

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR INTERNAL POLICIES

POLICY DEPARTMENT
STRUCTURAL AND COHESION POLICIES **B**

Agriculture and Rural Development

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**IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE FIRST PILLAR OF THE
CAP 2014 – 2020 IN THE
EU MEMBER STATES**

ANNEXES





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AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FIRST PILLAR OF THE CAP 2014 – 2020 IN THE EU MEMBER STATES

STUDY

ANNEXES

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Abstract

The 2014-2020 reform introduced many relevant changes in the tool box of the CAP. Within Pillar I, one of the most relevant issues has been that of direct payments, which became more targeted at specific goals than they have been in the past. Another key issue is the role of Member States in tailoring the new CAP according to the needs of their primary sector. Consequently, what we face today in the EU28 is a multifaceted form of agricultural support under a common EU framework.

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ANNEX I

ANNEX I.1 AUSTRIA

Flexibility between Pillars

	From Pillar I to Pillar II (art. 14.1) % of transfer per year	From Pillar II to Pillar I (art. 14.2) % of transfer per year	National strategy on how to use the additional resources (if exist)
Austria	No	No	

Active farmers, minimum activity and minimum requirements

Active farmer (AF) (article 9)						
	Threshold: 5,000 euro or below (art. 9.4)	Additional economic/professional requirements (art. 9.3)	National negative list (art. 9.2)	Criteria for being considered active farmer for persons staying in negative list (art. 9.2)	Minimum activity (art. 4.2.b)	Minimum requirements for receiving DP (art. 10)
Austria	1,250 euro	No	No	Businesses which are subject to the negative list are still eligible for direct payments as long as the direct payments received in the previous year were equal to or less than EUR 1,250	Yes, - Agricultural areas have to be covered at least by a greening during the vegetation period. - Appropriate maintenance measures have to be carried out once a year, or at least every other year in the case of alpine meadows ("Bergmähder"), unless the area is subject to other strategies (e.g. environmental protection, other national or project requirements)	Physical threshold (1.5 ha); financial threshold (150 euro) in case of coupled payments for cattle, sheep or goats grazing on alpine pastures only

Basic payment: regional or national model, internal convergence

	Keeping the existing payment entitlements (art. 21.3 and 25.9)	Regional or national model: number of regions and criteria (art. 23)	First allocation of payment entitlements: farmers entitled (24.1), limitations (art. 24.4-24.7), minimum size of holding (art. 24.9)	Internal convergence: step and method (art. 25 - 26)		SAPS (art. 36 - 37)	
				Model (art. 25.1-25.4)	Maximum decrease in initial unit value (art. 25.7)	Continuation of SAPS (art. 36.1)	Transitional payments for (art. 37)
Austria	Not relevant	National model	No extension of list to fruits, vegetables, ware potatoes, seed potatoes or ornamental plants and vineyard Yes extension to 2013 and reserve Yes reduction of entitlements	National flat rate payment in 2019 The final unit value is expected to amount to EUR 195 per hectare (without greening) The ceiling for the BPS may be increased by a maximum of 3% for a respective year	Not implemented	Not relevant	Not relevant

Reserve

	National or regional reserve (art. 30.2)	Percentage of reduction of basic payment (art. 30.3)	Use of the reserve (art. 30.6 and 30.7)
Austria	National	0.3%	The value of payment entitlements may be reduced linearly if the financial resources of the national reserve are insufficient for covering the payment entitlements of young farmers, farmers commencing their agricultural activity or farmers entitled for payment entitlements. Contrarily, the value of the national reserve may decrease in case the value or number of allocated payment entitlements is increased by virtue of a definitive court ruling or by virtue of a definitive administrative act of the competent authority. In accordance with Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, art. 30(7)c, the national reserve is reserved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for farmers who were prevented from being allocated payment entitlements as a result of force majeure or exceptional circumstances; - for the permanent linear increase of the value of all payment entitlements in case the national reserve exceeds 0.5%

Green payment (continued)

		Green payment			Permanent grassland (art. 45)	
	Equivalent practices. If yes, specify which. Eventual other disposal (art. 43.3, 43.5, 43.6)	Flat or individual payment (art. 43.9)	Regional application (art. 47.2)	Designation of permanent grassland in sensitive areas (art. 45.1)	Territorial application (national, regional, sub-regional or hoding level) (art. 45.2)	
Austria	Yes, Equivalent practices exist in the framework of the agro-environmental programme: Participation in the measure "Environmentally sound and biodiversity-promoting types of management (UBB)" substitutes the requirements regarding Ecological Focus Areas (EFA) and crop diversification (equivalent practice: "Creation of biodiversity protection sites on arable land")	Individual payment	No	Yes	National	

Green payment

		EFA (art. 46)			
	Area to be considered EFA (art. 46.2)	Use of the conversion and/or weighting factors set out in Annex X (art. 46.3)	Regional implementation (art. 46.5)	Collective implementation (art. 46.6)	Derogation for MMSS with more than 50% of their land covered by forest (art. 46.7)
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land lying fallow; - Landscape features in accordance with the rules on cross compliance; - Areas with short rotation coppice; Applicable coppice: Salix sp., Populus sp., Alnus incana, Alnus glutinosa, Fraxinus and Betula sp. The application of plant protecting products is permitted in the year of the replanting; - Areas with catch crops, or green cover established by the planting and germination of seeds; - Areas with nitrogen-fixing crops; applicable crops: fava beans, lupins, chickpeas, peas, clover, lentils, alfalfa, vetchling, soy beans, summer vetches, winter vetches, sweet lupins, mixture 	<p>To identify the number of hectares qualifying as EFA, a weighting factor (WF) is applied to each hectare depending on the land types listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land lying fallow (WF: 1.0); - Landscape features (WF: 1.0) ; - Areas with short rotation coppice (WF: 0.3); - Areas with catch crops, or green cover established by the planting and germination of seeds (WF: 0.3); - Areas with nitrogen-fixing crops (WF: 0.7) 	No	No	Not relevant

Payment for young farmers

	Percentage of national ceiling (max 2%) (art. 51)	Additional criteria as regards appropriate skill or training requirements (art. 50.3)	Method of calculation (art. 50.6-50.8)	Limitations (art. 50.9)	Lump sum amount per farmer (art. 50.10)
Austria	2% max	Yes	Applying art. 50.8The annual payment is calculated as 25% of the national average payment per hectare multiplied by the number of activated payment entitlements	max 40	Not implemented

Reduction of payments

Reduction of payment (art. 11)		
	Percentage of reduction and, eventually, differentiation for amount of payments	Treatment of salary linked to agricultural activity
Austria	100% of reduction for the part of the amount exceeding 150,000 euro	Yes deduction

Redistributive payment

Redistributive payment					
	Aims of the redistributive payment	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 42)	Regional application (art. 41.2)	Number of hectares per holding (art. 41.4) and graduation of payments (art. 41.5)	National or regional average redistributive payment per hectare (art. 41.4)
Austria	Not implemented				

Payments for areas with natural constraints

	Aims of the payment	Link with payment for areas with natural constraint in rural development programmes	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 49)	Limitation of the payment to certain areas (art. 49.2)	Number maximum of hectares per holding (art. 49.4)	Regional application (art. 49.5)
Austria	Not implemented					

Voluntary coupled support (continued)

	Aims of the payments	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 53.1 and 53.2)	Percentage for protein crops (art. 53.3)	Sector/product chosen	Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/product
Austria	The Voluntary Coupled Support (VCS) is aimed at supporting the maintenance of alpine pasture management	2.1%	Not implemented	The VCS is paid for cattle, sheep and goats grazing on alpine pastures. The VCS is granted for up to 290,000 GLU (grazing livestock units) in the respective year of application, which is broken down into cows (max. 124,714 GLU), other cattle (max. 149,262 GLU), ewes and she-goats (max. 12,871 GLU) and other sheep and goats (max. 3,153 GLU)	Cows 1.12% Other cattle 0.67% Ewes and she-goats 0.12% Other sheep and goats 0.01% Total 1.92% Own calculations based on Direktzahlungs-VO, para. 13(6) and Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, annex III
					Note: The total as identified in this table deviates from the total as indicated in MOG 2007, para. 8(1)6 (i.e. 2.1%).

Voluntary coupled support

	Resources devoted to each sector/product	Unit value of payment for each sector/product	Eligibility criteria for sector/product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit payment for the same sector/product	Territorial limitation of the support
	Cows other cattle ewes and she-goats other sheep and goats Total	EUR 7,732,268 EUR 4,627,122 EUR 798,002 EUR 97,743 EUR 13.255.135	The VCS amounts to EUR 62 per GLU for cows, ewes and she-goats and to EUR 31 per GLU for all other cattle, sheep and goats	In the case of cattle, animals of 24 months or older count as 1.0 GLU, animals of 6 up to 24 months as 0.6 GLU and calves up to 6 months as 0.4 GLU per head. In the case of sheep and goats, animals of 12 months or older count as 0.15 GLU and animals up to 12 months as 0.07 GLU per head (MOG 2007, para. 8f(2)). Payment is subject to compliance with the EU animal tagging and registration requirements (Direktzahlungs-VO 2014, para. 13(1)), submission of the multiple application for land areas and the alpine transhumance list ("Almauftriebsliste") (Direktzahlungs-VO 2014, para. 13(4)) as well as to a minimum duration of 60 days of grazing per animal and year (Direktzahlungs-VO 2014, para. 13(4)).	No The areas indicated as alpine pastures in the multiple application for land areas and in the Austrian alpine cadaster ("Almkataster") qualify as alpine pastures in the context of the VCS
Austria	Own calculations based on Direktzahlungs-VO, para. 13(6) and Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, annex III Note: The total as identified in this table deviates from the total as indicated in Reeh, 2014, p. 15 (i.e. 2.1%, -14.5 million EUR).				

Small farmer scheme

	Aims of the payments	Voluntary or automatic inclusion in small farmer scheme (art. 62.1 and 62.2)	Method of calculation of the amount of the payment (art. 63)	Amount of the payment (flat or individual depending on the model)
Austria	The Small Farmers Scheme (SFS) is implemented so as to "reduce the administrative costs linked to the management and control of direct support" and "to support the existing agricultural structure of small farms in the Union without countering the development towards more competitive structures"	Automatic for all farmers in receipt of less than EUR 1,250 of direct payments - other farmers who want to participate in the SFS need to submit an application by 15 Oct 2015;	63.2.a The annual payment is calculated as the total value of all the payments that should be annually allocated to the farmer up to a maximum of EUR 1,250 per year	individual (max 1,250 euro)

AUSTRIA

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ANNEX I.II BELGIUM

Flexibility between Pillars

	From Pillar I to Pillar II (art. 14.1)	From Pillar II to Pillar I (art. 14.2)	National strategy on how to use the additional resources (if exist)
	% of transfer per year	% of transfer per year	
Belgium (Flanders)	Yes, increasing from 5% (2015) to 10% (2019)	No	

Flexibility between Pillars

	From Pillar I to Pillar II (art. 14.1)	From Pillar II to Pillar I (art. 14.2)	National strategy on how to use the additional resources (if exist)
	% of transfer per year	% of transfer per year	
Belgium (Wallonia)	No	No	

Active farmers, minimum activity and minimum requirements

Active farmer (AF) (article 9)						
	Threshold: 5,000 euro or below (art. 9.4)	Additional economic/professional requirements (art. 9.3)	National negative list (art. 9.2)	Criteria for being considered active farmer for persons staying in negative list (art. 9.2)	Minimum activity (art. 4.2.b)	Minimum requirements for receiving DP (art. 10)
Belgium (Flanders)	0 euro, To be considered active farmer need comply only with the minimum activity	No	No (only 103 companies are on the negative list in Flanders)	<p>Any of the following:</p> <p>(a) the annual amount of direct payments is at least 5% of the total receipts obtained from non-agricultural activities</p> <p>(b) its agricultural activities are not insignificant, meaning that they represent at least one third of the total receipts obtained in the most recent fiscal year for which such evidence is available. The Flemish policy makers added that the most recent fiscal year for which they have data is 2013 (for calendar year 2015).</p> <p>(c) its principal business or company objects consist of exercising an agricultural activity. An agricultural activity shall be considered to be the principal business or company object of a legal person if recorded as a principal business or company object in an official business register. The Flemish policy makers explain that the quality of data regarding principal activity in the register "Banque Carrefour des Entreprises" is not guaranteed, thus, this register will not be used. Instead, farmers who are a priori not active should provide the administration with a copy of VAT attestations that allow the calculation of the principal activity. The Flemish policy makers also point out that they will follow the Eurostat & OECD definition of principal activity: "the principal (or main) activity is identified as the activity which contributes most to the total value added of a unit under consideration. The principal activity so identified does not necessarily account for 50% or more of the unit's total value added".</p>	Yes, The Flemish policy makers have also made an addition to the definition of minimum activity and thereby the definition of active farmer. That is, at least 50% or more of a farmer's eligible agricultural area should not consist of natural grassland. At the same time farmers should perform the minimum activity on at least 75% of the natural grassland. The definition of natural grassland is the following: "Natural grassland soils with rough grasses, grasses with a significant presence of mosses, herbaceous plants, or other little nutritious grasses, pasture grass or older grass with a certain degree of hampering weed".	Financial threshold (400 euro)

Active farmers, minimum activity and minimum requirements

Active farmer (AF) (article 9)						
	Threshold: 5,000 euro or below (art. 9.4)	Additional economic/professional requirements (art. 9.3)	National negative list (art. 9.2)	Criteria for being considered active farmer for persons staying in negative list (art. 9.2)	Minimum activity (art. 4.2.b)	Minimum requirements for receiving DP (art. 10)
Belgium (Wallonia)	350 euro. To be considered active farmer need comply only with the minimum activity.	No	No (only 1% of potential beneficiaries are on the negative list in Wallonia)	<p>Any of the following:</p> <p>(a) the annual amount of direct payments is at least 5% of the total receipts obtained from non-agricultural activities</p> <p>(b) its agricultural activities are not insignificant, meaning that they represent at least one third of the total receipts obtained in the most recent fiscal year for which such evidence is available. The Walloon policy makers added that the most recent fiscal year for which they have data is 2013 (for calendar year 2015). However, as the negative list is limited (i.e., 1% of cases), "the controls will be performed on a case by case basis and will depend on the kind of activities the companies have next to their agricultural activity."</p> <p>(c) its principal business or company objects consist of exercising an agricultural activity. An agricultural activity shall be considered to be the principal business or company object of a legal person if recorded as a principal business or company object in an official business register. The Walloon policy makers explain that the quality of data regarding principal activity in the register "Banque Carrefour des Entreprises" is not guaranteed, thus, this register will not be used. Instead, farmers who are a priori not active should provide the administration with a copy of VAT attestations that allow the calculation of the principal activity. The Walloon policy makers also point out that they will follow the Eurostat & OECD definition of principal activity: "the principal (or main) activity is identified as the activity which contributes most to the total value added of a unit under consideration. The principal activity so identified does not necessarily account for 50% or more of the unit's total value added".</p>	<p>Yes, The minimum activity has been defined by Walloon authorities as the annual or bi-annual activities as follows:</p> <p>a) For areas suitable for cultivation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the farmer should prevent scrub and woody encroachment of agricultural plots, while respecting and maintaining landscape features of these plots; - the farmer should cut woody vegetation between August 1 and September 30 of all agricultural parcels. <p>b) For areas suitable for grazing (permanent grasslands):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - grazing or mowing with dispensing of the mowing waste outside the plot at least once a year; - mowing accompanied by eliminating the cover and retaining the cuttings on the ground, once a year between the 1st of August and the 30th of September. 	Financial threshold (100 euro)

Basic payment: regional or national model, internal convergence

	Keeping the existing payment entitlements (art. 21.3 and 25.9)	Regional or national model: number of regions and criteria (art. 23)	First allocation of payment entitlements: farmers entitled (24.1), limitations (art. 24.4-24.7), minimum size of holding (art. 24.9)	Internal convergence: step and method (art. 25 - 26)		SAPS (art. 36 - 37)	
				Model (art. 25.1-25.4)	Maximum decrease in initial unit value (art. 25.7)	Continuation of SAPS (art. 36.1)	Transitional payments (art. 37)
Belgium (Flanders)	Not relevant	Single region	<p>Yes extension of list to fruits, vegetables, ware potatoes, seed potatoes or ornamental plants and vineyard</p> <p>Yes extension to 2013 and reserve</p> <p>Yes reduction of entitlements</p> <p>Yes minimum size</p>	Partial convergence 60%/90%	30%	Not relevant	Not relevant

Basic payment: regional or national model, internal convergence

	Keeping the existing payment entitlements (art. 21.3 and 25.9)	Regional or national model: number of regions and criteria (art. 23)	First allocation of payment entitlements: farmers entitled (24.1), limitations (art. 24.4-24.7), minimum size of holding (art. 24.9)	Internal convergence: step and method (art. 25 - 26)		SAPS (art. 36 - 37)	
				Model (art. 25.1-25.4)	Maximum decrease in initial unit value (art. 25.7)	Continuation of SAPS (art. 36.1)	Transitional payments (art. 37)
Belgium (Wallonia)	Not relevant	Single region	Yes extension of list to fruits, vegetables, ware potatoes, seed potatoes or ornamental plants and vineyard Yes minimum size	Partial convergence 60%/90%	30%	Not relevant	Not relevant

Reserve

	National or regional reserve (art. 30.2)	Percentage of reduction of basic payment (art. 30.3)	Use of the reserve (art. 30.6 and 30.7)
Belgium (Flanders)	Regional	3%	<p>Payment entitlements can be allocated to the following in priority order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) young farmers and to farmers commencing their agricultural activity 2) farmers in order to prevent land from being abandoned, including in areas subject to restructuring or development programmes relating to a form of public intervention 3) farmers in order to compensate them for specific disadvantages 4) farmers who were prevented from being allocated payment entitlements as a result of force majeure or exceptional circumstances <p>The regional reserve can also be used for the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5) If the regional reserve exceeds 0,5% of the annual regional ceiling for the basic payment scheme, it can also be used to linearly increase, on a permanent basis, the value of all payment entitlements under the basic payment scheme at regional level, provided that sufficient amounts remain available for allocations to cases 1), 2) and 3) (art. 30.7 letter e), and for covering the number of new entitlements or the value of existing entitlements where a farmer is entitled to receive payment entitlements or to increase the value of the existing ones by virtue of a definitive court ruling or by virtue of a definitive administrative act 6) cover the yearly needs for payments to be granted to young farmers commencing their agricultural activity and to farmers participating in the small farmers scheme

Reserve

	National or regional reserve (art. 30.2)	Percentage of reduction of basic payment (art. 30.3)	Use of the reserve (art. 30.6 and 30.7)
Belgium (Wallonia)	Regional	2%	<p>Payment entitlements can be allocated to the following in priority order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) young farmers and to farmers commencing their agricultural activity 2) farmers in order to prevent land from being abandoned, including in areas subject to restructuring or development programmes relating to a form of public intervention 3) farmers who were prevented from being allocated payment entitlements as a result of force majeure or exceptional circumstances <p>The regional reserve can also be used for the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4) cover the yearly needs for payments to be granted to young farmers commencing their agricultural activity and to farmers participating in the small farmers scheme

Green payment (continued)

		Green payment		Permanent grassland (art. 45)	
	Equivalent practices. If yes, specify which. Eventual other disposal (art. 43.3, 43.5, 43.6)	Flat or individual payment (art. 43.9)	Regional application (art. 47.2)	Designation of permanent grassland in sensitive areas (art. 45.1)	Territorial application (national, regional, sub-regional or hoding level) (art. 45.2)
Belgium (Flanders)	No	Individual payment		No	Regional

Green payment

		EFA (art. 46)			
	Area to be considered EFA (art. 46.2)	Use of the conversion and/or weighting factors set out in Annex X 46.3)	Regional implementation (art. 46.5)	Collective implementation (art. 46.6)	Derogation for MMSS with more than 50% of their land covered by forest (art. 46.7)
Belgium (Flanders)	<p>The following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1) land lying fallow, in accordance with Article 46(2)(a) 2) landscape features in accordance with Article 46(2)(b), including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. hedges or wooded strips b. trees in group and field copses c. field margins d. ponds e. ditches 3) buffer strips, in accordance with Article 46(2)(d) 4) hectares of agro-forestry, in accordance with Article 46(2)(e) 5) areas with short rotation coppice , in accordance with Article 46(2)(g) 6) areas with catch crops or green cover, in accordance with Article 46(2)(i) 7) areas with nitrogen-fixing crops in accordance with Article 46(2)(j), including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Lupin - Lupinus spp. ii. Clover -Trifolium spp. iii. Alfalfa - Medicago sativa iv. Faba bean - Vicia faba v. Vetch -Vicia spp. (except Vicia faba) 	Conversion and weighting factors in Annex X of R. 1307/2013 as well as Annex II R. 639/2014	No	Yes	Not relevant

Green payment (continued)

		Green payment		Permanent grassland (art. 45)	
	Equivalent practices. If yes, specify which. Eventual other disposal (art. 43.3, 43.5, 43.6)	Flat or individual payment (art. 43.9)	Regional application (art. 47.2)	Designation of permanent grassland in sensitive areas (art. 45.1)	Territorial application (national, regional, sub-regional or hoding level) (art. 45.2)
Belgium (Wallonia)	No	Individual payment		No	Regional

Green payment

		EFA (art. 46)			
	Area to be considered EFA (art. 46.2)	Use of the conversion and/or weighting factors set out in Annex X (art. 46.3)	Regional implementation (art. 46.5)	Collective implementation (art. 46.6)	Derogation for MMSS with more than 50% of their land covered by forest (art. 46.7)
Belgium (Wallonia)	<p>The following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1) land lying fallow, in accordance with Article 46(2)(a) 2) landscape features in accordance with Article 46(2)(b), including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. hedges or wooded strips b. trees in group and field copses c. field margins d. ponds e. ditches 3) buffer strips, in accordance with Article 46(2)(d) 4) hectares of agro-forestry, in accordance with Article 46(2)(e) 5) areas with short rotation coppice, in accordance with Article 46(2)(g) 6) areas with catch crops or green cover, in accordance with Article 46(2)(i) 7) areas with nitrogen-fixing crops in accordance with Article 46(2)(j), including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Lupin - <i>Lupinus</i> spp. ii. Clover - <i>Trifolium</i> spp. iii. Alfalfa - <i>Medicago sativa</i> iv. Faba bean - <i>Vicia faba</i> v. Vetch - <i>Vicia</i> spp. (except <i>Vicia faba</i>) 	Conversion and weighting factors in Annex X of R. 1307/2013 as well as Annex II R. 639/2014	No	No	Not relevant

Payment for young farmers

	Percentage of national ceiling (max 2%) (art. 51)	Additional criteria as regards appropriate skill or training requirements (art. 50.3)	Method of calculation (art. 50.6-50.8)	Limitations (art. 50.9)	Lump sum amount per farmer (art. 50.10)
Belgium (Flanders)	2%	Yes	Applying art. 50.8 The annual payment is calculated as 25% of the regional average payment per hectare multiplied by the number of activated payment entitlements	max 90	Not implemented

Payment for young farmers

	Percentage of national ceiling (max 2%) (art. 51)	Additional criteria as regards appropriate skill or training requirements (art. 50.3)	Method of calculation (art. 50.6-50.8)	Limitations (art. 50.9)	Lump sum amount per farmer (art. 50.10)
Belgium (Wallonia)	1.8%	Yes	Applying art. 50.8 The annual payment is calculated as 25% of the regional average payment per hectare multiplied by the number of activated payment entitlements	max 90	Not implemented

Reduction of payments

Reduction of payment (art. 11)		
	Percentage of reduction and, eventually, differentiation for amount of payments	Treatment of salary linked to agricultural activity
Belgium (Flanders)	100% of reduction for the part of the amount exceeding 150,000 euro	No deduction

Reduction of payments

Reduction of payment (art. 11)		
	Percentage of reduction and, eventually, differentiation for amount of payments	Treatment of salary linked to agricultural activity
Belgium (Wallonia)	Not implemented	

Redistributive payment

Redistributive payment				
Aims of the redistributive payment	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 42)	Regional application (art. 41.2)	Number of hectares per holding (art. 41.4) and graduation of payments (art. 41.5)	National or regional average redistributive payment per hectare (art. 41.4)
Belgium (Flanders)	Not implemented			

Redistributive payment

Redistributive payment				
Aims of the redistributive payment	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 42)	Regional application (art. 41.2)	Number of hectares per holding (art. 41.4) and graduation of payments (art. 41.5)	National or regional average redistributive payment per hectare (art. 41.4)
Belgium (Wallonia)	<p>17%</p> <p>[If projected at a national level, however, the percentage is not more than 10%]</p>	No	30	<p>- 37% of the regional average payment</p> <p>- Estimated amount of redistributive payment: 115€ per ha/entitlement</p>

Payments for areas with natural constraints

Aims of the payment	Link with payment for areas with natural constraint in rural development programmes	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 49)	Limitation of the payment to certain areas (art. 49.2)	Number maximum of hectares per holding (art. 49.4)	Regional application (art. 49.5)
Belgium (Flanders)	Not implemented				

Payments for areas with natural constraints

Aims of the payment	Link with payment for areas with natural constraint in rural development programmes	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 49)	Limitation of the payment to certain areas (art. 49.2)	Number maximum of hectares per holding (art. 49.4)	Regional application (art. 49.5)
Belgium (Wallonia)	Not implemented				

Voluntary coupled support (continued)

	Aims of the payments	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 53.1 and 53.2)	Percentage for protein crops (art. 53.3)
Belgium (Flanders)	<p>Cattle farming is characteristic of the Northern Zone (i.e., Flanders). Almost 32% of all farms in Flanders keep suckler cows, while 72% of the total herd of veal calves is situated in the province of Antwerp. The profitability of cattle farming, however, is, on average, extremely low compared to other agricultural sectors. At the same time, cattle farmers are often faced with disrupting price volatility. Moreover, ex-ante studies of the Flemish Department of Agriculture and Fisheries indicate that the 2015 CAP reform creates an important redistribution of support between farmers. The farmers losing most support are beef and dairy producers, in particular the veal farmers and the beef cattle farmers. Considering the full supply chain, beef is, after pork, the main branch of the meat industry. The meat industry is a key pillar of the food sector in Belgium and in the Northern zone in particular. The latter has currently even become the main industrial sector within the manufacturing industry. The meat sector is the second most important sub-sector in terms of employment and of value added. Therefore, the vulnerability at income level and the threat to the supply and the balance of the beef market warrant attention and justify the decision to channel coupled support to the beef & veal sector</p>	<p>2015: 11% 2016: 11% 2017: 11% 2018: 11% 2019: 11% 2020: 11%</p>	<p>Not implemented</p>

Voluntary coupled support

Sector/product chosen	Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/product	Resources devoted to each sector/product	Unit value of payment for each sector/product	Eligibility criteria for sector/product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit payment for the same sector/product	Territorial limitation of the support
	% referred to 2015 national ceiling - the transfer to Pillar II (BE-FI: 248,364,011€ - 12,418,201€ = 235,945,810€)	(Note: financial year 2016 estimations)	Annually set: the annual unit amount results from the ratio between the amount fixed for the measure and the number of animals eligible for the support in the relevant year			
Belgium (Flanders) Beef & veal: suckler cows	10,00%	23.594.581	139€ per head	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A specific definition of suckler cow and specialized cattle farmer - The regional reference: the total number of suckler cows calved in 2013 (both mother and calf are of the meat type) - The individual reference (or suckler cow quotum) of the active farmer is granted in 2015 based on the average number of eligible suckler cows that were present at the farm in 2012 and 2013. For young starting farmers a customized scheme is provided, whereby a quotum is allocated for at least 20 suckler cows. No quotum is granted when the entire (old) quotum was sold in or after the reference period (2012 and 2013) - Regional reserve: intended for raising the (initial) quotum of young starting farmers with 15 units; for farmers that held a herd of at least 20 suckler cows in 2014; for any specific problem cases; after the 2015 campaign: to be determined later (priority for starters) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eligibility criteria for herds and suckler cows (retention period/calving/meat type, by a list of herds) - Rules for minimum yearly activation of the quota and for transfer 	Not available	[Northern Zone: Flanders]
Beef & veal: veal calves	1,00%	2.359.458	9€ per head	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Veal calves according to Regulation (EU) 1308/2013, annex VII, part I, ; specialized veal calf farmers as recognized by the Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain - Regional reference: the 2013 veal calf population - Eligibility requirements related to the origin of new born calves (BE); to the period of retention of the veal calves on the farm; to their identification and registration 	Not available	[Northern Zone: Flanders]

Voluntary coupled support (continued)

	Aims of the payments	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 53.1 and 53.2)	Percentage for protein crops (art. 53.3)
Belgium (Wallonia)	The official general aim of the VCS implementation in Wallonia was aligned with the provisions of Article 52(3): "To support specific types of farming or specific agricultural sectors which are particularly important for economic, social or environmental reasons and undergo certain difficulties". The Walloon policy makers chose four products, for which they provided very thorough and elaborate justifications. Of course, this is explained by the high relative percentage of coupled support chosen	2015: 21.3% 2016: 21.3% 2017: 21.3% 2018: 21.3% 2019: 21.3% 2020: 21.3%	Not implemented

Voluntary coupled support (continued)

Sector/product chosen	Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/product	Resources devoted to each sector/product	Unit value of payment for each sector/product	Eligibility criteria for sector/product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit payment for the same sector/product	Territorial limitation of the support
	% referred to 2015 national ceiling - the transfer to Pillar II (BE-Wa: 287,711,989€ - OE = 287,711,989€)	(Note: financial year 2016 estimations)	Annually set: the annual unit amount results from the ratio between the amount fixed for the measure and the number of animals eligible for the support in the relevant year			
Belgium (Wallonia)	18,80%	€ 313.557.614	152 per head	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following breeds are considered to be eligible, as cows from these crosses: Aberdeen Angus, Aubrac, Bazadaise, Belgian Blue, Blonde d'Aquitaine, Charolais, Chianina, Dikbil (Roodbont), Galloway, Limousin, Parthenaise, Piedmontese, Red improved, Red Meadow, Salers, Scottisch Highland dairy races and mixed are excluded from aid: an animal that has changed racial type (meat, mixed or slag) during its life is not eligible only animals correctly identified according to the Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 will be eligible eligible animals are female cattle meat type whose age is between 18 and 84 months the eligibility of these animals is subject to a calving rate of 50% and detention of at least 50% of calves for a period of 3 months a minimum of 10 eligible animals is needed to receive the premium <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the number of eligible animals is capped at 250 per holding individual reference is equal to 80% of the number of eligible animals held in 2013, the remaining 20% being the regional reserve 	Not available	[Southern Zone: Wallonia]

Voluntary coupled support

Sector/product chosen	Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/product	Resources devoted to each sector/product	Unit value of payment for each sector/product	Eligibility criteria for sector/product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit payment for the same sector/product	Territorial limitation of the support
Beef & veal: female bovine of meat type	1,10%	€ 18.346.457	136 per head	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The following are considered to be mixed breeds, as cows from these crosses: Abondance, Blue Mixed deals, Fleckvieh, Montbéliarde, Normande, Pie- Rouge de l'Est, Simmental • an animal that has changed racial type (meat, mixed or slag) during its life is not eligible • only animals correctly identified according to the Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 will be eligible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • annual premium per eligible animal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • eligible animals are female cattle of mixed type • the eligibility of these animals is subject to a 100% rate of calving and detention of at least 50% of calves for a period of 3 months • a minimum of 10 eligible animals is needed to receive the premium <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the number of eligible animals is capped at 100 per holding • individual reference is equal to 100% of the number of eligible animals held in 2013; this reference may be increased by a maximum of 5% per year • new entrants: a new entrant receives from the year n + 1, a single reference to 100% in the number of cattle eligible year n; during the first 5 years of installation, this individual reference may be increased each year up to 15% 	Not available	[Southern Zone: Wallonia]
Milk and milk products: female bovine of dairy type	1,17%	€ 19.543.044	28 per head	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The following are considered dairy breeds, as cows from these crosses: Brown Swiss, Jersey, Swedish Red, Black Holstein, Red Holstein, Danish Red • An animal that has changed racial type (meat, mixed or slag) during its life is not eligible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum 10 female dairy-type bovine that have calved on the holding between 01/04 (year n) and 30/09 (year n) • Maximum 100 eligible animals per farm on the holding between 01/04 (year n) and 30/09 (year n) • 100% calving compared to the number of awarded animals must take place between 01/10 (year n-1) and 30/09 (year n) • 25% of these calves must be held at least 3 consecutive months <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference year: 2013 • Individual reference 2015 (z2015) = 100% of the number of eligible animals held in 2013 on the basis of livestock held in 2015 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of max. 5% per annum of the individual reference • New entrants: Number of premiums = number of eligible animals owned by n-1; During the first 5 years of installation, increased max. 15% per annum of the individual reference 	Not available	[Southern Zone: Wallonia]
Sheepmeat	0,23%	€ 3.806.990	27 per head	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · annual premium per eligible animal • only animals correctly identified according to the Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 will be eligible for coupled aid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • eligible animals are females of the older than 6 months • a minimum of 30 eligible animals is needed to receive the premium • the number of eligible animals is capped at a maximum of 400 per holding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • individual reference is equal to 100% of the number of eligible animals held in 2013 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the maximum individual reference may increase 5% per year • new entrants: a farmer will be granted in the year n + 1 individual reference equal to 100% of the number of eligible animals in year n. During the first five years of installation, this individual reference may be increased each year (15% per year) 	Not available	[Southern Zone: Wallonia]

Small farmer scheme

Aims of the payments	Voluntary or automatic inclusion in small farmer scheme (art. 62.1 and 62.2)	Method of calculation of the amount of the payment (art. 63)	Amount of the payment (flat or individual depending on the model)
Belgium (Flanders)	Not implemented		

Small farmer scheme

Aims of the payments	Voluntary or automatic inclusion in small farmer scheme (art. 62.1 and 62.2)	Method of calculation of the amount of the payment (art. 63)	Amount of the payment (flat or individual depending on the model)
Belgium (Wallonia)	Not implemented		

BELGIUM FLANDERS

SOURCES > NATIONAL DOCUMENTATION

Core legal document: Decision of the Flemish Government establishing the rules for the direct payments to farmers under the support schemes of the Common Agricultural Policy No C – 2014/36845 published at the Government's Gazette on 08-12-2014

Flemish Department of Agriculture and Fisheries: Info retrieved from the special section on the Ministry website:

<http://lv.vlaanderen.be/nl/landbouwbeleid/landbouwbeleid-eu/gemeenschappelijk-landbouwbeleid-glb-2020>

Flemish Department of Agriculture and Fisheries presentations:

New CAP presentation 1 – BPS, reserve & young farmers

New CAP presentation 2 – Green payments

New CAP presentation 3 – VCS

DG Agri forms

Member States Factsheets, European Commission, DG Agri, retrieved from here:

http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/statistics/factsheets/index_en.htm

BELGIUM WALLONIA

SOURCES - NATIONAL DOCUMENTATION

Core legal document: Decision of the Walloon Government executing the regime of direct payments to farmers published at the Government's Gazette on 12-02-2015

Walloon Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment: Info retrieved from the special section on the Ministry website:

http://agriculture.wallonie.be/apps/spip_wolwin/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=25

Walloon Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment documents:

New CAP presentation 1

New CAP presentation 2

Guide on Greening

Guide for young farmers

DG Agri forms

Member States Factsheets, European Commission, DG Agri, retrieved from here:

http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/statistics/factsheets/index_en.htm

ANNEX I.III BULGARIA

Flexibility between Pillars

	From Pillar I to Pillar II (art. 14.1)	From Pillar II to Pillar I (art. 14.2)	National strategy on how to use the additional resources (if exist)
	% of transfer per year	% of transfer per year	
Bulgaria	No	No	

Active farmers, minimum activity and minimum requirements

Active farmer (AF) (article 9)						
	Threshold: 5,000 euro or below (art. 9.4)	Additional economic/professional requirements (art. 9.3)	National negative list (art. 9.2)	Criteria for being considered active farmer for persons staying in negative list (art. 9.2)	Minimum activity (art. 4.2.b)	Minimum requirements for receiving DP (art. 10)
Bulgaria	3,000 euro	No	Yes, is added: Governmental and municipal administrations and divisions of those Their principal business activity is not agriculture	The following: (b) its agricultural activities are not insignificant: the total receipts obtained from agricultural activities in the most recent fiscal year for which such evidence is available, represent at least one third (1/3) of the total receipts obtained in the most recent fiscal year for which such evidence is available. (c) its principal business or company objects consist of exercising an agricultural activity: - Code of economic activity according the Commercial register, checked at the National Statistical Institute for sole traders and legal persons – commercial entities. - Code of economic activity according the BULSTAT Register, checked at the National Statistical Institute for the natural persons and legal persons – non-commercial entities	No	Physical threshold (0.5 ha) or financial threshold (100 euro) only in case of farmers with animal related VCS

Basic payment: regional or national model, internal convergence

	Keeping the existing payment entitlements (art. 21.3 and 25.9)	Regional or national model: number of regions and criteria (art. 23)	First allocation of payment entitlements: farmers entitled (24.1), limitations (art. 24.4-24.7), minimum size of holding (art. 24.9)	Internal convergence: step and method (art.25 - 26)		SAPS (art. 36 - 37)	
				Model (art. 25.1-25.4)	Maximum decrease in initial unit value (art. 25.7)	Continuation of SAPS (art. 36.1)	Transitional payments (art. 37)
Bulgaria	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Yes	Yes

Reserve

	National or regional reserve (art. 30.2)	Percentage of reduction of basic payment (art. 30.3)	Use of the reserve (art. 30.6 and 30.7)
Bulgaria	Not relevant		

Green payment (continued)

	Green payment			Permanent grassland (art. 45)	
	Equivalent practices. If yes, specify which. Eventual other disposal (art. 43.3, 43.5, 43.6)	Flat or individual payment (art. 43.9)	Regional application (art. 47.2)	Designation of permanent grassland in sensitive areas (art. 45.1)	Territorial application (national, regional, sub-regional or holding level) (art. 45.2)
Bulgaria	No	Flat payment	No	No	National

Green payment

EFA (art. 46)					
	Area to be considered EFA (art. 46.2)	Use of the conversion and/or weighting factors set out in Annex X	Regional implementation (art. 46.5)	Collective implementation (art. 46.6)	Derogation for MMSS with more than 50% of their land covered by forest (art. 46.7)
Bulgaria	<p>Article 46(2):</p> <p>a) land lying fallow</p> <p>b) terraces</p> <p>c) landscape features: hedges or wooded strips, isolated trees, trees in line, trees in groups and field copses, field margins, ponds, ditches.</p> <p>d) buffer strips</p> <p>f) strips of eligible hectares along forest edges - Strips without production</p> <p>g) areas with short rotation coppice</p> <p>i) Areas with catch crops or green cover</p> <p>j) Areas with nitrogen-fixing crops</p> <p>Alfalfa-Bean-Chickpea-Clover-Faba bean-Lentil-Lupin-Pea-Vetch-Birdsfoot trefoil</p> <p>Other crops: Sainfoin-Soya bean-Bitter vetch-Peanut</p>	<p>Conversion and weighting factors in Annex X of R. 1307/2013 as well as Annex II R. 639/2014:</p> <p>a) conversion factor not applicable - weighting factor 1</p> <p>b) conversion 2 - weighting 1</p> <p>c) hedges conversion 5 - weighting 2 isolated trees conversion 20 - weighting 1,5 trees in line conversion 5 weighting 2 trees in group conversion n.a. - weighting 1,5 field margins conversion 6 - weighting 1,5 ponds conversion n.a. - weighting 1,5 ditches conversion 3 - weighting 2</p> <p>d) conversion 6 - weighting 1,5</p> <p>f) conversion 6 - weighting 1,5</p>	No	No	Not relevant

 Payment for young farmers

	Percentage of national ceiling (max 2%) (art. 51)	Additional criteria as regards appropriate skill or training requirements (art. 50.3)	Method of calculation (art. 50.6-50.8)	Limitations (art. 50.9)	Lump sum amount per farmer (art. 50.10)
Bulgaria	0,47% in 2015 0,58% from 2016	Yes	Applying art. 50.7 The annual payment is calculated as 25% of SAPS multiplied by the number of eligible hectares that the farmer has declared	max 30	Not implemented

 Reduction of payments

Reduction of payment (art. 11)		
	Percentage of reduction and, eventually, differentiation for amount of payments	Treatment of salary linked to agricultural activity
Bulgaria	5% of reduction for the part of the amount exceeding 150,000 euro; after applying this reduction 100% (capping) for the part of the amount exceeding 300,000 euro	Yes deduction

Redistributive payment

Redistributive payment					
	Aims of the redistributive payment	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 42)	Regional application (art. 41.2)	Number of hectares per holding (art. 41.4) and graduation of payments (art. 41.5)	National or regional average redistributive payment per hectare (art. 41.4)
Bulgaria	to strengthen employment and take into account the diversity of Bulgarian farms benefiting from direct support.	7,07% in 2015 7,05% in 2016 7,05% in 2017 7,03% in 2018 7,02% in 2019 7,02% in 2020	No	30 ha	- percentage of the national average payment 36,26% Estimated amount of the redistributive payment 76,69 euro/ha

Payments for areas with natural constraints

	Aims of the payment	Link with payment for areas with natural constraint in rural development programmes	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 49)	Limitation of the payment to certain areas (art. 49.2)	Number maximum of hectares per holding (art. 49.4)	Regional application (art. 49.5)
Bulgaria	Not implemented					

Voluntary coupled support (continued)

Aims of the payments		Percentage of national ceiling (art. 53.1 and 53.2)	Percentage for protein crops (art. 53.3)
Officially:			
To support specific types of farming or specific agricultural sectors			
Bulgaria	Milk Cows: to support crisis of milk sector The buying-in prices of a cow's milk are not enough to cover production costs.	percentage of Annex II of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 was allocated to voluntary coupled support	percentage of Annex II of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 was allocated to protein crops
	Meat Cows and Heifers: to have incentive for sector characterized by low productivity of the beef and veal sector		
	Cows under selection control: to support crisis of milk sector and the low productivity of a milk cows, meat cows and buffalo cows	2015 15%	2015 2%
	Ewes and She-goats: to support the negative trends in the sector	2016 15%	2016 2%
	Ewes and She-goats under selection control: to support the decrease in the total yield of meat from sheep and goats that is an indicator for a risk of abandonment of production	2017 15%	2017 2%
		2018 15%	2018 2%
	Buffaloes: the low productivity, the weak profitability and the negative margin between purchase prices and production costs	2018 15%	2018 2%
		2019 15%	2019 2%
	Fruit: to support crisis in fruit and vegetables production Vegetables: to support crisis in fruit and vegetables production		
	Vegetables (greenhouse production): to support crisis in fruit and vegetables production		
Protein Crops: to prevent abandonment of sector and compensate crisis situation in animal breeding sector			

Voluntary coupled support (continued)

Sector/product chosen	Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/product	Resources devoted to each sector/product	Unit value of payment for each sector/product	Eligibility criteria for sector/product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit payment for the same sector/product	Territorial limitation of the support
	% referred to annex V reg 1307/2013 (year 2015) 790.909.000€	The amount fixed for financing	The estimated per unit amount of support 2015	For all Measure 1. identifications animals declared 2. retention period for the claimed animals shall be at least 80 days 3. animals under selection control may receive support only under one of coupled measures		
Milk Cows	3,02%	23 919 001 € for each year	123€ / unit for each year	at least 10 (inclusive) and more milk cows which are intended for milk production; animals claimed for support under the CSS for Meat Cows and Heifers shall not be eligible for support under the CSS for Milk Cows.		
Meat Cows and Heifers	1,61%	12 714 163 € for each year	114€ / unit for each year	Keep 5 (inclusive) and more meat cows which are intended for meat production and/or heifers; animals claimed for support under the CSS for Milk Cows shall not be eligible for support under the CSS for Meat Cows and Heifers.		
Bulgaria Cows under selection control	1,48%	11 707 851 € for each year	198€ / unit for each year	keeping 10 (inclusive) and more (together or separately) milk cows (intended for milk production) and/or meat cows (intended for meat production); support shall be granted for animals under selection control – milk cows (intended for milk production) and/or meat cows (intended for meat production)	no diferenciacion	no territorial limitation
Ewes and She-goats	0,58%	4 611 040 € for each year	6€ / unit for each year	support shall be granted to farmers breeding from 10 (inclusive) to 49 (inclusive) ewes and/or she-goats; the animals born after 31.12.2009 shall be identified with an ordinary and an electronic ear tags with a identical identity number.		
Ewes and She-goats under selection control	0,83%	6 562 358 € for each year	31€ / unit for each year	keeping 50 (inclusive) and more ewes and/or she-goats. Support shall be granted for animals which are under selection control; the animals born after 31.12.2009 shall be identified with an ordinary and an electronic ear tag with identical identity number		
Buffaloes	0,35%	2 767 713 € for each year	215€ / unit for each year	support shall be granted to farmers keeping 10 (inclusive) and more buffaloes.		

Voluntary coupled support

Sector/product chosen	Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/product	Resources devoted to each sector/product	Unit value of payment for each sector/product	Eligibility criteria for sector/product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit payment for the same sector/product	Territorial limitation of the support	
Bulgaria	Support for Fruit	2,53%	20 024 464 € for each year	507€ / unit for each year	support shall be granted to farmers who have claimed for support under the scheme and have minimum of 0.5 ha eligible areas with any of the following fruit crops (together or separately): strawberry, raspberry, apple, pear, apricot peach and nectarine, plum cherry, walnut, table grape; minimum size of the agricultural parcel should be at least 0.1 ha.		
	Vegetables	2,26%	17 861 580 € 18 061 780 € 18 162 790 € 18 362 080 € 18 561 370 € 18 561 370 €	470€ / unit in 2015 475€/ unit in 2016 478€ / unit in 2017 483€ / unit in 2018 485€ / unit in 2019 488€ / unit in 2020	minimum 0.5 ha eligible areas with: vegetables field production: Tomato; Pepper; Cucumber; Gherkin; Cabbage; Onion mature; Eggplant; Carrot; Peas-green; Garden green beans; Garlic mature; Potato; watermelon; Melon; Pumpkin and/or vegetables greenhouse production: Tomato; Pepper; Cucumber; support under this measure is paid only for areas with vegetables field production with minimum size of the parcel 0.1 ha;		
	Vegetables (greenhouse production)	0,34%	2 650 000 €	2500€ / unit	minimum size of the agricultural parcel should be at least 0.1 ha. minimum 0.5 ha eligible areas: vegetables greenhouse production: Tomato; Pepper; Cucumber and/or vegetables field production: Tomato; Pepper; Cucumber; Gherkin; Cabbage; Onion mature; Eggplant; Carrot; Peas-green; Garden green beans; Garlic mature; Potato; Watermelon; Melon; Pumpkin; support under this measure is paid only for areas with vegetables greenhouse production with minimum size of the parcel 0.1 ha.	no diferenciacion	no territorial limitation
	Protein Crops	2,00%	15 818 180 € 15 848 980 € 15 864 520 € 15 895 180 € 15 925 840 € 15 925 840 €	156€ / unit in 2015 157€ / unit from 2017	minimum size of the agricultural parcel should be at least 0.1 ha; Support shall be granted to farmers with eligible areas of minimum 0.5 ha of any (together or separately) of the following protein crops: beans, lentils, chickpeas, forage peas for grain, peanuts, soya, broad beans, lucerne, sainfoin, vetch, lover, vigna, bitter vetch, lupine, bird's foot trefoil;		
					minimum size of the agricultural parcel shall be at least 0.1 ha.		

Small farmer scheme

	Aims of the payments	Voluntary or automatic inclusion in small farmer scheme (art. 62.1 and 62.2)	Method of calculation of the amount of the payment (art. 63)	Amount of the payment (flat or individual depending on the model)
Bulgaria	Not to create too many expectations in farmers intending to apply for support under the Small Farmers Scheme.	Voluntary	63.2.a The annual payment is calculated as the total value of all the payments that should be annually allocated to the farmer up to a maximum of EUR 1,250 per year	individual (min 500 euro - max 1,250 euro)

BULGARIA

SOURCES

All the information is taken from DG Agri decision of the Bulgarian authorities and from the REGULATION (EU) No 1307/2013, No 1378/2014, OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL, AND REGULATION No 639/2014 OF THE COMMISSION.

ANNEX I.IV CROATIA

Flexibility between Pillars

	From Pillar I to Pillar II (art. 14.1)	From Pillar II to Pillar I (art. 14.2)	National strategy on how to use the additional resources (if exist)
	% of transfer per year	% of transfer per year	
Croatia	No	Yes, 15% (2015-2019)	

Active farmers, minimum activity and minimum requirements

	Active farmer (AF) (article 9)			Criteria for being considered active farmer for persons staying in negative list (art. 9.2)	Minimum activity (art. 4.2.b)	Minimum requirements for receiving DP (art. 10)
	Threshold: 5,000 euro or below (art. 9.4)	Additional economic/professional requirements (art. 9.3)	National negative list (art. 9.2)			
Croatia	5,000 euro	No	No	Direct payments received in the previous year were equal to or less than EUR 5,000 or that the annual amount of direct payments is at least 5% of the total receipts that it obtained from non-agricultural activities, or that its agricultural activities constitute at least 1/3 of their income, or that they have agriculture registered as their main activity	No	Physical threshold (1 ha) or financial threshold (100 euro) only in case of coupled payments for animals

Basic payment: regional or national model, internal convergence

	Keeping the existing payment entitlements (art. 21.3 and 25.9)	Regional or national model: number of regions and criteria (art. 23)	First allocation of payment entitlements: farmers entitled (24.1), limitations (art. 24.4-24.7), minimum size of holding (art. 24.9)	Internal convergence: step and method (art.25 - 26)		SAPS (art. 36 - 37)	
				Model (art. 25.1-25.4)	Maximum decrease in initial unit value (art. 25.7)	Continuation of SAPS (art. 36.1)	Transitional payments (art. 37)
Croatia	No	National model	Yes extension of list to fruits, vegetables, ware potatoes, seed potatoes or ornamental plants and vineyard Yes extension to 2013 and reserve Yes reduction of entitlements Yes minimum size	Partial convergence 60%/100%	Not applied	Not relevant	Not relevant

Reserve

	National or regional reserve (art. 30.2)	Percentage of reduction of basic payment (art. 30.3)	Use of the reserve (art. 30.6 and 30.7)
Croatia	National	3%	As a matter of priority, the national reserve will be used for allocation of payment entitlements to young farmers and farmers commencing their agricultural activity. Other uses of the national reserve will be in accordance with points a), b), c), e) and f) of Article 30.7 of EU Regulation 1307/2013

Green payment (continued)

	Green payment			Permanent grassland (art. 45)	
	Equivalent practices. If yes, specify which. Eventual other disposal (art. 43.3, 43.5, 43.6)	Flat or individual payment (art. 43.9)	Regional application (art. 47.2)	Designation of permanent grassland in sensitive areas (art. 45.1)	Territorial application (national, regional, sub-regional or holding level) (art. 45.2)
Croatia	No	Individual payment	No	N/A	National

Green payment

		EFA (art. 46)			
	Area to be considered EFA (art. 46.2)	Use of the conversion and/or weighting factors set out in Annex X (art. 46.3)	Regional implementation (art. 46.5)	Collective implementation (art. 46.6)	Derogation for MMSS with more than 50% of their land covered by forest (art. 46.7)
Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • land lying fallow • landscape features (hedges or wooded strips, isolated trees, trees in line, trees in group, ponds, ditches, traditional stone walls) • buffer strips, including buffer strips covered by permanent grassland • strips of eligible hectares along forest edges • areas with short rotation coppice with no use of mineral fertiliser and/or plant protection products • areas with catch crops or green cover • areas with nitrogen-fixing crops 	Conversion and weighing factors will be stipulated by the minister of agriculture in accordance with Art. 42.2 of the Act on Agriculture.	No	No	Not relevant

Payment for young farmers

	Percentage of national ceiling (max 2%) (art. 51)	Additional criteria as regards appropriate skill or training requirements (art. 50.3)	Method of calculation (art. 50.6-50.8)	Limitations (art. 50.9)	Lump sum amount per farmer (art. 50.10)
Croatia	2% max	Yes	Applying art. 50.6.b The annual payment is calculated as 25% of the national average value of basic payment by the number of entitlements that the farmer has activated	max 25	Not implemented

Reduction of payments

Reduction of payment (art. 11)	
Percentage of reduction and, eventually, differentiation for amount of payments	Treatment of salary linked to agricultural activity
Croatia	Not implemented

Redistributive payment

Redistributive payment					
	Aims of the redistributive payment	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 42)	Regional application (art. 41.2)	Number of hectares per holding (art. 41.4) and graduation of payments (art. 41.5)	National or regional average redistributive payment per hectare (art. 41.4)
Croatia	Redistribution of direct payments in favour of small holdings	10%	No	20 ha	77 EUR/ha in 2015

Payments for areas with natural constraints

	Aims of the payment	Link with payment for areas with natural constraint in rural development programmes	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 49)	Limitation of the payment to certain areas (art. 49.2)	Number maximum of hectares per holding (art. 49.4)	Regional application (art. 49.5)
Croatia	Not implemented					

Voluntary coupled support (continued)

	Aims of the payments	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 53.1 and 53.2)	Percentage for protein crops (art. 53.3)	Sector/product chosen
Croatia	Support to sectors that are particularly important for economic, social or environmental reasons and that undergo certain difficulties.	13%	2%	The VCS will be paid for cows in milk production, beef, sheep and goats, vegetables, fruit, sugar beet and protein crops

Voluntary coupled support

	Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/product	Resources devoted to each sector/product	Unit value of payment for each sector/product	Eligibility criteria for sector/product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit payment for the same sector/product	Territorial limitation of the support
Croatia	The envelope for VCS will be allocated as follows: - protein crops: 2,00% - other crops: 13%, of which: - milk: 45,55% - beef: 25,45% - sheep and goats: 9,00% - sugar beet: 11,64% - fruit and vegetables: 7,45% (source: document on the Croatian model of the reformed CAP)	Annual amount of the envelope for VCP will be determined by the Government in accordance with Art. 44.4 of the Act on Agriculture.	In accordance with the annual amount determined by the Government.	Eligibility criteria will be stipulated by an ordinance of the minister of agriculture in accordance with Art. 44.3 of the Act on Agriculture.	not applicable	not applicable

 Small farmer scheme

	Aims of the payments	Voluntary or automatic inclusion in small farmer scheme (art. 62.1 and 62.2)	Method of calculation of the amount of the payment (art. 63)	Amount of the payment (flat or individual depending on the model)
Croatia	Reduction of administrative costs and support to the existing agricultural structure of small farms.	Automatic for all farmers in receipt of less than EUR 657 of direct payments - other farmers who want to participate in the SFS need to submit an application	63.2.b The annual payment is calculated as the total value of all the payments that should be allocated in 2015	individual

CROATIA

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Zakon o poljoprivredi (Act on Agriculture), adopted by the Croatian Parliament on 6 March 2015 and published in the Official Gazette No. 30 of 17 March 2015

Available at the web site: www.nn.hr

ANNEX I.V CYPRUS

Flexibility between Pillars

	From Pillar I to Pillar II (art. 14.1)	From Pillar II to Pillar I (art. 14.2)	National strategy on how to use the additional resources (if exist)
	% of transfer per year	% of transfer per year	
Cyprus	No	No	

Active farmers, minimum activity and minimum requirements

Active farmer (AF) (article 9)						
	Threshold: 5,000 euro or below (art. 9.4)	Additional economic/professional requirements (art. 9.3)	National negative list (art. 9.2)	Criteria for being considered active farmer for persons staying in negative list (art. 9.2)	Minimum activity (art. 4.2.b)	Minimum requirements for receiving DP (art. 10)
Cyprus	5,000 euro	No	No	Any of the following: (a) the annual amount of direct payments is at least 5% of the total receipts obtained from non-agricultural activities in the most recent fiscal year (y-1) (b) its agricultural activities are not insignificant and amount to at least 1/3 of the total receipts in the most recent fiscal year (y-1) (c) its principal business or company objects consist of exercising an agricultural activity	Yes, a) for areas naturally kept in a state suitable for <u>cultivation</u> an annual plowing is required. This plowing has to take place during the months of Spring (i.e., March, April, May) b) for areas naturally kept in a state suitable for <u>grazing</u> , the grazing itself or at least seeding the pasture The minimum activity has to be carried out in at least 50% of the eligible area.	Physical threshold (0.3 ha) or financial threshold (100 euro) only in case of animal-related coupled support

Basic payment: regional or national model, internal convergence

	Keeping the existing payment entitlements (art. 21.3 and 25.9)	Regional or national model: number of regions and criteria (art. 23)	First allocation of payment entitlements: farmers entitled (24.1), limitations (art. 24.4-24.7), minimum size of holding (art. 24.9)	Internal convergence: step and method (art.25 - 26)		SAPS (art. 36 - 37)	
				Uniform unit value (2015 or subsequent years) (art. 25.1-25.4)	Maximum decrease in initial unit value (art. 25.7)	Continuation of SAPS (art. 36.1)	Transitional payments (art. 37)
Cyprus	Not relevant	National model	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Yes	Cyprus decided to defer this decision due to national budget constraints

Reserve

	National or regional reserve (art. 30.2)	Percentage of reduction of basic payment (art. 30.3)	Use of the reserve (art. 30.6 and 30.7)
Cyprus	Not relevant		

Green payment (continued)

	Green payment			Permanent grassland (art. 45)	
	Equivalent practices. If yes, specify which. Eventual other disposal (art. 43.3, 43.5, 43.6)	Flat or individual payment (art. 43.9)	Regional application (art. 47.2)	Designation of permanent grassland in sensitive areas (art. 45.1)	Territorial application (national, regional, sub-regional or holding level) (art. 45.2)
Cyprus	No	Flat payment	N/A	No	National

Green payment

EFA (art. 46)					
Area to be considered EFA (art. 46.2)	Use of the conversion and/or weighting factors set out in Annex X (art. 46.3)	Regional implementation (art. 46.5)	Collective implementation (art. 46.6)	Derogation for MMSS with more than 50% of their land covered by forest (art. 46.7)	
Cyprus	<p>The following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - land lying fallow, in accordance with Article 46(2)(a) - landscape features in accordance with Article 46(2)(b), yet, entering into force <u>as of 2016</u>, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. isolated trees b. field margins - buffer strips in accordance with Article 46(2)(d) - hectares of agro-forestry in accordance with Article 46(2)(e) - afforested areas in accordance with Article 46(2)(h) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - areas with nitrogen-fixing crops in accordance with Article 46(2)(j), including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Pea - Pisum spp. ii. Alfalfa - Medicago sativa iii. Chickpea - Cicer spp. iv. Lentil - Lens culinaris v. Faba bean - Vicia faba vi. Vetch - Vicia spp. (except Vicia faba) vii. Bean - Phaseolus spp. viii. Bean - Vigna spp. ix. Clover - Trifolium spp. addition of other crops: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> x. Lathyrus spp. 	Conversion and weighting factors in Annex X of R. 1307/2013 as well as Annex II R. 639/2014	No	No	Not relevant

 Payment for young farmers

	Percentage of national ceiling (max 2%) (art. 51)	Additional criteria as regards appropriate skill or training requirements (art. 50.3)	Method of calculation (art. 50.6-50.8)	Limitations (art. 50.9)	Lump sum amount per farmer (art. 50.10)
Cyprus	1%	No	Applying art. 50.8 The annual payment is calculated as 25% of the national average payment per hectare multiplied by the number of eligible hectares that the farmer has declared	max 90	Not implemented

 Reduction of payments

Reduction of payment (art. 11)	
Percentage of reduction and, eventually, differentiation for amount of payments	Treatment of salary linked to agricultural activity
Cyprus	No deduction
5% of reduction for the part of the amount exceeding 150,000 euro	

 Redistributive payment

Redistributive payment				
Aims of the redistributive payment	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 42)	Regional application (art. 41.2)	Number of hectares per holding (art. 41.4) and graduation of payments (art. 41.5)	National or regional average redistributive payment per hectare (art. 41.4)
Cyprus	Not implemented			

Payments for areas with natural constraints

Aims of the payment	Link with payment for areas with natural constraint in rural development programmes	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 49)	Limitation of the payment to certain areas (art. 49.2)	Number maximum of hectares per holding (art. 49.4)	Regional application (art. 49.5)
Cyprus	Not implemented				

Voluntary coupled support (continued)

	Aims of the payments	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 53.1 and 53.2)	Percentage for protein crops (art. 53.3)
Cyprus	<p>Officially: To support specific types of farming or specific agricultural sectors that are particularly important for economic, social or environmental reasons and undergo certain difficulties</p> <p>The sheep and goat sector has a significant impact in rural areas since it is contributing to the unique character of the countryside and the production of products related to the way of life and tradition of rural areas. It accounts for approximately 25% of the total milk production and 6.5% of meat production in Cyprus. Products produced with sheeplmilk/goatmilk such as the famous "Halloumi cheese" have a significant impact on the economy of the island. In addition, a significant percentage of rural areas is maintained by cultivating cereals used for producing feed. Besides, rural areas that mainly cannot be used for other farming purposes are maintained for sheep and goat grazing. As a result of the long list of difficulties shepherds are faced with in the last few years, the number of establishments, employees and livestock in the sheep and goat sector has been reduced considerably in the last couple of years.</p> <p>Citrus fruit producers in the communities that are affected by the Buffer Zone not only face the numerous severe problems of the citrus sector of Cyprus in general, but they also have to deal with the difficulties and restrictions concerning their access to their fields, their limited access to water resources, as well as the lack of good road/transportation network. This has resulted in poor and low quality production, reducing producer income. Many plantations have already been abandoned, while more producers intend to quit. The goal is to maintain an area of 600 ha planted with citrus in the communities affected by the Buffer Zone, which is near the average of eligible areas for SAPS for the years 2007-2013.</p>	<p>2015: 7.87649653%</p> <p>2016: 7.96416127%</p> <p>2017: 8%</p> <p>2018: 8%</p> <p>2019: 8%</p> <p>2020: 8%</p>	<p>2015: 0%</p> <p>2016: 0%</p> <p>2017: 0%</p> <p>2018: 0%</p> <p>2019: 0%</p> <p>2020: 0%</p>

Voluntary coupled support

	Sector/product chosen	Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/product	Resources devoted to each sector/product	Unit value of payment for each sector/product	Eligibility criteria for sector/product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit payment for the same sector/product	Territorial limitation of the support
Cyprus		% referred to 2015 national ceiling - the transfer to Pillar II (CY: 50,784,000€ - 0*50,784,000€ = 50,784,000€)	(Note: financial year 2015 estimations)	Annually set: The annual unit value is calculated by dividing the annual budgeted amount for each sector by either the associated eligible area or the eligible amount of animal heads. (Note: financial year 2015 estimations)			
	Sheep & goats: Milk and milk products	5,91%	3.000.000	20€ per head	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligible for support will be the number of female animals (sheep or goats) aged 7 months or more in establishments delivering more than one tonne sheepmilk and/or goatmilk to approved milk processing establishments. The requirement relating to identification and registration of animals also applies. Establishments will be eligible for support only under one of the two measures (either for milk or for meat) The maximum number of animals to be supported for both measures is 433,100 which is the average number of animals supported under the national scheme for the three year period 2011-2013. 	Not available	No
	Sheep & goats: sheepmeat &	1,43%	725.000	10€ per head	Idem	Not available	No
	Fruit & vegetables: Citrus fruit producers in communities affected by the Buffer zone	0,54%	275.000	500€ per ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plots planted with citrus trees and located in the communities that are affected by the Buffer Zone (and are listed in the Table 1 of the ANNEX Cypriot policy makers sent in) Compliance with the provisions of the Regulation (EU) 1307/2013 for Direct Payments. 	The average SAPS payment is expected to be 240€ per ha. This means that the coupled support will probably be double the amount	Yes, support will be granted only to communities affected by the buffer zone

Small farmer scheme

Aims of the payments	Voluntary or automatic inclusion in small farmer scheme (art. 62.1 and 62.2)	Method of calculation of the amount of the payment (art. 63)	Amount of the payment (flat or individual depending on the model)
Cyprus	Not implemented		

CYPRUS

SOURCES > NATIONAL DOCUMENTATION

Core document: Manual for the Single Area Payment Scheme application prepared by the Cyprus Agricultural Payments Organization (CAPO)

Cyprus Agricultural Payments Organization – CAPO:

New CAP presentation 1 (see “Payment Authority - CAPO 1”)

New CAP presentation 2 (see “Payment Authority - CAPO 2”)

Info retrieved from the specialized sections on their website:

<http://www.capo.gov.cy/capo/capo.nsf/All/1113E08FFBD89E13C2257DFD0043BAD3?OpenDocument>

DG Agri forms

Member States Factsheets, European Commission, DG Agri, retrieved from here:
http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/statistics/factsheets/index_en.htm

ANNEX I.VI CZECH REPUBLIC

Flexibility between Pillars

	From Pillar I to Pillar II (art. 14.1) % of transfer per year	From Pillar II to Pillar I (art. 14.2) % of transfer per year	National strategy on how to use the additional resources (if exist)
Czech Republic	Yes, decreasing from 3.4% (from 2015 to 2017) to 1.3% (in 2018 and 2019)	No	N/A

Active farmers, minimum activity and minimum requirements

	Active farmer (AF) (article 9)			Criteria for being considered active farmer for persons staying in negative list (art. 9.2)	Minimum activity (art. 4.2.b)	Minimum requirements for receiving DP (art. 10)
	Threshold: 5,000 euro or below (art. 9.4)	Additional economic/professional requirements (art. 9.3)	National negative list (art. 9.2)			
Czech Republic	5,000 euro	N/A	No	Additional requirements (Government Reg. (CZ) 50/2015, par. 3, section 3) on claims submitted by farmers staying in negative list (Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, art. 9.2) to be eligible for direct payments and those whose threshold was in accordance with Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, art. 9(4) of EUR 5000 of direct payments in the previous year: § a form published by the fund (SZIF) fulfilled by the information on total income or revenues and income or revenues from agricultural activity for last closed accounting period by the day of submission of application for the direct payment; § an auditor´s report that confirms the information on income and revenues with the accounting records of the applicant.	No	Physical threshold (1 ha)

Basic payment: regional or national model, internal convergence

	Keeping the existing payment entitlements (art. 21.3 and 25.9)	Regional or national model: number of regions and criteria (art. 23)	First allocation of payment entitlements: farmers entitled (24.1), limitations (art. 24.4-24.7), minimum size of holding (art. 24.9)	Internal convergence: step and method (art.25 - 26)		SAPS (art. 36 - 37)	
				Model (art. 25.1-25.4)	Maximum decrease in initial unit value (art. 25.7)	Continuation of SAPS (art. 36.1)	Transitional payments (art. 37)
Czech Republic	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Yes	Yes

Reserve

	National or regional reserve (art. 30.2)	Percentage of reduction of basic payment (art. 30.3)	Use of the reserve (art. 30.6 and 30.7)
Czech Republic	Not relevant		

Green payment (continued)

	Green payment			Permanent grassland (art. 45)	
	Equivalent practices. If yes, specify which. Eventual other disposal (art. 43.3, 43.5, 43.6)	Flat or individual payment (art. 43.9)	Regional application (art. 47.2)	Designation of permanent grassland in sensitive areas (art. 45.1)	Territorial application (national, regional, sub-regional or holding level) (art. 45.2)
Czech Republic	Yes, Equivalent practices exist in the framework of the agro-environmental programme (from 2016)	Flat payment	No	Yes	National

Green payment

		EFA (art. 46)			
	Area to be considered EFA (art. 46.2)	Use of the conversion and/or weighting factors set out in Annex X (art. 46.3)	Regional implementation (art. 46.5)	Collective implementation (art. 46.6)	Derogation for MMSS with more than 50% of their land covered by forest (art. 46.7)
Czech Republic	<p>The Czech Republic applies 7 EFA, namely (Government Reg. (CZ) 50/2015, par. 11 in accordance with Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, art. 46(2)):</p> <p>a) Land lying fallow; b) Landscape features; c) Buffer strips; d) Short rotation coppice - Populus nigra L., P. Tremula L., P. maximowiczii Henry – only crossbreeds with P. nigra L., P. x Canadensis Moench, P. simonooCarriere – only crossbreeds with P. nigra L., P. x generosa Henry – only crossbreeds with P. nigra L., Salix alba L., S. X rubensSchrank, S. Viminalis L., S. Caprea L. Hybrids, S. X smithianaWilld, S. Daphnoides L., Fraxinus excelsior L., Alnus glutinosa (L.) Geartn., Alnus incana (L.) Moench, Corylus avellana L.;</p> <p>e) Afforested areas; f) Catch crops; g) Nitrogen-fixing crops.</p>	<p>To identify the number of hectares qualifying as EFA, a weighting factors (WF) are applied to each hectare depending on the land types listed below (Annex Nr. 3 of Government Reg. (CZ) 50/2015 in accordance with Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, art. 46.3):</p> <p>a) Land lying fallow (WF: 1.0) b) Landscape features (WF: 1.0-2.0) – depending on the specific examples c) Areas with short rotation coppice (WF: 0.3) d) Areas with catch crops (WF: 0.3) e) Areas with nitrogen-fixing crops (WF: 0.7) f) Afforested areas (WF: 1.0) g) Buffer strips (WF: 1.5)</p>	No	No	Not relevant

Payment for young farmers

	Percentage of national ceiling (max 2%) (art. 51)	Additional criteria as regards appropriate skill or training requirements (art. 50.3)	Method of calculation (art. 50.6-50.8)	Limitations (art. 50.9)	Lump sum amount per farmer (art. 50.10)
Czech Republic	1%	No	Applying art. 50.7 The annual payment is calculated as 25% of SAPS multiplied by the number of eligible hectares that the farmer has declared	max 90	Not implemented

Reduction of payments

Reduction of payment (art. 11)	
Percentage of reduction and, eventually, differentiation for amount of payments	Treatment of salary linked to agricultural activity
Czech Republic 5% of reduction for the part of SAPS exceeding 150,000 euro (the reduction will be applied to businesses with acreage of more than 1,150 ha)	No deduction

Redistributive payment

Redistributive payment				
Aims of the redistributive payment	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 42)	Regional application (art. 41.2)	Number of hectares per holding (art. 41.4) and graduation of payments (art. 41.5)	National or regional average redistributive payment per hectare (art. 41.4)
Czech Republic	Not implemented			

Payments for areas with natural constraints

Aims of the payment	Link with payment for areas with natural constraint in rural development programmes	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 49)	Limitation of the payment to certain areas (art. 49.2)	Number maximum of hectares per holding (art. 49.4)	Regional application (art. 49.5)
Czech Republic	Not implemented				

Voluntary coupled support (continued)

Aims of the payments	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 53.1 and 53.2)	Percentage for protein crops (art. 53.3)	Derogation from limits (art. 53.4 and 53.5)	Sector/product chosen	
Czech Republic	The position of the Czech Republic in the application of the Voluntary Coupled Support (VCS) is to support sensitive commodities (MZe, 2014a, p. 18). The specific conditions set up by the Czech Republic are that the payments are not intended to increase production, only to keep the present level	13%	2%	The limit is taken as one year from last five years . In the case the limits are exceeded, the payment will be reduced	In the Czech Republic, the VCS are paid for the production of : a) starch potato; b) hops; c) fruit of very high laboriousness; d) fruit of high laboriousness; e) ware potatoes; f) vegetables of very high laboriousness; g) vegetables of high laboriousness; h) sugar beet; i) protein crops; j) meat calves; k) cows bred in the breeding system for market milk production; breeding of sheep or coats.

Voluntary coupled support

	Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/product	Resources devoted to each sector/product	Unit value of payment for each sector/product	Eligibility criteria for sector/product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit payment for the same sector/product	Territorial limitation of the support
Czech Republic	Beef	2.8%	Beef	23.7 million	N/A	Not implemented
	Fruit	0.4%	Fruit	3.4 million	N/A	
	Vegetables	0.4%	Vegetables	3.4 million		
	Hops	0.4%	Hops	3.4 million		
	Milk	5.9%	Milk	49.8 million		
	Protein crops	2.0%	Protein crops	16.9 million		
	Sheep and goats	0.3%	Sheep and goats	2.5 million		
	Starch potato	0.4%	Starch potato	3.4 million		
	Sugar beet	1.9%	Sugar beet	16.1 million		
	<u>Ware potatoes</u>	<u>0.2%</u>	<u>Ware potatoes</u>	<u>1.7 million</u>		
Total	14.7%	Total	124.3 million			

Small farmer scheme

	Aims of the payments	Voluntary or automatic inclusion in small farmer scheme (art. 62.1 and 62.2)	Method of calculation of the amount of the payment (art. 63)	Amount of the payment (flat or individual depending on the model)
Czech Republic	Not implemented			

CZECH REPUBLIC

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ANNEX I.VII DENMARK

Flexibility between Pillars

	From Pillar I to Pillar II (art. 14.1)	From Pillar II to Pillar I (art. 14.2)	National strategy on how to use the additional resources (if exist)
	% of transfer per year	% of transfer per year	
Denmark	Yes, increasing from 5% (2015) to 7% (2019)	No	

Active farmers, minimum activity and minimum requirements

	Active farmer (AF) (article 9)				Minimum activity (art. 4.2.b)	Minimum requirements for receiving DP (art. 10)
	Threshold: 5,000 euro or below (art. 9.4)	Additional economic/professional requirements (art. 9.3)	National negative list (art. 9.2)	Criteria for being considered active farmer for persons staying in negative list (art. 9.2)		
Denmark	5,000 euro The threshold of 5,000 euro is chosen due to the structure of the agricultural sector is characterized by large farms with an average size of 60 hectares. An annual amount of direct payments less than 5,000 euro corresponds to a relatively small holding	No	No	Business types mentioned in Article 9.2, the first section will typically receive more than 5000 EURO in support and are registered. Those who are not registered in the official register of companies, will typically fall below the limit of 5000 EURO, since there is a requirement for registration in the commercial register on revenue of 50.000 Dkr (approximately 6700 EURO). In case of natural persons who are not registered in the central business register, the applicant must provide the most recent annual tax statement and based on the information contained herein, it will be decided what additional information the applicant must provide. It will on a case by case basis be decided specifically on what additional evidence is needed. 3rd subparagraph, point b: financial statement	No	Physical threshold (2 ha) or financial threshold for animal related coupled support (300 euro) only

Basic payment: regional or national model, internal convergence

	Keeping the existing payment entitlements (art. 21.3 and 25.9)	Regional or national model: number of regions and criteria (art. 23)	First allocation of payment entitlements: farmers entitled (24.1), limitations (art. 24.4-24.7), minimum size of holding (art. 24.9)	Internal convergence: step and method (art.25 - 26)		SAPS (art. 36 - 37)	
				Model (art. 25.1-25.)	Maximum decrease in initial unit value (art. 25.7)	Continuation of SAPS (art. 36.1)	Transitional payments (art. 37)
Denmark	Yes	National model	No extension of list No limitation of entitlements No minimum size	National flat rate payment in 2019 The adjustment to the final unit value conducted as an annual adjustment in five equal steps	Not applied	Not relevant	Not relevant

Reserve

	National or regional reserve (art. 30.2)	Percentage of reduction of basic payment (art. 30.3)	Use of the reserve (art. 30.6 and 30.7)
Denmark	National	1.5%	Farmers exposed to expropriation caused by public works

Green payment (continued)

	Green payment			Permanent grassland (art. 45)	
	Equivalent practices. If yes, specify which. Eventual other disposal (art. 43.3, 43.5, 43.6)	Flat or individual payment (art. 43.9)	Regional application (art. 47.2)	Designation of permanent grassland in sensitive areas (art. 45.1)	Territorial application (national, regional, sub-regional or holding level) (art. 45.2)
Denmark	No	Individual payment	No	Yes	National

Green payment

EFA (art. 46)					
Area to be considered EFA (art. 46.2)	Use of the conversion and/or weighting factors set out in Annex X (art. 46.3)	Regional implementation (art. 46.5)	Collective implementation (art. 46.6)	Derogation for MMSS with more than 50% of their land covered by forest (art. 46.7)	
Denmark - Land lying fallow - Landscape features: Ponds and other landscape feature under GAEC or SMR - Buffer strips - Areas with short rotation coppice - Areas with catch crops or green cover	Ponds: factors not activated Buffer strips: weighting 1.5	No	No	Not relevant	

Payment for young farmers

	Percentage of national ceiling (max 2%) (art. 51)	Additional criteria as regards appropriate skill or training requirements (art. 50.3)	Method of calculation (art. 50.6-50.8)	Limitations (art. 50.9)	Lump sum amount per farmer (art. 50.10)
Denmark	2%	No	Applying art. 50.8 The annual payment is calculated as 25% of the national average payment per hectare multiplied by number of eligible hectares declared by the farmer	max 90	Not implemented

Reduction of payments

Reduction of payment (art. 11)		
	Percentage of reduction and, eventually, differentiation for amount of payments	Treatment of salary linked to agricultural activity
Denmark	5% of reduction for the part of the amount exceeding 150,000 euro;	No deduction

Redistributive payment

Redistributive payment					
	Aims of the redistributive payment	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 42)	Regional application (art. 41.2)	Number of hectares per holding (art. 41.4) and graduation of payments (art. 41.5)	National or regional average redistributive payment per hectare (art. 41.4)
Denmark	Not implemented				

Payments for areas with natural constraints

	Aims of the payment	Link with payment for areas with natural constraint in rural development programmes	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 49)	Limitation of the payment to certain areas (art. 49.2)	Number maximum of hectares per holding (art. 49.4)	Regional application (art. 49.5)
Denmark			0.32% - 2015 0.33% - 2016 0.34% - 2017 0.34% - 2018 0.34% - 2019 0.32% - 2020	No	100 ha	No

Voluntary coupled support (continued)

	Aims of the payments	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 53.1 and 53.2)	Percentage for protein crops (art. 53.3)	Sector/product chosen
Denmark	To encourage producers to fatten animals with good meat quality	2.7% - 2015 2.8% - 2016 2.9% - 2017 2.9% - 2018 2.9% - 2019 2.7% - 2020	No	Beaf and veal (slaughter premium for calves)

Voluntary coupled support

	Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/product	Resources devoted to each sector/product	Unit value of payment for each sector/product	Eligibility criteria for sector/product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit	Territorial limitation of the support
Denmark	2.7% - 2015 2.8% - 2016 2.9% - 2017 2.9% - 2018 2.9% - 2019 2.7% - 2020	2015 -2020: 24.,35,000/year	2015-2020: 79 euro/unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The animal must be fit for human consumption and weighing less than 160 kg of carcass weight; • Animals that are sent for slaughter in another Member State, must be at least 8 months of age for exports from Denmark; • Male animals must be under 30 months old heifers under 16 months of age at slaughter or export; • The animal must have stayed at the manufacturer in a holding period of at least 2 months in the last 3 months prior to slaughter or export; • The animal must be properly recorded in the central database (Central Husbandry Register - CHR) see. Regulation (EC) no. 1760/2000 throughout the holding period; • The producer must be delivered at least 5 eligible animals the year, to be funded for. 	No	No

Small farmer scheme

	Aims of the payments	Voluntary or automatic inclusion in small farmer scheme (art. 62.1 and 62.2)	Method of calculation of the amount of the payment (art. 63)	Amount of the payment (flat or individual depending on the model)
Denmark	Not implemented			

DENMARK

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ANNEX I.VIII ESTONIA

Flexibility between Pillars

	From Pillar I to Pillar II (art. 14.1)	From Pillar II to Pillar I (art. 14.2)	National strategy on how to use the additional resources (if exist)
	% of transfer per year	% of transfer per year	
Estonia	Yes, increasing from 6.1% (2015) to 15% (2019)	No	Additional resources in Pillar II are in part used for financing the measure 'Development of small agricultural enterprises' (enterprises that have annual sale revenues 4000-14000 euro)

Active farmers, minimum activity and minimum requirements

Active farmer (AF) (article 9)						
	Threshold: 5,000 euro or below (art. 9.4)	Additional economic/professional requirements (art. 9.3)	National negative list (art. 9.2)	Criteria for being considered active farmer for persons staying in negative list (art. 9.2)	Minimum activity (art. 4.2.b)	Minimum requirements for receiving DP (art. 10)
Estonia	5,000 euro	Yes, A person engaged in an activity listed in Article 9 of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 or in forestry has to keep accounts and submits verifiable evidence on income from economic activities, including agricultural activities	Yes, persons who are engaged in forestry only	Businesses which are subject to the negative list are still eligible for direct payments: 1) in cases set out in points a)-c) of article 9 (2) of regulation (EU) 1307/2013; 2) as long as the direct payments received in the previous year were equal to or less than 5,000 euros (EU CAP IA § 12 (5); EE DP GC § 2 (3) 2)).	Yes, Additional specifications of "active farming" refer to management requirements for agricultural land. Agricultural land should be cultivated with agricultural crops (by 15 June at the latest) or it should be mowed or chopped, kept in fallow or maintained in other way that gives the same result as mowing. After mowing or chopping the hay should be harvested (by 10 August at the latest). The requirements for mowing, chopping and hay harvesting do not apply in cases of: 1) grassland that is sown in the year of application; 2) in cases when hay is grown for seed or as an energy crop; 3) in cases when short rotation grassland is ploughed in as a green fertiliser in the year of application. If the farmer applies for the environmentally friendly farming payment from the RDP, he can mow or chop permanent grassland on every second in order to favour field birds (EE DP GC § 4).	Physical threshold (1 ha) or financial threshold (100 euro) only in case of animal-related coupled support

Basic payment: regional or national model, internal convergence

	Keeping the existing payment entitlements (art. 21.3 and 25.9)	Regional or national model: number of regions and criteria (art. 23)	First allocation of payment entitlements: farmers entitled (24.1), limitations (art. 24.4-24.7), minimum size of holding (art. 24.9)	Internal convergence: step and method (art.25 - 26)		SAPS (art. 36 - 37)	
				Model (art. 25.1-25.4)	Maximum decrease in initial unit value (art. 25.7)	Continuation of SAPS (art. 36.1)	Transitional payments (art. 37)
Estonia	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Yes	No

Reserve

	National or regional reserve (art. 30.2)	Percentage of reduction of basic payment (art. 30.3)	Use of the reserve (art. 30.6 and 30.7)
Estonia	Not relevant		

Green payment (continued)

	Green payment			Permanent grassland (art. 45)	
	Equivalent practices. If yes, specify which. Eventual other disposal (art. 43.3, 43.5, 43.6)	Flat or individual payment (art. 43.9)	Regional application (art. 47.2)	Designation of permanent grassland in sensitive areas (art. 45.1)	Territorial application (national, regional, sub-regional or holding level) (art. 45.2)
Estonia	No	Flat payment	National	Yes	National

Green payment

		EFA (art. 46)			
	Area to be considered EFA (art. 46.2)	Use of the conversion and/or weighting factors set out in Annex X (art. 46.3)	Regional implementation (art. 46.5)	Collective implementation (art. 46.6)	Derogation for MMSS with more than 50% of their land covered by forest (art. 46.7)
Estonia	<p>Areas to be considered EFA are (in accordance with Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, art. 46):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Landscape features: 0,01-0,5 ha field island of bushes or trees; wedge of forests in fields of at least 20 m length and maximum 30 width; on the edge of fields a row of trees of at least 0,01 ha and 20 m of length with at least 3 trees on every 10 m; on the edge of fields hedge of bushes or trees of at least 0,01 ha, of minimum length of 20 m and maximum width of 10 m; ditches of drainage systems that have less than 10 km² of catchment area; stone fences; - Land lying fallow (EE DP CG § 13 (2)); - Areas with short rotation coppice; Applicable coppice: Salix sp. The application of plant protecting products is not permitted; - Areas with nitrogen-fixing crops; applicable crops: esparcet (Onobrychis Mill.), clover (Trifolium spp.), alfalfa (Medicago sativa, Medicago L.), melilot (Melilotus Mill.), bird's-foot trefoil (Lotus corniculatus), vetch (Vicia spp.), peas (Pisum spp.), beans (Phaseolus spp., Vicia faba, vigna spp.) excluding soy beans (EE DP CG § 13 (2) and (6)). <p>Applicants that have less than 15 ha or whose household is in accordance with article 46 (4) of regulation (EU) 1307/2013 do not have to have EFAs</p>	<p>To identify the number of hectares qualifying as EFA, a weighting factor (WF) is applied to each hectare depending on the land types listed below (EE DP GC § 13 (3)):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas with short rotation coppice (WF: 0.3); - Areas with nitrogen-fixing crops (WF: 0.7) 	No	No	Yes

Payment for young farmers

	Percentage of national ceiling (max 2%) (art. 51)	Additional criteria as regards appropriate skill or training requirements (art. 50.3)	Method of calculation (art. 50.6-50.8)	Limitations (art. 50.9)	Lump sum amount per farmer (art. 50.10)
Estonia	0.3%	No	Applying art. 50.7 The annual payment is calculated as 25% of SAPS multiplied by the number of eligible hectares that the farmer has declared	max 39	Not implemented

Reduction of payments

Reduction of payment (art. 11)		
	Percentage of reduction and, eventually, differentiation for amount of payments	Treatment of salary linked to agricultural activity
Estonia	5% of reduction for the part of the amount exceeding 150,000 euro	Yes deduction

Redistributive payment

Redistributive payment					
	Aims of the redistributive payment	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 42)	Regional application (art. 41.2)	Number of hectares per holding (art. 41.4) and graduation of payments (art. 41.5)	National or regional average redistributive payment per hectare (art. 41.4)
Estonia	Not implemented				

Payments for areas with natural constraints

Aims of the payment	Link with payment for areas with natural constraint in rural development programmes	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 49)	Limitation of the payment to certain areas (art. 49.2)	Number maximum of hectares per holding (art. 49.4)	Regional application (art. 49.5)
Estonia	Not implemented				

Voluntary coupled support (continued)

Aims of the payments	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 53.1 and 53.2)	Percentage for protein crops (art. 53.3)	Sector/product chosen
Estonia	The Voluntary Coupled Support (VCS) is aimed at supporting the maintenance of production levels in sectors that have difficulties.	2015: 3.7% 2016 3.7% 2017 3.4% 2018 3.2% 2019 2.9%	Not implemented The VCS is paid for dairy cows, suckler cows and heifers of up to 8 months of age, for ewes and she-goats and for fruits and vegetables

Voluntary coupled support

	Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/product	Resources devoted to each sector/product	Unit value of payment for each sector/product	Eligibility criteria for sector/product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit	Territorial limitation of the support
Estonia	<p>Dairy cows: 2015 1.62%, 2016 1.62%; 2017 1.50%; 2018 1.39%; 2019 1.29%; 2020 1.10%.</p> <p>Suckler cows: 2015 0.88%; 2016 0.88%; 2017 0.82%; 2018 0.75%; 2019 0.70%; 2020 0.60%.</p> <p>Ewes and she-goats: 2015 0.35%; 2016 0.35%; 2017 0.32%; 2018 0.30%; 2019 0.28%; 2020 0.23%.</p> <p>Fruits and vegetables: 2015 0.94%; 2016 0.93%; 2017 0.87%; 2018 0.80%; 2019 0.74%; 2020 0.63%.</p> <p>(All percentages found as a fraction of envelope after transfer to II pillar).</p>	Dairy cows 1.856 million euro, suckler cows 1.010 million euro; ewes and she-goats 0.396 million euro; fruits and vegetables 1.070 million euro.	The VCS amounts to 100 euro per cows and young heifers (8 months); 15 euro per head for ewes and she-goats and 238 euro/ha in case of fruits and vegetables. The final unit values will be determined by paying agency	The VCS is paid for households that have 100 cows (20246 such cows at 31.12.2013); for herds that have 25 suckler cows and heifers of up to 8 months of age (10045 suckler cows and heifers in such herds); for ewes and sheeps in herds with 10-100 ewes or she goats that are at least 1 year old (26392 such ewes and she goats at 31.12.2013); for growing fruits and vegetables on at least 1 ha of land	No	not applied

Small farmer scheme

	Aims of the payments	Voluntary or automatic inclusion in small farmer scheme (art. 62.1 and 62.2)	Method of calculation of the amount of the payment (art. 63)	Amount of the payment (flat or individual depending on the model)
Estonia	As set out in Reg. (EU) 1307/2013 (p. 616, para. 54), the Small Farmers Scheme (SFS) is implemented so as to “reduce the administrative costs linked to the management and control of direct support” and “to support the existing agricultural structure of small farms in the Union without countering the development towards more competitive structures”	Voluntary	63.2.a The annual payment is calculated as the total value of all the payments that should be annually allocated to the farmer up to a maximum of EUR 1,250 per year	Individual (max 1,250 euro)

ESTONIA

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ANNEX I.IX FINLAND

Flexibility between Pillars

	From Pillar I to Pillar II (art. 14.1) % of transfer per year	From Pillar II to Pillar I (art. 14.2) % of transfer per year	National strategy on how to use the additional resources (if exist)
Finland	No	No	

Active farmers, minimum activity and minimum requirements

Active farmer (AF) (article 9)						
	Threshold: 5,000 euro or below (art. 9.4)	Additional economic/professional requirements (art. 9.3)	National negative list (art. 9.2)	Criteria for being considered active farmer for persons staying in negative list (art. 9.2)	Minimum activity (art. 4.2.b)	Minimum requirements for receiving DP (art. 10)
Finland	5,000 euro	No	No	Agricultural activities are not insignificant if the total receipts obtained from agricultural activities represent at least 5 % of the total receipts obtained in the most recent fiscal year for which such evidence is available. An agricultural activity is considered to be the principal business or company object if recorded as a principal business or company object in the official business register	No, Finland has no agricultural area naturally kept in a state suitable for grazing or cultivation	Financial threshold (200 euro)

Basic payment: regional or national model, internal convergence							
	Keeping the existing payment entitlements (art. 21.3 and 25.9)	Regional or national model: number of regions and criteria (art. 23)	First allocation of payment entitlements: farmers entitled (24.1), limitations (art. 24.4-24.7), minimum size of holding (art. 24.9)	Internal convergence: step and method (art.25 - 26)		SAPS (art. 36 - 37)	
				Model (art. 25.1-25.4)	Maximum decrease in initial unit value (art. 25.7)	Continuation of SAPS (art. 36.1)	Transitional payments (art. 37)
Finland	Yes	Regional (2 regions) based on agronomic characteristics and administrative structure	No extension of list to fruits, vegetables, ware potatoes, seed potatoes or ornamental plants and vineyard No extension to 2013 and reserve No reduction of entitlements No minimum size	Regional flat rate payment in 2019 Finland has SPS dynamic hybrid model with historical top-ups. It was decided already in 2005 that all top-ups will expire by 2019. The same decision is still valid. The top-ups based on milk, special premium and starch potato will expire 2016. The top-ups based on sugar will expire 2018 and the top-ups based on timothy seed will expire 2017. The value of all top-ups will decrease about 50% in 2015 when transferring to BPS. Special entitlements (which are based on milk and special premium) will expire 2015	Not implemented	Not relevant	Not relevant

Reserve

	National or regional reserve (art. 30.2)	Percentage of reduction of basic payment (art. 30.3)	Use of the reserve (art. 30.6 and 30.7)
Finland	National	0.5%	Force majeure or exceptional circumstances; Eligible hectares not before subject to the allocation because of the 20-year agri-environment support contract; Eligible hectares received by land consolidation process and not before subject to the allocation; Expiry of the set-aside contract concerning the early retirement scheme. The first in the order of priority is farmers who have faced cases of force majeure and exceptional circumstances, second is the expiration of a 20-year agri-environmental commitment to a special measure, third is reallocation of pieces of land, fourth and fifth are areas covered by non-cultivation commitments under the Act on Withdrawal Pension and Act on Withdrawal Support (LUEL and LUTU).

Green payment (continued)

	Green payment			Permanent grassland (art. 45)	
	Equivalent practices. If yes, specify which. Eventual other disposal (art. 43.3, 43.5, 43.6)	Flat or individual payment (art. 43.9)	Regional application (art. 47.2)	Designation of permanent grassland in sensitive areas (art. 45.1)	Territorial application (national, regional, sub-regional or hoding level) (art. 45.2)
Finland	No	Flat payment	Yes	Yes	National

Green payment

EFA (art. 46)					
Area to be considered EFA (art. 46.2)	Use of the conversion and/or weighting factors set out in Annex X (art. 46.3)	Regional implementation (art. 46.5)	Collective implementation (art. 46.6)	Derogation for MMSS with more than 50% of their land covered by forest (art. 46.7)	
Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - land lying fallow; - other landscape features in accordance with the rules on cross compliance; - Areas with short rotation coppice; - Areas with nitrogen-fixing crops 	EU conversion matrix <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - land lying fallow (w.f. = 1); - Cross-compliance other landscape features (the areas of protected trees, protected group of trees and protected natural monuments GAEC 7); - Areas with short rotation coppice (Willow -Salix spp.); - Areas with nitrogen-fixing crops NFC (Soybeans, Field Beans, Broad Beans, Lupins, Peas, Clovers, Lucernes, Sweet Clovers and mixtures of these crops) 	No	No	Yes

Payment for young farmers

	Percentage of national ceiling (max 2%) (art. 51)	Additional criteria as regards appropriate skill or training requirements (art. 50.3)	Method of calculation (art. 50.6-50.8)	Limitations (art. 50.9)	Lump sum amount per farmer (art. 50.10)
Finland	1% in 2015	No	Applying art. 50.8 The annual payment is calculated as 25% of the national average payment per hectare multiplied by the number of eligible hectares that the farmer has declared	max 90	Not implemented

Reduction of payments

Reduction of payment (art. 11)		
	Percentage of reduction and, eventually, differentiation for amount of payments	Treatment of salary linked to agricultural activity
Finland	5% for the part of the amount exceeding 150,000 euro According to estimates there will be no farms in Finland where the basic payment would be more than 150 000 euros. This means that the estimated product of reductions (notified in the form 01) is 0 euros for each year 2015-2019.	No deduction

Redistributive payment

Redistributive payment					
	Aims of the redistributive payment	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 42)	Regional application (art. 41.2)	Number of hectares per holding (art. 41.4) and graduation of payments (art. 41.5)	National or regional average redistributive payment per hectare (art. 41.4)
Finland	Not implemented				

Payments for areas with natural constraints

	Aims of the payment	Link with payment for areas with natural constraint in rural development programmes	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 49)	Limitation of the payment to certain areas (art. 49.2)	Number maximum of hectares per holding (art. 49.4)	Regional application (art. 49.5)
Finland	Not implemented					

Voluntary coupled support (continued)

Aims of the payments	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 53.1 and 53.2)	Percentage for protein crops (art. 53.3)	Sector/product chosen
Finland	20%	1%	Milk and milk products, Beef and veal, Sheepmeat and goatmeat, Protein crops, Cereals, Sugar beet, Starch potato, Fruit and vegetables

Voluntary coupled support

Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/product	Resources devoted to each sector/product	Unit value of payment for each sector/product	Eligibility criteria for sector/product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit	Territorial limitation of the support
2020	2020	various	various	Yes (three different premium for dairy cow, suckler cow and suckler cow heifer, bull and steer, ewe)	Yes (for some products)
Milk and milk product	Milk and milk product				
- Dairy cow premium 6.11%	32,200,000 euro				
- She-goat premium 0.04%	Beef and veal				
Beef and veal:	46,833,580 euro				
- Suckler cow and suckler cow heifer premium 3.07%	Sheepmeat and goatmeat				
- Bull and steer premium 5.64%	2,600,000 euro Protein crops				
- Fattening heifer premium 0.19%	5,500,000 euro				
- Dairy cow heifer premium 0.03%	Rye premium				
Sheepmeat and goatmeat:	1,500,000 euro Sugar beet				
- Ewe premium 0.29%	1,000,000 euro				
Fattening lamb and kid premium 0.21%	Starch potato				
Protein crops premium 1.05%	3,700,000 euro Fruit and vegetables				
Rye premium 0.29%	1,100,000 euro				
Sugar beet premium 0.19%					
Starch potato 0.71%					
Fruit and vegetables 0.21%					

Small farmer scheme

Aims of the payments	Voluntary or automatic inclusion in small farmer scheme (art. 62.1 and 62.2)	Method of calculation of the amount of the payment (art. 63)	Amount of the payment (flat or individual depending on the model)
Finland	Not implemented		

FINLAND

SOURCE

DG Agri forms

Member States Factsheets, European Commission, DG Agri, retrieved from here:
http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/statistics/factsheets/index_en.htm

ANNEX I.X FRANCE

Flexibility between Pillars

	From Pillar I to Pillar II (art. 14.1) % of transfer per year	From Pillar II to Pillar I (art. 14.2) % of transfer per year	National strategy on how to use the additional resources (if exist)
France	Yes, 3.3% (from 2015 to 2019, 3% in 2014)	No	To finance measures moving from pillar I to pillar II

Active farmers, minimum activity and minimum requirements

Active farmer (AF) (article 9)						
	Threshold: 5,000 euro or below (art. 9.4)	Additional economic/professional requirements (art. 9.3)	National negative list (art. 9.2)	Criteria for being considered active farmer for persons staying in negative list (art. 9.2)	Minimum activity (art. 4.2.b)	Minimum requirements for receiving DP (art. 10)
France	200 euro	No	No	The registration documents under the commercial register (the part called "K-bis") will be used as proof to verify that agricultural activity is the main activity of farmers, legal persons. As regards the natural persons, certificate of affiliation to MSA (Agricultural Mutual Assistance) or any other body of Agricultural retreat for who having the status of a head of holding constitutes evidence sufficient. Agricultural activities are not insignificant if the total income of agricultural activities received during the most recent fiscal year is greater than or equal to 33% of total revenue collected during this year	No	Financial threshold (200 euro)

Basic payment: regional or national model, internal convergence

	Keeping the existing payment entitlements (art. 21.3 and 25.9)	Regional or national model: number of regions and criteria (art. 23)	First allocation of payment entitlements: farmers entitled (24.1), limitations (art. 24.4-24.7), minimum size of holding (art. 24.9)	Internal convergence: step and method (art.25 - 26)		SAPS (art. 36 - 37)	
				Model (art. 25.1-25.4)	Maximum decrease in initial unit value (art. 25.7)	Continuation of SAPS (art. 36.1)	Transitional payments (art. 37)
Francia	Not relevant	Regional (2 regions) (Hexagone and Corse)	Yes extension to farmers who were covered under the national reserve in 2014 and who never held payment entitlements Yes limitation of hectares of vineyards	Partial convergence (Hexagone) 60%/100% Regional flat rate payment in 2015 (Corse) In the Hexagone the value of the basic payment entitlements will converge in 5 stages equal to 70% of the average value of the PB	30%	Not relevant	Not relevant

Reserve

	National or regional reserve (art. 30.2)	Percentage of reduction of basic payment (art. 30.3)	Use of the reserve (art. 30.6 and 30.7)
France	National	N/A	Young farmers, new farmers, farmers exposed to expropriation caused by public works in 2015

Green payment (continued)

	Green payment			Permanent grassland (art. 45)	
	Equivalent practices. If yes, specify which. Eventual other disposal (art. 43.3, 43.5, 43.6)	Flat or individual payment (art. 43.9)	Regional application (art. 47.2)	Designation of permanent grassland in sensitive areas (art. 45.1)	Territorial application (national, regional, sub-regional or hoding level) (art. 45.2)
France	Yes Equivalent practices exist in the framework of national certification established by the Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Agroalimentaire et de la Forêt: green cover replaces the requirement on diversification only for specialized producers of maize	Individual payment (Hexagone) Flat payment (Corse)	No	No	Regional

Green payment

EFA (art. 46)					
	Area to be considered EFA (art. 46.2)	Use of the conversion and/or weighting factors set out in Annex X (art. 46.3)	Regional implementation (art. 46.5)	Collective implementation (art. 46.6)	Derogation for MMSS with more than 50% of their land covered by forest (art. 46.7)
France	<p>All the factors in art. 46.2 are considered as EFA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - land laying fallow; - terraces; - landscape features (except landscape features under GAEC or SMR); - buffer streep; - hectares of agro-forestry; - strips of eligible hectares along forest edges, with or without agricultural production; - areas with short rotation coppice; - afforested areas; - areas with catch crops or green cover; - areas with nitrogen-fixing crops 	A combination of the conversion coefficient and the coefficient weighting fixed in Annex II will be systematically applied	No	No	Not relevant

Payment for young farmers

	Percentage of national ceiling (max 2%) (art. 51)	Additional criteria as regards appropriate skill or training requirements (art. 50.3)	Method of calculation (art. 50.6-50.8)	Limitations (art. 50.9)	Lump sum amount per farmer (art. 50.10)
France	1%	Yes	Applying art. 50.8 The annual payment is calculated as 25% of the national average payment per hectare multiplied by the number of eligible hectares that the farmer has declared	max 34	Not implemented

Reduction of payments

Reduction of payment (art. 11)	
Percentage of reduction and, eventually, differentiation for amount of payments	Treatment of salary linked to agricultural activity
France	Not implemented

Redistributive payment

Redistributive payment					
	Aims of the redistributive payment	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 42)	Regional application (art. 41.2)	Number of hectares per holding (art. 41.4) and graduation of payments (art. 41.5)	National or regional average redistributive payment per hectare (art. 41.4)
France	The payment aims to foster farms of size smaller than the national average that are particularly indicate to create activity and employment	5.01% in 2015 10% in 2016 15% in 2017 20% in 2018 20% in 2019 20% in 2020	No	52 ha	25 euro/ha in 2015 98 euro/ha in 2018

Payments for areas with natural constraints

	Aims of the payment	Link with payment for areas with natural constraint in rural development programmes	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 49)	Limitation of the payment to certain areas (art. 49.2)	Number maximum of hectares per holding (art. 49.4)	Regional application (art. 49.5)
France	Not implemented					

Voluntary coupled support (continued)

	Aims of the payments	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 53.1 and 53.2)	Percentage for protein crops (art. 53.3)	Sector/product chosen
France	Support the competitiveness of the "filieres" and territories, maintain level of production pre-reform and consolidated work	13%	2%	Milk and milk product, beef and veal, protein crops, seeds, hops, hemp, starch potatoes, fruit&vegetables, cereals, sheepmeat&goatmeat

Voluntary coupled support

	Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/product	Resources devoted to each sector/product	Unit value of payment for each sector/product	Eligibility criteria for sector/product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit payment for the same sector/product	Territorial limitation of the support
	% referred to 2015 national ceiling (7,302.1 mln euro)		Various	Various	Yes: Suckle cows, dairy cattle, sheep and goat	differentiation in support for Suckler cows and dairy cattle in mountain and other disadvantages area
France	Suckler cows 8,9%	647.3 mln euro				
	Calves 0.1%	4.8 mln euro				
	Dairy cattle 1.9%	135.24 mln euro				
	Sheep 1.7%	120.8 mln euro				
	Goats 0.2%	14.5 mln euro				
	Durum wheat 0.1%	6.8 mln euro				
	Fruit for processing 0.2%	15.4 mln euro				
	Starch potatoes 0.0%	1.9 mln euro				
	Hemp 0.0%	1.7 mln euro				
	Hops 0.0%	0.3% mln euro				
	Grass seeds 0.0%	0.5 mln euro				
	Total sector 13.0%	949.24 mln euro				
	Fodder legumes 1.3%	94.8 mln euro				
	Soybean 0.1%	5.8 mln euro				
	Proteic plants 0.5%	33.8 mln euro				
	fodder for dehydration 0.1%	7.7 mln euro				
	seeds dor fodder legumes 0.1%	4 mln euro				
	Total protein crops 2.0%	146.1 mln euro				

Small farmer scheme

Aims of the payments	Voluntary or automatic inclusion in small farmer scheme (art. 62.1 and 62.2)	Method of calculation of the amount of the payment (art. 63)	Amount of the payment (flat or individual depending on the model)
France	Not implemented		

FRANCE

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SOURCE

DG Agri forms

Member States Factsheets, European Commission, DG Agri, retrieved from here: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/statistics/factsheets/index_en.htm

ANNEX I.XI GERMANY

Flexibility between Pillars

	From Pillar I to Pillar II (art. 14.1) % of transfer per year	From Pillar II to Pillar I (art. 14.2) % of transfer per year	National strategy on how to use the additional resources (if exist)
Germany	Yes, 4.5% (from 2015 to 2019)	No	A political commitment was made to put the transferred funds specifically to measures supporting organic farming, grassland areas, less-favoured areas, to measures improving animal husbandry and welfare as well as to agri- environmental and climate protection measures

Active farmers, minimum activity and minimum requirements

Active farmer (AF) (article 9)						
	Threshold: 5,000 euro or below (art. 9.4)	Additional economic/professional requirements (art. 9.3)	National negative list (art. 9.2)	Criteria for being considered active farmer for persons staying in negative list (art. 9.2)	Minimum activity (art. 4.2.b)	Minimum requirements for receiving DP (art. 10)
Germany	5,000 euro	N/A	Yes, In addition, mining businesses are excluded from receiving direct payments	<p>Agricultural activities are deemed not insignificant if the eligible agricultural area of an entity amounts to a minimum of 38 hectares provided</p> <p>-- the agricultural area is declared by the applicant in the application for direct payments of the respective year</p> <p>-- and the area is available to the applicant at the final submission date of the application (exceptions are made in case of force majeure or exceptional circumstances).</p> <p>The activities of equestrian businesses falling within the scope of the negative list</p> <p>-- solely because of operating sports or recreational businesses including boarding stables</p> <p>-- or because they manage an agricultural area of less than 38 hectares are still considered not insignificant if, on average, no more than 3 livestock units (LU) are kept per hectare between January and April of the year of application for direct payments (DirektZahlDurchV, para.7(2) in accordance with Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, art. 9(2) 3rd subpara. letter b). The equines considered under this paragraph are horses younger than 3 years, small horses, ponies, donkeys, mules (all 0.7 LU) as well as horses of 3 years and older (1.1 LU) (DirektZahlDurchV, para.7(2) and Annex II).</p>	<p>Yes, the minimum agricultural activities which must be carried out on agricultural area not used for production in the year of application are:</p> <p>-- mowing of the vegetation growth and removal of the mowing material once a year;</p> <p>-- cutting and complete spread of the vegetation growth all over the agricultural area once a year.</p> <p>As specified in DirektZahlDurchV, para. 2(2)), deviations from DirektZahlDurchV, para. 2(1) may be approved through the respective state authority upon application if relevant for nature and environment conservation (e.g. with respect to conservation of feral bird species or their habitats).</p> <p>DirektZahlDurchV, para. 2(3) specifies that activities deviating from DirektZahlDurchV, para. 2(1) and 2(2) are still considered agricultural activities in accordance with Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, art. 4(1)c.ii</p> <p>-- if the applicant complies with the requirements of agri-environmental and climate measures of states which are in conflict with the requirements as specified in DirektZahlDurchV, para. 2(1) and 2(2)</p> <p>-- but which ensure that the agricultural area is maintained in a state suitable for grazing or cultivation).</p>	Physical threshold (1 ha)

Basic payment: regional or national model, internal convergence

	Keeping the existing payment entitlements (art. 21.3 and 25.9)	Regional or national model: number of regions and criteria (art. 23)	First allocation of payment entitlements: farmers entitled (24.1), limitations (art. 24.4-24.7), minimum size of holding (art. 24.9)	Internal convergence: step and method (art. 25 - 26)		SAPS (art. 36 - 37)	
				Model (art. 25.1-25.4)	Maximum decrease in initial unit value (art. 25.7)	Continuation of SAPS (art. 36.1)	Transitional payments (art. 37)
Germany	No	Regional (13 regions until 2018)	Partial extension of the list of eligible farmers	National flat rate payment in 2019 (Regional model until 2018) differentiation of basic payment scheme between 2015 and 2018. The uniform unit value is expected to amount to 176 euro/ha (without greening) in 2019 and the subsequent years	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant

Reserve

	National or regional reserve (art. 30.2)	Percentage of reduction of basic payment (art. 30.3)	Use of the reserve (art. 30.6 and 30.7)
Germany	National	3%	The national reserve is used to allocate payment entitlements to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- young farmers; -- farmers commencing their agricultural activity; -- farmers entitled to payments due to a virtue of a definitive court ruling or by virtue of a definitive administrative act of the competent authority; -- farmers who were not allocated payment entitlements due to force majeure or exceptional circumstances

Green payment (continued)

Green payment			Permanent grassland (art. 45)		
Equivalent practices. If yes, specify which. Eventual other disposal (art. 43.3, 43.5, 43.6)	Flat or individual payment (art. 43.9)	Regional application (art. 47.2)	Designation of permanent grassland in sensitive areas (art. 45.1)	Territorial application (national, regional, sub-regional or hoding level) (art. 45.2)	
Germany	No	Flat payment	No	Yes	Regional

Green payment

		EFA (art. 46)			
Area to be considered EFA (art. 46.2)	Use of the conversion and/or weighting factors set out in Annex X (art. 46.3)	Regional implementation (art. 46.5)	Collective implementation (art. 46.6)	Derogation for MMSS with more than 50% of their land covered by forest (art. 46.7)	
<p>Germany</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Land lying fallow -- Terraces ; -- Landscape features in accordance with the rules on cross compliance; -- Buffer strips; -- Hectares of agro-forestry ; -- Strips of eligible hectares along forest edges; -- Areas with short rotation coppice; Applicable coppice: Salix, Populus, Robinia, Betula, Alnus, Fraxinus excelsior and Quercus robur, Quercus petraea, Quercus rubra -- Afforested areas -- Areas with catch crops, or green cover established by the planting and germination of seeds; -- Areas with nitrogen-fixing crops 	<p>To identify the number of hectares qualifying as EFA, a weighting factor (WF) is applied to each hectare depending on the land types listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> '- Land lying fallow (WF: 1.0) - Terraces (WF: 1.0) - Landscape features (WF: 1.0): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Hedges (WF: 2.0) o Single trees (WF: 1.5) o Trees in line (WF: 2.0) o Field shrubbery (WF: 1.5) o Other landscape features (WF: 1.0) o Field margins (WF: 1.5) - Buffer strips (WF: 1.5) - Hectares of agro-forestry (WF: 1.0) - Strips of eligible hectares along forest edges (WF: 1.5) - Areas with short rotation coppice (WF: 0.3) - Afforested areas (WF: 1.0) - Areas with catch crops, or green cover (WF: 0.3) - Areas with nitrogen-fixing crops (WF: 0.7) 	<p>No</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Not relevant</p>	

 Payment for young farmers

	Percentage of national ceiling (max 2%) (art. 51)	Additional criteria as regards appropriate skill or training requirements (art. 50.3)	Method of calculation (art. 50.6-50.8)	Limitations (art. 50.9)	Lump sum amount per farmer (art. 50.10)
Germany	1%	No	Applying art. 50.6.b The annual payment is calculated as 25% of the national average value of basic payment by the number of payment entitlements that the farmer has activated	max 90	Not implemented

 Reduction of payments

Reduction of payment (art. 11)	
Percentage of reduction and, eventually, differentiation for amount of payments	Treatment of salary linked to agricultural activity
Germany	Not implemented

Redistributive payment

Redistributive payment					
	Aims of the redistributive payment	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 42)	Regional application (art. 41.2)	Number of hectares per holding (art. 41.4) and graduation of payments (art. 41.5)	National or regional average redistributive payment per hectare (art. 41.4)
Germany	Redistributive payments are implemented to mitigate the financial burden for farmers by capping of direct payments	7%	No	46 ha -- group 1: the first 30 payment entitlements per farmer, multiplied with factor 1.0, -- group 2: additional payment entitlements, multiplied with factor 0.6 The redistributive payment for group 2 is 60% of the redistributive payment for group 1	Expected values of redistributive payment per payment entitlement: -- group 1 (hectares 1 to 30): 50 euro, -- group 2 (hectares 31 to 46): 50 euro x 0.6 = 30 euro

Payments for areas with natural constraints

	Aims of the payment	Link with payment for areas with natural constraint in rural development programmes	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 49)	Limitation of the payment to certain areas (art. 49.2)	Number maximum of hectares per holding (art. 49.4)	Regional application (art. 49.5)
Germany	Not implemented					

Voluntary coupled support

	Aims of the payments	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 53.1 and 53.2)	Percentage for protein crops (art. 53.3)	Sector/product chosen	Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/product	Resources devoted to each sector/product	Unit value of payment for each sector/product	Eligibility criteria for sector/product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit payment for the same sector/product	Territorial limitation of the support
Germany	Not implemented									

Small farmer scheme

	Aims of the payments	Voluntary or automatic inclusion in small farmer scheme (art. 62.1 and 62.2)	Method of calculation of the amount of the payment (art. 63)	Amount of the payment (flat or individual depending on the model)
Germany	The small farmer scheme is implemented in order to simplify the procedure for farmers and the national administration as well as to reduce the related administrative costs	Voluntary	63.2.a The annual payment is calculated as the total value of all the payments that should be annually allocated to the farmer up to a maximum of EUR 1,250 per year	Individual (max 1,250 euro)

GERMANY

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ANNEX I.XII GREECE

Flexibility between Pillars

	From Pillar I to Pillar II (art. 14.1) % of transfer per year	From Pillar II to Pillar I (art. 14.2) % of transfer per year	National strategy on how to use the additional resources (if exist)
Greece	Yes, 5% (from 2015 to 2019)	No	It will be used for areas with natural constraints (under Pillar II)

Active farmers, minimum activity and minimum requirements

Active farmer (AF) (article 9)

	Threshold: 5,000 euro or below (art. 9.4)	Additional economic/professional requirements (art. 9.3)	National negative list (art. 9.2)	Criteria for being considered active farmer for persons staying in negative list (art. 9.2)	Minimum activity (art. 4.2.b)	Minimum requirements for receiving DP (art. 10)
Greece	5,000 euro	Yes, - if the annual amount of direct payments is higher than 5,000 euro, then direct payments should be equal to at least 10% of total receipts obtained from non-agricultural activities in the most recent fiscal year (y-1)	No	Any of the following: (a) the annual amount of direct payments is at least 5% of the total receipts obtained from non-agricultural activities in the most recent fiscal year (y-1) (b) its agricultural activities are not insignificant and amount to at least 1/3 of the total receipts in the most recent fiscal year (y-1) (c) its principal business or company objects consist of exercising an agricultural activity	Yes, the minimum activity has to be carried out in more than 50% of eligible area (a) for grazing land: retaining 0.7 livestock units per hectare (0.7LSU/ha) (b) for arable crops: plowing at least once per year (c) for tree crops: one tree trimming / lower branches pruning every two years	Both physical (0.4 ha) and financial (250 euro) thresholds have to be respected exception for animal-related coupled support and the smaller Aegean islands

Basic payment: regional or national model, internal convergence							
	Keeping the existing payment entitlements (art. 21.3 and 25.9)	Regional or national model: number of regions and criteria (art. 23)	First allocation of payment entitlements: farmers entitled (24.1), limitations (art. 24.4-24.7), minimum size of holding (art. 24.9)	Internal convergence: step and method (art.25 - 26)		SAPS (art. 36 - 37)	
				Model (art. 25.1-25.4)	Maximum decrease in initial unit value (art. 25.7)	Continuation of SAPS (art. 36.1)	Transitional payments (art. 37)
Greece	Not relevant	Regional (3 regions) based primarily on agronomic characteristics	Yes extension of list to fruits, vegetables, ware potatoes, seed potatoes or ornamental plants and vineyard Yes extension to 2013 and reserve Yes minimum size	Partial convergence 60%/90%	30%	Not relevant	Not relevant

Reserve

	National or regional reserve (art. 30.2)	Percentage of reduction of basic payment (art. 30.3)	Use of the reserve (art. 30.6 and 30.7)
Greece	National	3%	<p>Payment entitlements can be allocated to the following in priority order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) young farmers (till 2% of annual national ceiling) and to farmers commencing their agricultural activity 2) farmers in order to prevent land from being abandoned, including in areas subject to restructuring or development programmes relating to a form of public intervention 3) farmers in order to compensate them for specific disadvantages [art. 30(7)(b)] 4) farmers who were prevented from being allocated payment entitlements as a result of force majeure or exceptional circumstances <p>The national reserve can also be used for the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5) If the national reserve exceeds 0,5% of the annual national or regional ceiling for the basic payment scheme, it can also be used to linearly increase, on a permanent basis, the value of all payment entitlements under the basic payment scheme at national or regional level, provided that sufficient amounts remain available for allocations to cases 1), 2) and 3) (art. 30.7 letter e), and for covering the number of new entitlements or the value of existing entitlements where a farmer is entitled to receive payment entitlements or to increase the value of the existing ones by virtue of a definitive court ruling or by virtue of a definitive administrative act 6) cover the yearly needs for payments to be granted to young farmers commencing their agricultural activity and to farmers participating in the small farmers scheme

Green payment (continued)

	Green payment			Permanent grassland (art. 45)	
	Equivalent practices. If yes, specify which. Eventual other disposal (art. 43.3, 43.5, 43.6)	Flat or individual payment (art. 43.9)	Regional application (art. 47.2)	Designation of permanent grassland in sensitive areas (art. 45.1)	Territorial application (national, regional, sub-regional or hoding level) (art. 45.2)
Greece	No	Individual payment	Regional	No	National

Green payment

	Area to be considered EFA (art. 46.2)	EFA (art. 46)			
		Use of the conversion and/or weighting factors set out in Annex X (art. 46.3)	Regional implementation (art. 46.5)	Collective implementation (art. 46.6)	Derogation for MMSS with more than 50% of their land covered by forest (art. 46.7)
Greece	The following: - land lying fallow - landscape features: trees in line, trees in groups and field copses, ditches - buffer strips - areas with nitrogen-fixing crops	EU conversion and weighing factors	No	No	Not relevant

Payment for young farmers

	Percentage of national ceiling (max 2%) (art. 51)	Additional criteria as regards appropriate skill or training requirements (art. 50.3)	Method of calculation (art. 50.6-50.8)	Limitations (art. 50.9)	Lump sum amount per farmer (art. 50.10)
Greece	2%	No	Applying art. 50.6.a The annual payment is calculated as 25% of the average value of the payment entitlements held by the farmer by the number of entitlements that the farmer has activated	max 25	Not implemented

Reduction of payments

Reduction of payment (art. 11)		
	Percentage of reduction and, eventually, differentiation for amount of payments	Treatment of salary linked to agricultural activity
Greece	100% of reduction for the part of the amount exceeding 150,000 euro	Yes deduction

Redistributive payment

Redistributive payment					
	Aims of the redistributive payment	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 42)	Regional application (art. 41.2)	Number of hectares per holding (art. 41.4) and graduation of payments (art. 41.5)	National or regional average redistributive payment per hectare (art. 41.4)
Greece	Not implemented				

 Payments for areas with natural constraints

	Aims of the payment	Link with payment for areas with natural constraint in rural development programmes	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 49)	Limitation of the payment to certain areas (art. 49.2)	Number maximum of hectares per holding (art. 49.4)	Regional application (art. 49.5)
Greece	Not implemented					

Voluntary coupled support (continued)

Aims of the payments	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 53.1 and 53.2)	Percentage for protein crops (art. 53.3)	Sector/product chosen
Greece	2015: 7.37% 2016: 7.82% 2017: 7.98% 2018: 7.99% 2019: 7.99% 2020: 7.99%	2015: 4.94% 2016: 4.66% 2017: 4.56% 2018: 4.56% 2019: 4.56% 2020: 4.56%	
Officially: To support specific types of farming or specific agricultural sectors that are particularly important for economic, social or environmental reasons and undergo certain difficulties			
To support the viability of rice growers and the export orientation			Rice
To maintain the strategic market position in international markets			Durum wheat
To increase the number of local breeds and reduce the imports of livestock			Suckler cows
To support the viability of tomato growers and the export orientation			Industrial tomatoes
To support the processing industry and reduce imports			Oranges for juice
To increase the supply of premium quality milk for the production of the flagship feta cheese			Sheep and goats in mountainous and in LFA
Idem			Sheep and goats
To reduce the dependency on imports for what was used to be the "national food"			Grain legumes
To increase the fodder self-sufficiency and thereby reduce the input cost of animal farms			Protein forage legumes
To reduce the dependency on imports			Sowing seeds
To reinforce one of the best exporting products			Asparagus
Not available			Silkworms
To support the viability of the sugarbeet industry (that is almost collapsing)			Sugar beet
To support the sector that got a major blow after the Russian embargo			Peaches for juice
Not available			Animal production for farmers who had special entitlements in accordance with Reg 73/2009 and who have at their disposal no eligible hectares for the activation of payment entitlements under the basic payment scheme [art. 52(4)]

Voluntary coupled support (continued)

Sector/product chosen	Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/product	Resources devoted to each sector/product	Unit value of payment for each sector/product	Eligibility criteria for sector/product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit payment for the same sector/product	Territorial limitation of the support
Greece	% referred to 2015 national ceiling - the transfer to Pillar II	(Note: financial year 2015 estimations)	Annually set: The annual unit value is calculated by dividing the annual budgeted amount for each sector by either the associated eligible area or the eligible amount of animal heads.			
Rice	0,41%	8.000.000	267 per ha	Use of national list varieties in eligible areas. Minimum product delivery of 4 t/ha. Deliveries should take place until the 28th of February of the year following the application year and can be realized through cooperatives, producer organizations or mills (farmers do not need to be members of any of those though)		National / Fixed area: 30,140 ha
Durum wheat	0,46%	9.000.000	36 per ha	Use of certified seeds & national list varieties. Minimum use of 120 kgr of seeds per ha for the first 2 years and 160 for the following years		National / Fixed area: 250,000 ha
Suckler cows	1,26%	24.500.000	128 per head	Female bovine at least 18 months old and not older than 12 years that have calved during the year (and prior to the 31st of December of each year) and provided that the calves do not die. Minimum number of animals is 6		National / Fixed n of animals: 191,000 heads
Industrial tomatoes	0,13%	2.600.000	274 per ha	Delivery of eligible quantity to approved processing companies. Minimum product delivery of 50 t/ha. Deliveries should take place anytime between the 1st of June and the 30th of November of each year and can only be realized through cooperatives or producers organizations (farmers do not need to be members of those though). The minimum size per plot is set at 0.1 hectares		National / Fixed area: 9,080 ha
Oranges for juice	0,46%	9.000.000	316 per ha	Minimum product delivery of 7 t/ha & minimum eligible area of 0,1 ha. The delivery should be realized only to one company, which should be either an agribusiness cooperative, or an existing producer organization or any newly established specialized company (of any legal status) consisting of at least 400 members		National / Fixed area: 28,500 ha
Sheep and goats in mountainous and in LFA	1,12%	21.700.000	7 per head	Delivery of at least 10t of eligible sheep & goat milk to approved processing plants. If the delivered quantity exceeds the minimum required one, a ratio of 120kgr per animal head is used		Mountainous & LFA areas / Fixed n of animals: 3,150,000 heads
Sheep and goats	0,59%	11.500.000	5 per head	Idem		National / Fixed n of animals: 3,150,000 heads

Policy Department B: Structural and Cohesion Policies

Voluntary coupled support

Sector/product chosen	Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/product	Resources devoted to each sector/product	Unit value of payment for each sector/product	Eligibility criteria for sector/product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit payment for the same sector/product	Territorial limitation of the support
Greece						
Grain legumes	0,26%	5.000.000	303 per ha	Use of the following eligible varieties in eligible areas: Lens culinaris Medik, Cicer arietinum L., Phaseolus vulgaris, Phaseolus coccineus, Vigna unguiculata L. Walp, Vicia faba Major L, Lathyrus sativus L, Lathyrus ochrus L,		National / Fixed area: 16,500 ha
Protein forage legumes	0,36%	7.000.000	175 per ha	Use of the following eligible varieties in eligible areas: Vicia faba L., Cicer arietinum L, Pisum sativum L., Vicia sativa L., Lathyrus cicera L., Lupinus albus, L. angustifolius, L. luteus, Vicia ervilia L., Glycine max L.		National / Fixed area: 40,000 ha
Sowing seeds	0,15%	3.000.000	294 per ha	Eligible types of the national list varieties and product delivery		National / Fixed area: 10,200 ha
Asparagus	0,08%	1.500.000	385 per ha	Use of certified seeds & national list varieties. Minimum product delivery of 2.5 t/ha to processing companies & minimum eligible area if 0.2 ha. Deliveries of raw production should take place anytime between the 1st of January and the 30th of June of each year and can only be realized through processing companies, cooperatives		National / Fixed area: 3,900 ha
Silkworms	0,04%	800.000	160 per box	Silkworm rearing and production of the minimum quantity. Each silkworm box should contain at least 20,000 eggs and should yield at least 20,000 silkworms		National / Fixed n of boxes: 5,000 boxes
Sugar beet	0,26%	5.000.000	250 per ha	Use of certified seeds & national list varieties. Cultivation & delivery contract with processing company until the BPS application submission. Product delivery until the 31st of January of the year following the application year		National / Fixed area: 13,367.20 ha
Peaches for juice	0,15%	3.000.000	170 per ha	Delivery of eligible quantity to approved processing companies. Minimum product delivery of 6 t/ha. Deliveries should take place anytime between the 1st of June and the 1st of November of each year and can only be realized through cooperatives or producers organizations (farmers do not need to be members of those though). The		National / Fixed area: 17,700 ha
Animal production for farmers who had special entitlements in accordance with Reg 73/2009 and who have at their disposal no eligible hectares for the activation of payment entitlements under the basic payment scheme [art. 52(4)]	1,55%	30.000.000	-	Farmers hold special entitlements in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 or with Regulation (EC) No 73/2009, but no eligible land to graze them. Minimum livestock rearing of 3 LSU or 20 sheep or goats during each year (and prior to the 31st of December of each year)		National / Fixed n of animals: 180,000 LSU

 Small farmer scheme

	Aims of the payments	Voluntary or automatic inclusion in small farmer scheme (art. 62.1 and 62.2)	Method of calculation of the amount of the payment (art. 63)	Amount of the payment (flat or individual depending on the model)
Greece	Simplification, easing the excessive administrative burden (estimation for 350,000 potential beneficiaries)	Automatic	63.2.a The annual payment is calculated as the total value of all the payments that should be annually allocated to the farmer up to a maximum of EUR 1,250 per year	individual (max 1,250 euro)

GREECE

SOURCES > NATIONAL DOCUMENTATION

Core legal document: Ministerial Decision no 104/7056 published at the Government's Gazette no 147 on 22-01-2015.

Greek Ministry of Reconstruction of Production, Environment and Energy – Department of Rural Development:

- New CAP direct payments presentation (see "Ministry CAP presentation)

- Legal document – Cotton & sugar beet

- Legal document – Oranges for juice

- Legal document – Durum wheat

- Legal document – Peaches for juice & industrial tomatoes

Info retrieved from the special section on the Ministry website:

<http://www.minagric.gr/index.php/el/the-ministry-2/agricultural-policy/koinagrot politik>

Greek Payment Authority of Common Agricultural Policy – OPEKEPE:

- New CAP direct payments presentation 1 (see "Payment Authority - OPEKEPE 1")

- New CAP direct payments presentation 2 (see "Payment Authority - OPEKEPE 2")

- Coupled support presentation (see "Payment Authority - OPEKEPE 3")

- New CAP direct payments presentation 3 (see "Payment Authority - OPEKEPE 4")

DG Agri forms

Personal contact with the former Minister

Member States Factsheets, European Commission, DG Agri, retrieved from here:

http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/statistics/factsheets/index_en.htm

ANNEX I.XIII HUNGARY

Flexibility between Pillars

	<u>From Pillar I to Pillar II (art. 14.1)</u> % of transfer per year	<u>From Pillar II to Pillar I (art. 14.2)</u> % of transfer per year	National strategy on how to use the additional resources (if exist)
Hungary	No	Yes, 15% (from 2016 to 2020)	The transfer from Pillar 2 allows to increase the average direct payments and it results in additional 12.3 Euro/hectare

Active farmers, minimum activity and minimum requirements

	Active farmer (AF) (article 9)				Minimum activity (art. 4.2.b)	Minimum requirements for receiving DP (art. 10)
	Threshold: 5,000 euro or below (art. 9.4)	Additional economic/professional requirements (art. 9.3)	National negative list (art. 9.2)	Criteria for being considered active farmer for persons staying in negative list (art. 9.2)		
Hungary	5,000 Euro	No	No	A person or group of persons falling within the scope of the negative list shall, however, be regarded as an active farmer if it provides verifiable evidence, that the annual amount of direct payments is at least 5 % of the total receipts that it obtained from non-agricultural activities in the most recent fiscal year for which such evidence is available. if the agricultural area of an entity has to be at least 20 hectares. principal business/ company objects consist of exercising an agricultural activity: Hungary has chosen that an agricultural activity shall be considered to be the principal business or company object if recorded as a principal business or company object in the official business register (in the case of sole proprietorships it is recorded at the national tax authority).	Yes, Hungary sets out the characteristics to be met by an agricultural area in order to be deemed maintained in a suitable for grazing or cultivation in Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture 10/2015 (III.13.) §2	Physical threshold (1 ha) or financial threshold (100 euro) only for coupled payments for cattle, sheep or goats

Basic payment: regional or national model, internal convergence

	Keeping the existing payment entitlements (art. 21.3 and 25.9)	Regional or national model: number of regions and criteria (art. 23)	First allocation of payment entitlements: farmers entitled (24.1), limitations (art. 24.4-24.7), minimum size of holding (art. 24.9)	Internal convergence: step and method (art.25 - 26)		SAPS (art. 36 - 37)	
				Model (art. 25.1-25.4)	Maximum decrease in initial unit value (art. 25.7)	Continuation of SAPS (art. 36.1)	Transitional payments (art. 37)
Hungary	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Yes	Yes

Reserve

	National or regional reserve (art. 30.2)	Percentage of reduction of basic payment (art. 30.3)	Use of the reserve (art. 30.6 and 30.7)
Hungary	Not relevant		

Green payment (continued)

	Green payment			Permanent grassland (art. 45)	
	Equivalent practices. If yes, specify which. Eventual other disposal (art. 43.3, 43.5, 43.6)	Flat or individual payment (art. 43.9)	Regional application (art. 47.2)	Designation of permanent grassland in sensitive areas (art. 45.1)	Territorial application (national, regional, sub-regional or holding level) (art. 45.2)
Hungary	No	Flat payment	Not relevant	Yes	National

Green payment

		EFA (art. 46)			
	Area to be considered EFA (art. 46.2)	Use of the conversion and/or weighting factors set out in Annex X (art. 46.3)	Regional implementation (art. 46.5)	Collective implementation (art. 46.6)	Derogation for MMSS with more than 50% of their land covered by forest (art. 46.7)
Hungary	<p>Areas to be considered EFA are (Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development (Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, art. 46)):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land lying fallow: minimum period from 1st January until 30th September; • Terraces; • Landscape features: Hedges or wooded strips, Trees in line, Field margins, Ditches and other landscape features under GAEC or SMR: Isolated trees, Trees in group and field copses, Ponds, Kurgans, draw wells; • Buffer strips; • Hectares of agro-forestry; • Strips of eligible hectares along forest edges; • Areas with short rotation coppice (Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture 10/2015 (III.13.) – Annex 4.); • Afforested areas; • Areas with catch crops or green cover (Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture 10/2015 (III.13.) – Annex 3.); • Areas with nitrogen-fixing crops: (Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture 10/2015 (III.13.) – Annex 2) 	<p>To identify the number of hectares qualifying as EFA, a weighting factor (WF) and if necessary a conversion factor (CF), minimum (width or extension) and maximum size (width or extension) are applied to each hectare depending on the land types listed below (Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture 10/2015 (III.13.) in accordance with Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, art. 46):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land lying fallow WF: 1 / minimum: 0.25 ha; • Terraces WF: 1 / CF: 2m; • Landscape features: Hedges or wooded strips WF: 2/ minimum: 1 m and maximum: 10 m, Trees in line WF: 2 /CF: 5m / minimum : 4 m, Field margins WF: 1.5 / minimum: 1 m/ maximum: 20 m, Ditches WF: 2/ minimum: 2 m/ maximum: 6 m and other landscape features under GAEC or SMR: Isolated trees WF: 1.5 /CF: 20m², Trees in group and field copses WF: 1.5 / minimum: 0.01 ha/ maximum: 0.5 ha, Ponds WF: 1.5/ minimum: 0.01 ha/ maximum: 0.5 ha, Kurgans WF: 1, draw wells WF: 1 / CF: 25m²; • Buffer strips WF: 1.5/ in case of ponds minimum: 1m/ maximum: 20 m and in case of rivers minimum: 1m/ maximum: 5m; • Hectares of agro-forestry WF: 1 / minimum: 0,25 ha; • Strips of eligible hectares along forest edges – with production WF: 0,3m, without production WF: 1.5 / minimum: 1m and maximum: 10m; • Areas with short rotation coppice WF: 0.3/ minimum: 0.25 ha; • Afforested areas WF: 1/ minimum: 0.25 ha; • Areas with catch crops or green cover WF: 0.3/ minimum: 0.25 ha; • Areas with nitrogen-fixing crops WF: 0.7/ minimum: 0.25 ha. 	Mo	No	Not relevant

Payment for young farmers

	Percentage of national ceiling (max 2%) (art. 51)	Additional criteria as regards appropriate skill or training requirements (art. 50.3)	Method of calculation (art. 50.6-50.8)	Limitations (art. 50.9)	Lump sum amount per farmer (art. 50.10)
Hungary	0.62%	No	Applying art. 50.8 The annual payment is calculated as 25% of the national average payment per hectare multiplied by the number of activated payment entitlements	max 90	Not implemented

Reduction of payments

Reduction of payment (art. 11)		
	Percentage of reduction and, eventually, differentiation for amount of payments	Treatment of salary linked to agricultural activity
Hungary	5% of reduction for the part of SAPS between 150,000 Euro and 176,000 euro (1,200 hectares, the maximum area of land used by a natural or a legal person). 100% of reduction for the part of SAPS exceeding 176,000 Euro	No deduction

Redistributive payment

Redistributive payment						
	Aims of the redistributive payment	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 42)	Regional application (art. 41.2)	Number of hectares per holding (art. 41.4) and graduation of payments (art. 41.5)	National or regional average redistributive payment per hectare (art. 41.4)	
Hungary	Not implemented					

Payments for areas with natural constraints

	Aims of the payment	Link with payment for areas with natural constraint in rural development programmes	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 49)	Limitation of the payment to certain areas (art. 49.2)	Number maximum of hectares per holding (art. 49.4)	Regional application (art. 49.5)	
Hungary	Not implemented						

Voluntary coupled support (continued)

	Aims of the payments	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 53.1 and 53.2)	Percentage for protein crops (art. 53.3)	Sector/product chosen	Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/product
Hungary	In accordance with Reg. (EU) 1307/2013 Article 52 (3) coupled support will be granted to those sectors where specific types of farming or specific agricultural sectors that are particularly important for economic, social or environmental reasons undergo certain difficulties.	13%	2%	Hungary decided to grant Voluntary Coupled Support to the following sectors and production: suckler cow, male bovine (beef), milk, sheep, sugar beet, vegetables processing, field vegetable, fruits, protein fodder, soybean and protein crops. Estimated eligible area - ha/ number of animals: suckler cow 162,000, beef for fattening 48,000, dairy cow 195,000, ewes 890,000, sugar beet 19,000, rice 2,900, fruits 25,000, field vegetable 20,000, vegetables for processing 50,000, soybean and protein crops 67,000, protein fodder 207,000	Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/product 2015: suckler cow 20.0%, beef for fattening 2.6%, dairy cow 39.5%, ewes 12.6%, sugar beet 4.6%, field vegetable, sugar beet 4.6%, fruits, protein fodder, rice 1.1%, soybean and protein crops. fruits 9.4%, field vegetable 4.6%, vegetables for processing 5.7%, soybean and protein crops 50.0%, protein fodder 50.0%

Voluntary coupled support

	Resources devoted to each sector/product	Unit value of payment for each sector/product	Eligibility criteria for sector/product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit payment for the same sector/product	Territorial limitation of the support
Hungary	<p>2015 – million Euro: suckler cow 35 beef for fattening 4.5 dairy cow 69 ewes 22 sugar beet 8 rice 2 fruits 16.5 field vegetable 8 vegetables for processing 9.96 soybean and protein crops 13.46 protein fodder 13.46 Total resources devoted to each sector/product 2015 -2020 – million Euro: suckler cow 209.68 beef for fattening 26.96 dairy cow 413.36 ewes 131.8 sugar beet 47.93 rice 11.98 fruits 98.85 field vegetable 47.93 vegetables for processing 59.67 soybean and protein crops 80.63 protein fodder 280.63</p>	<p>suckler cow 216 Euro/animal beef for fattening 93.8 Euro/animal dairy cow 353.8 Euro/animal ewes 24.7 Euro/animal sugar beet 421.1 Euro/ha rice 689.7 Euro/ha fruits 660 Euro/ha field vegetable 400 Euro/ha vegetables for processing 199.2 Eur/ha soybean and protein crops 200.9 Euro/ha protein fodder 65 Euro/ha</p>	<p>Major eligibility criteria: Suckler cow (Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture 9/2015 (III.13.), § 11): • minimum number of eligible animals: 1 cow registered in the Unified Registration and Identification system (ENAR) • use and registration of breeding practice described by Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture 9/2015 (III.13.) • minimum 50 % of calves needs to be beef bred, share of heifers is maximum 40 % during the retention period • either suckler cow premium or dairy cow premium will be granted, but not both at the same time • keeping the animals on the holding during the retention period of at least 6 months • livestock not affected by Brucellosis, Leucosis and Tuberculosis Beef for fattening (Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture 9/2015 (III.13.), § 12): • male cattle or buffalo older than 9 months • minimum number of eligible animals: 1 cattle/buffalo registered in the Unified Registration and Identification system (ENAR) • slaughtered or exported between 1st January and 31st December retention period of at least 2 months before slaughtered or exported Dairy cow (Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture 9/2015 (III.13.), § 13): • minimum number of eligible animals: 1 cow registered in the Unified Registration and Identification system (ENAR) • female cattle older than 24 months and having farrowed at least once • either suckler cow premium or dairy cow premium will be granted, but not both at the same time • livestock not affected by Brucellosis, Leucosis and Tuberculosis • milk production is required • milk production is controlled by the National Food Chain Safety Office (NFCSO) Ewes (Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture 9/2015 (III.13.), § 10): • minimum number of eligible animals: 1 ewe registered in the Unified Registration and Identification system (ENAR) • ewes older than 1 year or having farrowed at least once • retention period of at least 100 days • adequate breeding practice Rice (Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture 9/2015 (III.13.), § 14 and 15): • minimum size of eligible area under SAPS is 1 hectare • KN code: 1006 10 • latest sowing date: 31st May • plants should cover the land at least until the start of the blooming period Sugar beet (Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture 9/2015 (III.13.), § 14 and 16): • minimum size of eligible area under SAPS is 1 hectare • contracts with sugar factories (direct or via integrators) • sale of the produced sugar beet Field vegetables (Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture 9/2015 (III.13.), § 14 and 17): • minimum size of eligible area under SAPS is 1 hectare • minimum plant propagation material per hectare • use of certified propagation material • minimum size of a plot: the given field vegetable should cover at least 0.3 hectare Vegetables for processing (Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture 9/2015 (III.13.), § 14 and 18): • minimum size of eligible area under SAPS is 1 hectare • minimum plant propagation material per hectare • use of certified propagation material • plants should cover the land at least until the start of the blooming period Fruits (Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture 9/2015 (III.13.), § 14 and 19): • minimum size of eligible area under SAPS is 1 hectare • minimum size of a plot: a given fruit species should be cultivated on at least 0.3 hectare • basic criteria: minimum number of trees per hectare / tree density • besides the basic criteria two other criteria out of the following 3 criteria has to be fulfilled o age o installed irrigation system o in the case of orchards of tree density of at least 85% Soybean and protein crops (Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture 9/2015 (III.13.), § 14 and 20): • minimum size of eligible area under SAPS is 1 hectare • use of certified seed • keeping farm records • minimum yield Protein fodder (Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture 9/2015 (III.13.), § 14 and 21): • minimum size of eligible area under SAPS is 1 hectare • use of certified seed • keeping farm records • plants should cover the land at least until the start of the blooming period • in case of mixed seeds the share of pulses should reach at least 51%</p>	<p>field vegetable 400 Euro/ha vegetables for processing 199.2 Euro/ha soybean and protein crops 200.9 Euro/ha protein fodder 65 Euro/ha suckler cow 216 Euro/animal beef for fattening 93.8 Euro/animal dairy cow 353.8 Euro/animal</p>	<p>There is no special territorial limitation of the support.</p>

Small farmer scheme

	Aims of the payments	Voluntary or automatic inclusion in small farmer scheme (art. 62.1 and 62.2)	Method of calculation of the amount of the payment (art. 63)	Amount of the payment (flat or individual depending on the model)
Hungary	As set out in Reg. (EU) 1307/2013 (p. 616, para. 54), the Small Farmers Scheme (SFS) is implemented so as to "reduce the administrative costs linked to the management and control of direct support"	Voluntary	63.2.b The annual payment is calculated as the total value of all the payments that should be allocated in 2015	individual (min 500 Euro - max 1,250 Euro)

HUNGARY

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NATIONAL ACTS/ REGULATIONS

Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture 8/2015 (III.13.) – on Active Farmers („A földművelésügyi miniszter 8/2015. (III. 13.) FM rendelete a mezőgazdasági termelők részére nyújtandó közvetlen támogatás igénybevételére vonatkozó szabályokról”).

Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture 9/2015 (III.13.) – on Voluntary Coupled Support („A földművelésügyi miniszter 9/2015. (III. 13.) FM rendelete a termeléshez kötött közvetlen támogatások igénybevételének szabályairól”).

Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture 10/2015 (III.13.) – on Greening („A földművelésügyi miniszter 10/2015. (III. 13.) FM rendelete az éghajlat és környezet szempontjából elengedhetetlenül szükséges mezőgazdasági gyakorlatokra nyújtandó támogatás igénybevételének szabályairól, valamint a szántóterület, az állandó gyepterület és az állandó kultúrával fedett földterület növénytermesztésre vagy legeltetésre alkalmas állapotban tartásának feltételeiről”).

Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture 11/2015 (III.13.) – on Young Farmers Scheme („A földművelésügyi miniszter 11/2015. (III. 13.) FM rendelete a fiatal mezőgazdasági termelők támogatásáról”).

Government Regulation 275/2004 (X. 8) – on Natura 2000 areas („275/2004. (X. 8.) Kormányrendelet az európai közösségi jelentőségű természetvédelmi rendeltetésű területekről”).

Hungarian Act on the Transfer of Land Ownership – Act CXXII of 2013 („2013. évi CXXII. törvény a mező- és erdőgazdasági földek forgalmáról”).

ANNEX I.XIV IRELAND

Flexibility between Pillars

	From Pillar I to Pillar II (art. 14.1) % of transfer per year	From Pillar II to Pillar I (art. 14.2) % of transfer per year	National strategy on how to use the additional resources (if exist)
Ireland	No	No	

Active farmers, minimum activity and minimum requirements

Active farmer (AF) (article 9)						
	Threshold: 5,000 euro or below (art. 9.4)	Additional economic/professional requirements (art. 9.3)	National negative list (art. 9.2)	Criteria for being considered active farmer for persons staying in negative list (art. 9.2)	Minimum activity (art. 4.2.b)	Minimum requirements for receiving DP (art. 10)
Ireland	Yes, 5,000	No	No	No	Yes, Min Stocking Rate for farmers on marginal land of 0.1 LU/ha	Financial threshold (100 euro)

Basic payment: regional or national model, internal convergence

	Keeping the existing payment entitlements (art. 21.3 and 25.9)	Regional or national model: number of regions and criteria (art. 23)	First allocation of payment entitlements: farmers entitled (24.1), limitations (art. 24.4-24.7), minimum size of holding (art. 24.9)	Internal convergence: step and method (art.25 - 26)		SAPS (art. 36 - 37)	
				Model (art. 25.1-25.4)	Maximum decrease in initial unit value (art. 25.7)	Continuation of SAPS (art. 36.1)	Transitional payments (art. 37)
Ireland	Not relevant	National model	Yes extension of list to 2013 Yes limitation	Partial convergence 60%/90% By 2019 no farmer will receive more than 700 euro per hectare (including greening payment)	Not implemented	Not relevant	Not relevant

Reserve

	National or regional reserve (art. 30.2)	Percentage of reduction of basic payment (art. 30.3)	Use of the reserve (art. 30.6 and 30.7)
Ireland	National	3%	As per the Regulation, Ireland will give priority to Young Farmers and New Entrants to farming. Additional criteria will be required whereby all applicants must have completed a recognised course in agriculture giving rise to an award at FETAC Level 6 or its equivalent. The option to cater for specific individuals under the 'force majeure' provision and specific groups under the 'specific disadvantage' category is under consideration.

Green payment (continued)

	Green payment			Permanent grassland (art. 45)	
	Equivalent practices. If yes, specify which. Eventual other disposal (art. 43.3, 43.5, 43.6)	Flat or individual payment (art. 43.9)	Regional application (art. 47.2)	Designation of permanent grassland in sensitive areas (art. 45.1)	Territorial application (national, regional, sub-regional or holding level) (art. 45.2)
Ireland	Yes, equivalent measure under an agri-environment scheme	Individual payment	National	No	National

Green payment

		EFA (art. 46)			
	Area to be considered EFA (art. 46.2)	Use of the conversion and/or weighting factors set out in Annex X (art. 46.3)	Regional implementation (art. 46.5)	Collective implementation (art. 46.6)	Derogation for MMSS with more than 50% of their land covered by forest (art. 46.7)
Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land lying fallow where there shall be no production; • Hedges/wooded strips 10m; • Trees in a group and field copses of max 0.3ha in both cases; • Ditches 6m, including open watercourses for the purpose of irrigation or drainage; buffer strips – inc those along watercourses also required to be kept under Nitrates Regulations and in future, under Sustainable Use of Pesticides Directive; • SPS eligible forestry which were afforested under afforestation aid scheme since 2009; • areas with short rotation coppice with no use of mineral fertilizer and/or plant protection products; • areas with N-fixing crop, farmers shall grow those N-fixing crops which are included in a list established by the MS – protein crops; • areas under catch crops / green cover including green cover established as part of the requirements under the Nitrates Directive. 	The Ministry has decided to implement the conversion and weighting factors provided for in the Regulations.	No	No	Not relevant

 Payment for young farmers

	Percentage of national ceiling (max 2%) (art. 51)	Additional criteria as regards appropriate skill or training requirements (art. 50.3)	Method of calculation (art. 50.6-50.8)	Limitations (art. 50.9)	Lump sum amount per farmer (art. 50.10)
Ireland	2% in 2015. Percentages to be applied in subsequent years will be determined by demand	Yes	Applying art. 50.8 The annual payment is calculated as 25% of the national average payment per hectare multiplied by number of payment entitlements that the farmer has activated	max 50	Not implemented

 Reduction of payments

	Reduction of payment (art. 11)	
	Percentage of reduction and, eventually, differentiation for amount of payments	Treatment of salary linked to agricultural activity
Ireland	100% of reduction for the part of the amount exceeding 150,000 euro	No deduction

Redistributive payment

Redistributive payment					
	Aims of the redistributive payment	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 42)	Regional application (art. 41.2)	Number of hectares per holding (art. 41.4) and graduation of payments (art. 41.5)	National or regional average redistributive payment per hectare (art. 41.4)
Ireland	Not implemented				

Payments for areas with natural constraints

	Aims of the payment	Link with payment for areas with natural constraint in rural development programmes	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 49)	Limitation of the payment to certain areas (art. 49.2)	Number maximum of hectares per holding (art. 49.4)	Regional application (art. 49.5)
Ireland	Not implemented					

Voluntary coupled support

	Aims of the payments	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 53.1 and 53.2)	Percentage for protein crops (art. 53.3)	Sector/product chosen	Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/product	Resources devoted to each sector/product	Unit value of payment for each sector/product	Eligibility criteria for sector/product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit payment for the same sector/product	Territorial limitation of the support
Ireland	Not available	0.20%	0.20%	Protein crops	0.20%	3 million euro (2015-2020)	250 euro/unit for peas, beans and sweet lupins (2015-2020)	The aid will be payable on the number of hectares determined with effect from the scheme year 2015 (fixed area=4,500 ha; fixed yields=4.5 t/ha)	No	No

Small farmer scheme

	Aims of the payments	Voluntary or automatic inclusion in small farmer scheme (art. 62.1 and 62.2)	Method of calculation of the amount of the payment (art. 63)	Amount of the payment (flat or individual depending on the model)
Ireland	Not implemented			

IRELAND

LITERATURE

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ANNEX I.XV ITALY

Flexibility between Pillars

	From Pillar I to Pillar II (art. 14.1) % of transfer per year	From Pillar II to Pillar I (art. 14.2) % of transfer per year	National strategy on how to use the additional resources (if exist)
Italy	No	No	

Active farmers, minimum activity and minimum requirements

Active farmer (AF) (article 9)						
	Threshold: 5,000 euro or below (art. 9.4)	Additional economic/professional requirements (art. 9.3)	National negative list (art. 9.2)	Criteria for being considered active farmer for persons staying in negative list (art. 9.2)	Minimum activity (art. 4.2.b)	Minimum requirements for receiving DP (art. 10)
Italy	5,000 Euro for farms with more than 50% of the agricultural surfaces located in disadvantaged or mountain areas; 1,250 euro for other farms	Yes, Registration to the National Social Security (INPS) as Direct Farmer, Agricultural Entrepreneur, Sharecrop farmer or Colonat partiaire - Own an active VAT number for agricultural activity - Annual VAT returns, as from 2016, only for farms with more than 50% of the agricultural surfaces not located in disadvantaged or mountain areas (R. 1257/1999)	Yes, Natural or legal persons with functions of banking/financial brokering and/or commercial brokering - Companies, cooperatives and mutual insurances with functions of insurances and re-insurances - Public administrations, with exception of public bodies with functions of training/experimentation on agricultural topics and public bodies with civic uses	- Annual amount of direct payments is at least 5 % of the total receipts that it obtained from non-agricultural activities - Agricultural activities are not insignificant if the total receipts obtained from agricultural activities represent at least 1/3 of the total receipts obtained	Yes, Annual practice consisting in at least one ordinary farming activity to be carried out, being understood the respect of cross-compliance	Financial threshold (250 Euro in 2015 and 2016; 300 Euro from 2017)

Basic payment: regional or national model, internal convergence

	Keeping the existing payment entitlements (art. 21.3 and 25.9)	Regional or national model: number of regions and criteria (art. 23)	First allocation of payment entitlements: farmers entitled (24.1), limitations (art. 24.4-24.7), minimum size of holding (art. 24.9)	Internal convergence: step and method (art.25 - 26)		SAPS (art. 36 - 37)	
				Model (art. 25.1-25.4)	Maximum decrease in initial unit value (art. 25.7)	Continuation of SAPS (art. 36.1)	Transitional payments (art. 37)
Italy	Not relevant	National model	Yes extension of list to fruits, vegetables, ware potatoes, seed potatoes or ornamental plants and vineyard Yes extension to 2013 and reserve Yes reduction of entitlements Yes minimum size	Partial convergence 60%/90%	30%	Not relevant	Not relevant

Reserve

	National or regional reserve (art. 30.2)	Percentage of reduction of basic payment (art. 30.3)	Use of the reserve (art. 30.6 and 30.7)
Italy	National	3%	<p>Priority order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) allocate payment entitlements to young farmers (till 2% of annual national ceiling) and to farmers commencing their agricultural activity (art. 30.6 and 30.7 letter f)) 2) allocate payment entitlements to farmers in order to prevent land from being abandoned (art. 30.7 letter a)) 3) allocate payment entitlements to farmers in order to compensate them for specific disadvantages (art. 30.7 letter b)) 4) allocate payment entitlements to farmers who were prevented from being allocated payment entitlements [...] as a result of force majeure or exceptional circumstances (art. 30.7 letter c)) 5) linearly increase, on a permanent basis, the value of all payment entitlements under the basic payment scheme at national level (art. 30.7 letter e))

Green payment (continued)

	Green payment			Permanent grassland (art. 45)	
	Equivalent practices. If yes, specify which. Eventual other disposal (art. 43.3, 43.5, 43.6)	Flat or individual payment (art. 43.9)	Regional application (art. 47.2)	Designation of permanent grassland in sensitive areas (art. 45.1)	Territorial application (national, regional, sub-regional or holding level) (art. 45.2)
Italy	Yes, Equivalent practices exist in the framework of the agro-environmental programme: included are those listed in Annex IX, as from 2016	Individual payment	National	Yes	National

Green payment

EFA (art. 46)					
	Area to be considered EFA (art. 46.2)	Use of the conversion and/or weighting factors set out in Annex X (art. 46.3)	Regional implementation (art. 46.5)	Collective implementation (art. 46.6)	Derogation for MMSS with more than 50% of their land covered by forest
Italy	<p>All the elements included in the corresponding article (46.2) of the regulation (UE) n. 1307/2013 are to be considered Ecological Focus Area, with the exception of areas with catch crops, or green cover (letter i) Concerning the landscape features. Trees in line, with a crown diameter of more or equal to 1 meter, eligible are: Cupressus sempervirens (cultivar pyramidalis or stricta) and Populus nigra (cultivar italica). Areas with short rotation coppice eligible are with Populus L., Salix L., Eucalyptus, Alnus, Ulmus, Platanus, with production cycle not longer than 8 years</p>	<p>Conversion and weighting factors in Annex X of R. 1307/2013 as well as Annex II R. 639/2014</p>	No	No	Not relevant

Payment for young farmers

	Percentage of national ceiling (max 2%) (art. 51)	Additional criteria as regards appropriate skill or training requirements (art. 50.3)	Method of calculation (art. 50.6-50.8)	Limitations (art. 50.9)	Lump sum amount per farmer (art. 50.10)
Italy	1%	No	Applying art. 50.6.a The annual payment is calculated as 25% of the average value of the payment entitlements held by the farmer by the number of entitlements that the farmer has activated	max 90	Not implemented

Reduction of payments

Reduction of payment (art. 11)		
	Percentage of reduction and, eventually, differentiation for amount of payments	Treatment of salary linked to agricultural activity
Italy	50% of reduction for the part of the amount exceeding 150,000 Euro; after applying this reduction 100% (capping) for the part of the amount exceeding 500,000 Euro	Yes deduction

Redistributive payment

Redistributive payment						
Aims of the redistributive payment	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 42)	Regional application (art. 41.2)	Number of hectares per holding (art. 41.4) and graduation of payments (art. 41.5)	National or regional average redistributive payment per hectare (art. 41.4)		
Italy	Not implemented					

Payments for areas with natural constraints

Aims of the payment	Link with payment for areas with natural constraint in rural development programmes	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 49)	Limitation of the payment to certain areas (art. 49.2)	Number maximum of hectares per holding (art. 49.4)	Regional application (art. 49.5)
Italy	Not implemented				

Voluntary coupled support (continued)

	Aims of the payments	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 53.1 and 53.2)	Percentage for protein crops (art. 53.3)	Sector/product chosen	Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/product	Resources devoted to each sector/product
Italy	Incentive to maintain current levels of production in specific agricultural sectors or specific types of farming Avoid/reduce risk of abond of sectors or territories	11%			% referred to 2015 national ceiling (IT: 3,902,039,000 Euro)	in 2015, 429,224,290 Euro
				Dairy cows	1.93	75,114,251
				Dairy cows in mountain areas	0.25	9,872,159
				Dairy buffalo (Bubalus bubalis, L.)	0.11	4,120,553
				Suckler cow	1.05	40,776,308
				Slaughter cow	1.72	66,958,989
				Sheep and goat	0.24	9,485,857
				Slaughter Sheep IGP	0.14	5,536,993
				Soja	0.25	9,872,159
				Durum wheat	1.53	59,876,788
				Rapeseed, sunflower and Grain legumes	0.36	14,164,402
				Grain legumes	0.30	11,803,668
				Rice	0.58	22,748,887
				Sugar beet	0.44	17,211,894
				Processing tomato	0.29	11,288,599
				Olive - basic	1.13	44,210,102
				Olive - in sloping areas > 7,5%	0.34	13,305,953
				Olive - in areas with economic, social and environmental importance	0.33	12,876,729

Voluntary coupled support

	Unit value of payment for each sector/product	Eligibility criteria for sector/product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit payment for the same sector/product	Territorial limitation of the support
Italy	Annually set: the annual unit amount results from the ratio between the amount fixed for the measure and either the area or the number of animals eligible for the support in the relevant year	<p>Dairy cows registered in national systems (Genealogical Register or Anagraphic Register for bovine animals), giving birth during the year, and calf is identified and registered pursuant to regulation (EC) n. 1760/2000</p> <p>Dairy cows in mountain areas: (extra criteria) breeding cows in mountain areas for at least 6 months</p> <p>Dairy buffalo: Female buffalo animal, older than 30 months, giving birth during the year and the calf is identified and registered pursuant to regulation (EC) n. 1760/2000</p> <p>Suckler cow belonging to a meat breed or dual purpose breed, registered in national systems (Genealogical Register or Anagraphic Register for bovine animals), giving birth during the year, and calf is identified and registered pursuant to regulation (EC) n. 1760/2000</p> <p>Slaughter cow, from the age of 12 to 24 months; At least 6 months of breeding before slaughtering</p> <p>Sheep and goat: Female ovine, adhering to a system for the identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals, pursuant to regulation (EC) n. 21/2004, and belonging to herds included in official regional plan for scrapie resistance; Share of heard eligible: - 15% of female ovine in herds where the plan objectives is not reached - 7% of female ovine in herds where the plan objectives is reached</p> <p>Slaughter Sheep IGP: Ovine with PDO or PGI certification pursuant to regulation (EC) n.</p> <p>Soybean: Hectares eligible: - first 5ha per farm - 10% of area with soja exeeding the first 5ha</p> <p>Growing hectares in normal coltural practices kept in normal conditions till the seeds full</p> <p>Durum wheat: Growing hectares in normal coltural practices kept in normal conditions till the caryopses full ripening</p> <p>Rapeseed, sunflower and Grain legumes: Growing hectares in normal coltural practices kept in normal conditions till the seeds full ripening for oilseeds and grain leguminous and till the flowering for herbaceous</p> <p>Grain legumes: Growing hectares in normal coltural practices kept in normal conditions till the flowering for herbaceous</p> <p>Rise: Growing hectares in normal coltural practices kept in normal conditions till the caryopses full ripening</p> <p>Sugar beet: Growing hectares in normal coltural practices kept in normal conditions till the roots full ripening</p> <p>Processing tomatoes: Growing hectares in normal coltural practices kept in normal conditions till the tomatos full ripening, within sales contract with processing industry</p> <p>Olive - basic: Growing hectares with olive trees in normal coltural practices</p> <p>Olive - in sloping areas: Growing hectares with olive trees in normal coltural practices</p> <p>Olive - in areas with economic, social and environmental importance: Growing hectares with olive trees in normal coltural practices adhering to quality schemes</p>	<p>Suckler cows: +20% of the basic amount for specific breeds (Chianina, Marchigiana, Maremmana, Romagnola and Podolica);</p> <p>Slaughter cow: +30% of the basic premium for animals breded for at least 12 months before slaughtering or for animals adhere to national/regional quality systems or voluntary labelling systems of beef;</p> <p>Slaughter cow: 50% for animals with PDO or PGI certification pursuant to regulation (EC) n. 1151/2012</p>	<p>Dairy cows: National - in mountain areas;</p> <p>Soybean: Piemonte, Lombardia, Veneto, Friuli, Emilia Romagna;</p> <p>Durum Wheat: Toscana, Umbria, Marche, Lazio, Abruzzo, Molise, Campania, Basilicata, Puglia, Calabria, Sicilia, Sardegna;</p> <p>Rapeseed, sunflower and Grain legumes: Toscana, Umbria, Marche, Lazio;</p> <p>Grain legumes: Abruzzo, Molise, Campania, Basilicata, Puglia, Calabria, Sicilia, Sardegna;</p> <p>Olive - basic: Liguria, Puglia, Calabria;</p> <p>Olive - in sloping areas: Puglia, Calabria;</p>

 Small farmer scheme

	Aims of the payments	Voluntary or automatic inclusion in small farmer scheme (art. 62.1 and 62.2)	Method of calculation of the amount of the payment (art. 63)	Amount of the payment (flat or individual depending on the model)
Italy	Simplification	Voluntary	63.2.b The annual payment is calculated as the total value of all the payments that should be allocated in 2015	individual (min 500 Euro - max 1,250 Euro)

ITALY

SOURCES > NATIONAL DOCUMENTATION

Core legal document:

- a. Decreto Ministeriale del 18 novembre 2014 (prot. 6513) "Disposizioni nazionali di applicazione del Regolamento (UE) n. 1307/2013 del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio, del 17 dicembre 2013", pubblicato in G.U. n. 295 del 20 dicembre 2014.
- b. Decreto Ministeriale del 26 febbraio 2015 (prot. 1420) "Disposizioni modificative ed integrative del decreto ministeriale 18 novembre 2014 di applicazione del regolamento (UE) n. 1307/2013 del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio, del 17 dicembre 2013"
- c. DM del 20 marzo 2015 (prot. 1922) "Ulteriori disposizioni relative alla semplificazione della gestione della PAC 2014-2020".

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ANNEX I.XVI LATVIA

Flexibility between Pillars

	From Pillar I to Pillar II (art. 14.1) % of transfer per year	From Pillar II to Pillar I (art. 14.2) % of transfer per year	National strategy on how to use the additional resources (if exist)
Latvia	Yes, 7.46% (from 2015 to 2019)	No	

Active farmers, minimum activity and minimum requirements

Active farmer (AF) (article 9)						
	Threshold: 5,000 euro or below (art. 9.4)	Additional economic/professional requirements (art. 9.3)	National negative list (art. 9.2)	Criteria for being considered active farmer for persons staying in negative list (art. 9.2)	Minimum activity (art. 4.2.b)	Minimum requirements for receiving DP (art. 10)
Latvia	5,000 Euro	No	No	Yes, A declaration containing information on the previous accounting year's data (net sales, VAT, excise tax, and the EU and the state support) is required as a proof that agricultural activities are "not insignificant". The approval of certified auditor is necessary for the declaration. The agricultural activity is not considered insignificant if it accounts for at least 1/3 of the total receipts in the previous accounting year. Agricultural activity is considered as principal if its turnover (net sales and the EU and the state support to agricultural activity) account for the largest share in the total turnover in the previous accounting year	No	Physical threshold (1 ha) or financial threshold (100 Euro) only in case of animal-related coupled support

Basic payment: regional or national model, internal convergence

	Keeping the existing payment entitlements (art. 21.3 and 25.9)	Regional or national model: number of regions and criteria (art. 23)	First allocation of payment entitlements: farmers entitled (24.1), limitations (art. 24.4-24.7), minimum size of holding (art. 24.9)	Internal convergence: step and method (art. 25 - 26)		SAPS (art. 36 - 37)	
				Model (art. 25.1-25.4)	Maximum decrease in initial unit value (art. 25.7)	Continuation of SAPS (art. 36.1)	Transitional payments (art. 37)
Latvia	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Yes	Yes

Reserve

	National or regional reserve (art. 30.2)	Percentage of reduction of basic payment (art. 30.3)	Use of the reserve (art. 30.6 and 30.7)
Latvia	Not relevant		

Green payment (continued)

	Green payment		Permanent grassland (art. 45)		
	Equivalent practices. If yes, specify which. Eventual other disposal (art. 43.3, 43.5, 43.6)	Flat or individual payment (art. 43.9)	Regional application (art. 47.2)	Designation of permanent grassland in sensitive areas (art. 45.1)	Territorial application (national, regional, sub-regional or holding level) (art. 45.2)
Latvia	No	Flat payment	National	Yes	National

Green payment

		EFA (art. 46)			
Area to be considered EFA (art. 46.2)	Use of the conversion and/or weighting factors set out in Annex X (art. 46.3)	Regional implementation (art. 46.5)	Collective implementation (art. 46.6)	Derogation for MMSS with more than 50% of their land covered by forest (art. 46.7)	
Latvia	<p>Areas to be considered as EFA in Latvia are (Cabinet Regulation No 126 of March 2015, para. 116 in accordance with Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, art. 46):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land lying fallow that is maintained at least 6 consecutive months per year; - Landscape features – protected large trees, tree avenues and large stones; trees growing in a group, and clusters of trees and bushes (area of 0.01-0.3 hectares); edges of the field (1–20 metres wide, with no tree and bushes' shoots older than one year); ponds (area of 0.01-0.1 hectares, including also coast-side vegetation in a strip not more than 10 metres wide); - Buffer strips - 2–6 metres wide buffer strips along classified water objects, including also coast-side vegetation; - Areas with catch crops, or green cover established by the planting and germination of seeds - cereal grasses and mixtures of cereal grasses; - Areas with nitrogen-fixing crops <p>In 2016, additional inclusion of strips along forest edges, and ditches is planned</p>	<p>To identify the number of hectares qualifying as EFA, a weighting factor (WF) is applied to each hectare depending on the land elements listed below (Cabinet Regulation No 126 of March 2015, para. 117 and annex 10 in accordance with Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, art. 46(3)):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land lying fallow (WF: 1.0); - Landscape features: protected large hectares); edges of the field (1–20 trees (WF: 1.5), protected tree avenues (WF: 2), large stones (WF: 1), groups of trees/clusters of trees (WF: 1.5), edges of the field (WF: 1.5), ponds (WF: 1.5); - Buffer strips (WF: 1.5); - Areas with catch crops, or green cover established by the planting and germination of seeds (WF: 0.3); - Areas with nitrogen-fixing crops (WF: 0.7). 	Not applied	Not applied	<p>Derogation of EFA (Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, art. 46.7) is applied to 101 (out of 494) parishes (smallest local municipalities) in Latvia. Farmers with more than 50% of their land situated in this territory are excluded from necessity to follow EFA demands</p>

Payment for young farmers

	Percentage of national ceiling (max 2%) (art. 51)	Additional criteria as regards appropriate skill or training requirements (art. 50.3)	Method of calculation (art. 50.6-50.8)	Limitations (art. 50.9)	Lump sum amount per farmer (art. 50.10)
Latvia	During 2015-2020, the annual amount of EUR 2.7 million (from 1.5% to 0.9% of the national ceiling) is reserved for the Young Farmers' Scheme	No	Applying art. 50.8 The annual payment is calculated as 25% of the national average payment per hectare multiplied by number of eligible hectares declared by the farmer	max 90	Not implemented

Reduction of payments

	Reduction of payment (art. 11)	
	Percentage of reduction and, eventually, differentiation for amount of payments	Treatment of salary linked to agricultural activity
Latvia	5% of reduction for the part of the amount exceeding 150,000 Euro	Yes deduction

Redistributive payment

	Redistributive payment				
	Aims of the redistributive payment	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 42)	Regional application (art. 41.2)	Number of hectares per holding (art. 41.4) and graduation of payments (art. 41.5)	National or regional average redistributive payment per hectare (art. 41.4)
Latvia	Not implemented				

Payments for areas with natural constraints

Aims of the payment	Link with payment for areas with natural constraint in rural development programmes	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 49)	Limitation of the payment to certain areas (art. 49.2)	Number maximum of hectares per holding (art. 49.4)	Regional application (art. 49.5)
Latvia	Not implemented				

Voluntary coupled support

	Unit value of payment for each sector/product	Eligibility criteria for sector/product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit payment for the same sector/product	Territorial limitation of the support
Latvia	<p>Provisional unit value of payment for each sector/product in 2015:</p> <p>Dairy cows 139 EUR/cow</p> <p>Goats 20 EUR/she-goat</p> <p>Cattle 85 EUR/cattle</p> <p>Sheep 11 EUR/ewe</p> <p>Protein crops 56 EUR/ha</p> <p>Starch potatoes 409 EUR/ha</p> <p>Certifies seed potatoes 505 EUR/ha</p> <p>Certified cereal grass and forage crop seeds 116 EUR/ha</p> <p>Certified grain seeds 104 EUR/ha</p> <p>Barley 26 EUR/ha</p> <p>Summer rapes 19 EUR/ha</p> <p>Vegetables 302 EUR/ha</p> <p>Fruit and berries 126 EUR/ha</p> <p>The VCS support rate is calculated by dividing the fixed amount for each sector/products by the total eligible hectares or units (or maximum limits) in the corresponding year in the country</p>	<p>Eligibility criteria for sector/product:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dairy cows with milk yield at least 5,500 kg in the previous lactation year (4,500 kg in case of organic farming) are eligible for the support - Farmers can receive support for she-goats that have delivered kids, if there are at least three eligible goats on the farm - Support for cattle is granted for meat breed, meat-milk breed or cross-breed heifers (16 months of age), bulls (16 months of age), and suckler cows - Farmers can receive support for meat breed, meat-wool breed or cross-breed ewes that have delivered lambs, if there are at least three eligible ewes on the farm - VCS for protein crops is paid for area under fava beans, peas, vetches, lupine, alfalfa, galega, soya, hemp, clover, and mixtures of cereals and peas/vetches (the share of peas/vetches should be higher than 50%), not less than 1 hectare, with the provision that the supported protein crops are not used for energy needs - Farmers can receive support for starch potatoes, if they have concluded a contract with a starch producer that envisages a certain sown area of potatoes and amount of potatoes to be delivered; the minimum amount of starch to be obtained is 3 tonnes per hectare; and area not less than 1 hectare - Support for seed potatoes is granted to area under PB, B or C1 category seed potatoes that yield PB, B and C1 category seed (area not less than 1 hectare is eligible) - Support for cereal grass and forage seeds is granted to area under cereal grasses and forage crops that yield PB, B, C category seed (area not less than 1 hectare is eligible) - Support for grain seeds is paid for area under wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L., <i>Triticum spelta</i> L.), rye (<i>Secale cereale</i> L.), triticale (<i>Triticosecale</i> Wittm), barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.), oats (<i>Avena sativa</i> L., <i>Avena byzantina</i> K. Koch, <i>Avena nuda</i> L.) and buckwheat (<i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i> Moench) that yield PB, B, C category seed (area not less than 1 hectare is eligible) - Support is provided for area under barley, not less than 1 hectare - Support is provided for area under summer rapes (<i>Brassica napus</i> subsp. <i>napus</i> f. <i>annua</i>), not less than 1 hectare - Support for vegetables is granted for area under tomatoes, onions, charlotte onions, garlic, leek, cabbage, cauliflower, other cabbage (except forage), kohlrabi, carrots, turnips, rutabaga, beets, mangolds, celery, radish, parsley, parsnip, cucumber, gherkin, pumpkins, zucchini, pattisons, beans, sorrel, rhubarb, spinach or horseradish, not less than 1 hectare - Area used for growing grapes, apples, pears, quinces, sea buckthorns, cherries, plums, garden rowans, strawberries, blueberries, cranberries, black currants, red currants, gooseberries, chokeberries, raspberries or blackberries, not less than 1 hectare is eligible for the support to fruit and vegetables 	No	No

 Small farmer scheme

	Aims of the payments	Voluntary or automatic inclusion in small farmer scheme (art. 62.1 and 62.2)	Method of calculation of the amount of the payment (art. 63)	Amount of the payment (flat or individual depending on the model)
Latvia	The aim of the Small Farmers Scheme (SFS) is to reduce the bureaucratic burden (both – for farmers' and also the state) and support the keeping of small farms in Latvia	Voluntary	63.1.b The annual payment was fixed as the average payment per hectare multiplied by 2 hectares	Flat (=500 euro)

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ANNEX I.XVII LITHUANIA

Flexibility between Pillars

	From Pillar I to Pillar II (art. 14.1) % of transfer per year	From Pillar II to Pillar I (art. 14.2) % of transfer per year	National strategy on how to use the additional resources (if exist)
Lithuania	No	No	

Active farmers, minimum activity and minimum requirements

	Active farmer (AF) (article 9)				Minimum activity (art. 4.2.b)	Minimum requirements for receiving DP (art. 10)
	Threshold: 5,000 euro or below (art. 9.4)	Additional economic/professional requirements (art. 9.3)	National negative list (art. 9.2)	Criteria for being considered active farmer for persons staying in negative list (art. 9.2)		
Lithuania	500 euro	No	No	Legal or physical persons which are subject to the negative list are still eligible for direct payments as long as the direct payments received in the previous year were equal to or less than EUR 500	Yes, -All applicants are required to maintain the agricultural activity criteria: -For Pastures and meadows: - Meadows have to be mowed or grazed completely annually until July 15th., - During the growth season in the field should not be weeds that smothers vegetation, are stubborn, or with ripen or spread seeds, - Meadow grass rolls should be removed from the field until September 15th if the area is liable to flooding - For following: - No current year production could be grown in land laying fallow - Land laying fallow should be cultivated so that it does not	Physical threshold (1 ha) or below for farmers with animal related VCS

Basic payment: regional or national model, internal convergence

	Keeping the existing payment entitlements (art. 21.3 and 25.9)	Regional or national model: number of regions and criteria (art. 23)	First allocation of payment entitlements: farmers entitled (24.1), limitations (art. 24.4-24.7), minimum size of holding (art. 24.9)	Internal convergence: step and method (art.25 - 26)		SAPS (art. 36 - 37)	
				Model (art. 25.1-25.4)	Maximum decrease in initial unit value (art. 25.7)	Continuation of SAPS (art. 36.1)	Transitional payments (art. 37)
Lithuania	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	not relevant	Yes	No

Reserve

	National or regional reserve (art. 30.2)	Percentage of reduction of basic payment (art. 30.3)	Use of the reserve (art. 30.6 and 30.7)
Lithuania	Not relevant		

Green payment (continued)

	Green payment			Permanent grassland (art. 45)	
	Equivalent practices. If yes, specify which. Eventual other disposal (art. 43.3, 43.5, 43.6)	Flat or individual payment (art. 43.9)	Regional application (art. 47.2)	Designation of permanent grassland of sensitive areas (art. 45.1)	Territorial application (national, regional, sub-regional or holding level) (art. 45.2)
Lithuania	No	Flat payment	Not relevant	Yes	National

Green payment

		EFA (art. 46)			
	Area to be considered EFA (art. 46.2)	Use of the conversion and/or weighting factors set out in Annex X (art. 46.3)	Regional implementation (art. 46.5)	Collective implementation (art. 46.6)	Derogation for MMSS with more than 50% of their land covered by forest (art. 46.7)
Lithuania	<p>Areas to be considered EFA are (in accordance with Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, art. 46):</p> <p>From 2015 EFA elements will consist only of land laying fallow (art. 46.2.a) and nitrogen fixing crops (art. 46.2.j); Landscape features (art. 46.2.c) which will be counted as EFA as of 2018:</p> <p>Trees in line, group of trees, ponds, ditches;</p> <p>Land laying fallow:</p> <p>Land laying fallow will have to be regularly cultivated for the purpose to free it from unwanted vegetation (weeds) and/or to improve the soil quality</p>	<p>To identify the number of hectares qualifying as EFA, a weighting factor (WF) is applied to each hectare depending on the land types listed below (NMA, 2015 in accordance with Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, art. 46):</p> <p>- Land lying fallow (WF: 1.0);</p> <p>- Landscape features - will be provided in 2017</p> <p>- Areas with nitrogen-fixing crops (WF: 0.7)</p>	No	No	Not relevant

 Payment for young farmers

	Percentage of national ceiling (max 2%) (art. 51)	Additional criteria as regards appropriate skill or training requirements (art. 50.3)	Method of calculation (art. 50.6-50.8)	Limitations (art. 50.9)	Lump sum amount per farmer (art. 50.10)
Lithuania	1.75% max	No	Applying art. 50.8 The annual payment is calculated as 25% of the national average payment per hectare multiplied by the number of eligible hectares that the farmer has declared	max 90	Not implemented

 Reduction of payments

Reduction of payment (art. 11)	
Percentage of reduction and, eventually, differentiation for amount of payments	Treatment of salary linked to agricultural activity
Lithuania	Not implemented

Redistributive payment

Redistributive payment					
	Aims of the redistributive payment	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 42)	Regional application (art. 41.2)	Number of hectares per holding (art. 41.4) and graduation of payments (art. 41.5)	National or regional average redistributive payment per hectare (art. 41.4)
Lithuania	The number of small farms with 30 hectares or less is gradually decreasing in Lithuania due to low profitability. This is usually not the case for the larger farms. Therefore, it is expected that the 30 hectare additional premium will at least partly improve the situation, i.e. slow down the decrease of small farms in rural areas	15%	No	30 ha	approx 30% of the national average payment Estimated amount of the redistributive payment – 50 EUR/ha

Payments for areas with natural constraints

	Aims of the payment	Link with payment for areas with natural constraint in rural development programmes	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 49)	Limitation of the payment to certain areas (art. 49.2)	Number maximum of hectares per holding (art. 49.4)	Regional application (art. 49.5)
Lithuania	Not implemented					

Voluntary coupled support (continued)

	Aims of the payments	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 53.1 and 53.2)	Percentage for protein crops (art. 53.3)	Sector/product chosen
Lithuania	In order to maintain current levels of production in Plant growing and Livestock sectors as well as to prevent them from extinction, the maximum level of funding (determined on the basis of subsectors' performance) for coupled support scheme should be applied in Lithuania. Therefore, 15% of the national ceiling referred to in Article 53 of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 should be redistributed each year until 2020 to fund VCS, of which at least 2 percentage points would be used to support protein crop scheme	11.54%	3.46%	- livestock sector: dairy breed cows for milk production, beef cattle (purebred and crossbred), dairy breed bulls for meat production, sheep (meat breeding: purebred and crossbred), dairy female goats; - plant growing sector: field vegetables (except leguminous vegetable), greenhouse (with a heating system) vegetables, fruit and berries, protein crops

Small farmer scheme

	Aims of the payments	Voluntary or automatic inclusion in small farmer scheme (art. 62.1 and 62.2)	Method of calculation of the amount of the payment (art. 63)	Amount of the payment (flat or individual depending on the model)
Lithuania	Not implemented			

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ANNEX I.XVIII LUXEMBOURG

Flexibility between Pillars

	From Pillar I to Pillar II (art. 14.1) % of transfer per year	From Pillar II to Pillar I (art. 14.2) % of transfer per year	National strategy on how to use the additional resources (if exist)
Luxembourg	No	No	

Active farmers, minimum activity and minimum requirements

	Active farmer (AF) (article 9)			Criteria for being considered active farmer for persons staying in negative list (art. 9.2)	Minimum activity (art. 4.2.b)	Minimum requirements for receiving DP (art. 10)
	Threshold: 5,000 euro or below (art. 9.4)	Additional economic/professional requirements (art. 9.3)	National negative list (art. 9.2)			
Luxembourg	100 euro	No	No	<p>Any of the following:</p> <p>a) that the annual amount of direct payments is at least 5 % of the total receipts that it obtained from non-agricultural activities in the most recent fiscal year (y-1) for which such evidence is available;</p> <p>b) its agricultural activities are not insignificant, meaning that they represent at least one third of the total receipts obtained in the most recent fiscal year for which such evidence is available, in accordance with Article 9(2)(b) and Article 13(1)(1) of Regulation (EU) No 639/2014. The evidence (i.e., verifiable evidence) to be used by farmers to demonstrate that their amount of receipts from agricultural activities exceeds one third of their total receipts will be their income tax declaration (of the latest fiscal year for which data is available). The Luxembourgish authorities foresee an information exchange with the tax authorities to make sure they obtain these data. Moreover, according to Luxembourgish policy makers, agricultural activities are considered not to be insignificant, if the farmer is regarded at least as a part-time farmer in accordance with the national legislation on rural development support which takes into account the economic size of the farm, which should be at least EUR 25 000. In the calculation of the economic size (standard output), boarding/pension horses are not included. Furthermore, farmers holding horses on their farm exercise a non-insignificant activity if the agricultural land is sufficient for the production of horse forage and for the spreading of horse manure. This is considered to be the case if the livestock density does not exceed 2,35 LSU per ha.</p> <p>c) its principal business or company objects consist of exercising an agricultural activity. The latter has to be defined as the "company object" in the articles of association (documents registered in the Official Register of Companies), in accordance with Article 13(3)(1) of Regulation (EU) No 639/2014. However, the Minister of Agriculture has also taken derogation in the framework of the Agricultural Law. This derogation focuses mainly on limited liability companies dealing with disabled persons or long time unemployed persons. Their business object is not (primarily) an agricultural activity, but social support by giving assistance and initiation of initiatives to bring disabled and long-time unemployed persons back into work. In order to benefit from the derogation, a part of their activities has to be agricultural and these agricultural activities must be clearly defined in a business plan and shall meet the criteria of Article 4(1)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013. Finally, as far as natural persons are concerned, they have to be registered as farmers at the National Health Security ("Centre commun de sécurité sociale"). This administration can issue a corresponding certificate.</p>	<p>Yes, 'a) For grass-covered areas for which preparatory actions for cultivation or grazing are required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mowing at least once a year or grazing at a minimum density of 0.5 LSU per ha of forage area <p>b) For agricultural land (including land set aside) that is not harvested:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - applying an appropriate tillage once a year between the 15th of June and the 1st of September <p>c) For all other areas naturally kept in a state suitable for grazing or cultivation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mowing at least once a year or grazing at a minimum density of 0.5 LSU per ha of forage area 	Financial threshold (100 euro)

Basic payment: regional or national model, internal convergence

	Keeping the existing payment entitlements (art. 21.3 and 25.9)	Regional or national model: number of regions and criteria (art. 23)	First allocation of payment entitlements: farmers entitled (24.1), limitations (art. 24.4-24.7), minimum size of holding (art. 24.9)	Internal convergence: step and method (art.25 - 26)		SAPS (art. 36 - 37)	
				Model (art. 25.1-25.4)	Maximum decrease in initial unit value (art. 25.7)	Continuation of SAPS (art. 36.1)	Transitional payments for (art. 37)
Luxembourg	No	National model	No extension of list to fruits, vegetables, ware potatoes, seed potatoes or ornamental plants and vineyard Yes extension to 2013 and No reserve No reduction of entitlements Yes minimum size	Partial convergence 60/90 The transition from the initial unit value to their final unit value in 2019 will be made in 5 equal steps (i.e., 20% of total convergence per year) starting from 2015	Not applied	Not relevant	Not relevant

Reserve

	National or regional reserve (art. 30.2)	Percentage of reduction of basic payment (art. 30.3)	Use of the reserve (art. 30.6 and 30.7)
Luxembourg	National	3%	<p>Payment entitlements can be allocated to the following in priority order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To young farmers and to farmers commencing their agricultural activity in accordance with Article 30(6); 2) To farmers who were prevented from being allocated payment entitlements as a result of force majeure or exceptional circumstances in accordance with Article 30(7)(c); 3) In accordance with Article 30(7)(e) and Article 30(9), if the reserve exceeds 0,5% of the annual regional ceiling for the basic payment scheme, it can also be used to linearly increase, on a permanent basis, the value of all payment entitlements under the basic payment scheme at regional level, provided that sufficient amounts remain available for allocations to case 1), and for covering the number of new entitlements or the value of existing entitlements pursuant to Article 30(9); 4) In accordance with Article 30(9), where a farmer is entitled to receive payment entitlements or to increase the value of the existing ones by virtue of a definitive court ruling or by virtue of a definitive administrative act of the competent authority of a Member State, the farmer shall receive the number and value of payment entitlements established in that ruling or act at a date to be fixed by the Member State.

Green payment (continued)

Green payment			Permanent grassland (art. 45)		
Equivalent practices. If yes, specify which. Eventual other disposal (art. 43.3, 43.5, 43.6)	Flat or individual payment (art. 43.9)	Regional application (art. 47.2)	Designation of permanent grassland in sensitive areas (art. 45.1)	Territorial application (national, regional, sub-regional or hoding level) (art. 45.2)	
Luxembourg	No	Flat payment	N/A	Yes	National

Green payment

		EFA (art. 46)			
	Area to be considered EFA (art. 46.2)	Use of the conversion and/or weighting factors set out in Annex X (art. 46.3)	Regional implementation (art. 46.5)	Collective implementation (art. 46.6)	Derogation for MMSS with more than 50% of their land covered by forest (art. 46.7)
Luxembourg	<p>The following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) land lying fallow, in accordance with Article 46(2)(a) 2) landscape features in accordance with Article 46(2)(b), including the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Hedges or wooded strips b. Isolated trees c. Trees in line d. Trees in group and field copses e. Field margins f. Ponds 3) buffer strips in accordance with Article 46(2)(d) 4) hectares of agro-forestry in accordance with Article 46(2)(e) 5) strips of eligible hectares along forest edges in accordance with Article 46(2)(f) 6) areas with short rotation coppice 7) afforested areas in accordance with Article 46(2)(h) 8) areas with catch crops or green cover 9) areas with nitrogen-fixing crops 	<p>Conversion and weighting factors in Annex X of R. 1307/2013 as well as Annex II R. 639/2014.</p> <p>Two exceptions were made. For “field margins” and “buffer strips”, no conversion factors will be used</p>	No	No	No

Payment for young farmers

	Percentage of national ceiling (max 2%) (art. 51)	Additional criteria as regards appropriate skill or training requirements (art. 50.3)	Method of calculation (art. 50.6-50.8)	Limitations (art. 50.9)	Lump sum amount per farmer (art. 50.10)
Luxembourg	1,5%	No	Not implemented	Not implemented	Lump sum of approximately 5,000 euro per year

Reduction of payments

Reduction of payment (art. 11)	
Percentage of reduction and, eventually, differentiation for amount of payments	Treatment of salary linked to agricultural activity
Luxembourg	5% of reduction for the part of the amount exceeding 150,000 euro Yes deduction

Redistributive payment

Redistributive payment				
Aims of the redistributive payment	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 42)	Regional application (art. 41.2)	Number of hectares per holding (art. 41.4) and graduation of payments (art. 41.5)	National or regional average redistributive payment per hectare (art. 41.4)
Luxembourg	Not implemented			

 Payments for areas with natural constraints

Aims of the payment	Link with payment for areas with natural constraint in rural development programmes	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 49)	Limitation of the payment to certain areas (art. 49.2)	Number maximum of hectares per holding (art. 49.4)	Regional application (art. 49.5)
Luxembourg	Not implemented				

Voluntary coupled support (continued)

Aims of the payments	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 53.1 and 53.2)	Percentage for protein crops (art. 53.3)	Sector/product chosen
<p>The policy makers from Luxembourg chose protein crops and more specifically fodder legumes. They explained that domestic protein production is declining as other arable crops are financially more attractive and as imports of protein fodder (notably from America) are cheaper. The economic benefits from introducing such coupled support are rather important. First of all, the coupled aid will likely reduce the gap in the hectare income compared to cereals and oilseed, with a view to maintaining the current production level. This will also reduce the cost of feed production given that protein crops are an important source of protein necessary for the production of food and concentrated feed for animals. Domestic protein fodder production will also have an important socio-economic spillover effect. It will enhance domestic beef and dairy production, reinforcing employment in these sectors as well. The benefits are not only socio-economic, however. There are some environmental merits as well. Actually, protein crops limit the use of fertilizer and, thus, the levels of energy consumption and resource utilization. Moreover, protein crops in crop rotation with cereals break the life cycle of pathogen, helping thereby to fight against plant diseases. This also results in a socio-environmentally desirable outcome, namely lower plant protection and use of fertilizers. Finally, domestic protein production limits the need for imports. This reduces long fodder transports and thus the greenhouse emissions.</p>	<p>2015: 0.47614796% 2016: 0.47697123% 2017: 0.47781162% 2018: 0.47819720% 2019: 0.47859777% 2020: 0.47859777%</p>	<p>2015: 0.47614796% 2016: 0.47697123% 2017: 0.47781162% 2018: 0.47819720% 2019: 0.47859777% 2020: 0.47859777%</p>	Protein crops (fodder legumes)

Voluntary coupled support

	Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/product	Resources devoted to each sector/product	Unit value of payment for each sector/product	Eligibility criteria for sector/product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit payment for the same sector/product	Territorial limitation of the support
Luxembourg	% referred to 2015 national ceiling - the transfer to Pillar II (LU: 33,603,000€ - 0€ = 33,603,000€)	(Note: financial year 2016 estimations)	Annually set: the annual unit amount results from the ratio between the amount fixed for the measure and the number of hectares eligible for the support in the relevant year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of eligible protein crops: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Pea o Faba bean o Clover o Alfalfa o Vetch o Lupin o Chickpea o Lentil • Mixtures of cereal/protein crops are eligible if the part of the protein crops is at least 60% of the seed in weight • Quantitative limit: 6.05 t/ha 	No	Not relevant
	0,48%	160.000	200€ per ha			

Small farmer scheme

	Aims of the payments	Voluntary or automatic inclusion in small farmer scheme (art. 62.1 and 62.2)	Method of calculation of the amount of the payment (art. 63)	Amount of the payment (flat or individual depending on the model)
Luxembourg	Not implemented			

SOURCES > NATIONAL DOCUMENTATION

Core document: Information Brochure prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture titled "Die GAP Reform 2015 im Bereich Direktzahlungen"

Ministère de l'Agriculture, de la Viticulture et de la Protection des Consommateurs: Info retrieved from the Ministry of Agriculture website:
<http://www.ma.public.lu/>

Service d'économie rurale:

a) Info retrieved from the special section on CAP reform retained by the Ministry of Agriculture's Rural Economy Service Department webpage:
<http://www.ser.public.lu/beihilfen/Gap-Reform-2015/index.html>

b) FAQ 1

c) FAQ 2

DG Agri forms

Member States Factsheets, European Commission, DG Agri, retrieved from here:
http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/statistics/factsheets/index_en.htm

ANNEX I.XIX MALTA

Flexibility between Pillars

	From Pillar I to Pillar II (art. 14.1) % of transfer per year	From Pillar II to Pillar I (art. 14.2) % of transfer per year	National strategy on how to use the additional resources (if exist)
Malta	No	Yes, Increasing from 0.8% in 2016 to 3.8% in 2020	

Active farmers, minimum activity and minimum requirements

	Active farmer (AF) (article 9)				Minimum activity (art. 4.2.b)	Minimum requirements for receiving DP (art. 10)
	Threshold: 5,000 euro or below (art. 9.4)	Additional economic/professional requirements (art. 9.3)	National negative list (art. 9.2)	Criteria for being considered active farmer for persons staying in negative list (art. 9.2)		
Malta	250 euro Farmers having a payment of less than €250 under the Direct Aid regime shall be exempted from the provisions of active farmer because they are small farmers who contribute to the vitality of rural areas by maintaining the agriculture activity.	No	Yes, all Government entities involved in an agricultural activity	Agricultural activities are not insignificant: 1/3 of company's monetary revenue is generated from agricultural activity (Companies should provide a detailed breakdown of the revenue declared in the latest audited financial statements registered with the Malta Financial Services Authority) or Principal business/company objects consist of exercising an agricultural activity: company will only be deemed to be eligible for support if at least 50% of its assets as reported in this mentioned detailed report are assets that could solely be utilised to carry out agricultural work on the agricultural holdings.	Art. 4.2.(a): farmers are obliged to till the agricultural area between 1st April and 31st May (annual activity or biannual for environmental reasons). Art. 4.2.(b): n.a.	Physical threshold (0,3 ha)

Basic payment: regional or national model, internal convergence

	Keeping the existing payment entitlements (art. 21.3 and 25.9)	Regional or national model: number of regions and criteria (art. 23)	First allocation of payment entitlements: farmers entitled (24.1), limitations (art. 24.4-24.7), minimum size of holding (art. 24.9)	Internal convergence: step and method (art.25 - 26)		SAPS (art. 36 - 37)	
				Model (art. 25.1-25.4)	Maximum decrease in initial unit value (art. 25.7)	Continuation of SAPS (art. 36.1)	Transitional payments (art. 37)
Malta	Not relevant	National model	Yes extension of list to fruits, vegetables, ware potatoes and vineyard Yes extension to 2013 No reduction of entitlements Yes minimum size	National flat rate payment in 2015	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant

Reserve

	National or regional reserve (art. 30.2)	Percentage of reduction of basic payment (art. 30.3)	Use of the reserve (art. 30.6 and 30.7)
Malta	National	4%	<p>Priority is given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - linearly increase, on a permanent basis, the value of all payment entitlements under the basic payment scheme (article 30(7)e) - force majeure/exceptional circumstances (article 30(7)c) - allocate payment entitlements to farmers in order to prevent land from being abandoned (article 30(7)a) <p>Under allocation to farmers to prevent land abandonment (article 30(7)a) Malta will be giving priority to allocation of new entitlements followed by linearly increase in value (article 30(7)e).</p> <p>Thus optional allocations are (article 30(7) letters (e),(c) and (a); other optional allocations not mention above will not be implemented.</p>

Green payment (continued)

		Green payment		Permanent grassland (art. 45)	
	Equivalent practices. If yes, specify which. Eventual other disposal (art. 43.3, 43.5, 43.6)	Flat or individual payment (art. 43.9)	Regional application (art. 47.2)	Designation of permanent grassland in sensitive areas (art. 45.1)	Territorial application (national, regional, sub-regional or hoding level) (art. 45.2)
Malta	No	Flat payment	National	No	National

Green payment

		EFA (art. 46)			
	Area to be considered EFA (art. 46.2)	Use of the conversion and/or weighting factors set out in Annex X (art. 46.3)	Regional implementation (art. 46.5)	Collective implementation (art. 46.6)	Derogation for MMSS with more than 50% of their land covered by forest (art. 46.7)
Malta	Elements included in the corresponding article (46.2) of the regulation (UE) n. 1307/2013 to considere EFA: - land lying fallow (a); - landscape features (c): 1) isolated trees; 2) trees in line; 3) trees in group and field copses; 4) Field margins (1-20mt); 5) Other landscape features under GAEC or SMR - Areas with nitrogen-fixing crops (j) Areas with nitrogen-fixing crops	Malta will be using the weighting factor set in the regulation. Conversion factors not activated.	No	No	Not relevant

Payment for young farmers

	Percentage of national ceiling (max 2%) (art. 51)	Additional criteria as regards appropriate skill or training requirements (art. 50.3)	Method of calculation (art. 50.6-50.8)	Limitations (art. 50.9)	Lump sum amount per farmer (art. 50.10)
Malta	0.4%	No	Applying art. 50.6.a The annual payment is calculated as 25% of the average value of the payment entitlements held by the farmer by the number of entitlements that the farmer has activated	max 90	Not implemented

Reduction of payments

Reduction of payment (art. 11)		
	Percentage of reduction and, eventually, differentiation for amount of payments	Treatment of salary linked to agricultural activity
Malta	5% of reduction for the part of the amount exceeding 150,000 euro;	No deduction

Redistributive payment

Redistributive payment					
	Aims of the redistributive payment	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 42)	Regional application (art. 41.2)	Number of hectares per holding (art. 41.4) and graduation of payments (art. 41.5)	National or regional average redistributive payment per hectare (art. 41.4)
Malta	Not implemented				

Payments for areas with natural constraints

	Aims of the payment	Link with payment for areas with natural constraint in rural development programmes	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 49)	Limitation of the payment to certain areas (art. 49.2)	Number maximum of hectares per holding (art. 49.4)	Regional application (art. 49.5)
Malta	Not implemented					

Voluntary coupled support (continued)

	Aims of the payments	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 53.1 and 53.2)	Percentage for protein crops (art. 53.3)	Sector/product chosen
Malta		57.20%		Milk and milk product, beef and veal, sheepmeat and goatmeat, fruit and vegetables

Voluntary coupled support

Sector/product chosen	Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/product	Resources devoted to each sector/product	Unit value of payment for each sector/product	Eligibility criteria for sector/product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit payment for the same sector/product	Territorial limitation of the support
	% referred to 2015 national ceiling	in 2015,			No	No
Malta	(MT: 5,241,000€)	(MT: 3,000,000€)				
Milk and milk products, from cows	29,7	1,558,850	244 €/head	Support is given to farmers involved in the dairy sector and have a contract/agreement with a local recognised dairy processor/s. Support is given on the number of dairy cows if the farmer has at least 15 milking dairy cows present on the farm and registered.		
Beef and veal, Fattening and slaughter of bovines for beef	8,8	461,094	195 €/head	Support is given to farmers who produce bovines for beef. Support is given on the number of heads slaughtered. To receive support the farmer must have fattened and slaughtered at least 3 eligible bulls/female cross breed with a beef breed (aged between 8 to 20 months), in the year preceding the allocation. By the date of slaughter, the bovine must have been registered for at least 6 months on the same applicant.		
Sheepmeat and goatmeat, Sheep reared for lamb and milk production	1,5	76,016	15 €/head	Support is given to farmers who rear ewes for lamb and milk production. Support is given on the number of ewes from 1 year of age. To receive support the farmer must have registered on his farm at least 25 eligible ewes of at least 1 year of age.		
Fruit and vegetables, Tomatoes cultivated for processing	17,2	904,04	6,504 €/ha	Support is given to farmers who produce tomatoes for process. Support is given on the area cultivated with tomato for processing. To receive support the farmer must be in possession of a contract/agreement with an organisation/co-operative involved in the tomato for processing by the 15th of May for the year of allocation		

Small farmer scheme

Aims of the payments	Voluntary or automatic inclusion in small farmer scheme (art. 62.1 and 62.2)	Method of calculation of the amount of the payment (art. 63)	Amount of the payment (flat or individual depending on the model)
Malta	Automatic	63.2.a The annual payment is calculated as the total value of all the payments that should be annually allocated to the farmer up to a maximum of EUR 1,250 per year	Individual (max 1,250 euro)

MALTA

SOURCE

DG Agri forms

Member States Factsheets, European Commission, DG Agri, retrieved from here:
http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/statistics/factsheets/index_en.htm

ANNEX I.XX NETHERLANDS

Flexibility between Pillars

	<u>From Pillar I to Pillar II (art. 14.1)</u> % of transfer per year	<u>From Pillar II to Pillar I (art. 14.2)</u> % of transfer per year	National strategy on how to use the additional resources (if exist)
Netherlands	Yes, increasing from 4% (2015) to 4.3% (2019)	No	

Active farmers, minimum activity and minimum requirements

Active farmer (AF) (article 9)						
	Threshold: 5,000 euro or below (art. 9.4)	Additional economic/profession al requirements (art. 9.3)	National negative list (art. 9.2)	Criteria for being considered active farmer for persons staying in negative list (art. 9.2)	Minimum activity (art. 4.2.b)	Minimum requirements for receiving DP (art. 10)
Netherlands	1 euro	Yes, Registration at the Chamber of Commerce with "agriculture" being the principal or secondary activity (implying a minimum turnover of 10.000€)	Yes, The following additions: a) National or regional governmental organizations, which are public bodies specified in the Civil code (e.g., public entities, government bodies, city councils, water boards) to which regulatory powers are granted under the Constitution and have a legal personality. Their main activity is to execute governmental and public tasks. Agricultural land is used as an investment, e.g. in relation to the future change of use of the land. b) Organizations linked/related to the organizations mentioned under a). These consist of governing bodies specified in the General Administrative Law (e.g., the State Council, Court of Audit, Parliament Chambers) as well as natural persons belonging to these bodies (e.g., chairmen, members, clerks, secretaries). These organizations are related to point a) by means of (financial) participation and/or management control. Agricultural land is used as an investment (gain transaction profit, e.g. in relation to the future change of use of the land). Their main business goal is not agriculture	Any of the following: (a) the annual amount of direct payments is at least 5% of the total receipts obtained from non-agricultural activities (b) its agricultural activities are not insignificant, meaning that they represent at least <u>one third</u> of the total receipts obtained in the most recent fiscal year for which such evidence is available; The verifiable evidence requires an <u>audit certificate</u> confirming the compliance with the criterion set. (c) its principal business or company objects consist of exercising an agricultural activity. In accordance with Article 13(3)(1) of Regulation (EU) No 639/2014, an agricultural activity shall be considered to be the principal business or company object of a legal person if recorded as a principal business or company object in the <u>official business register</u> . The business register in the Netherlands is called "Nieuw Handelsregister" and agricultural activities correspond to SBI codes 011,012,013,014 or 015). Also, registrations with agriculture as subsidiary business activity are not accepted. - the "verifiable evidence" referred to in art. 9.2 sub- par 3 consists of an auditor's statement that the relevant event has occurred	yes, - annual mowing and disposing of the cuttings/clippings or annual grazing of the agricultural area - maintaining tree species which belong to the genus willow (Salix) and have a maximum harvest cycle of five years, thus, qualifying as short rotation coppice in accordance with the definition (of short rotation coppice) in Article 4(1)(k)	Financial threshold (500 euro)

Basic payment: regional or national model, internal convergence

	Keeping the existing payment entitlements (art. 21.3 and 25.9)	Regional or national model: number of regions and criteria (art. 23)	First allocation of payment entitlements: farmers entitled (24.1), limitations (art. 24.4-24.7), minimum size of holding (art. 24.9)	Internal convergence: step and method (art.25 - 26)		SAPS (art. 36 - 37)	
				Model (art. 25.1-25.4)	Maximum decrease in initial unit value (art. 25.7)	Continuation of SAPS (art. 36.1)	Transitional payments (art. 37)
Netherlands	Not relevant	National model	Yes extension of list to fruits, vegetables, ware potatoes, seed potatoes or ornamental plants and vineyard Yes extension to 2013 and reserve Yes reduction of entitlements Yes minimum size	National flat rate payment in 2019 By 2019 at the latest all payment entitlements are expected to reach a uniform unit value of 270 euro/ha for the basic payment and 120 euro/ha for the green payment	Not applied	Not relevant	Not relevant

Reserve

	National or regional reserve (art. 30.2)	Percentage of reduction of basic payment (art. 30.3)	Use of the reserve (art. 30.6 and 30.7)
Netherlands	National	1%	Payment entitlements can be allocated to the following in priority order: 1) young farmers (till 2% of annual national ceiling) and to farmers commencing their agricultural activity [art. 30(6)] 2) farmers in order to prevent land from being abandoned, including in areas subject to restructuring or development programmes relating to a form of public intervention [art. 30(7)(a)] 3) farmers who were prevented from being allocated payment entitlements as a result of force majeure or exceptional circumstances [art. 30(7)(c)]

Green payment (continued)

	Green payment			Permanent grassland (art. 45)	
	Equivalent practices. If yes, specify which. Eventual other disposal (art. 43.3, 43.5, 43.6)	Flat or individual payment (art. 43.9)	Regional application (art. 47.2)	Designation of permanent grassland in sensitive areas (art. 45.1)	Territorial application (national, regional, sub-regional or hoding level) (art. 45.2)
Netherlands	Yes, 3 national certification schemes	Individual payment	No	No	National

Green payment

	EFA (art. 46)				
	Area to be considered EFA (art. 46.2)	Use of the conversion and/or weighting factors set out in Annex X (art. 46.3)	Regional implementation (art. 46.5)	Collective implementation (art. 46.6)	Derogation for MMSS with more than 50% of their land covered by forest (art. 46.7)
Netherlands	The following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - landscape features: field margins - areas with short rotation coppice - areas with catch crops or green cover - areas with nitrogen-fixing crops: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Alfalfa - Medicago sativa ii. Birdsfoot trefoil - Lotus corniculatus iii. Lupin - Lupinus spp. iv. Faba bean - Vicia faba addition of other national crops: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> v. Vicia sativa vi. Onobrychis vicifolia vii. Trifolium pratense 	Conversion and weighting factors in Annex X of R. 1307/2013 as well as Annex II R. 639/2014	Yes	Yes	Not relevant

Payment for young farmers

	Percentage of national ceiling (max 2%) (art. 51)	Additional criteria as regards appropriate skill or training requirements (art. 50.3)	Method of calculation (art. 50.6-50.8)	Limitations (art. 50.9)	Lump sum amount per farmer (art. 50.10)
Netherlands	2%	No	Applying art. 50.8 The annual payment is calculated as 25% of the national average payment per hectare multiplied by number of payment entitlements that the farmer has activated	max 90	Not implemented

Reduction of payments

Reduction of payment (art. 11)		
	Percentage of reduction and, eventually, differentiation for amount of payments	Treatment of salary linked to agricultural activity
Netherlands	5% of reduction for the part of the amount exceeding EUR 150,000	No deduction

Redistributive payment

Redistributive payment					
	Aims of the redistributive payment	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 42)	Regional application (art. 41.2)	Number of hectares per holding (art. 41.4) and graduation of payments (art. 41.5)	National or regional average redistributive payment per hectare (art. 41.4)
Netherlands	Not implemented				

Aims of the payment	Link with payment for areas with natural constraint in rural development programmes	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 49)	Limitation of the payment to certain areas (art. 49.2)	Number maximum of hectares per holding (art. 49.4)	Regional application (art. 49.5)
Netherlands	Not implemented				

Voluntary coupled support (continued)

Aims of the payments	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 53.1 and 53.2)	Percentage for protein crops (art. 53.3)	Sector/product chosen
Netherlands	In the Netherlands, some nature reserves and other non-eligible land are partly maintained by extensive grazing of sheep and female cattle. As this agricultural activity is appreciated by the Dutch population and to avoid the disappearance of this extensive grazing, the Dutch authorities will introduce a coupled payment for sheep and for female cattle older than 2 years, grazing on these areas. In fact, these areas belong to <u>non-eligible</u> land. With coupled payment, however, farmers grazing with sheep and female cattle (older than 2 years) will have a level playing field with farmers that have their animals on eligible land	2015: 0.47% 2016: 0.47% 2017: 0.47% 2018: 0.49% 2019: 0.50% 2020: 0.49%	Not implemented Beef and veal, Sheep

Voluntary coupled support

	Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/product	Resources devoted to each sector/product	Unit value of payment for each sector/product	Eligibility criteria for sector/product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit payment for the same sector/product	Territorial limitation of the support
Netherlands	% referred to 2015 national ceiling - the transfer to Pillar II (NL: 780,815,000 euro - 31,500,000 euro = 749,315,000 euro) Beef and veal 0.32% Sheep 0.15%	(Note: financial year 2016 estimations) Beef and veal: 2,400,000 euro Sheep 1,100,000 euro	Annually set: the annual unit amount results from the ratio between the amount fixed for the measure and the number of animals eligible for Beef and veal: 160 euro/head Sheep: 24 euro/head	Beef and veal: - The aid shall be provided for each female bovine animal older than 24 months that is present on the premises of the applicant at any time during the period from 1 January to 15 May of the year of application. - Support shall not be provided if the cow is milked at any time during the period from 1 January to 15 October of the year of application. - The requirements regarding identification and registration of bovine animals under Regulation (EC) no. 1760/2000 shall be respected by the farmer. - For farms with both sheep and beef cows, the eligible grassland is firstly Sheep: - The aid shall be provided for each sheep that was born at any time prior to the year of application and belongs to the farm of the applicant at any time during the period from 1 January to 15 May of the year of application - Support shall be provided if the sheep belongs to the farm of the applicant every day during the period from 1 January to 15 October of the year of application - The requirements regarding identification and registration of bovine animals under Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 shall be respected by the farmer - When a farm has eligible grassland, a correction is applied for this grassland based on the assumption that this grassland is preferred over the non-eligible land - For farms with both sheep and beef cows, the eligible grassland is firstly calculated to the sheep, then to the female beef cattle	Beef and veal: Under the VCS, the equivalence is 1.75 LSU per ha, where 1 female beef cattle equals 1 LSU. This means that the per ha payment is about 280€, less than the uniform unit value of 390€ that all payment entitlements are expected to reach by 2019. Sheep: Under the VCS, the equivalence is 1.75 LSU per ha, where 1 sheep equals 6.667 LSU. This means that the per ha payment is about 280€, less than the uniform unit value of 390€ that all payment entitlements are expected to reach by 2019.	Beef and veal: Grazing with female beef cattle, older than 2 years, on <u>non-eligible land</u> or areas which are predominantly used for non-agricultural activities, according to Sheep: Grazing with sheep on <u>non-eligible land</u> or areas which are predominantly used for non-agricultural activities, according to article 32(3)(b), like nature areas;

Small farmer scheme

	Aims of the payments	Voluntary or automatic inclusion in small farmer scheme (art. 62.1 and 62.2)	Method of calculation of the amount of the payment (art. 63)	Amount of the payment (flat or individual depending on the model)
Netherlands	Not implemented			

NETHERLANDS

SOURCES > NATIONAL DOCUMENTATION

Core legal document: Regulation of the State Secretary of Economic Affairs No WJZ/14194346 published at the Government's Gazette No 36127 on 16-12-2014

Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs – Ministry of Agriculture: Info retrieved from the special section on the Ministry website:

<https://mijn.rvo.nl/gemeenschappelijk-landbouwbeleid-nieuw-glb>

DG Agri forms

Member States Factsheets, European Commission, DG Agri, retrieved from here:

http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/statistics/factsheets/index_en.htm

ANNEX I.XXI POLAND

Flexibility between Pillars

	From Pillar I to Pillar II (art. 14.1) % of transfer per year	From Pillar II to Pillar I (art. 14.2) % of transfer per year	National strategy on how to use the additional resources (if exist)
Poland	No	Yes, 25% (2015-2020)	

Active farmers, minimum activity and minimum requirements

	Active farmer (AF) (article 9)				Minimum activity (art. 4.2.b)	Minimum requirements for receiving DP (art. 10)
	Threshold: 5,000 euro or below (art. 9.4)	Additional economic/professional requirements (art. 9.3)	National negative list (art. 9.2)	Criteria for being considered active farmer for persons staying in negative list (art. 9.2)		
Poland	5,000 euro	No	No	No	No	Financial threshold (200 euro)

Basic payment: regional or national model, internal convergence

	Keeping the existing payment entitlements (art. 21.3 and 25.9)	Regional or national model: number of regions and criteria (art. 23)	First allocation of payment entitlements: farmers entitled (24.1), limitations (art. 24.4-24.7), minimum size of holding (art. 24.9)	Internal convergence: step and method (art. 25 - 26)		SAPS (art. 36 - 37)	
				Model (art. 25.1-25.4)	Maximum decrease in initial unit value (art. 25.7)	Continuation of SAPS (art. 36.1)	Transitional payments (art. 37)
Poland	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Yes	N/A

Reserve

	National or regional reserve (art. 30.2)	Percentage of reduction of basic payment (art. 30.3)	Use of the reserve (art. 30.6 and 30.7)
Poland	Not relevant		

Green payment (continued)

	Green payment			Permanent grassland (art. 45)	
	Equivalent practices. If yes, specify which. Eventual other disposal (art. 43.3, 43.5, 43.6)	Flat or individual payment (art. 43.9)	Regional application (art. 47.2)	Designation of permanent grassland in sensitive areas (art. 45.1)	Territorial application (national, regional, sub- regional or hoding level) (art. 45.2)
Poland	Yes, Equivalent practices exist in the framework of the agro- environmental scheme: crop diversification	Flat payment		No	National

Green payment

		EFA (art. 46)			
	Area to be considered EFA (art. 46.2)	Use of the conversion and/or weighting factors set out in Annex X 46.3)	Regional implementation (art. 46.5)	Collective implementation (art. 46.6)	Derogation for MMSS with more than 50% of their land covered by forest (art. 46.7)
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fallow land - Landscape features (all, excl. stone walls and other landscape features under GAEC or SMR) - Buffer strips - Strips of eligible ha along forest edges - Short rotation coppice - Afforested areas - Catch crops/green cover - NFC 	Yes, conversion and weighting factors as set out in Annex X	No	Yes	Not relevant

Payment for young farmers

	Percentage of national ceiling (max 2%) (art. 51)	Additional criteria as regards appropriate skill or training requirements (art. 50.3)	Method of calculation (art. 50.6-50.8)	Limitations (art. 50.9)	Lump sum amount per farmer (art. 50.10)
Poland	2%	N/A	Applying art. 50.8 The annual payment is calculated as 25% of the national average payment per hectare multiplied by number of eligible hectares declared by the farmer	max 50	Not implemented

Reduction of payments

Reduction of payment (art. 11)		
	Percentage of reduction and, eventually, differentiation for amount of payments	Treatment of salary linked to agricultural activity
Poland	100% of reduction for the part of the amount exceeding 150,000 euro	No deduction

Redistributive payment

Redistributive payment					
	Aims of the redistributive payment	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 42)	Regional application (art. 41.2)	Number of hectares per holding (art. 41.4) and graduation of payments (art. 41.5)	National or regional average redistributive payment per hectare (art. 41.4)
Poland	N/A	8.3%	No	30 ha	41 euro/ ha

Payments for areas with natural constraints

	Aims of the payment	Link with payment for areas with natural constraint in rural development programmes	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 49)	Limitation of the payment to certain areas (art. 49.2)	Number maximum of hectares per holding (art. 49.4)	Regional application (art. 49.5)
Poland	Not implemented					

Voluntary coupled support (continued)

	Aims of the payments	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 53.1 and 53.2)	Percentage for protein crops (art. 53.3)	Sector/ product chosen
Poland	Support of hops production 14M.€ allocated for payment of protein crops (2% additional support)	13%	2% 67.57 €mln	Dairy cows, beef and veal, sheep and goat, protein crops, sugar beet, starch potato, flax and hemp, fruit and vegetables

Voluntary coupled support

	Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/product	Resources devoted to each sector/product	Unit value of payment for each sector/product	Eligibility criteria for sector/product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit payment for the same sector/product	Territorial limitation of the support
	% referred to 2015 national ceiling					
	(3,378.6 mln euro)					
Poland	Dairy cows	4.50%	151.92 mln euro	Various		Hops (limited to following regions: Lublin, Wielkopolska and Lower Silesia)
	Beef and veal	5.08%	171.79 mln euro			
	Sheep and goat	0.15%	4.92 mln euro			
	Total livestock	9.73%	328.63 mln euro			
	Protein crops	2.00%	67,57 mln euro			
	Sugar beet	2.40%	81.2 mln euro			
	Starch potato	0.26%	8.66 mln euro			
	Flax and hemp	0.02%	0.66 mln euro			
	Fruit and vegetables	0.57%	19.21 mln euro			
	Total arable crops	5.25%	177.3 mln euro			
Total	15.00%	505.93 mln euro				

 Small farmer scheme

Aims of the payments	Voluntary or automatic inclusion in small farmer scheme (art. 62.1 and 62.2)	Method of calculation of the amount of the payment (art. 63)	Amount of the payment (flat or individual depending on the model)
Poland		63.2.a The annual payment is calculated as the total value of all the payments that should be annually allocated to the farmer up to a maximum of EUR 1,250 per year	Individual (max 1,250 euro)

Poland

SOURCES

DG Agri forms

Member States Factsheets, European Commission, DG Agri, retrieved from here:
http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/statistics/factsheets/index_en.htm

ANNEX I.XXII PORTUGAL

Flexibility between Pillars

	From Pillar I to Pillar II (art. 14.1) % of transfer per year	From Pillar II to Pillar I (art. 14.2) % of transfer per year	National strategy on how to use the additional resources (if exist)
Portugal	No	No	

Active farmers, minimum activity and minimum requirements

Active farmer (AF) (article 9)						
	Threshold: 5,000 euro or below (art. 9.4)	Additional economic/professional requirements (art. 9.3)	National negative list (art. 9.2)	Criteria for being considered active farmer for persons staying in negative list (art. 9.2)	Minimum activity (art. 4.2.b)	Minimum requirements for receiving DP (art. 10)
Portugal	5,000 euro	No	No	<u>Agricultural activities are not insignificant (9.2.b):</u> total receipts obtained from agricultural activities represent at least 1/3 of the total receipts obtained in the most recent fiscal year (art. 13 R.639/2014). <u>Principal business or company objects consist of exercising an agricultural activity (9.2.c):</u> agricultural activities should be recorded in the official business register (Classificação das Atividades Económicas Portuguesas)	No, areas naturally kept in a state suitable for grazing or cultivation not present in the country	Physical threshold (0,5 ha) or financial threshold (100 euro) for farmers receiving the animal-related coupled support referred to in Title IV of that Regulation who hold fewer hectares than the area threshold thresholds not applied to the outermost regions

Basic payment: regional or national model, internal convergence

	Keeping the existing payment entitlements (art. 21.3 and 25.9)	Regional or national model: number of regions and criteria (art. 23)	First allocation of payment entitlements: farmers entitled (24.1), limitations (art. 24.4-24.7), minimum size of holding (art. 24.9)	Internal convergence: step and method (art.25 - 26)		SAPS (art. 36 - 37)	
				Model (art. 25.1-25.4)	Maximum decrease in initial unit value (art. 25.7)	Continuation of SAPS (art. 36.1)	Transitional payments (art. 37)
Portugal	Not relevant	National model	Yes extension of list to 2013 Yes reduction of number of entitlements Yes minimum size	Partial convergence 60%/90%	30%	Not relevant	Not relevant

Reserve

	National or regional reserve (art. 30.2)	Percentage of reduction of basic payment (art. 30.3)	Use of the reserve (art. 30.6 and 30.7)
Portugal	National	2%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Young farmers who received SPS entitlements from the national reserve in 2014; 2. Farmers who submitted application in 2013 with an eligible area less than 0.5 hectares; 3. Farmers with full lease of land and corresponding SPS entitlements in 2013; 4. Farmers with SPS entitlements not activated in 2013; 5. Farmers with approved investment projects and investment with land acquisition

Green payment (continued)

		Green payment		Permanent grassland (art. 45)	
	Equivalent practices. If yes, specify which. Eventual other disposal (art. 43.3, 43.5, 43.6)	Flat or individual payment (art. 43.9)	Regional application (art. 47.2)	Designation of permanent grassland in sensitive areas (art. 45.1)	Territorial application (national, regional, sub-regional or hoding level) (art. 45.2)
Portugal	No	Individual payment	No	No	National

Green payment

		EFA (art. 46)			
	Area to be considered EFA (art. 46.2)	Use of the conversion and/or weighting factors set out in Annex X (art. 46.3)	Regional implementation (art. 46.5)	Collective implementation (art. 46.6)	Derogation for MMSS with more than 50% of their land covered by forest (art. 46.7)
Portugal	<p>Elements included in the corresponding article (46.2) of the regulation (UE) n. 1307/2013 to considere EFA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - land lying fallow (a); - landscape features (c): 1) Other landscape features under GAEC or SMR - Hectares of agro-forestry (e) - Afforested areas (h) - Areas with nitrogen-fixing crops (j) <p>Areas with nitrogen-fixing crop eligible are with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lupin (Lupinus spp.) - Chickpea (Cicer spp.) - Faba bean (Vicia faba) - Pea (Pisum spp.) - Bean (Phaseolus spp.) - Alfalfa (Medicago sativa) 	Not activated	No	No	Not relevant

 Payment for young farmers

	Percentage of national ceiling (max 2%) (art. 51)	Additional criteria as regards appropriate skill or training requirements (art. 50.3)	Method of calculation (art. 50.6-50.8)	Limitations (art. 50.9)	Lump sum amount per farmer (art. 50.10)
Portugal	2%	Yes	Applying art. 50.6.b The annual payment is calculated as 25% of the national average value of basic payment by the number of payment entitlements that the farmer has activated	max 90	Not implemented

 Reduction of payments

	Reduction of payment (art. 11)	
	Percentage of reduction and, eventually, differentiation for amount of payments	Treatment of salary linked to agricultural activity
Portugal	5% of reduction for the part of the amount exceeding 150,000 euro	No deduction

 Redistributive payment

	Redistributive payment				
	Aims of the redistributive payment	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 42)	Regional application (art. 41.2)	Number of hectares per holding (art. 41.4) and graduation of payments (art. 41.5)	National or regional average redistributive payment per hectare (art. 41.4)
Portugal	Not implemented				

Payments for areas with natural constraints

	Aims of the payment	Link with payment for areas with natural constraint in rural development programmes	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 49)	Limitation of the payment to certain areas (art. 49.2)	Number maximum of hectares per holding (art. 49.4)	Regional application (art. 49.5)
Portugal	Not implemented					

Voluntary coupled support (continued)

	Aims of the payments	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 53.1 and 53.2)	Percentage for protein crops (art. 53.3)	Sector/product chosen
Portugal	To avoid risk of production abandonment (suckler cows and ewes and goats sectors); to ensure stable supply to the local processing industry sector and avoid risk of abandonment of production (dairy cows sector); to avoid the abandonment of the activity and ensure stable local manufacturing and supply (rice and tomatoes for processing sectors)	20.77% (2015) 20.48% (2016) 20.19% (2017) 19.90% (2018) 19.61% (2019)		Beef and veal; Sheepmeat and goat meat; Milk and milk product; Rice; Fruit and vegetables

Voluntary coupled support

	Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/product	Resources devoted to each sector/product	Unit value of payment for each sector/product	Eligibility criteria for sector/ product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit payment for the same sector/product	Territorial limitation of the support
	% referred to 2015 national ceiling					
Portugal	Suckler cow: 10.57%	59,800,000	120.0 euro/head	Registration of animals in the National Animal Identification and Registration System (Sistema Nacional de Identificação e Registo Animal-SNIRA) Eligible suckler cows are those that have given birth in the last 18 months Animals should be identified and registered in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1760/2000 Eligible "Meat" races and their crossbreed		
	Ewe and goat: 6.35%	35,900,000	19.0 euro/head	At least 10 eligible animals hold by the farmer, for at least 1 year and registered in the National Animal Identification and Registration System (SNIRA). Animals should be identified and registered in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 21/2004		
	Dairy cow: 2.21%	12,500,000	82.0 euro/head	Registration of animals in the National Animal Identification and Registration System (Sistema Nacional de Identificação e Registo Animal-SNIRA) Eligible dairy cows are those that have given birth in the last 16 months Animals should be identified and registered in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1760/2000 Eligible dairy races		
	Rice: 1.06%	6,000,000	194.0 euro/ha	Specific payment per hectare invested with rice (under CN 1006 10)		
	Tomatoes for processing: 0.59%	3,335,000	240.0 euro/ha	Production covered by a contract between the farmer or the producer organization and the processing industry. Minimum of 60 tons / hectare		

Small farmer scheme

Aims of the payments	Voluntary or automatic inclusion in small farmer scheme (art. 62.1 and 62.2)	Method of calculation of the amount of the payment (art. 63)	Amount of the payment (flat or individual depending on the model)
Portugal	Automatic	63.1.b The annual payment was fixed as the average payment per hectare multiplied by a figure corresponding to a number of	Flat (max 500 euro)

Portugal

Source

DG Agri forms

Member States Factsheets, European Commission, DG Agri, retrieved from here:
http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/statistics/factsheets/index_en.htm

ANNEX I.XXIII ROMANIA

Flexibility between Pillars

	From Pillar I to Pillar II (art. 14.1) % of transfer per year	From Pillar II to Pillar I (art. 14.2) % of transfer per year	National strategy on how to use the additional resources (if exist)
Romania	Yes, increasing from 1.8% (2015) to 2.2% (2017)	No	

Active farmers, minimum activity and minimum requirements

Active farmer (AF) (article 9)						
	Threshold: 5,000 euro or below (art. 9.4)	Additional economic/professional requirements (art. 9.3)	National negative list (art. 9.2)	Criteria for being considered active farmer for persons staying in negative list (art. 9.2)	Minimum activity (art. 4.2.b)	Minimum requirements for receiving DP (art. 10)
Romania	5,000 euro	Yes, to be registered at the Unique Identification Register, administered by APIA (Payment Agency)	Yes, Natural persons or legal entities that administrate construction firms/companies, administrators of state/private forests, prisons, administrative territorial units: communes, municipalities, towns, counties (Art. 6 (6) of GEO 3/2015 in accordance with Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, art. 9(3))	Yes, The authorized natural persons and the legal entities that received direct payments over 5000 euro are considered active farmers if they are registered at the National Trade Register Office as carrying out farming activities (Art. 6(2) of GEO 3/2015 in accordance with Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, art. 9(2). If they are not registered, they must come with proofs similarly to the companies from the negative list (Art. 6 (3) and (4) of GEO 3/2015 in accordance with Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, art. 9(2)).The proofs that the farming activity is significant are the following: - annual financial statements, for legal entities (Art. 6(7) of GEO 3/2015 in accordance with Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, art. 9(2)); - income statements, for natural persons (Art. 6(8) of GEO 3/2015 in accordance with Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, art. 9(2))	Yes, The minimum activity means removal of vegetation by mowing or disking works or by herbicides at least once a year on arable land (Art. 2(2)c of GEO 3/2015 in accordance with Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, art. 4(2)b).	Physical threshold (1 ha)

Basic payment: regional or national model, internal convergence

	Keeping the existing payment entitlements (art. 21.3 and 25.9)	Regional or national model: number of regions and criteria (art. 23)	First allocation of payment entitlements: farmers entitled (24.1), limitations (art. 24.4-24.7), minimum size of holding (art. 24.9)	Internal convergence: step and method (art.25 - 26)		SAPS (art. 36 - 37)	
				Model (art. 25.1-25.4)	Maximum decrease in initial unit value (art. 25.7)	Continuation of SAPS (art. 36.1)	Transitional payments (art. 37)
Romania	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Yes	Yes

Reserve

	National or regional reserve (art. 30.2)	Percentage of reduction of basic payment (art. 30.3)	Use of the reserve (art. 30.6 and 30.7)
Romania	Not relevant		

Green payment (continued)

	Green payment		Permanent grassland (art. 45)		
	Equivalent practices. If yes, specify which. Eventual other disposal (art. 43.3, 43.5, 43.6)	Flat or individual payment (art. 43.9)	Regional application (art. 47.2)	Designation of permanent grassland in sensitive areas (art. 45.1)	Territorial application (national, regional, sub-regional or holding level) (art. 45.2)
Romania	No	Flat payment	No	N/A	N/A

Green payment

EFA (art. 46)					
Area to be considered EFA (art. 46.2)	Use of the conversion and/or weighting factors set out in Annex X (art. 46.3)	Regional implementation (art. 46.5)	Collective implementation (art. 46.6)	Derogation for MMSS with more than 50% of their land covered by forest (art. 46.7)	
Romania	- terraces - landscape features - buffer strips - areas with short rotation coppice - afforested areas - areas with green cover - areas with nitrogen-fixing crops	EU conversion and weighing factors	No	No	Not relevant

Payment for young farmers

	Percentage of national ceiling (max 2%) (art. 51)	Additional criteria as regards appropriate skill or training requirements (art. 50.3)	Method of calculation (art. 50.6-50.8)	Limitations (art. 50.9)	Lump sum amount per farmer (art. 50.10)
Romania	2%	No	Applying art. 50.7 The annual payment is calculated as 25% of SAPS multiplied by the number of eligible hectares that the farmer has declared	max 60	Not implemented

Reduction of payments

Reduction of payment (art. 11)	
Percentage of reduction and, eventually, differentiation for amount of payments	Treatment of salary linked to agricultural activity
Romania	Not implemented

Redistributive payment

Redistributive payment					
Aims of the redistributive payment	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 42)	Regional application (art. 41.2)	Number of hectares per holding (art. 41.4) and graduation of payments (art. 41.5)	National or regional average redistributive payment per hectare (art. 41.4)	
Romania	To support medium farm	5%	No	30 ha additional payment of 5 euro/ha for 1 to 5 hectares, and 45 euro/ha for 6 to 30 hectares, in 2015	N/A

Payments for areas with natural constraints

Aims of the payment	Link with payment for areas with natural constraint in rural development programmes	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 49)	Limitation of the payment to certain areas (art. 49.2)	Number maximum of hectares per holding (art. 49.4)	Regional application (art. 49.5)
Romania	Not implemented				

Voluntary coupled support (continued)

	Aims of the payments	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 53.1 and 53.2)	Percentage for protein crops (art. 53.3)	Sector/product chosen
Romania	The voluntary coupled support (VCS) is provided to sectors that are facing certain difficulties (Art. 24(1) of GEO 3/2015 in accordance with Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, art. 52(3)).	13%	At least 2%	<p>Crop production sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) soybean; b) alfalfa; c) peas for processing; d) beans for processing; e) hemp for oil and fibres; f) rice; g) potatoes seed; h) hops; i) sugar beet; j) field tomatoes for processing; k) field cucumbers for processing; l) vegetables grown in greenhouses: tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, cabbages for fresh consumption and cucumbers for processing; m) vegetables grown under plastic tunnels: tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, cabbages and eggplants for fresh consumption and cucumbers for processing; n) plums for processing; o) apples for processing; p) cherries and sour cherries for processing; q) apricots for processing; r) early potatoes for processing. <p>Livestock sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) bovines (dairy buffalo cows, beef cattle and their half-bloods, dairy cows); b) sheep; c) goats; d) silk worms

Voluntary coupled support

	Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/product	Resources devoted to each sector/product	Unit value of payment for each sector/product	Eligibility criteria for sector/product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit payment for the same sector/product	Territorial limitation of the support
Romania	The allocated ceiling and the value of payment per unit of measure, the crops, areas, animal species and herds are established by Government's Decision (not yet issued) (Art. 25(1) of GEO3/2015 in accordance with Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, art. 52(2)).	Not available	Not available (Figures still in discussion with EC)	For the crops or plantations that are established beginning with the year 2016, the farmers must prove that they use officially certified seed and planting stock (Art. 24(3) of GEO 3/2015 in accordance with Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, art. 52(5)).	No	No

Small farmer scheme

	Aims of the payments	Voluntary or automatic inclusion in small farmer scheme (art. 62.1 and 62.2)	Method of calculation of the amount of the payment (art. 63)	Amount of the payment (flat or individual depending on the model)
Romania	Aims of the payment: simplification of the administrative procedures and create premises for land consolidation	Automatic	63.2.a The annual payment is calculated as the total value of all the payments that should be annually allocated to the farmer up to a maximum of EUR 1,250 per year	Individual (max 1,250 euro)

Romania

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ANNEX I.XXIV SLOVAKIA

Flexibility between Pillars

	<u>From Pillar I to Pillar</u> <u>% of transfer per</u>	<u>From Pillar II to Pillar I</u> <u>% of transfer per year</u>	<u>National strategy on how to use the</u> <u>additional resources (if exist)</u>
Slovakia	No	Yes, 21.3% (from 2015 to 2020)	National strategy how to use the additional resources is aimed at supporting the specific agricultural sectors that are particularly important for economic, social and environmental reasons and also undergo certain difficulties

Active farmers, minimum activity and minimum requirements

	Active farmer (AF) (article 9)				Minimum activity (art. 4.2.b)	Minimum requirements for receiving DP (art. 10)
	Threshold: 5,000 euro or below (art. 9.4)	Additional economic/professional requirements (art. 9.3)	National negative list (art. 9.2)	Criteria for being considered active farmer for persons staying in negative list (art. 9.2)		
Slovakia	2,000 euro	Yes, direct payments shall not be granted to an applicants whose agricultural area represents more than 50% of the total agricultural area declared under a special reg., and that on this agricultural area does not carry out the minimum activity in accordance with Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, art. 10., has available less than 28 ha of agricultural area, less than 50% of the nature of business registered in the Commercial Register or another similar records is agricultural activity (Gov. reg. no. 342/2014, part 105, art 3, par. 1)	No	Businesses which are subject to the negative list are still eligible for direct payments as long as the direct payments received in the previous year were equal to or less than EUR 2,000 (Gov. reg. no. 342, part 105, art 4) in accordance with Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, art. 9(4). With regards to Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, art. 9(2) is defined exception from negative list of active farming. Slovakia will apply art. 9(2) point as amended): a) annual amount of direct payments is at least 5% of the total income received by the non-agricultural activities in the last financial year (Gov. reg. no. 342/2014, part 105, art 3a) b) has available 28 ha of agricultural area (Gov. reg. no. 342/2014, part 105, art 3b) c) min. 75% of the activities listed in the commercial register are related to agriculture (Gov. reg. no. 342/2014, part 105, art 3c)	Yes, - Agricultural areas have to be covered at least by a greening during the vegetation period. - Land parcels using permanent grassland mandatory in the year in which the application is submitted has to maintain all surfaces mowing, grazing and additionally also mulch by altitude and within the deadlines set out in the Annex. 4 (Guidance of the MoA to Gov. reg. no. 342/2014 Coll.). The applicant is required no later than 14 days after the mowing remove mown material.	Physical threshold (1 ha)

Basic payment: regional or national model, internal convergence

	Keeping the existing payment entitlements (art. 21.3 and 25.9)	Regional or national model: number of regions and criteria (art. 23)	First allocation of payment entitlements: farmers entitled (24.1), limitations (art. 24.4-24.7), minimum size of holding (art. 24.9)	Internal convergence: step and method (art.25 - 26)		SAPS (art. 36 - 37)	
				Model (art. 25.1-25.4)	Maximum decrease in initial unit value (art. 25.7)	Continuation of SAPS (art. 36.1)	Transitional payments (art. 37)
Slovakia	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Yes	Yes

Reserve

	National or regional reserve	Percentage of reduction of basic	Use of the reserve (art. 30.6 and 30.7)
Slovakia	0.93% (estimate)		

Green payment (continued)

	Green payment			Permanent grassland (art. 45)	
	Equivalent practices. If yes, specify which. Eventual other disposal (art. 43.3, 43.5, 43.6)	Flat or individual payment (art. 43.9)	Regional application (art. 47.2)	Designation of permanent grassland in sensitive areas (art. 45.1)	Territorial application (national, regional, sub-regional or holding level) (art. 45.2)
Slovakia	No	Flat payment	No	Yes	National

Green payment

		EFA (art. 46)			
	Area to be considered EFA (art. 46.2)	Use of the conversion and/or weighting factors set out in Annex X (art. 46.3)	Regional implementation (art. 46.5)	Collective implementation (art. 46.6)	Derogation for MMSS with more than 50% of their land covered by forest (art. 46.7)
Slovakia	<p>Areas to be considered EFA are (in accordance with Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, art. 46):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land lying fallow, weighting factor (WF) 1; 2. Terraces, 3. Landscape features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Detached tree,, - Strips of eligible hectares along forest edges, - Detached tree, - Group of trees / thickets field, - Margins, - Ponds, , - Ditches, - Traditional stone walls, , 4. Buffer strips, including buffer strips covered by permanent grassland, provided that these are distinct from adjacent eligible agricultural area, , 5. Areas with short rotation coppice, 6. Areas with catch crops, or green cover established by the planting and germination of seeds, 7. Areas with nitrogen-fixing crops: applicable crops: beans, lupins, peas, clover, lentils, alfalfa, soybeans, vetch, field beans, WF 0.7. (Gov. reg. no. 342, part 105 of 20/11/2014 and Guidance MoA to Gov. reg. no. 342/2014 Coll. K§11) in accordance with Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, art. 45(2)). 	<p>To identify the number of hectares qualifying as EFA, a weighting factor (WF) is applied to each hectare depending on the land types listed below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land lying fallow, weighting factor (WF) 1; 2. Terraces, WF 1; 3. Landscape features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Detached tree, WF 1.5, - Strips of eligible hectares along forest edges, WF 2, - Group of trees / thickets field, WF 1.5, - Margins, WF 1.5, - Ponds, WF 1.5, - Ditches, WF 2, - Traditional stone walls, WF 1, 4. Buffer strips, including buffer strips covered by permanent grassland, provided that these are distinct from adjacent eligible agricultural area, WF 1,5, 5. Areas with short rotation coppice, WF 0.3 6. Areas with catch crops, or green cover established by the planting and germination of seeds, WF 0.3; 7. Areas with nitrogen-fixing crops: applicable crops: beans, lupins, peas, clover, lentils, alfalfa, soybeans, vetch, field beans, WF 0.7. (MoA guidance to Government Reg. no. 342/2014 Coll. K§11). 	No	No	Not relevant

Payment for young farmers

	Percentage of national ceiling (max 2%) (art. 51)	Additional criteria as regards appropriate skill or training requirements (art. 50.3)	Method of calculation (art. 50.6-50.8)	Limitations (art. 50.9)	Lump sum amount per farmer (art. 50.10)
Slovakia	1%	Yes	Applying art. 50.7 The annual payment is calculated as 25% of SAPS multiplied by the number of eligible hectares that the farmer has declared	max 28	Not implemented

Reduction of payments

Reduction of payment (art. 11)	
Percentage of reduction and, eventually, differentiation for amount of payments	Treatment of salary linked to agricultural activity
Slovakia	5% (by at least) for the part of the amount exceeding 150,000 euro Yes deduction

Redistributive payment

Redistributive payment				
Aims of the redistributive payment	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 42)	Regional application (art. 41.2)	Number of hectares per holding (art. 41.4) and graduation of payments (art. 41.5)	National or regional average redistributive payment per hectare (art. 41.4)
Slovakia	Not implemented			

Payments for areas with natural constraints

	Aims of the payment	Link with payment for areas with natural constraint in rural development programmes	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 49)	Limitation of the payment to certain areas (art. 49.2)	Number maximum of hectares per holding (art. 49.4)	Regional application (art. 49.5)
Slovakia	Not implemented					

Voluntary coupled support (continued)

	Aims of the payments	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 53.1 and 53.2)	Percentage for protein crops (art. 53.3)	Sector/product chosen	Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/product																		
Slovakia	The Voluntary Coupled Support (VCS) is aimed at supporting the specific agricultural sectors that are particularly important for economic, social and environmental reasons and also undergo certain difficulties.	13%		The VCS is paid for sugar beet and hops planting, planting of selected vegetable and fruit species with high and very high labour demand, tomatoes planting, breeding of ewes, ewe lambs and goats, for fattening of selected categories of cattle and dairy cows	<p>The percentage of the national ceiling for each sector/products is based on own calculations based on the year 2015 in RDP: MoA SR: Financing Slovak agriculture, food and rural development in the programming period 2014 - 2020 (MoA SR, 2015):</p> <table> <tr> <td>Sugar beet</td> <td>1.824%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hop</td> <td>0.020%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fruit</td> <td>0.260%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vegetable</td> <td>0.130%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tomatoes</td> <td>0.065%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sheep and goats</td> <td>1.313%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cattle fattening</td> <td>1.851%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dairy cows</td> <td>7.616%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>13.080%</td> </tr> </table>	Sugar beet	1.824%	Hop	0.020%	Fruit	0.260%	Vegetable	0.130%	Tomatoes	0.065%	Sheep and goats	1.313%	Cattle fattening	1.851%	Dairy cows	7.616%	Total	13.080%
Sugar beet	1.824%																						
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Sheep and goats	1.313%																						
Cattle fattening	1.851%																						
Dairy cows	7.616%																						
Total	13.080%																						

Voluntary coupled support

	Resources devoted to each sector/product	Unit value of payment for each sector/product	Eligibility criteria for sector/product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit payment for the same sector/product	Territorial limitation of the support																																																			
Slovakia	<p>Resources devoted to each sector/product is based on own calculations based on the year 2015 in RDP: MoA SR: Financing Slovak agriculture, food and rural development in the programming period 2014 - 2020:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Sugar beet</td> <td>Eur</td> <td>7,985,760</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hop</td> <td>Eur</td> <td>85,432</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fruit</td> <td>Eur</td> <td>1,140,568</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vegetable</td> <td>Eur</td> <td>570,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tomatoes</td> <td>Eur</td> <td>284,557</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sheep and goats</td> <td>Eur</td> <td>5,751,920</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cattle fattening</td> <td>Eur</td> <td>8,107,532</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dairy cows</td> <td>Eur</td> <td>33,352,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>Eur</td> <td>57,277,769</td> </tr> </table>	Sugar beet	Eur	7,985,760	Hop	Eur	85,432	Fruit	Eur	1,140,568	Vegetable	Eur	570,000	Tomatoes	Eur	284,557	Sheep and goats	Eur	5,751,920	Cattle fattening	Eur	8,107,532	Dairy cows	Eur	33,352,000	Total	Eur	57,277,769	<p>Unit value of payment for each sector/product is based on own calculations based on the year 2015 in RDP: MoA SR: Financing Slovak agriculture, food and rural development in the programming period 2014 - 2020:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Sugar beet</td> <td>Eur</td> <td>393 per ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hop</td> <td>Eur</td> <td>362 per ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fruit</td> <td>Eur</td> <td>134 per ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vegetable</td> <td>Eur</td> <td>143 per ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tomatoes</td> <td>Eur</td> <td>371 per ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sheep and goats</td> <td>Eur</td> <td>125 per LU</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cattle fattening</td> <td>Eur</td> <td>227 per LU</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dairy cows</td> <td>Eur</td> <td>249 per LU</td> </tr> </table>	Sugar beet	Eur	393 per ha	Hop	Eur	362 per ha	Fruit	Eur	134 per ha	Vegetable	Eur	143 per ha	Tomatoes	Eur	371 per ha	Sheep and goats	Eur	125 per LU	Cattle fattening	Eur	227 per LU	Dairy cows	Eur	249 per LU	<p>1. Sugar beet: Payment for growing will be granted to the applicant, which manages agricultural area eligible for the aid in the LPIS</p> <p>2. Hop: Payment for growing hops shall provide the applicant, which manages agricultural area eligible for the aid registered in LPIS under a special reg. and to which the applicant in the calendar year plants hops.</p> <p>3. Selected fruit with a high labour demand:</p> <p>a) the berries, in gooseberries, raspberries and currants (min. 2000 pcs per ha),</p> <p>b) stone fruits, namely peaches, cherries, apricots, nectarines, greengage plums and cherries (min. 300 pcs. per ha)</p> <p>4. Selected fruit with a very high labour demand (min. 400 pcs. per ha):</p> <p>a) pears,</p> <p>b) apples.</p> <p>5. Selected vegetable with a high labour demand:</p> <p>a) leafy vegetables, including lettuce and spinach,</p> <p>b) leguminous vegetables, and beans and peas (minimum number of seeded or planted pieces per 1 ha is given in Annex of Gov. reg. no. 36 of 18/02/2015).</p> <p>6. Selected vegetable with a very high labour demand:</p> <p>a) Bulb vegetables, including onions, garlic and leeks</p> <p>b) brassica, and kale, cabbage, cauliflower, kale, Brussels sprouts,</p> <p>c) root vegetables, including beets, carrots, parsley, radishes and asparagus,</p> <p>d) Fruiting vegetables, including eggplant, zucchini, watermelon, melon, peppers, pumpkins, gherkins and cucumbers (minimum number of seeded or planted pieces per 1 ha is given in Annex of Gov. reg. no. 36 of 18/02/2015).</p> <p>7. Tomatoes: (min. 8000 pcs. per ha)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sheep and goats: registered in a central register of livestock, condition widely defined in Gov. reg. no. 36, § 10 of 18/02/2015</p>	<p>The VCS amounts in fruit and vegetable differ according to the species and labour demand</p>	<p>No</p>
Sugar beet	Eur	7,985,760																																																						
Hop	Eur	85,432																																																						
Fruit	Eur	1,140,568																																																						
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Dairy cows	Eur	249 per LU																																																						

 Small farmer scheme

	Aims of the payments	Voluntary or automatic inclusion in small farmer scheme (art. 62.1 and 62.2)	Method of calculation of the amount of the payment (art. 63)	Amount of the payment (flat or individual depending on the model)
Slovakia	SFS not applied, small farmers are supported form II. Pillar in Rural Development Programme, measure no. 19a) ii (MoA SR, 2015a, page 43). By our calculation amount share for SFS represents 0.24% of total RDP expenditures			

Slovakia

LITERATURE

EC. 2015. Direct payments – Decisions taken by Member States by 1 August 2014. Presentation at the 5th Meeting of the Expert Group on Monitoring and Evaluating the CAP, 14.10.2014. DG Agriculture and Rural Development, European Commission.

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<http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regexpert/index.cfm?do=groupDetail.groupDetailDoc&id=16267&no=4>

[Accessed 06.02.2015].

Government Regulation no. 152/2013 Coll.: Slovak Government Regulation on conditions for granting subsidies in agriculture in the form of transitional national payments. (as no. 20/2014 Z. z., 7/2015 Coll.)

Government Regulation no. 342/2014 Coll.: Government Regulation laying down the rules for aid in agriculture for Schemes of decoupled direct payments.

Government Regulation no. 36/2015 Coll.: Slovak Government Regulation on conditions for granting subsidies in agriculture in the form of coupled payments.

Governmental regulation of the SR no. 714/2013 dated 11/12/2013.

Available:

<http://www.rokovania.sk/File.aspx/ViewDocumentHtml/Mater-Dokum-161018?prefixFile=m>

Guidance of the MoA to Government Regulation no. 152/2013 Coll.

Guidance of the MoA to Government Regulation no. 342/2014 Coll.

MoA SR, 2014: Proposal of the direct payment schemes implementation for 2015 - 2020 in accordance with Reg. (EU) 1307/2013.

MoA SR, 2015: RDP - Financing Slovak agriculture, food and rural development in the programming period 2014 - 2020, March 2015.

MoA SR, 2015a: Rural Developing Programme 2014 - 2020 - presentation, March 2015.

Uhrin a ová, E. a kol., 2014: Úinky verejných výdavkov v po nohospodárstve a rozvoji vidieka: Hodnotenie efektov agrárnych politík na ekonomický rast, životné prostredie a zamestnanosť. 2014: NPPC-VÚEPP, Bratislava. Výskumná správa. 170 s., 161 tabuliek v texte, 21 obrázkov v texte, 40 grafov v texte, 1 diagram v texte, samostatná príloha. (The effects of public expenditure in agriculture and rural development: Evaluation of agricultural policy effects on economic growth, environment and employment).

UV31476/2013, Rokovanie vlády 11/12/2013: Informácia o modeli financovania slovenského po nohospodárstva na roky 2014 - 2020 (Government 11/12/2013: Information about the model of financing Slovak agriculture in the years 2014 - 2020).

Available:

<http://www.rokovania.sk/Rokovanie.aspx/BodRokovaniaDetail?idMaterial=23098>

ANNEX I.XXV SLOVENIA

Flexibility between Pillars

	<u>From Pillar I to Pillar</u> % of transfer per year	<u>From Pillar II to Pillar I</u> % of transfer per year	National strategy on how to use the additional resources (if
Slovenia	No	No	

Active farmers, minimum activity and minimum requirements

	Active farmer (AF) (article 9)					
	Threshold: 5,000 Euro or below (art. 9.4)	Additional economic/professional requirements (art. 9.3)	National negative list (art. 9.2)	Criteria for being considered active farmer for persons staying in negative list (art. 9.2)	Minimum activity (art. 4.2.b)	Minimum requirements for receiving DP (art. 10)
Slovenia	5,000 Euro	Yes, The previous fiscal year's or the most recent available tax statement is required as a proof that agricultural activities are "not insignificant"	No	Businesses which are subject to the negative list are still eligible for direct payments as long as the direct payments received in the previous year were equal to or less than Euro 5,000	Yes, Production, rearing or growing of agricultural products including harvesting, milking, breeding animals and keeping animals for farming purposes, or - Mowing at least once a year to 15 October, which is regarded as the maintaining an agricultural area in a state which makes it suitable for grazing or cultivation without any preparatory measures that go beyond usual agricultural methods and machineries	Physical threshold (1 ha) or financial threshold (100 euro) only in case of coupled payments for milk production in the mountain areas or beef fattening (bulls, steers)

Basic payment: regional or national model, internal convergence

	Keeping the existing payment entitlements (art. 21.3 and 25.9)	Regional or national model: number of regions and criteria (art. 23)	First allocation of payment entitlements: farmers entitled (24.1), limitations (art. 24.4-24.7), minimum size of holding (art. 24.9)	Internal convergence: step and method (art.25 - 26)		SAPS (art. 36 - 37)	
				Model (art. 25.1-25.4)	Maximum decrease in initial unit value (art. 25.7)	Continuation of SAPS (art. 36.1)	Transitional payments (art. 37)
Slovenia	No	National model	No extension of list to fruits, vegetables, ware potatoes, seed potatoes or ornamental plants Yes extension to vineyard Yes extension to 2013 and No reserve Yes minimum size	Partial convergence minimum level 60%	30%	Not relevant	Not relevant

Reserve			
	National or regional reserve (art. 30.2)	Percentage of reduction of basic payment (art. 30.3)	Use of the reserve (art. 30.6 and 30.7)
Slovenia	National reserve	1.85%	<p>In accordance with Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, art. 30 (6), (9) and (11) the national reserve is used for (Decree on direct payments schemes; art.14 (2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - allocation of payment entitlements to young farmers, who meet the conditions for young farmers under Article 24 of the Decree on direct payments schemes (art. 14 (2)); - allocation of payment entitlements to farmers commencing their agricultural activity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - allocation of payment entitlements or increase the value of payment entitlements to farmers, to whom complaints have been upheld; <p>If funds are available, the national reserve may be used for the following purposes in the following order (Decree on direct payments schemes; art.14 (5):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The allocation of payment entitlements to the farmer, who in 2015 due to force majeure or exceptional circumstances has not submitted an application for allocation of payment entitlements to due date; - To cover the annual needs for payment scheme for young farmers and small farmers scheme; - For the linear increase of the value of payment entitlements if the national reserve exceeds 0.5% of the annual national ceiling for the basic payment schemes

Green payment (continued)

	Green payment			Permanent grassland (art. 45)	
	Equivalent practices. If yes, specify which. Eventual other disposal (art. 43.3, 43.5, 43.6)	Flat or individual payment (art. 43.9)	Regional application (art. 47.2)	Designation of permanent grassland in sensitive areas (art. 45.1)	Territorial application (national, regional, sub-regional or holding level) (art. 45.2)
Slovenia	No	Individual payment	No	Yes	National; at agricultural holdings level if they are located in the areas of Natuara 2000

Green payment

		EFA (art. 46)			
	Area to be considered EFA (art. 46.2)	Use of the conversion and/or weighting factors set out in Annex X (art. 46.3)	Regional implementation (art. 46.5)	Collective implementation (art. 46.6)	Derogation for MMSS with more than 50% of their land covered by forest (art. 46.7)
Slovenia	<p>Areas to be considered EFA are (Decree on direct payments schemes, art. 22 (2) in accordance with Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, art. 46):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land lying fallow; surface without agricultural production, at least in the period from 1 January to 31 July of the current year; - Areas with nitrogen-fixing crops; These crops are: alfalfa, clovers, fava beans, broad beans, soy beans, summer vetches, winter vetches, lupins, vetchling, field pea; May to technological maturity or until 30 September of the current year; - Areas with catch crops, or green cover. As a secondary crop is considered a mixture of at least two crops set out in Decree on direct payments schemes, second subparagraph of Art. 22 (2). Sowing of secondary crops or grass should be carried out between the two main agricultural plants from 1 June to 1 September of the current year, at the same time it is necessary to provide soil cover from 15 September of the current year to at least 16 October of the current year 	<p>To identify the number of hectares qualifying as EFA, a weighting factor (WF) is applied to each hectare depending on the land types listed below (Decree on direct payments schemes, art. 22 (2) in accordance with Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, art. 46):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land lying fallow (WF: 1.0); - Areas with nitrogen-fixing crops (WF: 0.7); - Areas with catch crops, or green cover established by the planting and germination of seeds (WF: 0.3); 	No	No	No

Payment for young farmers

	Percentage of national ceiling (max 2%) (art. 51)	Additional criteria as regards appropriate skill or training requirements (art. 50.3)	Method of calculation (art. 50.6-50.8)	Limitations (art. 50.9)	Lump sum amount per farmer (art. 50.10)
Slovenia	1%	No	Applying art. 50.8 The annual payment is calculated as 25% of the national average payment per hectare multiplied by the number of activated payment entitlements	max 90	Not implemented

Reduction of payments

Reduction of payment (art. 11)		
	Percentage of reduction and, eventually, differentiation for amount of payments	Treatment of salary linked to agricultural activity
Slovenia	5% of reduction for the part of the amount of direct payments exceeding 150,000 Euro	Yes deduction

Redistributive payment

Redistributive payment					
	Aims of the redistributive payment	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 42)	Regional application (art. 41.2)	Number of hectares per holding (art. 41.4) and graduation of payments (art. 41.5)	National or regional average redistributive payment per hectare (art. 41.4)
Slovenia	Not implemented				

Payments for areas with natural constraints

	Aims of the payment	Link with payment for areas with natural constraint in rural development programmes	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 49)	Limitation of the payment to certain areas (art. 49.2)	Number maximum of hectares per holding (art. 49.4)	Regional application (art. 49.5)
Slovenia	Not implemented					

Voluntary coupled support (continued)

	Aims of the payments	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 53.1 and 53.2)	Percentage for protein crops (art. 53.3)	Sector/product chosen	Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/product
Slovenia	The Voluntary Coupled Support (VCS) is aimed for small grain cereals; milk production in the mountain areas; beef fattening; vegetables; and protein crops.	13%	2%	The VCS is granted for small grain cereals (wheat, durum wheat, rye, spelt, triticale, oats, barley, meslin and/or mixture of small grain cereals); milk production in the mountain areas; beef fattening; vegetables; and protein crops (broad bean, soya bean, vetch, lupine, meadow vetchling, field pea, lucernes, clover, sweet clover, common sainfoin, common bird's foot) (Decree on direct payments schemes art. 26.-41.).	Small grains up to 5% Milk production in mountain areas up to 3.5% Beef fattening up to 3.0% Vegetables up to 1.5% Protein crops up to 2.0% Total 13% + 2% Decree on direct payments schemes art. 26.-41. and Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, annex II

Voluntary coupled support

	Resources devoted to each sector/product	Unit value of payment for each sector/product	Eligibility criteria for sector/product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit payment for the same sector/product	Territorial limitation of the support
Slovenia	<p>Small grain cereals 6,899,350 Euro</p> <p>Milk production in the mountain areas 4,829,545 Euro</p> <p>Beef fattening 4,139,610 Euro</p> <p>Vegetables 2,069,805 Euro</p> <p>Protein crops 2,069,805 Euro</p> <p>Total 20,698,050 Euro</p> <p>Own calculations based on Decree on direct payments schemes art. 26.-41. and Reg. (EU) 1307/2013, annex II.</p>	<p>Indicative support for 2015</p> <p>Small grain cereals 114 Euro/ha</p> <p>Milk production in the mountain areas 123 Euro/animal</p> <p>Beef fattening 50 Euro/animal</p> <p>Vegetables 533 Euro/ha</p> <p>Protein crops 420 Euro/ha (ARSKTRP, 2015a)</p>	<p>According to the Decree on direct payments schemes art. 26.-41.</p> <p>Small grain cereals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production of at least one small grain cereals (wheat, durum wheat, rye, spelt, triticale, oats, barley, meslin and/or mixture of small grain cereals). - Total area under small grain cereals, for which he claims support for protein crops, is at least 0.3 ha. - Minimum size of agricultural parcel, for which support for small grain cereals is claimed, is 0.1 ha. - Agricultural holding has at least 1 ha of eligible hectares (i.e. agricultural area used only or predominantly for agricultural activities). - Small grain cereales are present on area, for which he claims support unti technological ripeness. <p>Vegetables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production of vegetables outdoors and indoors. - Total area under vegetables, for which he claims support for protein crops, is at least 0.3 ha. - Minimum size of agricultural parcel, for which support for vegetables is claimed, is 0.1 ha. - Agricultural holding has at least 1 ha of eligible hectares (i.e. agricultural area used only or predominantly for agricultural activities). - Vegetables are present on area, for which he claims support, from 7. May until 30. September. <p>Protein crops</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production of broad bean – Vicia faba, soya bean – Glycine max, vetch – Vicia spp., lupin – Lupinus spp., meadow vetchling – Lathyrus spp., field pea – Pisum sativum arvense, lucerne - Medicago spp., clover - Trifolium spp., sweet clover – Melilotus spp., common sainfoin - Onobrychis spp., common bird's foot - Ornithopus sativus.; - Total area under protein crps, for which he claims support for protein crops, is at least 0.3 ha. - Minimum size of agricultural parcel, for which support for protein crops is claimed, is 0.1 ha. - Agricultural holding has at least 1 ha of eligible hectares (i.e. agricultural area used only or predominantly for agricultural activities). <p>Milk production in mountain areas</p> <p>The farmer is entitled to support for milk in mountain areas, if the holding is classified in the mountain area in accordance with the regulations governing the classification of agricultural holdings in less-favored areas for agricultural activities, if the quota year 2014/2015 broadcast and direct sales of milk amounted to more than 5167 kg and if the current year schedules one or more female cattle that meet the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marked registered and managed in accordance with the rules governing the identification and registration of bovine animals; - Present on the holding throughout the retention period, which lasts from the initial date for the submission of single application in the current year by 30 September of the current year; - On 1 January 2015 in accordance with the rules governing the identification and registration of animals entered in the CRG as brown, mottled, black and white, red Holstein, Montbeliard, Jersey, Ayrshire, blaarkop rood, squeal, region gray, or gray pincgau Tyrolean breed or as a crossword solely between these breeds; - Have calved at least once to the start date for the submission of single application in the current year from the regulation governing the implementation of agricultural policy measures; - On 1 January of the current year younger than 15 years. <p>Data on female cattle are taken from CRG.</p> <p>The maximum eligible number of female cattle on the holding shall be determined by dividing the sum of realized deliveries and direct sales of milk quota year 2014/2015 with the average milk yield of 5167 kg and is rounded down to a whole number.</p> <p>Information on realized deliveries and direct sales of milk holding for the quota year 2014/15 as at 31 March 2015 is taken from the records of the milk quota, which is determined by the regulations governing the field of milk quotas.</p> <p>Beef fattening</p> <p>The farmer who bred bulls or steers is entitled to support beef fattening, if the following conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has or has had a bull or steer from the age of 9 months; - The age condition from the previous indent is for applications for the 2015 fulfill in the period from 1 January 2015 to 31 October 2015, for the applications of the following years in the period from 1 November of the previous year to 31 October of the current year; - Bull or steer is on the relevant farm (KMG) continuously for more than 6 months, which is considered a »retention period«. - "Retention period" of the previous indent, must be for 2015 applications completed not later than 31 October 2015, for applications in the following years of not later than 31 October of the current year; - Bull or steer marked, registered and managed in accordance with the rules governing the identification and registration of bovine animals; 	not applicable	not applicable

 Small farmer scheme

	Aims of the payments	Voluntary or automatic inclusion in small farmer scheme (art. 62.1 and 62.2)	Method of calculation of the amount of the payment (art. 63)	Amount of the payment (flat or individual depending on the model)
Slovenia	<p>The Small Farmers Scheme (SFS) is implemented so as to “reduce the administrative costs linked to the management and control of direct support” and “to support the existing agricultural structure of small farms in the Union without countering the development towards more competitive structures (Reg. (EU) 1307/2013 (p. 616, art. 54)). This greatly simplifies the procedure for the farmers concerned and for national administrations.</p> <p>Participants will face less stringent cross-compliance requirements, and be exempt from greening (European Parliament, 2014).</p>	Voluntary	<p>63.2.b</p> <p>The annual payment is calculated as the total value of all the payments that should be allocated in 2015 up to a maximum of Euro 1,250 per year</p>	<p>individual</p> <p>(max 1,050 Euro)</p>

Slovenia

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ANNEX I.XXVI SPAIN

Flexibility between Pillars

	<u>From Pillar I to Pillar</u>	<u>From Pillar II to Pillar I</u>	National strategy on how to use the additional resources (if exist)
	% of transfer per year	% of transfer per year	
Spain	No	No	

Active farmers, minimum activity and minimum requirements

Active farmer (AF) (article 9)						
	Threshold: 5,000 euro or below (art. 9.4)	Additional economic/professional requirements (art. 9.3)	National negative list (art. 9.2)	Criteria for being considered active farmer for persons staying in negative list (art. 9.2)	Minimum activity (art. 4.2.b)	Minimum requirements for receiving DP (art. 10)
Spain	1,250 euro	Yes, at least 20% of their total agricultural income is other than direct CAP payments	No	Unless they can demonstrate that direct payments represent at least 5% of their income from the rest of non-agricultural activities or that their farm incomes other than direct payments represent at least 20% of their total agricultural income	Yes, At least 0,20 LU/ha and At least one activity/year, within a list established by a regulation	Financial threshold (100 euro in 2015, 200 euro in 2016, 300 euro in 2017)

Basic payment: regional or national model, internal convergence

	Keeping the existing payment entitlements (art. 21.3 and 25.9)	Regional or national model: number of regions and criteria (art. 23)	First allocation of payment entitlements: farmers entitled (24.1), limitations (art. 24.4-24.7), minimum size of holding (art. 24.9)	Internal convergence: step and method (art.25 - 26)		SAPS (art. 36 - 37)	
				Model (art. 25.1-25.4)	Maximum decrease in initial unit value (art. 25.7)	Continuation of SAPS (art. 36.1)	Transitional payments (art. 37)
Spain	Not relevant	Regional (50 regions)	No extension of list to fruits, vegetables, ware potatoes, seed potatoes or ornamental plants and vineyard Yes extension to 2013	Partial convergence 60%/90%	30%	Not relevant	Not relevant

Reserve

	National or regional reserve	Percentage of reduction of basic	Use of the reserve (art. 30.6 and 30.7)
Spain	Regional	3%	Priorities are arranged to young farmers and new entrants

Green payment (continued)

	Green payment			Permanent grassland (art. 45)	
	Equivalent practices. If yes, specify which. Eventual other disposal (art. 43.3, 43.5, 43.6)	Flat or individual payment (art. 43.9)	Regional application (art. 47.2)	Designation of permanent grassland in sensitive areas (art. 45.1)	Territorial application (national, regional, sub-regional or holding level) (art. 45.2)
Spain	No	Individual payment	No	Yes	National

Green payment

EFA (art. 46)					
	Area to be considered EFA (art. 46.2)	Use of the conversion and/or weighting factors set out in Annex X (art. 46.3)	Regional implementation (art. 46.5)	Collective implementation (art. 46.6)	Derogation for MMSS with more than 50% of their land covered by forest (art. 46.7)
Spain	- Fallow land; - agro-forestry - Afforested areas - Nitro-fixed crops	N/A	No	No	Not relevant

Payment for young farmers

	Percentage of national ceiling (max 2%) (art. 51)	Additional criteria as regards appropriate skill or training requirements (art. 50.3)	Method of calculation (art. 50.6-50.8)	Limitations (art. 50.9)	Lump sum amount per farmer (art. 50.10)
Spain	2%	No	Applying art. 50.6.a The annual payment is calculated as 25% of the average value of the payment entitlements held by the farmer by the number of entitlements that the farmer has activated	max 90	Not implemented

Reduction of payments

Reduction of payment (art. 11)		
	Percentage of reduction and, eventually, differentiation for amount of payments	Treatment of salary linked to agricultural activity
Spain	5% of reduction for the part of the amount exceeding 150,000 euro; 100% of reduction for the part of the amount exceeding 300,000 euro	Yes deduction

Redistributive payment

Redistributive payment					
	Aims of the redistributive payment	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 42)	Regional application (art. 41.2)	Number of hectares per holding (art. 41.4) and graduation of payments (art. 41.5)	National or regional average redistributive payment per hectare (art. 41.4)
Spain	Not implemented				

Payments for areas with natural constraints

	Aims of the payment	Link with payment for areas with natural constraint in rural development programmes	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 49)	Limitation of the payment to certain areas (art. 49.2)	Number maximum of hectares per holding (art. 49.4)	Regional application (art. 49.5)
Spain	Not implemented					

Voluntary coupled support (continued)

	Aims of the payments	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 53.1 and 53.2)	Percentage for protein crops (art. 53.3)	Sector/product chosen
Spain	The coupled support aims to help farmers in performing a particular crop or raising a certain types of livestock sector that are eligible for aid.	12.00%		Suckler cows, Fattening heifer, Dairy cattle, Sheep, Goat, Rice, Protein Crops, Nuts and carob bean, Legumes (high quality), Sugar beet Tomatoes for processing

Voluntary coupled support

	Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/product	Resources devoted to each sector/product	Unit value of payment for each sector/product	Eligibility criteria for sector/product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit payment for the same sector/product	Territorial limitation of the support
Spain	<p>Sucler cows 32,09%</p> <p>Fattening heifer 6,86%</p> <p>Dairy Cattle 15,99%</p> <p>Sheep 26,48%</p> <p>Goat 2,33%</p> <p>Rice 2,08%</p> <p>Protein Crops 7,61%</p> <p>Nuts and carob bean 2,39%</p> <p>Legumes (high quality) 0,17%</p> <p>Sugar beet 2,87%</p> <p>Tomatoes for processing 1,08%</p>	<p>In 2015</p> <p>Sucler cows 187,745,000 euro</p> <p>Fattening heifer 40,127,000 euro</p> <p>Dairy Cattle 93,579,000 euro</p> <p>Sheep 154,892,000 euro</p> <p>Goat 13,645,000 euro</p> <p>Rice 12,206,000 euro</p> <p>Protein Crops 44,537,000 euro</p> <p>Nuts and carob bean 14,000,000 euro</p> <p>Legumes (high quality) 1,000,000 euro</p> <p>Sugar beet 16,836,000 euro</p> <p>Tomatoes for processing 6,352,000 euro</p>		<p>The minimum area for receiving the aid associated with crop will be 1 ha in rainfed areas and 0.5 ha in irrigated areas, except in aid to peel fruits and carob.</p> <p>In the case of coupled support to livestock: The animals must be properly identified and registered in accordance with the regulations in force.</p> <p>The exploitation of the livestockL must be registered in the "Registro General de Explotaciones Ganaderas" (REGA).</p> <p>No animal can receive coupled support for more than one types of this kind of aid</p>	<p>Yes, differentiation between Region Espana peninsular and Region insular; differentiation between production aeras in the case of sugar beet</p>	

 Small farmer scheme

	Aims of the payments	Voluntary or automatic inclusion in small farmer scheme (art. 62.1 and 62.2)	Method of calculation of the amount of the payment (art. 63)	Amount of the payment (flat or individual depending on the model)
Spain	help preserve part-time farming, which is so important in certain Spanish rural areas, and this new system will reduce administrative burdens from 2016	Automatic	63.2.b The annual payment is calculated as the total value of all the payments that should be allocated in 2015 up to a maximum of EUR 1,250 per year	individual (max 1,250 euro)

Spain

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ANNEX I.XXVII SWEDEN

Flexibility between Pillars

	<u>From Pillar I to Pillar</u>	<u>From Pillar II to Pillar I</u>	National strategy on how to use the additional resources (if exist)
	% of transfer per year	% of transfer per year	
Sweden	No, possible revision	No	

Active farmers, minimum activity and minimum requirements

Active farmer (AF) (article 9)						
	Threshold: 5,000 euro or below (art. 9.4)	Additional economic/professional requirements (art. 9.3)	National negative list (art. 9.2)	Criteria for being considered active farmer for persons staying in negative list (art. 9.2)	Minimum activity (art. 4.2.b)	Minimum requirements for receiving DP (art. 10)
Sweden	5,000 euro, The amount is set to preserve and support a diversified economic activity in sparsely populated regions	No	No	<p>the following:</p> <p>In step (b), "agricultural activities are not insignificant" , the evidence is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the income from agricultural activity is at least 1/3rd of the total income: this is evidenced by the farmer accounting. <p>In step (c), "his principal business/company objects consist of exercising an agricultural activity" ,the evidence is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an official business register (in Sweden Bolagsverket),and/or in the Tax Authority. The farmer will have the possibility to prove that the agricultural activity is the principal business by listing all the activities and by defining that specific activities share of the total activity in the company. 	<p>Yes, the minimum activity to be carried out on agricultural areas naturally kept in a state suitable for grazing or cultivation is:</p> <p><u>According to 4(1)(a) 639/2014 annual activity (or biannual for environmental reasons):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arable land: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yearly production, cutting or mowing. Maintainence of drainage, if necessary to avoid waterclogging. After 2015: no required activity the first year arable land is fallow or EFA-field margin - Permanent grassland and PG-ELP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yearly production, cutting or mowing. - Permanent crops: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yearly production, cutting or mowing. Maintainence of drainage, if necessary to avoid waterclogging. <p><u>According to 4(1)(b) 639/2014 characteristics to be met by an agricultural area:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arable land - Bufferzone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The areas (bufferzones) basic ability to decrease leakage of pesticides and nutrients must be maintained. After 2015: permanent grassland in agro environmental commitment for pastures, biannual activity is allowed. 	Physical threshold (4 ha) or financial threshold (100 euro) only in case of farmers with animal related VCS

Basic payment: regional or national model, internal convergence

	Keeping the existing payment entitlements (art. 21.3 and 25.9)	Regional or national model: number of regions and criteria (art. 23)	First allocation of payment entitlements: farmers entitled (24.1), limitations (art. 24.4-24.7), minimum size of holding (art. 24.9)	Internal convergence: step and method (art.25 - 26)		SAPS (art. 36 - 37)	
				Model (art. 25.1-25.4)	Maximum decrease in initial unit value (art. 25.7)	Continuation of SAPS (art. 36.1)	Transitional payments (art. 37)
Sweden	Yes	National model	No extension of list No reduction of entitlements No minimum size	National flat rate payment in 2020 payment entitlements below 100% of the national average will have their value increased by 5/6 of the difference between the initial value and the average value in year 2019; payment entitlements above 100% of the national average will have their value decreased by 5/6 of the difference between the initial value and the average value in year 2019. After 2019, there will be a final convergence step in year 2020 so that all payment entitlements have the same value	Not applied	Not relevant	Not relevant

Reserve

	National or regional reserve (art. 30.2)	Percentage of reduction of basic payment (art. 30.3)	Use of the reserve (art. 30.6 and 30.7)
Sweden	national	3%	<p><u>According Article 30(7)(a) use of the reserve for "allocate payment entitlements to farmers in order to prevent land from being abandoned", Sweden choose:</u></p> <p>Yes for allocating entitlements to the new natural pastures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the land must be registered in LPIS and must be potentially eligible for the basic payment scheme; - the added area of natural pasture must be at least 0.10 hectares; - the farmer must have a deficit of payment entitlements for the land in the application, (this deficit can't be constructed by for example, transfer of PEs without land). <p><u>According Article 30(7)(b) use of the reserve for "allocate payment entitlements to farmers in order to compensate them for specific disadvantages", Sweden choose:</u></p> <p>Yes for allocating entitlements to the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - land that has been taken into possession for infrastructure work and that is eligible for the basic payment scheme; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - restored area must be at least 0.10 hectares; - the farmer must have a deficit of payment entitlements for the land in the application (this deficit can't be constructed). <p><u>About the priorities between the different uses, The Sweden decides to allocate as a priority, the payment entitlements for new natural pastures.</u></p>

Green payment (continued)

Green payment			Permanent grassland (art. 45)		
Equivalent practices. If yes, specify which. Eventual other disposal (art. 43.3, 43.5, 43.6)	Flat or individual payment (art. 43.9)	Regional application (art. 47.2)	Designation of permanent grassland in sensitive areas (art. 45.1)	Territorial application (national, regional, sub-regional or hoding level) (art. 45.2)	
Sweden	No	Individual payment	No	No	National

Green payment

EFA (art. 46)					
Area to be considered EFA (art. 46.2)	Use of the conversion and/or weighting factors set out in Annex X (art. 46.3)	Regional implementation (art. 46.5)	Collective implementation (art. 46.6)	Derogation for MMSS with more than 50% of their land covered by forest (art. 46.7)	
Sweden	<p>Article 46(2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land lying fallow (shall at least be maintained from 1 January to 15 July); - Landscape features - field margins (1-20 m wide uncultivated field margins on arable land); - Area with short rotation coppice, species: willow -Salix spp. (No mineral fertilizers or pesticides shall be used except in the first year of establishment of the crop); - Area with catch crops or green cover (Under-sowing of grass in main crop during spring or early summer. Areas with green cover established by under sowing of of grass seed in the main crop by 15 June. The area is counted as an area with ecological focus only in the year of establishment.); - Area with NFC species: alfalfa, faba bean, clover, pea, bean, chickpea, vetch, lupin. (Areas lying fallow shall at least be maintained from 1 January to 15 July) 	Conversion and weighting factors in Annex X of R. 1307/2013 as well as Annex II R. 639/2014	No	No	Yes

Payment for young farmers

	Percentage of national ceiling (max 2%) (art. 51)	Additional criteria as regards appropriate skill or training requirements (art. 50.3)	Method of calculation (art. 50.6-50.8)	Limitations (art. 50.9)	Lump sum amount per farmer (art. 50.10)
Sweden	2%	No	Applying art. 50.8 The annual payment is calculated as 25% of the national average payment per hectare multiplied by number of eligible hectares that the farmer has declared	max 90	Not implemented

Reduction of payments

Reduction of payment (art. 11)		
	Percentage of reduction and, eventually, differentiation for amount of payments	Treatment of salary linked to agricultural activity
Sweden	5% of reduction for the part of the amount exceeding 150,000 euro	No deduction

Redistributive payment

Redistributive payment					
	Aims of the redistributive payment	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 42)	Regional application (art. 41.2)	Number of hectares per holding (art. 41.4) and graduation of payments (art. 41.5)	National or regional average redistributive payment per hectare (art. 41.4)
Sweden	Not implemented				

 Payments for areas with natural constraints

Aims of the payment	Link with payment for areas with natural constraint in rural development programmes	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 49)	Limitation of the payment to certain areas (art. 49.2)	Number maximum of hectares per holding (art. 49.4)	Regional application (art. 49.5)
Sweden	Not implemented				

Voluntary coupled support (continued)

	Aims of the payments	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 53.1 and 53.2)	Percentage for protein crops (art. 53.3)	Sector/product chosen
Sweden	<p>Aims of the payments: The two support schemes, VCS and the Nordic aid, have different objectives and different targeting: the Nordic aid scheme has the objective of maintaining agricultural production in a specific region in the northern parts of Sweden while the VCS has the objective of maintaining production within a specific sector, namely all bovine animals older than one year regardless of production purpose.</p> <p>The Sweden intends to review the support in 2017 (bovine premium as a transitional measure)</p>	13%	not implemented	<p>MEASURE bovine premium: bovine animals older than one year, independant of if the animal is used for milk or beef production.</p> <p><u>beef sector</u> bovine premium older than 1 year <u>milk sector</u> Nordic Aid targeted to milk production (national aid)</p>

Voluntary coupled support

	Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/ product	Resources devoted to each sector/ product	Unit value of payment for each sector/ product	Eligibility criteria for sector/ product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit payment for the same sector/product	Territorial limitation of the support
Sweden	% referred to reg 1307/2013 (year 2015) 696,890 (.000€) 13.00%	The amount fixed for financing beef and milk sector 90 595 700 90 648 350 90 698 140 90 833 990 90 969 840	The estimated per unit amount of support calculated: amount fixed for financing sector / n. maximum animals 85€ / unit for each year (calculated by 1,067,414 head)	Factors that constitutes disadvantages for the Swedish competitiveness compared to other EU MS: shorter vegetation period, higher demands on buildings due to colder climate, poor land consolidation, high labor costs and long travelling distances are some examples		

Small farmer scheme

	Aims of the payments	Voluntary or automatic inclusion in small farmer scheme (art. 62.1 and 62.2)	Method of calculation of the amount of the payment (art. 63)	Amount of the payment (flat or individual depending on the model)
Sweden	Not implemented			

Sweden

Source

DG Agri forms

Member States Factsheets, European Commission, DG Agri, retrieved from here:
http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/statistics/factsheets/index_en.htm

ANNEX I.XXVIII UNITED KINGDOM

Flexibility between Pillars

	<u>From Pillar I to Pillar II (art. 14.1)</u> % of transfer per year	<u>From Pillar II to Pillar I (art. 14.2)</u> % of transfer per year	National strategy on how to use the additional resources (if exist)
England	Yes, 12% (from 2014 to 2019) Review will be held in 2016 with the intention of moving to a 15% transfer rate from Pillar 1 to Pillar 2 in 2018 and 2019	No	

Flexibility between Pillars

	<u>From Pillar I to Pillar II (art. 14.1)</u> % of transfer per year	<u>From Pillar II to Pillar I (art. 14.2)</u> % of transfer per year	National strategy on how to use the additional resources (if exist)
Northern Ireland	No	No	

Flexibility between Pillars

	<u>From Pillar I to Pillar II</u> % of transfer per year	<u>From Pillar II to Pillar I</u> % of transfer per year	National strategy on how to use the additional resources (if exist)
Scotland	Yes, 9.5% (from 2014 to 2019)	No	

Flexibility between Pillars

	From Pillar I to Pillar II (art. 14.1)	From Pillar II to Pillar I (art. 14.2)	National strategy on how to use the additional resources (if exist)
	% of transfer per year	% of transfer per year	
Wales	Yes, 15% (from 2014 to 2019)	No	this transfer boosts RDP support schemes that will make the industry more resilient, more profitable and less reliant on subsidy. The increased level of funding to Pillar 2 will aim to put farming on the best possible footing by 2020 when CAP budgets are likely to fall again

Active farmers, minimum activity and minimum requirements

	Active farmer (AF) (article 9)				Minimum activity (art. 4.2.b)	Minimum requirements for receiving DP (art. 10)
	Threshold: 5,000 euro or below (art. 9.4)	Additional economic/professional requirements (art. 9.3)	National negative list (art. 9.2)	Criteria for being considered active farmer for persons staying in negative list (art. 9.2)		
England	5,000 euro	Yes, UK Government announced in October 2014 that land parcels with solar panels on them will not be eligible. This includes the land between, underneath and around the panels, even if it is being grazed, or is accessible for grazing. This also means that farmers cannot count this land, or any features on it (such as buffer strips), as an Ecological Focus Area (EFA). Single Farm Payment Scheme entitlements (held on 31 December 2014) will be rolled forward into the new scheme. Common land will be eligible but Defra is still working on detailed rules	No	- they have 36 hectares or more of eligible land - their total agricultural receipts were at least 40% of their total receipts in their most recent financial year - in their most recent financial year the value of their SPS claim was equivalent to at least 5% of their total non-agricultural receipts.	Yes, the minimum agricultural activity is related to the region or regions applicable to the land declared on your Single Application Form.	Physical threshold (5 ha)

Active farmers, minimum activity and minimum requirements

Active farmer (AF) (article 9)						
	Threshold: 5,000 euro or below (art. 9.4)	Additional economic/ professional requirements (art. 9.3)	National negative list (art. 9.2)	Criteria for being considered active farmer for persons staying in negative list (art. 9.2)	Minimum activity (art. 4.2.b)	Minimum requirements for receiving DP (art. 10)
Northern Ireland	5,000 euro	No	No	These types of businesses will be prohibited from receiving payments unless they can show that their direct payment receipts are equivalent to at least 5% of their non agricultural receipts, or that their agricultural activities are not insignificant, or that their principal business or company objects consist of exercising agricultural activity. A minimum claim threshold of €5,000 has been set when applying the test (i.e. those businesses claiming below this threshold in the previous year (i.e. 2014) would not be subject to the test). Those businesses on the negative list will be regarded as engaged in significant agricultural activity if their area of eligible agricultural land as declared on the single application form to activate entitlements in the relevant calendar year is at least 26 hectares. Agricultural activity for those on the negative list shall be considered to be the principal business or company object of a legal person if they demonstrate that receipts obtained from agricultural activities represent at least 40% of total receipts obtained in the most recent fiscal year for which information is available	Yes, At present, assessment of land eligibility is undertaken by considering the characteristics of the land. It has been decided to continue to use this method. The criteria which must be met, where relevant, are as follows: -Land must be accessible for grazing or other agricultural activity. - Grass and other herbaceous forage are eligible provided they are not overgrown to an extent that would suggest no, or an insignificant level of, agricultural activity. -Heather is eligible if maintained in a state suitable for grazing and, therefore, has significant forage value – a maximum height of 50cm is used as a guide. -Scrub and similar vegetation is ineligible. -Rush eligibility depends on the density and height of the rush. If the density or height of the rush indicates that the area is not used for significant agricultural activity, then it is ineligible. -If grass areas are mixed with ineligible vegetation, then a pro-rata deduction is made according to the percentage coverage of the ineligible vegetation.	Physical threshold (3 ha)

Active farmers, minimum activity and minimum requirements

Active farmer (AF) (article 9)						
	Threshold: 5,000 euro or below (art. 9.4)	Additional economic/professional requirements (art. 9.3)	National negative list (art. 9.2)	Criteria for being considered active farmer for persons staying in negative list (art. 9.2)	Minimum activity (art. 4.2.b)	Minimum requirements for receiving DP (art. 10)
Scotland	5,000 euro	No	Yes, Sporting estates added to negative list	<p>Point b.: 1. Agricultural activities are undertaken on trading basis and in a sustainable way; or 2. Herd, flocks or other groupings of farming livestock, are managed for the purpose of producing meat, wool or hides as an endues product; or 2. That receipts from their agricultural activities represent, at least, one third of the total of all receipts, calculated from relevant and reliable financial information and set of financial accounts</p> <p>Point c: 1. The founding documents of the business or an affidavit from the business' legal advisers states that its principal business activity is agriculture; or 2. Recognised by HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC), or would be recognised by them, as qualifying for relief from taxation based on the agricultural value of agricultural property, owned and / or occupied, for the purposes of agriculture.</p>	To be defined. Minimum activity requirements will include a minimum stocking density (with derogations) as well as other alternative measures	Physical threshold (3 ha) (100 euro) in case of animal-related coupled support only

Active farmers, minimum activity and minimum requirements

	Active farmer (AF) (article 9)				Minimum activity (art. 4.2.b)	Minimum requirements for receiving DP (art. 10)
	Threshold: 5,000 euro or below (art. 9.4)	Additional economic/professional requirements (art. 9.3)	National negative list (art. 9.2)	Criteria for being considered active farmer for persons staying in negative list (art. 9.2)		
Wales	5,000 euro	No	No	Any companies included on the negative list wishing to prove that their agricultural activities are not insignificant would need to demonstrate that one-third or more of total receipts are from agricultural activities. Any companies wishing to demonstrate that their principal business or company objective is agricultural activity would need to provide documents from Companies House or from an accountant stating that their principal business activity is agriculture, horticulture, forestry, farming, animal or plant husbandry	Yes, In relation to minimum agricultural activity on land naturally kept in a state suitable for grazing, farmers where over half their holding is made up of saltmarsh or coastal dunes will need to either undertake a minimum level of grazing (0.01-0.05 European livestock units per hectare a year) or maintain stock proof fencing and provide fresh water for livestock or control non-native invasive weeds and scrubs. (Min stocking rate or another proof of active farming which is not about grazing)	Physical threshold (5 ha)

Basic payment: regional or national model, internal convergence

	Keeping the existing payment entitlements (art. 21.3 and 25.9)	Regional or national model: number of regions and criteria (art. 23)	First allocation of payment entitlements: farmers entitled (24.1), limitations (art. 24.4-24.7), minimum size of holding (art. 24.9)	Internal convergence: step and method (art.25 - 26)		SAPS (art. 36 - 37)	
				Model (art. 25.1-25.4)	Maximum decrease in initial unit value (art. 25.7)	Continuation of SAPS (art. 36.1)	Transitional payments (art. 37)
England	No	Regional (3 regions) Moorland, land in Severely Disadvantaged Areas (SDA) other than Moorland, and all the other land	No	Regional flat rate payment in 2015	Not applied	Not relevant	Not relevant

Basic payment: regional or national model, internal

	Keeping the existing payment entitlements (art. 21.3 and 25.9)	Regional or national model: number of regions and criteria (art. 23)	First allocation of payment entitlements: farmers entitled (24.1), limitations (art. 24.4-24.7), minimum size of holding (art. 24.9)	Internal convergence: step and method (art.25 - 26)		SAPS (art. 36 - 37)	
				Model (art. 25.1-25.4)	Maximum decrease in initial unit value (art. 25.7)	Continuation of SAPS (art. 36.1)	Transitional payments (art. 37)
Northern Ireland	No	National model	Yes extension of list to 2013	Partial convergence Transition towards a flat rate will be achieved by 2021	Not applied	Not relevant	Not relevant

Basic payment: regional or national model, internal convergence

	Keeping the existing payment entitlements (art. 21.3 and 25.9)	Regional or national model: number of regions and criteria (art. 23)	First allocation of payment entitlements: farmers entitled (24.1), limitations (art. 24.4-24.7), minimum size of holding (art. 24.9)	Internal convergence: step and method (art.25 - 26)		SAPS (art. 36 - 37)	
				Model (art. 25.1-25.4)	Maximum decrease in initial unit value (art. 25.7)	Continuation of SAPS (art. 36.1)	Transitional payments (art. 37)
Scotland	Not relevant	Regional (3 regions) base on quality of the agricultural land	Yes extension of list to 2013 Yes limitation	Regional flat rate payment in 2019 The transition from historic to area payments will be made in five equal steps from 2015 to 2019	Not applied	Not relevant	Not relevant

Basic payment: regional or national model, internal convergence

	Keeping the existing payment entitlements (art. 21.3 and 25.9)	Regional or national model: number of regions and criteria (art. 23)	First allocation of payment entitlements: farmers entitled (24.1), limitations (art. 24.4-24.7), minimum size of holding (art. 24.9)	Internal convergence: step and method (art.25 - 26)		SAPS (art. 36 - 37)	
				Model (art. 25.1-25.4)	Maximum decrease in initial unit value (art. 25.7)	Continuation of SAPS (art. 36.1)	Transitional payments (art. 37)
Wales	Not relevant	Regional (3 regions) Moorland, SDA, DA and	Yes extension of list to 2013	Regional flat rate payment in 2019	Not applied	Not relevant	Not relevant

Reserve

	National or regional reserve (art. 30.2)	Percentage of reduction of basic payment (art. 30.3)	Use of the reserve (art. 30.6 and 30.7)
England	National	3%	Each year, a national reserve will be used to create entitlements for young farmers and new farmers. 'Active farmers' will be able to apply for entitlements from the national reserve if they are: a 'young farmer', or a 'new farmer' (also known as 'new entrant'). They must also have at least 5 ha of eligible land 'at their disposal' on 15 May 2015. Young farmers and new farmers will both have to show that they are 'in control' of their agricultural business. They must be either: a sole trader, a partnership, or a legal person (for example, a limited company)

Reserve

	National or regional reserve	Percentage of reduction of basic	Use of the reserve (art. 30.6 and 30.7)
Northern Ireland	National	3%	A level II qualification in agriculture (or related subject containing at least a farm business management module) will be a requirement for young farmers and new entrants to receive an award from the regional reserve

Reserve

	National or regional reserve (art. 30.2)	Percentage of reduction of basic payment (art. 30.3)	Use of the reserve (art. 30.6 and 30.7)
Scotland	National	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New entrants and young farmers - Farmers who were not allocated Pes to the SPS - Force majeure or exceptional circumstances

Reserve

	National or regional reserve (art. 30.2)	Percentage of reduction of basic payment (art. 30.3)	Use of the reserve (art. 30.6 and 30.7)
Wales	National	N/A	<p>New entrants to farming and young farmers will have priority. No additional criteria will be set for new entrants accessing the reserve.</p> <p>In addition to new entrants, the reserve will be accessible to those who didn't activate entitlements in 2013 due to 'force majeure or exceptional circumstances, to top up where reductions are made because of over demand in the first allocation of entitlements or to increase the value of entitlements if the reserve is more than 0.5% of the budget ceiling</p>

Green payment (continued)

	Green payment			Permanent grassland (art. 45)	
	Equivalent practices. If yes, specify which. Eventual other disposal (art. 43.3, 43.5, 43.6)	Flat or individual payment (art. 43.9)	Regional application (art. 47.2)	Designation of permanent grassland in sensitive areas (art. 45.1)	Territorial application (national, regional, sub-regional or hoding level) (art. 45.2)
England	No	Flat payment	No	No	National

Green payment

	EFA (art. 46)				
	Area to be considered EFA (art. 46.2)	Use of the conversion and/or weighting factors set out in Annex X (art. 46.3)	Regional implementation (art. 46.5)	Collective implementation (art. 46.6)	Derogation for MMSS with more than 50% of their land covered by forest (art. 46.7)
England	Land lying fallow • buffer strips Catch and cover crops used to manage soil fertility and quality Nitrogen Fixing Crops such as legumes (peas and beans) and hedgerows. Defra has warned farmers that taking this option that they may be requested to submit claims earlier and may need to expect payments later	Buffer strips: Conversion 6-Weighting 1.5	No	No	Not relevant

Green payment (continued)

	Green payment			Permanent grassland (art. 45)	
	Equivalent practices. If yes, specify which. Eventual other disposal (art. 43.3, 43.5, 43.6)	Flat or individual payment (art. 43.9)	Regional application (art. 47.2)	Designation of permanent grassland in sensitive areas (art. 45.1)	Territorial application (national, regional, sub-regional or hoding level) (art. 45.2)
Northern Ireland	No	Over time the value of the greening payment per hectare will move towards a flat rate payment at the same pace as the movement of the Basic Payment	No	Yes	Regional

Green payment

	EFA (art. 46)				
	Area to be considered EFA (art. 46.2)	Use of the conversion and/or weighting factors set out in Annex X (art. 46.3)	Regional implementation (art. 46.5)	Collective implementation (art. 46.6)	Derogation for MMSS with more than 50% of their land covered by forest (art. 46.7)
Northern Ireland	Eligible EFA features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land lying fallow • Landscape features required to be retained under cross compliance (will include hedges, ditches and stone walls) • Areas of agro-forestry • Areas with short rotation coppice with no use of mineral fertiliser and/or plant protection products • Afforested areas which were used to claim SFP in 2008 • Areas with nitrogen fixing crops. 	As set out in Annex X	No	No	Not relevant

Green payment (continued)

		Green payment		Permanent grassland (art. 45)	
	Equivalent practices. If yes, specify which. Eventual other disposal (art. 43.3, 43.5, 43.6)	Flat or individual payment (art. 43.9)	Regional application (art. 47.2)	Designation of permanent grassland in sensitive areas (art. 45.1)	Territorial application (national, regional, sub-regional or holding level) (art. 45.2)
Scotland	No, Possible review in 2016 to introduce equivalent practices for crop diversification	Flat payment	Yes	Yes	National

Green payment

		EFA (art. 46)			
	Area to be considered EFA (art. 46.2)	Use of the conversion and/or weighting factors set out in Annex X (art. 46.3)	Regional implementation (art. 46.5)	Collective implementation (art. 46.6)	Derogation for MMSS with more than 50% of their land covered by forest (art. 46.7)
Scotland	<p>EFA in Scotland can comprise any of the following practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fallow – with no production • Buffer strips along water courses or water bodies between 2m and 20m wide – with no agricultural production – cutting is permitted; • Field margins between 1m and 20m wide with no agricultural production. • Hedges and ditches defined as landscape features under GAEC on field boundaries will count as part of this field margin; • Catch crops – crops to be established on arable land between 1st March and 1st October 2015 • Nitrogen fixing crops subject to simple management prescriptions which benefit biodiversity while being compatible with crop production • Or a combination of the above. <p>Fallow for EFA purposes must be set aside between 15 January to 15 July Spring cereal crop undersown with grass will count under the Catch Crops category of Ecological Focus Areas – an important point for many livestock producers with some arable area The requirement to grow more than one Nitrogen Fixing Crop if it is to count as Ecological Focus Areas (EFAs) will apply from 2016, not in 2015</p>	As set out in Annex X	No	No	Not relevant

Green payment (continued)

	Green payment			Permanent grassland (art. 45)	
	Equivalent practices. If yes, specify which. Eventual other disposal (art. 43.3, 43.5, 43.6)	Flat or individual payment (art. 43.9)	Regional application (art. 47.2)	Designation of permanent grassland in sensitive areas (art. 45.1)	Territorial application (national, regional, sub-regional or hoding level) (art. 45.2)
Wales	No	Individual payment	No	Yes	National

Green payment (continued)

	EFA (art. 46)				
	Area to be considered EFA (art. 46.2)	Use of the conversion and/or weighting factors set out in Annex X (art. 46.3)	Regional implementation (art. 46.5)	Collective implementation (art. 46.6)	Derogation for MMSS with more than 50% of their land covered by forest (art. 46.7)
Wales	<p>Ecological Focus Areas will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land lying fallow • Hedges and traditional stone walls, • Short rotation coppice, • Afforested areas used to claim SFP in 2008 • Nitrogen fixing crops. <p>The Welsh Government has estimated that some 86% of farms over 20 ha and 98% of smaller farms in Wales could be exempt from the EFA requirements. This is because they would fall under the derogation for both crop diversification and EFA which exempts farms where 75% of the eligible agriculture area is classified as permanent pasture</p>	As set out in Annex X	No	No	Not relevant

Payment for young farmers

	Percentage of national ceiling (max 2%) (art. 51)	Additional criteria as regards appropriate skill or training requirements (art. 50.3)	Method of calculation (art. 50.6-50.8)	Limitations (art. 50.9)	Lump sum amount per farmer (art. 50.10)
England	2%	No	Applying art. 50.6.a The annual payment is calculated as 25% of the average value of the payment entitlements held by the farmer by the number of entitlements that the farmer has activated	max 90	Not implemented

Payment for young farmers

	Percentage of national ceiling (max 2%) (art. 51)	Additional criteria as regards appropriate skill or training requirements (art. 50.3)	Method of calculation (art. 50.6-50.8)	Limitations (art. 50.9)	Lump sum amount per farmer (art. 50.10)
Northern Ireland	2%	Yes	Applying art. 50.8 The annual payment is calculated as 25% of the regional average payment per hectare multiplied by number of payment entitlements	max 90	Not implemented

 Payment for young farmers

	Percentage of national ceiling (max 2%) (art. 51)	Additional criteria as regards appropriate skill or training requirements (art. 50.3)	Method of calculation (art. 50.6-50.8)	Limitations (art. 50.9)	Lump sum amount per farmer (art. 50.10)
Scotland	0.25%	N/A	Applying art. 50.6.b The annual payment is calculated as 25% of the national average value of basic payment by the number of entitlements that the farmer has activated	max 90	Not implemented

 Payment for young farmers

	Percentage of national ceiling (max 2%) (art. 51)	Additional criteria as regards appropriate skill or training requirements (art. 50.3)	Method of calculation (art. 50.6-50.8)	Limitations (art. 50.9)	Lump sum amount per farmer (art. 50.10)
Wales	2%	No	Applying art. 50.6.b The annual payment is calculated as 25% of the regional average value of basic payment by the number of payment entitlements that the farmer has activated	max 25	Not implemented

Reduction of payments

Reduction of payment (art. 11)		
	Percentage of reduction and, eventually, differentiation for amount of payments	Treatment of salary linked to agricultural activity
England	5% of reduction for the part of the amount exceeding EUR 150,000 euro	No deduction

Reduction of payments

Reduction of payment (art. 11)		
	Percentage of reduction and, eventually, differentiation for amount of payments	Treatment of salary linked to agricultural activity
Northern Ireland	100% of reduction for the part of the amount exceeding 150,000 euro	No deduction

Reduction of payments

Reduction of payment (art. 11)		
	Percentage of reduction and, eventually, differentiation for amount of payments	Treatment of salary linked to agricultural activity
Scotland	5% of reduction for the part of the amount exceeding 150,000 euro; 100% of reduction for the part of the amount exceeding 500,000 euro	Yes deduction

Reduction of payments

Reduction of payment (art. 11)		
	Percentage of reduction and, eventually, differentiation for amount of payments	Treatment of salary linked to agricultural activity
Wales	150.000: 15% 200.000: 30% 250.000: 55% 300.000: 100%	No deduction

Redistributive payment

Redistributive payment					
	Aims of the redistributive payment	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 42)	Regional application (art. 41.2)	Number of hectares per holding (art. 41.4) and graduation of payments (art. 41.5)	National or regional average redistributive payment per hectare (art. 41.4)
England	Not implemented				

Redistributive payment

Redistributive payment					
	Aims of the redistributive payment	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 42)	Regional application (art. 41.2)	Number of hectares per holding (art. 41.4) and graduation of payments (art. 41.5)	National or regional average redistributive payment per hectare (art. 41.4)
Northern Ireland	Not implemented				

Redistributive payment

Redistributive payment						
	Aims of the redistributive payment	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 42)	Regional application (art. 41.2)	Number of hectares per holding (art. 41.4) and graduation of payments (art. 41.5)	National or regional average redistributive payment per hectare (art. 41.4)	
Scotland	Not implemented					

Redistributive payment

Redistributive payment						
	Aims of the redistributive payment	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 42)	Regional application (art. 41.2)	Number of hectares per holding (art. 41.4) and graduation of payments (art. 41.5)	National or regional average redistributive payment per hectare (art. 41.4)	
Wales	Not implemented					

Payments for areas with natural constraints

	Aims of the payment	Link with payment for areas with natural constraint in rural development programmes	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 49)	Limitation of the payment to certain areas (art. 49.2)	Number maximum of hectares per holding (art. 49.4)	Regional application (art. 49.5)
England	Not implemented					

 Payments for areas with natural constraints

Aims of the payment	Link with payment for areas with natural constraint in rural development programmes	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 49)	Limitation of the payment to certain areas (art. 49.2)	Number maximum of hectares per holding (art. 49.4)	Regional application (art. 49.5)
Northern Ireland	Not implemented				

 Payments for areas with natural constraints

Aims of the payment	Link with payment for areas with natural constraint in rural development programmes	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 49)	Limitation of the payment to certain areas (art. 49.2)	Number maximum of hectares per holding (art. 49.4)	Regional application (art. 49.5)
Scotland	Not implemented				

 Payments for areas with natural constraints

Aims of the payment	Link with payment for areas with natural constraint in rural development programmes	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 49)	Limitation of the payment to certain areas (art. 49.2)	Number maximum of hectares per holding (art. 49.4)	Regional application (art. 49.5)
Wales	Not implemented				

Voluntary coupled support

Aims of the payments	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 53.1 and 53.2)	Percentage for protein crops (art. 53.3)	Sector/ product chosen	Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/ product	Resources devoted to each sector/ product	Unit value of payment for each sector/ product	Eligibility criteria for sector/ product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit payment for the same sector/ product	Territorial limitation of the support
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England Not implemented

Voluntary coupled support

Aims of the payments	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 53.1 and 53.2)	Percentage for protein crops (art. 53.3)	Sector/ product chosen	Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/ product	Resources devoted to each sector/ product	Unit value of payment for each sector/ product	Eligibility criteria for sector/ product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit payment for the same sector/ product	Territorial limitation of the support
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Northern Ireland Not implemented

Voluntary coupled support (continued)

Aims of the payments	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 53.1 and 53.2)	Percentage for protein crops (art. 53.3)	Sector/ product chosen
Scotland	For economic, social and environmental purposes	10%	Not applied
			Beef and sheep

Voluntary coupled support

	Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/ product	Resources devoted to each sector/ product	Unit value of payment for each sector/product	Eligibility criteria for sector/ product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit payment for the same sector/ product	Territorial limitation of the support
Scotland	Beef= 8% Sheep=2%	in 2015 Scottish Suckler Beef Support Scheme (Mainland) 38,134,928 euro Scottish Suckler Beef Support Scheme (Islands) 6,574,988 euro Scottish Upland Sheep Support Scheme 7,889,985 euro	Beef Scheme: There will be two beef support schemes, a Mainland scheme and an Islands scheme. Expected payment rates on Mainland farms will be around €100 per calf and €160 per calf on the islands. Payments will be made for calves with 75%+ beef genetics. Sheep Scheme: Farmers with the majority of their land in Region 3 who also have less than 200ha of Region 1 land will be eligible to claim payments of around €100 per ewe hogg – which is equivalent to approximately €25 per ewe. The exact terms of a sheep scheme are still being worked on and are subject to agreement with the European Commissions	Beef Sector: To be eligible for the scheme you must: maintain a suckler beef herd in Scotland; be a sole producer or a company or a partnership or a group of these. The Scottish Government pays on calves that: are at least 75 per cent beef bred; are born on Scottish holding and kept there continuously from birth for at least 30 days were born on or after 2 December, 2014 have or had a valid cattle passport have not previously been paid or claimed under the Scottish Beef Scheme. Sheep Sector: A farmer will qualify for this payment if his business relies on rough grazing, with 80 per cent or more of agricultural land in Payment Region three and less than 200 hectares of agricultural land in Payment Region one. The Payment Regions are: Payment Region One – this includes better quality agricultural land that has been used for arable cropping, temporary grass and permanent grass Payment Region Two – this includes rough grazing with a Less Favoured Areas grazing category of B, C, D or non-Less Favoured Area Payment Region Three – this includes rough grazing with a Less Favoured Area grazing category of A If the land does not have a grazing category, then it will be included in Payment Region Three. To be eligible, the farmer must be a sole producer or a company or partnership or a group of these. The Scottish Government makes payments on homebred ewe hoggs that are kept on your farm or croft from October in the year claimed to March the following year. To be eligible, animals must be identified in accordance with the Animal Identification and Traceability Regulations. There is an upper payment limit of one ewe hogg to every four hectares.	Yes	Yes

Voluntary coupled support

	Aims of the payments	Percentage of national ceiling (art. 53.1 and 53.2)	Percentage for protein crops (art. 53.3)	Sector/product chosen	Percentage of national ceiling for each sector/product	Resources devoted to each sector/product	Unit value of payment for each sector/product	Eligibility criteria for sector/product	Presence of differentiation in the amount of unit payment for the same sector/product	Territorial limitation of the support
Wales	Not implemented									

Small farmer scheme

	Aims of the payments	Voluntary or automatic inclusion in small farmer scheme (art. 62.1 and 62.2)	Method of calculation of the amount of the payment (art. 63)	Amount of the payment (flat or individual depending on the model)
England	Not implemented			

Small farmer scheme

	Aims of the payments	Voluntary or automatic inclusion in small farmer scheme (art. 62.1 and 62.2)	Method of calculation of the amount of the payment (art. 63)	Amount of the payment (flat or individual depending on the model)
Northern Ireland	Not implemented			

Small farmer scheme

	Aims of the payments	Voluntary or automatic inclusion in small farmer scheme (art. 62.1 and 62.2)	Method of calculation of the amount of the payment (art. 63)	Amount of the payment (flat or individual depending on the model)
Scotland	Not implemented			

 Small farmer scheme

	Aims of the payments	Voluntary or automatic inclusion in small farmer scheme (art. 62.1 and 62.2)	Method of calculation of the amount of the payment (art. 63)	Amount of the payment (flat or individual depending on the model)
Wales	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>A Small Farmer Scheme would only support around 1,104 farms. In addition the Welsh Government does not want to have any farms which do not follow the cross compliance requirement</p> <p>Any exemption may raise the risk of a decrease in environment and animal health standards in Wales</p>			

United Kingdom

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DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR INTERNAL POLICIES

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