

Report on cross compliance implementation in Italy *period 2005 to 2009*

Camillo Zaccarini Bonelli
*Italian National Rural Network
Institute for Services
in the Agri-food Market (ISMEA)*

The Cross Compliance Report: Why?

- For a first assessment of the cross compliance policy since its introduction up to now, aimed at a multidimensional analysis of impacts on the public system, at farm level (economic aspects and information), and on agri-environmental aspects
- To contribute to the Strategic Monitoring Report of the Rural Development Programmes (October 2010)
- To encourage reflection on CAP reform post 2013 and on the links with the public goods

Report set-up phases (1)

- The report on CC implementation was not compulsory
- It has been sent to the **institutional and socio economic partnership**
- It has been discussed with the **Autonomous Regions and Provinces and the Professional Organizations**
- It has been sent to the **Ministry of Environment** and Health and to **environmental associations**

Report set-up phases (2)

- The first findings of the experimental research on GAECs environmental effectiveness have been showed at the **XXXIX Italian Society for Agronomy National Meeting** (20/22 September 2010).
- The economic survey findings have been discussed and evaluated by expert agronomists selected by the **National Council of Doctors of Agronomy and Doctors of Forestry** (CONAF) and by the **National Union of Agricultural Machine Manufacturers** (UNIMA).

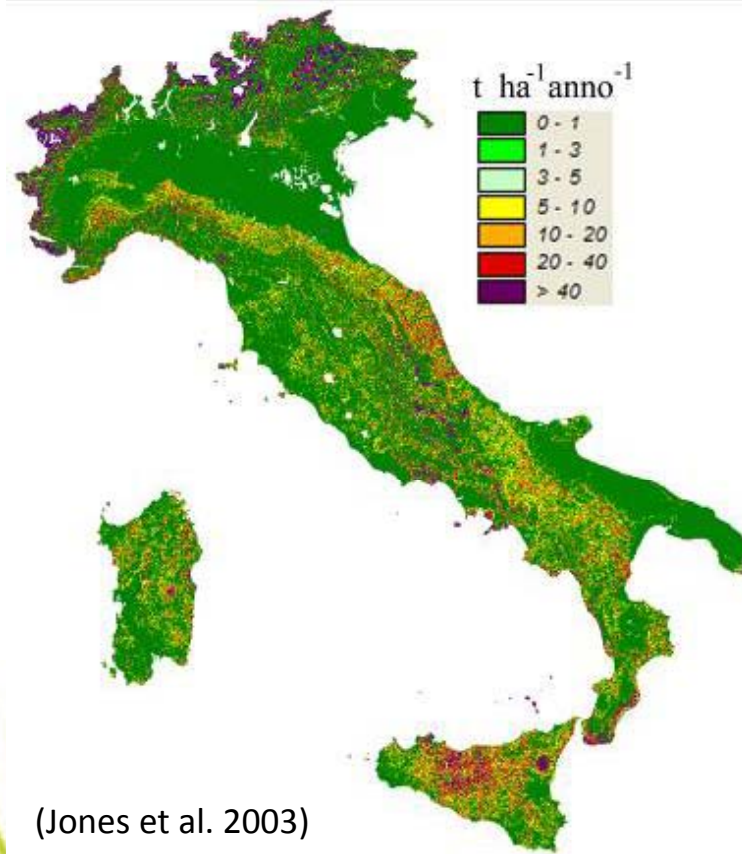
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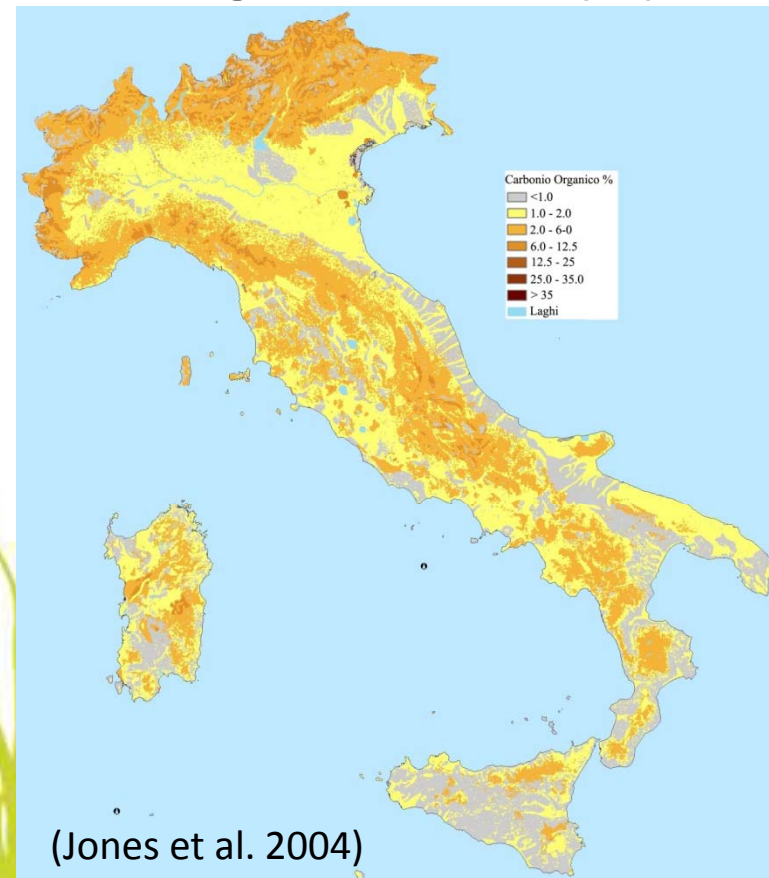
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The strategic - programming context

Actual soil erosion risk



Organic C content (%)

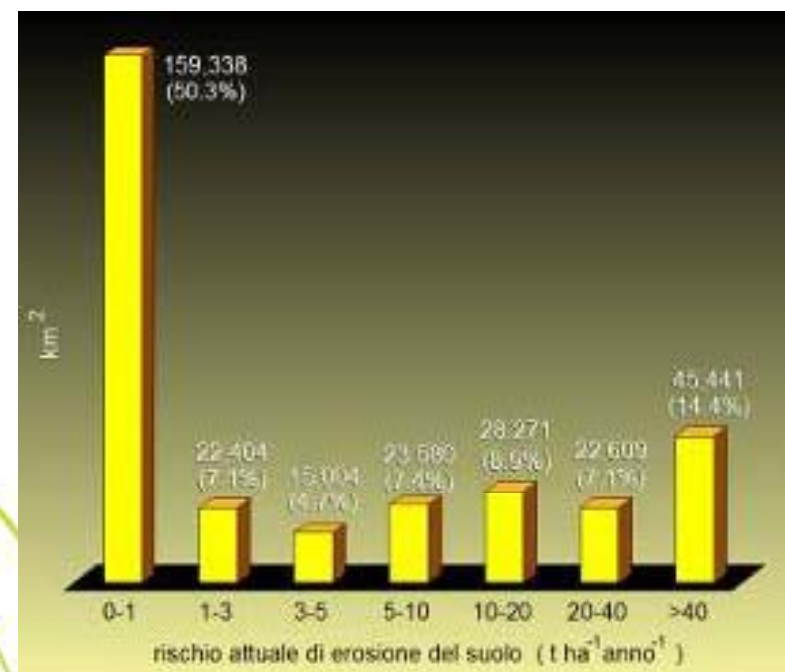
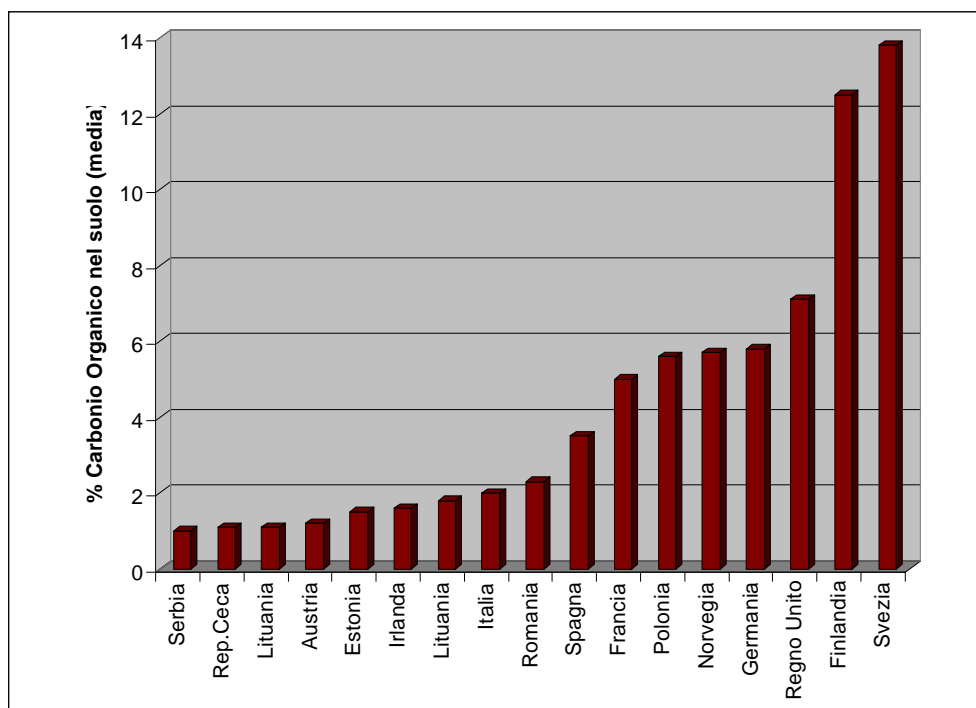


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Soil distribution in Italy

according the risk of erosion

Organic C content (%) in soils in EU17



Source: data processed by CRA on CORINE 1992 data

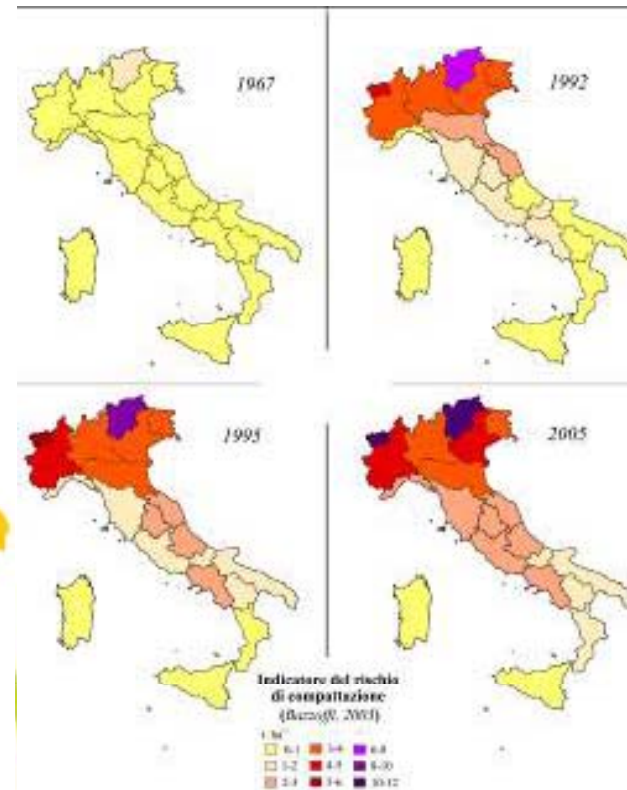
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The strategic - programming context

Soil compaction and risk indicator



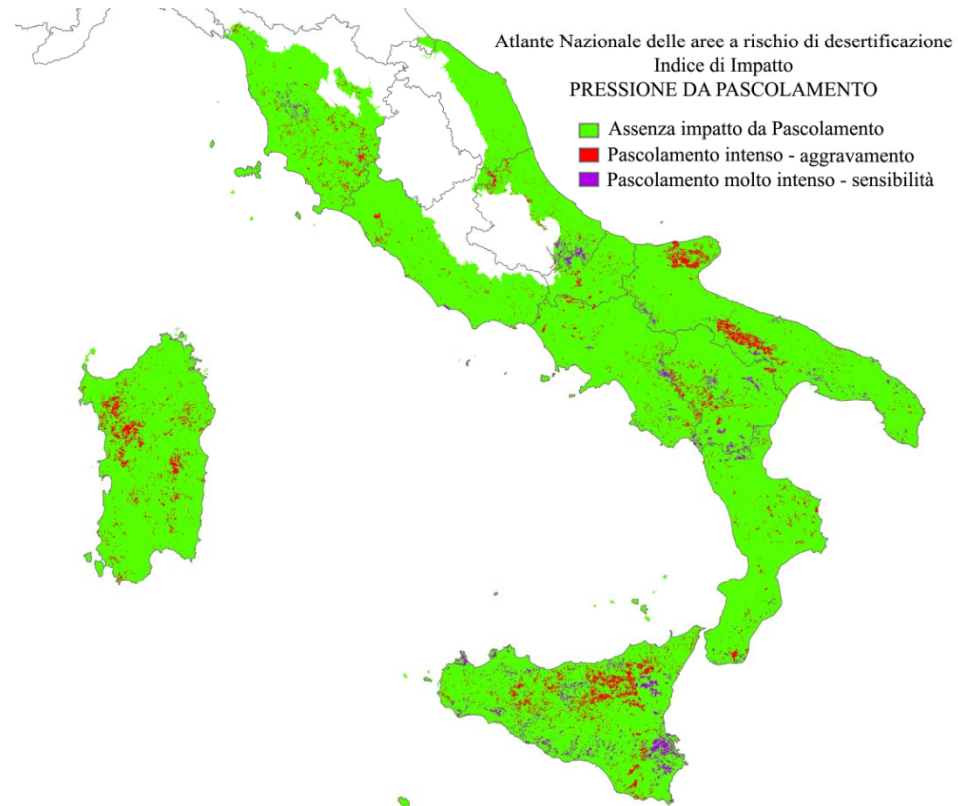
Susceptibility to soil compaction. Source: European Commission, Institute of Environment and Sustainability, Land Management and Natural Hazards Unit, ISPRA, Italy



Soil compaction risk indicator in function of the number and the power of harvesters (in q/ha in 1967, 1992, 1995 and 2000. Bazzoffi, 2003)

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Impact index - Grazing Pressure (Desertification risk National Atlas)



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Cross compliance implementation in Italy (1)

- Impact on the organisational system (Regulatory/Management/Control)
- “Vertical” (State – Regions) and “horizontal” (Agriculture – Environment – Health) coordination action
- Partnership actions with Agricultural union organisations and environmental associations (establishing a Joint Committee)

Cross compliance implementation in Italy (2)

- A clear example of a new cooperation fostered by the cross compliance policy (e.g. between central agricultural and environmental administration) is showed by the following decrees endorsement within a short space of time one from to the other:
 - Decree of the Minister of the Environment 17 October 2007 on Natura 2000 sites minimum management requirements (with specific GAEC for such sites)
 - Decree of the Minister of Agriculture 18 October 2007 updating cross compliance policy

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Cross compliance implementation in Italy (3)

- A new way to communicate with farmers

	Posters	Brochures	CD
Agricultural Assistance Center	9.954	digital	6.636
Producers Organizations	1.626	digital	506
Autonomous Provinces and Regions	2.627	5.910	3.092
Agea and Regional Paying Agencies	359	900	516
National level journals		80.000	
TOTAL	14.566	86.810	10.750

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The analysis of cross compliance policy impacts at farm level

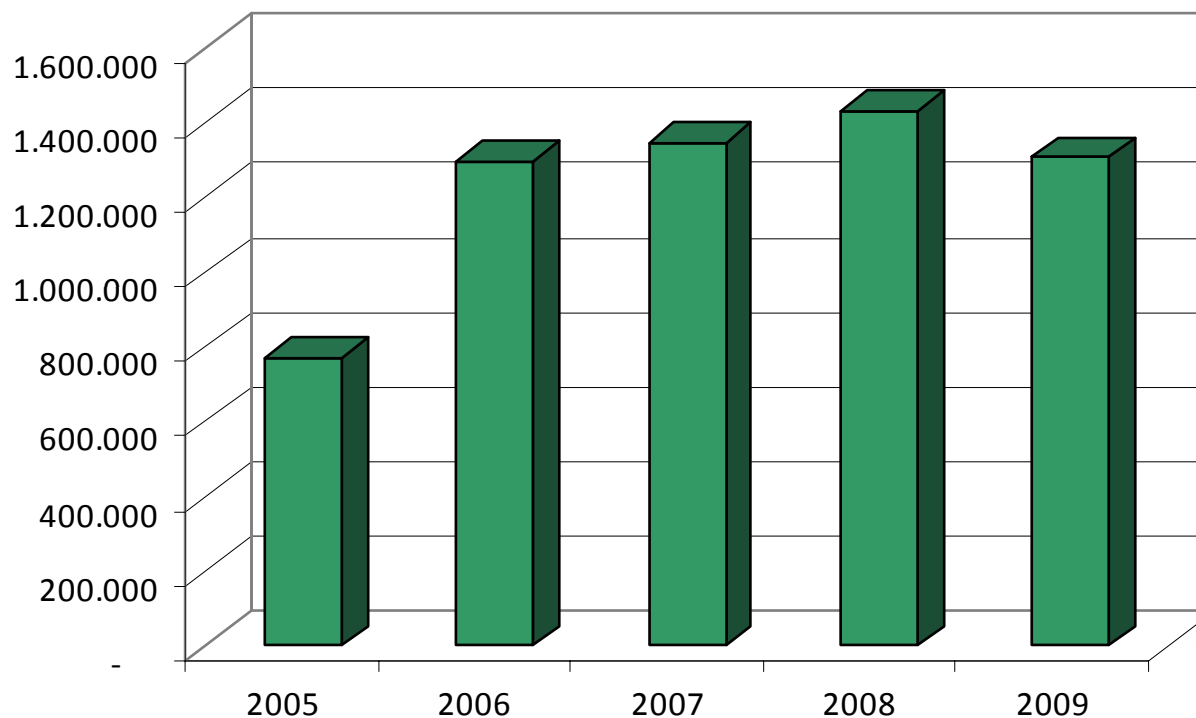
- ✓ Cross compliance requirements applicability to Italian farms
- ✓ Degree of perceived difficulty concerning cross compliance requirements
- ✓ Role played by information and advisory services
- ✓ Economic impact on farms

Survey carried out on farms samples that in 2008 could benefit from CAP payments equal to almost 2.000 €.

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Cross compliance requirements applicability to Italian farms (1)

Number of farms that must comply with cross compliance requirements

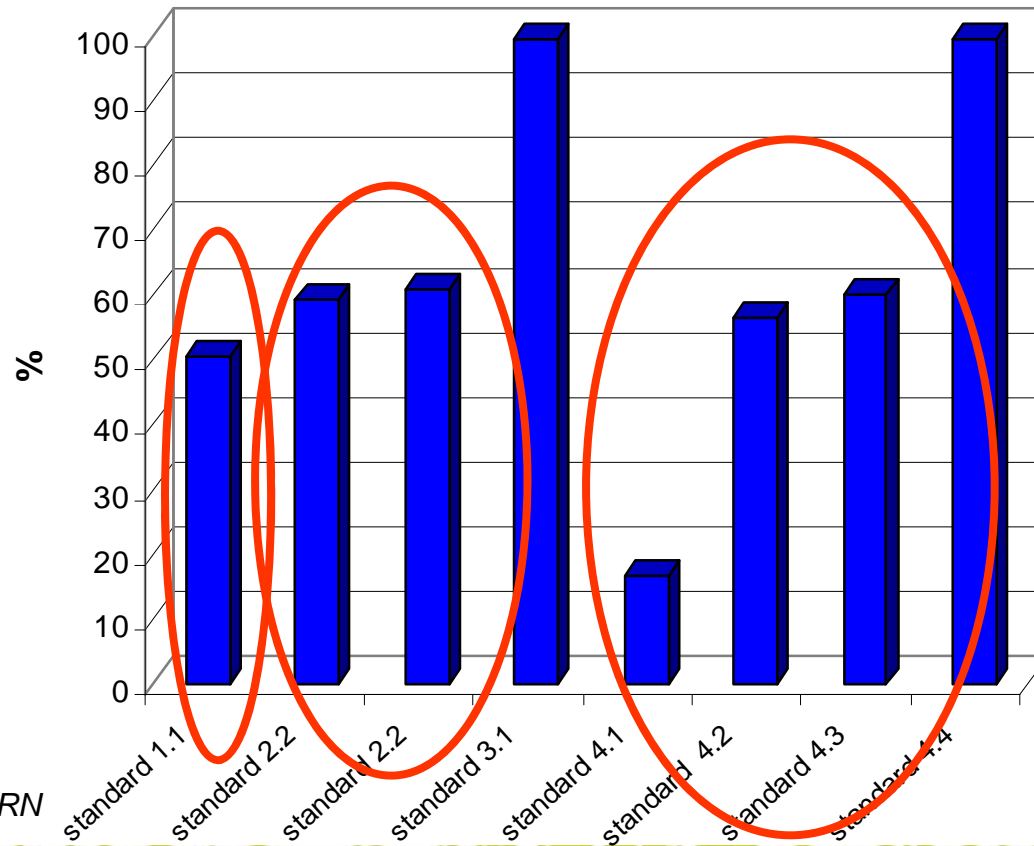


Source: data processed by NRN on AGEA data

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Cross compliance requirements applicability to Italian farms (2)

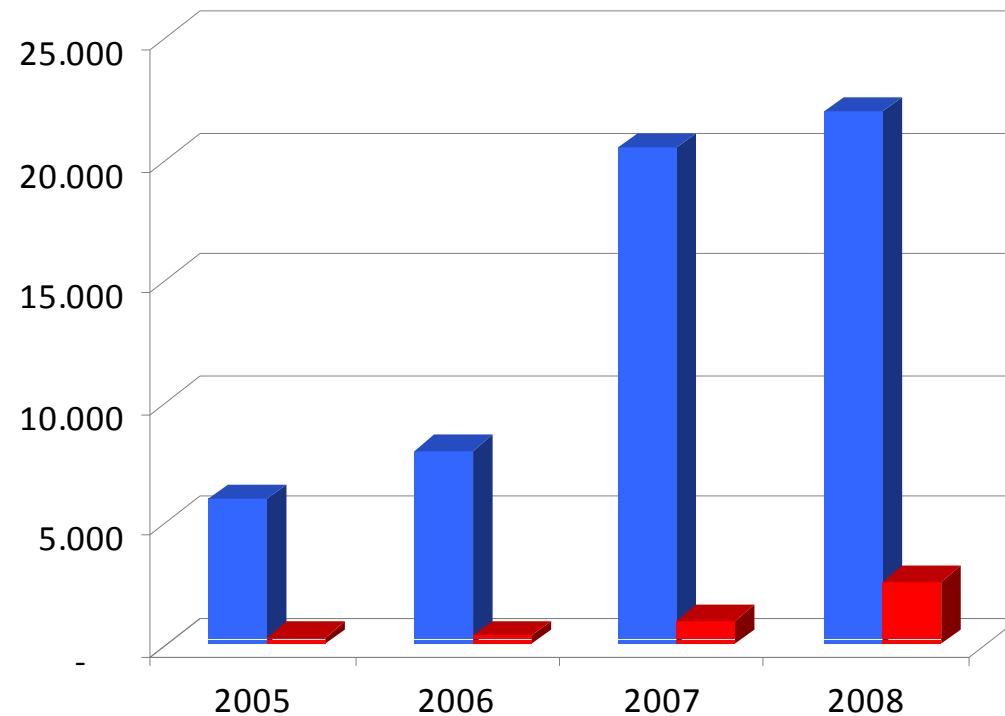
Number of farms (%) that must
comply with the single standards



Source: data
processed by NRN
on AGEA data

Cross compliance requirements applicability to Italian farms (3)

***Infractions
and controls
in figures
during the
period
2005-2008***

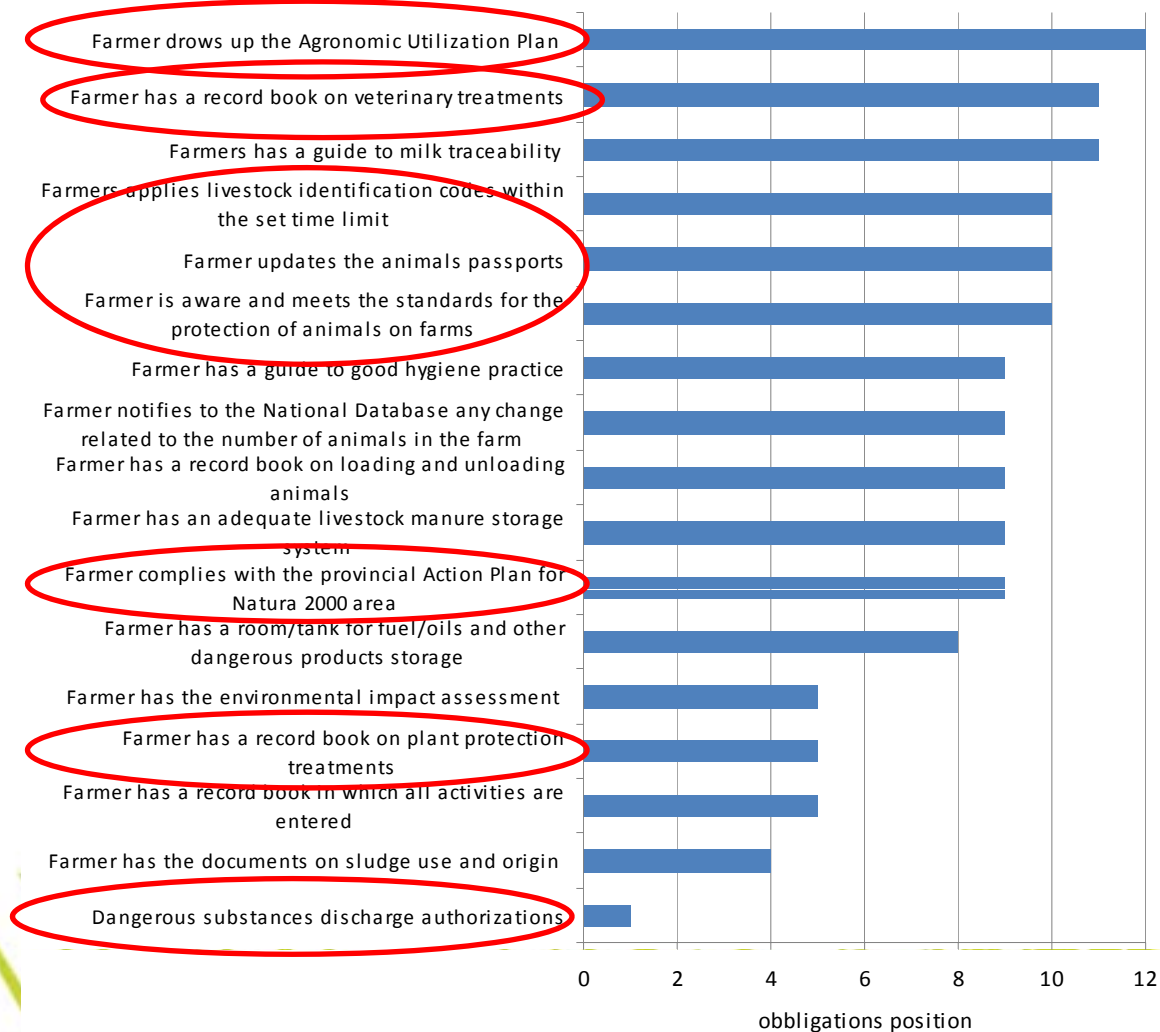


Source: data processed by NRN on
AGEA data

■ CONTROLS ■ INFRACTIONS

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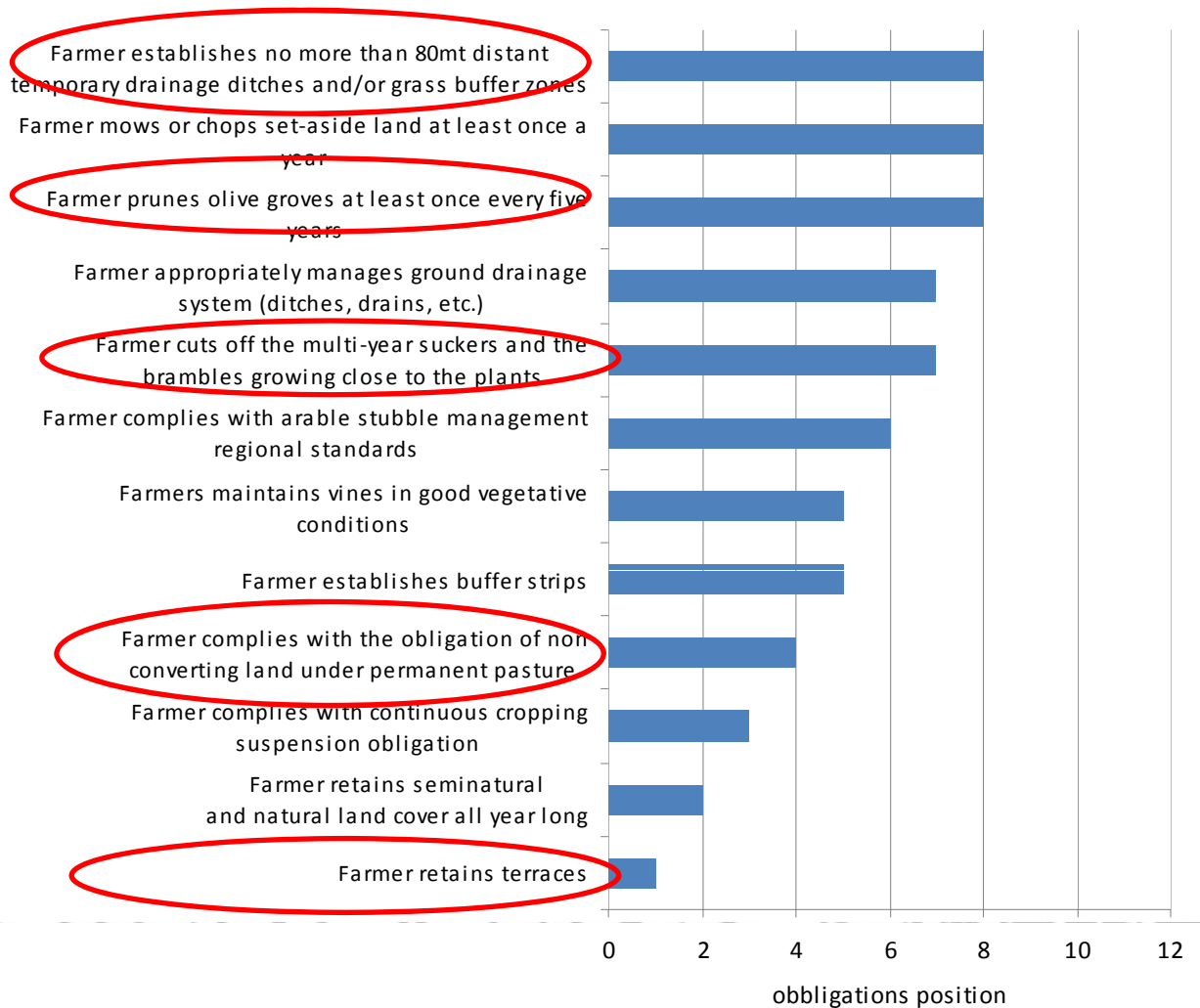
Perceived degree of difficulty concerning cross compliance requirements (1)



**Statutory
management
requirements**

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Perceived degree of difficulty concerning cross compliance requirements (2)



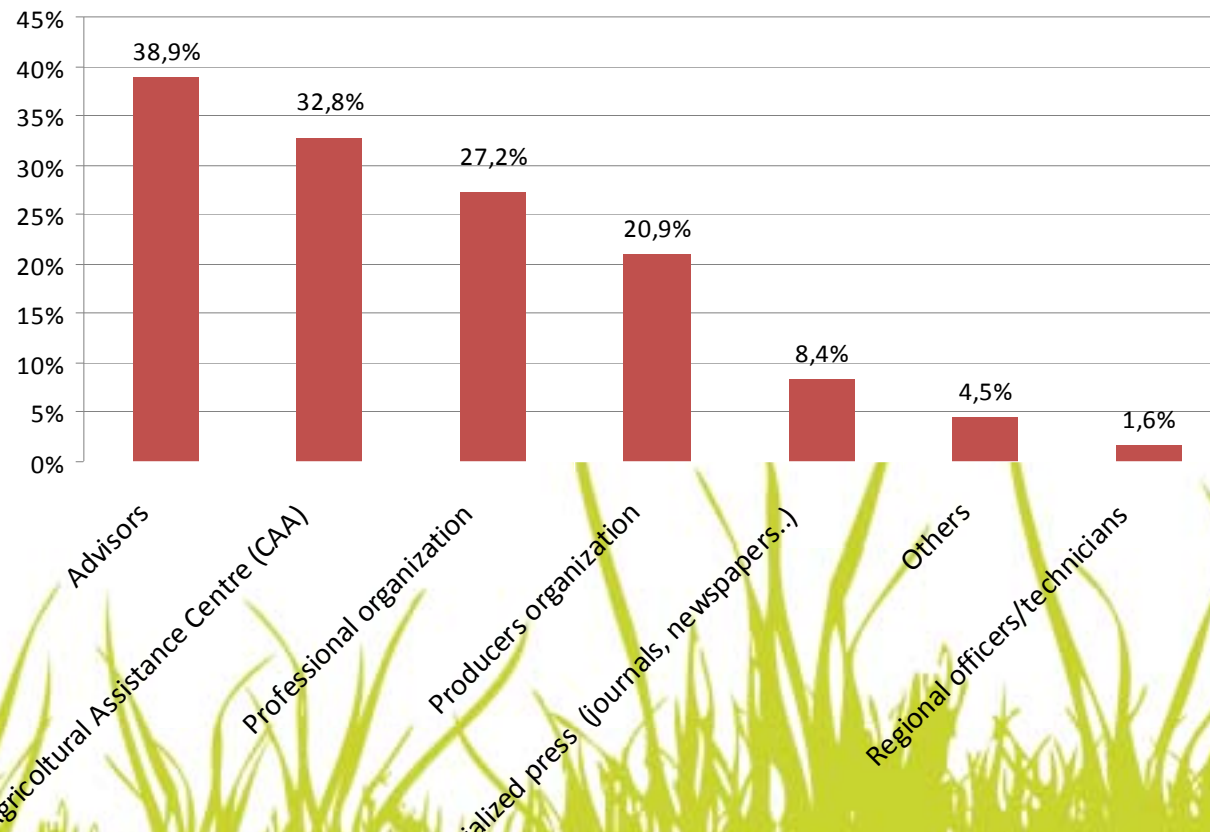
**Good Agricultural
and Environmental
Conditions**



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The role played by information and advisory services aiming at supporting farmers to comply with cross compliance obligations

The way farmers become aware of cross compliance obligations;
% on the total number of people interviewed giving almost one answer



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The economic impact on farms

Costs incurred to meet GAECs standards

The analysis has been supplemented with the findings from a focus group of experts

Hypothesis: *baseline of non-respect of the obligations, cereal production farm*

Average costs incurred per year : *20-50€/Ha which could double for farms located on sloping lands at risk of erosion.*

Cross compliance costs impact (%) : *10-15% of the payment entitlements value per Ha.*

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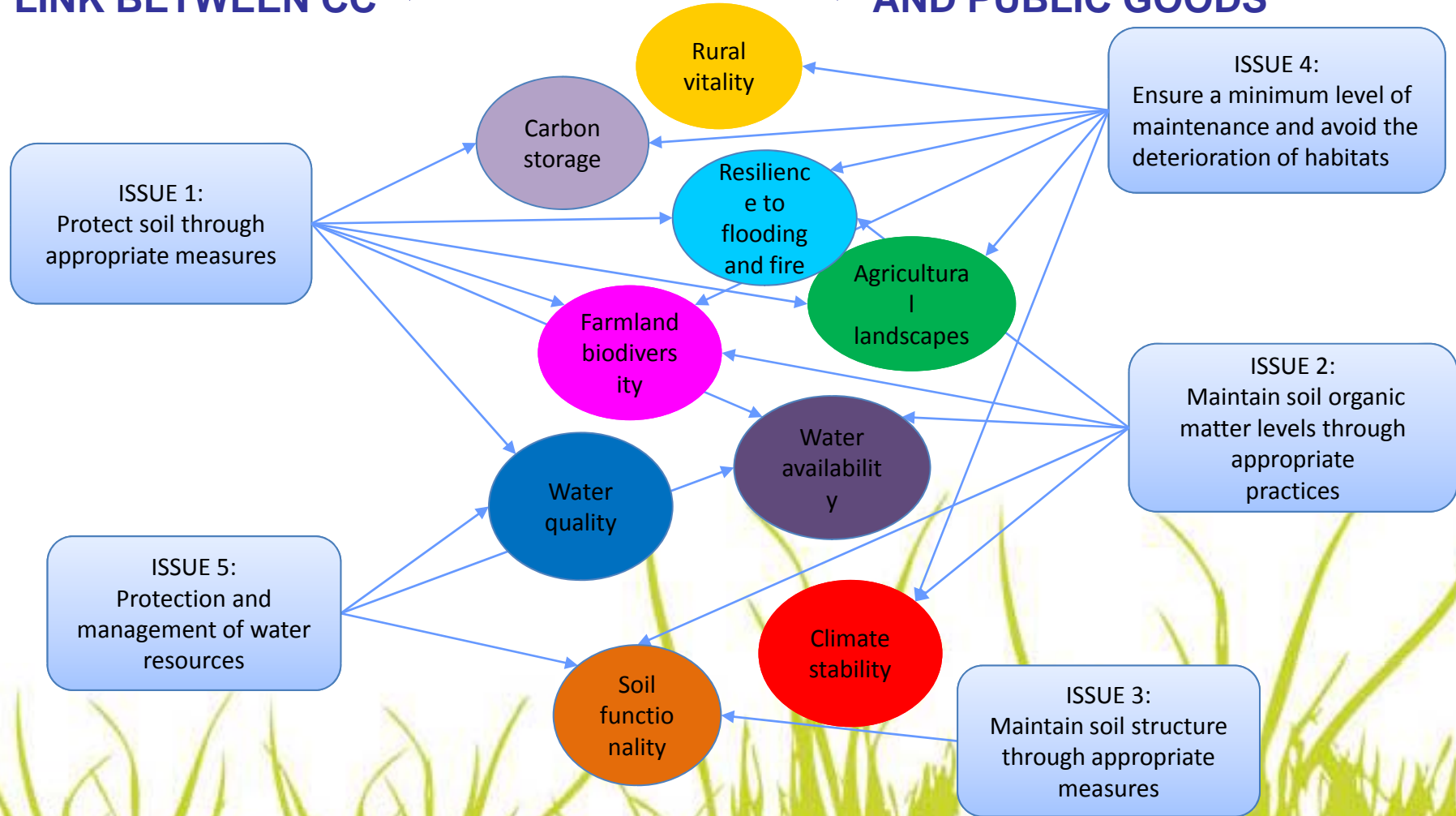
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Post 2013 CAP: outlooks for the future (1)

- **SIMPLIFICATION:** reducing the number of standards and obligations coherently with the standards simplification process (distinction between compulsory and optional standards) ;
- **STRATEGIC APPROACH:** fostering a systemic approach that, from one hand, allows to move from “one objective - one standard” structure towards a multi-objective approach and, from the other hand, contributes to set up a single regulatory framework coherent with the provisions related to spatial planning on land. Improving the first and second pillar integration and complementarity, emphasizing **the link with the public goods.**

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LINK BETWEEN CC ← AND PUBLIC GOODS →



Post 2013 CAP: outlooks for the future (2)

- **CC EFFECTIVENESS AND VERIFIABILITY:** setting up concrete and quantified objectives; strengthening the integration with the monitoring and evaluating system already provided for by the rural development;
- **FARM ADVISORY SYSTEM:** strengthening the role played by farm advisory services supporting farmers to meet cross compliance requirements through compulsory check-up in environmental sensitive areas or as to environmental issues and requirements (also through basic advisory services financed within the first pillar?)

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Conclusions



**Thank you for your
attention!**

c.zaccarini@ismae.it

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