

Thematic Group on the Design and Implementation of Eco-schemes in the new CAP Strategic Plans

Background Paper

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1. Introduction and context

Eco-schemes are a major new intervention under the direct payments part of the CAP¹ for the 2023-27 period, focused on addressing climate, environment and animal welfare objectives as well as combating anti-microbial resistance. Member States must allocate at least 25% of their financial envelope for direct payments to these schemes². As such, they have an important role to play in enhancing the delivery of environmental, climate and animal welfare outcomes and contributing to the achievement of the European Green Deal and the targets and objectives set out in the Farm to Fork Strategy and the Biodiversity Strategy.

The implementation of eco-schemes is in its early stages, as the CAP Strategic Plans (CSPs) came into force in January 2023. This is a good moment, therefore, to reflect on the range of eco-schemes currently being implemented and share experiences on levels of farmer engagement, what is working well and where improvements might be made in the coming years. The Thematic Group on the design and implementation of eco-schemes in the new CSPs provides an opportunity to bring Member State representatives and stakeholders together to discuss progress to date with the implementation of eco-schemes, any issues arising and possible solutions.

The proposed **objectives** of this TG are to:

- Share **experiences** on the different approaches to the design of eco-schemes in terms of the environmental objectives that have been prioritised, practices/farm types supported, eligibility conditions (e.g., area or sector targeting), type and level of payment, area supported, overall budget allocation, and the role of eco-schemes in the overall green architecture;
- Explore the relative merits of the **approaches** taken and whether there are lessons to be learned for the future;
- Explore issues relating to **implementation**, particularly how eco-schemes have been promoted and how farmers have reacted to their introduction, to identify

¹ Under the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF)

² There is the possibility to allocate less than 25% where more than the required 30% of the EAFRD budget is ringfenced for specified environmental and climate interventions (Article 97 of the CSP Regulation).

success stories as well as challenges and common issues faced, and how to overcome these (e.g. low overall uptake or low uptake of specific schemes);

- Develop ideas and **recommendations** for improvements that could be made toward both eco-scheme design and /or implementation in future years, in order to secure the widespread adoption of sustainable farming practices in the EU with a view to enhancing environmental and climate outcomes.

This background paper provides an overview of eco-schemes, what they are and how they are being implemented, drawing on information available to date in the public domain.

2. What are eco-schemes?

Eco-schemes are a new instrument introduced in the CAP 2023-2027 and form part of the new Green Architecture (see Figure 1).

Enhanced conditionality sets out the basic requirements and standards that farmers and land managers must fulfil in order to receive area and animal-based payments under both CAP funds (the EAGF and the EAFRD). The CSP regulation includes nine standards of good agricultural and environmental condition (GAEC) in the area of climate change, water, soil, and biodiversity and landscape.

Payments for eco-schemes are for practices beneficial for the climate, the environment and animal welfare going beyond what is required under the enhanced conditionality requirements. They are mostly annual and voluntary commitments for carrying out a wide range of practices, in contrast to the multi-annual schemes that Member States put in place under the environment-climate intervention under the EAFRD – so called agri-environment-climate commitments (AECC).

Eco-schemes are an important building block of the CAP's green architecture which includes a wide range of tools to improve the environmental and climate performance of agricultural activities. It is therefore important that the contribution of eco-schemes is examined within the context of the full range of green architecture tools available to farmers, including agri-environment-climate commitments, investments, support to organic farming, and other relevant interventions.

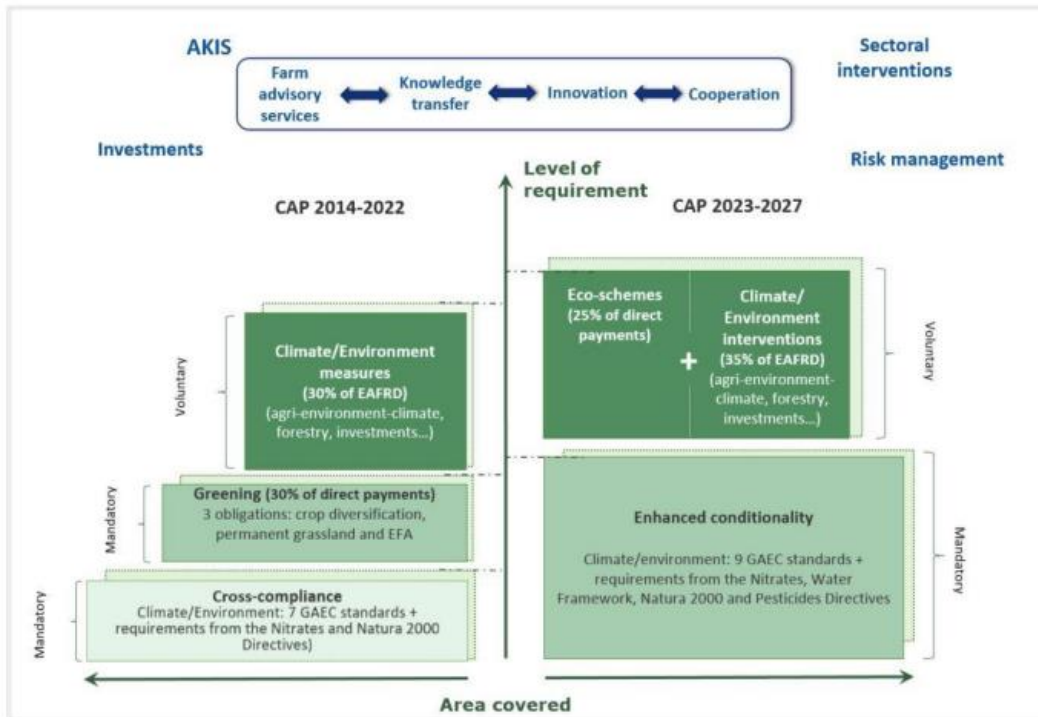


Figure 1: CAP Green Architecture (Source: European Commission 2023³)

While participation in environmental and climate eco-schemes is voluntary for farmers, Member States are obliged to include one or more eco-schemes in their CAP Strategic Plans (CSPs).

They are also required to allocate a minimum of 25% of direct payment funding for eco-schemes, although this share can be lower if more than 30% of the EAFRD is allocated to certain interventions addressing environment and climate objectives (usually called “rebate”)⁴.

On average across the EU, eco-schemes account for nearly 24% of direct payment allocations, a total of €44.7 billion for the 2023-27 period. Ten Member States took advantage of the “rebate” possibility to allocate less than 25% of their direct payments to eco-schemes, ranging from around 15% in Austria, Hungary and Slovenia and

³ Approved 28 CAP Strategic Plans (2023-2027): <https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2023-06/approved-28-cap-strategic-plans-2023-27.pdf>

⁴ Article 97(2 to 4) and of Reg 2021/2115

between 15-23% in Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Germany, Malta and Spain⁵. Eleven Member States allocated exactly 25% (Bulgaria 24,6%) and seven Member States allocated a share higher than 25% to their eco-schemes with both Czechia and the Netherlands allocating the greatest proportion (30.2% and 32.4% respectively).

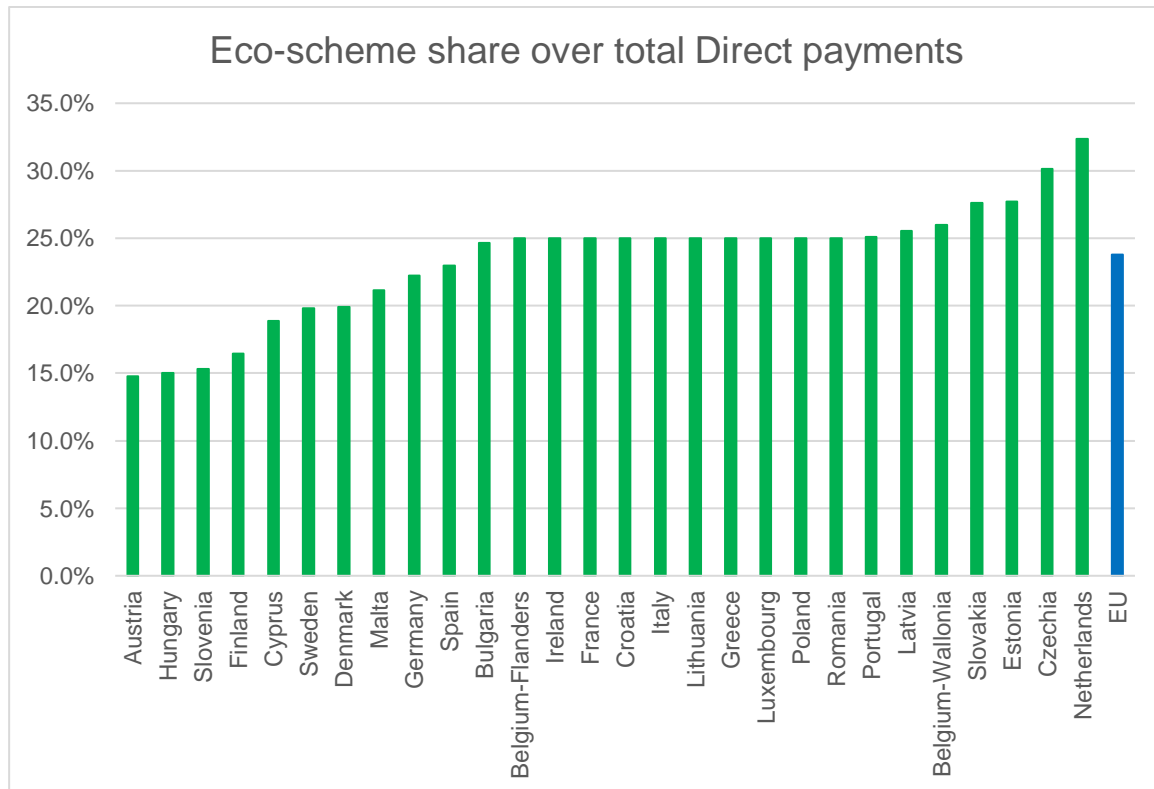


Figure 2: Eco-schemes share over total direct payments (Source: European Commission)

Two ways of setting the payment rates for eco-schemes are possible. They can be made as additional payments to the basic income support or compensate farmers for additional costs incurred and income foregone (and transaction costs) as a result of the commitments made for environment, climate or animal welfare⁶. Most Member

⁵ Overview of EU countries' CAP Strategic Plans interventions: https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/cap-my-country/cap-strategic-plans_en#documents

⁶ Article 31(7) of Reg 2021/2115

States opted for the compensatory method, either alone or in combination with the top up to the basic payment.

Member States were given a great deal of flexibility in how to design their eco-schemes depending on their environmental needs (see section 3). However, regardless of the actual design of eco-schemes, each eco-scheme ‘shall in principle’ cover at least two out of the following areas of action⁷:

- a) climate change mitigation;
- b) climate change adaptation;
- c) water protection;
- d) soil protection;
- e) protection of biodiversity;
- f) sustainable and reduced use of pesticides; and
- g) enhance animal welfare or combat anti-microbial resistance.

3. Eco-scheme design

The flexibility given to Member States in designing their eco-schemes has led to significant variability in the final eco-schemes available to farmers in different parts of the EU, in terms of the number of eco-schemes on offer, their focus, content and therefore also their complexity and level of ambition. These design choices, together with other criteria and interventions, form part of the different strategies for addressing the environmental needs identified by the Member States based on their SWOT analyses.

In total Member States designed **158 eco-schemes across the 28 CSPs**. Some Member States set up eco-schemes to cover single requirements regarding a particular management practice while in others a single eco-scheme might contain a range of different measures to which farmers must adhere (e.g., CY, BE-FL, ES, BG, PL). Additionally, some Member States have introduced only one eco-scheme which covers multiple different options and practices between which farmers can choose which to take up (e.g., IE, FR, HU, NL, SK). Two of these (NL and HU) introduced a points-based eco-schemes system, weighting and scoring the different practices according to their likely positive environmental impact. Four CSPs provide at least ten different eco-schemes, with Lithuania including 16 eco-schemes. Figure 3 gives an overview of the numbers of eco-schemes designed in each CSP. While being an

⁷ Article 31(4) of Reg 2021/2115

annual instrument, two CSPs provide multi-annual schemes (LT) or try to incentivise farmers to subscribe for more than one year (ES)⁸.

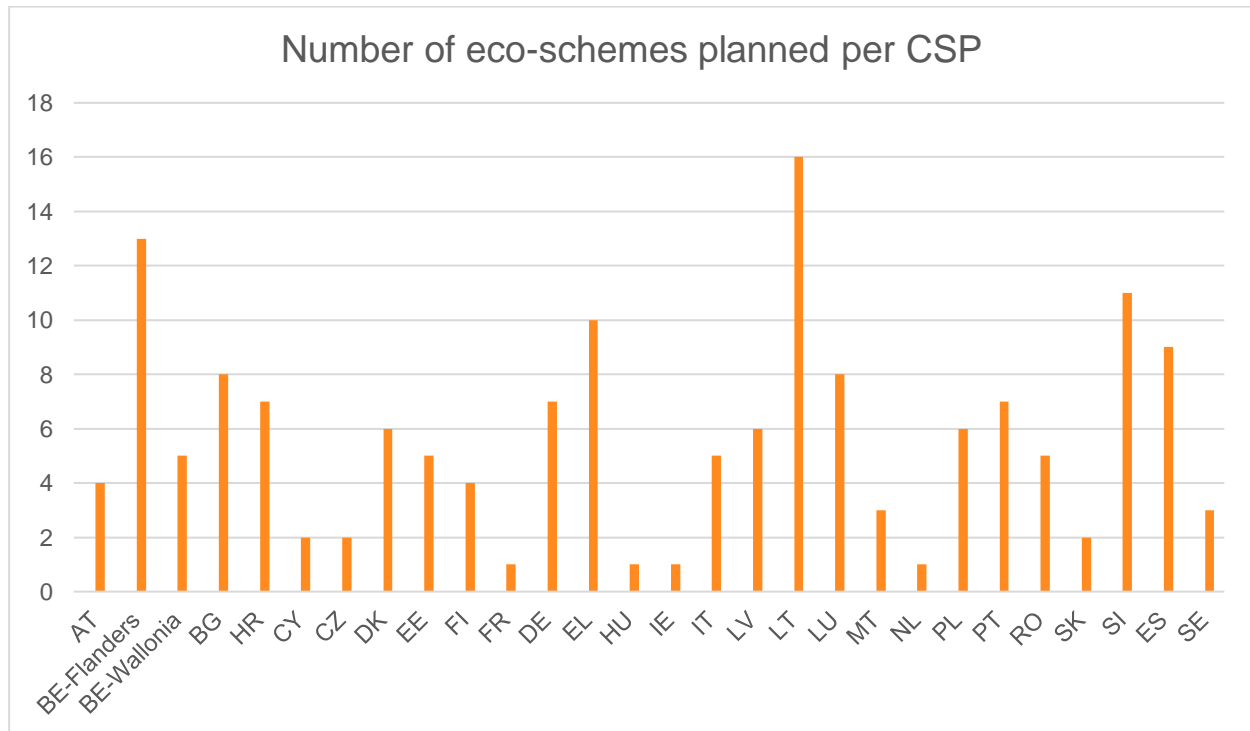


Figure 3: Number of eco-schemes planned per CSP (Source: DG AGRI Data Portal, Catalogue of CSP Interventions⁹)

Although eco-schemes are primarily focused on environment and climate objectives, relating to the CAP Specific Objectives 4, 5 and 6, in some cases Member States have also programmed them against other objectives too. Figure 4 shows the number of eco-schemes targeting the different specific objectives (SO).

⁸ Approved 28 CAP Strategic Plans (2023-2027): <https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2023-06/approved-28-cap-strategic-plans-2023-27.pdf>

⁹ https://agridata.ec.europa.eu/extensions/DashboardCapPlan/catalogue_interventions.html

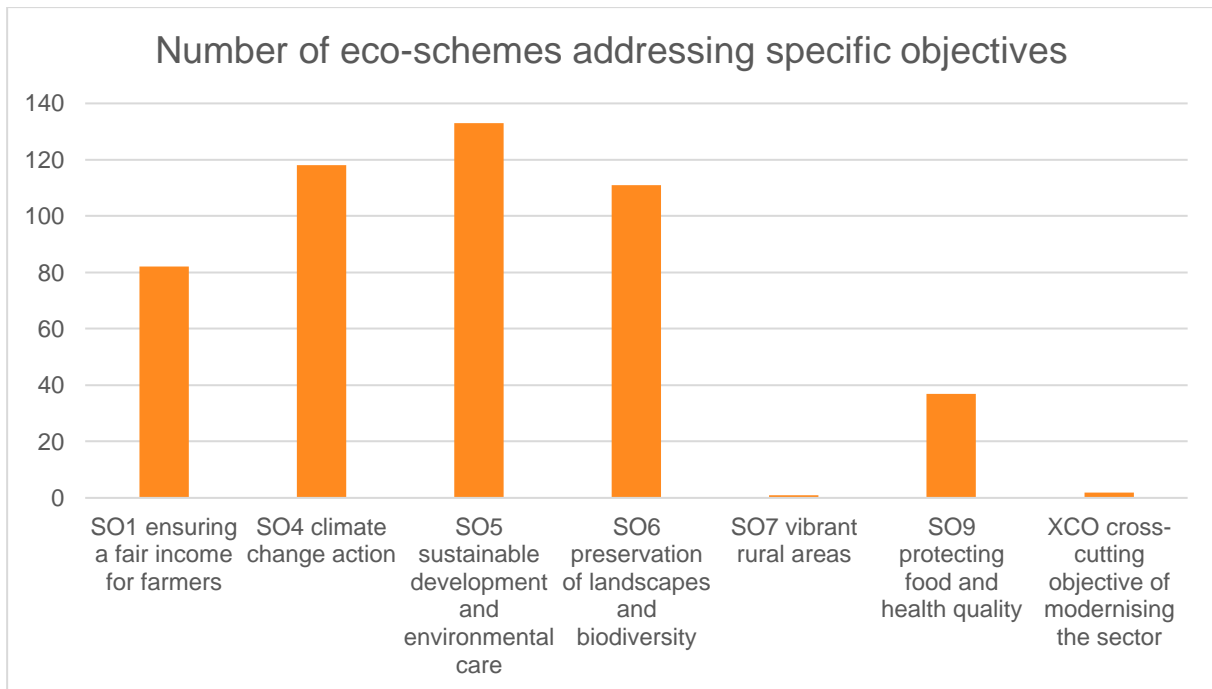


Figure 4: Number of eco-schemes addressing the CAP specific objectives (Source: DG AGRI Data Portal, Catalogue of CSP Interventions: https://agridata.ec.europa.eu/extensions/DashboardCapPlan/catalogue_interventions.html)

Several eco-schemes have evolved from previous measures available in the 2014-2020 period, building on Pillar 1 greening measures¹⁰ as well as stemming from agri-environment-climate measures under the EAFRD. In the latter case, eco-schemes allow the area on which such practices are applied to be increased substantially. In a number of cases, Member States have moved their support for the maintenance of organic farming to an eco-scheme. In some cases, new practices and measures have been included, such as agro-forestry and paludiculture.

The majority of eco-schemes target arable land, followed by grassland and permanent crops. Figure 5 shows the thematic coverage of the different eco-schemes in the CSPs. Almost all CSPs foresee measures on soil conservation practices and preserving biodiversity and landscape features. Overall, eco-schemes targeted to soil

¹⁰ The previous greening practices have been moved into strengthened conditionality: GAEC 1 (protection of permanent pastures), GAEC 7 (crop rotation) GAEC 8 (landscape features and non-productive areas) and GAEC 9 (ban on the conversion and ploughing of permanent pasture in Natura 2000 areas).

conservation account for 30% of all eco-schemes. Twenty Member States included measures for the sustainable and reduced use of pesticides. Ten CSPs include support to organic farming in the form of eco-schemes.

	AT	BE-FL	BE-WA	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	
Integrated production/High environmental value													HVE																
IPM/pesticide management																													
Fertilisation																													
Soil conservation practices																													
Organic farming																													
Landscape and biodiversity																													
Wetlands and peatlands																													
Grassland and grazing																													
Animals and animal welfare																													
Precision agriculture																													
Water management																													

Figure 5: CSPs according to thematic coverage of eco-schemes (CSPs addressing the topic through at least one eco-scheme, including ‘multi-dimensional’) (Source: EC 2023¹¹)

The percentage of UAA on which eco-schemes will be implemented varies among Member States. At the start of the programming period, Member States estimated that at EU level, the maximum planned annual area under eco-schemes would be around 117 million hectares, representing approximately 74% of total UAA which has the potential to make a significant contribution towards a transition to more sustainable farming practices¹². However, whether or not this potential will unfold will depend on the uptake of these schemes proceeding as planned. Early indications suggest that there are lower levels of uptake than had been anticipated in some Member States, particularly of those eco-schemes which are more demanding, while others experience a good level of uptake (thought this might vary according to eco-schemes) and some have had a significantly higher uptake than planned. There are a number of reasons for this, a preliminary selection of which are set out in section 4.

¹¹ Approved 28 CAP Strategic Plans (2023-2027): <https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2023-04/approved-28-cap-strategic-plans-2023-27.pdf>

¹² Approved 28 CAP Strategic Plans (2023-2027): <https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2023-04/approved-28-cap-strategic-plans-2023-27.pdf>

4. Issues arising during the first year of implementation

Since the eco-schemes are a new intervention within CSPs, a number of issues have arisen in their first year of implementation. Some of the main issues that have been identified by Managing Authorities and stakeholders to date as part of the Expression of Interest (Eoi) process for this Thematic Group are set out in the table below.

Table 1: Overview of issues with eco-schemes identified in Eoi

Issue	Specific comments received
Scheme design issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheme requirements are not sufficiently clear. • Some schemes are too complex. • Schemes are designed nationally and not sufficiently adapted to regional or local situations which can be very varied, meaning they can be problematic to implement in some places – greater flexibility in design is required to adapt to different geographic situations and areas of need. • There are incompatibilities between eco-schemes which leads to farmer confusion. • Management requirements too far away from existing agronomic practices and do not work when applied in the field, or are too rigid to apply in all local contexts (e.g. different soil types). • Eligibility issues – where certain types of land are excluded. • Many environmental improvements require commitments that are longer than 1 year, so eco-schemes are not the best for these purposes. • Less demanding eco-schemes are often more popular than those that are more demanding / require greater change, leading to low uptake of those that can make the most difference environmentally.
Budget profiling and / Payment rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual budget and inability to transfer between years makes budget management difficult and constrains ambition for schemes to ensure uptake. • Payments are too low for effort required / costs of implementation. • National payment rates means that eco-schemes are less attractive in some regions than others. • Inability to flex payment rates to take account of uptake makes budget management more challenging. • Budget constraints are leading to lower payment rates than are needed.
Administrative blockages / delays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays with providing information on the rules given approval timeline for CSP – likely to be the same for amendments. • Ongoing discussions about the correct interpretation of the rules. • Delays in approving certification organisations (where eco-schemes require certification)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building the IT system for applications took time and issues encountered. • Problems with the application process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ too complicated ○ problems with the software / IT tools ○ General issues ○ Data layers need to be better quality • Administrative burden too great • General administrative issues
Verification / Controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controls are challenging to design / carrying out controls during the cropping period is problematic. • Lack of clarity about how they will be controlled and monitored Need to geotag landscape features is onerous. • Requirement for remote area monitoring is limiting.
Overlap with agri-environment-climate commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcation between eco-schemes and AEC commitments is not always clear. • Challenge to operate national eco-schemes in conjunction with regionally heterogeneous AEC commitments, particularly where the latter are well established.
Links with conditionality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of new and unfamiliar GAEC standards, including exemptions, has led to confusion. • Linkage with GAECs 7 & 8 led to issues when 2023 exemptions were approved
Farmer awareness / advice / information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of information about the purpose / opportunities / advantages of eco-schemes. • Further guidance is required including practical examples of how to implement the schemes. • Technical advice is required for some eco-schemes – e.g. precision farming, feed additives and N inhibitors. • Better communication with farmers is required – via multiple methods including demonstration farms. • More evidence is required about the effectiveness of practices. • Some advisers do not yet have sufficient knowledge about eco-schemes.
Lack of interest in certain eco-schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less demanding eco-schemes are often more popular than those that are more demanding / require greater change, leading to low uptake of those that can make the most difference environmentally. • Low uptake on smaller farms compared to larger farms (disproportionate effort to participate in schemes). • Lack of interest in intensive areas. • General lack of interest, despite reduction in direct payments. • Equipment required to transition to conservation agriculture can be too expensive which constrains uptake. • Some schemes are very specific and involve products that are not yet on the market (feed additives / N inhibitors) making them hard to implement.
External factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some external factors are making it difficult to fulfil all the requirements under eco-schemes, leading to low uptake (e.g. drought and pests).

Disclaimer

This document has been developed as part of the work carried out by the CAP Implementation Contact Point under the EU CAP Network to support the activities of the Thematic Group (TG) on the Design and Implementation of Eco-schemes in the new CAP Strategic plans. The information and views set out in this document do not necessarily reflect the official opinion of the European Commission.

Annex: List of all eco-schemes

The following table provides a list of all eco-schemes in the approved CSPs at the start of 2023. It also provides information on the maximum annual planned coverage of each scheme over the planned implementation of the scheme (Output indicator O.8)¹³ and the funding available to each eco-scheme as a proportion of the total financial allocation to eco-schemes in the country concerned¹⁴.

National Intervention Code	Intervention Name	Max Annual Planned Output (2023-2027)	Financial share of eco-scheme as % of total MS allocation to eco-schemes
Austria			
31-01	Green cover of arable land – catch crop cultivation	249,824 ha	37.50
31-02	Green cover of arable land – evergreen system	232,050 ha	18.20
31-03	Erosion control of wine, fruit and hops	39,654 ha	10.00
31-04	Animal welfare – grazing	636,488 LU	34.30
Belgium – Flanders			
1.5	Maintenance of multiannual grassland	105,533 ha	18.23
1.6	Ecologically managed grassland	17,402 ha	9.37
1.7	Eco-regulation soil organic carbon content in arable land (abbreviated: Organic carbon content of cropland)	124,300 ha	18.85
1.8	Cultivation of environmentally, biodiversity-friendly and/or climate-resilient crops (abbreviated: Ecocropping)	7,334 ha	7.72
1.9	Continuation of organic farming (abbreviated: Continuation bio)	12,925 ha	2.29

¹³ Source for O.8 data: CSP catalogue of interventions:

https://agridata.ec.europa.eu/extensions/DashboardCapPlan/catalogue_interventions.html

¹⁴ Source for financial data: Münch, A. et al. 2023, Research for AGRI Committee – Comparative analysis of the CAP Strategic Plans and their effective contribution to the achievement of the EU objectives, European Parliament, Policy Department for Structural and Cohesion Policies, Brussels, cross-checked with CSP catalogue of interventions:

https://agridata.ec.europa.eu/extensions/DashboardCapPlan/catalogue_interventions.html

1.10	Buffer strips	7,378 ha	13.42
1.11	Mechanical weed control	6,102 ha	3.18
1.12	Cultivation techniques for combating erosion	89,270 ha	8.00
1.13	Crop rotation (crop rotation with leguminous plants)	67,800 ha	12.72
1.14	Precision agriculture 1.0	29,380 ha	1.53
1.15	Precision agriculture 2.0	3,955 ha	0.69
1.16	Eco-scheme "Soil passport for sustainable soil management at farm level" (abbreviated: Soil passport)	77,779 ha	0.94
1.17	Adjustments to farm level feed management in cattle to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (abbreviated: Feed management in cattle)	80,000 LU	3.06
Belgium – Wallonia			
141	Eco-schemes – Long ground cover	635,500 ha	28.85
142	Eco-schemes – environmentally-friendly crops	17,661 ha	8.85
143 - Eco-régimes	Ecological mesh size	40,503 ha	16.88
144 - Eco-régimes	Reduction of inputs	76,700 ha	8.88
145	Eco-schemes – Permanent warehouses conditioned by livestock	280,199 ha	36.54
Bulgaria			
I.B.1	Eco-scheme for organic farming (livestock)	27,666 ha	3.99
I.B.2	Eco-scheme to maintain and improve biodiversity and environmental infrastructure	57,650 ha	16.75
I.B.3	Green fertilisation and organic Fertilisation (promotion of green manure and organic Fertilisation)	432,078 ha	13.97
I.B.4	Eco Pesticide Reduction Scheme	560,991 ha	16.93
I.B.5	Eco scheme for the ecological maintenance of permanent crops	70,000 ha	3.64
I.B.6	Eco-scheme for extensive maintenance of permanent grassland	274,369 ha	10.69
I.B.7	Environmental scheme to maintain and enhance biodiversity in forest ecosystems	35,050 ha	2.88
I.B.8	Eco-scheme for crop diversification	3,017,060 ha	31.15
Croatia			
31.01.	Increased diversity of agricultural areas	633,210 ha	43.93
31.02.	Extensive pasture management	96,840 ha	10.34
31.03.	Increased maintenance of ecological focus areas	8,000 ha	1.11
31.04.	Use of manure on field surfaces	70,000 ha	15.87

31.05.	Minimum leguminous content of 20 % within agricultural areas	88,950 ha	14.39
31.06.	Conservation agriculture	30,000 ha	8.00
31.07.	Preservation of high natural value grasslands (HNVG)	24,500 ha	6.36
Cyprus			
A.Π. 3.1	Eco-scheme to reduce the burden on soils and water from pesticides and plant protection preparations	8,500 ha	50.62
A.Π. 3.2	Eco-scheme for improving soil organic matter and soil quality and rational nutrient management	7,684 ha	49.38
Czechia			
05.31	Schemes for the climate and the environment – whole-of-air eco-payment	3,531,022 ha	96.49
06.31	Schemes for the climate and the environment – precision farming	200,000	3.51
Denmark			
5	Eco scheme for organic area aid	617,349 ha	31.02
6	Eco-scheme for environmental and climate friendly grass	198,000 ha	24.32
7	Eco scheme for extensification with gear	38,003 ha	10.97
8	Eco scheme for plants	188,613 ha	9.50
9	Eco scheme for biodiversity and sustainability	50,000 ha	11.22
10	Eco scheme for new regulatory model	514,737 ha	12.96
Estonia			
ÖK1	Climate and Environment Plan: environmentally friendly management	-	52.09
ÖK2	Climate and Environment Plan: Organic Farming Eco-Plan	-	33.29
ÖK3	Climate and Environment Plan: EFAs	532,900 ha	10.47
ÖK4	Climate and Environment Plan: maintaining ecosystem services on arable land	90,000 ha	3.48
ÖK5	Climate and Environment Plan: bee-harvest area aid	1,500 ha	0.69
Finland			
Ekojärjestelmä 01	Winter vegetation cover	1,400,000 ha	81.40
Ekojärjestelmä 02	Nature management grasslands	90,000 ha	6.98
Ekojärjestelmä 03	Green corners	30,000 ha	2.91
Ekojärjestelmä 04	Diversity crops	25,000 ha	8.72
France			
31.01	Eco-scheme	21,490,188 ha	100.00

Germany			
DZ-0401	Provision of land to improve biodiversity and conservation of habitats	703,173 ha	35.52
DZ-0402	Cultivation of diverse crops with at least five main crops in arable farming, including leguminous crops, with a minimum percentage of 10 %	2,738,898 ha	12.13
DZ-0403	Maintaining agroforestry practices on arable land and permanent grassland	200,000 ha	0.76
DZ-0404	Extensification of the total permanent grassland of the holding	1,978,081 ha	20.64
DZ-0405	Result-oriented extensive management of permanent grassland with evidence of at least four regional characteristics	640,605 ha	14.60
DZ-0406	Management of arable or permanent cropland on the holding without the use of chemically synthesised plant protection products	1,508,278 ha	14.03
DZ-0407	Application of agricultural practices determined by the protection objectives on agricultural land in Natura 2000 areas	1,312,012 ha	5.32
Greece			
Π1-31.1	Use of resilient and adapted species and varieties	106,295 ha	9.9
Π1-31.2	Extension of the application of ecological focus areas	244,574 ha	0.98
Π1-31.3	Implementation of improved green cover practices, while enhancing biodiversity	323,167 ha	8.25
Π1-31.4	Circular economy applications in agriculture	144,860 ha	4.35
Π1-31.5	Improvement of agroforestry ecosystems rich in landscape elements	148,038 ha	3.06
Π1-31.6	Aid for producers for the implementation of environmentally-friendly management practices, using a digital application for management of inputs and monitoring of environmental parameters	210,655 ha	11.6
Π1-31.7	Environmental management of livestock systems	460,365 ha	4.98
Π1-31.8	Maintenance and protection of crops on terraced land	45,000 ha	1.03
Π1-31.9	Conservation of organic farming and livestock farming.	845,629 ha	55.12
Π1-31.10	Protection of landscapes and farming systems of high environmental importance	30,284 ha	0.72
Hungary			
DP17_G01_ECO S_16	Agro-ecological programme	2,500,000 ha	100.00

Ireland			
51ECO	Eco scheme	3,838,634 ha	100.00
Italy			
PD 05 - ES 1	Eco-scheme 1 Payment for antimicrobial resistance reduction and animal welfare	6,513,474 LU	42.76
PD 05 - ES 2	ECO – diagram 2 Inherption of tree crops	1,250,742 ha	17.64
PD 05 - ES 3	ECO – Figure 3 Safeguarding olive trees of particular landscape value	667,028 ha	17.04
PD 05 - ES 4	ECO – Figure 4 Extensive fodder systems with rotation	1,397,612 ha	18.61
PD 04 - ES 5	ECO – diagram 5 SPECIFIC MEASURES FOR POLLINATORS	93,109 ha	4.93
Latvia			
TM4.1.	Aid for agricultural practices beneficial for the environment and the climate	492,840 ha	21.78
TM4.2	Ecological focus areas	151,759 ha	18.40
TM4.4	Conservation farming practices	428,545 ha	6.86
TM4.5	Agricultural practices for nitrogen and ammonia emissions and pollution reduction	258,670 ha	5.74
TM4.6	Promoting grassland conservation	317,599 ha	25.37
TM4.7	Agro-ecological practices on organic farms	350,000 ha	21.84
Lithuania			
TI05eko1.1	Arable land – Crop rotation	276,953 ha	10.36
TI05eko1.2	Arable land activities – catch crops	202,530 ha	18.45
TI05eko1.4	Activities on arable land – Use of certified seed	404,282 ha	4.21
TI05eko1.5	Maintenance of landscape features	86,200 ha	8.79
TI05eko1.6	Strips of short-lived melliferous plants	6,800 ha	0.76
TI05eko1.7	Perennial grass strips	6,800 ha	0.72
TI05eko1.8	Arable land – Non-simultaneous conservation farming technologies	486,536 ha	21.00
TI05eko2	Nature-friendly orchard and berry management	4,607 ha	0.31
TI05eko3	Sustainable Fruit, Fruit and Vegetables Scheme (NCP)	8,832 ha	1.86
TI05eko4	Replacement of arable peatland with grassland	9,258 ha	0.99
TI05eko5	Conversion of demonstrated land to grassland	1,960 ha	0.17
TI05eko6	Integrated grassland and wetland maintenance scheme	41,675 ha	5.31
TI05eko7	Extensive wetland management	17,425 ha	2.44
TI05eko8	Converting to organic farming	59,990 ha	10.32
TI05eko9	Animal welfare	295,950 LU	9.97

TI05eko10	Organic farming (fruit, berries, vegetables, herbs and herbs)	12,691 ha	4.32
Luxembourg			
1.02.512	Aid for the installation of non-productive areas	2,860 ha	28.99
1.02.513	Aid for the installation of non-productive strips	2,150 ha	25.52
1.02.514	Aid for renunciation of plant protection products	14,100 ha	20.14
1.02.515	Aid for setting up catch crops and undersowing on arable land	9,900 ha	16.13
1.02.516	Aid for the use of synthetic pheromone nozzles in winegrowing	1,150 ha	4.61
1.02.517	Aid for the establishment of refuge areas on hay meadows	760 ha	0.46
1.02.518	Aid to encourage the incorporation of manure	5,199 ha	3.81
1.02.519	Aid for the use of arboriculture synthetic pheromone nozzles	80 ha	0.34
Malta			
DP ECO- Biodeg Mulch	Direct Payments (Eco-scheme: Biodegradable mulch)	270 ha	5.73
DP ECO- Biodiversity	Direct Payments (Eco-scheme) Land parcels dedicated for biodiversity purposes	380 ha	46.88
DP ECO-IPM	Direct Payments (Eco-scheme: IPM)	480 ha	47.39
Netherlands			
I.31	Eco-scheme for climate and living environment	1,523,093 ha	100.00
Poland			
I 4.1	Eco-scheme – Areas with melliferous plants	30,000 ha	0.91
I 4.2	Eco-scheme – Carbon farming and nutrient management	10,264,400 ha	64.09
I 4.3	Eco-scheme – Plant production under the Integrated Plant Production scheme	29,800 ha	0.94
I 4.4	Eco-scheme – Organic crop protection	5,000 ha	0.05
I 4.5	Eco-scheme – Water retention on permanent grassland	315,000 ha	2.24
I 4.6	Eco-scheme – Animal welfare	2,512,313 LU	31.77
Portugal			
A.3.1	Organic farming (Conversion and Maintenance)	687,500 ha	44.72
A.3.1	Organic farming (Conversion and Maintenance)	33,000 ha LU	
A.3.2	Integrated Production (PRODI) – Agricultural crops	356,000 ha	31.28
A.3.3.1	Soil management – Maintenance of pasture	290,000 ha	7.26
A.3.3.2	Soil management – Promotion of Organic Fertilisation	120,000 ha	3.35

A.3.4	Improving feed efficiency to reduce GHG emissions	230,000 LU	2.23
A.3.5	Animal welfare and Rational Use of Antimicrobials	90,909 LU	2.23
A.3.6	Biodiversity-enhancing practices	1,500,000 ha	8.37
Romania			
PD-04	Environmentally beneficial practices applicable to arable land	6,058,036 ha	66.98
PD-05	Practicing environmentally friendly agriculture in small farms (traditional households)	1,332,236 ha	19.55
PD-06	Grassing the interval between rows in fruit, vineyards, nurseries and hamsters	198,323 ha	3.34
PD-07	Improving the welfare of dairy cows	285,000 LU	5.83
PD-08	Measure for the welfare of young cattle for fattening	192,000 LU	4.30
Slovakia			
31.1	Whole-farm eco-scheme	1,657,100 ha	91.75
31.2	Animal welfare – Passive farming	52,410 LU	8.25
Slovenia			
INP08.01	Extensive grassland	70,005 ha	15.26
INP08.02	Traditional use of grassland	16,327 ha	10.35
INP08.03	Fertilisation with low-emission organic fertilisers	47,000 ha	23.49
INP08.04	Additions to reduce ammonia and GHG emissions	14,500 ha	5.87
INP08.04	Additions to reduce ammonia and GHG emissions	10,410 LU	
INP08.05	Catch crops and subsoils	22,409 ha	15.14
INP08.06	Greening of arable land over winter	16,500 ha	11.99
INP08.07	Conservatory tillage	27,001 ha	2.42
INP08.08	Patches of unsown floors for Polish gills	4,000 ha	1.00
INP08.09	Protection of nests (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>)	110 ha	0.10
INP08.10	Use only organic fertilisers to provide nitrogen in permanent crops	5,000 ha	7.66
INP08.11	Conservation of biodiversity in permanent crops	5,000 ha	6.71
Spain			
1PD31001801V1	Eco-Regímen 'Carbon Agriculture and Agroecology: Extensive grazing, mowing and biodiversity on wet pastures'	2,015,413 ha	9.32
1PD31001802V1	Eco-Regímen 'Carbon farming and agroecology: extensive grazing, mowing and biodiversity in Mediterranean pastures'	3,407,504 ha	10.41

1PD31001803V1	Eco-scheme "Carbon farming and agroecology: rotations and direct sowing on non-irrigated arable land	5,126,968 ha	21.21
1PD31001804V1	Eco Regime "Carbon farming and agroecology: rotations and direct sowing on dry wet arable land".	474,483 ha	3.38
1PD31001805V1	Eco Regime "Carbon farming and agroecology: rotations and direct sowing on irrigated arable land"	1,249,951 ha	15.48
1PD31001806V1	Eco-scheme: Carbon Agriculture: Green cover and inert cover on woody crops on flat land	1,085,495 ha	6.61
1PD31001807V1	Eco-scheme: Carbon Agriculture: Green cover and inert cover on woody crops on medium slope land	676,772 ha	7.17
1PD31001808V1	Eco-scheme: Carbon Agriculture: Green cover and inert cover on woody crops on steep sloping land	935,888 ha	13.99
1PD31001809V1	Eco Regime "Agroecology: Areas of biodiversity on arable land and permanent crops"	2,882,628 ha	12.43
Sweden			
EKO	Compensation for organic production	436,900 ha	51.59
CATCH CROP	Compensation for intermediate crops for carbon storage, catch crop and spring treatment for reduced nitrogen leaching	312,000 ha	25.27
PRECISION	Compensation for precision farming planning	1,400,000 ha	23.15
TOTAL		117,151,724 ha	

