

## ***INDICATIVE GUIDELINES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CAP STRATEGIC PLANS***

### ***Annex I***

#### ***Intervention Strategy***

The intervention strategy lays out the targets that the CAP Strategic Plan should achieve. Progress on the targets will be followed through result indicators. Interventions designed under each target shall ensure that this target is met. Interventions can fall under the following types of intervention:

##### **Direct Payment types of intervention**

- Basic Income Support for Sustainability (BISS)
- Complementary Redistributive Income Support for Sustainability (CRISS)
- Complementary Income Support for Young Farmers (CISYF)
- Schemes for the Climate and the Environment (Eco-Schemes)
- Coupled Support

##### **Sectoral types of intervention**

- Fruit & Vegetables
- Beekeeping
- Wine
- Hops
- Olive Oil and Table Olives
- Other Sectors – the rice, flex and hemp sector

##### **Rural Development types of intervention**

- Environment, climate and other management commitments
- Natural or other area-specific constraints
- Disadvantages resulting from mandatory requirements
- Investments
- Installation of young farmers and rural business start-up
- Risk management tools
- Cooperation
- Knowledge exchange and information

The CAP post 2020 offers the possibility to create operational programmes for sectors that have not yet benefited from such support. One of these sectors should be the rice sector, the importance of which should be stressed, as it is highly specialised and plays a crucial role in the water, management ensuring its availability for a longer period. It also has a high environmental value, because it reduces the contamination of groundwater and its salinity in the fields near the river mouths. Furthermore, it safeguards biodiversity and reduces the risk of floods as was also pertaining a historical, cultural and social value.

Therefore, the rice sector could benefit from the following interventions:

- investments in tangible and non-tangible assets to improve the use and management of water, including water saving and drainage;
- investments in tangible and non-tangible assets to prevent damage caused by adverse climatic events and promote the use of varieties and management practices adapted to changing climate conditions;
- investments in tangible and non-tangible assets to reduce waste production and improve the use and management of by-products and waste;
- investments in tangible and non-tangible assets to improve pest resilience;
- advisory services and technical assistance, in particular regarding climate change adaptation and mitigation;
- promotion, communication and marketing, including actions and activities aimed in particular at raising consumer awareness about the Union's quality schemes and the importance of healthy diets, and at the diversification of markets;
- setting up and/or topping up of mutual funds by producer organisations recognised under Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013;
- harvest and production insurance that contributes to safeguarding producers' incomes when there are losses as a result of natural disasters, adverse climatic events, diseases or pest infestations and at the same time ensuring that beneficiaries take necessary risk prevention measures.

For the eco-schemes to be introduced under Pillar I, aside from the interventions presented in the intervention strategy below, some overarching and innovative approaches could also be taken on board. One of them is a point system of different measures which can be used as an eco-scheme. Each measure would be allocated a specific number of points according to the extent to which the measure contributes to the specific goal. Farmers can voluntarily choose from this menu of measures, meaning they can select the measures that are most appropriate for the region they are active in, for the specific sector and for their business plan. Farmers get reimbursed on the basis of the amount of points they acquired by implementing the measures of their choice – the more points, the more support they get. In order to meet the ambition level of goals like climate and environment, a certain threshold has to be included in the menu so that the farmer does not only chose the easiest measurements.

### ***Specific objectives with their targets and interventions***

#### **Cross-cutting objective:**

***Fostering knowledge, innovation and digitalisation in agriculture and rural areas and encouraging their uptake***

**Target: Increase access to and the quality of advisory services**

**Indicator: R1 Enhancing performance through knowledge and innovation**

- **Intervention: Training for advisors**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development – knowledge exchange and information
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This intervention will train new advisors. The training shall focus first and foremost on farmers, in order to make sure that these farmers would be able to provide advice to fellow farmers themselves in future.
- **Eligibility conditions:** The eligible beneficiaries for support under this measure are:
  - Advice providers;
  - Authorities or bodies selected for the setting up;
  - Entities providing training for advisers.

The measure should benefit farmers, young farmers and other land managers, forest holders and SMEs operating in rural areas. Beneficiaries (in the sense of recipients of funds) shall provide evidence of appropriate resources in the form of qualified staff, having advisory experience and reliability with respect to the field of advice. In addition, the advisory service staff have to be trained regularly.

- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention would allow wider access to knowledge by training farmers to provide the necessary advice themselves.
- **Unit of support:** Eligible body
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:**

**Target: Strengthen, with the support of rural networks, the link between research, innovation and farmers**

Indicator: R2 Linking advice and knowledge systems

- **Intervention: Focus groups for farmers and researchers**
  - **Type of intervention:** Rural development – knowledge exchange and information
  - **Territorial scope:** National
  - **Specific design:** The focus groups should be a place for farmers and researchers to meet and discuss the implications of any ongoing and future research projects.
  - **Eligibility conditions:** The eligible beneficiaries for support under this measure are the entities or bodies that will provide knowledge transfer and/or information actions benefitting persons engaged in the agricultural, food and forestry sector, land managers, economic actors/SMEs operating in rural areas. The bodies organising the farm exchange are also eligible beneficiaries under this measure; they can be the rural networks and/or the providers of training wishing to organise the exchanges.
    - To be eligible under this measure, the beneficiaries shall provide evidence of the appropriate capacity of their staff in providing the knowledge transfer services. Therefore, they have to have the appropriate qualification and be regularly trained in order to undertake this task.
    - Eligible costs:
    - Cost of organising'
    - Cost of participation, including travel, accommodation, per diem, cost of replacing the farmer.
  - **Contribution to the target:** This intervention would help farmers to get more involved in the research projects and complement the research fuelled by their own ideas from agricultural practice.
  - **Unit of support:** Eligible body.
  - **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.
- 
- **Intervention: Enhancing innovations in agriculture/EIP-Agri**

- **Type of intervention:** Rural development – knowledge exchange and information
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** Support for setting up operational groups and carrying out an innovation project.
- **Eligibility conditions:** To fulfil specified selection criterion.
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention would support innovation in the agricultural sector.
- **Unit of support:** Costs incurred/unit cost.
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** National level

**Target: Increase the uptake of innovative solutions and technology in agriculture**

Indicator: R3 Digitising agriculture

- **Intervention: Short-term farmer exchanges**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development – knowledge exchange and information
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** Exchange schema to allow farmers to stay in another farm within the EU in order to learn from another farmer. The purpose is to enhance the exchange of knowledge and good practices and discover different ways of doing things. The content and objectives of the exchange should be defined in the RDP and should focus, in particular, on new technologies and innovative solutions. The duration as well as the content of the exchanges will be defined by Member States.
- **Eligibility conditions:** The eligible beneficiaries (in the sense of recipients of funds) for support under this measure are the entities or bodies that will provide knowledge transfer and/or information actions benefitting persons engaged in the agricultural, food and forestry sector, land managers, economic actors/SMEs operating in rural areas. The bodies organising the farm exchange are also eligible beneficiaries under this measure; they can be the rural networks and/or the providers of training wishing to organise the exchanges.
  - To be eligible under this measure, the beneficiaries shall provide evidence of the appropriate capacity of their staff to provide the knowledge transfer services. Therefore, they have to have the appropriate qualification and be regularly trained to undertake this task.
  - Eligible costs:
  - Cost of organising
  - Cost of participation, including travel, accommodation, per diem, cost of replacing the farmer
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention would aim at enhancing farmers' knowledge of different innovative solutions and thus encourage uptake.
- **Unit of support:** Eligible body
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

***(a) support viable farm income and resilience across the Union to enhance food security;***

**Related objectives in the fruit and vegetable sector:**

- (a) planning of production, adjusting production to demand, particularly in terms of quality and quantity, optimisation of production costs and returns on investments and stabilising producer prices; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (b), (c) and (i) of Article 6(1);
- (b) concentration of supply and the placing on the market of the products of the fruit and vegetables sector, including through direct marketing; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a) and (c) of Article 6(1);
- (c) research and development of sustainable production methods, including pest resilience, innovative practices boosting economic competitiveness and bolstering market developments; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (c) and (i) of Article 6(1) ;
- (i) crisis prevention and risk management, aimed at avoiding and dealing with crises on the fruit and vegetables markets; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (b) and (c) of Article 6 (1).

**Related objectives in the wine sector:**

- (b) improve performance of Union wine enterprises and their adaptation to market demands, as well as increase their competitiveness as regards the production and marketing of grapevine products, including energy savings, global energy efficiency and sustainable processes; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a), to (e), (g) and (h) of Article 6(1);
- (c) contribute to restoring the balance of supply and demand in the Union wine market in order to prevent market crises; that objective relates to the specific objective set out in point (a) of Article 6(1);
- (d) contribute to safeguarding Union wine producers' incomes where they incur losses as a consequence of natural disasters, adverse climatic events, animals, diseases or pest infestations; that objective relates to the objective set out in point (a) of Article 6(1);
- (e) increase the marketability and competitiveness of Union grapevine products, in particular by developing innovative products, processes and technologies, and by adding value at any stage of the supply chain, including an element of knowledge transfer; that objective relates to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (b), (c) and (i) of Article 6(1);
- (i) contribute to increasing resilience of producers against market fluctuations; that objective relates to the objectives set out in point (a) of Article 6(1).

### **Related objectives in the hops sector**

- (a) planning of production, adjusting production to demand, particularly in terms of quality and quantity; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (b) and (c) of Article 6(1);
- (b) concentration of supply and the placing on the market of the products of the hops sector, including through direct marketing; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a) and (c) of Article 6(1);
- (c) optimising production costs and returns on investments in response to environmental standards and stabilising producer prices; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a) and (c) of Article 6(1);
- (d) research and development of sustainable production methods, including pest resilience, innovative practices boosting economic competitiveness and bolstering market developments; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (c) and (i) of Article 6(1);

### **Related objectives in the olive oil and table olives sector**

- (a) reinforcing the organisation and management of production of olive oil and table olives; that objective relates to the specific objectives set out in points (a) and (b) of Article 6(1);
- (e) research and development of sustainable production methods, including pest resilience, innovative practices boosting economic competitiveness and bolstering market developments; that objective relates to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (c) and (i) of Article 6(1);

## **Non-admissible types of intervention: Eco-schemes**

### **Target: Improve agricultural income compared to the rest of the economy**

Indicator: R4 Linking income support to standards and good practices

- **Intervention: Basic income support for sustainability**
- **Type of intervention:** Direct payments
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** BISS aims to improve the income of farmers in a general manner, without being tied to any type of production or any type of farming. This approach ensures an overarching perspective.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Beneficiaries of BISS have to comply with the genuine farmer definition.
- **Contribution to the target:** BISS delivers on the target of improving agricultural income by adding to this revenue. This support is vital for some specific sectors that

would otherwise not be able to survive, such as the livestock sector. The support under this scheme is conditioned by compliance with the conditionality rules providing basic rules on environment and animal health.

- **Unit of support:** hectare
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level

### **Target: Improve support to smaller-than-average farms**

Indicator: R6 Redistribution to smaller farms

- **Intervention: Complementary redistributive payment**
- **Type of intervention:** Direct payments
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This intervention will dedicate part of direct payments (depending on the allocated envelope) to support smaller-than-average farms. In practice, this additional support will be paid to first hectares, which fall below the threshold of Member States' average farm size. The support can also be differentiated for different farm size categories.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Genuine farmer
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will redistribute a share of direct payments to smaller-than-average farms.
- **Unit of support:** hectare
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

### **Target: Improve the resilience of the agricultural sector**

Indicator: R5 Risk management

- **Intervention: Mutual funds**
- **Type of intervention:** Sectoral types of intervention – wine sector
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This intervention should compensate for losses caused by 'adverse climatic events, animal and plant diseases, pest infestation and environmental incidents'. The fund creates a financial reserve through annual farmer contributions that are regulated by each fund. If adverse events lead to production loss greater than the threshold of 20%, the fund compensates losses according to the rules under the CAP regulation. Production loss is compared to average production calculated based on preceding periods.
- **Eligibility conditions:** The beneficiaries of the support referred to in Article 48 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 shall be wine growers as defined in point (a) of Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 436/2009 or producers of the products referred to in Part II of Annex VII to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention helps to improve the agricultural sector's response to any imminent risk.
- **Unit of support:** holding

- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

- **Intervention: Harvest insurance**

- **Type of intervention:** Sectoral types of intervention – wine sector
- **Territorial scope:** national
- **Specific design:** This intervention aims to help safeguard farmers' incomes and cover market losses caused by natural disasters, climatic events, diseases or pest infestations. National authorities must adopt detailed rules on harvest insurance, especially to ensure that it does not distort competition on the insurance market.
- **Eligibility conditions:** The beneficiaries of the support referred to in Article 49 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 shall be wine growers as defined in point (a) of Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 436/2009. Wine growers applying for the support shall make their insurance policy available to the national authorities in order to allow the Member States to comply with the condition laid down in Article 49(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.

Member States may decide to pay the support referred to in Article 49(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 through insurance companies as intermediaries provided that: (a) the conditions laid down in Article 49(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 are respected; 15.7.2016 EN Official Journal of the European Union L 190/11 (b) the amount of the support is transferred in full to the producer; (c) the insurance company pays the support to the producer either in advance, through a reduction of the insurance premium, or through a bank or a postal transfer within 15 days after receiving the payment from the Member State. The use of intermediaries shall be such as not to distort competitive conditions on the insurance market.

- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention helps to improve the agricultural sector's response to any imminent risk.
- **Unit of support:** Eligible body.
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

- **Intervention: Income stabilisation tools**

- **Type of intervention:** Rural development – Risk management tools
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This intervention provides for a mutual fund that compensates for less than 70% of income losses when the actual loss is greater than a 20 % decrease compared to a computed historical income. Under this provision, income is defined as 'the sum of revenues the farmer receives from the market, including any form of public support, deducting input costs' (Regulation EU 2017/2393). The rationale for such funds is to create a financial reserve, via annual farmer contributions, to compensate farmers in the event of an adverse event resulting in income losses.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Farmer
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention helps to offset risks in the agriculture sector.
- **Unit of support:** holding
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level

- **Intervention: Mutual funds**

- **Type of intervention:** Rural development – Risk management tools



- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This intervention should compensate for losses due to ‘adverse climatic events, animal and plant diseases, pest infestation and environmental incidents’. The fund creates a financial reserve through annual farmer contributions that are regulated by each fund. If adverse events lead to a production loss that exceeds the threshold of 20%, the fund compensates losses according to the rules under the CAP regulation. The production loss is compared to an average production calculated based on the preceding periods. The rationale for mutual funds is to deal with risks that individual farmers are unable to cope with. These risks should not be too systemic in that the pool of farmers in the mutual fund is diverse enough to manage without bankrupting the fund. Large insurance companies would, for example, be able to manage and transfer more systemic risks to bigger pools of farmers.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Farmer.
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention helps to improve the agricultural sector’s response to any imminent risk.
- **Unit of support:** Eligible body.
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.
  
- **Intervention: Combatting beehive invaders**
- **Type of intervention:** Sectoral types of intervention – beekeeping sector
- **Specific design:** Application of an integrated system of hive protection which treats hives using means, medication and disinfectants, including tools for monitoring varroosis. For a timely and effective medical intervention, it is important to support the monitoring process of the real situation at the sites of the hives.
- **Eligibility conditions:** beekeeper
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention helps to decrease the risk of varroosis in the beekeeping sector.
- **Unit of support:** holding
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

**Target: Increase support to viable farms in areas with specific needs**

Indicator: R7 Enhanced support to farms in areas with specific needs

- **Intervention: Compensatory allowances** (one single measure for all three categories of ANCs)
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Natural or other area-specific constraints
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This measure aims to provide satisfactory income opportunities for the long term. Furthermore, it aims to maintain agriculture, to conserve unique landscapes and habitats and to boost settlement and infrastructure in less-favoured agricultural areas to maintain them for future generations.
- **Eligibility conditions:** at least 2 ha of agricultural land within the area designated as an area with natural constraints; calculation of payments based on the “difficulty index” which consists of a productivity index of agricultural area, a climate index, sea level, isolation of holding, accessibility of holding, length of roads that have to be maintained,

maintenance of electricity pylons, existence of traditional pastoralism, slope and amount of small-scale plots of land;

- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention support the ANC's which in turn help to preserve habitats and typical management structures in these areas and prevent land abandonment.
- **Unit of support: hectare** (different calculation of payments for livestock owners (>0,3 LU/ha) and non-livestock owners (<0,3 LU/ha) and decreasing payment per eligible ha with 0 €/ha for 71 ha onwards)
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

***(b) enhance market orientation and increase competitiveness, including greater focus on research, technology and digitalisation;***

**Related objectives in the fruit and vegetable sector:**

- (a) planning of production, adjusting production to demand, particularly in terms of quality and quantity, optimisation of production costs and returns on investments and stabilising producer prices; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (b), (c) and (i) of Article 6(1);
- (f) boosting products' commercial value and quality, including improving product quality and developing products with a protected designation of origin, with a protected geographical indication or covered by a national quality schemes; those objectives relate to the specific objective set out in point (b) of Article 6(1);
- (g) promotion and marketing of the products of the fruit and vegetables sector, whether in a fresh or processed form; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (b) and (c) of Article 6(1);
- (i) crisis prevention and risk management, aimed at avoiding and dealing with crises on the fruit and vegetables markets; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (b) and (c) of Article 6 (1).

### **Related objectives in the wine sector:**

- (a) improve competitiveness of Union wine producers including contributing to improvement of sustainable production systems and reduction of environmental impact of the Union wine sector; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (b) to (f) and (h) of Article 6(1);
- (e) increase the marketability and competitiveness of Union grapevine products, in particular by developing innovative products, processes and technologies, and by adding value at any stage of the supply chain, including an element of knowledge transfer; that objective relates to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (b), (c) and (i) of Article 6(1);
- (g) contribute to increasing consumer awareness about responsible consumption of wine and about Union quality schemes for wine; that objective relates to the specific objectives set out in points (b) and (i) of Article 6(1);
- (h) improve competitiveness of Union grapevine products in third countries; that objective relates to the objectives set out in points (b) and (h) of Article 6(1);

### **Related objectives in the hops sector**

- (a) planning of production, adjusting production to demand, particularly in terms of quality and quantity; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (b) and (c) of Article 6(1);

### **Related objectives in the olive oil and table olives sector**

- (a) reinforcing the organisation and management of production of olive oil and table olives; that objective relates to the specific objectives set out in points (a) and (b) of Article 6(1);

## **Non-admissible types of intervention: Eco-schemes**

### **Target: Increase the competitiveness of the agricultural sector**

Indicator: R8 Targeting farms in sectors in difficulties

- **Intervention: Voluntary coupled support**
- **Type of intervention:** Direct payments
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This intervention provides targeted aid to a specific agricultural sector or sub-sector that is undergoing difficulties. The coupled support aims to prevent the escalation of these difficulties, which could trigger the abandonment of production and could affect other parts of the supply chain or associated markets. Member States may decide to link a limited amount of income support payments to certain sectors or products. However, this is subject to various conditions and to strict limits in order to

mitigate the risk of market distortion. The sectors and products to be targeted will be identified in the SWOT analysis of the CAP Strategic Plan.

- **Eligibility conditions:** Genuine farmer
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will ensure that sectors in difficulties can continue to produce.
- **Unit of support:** Production unit
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.
  
- **Intervention: Promotion**
- **Type of intervention:** Sectoral types of intervention – wine sector
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This intervention shall consist of information for consumers in Member States on the responsible consumption of wine and the risks associated with harmful alcohol consumption. It will also inform consumers of the Union scheme of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications in relation to the specific quality, reputation or other characteristics of wine due to its particular geographical environment or origin.

The information activities referred to in paragraph 1 may be carried out through information campaigns and through participation in events, fairs and exhibitions of national or Union importance.

The information disseminated shall be based on the intrinsic qualities of wine or its characteristics and shall not be brand-oriented or encourage the consumption of wine on the grounds of its specific origin. However, the origin of a wine may be indicated as part of the information activity.

All information concerning the effects of wine consumption on health and behaviour shall be based on generally accepted scientific data and shall be compatible with the approach of the national authority responsible for public health in the Member State where the operations are carried out.

- **Eligibility conditions:** The beneficiaries of the support referred to in Article 45 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 shall be professional organisations, wine producer organisations, associations of wine producer organisations, temporary or permanent associations of two or more producers, inter-branch organisations or, where a Member State decides so, bodies governed by public law within the meaning of Article 1(9) of Directive 2004/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (1).

Private companies may be beneficiaries of the measure referred to in point (b) of Article 45(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.

Member States shall not make a body governed by public law the sole beneficiary of the support.

Member States shall lay down rules setting out the eligible actions and their respective eligible costs. Those rules shall be designed to ensure that the objectives of the schemes as laid down in Article 45 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 are met.

- **Contribution to the target:** Promotion activities are needed to complement the quality policy; they help to boost the reputation of the products, access to profitable markets and secure the sector's position.
- **Unit of support:** Producer organisation as defined by Article 152 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 or Association of Producer Organisations as defined by Article 156 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.

- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.
- **Intervention: Promotion**
- **Type of intervention:** Sectoral types of intervention – olive oil sector
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** Measures aimed at promoting olive oil in new consuming countries, strengthening existing markets and further disseminating information on the health benefits of olive oil.
- **Eligibility conditions:** POs, APOs
- **Contribution to the target:** Promotion activities help to boost the reputation of the products, access to profitable markets and secure the sector's position.
- **Unit of support:** Producer organisation as defined by Article 152 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 or Association of Producer Organisations as defined by Article 156 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

**Target: Increase the use of digital technology and innovation in the agricultural sector**

Indicator: R9 Farm modernisation

- **Intervention: Investments**
- **Type of intervention:** Sectoral types of intervention – wine sector
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** Only the costs of the following actions shall be eligible for support: (a) the construction, acquisition, leasing, or improvement of immovable property; (b) the purchase or lease-purchase of new machinery and equipment up to the market value of the asset; (c) general costs linked to expenditure referred to in points (a), and (b), in particular architect, engineer and consultation fees as well as feasibility studies; (d) the acquisition or development of computer software and acquisition of patents, licences and copyrights and the registration of collective marks. The feasibility studies referred to in point (c) of the first subparagraph shall remain eligible expenditure even where, based on their results, no expenditure under points (a) and (b) of that subparagraph is made.
- **Eligibility conditions:** The beneficiaries of the support referred to in Article 50 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 shall be wine enterprises producing or marketing the products referred to in Part II of Annex VII to that Regulation, wine producer organisations, associations of two or more producers or interbranch organisations.
- **Contribution to the target:** Supporting investments means working towards a modern, competitive sector, with positive effects on sectors other than agriculture, in line with the economic growth and job creation strategy.
- **Unit of support:** holding
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.
- **Intervention: Structuring the sector**

- **Type of intervention:** Sectoral types of intervention – olive oil sector
- **Territorial scope:** National/EU
- **Specific design:** Measures aimed at helping farmers to pool resources in order to enhance their capability to place on the market high-value products with increased marketability.
- **Eligibility conditions:** POs, APOs
- **Contribution to the target:** Pooling resources is of the utmost importance. Indeed, it helps to build a proper infrastructure for innovative technologies and to disseminate and apply new appliances in rural areas.
- **Unit of support:** Producer organisation as defined by Article 152 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 or Association of Producer Organisations as defined by Article 156 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

***(c) improve the farmers' position in the value chain;***

**Related objectives in the fruit and vegetable sector:**

- (a) planning of production, adjusting production to demand, particularly in terms of quality and quantity, optimisation of production costs and returns on investments and stabilising producer prices; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (b), (c) and (i) of Article 6(1);
- (b) concentration of supply and the placing on the market of the products of the fruit and vegetables sector, including through direct marketing; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a) and (c) of Article 6(1);
- (c) research and development of sustainable production methods, including pest resilience, innovative practices boosting economic competitiveness and bolstering market developments; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (c) and (i) of Article 6(1) ;
- (g) promotion and marketing of the products of the fruit and vegetables sector, whether in a fresh or processed form; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (b) and (c) of Article 6(1);
- (i) crisis prevention and risk management, aimed at avoiding and dealing with crises on the fruit and vegetables markets; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (b) and (c) of Article 6 (1).

**Related objectives in the wine sector:**

- (a) improve competitiveness of Union wine producers including contributing to improvement of sustainable production systems and reduction of environmental impact of the Union wine sector; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (b) to (f) and (h) of Article 6(1);
- (b) improve performance of Union wine enterprises and their adaptation to market demands, as well as increase their competitiveness as regards the production and marketing of grapevine products, including energy savings, global energy efficiency and sustainable processes; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (e), (g) and (h) of Article 6(1);
- (e) increase the marketability and competitiveness of Union grapevine products, in particular by developing innovative products, processes and technologies, and by adding value at any stage of the supply chain, including an element of knowledge transfer; that objective relates to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (b), (c) and (i) of Article 6(1);

**Related objectives in the hops sector**

- (a) planning of production, adjusting production to demand, particularly in terms of quality and quantity; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (b) and (c) of Article 6(1);
- (b) concentration of supply and the placing on the market of the products of the hops sector, including through direct marketing; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a) and (c) of Article 6(1);
- (c) optimising production costs and returns on investments in response to environmental standards and stabilising producer prices; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a) and (c) of Article 6(1);
- (d) research and development of sustainable production methods, including pest resilience, innovative practices boosting economic competitiveness and bolstering market developments; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (c) and (i) of Article 6(1);

**Related objectives in the olive oil and table olives sector**

- (b) improvement of medium and long term competitiveness of the olive oil and table olives sector, in particular through modernisation; that objective relate to the specific objective set out in point (c) of Article 6(1);
- (e) research and development of sustainable production methods, including pest resilience, innovative practices boosting economic competitiveness and bolstering market developments; that objective relates to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (c) and (i) of Article 6(1);

## **Non-admissible types of intervention: Eco-schemes**

### **Target: Promote rebalancing the bargaining power in the food supply chain**

Indicator: R10 Better supply chain organisation

- **Intervention: Improvement of marketing**
- **Type of intervention:** Sectoral type of intervention – fruit and vegetables sector
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** One of the goals of POs is to reinforce the economic power of their members by concentrating supply. This gives a wider variety of products to customers who ask for partners to be able to provide substantial volumes, all year round, with homogeneous quality. The PO can integrate certain downstream functions in a process of permanent innovation. They define and coordinate the corporate strategy.  
Main actions:
  - Storage investments, qualitative sorting;
  - Promotion;
  - Participation in trade shows;
  - Market studies;
  - Establishment and development of brands;
  - Acquisitions of stakes in a company.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Producer organisation as defined by Article 152 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 or Association of Producer Organisations as defined by Article 156 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013
- **Contribution to the target:** By supporting marketing, producer organisations help to cement their position in the food supply chain.
- **Unit of support:** POs/APOs
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.
  
- **Intervention: Transparency/traceability**
- **Type of intervention: Sectoral types of intervention – olive oil sector**
- **Territorial scope:** National/EU
- **Specific design:** Measures aimed at facilitating the traceability of olive oils, through digitalised and simplified procedures allowing for the aggregation of data.
- **Eligibility conditions:** POs, APOs
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention promotes market transparency and uniform rules for all actors in the food supply chain.
- **Unit of support:** Producer organisation as defined by Article 152 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 or Association of Producer Organisations as defined by Article 156 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level

### **Target: Promote cooperatives and producer organisations**



Indicator: R11 Concentration of supply

- **Intervention: Knowledge and production planning**
- **Type of intervention:** Sectoral type of intervention – fruit and vegetables sector
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** Knowledge and production planning makes it possible to direct and adapt production to the markets' requests, to produce a high-quality and abundant supply of products at competitive prices and in line with market demand. Production planning is the cornerstone of POs' activities; it helps to adapt supply to demand, to plan activities and to contribute to a better negotiation of trade agreements.

Main actions under this intervention:

- Varietal renewals according to the PO's directives, as dictated by market developments;
  - Production knowledge tools;
  - Orchard inventories (species, varieties) for prior knowledge of the production environment and methods in order to better plan what there will be to sell;
  - Quantitative and qualitative crop forecasts;
  - Storage capacities to respond to market requests;
  - Technical tools to secure production: tunnels, anti-hail nets, antifreeze solutions, greenhouse improvement.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Producer organisation as defined by Article 152 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 or Association of Producer Organisations as defined by Article 156 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013
  - **Contribution to the target:** This intervention helps to adapt the producer organisation to the market needs.
  - **Unit of support:** POs/APOs
  - **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

- **Intervention: Improvement or the maintenance of a high level of quality**
- **Type of intervention:** Sectoral type of intervention – fruit and vegetables sector
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** Quality and services provided are the main features that set European production, which is competing with countries selling at low prices and with standardised production, apart from other countries.

Improving the quality of products makes it possible to gain a competitive advantage on the market and to secure a better economic positioning.

However, quality is expensive and it implies costly material and immaterial investments.

Main actions:

- Investments: cold storage, qualitative sorting, tunnels, anti-hail nets, green pruning, irrigation, bleaching of greenhouses, etc.
- Integrated production and organic farming;
- Technical agricultural advice;
- Setting up quality standards (GlobalGap);

- Official quality label (European and/or national ones), organic certification approaches;
- Expert quality and residue analyses;
- Product traceability systems.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Producer organisation as defined by Article 152 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 or Association of Producer Organisations as defined by Article 156 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will help producer organisations to maintain and improve the high quality of their produce.
- **Unit of support:** POs/APOs
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

***(d) contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as sustainable energy;***

**Related objectives in the fruit and vegetable sector:**

(e) contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, as set out in point (d) of Article 6(1);

**Related objectives in the wine sector:**

(a) improve competitiveness of Union wine producers including contributing to improvement of sustainable production systems and reduction of environmental impact of the Union wine sector; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (b) to (f) and (h) of Article 6(1);

(b) improve performance of Union wine enterprises and their adaptation to market demands, as well as increase their competitiveness as regards the production and marketing of grapevine products, including energy savings, global energy efficiency and sustainable processes; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a), to (e), (g) and (h) of Article 6(1);

(f) use of wine making by-products for industrial and energy purposes ensuring the quality of Union wine while protecting the environment; that objective relates to the specific objectives set out in points (d) and (e) of Article 6(1);

**Related objectives in the hops sector**

(f) contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, as set out in point (d) of Article 6(1).

**Related objectives in the olive oil and table olives sector**

(c) reduction of environmental impact of and contribution to climate action through olive cultivation; that objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (d) and (e) of Article 6(1);

## **Non-admissible types of intervention: none**

### **Target: Boost the use of practices to mitigate and adapt to climate change**

Indicator: R12 Adaptation to climate change

#### Intervention:

- **Intervention: Use of digital tools and smart machines in farming – precision farming**
- **Type of intervention:** Direct payments – eco-scheme
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** The support under this intervention would be dedicated to those farmers who use digital technology to limit the inputs on their fields. This would include the use of satellite imagery to target areas where the inputs are actually needed, the use of precision technology when applying fertilisers on the field, etc. This intervention could also be tailored to the needs of smaller farmers with limited access to technology and could be designed as a collective scheme.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Genuine farmer. The eligibility criteria can be further specified based on national criteria. A genuine farmer can be eligible for support if he or she uses either a certified application developed for precision farming, machinery specified through an eligibility list or an internet portal that allows them to use satellite data, such as data from SENTINEL 2 or datasets from LPIS. The eligibility criteria should also specify the minimum percentage of land on which the farmer should use this technology in order to be eligible.
- **Contribution to the target:** Through precision farming, agricultural operations will be reduced and thus the emissions from agricultural machinery would also decrease.
- **Unit of support:** hectare
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.
  
- **Intervention: Nutrients and PPP management**
- **Type of intervention:** Direct payments – eco-scheme
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This intervention should be aimed at those farmers who apply fertilisers and PPPs at the most conducive points in time on their land. A ban should be set for certain periods and on certain plots of land. Alternatively, this intervention could also support the use of the nutrient management application as developed by the European Commission.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Genuine farmer.
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention would help to decrease the use of nutrients and fertilisers in agriculture and thus decrease the use of agricultural machinery.
- **Unit of support:** hectare
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

## **Target: Reduce emissions in the livestock sector**

Indicator: R13 Reducing emissions in the livestock sector

- **Intervention: Surface-near spreading of liquid farm manure**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Environment, climate and other management commitments
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This measure aims to reduce agricultural air pollutants (ammonia) and odour emissions. Surface-near spreading also reduces nitrous oxide and nutrient losses, which both lead to a reduction in mineral fertiliser purchases.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Only for liquid manure, slurry or (certified) liquid biogas manure; machines that place the manure directly on or in the ground (perhaps a different rate of subsidies for each technique); minimum output quantity referred to the total quantity of applied liquid manure; field-based records on type of manure, quantity and time; perhaps different levels of support for arable land and (intensive) grassland.
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will reduce agricultural ammonia emissions.
- **Unit of support:** m<sup>3</sup> with a maximum amount of m<sup>3</sup> per ha.
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

## **Target: Promote practices to enhance carbon storage in the agricultural and forestry sector**

Indicator: R14 Carbon storage in soil and biomass

- **Intervention: Carbon farming scheme**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Environment, climate and other management commitments
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This intervention would reward those farmers that participate in carbon sequestration practices, such as afforestation, carbon capture and storage, wetland restoration, preserving permanent grasslands, etc. This intervention would link the demand for carbon sequestration (demand from sectors that produce emissions, such as the car industry, energy producers etc.) to the supply provided by the agricultural and forestry sector. It would also ensure that farmers benefit from delivering this public good from the private sector on the market place for carbon. The amount of carbon sequestered as well as the amount of carbon emissions would be verified by an independent body.
- **Eligibility conditions:** The eligible beneficiary for this intervention would be an advisory body or a national authority capable of creating and managing the carbon market place.
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will support carbon storage in permanent grassland.
- **Unit of support:** Eligible body
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

**Target: Prevent land abandonment through afforestation**

Indicator: R17 Afforested land

Intervention:

- **Intervention: Afforestation**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Environment, climate and other management commitments
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This intervention would support farmers and foresters that transform part of their land into woodland or afforest former forest land. The beneficiary would have to describe the environmental and climatic conditions of the areas in which afforestation is foreseen, including hydrological conditions and would have to identify the species to be planted.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Farmer/forester owner. The eligible costs would be the support for afforestation/creation of woodland, the establishment of a cost and maintenance/income foregone premium per ha.
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will increase the amount of afforested land in the EU.
- **Unit of support:** hectare/holding
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

**Target: Enhance the use and the production of biomass from agriculture and forestry in sustainable energy**

Indicator: R15 Green energy from agriculture and forestry

- **Intervention: Support for renewable energies derived from biomaterials**
- **Type of intervention:** Direct payments – eco-schemes
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This intervention would support farmers that use renewable energy in their production. The intervention could support renewable energy from these sources:
  - Solar energy;
  - Wind energy;
  - Thermal energy;
  - Energy from biomass - anaerobic digestion from livestock effluents, co-products, organic waste, green waste, agro-food waste, etc.;
  - Production of energy from biofuels.

There is potential to implement this intervention as a collective scheme.

- **Eligibility conditions:** Genuine farmer. In order to be eligible for support, the genuine farmer would have to prove that he/she uses renewable energy in production.
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will increase the use of renewable energy sources in agriculture.
- **Unit of support:** holding

- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

**Target: Promote the efficient use of energy in agriculture and energy savings**

Indicator: R16 Enhance energy efficiency

- **Intervention: Advice on energy efficiency**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development – Knowledge exchange and information
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This intervention would support those advisory bodies that provide advice and support on how to reduce the consumption of energy on a farm. This would entail preparing an energy efficiency programme on behalf of the advisory body (in the form of a brochure for example) and then consulting the farmer and providing them with advice based directly on the situation at the farm. The advisor would then also visit the farm and give advice on the possible concrete solutions to reduce energy costs. The farmer could then also declare their participation in this scheme and the solutions that they were provided with if they chose to invest in any of the energy efficiency measures and benefit from Pillar II schemes.
- **Eligibility conditions:** The eligible beneficiaries (in the sense of recipients of funds) for support under this measure are the entities or bodies that will provide knowledge transfer and/or information actions to benefit those engaged in the agricultural, food and forestry sector, land managers, economic actors/SMEs operating in rural areas. The bodies organising the farm exchange are also eligible beneficiaries under this measure; they can be the rural networks and/or the providers of training schemes wishing to organise the exchanges.
  - To be eligible under this measure the beneficiaries shall provide evidence of the appropriate capacity of their staff in providing knowledge transfer services. Therefore, they must have the appropriate qualification and be trained regularly to undertake this task.
  - Eligible costs:
  - Organisation costs;
  - Cost of participation, including travel, accommodation, per diem, cost of replacing the farmer.
- **Contribution to the target:** Through advisory services, this intervention will incentivise farmers to efficiently use energy.
- **Unit of support:** hectare/holding
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

***(e) foster sustainable development and efficient management of natural resources such as water, soil and air;***

**Related objectives in the fruit and vegetable sector:**

(d) developing, implementing and promoting methods of production respectful of the environment, environmentally sound cultivation practices and production techniques, sustainable use of natural resources in particular protection of water, soil, air, biodiversity and other natural resources; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (e) and (f) of Article 6(1);

#### **Related objectives in the wine sector:**

- (a) improve competitiveness of Union wine producers including contributing to improvement of sustainable production systems and reduction of environmental impact of the Union wine sector; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (b) to (f) and (h) of Article 6(1);
- (b) improve performance of Union wine enterprises and their adaptation to market demands, as well as increase their competitiveness as regards the production and marketing of grapevine products, including energy savings, global energy efficiency and sustainable processes; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (e), (g) and (h) of Article 6(1);
- (f) use of wine making by-products for industrial and energy purposes ensuring the quality of Union wine while protecting the environment; that objective relates to the specific objectives set out in points (d) and (e) of Article 6(1);

#### **Related objectives in the hops sector**

- (e) promoting, developing and implementing methods of production respectful of the environment, environmentally sound cultivation practices and production techniques, sustainable use of natural resources in particular protection of water, soil and other natural resources; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (e) and (f) of Article 6(1);

#### **Related objectives in the olive oil and table olives sector**

- (c) reduction of environmental impact of and contribution to climate action through olive cultivation; that objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (d) and (e) of Article 6(1);

#### **Non-admissible types of intervention: none**

#### **Target: Enhance protection of water quality in water bodies**

Indicator: R20 Protecting water quality

- **Intervention:** Preventative surface water protection on arable land
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Environment, climate and other management commitments
- **Territorial scope:** Regional
- **Specific design:** This measure aims to reduce soil erosion and the input of nutrients (especially phosphorus) into endangered or polluted surface waters by installing water protection strips. Furthermore, this measure significantly contributes to biodiversity because many animals in the agricultural environment can use the installed strips as a source of food and place of retreat.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Farmer
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will preserve the quality of water bodies by preventing nutrient run-off.

- **Unit of support: hectare**
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** Implemented only at regional level because there are only specific areas that need this type of protection.
  
- **Intervention: Preventive groundwater protection**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Environment, climate and other management commitments
- **Territorial scope:** Regional
- **Specific design:** This measure aims to reduce the pollution of groundwater in nitrate-contaminated or –endangered areas through the implementation of soil-conserving cultivation of agricultural land. Furthermore, the measure is connected with obligatory training sessions and further education on the link between fertilisation and nutrient pollution in water bodies. This mandatory further education also makes use of soil samples to make farmers aware of the issue of groundwater protection.
- **Eligibility conditions:**  
Farmers with arable land: at least 2 ha of arable land in designated *preventive ground water protection area*; reduced fertilisation, extended period without nitrogen fertilisation, documentation, education, soil samples; in some areas additionally reduced pesticide use and no longer ploughing grassland.
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will preserve the quality of water bodies by preventing nutrient run-off.
- **Unit of support:** hectare, with different payments for grassland and arable land.
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.
  
- **Intervention: Management of arable areas particularly those threatened by leaching**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Environment, climate and other management commitments
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This measure aims to reduce the leaching of nutrients into groundwater or surface waters by abandoning agricultural use at sites that are at risk of leaching. In addition, this measure contributes to biodiversity because set-aside arable land serves as a source of food and place of retreat for many animal species.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Farmer with at least 2 ha of arable land; establishing permanent green coverage on areas threatened by leaching (based on a specific arable land index); no longer using nitrogen fertilisers and pesticides on these areas; yearly cultivation; no pasture.
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will preserve the quality of water bodies by preventing nutrient run-off.
- **Unit of support:** hectare
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** Implemented only at regional level because there are only specific areas that need this kind of protection



## **Target: Improve water management in agriculture**

Indicator: R22 Sustainable water use

- **Intervention: Sustainable investments in irrigation**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Investments
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This intervention would support investments in irrigation which would be consistent with the achievement of good status of water bodies as laid down in Article 4(1) of Directive 2000/60/EC and which would not affect water bodies whose status has been defined as less than good in the relevant river basin management plan. Amongst those investments eligible for support could be: switching to more efficient irrigation systems, modernisation and construction of irrigation water distribution infrastructure and more. This intervention could also be put forward as a collective scheme.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Farmer or farmers' cooperatives, upon providing proof that the investment in irrigation would indeed comply with the conditions mentioned above.
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will improve water management by supporting sustainable practices.
- **Unit of support:** holding
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level

## **Target: Improve soil management in agriculture**

Indicator: R18 Improving soils

- **Intervention: Putting more organic matter in the soil**
  - **Type of intervention:** Direct payments – eco-scheme
  - **Territorial scope:** National
  - **Specific design:** This intervention would support those farmers that incorporate organic matter into soil. This organic matter can come from livestock production, from recycled compost originating from urban areas or through incorporating green crops in soil. This intervention should set the dose of organic matter to be incorporated in soil and the minimum percentage of holding area to be covered by this intervention. This intervention could also support farmers who depend on straw in livestock farming, either directly or via agreements/exchanges with other farmers (a measure that avoids cutting straw and thus allows for the return of organic matter).
  - **Eligibility conditions:** Genuine farmer
  - **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will increase the amount of organic matter in soil and support sustainable soil management.
  - **Unit of support:** hectare/holding
  - **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level
- 
- **Intervention: Management and prevention of erosion**
  - **Type of intervention:** Direct payments – eco-scheme
  - **Territorial scope:** National

- **Specific design:** This intervention should support those farmers that follow management practices that lower the risk of erosion. This intervention would set simple measures to limit erosion, such as the composition of crops on fields and favouring erosion-limiting crops (such as fascine, miscanthus, inter-mound potatoes or other mound crops), limited use of machinery and limited tillage.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Genuine farmer. The genuine farmers eligible for this support would practice this intervention on plots with soil erosion risk, as delimited in the LPIS.
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention would help to limit erosion in areas most prone to erosion.
- **Unit of support:** hectare
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:**
  
- **Intervention: Providing extra field coverage using catch crops**
- **Type of intervention:** Direct payments – eco-scheme
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This intervention would support farmers who go beyond the obligation set by the conditionality rules on minimum soil cover.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Genuine farmer
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will improve soil management by promoting catch crops.
- **Unit of support:** hectare/holding
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level
  
- **Intervention: Direct seeding and seeding on mulch**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Environment, climate and other management commitments
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** The measure aims to reduce soil erosion by eliminating the need for tillage and soil loosening. In addition, the measure contributes to reducing the amount of inputs (especially nutrients) entering water bodies and helps climate protection through the accumulation of humus in arable land.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Farmers with at least 2 ha arable land; erosion-endangered crops (e.g. maize, sugar beet, potato, soy, sunflower, field beans, millet, vegetables and strawberries) as follow-up after intermediate crops; turning tillage by using a plough is not allowed;
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will help decrease soil erosion.
- **Unit of support:** hectare
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.
  
- **Intervention: Erosion protection in vineyards and in fruit and hops cultivation**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Environment, climate and other management commitments

- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This measure aims to protect soil from erosion caused by wind and water by covering machine tracks with extensive vegetation. Furthermore, it helps to avoid/reduce potential material input (especially nutrients) into groundwater and surface water, promotes carbon conservation and sequestration in the soil and promotes soil fertility.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Farmers with at least 0.5 ha; yearly, coverage of machine tracks with extensive vegetation in vineyards, areas under fruits and hops cultivation or at the very least winter-greening of hops and vines where there is a <25% slope gradient; for fruits and vineyards this vegetation should at least include some robust species; documentation
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will help to reduce soil erosion.
- **Unit of support: hectare** (different amounts according to the features and the gradient of the area)
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

### **Target: Promote the sustainable use of nutrients in agriculture**

Indicator: R21 Sustainable nutrient management

- **Intervention: Green manure on arable land/intermediate crops**
  - **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Environment, climate and other management commitments
  - **Territorial scope:** National
  - **Specific design:** This measure significantly contributes to water protection by reducing the input of nutrients into ground and surface water. In addition, the measure contributes to the reduction of soil erosion, promotes the formation of humus and supports climate change adaptation by the increase of organic matter in the soil. Furthermore, arable land under this measure provides protection and areas of retreat for animals and plants in the agricultural environment.
  - **Eligibility conditions:** Farmers with at least 2 ha of arable land; establishing yearly, area-wide greening of arable land (min. 10% of arable land) according to different periods (six different variants); no longer using nitrogen fertilisers and pesticides in intermediate crops; no soil tillage in intermediate crops, only 'mechanical' removal at the end of the chosen greening period.
  - **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will reduce the use of nutrients in agriculture.
  - **Unit of support:** hectare
  - **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.
- 
- **Intervention: Green manure on arable land**
  - **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Environment, climate and other management commitments
  - **Territorial scope:** National

- **Specific design:** This measure aims to improve water protection by reducing the input of material (especially nutrients) into ground and surface water. Soil erosion in particular is reduced due to the year-round area-wide greening of arable land. In addition the measure contributes to the formation of humus and climate protection by increasing the organic matter in the soil.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Farmers with at least 2 ha of arable land; area-wide greening (min. 85% of arable land); max. period without greening of 50 days; documentation; no longer using nitrogen fertilisers and pesticides in intermediate crops; no soil tillage in intermediate crops, only 'mechanical' removal at the end of chosen greening period.
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will reduce the use of nutrients in agriculture.
- **Unit of support:** hectare
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

### **Target: Reduce air pollution stemming from agriculture**

Indicator: R19 Improving air quality

- **Intervention: Improve animal diets to limit methane emissions**
- **Type of intervention:** Direct payments – eco-scheme
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This intervention would support farmers who use specialised feed that has the proven effect of limiting methane emissions in bovine animals.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Genuine farmer. Declaration of the receipts for acquiring the feed in order to be eligible.
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will reduce the emissions stemming from agriculture.
- **Unit of support:** animal head
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

### **Target: Promote investments with environmental performance**

Indicator: R23 Environment/climate-related performance through investment

- **Intervention: Actions in favour of the environment**
- **Type of intervention:** Sectoral type of intervention – fruit and vegetables sector
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** The producers and their organisations must fight against diseases and pests that affect the quality and productivity of their crops, while also striving to preserve their environment. Climate change is the main reason behind the development of certain diseases. In parallel, resistance develops.  
  
Green actions majorly help to improve the environmental performance of POs and the production sector as a whole.
- **Main actions:**
  - Integrated production, an integrated protection action that takes priority, provided by each Member State;

- Organic production;
  - Reduction of the use of pesticides, no waste water and energy management (with compulsory results), control systems;
  - Respect for biodiversity: protection of fauna, nesting boxes, perch for birds of prey, nests with titmice, composite hedges, bats, etc.;
  - Drawing up data sheets;
  - Innovative precision machinery (agricultural spraying equipment, manure spreaders, etc.);
  - Hives for pollination;
  - Biodegradable plastics;
  - Solarisation;
  - Seedlings grafted for tomatoes, aubergines and peppers;
  - Reduction in greenhouse gases (new refrigerating fluids);
  - Common management of waste.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Producer organisation as defined by Article 152 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 or Association of Producer Organisations as defined by Article 156 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.
  - **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will increase the uptake of environmental measures in the fruit and vegetables sector.
  - **Unit of support:** hectare/holding
  - **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

### **Target: Promote environmental performance through knowledge exchange**

Indicator: R24 Environment/climate-related performance through knowledge

- **Intervention: Webinars for farmers**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development – Knowledge exchange and information
 

**Specific design:** This specific online training would be aimed at farmers, who would be able to view the livestream and directly ask questions via chat applications or by viewing the recorded webinar afterwards. This service will be provided by the advisory body, who could also employ farmers and provide a direct live-stream from the farm. The topics covered would be: enhancing environment performance, adaptation and mitigation to climate change, but could also relate to a number of other topics, such as social media, general data protection regulation, innovation, female farmers, animal health, communication with society and farm management. This intervention would benefit farmers, young farmers and other land managers, forest holders and SMEs operating in rural areas.
- **Eligibility conditions:** The eligible beneficiaries for support under this measure are:
  - Advice providers;
  - Authorities or bodies selected for the setting up;
  - Entities providing training for advisers.

Beneficiaries (in the sense of recipients of funds) shall provide evidence of appropriate resources in the form of qualified staff having advisory experience and reliability with respect to the field of advice. Moreover, the advisory service staff also have to be regularly trained.

- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will aim to exchange examples of best practice between farmers.
- **Unit of support:** Eligible bodies
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

***(f) contribute to the protection of biodiversity, enhance ecosystem services and preserve habitats and landscapes;***

**Related objectives in the fruit and vegetable sector:**

(d) developing, implementing and promoting methods of production respectful of the environment, environmentally sound cultivation practices and production techniques, sustainable use of natural resources in particular protection of water, soil, air, biodiversity and other natural resources; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (e) and (f) of Article 6(1);

**Related objectives in the wine sector:**

(a) improve competitiveness of Union wine producers including contributing to improvement of sustainable production systems and reduction of environmental impact of the Union wine sector; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (b) to (f) and (h) of Article 6(1);

**Related objectives in the hops sector**

(e) promoting, developing and implementing methods of production respectful of the environment, environmentally sound cultivation practices and production techniques, sustainable use of natural resources in particular protection of water, soil and other natural resources; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (e) and (f) of Article 6(1);

**Related objectives in the olive oil and table olives sector**

(d) improvement of quality of olive oil and table olives; that objective relate to the specific objective set out in point (f) of Article 6(1);

**Non-admissible types of intervention: none**

**Target: Maintain biodiversity in rural areas**

Indicator: R27 Preserving habitats and species

- **Intervention: Nature conservation**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Environment, climate and other management commitments
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This measure aims to preserve and develop nature conservation areas that are used for agricultural purposes as well as for animal and plant species that depend on them. The measure will improve the status of arable habitats, in particular

those connected to the Habitats and Birds Directives. The implementation of extensive methods of cultivation has a positive effect on soil, water and the climate.

- **Eligibility conditions:** General: confirmation issued by conservation authority; no installation of new drainage systems; max. 3 cuts per year on grassland; no storage of silage bales; no earth-moving activities; no additional fertilisation on pastures; reseeded only allowed after natural disasters; field-based records kept on a daily basis.

Specific: management of sensitive areas according to specific obligations (set by the nature conservation authority); optional integration into a regional or result-oriented nature conservation plan.

- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will help to protect and conserve habitats in designated agriculture areas.
- **Unit of support:** hectare
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

- **Intervention: Maintenance of endangered breeds of livestock**

- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Environment, climate and other management commitments
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This measure aims to maintain and increase the genetic diversity of agricultural breeds. Furthermore, these endangered livestock breeds represent highly important cultural heritage which includes a potential for future progress in breeding. From a social point of view, the measure helps to preserve the knowledge of breeding and the use of these endangered livestock breeds.
- **Eligibility conditions:** keeping and breeding endangered animals, e.g. Pinzgauer-, Murbodner-, Tyrolean Grey-cattle, the Carinthian Brillenschaf, Gebirgsziege (mountain goats); keeping them at least from 01.04. to 31.12., documentation for each animal.
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will help to protect diversity among livestock breeds.
- **Unit of support:** livestock unit
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

- **Intervention: Cultivation of rare agricultural plants**

- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Environment, climate and other management commitments
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This measure aims to preserve the biodiversity of agricultural production by cultivating regional and valuable agricultural plants (varieties and species). Furthermore, this measure preserves and increases the genetic resources of agricultural plants and therefore provides an important instrument for climate adaptation. From a social point of view, the measure helps to preserve the knowledge of cultivation and use of these rare agricultural plants.
- **Eligibility conditions:** cultivation of rare agricultural crops according to a crop list (e.g. spelt, rye, clover, poppy); documentation.
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will help to preserve the diversity of agricultural plants.

- **Unit of support: hectare**
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.
  
- **Intervention: Limiting the use of silage**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Environment, climate and other management commitments
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** The measure contributes to guaranteeing the diversity of plants and animals in grasslands through a later first cut and the maintenance of mosaic-like structures in grassland use. It also helps to maintain traditional, silage-free grassland use. Furthermore, there is a higher subsidy for dairy animal farmers.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Beneficiaries have to comply with the genuine farmer definition; total renouncement of silage making and storage; at least 2 ha of mown grassland; at least 0.5 LU of roughage-consuming livestock.
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will incentivise farmers to use management practices to preserve biodiversity.
- **Unit of support: hectare**
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.
  
- **Intervention: Enhanced crop rotation**
- **Type of intervention:** Direct payments – eco-schemes
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This intervention should go beyond the conditions set for crop rotation under conditionality. Genuine farmers who include in their crop rotation scheme one or more crops than the limit as set under conditionality in their respective MS should benefit from this support. The intervention would be set at farm level and should not prescribe what type of crops would need to be included in the rotation. There would be exemptions for permanent crops and crops grown underwater, therefore crops that would not be able to be included in the rotation. The limit for applying for this intervention would be a minimum holding size of 10 ha.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Genuine farmer
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will help to preserve biodiversity in agriculture areas.
- **Unit of support: hectare/holding/animal head/beehive, etc.**
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.
  
- **Intervention: Plot management aimed at beekeeping**
- **Type of intervention:** Direct payments – eco-scheme
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** Limited size of plots (max. 10 ha) in order to maintain a representative area of wide floral diversity at the edges of fields and in meadows (breadth must at least respect the legislation) + presence of plants that are attractive to



pollinators in rotations (either specific cultivation or presence of weeds such as blueberries or poppies in cereals).

- **Eligibility conditions:** Genuine farmer
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will help to preserve biodiversity in agricultural areas.
- **Unit of support:** hectare/holding
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

### **Target: Promote sustainable and active management of forests**

Indicator: R25 Supporting sustainable forest management

Intervention:

- **Intervention: Setting up forest management plans**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Rural development Environment, climate and other management commitments
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This intervention would support those forest owners wanting to set up their forest management plans. These forest management plans would have to at least contain:
  - Identification of the forest owner;
  - Identification of the forest land;
  - The current status of the forest land – environment conditions, hydrological conditions, etc.;
  - The management plan and long-term achievements of the plan, planned interventions and obligations.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Forest owner
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will support active forest management.
- **Unit of support:** hectare
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

### **Target: Enhance the ecosystem services provided by forests**

Indicator: R26 Protecting forest ecosystems

- **Intervention: Protecting forest ecosystems**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Environment, climate and other management commitments
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This intervention would reward farmers and forest owners who provide ecosystem services through practices such as:
  - habitat preparation for the natural regeneration of forest stands;
  - remediation of burned areas;
  - resurrection of degraded forest stands and conversion to mixed forest;
  - forest preservation;
  - reconstruction and conversion of forests;

- planting of local species in new areas.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Farmer/Forest owner
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will support the sustainable management of forest ecosystems.
- **Unit of support:** hectare
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level

## **Target: Promote the protection of habitats and species in protected areas**

Indicator: R28 Supporting Natura 2000

- **Intervention: Natura 2000 – Agriculture** (Art. 30 of EU-Reg. 1305/2013)
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Disadvantages resulting from mandatory requirements
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This measure aims to support the extensive management of agricultural areas under Natura 2000 and Habitats Directive-ecosystems in other protected areas. The measure contributes to the restoration, conservation and improvement of agricultural ecosystems and biodiversity as well as the implementation of Natura 2000. Compensation stemming from statutory obligations or mandatory Natura 2000 management plans will contribute to an increased acceptance of the European Network of Protected Areas.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Farmers with exclusively meadows and pastures in Natura 2000 areas; project confirmation issued by nature conservation authority; relevant mandatory requirements for area management and cultivation according to these project requirements.
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will promote agricultural management in protected areas.
- **Unit of support:** hectare
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.
  
- **Intervention: Cultivation of mown grassland in mountainous areas**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Environment, climate and other management commitments
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** The measure aims to prevent the fragmentation of land and preserve its aesthetic and cultural value by maintaining the cultivation of mountain meadows. In addition, the measure contributes to maintaining a wide diversity of plants and animals, which depend on an extensive agricultural use of mountain meadows.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Farmers with steep mountain grassland: steep slopes >50%; yearly mowing; additional grazing possible; mown mountain grassland (>1,200m altitude): min. biennial mowing and max. yearly mowing; no longer using fertilisers (except solid manure) and pesticides; now grazing (except in the end of autumn).
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention aims to protect grassland habitats.
- **Unit of support:** hectare

- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.
  
- **Intervention: Agri-environment climate measure for semi-natural grasslands**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Environment, climate and other management commitments
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** Five-year commitment for specified plots of land.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Example: the plot should be grazed/mown on a yearly basis. Only specific grasslands that meet specific criteria are eligible for the payment. Details for this intervention will be set by the MS.
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention aims to protect grassland habitats.
- **Unit of support:** hectare
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** Most parts of the intervention will be at national level. For the specific types of semi-natural grasslands that are only present in specific regions, the intervention will have regional conditions.

#### **Target: Preserve traditional landscapes**

Indicator: R29 Preserving landscape features

- **Intervention: Environmentally sound and biodiversity-promoting management**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Environment, climate and other management commitments
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This measure aims to have a far-reaching effect on the preservation of agricultural biodiversity through the preservation of landscape features and the obligatory creation of biodiversity areas (e.g. flower strips). Furthermore, it helps to preserve a traditional and diverse cultural landscape as well as maintain and develop ecologically valuable areas and structures, which are important living and retreat areas for numerous animals and plants within the agricultural landscape.
- **Eligibility conditions:** The whole agricultural area has to participate; preservation and environmentally friendly management of specific landscape features (e.g. trees, bushes, hedgerows, thickets of trees, field copses, river bank woods and copses, dry stone walls and slopes); 5 ha or more of arable land -> additional crop rotation obligations (no more than 75% of area cultivated with cereals or maize; no crops on more than 66% of area; biodiversity areas on at least 5% of arable land (four seed mixtures that attract insects); biodiversity areas on grasslands with delayed harvest.
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will help to protect landscape features.
- **Unit of support:** hectare as well as % of landscape features.
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

- **Intervention: Dividing up large plots of land**
- **Type of intervention:** Direct payments – eco-scheme
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This intervention would support farmers with large plots of land to divide their fields on a yearly basis using belts. This intervention would apply to those plots of land with more than two hectares of soil erosion-prone land, plots with more than 50 % of soil erosion-prone land or plots with more than 30 ha of monoculture. These plots must be divided by a grassland belt of at least 22 metres in width or by a belt of another crop with a minimum width of 110 metres.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Genuine farmer
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will support the creation of a landscape mosaic.
- **Unit of support:** hectare
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

- **Intervention: Management practices for landscape features**

- **Type of intervention:** Direct payments – eco-scheme
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This intervention would support those farmers that perform certain management practices on the landscape features that they have declared as part of their GAEC 9 obligation. The maintenance, development and management of hedgerows and other such features in order to have at least five botanical species and two or three strata (herbaceous, shrubby, arborescent) avoiding pruning during the flowering period.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Genuine farmer
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will support the sustainable management of landscape features.
- **Unit of support:** hectare
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

- **Intervention: Mountain grazing and herding**

- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Environment, climate and other management commitments
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** The measure helps to prevent the fragmentation of land and preserve its aesthetic value by maintaining the cultivation of alpine pastures. The implementation of locally adapted grazing management on alpine pastures reduces soil erosion and protects it against natural hazards. By implementing extensive agricultural uses of grassland, the measure significantly contributes to maintaining a wide diversity of plants and animals on alpine pastures.
- **Eligibility conditions:** General: for cattle, sheep, goat and horses; at least 3 ha of alpine pasture in combination with at least 3 LU; max. 2.0 LU/ha; Grazing: at least 60 days of grazing on alpine pasture; closed nutrient circles, no longer using nitrogen fertilisers and pesticides (organic production exempt). Herding: Daily herding of animals grazing on alpine pastures.

- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will support the traditional structure of alpine pastures.
- **Unit of support:** Alpine grazing: ha herding: livestock unit
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

***(g) attract young farmers and facilitate business development in rural areas;***

**Related objectives in the wine sector:**

(b) improve performance of Union wine enterprises and their adaptation to market demands, as well as increase their competitiveness as regards the production and marketing of grapevine products, including energy savings, global energy efficiency and sustainable processes; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a), to (e), (g) and (h) of Article 6(1);

**Non-admissible types of intervention: Eco-schemes**

**Target: Eliminate the barriers that young farmers come up against to enter the sector**

Indicator: R30 Generational renewal

**Intervention: Complementary income support for young farmers (CISYF)**

- **Type of intervention:** Direct payments
  - **Territorial scope:** National
  - **Specific design:** CISYF aims to improve the income of young farmers by providing, for a maximum period of 7 years, additional support on top of the Basic Income Support for Sustainability (BISS). A minimum of 2% of national envelopes for direct payments will be allocated to the intervention.
  - **Eligibility conditions:** (1) being a young farmer in accordance with the definition set out in Article 4(1)d; (2) having newly set up for the first time; (3) being head of the holding; (4) being entitled to a payment under the BISS as referred to in Article 17.
  - **Contribution to the target:** Enhance the resilience of new businesses through additional income support.
  - **Unit of support:** hectare
  - **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.
- 
- **Intervention: Installation of young farmers, new farmers, sustainable rural business start-up and development**
  - **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Installation of young farmers and rural business start-up
  - **Territorial scope:** National
  - **Specific design:** The grant is designed to support the installation of young farmers or their incorporation into existing businesses, new farmer and rural business start-up development, including for diversification of agricultural activities.

- **Eligibility conditions:** (1) being a young farmer in accordance with the definition set out in Article 4(1)d; (2) having newly set up for the first time; (3) presentation of a business plan.
- **Contribution to the target:** Enhance the resilience of new businesses through additional income support (start-up aid).
- **Unit of support:** individual
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.
  
- **Intervention: Investment support**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Installation of young farmers and rural business start-up
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** A priority for investments made by young farmers is established for tangible and/or intangible investments, including applications in a collective form, in accordance with the list of eligible investments laid down in Article 68(3.1). The grants can be combined with or transformed into financial instruments (see: intervention 4).
- **Eligibility conditions:** Being a young farmer in accordance with the definition set out in Article 4(1)d.
- **Contribution to the target:** Enable access to credit.
- **Unit of support:** holding
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.
  
- **Intervention: EAFRD financial instruments**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Installation of young farmers and rural business start-up
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** EAFRD financial instruments can be combined with investment support and installation aid in the form of risk-sharing loans and guaranteeing instruments or lower interest rates in cooperation with private stakeholders, such as banks. The EAFRD allocation, by decreasing the risk of the investment made by the young farmer, is used as leverage for banks to make loans more available to this age group within the profession.
- **Eligibility conditions:** (1) being a young farmer in accordance with the definition set out in Article 4(1)d; (2) presentation of a business plan.
- **Contribution to the target:** Enable access to credit by decreasing the risks of investments inherent to new businesses.
- **Unit of support:** individual
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.
  
- **Intervention: Land Mobility Scheme**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Cooperation
- **Specific design:** The Land Mobility Scheme is a service that matches up and facilitates land arrangements between young and active farmers and retiring farmers. It provides advice on a range of options related to land mobility, such as long leases, partnerships, shared farming or farm transfers. It is a subsidised service, delivered in cooperation with farmers' organisations and the industry.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Being an active farmer, starting up or expanding his/her activity, or a farmer in the process of retiring.

- **Contribution to the target:** Enable access to land.
- **Unit of support:** individual
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.
  
- **Intervention: Retirement scheme (cooperation measure)**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Installation of Young Farmers and Rural Business start-up
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** A grant is provided to farmers wishing to stop farming before reaching the statutory retirement age and intending to hand their farm over to a cooperating younger farmer.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Being no more than five years away from reaching the retirement age.
- **Contribution to the target:** Enable access to land for young farmers through encouraging land transfer and mobility.
- **Unit of support:** individual
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The re-evaluation of agricultural pensions will be conducted and pushed forward at national level.
  
- **Intervention: Erasmus+**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Installation of young farmers and rural business start-up
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** A share of the Erasmus+ budget, in addition to the EAFRD funds dedicated to knowledge transfer, will be dedicated to young people who are farmers or willing to become a young farmer. The national Erasmus agency will encourage and implement partnerships with agricultural schools and young farmers' organisations, so that both agricultural students and young entrepreneurs within the agricultural sector benefit from the possibility to go abroad for training.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Being an agricultural student or a young farmer.
- **Contribution to the target:** Enable access to knowledge and training
- **Unit of support:** individual
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The national Erasmus agency will work in close cooperation with regions to ensure that the measures is optimally targeted.

***(h) promote employment, growth, social inclusion and local development in rural areas, including bio-economy and sustainable forestry;***

**Related objectives in the wine sector:**

- (a) improve competitiveness of Union wine producers including contributing to improvement of sustainable production systems and reduction of environmental impact of the Union wine sector; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (b) to (f) and (h) of Article 6(1);
- (b) improve performance of Union wine enterprises and their adaptation to market demands, as well as increase their competitiveness as regards the production and marketing of grapevine products, including energy savings, global energy efficiency and sustainable processes; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a), to (e), (g) and (h) of Article 6(1);
- (h) improve competitiveness of Union grapevine products in third countries; that objective relates to the objectives set out in points (b) and (h) of Article 6(1);

**Related objectives in the olive oil and table olives sector**

(f) crisis prevention and management, aimed at improving pest resilience, avoiding and dealing with crises in the olive oil and table olives markets; that objective relate to the specific objective set out in point (h) of Article 6(1).

**Non-admissible types of intervention: Eco-schemes**

**Target: Promote the creation of jobs in the agricultural sector and prevent land abandonment**

Indicator: R31 Growth and jobs in rural areas

- **Intervention: Technical assistance**
- **Type of intervention:** Sectoral types of intervention – beekeeping sector
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** Under this intervention, the purchase of machinery and equipment is subsidised for the production of honey and wax and for improving production and marketing conditions. In particular, expenditure on teaching and demonstration equipment and machines, as well as investment in machines and apparatus for collective use (for example, honey extractors, honey cappers, honey-filling machines, honey pumps, honey mixers, refractometers, steam wax melters, wax presses, and modern magazine hives, beehive scales, special transport devices, such as chargers and material handling equipment).

The following topics are vital in the educational activities:

- The integrated fight against Varroa destructor with regard to prevention, monitoring, breeding and treatment so that varroosis does not result in financial damage, and so as to minimise the contamination of bee products with residues of medication;
- combating American foulbrood with regard to prevention and monitoring the acquisition of quality bee products;
- The acquisition and marketing of quality products;
- Significantly increasing the availability of existing sources of brood through migration;
- Sharing experience with beekeeping experts from abroad.



- **Eligibility conditions:** Beekeepers and beekeepers' associations.
- **Contribution to the target:** Contributes to the development of the beekeeping sector while also increasing biodiversity through honey bee pollination.
- **Unit of support:** Eligible body.
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.
  
- **Intervention: Organic Farming**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Environment, climate and other management commitments
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This measure aims to maintain and improve biodiversity and the cultural landscape by promoting the environmentally and resource-efficient management of agricultural land. Operational nutrient cycles should be established and the use of chemically-synthesised pesticides and fertilisers prohibited. The measure encourages the reduction of material inputs into waterbodies. Furthermore, the measure aims to support animal-friendly livestock conditions, soil fertility, diverse crop rotation, the maintenance of permanent grassland, the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions as well as the maintenance of landscape features.
- **Eligibility conditions:** conversion to and maintenance of organic farming, compliance with the EU Organic Regulation; recognition as an organic farm; landscape maintenance; a valid organic inspection contract; additional requirements (in addition to EU-Organic Regulation) in the fields, like fertilisation, management of landscape features, education as well as the maintenance of permanent grassland.
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention helps to develop and promote organic farming and also contributes to increasing biodiversity.
- **Unit of support: hectare** (different levels of support for different types of cultivation)
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.
  
- **Intervention: Restructuring and converting vineyards**
- **Type of intervention:** Sectoral types of intervention – wine sector
- **Territorial scope:** national
- **Specific design:** This intervention would support the grubbing up of the vineyard and changing to a different variety.
- **Eligibility conditions:** The beneficiaries of the support referred to in Article 46 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 shall be wine growers as defined in point (a) of Article 2 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 436/2009 (1).
- **Contribution to the target:** EU interventions in this field would allow for significant agronomical and technical advances in vineyards, which would lead to better product yield and quality and give impetus to the competitiveness of EU producers on the global market.
- **Unit of support:** hectare
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.
  
- **Intervention: Rationalisation of transhumance**

- **Type of intervention:** Sectoral types of intervention – beekeeping sector
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** Contribution to the purchase of technical equipment, such as trailers, pallets, loading equipment, enabling the effective relocation of hives in order to pollinate agricultural products. Allowances are provided for the organisation of transhumance, for nectar flow and beehive scale observation as well as nectar flow forecasts (e.g. establishing and maintaining nectar flow display services and observation sites, as well as arranging migration sites).
- **Eligibility conditions:** beekeeper
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention supports the development of the beekeeping sector.
- **Unit of support:** hectares/holding/animal head/beehive, etc.
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

### **Target: Guarantee gender equality in the CAP and promote women farmers**

Indicator: R35 Promoting social inclusion

Intervention:

- **Intervention: Business development for women**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Installation of young farmers and rural business start-up
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This intervention would support a business training programme aimed specifically at women and the challenges they face when starting up a business in rural areas. It would focus on providing them with skills and knowledge to develop their own business plan.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Women farmer
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will help to increase the number of women farmers.
- **Unit of support:** hectare/holding
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

### **Target: Improve access to technology and broadband in rural areas**

Indicator: R33 Digitising the rural economy

Intervention:

- **Intervention: Broadband network development**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Cooperation
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This intervention would help farmers to set up cooperatives and apply for public grants to build their own high-speed broadband networks. The project would also serve as an intermediary, helping the cooperatives to learn from one another and to negotiate the necessary network arrangements with service operators.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Farmer
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will enable farmers to improve their access to broadband.
- **Unit of support:** Eligible body
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

## **Target: Enhance infrastructure and services in rural areas**

Indicator: R34 Connecting rural Europe

- **Intervention: Social farming**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Cooperation
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This intervention would aim at hosting and integrating people with disabilities and people in vulnerable positions within farms. This could either be done in cooperation with a hospital or any other healthcare facility in order to re-integrate patients into the local community by supporting their participation in farming activities. This kind of interaction would help patients to learn new tasks, be re-empowered, build new relationships and gain self-confidence. The intervention could also be developed in cooperation with social care facilities to help integrate people from socially vulnerable groups, such as migrants. The long-term aim would be to sustain the network of participating farms over time and design a specially adapted tutoring scheme hand in hand with agricultural partners. The advantage is also the reduced cost of patient care in the centre and increased income for the farmer.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Healthcare/social care centre and participating farmers.
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention would help to broaden the services for people with disabilities.
- **Unit of support:** Eligible body
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

## **Target: Promote the bioeconomy in rural areas**

Indicator: R 32 Developing the rural bioeconomy

- **Intervention: Establish a marketplace to sell and buy agricultural by-products**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development – Knowledge exchange and information
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** The marketplace (a website created and administered by an authority or an advisory body) should serve to promote agricultural side streams that lack market mechanisms. This marketplace could offer agricultural by-products such as biomass, biogas, residues and other raw materials. It would not only promote and provide the bioeconomy with additional income in rural areas, but would also enhance resource efficiency. In this virtual marketplace, farmers can advertise their by-product offers and similarly buy from other farmers.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Advisory body/National authority
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention would support the circular economy approach and the bioeconomy in rural areas.
- **Unit of support:**
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

***(i) improve the response of EU agriculture to societal demands on food and health, including safe, nutritious and sustainable food, food waste, as well as animal welfare.***

**Related objectives in the fruit and vegetable sector:**

- (a) planning of production, adjusting production to demand, particularly in terms of quality and quantity, optimisation of production costs and returns on investments and stabilising producer prices; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (b), (c) and (i) of Article 6(1);
- (c) research and development of sustainable production methods, including pest resilience, innovative practices boosting economic competitiveness and bolstering market developments; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (c) and (i) of Article 6(1) ;
- (h) increasing consumption of the products of the fruit and vegetables sector, whether in a fresh or processed form; those objectives relate to the specific objective set out in point (i) of Article 6;

**Related objectives in the wine sector:**

- (e) increase the marketability and competitiveness of Union grapevine products, in particular by developing innovative products, processes and technologies, and by adding value at any stage of the supply chain, including an element of knowledge transfer; that objective relates to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (b), (c) and (i) of Article 6(1);

**Related objectives in the hops sector**

- (d) research and development of sustainable production methods, including pest resilience, innovative practices boosting economic competitiveness and bolstering market developments; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (c) and (i) of Article 6(1);

**Related objectives in the olive oil and table olives sector**

- (e) research and development of sustainable production methods, including pest resilience, innovative practices boosting economic competitiveness and bolstering market developments; that objective relates to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (c) and (i) of Article 6(1);

**Non-admissible types of intervention: none**

**Target: Reduce antimicrobial resistance in the livestock sector**

Indicator: R36 Limiting antibiotic use

- **Intervention: Campaign to decrease the use of antibiotics on livestock**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Knowledge exchange and information
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This intervention would offer training modules, specifically targeting bovine breeders, to promote alternative methods to maintaining healthy livestock and to decrease the use of antibiotics.
- **Eligibility conditions:** The eligible beneficiaries (in the sense of recipients of funds) for support under this measure are the entities or bodies that will provide knowledge

transfer and/or information actions benefiting bovine breeders. The bodies organising the training modules also eligible beneficiaries under this measure; they can be the rural networks and/or the providers of training wishing to organise the exchanges. To be eligible under this measure, the beneficiaries shall provide evidence of the appropriate ability of their staff to provide the knowledge transfer services. Therefore, they must have the appropriate qualification and be regularly trained to undertake this task.

Eligible costs:

- Cost of organising;
- Cost of participation, including travel, accommodation, per diem, cost of replacing the farmer;
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will incentivise the decrease in the use of antibiotics in the livestock sector.
- **Unit of support:** Eligible body
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

### **Target: Decrease the agricultural sector's dependence on chemicals and increase the availability of alternatives**

Indicator: R37 Sustainable pesticide use

- **Intervention: Limiting yield-increasing inputs**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Environment, climate and other management commitments
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This measure aims to reduce the application of fertilisers and chemical-synthetic plant protection products and hereby contributes to water protection. Furthermore, the measure promotes increased biodiversity and contributes to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. In the long term, participation in this measure will lead to the establishment of a resource-friendly circular management.
- **Eligibility conditions:** No longer using nitrogen fertilisers on the entirety of the farm (arable land, grassland, permanent crops and special crops); no longer using plant protection products on grassland and arable land for fodder production; organic plant protection products are allowed.
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will limit the use of fertilisers and PPPs.
- **Unit of support:** hectare
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions on both national and regional level.
  
- **Intervention: Limiting the use of fungicides and growth regulators in cereals**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Environment, climate and other management commitments
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This measure aims to increase biodiversity in cereal fields and reduce the contamination of water bodies with plant protection products. Furthermore, this measure supports the use of less-vulnerable varieties in grain farming.

- **Eligibility conditions:** at least 3 ha arable land; no longer using fungicides and growth regulators in cereals;
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will limit the use of fungicides in cereal production.
- **Unit of support:** hectare
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.
  
- **Intervention: Limiting the use of pesticides in vineyards and in hops cultivation**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Environment, climate and other management commitments
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** This measure aims to improve the diversity of plants and animals in vineyards and in areas under hops cultivation and helps to avoid/reduce potential material input into the groundwater and surface water.
- **Eligibility conditions:** at least 0.5 ha; participation in measure “Erosion protection in vineyards, fruits and hops”; no longer using insecticides and/or herbicides.
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will reduce the use of plant protection products in vineyards and in hops cultivation.
- **Unit of support:** hectare
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.
  
- **Intervention: Use of beneficial organisms in greenhouses**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Environment, climate and other management commitments
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** The measure will contribute to the conservation of natural resources such as soil, water and air through the increased use of beneficial organisms to control animal pests found in greenhouses. This alternative form of pest control also helps to reduce the number of pests that could become resistant through applying insecticides.
- **Eligibility conditions:** at least one greenhouse or plastic tunnel; area-wide use of beneficial organisms that replace plant protection product use.
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will incentivise biological pest control.
- **Unit of support:** hectare of greenhouse area (on arable land as well as for potted plants and plants in substrate).
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.
  
- **Intervention: Pesticide management aimed at bee protection**
- **Type of intervention:** Direct payments – eco-scheme
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** Application of IPM (favouring alternative protection strategies) avoiding the use of mixtures. In the event of treatment, choose the least detrimental

products for bees and do not treat melliferous crops or weeds during the flowering period (protection distance of 5 metres). If treatment is essential, take care to do so outside the pollinator's activity and after having warned the beekeeper.

- **Eligibility conditions:** Genuine farmer.
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will help to reduce the use of products that are detrimental to the lives of bees.
- **Unit of support:** hectare
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

## **Target: Promote high welfare standards for farm animals**

Indicator: R38 Improving animal welfare

- **Intervention: Animal welfare/grazing of livestock**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Environment, climate and other management commitments
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** The aim of this measure is to increase animal welfare through grazing. Furthermore, the maintenance of or even the increase in grazing is a resource-efficient and climate-friendly form of grassland management.
- **Eligibility conditions:** at least 2 LU; max 4 LU/ha; min. [120] days grazing of livestock on pastures.
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will incentivise the uptake of animal welfare standards.
- **Unit of support:** livestock unit (only for cattle, sheep and goats).
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.
  
- **Intervention: Animal welfare/stable**
- **Type of intervention:** Rural development - Environment, climate and other management commitments
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** The measure aims to increase animal welfare by housing animals in groups with soft bedding material in the bedding area and increased space in the stable. The measure supports the spread of straw and compost-based systems as well as similar animal housing methods that are climate-friendly due to their reduced impact on groundwater and air.
- **Eligibility conditions:** at least 3 LU; increased space in the stable; interspersed systems with soft bedding material; exemptions for sick or injured animals; sketch of stable with allocation plan for participating categories of animals.
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will incentivise the uptake of animal welfare standards.
- **Unit of support:** livestock unit for cattle, fattening pigs and breeding sows.
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** The intervention will be set with the same conditions at both national and regional level.

- **Intervention: Animal welfare/management commitment**
- **Type of intervention:** Direct payments – eco-scheme
- **Territorial scope:** National
- **Specific design:** The farmer receives a payment for animal welfare actions that go beyond national/EU legislation and normal practices in the Member State.
- **Eligibility conditions:** Actions going beyond national/EU legislation/normal practices.
- **Contribution to the target:** This intervention will incentivise the uptake of animal welfare standards.
- **Unit of support:** livestock unit
- **Interplay between regional and national intervention:** National