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D5.1

Report on data screening and qualitative identification of causal relationships

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COOPERATION

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EC	European Commission
RDP	Rural Development Plan

Summary

In the context of the SPARD project, WP5 has the objectives to: a) prove that the methodology is feasible at different scales of application; b) that the modelling results are reliable for further specification by using and processing data of higher or different quality (more disaggregated, higher spatial resolution, specific properties).

This deliverable D5.1 contains the results of the task 5.1 which aims at the qualitative identification of the causal relationship at case study area (CSA) level and at screening the data available in view of task 5.2.

In order to meet such objective, this document includes three main components: a) Description of RDP implementation in each case study area, b) identification of determinants of participation and expected spillover mechanisms; c) first documentation of available information at local level.

The CSAs are differentiated with respect the programming level, the set and the design of measures and the priority mechanisms implemented. The results of the expert interviews have shown a perceived relevant spatial effect of the policy and context variables on the participation and uptake. However, the same experts have judged low the spillover effects of RDP on the neighbouring regions on a selection of parameters.

The high heterogeneity of the socio-economics, environmental and agricultural characteristics among the areas and the very discrepancy in the available data will likely not allow to run a common spatial econometrics model in all CSA. The proposal for the following WP5 tasks is that, each CSA leader will develop an econometric model in their own CSA, within a common framework provided by WP5 leaders. Such consideration follows the need to undertaken the analysis using the local data available and to include in each analysis a set of locally-specific explanatory variables.

1 Introduction

The implementation of rural development plans (RDP[1]) is carried out at local level. The understanding of implementation and evaluation at sub-programming region is a key factor in RDP evaluation.

In the context of the SPARD project, WP5 has the objectives to: a) prove that the methodology is feasible at different scales of application; b) that the modelling results are reliable for further specification by using and processing of data of higher or different quality (more disaggregated, higher spatial resolution, specific properties).

The aim of task 5.1 (Data screening and qualitative identification of causal relationships) is to collect and organise data available at programming level (which can mean different NUTS depending on the country). According to the DoW: "Data collection will address specifically secondary data already collected in the monitoring and evaluation process of RDP. Through a focus group of local stakeholders, regional end users and experts in each region: a) the causal connections and the informational contents of such data/indicators will be discussed; b) hypotheses for causal connections will be reformulated/further specified taking into account the specificities of each Case study area."

Based on agreements taken at the ZALF meeting (August 2010) and Amsterdam meeting (January 2011) the activity related to task 5.1 will be based on common guidelines to achieve the objectives stated in the DoW. Each Partner responsible for a case study has filled the questionnaire according to the best suitable methodology, depending on the distribution of information (data sources, informed people, etc.).

The document is organised in three main sections. In the first section the rationale of the document and the methodology used to collect information are provide and in the second section the main message are synthesised. Finally some discussion and outlook for future work is provided. The complete questionnaires/reports for each CSA are attached as annexes 1-6.

[1] The focus of this document is about the RDP 2007-2013. All questions are referred to this RPD.

2 Rationale and components

2.1 Overview

During the Amsterdam meeting it has been agreed that within WP5 a bottom-up approach will be applied in order to "bring spatially explicit information" from each CSA.

Within this document we have collected three main sets of information:

1. information useful for a basic description of the RDP features in each CSA. Such set of information is useful to get more knowledge about the local implementation process in order to understand if and how there exist differences in implementation between areas and, indeed, if such information is useful to test the model hypothesis (e.g. how comparable are the data available from Eurostat or RDP implementation over time for the same measure; the possibility to compare the available budget between different areas etc,).
2. information useful to identify the spillover effects of the measures implemented at local level. Such information can be used to support the selection of variables of the WP4 econometric model (as agreed during the Amsterdam meeting and as written in the DoW about the task 5.1) and the econometric model developed at programming level (as written in the DoW about the task 5.2).
3. Information useful to identify variables that affect the spatial patterns of participation within the regions and the information about the database available in each CSA. Such information could be used to build hypotheses about the spatial participation/ uptake and to be tested using the available databases within each CSA.

The information about these 3 points has been filled together with local informed people or based on local implementation documents if available.

2.2 Description of RDP implementation in the case study

In each questionnaire (annex 1-6) the following set of information at CSA level was asked.

1. Zoning and socio economic aspects of the CSA
2. Basic information about local implementation, including: 2a) general RDP description; 2b) specific information about the 6 measures targeted by the project (measures 112; 121 concerning the first axis; measures 211/212; 214 concerning the second axis and measures 311; 322 concerning the third axis).

2.3 Determinants of participation and expected spillover mechanisms

In each questionnaire (annex 1-6) the same set of information at CSA level was asked in order get elements which allow building reasonable hypotheses about explanatory variables in the spatial econometric models at different scales, based on the local effects of RDPs. This will include collecting opinions about two mains issues (which emerged, during the preparatory project meeting as the most relevant issues to be addressed):

1. List of possible variables that explain the spatial differentiation of uptake/participation: this will include: 1a) Drivers of location built in the policy design (e.g. linked to zoning or geographical priorities); 1b) Opinion/expectation about other factors affecting location/participation;
2. List of possible spillover effects from the programming area towards other programming areas.

This is structured to be filled through consultation with local experts, using the most appropriate means (individual interviews, group meeting), as chosen by the CSA leader.

We used as starting point the list of effects/determinants available from D3.1 (Uthes et al., 2010) plus Dwyer et al. (2008).

2.4 Checking available information at local level

Finally, in each questionnaire it was collected information about the data available at local level. Such preliminary data overview was asked in order to check the possibility to run models at different scales.

3 Summary of the D5.1 in each CSA

3.1 Description of RDP implementation in the case study

Six CSAs are analysed within the SPARD project. Such CSAs are heterogeneous with respect to the location, the implementation and with respect to the relationship between the rural and the non-rural areas. The main characteristics of the CSAs are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 Characteristics of the SPARD CSAs.

	Brandenburg	**Eastern Slovenia**	**Emilia Romagna**	**Midi-Pyrénées**	**Northern Holland**	**Scotland**
Programming level	Two NUTS 2 level a) North-east Brandenburg, b) South west Brandenburg) Both NUTS 2 are included into one NUTS 1 (Federal states of Brandenburg)	NUTS 2 level RDP program at national level; and measure implemented horizontally.	NUTS 2 level Design and implementation, targeting and zoning partially at NUTS 2 level and partially at NUTS3 level (8 provinces in Emilia Romagna)	NUTS 2 level National design Regional components are measures aiming at meeting local stakes, in accordance with local specificities, and are designed by the regional administration in collaboration with local actors.	NUTS 0 level The Dutch government has chosen to design one RDP 2007-2013 for the whole country without distinguishing separate objectives for the different provinces in the country.	NUTS 1 level (4 different NUTS2) Rural Priorities and money allocation are determined by Regional Proposal Assessment Committee (lower than NUTS2 level).
Position of the area with respect to the convergence and competitiveness objectives (following definition of Reg. 1083/2006)	Convergence region (North-east Brandenburg) Phasing-out region (South west Brandenburg) Non convergence region (Berlin)	Convergence region	Competitiveness and employment region	Competitiveness and employment region	Competitiveness and employment region	Convergence zone (Highlands and Islands) Competitiveness and employment zone (Other)
Surface (ha)	Brandenburg 2,950,000 Berlin 88,000	2,027,000	1,236,510	4,570,781	287,000	7,877,200 (entire Scotland, 2010)
Usable Agricultural Area (ha)	Brandenburg 1,461,000 Berlin 4,400	488,770 from Eurostat 2007 (entire Slovenia)	1,004,328	2,796,707	156,090	4,968,160 from Eurostat 2007
Population	Brandenburg 1,461,0000 Berlin 4,400	2,048,951 (entire Slovenia, 2010)	4,151,335	2,637,900	2,589,050	5,222,100 (entire Scotland, 2010)
Number of municipalities (#)	Brandenburg 421 Berlin 1	210 (all Slovenia, 2010)	341	3020	59	891 agricultural parishes
Population density of the Region	199	101	187	58	905	65.9 (entire Scotland, 2010)
Density urban/rural (Pop/kmq)	Brandenburg 86.8 Berlin 3937	Predominant Rural 89.1 Intermediate 115.5	Rural Area 34.51 Intermediate rural Area	Urban areas 532.52 Urban sub-areas 49.84	Predominant rural 86 Intermediate rural 373	Rural Scotland 16 Rest of Scotland 65

			141.18 Specialised agricultural Area 329.57 Urban area 1476.19	Neighbouring municipalities of sub-urban areas 50.72 Employment pole of rural areas 118.47 Neighbouring municipalities of an employment pole of rural areas 26.83 Other rural municipalities 19.58	Predominantly urban 1275	
LFA	LFA in UAA (1,095,750 ha) equal to the 75% of the total UAA	83.6 % the Region Area and 74.2 of the regional UAA	43% of the Region Area and 25.6% of the regional UAA	38% of Regional Area	30,263 Equal to the 10.5%	About 85% of the regional UAA
Total EU contribution (€)	1,139,633,414	906,990,057	411,251,000	864,601,000	25,053,000	1,358,489,048
EU contribution (€ per ha of UAA)	777.69	1,855.66	409.48	309.15	160.50	273.44
Total RDP budget (€)	2,179,608,893	1,176,985,582	1,460,046,360	1,094,025,000	na	1,733,501,449
RDP budget (€ per ha of UAA)	1487.38	2408.06	1453.75	391.18 (not included private found)	na	348.92 (not included private found)
RDP budget for axis (%)	(private founds excluded)	Percentage referred to the entire Slovenia	(private founds excluded)		Percentage referred to the entire Netherlands (private founds excluded)	Percentage referred to the entire Scotland
Axis 1	35.59%	40.92%	40.97%	28.23%	32.69%	20.53%
Axis 2	32.82%	37.36%	42.49%	59.48%	30.88%	61.05%
Axis 3	24.73%	16.79%	10.43%	6.82%	27.22%	12.04%
Axis 4	4.49%	4.17%	5.11%	2.25%	8.63%	5.98%

3.2 RDP zoning

Decentralised design of RDP implies that each local administration is charged to set and identify target and zoning, in order to better design the measures with focus on the main local concerns. All CSAs have identification a rural and urban zoning, where the different measures could be applied or could have different set of priority or eligibility criteria, mainly based on population density or the amount of inhabitants of the municipalities.

In the following paragraphs additional specifications of the local zoning are presented grouped by axis. Generally, across all CSAs the main zoning is focused to the selection and identification of area where to apply measures of Axis 2.

3.2.1 Axis 1

Specific zoning for axis 1 is implemented for Emilia Romagna and Eastern Slovenia CSA. In fact in the Emilia Romagna CSA, the local administration has set a mechanism of priority to incentive the participation to the measure 121 based on location and the farm specialisation. The expected effect of this zoning is to prioritise the access to measure 121 to some farm sectors which are considered relevant for the area. Differently in Eastern Slovenia CSA the investment-related measures was targeted to the economically weaker NUTS 3 areas (until 2010). Such mechanism was realised with a two stages selection process that provide high priority firstly to the farms located in this area and then a selection of applications is realised using a threshold system.

3.2.2 Axis 2

Generally, across the entire RDP an identification of less favourable areas (LFA) is realised. Such zoning follows the application of EU directives (NATURA 2000, WFD, NITRATE DIRECTIVE; etc.)

Additional identification of the LFA are realised including to the above other areas with specific handicap, for example mountain areas in Emilia Romagna and in Scotland, or areas within national park or biosphere reserve as in Brandenburg, or location in the National Ecological Network in the Northern Holland).

3.2.3 Axis 3

No additional zoning is applied to the measure of this axis. Generally measures of this axis are activated based on the zoning of rural/urban areas (for example in Emilia Romagna such measures are not applied only in the urban areas and otherwise in Brandenburg are the only measure that could be implemented in the municipality bigger than 10,000 inhabitants). In addition, some CSAs (i.e. Emilia Romagna and Northern Holland) allow implementing such measure also to non-agriculture actors or municipality.

3.2.4 Axis 4

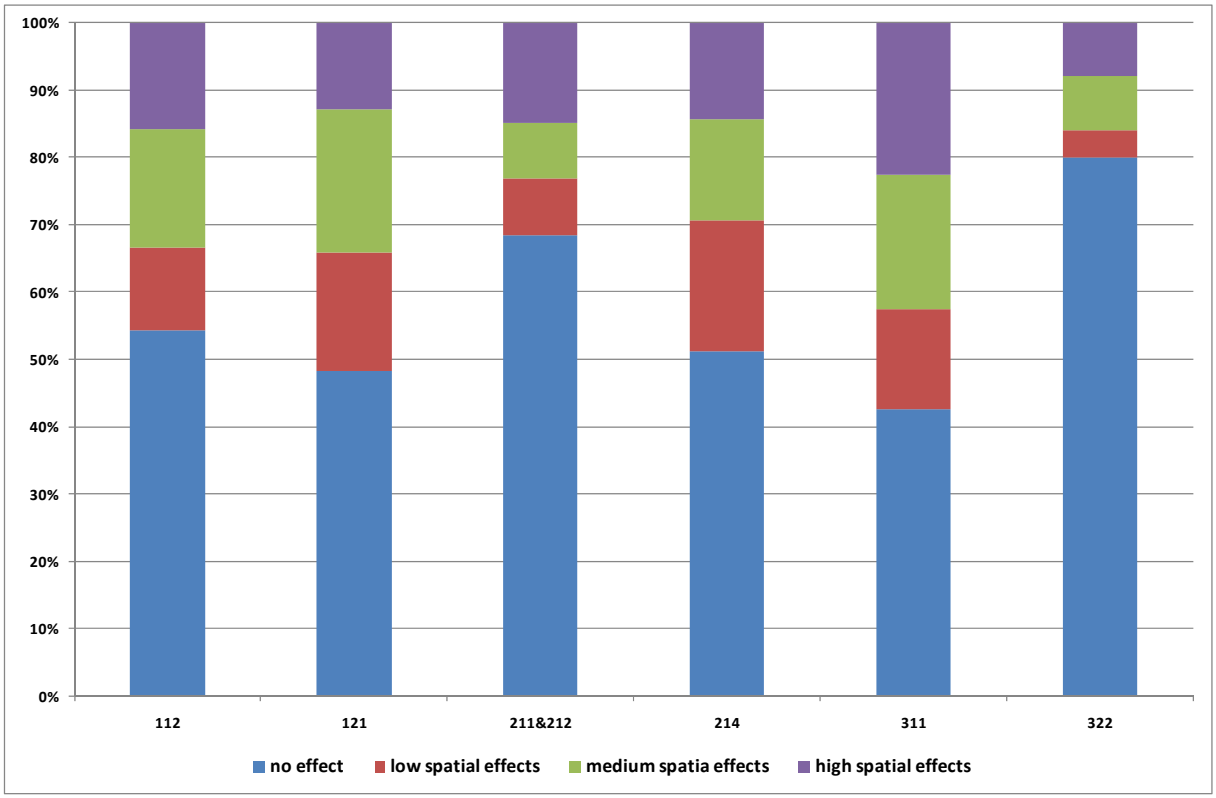
No additional zoning is applied to the measure of the axis.

3.3 Spatial variables which affects participation and uptake

The spatial distribution of the participation and of the uptake is affected by a set of context and policy variables. In this section the experts' opinion about the spatial effects on participation and uptake is presented. The questionnaire and the complete experts' answers for each CSA are presented in the annex.

In Figure 1 the aggregated judgments about the effect of context variables on spatial participation and uptake, for each six SPARD measures, is presented.

Figure 1. Effect of context variables on the spatial differentiation of the participation/uptake within the region (all six CSA considered)[2].

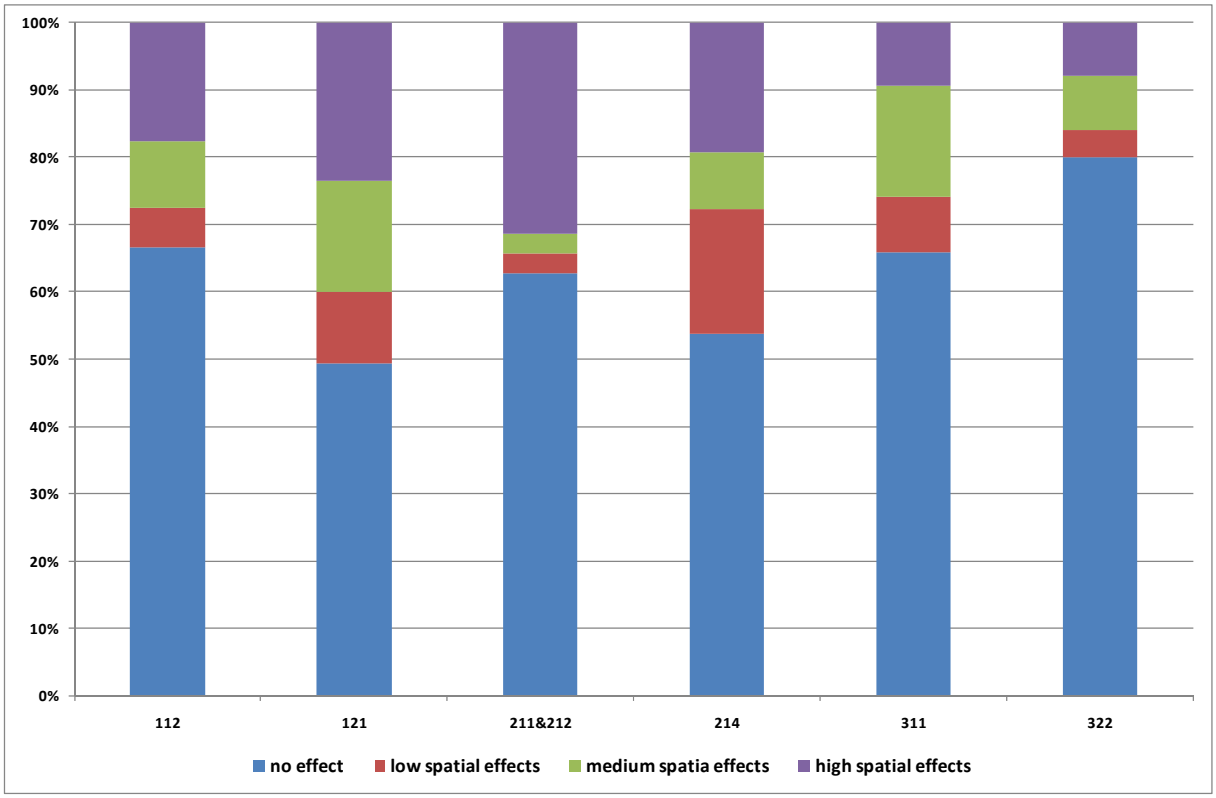


With exception of measure 211&212 and 322, half of the experts involved in the survey have identified some spatial effects of both context and policy variables on the participation and uptake. The higher effect is for measure 311. Among measures, the magnitude is quite homogenous, and the more frequent answers are the medium spatial effect.

In Figure 2 the aggregated judgments about the effect of a selection of policy variables on spatial participation and uptake, for each six SPARD measures, is presented.

[2] Concerning the Scotland CSA, the experts involved answer only questions for measure 212 and 214. See annexes for further details

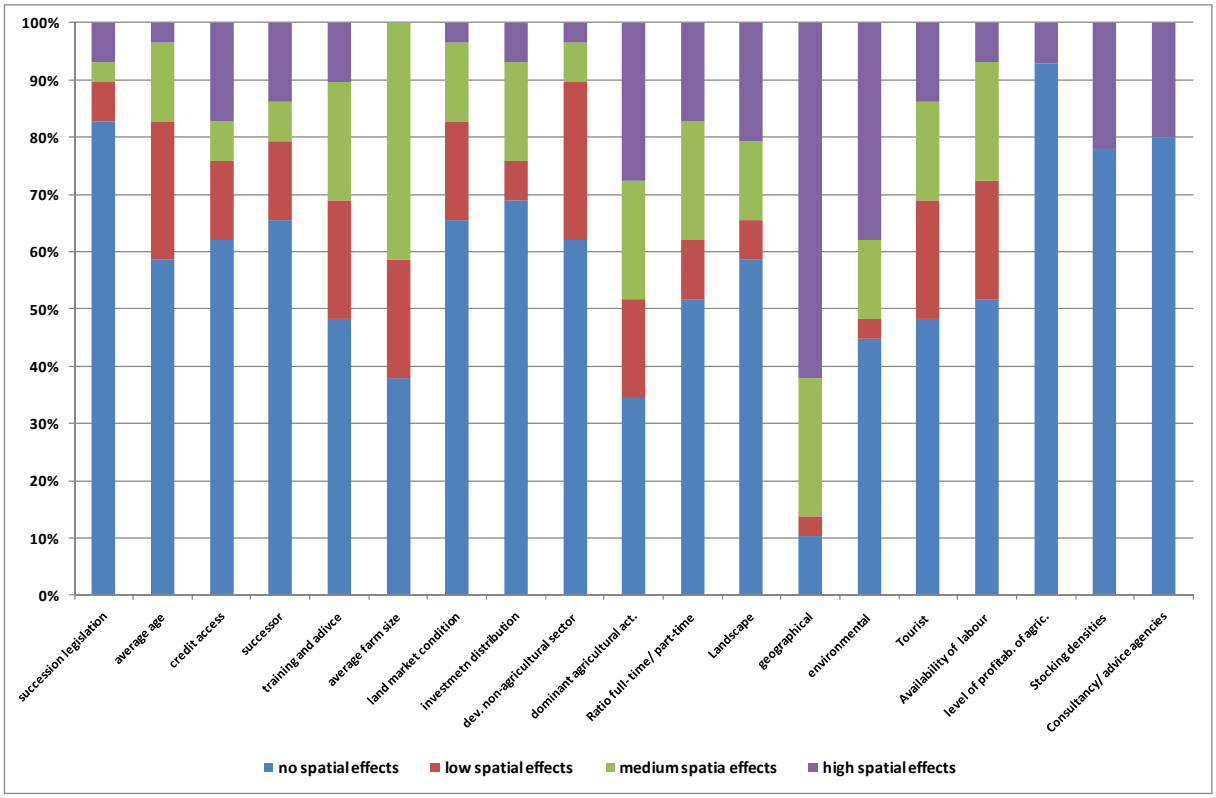
Figure 2. Effect of a selection of policy variables on the spatial differentiation of the participation/uptake within the region (all six CSA considered).



Policy variables seem to generally less affect the spatial performances with respect to context variables. The experts' answers are more contrasted compared to the previous figure. In fact, from one hand there is an higher percentage of no spatial effect, but from the other hand there are more experts that expect a high spatial effects of the measure. Concerning measure 211&212 experts expect that more than 30% of variables have high spatial effects on the participation and uptake.

In Figure 3, the aggregated judgments about the effect of each context variable on the spatial differentiation of the participation and uptake are presented.

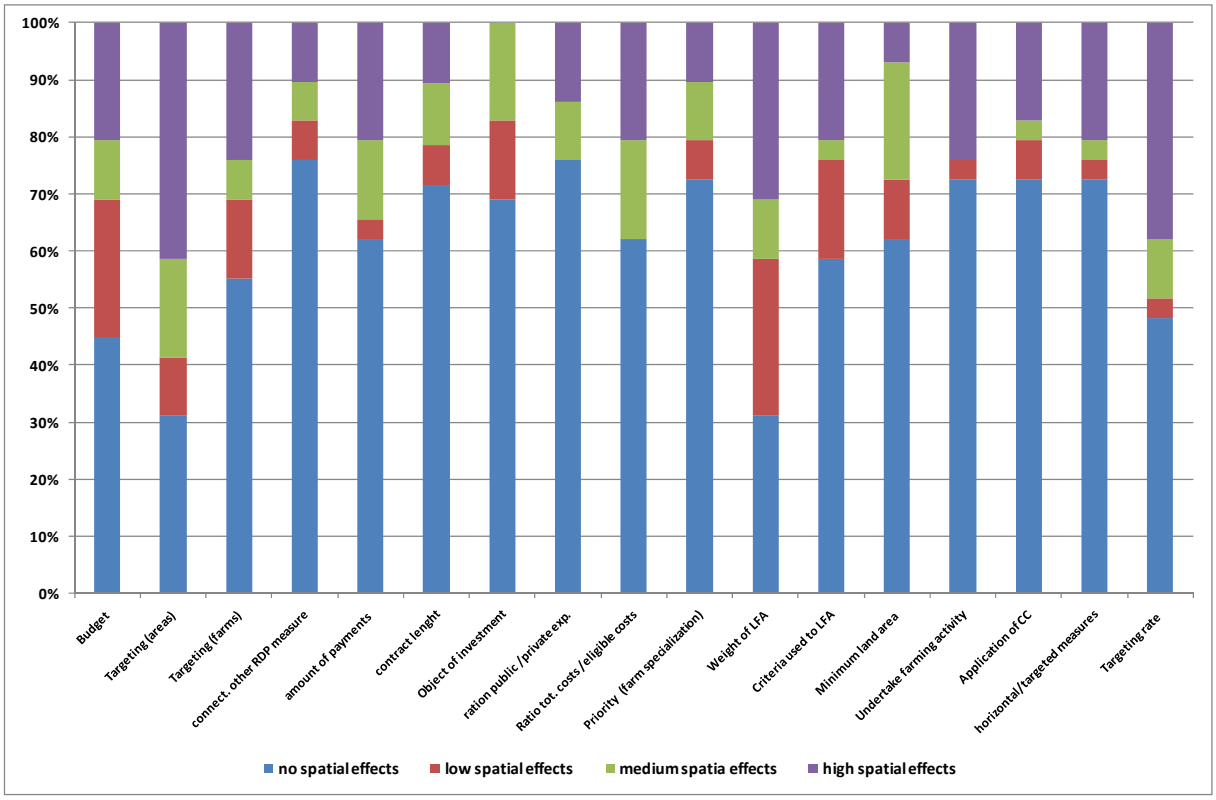
Figure 3. Spatial differentiation of the participation/uptake within the region for context variables (all six CSA considered).



The context variable with higher effect on the spatial participation and on the uptake is the geographical location. The geographical variable was considered as a combination of features which follows the spatial location and the altitude. Other context variables which are expected to explain a spatial differentiation of the performance are those connected with the farm characteristics, such as the difference in farm size and the difference in agricultural activity undertaken among the areas. Low spatial effects are expected for the social and economic context variables, such as for example the credit accesses, the investment distributions, or profitability of agriculture.

In Figure 4, the aggregated judgments about the effect of policy variables on the spatial participation and uptake are presented.

Figure 4. Spatial differentiation of the participation/uptake within the region for policy variables (all six CSA considered).



The selection of the targeting criteria (either selection of targeting areas and of the targeting farms) have the higher expected effect on spatial differentiation of the participation and uptake, other variables with high relevance are the budget and the issues connected with the budget distribution and the weight of LFA in the region (which is consequence of the zoning set up by the local authorities).

Figure 5, Figure 6 and Figure 7, present the aggregated judgments on the effect of context variables on the spatial participation/uptake for the six SPARD measures grouped based on belonging to the RDP axis.

Figure 5. Effect of context variables on the spatial differentiation of the participation/uptake within the CSA of the measure 112 and 121 (all six CSA considered).

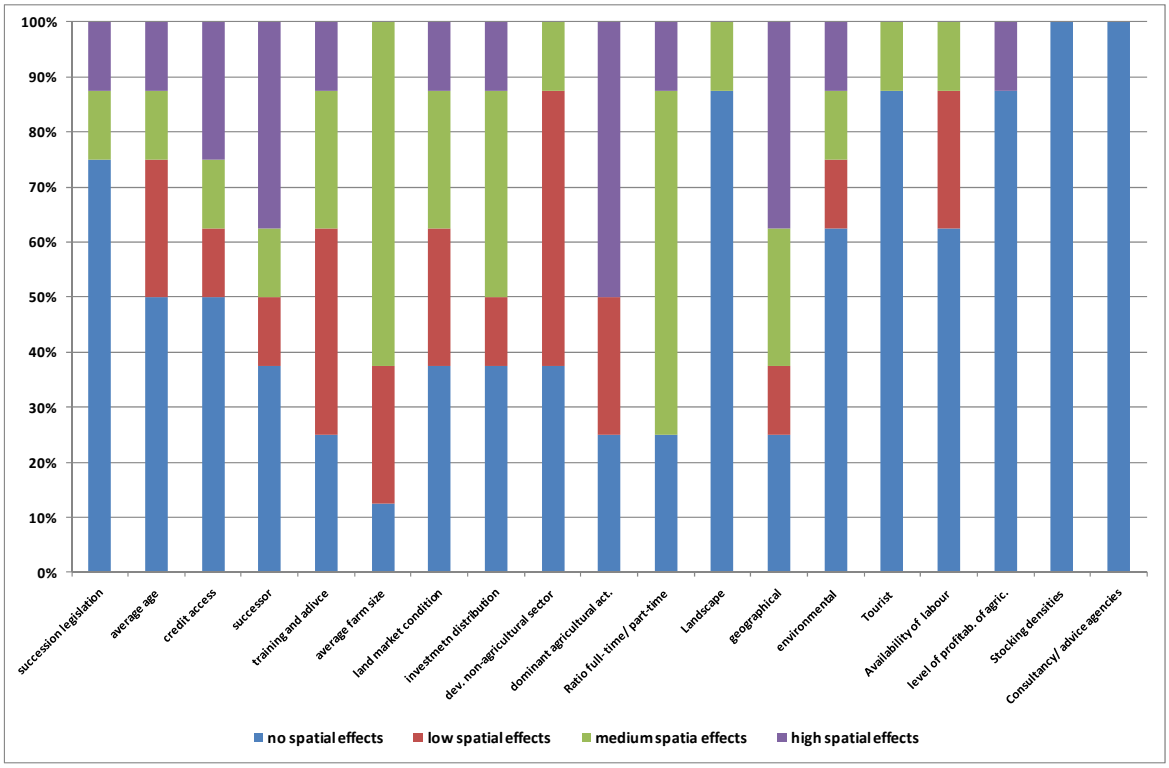


Figure 6. Effect of context variables on the spatial differentiation of the participation/uptake within the CSA of the measure 211&212 and 214 (all six CSA considered).

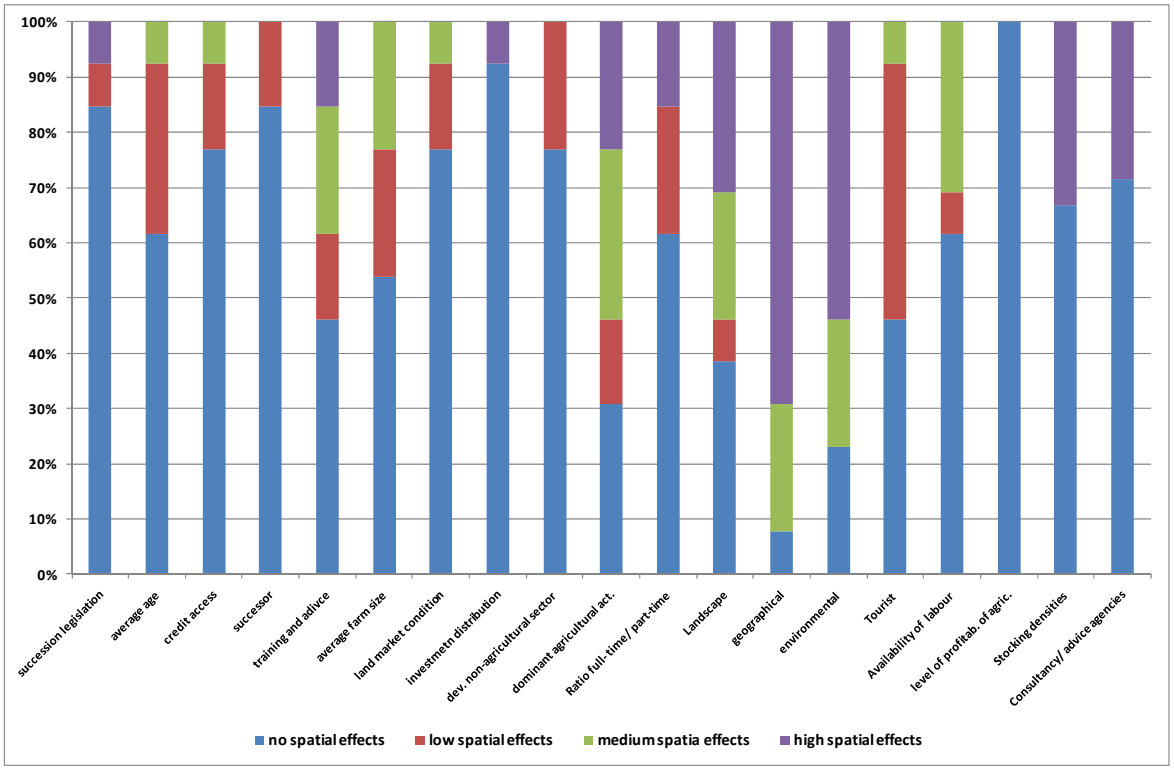
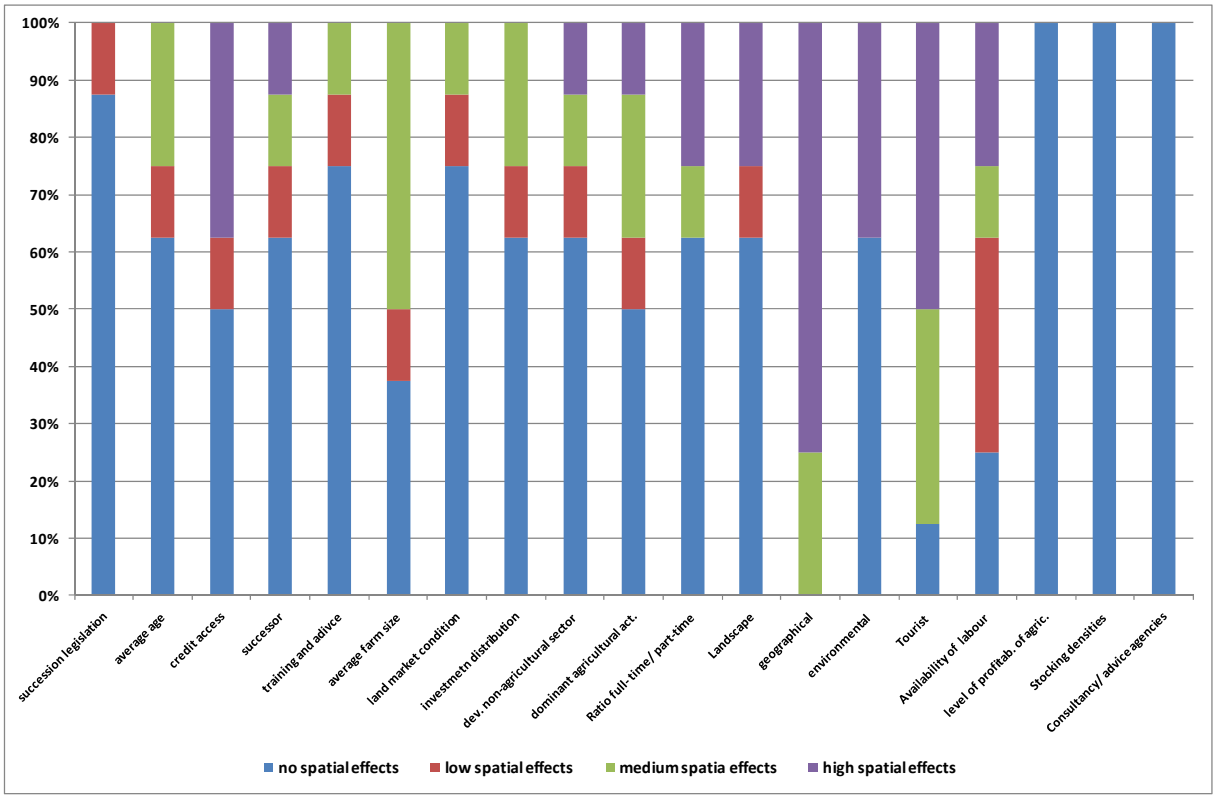


Figure 7. Effect of context variables on the spatial differentiation of the participation/uptake within the CSA of the measure 311 and 322 (all six CSA considered).



The three figures show that experts have attributed different spatial effects to the context variables on the three axes. In fact, for measure 112 and 121 the higher effect on spatial differentiation of participation and uptake is expected by variables connected with the farm structure (such as the existing of successor within the household, the average farm size, the dominant agricultural activity and the ratio between part/time full time in the areas). Otherwise, the spatial effects on both second and third axis are more affected by environmental variables, such as the geography and the touristic conditions of the area.

In Figure 8, Figure 9 and Figure 10, the aggregated judgments on the effect of policy variables on the spatial participation/uptake for the six SPARD measures grouped based on belonging to the RDP axis are presented.

Figure 8. Effect of policy variables on the spatial differentiation of the participation/uptake within the CSA of the measure 112 and 121 (all six CSA considered).

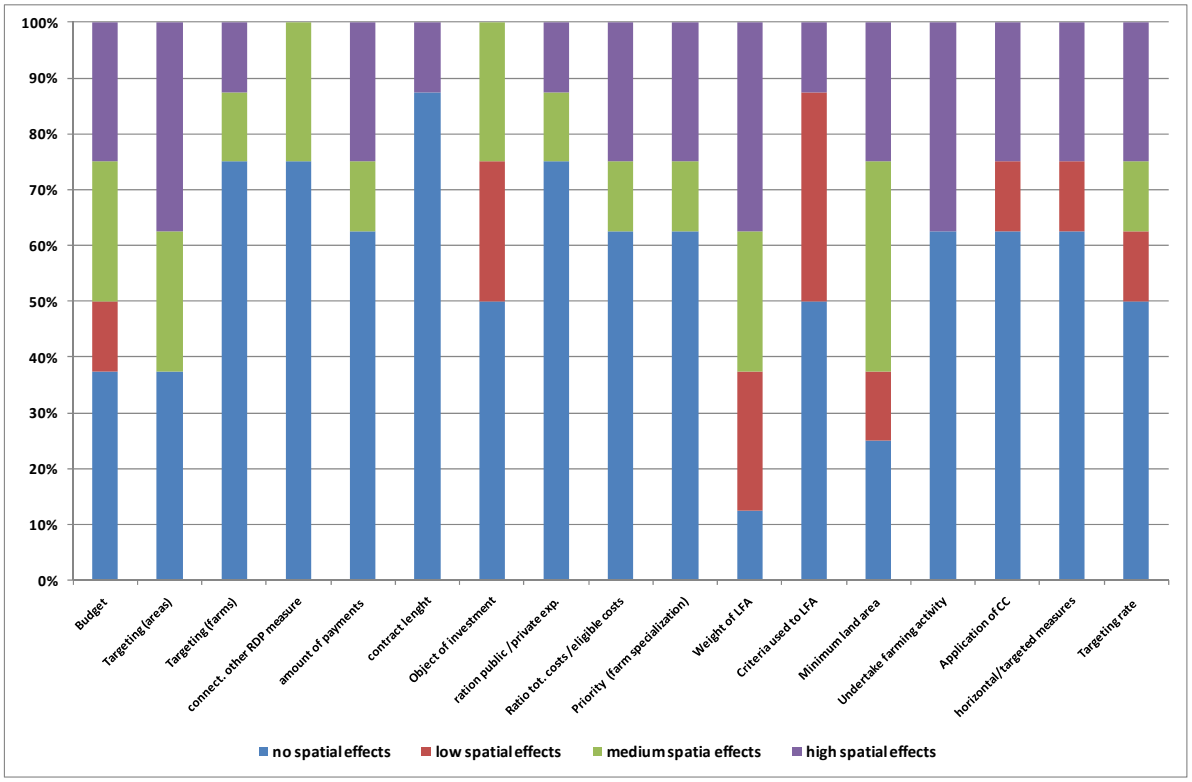


Figure 9. Effect of policy variables on the spatial differentiation of the participation/uptake within the CSA of the measure211&212 and 214 (all six CSA considered).

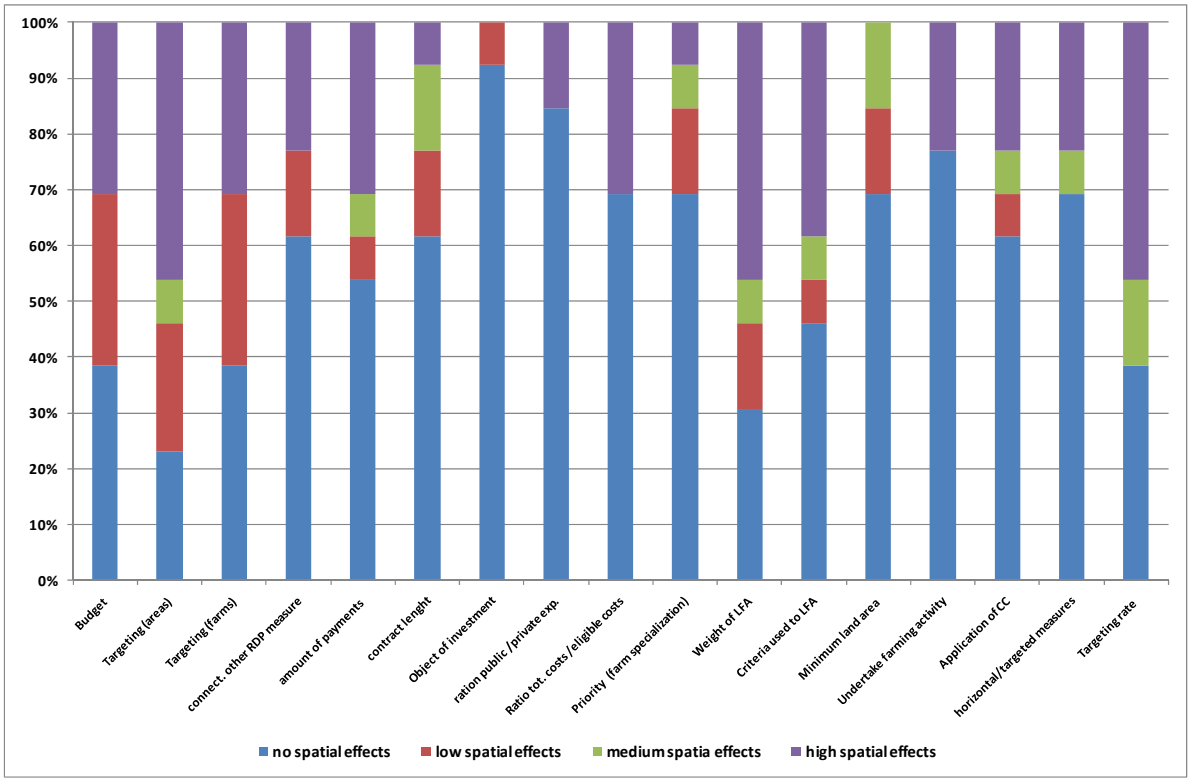
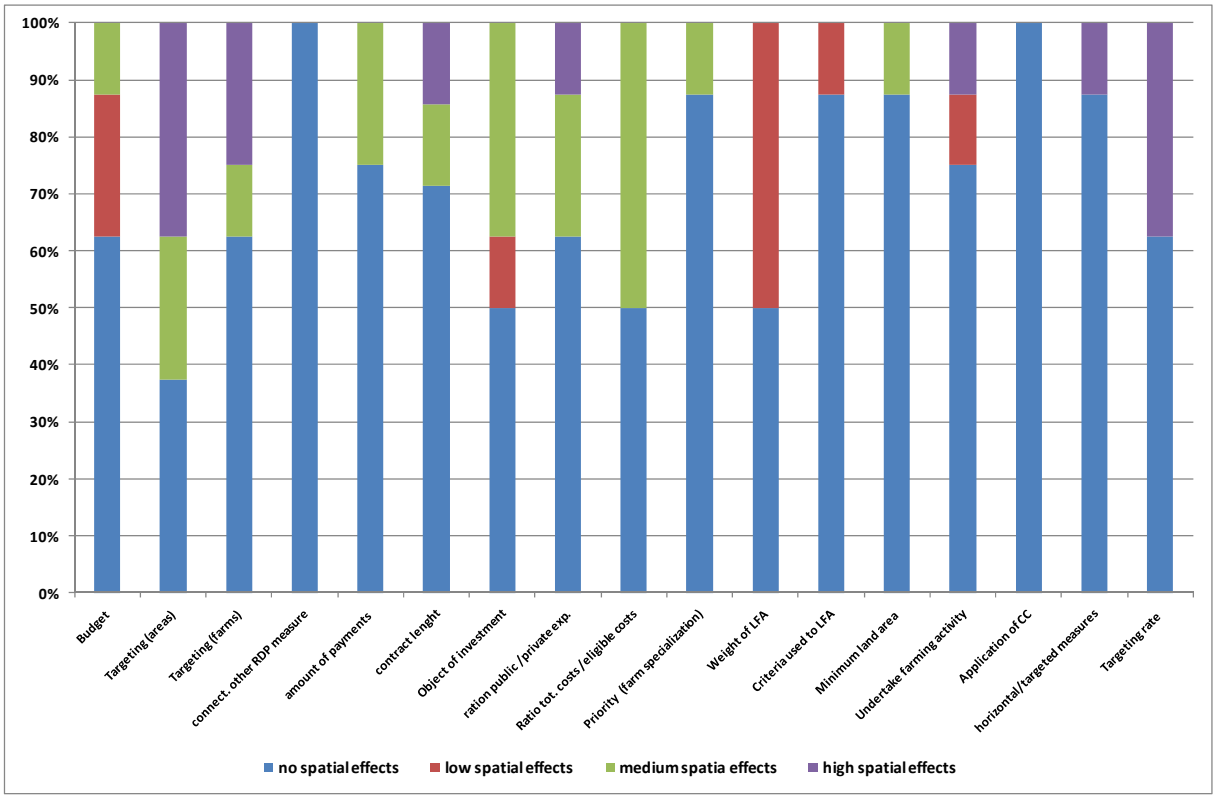


Figure 10. Effect of policy variables on the spatial differentiation of the participation/uptake within the CSA of the measure 311 and 322 (all six CSA considered).



The weight of LFA, the criteria used to identify and to select LFA are judged by the experts as the variables which are able to provide higher spatial differentiation of uptake or participation in the CSA. In addition, other policy variables with relevant effects on the spatial differentiation of participation/uptake for measures 121 and 112 are the amount of budget and the criteria used to select eligible farmers concerning the minimum land currently operated and the expectation about the farming activity continuing.

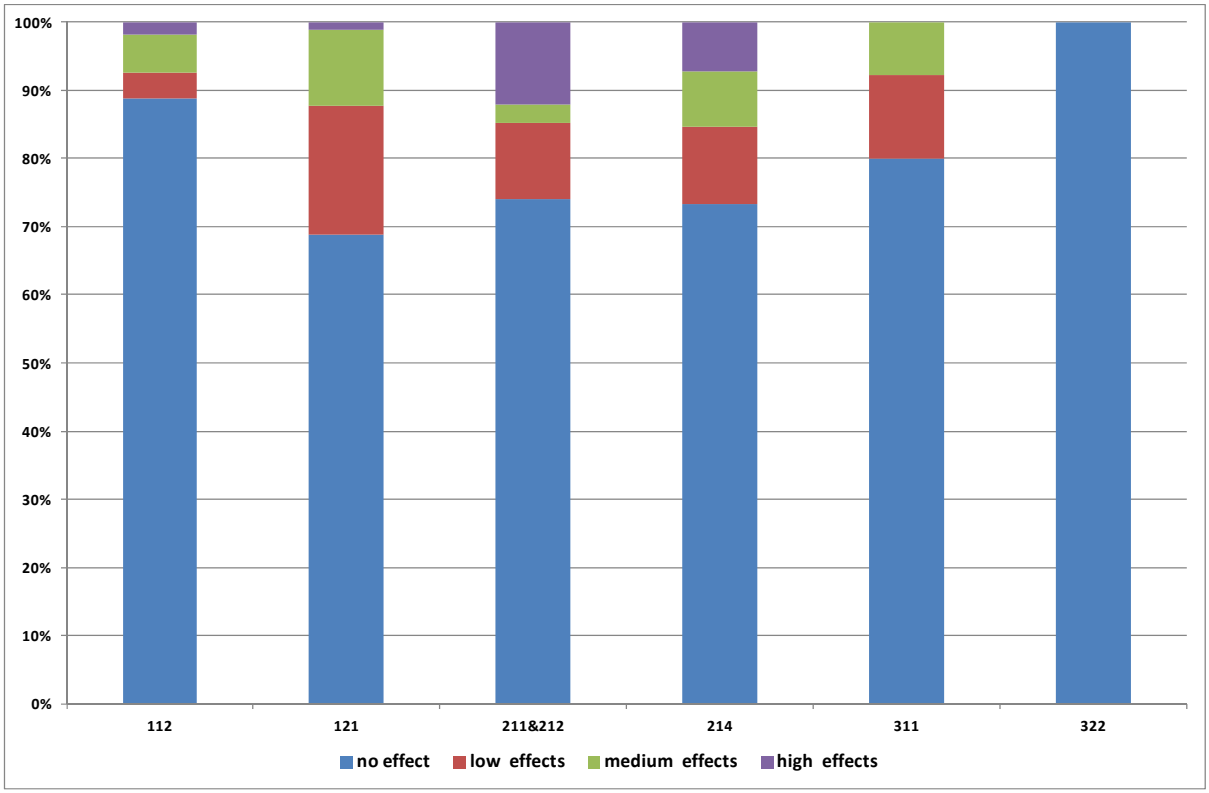
Concerning measures 211&212 and 214, additional policy variables with higher spatial effects on participation or uptake are the budget of the measure, the level of the payments provided to the farmers and the connections and the possible joint implementation of other RDP measures. Finally, participation and uptake in measures 311 and 322 are less affected by policy variables with respect the other measures considered.

3.4 Spillover effects

In this paragraph are summarised the expert judgment about the spillover effects of the six RDP measure on the neighbouring regions. The experts' answers for each CSA are presented in the annex.

In Figure 11 the aggregated experts' judgment concerning the spillover effects for each one of the six SPARD measures, is presented.

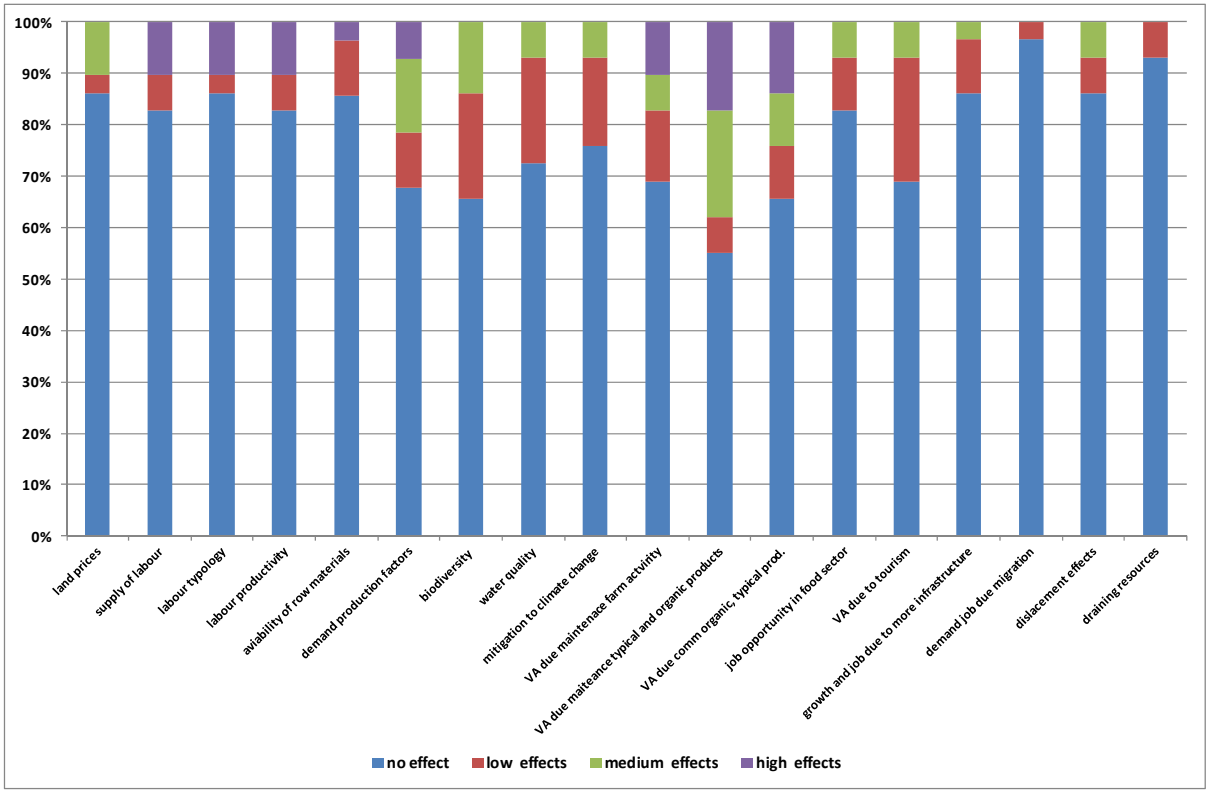
Figure 11. Spillover effects of the six selected measure on the neighbourhood regions (all six CSA considered).



The greater part of the experts (more than 70%) has stated that there are no expected spillover effects in the neighbouring regions due to implementation of the RDP measures. Only for measures 121, 211&212 and 214 few experts have identified some spillover effects, with different magnitude across measures. Higher spillover effects in the neighbouring regions are expected for measures 211&212 and 214. In fact, about 10% of the experts have stated high spillover effects of these two measures..

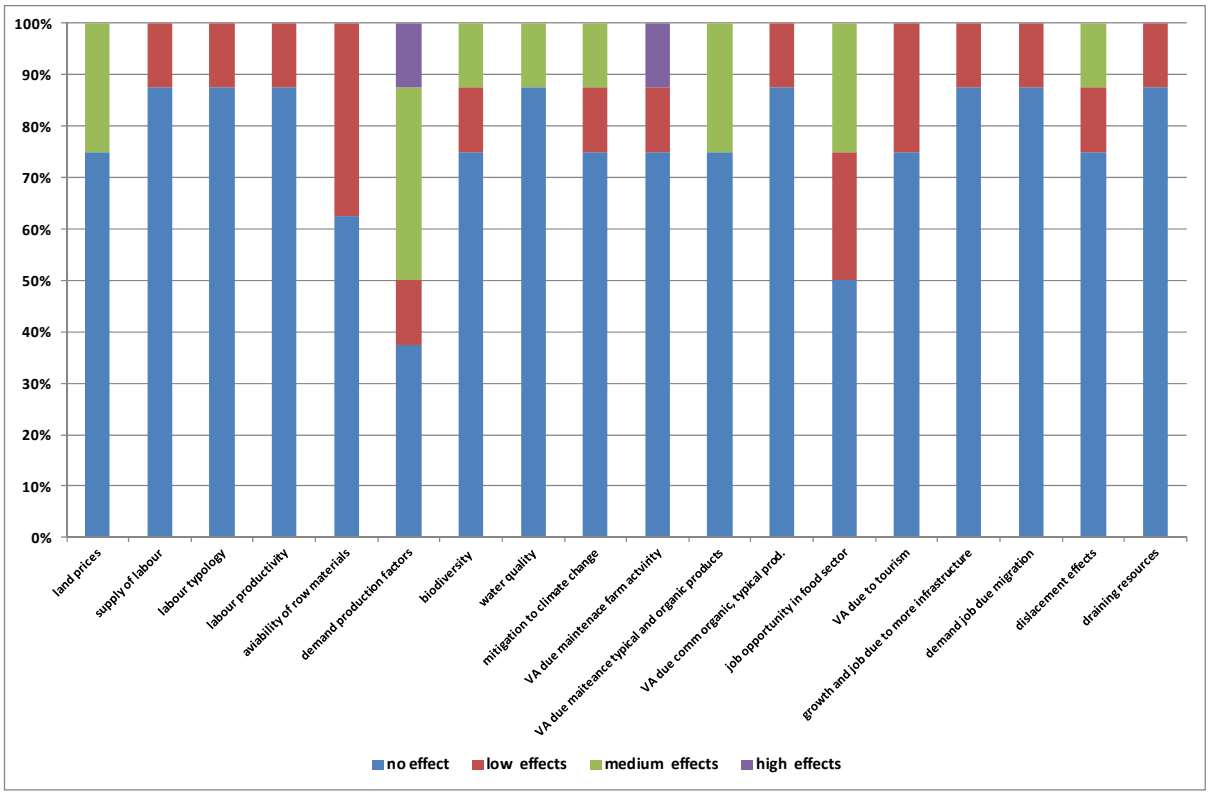
In Figure 12 the aggregated experts' judgment concerning the spillover effects for each of the parameters considered, is presented.

Figure 12. Spillover effects for each variable (all six CSA considered).



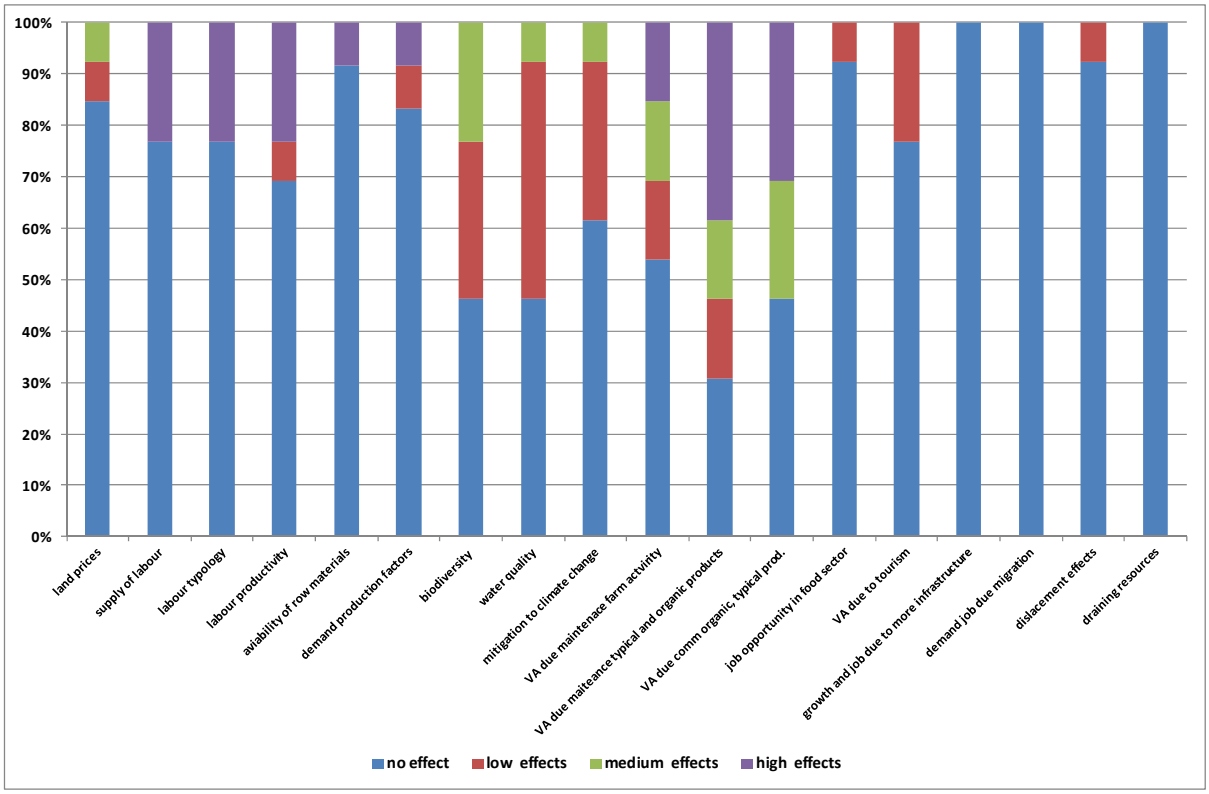
Experts involved expect that the spillover effects should be relevant mainly for the increasing of Value Added, due to the maintenance of farming activity, maintenance of organic farming, by maintenance of typical products or by the increasing the tourism. Experts have judged weak the spillover effects on the other economic variables. Finally, the experts' judgments have revealed a low/medium spillover effect on the environmental variables (with higher expected performance on the biodiversity). In Figure13, Figure 14 and Figure 15, the aggregated experts' judgment concerning the spillover effects, are presented for each group of measures within the same RDP axis.

Figure 13. Spillover effects of the measure 112 and 121 per variable (all six CSA considered).



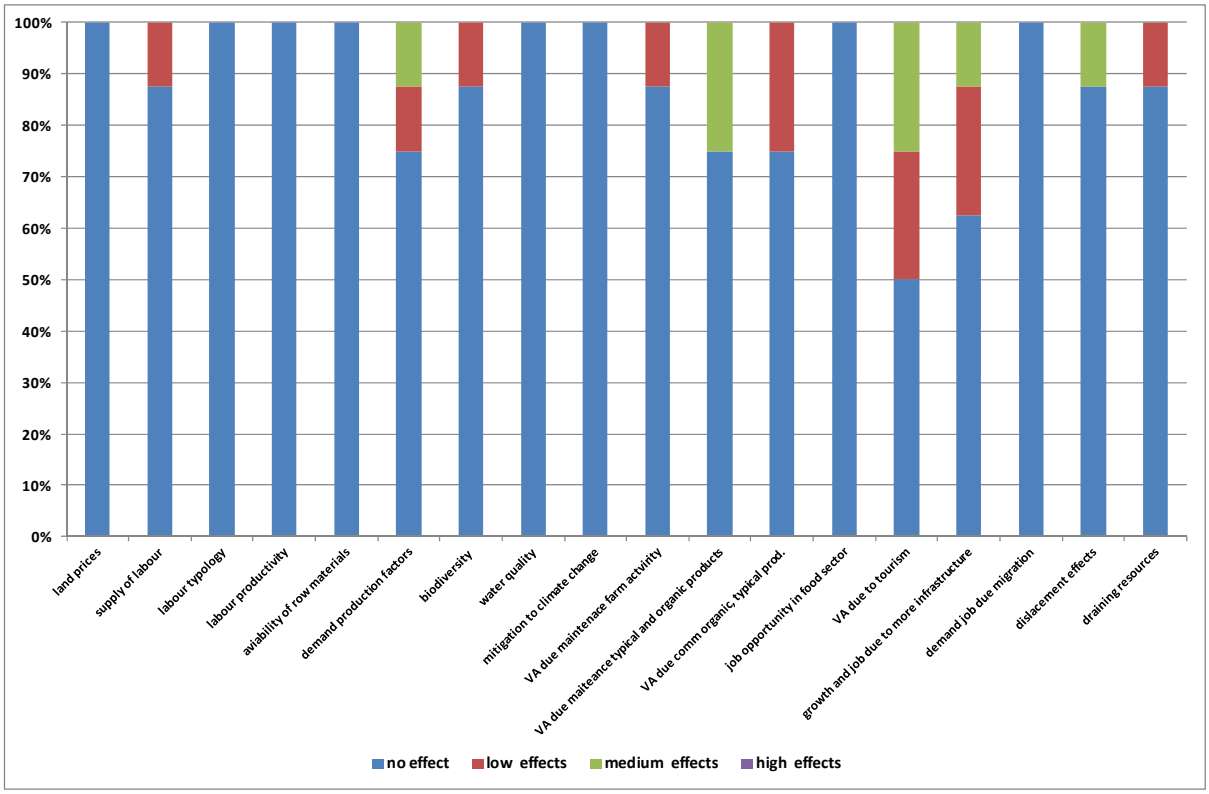
Altogether, relevant spillover effects of the measures 112 and 121 on the neighbouring regions are the change in the productive factors, the increasing Value Added due to maintenance of the farm activity and the increasing job opportunity in the food sector. Other variables have been considered less influenced by spillover effect of the implementation of the measure 112 or 121.

Figure 14. Spillover effects of the measure 211&212 and 214 per variable (all six CSA considered).



Experts have identified for the measures 211&212 and 214 higher spillover effects compared to the measures 112 and 121. In particular the implementation of those measures can have positive effect on Value added of the neighbouring regions due to the maintenance of farming activity and to due to the commercialisation of the typical and organic productions. Other variables, with positive effect are those connected with the use of productive factors, mainly connected to the increase of labour supply or the increase of labour productivity.

Figure 15. Spillover effects of the measure (311 and 322) per variable (all six CSA considered).



The experts' opinion about the spillover effects of the measure 311 and 322 is lower compared to the other measures. In fact, with exception of increasing value added of a neighbouring region due to the promotion of the touristic sector and the growth and job creation due to more infrastructures, the experts involved have judged trivial the effect spillover effects of these two measures.

Conclusion and discussion

The SPARD strategy to test the feasibility of methodology at CSA level within WP5 is strengthen by the high heterogeneity of the context,policy implementation and design options across the SPARD CSAs. In fact, the different RDPs considered are strongly differentiated by the policy objectives, by the weight between the three axes and by the zoning applied. Such heterogeneity of implementation and design choices is consistent with the European strategy to allow at each local administration a room to better targeting and design rural development measures.

The results of the expert interviews have revealed that there is a relevant spatial effect of the policy and context variables on the participation and uptake within the CSA. Among the

determinants of this spatial effect, some local implementation elements, such as for example the targeting, the zoning and some context elements (eg. geographical and agricultural characteristics) have a prominent role.

Altogether, this implies that when the analysis is carried out at CSA level specific features within the CSA (different environmental conditions, implementation of the measure in some areas, socio-economic conditions of one areas, etc.) should be included. Such consideration is expected to hinder the development of a common econometric model in all CSA, but it allows to develop an analysis based on a common framework and implemented by each the CSA leader, in order to include in analysis the (locally) relevant variables to explain the spatial location of participation and uptake.

The spillover effects between different programming areas are less evident in the opinion of the expert interviewed. However, some of them see some spillover as relevant, and some potential spillovers are of interest, even if their relevance is not widely perceived. These can also hints for relevant intra-CSA spillover effects.

Data availability at CSA level is still not completely clear at the time of writing this report. Based on the initial collection of information carried out in this task, there seem to be enough information to measure and to explain the spatial location of participants. Very likely, however, local data will not allow investigating the spatial effect of RDP measure on the parameter that could track proper spillover effects. In fact, working at this disaggregated level no systematic and robust micro-data are available for the parameters which can be expected to quantify the spillover effects (e.g. change in labour productivity; change in economic growth or change in the environmental conditions).

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4 Annex 1 Brandenburg

Description of RDP implementation in the case study

Please specify the RDP implementation level

1) Programming level:

2 x NUTS2 (North-east Brandenburg, South-west Brandenburg) = 1 NUTS1 (Federal State of Brandenburg)

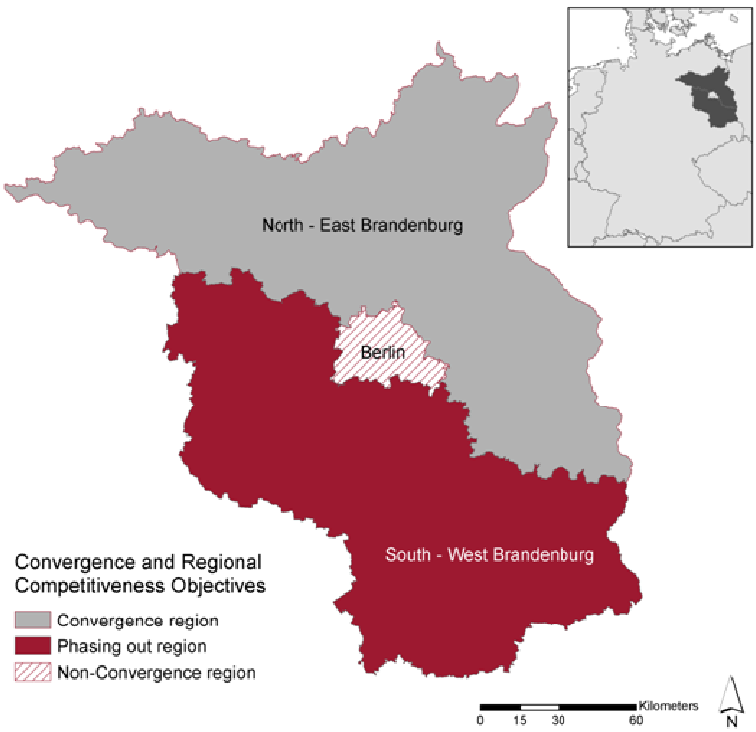
2) Position of the area with respect to the Convergence and Regional competitiveness Objectives:

a) Convergence region (North-east Brandenburg)

b) Phasing out (South-west Brandenburg)

c) Non-convergence region (Berlin)

Figure 16: Convergence and Regional Competitiveness in Brandenburg.



Source: ZALF

3) Other relevant implementation information:

(…)

4) Position of the area with respect to areas with natural handicaps (LFA)

„Three quarters of all agricultural land in Brandenburg has a less favoured area classification“ (0,75 * 1,461,000 ha = 1,095,750 ha)

Source: Abridged English version of the RDP Brandenburg – Berlin 2007 -2013, 2007: http://www.eler.brandenburg.de/sixcms/media.php/4055/eplr_eng.pdf

Zoning and socio-demographic aspects relevant for the RDP (at programming level or below)

Brandenburg/Berlin belongs to the North German Plain and its landscape is formed by the past ice ages. These composed a region with uplands, plains and glacial valleys. The uplands are characterised by hilly landscape of max. 201 meters above sea level, whereas the lowlands have a high share of lakes, rivers and fens.

Table 2 Basic information about Brandenburg and Berlin

	Surface		**UAA**		**Population**	
	ha	**%**	**ha**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Brandenburg	2,950,000	97.1	1,461,000	99.7	2,560,000	42.2
Berlin	88,900	2.9	4,400	0.3	3,500,000	57.8

Source: area, agricultural area and population data from Abridged English version of the RDP Brandenburg – Berlin 2007 -2013, 2007: http://www.eler.brandenburg.de/sixcms/media.php/4055/eplr_eng.pdf, Percentages: own calculations

Table 3 Basic information about the population and the surface using the zoning proposed by the RDP plans (please specify in the comments the used criteria to identify the rural area, if it is different from zoning of rural area proposed by OECD).

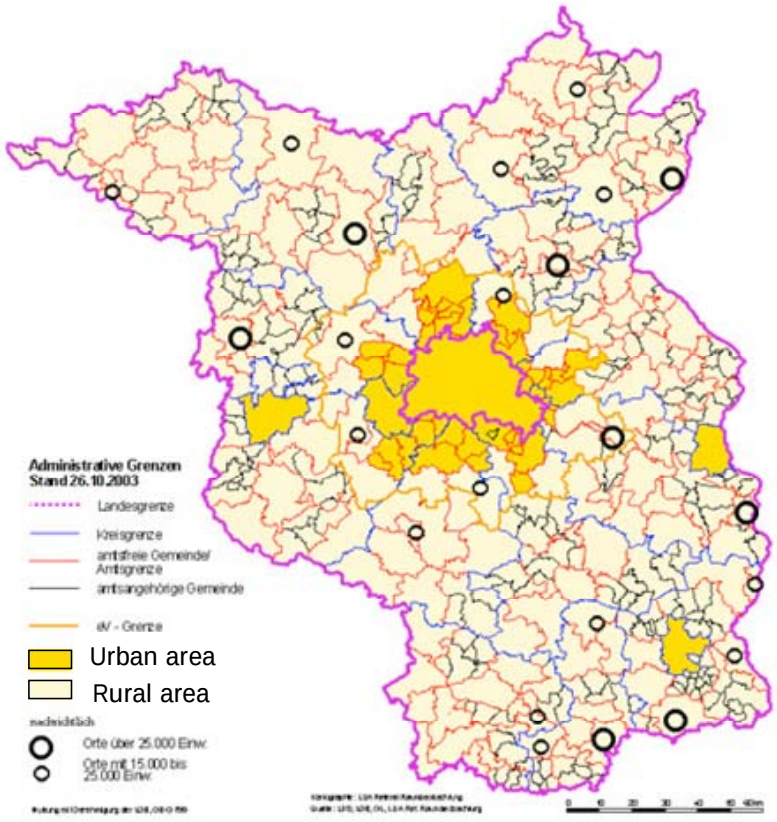
Zoning used in the RDP	**Municipalities**		**Surface**		**Population**		**Density**
	#	**%**	**KMQ**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**Pop/km2**

Brandenburg	421	99.8	29,500	97.1	2,560,000	42.2	86.8
Berlin	1	0.2	889	2.9	3,500,000	57.8	3937
Berlin/Brandenburg	**422**	**100**	**30,389**	**100**	**6,060,000**	**100**	**199.4**

Source: RDP Brandenburg – Berlin 2007-2013, 2010, Abridged English version of the RDP Brandenburg – Berlin 2007-2013, 2007: http://www.eler.brandenburg.de/sixcms/media.php/4055/eplr_eng.pdf, percentage and population density: own calculations

Comment: Data not available for rural/intermediate/urban > only for Brandenburg and Berlin

Figure 17: Urban and rural areas in Brandenburg-Berlin.



Source: http://www.eler.brandenburg.de/cms/detail.php/bb1.c.205046.de

Comments:

„Rural areas are those which are outside of the urban agglomerations (detailed map is shown in the program). In addition, villages at the outskirts of towns which have lost administrative independence but which in terms of infrastructure and population density are similar to rural villages are also considered to be part of rural areas. Generally, support out of EAFRD will be granted for settlements up to 10,000 inhabitants. Measures under Axis 3 and 4 may also be implemented in bigger towns if they have a significant impact on the rural areas. Particularly the measures under axis 3 and 4 will be implemented on the basis of local development strategies covering the major part of Brandenburg's territory. In contrast the population density of Berlin and its peri-urban regions is always above 150 inhabitants/km2 because of which the entire territory of Berlin is considered to be urban.“

Source: Abridged English version of the RDP Brandenburg – Berlin 2007 -2013, 2007: http://www.eler.brandenburg.de/sixcms/media.php/4055/eplr_eng.pdf, pages 1-2

Table 4 Basic information about the socio-economics indicators using the zoning proposed by the RDP plans (if available)

	Indicator	**Berlin**	**Brandenburg**
1	Economic development (in %)	95	78.26
2	Employmentrate (in %)	60	66.1
3	Unemploymentrate (in %)	18.7	14.4
4	Education level of farmers (in %)	88.89	78.01
5	Age distribution in agriculture (Ratio between young farmers (< 35 years) and farmers (>55 years))	0	0.22
6	Labour productivity in agriculture (in EUR)	32,510	25,490
7	Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture (in Mio. EUR)	5	303
8	Employment in primary sector (in 000s)	5	36.6
9	Gross value added in primary sector (in Mio. EUR)	87.10	760.6
10	Labour productivity in food industry (EUR)	53.35	36.01
11	Gross fixed capital formation in food industry (in Mio. EUR)	133.15	228.38
12	Employment in food industry (in 000s)	14.45	18.54
13	Economic development in food industry (in Mio. EUR)	1,226.23	674,17

Source: RDP Brandenburg – Berlin 2007 -2013, 2010, Annex 17.1: Basisindikatoren, http://www.eler.brandenburg.de/sixcms/media.php/4055/Anlage%2017_1_29072010.pdf

Please specify, if it exists, the specification and differentiation of zoning among the different axes of the RDP.

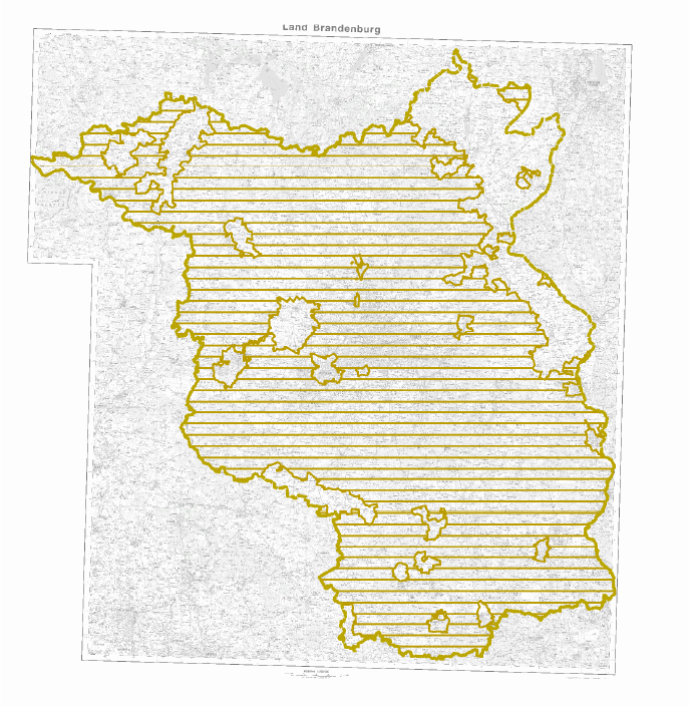
Zones basically irrelevant, except for axis 2:

AXIS 2.

Zoning deriving by application of the regulation of Less Favoured Areas, NATURA 2000 and the Water Framework Directive

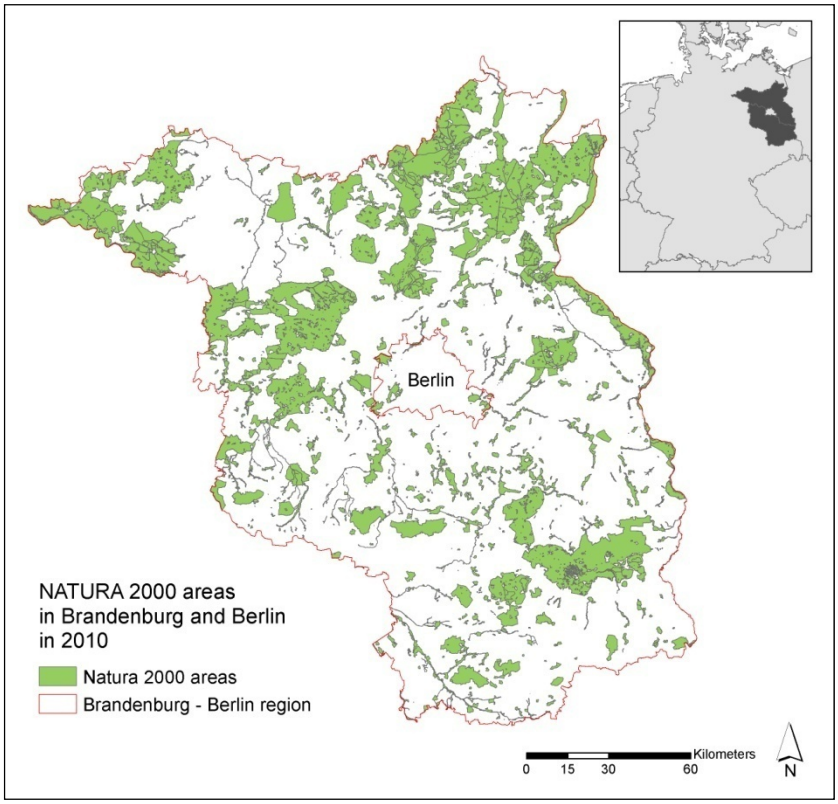
Plus national / federal state legislation connected with national parks, biosphere reserve and nature parks.

Figure 18: Less favoured areas in Brandenburg



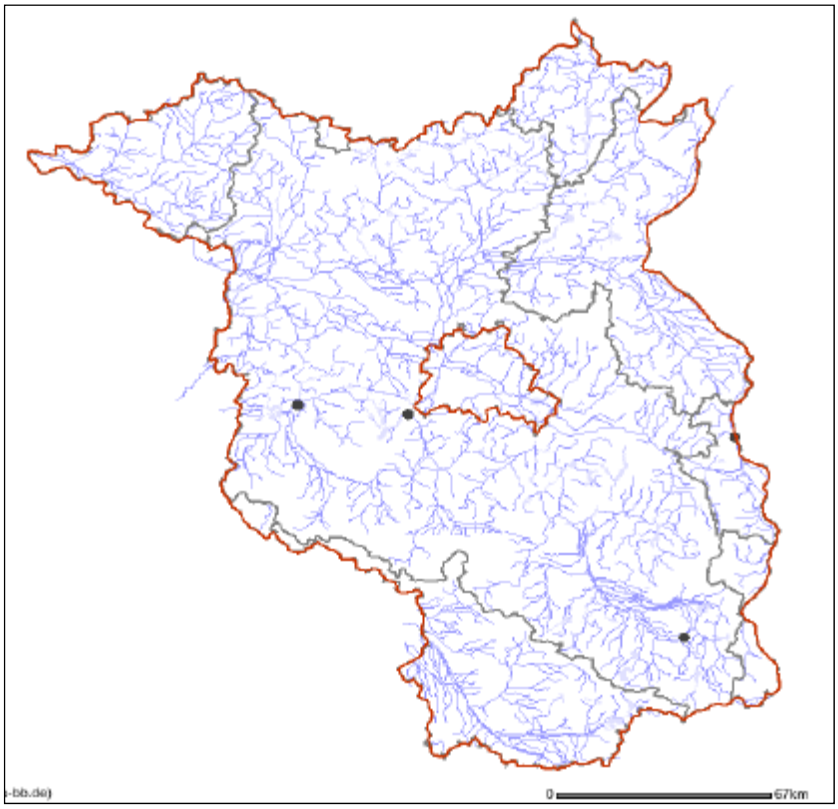
Map based on data from Brandenburg. Source: LUGV Brandenburg in cooperation with LGB, GB-G I/99: http://luaplims01.brandenburg.de/invekos_internet/viewer.htm

Figure 19: NATURA 2000



Source: ZALF

Figure 20: Water Framework Directive



Map based on data from Brandenburg. Source: LUGV Brandenburg in cooperation with LGB, http://luaplims01.brandenburg.de/wrrl_c_www/viewer.htm

Table 5 Environmental Zoning used in the programming (at programming level)

LFA	Surface		UAA	
	ha	%	ha	%
Total	no data	no data	1,095,750	75

Source: Abridged English version of the RDP Brandenburg – Berlin 2007 -2013, 2007: http://www.eler.brandenburg.de/sixcms/media.php/4055/eplr_eng.pdf, own calculation

Financial overview of the CAP (at programming level).

Total CAP budget of the region	523,928,862 € (in 2009)
Pillar 1 (EU contribution)	386,500,000 € (in 2009)
Pillar 2 (EU contribution)	137,428,862 € (EAFRD 2009)
	(177,757,203 € (public payments 2009)
Weight of RDP budget compared to the CAP budget	
(only EU contrib..)	26,2%
(public payments)	31,5%

Source: own calculations, based on Agricultural statistics report, Brandenburg 2010: http://www.mil.brandenburg.de/sixcms/media.php/4055/Agrarbericht_2010_web.15587470.pdf

Table 6 Basic information about financial implementation (for the whole period 2007-2013)

AXIS	Expenditure (planned) (€)	Public contribution (€)			Private contribution (€)
		Total	EAFRD contribution	Other	
Axis 1	989,142,253	522,781,142	397,577,353	125,203,789	466,361,111
Axis 2	497,845,635	482,095,634	390,752,000	91,343,634	15,750,000
Axis 3	573,329,754	363,321,159	272,490,869	90,830,290	210,008,595
LEADER	84,495,055	65,895,055	52,716,044	13,179,011	18,600,000

Other (eg budget allocated technical assistance)	34,796,197	34,796,197	26,097,148	8,699,049	
Total RDP	2,179,608,893	1,468,889,187	1,139,633,414	329,255,773	710,719,706

Source: RDP Brandenburg – Berlin 2007 -2013, 2010, http://www.eler.brandenburg.de/sixcms/media.php/4055/EPLR_2007-2013.pdf; own calculations

Comments:

- Most current values from 2010

Specification of information about the design of the six RDP measures studied in SPARD

Table 7 Basic information about implementation per each selected measure.

	Measure 121	Measure 212	Measure 214	Measure 311	Measure 322
Start implementation on farm (year)	2007-2013 (2008 is when the payments started)	2007-2013 (2008 is when the payments started)	2007-2013	2007-2013 (2008 is when the payments started)	2007-2013 (2008 is when the payments started)
Years in which the measure is not activate (years)	0	0	0	0	0
Main specificities of measure design & prescription compared to EU measure description (e.g. focus on a specific crop)	Special support of diversification activities in the **sugar sector**; Extra funds from health check and economic stimulus plan available especially for **dairy farming**	-	-	Special support of diversification into non agrarian activities in the **sugar sector**	-
Main features of measure implementation affecting location (e.g. implementation restricted to some area, priorities, eg. designated areas, eligible areas …)	-	Special federal state support of the LSA **Spreewald** region to sustain a Spreewald-typical and environmental friendly cultivation (ca. 2.800 ha)	- Two schemes especially for **NATURA2000** areas (A2 and A3, exceptions for areas outside Natura2000 possible) - One especially for dry areas (A4) - One especially for former mining areas (B3)	Not restricted to the rural area.	-
Main changes in the implementation with respect to programming 2000-2006	Special rules for fruits and vegetables to prevent double funding	Lower minimum livestock units (0,2 instead of 0,3 LUs)	- requirements for A1-C2 e.g. concerning exchange of areas	Special rules for fruits and vegetables to prevent double funding	-
Main changes in the design with respect to programming 2000-2006	-	-	- no special scheme for management of Spreewald meadows (was moved to Measure 212)	- update of the measure description	-

			- no more additional schemes for set-aside land, the conversion of arable to grassland, plant species diversity, biological/ biotechnical plant protection or mosaic-like grassland - extra scheme for cover and nurse crops - new scheme B5 - two more animal species in scheme C1 - uptadted list of crop species in C2		
Main changes in the targeting with respect to programming 2000-2006	Focussing on sustainable, structural, persistent investments and work intensive sections like animal production; emphasising IT solutions and support of young farmers. Special support of diversification activities in the **sugar sector**;	-	- changes in the quantification of targets - higher funds coming from Health Check for a) climate change, b) water management, c) biodiversity	Special support of diversification activities in the **sugar sector**;	- changes in the quantification of targets according to reduced funds
Main changes in the payments with respect to programming 2000-2006	Special support of young farmers (up to 10% more funding) - raised funding to up to 40 % - special funding for dairy sector from health check	- no payments for unused land - higher compensation payments - higher aid rate according to German National Framework	- payments for scheme A3 independent of date - A4 two different payment levels instead of one and higher payments - payments especially reduced for vegetables, etc. in B1 - payments generally reduced in	-	- Lower financial support as a percentage; - More differentiated payment levels in percentage> extra funding for projects of integrated rural development concepts

			B2 - extra bonus for the introduction of organic farming (B2) - simplified payment calculation for C2 - higher payment for C1		- higher support for innovative projects
Other measures with joint implementation on the farm (e.g. priority in the eligibility for those farmers applied to both measure 121 and 214)	-	-	-	-	Higher payments for projects in connection with 232 possible.
Number of different schemes within each measure (if any)	3 groups: a) according to the **German National Framework on EAFRD** (2010) investments into: - building, purchasing and modernisation of real estate/property - machines/software/ etc. - for accompanying measures of building activities, like for architects or consulting b) **Federal state measures** are investments into: - direct marketing, - environment friendly and species-appropriate livestock	2 groups: a) **German National Framework on EAFRD** (2010): Utilised agricultural area in less favoured areas (except if used for certain crops like corn or apples) differentiated in 1) grassland, 2) arable land, 3) land with manual labour intensive, steep slope or other b) **Federal state** differentiates for the Spreewald region into 1) grassland, which needs technical mowing and land transportation	12 schemes (of which 7 are special federal state schemes) A 1) extensive grassland on whole farm A 2) extensive grassland on some plots A 3) Late or restricted use of grassland (**Federal state scheme**) A 4) grazing of heather and xeric grasslands (**Federal state scheme**) A 5) Maintenance of orchards (**Federal state scheme**) B 1) Integrated horticulture B 2) organic farming B 3) legumes on former mining	3 groups: a1) according to the **German National Framework on EAFRD** (2010) investments for diversification into: - building, purchasing and modernisation of real estate/property - machines/software/ etc. for new sources of income - for accompanying measures of building activities, like for architects or consulting a2) Conversion of agricultural and forestry used buildings - preparatory work	According to the **German National Framework on EAFRD** (2010): - preparatory work - village development planning/ concepts - support of beneficiaries - investments into village renewal and development

	farming, - environment friendly horticultural production, - irrigation c) Investments for diversification in the **sugar sector** for : storage, drying, processing, etc; horticulture; Irrigation; direct marketing	2) like 1), but water transportation 3) pasture, where the animals stay for longer periods	areas (**Federal state scheme**) B 4) cover or nurse crops on arable land B 5) voluntary water protection measures (**Federal state scheme**) C 1) Breeding and rearing of livestock threatened by extinction (**Federal state scheme**) C 2) Preservation of crop species typical for the region (**Federal state scheme**)	- support of beneficaries - investment costs b) Special **federal state** measures: measures to diversify agrarian enterprises into non-agrarian activities c) Investments for diversification in the **sugar sector:** investments production, processing and marketing of non-agrarian products	
Number of different payment levels	a) 7 b) 1 c) 1	a) 3: Special calculation method depending on the local conditions. But 2) gets max. half of 1). 3) can get more independent of standard calculation. b) 3	35 different payment levels 1 for scheme A1 1 for scheme A2 2 for scheme A3 2 for scheme A4 4 for scheme A5 4 for scheme B1 8 for scheme B2 1 for scheme B3 2 for scheme B4 1 for scheme B5 7 for scheme C1 2 for scheme C2	a) 5 b) 1 c) 5	5

Specify the unit of measure on which payment are provided (per hectare/head/beneficiary/...)	% of eligible investments (Euros)	Per ha eligible agricultural area	Per ha schemes A1,2,3,4,5; B1,2,3,4,5;C2 Per tree schemes A5 Per head schemes C1	% of eligible investments (Euros)	% of eligible expenditures (Euros)
Average level of payments (€)	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum level of payment (€)	a), b), c): 40%;	a), b) 180 €/ha; for a)3) up to 200 €/ha	280 € per ha (grassland) 38 € per tree (max. 850 € pro ha) 510 € pro ha (horticultural corps) 640 € pro ha (permanent crops) 150 € pro ha (arable crops) 220 € pro head (livestock)	a1) max. 25% a2) max. 45% b) max. 45% c) max. 45%	- max. 75% for Municipalities and Municipality associations; local stakeholder associations - max. 45% for , natural persons, joint partnerships or legal person - 100% for preparation of innovative projects with model function
Minimum level of payment (€)	-	a) 25 €/ha b) 50 €/ha	-	-	-
Type of participant (farms; farmers; village; NGO, groups etc.)	Farmers	a) agricultural and silvicultural enterprises b) farmers	farmers	Farmers, their family members, enterprises with at least for 25% of their turnover is from agricultural activities, ...	Municipalities and Municipality associations; local stakeholder associations, natural persons, joint partnerships or legal persons
Number of participants (by most recent date) please specify the total number of farmer that participate at least to one scheme.	197 Farms in 2009 and 477 Investments 2007-2009 (Source: Annual Report 2009)	2,406 in 2009 (Source: Annual Report 2009)	2,280 in 2009 (Source: Annual Report 2009)	20 projects in 2009 (total periode 2007-2009 31 projects)	137 projects in 115 villages in 2009

Success Rate (total demand received by the measure /demand that obtain payment)	-	-	-	-	-
Hectares or heads participating (by most recent date). (do not count twice those schemes that are applied in the same plot)	-	503,000 ha in 2009 (Source: Annual Report 2009)	273,837 ha in 2009 (Source: Annual Report 2009)	-	-

Comments:

- Measure 112 not open the full period.
- Measure 211 is not applicable as there are no real mountains (yet).
- For all measures there is a description in the German National Framework on EAFRD and the counties can further specify these measures in their RDPs
- Except for measures 212 and 214, there are no fixed payment levels – only maximum possible subsidies as a percentage of the eligible costs.

Determinants of participation and expected spillover mechanisms

Variable of spatial differentiation in uptake/participation (to add the measure indicators)

In the following you will find a list of variables potentially affecting uptake/participation to RDP by farmers, divided by the 6 measures addressed by SPARD. Please specify if and how the following variables could affect a spatial differentiation of the participation/uptake within the programming area (if possible, please specify a judgment using the following verbal expression "N=NO EFFECT" "L=LOW EFFECT"; "M=MEDIUM EFFECT"; "H=HIGH EFFECT"). In case other variables may apply, please add them and provide a statement about their relevance.

The relevant issue, anyway, is to discriminate what is relevant and what not, so, if you feel this is too complex just as if a single issue is or not relevant.

Table 8. Variables of spatial differentiation in uptake/participation.

		Variable of spatial differentiation in uptake/participation	**Axis**	**112**	**121**	**211/ 212**	**214**	**311**	**322**
1	C	Succession legislation and regulation (e.g. differences among areas in the succession tax)	1		0		0	0	
2	C	Average age or age distribution of the area (connected with past rural exodus)	1		0		0	0	
3	C	Easiness of Credit access (credit market imperfections: RDP payments could be offered as a loan guarantee)	1		L		0	L	
4	C	Existing successor in the household	1		L		L	L	
5	C	Presence of a systems of training and advice (different between regions)	1		0		0	0	
6	C	Farm size (operated land or European Size Unit, ESU)	1,2,3		L		L	L	
7	C	Land market conditions	1,2		L		M	L	

9	C	Investment distribution (ratio of small vs. large investments)	1		L		0	L	
10	C	Economic development of non-agricultural sector (might have a spill-over effect, so GVA in secondary and tertiary sector could also be an explanatory variable, or perhaps: labour productivity in the secondary and tertiary sectors to correct for the size of the region)	1,3		L		L	0	
11	C	Dominant agricultural activity of the region (would also influence the performance of the measure)	1,2,3		0		0	0	
12	C	Ratio full- time/ part-time farming (full- time positive for implementation)	1,2,3		M		0	0	
13	C	Landscape conditions/opportunities			0		L	L	
14	C	Geographical conditions/opportunity			0		0	M	
15	C	Environmental conditions/opportunity	2,3		L		0	0	
16	C	Tourist opportunity (e.g. farm located on the neighbourhood of Wine and Dine Route)	3		0		L	M	
17	C	Availability of specialised and non specialised labour (household or/and external)	3		0		0	L	
18	P	Budget per measure	1,2,		0		0	0	
19	P	Targeting of measures to specific areas	1,2,3		0		L	0	
20		Targeting of measures to specific farms	1,2,3		M		0	M	
21	P	Connection with other RDP measure eg budget allocated to joint implementation with other measures	1,3		0		0	0	
22	P	Amount of payments per beneficiary/ha	1,2,3				0		
23	P	Duration of contractual arrangement	2		0		0	0	
24	P	Object of investment (buildings, machinery, diversification)	1		L		0	L	
25	P	Ratio of public VS private expenditure	1		0		0	0	
26	P	Ratio of private costs borne by the beneficiary/total eligible costs	1		0		0	0	

27	P	Priority in the eligibility of some farm specialization	1		0		M	0	
28	P	Weight or Percentage or distribution of the areas with natural handicaps (LFA)	2		L		0	L	
29	P	Criteria used to identify the LFA	2		0		0	0	
30	P	Eligibility of the farmers: Minimum land area (set by MS)	2		M		0	0	
31	P	Eligibility of the farmers: Undertake farming for at least 5 years (common)	2		0		0	0	
32	P	Eligibility of the farmers: Application of Good Farming Practices (depend on the baseline and CC commitments)	2		L		0	0	
33	P	Type of operation, ratio of horizontal vs. targeted measures	2		0		M	0	

Comments:

Note: C means Context variable and P means policy design variable

Indicators of spillover effect (to add the measure indicators)

In the following you will find a list of variables potentially causing/describing spillover effects from your programming region to others, divided by the 6 measures addressed by SPARD. Please specify if and how the measure could generate spillover effects outside the programming area. (please specify the judgment using the following verbal expression “N=NO EFFECT” “L=LOW EFFECT”; “M=MEDIUM EFFECT”; “H=HIGH EFFECT”). In case other variables may apply, please add them and provide a statement about their relevance.

Table 9. Spillover effects per measure.

code	Spillover effects	Axis	112	121	211/212	214	311	322
1	Increase land prices in the neighbouring region	1		M		0	0	
2	Changes in supply of labour in the neighbouring region	1		L		0	L	
3	Change in labour typology in the neighbouring region (labour force could move to more labour intensive production process following an increased supply of labour because increase in supply generally reduces the wage)	1		L		0	0	
4	Increase the labour productivity in other regions due to delocalization (not necessarily surrounding Regions) e.g. received payments for machinery from Emilia Romagna RDP and to move the machinery to other areas.	1		L		0	0	
5	Increase availability of (cheaper) raw materials for downstream industries in other regions;	1		L		0	0	
6	Increased demand of production factors from upstream industries in other regions.	1		M		L	0	
7	Change the performance of biodiversity indicators in the neighbouring areas	2		L		L	L	
8	Change the performance of water quality indicators in the neighbouring areas. e.g. pollution diffusions or connected with geophysical connectivity such as mountains, rivers etc.			0		L	0	
9	Change the performance of mitigation to climate change indicators in the neighbouring areas. e.g. pollution diffusions or connected with geophysical connectivity such as mountains, rivers etc.			L		0	0	
10	Increase GVA and rural labour in the neighbour region due to the maintenance of the farm activity in the area. E.g. payments in LFA in the Tuscany regions will increase the GVA and the rural labour in the border areas Emilia Romagna Mountain	2		L		0	0	
11	Increasing of Added Value of neighbouring regions or other regions due to contribute to the promotion of typical product or organic production through continued use of agricultural land. E.g. following the agricultural products chain	2		M		L	M	
12	Increasing of Added Value of neighbouring regions or other regions due to promotion of the organic or integrated or endangered breeds production eg increase organic production, but promotion and sell in other regions	2		L		M	0	
13	Increasing job opportunity in the food sector for neighbouring regions. eg increase organic production, but promotion	2		M		0	0	

	and sell in other regions							
14	Increase net value added of the neighbouring region due to increasing the tourism	3		L		0	M	
15	Economic growth and employment creation in other areas (Reach of new market due to more infrastructure). E.g. new highway could allow to have new market opportunities in different areas	3		L		0	M	
16	Increase demand for jobs due to labour movement or population migration in this area	3		L		0	0	
17	Displacement effect of measure on the neighbourhood areas. E.g. increased competitiveness of supported farms can have adverse effects on non-supported farms	1,2,3		0		0	0	
18	Draining resources (labour/capital) from other regions	1,2,3		L		0	0	

Guidelines for checking information about implementation at programming level

This is designed to be filled considering data availability at the lower possible level of disaggregation.

Measure name:

112 Setting up of young farmers

- Not offered in Brandenburg

Measure name:

121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings/

“Förderung von einzelbetrieblichen Investitionen in landwirtschaftlichen Unternehmen”

List sub-measures

Additional to the German National Framework on EAFRD there is a specific focus for the Federal state of Brandenburg (RDP Berlin Brandenburg)

- direct marketing

- improvement of animal housing and husbandry systems towards more sustainability, animal welfare and hygienic standards

- environmentally sound horticulture

- farm investments for irrigation of arable and horticultural fields

Measures for diversification support in sugar sector

- investments for storage, drying, further processing and marketing of cereals and production, storage and conservation of foodstuff

- investments in horticulture

- investments for irrigation

- direct marketing

Can you describe briefly the data collection system (e.g. when and who collects the information)

- contracts: district offices for agriculture
- compilation of data: Federal office for Agriculture (Landesamt), subordinated body of the federal Ministry for Infrastructure and Agriculture

Table 10 Main data available about participation in individual measures (please list the records and the related info, per measure/action)

Record content	Details and specifications	Scale (e.g. individual participant)	Years available
Database internally accessible for administration only (payment department) (not used for previous evaluations):			
Euro support by measure	Euro support Item Legal form of the farm gender	Individual participant	Since 2000-2006 period "Investment support to agricultural holdings"
Data accessible on request (e.g. for evaluations)			
Euro support by measure	Euro support Number of participants Legal form	NUTS3 aggregations (Total number of participants per NUTS3)	Since 2000-2006 period "Investment support to agricultural holdings"
Data published in evaluation reports			
Euro support by measure	Euro support Number of participants Legal form	Programming level (2 x NUTS2)	Since 2000-2006 period

Comments:

Highest disaggregation (admin. internal):

- per farm ID (includes NUTS5 / LAU2 code)
- farm size
- area arable and grassland
- amount of public and private payment
- problem a): first year of investment: only private payment recorded, after completion of investment: both private and public. This may cause overlapping in following years of investment support
- problem b): in case that several investment items are realized, the database only names the most expensive one, and relates the overall investment amount for all items to this

Lower disaggregation (published):

Depending on the evaluators or on request aggregated information might be broken down by sub-measure, e.g. in groups of kinds of investments.

Table 11. Is there any general farm information to which the data set can be connected? If yes please specify what the content is.

Record content	**Details and specifications**	**Scale (e.g. individual participant)**	**Years available**
On request/scale on request (probably only at NUTS3)			
Legal form			
gender			
Farm size			
Arable/grassland			

Comments:

Measure name:

211/212 Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas/ Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas/

"Ausgleichszahlungen für naturbedingte Nachteile zugunsten von Landwirten in benachteiligten Gebieten, die nicht Berggebiete sind; kurz: AGZ, Synonym: Ausgleichszulage für benachteiligte Gebiete"

Only 212 is offered in Brandenburg

List sub-measures

According to German National Framework eligibility only exists, if there is a minimum livestock density of 0,2 LU/ha

a) German National Framework on EAFRD (2010): Utilised agricultural area in less favoured areas (except if used for certain crops like corn or apples) differentiated in

1) grassland,

2) arable land,

3) land with manual labour intensive, steep slope or other

b) Federal state of Brandenburg differentiates for the Spreewald region into

1) grassland, which needs technical mowing and land transportation

2) like 1), but water transportation

3) pasture, where the animals stay for longer periods

Can you describe briefly the data collection system (e.g. when and who collects the information)

- contracts: district offices for agriculture
- compilation of data: Federal office for Agriculture (Landesamt), subordinated body of the federal Ministry for Infrastructure and Agriculture

Table 12 Main data available about participation in individual measures (please list the records and the related info, per measure/action)

Record content	Details and specifications	Scale (e.g. individual participant)	Years available
Database internally accessible for administration only (payment department) (not used for previous evaluations):			
Euro support by measure and sub-measure	Area under measure by participant (ha)	Individual participant	Since 2000-2006 (different instrument)
Accessible from evaluation			
Euro support by measure and sub-measure	Area under measure	Programming level (2 x NUTS2)	Since 2000-2006 (different instrument)

Table 13. Is there any general farm information to which the data set can be connected? If yes please specify what the content is.

Record content	Details and specifications	Scale (e.g. individual particpant)	Years available
Total farm size	Total UAA (ha) Arable land, grassland (ha) (in total farm)	Individual participant	On request…
...			Since 2000-2006 (different instrunment)

Measure name:

214 Agri-environmental measures – "Agrarumweltmaßnahmen"

List sub-measures

A) environment-friendly use of grassland

A 1) extensive utilisation of the whole grassland

A 2) extensive grassland management at special sites

A 3) later or restricted management of grassland with fixed dates

A 4) maintenance of heath and dry grasslands (Trockenrasen) through grazing

A 5) maintenance of orchards

B) environment-friendly horticulture and field cropping as well as the conservation of complex landscape

B 1) monitored and integrated horticulture

a) for orchards and vineyards

b) outdoor cropping of vegetables, medicinal plants, ornamental plants

c) indoor cropping of vegetables, medicinal plants, ornamental plants and berries

B 2) organic farming

a) permanent grassland

b) field cropping

c) vegetables, medicinal plants, ornamental plants and berries

d) permanent crops

B 3) leguminous plants for restoring nature in former mining areas

C) Conservation of genetic resources

C1) livestock breeding of locally endangered species

a) pig (Deutsches Sattelschwein)

b) sheep (Skudden)

c) cattle (Deutsches Schwarzbuntes Rind)

d) cattle (Rheinisches Kaltblut)

e) sheep (Merinofleischschaf)

C 2) Conservation of regional crops that are endangered by gene erosion

a) compensation for the cultivation of special types of wheat and sorghum

b) compensation for seeding, processing and quality management, incl. for small units

Table 14 Main data available about participation in individual measures (please list the records and the related info, per measure/action)

Record content	Details and specifications	Scale (e.g. individual participant)	Years available
Database internally accessible for administration only (payment department) (but used for previous evaluations):			
Total area under measure and sub-measure	Expressed in ha based on land register information	Individual plot and owning farm	On request Since 2000-2006 (different submeasures and codes)
number of animals under sub-measure C	Kind of animal	Individual participant	On request Since 2000-2006 (different submeasures and codes)
Accessible on request			
Total area under measure and sub-measure	ha	NUTS3	On request Since 2000-2006 (different submeasures and codes)
Total area under measure and sub-measure	Number of farms	NUTS3	On request Since 2000-2006 (different submeasures and codes)
accessible			

Total area under measure and sub-measure	ha	Programming level (2 x NUTS2)	Since 2000-2006 (different submeasures and codes)

Comments:

At the highest level of disaggregation (which we get access to for SPARD):

There are two separate datafiles

IACS

- Per farm ID
- Farm size
- ha arable/ grassland/
- Amount of money total
- Problem: total payment for all measures per axis, so no assignment of payment to single measures possible

LPIS (Land parcel identification system)

- Parcel ID
- Geo-coordinates
- NUTS5 code
- Plot size
- Designation status
- Sensitivity (erosion etc)
- all submesures by code applied on the plot

Problem: all sub-measures per parcel, including different contracting periods (2000-2006 and 2007 on…), new codes within one programming period for similar, but changed measures….

Table 15. Is there any general farm information to which the data set can be connected? If yes please specify what the content is.

Record content	Details and specifications	Scale (e.g. individual particpant)	Years available
Total farm size	Total UAA (ha)	Individual participant	On request…
Total arable land, grassland	UAA of Arable land, grassland (ha) (in total farm)	Individual participant	On request…
Total livestock	In livestock units per farm	Individual participant	On request…
Number of animals	Total number by kind per farm	Individual participant	On request…

Comments:

5 Annex 2 Eastern Slovenia

Description of RDP implementation in the case study

Please specify the RDP implementation level

1) Programming level:

NUTS 2

2) Position of the area with respect to the Convergence and Regional competitiveness Objectives:

a) Convergence Regions

3) Other relevant implementation information:

- RDP programmed at national level
- Measures implemented horizontally
- Investment-related RDP measures: until 2010, a 2-stage selection process was applied: (i) applications were first scored (important element of scoring is (NUTS3) region of origin, giving higher score to economically weaker regions; (ii) selection of applications with an open system of call for proposals, applications that reached the threshold score were selected on a 'first come first served' basis. As economic performance of Eastern Slovenia is below the national average, these criteria may have resulted in higher uptake of RDP funds that proportional.

Zoning and socio-demographic aspects relevant for the RDP (at programming level or below)

Please fill the following tables about the local zoning and socio-economic characteristics. Add further classifications according to the zoning of RDP (the categories for zoning could be different among RDPs).

Table 16 Basic information about the altitude.

Altitude	Surface		SAU	
	ha	%	ha	%
Plain	**338.907**	**16,72**		
Hill	**747.915**	**36,89**		
Mountain	**940.376**	**46,39**		

Comments:

Literature: Perko D. 2001. Geografija Slovenije 3, Analiza površja Slovenije s stometrskim digitalnim modelom relief. Ljubljana, Geografski inštitut Antona Melika ZRC SAZU, str. 229

The above division (plain/mountain/hill) is very general and probably each of the CS regions will use their own criteria to define those areas. The data will therefore be rather incomparable.

We still deem it more useful to transform this table by dividing the areas according to their LFA status! The data is there, at least the basic criteria for defining these areas is comparable.

Table 17. Basic information about the territory and population in Rural Areas (Rural development in the EU, statistical and economic information, report 2009).

Eastern Slovenia	PR	IR	PU
Territory in rural areas 2006 (%)	60,2	39,8	0
Population in rural areas 2006 (%)	53,8	46,2	0
Population density 2006 (inhabit/km2)	89,1	115,5	0
Change in population density 1995 to 2006 (inhabit/km2)	-0,4	2,9	

Comments:

Regions (e.g. NUTS 3 or NUTS 2) are classified in one of the 3 categories:

PR - Predominantly Rural region: if more than 50% of the population of the region is living in rural communes (with less than 150 inhabitants / km2)

IR - Intermediate Region: if 15% to 50% of the population of the region is living in rural local units

PU - Predominantly Urban region: if less than 15% of the population of the region is living in rural local units.

Table 18. Basic information about the GVA and employment in Rural Areas (Rural development in the EU, statistical and economic information, report 2009).

Eastern Slovenia	PR	IR	PU
GVA in rural areas 2006 (%)	44,5	55,5	0
Employment in rural areas 2006 (%)	49,6	50,4	0

Please specify, if it exists, the specification and differentiation of zoning among the different axes of the RDP.

a. Specify the financial overview of the RDP.

Table 19 Basic information about financial implementation.

AXIS	**Expenditure (planned) (€)**	**Ongoing contracts from the previous programming period (€)**	**EU contribution (€)**	**National and Regional contribution (€)**	**Private contribution (€)**
Axis 1	402.023.150	/	302.798.026	99.225.124	/
Axis 2	592.890.844	/	474.312.675	118.578.169	/
Axis 3	136.308.025	/	102.871.352	33.436.673	/
LEADER	33.760.006	/	27.008.004,80	6.752.001,20	/
Other	12.003.557	/	/	/	/
Total RDP	1.176.985.582	/	906.990.057,80	257.991.967,20	/

Comments:

For all Slovenia

For RDP 2007-2013

Specification of information about the design of the six SPARD measures

Please fill in the following table for the six measures addressed by SPARD

Table 20 Basic information about implementation per each selected measure.

	Measure 112	**Measure 121**	**Measure 211/212**	**Measure 214**	**Measure 311**	**Measure 322**
Start implementation on farm (year)	2008	2008	2007	2008	2008	2009
Years in which the measure is not activate (years)	/	/	/	/	/	/
Main specificities of measure design & prescription compared to EU measure description (e.g. focus on a specific crop)	-increase and accelerate the generational transfer of household (first equity commitment of the whole farm) -financial assistance to young receivers -receiver must be younger than 40 years	- tenders are sector-specific (eg. pig preeding, fruit production, arable production), or target group-specific (eg. investments carried out by young farmers) -first selection of the projects is based on	-compensation of higher production costs -incentives to maintain the land use -recipient agrees to continue the agricultural activity at least 5 years after the first payment -recipient must act with good agricultural practice	-promote extensive production -conservation of environmentally sensitive areas -conservation of landscape and historical features of agricultural land carry out agricultural activities in accordance with the rules of good agricultural practices	-improve the economic status of members of household -development of new, non-agricultural activities on the farm -self-employment -for settlements which do not	-improve living conditions in rural areas -for more attractive rural areas -for the potential development -of other activities, especially tourism -for settlements

	-receiver must operate with entire household -submitted a business plan -receiver must continue farming as farm holder for at least 5 years	achieving the minimum points and then is followed by selection on arrival time or until the money is spend -different administr. requirements and reservation of funds for so called 'small investments' (<50,000€) and other investments; indicative -co-investment in primary production	and the principles of best practice applications of fertilizers	-contractual commitment for 5 years	have the status of the city in the Republic of Slovenia	which do not have the status of the city in the Republic of Slovenia -support is mainly focused on infrastructure

		-household must comply with EU standards -submitted a business plan -required a monitoring of production				
Main features of measure implementation affecting location (e.g. implementation restricted to some area, priorities, …)	Whole Slovenia	Whole Slovenia	Areas according to their LFA status	Whole Slovenia	Whole Slovenia	Whole Slovenia
Main changes in the implementation with respect to programming 2000-2006	-changes in general conditions -changes in financial provisions -better conditions for women	-modified selection system -better defined purpose of co-financing	-system of enforcement measure -increased area of eligible LFA -change in allocation	-reduced the level of payments -group of measures is related to protected areas (Natura 2000) and payments which were related to national areas	-measures in the field of renewable energy sources have become a popular and important (biogas, solar	/

	acquirer -increased financial assistance	-smaller share of co-financing in the investment of agricultural mechanization -modified benefits in certain activities	of payment rights (before 2010, payment rights allocated with respect to the seat of the agr. holding; from 2010, these are allocated for each single unit of use (each parcel scored individually!)	were suspended	energy) -new eligible activities (childcare, workshops for the elderly, ...)	
Main changes in the design with respect to programming 2000-2006	-Applications are scored, mainly with respect to 'objective criteria (size of holding, socio-economic characteristics of applicant, costs incurred by farm transfer,…) - similar than in previous program. periods -Points achieved	System for selection of applications (in 2004-06 closed calls for applications, applications were selected upon scoring)	?	?	System for selection of applications (in 2004-06 closed calls for applications, applications were selected upon scoring)	?

	at scoring have constant values; previously, the payment level varied from one call for applications to another					
Main changes in the targeting with respect to programming 2000-2006	?	Some activities have a higher priority	?	?	Wider set of eligible activities; in 2004-o6, only supplementary activities on farms were eligible, wow the list of eligible activities contains also activities not related to farm production	?
Main changes in the payments with respect to programming 2000-2006	- max eligible amount per	Increase the total funds	Payment per hectare varies annually	?	?	?

	beneficiary increased (40k€ to 70k€) - average payment level increased	available				
Other measures with joint implementation on the farm	111, 123, 121, 123, 311, 312, 323	111, 112, 122, 123, 125, 211, 311, 312, 41	121, 214, 323	132, 133, 142, 211,212	112, 121, 122, 123, 321, 322, 323, 41, 421	125, 311, 312, 323, 41, 421
Number of different schemes within each measure (if any)	Activities: -Financial assistance for young transferees	Activities: co-investment in primary production Eligible areas support: 1)Infrastructure of household 2)Purchase of agricultural land 3)Investment in beekeeping	Activities: -compensation of higher production costs -incentives to maintain agricultural land use Households were classified into the following classes of difficulty: 1)High mountains	Measure is divided into 23 sub-measures. Eligible areas support: *a)Reduce the negative impacts of agriculture on the environment:* 1)Conservation of crop rotation 2)Greening the ground land 3)Integrated agriculture 4)Integrated fruit production 5)Integrated wine	Eligible areas support: -Production activities related to traditional knowledge -Processing of products -Direct selling -Acquisition and sale of energy from renewable	Eligible areas support: -Support for the construction and arrangement space for the marketing of local products -Regulation of public spaces -Infrastructure arrangement

		4)Investment in improved agricultural 5)Investment in the purchase of agricultural mechanization 6)Investment in construction 7)Other types of investments	2)Mountains 3)Steeps 4)Karst 5)Hills 6) various adverse conditions 7)Basic LFAs From 2010, each parcel gets a (parcel-specific!) score, according to its physical attributes (size, altitude, slope, soil quality, etc.)	production 6)Integrated horticulture 7)Organic farming *b)Conservation of natural resources, biodiversity, soil fertility and traditional cultural landscape:* 8)Mountain pasture 9)Mowing the steep meadows 10)Mowing bumpy meadows 11)Meadow orchards 12)Steep vineyards 13)Breeding of autochthon and traditional breeds of domestic animals 14)Production of autochthon and traditional types of crops	sources -Service activities on the household (tourism, childcare, care for the elderly and persons with special needs)	-Regulation of non-categorized roads -Buildings for public purposes

				15)Sustainable breeding of domestic animals 16)Conservation of extensive meadows 17)Conservation of grass pasture *c)Conservation of protected areas:* 18)Breeding domestic animal in the central areas of large beasts 19)Conservation of special meadows habitats 20)Conservation of meadows habitats with butterflies 21)Conservation of litters 22)Conservation of bird habitats in extensive wet meadows in the areas of Natura 2000 23)Soil coverage in		

				water protection zones		
Number of different payment levels	/	?	For each class: 1) 183,45 €/ha 2) 183,45 €/ha 3) 156,82 €/ha 4) 156,82 €/ha 5) 129,00 €/ha 6) 63,26 €/ha 7) 25,00 €/ha	For each sub-measure: 1) 91,84 €/ha 2) 172,2 €/ha 3) 197,21 €/ha 4) 336,61 €/ha 5) 381,71 €/ha 6) 184,91 €/ha 7) 213,20-578,92 €/ha 8) 61,09-72,57 €/ha 9) 90,20-142,27 €/ha 10) 132,84 €/ha 11) 93,89 €/ha 12) 326,77-900 €/ha 13) 89,38 €/head 14) 102,91 €/ha 15) 84,46 €/ha 16) 48,38 €/ha 17) 191,40 €/ha 18) 29,11 €/ha 19) 121,36 €/ha 20) 121,36 €/ha		

				21) 198,44 €/ha 22) 83,23 €/ha 23) 31,57-184,50 €/ha		
Specify the unit of measure on which payment are provided (per hectare/head/beneficiary/...)	Beneficiary (farm transferor)	Beneficiary (farm holder)	Per hectare	per hectare, except sub-measure 13 (per Livestock Unit)	Beneficiary (holder of activity)	Beneficiary (municipality, public)
Average level of payments (€)	21,029 €/beneficiary	105,943 €/project	124.42 €/ha; 865.42 €/HH	130.85 €/ha; 1963.16 €/HH	69.521 €/project	47.225 €/project
Maximum level of payment (€)	70.000	1.500.000	183,45/ha	900,00/ha	200.000	250.000
Minimum level of payment (€)	?	3.500	25,00/ha	29,11/ha	3.500	10.000
Number of participants (by most recent date)	861 beneficiary (by the end of 2009)	1.338 HH (by the end of 2009)	48.219 HH (just for 2009)	20.834 HH (just for 2009)	77 beneficiary (by the end of 2009)	41 settlements or 15 projects (by the end of 2009)
Success Rate (total demand/financed demand)	no publicly available data	no publicly available data	no publicly available data	no publicly available data	no publicly available data	no publicly available data
Hectares or heads participating (by most recent date)	/	/	335.402 ha (for the year 2009)	312.571 ha (for the year 2009)	/	/

Determinants of participation and expected spillover mechanisms

Variable of spatial difference in uptake/participation (to add the measure indicators)

In the following you will find a list of variables potentially affecting uptake/participation to RDP by farmers, divided by the 6 measures addressed by SPARD. Please specify if and how the following variables could affect a spatial differentiation of the participation/uptakte within the programming area (please specify the judgment using the following verbal expression "N=NO EFFECT" "L=LOW EFFECT"; "M=MEDIUM EFFECT"; "H=HIGH EFFECT"). In case other variables may apply, please add them and provide a statement about their relevance.

Table 21. Variables of spatial difference in uptake/participation.

	Variable of spatial difference in uptake/participation	**Axis addressed**	**Measure 112**	**Measure 121**	**Measure 211/212**	**Measure 214**	**Measure 311**	**Measure 322**
C	Succession legislation and regulation (e.g. Differences among areas in the succession tax)	1	N	N	N	N	N	N
C	Average age or age distribution of the area (connected with past rural exodus)	1	L	L	L	L	L	M

C	Easiness of Credit access (credit market imperfections: RDP payments could be offered as a loan guarantee)	1	N	N	N	N	N	N
C	Existing successor in the household	1	H	M	N	N	M	N
C	Presence of a systems of training and advice (different between regions)	1	L	M	L	M	M	N
C	Farm size (operated land or ESU)	1,2,3	M	M	L	M	M	N
C	Land market conditions	1,2	L	M	L	L	N	N
C	Credit access and availability	1	L	M	N	N	M	L
C	Investment distribution (ratio of small vs. large investments)	1	N	M	N	N	M	N
C	Economic development of non-agricultural sector (might have a spill-over effect, so GVA in secondary and tertiary sector could also be a explanatory variable, or perhaps: labour productivity in the secondary and tertiary sectors (to	1,3	L	L	N	N	M	L

	correct for the size of the region)							
C	dominant agricultural activity of the region (would also influence the performance of the measure)	1,2,3	N	L	M	H	N	N
C	Ratio full- time/ part-time farming (full- time positive for implementation)	1,2,3	M	M	L	L	M	N
C	Site factors	1,2,3	L	L	H	M	M	L
C	Landscape, geographical or environmental conditions/opportunity	2,3	L	M	H	H	H	M
C	Tourist opportunity (eg farm located on the neighbourhood of Wine and Dine Route)	3	N	N	N	N	M	M
C	Dynamism of local public administration (promotion of festivals and other events)	3	N	N	N	N	M	L
C	Availability of specialised and non specialised labour (household or/and external)	3	L	M	N	N	M	L

P	Budget per hectare/farm	1,2,	H	M	H	H	M	N
P	Targeting to specific areas/farms	1,2,3	M	M	H	H	M	M
P	Connection with other RDP measure eg budget allocated to joint implementation with other measures	1,3	M	M	N	N	N	N
P	Amount of payments per beneficiary/ha	1,2,3	H	M	H	H	M	M
P	Object of investment (buildings, machinery, diversification)	1	L	M	N	N	M	M
P	Ratio of public VS private expenditure	1	N	M	N	N	M	H
P	Ratio of private costs borne by the beneficiary/total eligible costs	1	N	M	N	N	M	M
P	Priority in the eligibility of some farm specialization	1	N	H	N	L	M	N
P	Connection between RDP measures and joint implementation of the measures	1,3	L	L	N	N	L	N
P	Weight or Percentage or distribution of the areas with natural handicaps	2	M	M	H	L	L	L

	(LFA)							
P	Criteria used to identify the LFA	2	L	L	H	M	N	N
P	Eligibility of the farmers: Minimum land area (set by MS)	2	M	M	M	M	M	N
P	Eligibility of the farmers: Undertake farming for at least 5 years (common)	2	H	H	H	H	H	N
P	Eligibility of the farmers: Application of Good Farming Practices (depend on the baseline and CC commitments)	2	H	H	H	H	N	N
P	Targeting rate (ratio of measures performed in vulnerable areas)	2	M	H	M	M	H	H
P	Type of operation, ratio of horizontal vs. targeted measures	2	?	?	?	?	?	?
...	....	...						
...	...	...						
...	...	...						

Note: C means Context variable and P means policy design variable

Indicators of spillover effect (to add the measure indicators)

In the following you will find a list of variables potentially causing/describing spillover effects from your programming region to others, divided by the 6 measures addressed by SPARD. Please specify if and how the measure could generate spillover effects outside the programming area. (please specify the judgment using the following verbal expression "N=NO EFFECT" "L=LOW EFFECT"; "M=MEDIUM EFFECT"; "H=HIGH EFFECT"). In case other variables may apply, please add them and provide a statement about their relevance.

Table 22. Spillover effects per measure.

Spillover effects	**Axis involved**	**Measure 112**	**Measure 121**	**Measure 211/212**	**Measure 214**	**Measure 311**	**Measure 322**
Increase land prices in the neighbouring region	1	N	N	N	N	N	N
Changes in supply of labour in the neighbouring region	1	N	N	N	N	N	N
In the neighbouring region, labour force could move to more labour intensive production process following an increased supply of labour because	1	N	N	N	N	N	N

increase in supply generally reduces the wage							
Increase the labour productivity in other regions due to delocalization (not necessarily surrounding Regions)	1	N	N	L	N	N	N
Increase availability of (cheaper) raw materials for downstream industries in other regions;	1	N	L	N	N	N	N
Increased demand of production factors from upstream industries in other regions.	1	M	H	N	N	M	N
Change the performance of environmental indicators in the neighbouring areas (biodiversity water quality and mitigation to climate change)	2	N	N	L	L	N	N
Increase GVA and rural labour in the neighbour region due to the maintenance of the farm activity in the area	2	N	N	L	L	N	N

To contribute the promotion of typical product or organic production through continued use of agricultural land in neighbouring region or other regions	2	N	N	L	M	N	N
Increasing of Added Value due to commercialisation of the organic or integrated or endangered breeds production in other regions	2	N	N	N	M	L	N
Increasing job opportunity in the food sector for neighbouring regions	2	N	L	N	N	N	N
Increase popular tourist destination would have some positive externalities on the neighbouring regions.	3	N	N	L	L	M	L
Increase net value added of the neighbouring region due to increasing the tourism	3	N	N	N	L	L	N

Economic growth and employment creation in other areas (Reach of new market due to more infrastructure)	3	N	N	N	N	L	N
Increase demand of job due to labour movement or population migration in this areas	3	N	N	N	N	N	N
Displacement effect of measure on the neighbourhood areas	1,2,3	L	M	N	N	M	N
Draining resources (labour/capital) from other regions	1,2,3	N	N	N	N	L	N
...							
...							
...							

Guidelines for checking information about implementation at local level

Please fill the following for each of the 6 measures agreed.

Measure name: 112 - Setting up young farmers

List sub-measures if any: /

Can you describe briefly the data collection system (e.g. when and who collect the information)

Responsibility for data collection: Agency for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development of Republic of Slovenia (ARSKTRP) - They collect data on the basis of each call for proposals - Responsible person at ARSKTRP collects and processes the data

Measure name: 121 - Farm modernisation

List sub-measures if any: /

Can you describe briefly the data collection system (e.g. when and who collect the information)

Responsibility for data collection: Agency for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development of Republic of Slovenia (ARSKTRP) - database includes all agricultural households with support - persons responsible for measure collect data in a separate database - Database contains: identity number of household, age of the farmer, the agricultural sector, region, type of investment, the level of investment and level of allocated funds

Measure name: 211/212 - Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas and Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas

List sub-measures if any: /

Can you describe briefly the data collection system (e.g. when and who collect the information)

Responsibility for data collection: Agency for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development of Republic of Slovenia (ARSKTRP)

- Data are collected on the basis of applications and requests from farmers who are voluntarily involved in the implementation of the measure LFA and are recorded in the database

- Database contains (at least): identity number of household, full name of the farmer and address, number of hectares of agricultural land use, the year of inclusion in the measure, amount of payments for measure, amount of payments for household

Measure name: 214 - Agri-environmental payments

List sub-measures if any:

a)Reduce the negative impacts of agriculture on the environment

b)Conservation of natural resources, biodiversity, soil fertility and traditional cultural landscape

c)Conservation of protected areas

Can you describe briefly the data collection system (e.g. when and who collect the information)

Responsibility for data collection: Agency for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development of Republic of Slovenia (ARSKTRP)

- Data are collected on the basis of applications and requests from farmers who are voluntarily involved in the implementation of the measure and are recorded in the database

-Database contains (at least): identity number of household, full name of the farmer and the address, name of sub-measure which is implemented on the farm, the number of hectares of agricultural land use on the farm in a single sub-measure, the number of animals per farm included in each sub-measure, the year of integration in a single sub-measure, amount of payments for each sub-measure and amount of payments on farm

- If the household have several agro-environmental sub-measures, they account only once, so that the data are not duplicated

Measure name: 311 - Diversification into non-agricultural activities

List sub-measures if any: /

Can you describe briefly the data collection system (e.g. when and who collect the information)

Responsibility for data collection: Agency for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development of Republic of Slovenia (ARSKTRP)

- responsible for measure collect data in a separate database

-Database contains (at least): identity number of household, type of non-agricultural activities, the level of investment, amount of contribution requested (approved)

Measure name: 322 - Village renewal and development

List sub-measures if any: /

Can you describe briefly the data collection system (e.g. when and who collect the information)

Responsibility for data collection: Agency for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development of Republic of Slovenia (ARSKTRP) - responsible for measure collect data in a separate database - database contains (at least): type of activity, the name of the developer with an ID number, the total amount of funds (private, public), the amount of contribution requested (approved)

6 Annex 3 Emilia Romagna

Description of RDP implementation in the case study

Please note that the greater part of information asked in this section has been collected from the ex-ante evaluation of RDP.

Please specify the RDP implementation level

1) Programming level:

NUTS 2

2) Position of the area with respect to the Convergence and Regional competitiveness Objectives:

~~a) Convergence Regions~~

~~b) Phasing-out Regions~~

~~c) Phasing-in Regions~~

d) Competitiveness and Employment Regions

3) Other relevant implementation information:

Design, additional priorities and the selection of the measures are defined at NUTS 3 level, following criteria developed at programming level.

4) Position of the area with respect to areas with natural handicaps (LFA)

43% of the regional area

25.6% of the regional UAA

Zoning and socio-demographic aspects relevant for the RDP (at programming level or below)

Please fill the following tables about the local zoning and socio-economic characteristics. Add further classifications according to the zoning of RDP (the categories for zoning could be different among RDPs).

Table 23 Basic information about the altitude at programming level

Altitude[1]	**Surface**		**UAA**	
	ha	**%**	**ha**	**%**
Plain (<100 m)	**1,106,393**	**50.04**	**722,970**	**71.99**
Hill (100<level <600m)	**335,567**	**15.18**	**150,742**	**15.01**
Mountain (> 600m)	**769,248**	**34.79**	**130,616**	**13.01**

1 Specify the criteria used in the identification of altitude if different from the EUROSTAT definition

Source: Ex-ante evaluation Emilia Romagna RDP (2007)

Table 24. Basic information about the population and the surface using the zoning proposed by the RDP plans (please specify in the comments the used criteria to identify the rural area if is different from zoning of rural area proposed by OECD).

Zoning used in the RDP	**Municipality**		**Surface**		**Population**		**Density**
	#		**KMQ**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**Pop/km2**
Rural area with developing problems	67	19.6	5,560.5	25.1	191,943	4.6	34.519
Intermediate Rural Area	176	51.6	16,655.2	48.2	1,504,275	36.2	141.178
Specialised agricultural Area	95	27.9	5,466	24.7	1,801,432	43.4	329.572
Urban	3	0.9	442.8	2	653,685	15.7	1476.187
Emilia Romagna	**341**	**100**	**22,124.4**	**100**	**4,151,335**	**100**	**187.636**

Source: Ex-ante evaluation Emilia Romagna RDP (2007)

Comments:

Region Emilia Romagna has used the zoning proposed by PSN (National Strategic Plans). Within such zoning an addition rural area to the OECD zoning of rural/urban areas (Predominantly Rural (PR), Intermediate Region (IR), or Predominantly Urban) is identified.

Table 25 Basic information about the socio-economics indicators using the zoning proposed by the RDP plans (if available)

Zoning used in the RDP	**Agricultural Added Value**	**Employment rate**	**Weight of agricultural employment**
	(%)	**(%)**	**(%)**
Rural area with developing problems	6.5	4.3	8
Intermediate Rural Area	46.7	36.8	7
Specialised agricultural Area	44.8	43.2	6.6
Urban	2	15.8	1.2
Emilia Romagna	100	100	6

Source: Ex-ante evaluation Emilia Romagna RDP (2007)

Please specify, if it exists, the specification and differentiation of zoning among the different axes of the RDP.

AXIS 1.

In Emilia Romagna Region were identified 9 zoning by the cross of the geography (centre, eastern and western) and altitude (plain, hill, mountain). In addition such 9 was identify a priority of productive sectors in each areas. Then the territorial priorities have been identified according to the geographical localization, to the altitude and to the farm specialisation. Such priorities have been identified in connection with the needed of modernization. Priorities areas are:

1) centre-eastern planning area (high priority level) connected with the fruit and arable chain;
2) centre-western mountain area (high priority level) connected with the livestock production and building needs;
3) centre-eastern mountain area (medium priority level) connected with the livestock production and building needs;
4) western hill area (medium-high priority) for livestock productions;
5) centre-eastern hill area (medium-high priority) for livestock productions;
6) centre-eastern hill area (medium priority) for fruit and wine productions.

In the following table is summarised the mechanism of priorities set-up at regional level (NUTS2).

Table 26 Mechanism of priority for measure 121 set up at NUTS2 level

Productive sector	**Easter area**			**Centre area**			**Western Area**		
	plain	**hill**	**mount.**	**plain**	**hill**	**mount.**	**plain**	**hill**	**mount.**
cereals	XX			XXX			XXX		
Oil and protein crops	XX			XX			XX		
Sugar and beet	XX			XXX			XXX		
Fresh Vegetables	XX			XXX			XXX		
Dried Fruit	XX	X		XX	XXX		XXX	XXX	
Transformed vegetables	XX	X		XX			XXX		
Wine grap and Wine	XX	XXX		XX	XXX		XX	XXX	
Seed crops							XXX	XX	
Productive Forest	XX			XXX			XXX		
Fodder crops	XX	XXX	XXX	XX	X	X	X	***	***
Meet production		XX	XX	X	XX	XX	X	XXX	XXX
Pig production	XX			X			X		
Chicken production							XXX	XX	XX
Dairy and fresh dairy products		XX	XXX	X	XX	XXX	X	***	***

Conserved dairy products	XX	XXX	XXX	XX	XX	XX		**	**
Eggs				XX	X		XXX	XX	X

(XXX) High priority; (XX) Medium priority; (X) Low priority; () No priority; * sub-zoning priorities

AXIS 2.

Zoning deriving by application of the regulation of Less Favoured Areas, NATURA 2000; Nitrate Directive; Water Framework Directive; timber and other forestry areas; plus national legislation connected with wilderness and national park.

If available, please represent these zonings on a map (or different maps).

Rural zoning of Emilia Romagna Region

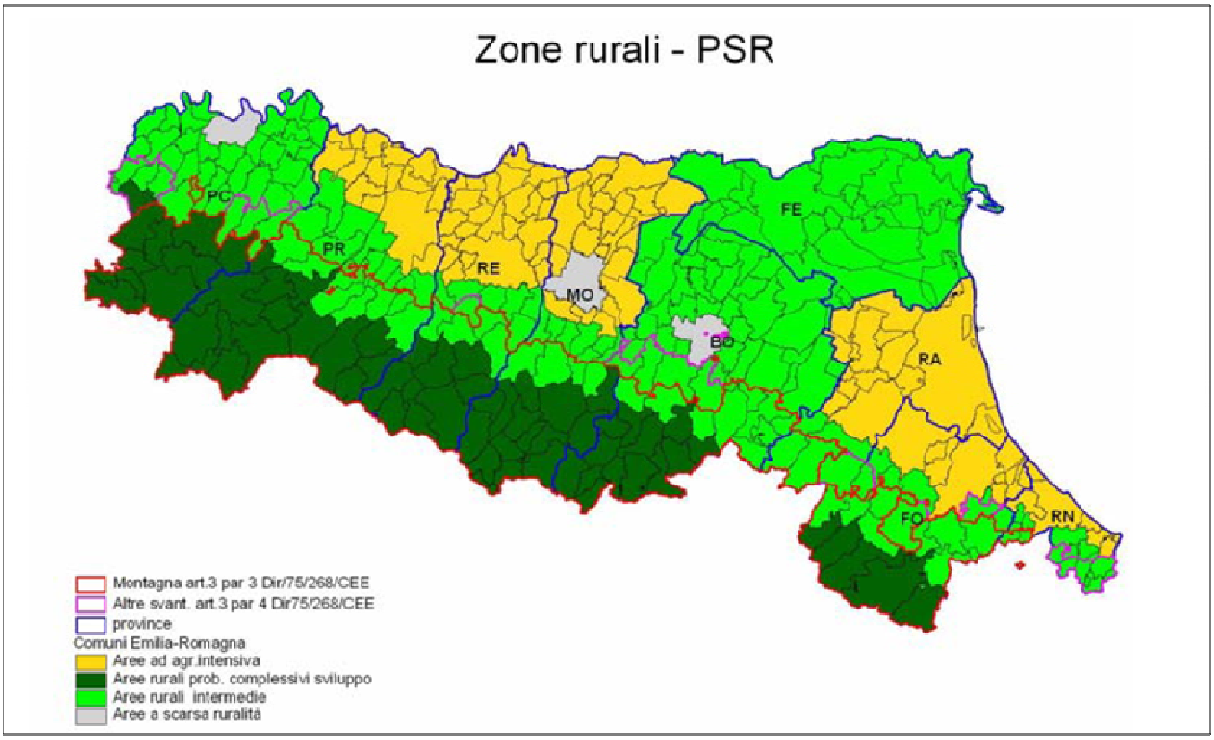


Table 27 Environmental Zoning used in the programming (at programming level)

LFA	Surface		UAA	
	ha	%	ha	%
Plain	**673,037**	**54.43**	**412,762.00**	**76.77**
Hill	**181,955**	**14.72**	**80,850**	**15.04**
Mountain	**381,518**	**30.85**	**44,043**	**8.19**
Total	**1,236,510**	**100.00**	**537,655**	**100.00**

From Ex-ante evaluation

AXIS 3.

The zoning of SNP (Strategic National Plan) are used. The zoning is the same above explained (Rural area with developing problems; Intermediate Rural Area; Specialised agricultural Area; Urban). Priorities areas are:

1) rural areas with developing problems and intermediate rural areas for the entire axis;
2) urban area are excluded from measure 331and 341.

Table 28 Basic information about financial implementation (for the whole period 2007-2013)

AXIS	Expenditure (planned) (€)	Ongoing contracts from the previous programming period (1999-2006) (€)	EU contribution (€)	National and Regional contribution (€)	Private contribution (€)
Axis 1	806,329,545		168,500,000	214,454,545	423,375,000
Axis 2	406,875,955	Not specified	174,738,500	222,394,455	9,743,000
Axis 3	162,664,000		42,900,000	54,600,000	65,164,000
LEADER	74,830,273		21,000,000	26,727,273	27,103,000
Total RDP	1,460,046,364		411,251,000	523,410,364	525,385,000

Revised version of the budget (post Health Check resource).

Specification of information about the design of the six RDP measures studied in SPARD

Please fill in the following table for the six measures addressed by SPARD

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Table 29 Basic information about implementation per each selected measure.

	Measure 112	**Measure 121**	**Measure 211/212**	**Measure 214**	**Measure 311**	**Measure 322**
Start implementation on farm (year)	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008
Years in which the measure is not activate (years)	Annual call.	Annual call	Annual call	3 calls planned over the programming period: 2008; 2010;2012. The call have different budget allocated: call 2008: 70% of the budget (planned to spend 14% each year for 5 years); call 2010 24% of the budget (planned 8% per each year); call 2012 6% of the budget (all spent in the last year of programming)	Two call over the entire period: first call has been opened during the 2008 and the second call will be during the 2011 years. 9 different provincial calls are published.	Two call over the entire period: first call has been opened during the 2008 and the second call will be during the 2011 years.
Main specificities of measure design & prescription compared to EU measure description (e.g. focus on a specific crop)	All farmers, younger than 40 years old. Eligible farmers must allocated more than 0.7 FTE (full time employee= 225 days) or proportioned to the	Introduction of pair of farm specialisation & location in order to define priority access.	Introduction of the coefficient of reduction for the maximum payments based on the		Identification of priority municipality within the framework of eligible rural areas are identified by each province.	Due to the applicability of local authority the measure is negotiated with the region.

	partner numbers in a case of non individual farming status. Eligible farmer must wrote in the farm development plan. farmers must provide a positive proof of competence or must hold an agricultural education					
Main features of measure implementation affecting location (e.g. implementation restricted to some area, priorities, eg. designated areas, eligible areas …)	All areas are eligible.	All areas are eligible, however as above mentioned there is a relevant system of priority set at NUTS 2 level & at NUTS 3 le vel. Additionally exist a priority	Measure 211: eligible all mountain area (to be eligible a farmer must have more than 50% of the SAU on this area). Farmers larger than 50 ha are not eligible Measure 212: eligible all LFA different from the area: (to be eligible a farmer must have more than 50% of the SAU on this area)	Choice of the measure activated and the identification of priority mechanism set by each province (NUTS3) Increasing of the payments in the Natura 2000 area (about 10%)	Different area of application among the measures: measure 1 and 3: are applied only in the rural area with developing problem, or in the intermediate area with specialised agriculture. Scheme 2: eligible area is only rural areas with developing problem and where each Province have proofed the high historical or environmental value.	Implemented only in rural area with developing problem or in the area of intensive agriculture.

Main changes in the implementation with respect to programming 2000-2006		Inclusion of mechanism of priority set up at regional level based on pair of location and priorities	In the previous program were only a measure 2.e. with this objective, and in RDP 2 have become two independent measures.	Identification of clear baseline connected with cross-compliance (CC). Monitoring and sanction mechanism of the measure also by CC controls	Added payments for installation of energy production	
Main changes in the design with respect to programming 2000-2006	Reduced the number of FTE needed to be eligible (during the previous program was 1 FTE, now 0.7 FTE.). Enlarged the time limit for which the investment realised are eligible. From 180 days to three semesters.	More freedom for the NUTS 3 implementation. Each Province has the opportunity to set up additional preferences criteria.	In the previous program the measure was mainly addressed to livestock and to fodder crops. In the new programs, are also eligible arable crops and fruits.	Elimination of one schemes: former Scheme 6 Environmental re-equilibrium of dairy and beef cattle; Scheme 7 Farm environmental planning. Introduction of new measure: agro biodiversity: integrated project to which the beneficiary are not a farmer but the region or the province	Not relevant changes	
Main changes in the targeting with respect to programming 2000-2006	Applied to the entire regions, abolishment of the two levels of payments for LFA and non LFA area.	More targeting with the inclusion of priorities of payments access for some agricultural sectors. (eg. fruit in eastern plain area)	Excluded larger farms to the contribution (bigger than 50 ha)	Further targeting at province level based on Province Plans focusing on new environmental priorities	Maintaining the identification of the targeting by the province	
Main changes in the payments with respect to programming 2000-2006	Change in the payment level and payments design. During the past programming the payment was separated	Maintained the same maximal and minimal level of payment, and the diversification	Increasing different levels of payments, based on enlarging of eligible crops	Introduction and estimation of transaction costs and payments justification based on average cost of additional costs or less income from a previously	Enlarged the range of co-founding percentage (see below)	

	in a base payments (all farmers get a fix amount based on the location: 15,000 €in LFA and 10,000 outside LFA) and a "plus payments" up to 25,000€ based on the expenditure in the first half year). Now payments are complete determined by the expected farm development plan.	among the farmers 'age, location and investment typologies. With respect the previous programming periods, has been added a two different level of co-found percentages for investments in the sector of energy production, divided by the sources of energy ((biomasses vs. solar)		identified baseline		
Other measures with joint implementation on the farm (e.g. priority in the eligibility for those farmers applied to both measure 121 and 214)	Farmers applied for measure 112 with a farm development plans higher than 120,000€ could be applied directly to also measure 121.	Measure 112 for young farmers	No other measure with joint implementation	Mechanism of priorities based on joint implementation of several schemes of the same measure	No other measure with joint implementation	No other measure with joint implementation
Number of different schemes within each measure (if any)	No different schemes	No different schemes	No different schemes	10 schemes 1)integrated production 2)organic production 3)cover crops 4) increase organic matter in the soil 5)biodiversity protection:	3 different schemes: 1. Restructure the rural house to develop rural tourism 2. Restructure the historical and typical house to promote	

				livestock 6)biodiversity protection: fruits and vegetables 7) agro biodiversity: integrated project 8) no tillage and extensive grassland 9) recreation and maintenance of natural and semi natural space and landscape 10) conservation set-aside	activity bad and breakfast activity 3 Realisation of implantation to produce and sell energy	
Number of different payment levels	4 payment levels Payments is from 15,000 € per farm up to 40,000€ per farm. System of score associate with the category and typology of investment stated in the farm development plan is set-up. Higher the score of is, investment higher is the payment received. Farmers with a minimum amount of stated investments are not eligible.	10 different percentage of co.-cofounding, based on the location (LFA or not); farmers'age (younger VS old) and investment typology: (equipment VS structure VS investment in energy productions)	For both measures: 3 different payment levels, based on the real crops growing are set-up. A reduction of the total payment is designed based on the UAA. Farms larger than 20 ha have a reduction of the 20% of the total payments and farms larger than 30 ha have a reduction of the 30% of the total payment. No payment are implemented for farms larger than 50 ha.	77 different payment levels: 28 for scheme 1; 28 for scheme 2; 2 for scheme 3; 2 for scheme 4; 1 for scheme 5; 2 for scheme 6; 2 for scheme 7 ((maximum amount); 4 for scheme 8; 6 for scheme 9; 2 for scheme 10;	Payment is based on a percentage of eligible costs. Region have limited the maximum and the minimum amount of payments and then location or individual characteristics can modify the percentage of eligible cost covered. This final priority are identified by each province in accord to the individual call published	

Specify the unit of measure on which payment are provided (per hectare/head/beneficiary/...)	Per beneficiary	Per beneficiary	area based measures (eligible area are only the real surface included into the priority areas).	Measure has different payments mechanism: Per ha schemes 1,2,3,4,6,8; per heads schemes 1,2,5; per beneficiary scheme 7 per square meters measure 9;10	Per beneficiary.	Per beneficiary
Average level of payments (€)	Real Expenditure: 34,256 per participant (678/23,225,843 € paid up to 2009)	Expenditure: 79,307 per participant (706/55,990,971€ paid up to 2009)	Based on real expenditure: measure 211: 125 € per ha or 7,058 € per beneficiary. Measure 212: 95,5 € per ha or 5,557 € per beneficiary..	Based on real expenditure: measure 214: 452.62€ per ha or 8436 € per beneficiary.	Scheme 1: 97,950 € per beneficiary; Scheme 2: 38,413 € per beneficiary; Scheme 3: 32,601 per beneficiary.;	Average level 126,248 € per village (8,711,107€ / 69 applicants)
Maximum level of payment (€)	40,000 per farm	3,000,000 € per not individual farms 1,200,000 € per individual farms.	For measure 211 the maximum is 250 € per ha, differently. For measure 212 the maximum is about 150 € per ha.	600 € per ha (arable crops) 900 € per ha (fruits) 385 € per head (livestock) 0.13 € per square meters	Scheme 1: 20% of the eligible costs; Scheme 2: 40% of the certified costs; Scheme 3: 20% of the certified costs;	Maximum project for a contribution of 300,000 €
Minimum level of payment (€)	15,000 per farm	20,000 € of investment included into the farm developing plans	Foe both measure the minimum level of payment are 100 € per ha. Exclusion from the payments is applicable for farm large than 50 ha.	77 € per ha (arable crops) 320 € per ha (fruits) 200 € per head (livestock) 0.05 € per square meters	Scheme 1: 45% of the eligible costs; Scheme 2: 40% of the certified costs, with a maximum of 15,000€ per room Scheme 3: 50% of the certified costs;	No minimum level
Type of participant (farms; farmers; village; NGO, groups	farmers	Farmers;: cooperatives & food retailer, and food processors (specific	Farmers with age lower than 65 age, with a minimum amount of land of 5 ha. The farmers must	Farmers	Farmers can participate to all three schemes. Differently other	Municipally mountain authorities, Province and other local

etc.)		budget allocated for the typology of chain contract)	remain in agricultural activity for the following 5 years. Measure 211 is not applied to Ferrara province, because the areas of these provinces are not eligible. Measure 212 is not applied to Parma, Modena, Ferrara e Ravenna, because the area of these provinces are not eligible		Physical Person can participate to the schemes 2 if they are living in the rural area where is placed the buildings to renew.	authorities.
Number of participants (by most recent date) please specify the total number of farmer that participate at least to one scheme.	678 participants up to 2009	706 participants up to 2009	Measure 211: beneficiaries are 3640, of which 1212 was already enrolled by measure 2e of the previous program. Measure 212: beneficiaries count for 510 of which 172 farmers was maintained by already in place contract from measure 2e.	4.344 at 2009	Scheme one: 141; scheme two: 1 and schemes three 95	69 villages up to 2009
Success Rate (total demand received by the measure /demand that obtain payment)	78% = 678 financed / 865 applicants (success rate up to 2009)	23% = 706 financed / 3041 applicants (success rate up to 2009)	For measure 211 the success rate of new contract are: 51% = 1513 financed / 2943 applicants (success rate up to 2009) For measure 212 the success rate of new contract are: 32% = 338 financed / 1054 applicants	71%= 4344 financed /6135 application (success rate first call at 2009)	Scheme one: 47% (141 paid/302 applicants); scheme two: 20% (1 paid/5 applicants); and schemes three 70% (95 paid/ 136 applicants);	52% (69 villages founded / 132 application)

			(success rate up to 2009 In either counting are excluded the contract made under the preiivous program and on-going in the new program.			
Hectares or heads participating (by most recent date). (do not count twice those schemes that are applied in the same plot)	678 farmers up to 2009	706 farmers up to 2009	Altogether measure 211 and 212 is applied to 91,062 ha. Up to 2009	80966 ha at 2009 of a new contract plus 130508 ha under on-going contract realised with measure 2f , up to 2009	Scheme one: 141 farmers; scheme two 1 farmer ; and schemes three 95 farmers (up to 2009)	

Determinants of participation and expected spillover mechanisms

Variable of spatial differentiation in uptake/participation (to add the measure indicators)

In the following you will find a list of variables potentially affecting uptake/participation to RDP by farmers, divided by the 6 measures addressed by SPARD. Please specify if and how the following variables could affect a spatial differentiation of the participation/uptake within the programming area (if possible, please specify a judgment using the following verbal expression "N=NO EFFECT" "L=LOW EFFECT"; "M=MEDIUM EFFECT"; "H=HIGH EFFECT"). In case other variables may apply, please add them and provide a statement about their relevance.

The relevant issue, anyway, is to discriminate what is relevant and what not, so, if you feel this is too complex just as if a single issue is or not relevant.

Table 30. Variables of spatial differentiation in uptake/participation

		Variable of spatial differentiation in uptake/participation	**Axis addressed**	**Measure 112**	**Measure 121**	**Measure 211/212**	**Measure 214**	**Measure 311**	**Measure 322**	**Comments**
1	C	Succession legislation and regulation (e.g. Differences among areas in the succession tax)	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	
2	C	Average age or age distribution of the area (connected with past rural exodus)	1,2	M	N	M	L	N	N	
3	C	Easiness of Credit access (credit	1,3	M	H	M	N	H	H	

		market imperfections: RDP payments could be offered as a loan guarantee)								
4	C	Existing successor in the household	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	
5	C	Presence of a systems of training and advice (different between regions)	1	L	L	M	L	N	N	depend on what on the formation.
6	C	Farm size (operated land or ESU)	1,2,3	M	M	M	M	M	M	
7	C	Land market conditions	1,2							not clear
9	C	Investment distribution (ratio of small vs. large investments)	1	N	H	N	H	N	N	about 121 depends on the provincial strategy
10	C	Economic development of non-agricultural sector (might have a spill-over effect, so GVA in secondary and tertiary sector could also be a explanatory variable, or perhaps: labour productivity in the secondary and tertiary sectors to correct for the size of the region)	1,3	N	N	N	N	N	N	too complicated to identify any effect
11	C	dominant agricultural activity of the region (would also influence the performance of the measure)	1,2,3	H	H	H	H	M	M	Agricultural specialisation are used to identify

										priority criteria in the eligibility of the farm (especially for the 121 measure)
12	C	Ratio full- time/ part-time farming (full- time positive for implementation)	1,2,3	N	N	N	N	N	N	Too difficult to identify any effect. May be more relevant the external labour availability
13	C	Landscape conditions/opportunity	2,3	N	N	H	H	N	H	
14	C	geographical conditions/opportunity	1,2,3	H	H	H	H	H	H	
15	C	environmental conditions/opportunity	2	H	H	H	H			
16	C	Tourist opportunity (e.g. farm located on the neighbourhood of Wine and Dine Route)	3	H	H	H	L	H	H	Especially those farmers close to the urban areas.
17	C	Availability of specialised and non specialised labour (household or/end external)	3	H	H	H	H	H	H	Too difficult to identify any effect.

18	P	Budget per the measure	1,2,	L	H	L	L	L	L	Competition among farmers only for the measure 121
19	P	Targeting of measures to specific areas	1,2,3	N	H	H	H	H	H	
20		Targeting of measures to specific farms	1,2,3	N	N	L	L	N	N	
21	P	Connection with other RDP measure eg budget allocated to joint implementation with other measures	1,3	N	N	N	N	N	N	
22	P	Amount of payments per beneficiary/ha	1,2,3	N	N	N	N	N	N	
23	P	Duration of contractual arrangement	2	N	N	N	L	N	N	
24	P	Object of investment (buildings, machinery, diversification)	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	
25	P	Ratio of public VS private expenditure	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	
26	P	Ratio of private costs borne by the beneficiary/total eligible costs	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	
27	P	Priority in the eligibility of some farm specialization	1	N	H	N	L	N	N	
28	P	Weight or Percentage or distribution	1,2	H	H	H	N	N	N	

		of the areas with natural handicaps (LFA)								
29	P	Criteria used to identify the LFA	2	N	N	N	N	N	N	
30	P	Eligibility of the farmers: Minimum land area (set by MS)	1	N	H	N	N	N	N	
31	P	Eligibility of the farmers: Undertake farming for at least 5 years (common)	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	
32	P	Eligibility of the farmers: Application of Good Farming Practices (depend on the baseline and CC commitments)	2	N	N	N	N	N	N	Too complciated to observe
33	P	Type of operation, ratio of horizontal vs. targeted measures	2	N	H	N	H	N	N	About measure 121 is connected with chain project
34	...	Targeting rate (ratio of schemes/measure performed in the priority areas)	2	N	N	H	H	N	N	
35	C	low level of Profitability of agricultural	.1	N	H	N	N	N	N	
	...	...	...							

Note: C means Context variable and P means policy design variable

Comments:

Quality of the implementation of the Province is fundamental in determining a spatial differentiation of the participation/uptake. ES some province FE and RM have low uptake due to the delay in the implementation.

Not easy to evaluate any spatial differentiation due change in farm structure. Only way about the different farm specialisation selected for the eligibility or the priority.

Indicators of spillover effect (to add the measure indicators)

In the following you will find a list of variables potentially causing/describing spillover effects from your programming region to others, divided by the 6 measures addressed by SPARD. Please specify if and how the measure could generate spillover effects outside the programming area. (please specify the judgment using the following verbal expression "N=NO EFFECT" "L=LOW EFFECT"; "M=MEDIUM EFFECT"; "H=HIGH EFFECT"). In case other variables may apply, please add them and provide a statement about their relevance.

Table 31. Spillover effects per measure.

code	Spillover effects	Example of spillover effect	Axis involved	Measure 112	Measure 121	Measure 211/212	Measure 214	Measure 311	Measure 322	Comments
1	Increase land prices in the		1	N	N	N	N	N	N	

	neighbouring region									
2	Changes in supply of labour in the neighbouring region		1	N	N	N	N	N	N	
3	Change in labour typology in the neighbouring region(labour force could move to more labour intensive production process following an increased supply of labour because increase in supply generally reduces the wage)		1	N	N	N	N	N	N	
4	Increase the labour productivity in other regions due to delocalization (not necessarily surrounding Regions)	received payments for machinery from Emilia Romagna RDP and to move the machinery to other areas.	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	
5	Increase availability of (cheaper) raw materials for downstream industries in other regions;		1							Too complicated identify any spillover effect

6	Increased demand of production factors from upstream industries in other regions.		1							Too complicated identify any spillover effect
7	Change the performance of biodiversity indicators in the neighbouring areas		2			M	M			
8	Change the performance of water quality indicators in the neighbouring areas	e.g. pollution diffusions or connected with geophysical connectivity such as mountain, river flows etc.				L	L			es inclusion of measure with financial support of wetland
9	Change the performance of mitigation to climate change indicators in the neighbouring areas	e.g. pollution diffusions or connected with geophysical connectivity such as mountain, river flows etc.					L			Mainly due to different implementation of measure aimed to encourage the bio energy production

10	Increase GVA and rural labour in the neighbour region due to the maintenance of the farm activity in the area	payments in LFA in the Tuscany regions will increase the GVA and the rural labour in the border areas Emilia Romagna Mountain	1,2,3	N	N	N	N	N	N	
11	Increasing of Added Value of neighbouring regions or other regions due to contribute to the promotion of typical product or organic production through continued use of agricultural land	following the agricultural products chain	1,2	N	M	N	M	N	N	About measure connect with the maintenance and promoting measure connected with quality production
12	Increasing of Added Value of neighbouring regions or other regions due to commercialisation of the organic or integrated or endangered breeds	eg increase organic production but commercialisation and sell in other regions	1,2	N	N	N	N	N	N	Very problematic to identify any effects

	production									
13	Increasing job opportunity in the food sector for neighbouring regions	eg increase organic production but commercialisation and sell in other regions	1	N	M	N	N	N	N	For measure 121 due to implementation of chain measure
14	Increase net value added of the neighbouring region due to increasing the tourism		3	N	N	N	N	N	N	
15	Economic growth and employment creation in other areas (Reach of new market due to more infrastructure)	new highway could allows to have new market opportunity in different areas	3	N	N	N	N	N	N	Axes 3 Too local set of measures to have spillover effects
16	Increase demand for jobs due to labour movement or population migration in this area		3	N	N	N	N	N	N	
17	Displacement effect of measure on the neighbourhood areas	increased competitiveness of supported farms can have adverse effects on non-	1,2,3	N	N	L	N	N	N	Persistence of specialisation in marginal farm (eg.

		supported farms								fruit and kiwi in the province of Latina)
18	Draining resources (labour/capital) from other regions		1,2,3	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	...									
	...									
	...									

Comments:

Identification of spillover effect of RDP in the neighbouring region is complicated due to the low difference between the RPD in the other region. Spillover effect only for environmental issues due to for example different environmental condition or environmental constrains (such as nitrate directive). The other measure can have some spillover effect mainly connected with the quality products or typical products or due to the implementation of chain actions within 121.

Guidelines for checking information about implementation at programming level

In Emilia Romagna it will be single farms for some measures (measure 121), or single parcels for others (measure 214). Anyway, please adapt the structure to the kind of database available in each region (e.g. in Emilia Romagna it will be by measure, but it could be by farm or other units).

Please fill the following for each of the 6 measures agreed (if needed).

Measure name: 121

List sub-measures if any

No sub measure

Can you describe briefly the data collection system (e.g. when and who collects the information)

Collection data is yearly, data collected by regional administration at the moment of applications. The data are grouped by each application to a specific measure. We have information for the applicant and for those that receive payment.

Table 32 Main data available about participation in individual measures (please list the records and the related info, per measure/action)

Record content	Details and specifications	Scale (e.g. individual participant)	Years available
application to	farm location	individual participant	2008/2010

measure	(municipality) farm specialisation, age and other few farm/farmers characteristics (eg number of plots)		

Table 33. Is there any general farm information to which the data set can be connected? If yes please specify what the content is.

Record content	Details and specifications	Scale (e.g. individual particpant)	Years available
Total farm size	Ha of Land	Individual participant	2011 and previous
total number of farm	N° of farm/farmers per municipality	Individual participant	2011 and previous
Geographical characteristics of the municipality	Altitude, location in environmental or other priorities area (ZPS ZIC etc) Location in one of specific rural areas (urban, etc)	Municipality	2011 and previous (doubt)
Socio economics characteristics of the municipality	Population, income, immigration etc.	Municipality	2010 or previous (up-to aviability of data)

Measure name: 214

List sub-measures if any

1) integrated production

2) organic production

3) cover crops

4) increase organic matter in the soil

5)biodiversity protection: livestock

6)biodiversity protection: fruits and vegetables

7) agro biodiversity: integrated project

8) no tillage and extensive grassland

9) recreation and maintenance of natural and seminatural space and landscape

10) conservation set-aside

Can you describe briefly the data collection system (e.g. when and who collects the information)

Collection data is yearly, data collected by regional administration at the moment of applications. The data are grouped by each application to a specific measure. We have information for the applicant and for those that receive payment.

Table 34 Main data available about participation in individual measures (please list the records and the related info, per measure/action)

Record content	**Details and specifications**	**Scale (e.g. individual participant)**	**Years available**
application to measure	farm location (municipality) farm specialisation, age and other few farm/farmers characteristics (eg number of plots)	Parcel owned by one applicant	2008/2010

Table 35. Is there any general farm information to which the data set can be connected? If yes please specify what the content is.

Record content	**Details and specifications**	**Scale (e.g. individual participant)**	**Years available**
Total farm size	Ha of Land	Individual participant	2011 and previous
total number of farm	N° of farm/farmers per	Individual participant	2011 and previous

	municipality		
Geographical characteristics of the municipality	Altitude, location in environmental or other priorities area (ZPS ZIC etc) Location in one of specific rural areas (urban, etc)	Municipality	2011 and previous (doubt)
Socio economics characteristics of the municipality	Population, income, immigration etc.	Municipality	2010 or previous (up-to aviability of data)

7 Annex 4 Midi-Pyrénées

Note:

1. The following sections are referring to the French case-study area (i.e. Midi-Pyrénées region). Hence, whenever possible, information are collected at (and for) that specific regional level.
2. Although France has a rather long history as regards rural development and agri-environment (indeed since the enforcement of Art.19 of EC Reg. 797/1985), only the ongoing programming (ie RDR2, 2007-2013) is considered hereafter.

Description of RDP implementation in the case study

Please specify the RDP implementation level

1) Programming level:

French translation (at the French mainland level) of the EU rural development regulation (EC Reg. n°1698/2005) covers the overall mainland and is made, on the one hand, of measures applicable to all 21 NUTS2 regions (i.e. National ceiling) and, on the other hand, of regional components (i.e. regional adaptations from national design) whose design lies under the responsibility of regional Authorities.

The national ceiling includes LFA premiums, support to farmers' installation (i.e. young farmer premium and subsidised loans), windthrow plan aiming at compensating the forestry sector affected by severe storms in late 1999 and aids for increasing the economic value of forests. Rotational AES (crop diversification within crop rotations) is also included in that National ceiling, as well as the grassland premium.

Regional components are measures aiming at meeting local stakes, in accordance with local specificities, and are designed by the regional administration in collaboration with local actors.

2) Position of the area with respect to the Convergence and Regional competitiveness Objectives:

Competitiveness and Employment Regions

3) Other relevant implementation information:

As far as the regional components of RDP in Midi-Pyrénées are concerned, the design and the selection of measures to be enforced are developed according to the regional priorities set out by the regional administration in accordance with local actors and stakeholders. These can be summarised, at the axis level, as follows:

Axis1:

Promotion and stimulation of the agricultural sector (up- and downstream) in order to improve the agricultural revenue, by:

- enhancing farm competitiveness (mainly through structural improvements, agricultural diversification, etc.)
- supporting activities aiming at increasing production added value
- supporting the evolution of the downstream sector in view of a better integration of consumers' demand

Axis2:

To support the proper achievement of "good ecological and chemical status" for all waters by 2015, as set in the Water Framework Directive, by:

- promoting low-input agricultural practices and a reduced use of plant protection products
- supporting extension services addressing the aforementioned issues

To support biodiversity preservation (and where feasible, to increase its provision), within Natura 2000 areas, in order to contribute meeting the objectives set in the National Strategy for Biodiversity.

In the meantime, other issues are at stake: (i) support to organic farming; (ii) promotion of low-input agricultural systems that might be relevant to address environmental issues; (iii) support to specific productions (or farming systems) of importance as regards the conservation of genetic resources and rare breeds.

Axis3:

Actions undertaken under the Axis3 are focused on rural areas and excluding cities of more than 16,000 inhab.

Both tourism and services to the local population (such as health services) constitute the back-bone of Axis3 in midi-Pyrénées. Nevertheless, the maintenance of natural heritage of specific territories is also targeted.

As regards the financial balance of RDP Midi-Pyrénées itself, the breakdown is as follows:

– Axis1: 95,641,700 € (*49.2%*)

– Axis2: 30,690,000 € (*15.8%*)

– Axis3: 33,373,300 € (*17.2%*)

– Axis4: 30,000,000 € (*15.5%*)

– Technical assistance: 4,499,688 (*2.3%*)

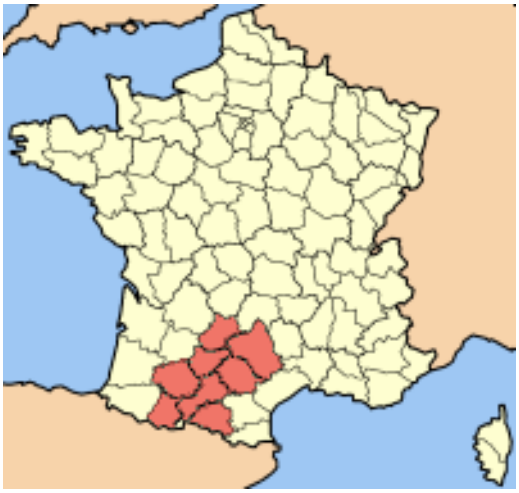
Besides, among the 6 measures considered within SPARD analyses, France chose not to activate Measure 322.

Zoning and socio-demographic aspects relevant for the RDP (at programming level or below)

Midi-Pyrénées, located in the south-western part of France is the largest NUTS2 region of France, covering about 8% of the national territory (

Figure 21). The region has a very varied relief consisting of plains, hills and mountains of differing height. With its 8 NUTS3 regions, Midi-Pyrénées is bounded by two mountainous massifs: Massif Central in the north-eastern part, and Pyrénées in its southern part (making a natural border with Spain). Between these areas, on either side of the Garonne River valley, the only real plains in the region lay. Equally distant from the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, Midi-Pyrénées' climate is characterised by hot, dry summers with temperatures among the highest in France, and by mild winters, except on the uplands.

Figure 21: Location of the NUTS2 region Midi-Pyrénées and division in 8 NUTS3 regions.



Given its geographical features the region is sparsely inhabited and the population not evenly distributed. The only major city of the region, Toulouse (the NUTS2 capital city), and its conurbation have a population of more than 800,000 inhabitants. The rapid development of the Toulouse conurbation, where 30% of the population of the region lives, gives a very lively and modern picture of the Midi-Pyrénées region. But the region also has vast rural areas with a sparse, ageing population, and traditional and limited economic activity.

Agriculture is very important (61% of the total regional area in 2006, Table 36), with production equally divided between livestock and crops. Livestock is mainly in the foothills of the Massif Central and the Pyrénées, and crops in the plains. Midi-Pyrénées has the largest herd of sheep in France. Most of the fruit production (plums, apples, peaches) is concentrated in the north-western part of the region, along the Garonne River valley. Some high-quality products contribute to the renown of local agriculture: Roquefort cheese; Armagnac brandy; Madiran, Fronton, Gaillac and Cahors wines; “foie gras”.

Table 36 Land-Use in Midi-Pyrénées in 2006 according to Corine Land Cover classification.

	Area (ha)	%
Artificial surfaces	126,493	2.77%
Agricultural areas	2,796,707	61.17%
Forests and semi-natural areas	1,628,576	35.62%
Wetlands	273	0.01%
Water bodies	19,674	0.43%

Table 37 Basic information about the altitude (Not available in the RDP).

Altitude	Surface		SAU	
	ha	%	ha	%
Plain (0-300m)	2,152,978	47.1	1,314,956.44	55.7
Hill (300-600m)	1,248,301	27.3	661,196.57	28
Mountain (>600m)	1,169,502	25.6	385,761.46	16.3
Whole region	**4,570,781**	**100**	**2,361,914.47**	**100**

Source: Agricultural Census, 2000

Comments:
We used the same Altitude typology as the one used in the FADN

Table 38. Basic information about the population and the surface using the zoning proposed by the RDP plans.

- Available data, presented in the RDP:

	Municipality		Surface		Population		Density
	#		KMQ	%	#	%	Inhab./km2
Whole region	NA		45,348	100	2.637.900	100	58
Among which, Rural area (i.e. <16,000 inhab.)	NA		43,987	97	1.160.700	44	26.39

Source: DRDR, Midi-Pyrénées, version4 (2010)

- Data calculated considering zonings referred (but not presented) in the RDP

Less favoured areas	Municipality		Surface		Population		Density
	#		KMQ	%	#	%	Inhab./km2
LFA simple	1,214		16,304.18	35.7%	90,5936	34.2%	55.56
Dry LFA simple	64		1,033.78	2.3%	33,769	1.3%	32.66
Foothill	265		2,692.58	5.9%	101,442	3.8%	37.67

Dry foothil	287		4,764.97	10.4%	134,249	5.1%	28.17
Dairy foothill	58		627.94	1.4%	68,923	2.6%	109.76
Mountain	665		10,300.50	22.5%	332,963	12.6%	32.32
Dry Mountain	121		4,030.46	8.8%	115,761	4.4%	28.72
High Mountain	185		4,343.95	9.5%	40,182	1.5%	9.25
Unclassified	161		1,609.45	3.5%	912,804	34.5%	567.15
Whole region	**3,020**		**45,707.81**	**100.0%**	**2,646,029**	**100%**	**57.89**

Source : Insee (Office of national Statistics), 1999

- Data calculated considering zonings referred (but not presented) in the RDP

Zonings on rural employment and urban areas	**Municipality**		**Surface**		**Population**		**Density**
	#		**KMQ**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**Inhab./km2**
Urban areas	147		2,437.91	5.3%	1,298,247	49.3%	532.52
Urban sub-areas	679		8,000.86	17.5%	398,760	15.1%	49.84
Neighbouring municipalities of sub-urban areas	79		1,088.61	2.4%	55,214	2.1%	50.72
Employment pole of rural areas	75		2,100.75	4.6%	248,869	9.4%	118.47
Neighbouring municipalites of an employment pole of rural areas	100		949.4	2.1%	25,471	1.0%	26.83
Other rural municipalities	1,940		31,130.28	68.1%	609,468	23.1%	19.58
Whole region	**3,020**		**45,707.81**	**100.0%**	**2,636,029**	**100.0%**	**57.67**

Source : Insee (Office of national Statistics), 1999

Comments: Other zonings can also be considered, such as Natura 2000 or Water catchment areas

Table 39 Basic information about the socio-economics indicators using the zoning proposed by the RDP plans (Not available in DRDR, but table drawn from INSEE data).

Zonings on rural employment and urban areas	Total population	Active population	Employed population	Jobs occupied within the area	Employment rate
Urban areas	924,240	653,806	577,003	745,857	88.3%
Urban sub-areas	300,846	226,100	208,916	96,407	92.4%
Neighbouring municipalities of sub-urban areas	39,967	29,469	26,534	14,737	90.0%
Employment pole of rural areas	146,540	102,218	89,742	115,192	87.8%
Neighbouring municipalites of an employment pole of rural areas	16,909	12,255	11,270	4,280	92.0%
Other rural municipalities	374,691	268,772	244,276	185,761	90.9%
Whole region	**1,803,193**	**1,292,620**	**1,157,741**	**1,162,234**	**89.6%**

Source: INSEE, 2007

Please specify, if it exists, the specification and differentiation of zoning among the different axes of the RDP.

Not applicable in Midi-Pyrénées as, when relevant, zonings are produced at the measure level (and not at the axis level)

b. Specify the financial overview of the RDP in midi-Pyrénées.

Table 40 Basic information about financial implementation

Financial plan (in Million €)	National and regional co financed contribution	Top-Up	FEADER	**Total public contribution**
Axe 1	109.200	18.989	180.890	**309.079**
Axe 2	28.030	7.900	542.845	**578.775**
Axe 3	36.370	1.890	36.370	**74.630**
LEADER	24.545		30.000	**54.545**
Technical Assistance	2.500		2.500	**5.000**
'Stocks' from previous prog. period *			71.996	**71.996**
TOTAL RDP Midi-Pyrénées	**200.645**	**28.779**	**864.601**	**1,094.025**

* A breakdown of budget from the previous programming is not available at the axis level

Source: DRDR, Midi-Pyrénées, version4 (2010)

Comments:

Specification of information about the design of the six SPARD measures

Please fill in the following table for the six measures addressed by SPARD

Table 41 Basic information about implementation per each selected measure.

	Measure 112	**Measure 121**	**Measure 211/212**	**Measure 214**	**Measure 311**	**Measure 322** Not activated
Start implementation on farm (year)	2007-2013	2007-2013	2007-2013	2007-2013	2007-2013	
Programming level	National	Regional	National	National / Regional	Regional	
Number of different schemes within each measure (if any)	2 schemes: - a financial grant given once the installation is done - access to soft loans to finance the farm capital hand-over and part of the investments	6 schemes: A: investments related to an upgrading of farm buildings (livestock housing) B: investments in favour of a better respect of the environment in cropping practices C: investments improving the energetic performance of the farm / farming activity D: Investments for collective purchase of machineries E: investment related to on-farm processing	2 schemes: - Measure 211 - Measure 212	9 schemes: - National schemes: A: Grassland premium B: Rotational scheme - Regional schemes with national prescriptions: C: Improvement/Development of low-input fodder systems D: Conversion to organic farming F: Protection of rare breeds H: Improvement of the role of bees for pollination - Regional schemes with local prescriptions: I1: Natura 2000 issues I2: Water Framework Directive	1 scheme	

		activities F: Investments machineries on organic farming		issues I3: Biodiversity issues outside of Natura 2000 areas.		
Years in which the measure is not activate (years)				B: 2007, for 'Aveyron', 'Lot' and 'Haute-Pyrénées' NUTS3 regions		
Main specificities of measure design & prescription compared to EU measure description (e.g. focus on a specific crop)						
Main features of measure implementation affecting location (e.g. implementation restricted to some area, priorities, …)	The allowed grant main differ upon the location on the farm (LFA categories)	A: livestock farms B: priority is given to farms located onto environmental sensitive zonings (eg: Nitrate directive zoning) C to F: whole region	LFA zoning. For measure 211, eligible areas are grasslands and crop areas located in moutain areas For measure 212, eligible areas are grasslands. Maximum eligible area= 50ha. Payments are increased for the first 25ha (+50% since 2010) Payments are increased for seasonal migration of sheep herds in mountain LFA (+10%) and in intermediate LFA (+30%)	A to F: whole region A: focused on grassland-based agricultural systems B: focused on field crop areas C: focused on mixed crop-livestock farming systems F: Farms with rare livestock breeds of regional origins H: focused on areas of interest for biodiversity issues (eg nature parks, Natura 2000, mountain areas) I1: Natura 2000 areas (Habitats and Birds Directives), 39 territories of eligibility I2: sensitive water sheds and catchment basins, 14 territories of eligibility	Farms located within municipalities of less than 16,000 inhab.	

				I3: pastures of high altitude in 'Haute-Pyrénées' NUTS3, areas of remarkable biodiversity in 'Lot' NUTS3, National Nature Park territory not located within Natura 2000 area, areas with a water concern, for the water management agency, related to soil erosion, 4 territories of eligibility		
Main changes in the implementation with respect to programming 2000-2006		A: project calls on a yearly basis		I1 I2: project calls on a yearly basis		
Main changes in the design with respect to programming 2000-2006	- commitment reduced from 10 to 5 years - business and investment plan must be for a 5 year period (previously 3 years) - greater consideration of NUTS3 specificities to define the amount of the grant			A scheme is more complicated than in the previous programming H scheme were not existing in the previous programming		
Main changes in the targeting with respect to programming 2000-2006						
Main changes in the payments with respect to programming	Payment of the grant is made in one-shot			Introduction and estimation of transaction costs and payments		

2000-2006				justification based on average cost of additional costs or forgone income		
Other measures with joint implementation on the farm	All		GAECs	Each of the 7 schemes can be jointly implemented by a farm, provided that area-based schemes are not implemented on the same plots. Nevertheless measures (eg. C or D) has prescriptions to be applied on the whole farm land and thus cannot be contracted with other measures.		
Number of different payment levels			15 baseline levels of payments, depending on the area and the livestock grazing density	A: 1 level B: 1 level C: 1 level D: 4 levels F: 3 levels H: 1 level I1 to I3: nearly impossible to define the number of payment levels at it results from sum of single payments chosen among: 38 different agro-environmental sub-actions conbined with I1 scheme; 21 different agro-environmental sub-actions conbined with I2 scheme; 38 different agro-		

				environmental sub-actions conbined with I3 scheme.		
Specify the unit of measure on which payment are provided (per hectare/head/beneficiary/...)	Per beneficiary	Per beneficiary	Per hectare, with a maximum of 50ha	A to D: per hectare F: per LU H: per beehive I1 to I3: per hectare, per meter or per non-area based item (eg ponds)	Per beneficiary	
Average level of payments (€)						
Maximum level of payment (€)	Grant: 40,000€ Soft loan: 22,000€ (in Mountain LFA), 11,800€ (in plain area) In case both schemes are contracted, the total amount cannot be above 70,000€	A: between 50,000 and 100,000€ B: 30,000€ C: 40,000€ D: 15% of the investment (20% in mountainous areas) that doesn't exceed 150,000€ E: 15% of the investment (20% in mountainous areas). The investment should not be higher than 100,000€ F: 17.5% of the investment. The investment should not be higher than 61,000€	221€	A: 76€/ha/year and no more than 7,600€/year per farm B: 32€/ha/year and no more than 7,600€/year per farm C: 130€/ha/year and no more than 7,600€/year per farm D: veg. crop. and orchards: 900€/ha/y. perenial crops: 350€/ha/y. annual crops: 200€/ha/y. grasslands and chestnut groves: 100€/ha/y. A maximum ceiling is set on a yearly basis, at NUTS2 level, depending on available budget F: cattle, sheet, goat, pig: 50€/LU/y.	Spending in investment: 50% of total amount Spending in studies and expertise: 80% of total amount With a maximum grant of 200,000€	

				Cart-horse mix breed: 107€/LU/y. Other horses and donkey, pure breed: 153€/LU/y. A maximum ceiling is set on a yearly basis, at NUTS2 level, depending on available budget H: 170€/beehive/y. and no more than 3,400€/year per farm I1 to I3 : A maximum ceiling is set on a yearly basis, at NUTS2 level, depending on available budget		
Minimum level of payment (€)		A: 15,000€ B: 4,000€ C: 2,000€ D: 15% of the investment (20% in mountainous areas) that is not below 10,000€ E: 15% of the investment (20% in mountainous areas). The investment should be lower than 5,000€ F: 17.5% of the investment. The investment should be lower than 5,000€	44.1€	A: 76€/ha/year, and no less than 300€/year per farm B: 32€/ha/year, and no less than 300€/year per farm C: 130€/ha/year and no more than 7,600€/year per farm D: veg. crop. and orchards: 900€/ha perenial crops: 350€/ha annual crops: 200€/ha grasslands and chestnut groves: 100€/ha F: cattle, sheet, goat, pig: 50€/LU/y. Cart-horse mix breed:	Spending in investment: 30% of total amount Spending in studies and expertise: 40% of total amount	

				107€/LU/y. Other horses and donkey, pure breed: 153€/LU/y. H: 170€/beehive/y., and minimum 200 beehives to be engaged		
Objectives	3,500 beneficiaries	A: 3,700 beneficiaries B: 1,250 beneficiaries C: 100 beneficiaries/year D: 180 investment projects, 150 Associations E: 220 investment projects F: 250 investment projects, 220 beneficiaries	Measure 211: 9,500 farms, 440,000 ha Measure 212: 8,900 farms, 340,000 ha	A: Number of farms: 10,000 Engaged area: 350,000ha B: Number of farms: 600 Engaged area: 6,000ha C: Number of farms: n.a. Engaged area: n.a. D: Number of farms: 550 Engaged area: 8,000ha F: Number of farms: 140 H: Number of beekeepers: 80 Beehives engaged: 16,000 I1: Number of farms: 740 Engaged area: 35,000ha I2: Number of farms: 2,000 Engaged area: 30,000ha I3: Number of farms: 250 Engaged area: 4,000ha	150 beneficiaries	
Number of participants (by most recent date)						
Success Rate (total demand/financed demand)						

Hectares or heads participating (by most recent date)						
Eligibility criteria	Beneficiaries less than 40 years old, having an agricultural degree (level IV or V)	A: the project must be above 15,000€ for being eligible B: all farmers except companies C: all bodies having an agricultural activity D: Associations for a collective use of agricultural machineries E: all bodies having an agricultural activity except companies, and other than milking processing activity F: all bodies having an organic agricultural activity (conversion phase included), and not already beneficiating from other 121- schemes	All bodies having an agricultural activity related to grazing livestock or crop farms in dry mountain. + UAA > 3ha and LU > 3 for livestock farms + at least 80% of the UAA being located in LFA + agricultural income > 50% of total income	All bodies having an agricultural activity. For scheme B, at least 70% of the farm arable land must be engaged For scheme F a minimum number of LU is requiered to access the scheme : Horse and donkey: 1LU Pig: 1 female LU Cattle, sheep, goat: 3 female LU For scheme H, a minimum of 200 beehives is required	Agriculture households only	

Determinants of participation and expected spillover mechanisms

Variable of spatial difference in uptake/participation (to add the measure indicators)

In the following you will find a list of variables potentially affecting uptake/participation to RDP by farmers, divided by the 6 measures addressed by SPARD. Please specify if and how the following variables could affect a spatial differentiation of the participation/uptake within the programming area (please specify the judgment using the following verbal expression "N=NO EFFECT" "L=LOW EFFECT"; "M=MEDIUM EFFECT"; "H=HIGH EFFECT"). In case other variables may apply, please add them and provide a statement about their relevance.

Table 42. Variables of spatial difference in uptake/participation.

	Variable of spatial difference in uptake/participation	**Axis addressed**	**Measure 112**	**Measure 121**	**Measure 211/212**	**Measure 214**	**Measure 311**	**Measure 322**
C	Succession legislation and regulation (e.g. Differences among areas in the succession tax)	1	L to M	M to H	L	M to H	L	
C	Average age or age distribution of the area (connected with past rural exodus)	1	H	N	L	N	M	
C	Easiness of Credit access (credit market	1	H	N	N	L	H	

	imperfections: RDP payments could be offered as a loan guarantee)							
C	Existing successor in the household	1	H	H	N	L	M to H	
C	Presence of a systems of training and advice (different between regions)	1	H	L to M	H	H	L	
C	Farm size (operated land or ESU)	1,2,3	M	L	N	L	M	
C	Land market conditions	1,2	H	M	N	N	M	
C	Credit access and availability	1	H	L	N	L	H	
C	Investment distribution (ratio of small vs. large investments)	1	M	M	N	N	M	
C	Economic development of non-agricultural sector (might have a spill-over effect, so GVA in secondary and tertiary sector could also be a explanatory variable, or perhaps: labour productivity in the secondary and tertiary sectors (to correct for the size of the region)	1,3	M	L	N	N	H	
C	dominant agricultural activity of the region (would also influence the	1,2,3	H	H	N	M	H	

	performance of the measure)							
C	Ratio full- time/ part-time farming (full-time positive for implementation)	1,2,3	M	M	N	L	H	
C	Site factors	1,2,3	N	M	M	H	H	
C	Landscape, geographical or environmental conditions/opportunity	2,3	N	M	M	H	H	
C	Tourist opportunity (eg farm located on the neighbourhood of Wine and Dine Route)	3	N	M	N	L	H	
C	Dynamism of local public administration (promotion of festivals and other events)	3	N	L	N	L	L	
C	Availability of specialised and non specialised labour (household or/end external)	3	N	M	N	N	N	
P	Budget per hectare/farm	1,2,	N	H	N	M	N	
P	Targeting to specific areas/farms	1,2,3	N	N	H	H	N	
P	Connection with other RDP measure eg budget allocated to joint implementation with other measures	1,3	N	H	N	N	N	

P	Amount of payments per beneficiary/ha	1,2,3	N	H	L	H	H	
P	Object of investment (buildings, machinery, diversification)	1	N	M	N	L	M	
P	Ratio of public VS private expenditure	1	N	H	N	N	M	
P	Ratio of private costs borne by the beneficiary/total eligible costs	1	N	H	N	N	M	
P	Priority in the eligibility of some farm specialization	1	M	M	N	L	L	
P	Connection between RDP measures and joint implementation of the measures	1,3	N	M	N	N	N	
P	Weight or Percentage or distribution of the areas with natural handicaps (LFA)	2	H	L	H	L	L	
P	Criteria used to identify the LFA	2	H	L	H	L	L	
P	Eligibility of the farmers: Minimum land area (set by MS)	2	H	L	N	N	N	
P	Eligibility of the farmers: Undertake farming for at least 5 years (common)	2	H	N	N	M to H	L	
P	Eligibility of the farmers: Application of Good Farming Practices (depend on the baseline and CC commitments)	2	N	N	M	H	N	

P	Targeting rate (ratio of measures performed in vulnerable areas)	2	N	L	H	H	N	
P	Type of operation, ratio of horizontal vs. targeted measures	2	N	L	N	N	N	

Note: C means Context variable and P means policy design variable

Comments:
Careful, as many of the variables are correlated one to another

Indicators of spillover effect (to add the measure indicators)

In the following you will find a list of variables potentially causing/describing spillover effects from your programming region to others, divided by the 6 measures addressed by SPARD. Please specify if and how the measure could generate spillover effects outside the programming area. (please specify the judgment using the following verbal expression “N=NO EFFECT” “L=LOW EFFECT”; “M=MEDIUM EFFECT”; “H=HIGH EFFECT”). In case other variables may apply, please add them and provide a statement about their relevance.

Table 43. Spillover effects per measure.

Spillover effects	**Example of spillover effect**	**Axis involved**	**Measure 112**	**Measure 121**	**Measure 211/212**	**Measure 214**	**Measure 311**	**Measure 322**
Increase land prices in the neighbouring region		1	M	N	M	L	N	
Changes in supply of labour in the neighbouring region		1	N	N	N	N	N	
In the neighbouring region, labour force could move to more labour intensive production process following an increased supply of labour because increase in supply generally reduces the wage		1	N	N	N	N	N	
Increase the labour productivity in other regions due to delocalization (not necessarily surrounding Regions)		1	N	N	N	N	N	
Increase availability of (cheaper)	eg. Cereals, wine,	1	N	L	N	N	N	

raw materials for downstream industries in other regions;	milk							
Increased demand of production factors from upstream industries in other regions.		1	M	L	N	N	L	
Change the performance of environmental indicators in the neighbouring areas (biodiversity water quality and mitigation to climate change)	e.g. water quality, connectivity with rivers	2	N	M	L	M	N	
Increase GVA and rural labour in the neighbour region due to the maintenance of the farm activity in the area		2	H	N	M	M	L	
To contribute the promotion of typical product or organic production through continued use of agricultural land in neighbouring region or other regions		2	N	N	N	H	M	
Increasing of Added Value due		2	N	N	N	M	L	

to commercialisation of the organic or integrated or endangered breeds production in other regions								
Increasing job opportunity in the food sector for neighbouring regions	eg mainly concerns specialised crops such as tobacco and seed maize	2	N	L	N	L	N	
Increase popular tourist destination would have some positive externalities on the neighbouring regions.		3	L	N	L	L	M	
Increase net value added of the neighbouring region due to increasing the tourism		3	L	N	L	L	M	
Economic growth and employment creation in other areas (Reach of new market due to more infrastructure)		3	N	N	N	N	N	
Increase demand of job due to labour movement or population		3	N	N	N	N	N	

migration in this areas								
Displacement effect of measure on the neighbourhood areas		1,2,3	N	N	N	N	N	
Draining resources (labour/capital) from other regions		1,2,3	N	N	N	N	N	

Comments:

Guidelines for checking information about implementation at local level

Measure name: 121

List sub-measures if any

A: investments related to an upgrading of farm buildings (livestock housing)

B: investments in favour of a better respect of the environment in cropping practices

C: investments improving the energetic performance of the farm / farming activity

D: Investments for collective purchase of machineries

E: investment related to on-farm processing activities

F: Investments machineries on organic farming

Can you describe briefly the data collection system (e.g. when and who collect the information)

The data are collected and centralised by the regional administration of the Ministry of Agriculture through a dedicated platform (ie OSIRIS software).

The National payment Agency is then in charge of managing the whole bunch of data and to proceed with the payments.

Table 44 Main data available about participation to individual measures (please list the records and the related info, per measure/action)

Record content	Details and specifications	Scale (e.g. individual participant)	Years available
Type of investment			2007-2010
Number of beneficiaries			2007-2010
Number of farms concerned			2007-2010
Number of farms managed by a woman			2007-2010

Number of beneficiaries engaged in the previous programming			2007-2010
Total paid amount			2007-2010
Area engaged (whenever relevant)			2007-2010
Beneficiaries' UAA			2007-2010
Number of AWU present on the beneficiary farm (before and after implementing the measure)			2007-2010

Table 45. Is there any general farm information to which the data set can be connected? If yes please specify what the content is.

Record content	Details and specifications	Scale (e.g. individual participant)	Years available
Farm legal status			2007-2010
Municipality			2007-2010
Age of the beneficiary			2007-2010
Gender			2007-2010
Environmental zoning			2007-2010
Socio-economic zoning			2007-2010
Type of farming			2007-2010

Comments:

All the data transmitted to the Payment Agency can basically be accessed.

NEVERTHELESS, the availability and the use of such data (Tables 10 and 11) are subject to prior approval by a steering committee (therefore, all demand for data must be anticipated).

8 Annex 5 Northern Holland

Description of RDP implementation in the case study

RDP implementation level

1) Programming level:

NUTS 0

2) Position of the area with respect to the Convergence and Regional competitiveness Objectives:

d) Competitiveness and Employment Regions

3) Other relevant implementation information:

The Dutch government has chosen to design one RDP 2007-2013 for the whole country without distinguishing separate objectives for the different provinces in the country. Hence the RDP objectives for Northern Holland are the same as the national objectives: to enhance the quality of live in rural areas and to improve the vitality and sustainability of the agricultural sector (LNV, 2010).

Within the Dutch RDP, there is a division of responsibilities between the national government and the provinces[3]:

- The national government defines the objectives for axis 1 (except measure 125) and implements these measures. However, the Province is allowed to define additional objectives for measure 111, 121 and 123 and to implement these measures.
- The national government and the Province define in mutual consultation the objectives for axis 2 (except measure 216); although the Province is responsible for the

[3] The division of responsibilities between the national government and the Province is rather complicated to describe due to several exceptions within axes or measures, and due to the way in which involved policy actors experience the division of tasks.

implementation of this axis, it has delegated the implementation to the National Service for the Implementation of Regulations.

- The national government and the Province define in mutual consultation the objectives for measure 216, and the Province is responsible for the implementation of this measure.
- The Province defines the objectives for measure 125 and axes 3 and 4, and is responsible for the implementation of these measures.

The province of Northern Holland has integrated measures 125 and 216 and axes 3 and 4 with other national rural development policies into a 'Multiannual program ILG Province of Northern Holland (PMJP)' (Province Noord-Holland, 2006). This program describes the goals of the rural development policies in Northern Holland, which are complementary to the national objectives for rural development in the RDP.

The province of Northern Holland applies 21 RDP measures (see table below).

Implemented RDP measures in the province of Northern Holland, 2007-2013

Measure	Name
111	Vocational training and information actions
114	Use of advisory services
121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings
124	Cooperation for development of new products
125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry
132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes
133	Information and promotion activities
212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas
214	Agri-environment payments
216	Non-productive investments
311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities
313	Encouragement of tourism activities
321	Basic services for the economy and rural population
322	Village renewal and development
323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage
41	Implementing local development strategies

411	Implementing local development strategies: competitiveness
412	Implementing local development strategies: environment/land
413	Implementing local development strategies: quality of life
421	Implementing cooperation projects
431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory

Zoning and socio-demographic aspects relevant for the RDP (at programming level or below)

Please fill the following tables about the local zoning and socio-economic characteristics. Add further classifications according to the zoning of RDP (the categories for zoning could be different among RDPs).

Table 46 Basic information about landscape regions (see Figure 1).

Type	**Surface**		**UAA**		
	ha	**%**	**ha**	**% (of total UAA)**	**% (of region)**
Young coastal dunes	45,684	16	19,034	12	42
Older coastal areas	25,734	9	16,102	10	63
Fens, riverine clays & lakes	79,926	28	32,458	21	41
Marine clays (natural)	64,099	22	44,776	29	70
Older reclaimed areas	16,573	6	13,069	8	79
Recent reclaimed areas	44,116	15	28,249	18	64
Pleistocene glacial sands	11,099	4	2,465	2	22
Total	287,000	100	156,090	100	54

Comments:

Altitude is virtually the same everywhere. Physical-geographical regions can be distinguished on the basis of soil groups, however, which also reflect the geomorphologic genesis of landscapes (including human influence).

Source: own calculations

Table 47. Basic information about the population and the surface using the zoning proposed by the RDP plans.

Zoning used in the RDP	**Urban/rural**	**Municip-alities**		**Surface**		**Population**		**Density**
		#	%	km^2	%	#	%	Pop/km^2
Texel	Predominant-ly rural	1	1.7	165	6	13,783	1	84
Kop van Noord-Holland	Intermediate rural	8	13.6	594	21	151,463	6	255
West-Friesland	Intermediate rural	9	15.3	362	13	204,957	8	566
Noord-Kennemerland	Predominant-ly urban	9	15.3	350	12	350,650	14	1028
Laag-Holland	Predominant-ly urban	11	18.6	516	18	331,918	13	709
Zuidwest/ Rijnland	Predominant-ly urban	8	13.6	462	16	459,099	18	1128
Amstel-, Gooi- en Vechtstreek	Predominant-ly urban	13	22.0	411	14	1,077,180	42	2203
Noord-Holland		**59**	**100**	**2869**	**100**	**2,589,050**	**100**	**905**

Comment:

Some municipalities are spread over several zones (Amsterdam over 3 zones); in the table they have been classified in the zones where most of the area and most of the population are found. Density has been calculated on the basis of municipal areas, not zoning areas.

In addition to the seven zones (each of which has a committee for planning RDP projects), there is a separate programme for the Amsterdam Defence Line, a series of historical fortifications.

Source: calculated from data provided by the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics

Figure 22. Noord-Holland: RDP regions, municipalities and landscapes.

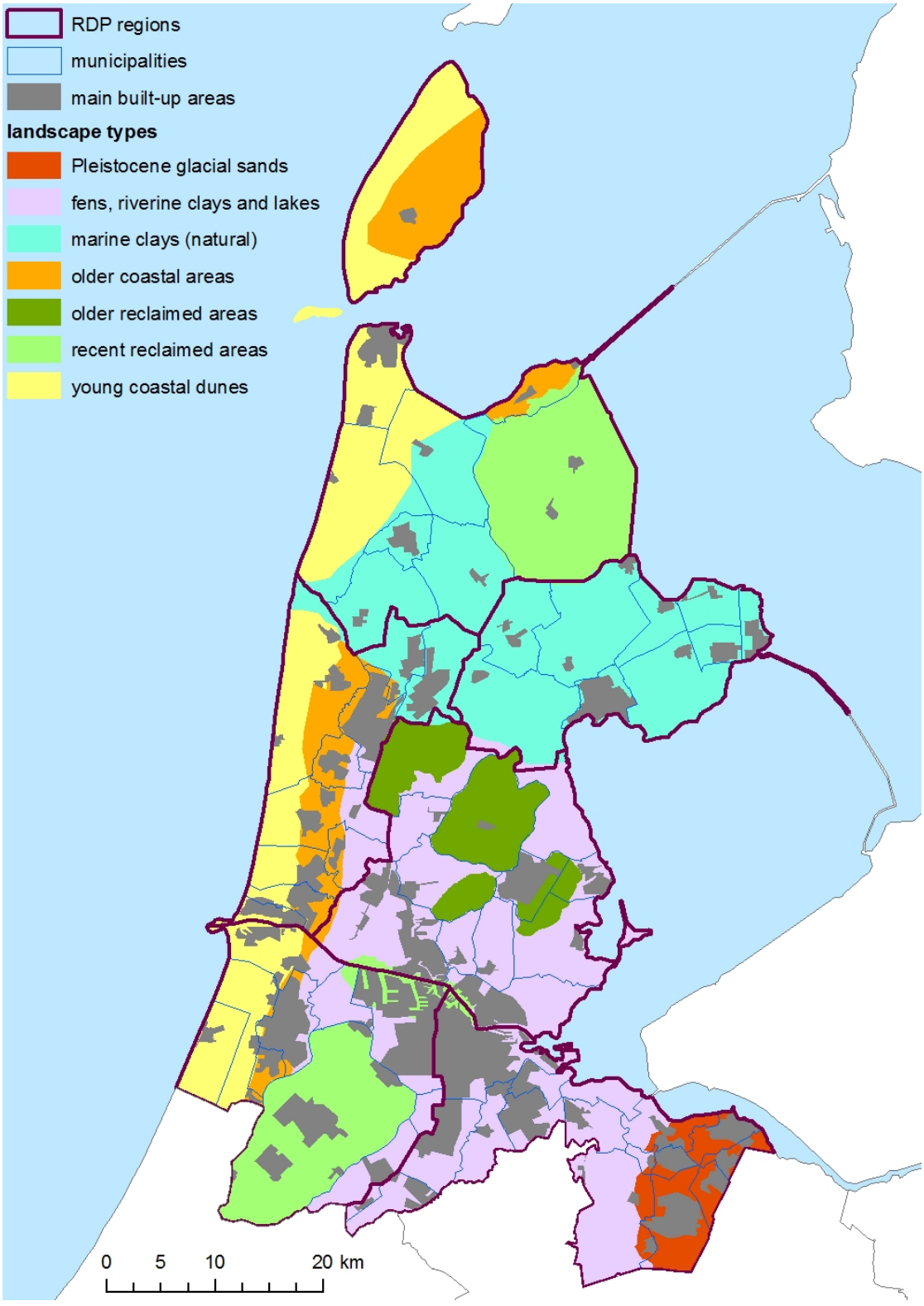


Table 48 Basic information about the socio-economic indicators using the zoning proposed by the RDP plan.

Zoning used in the RDP 1)	**Agricultural Value Added**	**Agricultural Employment**	**Weight of agricultural employment**
	(% of total for province)	**(% of total for province)**	**(% of total employment)**
Texel	2.7	1.3	3.0
Kop van Noord-Holland	28.3	24.3	4.2
West-Friesland	26.8	29.0	6.5
Noord-Kennemerland	10.7	11.7	1.7
Laag-Holland	9.5	10.4	0.9
Zuidwest/ Rijnland	9.9	10.5	1.0
Amstel-, Gooi- en Vechtstreek	12.1	12.8	0.3
Noord-Holland	100.0	100.0	1.2

This zoning does not refer to the RDP, but to the Multiannual program ILG Province of Northern Holland (Provincie Noord-Holland, 2006).

Comments: As in Table 2, the figures are influenced by the fact that they are on the basis of municipalities, some of which are divided over several zones. It can be seen that the three intermediate rural zones have a relatively high proportion of agricultural employment, whereas the four predominantly urban ones have a very low proportion in agriculture.

Source: calculated from data provided by the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics

Please specify, if it exists, the specification and differentiation of zoning among the different axes of the RDP.

AXIS 1.

Farmers have to apply for support of the measures of Axis 1 (except for measure 125) at the National Service for the Implementation of Regulations. This Service checks whether the applicant meets all criteria, without considering the location of the farmer. For support of measure 125 farmers have to apply at the Province.

The Province of Northern Holland has defined various agricultural zones for spatial planning purposes (for example, in the long-term planning document Structuurvisie of the province). The primary distinction is between a zone for large-scale agriculture covering most of the northern part of the province (subregions Kop van Noord-Holland and West-Friesland) and a zone for what is called combined agriculture, where farming is combined with other functions. Although fairly large-scale farming occurs here too (especially greenhouse horticulture), it is subject to landscape restrictions and multifunctional farming is promoted here.

AXIS 2.

Payments in Axis 2 (particularly measures 212 and 214) depend on the location of farms in Less Favoured Areas (LFA) and in the National Ecological Network (NEH), respectively. The two types of area overlap to some extent, as shown in Table 4. Natura-2000 areas are generally also included in the NEH, but the latter is broader than the former.

Table 49 Environmental Zoning (From Ex-ante evaluation).

Preferred AREA	**Surface**		**UAA**	
	ha	**%**	**ha**	**%**
NEH	64,068	22.3	25,820	19.8
Natura 2000	36,000	12.5	11,327	8.7
NEH + N2K	66,541	23.2	27,144	20.8
LFA	30,263	10.5	23,147	17.7
Total (with subtraction of overlap)	81,141	28.3	37,188	28.5
Total Noord-Holland	286,900	100.0	130,467	100.0

Comments:

1. the UAA in this table is smaller than that in Table 1, because a different definition was used: instead of the total area per farm, we have used here the parcels actually cultivated or used for pasture, and excluding greenhouses. This has been done for data reasons: we have the required detailed spatial data only for fields and pastures.

2. The UAA within each area relates to those parcels located wholly or partly within that area.

Source: own calculations

AXIS 3.

As for Axis 1, there is no specific zoning in force: any farm may apply for subsidies under this axis, as long as it carries out some diversification. However, in general it is the zone for 'combined agriculture' as described above from which most applications come. Axis 3 is also open for non-agricultural actors and municipalities. Actors have to submit applications for support at the Province.

c. Specify the financial overview of the RDP.

Table 50 Basic information about financial implementation

It is not possible to specify Table 5 for the province of Northern Holland, as The Netherlands has designed one RDP for the whole country. This means that in the RDP for The Netherlands, there are financial tables (Chapter 6 and 7) specifying the various parts of the RDP budget. So we have Table 5 specified for the whole country. As a next step, the national government delegates a part of the EAFRD budget to the Provinces. The remaining budget is spent on axis 1 and 2 and is not further divided over provinces. So farmers of all provinces can apply on this budget at the National Service for the Implementation of Regulations on a 'first come-first serve' basis. The EAFRD budget for Northern Holland is specified in Table 5a. Note that measures 111, 212 and 214 are partly implemented by the national government and partly by the Province. In Table 5a only the relatively moderate budget for these measures which has to be spent by the Province is specified. Actors in Northern Holland who want to participate in measure 111, 121, 212 and 214 can also apply for the national budget. In that case, they have to submit an application at the National Service for the Implementation of Regulations.

Table 51 RDP budget of the Netherlands, 2007-2013 (euro).

AXIS	Expenditure (planned) (€)	Ongoing contracts from the previous programming period (€)	EU contribution (€)	National and Regional contribution (€)	Private contribution (€)
Axis 1	707840000		201815000	164765000	341260000
Axis 2	351880000		183365000	162915000	5600000
Axis 3	612181333		156406000	148855333	306920000

LEADER	145080000		48360000	48360000	48360000
Other (e.g. budget-allocated technical assistance)	6502334		3251167	3251167	0
Total RDP	1823483667		593197167	528146500	702140000

Source: Revised RDP for The Netherlands 2007-2013 (Version February 23, 2010; budget inclusive of contribution of Health Check Agreement and European Economic Recovery Plan).

Table 52 EAFRD budget 2007-2013 (including financial means of Health Check Agreement and European Economic Recovery Plan) in Northern Holland (euro).

Measure	**Expenditure (planned) (€)**	**Ongoing contracts from the previous programming period (€)**	**EAFRD budget 2007-2013 (euro)**	**National and Regional contribution (€)**	**Private contribution (€)**
111	n.a.	n.a.	450,000	n.a.	n.a.
125	n.a.	n.a.	5,220,000	n.a.	n.a.
Total axis 1	n.a.	n.a.	5,670,000	n.a.	n.a.
212	n.a.	n.a.	1,547,000	n.a.	n.a.
214	n.a.	n.a.	286,000	n.a.	n.a.
216	n.a.	n.a.	1,430,000	n.a.	n.a.
Total axis 2	n.a.	n.a.	3,263,000	n.a.	n.a.
311	n.a.	n.a.	1,400,000	n.a.	n.a.
313	n.a.	n.a.	6,220,000	n.a.	n.a.
321	n.a.	n.a.	800,000	n.a.	n.a.
322	n.a.	n.a.	800,000	n.a.	n.a.
323	n.a.	n.a.	5,100,000	n.a.	n.a.
Total axis 3	n.a.	n.a.	14,320,000	n.a.	n.a.
411	n.a.	n.a.	225,000	n.a.	n.a.
412	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.
413	n.a.	n.a.	1,317,000	n.a.	n.a.
421	n.a.	n.a.	138,000	n.a.	n.a.
431	n.a.	n.a.	120,000	n.a.	n.a.
Total axis 4	n.a.	n.a.	1,800,000	n.a.	n.a.
Total	n.a.	n.a.	25,053,000	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Regiebureau POP (RDP Coordination Office), 2011.

Comments:

1. Under RDP (2000-2006) the total amount of funding for Noord-Holland was € 15.3 million, of which € 4.7m was financed by the EU.

Specification of information about the design of the six SPARD measures

Please fill in the following table for the six measures addressed by SPARD

Measure 112 is not implemented in The Netherlands, so we have skipped the column for measure 112 in Table 6. Measure 211 is – due to lack of mountains – not implemented in The Netherlands. In our country, support for agriculture in less favoured areas (LFA) is only granted via measure 212.

Table 53 Basic information about implementation per each selected measure

	Measure 121	**Measure 212**	**Measure 214**	**Measure 311**	**Measure 322**	**Comments**
Start implementation on farm (year)	Measure is implemented at the national level	Measure is implemented at the national and the provincial level	Idem	Measure is implemented at the provincial level	Idem	Measures are applicable for the period 2007-2013
Years in which the measure is not active (years)	As the RDP was approved in July 2007, in the first 6 months of 2007 no budget has been spent.	As the RDP was approved in July 2007, in the first 6 months of 2007 no budget has been spent; The provincial part of the budget could not be spent before the approval by the	Idem	The budget could not be spent before the approval by the national government, which was given in the spring of 2008. So the measure has not been	Idem	

		national government, which was given in the spring of 2008.		used in 2007 and the first months of 2008.		
Main specificities of measure design & prescription compared to EU measure description (e.g. focus on a specific crop)	This measure provides support for investments by young farmers; support for sustainable investments to increase (1) the quality and value added of agricultural products, (2) the valorization of rest products, (3) the efficiency of input of intermediate consumption, capital and labour, (4) the improvement of animal welfare, food safety, (5) the improvement of labour circumstances on the farms; and support for sustainable agriculture in the scope of the new challenges of the Health Check Agreement, i.e. more efficient use of fertilizers, treatment of	This measure supports farmers in LFA in order to maintain the continuation of the use of the agricultural area and the management of the landscape. Farmers located in LFA in the so-called 'veenweidegebieden' (peat areas) can apply for an annual premium of 94 euro per ha; farmers in other LFA can only	This measure aims to support farmers who adopt their management practices in order to provide environmental services that contribute to biodiversity and ecosystems. For this purpose, farmers can make a selection from a menu of so-called management packages. This measure is implemented by means of a mix of national and provincial intervention.	This measure supports investments in non-agricultural activities on farms directed at diversification or renewable energy, it supports cooperation with other actors aimed at reinforcing diversification, and it supports the introduction of ICT needed for diversification.	This measure provides support to municipalities for the reconstruction of villages, construction and improvement of transport infrastructure, the construction of small scale business areas, and measures to prevent hindrance from firms.	

	waste water, multi-annual energy crops and production of biogas.	apply for an annual premium of 94 euro if they also participate in measure 214.				
Main features of measure implementation affecting location (e.g. implementation restricted to some area, priorities, …)		Tied to less favoured areas.	Restricted to farmers in areas designated for agricultural nature management.			
Main changes in the implementation with respect to programming 2000-2006		More responsibility for province.	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem
Main changes in the design with respect to programming 2000-2006	More emphasis on sustainable investments.	LFA on Isle of Texel is extended from 910 ha to 8542 ha.	More responsibility for province in the design of the so-called management packages.			
Main changes in the targeting with respect to programming 2000-2006						
Main changes in the payments with respect to programming 2000-2006		The decoupling of the participation in measure 214 and 212 in the so-called				

		veeenweidegebieden.				
Other measures with joint implementation on the farm						
Number of different schemes within each measure (if any)		Two types of LFA: LFA in peat areas and LFA outside peat areas.	There are 13 agricultural nature management packages and 17 landscape management packages. For most of the packages, sub packages are distinguished with specific details.			The agricultural nature management packages and landscape management packages of measure 214 are specified below this table.
Number of different payment levels		Uniform premium of 94 euro per ha per year.	There are 48 different levels of payment for the agricultural nature management packages; it varies from 52-2191 euro per ha per year; There are 34 different levels of payment for the landscape management packages; it varies from 109-3328 euro per ha per			

			year.			
Specify the unit of measure on which payment are provided (per hectare/head/beneficiary/...)	Per investment	Per ha	Per ha or landscape element	Per investment on the farm	Per project	
Average level of payments (€)		94 euro per ha per year	For agricultural management nature packages: 1122 euro per ha per year; for landscape management packages: 1719 euro per ha per year. (calculated as the (minimum + maximum payment) / 2)	Average total costs per project: 435,861 euro; average EAFRD contribution per project: 76,131 euro	Until now, only one project has been supported: its total costs amount to 1,468,981 euro; the EAFRD contribution was 734,491 euro.	
Maximum level of payment (€)		94 euro per ha per year	For agricultural nature management packages: 2191 euro per ha per year; for landscape management packages: 3328 euro per ha per year.	Maximum total costs per project: 692,453 euro; maximum EAFRD contribution per project: 163,250 euro	Until now, only one project has been supported: its total costs amount to 1,468,981 euro; the EAFRD contribution was 734,491 euro.	

Minimum level of payment (€)		94 euro per ha per year	For agricultural nature management packages: 52 euro per ha per year; for landscape management packages: 109 euro per ha per year.	Minimum total costs per project: 30,249 euro; minimum EAFRD contribution per project: 5,950 euro	Until now, only one project has been supported: its total costs amount to 1,468,981 euro; the EAFRD contribution was 734,491 euro.	
Number of participants (by most recent date)	The National Service for the Implementation of Regulations does not register the provincial origin of the applicant	Idem	Idem	20	1	
Success Rate (total demand/financed demand)	n.a.	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Hectares or heads participating (by most recent date)	n.a	n.a	n.a			

Comments:

Specification of the agricultural nature management packages of measure 214:

1. Farm birds management on grasslands with a delayed date of mowing (payment varying from 299 euro to1511 euro per ha p.a.);
2. Farm birds management on grasslands with cows in the field (payment 250 euro per ha p.a.):
3. Varying groundwater levels during the year (payment varying from 831 euro to 2191 euro per ha p.a.);
4. Management of nests of farm birds on grasslands (payment varying from 52 euro to 130 euro per ha p.a.);
5. Grassland with other plant species (payment 1127 euro per ha p.a.)
6. Extensive grassland with farm birds (payment 543 euro per ha p.a.) ;
7. Compensation for shaggy manure (payment varying from 139 euro to 384 euro per ha p.a.);
8. Crop land with farm birds (payment varying from 1652 euro to 2139 euro per ha p.a.);
9. Crop land with winter farm birds (payment varying from 1745 euro to 2028 euro per ha p.a.);
10. Crop land for hamsters (payment varying from 1960 euro to 2028 euro per ha p.a.);
11. Geese management (payment varying from 252 euro to 793 euro per ha p.a.);
12. Botanical grassland (payment varying from 1121 euro to 1988 euro per ha p.a.);
13. Crop land with valuable flora (payment varying from 150 euro to 1652 euro per ha p.a.).

Specification of the landscape management packages of measure 214:

1. Pool and historical water (payment varying from 327 euro to 529 euro per ha p.a.);
2. Wooded bank (payment varying from 2666 euro to 3328 euro per ha p.a.);
3. Alder belt (payment varying from 177 euro to 394 euro per ha p.a.);
4. Belt of wood and bushes (payment 1934 euro per ha p.a.);
5. Cutting an shaving hedge (payment varying from 696 euro to 1087 euro per ha p.a.);
6. Shrub hedge (payment varying from 657 euro to 944 euro per ha p.a.);
7. Avenue (payment varying from 120 euro to 510 euro per ha p.a.);
8. Cutted tree (payment varying from 370 euro to 1446 euro per ha p.a.);
9. Standard orchard (payment 1618 euro per ha p.a.);
10. Shrub strip (payment 938 euro per ha p.a.);
11. Coppice bush (payment varying from 662 euro to 1227 euro per ha p.a.);
12. Osier-thicket (payment 2300 euro per ha p.a.);
13. Row of trees (payment varying from 109 euro to 226 euro per ha p.a.);
14. Solitary tree (payment varying from 657 euro to 1353 euro per ha p.a.);
15. Reed border (payment varying from 170 euro to 641 euro per ha p.a.);
16. Nature friendly bank (payment 209 euro per ha p.a.);
17. Hiking path on farmland (payment 337 euro per ha p.a.).

Determinants of participation and expected spillover mechanisms

Variable of spatial difference in uptake/participation (to add the measure indicators)

In the following you will find a list of variables potentially affecting uptake/participation to RDP by farmers, divided by the 6 measures addressed by SPARD. Please specify if and how the following variables could affect a spatial differentiation of the participation/uptakte within the programming area (please specify the judgment using the following verbal expression "N=NO EFFECT" "L=LOW EFFECT"; "M=MEDIUM EFFECT"; "H=HIGH EFFECT"). In case other variables may apply, please add them and provide a statement about their relevance.

Table 54. Variables of spatial difference in uptake/participation.

	Variable of spatial difference in uptake/participation	**Axis addressed**	**Measure 121**	**Measure 212**	**Measure 214**	**Measure 311**	**Measure 322**
C	Succession legislation and regulation (e.g. Differences among areas in the succession tax)	1	N	N	N	N	N
C	Average age or age distribution of the area (connected with past rural exodus)	1	N	N	N	N	N
C	Easiness of Credit access (credit market imperfections: RDP payments could be	1	N	N	N	N	N

	offered as a loan guarantee)						
C	Existing successor in the household	1	N	N	N	N	N
C	Presence of a systems of training and advice (different between regions)	1	N	N	N	N	N
C	Farm size (operated land or ESU)	1,2,3	N	N	N	N	N
C	Land market conditions	1,2	N	N	N	N	N
C	Credit access and availability	1	N	N	N	N	N
C	Investment distribution (ratio of small vs. large investments)	1	N	N	N	N	N
C	Economic development of non-agricultural sector (might have a spill-over effect, so GVA in secondary and tertiary sector could also be a explanatory variable, or perhaps: labour productivity in the secondary and tertiary sectors (to correct for the size of the region)	1,3	L	L	L	L	N
C	dominant agricultural activity of the region (would also influence the performance of the measure)	1,2,3	H	H	H	H	N
C	Ratio full- time/ part-time farming (full-	1,2,3	N	N	N	N	N

	time positive for implementation)						
C	Site factors	1,2,3	H	H	H	H	H
C	Landscape, geographical or environmental conditions/opportunity	2,3	H	H	H	H	H
C	Tourist opportunity (eg farm located on the neighbourhood of Wine and Dine Route)	3	N	L	M	H	N
C	Dynamism of local public administration (promotion of festivals and other events)	3	N	M	M	H	H
C	Availability of specialised and non specialised labour (household or/end external)	3	N	N	N	N	N
P	Budget per hectare/farm	1,2,	H	H	H	H	N
P	Targeting to specific areas/farms	1,2,3	H	H	H	H	H
P	Connection with other RDP measure eg budget allocated to joint implementation with other measures	1,3	N	H	N	N	N
P	Amount of payments per beneficiary/ha	1,2,3	N	N	M	N	N
P	Object of investment (buildings, machinery, diversification)	1	N	N	N	M	N

P	Ratio of public VS private expenditure	1	N	N	N	N	N
P	Ratio of private costs borne by the beneficiary/total eligible costs	1	N	N	N	N	N
P	Priority in the eligibility of some farm specialization	1	H	H	H	M	N
P	Connection between RDP measures and joint implementation of the measures	1,3	N	H	N	N	N
P	Weight or Percentage or distribution of the areas with natural handicaps (LFA)	2	N	H	M	N	N
P	Criteria used to identify the LFA	2	N	H	N	N	N
P	Eligibility of the farmers: Minimum land area (set by MS)	2	N	N	N	N	N
P	Eligibility of the farmers: Undertake farming for at least 5 years (common)	2	N	N	N	N	N
P	Eligibility of the farmers: Application of Good Farming Practices (depend on the baseline and CC commitments)	2	N	N	N	N	N
P	Targeting rate (ratio of measures performed in vulnerable areas)	2	H	H	H	H	N

P	Type of operation, ratio of horizontal vs. targeted measures	2	H	H	H	H	N

Note: C means Context variable and P means policy design variable

Indicators of spillover effect (to add the measure indicators)

In the following you will find a list of variables potentially causing/describing spillover effects from your programming region to others, divided by the 6 measures addressed by SPARD. Please specify if and how the measure could generate spillover effects outside the programming area. (please specify the judgment using the following verbal expression "N=NO EFFECT" "L=LOW EFFECT"; "M=MEDIUM EFFECT"; "H=HIGH EFFECT"). In case other variables may apply, please add them and provide a statement about their relevance.

Table 55. Spillover effects per measure.

Spillover effects	Example of spillover effect	Axis involved	Measure 121	Measure 211/212	Measure 214	Measure 311	Measure 322
Increase land prices in the neighbouring region			N	N	N	N	N
Changes in supply of labour in the neighbouring region			N	N	N	N	N

In the neighbouring region, labour force could move to more labour intensive production process following an increased supply of labour because increase in supply generally reduces the wage			N	N	N	N	N
Increase the labour productivity in other regions due to delocalization (not necessarily surrounding Regions)			N	N	N	N	N
Increase availability of (cheaper) raw materials for downstream industries in other regions;			N	N	N	N	N
Increased demand of production factors from upstream industries in other regions.			N	N	N	N	N
Change the performance of environmental indicators in the neighbouring areas (biodiversity water quality and mitigation to			N	N	N	N	N

climate change)							
Increase GVA and rural labour in the neighbour region due to the maintenance of the farm activity in the area			N	N	N	N	N
To contribute the promotion of typical product or organic production through continued use of agricultural land in neighbouring region or other regions			N	N	N	N	N
Increasing of Added Value due to commercialisation of the organic or integrated or endangered breeds production in other regions			N	N	N	N	N
Increasing job opportunity in the food sector for neighbouring regions			N	N	N	N	N
Increase popular tourist destination would have some			N	N	N	L	N

positive externalities on the neighbouring regions.							
Increase net value added of the neighbouring region due to increasing the tourism			N	N	N	L	N
Economic growth and employment creation in other areas (Reach of new market due to more infrastructure)			N	N	N	L	N
Increase demand of job due to labour movement or population migration in this areas			N	N	N	N	N
Displacement effect of measure on the neighbourhood areas			N	N	N	N	N
Draining resources (labour/capital) from other regions			N	N	N	N	N
...							
...							
...							

Comments:

EAFRD funds in The Netherlands are quite small relative to the financial means from other policy fields affecting rural areas. Moreover, EAFRD fund are also small in absolute terms. Hence the impact of the RPD measures in rural areas The Netherlands/ Northern Holland is rather small and overwhelmed by other macro-economic and political forces. Usually, some effects of RDP measure are felt at farm or local level. However, spill over effects to other regions (provinces in the case if The Netherlands) hardly occur.

Guidelines for checking information about implementation at local level

Please fill the following for each of the 6 measures agreed.

Measure name:

Measure 121

This measure provides support for investments by young farmers; support for sustainable investments to increase (1) the quality and value added of agricultural products, (2) the valorisation of rest products, (3) the efficiency of input of intermediate consumption, capital and labour, (4) the improvement of animal welfare, food safety, (5) the improvement of labour circumstances on the farms; and support for sustainable agriculture in the scope of the new challenges of the Health Check Agreement, i.e. more efficient use of fertilizers, treatment of waste water, multi-annual energy crops and production of biogas.

Measure 212

This measure supports farmers in LFA in order to maintain the continuation of the use of the agricultural area and the management of the landscape. Farmers located in LFA in the so-called 'veenweidegebieden' (peat areas) can apply for an annual premium of 94 euro per ha; farmers in other LFA can only apply for an annual premium of 94 euro if they also participate in measure 214.

Measure 214

This measure aims to support farmers who adopt their management practices in order to provide environmental services that contribute to biodiversity and ecosystems. For this purpose, farmers can make a selection from a menu of so-called management packages. This measure is implemented by means of a mix of national and provincial intervention.

List sub-measures if any

Submeasures: specification of the agricultural nature management packages of measure 214:

1. Farm birds management on grasslands with a delayed date of mowing (payment varying from 299 euro to1511 euro per ha p.a.);
2. Farm birds management on grasslands with cows in the field (payment 250 euro per ha p.a.);
3. Varying groundwater levels during the year (payment varying from 831 euro to 2191 euro per ha p.a.);
4. Management of nests of farm birds on grasslands (payment varying from 52 euro to 130 euro per ha p.a.);
5. Grassland with other plant species (payment 1127 euro per ha p.a.)
6. Extensive grassland with farm birds (payment 543 euro per ha p.a.);
7. Compensation for shaggy manure (payment varying from 139 euro to 384 euro per ha p.a.);
8. Crop land with farm birds (payment varying from 1652 euro to 2139 euro per ha p.a.);
9. Crop land with winter farm birds (payment varying from 1745 euro to 2028 euro per ha p.a.);
10. Crop land for hamsters (payment varying from 1960 euro to 2028 euro per ha p.a.);
11. Geese management (payment varying from 252 euro to 793 euro per ha p.a.);
12. Botanical grassland (payment varying from 1121 euro to 1988 euro per ha p.a.);
13. Crop land with valuable flora (payment varying from 150 euro to 1652 euro per ha p.a.).

Submeasures: specification of the landscape management packages of measure 214:

1. Pool and historical water (payment varying from 327 euro to 529 euro per ha p.a.);
2. Wooded bank (payment varying from 2666 euro to 3328 euro per ha p.a.);
3. Alder belt (payment varying from 177 euro to 394 euro per ha p.a.);
4. Belt of wood and bushes (payment 1934 euro per ha p.a.);
5. Cutting an shaving hedge (payment varying from 696 euro to 1087 euro per ha p.a.);
6. Shrub hedge (payment varying from 657 euro to 944 euro per ha p.a.);
7. Avenue (payment varying from 120 euro to 510 euro per ha p.a.);
8. Cutted tree (payment varying from 370 euro to 1446 euro per ha p.a.);
9. Standard orchard (payment 1618 euro per ha p.a.);
10. Shrub strip (payment 938 euro per ha p.a.);
11. Coppice bush (payment varying from 662 euro to 1227 euro per ha p.a.);
12. Osier-thicket (payment 2300 euro per ha p.a.);
13. Row of trees (payment varying from 109 euro to 226 euro per ha p.a.);
14. Solitary tree (payment varying from 657 euro to 1353 euro per ha p.a.);
15. Reed border (payment varying from 170 euro to 641 euro per ha p.a.);
16. Nature friendly bank (payment 209 euro per ha p.a.);
17. Hiking path on farmland (payment 337 euro per ha p.a.).

Measure 311

This measure supports investments in non-agricultural activities on farms directed at diversification or renewable energy, it supports cooperation with other actors aimed at reinforcing diversification, and it supports the introduction of ICT needed for diversification.

Measure 322

This measure provides support to municipalities for the reconstruction of villages, construction and improvement of transport infrastructure, the construction of small scale business areas, and measures to prevent hindrance from firms.

Can you describe briefly the data collection system (e.g. when and who collect the information)

Data on input and output indicators for measures 121, 212 and 214 is collected by the National Service for the Implementation of Regulations. These measures are implemented at the national level and it is quite time consuming to extract regional data from it. However, an agreement for supplying these data by the end of June has been reached.

Data on input and output indicators for measures 311 and 322 are collected by the Government Service for Land and Water Management. They can supply provincial data. They can also supply the names of the projects supported and the support granted by the EAFRD, the national public funding and the private contribution per project.

Table 56 Main data available about participation to individual measures (please list the records and the related info, per measure/action).

Record content	Details and specifications	Scale (e.g. individual participant)	Years available
Measure 121	Data collected at national level	Difficult and time consuming to extract individual/regional data from it.	2007-now
Measure 212	Data collected at national level, specified for: 1. Veenweidegebieden (peat areas) 2. Other LFA	Difficult and time consuming to extract individual/regional data from it.	2007-now
Measure 214	Data collected at national level	Difficult and time consuming to extract individual/regional	2007-now

		data from it.	
Measure 311	Data collected at provincial level	Easy to collect. Data on EAFRD budget, national public budget and private contribution available per project	2008-now
Measure 322	Data collected at provincial level	Easy to collect. Data on EAFRD budget, national public budget and private contribution available per project	2008-now

Table 57. Is there any general farm information to which the data set can be connected? If yes please specify what the content is.

Record content	Details and specifications	Scale (e.g. individual participant)	Years available
CBS Landbouwtelling (Farm census in The Netherlands)	Detailed information at farm level	Farm level	Many
BIN (Dutch extended version of the FADN)	Detailed information at farm level; includes more variables than the FADN	Farm level	Many
CBS regional statistics (CBS is the official Dutch Bureau of Statistics)	Detailed information on regional indicators	Provincial level; sometimes at a lower level, i.e. NUTS3, municipality or postal code level.	Many

9 Annex 6 Scottish RDP

Description of RDP implementation in the case study

Scotland Rural Development Programme (SRDP)

Please specify the RDP implementation level

1) Programming level:

The SRDP is at NUTS 1 level (and some information is also given at a NUTS 2 level – for Eastern Scotland)

2) Position of the area with respect to the Convergence and Regional competitiveness Objectives:

a) **Convergence Regions**

~~b) Phasing-out Regions~~

~~c) Phasing-in Regions~~

d) **Competitiveness and Employment Regions**

3) Other relevant implementation information:

There are four NUTS 2 regions within the RDP region of Scotland. Under the Rural Priorities delivery mechanism of the SRDP - Regional priorities are designed not at NUTS level but implemented by Regional Project Assessment Committees (RPAC) of which there are eleven across Scotland and three the within Eastern Scotland region. These three RPAC regions within Eastern Scotland include the Border's, Tayside and Forth.

Zoning and socio-demographic aspects relevant for the RDP (at programming level or below)

Table 1 OECD rural classification of Scotland and Eastern Scotland (SRDP, 2007).

Zoning used in the RDP	Scotland	Eastern Scotland
	%	%

Predominantly Rural regions	**54.9**	**26.3**
Intermediate Regions	**40.6**	**68.2**
Predominantly Urban regions	**5.5**	**5.5**

Table 2 Basic GVA information using zoning used in SRDP for Scotland (SRDP, 2007).

Zoning used in RDP	**Scotland**
	GVA in services as percentage of Total GVA (%)
National average	**74**
In Rural Areas	**69**

Comments:

In Eastern Scotland the Workplace based GVA by industry groups at current basic prices for agriculture, hunting and forestry was £239 million in 2008 (Office for national statistics, 2011, http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=14650) compared to the total GVA for the region which was £ 41 691 million in 2008 (Office for national statistics, 2011).

Table 3 Basic information about the surface, population, and GVA using the zoning proposed by the RDP plan (CMEF indicators (EC), 2007).

Zoning used in the RDP	**North Eastern Scotland**			**South Western Scotland**			**Highlands & Islands**			**Eastern Scotland**		
	Land area (%)	**GVA (%)**	**Population (%)**	**Land area (%)**	**GVA (%)**	**Population (%)**	**Land area (%)**	**GVA (%)**	**Population (%)**	**Land area (%)**	**GVA (%)**	**Population (%)**
Predominantly Rural regions	0	0	0	49.4	5.2	6.5	80.4	55.4	59.1	26.3	3.9	5.7
Intermediate Regions	100	100	100	22.2	12.4	15.8	19.6	54.6	40.9	68.2	42.4	54.4
Predominantly Urban regions	0	0	0	28.4	82.4	77.8	0	0	0	5.5	53.7	40

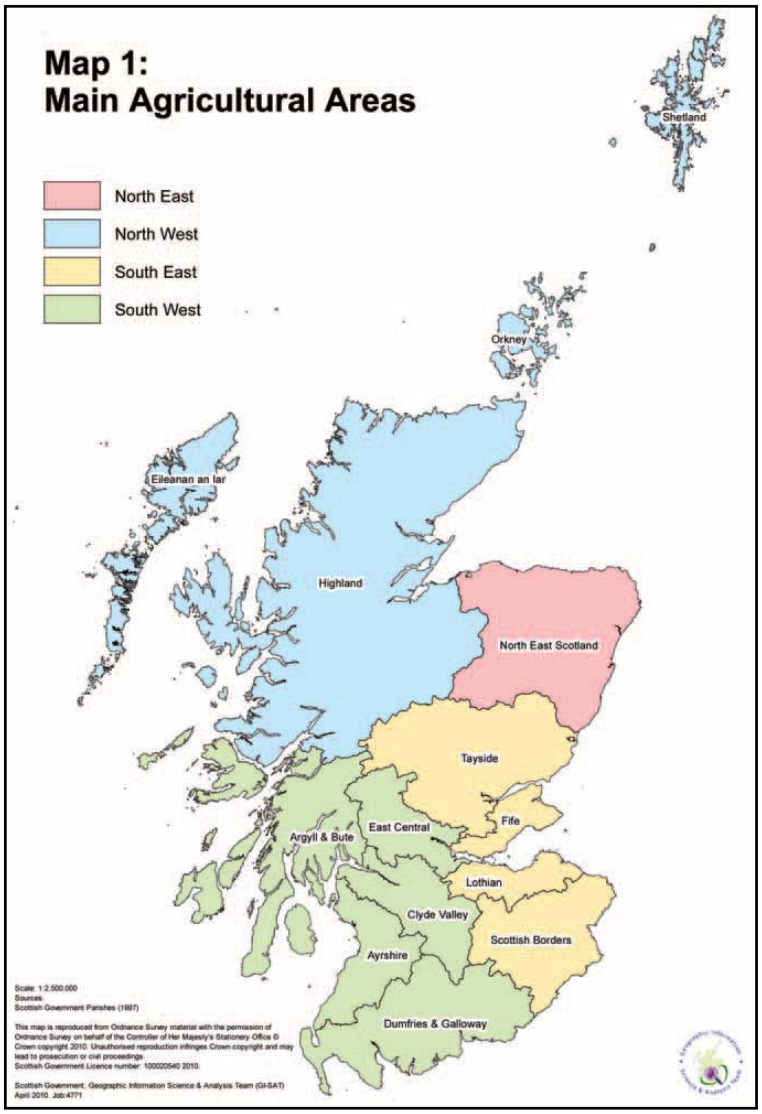
Specification and differentiation of zoning of the RDP

Table 4 NUTS zoning, and corresponding regional authorities and RPACS.

NUTS2	NUTS3	Local Authority	RPAC Region (Rural Project Assessment Committee)
33 North Eastern Scotland	Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire	Moray Council Aberdeenshire Council Aberdeen City Council	**Grampian**
35 South Western Scotland	Dumfries & Galloway East Dunbartonshire, West Dunbartonshire and Helensburgh & Lomond East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire mainland Glasgow City Inverclyde, East Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire North Lanarkshire South Ayrshire South Lanarkshire	Argyll & Bute Council	**Argyll**
		North Ayrshire Council South Ayrshire Council East Ayrshire Council	**Ayrshire**
		South Lanarkshire Council North Lanarkshire Council East Renfrewshire Council Glasgow City Council Inverclyde Council Renfrewshire Council East Dunbartonshire Council West Dunbartonshire Council	**Clyde Valley**
		Dumfries & Galloway Council	**Dumfries & Galloway**
34 Eastern Scotland	Angus and Dundee City Clackmannanshire and Fife East Lothian and Midlothian Scottish Borders Edinburgh, City of Falkirk Perth & Kinross and Stirling West Lothian	Scottish Borders Council	**Borders**
		Fife Council Clackmannanshire Council Stirling Council East Lothian Council Midlothian Council Edinburgh City Council West Lothian Council Falkirk Council	**Forth**
		Angus Council Perth & Kinross Council Dundee City Council	**Tayside**
36 Highlands and islands	Caithness & Sutherland and Ross & Cromarty Inverness & Nairn and Moray, Badenoch & Strathspey Lochaber, Skye & Lochalsh, Arran & Cumbrae and Argyll & Bute Eilean Siar (Western Isles) Orkney Islands Shetland Islands	Highland Council	**Highland**
		(Comhairle nan Eilean Siar) Western Isles Council	**Outer Hebrides**
		Orkney Islands Council Shetland Islands Council	**Northern Isles**

Specify the financial overview of the RDP.

Figure 23. Scotland's (NUTS 1) main agricultural areas (Scottish Government, 2010).



Comments:

Table 4. RPACs correspond with the main Scottish agricultural areas shown in Figure. 1, the colours identifying the four main regions of Scotland also represent the NUTS2 zoning. The RPACS are relevant only for proportions of the measures (112, 121, 214, and 311) under the 'rural priorities' scheme (see RDP background information).

4.4 Financial overview of the CAP at programming level

Total CAP budget for Scotland	**€ 1,276,314,475**
Weight of RDP budget compared to CAP budget (SFP £ 443.6 million 2010-2011 / SRDP 679 million 2007 -2013)	**60.48 %**
Source: Scottish Government, 2009	

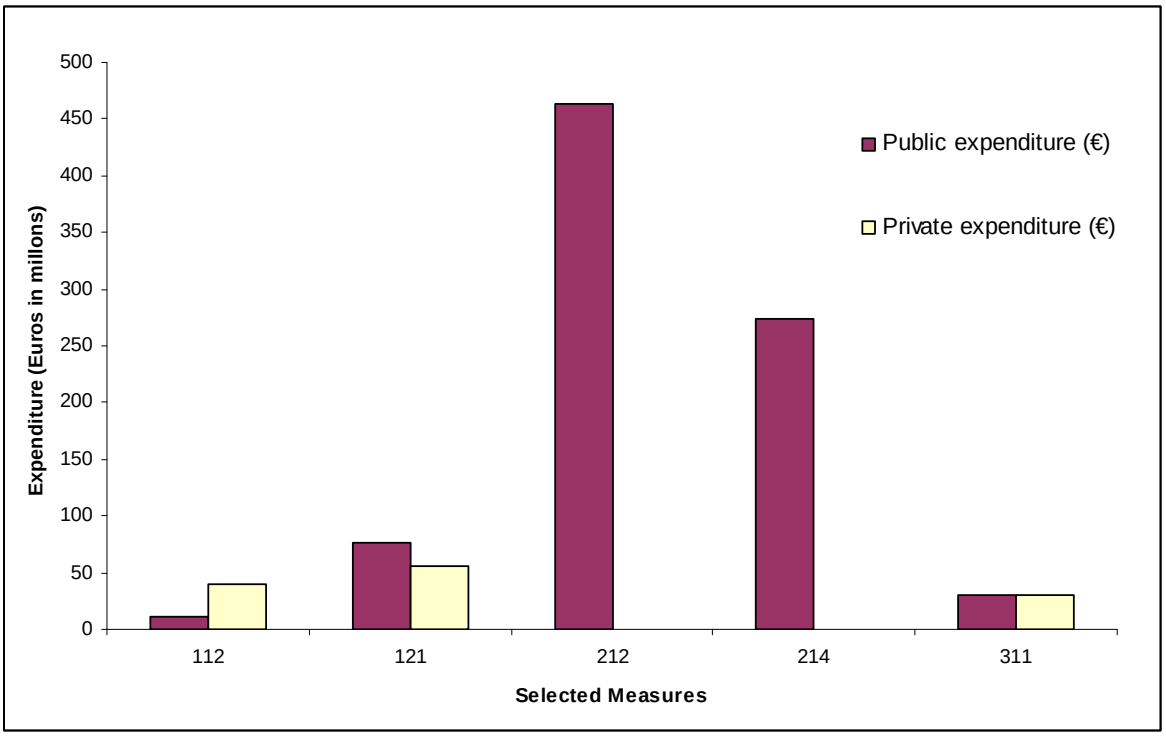
Table 5. Basic information about financial implementation for whole period (SRDP, 2007).

AXIS	Expenditure (planned) (€)	EU contribution (€)	Private contribution (€)
Axis 1	357,448,339	192,995,490	164,452,849
Axis 2	1,051,080,409	931,250,608	119,829,801
Axis 3	203,489,085	152,922,896	50,566,189
LEADER	119,814,321	79,650,758	40,163,563
Other (eg budget allocated technical assistance)	417,324 1,251,972	417,324 1,251,972	NA
Total RDP	1,733,501,449	1,358,489,048	375,012,401

Table 6. Basic information about financial implementation per selected measure (SRDP, 2007).

Measure	Public expenditure (€'s)	Private expenditure (€'s)	Total cost (€'s)
112 Setting up of young farmers	108,678,57	40,209,673	51,077,530
121 Modernisation of farm holdings	76,006,391	56,242,180	132,248,571
212 Payments to farmers with natural handicaps	464,057,474	NA	464,057,474
214 Agri-environmental payments	274,484,131		274,484,131
311 Diversification of non-agricultural activities	29,821,937	29,820,900	59,642,837

Figure 24. Total allocated expenditure (Euros in millions) per selected Measure (SRDP, 2007)



References:

SRDP (2007), *Scotland Rural Development Programme 2007-2013*, Rural Development Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005Sc, Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department (SEERAD)

Scottish Government (2009) *Scottish Budget: Draft Budget 2010-11*, The Scottish Government, Edinburgh

Scottish Government, (2010) *Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture 2010 Edition*, National statisctics, Scottish Government Rural and Environment Research and Analysis Directorate Rural and Environment Analytical Services

Specification of information about the design of the six SPARD measures

Table 58.1 Basic information about implementation per each selected measures.

	Measure 112	**Measure 121**	**Measure 212**	**Measure 214** ***(see separate table for detailed information on each scheme)***	**Measure 311**	**Comments**
Start implementation on farm (year)	Over the entire period 2007-2013	Over the entire period 2007-2013	Interim scheme started 2007 – 31/12/09 LFASS 2010 (revised payment scheme) – 1/1/10-31/12/13	Over the entire period 2007-2013	Over the entire period 2007-2013	They may have been a year delay in first payments for the newer delivery mechanisms; rural priorities in particular.
Years in which the measure is not activate (years)	Payments will be made annually over period of 5 years	'Modernisation through Electronic Data Management' option (LMO), Assistance under each option can only be claimed once in any 5 years	Interim scheme finished on 31/12/09 LFASS will finish 31/12/13	Dependent on delivery scheme and option.	Until end of 2013	All are valid until the end of the programme period
Main specificities of measure design & prescription compared to EU measure description (e.g. focus on a specific crop)	Aimed at farmers/ crofters aged 16 to under 40 years old, who: have for the first time set up as the head of an agricultural business (either as sole proprietor; or as the majority partner; or as the equal partner with another farmer or farmers under 40 years of age); registered on the Scottish Government's Integrated Administrative Control System	Specific funding has been allocated to assist Scottish croft farmers (a system of landholding unique to the Highlands and Islands of Scotland). The option under measure 121 for 'short rotation coppice' will focus on the planting of	Land must be accepted as either 'severely disadvantaged' or 'disadvantaged' within the designated Less Favoured Areas (LFA) in Scotland. Eligible land must meet IACS definition of forage and have an IACS land code.	Dependent on delivery scheme and option.	Grants available to Farmers and other members of the farm household, with exception of farm workers, actively involved in an agricultural activity at the time of application. The capital investments	

	(IACS); and have been head of that business for not more than 12 months.	'willow' or 'poplar' cuttings.			eligible for funding will include tangible or intangible costs related to: • new or upgraded buildings or structures, • changes in land use from agricultural to non-agricultural uses, • the development or upgrading of services or other infrastructural elements, • new machinery or equipment, the acquisition or development of information technology • to assist the establishment or expansion of diversified enterprises, • or general costs related to these expenditures (e.g. architects, engineers or consultant's fees) • Installation/infrastructure for renewable energy using biomass and other renewable energy sources.	
Main features of measure implementation affecting location (e.g. implementation restricted to some area, priorities, …)	None	Farmers in Nitrate vulnerable zone (NVZ's) are prioritised, since the Scottish Nitrates Action Programme in Jan 2009, requires all farmers in	Payments are dependent on the are firstly being designated as LFA (less-favoured areas).Three zones within the LFA include:	Options under 'rural priorities' delivery mechanism have to be related to the 'regional priorities as set out by the 'Regional project	None.	

		the NVZs to have, amongst other things, 26 weeks storage capacity for pig slurry and poultry manure and 22 weeks storage capacity for cattle slurry. The CCAGS funding is only available to agri-businesses in the convergence region. Payment levels are higher if agri-business is designated as LFA or applicants from young farmers.	• "Standard" areas with lower transport costs • "Fragile" mainland areas of disadvantage and higher transport costs • "Very fragile" island areas A further refinement is payments are varied to reflect the greater vulnerability of producers with poorer quality land, paying a higher rate on the more disadvantaged land. These are categorised as: • More Disadvantaged Land (categories A and B) • Less Disadvantaged Land (categories C and D)	assessment committee' (RPAC). Dependent on delivery scheme and option.		
Main changes in the implementation with respect to programming 2000-2006	Most similar previously available options from the SRDP 2000 – 2006 include: land Managers Contract Menu Scheme (LMCMS) - Training option.	Most similar previous available options from the SRDP 2000 – 2006 include: Scottish Forestry Grant Scheme (SFGS): option S1 improving timber quality; option S2 reducing deer numbers, option; S10 adding value to farm woodlands; option S11 Developing	Implementation remained the same but payments have changed post 2010 with increase of 19 % for land categories designated as 'fragile' and 'very fragile'.	The delivery mechanisms have been changed in order to further streamline options available via a smaller amount of delivery mechanisms. For instance in the SRDP 2000-2006 for agri-environmental schemes included the: Rural Stewardship Scheme, Environmental Sensitive	Previously known in the SRDP 2000 – 2006, as the Rural Diversification Programme and also had similarities to the Farm Business Development Scheme (FBDS) Not restricted to certain regions of Scotland, now open to all farmers or farm household members	Most the measures are quite new and so are the corresponding options. Therefore the schemes and options mentioned in this section show similarities to the current measure but is not the same.

		wood energy supply chains.		Areas, Countryside Premium Scheme, and The Organic Aid Scheme. Agri-environment options also came under the Land Management Contract Menu Scheme (LMCMS) For the current SRDP 214 comes under two delivery mechanism; Land Managers Options, and Rural Priorities		
Main changes in the design with respect to programming 2000-2006	-	Introduction of new measure 121. The eligibility criteria of crofters has changed and comes into effect on 11/4/11.	Tightening of rules for active farmers.	Dependent on delivery scheme and option.	Not restricted to certain regions of Scotland, now open to all farmers or farm household members	Difficult to answer as some measures were not present in previous programme period.
Main changes in the targeting with respect to programming 2000-2006	No previous quantitative targets	No previous quantitative targets	Redefine parts of the less favoured areas	The Regional project assessment Committees and particularly members of the Scottish Government determine the priorities of each RPAC region	-	Difficult to answer as no previous quantitative targets, and as some measures were not present in previous programme period
Main changes in the payments with respect to programming 2000-2006	The agricultural business must have an agricultural Standard Labour Requirement (SLR) size of 0•25 Full-Time Equivalents (FTE) or greater	-	Implementation remained the same but payment shave changed post 2010 with increase of 19% for land categories “fragile” and “very fragile”.	Dependent on delivery scheme and option.	-	Difficult to answer as some measures were not present in previous programme period.

Other measures with joint implementation on the farm	Farmers can access other measures under the rural development contracts (RDC) and can also benefit from higher grant rates under 121	Can be combined with 112 setting up of young farmers.	Other measures can also be applied.	Dependent on delivery scheme and option. 'Packages' of options can be made in order to meet regional priorities	Other measures can also be applied.	
Number of different schemes within each measure (if any)	Total of 1 option available which can come under any of the rural development contracts/ delivery mechanisms (SFPS, LMO, RP) 1. Setting up of young farmers	Total of 6 options under the Rural priorities (RP), Land Managers Options (LMO) and Crofting Counties Agricultural Scheme (CCAS) delivery mechanism: 1. Crofting Counties Agricultural Grants Scheme (CCAGS) 2. Restructuring of agricultural businesses (RP) 3. Modernisation through electronic data management (LMO) 4. Manure/slurry storage and treatment (RP) 5. Short rotation coppice (RP) 6. Support for renewable energy (RP)	Total of 1 option available under the Less favoured Area Support scheme (LFASS) delivery mechanism: 1. Less favoured Area Support scheme (LFASS)	There are 48 options (schemes) for 214 under the rural priorities (RP) and the Land managers option (LMO) delivery mechanisms.	Total of 1 option available under the Rural priorities (RP) delivery mechanism: 1. Support for the diversification outwith agriculture	
Number of different payment levels	2 payment levels available.	3 different payment levels depending on LFA	There are 6 payment levels related to category of land;	Dependent on delivery scheme and option.	Variable, dependent on requirement to allow the	

		designation and young farmer's eligibility. **LMO payments** €109.50 a hectare for your first 10 hectares €43.80 a hectare for the next 90 hectares €1.46 a hectare for the next 900 hectares €0.15 a hectare for any hectares over 1000	standard, fragile or very fragile and whether the LFA land is designated 'disadvantaged land' or 'less disadvantaged land'.		project to go ahead	
Specify the unit of measure on which payment are provided (per hectare/head/beneficiary/...)	Capital grant payment per beneficiary or beneficiary group	Capital grant payment per beneficiary or beneficiary group.	Per hectare of eligible land	Dependent on delivery scheme and option.	Capital grant payment per beneficiary or beneficiary group.	
Average level of payments (€)	€ 93,642 per young farmer (n.10) average of committed budget (€936,427).	Rural priorities € 1m per holding (n.95) in 2009. CCAGs € 4,000 per holding (n.287) in 2010.	€ 16398 per LFA holding's average of committed budget (€213,999,967).	Dependent on delivery scheme and option.	€ 3.8 m per beneficiary (n.6) average of committed budget (€ 22,912473)	
Rate of support	Support of up to a maximum of €70,000 (that is, up to €40,000 interest rate relief plus an establishment grant equal to 75% of the interest rate relief awarded) will be available to eligible applicants whose businesses have an agricultural standard labour requirement of at least 0.5 FTE (full-time equivalent. Businesses with an agricultural	1. CCAGS: Maximum for young farmers.60% in LFA's and 50% in non-LFA's. Maximum for other farmers 50% in LFA's and 40% in non-LFA's. 2. Restructuring of Agricultural Businesses (RP); Variable, dependent on requirement to allow the	3 zones within the LFA for more **'disadvantaged Land':** • "Standard" areas with lower transport costs 55.19 € per ha • "Fragile" mainland areas of disadvantage and higher transport costs 90.67 € per ha • "Very fragile" island areas 104.17 € per ha	Dependent on delivery scheme and option.	The maximum amount of assistance for this measure will be a variable capital grant, dependent on requirement to allow the project to go ahead, with a ceiling of 50% of eligible costs. The ceiling cost is in relation to the state aid	Added variable – more relevant to information available in SRDP.

	standard labour requirement of between 0.25 and under 0.5 FTE may access support up to a maximum of €42,000 (that is, €24,000 interest rate relief plus an establishment grant equal to 75% of the interest rate relief awarded).	project to go ahead, with ceilings of 40% of eligible costs (non LFA's) and higher payments of 50% (LFA's) with a 10% premium on the ceilings for investments undertaken by young farmers. 3. 'Modernisation through Electronic Data Management': 40% of actual cost investment up to maximum of €1,460/year for each individual business for each option. 4. Manure/Slurry Storage And Treatment (RP): Variable, dependent on requirement to allow the project to go ahead, with ceilings of 40% of eligible costs (non-LFA's) and 50% (LFA's) with a 10% premium on the ceilings for investments undertaken by young farmers. In addition, under this measure there is the potential to increase this aid intensity	For **'less disadvantaged land'** (categories C and D) • "Standard" areas with lower transport costs 47.45 € per ha • "Fragile" mainland areas of disadvantage and higher transport costs 79.58 € per ha • "Very fragile" island areas 91.98 € per ha		restrictions is maximum limit of €200,000 over 3 years, applicable since 31/12/10.	

		by 10 percentage points as allowed under Article 16(a)(2) of Regulation of 1698/2005 as amended by Article 1(3) of Regulation 74/2009. 5. Short Rotation Coppice (RP): Support will be given to the total cost of establishing short rotation coppice, including the cost of fencing at a rate of 40% (50% in LFA) of actual costs, up to a maximum payment of €1,460 per hectare based on receipted invoices. 6. Support For Renewable Energy – Agriculture (RP): Up to 50% of eligible costs in LFA's (60% for young farmers) and up to 40% in non-LFA's (50% for young farmers).				
Maximum level of payment (€)	€70,000 be available to eligible applicants whose businesses have an agricultural standard labour requirement of at least 0.5 FTE	Short rotation coppice; maximum payment of £1000 per hectare. Note: Under state aid rules for agriculture there is a different de minimis	3 zones within the LFA for more **'disadvantaged Land':** • "Standard" areas with lower transport costs €55.19 per ha • "Fragile" mainland areas	Dependent on delivery scheme and option.	The usual €200,000 limit applies to aid for activities which are either (a) related to the processing or marketing of agricultural products, or (b) not related to	Often not stated Related to 'state aid' rules.

		threshold of € 7,500 for aid "granted in connection with activities related to the primary production of agricultural products". The usual € 200,000 limit applies to aid for activities which are either (a) related to the processing or marketing of agricultural products, or (b) not related to agricultural production, processing or marketing.	of disadvantage and higher transport costs € 90.67 per ha • "Very fragile" island areas € 104.17 per ha For **'less disadvantaged land'** (categories C and D) • "Standard" areas with lower transport costs €47.45 per ha • "Fragile" mainland areas of disadvantage and higher transport costs €79.58 per ha • "Very fragile" island areas €91.98 per ha		agricultural production, processing or marketing.	
Minimum level of payment / minimum criteria for payment (€)	To be eligible for this Option, your total Standard labour required (SLR) must be at least 425	Short rotation coppice; minimum eligible area will be 2 hectares and at least 10,000 cuttings per hectare that must be established and maintained.	Minimum total payment of €562.10	Dependent on delivery scheme and option.		Not stated in SRDP but often has minimum criteria for eligibility
Number of participants (by most recent date)	10 young farmers (Dec, 2009)	95 farm holdings under rural priorities (Dec, 2009) 0 farm holdings under LMO. 287 farm holdings under CCAGS (March, 2010).	13,050 farms and crofts (Dec, 2009)	471 farm holdings (RP and LMO combined, Dec, 2009).	6 beneficiaries (Dec, 2009).	Output indicator results from recent Scottish mid-term evaluation report (2010)

Success Rate (total demand/financed demand)	-	-	-	-	-	Currently no data for number of total applicants
Hectares or heads participating (by most recent date)	10 young farmers (Dec, 2009)	Total 377 farm holdings	13,050 farms and crofts (Dec, 2009) 3,243,006 ha agricultural land supported	471 farm holdings (RP and LMO combined, Dec, 2009). 2,020,000 ha total are under agri-environmental support.	6 beneficiaries (Dec, 2009).	
Website sources:	http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/farmingrural/SRDP/RuralPriorities/Options/Newentrantsmeasure	CCAGS: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/farmingrural/SRDP/CCAGS Restructuring of agricultural business: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/farmingrural/SRDP/RuralPriorities/Options/Agriculturalbusinesses Manure/sludge storage: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/farmingrural/SRDP/RuralPriorities/Options/Manurestorage Manure/sludge treatment:	http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/farmingrural/SRDP/LFASS	http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/farmingrural/SRDP/RuralPriorities http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/farmingrural/SRDP/Land-Managers-Options/Availableoptions	http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/farmingrural/SRDP/RuralPriorities/Options/Diversificationassistance	

		http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/farmingrural/SRDP/RuralPriorities/Options/ManureTreatment Short Rotation Coppice: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/farmingrural/SRDP/RuralPriorities/Options/ShortRotationCoppice Renewable energy: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/farmingrural/SRDP/RuralPriorities/Options/SupportforRenewableEnerg				

Comments: *There are a few gaps in the table as some of the information doesn't correspond with the categories; the main issue in particular was in regards to information available for measure legacy comparisons.*

Lastly the information for 214 is difficult to decipher from the Scottish rural development programme report within this table framework as there are 48 options, therefore this information has been put into another table.

Web addresses are included for each measure, in case evidence substantiation is required.

Table 59.2 Basic information on each option for measure 214 (option description)

214 options	Delivery Mechanism	Justification	Action	Main specificities of measure design & prescription compared to EU measure description (e.g. focus on a specific crop)	Main features of measure implementation affecting location (e.g. implementation restricted to some area, priorities, …)
1. Support for the conversion to and maintenance of organic farming	Rural Priorities & LMO	Scientific evidence shows that there are significant biodiversity, pollution control, energy efficiency and soil protection benefits associated with organic farming methods	Organic standards are higher than the Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions to which all farmers in receipt of the Single Farm Payment must adhere. These higher standards, which include maximum stocking densities to prevent overgrazing and poaching as well as restricted or prohibited use of chemicals such as pesticides and fertilizers, are enforced by the Organic Certification Bodies through annual inspections and certification. Pesticide use is strictly controlled throughout the holding, not just on semi-natural areas. Break crops are an essential feature of organic farming as is nutrient management.	Organic standards; maximum stocking densities, restricted/ prohibited use of chemicals such as pesticides and fertilizers	Four types of conversion; arable to mixed arable/beef; improved grassland; land in fruit and vegetable production; unimproved grassland/rough grazing
Wildlife on farmland and other types of land					

2. Wild bird seed mix/ un-harvested crop	Rural Priorities & LMO	To create patches of bird seed sites and cover through sowing a mixture of seed bearing crops and retaining the crop un-harvested over the winter.	SMR9: Pesticides may only be applied where necessary to aid establishment of the crop.. GAEC 1: Crop cover is extended over winter to 15 March in the following year. .	Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species that may benefit are Grey Partridge, Skylark, Capercaillie, Black Grouse, Tree Sparrow and Corn Bunting Arable or improved grassland in plots of up to 2 hectares in size.	
3. Management of mown grassland for wildlife	Rural Priorities	To encourage the management of grassland fields for the protection of ground nesting birds and other wildlife.	SMR9: No application of pesticides is permitted to the 2m strip.. GAEC15 Management includes a requirement to leave a 2m uncut strip of grass around the field boundary.	Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species that may benefit are Black Grouse, Skylark, Grey Partridge and Brown Hare. Other important (bird) species that may benefit include Lapwing, Curlew and Redshank.	A grassland field on which an extensive crop of hay or silage will be grown and, where this could result in a negative impact on the target species, with little or no tree cover around the site.
4. Management of mown grassland for corn buntings	Rural Priorities	To encourage the creation or maintenance of conditions essential for Corn Buntings to breed successfully.	SMR9: No application of pesticides is permitted to the 2m strip. GAEC15 Management includes a requirement to leave a 2m uncut strip of grass around the field boundary.	Targeted species conservation of Corn buntings. Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species that may benefit include the Brown Hare and other important bird species such as the Curlew and Meadow Pipit	Fields within the breeding distribution of Corn Buntings in East Scotland, Uists and Borders that are used for growing a hay or silage crop.
5. Management of mown grassland for Corncrakes	Rural Priorities	To encourage the creation or maintenance of conditions essential for Corncrakes to breedsuccessfully.	SMR9: No application of pesticides is permitted tothe 2m strip.GAEC15 Management includes a requirement toleave a 2m uncut strip of grass around the fieldboundary. .	Targeted species conservation of Corncakes. Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species that may benefit include the Brown Hare and other important bird species such as the Curlew and Meadow Pipit	Farmed land on the Argyll Islands, Skye, Small Isles, Western Isles, Orkney and parts of the north coast of the Scottish Mainland. A grassland field on which an extensive crop of hay or silage will be grown which is next to an early/late cover area managed for Corncrakes or un-harvested crops managed under the agreement or grazing area managed for Corncrakes (newoption).

6. Management of grazed grassland for corncrakes	Rural Priorities	To encourage suitable conditions within grazed grasslands for the benefit of Corncrakes	GAEC11 This option promotes the growth, structure and species composition of vegetation on the land by limiting and managing grazing. All livestock must be removed before 1 March and remain excluded until after 15 July each year. Where livestock are re-introduced, stocking density should be no more than 1.4 LU/ha before 30 August.	Targeted species conservation of Corncakes.	Farmed land on the Argyll Islands, Skye, Small Isles, Western Isles, Orkney and parts of the north coast of the North Sutherland and West Argyll coast. Fields or compartments should contain a high proportion (30%) of vegetation that is both likely to be taller than 20 cm by early May and is likely to be suitable for Corncrakes if un-grazed. Areas of un-grazed grass or rush matted with dead vegetation remaining from previous seasons will not qualify as suitable tall vegetation. Fields with a high proportion of e.g. iris, nettles, meadowsweet, cow parsley, Hogweed, reed sweetgrass (Phalaris arundinacea), common reed (Phragmites australis) and butterbur would be appropriate. Areas with a high proportion of rush could be selected, where t here is a discontinuous distribution of rush within the field and where, in the rush areas, the density is not in excess of 50%.

7. Creation and management of early and late cover for corncrakes	Rural Priorities	To encourage the creation and maintenance of conditions essential for Corncrakes to breed successfully.	SMR9: No application of pesticides is permitted to the 2m strip. GAEC11 This option supports the creation of semi-natural habitats to benefit Corncrakes.Livestock are excluded from 1 March until 30 September each year.At all other times, stocking density must not exceed 0.3 LU/ha.	Targeted species conservation of Corncakes may also benefit of BAP species the Reed bunting	Farmed land on the Argyll Islands, Skye, Small Isles, Western Isles, Orkney and parts of theNorth coast of Scottish Mainland. Reverted improved grassland or unimproved grassland on thein-bye with clumps of tall vegetation such as iris, nettles, cow parsley or rush. The total area ofearly and late cover must extend to at least 0.15 hectare, sited on one or more blocks of landadjacent to the mown grassland. An additional 1.0 hectare of early and late cover may be createdper undertaking under the Creation & Management of Early and Later Cover for Corncrakes option.

8. Management of early and late cover for corncrakes	Rural Priorities	To encourage the management of grasslands for the protection of Corncrakes, their eggs and fledglings.	SMR9: In this option, no application of pesticides is permitted to the 2m strip. GAEC11 This option supports the management of semi-natural habitats to benefit Corncrakes. Livestock are excluded from 1 March until 30 September each year. At all other times, stocking density must not exceed 0.3 LU/ha.	Corncrakes and Reed Bunting.	Farmed land on the Argyll Islands, Skye, Small Isles, Western Isles, Orkney and parts of the North Sutherland and West Argyll coast. Improved grassland or arable land, on which damp conditions are created for the establishment of iris beds and other tall vegetation. Where iris is not available locally, other appropriate tall vegetation may be utilised, but only with the prior written agreement of the Scottish Ministers. Such sites must be adjacent to mown grassland managed for Corncrakes under this scheme. The total area of early and late cover, which may a combination of existing and created cover, must extend to at least 0.15 hectare, sited on one or more blocks of land adjacent to the mown grassland. The total area created under this option must not exceed 1 hectare. The combined area of existing and created early and late cover for Corncrakes managed under a single agreement cannot exceed 6 hectares.

9. Management of open grazed or wet grassland for wildlife	Rural Priorities	To encourage the management of grazing land for the protection of ground nesting birds, theireggs and fledglings and other wildlife.	SMR9 No application of pesticides is allowed.GAEC11 This option promotes the growth, structure and species composition of vegetation onthe land by limiting and managing grazing.Livestock must be excluded for 6 consecutive weeks between 15 March and 15 June each year.Alternatively, stocking density must not exceed 1.0LU/ha over the entire 3 month period.	Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species that may benefit are CornBunting, Skylark, Grey Partridge, Lapwing, Curlew and Brown Hare.	Areas of open in-bye grassland, subject to autumn and/or winter grazing to produce a shortsward, and with little or no tree cover around the site. Areas of in-bye wet grassland. Wetgrassland is pasture or meadow that is periodically inundated with water.
10. Mammal and bird control	Rural Priorities	To meet Scottish Executive's nature conservation targets	SMR1: Land managers must carry out a habitat management programme and follow British Association for Shooting and Conservation (BASC) Codes of Practice on Shooting, Lamping, Trapping of Pest Mammals and Trapping of Pest Birds.	A. Predator control B. Crow control. C. Predator control for Black Grouse and Capercaillie	Options A & B These sites are likely to include upland and moorland habitats.
11. Supplementary food provision for raptors	Rural Priorities	To meet: Scottish Executive's nature conservation targets for Golden eagles and Hen Harriers	SMR1: Land managers will provide food in nesting areas on a daily basis. Land mangers will purchase suitable food and maintain a record of purchases	A. Supplementary food provision for Hen Harriers. B. Provision of deer carcasses for Golden Eagles.	A. To be available in SPAs which have breeding Hen Harriers as a qualifying interest. B. To be available within Golden Eagle SPAs but only where this is expected to be beneficial to the Golden Eagle population, as agreed by Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH).
12. Wardening for Golden Eeagles	Rural Priorities	To meet Scottish Executive's nature conservation targets for Golden Eagles	SMR1: Land managers are required to maintain an annual record of golden eagles observed.	Targeted species conservation of Golden eagles.	This operation will have restricted availability. It will be available within Golden Eagle SPAs where it will benefit the Golden Eagle population.

13. Control of invasive non-native species	Rural Priorities	To meet Scottish Executive's nature conservation targets	SMR5: Land managers are required to take positive steps to control and eradicate non-native invasive species.GAEC18: The land manger must prepare and implement a work programme and plan.The location of the invasive species must be recorded on a map.Evidence must be provided that re-growth is being monitored	Control of invasive non-native species: Rhododendron (Rhododendron ponticum), Japanese knotweed (Fallopia japonica), Giant hogweed (Heracleum mantegazzianum), Himalayan balsam (Impatiens glandulifera), Grey Squirrel (Sciurus carolinensis)	This measure is available to rural land managers within geographically targeted areas and is limited to the control of certain species.
14 Natural regeneration after cereals (NEW OPTION)	Rural Priorties	This option aims to encourage the practice of leaving areas of stubble after harvesting of winter cereals and allowing it to regenerate naturally providing winter food, foraging and nesting habitat for ground-nesting birds.		Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species that may benefit include grey partridge, skylark, tree sparrow, lapwing and corn bunting. The unsprayed stubble and undisturbed cover are also beneficial habitats for brown hare, various arable plants and will provide foraging and wintering habitats for invertebrates.	This option is available on arable land. Land receiving payments for similar management under other agri-environment schemes or LMO option 17, Retention of winter stubbles is not eligible under this option. This option cannot be adopted on an area of land which is receiving payment under the Organic Aid Scheme (conversion or maintenance), the Rural Priorities Conversion to and maintenance of organic farming options or LMO option 25, Maintenance of organic farming.
Management of species rich areas					

14. Management of Species rich grassland	Rural Priorities	To encourage the growth and spread of flowering plants and other species in unimprovedgrassland, which act as a food supply for insects and a seed source to ensure the continuation of the species.	GAEC11: This option promotes the growth, structure and species composition of vegetation onthe land by limiting and managing grazing.The land manger must agree and implement a livestock grazing and management regime to reflectthe biodiversity requirements of the site.Grazing levels must be managed to create a sward at a range of heights.	Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species that may benefit include Nightjar, Skylark,Corn Bunting, Marsh Fritillary, Pearl Bordered Fritillary and Great Yellow Bumblebee, NorthernBrown Argus and Narrow-bordered Bee Hawkmoth.	
15. Bracken management programme for habitat enhancement	Rural Priorities	Bracken invasion is a threat to a wide range of habitats, including those on designated sites, whilst at the same time it can be a valuable habitat in its own right. This measure will encourage appropriate management to enhance, or prevent the loss of, habitats including heathland and grassland. Pearl-bordered Fritillary, Northern Brown Argus, Juniper, Slender Scotch Burnet, Black Grouse and Skylark	SMR5: Land managers are required to take positive steps to control bracken in order to benefit habitat of conservation value. GAEC18 The land manager must prepare and implement a Bracken Management Plan. The Plan must record the extent of bracken and the areas to be actively managed. The land manager must undertake a systematic programme of eradication.		Areas where the management of bracken will enhance an existing habitat of conservation value

16. Creation and management of species rich grassland	Rural Priorities	To convert arable or restore improved or semi-improved grassland to species diverse grassland, to increase the diversity of flowering plants and other species, to create a habitat and feeding area for a variety of invertebrates, birds and mammals.	GAEC11: This option promotes the growth, structure and species composition of vegetation on the land by limiting and managing grazing. The land manager must agree and implement a livestock management and grazing regime. The land manager must undertake positive management to create a short sward by grazing or cutting. The land manager must use an agreed seed mix of local provenance.		Grasslands that are suitable for the restoration option will still have some diversity of grasses and flowers. There must be at least 3 indicator species of potential for restoration from the following list: Yarrow (Achillea millefolium), Lady's Smock (Cardamine praetensis), Marsh Thistle (Cirsium palustre), Tufted Hair-grass (Deschampsia cespitosa), Wavy Hair-grass (Deschampsia flexuosa), Cat's-ear (Hypochaeris radicata), Wood-rush (Luzula spp.), Black Medick (Medicago lupulina), Selfheal (Prunella vulgaris), Common Sorrel (Rumex acetosa), Gorse (Ulex europaeus), Germander Speedwell (Veronica chamaedrys).
17. Management of habitat mosaics	Rural Priorities	Support to maintain a mosaic of traditional semi-natural habitats on farmland that contributes tobiodiversity and landscape diversity of an area.	SMR9: This option does not permit the application of fertiliser, slurry, farm yard manure, pesticides orlime to the site.GAEC 11 This option promotes the growth, structure and species composition of vegetation onthe land by limiting and managing grazing. The land manager must agree and implement a livestock management and grazing regime.The grazing plan should reflect the biodiversity requirements of the site.	Some BAP species that may benefit include the Song Thrush, Bullfinch, Grey Partridge, BrownHare, Pipistrelle Bat, Pearl Bordered Fritillary, Northern Brown Argus, Marsh Fritillary andNarrow-bordered Bee Hawkmoth	An area supporting a range of habitats forming a mosaic, which could include wetland, wetgrassland, species-rich grassland, unimproved grassland, semi-improved grassland, tall herbcommunities, scrub, coastal heath, scattered pockets of woodland and wood pasture and limitedimproved grassland, where it is impractical to draw up/implement a management plan for theseparate habitats.
Wetland features					

18. Improvement of rush pasture for wildlife *(only LMO)*	LMO	Creation of a mosaic of rush and open pasture to encourage greater plant diversity and improved habitats for birds.	GAEC18 avoids the encroachment of unwanted vegetation. This option actively manages areas of rush pasture for biodiversity benefits. The land manager must carry out an annual programme of cutting. Cutting must be carried out in scheme requirements.		Rush pasture' means permanent pasture on poorly drained in-bye land that is periodically saturated with water and where extensive areas are dominated by soft rush and/or compact rush. Areas with a significant presence of sharp flowered rush are excluded. Sharp flowered rush is often an indicator of more species rich wetlands
19. Management of wetland	Rural Priorities	To encourage management of wet in-bye wetland areas for the benefit of birds, mammals and invertebrates.	GAEC11 This option promotes the growth, structure and species composition of vegetation on the land by limiting and managing grazing. The land manger must agree and implement a livestock management and grazing regime. The plan must reflect the biodiversity requirements of the site. Livestock management must result in a sward of varying heights. Where necessary, development of woodland and scrub must be controlled where this would affect the conservation benefits which this option is intended to deliver.	This option supports the diversity, spread and structure of wetland plant species within in-bye wetlands. These areas provide a food source for livestock and benefit associated insects, mammals and birds. They can also act as flood storage zones and help to reduce the impacts of flooding downstream. Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species that will benefit include Skylark, Snipe, Otter, Water Vole, Reed Bunting, Marsh Fritillary, Great Crested Newt, Water Beetles, Bog Sedge, Bog Bean, Dragonflies and Damselflies.	Wetland on in-bye land (including salt marsh and reed beds).

20. Creation, restoration and management of wetland	Rural Priorities	To create and manage wetlands which are beneficial for biodiversity, the landscape and help with flood management.	SMR9: This option does not permit the application of fertiliser, slurry, farm yard manure, pesticides orlime to the site.GAEC11 This option promotes the growth, structure and species composition of vegetation onthe land by limiting and managing grazing.The site must be managed so that it is saturated with water for a significant proportion of the year.The land manager must agree and implement a livestock management and grazing regime.The grazing plan must reflect the specific biodiversity requirements of the site.The site must not be mown or grazed for at least 3 consecutive months from 1 April until 31 July each year.Rank growth must be controlled.Where the site may tend to revert to woodland, young trees must be removed.	To convert arable or improved grassland to wetland by raising water levels. The habitat createdwill support a range of plants, invertebrates, birds and mammals and provide both feeding and123breeding areas. Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species that may benefit include the Skylark,Otter, Reed Bunting and Great Crested Newt.	Arable land or improved grassland where the raised water levelsresulting from creation of wetland would not adversely affect other land, cause the erosion ofriver banks or be liable to cause damage to archaeology.In most situations, it is anticipated that once wetland or damp conditions are created, there will benatural colonisation by appropriate plant species. Even if there is not a great diversity of species,the wetland site is still liable to be of conservation value by providing a suitable habitat foramphibians, invertebrates and a range of bird species.

21. Management/restoration of lowland raised bogs	Rural Priorities	To create, conserve and enhance the buffer area surrounding Fens and Lowland Raised Bogs bymaintaining/raising water levels and preventing enrichment through runoff from fields. The aim is to support the range of plant and animal communities found in these wetlands.	SMR9: This option does not permit the use of pesticides.GAEC11: This option promotes the growth, structure and species composition of vegetation onthe land by limiting and managing grazing. The land manager must agree and implement a management plan.The management plan which includes an audit of the extent, condition and current management of the bog, and suitable grazing and other additionalwork required for it's recovery.The land manager must ensure that the surface of the bog is kept intact and undisturbed.	The aim is to support the range of plant and animal communities found in these wetlands. Some Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species that may benefit includes Sphagnum (bog mosses), Bog Bean, Bottle Sedge, Willow Carr, Lesser Tussock Sedge, Slender Green Feather-moss, Dragonflies, Water Beetles, Water Vole, Otter, and Snipe.	Lowland raised bogs are a rare and threatened habitat and are beneficial for biodiversity, flood management and erosion control downstream, and carbon sequestration. The plants that grow onthese raised lowland bogs, such as Sphagnum mosses, bog cotton and heathers, have adapted to grow and thrive in wet conditions with few nutrients. The bogs also support a wide range ofinsects such as butterflies, moths, dragonflies and damselflies. Over the past 100 years, the area of relatively undisturbed lowland raised bog in the UK is estimated to have diminished by around 94%, from 95,000 hectares to approximately 6,000hectares today. Historically the greatest decline has occurred through afforestation, peat extraction and agricultural intensification including drainage. These activities have all contributed to the gradual drying out of the bogs. The key to achieving good condition is themaintenance or restoration of suitable water levels. This option is required to meet the Scottish Ministers target for bringing special features intofavourable condition.

22. Creation and management of water margins and enhanced riparian buffer areas	Rural Priorities	This measure is designed to protect water margins from erosion and diffuse pollution, whilst encouraging development of waterside vegetation that stabilises the banks and enhances biodiversity. A managed, established, vegetated and unfertilised grass/woodland buffer alongside watercourses enhances biodiversity, and encourages the following of a natural course, which contributes to flood control and improves water quality.Riparian buffer areas can reduce diffuse pollution by distancing agricultural activity from theriparian area reducing the risk of direct pollution from applied fertilisers and by interceptingrunoff and sediment from adjacent fields.	SMR9: This option does not permit the application of fertiliser, slurry, farm yard manure, pesticides orlime to the water margin.GAEC 4 The land manger must prepare a plan for management of water courses to deliver biodiversity or water quality benefits.The land manger must create buffer strips of at least six metres width bordering the watercourse.Trees may be planted to enhance the riparian habitat.	Some Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species that may benefit include: Water Vole, Otter, Pipistrelle Bat, Marsh Fritillary, and Freshwater Pearl Mussel.	In-bye land which borders still water or a watercourse having a bed width of not less than 0.6metres which:a) supports species rich grassland, fen communities (dominated by sedges, rushes, reeds ormeadowsweet) or riparian woodland, orb) borders, improved grassland, or arable.For a) maintenance /enhancement of existing natural heritage interest will be a priority and willdetermine the management.For b) sites with low natural heritage interest are eligible where there is the potential to reducediffuse pollution. (Only appropriate sites identified as high priority in nutrient budget or soilplans will be eligible for this option.)
23. Management of flood plains	Rural Priorities	To create and manage a mosaic of wash lands and dry lands by allowing the watercourse to overflow its natural flood plain.	No cultivations may be carried out within 12 metres of the water's edge.	Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species that may benefit include Irish Lady's-tresses, Reed Bunting and Pipistrelle Bat	A site that forms all or part of a flood plain where part or parts of the flood plain are included in the undertaking as the site of another management activity; and the flooding of the site would not adversely affect other agricultural land.

24. Management of buffer areas for fens and lowland raised bogs	Rural Priorities	To create, conserve and enhance the buffer area surrounding Fens and Lowland Raised Bogs bymaintaining/raising water levels and preventing enrichment through runoff from adjacent fields.Fens are peat forming wetlands, that form in places where water naturally collects, such as valley bottoms and basins. In addition to rainfall, fens receive their water and nutrients from their catchment, through seeps, springs and ground water. Fens have unique habitat features including water of high alkalinity, which supports plants and animals not widely found elsewhere. Fens are particularly vulnerable to nutrient input from adjacent fields, which encourages rank growth of weeds on the wetland.	SMR9: This option does not permit the application of fertiliser, slurry, farm yard manure, pesticides orlime to the buffer area.GAEC 11: The option requires the fen or lowland raised bog to be managed in accordance with theManagement of Wetlands option, or the Management of Lowland Raised Bogs option. Therefore, the basis on which the management for these options exceeds GAEC also applies as set out	Some Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species that may benefit includes Sphagnum (bog mosses), Bog Bean, Bottle Sedge, Willow Carr, Lesser Tussock Sedge, Slender Green Feather-moss, Dragonflies, Water Beetles, Water Vole, Otter, and Snipe.	Improved in-bye (including areas of rush pasture) or arable land surrounding a fen or lowland raised bog. The payment rate has been adjusted to reflect the requirement in The Water Environment (Diffuse Pollution) (Scotland) Regulations 2008 that no fertiliser may be applied within 2 metres of a water course or wetland.
Moorlands					
25. Summer cattle grazing	LMO	This option contributes to the cost of maintaining or restoring a balance between heather (or other dwarf shrubs) and the coarser moorland grasses (which tend to become dominant under heavy sheep grazing) and to improve the diversity of grassland communities.	GAEC 11 This option promotes the growth, structure and species composition of vegetation on the land by encouraging and managing grazing. The land manager must graze hill land with cattle for at least 3 months staring on or before 1 June each year. Grazing should be evenly distributed.		Support for maintaining or restoring the balance between heather and the coarser moorland grasses through cattle grazing.

26. Management of coastal or serpentine heath	Rural Priorities	To encourage the regeneration of native heathland plants and small grassland herbs found oncoastal and serpentine heaths.	GAEC11: This option promotes the growth,structure and species composition of vegetation onthe land by encouraging and managing grazing.All livestock should be excluded from 1 April until 31 august inclusive each year.The site must be grazed from 1 September until 30 November inclusive each year.The grazing level must be the minimum required to remove rank growth.A grazing plan is obligatory when management is to benefit the Scottish primrose.	Some Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species that may benefit include the Linnet, Eyebright (spp), Dune Gentian, Scottish Primrose, Scottish Scurvygrass, Marsh Earwort, Great Yellow Bumblebee, the Northern Colletes (bee), Marsh Fritillary, Slender Scotch Burnet (moth) and Natterjack Toad.	Unimproved land bordering the sea containing characteristic moorland or species rich grassland vegetation dependent on salt spray or exposure and serpentine heath (i.e. heath consisting of characteristic moorland or species-rich grassland vegetation dependent on ultra-basic soils).
27. Management of lowland heath	Rural Priorities	To maintain the open nature of native lowland heath to encourage the regeneration of characteristic native plants and provide breeding and feeding grounds for associated wildlife.	GAEC 11: This option promotes the growth, structure and species composition of vegetation on the land by limiting and managing grazing. The land manager must agree and implement a livestock management and grazing regime. The grazing plan should be drawn up in consultation with a recognised conservation organisation. Grazing should be managed at low levels from 1 May to 1 September to create a diverse sward structure.	Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species that may benefit include the Nightjar, Skylark, Juniper, Pillwort and Marsh Clubmoss.	Any area of Lowland Heath.

28. Wildlife management on upland and peatland sites	Rural Priorities	The option aims to enhance the condition of upland and peatland habitats by promoting good soil management. Under this measure the specific objectives will be to:- protect and enhance wildlife and biodiversity;- protect and manage fragile upland soils;- support the achievement of good water status by reducing upland soil erosion; and- mitigate greenhouse gas emissions by maintaining and enhancing upland vegetation thatforms peat soils and acts as a natural carbon store.	GAEC 6 The land manger must prepare and implement amanagement plan that takes account of both wildlife and farm livestock management.The land manager must draw up and implement a moorland Management Plan. Ditch blocking will be carried out where necessary.A programme for muirburn must be set out in the Moorland Management Plan.	General biodiversity protection.	It is available to land managers undertaking wildlife management on uplands and peatlands (managing populations of wild deer and Red Grouse).It is possible to apply for this measure in combination with other moorland measures on siteswhere soft peaty soils or thin upland soils predominate. These conditions are more frequently encountered in the north and west of Scotland.Priority will be given to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and Natura Sites designated for their uplands and peatlands. Priority for the associated capital item Open range deer management to enhance the natural heritage" will be given to sites listed on the work programmefor joint action on deer management.
29. Management of moorland grazing	Rural Priorities & LMO	The aim of this option is to encourage a wide range of habitats within moorland (including feeding and breeding sites for birds and animals), as well as a wide range of insects and plants. Rural Development Contracts will contribute to the cost of the changes in management practices for this.	GAEC11 This option promotes the growth, structure and species composition of vegetation on the land by limiting and managing grazing. The land manager must prepare and implement a moorland grazing plan. The plan must report on the current condition and management of the moorland and highlight the changes in livestock management needed to deliver the desired conservation benefit	General biodiversity protection.	Moorland' means land with predominantly semi-natural upland vegetation or comprising predominantly rock outcrops and semi-natural upland vegetation, which is primarily used for rough grazing.

30. Management of moorland grazings on sites designated for their uplands and peatlands	Rural Priorities	Over 450,000 hectares of designated sites are dominated by soft peat and thin upland soils that are prone to erosion. This measure will encourage improvements to the management of hill grazings and livestock aimed at conserving the soils restoring the special features on these sites to favourable condition.	GAEC6: A muirburn plan is required which details the muirburn to be undertaken.GAEC11: This option promotes the growth, structure and species composition of vegetation onthe land by limiting and managing grazing.The land manager must prepare and implement a moorland grazing plan.Additional shepherding, changes to livestock management or feeding practices and moving livestock via alternative routes will be undertakenas necessary.	General biodiversity protection.	It will be available on hill grazings where soft peaty soils or thin upland soils predominate. Theseconditions are more frequently encountered in the north and west of Scotland and a presumptionin favour of this supplement should be reflected in the targeting statements for these areas.This supplement will be available only on SSSIs and Natura Sites designated for upland habitatsand species.
31. Moorland-stock disposal	Rural Priorities	To encourage the regeneration of suppressed heather and/or moorland vegetation of conservation interest by reduction of sheep numbers on the holding.	GAEC11: This option promotes the growth, structure and species composition of vegetation on the land by limiting and managing grazing. The land manager must agree and implement a moorland management plan. An agreed number of ewes must be removed from the site.	BAP species that may benefit include Juniper, Netted Mountain Moth, Woolly Willow and Black Grouse.	Moorland which is of conservation interest and would benefit from a reduced stocking density beyond the reduction required to rectify any identified overgrazing problem.

32. Away-wintering of sheep	Rural Priorities	- Preparation and implementation of a Moorland Management Plan. A justification is requiredwithin the Plan for the need for reduced winter grazing, in terms of anticipated improvementin habitat condition within the designated site;- The Plan will recommend an appropriate grazing regime that will sustain the moorlandhabitats and, where appropriate, lead to enhancement, describing indicators of success appropriate to the site;- The agreed number of ewes or hoggs must be removed from the designated site for at least 22weeks during the winter;- An annual record of management that will include details of the numbers and timing of stockAway-wintered must be submitted; and- If the indicators of success within the Moorland Management Plan for a particular year arenot met, the Plan should be reviewed and management adjusted accordingly – to ensure thereis no overgrazing on specified areas.	GAEC11: This option promotes the growth, structure and species composition of vegetation onthe land by limiting and managing grazing.The land manager must agree and implement a moorland management plan.The agreed number of ewes or hoggs must be removed from the site to another holding for atleast 22 weeks during the winter.The land manager must submit an annual management record showing the numbers and timing of livestock away-wintered.	General biodiversity protection.	In combination with a suite of moorland measures, it will deliver habitat condition targets on SSSIs and Natura Sites. It goes beyond the statutory obligations andwill deliver additional environmental objectives. A collaborative approach is desirable where livestock and deer have free range across management unit boundaries.

33. Off-wintering of sheep	Rural Priorities	The following actions will be undertaken:- The beneficiary will prepare and implement a Moorland Management Plan. A justification isrequired within the Plan for the need for reduced winter grazing, in terms of anticipated improvement in habitat condition within the designated site. -The Plan will recommend an appropriate grazing regime that will sustain the moorlandhabitats and, where appropriate, lead to enhancement, describing indicators of success appropriate to the site.- The agreed number of ewes or hoggs must be removed from the designated site for at least 22weeks during the winter.-An annual record of Management that will include details of the numbers and timing of stockoff-wintered must be submitted.- If the indicators of success within the Moorland Management Plan for a particular year arenot met, the Plan should be reviewed and management adjusted accordingly – to ensure thereis no overgrazing on specified areas.A collaborative approach is desirable where livestock and deer have free range acrossmanagement unit boundaries	GAEC11: This option promotes the growth,structure and species composition of vegetation onthe land by limiting and managing grazing.The land manager must agree and implement amoorland management plan.The agreed number of ewes or hoggs must beremoved from the site to in-bye land on the holdingfor at least 22 weeks during the winter months.The land manager must submit an annualmanagement record showing the numbers andtiming of livestock off-wintered.	General biodiversity protection.	In combination with a suite of moorland measures, it will deliverhabitat condition targets on SSSIs and Natura Sites. It goes beyond statutory obligations and willdeliver environmental objectives.

34. Muirburn and heather swiping	Rural Priorities	To create blocks of heather at different growth stages through a planned programme of burning or swiping.	GAEC6: A muirburn plan is required which details the muirburn to be carried out rather than simply following the muirburn code as required by GAEC6. The land manger must identify the total area of moorland within the business. Areas to be burned should be shown on a map and the proposed timing recorded. The proposed burning and control methods should be recorded. should, map the areas to be burned	BAP species that may benefit include Northern Brown Argus, Juniper, Skylark, Black Grouse.	Areas of Muirburn and heather
Field margins and boundaries					
35. Management of linear features (hedgerows and dykes)	LMO	This option aims to improve the landscape and increase biodiversity by creating and improving habitats for breeding birds, plants and other wildlife. We will support the cost of managing farm hedgerows, hedgerow trees and dykes by sensitive cutting and reinstatement as appropriate.	GAEC15: The land manager must undertake positive management to enhance the conservation value oflinear features.Hedgerows must be cut between 1 December and 1 March to ensure that there is food for birds over winter and that nests are not disturbed.Trees and shrubs should be planted at intervals to fill gaps.The hedge bottom must not be mown or grazes.	General biodiversity protection.	

36. Management of hedgerows	Rural Priorities	Enhancement of existing hedgerows through a controlled cutting regime for the benefit of invertebrates, small mammals and birds.	SMR9: Pesticides must not be applied within 2m of the hedge. GAEC15: The land manager must undertake positive management to enhance the conservation value of the hedge. Hedgerows must be cut between 1 December and 1 March to ensure that there is food for birds over the winter and that nests are not disturbed. Trees and shrubs should be planted at intervals to fill gaps. The hedge bottom must not be mown or grazes.	BAP species that may benefit include Song thrush, Bullfinch and Grey Partridge.	Established or beaten up hedge
37. Management of Extended Hedges	Rural Priorities	Support for creation of hedges with adjacent undisturbed grass margins, enhancing this habitat tosupport a range of plants, invertebrates, birds and small mammals.	SMR9: Pesticides must not be applied within 2m ofthe hedge. GAEC15: The land manager must undertake positive management to enhance the conservation value ofthe hedge.Hedgerows must be cut between 1 December and 1 March to ensure that there is food for birds over thewinter and that nests are not disturbed. Trees and shrubs should be planted at intervals tofill gaps. The hedge bottom must not be mown or grazes.	BAP species that may benefit include Grey Partridge, Linnett, Bullfinch and CornBunting.	A strip of arable or improved grassland situated alongside an existing or newly created hedge.

38. Management of grass margins and beetlebanks in arable fields	Rural Priorities & LMO	The aim of this option is to create a grass strip along the boundary of or across an arable field on which insects can over-winter and breed early in the season and to provide a barrier to soil erosion. The strips provide food and cover for birds and other wildlife and a habitat for the development of beneficial insects which can provide a useful form of biological control by attacking aphid populations in adjacent crops. Cross field strips on sloping fields will also help to reduce soil and nutrient run-off and the risk of erosion. The reduction in flow rates may also help to reduce flooding.	GAEC15. The land manager must create and manage a grass strip to provide environmental benefits. The land manager must sow a suitable mix of grass seed, including at least one species of nectar feeding plant.	Some BAP species that may benefit: Grey Partridge, Linnet, Bullfinch, Spotted Flycatcher, Corn Bunting, Purple Ramping-Fumitory, Cornflower.	Suitable areas will be identified through an environment/diffuse pollution audit. Where the grass area is designed, in relation to the degree of slope, to prevent or minimise erosion and thus the potential for the silting or diffuse pollution by nutrients of nearby watercourses and lochs. Any areas of soil compaction should be remedied before grass is planted.
Arable fields					

39. Biodiversity cropping on in-bye	Rural Priorities & LMO	The aim of this option is to increase the conservation value of arable land and to increasenumbers of declining species of bird, by encouraging traditional crop rotations that provide cover and feeding areas for birds.	If option is carried out under Land Managers Options - Each year you can change the location of this option but the amount applied for in any year must be maintained for fiveyears.If the option is carried out under Rural Priorities - The aim is to maintain a similar area of cropped land in each year of the plan, although minor adjustments to this area can be madeto allow for differences in field sizes. Scottish Ministers need to be given details at application stage of the fields to be „rotated" in this way, i.e. field identifiers and areameasurements. SMR9: This option does not permit the applicationof pesticides or herbicides .GAEC1: The land manager must sow crops that will provide cover and feeding areas for birds.Following harvest, the land must not be ploughed or cultivated before 1 March of the following year.	General biodiversity protection.	The option is available throughout Scotland. In-bye land means the part of a farm or croft other than hill and rough grazings. The bulk of this is to be used for arable and grassland production.Beneficiaries must not adopt this option on an area of land which is in conversion under an Organic Aid Scheme conversion agreement. Land receiving management payments under RSSand CPS is not eligible under this option
40. Management of cropped Machair	Rural Priorities	Support for traditional cropping of previously cultivated machair land, providing a feeding and breeding ground for birds and encourage a range of annual plants to grow and flower as the area reverts to grassland.	SMR9: Pesticides can only be applied with prior written approval of Scottish Ministers. GAEC1: Following harvest, the land must be left fallow to revert to natural grassland for a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 3 years.	Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species that may benefit include Corncrake, Skylark, Corn Bunting, Northern Colletes Bee and Great Yellow Bumblebee.	Previously cropped machair.

41. Management of conservation headlands	LMO	Leaving headlands free of broadleaf herbicides and insecticides will allow natural development of a varied flora within the headland, which will create favourable conditions for insects, small mammals and birds.	Headlands with a minimum width of 6 metres in arable fields on which cereal, linseed, oilseed or protein crops are being grown. SMR9: Broadleaf herbicides and insecticides can only be applied with prior written approval of Scottish Ministers. GAEC 1 Following harvest, stubbles may be retained until at least the end of February in the following year.	Some BAP species that may benefit: Grey Partridge, Linnet, Bullfinch, Corn Bunting.	Headlands with a minimum width of 6 metres in arable fields on which cereal, linseed, oilseed or protein crops are being grown.
42. Retention of winter stubbles	LMO	Support for retaining stubbles over the winter to provide cover and feed for birds	SMR9: This option does not allow the applicationof herbicides and insecticides after emergence ofthe crop.GAEC1: Stubbles must be left over winter until1 March.	General biodiversity protection, particularly wintering birds.	A site comprising arable land on which is grown a spring or winter crop of cereals, protein oroilseed.
Woodland and scrub					

43. Management of ancient wood pasture	Rural Priorities	To enhance and extend sites within existing ancient wood pasture to ensure continuity of habitatswhich will support a range of invertebrates, birds, plants and other wildlife. a) Where the open pasture element of the wood pasture is grassland, improved or unimproved, on the in-bye: b) Where the open pasture element of the wood pasture is acid grassland or heath, on the rough grazings	SMR9: Pesticides, lime, artificial fertiliser, farmyard manure or slurry must not be applied to the site. GAEC11: This option promotes the growth, structure and species composition of vegetation on the land by limiting and managing grazing. Livestock must be excluded for 6 consecutive weeks from 1 April until 15 June inclusive. At other times, grazing levels must be managed to maintain an average sward height of between 5 and 20 centimetres. Alternatively, the land manager must agree and implement a livestock management and grazing regime which will result in a sward height of between 5 and 20 centimetres.	BAP species that may benefit include Orange-fruited Elm Lichen, Bacidia Incompta (another Lichen); Dark-Bordered Beauty Moth, Hammerschmidtia Ferruginea (an Aspen Hoverfly), Juniper, Black Grouse and Red Squirrel.	Sites currently listed in, and candidate sites for, the "Inventory of Ancient Wood Pasture in Scotland" (maintained by SNH) will be eligible under this Scheme. This option may be adopted for ancient wood pasture sites where there are existing veteran trees and for areas which are contiguous with existing ancient wood pasture and now devoid of veteran trees, but where there is historical evidence, from 1st edition 1860 maps, that such a habitat has existed.

44. Management of scrub and tall herb communities	Rural Priorities	The aim of this option is to enhance native scrub vegetation and tall herb communities throughimproving the quality and increasing extent as well as maintaining existing areas of the habitat.	SMR9: This option does not permit the applicationof pesticides.GAEC11: This option promotes the growth, structure and species composition of vegetation onthe land by managing grazing.Grazing of the habitat must be positively managed to maintain the balance of the plant communities.Regular management of the vegetation is requiredto maintain suitable conditions for speciesOpen areas should be mown or flailed annually. Coppicing or thinning of shrubs should beundertaken to enhance structural diversity.	List of scrub types of high environmental value with characteristic species shownin SRDP p. 165. This will help the survival of specific BAP species e.g. Black Grouse and protect soils andwatercourses.	Scrub of high environmental value (as defined in the list of types below) that can be maintained or enhanced under this option where it would not be detrimental to the existing landscapecharacter or to sites of wildlife interest.Scrub includes all stages from scattered bushes to closed canopy vegetation dominated by locally native shrubs or tree saplings usually less than 5m tall occasionally with a few scattered trees.This includes carr, scrub in the uplands and lowlands (including wood edge habitats), montane scrub and coastal scrub.Scrub may be considered of high conservation importance for the following reasons:-Where the shrub species is of conservation importance in its own right, e.g. Juniper, Downy, Willow-Where other species associated with the scrub have high conservation importance e.g. lichen species associated with coastal hazel-Where the scrub occurs as a landscape element within an ecological unit, e.g. birch and willow at the edge of wet heaths and mires, at altitude scrub occurs at the interface between woodland and montane heath, and on sheltered coasts scrub and elfin woodland are part of anatural ecotone.
Water quality					

45. Arable reversion to grassland/ unfertilised grassland	Rural Priorities	Reduce losses of nitrogen and phosphate by changing the land use from arable cropping topermanent grassland, either ungrazed or with low stocking rates and with zero or low fertiliser input. There are only small losses of nitrate in drainage waters from arable reversion grassland and the permanent vegetation cover minimises the erosion of soil particles and loss of associated phosphate in surface run-off. Nitrogen: Very effective. Ungrazed grassland reduces N losses by over 95%. Annual losses can be about 2 kg N/ha of converted land, assuming a baseline leaching loss of 40-50 kg N/ha. For extensive grazing, losses are 20 kg N/ha per year.Phosphate: A study in England, PE0203 Measure 14 „Convert arable to beef and sheep", wasused. It was noted that the total phosphorus loss from all-arable land is some 3.8 kg/ha/year,whereas that from beef /sheep land is 1.6 kg TP/ha/year. However, this is more indicative of the long-term reduction, after a run-down of soil P contents over several years. For the short-term, a more valid comparison may be with intensive grassland where there will be high soil P contents.This suggests a smaller reduction.	SMR9: This option does not permit the use of pesticides.GAEC1: The land manager must cultivate and establish a permanent grass sward from land previously under arable cultivation.No further cultivation is allowed.	-	

Small units					
46. Conservation management plan with special measures for small units	Rural Priorities	To encourage a mosaic of habitats of conservation value across small units and within the crofting counties encourage community effort, through a management plan to maintain or enhance areas of conservation interest within the boundary of the crofting community.	SMR5: This option requires the preparation and implementation of a site-specific conservation management plan covering the entire holding in order to benefit birds, flora and fauna. GAEC 11: Grazing will be managed to promote the growth, structure and species composition of vegetation on the land. The plan must set out clear environmental objectives for the holding. The plan must include grazing management and positive management of special habitats.		Units with in-bye amounting to no more than 20 hectares on entry to the Scheme (excluding any apportionments, house and steading)
47. Grazing management of cattle	Rural Priorities	To encourage the creation of mosaics by using cattle of traditional or native breeds as a grazing management tool, providing significant benefits for both the natural heritage, landscape and the local economy.	SMR5: This option requires the preparation and implementation of a site-specific conservation management plan covering the entire holding in order to benefit birds, flora and fauna.GAEC11: This option promotes the growth, structure and species composition of vegetation onthe land by encouraging the grazing of (lighter) cattle of native or traditional breed.The plan must set out clear environmental benefits to be gained from cattle grazing.Overall livestock numbers must be carefully managed: the plan may require the removal of sheep to secure the desired conservation benefits.	The breeds of cow are acceptable under this Scheme option;Any of the following Scottish native and traditional breeds:Aberdeen Angus, Ayrshire, Belted Galloway, Galloway Highland, Luing, Shetland, Shorthorn, First crosses of these native breeds. The use of a continental bull across the herd is permitted.	Units with in-bye accounting to no more than 20 hectares on entry to the Scheme and any apportionments but excluding any share in the common grazings.

Planning					
48. Specialist agri-environment plan	Rural Priorities	The decision on whether funding will be made available for a specialist plan will lie with the Scottish Executive. Funding will only be available where potential beneficiaries are advised after the initial scoping stage that the proposed application is aligned with priorities set by the appropriate Regional Project Assessment Committee or in accordance with other national priorities and obligations. Support for the plan will only be available in conjunction with delivery of the concrete agri-environment commitments in that plan. Preparation of a specialist plan (excluding the costs of drafting basic business information) which requires the applicant to seek expert advice from a specialist advisor to ensure delivery of the proposed outcomes in an application for agri-environmental rural development funding.	The plan facilitates the selection and execution of concrete agri-environment commitments for positive management beyond the baseline.	General biodiversity protection.	

Table 60. Basic information on each option for measure 214 (payment description)

214 options	Number of different payment levels	Unit of measure on which payment are provided (per hectare/head/beneficiary/...)	Rate of support	Minimum level of payment / minimum criteria for payment (€)
1. Support for the conversion to and maintenance of organic farming	There are four payment levels, according to land type and payment available for converting and maintaining organic farming.	headage and ha	Annual hecterage payments. Arable conversion (1st and second year) € 321 maintenance € 88 (3rd to 5th year). Improved grassland conversion: € 153 and maintenance: € 73. Fruit and vegetable Conversion: € 438 and maintenance: € 88. Unimproved grassland/ rough grazing € 7.	€ 730 per annum, comprise at least 1 hectare and constitute a sustainable production unit.
Wildlife on farmland and other types of land				
2. Wild bird seed mix/ unharvested crop	One payment level	ha	Payment Rate € 571.24/ha	
3. Management of mown grassland for wildlife	One payment level	ha	Payment Rate € 255.32/ha	
4. Management of mown grassland for corn buntings	One payment level	ha	Payment Rate € 327.74/ha	
5. Management of mown grassland for Corncrakes	Two payment level dependent on option	ha	Payment Rates: option 1 - €395.66/ha, option 2 - €556.26/ha, option 3 - €1,008.86/ha	Minimum area to be included within prescription must be not less than 0.5 ha;
6. Management of grazed grassland for corncrakes	One payment level	ha	Payment rate €236.52/ha	
7. Creation and management of early and late cover for corncrakes	One payment level	ha	Payment Rate €456.98/ha	
8. Management of early and late cover for corncrakes	One payment level	ha	Payment rate € 1168/ha	
9. Management of open grazed or wet grassland for wildlife	One payment level	ha	Payment rate €162.06/ha	

10. Mammal and bird control	Two payment levels	A. payments by ha B. Payment per trap C. payment per ha	Payment rate option A: Predator control: €2.92/ha Payment rate: option B Crow control: €394.20 per trap with no more than 1 trap per hectare. Payment rate; option C Black Grouse & Capercaillie : Actual costs up to €10.95/ha	
11. Supplementary food provision for raptors	Three payment levels	ha	Supplementary food provision for Hen harriers: €1,570.96 per nest and no more than 1 feeding site per 5 hectares. Supplementary food provision for Golden eagles: €46.72 per carcass and the minimum area over which this activity will be undertaken is 1 hectare.	
12. Wardening for golden eagles	Two payments according to farm unit and per common grazing's committee	payment per farm unit Payment per common grazings committee	€80.30 per farm unit €119.72 per common grazing's committee	

13. Control of invasive non-native species	Various payments dependent on particular species sand method of control.	Payment per hectare and/ or payment per contractor rate	Rhododendron ponticum payments are capital items and payment rates are set out in the capital items list. In situations where there are special biodiversity or landscape considerations (for example on designated sites and high nature value woodlands), beneficiaries may opt to apply for payment based on actual costs of the eligible operations. For Japanese knotweed, giant hogweed and Himalayan balsam the following payment rate applies: €233.60 per ha per annum broken down into: - Contractor costs €187.98 per hectare per annum; and - Costs for .Glyphosate €45.62 per hectare per annum. For the control for red squirrel conservation using a single capture trap, the following payment rate will apply: €270.10 per trap-site per annum, broken down into: - Contractor rate of €27.01 per hour at 10 hours per annum - 10 hours total time spent a trapper annum - 5 trapping sessions per annum with 2 hours spent per trap per session (over 7-10 days). For grey squirrel control for the payment rate will be €162.06 per trap per annum, broken down into: - Contractor rate of €27.01 per hour at 6 hours per annum – 6 hours total time spent at atrap per annum – 3 trapping per	

14 Natural regeneration after cereals (NEW OPTION)	One payment level	ha	£406 per hectare per year	
Management of species rich areas				
14. Management of Species rich grassland	One payment level	ha	Payment rate €162.06/ha	
15. Bracken management programme for habitat enhancement	One payment level	ha	Payment Rate €40.88/ha	
16. Creation and management of species rich grassland	One payment level	ha	Payment Rate €326.41/ha	
17. Management of habitat mosaics	One payment level	ha	Payment Rate €151.84/ha	
18. Improvement of rush pasture for wildlife	One payment level	ha	Payment Rate €146/ha	
19. Management of wetland	One payment level	ha	Payment rate €131.40/ha	
20. Creation, restoration and management of wetland	One payment level	ha	Payment rate €330.21/ha	
21. Management/restoration of lowland raised bogs	Two payment levels	ha	Option A: Management – Payment rate €58.40/haOption B: Management plus grazing management - Payment rate €121.18/ha	
22. Creation and management of water margins and enhanced riparian buffer areas	One payment level	ha	Payment Rate €418.48/ha	
23. Management of flood plains	One payment level	ha	Payment Rate €56.94/ha	
24. Management of buffer areas for fens and lowland raised bogs	One payment level	ha	Payment Rate €391.13/ha	
25. Summer cattle grazing	One payment level	ha	Payment rate €1.90/ha.	
26. Management of coastal or serpentine heath	Three payment levels	ha	Payment rate €112.42/ha up to 30 ha, €64.24/ha next 40 ha and €1.90/ha thereafter	
27. Management of lowland heath	One payment level	ha	Payment Rate €179.58/ha	
28. Wildlife management on upland and peatland sites	One payment level	hs	Payment rate €1.02/hectare	

29. Management of moorland grazing	One payment level	ha	Payment rate €1.90/ha	
30. Management of moorland grazings on sites designated for their uplands and peatlands	One payment level	ha	Payment rate €2.92/ha	
31. Moorland-stock disposal	One payment level	ha	Payment Rate €28.66/ha.	
32. Away-wintering of sheep	One payment level	ha	Payment rate €30.66/ha	
33. Off-wintering of sheep	One payment level	ha	Payment rate €13.14/ha	
34. Muirburn and heather swiping	One payment level	ha	Payment Rate €97.82/ha	

35. Management of linear features (hedgerows and dykes)	Two payment level in regards to option type	per metre	Hedgerows: €0.15 per metre.Dyking: €0.15 per square metre.	Hedgerows and hedgerow trees: To meet EU requirements there is a limit of 50 metres ofhedgerow maintained per hectare of the land that is farmed by the beneficiary.Dykes: To meet EU requirements, the beneficiary will not be able to maintain more than 50square metres of dyke under this measure for every hectare of land farmed. The beneficiary willprepare a sketch map which clearly shows the location of the linear features to be managed. Thebeneficiary will need to keep this map for inspection purposes. Hedges or dykes which arereceiving funding under existing RSS, CPS, ESA Scheme, Land Management Contracts MenuScheme or Organic Aid Scheme agreements will not be eligible to apply for this measure.
36. Management of hedgerows	Two payment levels	per metre	Trimmed once in 3 years €1.36 per metre Trimmed once in 2 years €1.36 per metre	
37. Management of Extended Hedges	One payment level	per metre	Trimmed once in 3 years: €0.77 per metre.	

38. Management of grass margins and beetlebanks in arable fields	One payment level	ha	Payment Rate €691.69/ha	
Arable fields				
39. Biodiversity cropping on in-bye	Two payment levels	ha	Payment rate €103.57/ha. Payment rate where cereal crop is harvested by binder and stooks gathered into stacks €687.66/ha	
40. Management of cropped Machair	Three payment levels	ha	Payment rate Arable cropping €340.18/ha (without farmyard manure/seaweed) Payment rate €407.34/ha (with farmyard manure/seaweed) Payment rate supplement: When harvested by binder and stooks gathered into stacks €324.12.	
41. Management of conservation headlands	Three payment levels	ha	Payment Rate: €102.20/ha Premium Payment Rate: for no application of nitrogenous fertiliser to the headland €197.31/ha Payment rate supplement: for retaining conservation headland stubbles over winter €30.66/ha.	
42. Retention of winter stubbles	One payment level	ha	Payment Rate €140.16/ha	
43. Management of ancient wood pasture	Two payment levels	ha	Payment rate for in-bye €153.30/ha, Payment rate for rough grazings €73/ha.	

44. Management of scrub and tall herb communities	One payment level	ha	Payment Rate €137.24/ha	
Water quality				
45. Arable reversion to grassland/ unfertilised grassland	One payment level	ha	Payment Rate: €351.48 per hectare. This includes the cost of establishing the grass sward.	
Small units				
46. Conservation management plan with special measures for small units	Two payment levels	ha	Payment Rate: €36.50/ha plus fixed sum of €262.80. Payment rate Premium: €36.50/ha plus fixed sum of €401.50.	
47. Grazing management of cattle	Two payment levels	ha	Payment Rate: Introduction of cattle €398.58/haPayment Rate: Retention of cattle €270.10/ha	
Planning				

48. Specialist agri-environment plan	One payment level	ha	€1.5 per hectare per annum for first 150 hectares and €0.3 per hectare per annum for the next 100 hectares, up to a maximum of €1,275 per plan over 5 years.	There is a minimum support level of €225 per plan over 5 years. The support will in each case be restricted to a maximum of 20% of the income foregone and additional cost incurred due to the commitment given. Funding will only be available to beneficiaries who will have at least 1 hectare under agri-environment management to ensure the hectarage ceiling is not breached.

Determinants of participation and expected spillover mechanisms

Variable of spatial differentiation in uptake/participation (to add the measure indicators)

Table 61. Variables of spatial differentiation in uptake/participation.

Respondent: Dr Kathy Johnston, Senior Economist, Rural and Environment Analytical Services (REAS), Scottish Government						
		Variable of spatial differentiation in uptake/participation	**Axis addressed**	**Measure 212**	**Measure 214**	**Comments**
1	C	Succession legislation and regulation (e.g. Differences among areas in the succession tax)	1	N	?	
2	C	Average age or age distribution of the area (connected with past rural exodus)	1	N	?	
3	C	Easiness of Credit access (credit market imperfections: RDP payments could be offered as a loan guarantee)	1	N	?	Credit for 214 not needed as funding is provided for 'income forgone'.
4	C	Existing successor in the household	1	N	?	
5	C	Presence of a systems of training and advice (different between regions)	1	N	M	This could be a barrier as applicants are attracted by ease of implementation.
6	C	Farm size (operated land or ESU)	1,2,3	N	N	
7	C	Land market conditions	1,2	N	N	

9	C	Investment distribution (ratio of small vs. large investments)	1	N	?	Not clear does this refer to intensive vs. extensive systems?
10	C	Economic development of non-agricultural sector (might have a spill-over effect, so GVA in secondary and tertiary sector could also be a explanatory variable, or perhaps: labour productivity in the secondary and tertiary sectors to correct for the size of the region)	1,3	N	L	
11	C	dominant agricultural activity of the region (would also influence the performance of the measure)	1,2,3	N	M	
12	C	Ratio full- time/ part-time farming (full- time positive for implementation)	1,2,3	N	?	More employees easier to implement. This is more a question of number of employees and p/time f/time status, rather than ratio
13	C	Landscape conditions/opportunity		N	M	
14	C	geographical conditions/opportunity		H	M	
15	C	environmental conditions/opportunity	2,3	H	M	
16	C	Tourist opportunity (e.g. farm located on the neighbourhood of Wine and Dine Route)	3	N	L	
17	C	Availability of specialised and non specialised	3	N	M	

		labour (household or/end external)				
18	P	Budget per the measure	1,2,	H	L	The total budget for the programme has remained the same for 212 over the two programme periods. Budget is low for 214 others argued it should have been more – there have been historically low payments for AES per ha (compared to other EU Member States).
19	P	Targeting of measures to specific areas	1,2,3	NA	L	Currently targeting specific areas is weak but is currently being revised, hopefully in order to provide higher rates for certain options. What is meant by area?
20		Targeting of measures to specific farms	1,2,3	N	L	
21	P	Connection with other RDP measure eg budget allocated to joint implementation with other	1,3	N	L	

		measures				
22	P	Amount of payments per beneficiary/ha	1,2,3	H	L	Income forgone
23	P	Duration of contractual arrangement	2	N	M	
24	P	Object of investment (buildings, machinery, diversification)	1	NA	N	
25	P	Ratio of public VS private expenditure	1	NA	H	No private expenditure for 212. For 214 important due to intervention rates.
26	P	Ratio of private costs borne by the beneficiary/total eligible costs	1	NA	H	
27	P	Priority in the eligibility of some farm specialization	1	N	NA	
28	P	Weight or Percentage or distribution of the areas with natural handicaps (LFA)	2	H	NA	
29	P	Criteria used to identify the LFA	2	H	NA	
30	P	Eligibility of the farmers: Minimum land area (set by MS)	2	NA	L	Felt it possibly had an effect but unsure how to answer as did not have information to hand
31	P	Eligibility of the farmers: Undertake farming	2	NA	NA	

		for at least 5 years (common)				
32	P	Eligibility of the farmers: Application of Good Farming Practices (depend on the baseline and CC commitments)	2	NA	L	Felt it possibly had an effect but unsure how to answer as did not have information to hand
33	P	Type of operation, ratio of horizontal vs. targeted measures	2	?	?	
34	C	Stocking densities (NEW)	2	H	NA	
35	C	Consultancy/ advice agencies (NEW)	1,2,3,4	N	H	
	...	...	...			

Note: C means Context variable and P means policy design variable

Comments:

Included categories NA (not applicable) as some variables don't have any relevance to measure. Also a question mark was included for variables the respondent was unsure of meaning or answer.

Overall view from expert was that much of the information was difficult to give without supporting evidence.

212 was not very informative for uptake as basically there is a 100 % uptake as every eligible farmer/crofter is eligible for payments if they live within the LFA designated area (#80% of Scottish land area), so only really dependent on environmental/geographical conditions.

Indicators of spillover effect (to add the measure indicators)

Table 62. Spillover effects per measure.

Respondent: Dr Kathy Johnston, Senior Economist, Rural and Environment Analytical Services (REAS), Scottish Government						
code	**Spillover effects**	**Example of spillover effect**	**Axis involved**	**Measure 212**	**Measure 214**	**Comments**
1	Increase land prices in the neighbouring region		1	N	N	Relevant for Single farm payments (SFP) but not RDP. SFP capitalised as land values.
2	Changes in supply of labour in the neighbouring region		1	H	H	
3	Change in labour typology in the neighbouring region(labour force could move to more labour intensive production process following an increased supply of labour because increase in supply		1	H	H	

	generally reduces the wage)					
4	Increase the labour productivity in other regions due to delocalization (not necessarily surrounding Regions)	received payments for machinery from Emilia Romagna RDP and to move the machinery to other areas.	1	H	H	Downstream effect on labour supply
5	Increase availability of (cheaper) raw materials for downstream industries in other regions;		1	N	N	
6	Increased demand of production factors from upstream industries in other regions.		1	N	N	
7	Change the performance of biodiversity indicators in the neighbouring areas		2	N	N	Biodiversity no effect as options are too fragmented.
8	Change the performance of water quality indicators in the neighbouring areas	e.g. pollution diffusions or connected with		N	N	

		geophysical connectivity such as mountain, river flows etc.				
9	Change the performance of mitigation to climate change indicators in the neighbouring areas	e.g. pollution diffusions or connected with geophysical connectivity such as mountain, river flows etc.		N	N	
10	Increase GVA and rural labour in the neighbour region due to the maintenance of the farm activity in the area	payments in LFA in the Tuscany regions will increase the GVA and the rural labour in the border areas Emilia Romagna Mountain	2	H	H	
11	Increasing of Added Value of neighbouring regions or other regions due to contribute to the promotion	following the agricultural products chain	2	H	H	

	of typical product or organic production through continued use of agricultural land					
12	Increasing of Added Value of neighbouring regions or other regions due to commercialisation of the organic or integrated or endangered breeds production	eg increase organic production but commercialisation and sell in other regions	2	H	H	
13	Increasing job opportunity in the food sector for neighbouring regions	eg increase organic production but commercialisation and sell in other regions	2	N	N	
14	Increase net value added of the neighbouring region due to increasing the tourism		3	N	N	
15	Economic growth and employment creation in other	new highway could allows to have new	3	N	N	

	areas (Reach of new market due to more infrastructure)	market opportunity in different areas				
16	Increase demand for jobs due to labour movement or population migration in this area		3	N	N	
17	Displacement effect of measure on the neighbourhood areas	increased competitiveness of supported farms can have adverse effects on non-supported farms	1,2,3	N	N	
18	Draining resources (labour/capital) from other regions		1,2,3	N	N	

Comments:

This section was difficult to answer as Scotland has it's programme at national level and is part of an island, therefore spill over effects could potentially be seen as influencing England, the only adjoining RDP region. The respondent mentioned that where there is LFA area is not near England.

Therefore we asked respondent what would be most relevant to think of spillover at Programme to programme level or think of regional difference across Scotland from areas of high or low uptake. The respondent felt that the latter was relevant. Hence, spillover effects at a national SRDP level are not deemed relevant.

The general consensus was that only economic variable would show to have a spill over effect as with the agri-environmental options uptake is very fragmented and therefore there has been little indication of change.

More dependent on volume of money in area rather than specific option or measure.

Determinants of participation and expected spillover mechanisms

Variable of spatial differentiation in uptake/participation (to add the measure indicators)

Table 63. Variables of spatial differentiation in uptake/participation.

Respondent: Elisabeth Boyling, Statistician, Rural and Environment Analytical Services (REAS), Scottish Government						
		Variable of spatial differentiation in uptake/participation	**Axis addressed**	**Measure 212**	**Measure 214**	**Comments**

1	C	Succession legislation and regulation (e.g. Differences among areas in the succession tax)	1	NA	?	
2	C	Average age or age distribution of the area (connected with past rural exodus)	1	NA	?	
3	C	Easiness of Credit access (credit market imperfections: RDP payments could be offered as a loan guarantee)	1	NA	L	
4	C	Existing successor in the household	1	NA	?	
5	C	Presence of a systems of training and advice (different between regions)	1	NA	N	No advice is a barrier
6	C	Farm size (operated land or ESU)	1,2,3	NA	?	
7	C	Land market conditions	1,2	NA	N	
9	C	Investment distribution (ratio of small vs. large investments)	1	NA	?	More efficient to have lots of small or one large?
10	C	Economic development of non-agricultural sector (might have a spill-over effect, so GVA in secondary and tertiary sector could also be a explanatory variable, or perhaps: labour productivity in the secondary and tertiary sectors to correct for the size of the region)	1,3	NA	L	

11	C	dominant agricultural activity of the region (would also influence the performance of the measure)	1,2,3	NA	M	Grazing system
12	C	Ratio full- time/ part-time farming (full- time positive for implementation)	1,2,3	NA	?	
13	C	Landscape conditions/opportunity		H	M	
14	C	geographical conditions/opportunity		H	M	
15	C	environmental conditions/opportunity	2,3	H	M	
16	C	Tourist opportunity (e.g. farm located on the neighbourhood of Wine and Dine Route)	3	NA	L	
17	C	Availability of specialised and non specialised labour (household or/end external)	3	NA	M	
18	P	Budget per the measure	1,2,	H	L	
19	P	Targeting of measures to specific areas	1,2,3	NA	L	Maybe more so for next programme period for 214.
20		Targeting of measures to specific farms	1,2,3	NA	L	
21	P	Connection with other RDP measure eg budget allocated to joint implementation with other measures	1,3	NA	L	

22	P	Amount of payments per beneficiary/ha	1,2,3	H	NA	214 is income forgone.
23	P	Duration of contractual arrangement	2	NA	M	5 year commitments
24	P	Object of investment (buildings, machinery, diversification)	1	NA	?	
25	P	Ratio of public VS private expenditure	1	NA	H	
26	P	Ratio of private costs borne by the beneficiary/total eligible costs	1	NA	H	
27	P	Priority in the eligibility of some farm specialization	1	NA	NA	
28	P	Weight or Percentage or distribution of the areas with natural handicaps (LFA)	2	H	NA	
29	P	Criteria used to identify the LFA	2	H	NA	
30	P	Eligibility of the farmers: Minimum land area (set by MS)	2	NA	L	
31	P	Eligibility of the farmers: Undertake farming for at least 5 years (common)	2	NA	?	214 – not sure what eligibility criteria is
32	P	Eligibility of the farmers: Application of Good Farming Practices (depend on the baseline and CC commitments)	2	NA	?	214 – not sure what eligibility criteria is

33	P	Type of operation, ratio of horizontal vs. targeted measures	2	NA	?	214 – not sure what eligibility criteria is
34	C	Stocking densities (NEW)	2	H	NA	
35	C	Consultancy/ advice agencies (NEW)	1,2,3,4	N	H	

Note: C means Context variable and P means policy design variable

Comments:

Indicators of spillover effect (to add the measure indicators)

Table 64. Spillover effects per measure.

Respondent: Elisabeth Boyling, Statistician, Rural and Environment Analytical Services (REAS), Scottish Government						
code	**Spillover effects**	**Example of spillover effect**	**Axis involved**	**Measure 212**	**Measure 214**	**Comments**
1	Increase land prices in the neighbouring region		1	N	N	Relevant for Single farm payments (SFP) but not RDP.

						SFP capitalised as land values.
2	Changes in supply of labour in the neighbouring region		1	H		
3	Change in labour typology in the neighbouring region(labour force could move to more labour intensive production process following an increased supply of labour because increase in supply generally reduces the wage)		1	H		
4	Increase the labour productivity in other regions due to delocalization (not necessarily surrounding Regions)	received payments for machinery from Emilia Romagna RDP and to move the machinery to other areas.	1	H		
5	Increase availability of (cheaper) raw materials for downstream industries in other regions;		1			

6	Increased demand of production factors from upstream industries in other regions.		1			
7	Change the performance of biodiversity indicators in the neighbouring areas		2	N	N	
8	Change the performance of water quality indicators in the neighbouring areas	e.g. pollution diffusions or connected with geophysical connectivity such as mountain, river flows etc.		N	N	
9	Change the performance of mitigation to climate change indicators in the neighbouring areas	e.g. pollution diffusions or connected with geophysical connectivity such as mountain, river flows etc.		N	N	

10	Increase GVA and rural labour in the neighbour region due to the maintenance of the farm activity in the area	payments in LFA in the Tuscany regions will increase the GVA and the rural labour in the border areas Emilia Romagna Mountain	2			
11	Increasing of Added Value of neighbouring regions or other regions due to contribute to the promotion of typical product or organic production through continued use of agricultural land	following the agricultural products chain	2	H	H	
12	Increasing of Added Value of neighbouring regions or other regions due to commercialisation of the organic or integrated or endangered breeds production	eg increase organic production but commercialisation and sell in other regions	2	H	H	

13	Increasing job opportunity in the food sector for neighbouring regions	eg increase organic production but commercialisation and sell in other regions	2			
14	Increase net value added of the neighbouring region due to increasing the tourism		3			
15	Economic growth and employment creation in other areas (Reach of new market due to more infrastructure)	new highway could allows to have new market opportunity in different areas	3			
16	Increase demand for jobs due to labour movement or population migration in this area		3			
17	Displacement effect of measure on the neighbourhood areas	increased competitiveness of supported farms can have adverse effects on non-supported farms	1,2,3			

18	Draining resources (labour/capital) from other regions		1,2,3			

Comments:

Many of the cells were left blank this was predominately as the respondent didn't not know how to answer the question or have the resources to answer the question.

Checking information about implementation at programming level

6.1 SRDP monitoring system (SRDP, 2007)

First, the information to be captured from the system has been identified and passed to the IT teams to be incorporated into the monitoring system. The list has been derived based on the agreed indicators as well as the monitoring reports that will be produced. Decisions have been taken on whether the best way to capture the data is through the application form, claim form or some alternative. This process has also taken into account the fact that the different delivery mechanisms for the 2007-13 SRDP (LFASS, Rural Development Contracts, LEADER) have different data collection processes associated with them e.g. Single Application Form (SAF), Scottish Rural Payments Inspections Division (SGRPID) and Regional Project Assessment Committees (RPACS).

Secondly, common identifiers have been added to application and claim forms so that data sources can be linked to routine sources such as the agricultural census (June Agricultural Census, JAC). Every application will be identified using a Business Reference Number (BRN) and the applicant post code. This systematic approach ensures effective links between all applications and claims forms. For all applicants, age and gender information is recorded to allow reporting of indicators by these characteristics.

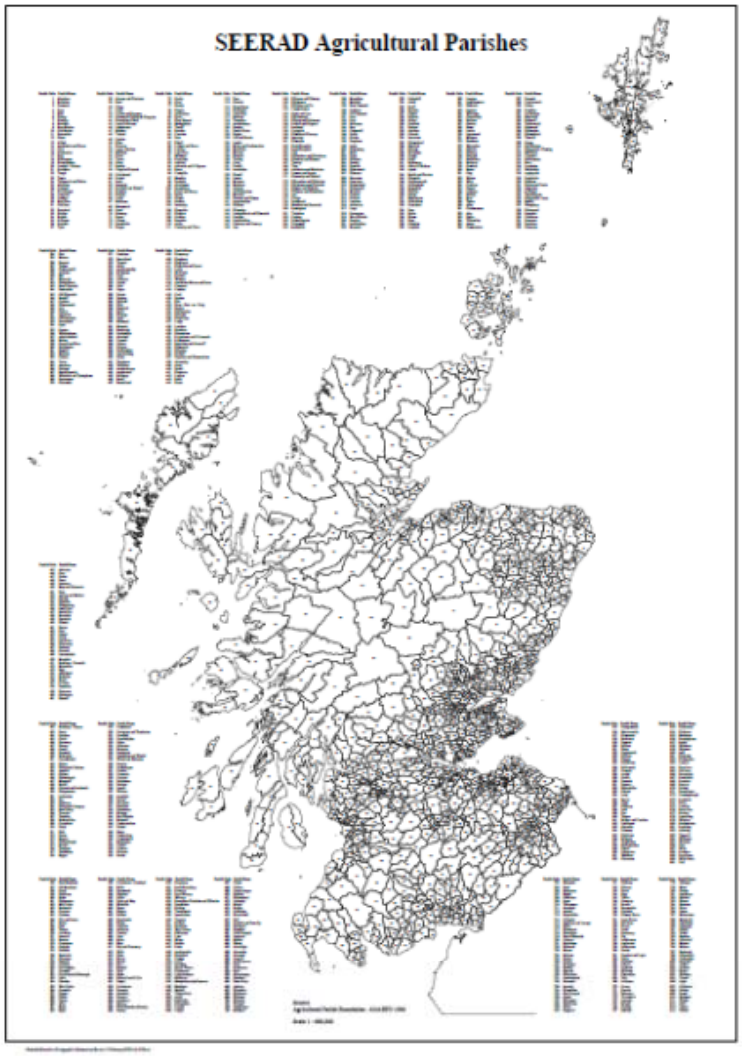
In general, input and output indicators are to be measured through information collected at the point of delivery, generally through administrative records though in occasions information is might be better obtained by carrying out surveys. Result indicators may be measured either through administrative records or through evaluation methods such as sample surveys (potentially available by June 2012). Impact indicators, on the other hand, will be determined at the evaluation stage, using input, output and result information but also other tools and wider sources of data to build up a picture of the net impact of the programme on its wider strategic objectives.

6.2 Summary:

The Scottish Government have agreed to provide data collected at ‘Business reference Number (BRN)’ level, this provides information on particular land managers who may have

multiple holdings, but the information will be represented as the main address/holding. The BRN can also be related to agricultural parishes[4] (Fig.1), which also can be fitted to NUTS administrative zone. The BRN datasets should provide information of farm characteristics (size, type etc.) and options and funding applied for and approved.

Figure.1 SEERAD (Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department) Scottish agricultural Parishes (Agricultural Parish Boundaries - SOAEFD 1996)



Comment:

We are still waiting for this dataset to be cleaned by the IT systems. Our Scottish Government contacts from the Rural and Environment Analytical Services are also are unclear of the exact

[4] There ar e a total of 891agricultural parishes in Scotland.

variables that will be provided. Therefore the table on 'general farm information for each measure' is aimed to be provided by June 2011, when this data is prepared and ready.

6.3.1 Measure name: 112 setting up of young farmers

Can you describe briefly the data collection system (e.g. when and who collects the information)

This measure comes under the delivery mechanism 'Rural Priorities' (RP) therefore data collection goes through one of the eleven 'Regional Project Assessment Committees' (RPACs).

Data will be collected at the point of delivery, generally through RPAC administrative records though there may be occasions when the information is better obtained by carrying out surveys.

Application and Assessment rounds for RPACs in the coming year are:

- Applications to be submitted by 15 June 2011
- Applications to be committed by 15 July 2011
- RPACs to be held from 19-30 September 2011

The most recent 10th Rural Priorities Funding Round, were projects are considered was February 2011, and results were announced on the 16th March 2011. Whilst it is stated that the RPACs would meet for assessment rounds three times a year, assessment rounds have typically occurred around every 6 months.

Table 65 Main data currently available about participation in individual measures (please list the records and the related info, per measure/action).

Record content	Delivery mechanism	Details and specifications	Scale (e.g. individual participant)	Years available
No. of assisted young farmers[OUTPUT]	112 output	Per young farmer	RDP region (NUTS 1)	Dec 2009
	Rural Priorities	Per young farmer	Per option in RDP region (NUTS 1)	March 2010
Total volume committed investment [OUTPUT]	112 output	In Euros	RDP region	Dec 2009
	Rural Priorities	Pounds	All RP options per RPAC region	30 August 2010

			(NUTS 1) and RDP region (NUTS 1)	
Total volume of investment (Spent) [OUTPUT]	311 output	In Euros	RDP region (NUTS 1)	Dec 2009

Comments:

There are only 10 beneficiaries for this measure in Scotland (Scottish Mid-term Evaluation report 2010), therefore this measure consequentially has limited information and could be considered as having negligible impact.

6.3.2 Measure name: 121 Farm Modernisation

Sub-measures:

- Crofting Counties Agricultural Grants Scheme
- Restructuring of agricultural businesses
- Modernisation through electronic data management
- Manure/slurry storage and treatment
- Short rotation coppice
- Support for renewable energy

Can you describe briefly the data collection system (e.g. when and who collects the information)

This measure is under three delivery mechanism Rural Priorities (RP), Land Managers options (LMOs) and Crofting Counties Agricultural Grants Scheme (CCAGS). Therefore options applied for under RP, data collection goes through one of the eleven 'Regional project Assessment Committees' (RPACs) and applications under LMOs and CCAGS, data will be collected by the Scottish Rural Payments Inspections Division (SGRPID).

Data will be collected at the point of delivery, generally through RPAC or SGRPID administrative records though there may be occasions when the information is better obtained by carrying out surveys.

Application and Assessment rounds for RPACs in the coming year are:

- Applications to be submitted by 15 June 2011
- Applications to be committed by 15 July 2011
- RPACs to be held from 19-30 September 2011

The most recent 10th Rural Priorities Funding Round, were projects are considered was February 2011, and results were announced on the 16th March 2011. Whilst it is stated that the RPACs would meet for assessment rounds three times a year, assessment rounds have typically occurred around every 6 months.

The scheme year for Land Managers Options runs from 15 May – 14 May of the following year. To apply applicants must:

• fill in a LMO application form LMO (2)

• fill in an IACS Single Application Form (SAF)

CCAGS has not deadline dates for applications and normally payments are made within 90 days of receiving a valid claim.

Table 66 Main data currently available about participation in individual measures (please list the records and the related info, per measure/action).

Record content	**Delivery mechanism**	**Details and specifications**	**Scale (e.g. individual participant)**	**Years available**
No. of farm holdings that received investment support [OUTPUT]	All 121	Per headage	RDP region (NUTS 1)	Dec 2009
	Rural Priorities (option dataset / MTE results)	Per case / No. of holdings	RDP region (NUTS 1)	March 2010 and Dec 2009
	LMO	Per producer	Per option per SGRPID	Oct 2010
	CCAGS	No. of holdings	RDP region (NUTS 1)	March 2010
Total volume committed investment [OUTPUT]	All 121	In Euros	RDP region (NUTS 1)	Dec 2009
	Rural Priorities (option dataset / MTE results)	Pounds / Euros	All RP options per RPAC region / RDP region (NUTS 1)	30 August 2010 / Dec 2009
	LMO	Pounds	Per option per SGRPID	Oct 2010
	CCAGS	Pounds	RDP region (NUTS 1)	March 2010
Total volume of (spent) investment [OUTPUT]	All 121	Euros	RDP region (NUTS 1)	June 2010
	Rural Priorities (MTE results)	In Euros	RDP region (NUTS 1)	Dec 2009

	LMO	-	-	-
	CCAGS	In Euros	RDP region (NUTS 1)	March 2010

Comments:

There are 6 options associated with this measure and data is available per option and SGRPID for the measure options that come under LMOs, but for RP this only has information at a much aggregated level; but for both these options hopefully more information that has spatial relevance will be available with the BRN.

6.3.3 Measure name: 212 Payments for farmers in areas of natural handicaps, other than mountain areas (Less Favoured Area)

Can you describe briefly the data collection system (e.g. when and who collects the information)

This measure comes under the one delivery mechanism 'Less Favoured Area Support Scheme' (LFASS). This single measure is applied by filling in the Single Application Form (SAF) needed for the annual claim. SAF applicants need to submit by May 17th 2011, this should be completed on an annual basis.

Data will be collected at the point of delivery, generally administrative records though there may be occasions when the information is better obtained by carrying out surveys.

Table 67 Main data currently available about participation in individual measures (please list the records and the related info, per measure/action).

Record content	Details and specifications	Scale (e.g. individual participant)	Years available
No. of supported holdings with natural handicaps, other than mountains [OUTPUT]	No. of holdings	RDP region (NUTS 1)	Dec 2009
Total volume committed investment [OUTPUT]	In Euros	RDP region (NUTS 1)	Dec 2009
Total volume of investment (Spent) [OUTPUT]	In Euros	RDP region (NUTS 1)	June 2010
Agricultural land area supported	Hectares	RDP region (NUTS 1)	Dec 2009

Comments:

The mid-term evaluation report indicates a 100% uptake for LFASS and has the biggest proportion and number of applicants in caparison to all other measures in the SRDP.

6.3.4 Measure name: 214 Agri-environmental Payments

Sub-measures

1. Support for the conversion to and maintenance of organic farming (214)

Wildlife on farmland and other types of land

2. Wild bird seed mix/ unharvested crop
3. Management of mown grassland for wildlife
4. Management of mown grassland for corn buntings
5. Management of mown grassland for corncrakes
6. Management of grazed grassland for corncrakes
7. Creation and management of early and late cover for corncrakes
8. Management of early and late cover for corncrakes
9. Management of open grazed or wet grassland for wildlife
10. Mammal and bird control
11. Supplementary food provision for raptors
12. Wardening for golden eagles
13. Control of invasive non-native species

Management of species rich areas

14. Management of Species rich grassland
15. Bracken management programme for habitat enhancement
16. Creation and management of species rich grassland
17. Management of habitat mosaics

Wetland features

18. Improvement of rush pasture for wildlife
19. Management of wetland
20. Creation, restoration and management of wetland
21. Management/restoration of lowland raised bogs
22. Creation and management of water margins and enhanced riparian buffer areas
23. Management of flood plains
24. Management of buffer areas for fens and lowland raised bogs

Moorlands

25. Summer cattle grazing
26. Management of coastal or serpentine heath
27. Management of lowland heath
28. Wildlife management on upland and peatland sites
29. Management of moorland grazing
30. Management of moorland grazings on sites designated for their uplands and peatlands
31. Moorland-stock disposal
32. Away-wintering of sheep
33. Off-wintering of sheep
34. Muirburn and heather swiping

Field margins and boundaries 35. Management of linear features (hedgerows and dykes) 36. Management of hedgerows 37. Management of Extended Hedges 38. Management of grass margins and beetlebanks in arable fields
Arable fields 39. Biodiversity cropping on in-bye 40. Management of cropped Machair 41. Management of conservation headlands 42. Retention of winter stubbles
Woodland and scrub 43. Management of ancient wood pasture 44. Management of scrub and tall herb communities
Water quality 45. Arable reversion to grassland/ unfertilised grassland
Small units 46. Conservation management plan with special measures for small units 47. Grazing management of cattle
Planning 48. Specialist agri-environment plan

Can you describe briefly the data collection system (e.g. when and who collects the information)

This measure comes under two delivery mechanism Rural Priorities (RP) and Land Managers options (LMOs). Therefore options applied for under RP data collection goes through of the eleven 'Regional project Assessment Committees' (RPACs) and applications under LMOs data will be collected by the Scottish Rural Payments Inspections Division (SGRPID).

Data will be collected at the point of delivery, generally through RPACs or SGRPID administrative records though there may be occasions when the information is better obtained by carrying out surveys.

Application and Assessment rounds for RPACs in the coming year are[5]:

- Applications to be submitted by 15 June 2011
- Applications to be committed by 15 July 2011
- RPACs to be held from 19-30 September 2011

The most recent 10th Rural Priorities Funding Round, were projects are considered was February 2011, and results were announced on the 16th March 2011. Whilst it is stated that the RPACs would meet for assessment rounds three times a year, assessment rounds have typically occurred around every 6 months.

A new fast-track approval process will be introduced for agri-environment projects under Rural Priorities, worth up to £50,000 on 'Natura Sites' and 'Sites of Special Scientific Interest' this will mean supplicants won't have to wait for the RPAC assessment rounds.

The scheme year for Land Managers Options runs from 15 May – 14 May of the following year. To apply applicants must:

- fill in a LMO application form LMO (2)
- fill in an IACS Single Application Form (SAF)

Table 68 Main data currently available about participation in individual measures (please list the records and the related info, per measure/action).

Record content	**Delivery mechanism**	**Details and specifications**	**Scale (e.g. individual**	**Years available**

[5] The assessment rounds will consider applications for Axis 2 projects only.

			participant)	
No. of farm holdings and other land managers receiving support [OUTPUT]	All 214	Per headage	RDP region (NUTS 1)	Dec 2009
	Rural Priorities	-	-	-
	LMO	Per producer	Per option per SGRPID	Oct 2010
Total volume committed investment [OUTPUT]	All 214	In Euros	RDP region (NUTS 1)	Dec 2009
	Rural Priorities	Pounds	All RP options per RPAC region	30 August 2010
	LMO	Pounds	Per option per SGRPID	Oct 2010
Total No. of contracts [OUTPUT]	All 214	Per headage	RDP region (NUTS 1)	Dec 2009
	Rural Priorities	Per case	Per option in RDP region (NUTS 1)	March 2010
	LMO	Per case	Per option per SGRPID	Oct 2010
Total area under agri-environmental support	All 214	Hectares	RDP region (NUTS 1)	Dec 2009
	Rural Priorities	-	-	-
	LMO	Hectares / Metres	Per option per SGRPID	Oct 2010

Comments:

There are 48 options associated under measure 214 and data is available per option related to SGRPID office allocations for the measure options that come under LMOs, but the RP only has this information at a very aggregated level, but for both these options hopefully more information that has spatial relevance will be available with the BRN dataset.

Also notably the data provided for 214 is jointly reported with measure 216 as currently it is not possible to separate the two sources of data.

6.3.5 Measure name: 311 Diversification in non-agricultural activities

Can you describe briefly the data collection system (e.g. when and who collects the information)

This measure is under one delivery mechanism 'Rural Priorities' (RP). Therefore options applied for under RP data collection goes through one of the eleven 'Regional project Assessment Committees' (RPACs).

Data will be collected at the point of delivery, generally through the RPAC administrative records though there may be occasions when the information is better obtained by carrying out surveys.

Application and Assessment rounds for RPACs in the coming year are:

- Applications to be submitted by 15 June 2011
- Applications to be committed by 15 July 2011
- RPACs to be held from 19-30 September 2011

The most recent 10th Rural Priorities Funding Round, were projects are considered was February 2011, and results were announced on the 16th March 2011. Whilst it is stated that the RPACs would meet for assessment rounds three times a year, assessment rounds have typically occurred around every 6 months.

Table 69 Main data currently available about participation in individual measures (please list the records and the related info, per measure/action)

Record content	**Delivery mechanism**	**Details and specifications**	**Scale (e.g. individual participant)**	**Years available**
No. of beneficiaries [OUTPUT]	311 output	Per case	RDP region (NUTS 1)	Dec 2009
	Rural Priorities	Per case	Per option in RDP region (NUTS 1)	March 2010
Total volume committed investment [OUTPUT]	311 output	In Euros	RDP region	Dec 2009
	Rural Priorities	Pounds	All RP options per RPAC region (NUTS 1)	30 August 2010
Total volume of investment (Spent) [OUTPUT]	311 output	In Euros	RDP region (NUTS 1)	Dec 2009

Comments:

There are only 6 beneficiaries for this measure in Scotland (Scottish Mid-term Evaluation report 2010), therefore this measure consequentially has limited information and could be considered as having negligible impact.

6.4 Final comments on data availability:

Current data collected (April, 2010):

- NUTS1 Scottish CMEF baseline indicators: we have data sources for each indicator, but indicators will not be updated annualy therefore cannot monitor impact trends.
- Quantitave RDP targets for each selected measure
- CMEF output indicators for each selected measure
- Impact indicators results are available for; new jobs created and safeguarded and GVA generated and safeguarded.
- Regional information on rural priorities and LMOs options.

Result indicators are potentially going to be available by June 2012.