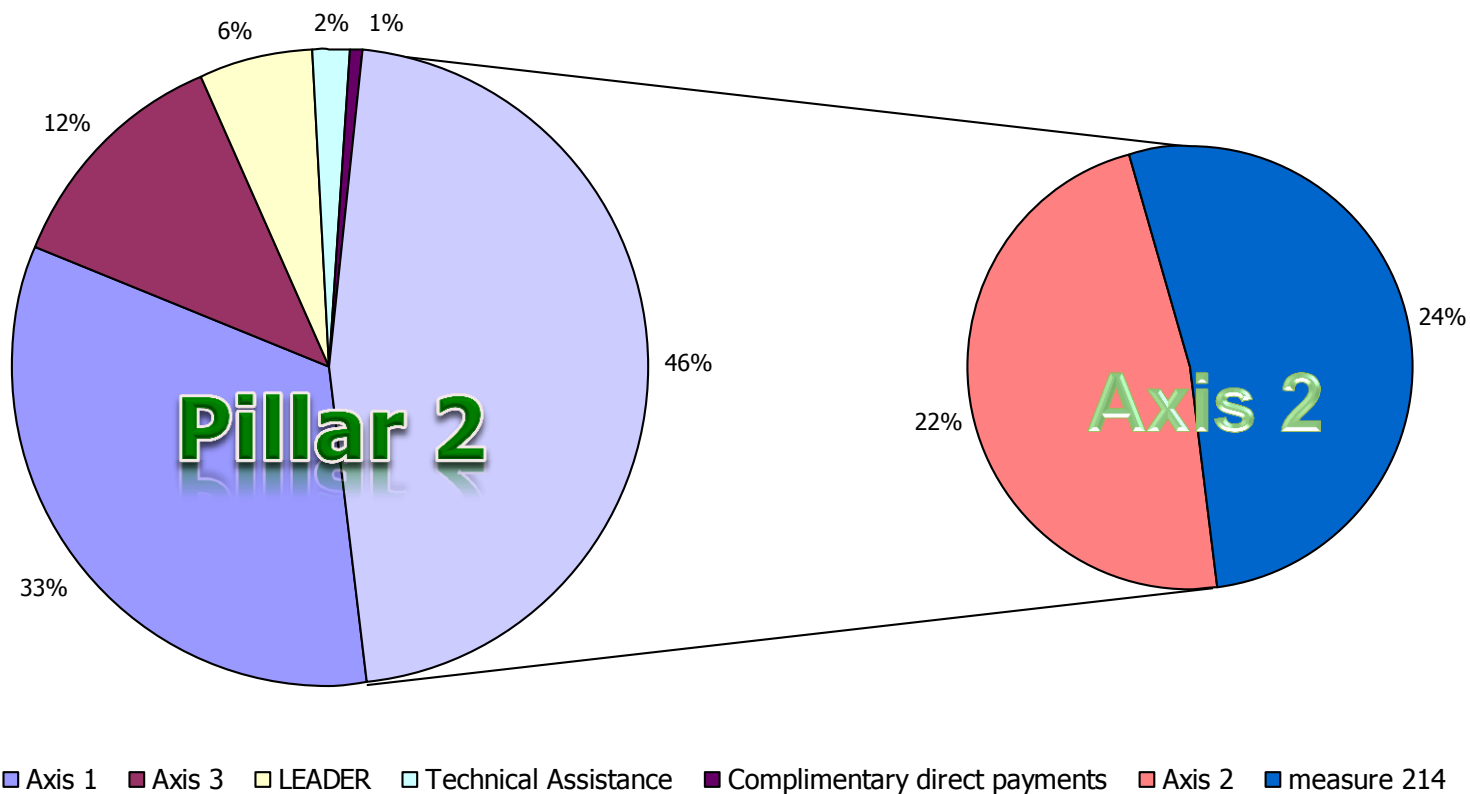
THE ROLE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN DELIVERING ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC GOODS

- The **European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)** is the policy instrument that has the most potential to actively encourage the provision of environmental goods through a deliberate and targeted approach.
- With **€153 billion allocated to rural development** over the seven year period, including national co-financing, it provides by far the largest source of funding to encourage the delivery of specific public goods associated with agriculture in Europe.
- The degree to which it is used to deliver environmental goods, however, is very dependent on the way in which Member States have designed their Rural Development Programmes (RDPs).





Programmed total public expenditure for CAP "Pillar 2" for the period 2007-13 (EU 27) and break down per Axis and per Measure 214



Source: European Commission – DG Agriculture and Rural Development



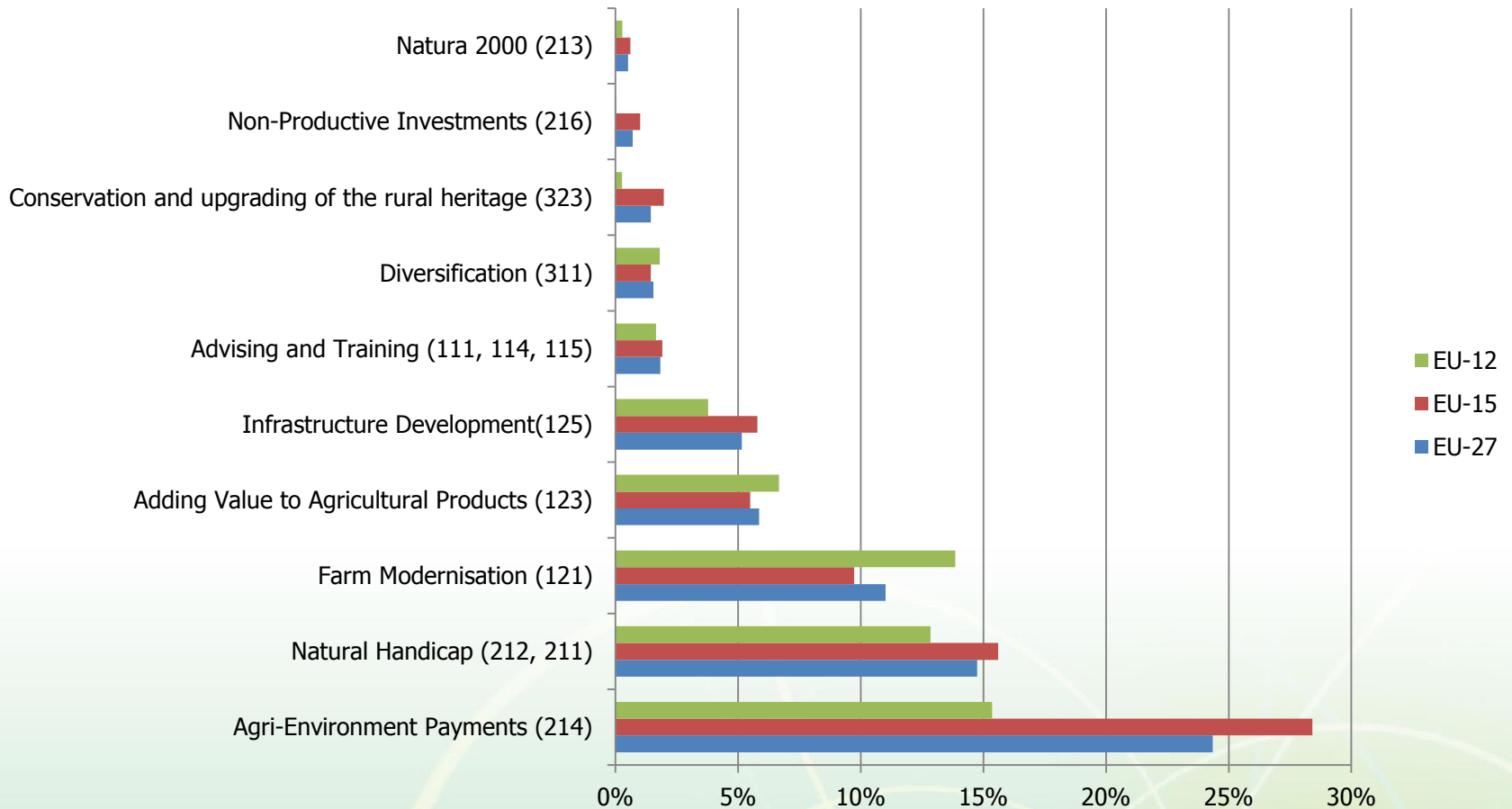


Most frequently used measures for the delivery of environmental public goods

ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC GOODS	Payment Type	Degree of Focus	Rural Development Measures
	Area based land management payments	Direct	Agri-Environment measure (214)
		Partial	Natural Handicap Measures (211, 212) Natura 2000 measure (213)
	Capital investment	Direct	Non-Productive Investments (216)
		Partial	Farm Modernisation (121)
			Infrastructure development (125) Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage (323)
	Indirect	Adding value to agricultural products (123) Diversification (311)	
	Advice, Training and Capacity Building to improve human capital	Direct	-
Partial		Advice and training measures (111, 114, 115)	



Proportion of planned total public expenditure per measure for the EU-15, EU-12 and EU-27



Source: European Commission – DG Agriculture and Rural Development





Measure 214 – Agri-environment payments

Measure 214 rationale:

Agri-environmental instruments are needed to support the **sustainable development of rural areas** and to respond to **society's increasing demand for environmental services**.

The payments granted under this measure must encourage farmers and other land managers to serve society as a whole by introducing or continuing to apply agricultural production methods compatible with the protection and improvement of the environment, the landscape and its features, natural resources, the soil and genetic diversity.





Measure 214 – Agri-environment payments

The content to the “Agri-environment payments” measure includes support to:

The agri-environment payments can be granted to farmers or other land managers who make a **voluntary agri-environmental commitment** for a period between 5 and 7 years.

These commitments must go **beyond the mandatory standards** established by EC and national legislation (for public, animal and plant health, environment, animal welfare and maintaining all agricultural land good agricultural and environmental condition).

The payments are annual payments per ha or per livestock unit and cover the following costs:

- Additional costs due to the commitment
- Income forgone due to the commitment
- Where necessary, they may also cover transaction costs





Measure 214 – Agri-environment payments

Commitments can concern the following activities:

- ✓ Organic farming
- ✓ Integrated production
- ✓ Other extensification of farming systems: fertilisers reduction, pesticides reduction and extensification of livestock
- ✓ Crop rotation, maintenance of set-aside areas
- ✓ Actions to prevent or reduce soil erosion
- ✓ Genetic resources (local breeds in danger of being lost to farming, plants under threat of genetic erosion)
- ✓ Biodiversity conservation and enhancement actions
- ✓ Upkeep of the landscape including conservation of historical features on agricultural land



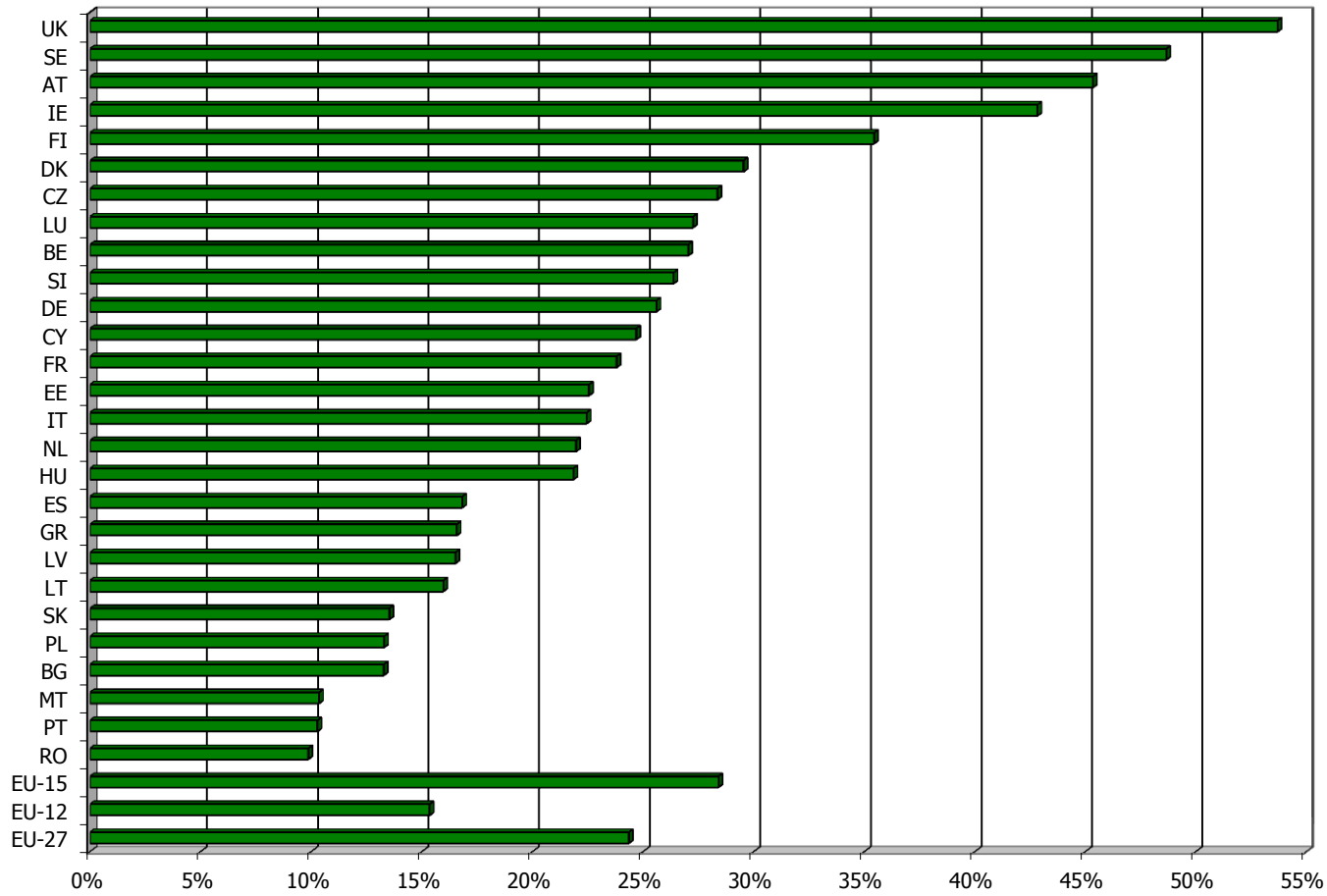
Overview of Measure 214

- For the period **2007-2013 €37 billion total public expenditure** has been programmed for Measure 214, out of which €22 billion is the EAFRD contribution and €15 billion the National/Regional contributions.
- Measure 214 has been included in the RDPs of **all 27 Member States**, as the only compulsory measure.
- The highest total public expenditure programmed for measure 214 by a Member state is **€4.4 billion for United Kingdom**, while the lowest total public expenditure programmed is €10.5 million for Malta.





Proportion of programmed total public expenditure for the Agri-Environment measure 214 by Member State

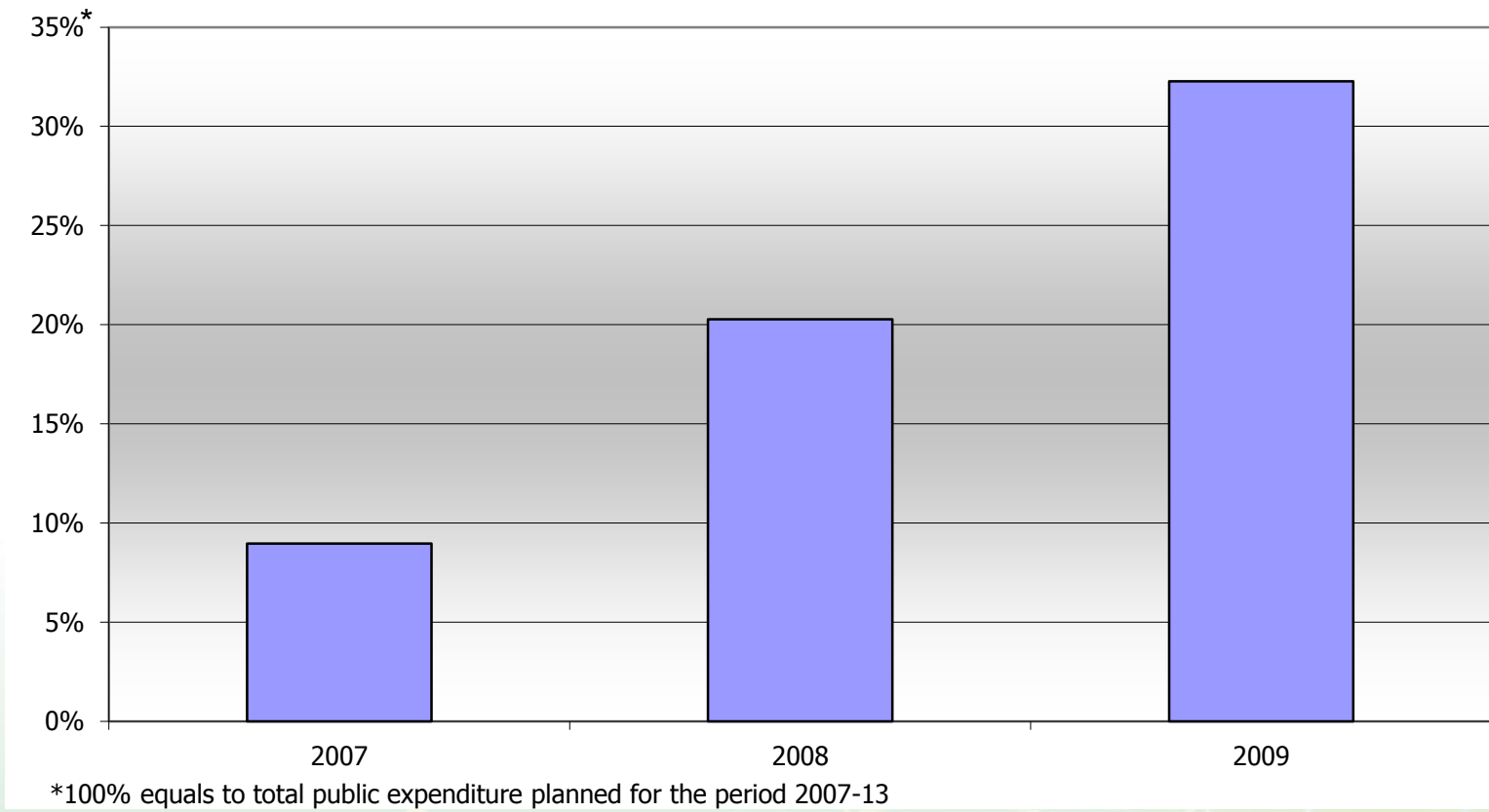


Source: European Commission – DG Agriculture and Rural Development





Annual cumulative realised total public expenditure (%) on Measure 214 in 2007, 2008 and 2009 (EU 27)

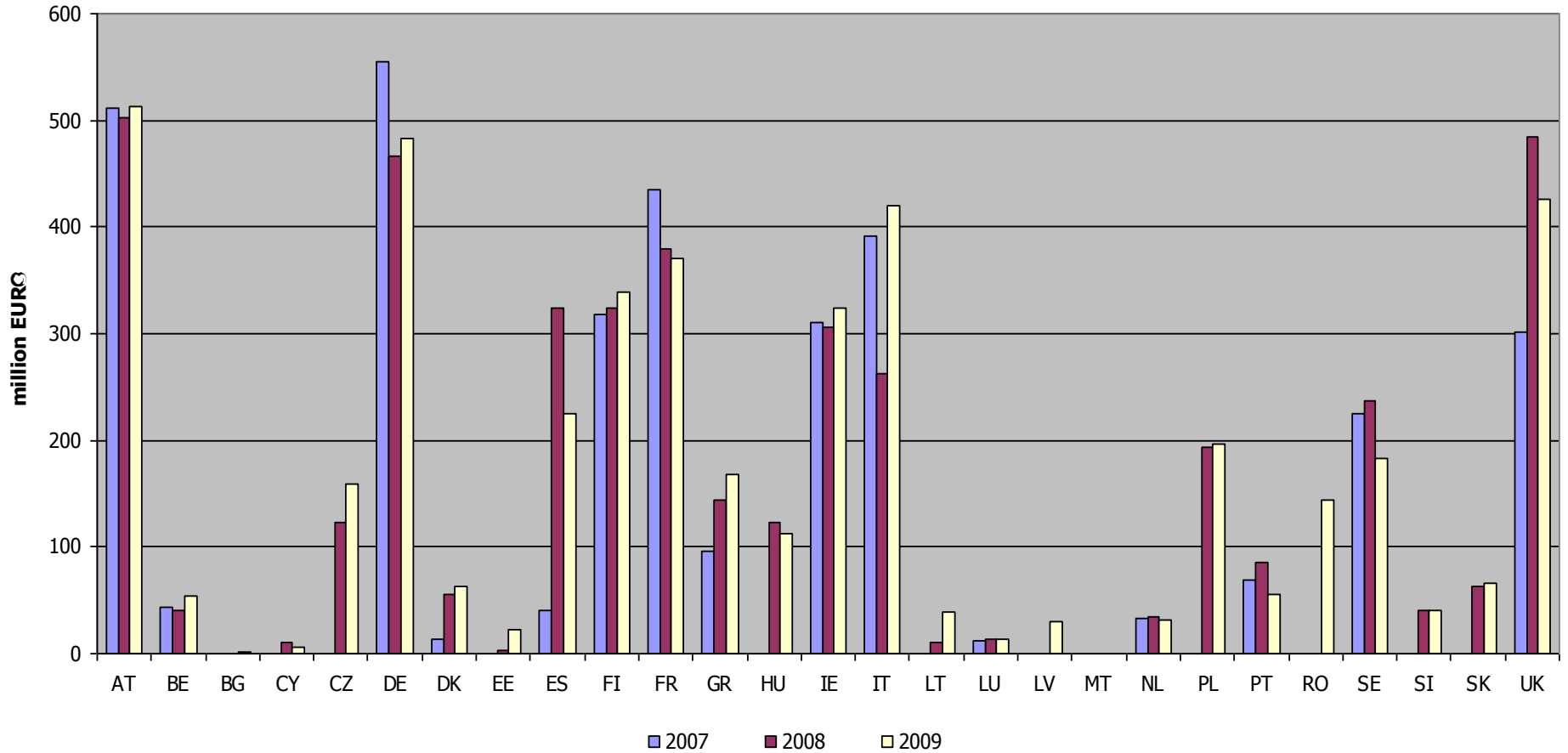


Source: European Commission – DG Agriculture and Rural Development

Connecting Rural Europe



Annual realized total public expenditure per Member State on Measure 214 in 2007, 2008 and 2009



Source: European Commission – DG Agriculture and Rural Development



Member States total public expenditure realized for Measure 214 until 2009

Member States, with more than 40% of their programmed budget utilised by 2009:



- **Greece (53%)**
- **Ireland (49%)**
- **Denmark (44%)**
- **Austria (43%)**
- **Finland (41%)**
- **Netherlands (40%)**
- **Germany (40%)**
- **Belgium (40%)**

Member States, with less than 15% of their programmed budget utilised by 2009:

- **Romania (15%)**
- **Lithuania (14%)**
- **Estonia (12%)**
- **Malta (4%)**
- **Bulgaria (1%)**





Total public expenditure on Measure 214 realized in the regional RDPs of Germany, Italy and Spain (2009)



In **Germany**, **40.3%** of the programmed total Public expenditure for the Measure 214 had been realised by 2009

- Highest implementation rate was in Bayern (59.5%)
- 8 regional RDPs had implementation rates above 35%, and lowest in Niedersachsen Bremen 17%

In **Italy**, **27.1%** of the programmed total Public expenditure for the Measure 214 had been realised by 2009

- Highest implementation rate was in Liguria (42.8%)
- 18 regional RDPs had implementation rates varying between 10% to 43% and in 3 regional RDPs less than 10%



At National level, **Spain** had realized **23.6%** of the programmed total public expenditure for Measure 214 by 2009

- Highest implementation rate was in Asturias (53.2%)
- 13 regional RDPs had implementation rates varying between 10% and 55% and 4 regional RDPs had realised less than 10%



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European Network for Rural Development

The European Network for Rural Development (EN RD) contributes to the efficient implementation of Rural Development Programmes throughout the EU. Each Member State has established a National Rural Network (NRN) which brings together the organisations and individuals involved in rural development. At EU level, the European Network for Rural Development ensures the networking of these national networks and administrations. [Read more about the EN RD.](#)

[Monitoring Indicators forms available for LAGs](#)

The EN RD is delighted to invite Local Action Groups (LAGs) to attend the EN RD supported EU Rural Cooperation Fair, taking place in Edinburgh on 23/24 September 2010. However, LAGs are advised to liaise directly with their respective NRN in this regard. For more information click [here](#). You can download the registration form here [PDF [en](#)].

[REMINDER: Registrations open for "Semi-subsistence farming" seminar in Sibiu](#)

The open call for the registration to the "Semi-subsistence farming in the EU" seminar in Sibiu, Romania has been launched. The seminar, which was postponed due to flight disruptions in April, will now be held on the **13-15 October**. Click [here](#) for further information.

[17th September 2010: New-look 'Rur@I News' Issue 10 now available](#)

The newly re-designed EN RD newsletter 'Rur@I News' (Issue 10) – is now available online. This issue focuses on the public response to the open debate on the future of the CAP and as always, we update you on recent EN RD activity and events. Click [here](#).

[13th September 2010: Monitoring Indicators published online](#)

The Monitoring Indicators, which are a means of assessing progress in terms of the implementation of Rural Development Programmes, have been published online. The results, which include both financial and physical indicators are based on annual reports provided by the RDPs' Managing Authorities. Click [here](#).





Thank you for your attention!

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