



Agriculture And Rural Development ISAMM CM

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Communication Display Page

Created by nkolachl, on Mon 15/12/2014 13:28
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Communication information

Form number:	000332	Member state:	Cyprus
Name:	07. Voluntary Coupled Support - Implementation - Decision of Member States	Status:	SENT
Business process:	Direct support	Sector:	Horizontal
Reference period:	01/01/2015 to 31/12/2020	Encoding period:	16/06/2014 08:00 to 01/08/2014 23:59
Legal base:	Commission Regulation - R 0639/2014 Art. 67(1), 72		
Description:	In accordance with Article 67(1) of Regulation (EU) No 639/2014, the notifications referred to in Article 54(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 shall include the items listed in Annex I to that Regulation. In accordance with Article 72 of Regulation (EU) No 639/2014, where a Member State decides to apply Articles 8(4), 41(8) or 52(7) of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013, it shall notify the Commission by 1 August 2014 of the details of those decisions.		

1. Reference table

Please indicate in the below table the name of the measure in accordance with Annex I, Point 2 of Regulation (EU) No 639/2014 and give a corresponding number.

	Title of measure	Corresponding number	
▶	Support for the sheep and goat establishments oriented for milk production	1	Detail
▶	Support for the citrus plantations, located in the communities that are affected by the Buffer Zone	2	Detail
▶	Support for the sheep and goat establishments oriented for meat production	3	Detail

2.1 Title and description of each support measure

Please indicate in the below table first the number of the measure given in accordance with the reference table above and then the related information (region or sector targeted, type of farming or agricultural sector selected, difficulties encountered, related importance, criteria relating to sectors and productions, derogation relating to special entitlements, eligibility conditions, per unit amount, amount for the financing, quantitative limits) in accordance with Annex I, Point 3 of Regulation (EU) No 639/2014.

	Number of the support measure (1 line/measure as listed under Point 1)	3.a. Sector/Region targeted	3.a. Region targeted [to be filled in only if "region" was opted for in previous column]	3.b. Types of farming or Specific agricultural sectors	Description of the Type/Sector according to the choice in the previous column	3.b. Description of the difficulties encountered	3.c. The related economic, social or environmental importance	3.d. The criteria fixed for the purpose of defining the targeted sectors and productions	3.e. Any implementation of the derogation laid down in Art. 52 (4) of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013
						<p>Drought and specific agroclimatic conditions for Cyprus expose the sheep/goat sector to risks related to insufficient feed supply.</p> <p>The high cost of feed sourced outside of Cyprus due to the distance of Cyprus from feed supply markets.</p> <p>The increased running costs (electricity, water, labor etc) for producing milk.</p> <p>The price volatility and the limited purchasing power for buying feed due to the current economic crisis.</p>	<p>The sheep and goat sector has a significant impact in rural areas since it is contributing to the unique character of the countryside and the production of products</p>		

▶ 1	Milk and milk products	Specific agricultural sectors	sheep and goat sector	<p>The lack of organisation in the sector.</p> <p>The limited bargaining power of sheep/ goat milk producers in the food chain.</p> <p>The observed unfair distribution of added value along the supply chain.</p> <p>The productivity advantage of other sectors that are producing milk (cowmilk).</p> <p>The high number of small establishments.</p> <p>As a result of the above Farmers have not been able to maintain the number of animals recorded in 2012. Within 2013 the number of female animals has been reduced by 10,2% compared to 2012 levels</p> <p>More specifically, the situation of the sheep and goats sector is confronted with difficulties which have led to a level of production, in 2013, lower than the average for the period 2010-2012.</p> <p>The sheep and goat sector in Cyprus is based on breeds (Chios sheep and related crosses and Damascus goat and related crosses etc) that serve for production of meat and milk (dual purpose). Milk producing sheep and goats can be used for producing lambs and kids for slaughtering and vice versa.</p> <p>As regards the sheep and goat sector there has been an observed reduction of 11,72% in the number of female animals above 7 months old (Table 1 of the uploaded Word file). As regards the sheep and goat milk production (Table 2 of the uploaded Word file), the reduction of the volume of milk for the year 2013 compared to the average volume for 2010-2012 was significant (19%)</p>	<p>related to the way of life and tradition of rural areas. It accounts for approx. 25% of the total milk production and 6,5% of meat production in Cyprus.</p> <p>Products produced with sheepmilk/ goatmilk such as Halloumi cheese have a significant impact on the economy of the island.</p> <p>In addition, a significant percentage of rural areas is maintained by cultivating cereals used for producing feed.</p> <p>A significant amount of feed produced locally in rural areas is used for feeding sheep and goats. In addition, rural areas that mainly cannot be used for other farming purposes are maintained for sheep and goat grazing.</p> <p>The level of sheep and goat milk production accounts for approximately 25% of the total milk production in Cyprus and supports the operation of 51 milk processing establishments using sheepmilk and goatmilk for the production of cheese and curd employing a total number of 604 persons. (Statistical Data 2012, Cyprus Statistical Service). For the year 2013 (Cyprus Statistical Service, preliminary data) the number of</p>	<p>Reduced no of productive animals in 2013 compared to the three year period 2010-2012. This situation limits the production of milk in the sheep and goat sector.</p>	No	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Detail</td> </tr> </table>	Detail
Detail									

					<p>and higher than the reduction in the number of female animals above 7 months old (11,72%) . This indicates that, under similar production conditions, sheepmilk and goatmilk production has a more intense reduction than sheepmeat and goatmeat production. This is justified because milk production:</p> <p>a. Demands an increased amount of feed as concentrate (high cost feed) than as roughage (low cost feed).</p> <p>b. Has increased operational (labour for milking and milk management) and equipment maintenance (farm equipment for milk extraction and storage) requirements.</p> <p>The managers of sheep and goat establishments have increased the number of slaughtered animals that could be used for milk production (Muttons and Lambs), in order to compensate the loss of income due to the higher cost of production and the reduced level of milk production. As seen in Table 3 of the uploaded Word file, the number of muttons slaughtered is increased by 17,93% for 2013 compared to the average of 2010-2013 and the number of Goats increased by 13,2%.</p> <p>If the above observed situation continues, both milk production and number of animals is expected to deteriorate even more.</p>	<p>milk processing establishments using sheepmilk and goatmilk for the production of cheese and curd and the number of employees has been reduced to 47 and 562 respectively. The produced sheepmilk and goatmilk has a higher value for milk processing purposes compared to dairy milk since it has a higher fat and protein content as well as solids. Thus, further reduction in milk production will have an impact not only to managers of sheep and goat establishments but also to the production and supply chain of milk products. The number of establishments and employees in the sheep and goat sector has been reduced by 11% and 15,5% respectively in 2013 compared to the average recorded for the years 2010-2012 (see Table 4 of the uploaded Word file).</p>			
					<p>The citrus producers in the communities that are affected by the Buffer Zone, apart from facing the numerous severe</p>				

						<p>problems of the citrus sector of Cyprus in general, have to deal with additional problems, mainly the difficulties and restrictions concerning their access to their fields, limited access to water resources, as well as the lack of good road/transportation network.</p> <p>Description of the situation of the citrus sector in Cyprus – Differences in terms of difficulties, between the citrus sector in general and the areas affected by the Buffer Zone</p> <p>The citrus sector in Cyprus is facing numerous problems, mainly the high production cost and the lack of irrigation water, due to the prolonged droughts which often occur in Cyprus. The citrus producers in the communities that are affected by the Buffer Zone, have to deal with additional problems, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrictions of access to their fields. <p>The producers and their workers have to obtain access authorization from the United Nations. The same applies for subcontractors such as harvesting crews, consultants, etc.</p> <p>The road/transportation network is degraded.</p> <p>Their fields are situated very near to Turkish troops, so their visits are limited.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher cost of irrigation water <p>Unlike the other regions with citrus in Cyprus, there are no government irrigation nets in these areas. The only water resources they have, are private boreholes. Thus, the water they obtain costs more, is often more</p>	<p>Taking into account the additional problems that citrus producers in the communities that are</p>			
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2	Fruit and vegetables	Communities affected by the Buffer Zone	Specific agricultural sectors	<p>Citrus plantations, located in the communities that are affected by the Buffer Zone, which divides the free areas of the Republic of Cyprus, from the occupied areas by the Turkish troops</p>	<p>limited and in some cases of lower quality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small size of farms <p>The size of farms at the areas affected by the Buffer Zone, is rather small, relatively to the average size of the citrus farms in Cyprus in general. In particular, for the farms with minimum area 0,3ha¹, the average citrus farm size in the Buffer Zone is 0,9ha² while the average citrus farm size in the rest citrus areas of Cyprus is 1,5ha². That means that the production cost at the areas affected by the Buffer Zone is higher than the other citrus cultivated areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher cost of plant protection <p>In the Buffer Zone, a great number of plots are abandoned, being pest development points, especially for rats, which cause many damages in citrus plantations of the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defective cultural practice <p>Given the above mentioned problems, the usual cultural practices such as irrigation, plant protection, pruning, etc, are deficient.</p> <p>¹Minimum eligible area for receiving direct payments ²Cyprus Agricultural Payments Organization (CAPO) 2013</p> <p>Description of the share of the targeted part of the sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area in the communities affected by the Buffer Zone, planted with citrus is 562 ha, of total 4.305 ha of the citrus sector of Cyprus, being the 13,0% (CAPO 2013). • The number of farms with 	<p>affected by the Buffer Zone are facing, the cultural practices on the mentioned fields are defective. This results to poor production and low quality, meaning lower income for the producers. Many plantations are already abandoned, while the intention for abandonment is increasing. Apart from the desolation and the degradation of the environmental scenery, the deserted plantations are sources of pests and plant diseases, and increases dramatically the risk of fire. In addition, the abandonment of the citrus plantations of these areas, affects negatively other sectors related to citrus culture, such as harvesting companies, packinghouses and processing units.</p>	<p>The additional problems and difficulties that the citrus plantations located in the communities that are affected by the Buffer Zone are facing. More detailed description is provided in 3.b.</p>	No	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Detail</td> </tr> </table>	Detail
Detail										

3	Sheepmeat and goatmeat	Specific agricultural sectors	sheep and goat sector	<p>organisation in the sector.</p> <p>The limited bargaining power of sheep/ goat milk producers in the food chain.</p> <p>The observed unfair distribution of added value along the supply chain.</p> <p>The productivity advantage of other sectors that are producing milk (cowmilk).</p> <p>The high number of small establishments.</p> <p>As a result of the above Farmers have not been able to maintain the number of animals recorded in 2012.</p> <p>Within 2013 the number of female animals has been reduced by 10,2% compared to 2012 levels</p> <p>More specifically, the situation of the sheep and goats sector is confronted with difficulties which have led to a level of production, in 2013, lower than the average for the period 2010-2012.</p> <p>The sheep and goat sector in Cyprus is based on breeds (Chios sheep and related crosses and Damascus goat and related crosses etc) that serve for production of meat and milk (dual purpose). Milk producing sheep and goats can be used for producing lambs and kids for slaughtering and vice versa.</p> <p>As regards the sheep and goat sector there has been an observed reduction of 11,72% in the number of female animals above 7 months old (Table 1 of the uploaded Word file).</p> <p>The managers of sheep and goat establishments have increased the number of slaughtered animals that could be used for milk production (Muttons and Lambs), in order to compensate the loss of income due</p>	<p>goat sector has a significant impact in rural areas since it is contributing to the unique character of the countryside and the production of products related to the way of life and tradition of rural areas. It accounts for approx. 25% of the total milk production and 6,5% of meat production in Cyprus.</p> <p>Products produced with sheeppmilk/ goatmilk such as Halloumi cheese have a significant impact on the economy of the island.</p> <p>In addition, a significant percentage of rural areas is maintained by cultivating cereals used for producing feed.</p> <p>A significant amount of feed produced locally in rural areas is used for feeding sheep and goats. In addition, rural areas that mainly cannot be used for other farming purposes are maintained for sheep and goat grazing.</p> <p>The number of establishments and employees in the sheep and goat sector has been reduced by 11% and 15,5% respectively in 2013 compared to the average recorded for the years 2010-2012 (see Table 4 of the uploaded Word file).</p>	Reduced no of productive animals in 2013 compared to the three year period 2010-2012.	No <input type="button" value="Detail"/>
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▶ 2	<p>trees and located in the communities that are affected by the Buffer Zone and are listed in the Table 1 of ANNEX of the uploaded Word file.</p> <p>2. Compliance with the provisions of the Regulation (EU) 1307/2013 for Direct Payments.</p> <p>The goal is to maintain an area of 600 ha planted with citrus in the communities affected by the Buffer Zone, which is near to the average of eligible areas for SAPS for the years 2007-2013.</p>	275 000 €	275 000 €	275 000 €	275 000 €	275 000 €	275 000 €	600 ha	t/ha	head	Detail
▶ 3	<p>Eligible for support will be the number of female animals (sheep or goats) aged 7 months or more in establishments that are not delivering more than one tonne sheepmilk and/ or goatmilk to approved milk processing establishments. The requirement relating to identification and registration of animals also exist. Establishments will be eligible for support only under one of the two measures (1 or 3).</p> <p>The maximum number of animals to be supported for both measures (1 and 3) is 433.100 which is the average no of animals supported under the national scheme for the three year period 2011-2013.</p>	725 000 €	725 000 €	725 000 €	725 000 €	725 000 €	725 000 €	ha	t/ha	433 100 head	Detail

2.3 Title and description of each support measure

	Number of the support measure (1 line/measure as listed under Point 1)	3.h. The estimated per unit amount of support - 2015	3.h. The estimated per unit amount of support - 2016	3.h. The estimated per unit amount of support - 2017	3.h. The estimated per unit amount of support - 2018	3.h. The estimated per unit amount of support - 2019	3.h. The estimated per unit amount of support - 2020	
▶	1	20 €/unit	Detail					
▶	2	500 €/unit	Detail					
▶	3	10 €/unit	Detail					

3. The maximum area fixed for the support for oilseeds

Please indicate in the below table the maximum area fixed for the support for oilseeds, in accordance with Annex I, Point 3k of Regulation (EU) No 639/2014.

	Number of the support measure (1 line/measure as listed under Point 1)	The maximum area fixed (ha)	
▶		ha	Detail

4. Members of legal persons or groups

If applicable, please indicate in the below table whether the limits referred to in Article 52(7) of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 are applied at the level of the legal persons or groups.

	Number of the support measure (1 line/measure as listed under Point 1)	Answer	Give details of implementation	
▶				Detail

5. Consistency and accumulation of support

Please indicate in the below table any existing measures under other EU support schemes or under measures financed by state aids in accordance with Annex I, Point 3l of Regulation (EU) No 639/2014.

	Number of the support measure (1 line/measure as listed under Point 1)	Other Union support schemes or State aids	Title of Union support scheme or State aid	Criteria	Rules	
▶						Detail

6. Particular situation in the region or sector targeted

Please indicate in the below table, the detailed description of the particular situation in the region or sector targeted and the characteristics of the specific types of farming or special agricultural sectors, which justify an increased level of support (by text or uploaded document) in accordance with Annex I, Point 4 of Regulation (EU) No 639/2014.

	Number of the support measure (1 line/measure as listed under Point 1)	Description and Characteristics (text)	Description and Characteristics (upload)	
▶			No document selected	Detail

7. Commission approval

Where appropriate, please indicate in the below table in accordance with Annex I, Point 5 of Regulation (EU) No 639/2014, the demonstration of the existence of one of the needs referred to in Article 55(1)(a), (b), (c) or (d) of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013.

	Number of the support measure (1 line/measure as listed under Point 1)	According to	Text	
▶				Detail

8. Any additional relevant information

Please insert any text(s) and/or document(s) that you consider as necessary for the purpose of improving the description of the support measure(s).

	Information	Document
▶	Please note that concerning point 3j the quantitative limit for both measures 1 and 3 is 433.100 heads in total (the total number of animals for both measures cannot exceed the 433.100 heads). Establishments will be eligible for support only under one of the two measures (1 and 3).	Form 7 Voluntary Coupled Support.doc

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