Flat cross country comparison of WP3 individual reports

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Abstract:
This flat report provides an overview of the ten individual reports that present the case studies. It gives the most comprehensive coverage of all materials and emphasises similarities and differences among case studies. All informations contained in this report comes from individual reports..

The flat cross country comparison is a companion of the consolidated report (WP3 D10 P1) and is organised into five sections. The First Section outlines background information on the case studies. The Second Section presents the Agri Environmental Schemes (AESs) and gives an overview of institutional settings. Section Three focuses on the disigning period while Section Four deals with enforcement issues. Finally, Section Five addresses the environmental impacts; it integrates the outcome of the mid term evaluation.

Additional information on institutional settings is given in a specific appendix.

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Introduction

The first step of the project ITAES is a comprehensive comparison of case-study areas in order to link institutional and contractual arrangements with farmers' uptake and the total cost of AESs, including administrative costs. Indeed, AESs with the same targets are implemented in very different institutional settings and may lead to contrasted environmental and economic outcomes.

The case studies constitutes the empirical basis of the first main objective of ITAES: “the construction of an integrated tool to analyse the interaction between the institutional process and the environmental outcome”.

Out of the four related operational objectives, they aim at the first one: “Comparison of nine case-study regions, illustrating success stories as well as failures, during the first year of the project. These case studies will provide the basic data to develop both the institutional analysis and the environmental assessment of AESs. Interviews with policy-makers, administrators and different stakeholders as well as the material provided by relevant documents, available statistical data and the RDR mid-term evaluation will be fully used, in the different participant countries”.

The flat cross country comparison is the last step before achieving the consolidated report , which will be a major input for the construction of indicators within respectively WP4 and WP5. Its objective is to give the more handable and comprehensive view of differences or/and common points among case studies and among the main topics of the individual reports : agri environemental local realities, institutionals aspects throughout the disigning process of AES, institutional aspects thoughout the implementation of AES, and then the environmental impacts of AES

All data used to fill the flat cross comparison were taken out of the WP3 individual case-study reports.
Generally, when there is a special classification used in the tables in order to put in evidence a peculiar issue, it is precised how it was chosen.

This introductory table shows the basic characteristics of case-studies. The general purpose here is to have an idea on homogeneity or heterogeneity of case-studies.

Table 1: Reasons of case studies selection

Country	**France**	**Italy**	**Italy**	**Netherlands**	**England**	**Ireland**	**Finland**	**Belgium**	**Germany**	**Czech republic**
Case study	**Basse Normandie**	**Emilia Romagna**	**Veneto**	**Friesland**	**North East**	**Ireland**	**Finland**	**Flanders**	**Brandenburg**	**Czech republic**
Nuts level	Nuts 2	Nuts 2	Nuts 2	Nuts 2	Nuts 1	Nuts 1	Nuts 1	Nuts 1	Nuts 1	Nuts 1
Reason of the selection	-Same menu of AESs is proposed. -Nuts level of monitoring, control & assesment -Statistical data -Good connections of INRA-Rennes with stakeholders	-Varied environments, application possible of many AESs -Good connections of University and statistical data -Nuts of monitoring	Administrative institutional unit for implementation	-Level of implementation of AESs -Many different types of Dutch AESs in small area -Since 94, introduction of a new policy instrument	-High value landscape -Different farming types -Region well covered by AESs.	-Nuts of design, budget contracting and control of AESs	-AESs applicable throughout the whole country and open to all farmers	-Level of design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of AESs -Connection of UGhent in Flanders	-Every farmer of a Nuts1 region faces the same menu of AESs -Good availability of statistical data	-It was a centralised state till 2001 -Programming, prioritising, designing and implementing AES is still centralised after 2001.

Comment: Almost all Nuts levels were chosen because they correspond to region in which farmers face the same menu of AESs. Generally, it is the Nuts level at which AESs are designed and implemented. In addition, there is a number of existing relationships between research partners and local actors of the Nuts level case-studies.

Part I: Local realities and Agri environmental characteristics

This section presents the determinants of social demand for AES potential outcomes, the determinants of farmers' environmental supply, and the relevant aspects of the regional institutions.

1.1 Demographic and economic characterisation

The purpose of this table is to overview the share of different sectors in employment, and to get a first idea of the economical level of case-studies.

Table 2: Socio-economic indicators

Country	**France**	**Germany**	**England**	**Netherlands**	**Italy**	**Italy**	**Belgium**	**Ireland**	**Finland**	**Czech Republic**
Case study	**Basse Normandie**	**Brandenburg**	**North East**	**Friesland**	**Emilia Romagna**	**Veneto**	**Flanders**	**Ireland**	**Finland**	**Czech Republic**
Size of the area (km)	17 589	29 476	8 592	5 741	22 125	18 000	13 552	69 689	338 000	78 866
Population	1 422 193	2 574 521	2 516 500	640 000	3 981 146	4 500 000	5 995 554	3 917 203	5 200 000	10 203 269
UAA (km²)	12 641	13 391	5 819	2 305	11 154	8 510	6 359	44 439	22 000	42 730
Density (inhab./km²)	81	87	293	191	179	247	443	52	15	129
NUTS level	NUTS 2	NUTS 1	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 2	NUTS 2	NUTS 1	NUTS 1	NUTS 1	NUTS 1
Employment by activities (%):										
- agriculture	7.5	3.9	9.2	4.3	4,9	4	1,7	6,1	5	4
- industry	20	25.8	9	27	28,3	41,3	28,1	27,2	20	30,8
- building	6.5		5		5,9	15			15	7,4
- trade			15	34,7		39,7	68,6			
- services	66	70.25	63	34	60,9			66,3	60	57,8
GDP/inhab. (€) (2002)	20 599	16 169	17 470	22 000	22 840	24 442	23 857	33 874	27 000	7 104
Rate of unemployment (2003)	9.3	20.2	5.3	5	4.6	3.4	7	4.4	9	9.81
Number of towns over 100 000 inhab.	1	2	7	0	8	4	3	2	6	131
typology	*Areas+/- under influence of urban areas*				*Sub-urban areas*			*Unclasificable regions because case-study=whole country.*		

Comment: Socio-economic indicators of case-studies are not homogeneous: some regions benefit a prosperous position whereas others experience poor economic results.
Another comment is related to population density. Apart for some cases (Brandenburg, Finland, Ireland), regions of interest have a high population density. That may influence the characteristics of environmental services.
The above typology is based on the share of agriculture in total employment, the number of towns of over 100 000 inhabitants and further information given in the individual reports.

1.2 Geographical, environmental and agricultural characterisation

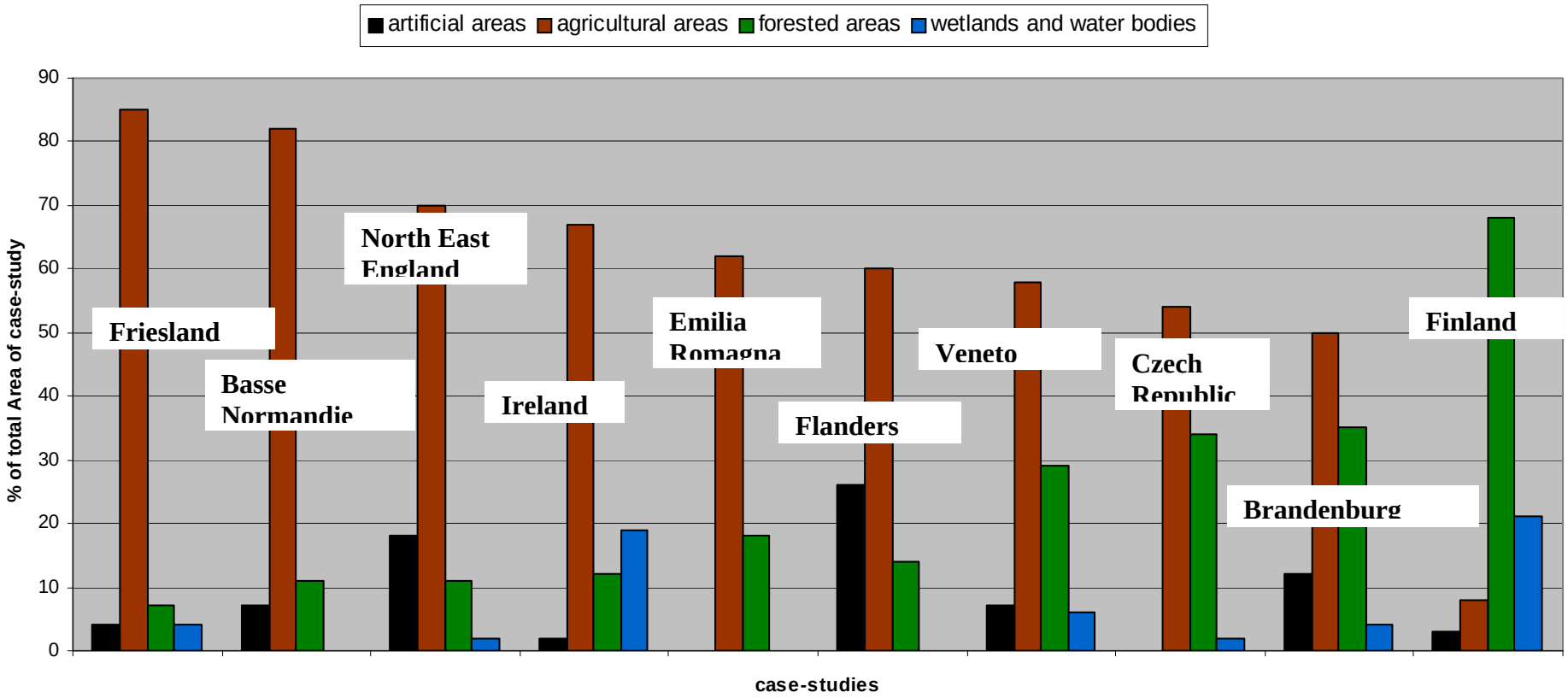
These tables indicate the natural geographical context of case-studies and give a brieve description of their agriculture and their trends.

Table 3: Geographical indicators

Country	**Netherlands**	**France**	**England**	**Italy**	**Italy**	**Ireland**	**Belgium**	**Germany**	**Finland**	**Czech Republic**
Case study	**Fryslân**	**Basse Normandie**	**North east**	**Emilia Romagna**	**Veneto**	**Ireland**	**Flanders**	**Brandenburg**	**Finland**	**Czech Republic**
Corine land cover Nomenclature (%)										
- artificial surfaces	4	7	18		7	2	26	12.1	3	
- agricultural areas	85	82	70	62	58	67	60	49.7	8	54.2
- forest and semi-natural areas	7	11	11	18.2	29	12	14	34.9	68	33.5
among which forest	2	8.6			18		3	34.9		
- wetlands and water bodies	4		2		6	19		4	21	2
Hydrography network										
- lakes length (km^2)	637							113.7	*2 0000 km for rivers.*	
- littoral length (km)	348	17 000		131	170	6 000	66	0	*6 000 km for shoreline.*	
- length of river network(km)		470				68 077		33 000	*4 6000 km for seashore**.*	
Topography										
- highest point (m)	27m	417	900	2165	Over 3000	1040	287.5	201	1328	More than 40% of land is over 500m
- lowest point (m)	-1m	0	0	below sea level	below sea level	0	0	18	0	
- altitude average (m)									152	

*Due to a lack of homogeneity, it seems that data are not really comparable for hydrography network.

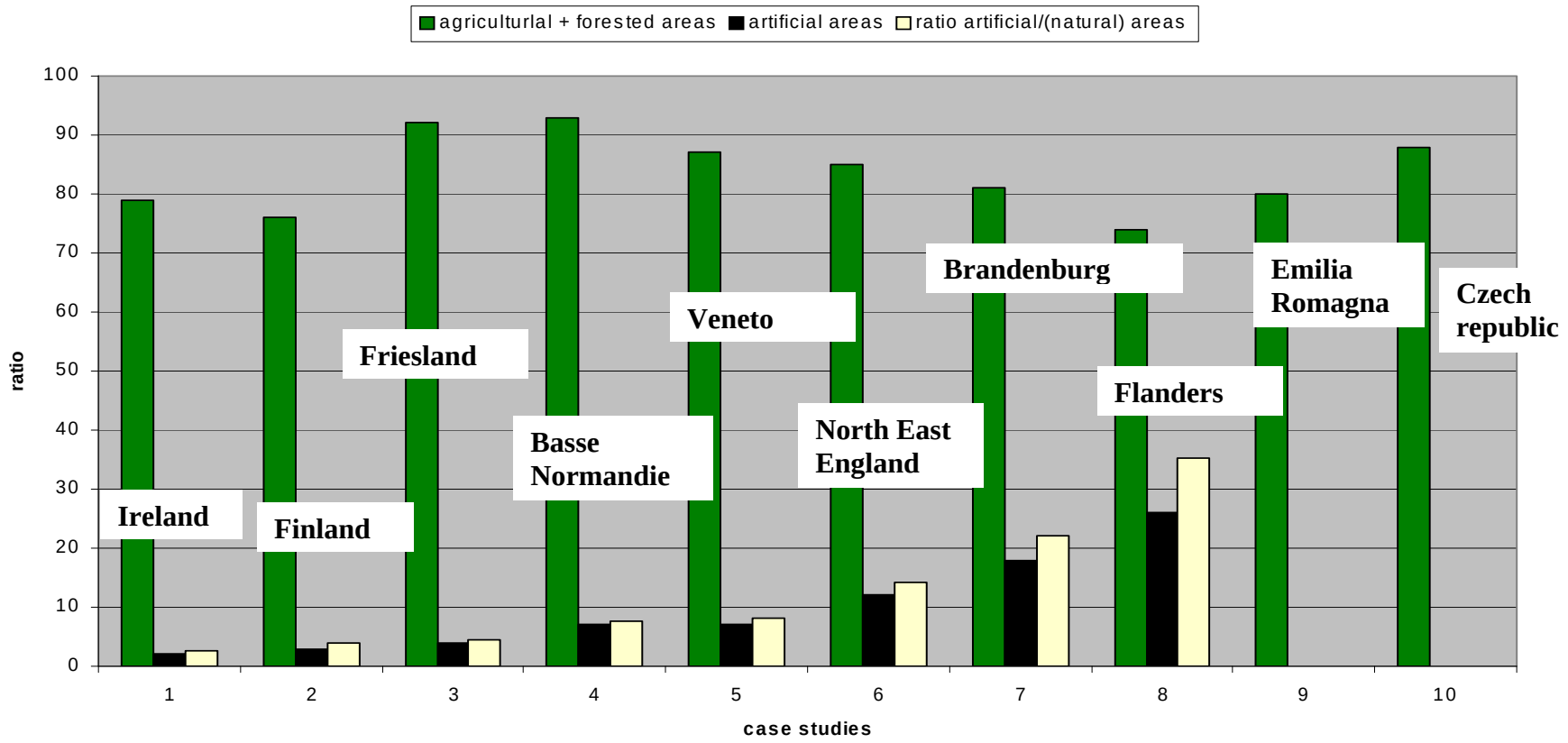
Figure1:land use according to the Corine land cover nomenclature



Comment: In all countries forest land and farm land extend about 85%.
The share of land covered by agriculture is the highest, except in Finland which is the most forested country in Europe. Moreover, farm land is generally much higher than land dedicated to forests, except in Veneto, Brandenburg and the Czech Republic. For these cases, there is a balance between farm land and forested land.

Also interesting is the comparison between that share (agricultural areas+forested areas) and the share of artificial surfaces, which could be an indicator of urbanisation:

Figure2: artificial areas/(agricultural+forested)areas



comment: . So, Flanders, North East England, and Brandenburg show the highest levels of urbanisation. This may involve a significant local demand for the provision of public good.

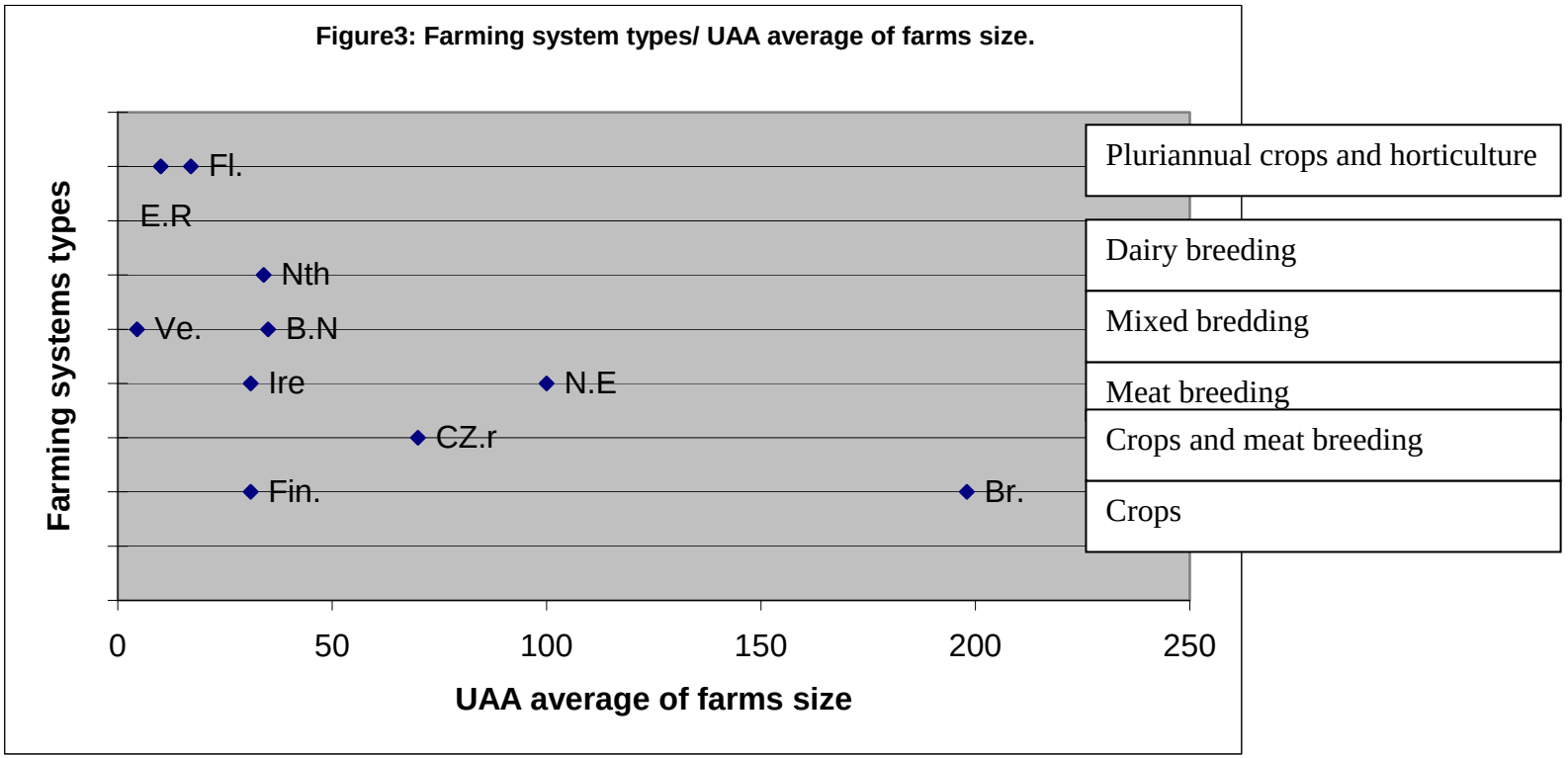
Table 4: Agricultural indicators

This table describes farms characteristics and farm types.

Case studies	**Number of farms**	**Total UAA (ha)**	**UAA average/farm (ha)**	**L U*/farm**	**Main Farming systems (%)**
Basse Normandie	35 762	1 264 133	35	1.16	-dairy farms : 29 -mixed cattle farms : 26 -ovine, caprine and other herbivores : 22 - crops : 8
Veneto	191 085	852 749	4.46	1.9	-dairy farms: 5.5 -mixed cattle farms: 11.3 -crops: 37.5 (corn, beetroot and soy) -orchards and wineyards.
Emilia Romagna	107 888	1 328 272	10.3	0.87	-specialised annual crops: 40 -specialised permanent crops: 25 -specialised livestock: 17 -mixed crops and livestock farms: 10
Friesland	6 710	230 510	34.4	2.3	-dairy farms: 54 -mixed cattle farms: 35 -factory farming: 2 -crops: 9
Brandenburg	6 709	1 339 100	198	1.7	-crop production: 46.4 -forage production : 43.1 -permanent crops : 2.7 -mixed production : 5.4 -dairy farms : 12.25 -other: 2.4 -organic farming: 8.8

Flanders	37 879	635 886	16..78	1..52	-horticulture: 23.2 -dairy farms : 19.4 -pigs farms: 12.2 -mixed cattle farms : 11 -beef cattle: 7.3 - arable crops : 6. 5
North East England	6 321	581 903	100	3..18	-dairy : 11 -pigs and poultry: 6 -cattle and sheep (LFA): 14 -cattle and sheep (Lowland): 14 -general cropping: 29 - cereals: 19
Finland	72 000	2 200 000	31	1..6	-crop: 57 -dairy: 26 -beef: 7 -pig: 5 -poultry: 1 - other: 4
Ireland	136 500	141 527	31..4	1..08	-specialist beef: 50.5 -specialist dairying: 18.8 -mixed grazing: 14.9 -specialist sheep: 8.9 -specialist tillage: 3 -mixed crops livestock: 3 - other: 1
Czech Republic	54 158	4 272 801	66..6	2..8	- predominantly plant production: 22.3 - predominantly livestock production: 16.4 - combined production: 42.2 - narrowly specialized production: 19.1

*LU= Labour unit



data source: individual reports WP3.

Comment:

Figure3 is derived from data in Table 4. Regions are classified according to the distribution of the number of farms by farm types. So, generally, we considered as leading the farming system for which the share is over about one third (35%). and obviously when the 35%were not reached by a single farming system,we looked at the ones with highest shares, and for which sum was over 35%.

The resulting figure underlines the discrepancy between the very intensive farming systems located in sub-urban areas (e.g. Flanders) and on the opposite, the very large size cropping systems of Brandenburg. Most regions are characterised by little/medium size farming systems, dairy or meat oriented.

On the whole, these medium size systems are likely to move towards consolidated systems,with a possible change in output mix; for instance from dairy farming to meat farming. This trend may involve a decrease in labour availability for agri environmental services. In sub-urban areas (Veneto, Emilia Romagna and Flanders) farming systems swing to intensification, or multifunctionality, or high quality production, which are in all cases means to enhance the labour productivity on small surfaces; this evolution could favour the introduction of new practices within AESs.

Table 5 : Environmental indicators and comparison of environmental zoning shares

To know the environmental risks and assets is need because they constitute a potential contribution of tourism to rural economical development.

Case-studies	**Main environmental risks/pressures**	**Main environmental assets**	**Environmental zoning areas**
Basse Normandie	-biodiversity and landscape (disappearance of grasslands. draining of wetlands.cutting down hedgerows) -water quality (pollution by nitrates) -soil erosion -flood risks (*in decreasing order*) (DRAF.2001)	-bocage areas (95 000 ha) -wetlands (25 000 ha) -littoral areas (470 km)	Water quality or quantity : Vulnerable zone to nitrates : 992 000 ha (CNASEA, 2003) Soil erosion : Zone with medium to high risk for erosion: 266 000 ha (CNASEA, 2003) Biodiversity (DIREN, 1995) : Zones of special interest for fauna and flora: 375 000 ha Nature reserves : 3 300 ha Zones of community interest for birds: 151 940 ha Zones of special protection : 60 315 ha RAMSAR: 70 500 ha Landscape (DRAC- DIREN, 1997) Classified sites: 11 450 ha Registered sites: 45 484 ha Other Regional Nature Parks : 400 000 ha (PNR, 1996)
Veneto	-water quality (pollution by nitrates) in the flat areas -biodiversity and landscape (disappearance of grasslands, draining of wetlands, cutting down hedgerows) in the flat areas	-wetlands (25,850 ha) -forest areas 211,603 ha according to ISTAT, 351,000ha according to more recent estimation by the	-Nitrates Vulnerable Areas: Not available, since in the Veneto Region the Nitrate Directive has Not been completely applied yet. -Biodiversity and Landscape National Parks: 32,000 ha Natural reserves : 21,579 ha

	-soil erosion in the mountain -flood risks in the mountain (*Decreasing order)*	National Forest Service -litoral areas (about 170 Km)	Regional parks: 56,666 ha Other Protected Areas: 2,119 ha - Zones of community interest for birds (ZPS): ha 299,711 - Zones of special protection (SIC): ha 349,075 Ramsar areas: 292 ha Areas of the Venice Lagoon Catchment basin: about 200,000 ha, of which 128,000 devoted to agriculture
Emilia Romagna	-water quality (pollution by nitrates) -food and environmental contamination from pesticides -biodiversity and landscape (disappearance of hedgerows and trees rows) -flood risks -soil erosion on the mountain -air pollution *(decreasing order)*	-bocage areas -wetlands -littoral areas	Water quality or quantity: Protected areas: 125 659 ha Vulnerable aeras: 627 270 ha Areas of protection of the River Basins: 197 344ha Soil erosion: Potential erosion class-very high: 44 150ha High: 64 910ha Medium: 186 047 Biodiversity: Zones of Community Interest: 181 379ha Zones of special protection: 85 622ha
Friesland	-minerals , water quality -biodiversity and lanscape *(decreasing order)*	-wetlands -agricultural wildlife and landscape -numerous canals and small rivers , lakes -Dutch Wadden sea	-EU bird directive and Habitat directive -wetlands -ecological main structure (zones flora and fauna) -ROM-areas reserve areas:12000ha
Brandenburg	-biodiversity -water quality -soil erosion *(decreasing order)*	-moors: 36000ha -wetlands: 12300ha -landscapes	Water quality: Water protection areas: 179 000ha Biodiversity: -nature reserves: 176 716ha -landscape conservation areas: 959 069ha -natural preserves: 715 700ha -national parks: 10 500ha -biosphere reserve: 230 000ha -bird sanctuaries: 648 432ha -FFH areas: 33 103ha

			Soil: -wind erosion: 8 -water erosion: 16 -soil compaction: 47
Flanders	-water quality (pollution by nitrates and pesticides) -energy use (horticulture) -acidification -emission greenhouse gasses *(in decreasing order, VMM 2003)*	-bocage area -wetlands - littoral areas (66km)	Water quality or quantity : Vulnerable zone to nitrates : 311 885ha (VMM, 2003) Soil erosion: (OC GIS-Vlaanderen, 2004) Zone with medium to high risk for erosion: 30 of flemish area Biodiversity (I.N, 2003): Zones of special interest for fauna and flora: 69 939 ha Nature reserves : 12 551 ha Forest reserves: 1 670ha Zones of community interest for birds: 45 738 ha RAMSAR: 5 700 ha Classified sites: ?ha Registered sites: ? ha
North east england	-water quality -Biodiversity -landscape -historic features -soil erosion *(in decreasing order)*	-2 National Parks -2 Areas of Outstanding National Beauty -2 heritage coastlines - 2 UNESCO World Heritage Sites	Water quality or quantity : Salmon Action Plan: 4 NVZ: 0 Biodiversity/landscape: -Special Protection Areas: 7 378 500 -Special Areas of Conservation: 12 557 200 -National Natural Reserve: 1 565 400 -Sites of Special Specific Interest: 11 071 300 -Ramsar sites: 3+2 potential -Priority Habitats for biodiversity:

Finland	-water quality: Eutrophication of water -Degradation of biodiversity and landscape: -Emission of greenhouse gases (***decreasing order)***	-excellent water ressource -the most forested country in EU, about 8 of forests are protected. -peatland	-<u>Water quality:</u> The whole country is designated as Vulnerable zone to nitrates (LFA) <u>Biodiversity :</u> -National parks : 820 000ha -Nature parks : 154 000 ha -Protected peatland : 453000 ha -Nature conservation on private land : 139000ha + other portected areas. Protected areas tot.: 1 644 100ha Wilderness Reserves tot.: 1 489 000ha Total: 3 133 100ha
Ireland	-water quality (nutriment and sediment concentrations) -biodiversity: loss of species and habitats -atmosphere: greenhouse gas and ammonia level -soil erosion: several eroded hillsides due to overgazing *(in decreasing order)*	-high water quality -countryside of high biodiversity - visually attractive landscape	<u>Water quality:</u> -salmonid waters: 33 zones, 1337km of river channel. -Sensitive Areas for Urban Waste Waters:10 zones -Sensitive Areas for Fisheries and Forestry: ? <u>Biodiversity:</u> -Natural Heritage Areas: about 75 000 ha -Special Areas of Conservation (EU habitats directive): 1 095 745 ha -Special Protection Areas (EU birds directives): 293 236 ha -Statutory Nature Reserves: 18 095ha -National Parks: 59 581 ha -Refuges for fauna: 7 -wildfowl Sanctuaries: 68 -RAMSAR sites: 70 550 ha -Biogenetic Reserves: 6587 ha -UNESCO Biosphere Reserves: 11500ha <u>Landscape:</u> -Areas of Special Control in County Develpoment Plan -Special Amenity Area Order:2 <u>Other:</u> -Tree Preservation Orders: 178

			-World Heritage Sites: 803ha
Czech republic	-soil erosion - water retention of soil (high share of ploughing area, low level of the water or floods) - water quality (nitrate and sediment concentration, eutrophication of water) - degradation of biodiversity and landscape (loss of species and habitats, decrease of stabilisation elements in landscape) - land abandonment in mountains environmental valuable areas	- wetlands - species rich meadows - valuable landscape in mountaiNous areas, wildlife, habitas	Water quality or quantity : Vulnerable zone to nitrates : 46,3 of total agricultural land Landscape: -large-scale protected landscape areas (PLA + NP): 14.7 of total area -small-scale protected areas: 1,16 of total area

Comment: Specialisation and intensification, sometimes land abandonment, are likely to lead to: 1.water pollution, 2.loss of biodiversity, 3.erosion. Generally, environmental pressures of agriculture are due to increase of negative externalities, rather than a decrease of positive externalities. For example,land abandonment is mentioned as being an explicative factor of pressure in only two cases (Czech Republic and Finland).

Moreover, environmental assets are likely to influence the supply of AESs, as it can be a potential asset for demand for environmental good provision. We can notice that wetlands, bocage, forested areas and wildilfe reserves are seen as being the main assets among case-studies.

1.3 Overview of the institutional, social and political context

On the basis of a table listing stakeholders of AES (in Appendix) we did a classification of countries as follows:

Classification of countries based on the institutional context.

- **Group A: (Unitary States)**

Design		***Implementation***	Ireland
National level	→	Nuts2 or nuts3	Czech Republic Finland

- **group B: (Decentralised States)**

Regional Design under national control		***Implementation***	North East England
National level	→	Nuts1 or 2 or 3	Basse Normandie Friesland

- **group C: (Regionalised State and Federal States)**

			Veneto
Regional or statal design		***implementation***	Emilia Romagna
Nuts2 or Nuts1	→	Nuts3/nuts2	Flanders Brandenburg

Nota: the classification between brackets refers to the WP4 typology for national institutional context.

Part II General presentation of AESs and overview of institutionnal settings

2.1 Brief historical overview of the agri environmental policies in the region

(For the description of AESs before 2078/92, see table B in Appendix)

First of all, it is interesting to begin with an historical overview of AE policies, as it must underline the capitalisation of previous experiences for the design of latest schemes.

Table 6: linkage between schemes under different EU-regulations

Previous AE experiences (before 2078)		Description	Case-studies
Linkage between previous experiences and 2078 AESs is clear in several examples: England (ESA),Ireland (ESA used for REPS), Brandenburg (extensification measures integrated into KULAP), Friesland (RBO). In other countries the link was not so obvious. For example in Emilia Romagna, previous experiences were minor and in Veneto previous experience of extensification measures was also minor. But in France, if it does not exist a linkage between "before 2078" and 2078, nevertherless CTEs (1257) were designed on the experience of the SFDP* (before 2078)	**(2078)→1257**	**2078 AES was ended and its structure is lowly used in 1257 AES.**	**-Basse Normandie**
	2078→1257	**1257's AES is the direct inheritance of 2078's AES and replaces it.**	**-England, Ireland, Finland**
	2078→2078 →1257	**2078 and 1257 AES are different but coexist.**	**-Flanders, Emilia Romagna, Friesland, Brandenburg, Veneto, Czech Republic**

*SFDP= System Farming Development Plan

Comment: In the majority of cases, 2078 and 1257 AESs coexist in the same area, except when regulation 1257/99 is the precise duplication of regulation 2078/92 and so replaces it. The case of France where 1257 AESs is completly different from 2078 one is due to national reasons. Anyway we cannot conclude at this stage whether the previous experience was capitalised in designing and implementing schemes, or not.

2.2 Contract description and eligibility rules

This section overviews the structures of AESs: what kind of AESs were proposed to farmers? Were the schemes proposed targeting an environmental zoning or not? And in order to answer these questions, we had a look to schemes eligibility rules. It is also usefull to see whether there were differences between AESs proposed under the 2078/92 regulation and under the 1257/99 one.

Table 7: 2078/92 AESs main topics and discrepancies among case-studies

Case-studies	**AES**	**Horizontality/ verticality**	**Contract specifications**	**Eligibilty rules.**
Czech republic	Government Decree (GD): 3 schemes	H	Unitary measures	All farmers
Flanders	12 unitary measures	H for most measures and V for some few measures.	Unitary measures, can be combined	Depends on measures (1)
Veneto	14 actions proposed.	H for most actions V for some specific actions (3 on 14 target only flatlands)	Single action or combination of different actions on the same farmland.	-Farmers and public institutions for most actions -Farmland must be in targeted areas for few specific measures.
Emilia Romagna	11 actions	H for most actions V for some few actions	Single action or combination of different actions (some actions are bundled)	-Farmers and institutions -Depends on characteristics of the farms and geographical location (hill, mountain or plain)
Brandenburg	-KULAP -nature conservation contract	-H/V -V	-Several measures from 4 different categories -Flexible, individually negotiable contracts.	-Every farm with a defined size -Offered mainly in nature protection areas and special biotopes.
Basse Normandie	-grassland premium -zonal regional schemes -local schemes	-H -H -V	-One package of measures -Unitary measure with prescribed changes of practices for specific crops or herds -Package of measures for specific land lots	-Extensive animal farms, less 60 y.old, stocking rate<1,4LU/ha, grassland>75UAA -All farmers within targeted zones of specific interest

Ireland	REPS1: -11 Basic Measures (BM° -and 6Supplementary Measures (SM)	 -H -V	-Package of Compulsory basic measures -Unitary measures if chosen for SM3 to SM6, but compulsary measures for SM1 &2 in targeted areas	-All farmers with more than 3ha -Farmers in targeted areas only if BM realised.
Finland	AE program 95-99: -BM -SM.	 -H -V	-One package of mandatory measures -Combination of environmental unitary measures and investment measures	-All farms -All farm/area specific if BM realised.
North East England	-ESA -CSS	V H	-Options from a menu of items, combination of measures -Tiers and management prescriptions	-All farmers within ESA-designated Area -All farmers
Friesland	RBON	V	Package of measures	Farmers choice of land lots in the eligible area

Horizontal/vertical : an horizontal programme is accessible to a large population of farmers and is not based on any geographical zoning ; a vertical programme targets a geographical zone and is usually designed locally with specific objectives.
Eligibility is based on designated areas or on some selected characteristics of farms
Contract specification : number of measures in a contract (unitary measures, package) => degree of complexity and choice possibility

Comment:
The above table (based on menu of schemes) captures the discrepancies between three groups of regions.

In fact, the first one groups Flanders, Veneto, Emilia Romagna, Brandenburg and Basse Normandie. In this group, the majority of measures is rather horizontal than vertical. However, there are also some vertical measures, which have as a common point that they are eligible only on targeted areas under environmental risks (“vulnerable water areas” for example) or under biodiversity conservation (wildlife and botanical conservation for example). In the case of France, vertical schemes (11 in the whole region) were very specific to local agri environmental characteristics.

In the second one, the main scheme is a vertical one, but it also exists some horizontal minor ones. It is the case of Friesland and North East England, that have predominant vertical schemes (RBON/SAN and ESA).

Finally, in the last group within cases of Finland and Ireland, AESs are very wide because of their compulsory side. In fact, farmers face horizontal schemes within mandatory package of measures and when these basic measures are implemented, they can pretend to vertical measures.

The Czech Republic is the only case that seems to propose only horizontal schemes.

Table 8: 1257/99 AESs main topics and discrepancies among case-studies

Case-studies	**AES**	**Horizontality/verticality**	**Contract specifications**	**Eligibilty rules.**
Czech Republic	-SAPARD (1268/99) -HRDP since 2004	-V -H and V	-Unitary measures -Unitary measurses and package of measures for specific landlots	-All farmers in Sapard areas (Protected Landscapes areas). -All farmers
Flanders	Flemish environmental program=14 unitary measures: (12 of 2078 with few changes+ 2 new measures)	H for most measures and V for some few measures.	Unitary measures, can be combined	Depends on measures (1)
Veneto	14 actions proposed in 2000 and 3 actions enhanced because proposed in other calls (2001 and 2002)	H for most actions V for some specific actions (3 on 14 target only flatlands)	Single Action or Combination of different Actions on the same farmland	-Farmers and public instiutions. -Farmers in targeted areas for some few specific actions.
Emilia Romagna	11 actions	H for most actions	Single action or combination of different actions (some actions are bundled). Each action has a different level of complexity.	-Farmers and institutions -Depends on characteristics of the farms and geographical location (hill, mountain or plain)
Brandenburg	-KULAP 2000 -spreewald typical cultivation -areas with environmental restrictions	-H/V -V -V	-Several measures from 4 different categories -Adjustable package of activities to protect Spreewald typical productions -Several measures within 2 categories to compensate restrictions in land management	-Every farm with a defined size -Arable land in 3 zones, cultivation of typical vegetables and Not more than 0,6 LU/ha -Farms within protcted areas facing restrcitions
Basse Normandie	-CTEs/CADs	-H for standard contracts and V for territorial CTEs.	- Combination of environmental unitary measures and investment measures.	-All farmers more than 21 and less 56, and between 56 and 60 with successors according to certains conditions

Ireland	REPS2 and REPS3: -11BM -and 6SM	 -H -V	-Package of Compulsory basic measures -Unitary measures if chosen for SM3 to SM6, but compulsary measures for SMA in targeted areas	-All farmers with more than 3ha -Farmers in targeted areas only if BM realised.
Finland	AE program 00-06: -Basic General Protection Scheme : *BM *Additional Measures,AM -Supplementary Protection Schemes: Special Measures.	 -H -H -V	-*One package of mandatory measures, *one optional measure among a choice of 4. -Combination of environmental unitary measures and investment measures	-All farms -All farm/area specific.
North East England	-ESA -CSS	H V	-Options from a menu of items, combination of measures -Tiers and management prescriptions	-All farmers -All farmers within ESA-designated Area
Friesland	-SAN -Free contracts (=provincial programme)	-V -H (specific focused)	Package of measures	All farmers within targeted areas. All farmers

Horizontal/vertical : an horizontal programme is accessible to a large population of farmers and is not based on any geographical zoning ; a vertical programme targets a geographical zone and is usually designed locally with specific objectives.
Eligibility is based on designated areas or on some selected characteristics of farms
Contract specification : number of measures in a contract (unitary measures, package) => degree of complexity and choice possibility

Comment: Except for France where the general structure of contracts has changed between 2078/92 and 1257/99 regulations, in the other cases the main change regards the increase of verticality of schemes. In particular Brandenburg and Czech Republic introduced new vertical schemes.
And therefore AESs proposed to farmers are a combination of vertical and horizontal schemes. Other changes in remaining case-studies are minor.

2.3 Description of the current AESs:

As a conclusion, we can present now the current AESs that are proposed to farmers of case-studies.To do that, we combined data from the two previous tables with the table 6.

Table9: typology of current AESs and their uptakes.

Case-studies	**horizontal**		**vertical**		**Uptakes: nbs of contracts**	**Uptakes: area under contracts (% of total UAA)**
	Wide focus	**Specific focus**	**Wide focus**	**Specific focus**		
Veneto		Most of actions		3 actions restricted to flatlands and 2 actions Not proposed to mountaiNous areas*.	On period 2000-2003: 33 989 contracts	12,6 of total UAA
Emilia Romagna	One action: integrated production	Most of actions (topografical zoning is Not restrictive for these actions)		2 actions (dairy and beef cattle, set-aside) for which topographical zoning is restrictive.	3460 contracts in 2003	6,3 of total UAA
Flanders		Most of AESs		Few AESs: birds and botanical management, fertilisation in Vulnerable area Water	10 881 in 2002	9,8 of UAA in 2002.
Czech Republic		HRDP: most of measures (6/8)		2 measures of HRDP	8 548 in 2004	26,3% (1 124 702 ha in 2004)
Brandenburg	KULAP 2000		KULAP 2000 (K) (some few measures) -Contractual Nature Conservation (C)	-Areas with environmental restrictions (A) , Spreewald typical cultivation (S)	-(K) : 3969 contracts (2004) -(C) : 2002 contracts (2003) -(A) : 263 farms (2004) -(S) : 18 contracts (2004)	-(K) : 16,9% of UAA -(C) : no data -(A) : 0,97% of UAA -(S) : 22ha
Basse Normandie	Standards contracts of CTEs			Territorial CTEs	1954 CTEs in 2004	17 of total UAA
Ireland	Reps, BM			SMA (compulsory measure for land in NHAs, SACs, and SPA) SM1 to 6: voluntary measure	31 of total farmers in 2004	31 of total UAA
Finland	BM of the General Protection Scheme			AM and SM	92 of total farmers for BM	93 of total eligible area for BM
North East England	CSS	Organic aid scheme	ESAs	NSAs	13,000 CSS contracts in England in 2003	61 of all eligible land under ESA in England covering 10 of total UAA
Friesland		Free contracts (landscape or wildlife)		RBON and SAN 2000		

*****for Veneto, actions that were called more than once (and so the most uptaken in budget and areas), correspond mainly to actions within restricted areas.

Comment: Finally, by consolidating data from the three previous tables (tables 6, 7, 8)*;*we tried to classify the countries with respect to the specificities of their AESs, including 2078/92 and 1257/99 regulations**.** Nevertheless, we changed some assertions of the WP3 individual reports redactors. For example, we changed for France the CTE from "vertical"/"wide focus" to "horizontal"/"specific focus". And for Friesland, we considered that the whole AES is vertical/specific focus.
We classified case-studies according to their focus (wide/specific) and their horizontality/verticality.

So, North East England and Friesland are mainly vertical. Ireland and Finland have hierarchical schemes (compulsory measures + additional ones). Brandenburg and Basse Normandie have wide and horizontal schemes, associated with several vertical schemes. And the last 4th cases, Emilia Romagna, Veneto, Flanders and Czech Republic have mainly horizontal but specific focused measures, associated with vertical schemes.

2.4 AES objectives and uptake (main measures of 1257/99 AESs)

Table 10: Main measures of AESs, comprehensive overview

Case-studies	Measure 1	Mesure 2	Measure 3	Measure 4	Measure 5	Measure 6	Measure 7	Measure 8
Flanders	Reduced fertilizers compared to the standard « vulnerable area water »	Organic farming	Soil cover	Botanical management	Integrated fruit production			
Veneto (*)	Conservation and restoration of meadows and pastures in hills and mountains	Integrated production	Conservation of permanent meadows in the plain and conversion of crops into permanent meadows	Organic agriculture				

Emilia Romagna	Organic farming	Integrated production	Recreation and maintenance of natural and semi-natural species and landscapes					
Brandenburg	A1: extensive management of grasslands	B3: organic farming	A3: late or restricted grassland management	Soil erosion reducing measures.				
Czech Republic	Grassland maintenance with grazing	Organic farming	Conversion of arable land into grassland	Sapard (Pomoravi)	Sapard Bile Kaparty			
Basse Normandie	0202A: introduction of non vegetable crops	2001B: extensive management of grassland through cutting or grazing, option 1	2001C: extensive management of grassland, option 2	2001A: extensive management of grassland through cutting or grazing	0301A: winter covering of arable land= inter-cropping.	0901A: reduce use (-20) of nitrogen fertiliser.	0602A: maintenance of hedgerows.	2100D: conversion to organic farming, option 3.
North East England	Management of grasslands under ESA	2-year conservation plan under ESA.	Arable reversion to grassland under CSS	Establishment and maintenance of grass margins under CSS	Management of moorlands and around under ESA	Management of lowlands pastures and hay meadows under CSS	Arable reversion to grassland under ESA	
Ireland	Basic package of mandatory mesaures (11 measures)	Supplementary measure SMA						
Finland	5 basic mandatory measures of the General Scheme	Additional measure of General Scheme: plant cover in winter and reduce tillage.						
Friesland	Special rich grasslands margins	Meadow bird grassland delay of first cut of grass till 25 june.	Agriculture with natural handicap	Meadow bird grassland delay of first cut of grass till 22 june.	Rich hay pastures	General meadow bird site		

*For Veneto, data on uptake are not available, but there are given in hectares.

Comment: The above table captures the main measures according to their actual uptake (share of total budget of AESs). Generally, extensive management of grassland and organic farming are the most uptaken measures within AESs. But that does not mean exactly the same. In fact, the share of total budget results from two variables, which are the total surface under contracts multiplied by the level of the incentive/ha. So in the first case (management of grassland) the total area under contracts is the major variable, whereas in the second case (organic production) the level of incentive per ha explains the high level of share of budget.
We can notice the case of mandatory measures (Ireland and Finland) is particular: it is obvious that the uptakes are very high.
In the particular case of France, we noticed that the relatively low share of uptakes for the single measure is likely to be due to the split of a grassland management measure into several options. The same seems to happen in North East England, where the division is due to the zoning of the schemes. In the case of Flanders, the main measure targets fertilisers reduction, which fits the main pressure of that area and its agricultural characteristics.

Part III AES Designing period.

In the following tables, case-studies are usually ranked according to their similarity between their institutional structure, e.g Federal and regionalised states on one hand, and other ones on the other hand.

3.1 Legal aspects

Table 11: regulations level for the design of AESs

Country	**Belgium**	**Germany**	**Italy**	**Italy**	**England**	**Ireland**	**Czech Republic**	**Finland**	**France**	**Netherlands**
Case study	**Flanders**	**Brandenburg**	**Veneto**	**Emilia Romagna**	**North East**	**Ireland**	**Czech Republic**	**Finland**	**Basse Normandie**	**Fryslân**
National act or regulation that the AES under study is referring to		State-länder-joint-task 'improvement of agicultural structures and the protection of coasts' (GAK)	Ec 1257/99	EC 1257/99	ERDP Reg 1257/99	National RDP	-SAPARD: actNo 114/92 -HRDP: *445/2002*	Finnish HRDP	-french PDRN -Agricultural Act sp. CTE measures	Dutch regulation of december 99
Statal or regional act or regulation that the AES under study is referring to	Flemish RDP Reg 1257/99	RDP for Brandenburg Reg 1257/99	Regional RDP	Regional RDP						
Classification(*)	Federal state	Federal state	Unitary regionalised	Unitary regionalised	Unitary regionalised	Unitary	Unitary	Unitary decentralised	Unitary decentralised	Unitary decentralised

Case-studies are only classified according to similarity between institutional features: federal or regionalised state on one hand, and the other ones on the other hand.

Comment: It seems logical that the Federal countries and the Unitary Regionalised(*) ones have reference regulation for the AES at the statal or regional level.

(*) as classified in the WP4

3.2 Institutional organisation of the AES disign

To have more information about the stakeholders and their nuts level's action, you can also see table in appendix and glossary

Table 12: Summary of institutions' imbedment in the designing period

That table could try to describe the institutional imbedment in the designing period. It is drawn according to interpretated informations contained in the description of designing period within individual reports.

Legend: X=decisional party, x=participation (for example in a committee) in decisional process, *=consultative role.

Case studies	Governmental national representatives	regional representatives	Farmers' representatives	Environmental representatives	Consumers' representatives	Bottom up approach	Top down approach
Veneto		X	x	*	*		Yes
Emilia Romagna		X	*	*	*		Yes
Brandenburg		X	*	*			Yes
Flanders		X	*	*			Yes
Basse Normandie	X		x	*	*		Yes
Finland	X	x	x	x		(Yes)	Yes
Czech Republic	X	x	*	*			Yes
Friesland	X		x	x			Yes
North East England	X		*	*			Yes
Ireland	X		*				Yes

Case-studies are only classified according to similarity between institutional features: federal or regionalised state on one hand, and the other ones on the other hand.

Comment: As expected, in regionalised and federal countries like Italy (Veneto, Emilia Romagna), Belgium and Germany, design is decided at the regional level, whereas in other countries decisions are taken by a governmental national representative (this can occur at a regional nuts level like in France).

Farmers and environmental reprensentatives are all the time involved in the designing process. In half cases, they have mainly a consultative role, whereas for Veneto, Basse Normandie, Finland and Friesland farmers representatives also have a decisional prerogative.
Decentralisation intensity does not seem to matter on involvment of farmers and environmental representatives.

Part IV Implementation and enforcement of AES

4.1 The implementation procedures

4.1-1 Legal aspects

Table 13: Summary of legal aspects of contracts across case-studies

Case studies	Duration of contracts	Tenure relative obligation	Incompatibilities with other schemes	Penalties if Non compliance	Flexibility of contracts.
Basse Normandie	-5 years for all AESs, except : -20 years for conservation set-aside.	Yes : to have a 5-year lease on contracted parcels	Incompatibility between CTEs and PMSEE on the same type of action.	Yes	Conversion possible from an 2078/92 AES to an 1257/99 one, with renewal of 5-years comitment
Veneto	5 years for most actions, and 10 or 20 for conservation set-aside	Yes: lease for the whole duration of contracts	No	Yes: contracts ended or payback	No
Emilia Romagna	-5 years for most actions, and 10 or 20 for conservation set-aside	No	No	Yes	Conversion possible from an 2078/92 AES to an 1257/99 one, with renewal of 5-yeats comitment.
Brandenburg	-5 years for KULAP , -1-year for restricted areas. -1 year for Contractual Nature Conservation -20 years for long-term set aside measure of KULAP.	Yes for the KULAP, at least.	Incompatibility between some Measures of KULAP and Spreewald typical cultivation.	Yes	No conversion possible from one to an other.
Czech Republic	-4 years for SAPARD -5 years for HRDP	Yes: SAPARD – a 4-year lease on contracted parcels No: HRDP – the lease contract is Not required, only statement	Between SAPARD and HRDP on the same type of action	Yes	No

Flanders	5 years	No	Incompatibilities bteween AESs	Yes: no payments or contracts are ended.	The few contracts that existed in 2078/92 are converted into 1257/99
North East England	-5 years for NSA. -10 years for ESAs (with a 5 year break clause) and 10 years for CSS	Yes; in line wih the duration of the contracts	Incompatibility between ESA and CSS	Yes: penalties proportionate to severity of breach e.g reduction (or recovery) of payments	Some flexibilty between CSS and ESA contracts
Ireland	-5 years -20 years for conservation set-aside.	Yes: land must be rented for 5 years.	No	Existence of Penalties, suspension and pay back.	Conversion possible from REPS2 to REPS3
Finland	5 for General Scheme and 10 years for Supplementary scheme	Yes	No	Yes: pay back and cuts	No, the same scheme
Friesland	6 years	Yes.	Old RBON95 cannot be renewed.		

There is no special classification of countries.

Comment:

The duration of contracts is generally 5 years. However for the conservation set-aside measure, contract can be 10 or 20 year long. Duration of contracts is a crucial parameter to evaluate effectiveness of AESs included in transaction costs. Duration of contract is linked to land tenure obligation during the period of contract. (Land must be owned or rented for at least the length of contract)

In almost all cases there are some penalties for non compliance, but level of penalties can be different. From the lower to the higher: suspension of payment, partial pay back, or complete pay back.

4.2-2 Institutional organisation of the AES Implementation

Table 14: Summary of institutional organisation for the AESs contracting phase

Legend : **X=decisional party, x=participation (for example in a committee) in decisional process, *=consultative role.**

Case-studies	**Nuts level mainly concerned for the contracting phase**	**Do the institutions have quantitative objectives for AESs implementation?**	**Relevant decisional committee or authority**	**Governmental national representatives**	**Governmental sub-national representatives**	**Imbedment of Farmers' representatives**
Veneto	Nuts2	No	region		X	Promotion…
Emilia Romagna	Nuts2 and nuts3	Yes (nb of contracts and surfaces)	regional agency for payments (AGREA)		X	Promotion,
Brandenburg	Nuts 1	Yes (surfaces to reach)	regional authorities for agriculture after budgetary approval of LVL* and allowance by MoA to give approval		X	
Flanders	Nuts1 (and nuts2)	Yes (eligible areas)	Responsible administration for the respective AES, at nuts 1 or nuts2		X	Promotion,
Finland	Nuts 3 (and nuts 5 for executive tasks)	Yes	Regional agricultural authorities		X	Consultative role and involved in promotion..
BasseNormandie	Nuts 3	Yes	CDOA*, prefect	X		Promotion of schemes, information and technical support
Czech Republic	Nuts 2 (and nuts 4)	Surface	paying agency of MoA (SAIF Ros)	X		Promotion,. training, consultation
North East England	National/ nuts1	Yes.	Payment agency of DEFRA (RDS)	X		
Ireland	National / nuts1	Yes. A level of area to reach	MoA	X		Promotion ,
Friesland	Natinal/ nuts2	Yes: existence of quoti	Respective Administrations.	X		Promotion,

*LVL=Regional Authority for Consumer Protection and Agriculture.

Case-studies are ranked according to the similarity between their level of insitutional organisation.

Comment: First comment is that the contracting phase is mainly dealt at smaller Nuts levels than nuts chosen for case-study. So, responsabilities for that phase are delegated to regional/local authorities. But that is not true for decentralised and federal states, where regional government is still reponsible. Moreover, paying agencies are often involved, as being the final decisional authority. And finally, farmers' representatives are involved for providing technical support and following promotion of schemes in almost all cases.

4.2 Enforcement aspects

4.2-1 Enforcement : legal aspects

Table 15: similarity between enforcement, designing and implementation phases

Country	**England**	**Ireland**	**Finland**	**Czech Republic**	**France**	**Italy**	**Germany**	**Belgium**	**Netherlands**	**Italy**
Case study	**North East**	**Ireland**	**Finland**	**Czech Republic**	**Basse Normandie**	**Veneto**	**Brandenburg**	**Flanders**	**Friesland**	**Emilia Romagna**
NUTS level mainly concerned by the enforcement aspects	National/nuts1	National/ nuts1	Nuts3	Nuts1	Nuts3 level	Nuts2	Nuts 3	Nuts1	National level, Not available on nuts 2 level	Nuts 2, region responsible
Institutions	DEFRA	MoA	(IACS) regional offices of EEDC	MoA and Saif, (and MoE with Czech inspection of environment, PLAs and NPs)	DDAF, CDOA, ADASEA, CA	Region: Veneto region Agency for Agricultural Payments (AVEPA)	Regional authorities for agriculture.	Responsible administrations for the respective AESs. (ALT-AMS for evaluation)	Administration	Committee Group for monitoring and evaluation
Similarity to institutions involved in the disigning phase ?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Similarity to institutions involved in the implementation phase ?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No

Case studies are classified according to their answers to the questions about similarity of institutions involved in different phases.

Comment: There are only two cases (Friesland and Emilia Romagna) for which institutions involved in the enforcement phase are not the same as in the design and implementation phases. However they are part of the MoA.

4.2-2 Organisation of the AES monitoring and control – control outcomes

Table 16: control rates and outcomes

Case studies	**Control rate (% of contractors)**	**Non-Compliance rate (% of contracts)**	**Rate of significant aNomaly (% of contracts)**
Basse Normandie	>5	80	77,9
Emilia Romagna	9 in 2002	43	10 of negative and 25 of partially negative.
Veneto	About 6	40	31 of partially positive. 7 of negative
Flanders	From 1 to 53, across measures.	From 0 to 27 across measures.	Up to 15,3 contracts ended 0,5 to 5,6 No payment
Brandenburg	-6,9 for KULAP -8 for environmental restrictions -100 for contractal nature conservation	About 20	Between 3 and 10
North East England	5	About 20	
Ireland	5	7 in 2000 and 2 in 2001	
Finland	6,7	-(1) controls based on risks analyses: 24 -(2) controls based on satellital observations: 7	of these 24, 55 of payments cut of these7, 13 of payment cut.
Friesland	70	4	
Czech Republic	GD (505) :100 SAPARD : 100 HRDP : >5 (6,7 in 2004)	505 : 0 SAPARD : 0 HRDP : statistics will be available later.	

Case studies are ranked according to their share of Non-compliance, in decreasing order.

Comment: There is a huge difference between compliance rates. There are two contrasted cases: On the one hand a low rate of control is associated with a very high rate of non-compliance (e.g. Basse Normandie) and on the other hand a quite high rate of control is associated with a low rate of non-compliance (e.g. Friesland). But, the data have to be analysed carefully because of the definition of non-compliance which seems not to be exactly the same across case-studies.
Maybe, the differences of non compliance can also be linked to complexity of measures and of a lack of technical support.

4.3 Institutional aspects of evaluation

Table 17: comparative institutional aspects of evaluation

Case studies	**Main nuts level concerned by the evaluation phase**	**Institutions**	**Similarity with institutions involved in the designing phase**	**Similarity with insitutions involved in the implementation phase.**	**Similarity with the institutions involved in the enforcement**.	**External evaluators?**
Basse Normandie	Nuts2	-MoA with independent evaluators (AscA): to design national guidelines -DRAF: enforcing mid-term evaluation -CNASEA: provides evaluators raw data, Independent evaluators: Eureval-C3E	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Emilia Romagna	Nuts2	-monitoring and evaluation group (region), CRPV -External evaluators: Agriconsulting (european), Ervet (regional)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ireland	Nuts1	MoA with experts	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (experts?)
Veneto	Nuts2	External evaluators paid by region. (by AVEPA)	No	No	Yes	Yes
Brandenburg	Nuts1	-ZALF with Humboldt University, -Insitut für ländliche Strukturforschung	No	No	Yes	Yes
Flanders	Nuts1	External organisation, and ALT-AMS	Yes	No	No	Yes
Friesland	Nust2	Research institutes	No	No	Yes	Yes?
Finland	Nuts1	-MTT agricultural research institute -SYKE environmental research institute.	Yes, researchers were used as experts in designing	No	No	Yes
North East England	National/ nuts1	MoAE(DEFRA), with paying agency (RDS)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Czech	505 - MoA	Yes (MoA)	Yes (MoA)	Yes (MoA)	Yes (IEEP, Agrotec SpA	No

Republic	SAPARD – Agrotec SpA Consortium HRDP - IEEP= Institute for Economic and Environmental Policy				Consortium)	

Case-studies are ranked accroding to their answer to the question on independance of evaluators.

Comment: It is important to see at this stage whether evaluation is done by external evaluators or whether it is dealt by the institutions that is involved in other phases; and further, when it is done by external evaluators, who is the payer.
In the majority of cases, external evaluators are called to achieve the evaluation but are paid by an institution that play a role in a previous phase. And finally there are two cases for which no external evaluators were called.
However, it is very difficult to estimate the degree of independance for evaluators with respect to political power.

Part V : environmental impacts.

5.1 Environmental priorities targeted by regional AESs

5.1-1 Appropriateness of official priorities with regional features/specificities

Table 18: appropriateness of official priorities

Case studies	**Main priorities of AESs.**	**Contested priorities**	**By a NGOS? (type and arguments)**	**By experts? (if Yes, who and arguments?)**
Basse Normandie	-Water quality, soil erosion Biodiversity, landscapes	Yes, in nature of priorities and their rank.	Yes, environmental actors of the region	Yes, researchers of INRA Rennes.
Flanders	-develop an environmental and high quality agriculture and take animal welfare into consideration -promotion of organic farming -reduction of plant protection products	Yes	Yes, by environmental organisations who want more environmental priority in the design of AESs.	No
Friesland	-for a large part, same as national ones -wildlife and landscape management, restoration of culural valuable farms, multifonctional activities	Yes some experts and No for others.	No	Yes
Veneto	Depend on geographical location	No	No	No
Emilia Romagna	-decrease use of polluting sustances -increase the production of positive environmental services (landcsape/biodiversity)	No	No	No
Brandenburg	-soil, water, biodiversity, habitat protection and landscape	No	No	No

Czech Republic	-reduction of soil degradation -reduction of water contamination -renewal and preservation of wildlife habitats and high biodiversity -development and preservation of environmentally friendly farming system	No	No	No
North East England	-biodiversity -landscape -historic features -water quality	No	No	No
Ireland	-biodiversity, soil protection, visual attractiveness of landscape and protection of heritage, production of food of very high quality	No	No	No
Finland	-water quality -biodiversity -landscape	No	No	No

Case-studies are ranked according to their answer on existence of contested priorities.

Comment:
In only three cases (Friesland, Flanders and Basse Normandie), AESs priorities are contested by experts or environmental representatives.

5.2 The expected environmental impacts

5.2–1 The baseline situation and the code of good farming practices

Table 19: existence and contents of the local good farming practices

Case studies	National level regulation which set-up the green line	Regional level regulation which set-up the green line	Main criteria
Basse Normandie	French PDRN National code of good Farming Practices	NUTS 3 and NUTS 2 "Good farming practices"	-Farm management; -Use of fertilisers; -Nitrogen fertilisers; -Livestock farming; -Irrigation; -Use of chemicals and pesticides; -Soil conservation. (national categories)
Veneto	MoA (=MIPAF) deal with its definition	GFP in compliance with regional RDP	Specific agroNomic prescriptionsfor the various crops of region
Emilia Romagna	National committe to ccordinate regional codes	GFP in compliance with the Regional RDP and regional law 28/99	Reduction of pest control input, decrease of inputs/fertilisers
North East England	National (DEFRA) code of good agricultural practices (COGAP)	Complies with national (DEFRA's) COGAP	There are seprate codes for water, air and soil (see Defra website for details). Main aims; -minimise the risk of causing pollution -protection of natural resources
Finland	National guidelines since 2000, sent to all farmers	During the control phase, check if well fit to the local conditions	Depends on regions: national criterias: to take into account local conditions in farming
Brandenburg		The RDP Brandenburg	-general management -grassland management -management of arable land according -horticulture
Flanders		Code of flanders	-code on the use of plant protection products -code concerning the use of nutrients -code for manuring in the vulnerable area water and the actions taht can be taken to prevent erosion -code to improve the nature on and around the farm

Czech Republic	-GD No505/2000 for the pre-accession period -Sapard has its own GFP code -GFP's code in the HRDP		-8 parts of objectives
Ireland	Drawn at national scale		-nutrient management -grassland management -protection of watercourses and wells -maintenance of wildlife habitats -maintenance of external farm boundaries -careful use of pesticides, chemicals and animal remedies -protection of features of historical interest -maintenance of visual appearance of the farm
Friesland	GFP are laid down into several laws referring to the area of environment, animal welfare, and hygienic,(Manure, agro-chemicals,)		-manure spreading -agro-chemicals use -animal medicine -plant diseases

Case-studies are groupped according to the likeness in their level of regulation.

Comment: Code of good farming practices (GFP) is the baseline situation that farmers have to go further in order to be remunerated. Firstly, it is interesting to see that the GFP code is settled at a local level in the majority of case-studies: only Friesland and Czech Republic have to comply with a national GFP. Concerning the contents of GFP, when the details are available, we can notice that the main categories are: nutrient management, farm management, soil and grassland management. Anyway we can oppose two situations: one is constitued on the example of the French case, in which the GFP code is oriented towards limitation of negative externalities. And the other one is on the Irish example, for which the GFP code is oriented towards maintenance of positive externalities of farms (historical features and landscapes).

5.2-2 Relevance and specificities of AESs objectives and prescriptions

Table 20: in which way was assessed the relevance of ITAES indicators to the AESs prorities?

Case studies	**Relevance:**
Basse Normandie	According to the uptake of the AES measures (contracted area and payments to farmers) the higher the uptake, the higher the relevance
Veneto	According to the uptake of the AESs
Emilia Romagna	Consistency with environmental priorities and budget relevance of related measure
Czech Republic	Uptake of the Aes measures and opinions of experts
Flanders	According to the uptake of the AES measures
North East England	Based on objectives of AES and from the review of their impact
Ireland	Benefits of REPS
Brandenburg	Potential impacts and objectives of AES (matrix of ecological effectiveness of measures)
Finland	None data.: the table was Not given in the reports
Friesland	None information found in WP3

There is no special classification of case-studies.

Comment: Case-studies can be classified in two categories: in the first one there are case-studies for which relevance is assessed according to the uptakes of AESs (Basse Normandie, Italy, Czech republic, Flanders). And in the second onethere are case-studies for which relevance is assesed according to the potential impact on the environment. (Brandenburg, Ireland, and North East England)

5.2-3 Use of the knowledge about agrienvironmental technology in the design of AESs

Table 21: taking into account of the main limitations of AES evaluation in the disign of AESs

Case studies	Thresholds effects
Basse Normandie	in 1257 /99 AES : minimal rate of farm area contracted for measures 0301 and 0303AA minimum of 100 trees for hedge replanting
Veneto	
Emilia Romagna	Partially taken into account -in the agri-environmental agreements -in the bonus sum recognised to farmers located in the priority area
Brandenburg	Generally 'agriculture and forestry enterpises' can apply. The threshold important for qualifying for this definition is a minimum size of enterprise
Czech Republic	Erosion prevention AES took into account threshold effects (size of the grass strips etc.)! Buffer strips around the sink holes. Not in the others… Whole farm approach in case of grassland management – at the same time limits to the fertilisers use on arable land. When part of grassland left un-mown (seeds spreading) there was minimum part of field required. Minimum percentage of arable land under cover crops required.
Flanders	-in elegibility of farmers,e.g manure production min of 300kg N, minimum of 50m hedges, minimum of 2ha UAA.
North East England	
Ireland	
Finland	-minimum farm area of 3ha for arable lands -minimum farm area of 0,5ha for horticultural farms
Friesland	-mini size of 100ha required for some contratcs on -minimal number of species to enter in a SAN contract

There is no special classification of case-studies.

Comment: The issue of thresholds effects is not really discussed in the WP3 individual reports. However they often refer to minimum values (number of trees, minimum area) in the description of measures. But it does not seem that these minimum values are related to thresholds effects.
Other limitations, such as delayed response of agricultural change, equivocal causality of environmental outcomes and cost of environmental measurements (comparison with reference area), are not documented in the WP3 individual reports.

5.3 Environmental impacts

When it is not precised, there is no special order for case-studies in the following tables.

5.3-1 Result of mid term evaluation

Table 22: main new inputs (methodology) brought in the mid term evaluation

Case studies	Point1	Point2
Basse Normandie	The impact indicators are set-up according to the environmental stake areas	
Veneto	The indicators are analysed for the Regional territory and for some specific areas	Indicators take into account altitude: A typology has been established (hills, mountains, and plains)
Emilia Romagna	The indicators are analysed for the Regional territory and for some specific areas	Indicators take into account altitude: A typology has been established (hills, mountains, and plains)
Brandenburg	-Evaluation of each AES one to one -Cross sectional questions across all measures -Comparison between objectives and achievements	
Czech Republic		
Flanders	-Comparison between evironmental problems and nature protection priorities	-use of environmental indicators proposed by EU
North East England	ESA: systematic performance based on specific objectives and on performance indicators	CSS: at individual level, based on links between scheme objectives, management prescriptions and participation.
Ireland		
Finland	Mathematical simulation of potential impact of changes in cultivation practices: About 10 variables are followed	
Friesland		

Comments : The different points are not ranked into a special order but according to the order as they were taken out of WP3 individual reports.
Moreover, the above information are taken from the individual reports and not from the translation of the mid-term evaluation.
The aim of this table is to bring out the eventual methodological contribution of the AESs environmental evaluation.
The main methodological inputs are the reference to zoning stakes, and mathematical simulation of potential impact.

Table 23: main outcomes of the mid-term evaluation

Case studies	**Positive outcomes**		**Negative outcomes**	
Basse Normandie	wider awareness of farmers concerning environmental and territorial issues		Low environmental effectiveness due to a low targeting on environmental areas	The CTE programme sounds irrelevant in terms of effectiveness
Veneto	Satisfactory results for reudction of soil erosion.	Positive effects on biodiversity	Effects on soil and water qualiy do Not allow a final definitive assesment.	
Emilia Romagna	Significant results in term of number of birds, species and nests registred	Significant reduction in the use of: -chemical fertilisers -pesticides but the surface is Not significant	Uptaken surface does Not concentrate significantly in -the areas with the higher risk of erosion -the most vulnerable to nitrates -where rivers and basins are afeguarded	
Brandenburg	Areas with environmental restrictions: cooperation between protection of nature and agriculture. Spreewald typical cultivation: inNovative support programme	Areas with environmental restrictions: inflexibility in design and implementation of measures.	KULAP: objectives met in many cases: soil and water, but Not in the definition of nature protection (sense of diversity of species and habitats) and also landscape	
Czech Republic	-all sensitive fields, in term of soil erosion, were identified -significative introduction of grassland introduction	-schemes had highly relevant impact to biodiversity and landscape appearance	The evaluation did Not focused on the environmental impact because of too short time from the Aes implementation	
Flanders	Water problems taken into consideration but can be enhanced		Pollution problems: more measures for horticulture and fruit production than ohers.	Little or No attention to energy problems
North East England	Effectiveness of AES: priorities objectives reached for the main part	Biodiversity priorities met, landscapes maintained within Esa, water quality improved		

Ireland	-Positive impacts on environment and on viability of farms	-Positive impacts on soil and water quality -Retention of wildlife habitats, biodiversity enhanced en some areas - Restoration of degraded upland areas	-REPS largely supported by farming organisations	-Failure to attract intensive farmers. -high planning costs -relatively high transaction costs -REPS does Not encourage pro-active farmer involvement
Finland	Issue in water protection: reduction of nutrients ruNoffs (decrease of the use of fertilisers and livestocks densities), but No changes on water quality	Although the nutrient balances have decreased, the level of eutrophication has Not decreased in lakes and rivers	Use of herbicides has increased although farmers are taking into account the environmental restrictions of pesticides	Contribution of MAEs in maintenance of biodiversity
Friesland*	Evaluation action and outputs are positive.		The RDP has a complex structure and implementation	Difficult to see effectivenes

(*national evaluation, Not available at nuts2 level.)

Comment: Positive outcomes are more important than negative ones.
Among the positive outcomes, the reduction of negative externalities (fertilizers and pesticides) is the most mentioned. But among the negative ones, the low value of contracted areas implies a low environmental effectiveness of schemes, the complexity and the cost of schemes.

Table 24: conclusion and recommendation of the mid term evaluation

Case studies	conclusion	recommendation	Actual changes in the AES design or implementation (=capitalisation of experience)
Basse Normandie	No clear conclusion done	No clear recommendation done	Using of experience for CADs design.
Veneto			
Emilia Romagna			
Brandenburg	-Internal coherence of the measures in the RDP. The measures are well balanced and support and supplement each other -the complete spectrum of support measures is Not esaily grasped by participants due to its complexity	-for KULAP: to further develop some existing measures. Suggest 2 new ones. Suggest to widen the scope of focussed measures for nature protection -for areas .: suggest to review the actors of design and implementation in order to adjust flexibility, to be closer to local needs -for spreewald: to take better account of peaks in the work demands of cultivation; introduce additional support measure to help improve income from Non-agricultural activities; question necessity of demand on organic cultivation	
Czech Republic	-difficult task to get appropriate balance bteween legislation and AE incentives -farmers engaged in small-scale and economic profits are low. -SAPARD plan has failed to link measure 2.3 with the promoting Natura 2000	-more information and higher awareness -improve training of administartive staff -rural development policy should pay attention to provide alternative options (Non-farm rural economies..) -MAEs integrated by Natura 2000 support should play a central role in long-term development strategies for marginal rural areas -Ae policy should become a core element of rural development strategy -Rural developement policy should also facilitate the successful implementation of environmental directices (Birds, Habitats,)	
Flanders		-Recalculations of compensation payments in order to improve and reinforce measures. -regional system to increase the efficiency -pay more attention to the prioritisation (order) -fix the level compensation taking into account measures initiated by other sectors -reformulation of indicators	

		-to add some relevant environmenal problems to the RDP -better communication with public authorities -optimise the involvement of stakeholders	
North East England*			
Ireland	Implementation of the REPS has been efficient		REPS3: took into account some of conclusions of mid-term evaluation
Finland	The AE programme has developed the farming practices towards more environmentally sound practices		
Friesland*			

*: for these two cases, mid-term evaluation were not available at the regional nuts level, and therefore there is no recommandation at this nuts level.

Comment: It was fillled only with informations given in the WP3 case-studies.
Because of the proximity of mid-term evaluation, its conclusions are difficult to take into account. It is likely to explain the few answers to this question. Anyway, except for Brandenburg, the Czech Republic and Flanders, where the recommendations are precise and tackle measures improvement, in the remaining cases, conclusion and recommendation seem quite unprecise.

5.3-2 AES effets on agricultural practices

Table 25: Classification of main measures uptaken according to their performance effects

Maintenance effects:
Improvement effects: (= externality reduction and public good provision)

Case-studies	Measure 1	Mesure 2	Measure 3	Measure 4	Measure 5	Measure 6	Measure 7	Measure 8
Basse Normandie	0202A: introduction of Non vegetable crops	2001B: extensive management of grassland through cutting or grazing, option 1	2001C: extensive management of grassland, option 2	2001A: extensive management of grassland through cutting or grazing	0301A: winter covering of arable land= inter-cropping.	0901A: reduce use (-20) of nitrogen fertiliser.	0602A: maintenance of hedgerows.	2100D: conversion to organic farming, option 3.
Flanders	Reduced fertilizers compared to the standard « vulnerable area water »	Organic farming	Soil cover	Botanical management	Integrated fruit production			
Emilia Romagna	Organic farming	Integrated production	Recreation and maintenance of natural and semi-natural species and landscapes					
Friesland	Special rich grasslands margins	Meadow bird grassland delay of first cut of grass till 25 june.	Agriculture with natural handicap	Meadow bird grassland delay of first cut of grass till 22 june.	Rich hay pastures	General meadow bird site		
Finland	5 basic mandatory measures of the General Scheme	Additional measure of General Scheme: plant cover in winter and reduce tillage.						
Ireland	Basic package of	Supplementary						

	mandatory mesaures (11 measures)	measure SMA						
Veneto	Conservation and restoration of meadows and pastures in hills and mountains.	Integrated production	Conservation of permanent meadow in the plain and conversion of crops into permanent meadows	Organic farming				
Brandenburg	A1: extensive management of grasslands	B3: organic farming	A3: late or restricted grassland management	Soil erosion reducing measures.				
Czech Republic	Grassland maintenance with grazing	Organic farming	Conversion of arable land into grassland	Sapard (Pomoravi)	Sapard Bile Kaparty			
North East England	Management of grasslands under ESA	2-year conservation plan under ESA.	Arable reversion to grassland under CSS	Establishment and maintenance of grass margins under CSS	Management of moorlands and around under ESA	Management of lowlands pastures and hay meadows under CSS	Arable reversion to grassland under ESA	

Comment:
According to the prescription of measures, AES s are classified as follows :
negative externality reduction measures, public good provision measure, maintenance measure.
Most measures target the reduction of negative externalities.
Mandatory measures are limited to the reduction of negative externality in Finland while they simultaneously concern negative externality reduction and maintenance in Ireland.
In Ireland, Finland , Brandenbourg, North East England and Veneto the most uptaken measure is a maintenance one. These maintenance measures are mainly dedicated to maintance of grassland management. Most of enrolled farms are located in LFA.
This is a first attempt, due to limited information respect to precise prescription and reference level, it was not possible to achieve a comprehensive classification of all measures.

References

APPENDIXES:

Annex 1

Table A : overview of stakeholders involved in AES

The groups of countries chosen to fill that table are the ones of the institutional classification

Note :-"dec.Moa" is used to notice that it deals with organisation under MoA.

			Desription of embedding in the AES		
Country :			**France**	**Finland**	**Netherlands**
Case study :			**Basse Normandie**	**Finland**	**Fryslân**
Nuts 4					
	Institutional actors and organisations				
		Local authorities			
		Agricultural public organisations			
		Agricultural semi-public organisations			
		Environmental public and semi-public organisations			
		Others			
	NGOs				
		Farmers			
		Environmental associations			
		others			
	Forums				
	Cooperation between actors				
	Link between Nuts 3 and other levels				
Nuts 3					
	Institutional actors and organisations				
		Local authorities			
		Agricultural public organisations	-DDAF, ADASEA (dec.MoA)	-Rural Departments of the Regional Employment and	

				Economic Development Centres (EEDC) (Dec.MoA) -Rural advisory Centres	
		Agricultural semi-public organisations	-CA (consular organism)		
		Environmental public and semi-public organisations		-Regional Environmental centres (Dec.MoE)	
		Others			
	NGOs				
		Farmers	Producers associations, syndicates FNSEA, farmers unions		
		Environmental associations	WWF…		
		others	CER		
	Forums		CDOA:		
	Cooperation between actors		CDOA: co-management by adm.and farmers		
	Link between Nuts 3 and other levels		CNASEA-ADASEA, DRAF-DDAF CRAE: nuts 2&3 actors	EEDC is part of IACS (nuts1)	
Nuts 2					
	Institutional actors and organisations				
		Local authorities	Regional councils		-Provincial administration of Fryslân *(construction of regional plans)*
		Agricultural public organisations			
		Agricultural semi-public organisations	CNASEA (dec.MoA)		
		Environmental public and semi-public organisations	Natural Regional Park (managed by an independant organism)		
		Others			
	NGOs				
		Farmers	Syndicates FNSEA		-Farmers union: NLTO -environmental co-operatives of farmers

		Environmental associations			-Sovon-Fryslân -Landscape Management Fryslân -Private Nature Conservation Organizations -BoerenNatuur
		others			
	Forums		CRAE (92-99)		
	Cooperation between actors		Ex of CRAE		
	Link between Nuts 2 and other levels		See above		Province work out regionally the national policy
Nuts 1					
	Institutional actors and organisations				
		Local authorities			
		Agricultural public organisations		MoA=MAF (Ministry of agriculture and Forestry) -IACS	
		Agricultural semi-public organisations			
		Environmental public and semi-public organisations		-MoE	
		Others			
	NGOs				
		Farmers		Farmers'union:MTK	
		Environmental associations		Finnish association for nature conservation	
		others		-MTT and SYKE: government research institute	
	Forums			Committees, working groups	
	Cooperation between actors			Working groups: part of decision making process	
	Link between Nuts 1 and other levels				
National level					
	Institutional actors and organisations				

		Local authorities			
		Agricultural public organisations	MoA, MoE		-LNV: Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food quality -its agencies: AID, DLG, LASER
		Agricultural semi-public organisations			
		Environmental public and semi-public organisations			-Department of Nature -State forest commission
		Others			
	NGOs				
		Farmers			
		Environmental associations			
		others			
	Forums				-Governance group Wildlife Management (belong to LNV) -Technical working group Wildlife Management (belong to LNV)
	Cooperation between actors				Influence of stakeholders on decision making by administrations -IPO: (Association of Provincies)
	Link between National and other levels		Decentralisation of MoA (DRAF and DDAF) and of MoE (DIREN)		National objectives have to be declined by the provinces (nuts2)

2d and 3d groups of countries:
-Federal states
-Unitary states

			Desription of embedding in the AES (specify single measure if necessary)			
Country :			**Belgium**	**Germany**	**Czech Republic**	**Ireland**
Case study :			**Flanders**	**Brandenburg**	**Czech Republic**	**Ireland**
Nuts 4					**district**	
	Institutional actors and organisations					

		Local authorities			Local authorities **(nuts5)** [self government] In environmental protection, exist since 2001	
		Agricultural public organisations			District office of MoA= AA (in implementation) (LA SAPARD/ local sapard agency)	
		Agricultural semi-public organisations				
		Environmental public and semi-public organisations				
		Others				
	NGOs					
		Farmers				
		Environmental associations				
		others				
	Forums					
	Cooperation between actors					
	Link between Nuts 3 and other levels					
Nuts 3			districts	Counties=districts		
	Institutional actors and organisations					

		Local authorities			Regional authorities [self government] in envir.protection, exist since 2001	
		Agricultural public organisations		-16 authorities for agriculture		
		Agricultural semi-public organisations				
		Environmental public and semi-public organisations		- authorities for environmental protection.		
		Others				
	NGOs					
		Farmers				
		Environmental associations				
		others				
	Forums					
	Cooperation between actors					
	Link between Nuts 3 and other levels					
Nuts 2			**provinces**		**Region nuts**	**Region nuts**
	Institutional actors and organisations					
		Local authorities				-regional assemblies (2)
		Agricultural public organisations	-autonomous decentralised public agency FLA=VLM: 5 provincial divisions		-Regional officies of MoA, ROs -regional officies	

					of SAIF (=?) -Regional Development Agencies RDAs	
		Agricultural semi-public organisations				
		Environmental public and semi-public organisations				
		Others				
	NGOs					
		Farmers				
		Environmental associations				
		others				
	Forums				Regional Development Agencies (RDAs) =association of institutions	
	Cooperation between actors				RDAs supervised by Centre for regional agencies	
	Link between Nuts 3 and other levels					
Nuts 1			**Independent region**	**Land**	**=national level**	**=national level**
	Institutional actors and organisations					
		Local authorities	-Ministry of the Flemish Comunity: -Department Environment and Infrastructure -Dep. Economics -Flemish agrarian council	-Ministry for agriculture, environmental, protection and regional planning		government

				(MLUR)=MoAE		
		Agricultural public organisations	Employment, Internal affairs and Agriculture administrations: ALT componed of 4 divisions included ALT-AMS and ALT-ADL (+programme office) ABKL-APO, which is also payment office) -directorate of FLA, decentralised public agency for implementation of AEss	-The regional authority for Consumer Protection and agriculture LVLF	-MoA, Moe and MoRD (of Rural Development): -Paying agency SAIF (MoA) -Centre for regional development (administration of MoRD)	-Department of Agriculture, MoA
		Agricultural semi-public organisations				-Teagasc
		Environmental public and semi-public organisations		LAGS, Land environmental Authority	-Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection (ANCLP) -National Parks NP -Protected Landscape Areas administration LPA -czech Inspection of environment (depend of MoE)	-Department of the Environment and Local Government -department of Marine and Natural Ressources -Protection Agency, EPA (semi-state body) -NPWS=national parks
		Others				The Heritage Council
	NGOs			Fördergemeinschaft ökologischer Landbau		

		Farmers	-Farmers union: Boerenbond -independant farmers organization: Flemish Agrarian Center	-distircts groups Landesbauern-verband Brandenburg -DVL:Federation for Landscape conservation	-3 important framers'unions: Agrarian Chamber, Agricultural Association, Unifying Corporate Farms -Association of Private Farmers	-Irish farmers' association IFA -Irish co-operative Oragnisation society
		Environmental associations	Natuurpunt, Bond Beter Leefmilieu	-districts groups of some of the environmental associations of Brandenburg -BUND -Die NaturFreunde (Federation for environmental protection, tourism, and culture. -Naturschutzbund Deutschlan (Nature protection Federation Germany) -WWF-Group Berlin Brandenburg	-Czech association of Nature Protectionnists -Czech Association of Ornithologists	-Irish Forest Industry chain -Irish Timber Growers'association -An taisce -Bird Watch Ireland -Coastwatch Ireland
		others				
	Forums		-Management Committee,			-Comhar: forum

			-Monitoring Committee			on sustainable development -Monitoring Committe (management of Aes)
	Cooperation between actors		Programme office is a support for committees			-monitoring committe
	Link between Nuts 1 and other levels					
National level					**=nuts1 see above**	**=nuts1 see above**
	Institutional actors and organisations					
		Local authorities				
		Agricultural public organisations				
		Agricultural semi-public organisations				
		Environmental public and semi-public organisations				
		Others				
	NGOs					
		Farmers				
		Environmental associations				
		others				
	Forums					
	Cooperation between actors					
	Link between Nuts 3 and other levels					

			Desription of embedding in the AES (specify single measure if necessary)		
Country :			**England**	**Italy**	**Italy**
Case study :			**North East**	**Emilia Romagna**	**Veneto**
Nuts 4					
	Institutional actors and organisations				
		Local authorities		Comunita Montane	=Mountain Communities
		Agricultural public organisations			
		Agricultural semi-public organisations			
		Environmental public and semi-public organisations			
		Others			
	NGOs				
		Farmers			
		Environmental associations			
		others			
	Forums				
	Cooperation between actors				
	Link between Nuts 3 and other levels				
Nuts 3			**Counties**	**Provinces (9)**	
	Institutional actors and organisations				

		Local authorities	Counties,local authorities	Province-provincial councillors in agriculture	Province
		Agricultural public organisations			
		Agricultural semi-public organisations			
		Environmental public and semi-public organisations			
		Others			
	NGOs				
		Farmers		Organizations of farmers	Oraganizations of farmers
		Environmental associations			
		others			
	Forums			Coordination Committee between Region and local authority	Coordination Committee between Region and local authorities
	Cooperation between actors				
	Link between Nuts 3 and other levels				
Nuts 2				**Region**	
	Institutional actors and organisations				
		Local authorities		Region Emilia Romagna	Region Veneto (Consiglio regionale, Giunta Regionale)
		Agricultural public organisations		Agency for agriculture AGREA: payment agency	AVEPA: agency for agricultural payments
		Agricultural semi-public organisations		CAA: Centri di assistenza agricola	

		Environmental public and semi-public organisations		Natural parks institutions (Ente Parco) ARPA (agenzia regionale prevenzione e ambiente)	ARPA Natural parks institutions
		Others			
	NGOs				
		Farmers		-3 important organizations of farmers -Producers organisations -agricultural co-operatives	-3 important oragnaizations of farmers -regional cooperatives
		Environmental associations		-Several NGOs	-most important are WWF and LIPU
are		**others**			
	Forums			-Consulta agricola regionale -Coordination Committee : regional and local authorites	
	Cooperation between actors			Working groups and consultation on policies	
	Link between Nuts 2 and other levels				
Nuts 1			**Region nuts**		
	Institutional actors and organisations				
		Local authorities	-Government Regional Offices (GROs°) (devoluted by DEFRA)		
		Agricultural public organisations	-Regional Development Agency-99 -Regional Programming		

			Groups, RPG)		
		Agricultural semi-public organisations			
		Environmental public and semi-public organisations	-National Park authorities: landscape protection, and public access		
		Others			
	NGOs				
		Farmers			
		Environmental associations			
		others			
	Forums		Regional ERDP Consultation Group (RCG): *consultation on implementation*		
	Cooperation between actors		Recommandation of RCG to RPG for implementation of ERDP,		
	Link between Nuts 1 and other levels		NSG-RPG RCG-NCG		
National level					
	Institutional actors and organisations		DEFRA=MoAE		
		Local authorities	National Strategy Group		
		Agricultural public organisations	-Countryside Agency*: -Rural Development Service, RDS) on behalf of DEFRA -Rural Payments Agency	MoA INEA (instituto Nazionale di EcoNomia Agraria)	MoA=MIPAF
		Agricultural semi-			

		public organisations			
		Environmental public and semi-public organisations	-English Nature*: -Environmental Agency*: -Forestry Commission*: english forest strategy *funded by DEFRA	MoE	MoE
		Others			
	NGOs				
		Farmers			
		Environmental associations	NGOS: RSPB, CPRE, WWFN, wildlife trust, National Trust		
		others			
	Forums		National ERDP Consultation Group (NCG)		
	Cooperation between actors		Consultation groups		
	Link between Nuts 3 and other levels				

Table B: Existence of Agri-environmental programs before 2078/92:

Case-studies	**Existence of agri-environemental measure before 2078/92 (Y/N)**	**EU regulation**	**Horizontal/vertical**	**Eligibilty**	**duration**	**Link with following AESs**
Basse Normandie	OGAF-environment scheme in 4 pilots areas and then extended to 61 operations	Art.19 of Reg.797/85	Verticality		4 years	Yes, precursor of CTEs

	(Sustainable Farm Development Plan). Stopped in 98					
Veneto	???					
Emilia Romagna	MiNor initiatives	Under reg797				
Brandenburg	(1)Contractual nature conservation (2)extensification measures	(1)since 91 but what Reg? (2)according to 2328/91	(1)vertical (2)horizontal	(1)Farms in nature reserves and biotopes (2)all farmers	(1)One year	(1)Still contracted in 2003 (2) included in KULAP in 94
Czech Republic	Yes	Non EU member	horizontal			
Flanders	-AESs like voluntary land consolidation (preserv landscape..) -Manure programs	-Not under EU reg -91/676/EEG translated in decrees	-depends on schemes -vertical	-Voluntary farmers -in targeted areas		
North East England	ESAs	Art.19 of Reg.797/85	vertical	Farmers of designated areas	10 years	Yes
Ireland	-*Control of farmyard pollution CFP:89* -ESAs: 91 to 94 (till REPS)	-Art.19 of Reg.797/85 for CFP??? -ECC 2328/91 for ESA	-CFP: horizontal? -ESA: vertical	-ESA:All farmers		Yes, learning experience for REPS
Finland	-set-aside Scheme, Fertiliser Tax, afforestation scheme -national environmental programme for rural areas	Not yet in EU, Entered in EU in 95	horizontal	Whole country, voluntary		First AE programme
Friesland	-"Green papers", 1975 -BBO 1983 -RBO 88 -RBO8 93	75/268/EC	vertical		-6years and then 5 years.	Yes, precursor of schemes on wildlife and landscapes.

Glossary

AES: Agri-environmental schemes
AEM: Agri-environmental measures
GFP: Good Farming Practice
IACS: Integrated Administration and Control System
LFA: Less Favoured Area
MoA: Ministry in charge of Agriculture
MoE: Ministry in charge of the Environment
MoAE: Ministry in charge of both Agriculture and the Environment
NGO: Non-governmental organisation
RDP: Rural Development Plan (Reg. (EC) 1257/99)
SAPARD: Special Action for Pre-Accession Measures for Agriculture and Rural Development

Belgium:
Administrations of the MoA:
ABKL: Administration for Management and Quality of Agricultural Production
ALT: Flemish Agriculture and Horticulture Administration
ALT-AM&S: Division for Agricultural Policy Analysis
ALT-ADL: Sustainable Agriculture Division
VLM: Flemish Land Agency

Czech Republic:
HRDP: Horizontal Rural Development Plan
LAPLA: Landscape and Nature Protection Administration
NP: National Parks
PLA: Protected Landscape Area
SAIF: State Agricultural Intervention Fund
SFEP: State Fund for Environment Protection
VUZE: Research Institute of Agricultural Economics

Finland:
EEDC: Employement and Economic Development Centres.

France:
ADASEA: *Association départementale d'aménagement des structures des exploitations agricoles*; Non-profit association whose members are farmers' unions, the body in charge of farm structures, experts (farm accountants, real estate and land value specialists) and the Ministry of Agriculture.
CAD: *Contrats d'agriculture durable*; Sustainable Farm Contract which replaces CTE scheme and which is simpler and focusing on major environmental issues.
CDOA: *Commission Départementale d'Orientation Agrico*le; NUTS 3 level commission for agricultural guidance with representatives of administration, local communities, agricultural professional organisations, farmers' unions, farmers', producers, environmental and consumers' associations and relevant experts; advisory role for the Prefect
CNASEA: *Centre National d'aménagement des structures des exploitations agricoles*; National Agency of Farm Structure Improvement, a public body acting on behalf the Ministry of Agriculture with regional branches at the NUTS 2 level and EU-recognised paying agency
CTE: *Contrat Territorial d'Exploitation*; Farming Territorial Contracts
DDAF: *Direction Départementale de l'Agriculture et de la Forêt*; decentralised service of the Ministry of Agriculture at the NUTS 3 level
DRAF: *Direction Régionale de l'Agriculture et de la Forêt;* decentralised service of the Ministry of Agriculture at the NUTS 2 level
DIREN: *Direction Régionale de l'Environnement;* decentralised service of the Ministry of Environment at the NUTS 2 level
OGAF: *Opération Groupée d'Aménagement Foncier*; Equivalent to an integrated land management operation
OLAE: *Opérations Locales agri-environnementales*; Agri-environmental local operations
ONIC/ONIOL: *Office national interprofessionnel des Céréales/ Des Oléoprotéagineux*; Those institutes manage crops and CAP funding attributed to crops. They are the competent institutes to implement and pay rotational measure instead of the CNASEA.
PDRN: *Plan de développement rural national*; National Rural Development Programme
PHAE: *Prime herbagère Agro-environnementale*; The Grazing Agro-environmental Scheme has replaced in 2003 the grassland premium scheme (*i.e.* PMSEE).
PMSEE: *Prime au Maintien des Systèmes d'Elevage Extensif*; Grassland premium scheme (replaced in 2003 by the PHAE).

Germany:
GAK: Common Task “Improvement of Agricultural Structures and Costal Protection”
KULAP: *Kulturlandschaftsprogramm* / AEMs in Brandenburg
LUA: *Landesumweltamt* (Land environmental authority, NUTS 1)
LVL: *Landesamt für Verbraucherschutz und Landwirtschaft* (Land Authority for Consumer Protection and Agriculture,NUTS 1)
LVLF: *Landesamt für Verbraucherschutz, Landwirtschaft und Flurneuordnung* (Land Authority for Consumer Protection, Agriculture and Land Consolidation, NUTS 1)
MLUR: *Brandenburger Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Umweltschutz und Raumordnung* (Ministry of Agriculture, Environmental Protection and Regional Planning of Brandenburg, NUTS1)
MLUV: *Brandenburger Ministerium für Ländliche Entwicklung, Umwelt und Verbraucherschutz* (Ministry of Rural Development, Environment and Consumer Protection of Brandenburg, NUTS 1)

Ireland:
ESA: Environmental Sensitive Area
NHA: Natural Heritage Area
NPWS: National Parks and Wildlife Service
REPS: Rural Environment Protection Scheme
SAC: Special Area of Conservation
SPA: Special Protection Area

Italy:
AGEA: Agency for Agricultural Payments
AGREA: Regional Payment Agency of Emilia-Romagna (*Agenzia Regionale per le Erogazioni in Agricoltura*)
AVEPA: Veneto Region Agency for Agricultural Payments
CAA: Centre of Agricultural Assistance provides procedural assisstance to AGREA with processing applications
INEA: *Istituto Nazionale di Economia Agraria*
LIPU= Lega Italiana Protezione Uccelli
MIPAF= Ministry for Agriculture and Forest Policies

The Netherlands:
LNV: Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food
SAN: Subsidy Agricultural Nature Management
DLG: Governmental organisation/agency of LVN
AIG: Governmental organisation/agency of LVN
LASER: Governmental organisation/agency of LVN

UK:
CSS: Countryside Stewardship Scheme
DEFRA: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affaires
ELS: Entry-Level Stewardship
ERDP: English rural Development Programme
ESA: Environmentally Sensitive Area
ESS: Environmental Stewardship Scheme
HLS: Higher-Level Stewardship
NCG: National Consultation Groups
NSG: National Strategy Group
RCG: Regional Consultation Groups
RDS: Rural Development Service
RPG: Regional Programming Groups