



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA KMETIJSTVO,
GOZDARSTVO IN PREHRANO

Implementation of young farmers' policies after the 2013 CAP reform

Rok Roblek, mag. agr.

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PROGRAM
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Evropski kmetijski sklad za razvoj podeželja:
Evropa investira v podeželje

Have current CAP measures been able to achieve the goal of **generational renewal** in agriculture or are at least responding on phenomenon of an **aging population** in this field?

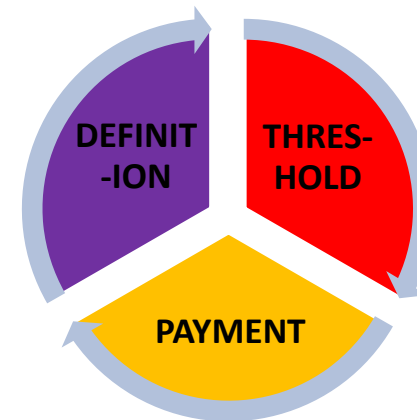
M 06.1: Farm and business development: Young farmers

BENEFICIARIES:

Beneficiaries for support are young between 18 and 40 years of age, adequately skilled and educated. Support is granted for the first setting up and must start no more than 24 month before submission and must be finished within 9 month after submission.

Important remarks:

- What is „setting up“
- Who is „farming actively “
- Will this aid keep them in business on a long term



Crucial threshold:

a) Agricultural land:

Lower threshold: equivalent of 6 ha UAA

Upper threshold: equivalent of 80 ha UAA

b) Animal husbandry:

Lower threshold: equivalent 15 LSU

Upper threshold: equivalent 160 LSU

c) Bee keeping:

Lower threshold: 60 hives

Upper threshold: 200 hives

- Granted for 3 years- business plan

- Education and minimum skills

Financial support



Various levels



If employment on farm...

45.000 EUR

If no employment...

18.600 EUR

Support is paid in two installments

First payment:

70 %

Second payment:

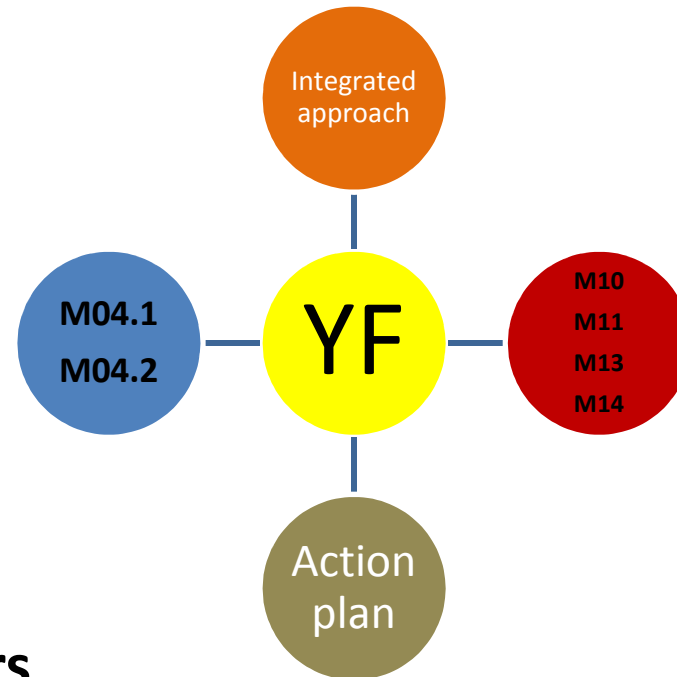
30 %

I. PILLAR: PAYMENT FOR YOUNG FARMERS

- 1. Compulsory scheme for MS**
- 2. Annual „top-up“ of YF payment entitlements (basic payment):**
74,66 EUR (= 25 % of the national average for direct payments per hectare) has to be decreased to respect the ceiling (70,71 EUR for 2015; 62,52 EUR for 2016)
- 3. YF eligible up to 5 years**
- 4. Budget: the maximum 2% of national direct payments ceilings for 2015-2016 paid, and most likely for 2017**
- 5. Number of beneficiaries: around 4.000 YF (around 7% of beneficiaries for payment entitlements)**
- 6. Further eligibility as regards skills and/or training requirements are not applied => simplification**

Other specific contribution to Young farmers

1. Additional points
2. Level of support
3. Eligibility of support
4. Action plan for young farmers



Strengths and weaknesses:



1. Substantial support
2. Easy to plan for beneficiaries
3. Easy to manage „start-up aid“ on both sides
4. Upper and lower threshold
5. Business plan



1. Transition difficulties between CAP frameworks
2. Issues for newcomers without agricultural background
3. Certainty that they will stay in business
4. Lack of funds if no „investment support“
5. National taxation system
6. Differences in I. and II. Pillar young farmers

Challenges:

1. Following their business plan in long term aspect
2. How to link demographic and structural reform
3. How to simplify entrance of newcomers and create trust
4. „Sub programme“ for young farmers
5. Control YF`s role in legal entity

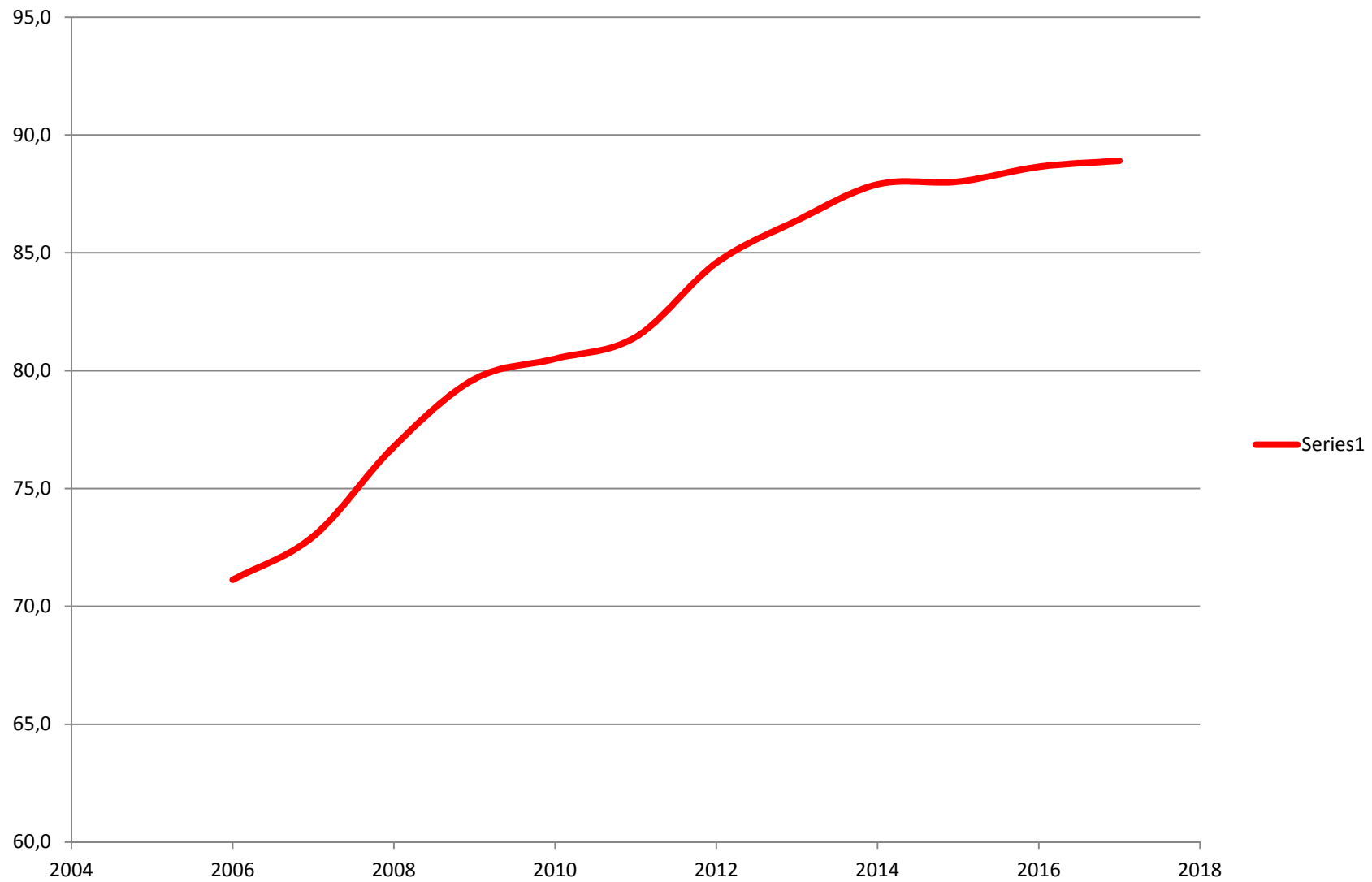
INTERNAL

Challenges:

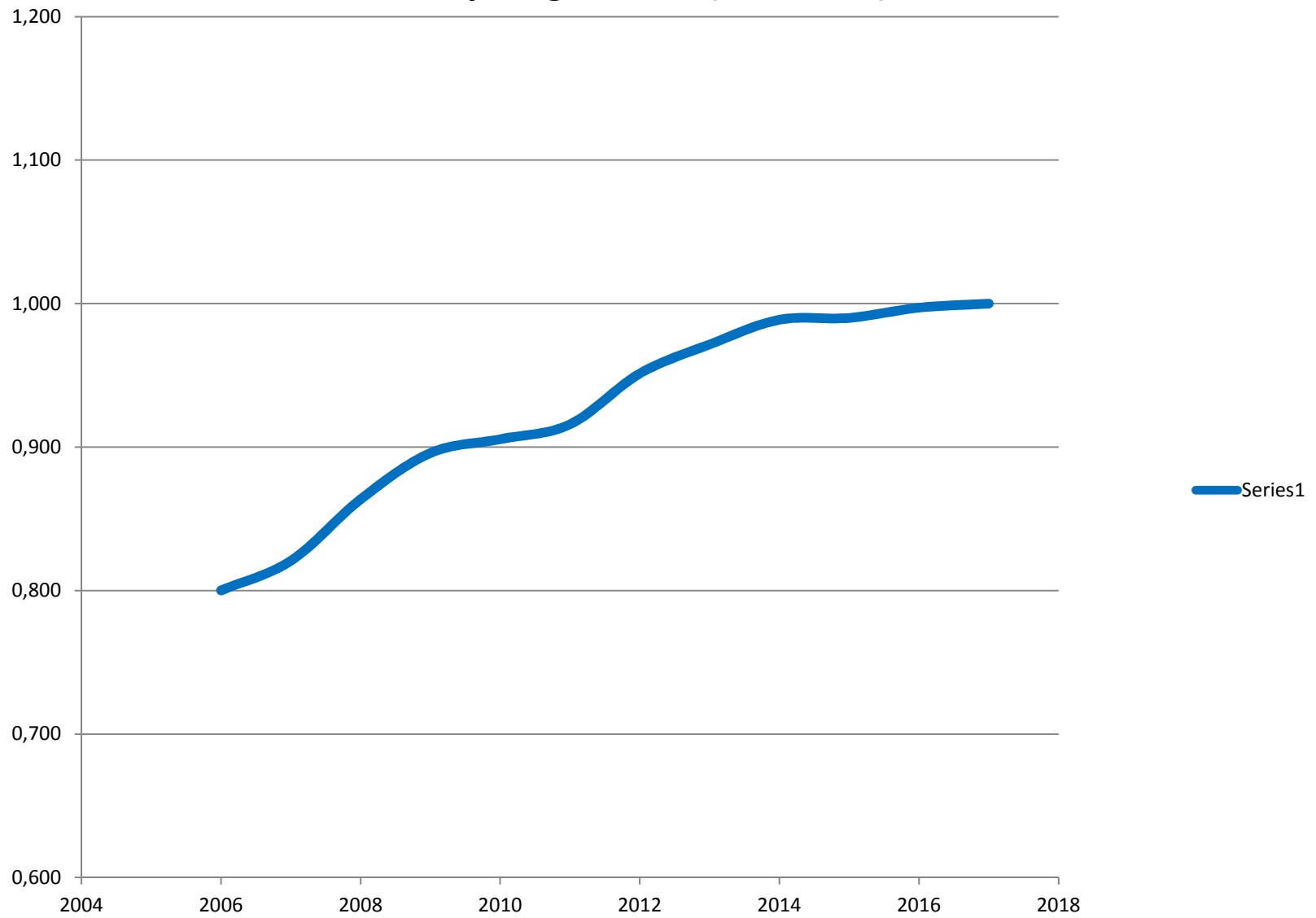
1. „Early retirement“ scheme
2. Administrative burdens
3. Income stabilization tools
4. Collective approach
5. Access to land and access to credit
6. Definition of an „active farmer“

EXTERNAL

number of farms with > 4 ha



Index of young farmers (2017=100)



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YES

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