

Perspectives from the farmers and producers in new Common Agriculture Policy for 2014-2020



SAIDAFARM

Organic farm since 1992  
500 animals  
200 milking cows  
30 workers  
150 clients  
All milk processed to cheese, cottage cheese, yogurth



It is very important to support local producer with consuming local products!

- The local producer adds sortment and tastes that you never can find somewhere else!
- Local producer carries the local country life, culture, traditions.
- Local producer maintains the landscape.
- Local producer ties CO2 and produces O2 with his fields and forest.
- Less transport, logistics, paper, bureaucracy-
- All it leads to main stream: Less needs for fossiles



Consumer makes the choice, money is in consumers pocket!

- Desion making for consumer is an emotional process
- Ecological values are coming to be a part of sales arguments

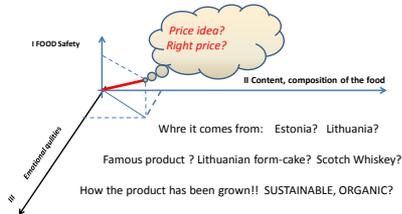


Table 3. Volume of processed products 2011-2012, tons (VFB, 2012)

Toidrühpa / Product group	2011	2012
Täis- ja kaunviljatooted / Cereal products	6170	7081
Pimstatooted / Milk products	151,8	349,4
Pagaritooted, kondiitritooted / Bakery products	194,3	105,4
Lih, lihatooted / Meat products	102,7	171,5
Tööst- ja köögiviljatooted, karniseid, määrdetud, sh maitseainetega / Vegetables, potatoes and berry (incl. some berries) products	2890	3694
Taimetööst, maitsetaimed / Herb teas and mixtures	5,4	3,1
Mesi tootmine / Honey with flavonoids	0,5	0,6
Külmpressitud rasvad / Cold pressed oil	4,9	8,0
Kalatootised / Fish products	16,3	50,9
Separettoed / Soy products	1,0	0
Pärm / Yeast	4,6	41,6
Alkohoolised joogid (sh. õlu) / alcoholic beverages (the most of beer)	0	182,5

Organic farming support

Organic farming support has been paid to farmers yearly from 2005. According to the EU in 2004, the basis for the distribution of support money was benefits and environmental support in the field development plus 30% of the support money is covered by the European Union and 30% is covered by the Estonian government. By applying for support the applicant takes the duty to maintain organic farming in at least 5 years.

The objectives of the support for organic production:

- to increase and increase biological soil and landscape diversity and to maintain and improve soil fertility and water quality
- to support the development of organic farming and to contribute to the increase in the volume of organic products
- to support and improve the competitiveness of organic farming

The support payments to organic producers are granted in 3 groups, according to the crop groups and product type. Payment rates in 2012:

- cereals, legumes, oil and fibre crops, prunes and berries (incl. blackberry, gooseberry) - 100 €/ha (incl. tax) annually
- other crop vegetables, medicinal herbs and aromatic herbs, fruit crops and berries - 100 €/ha (incl. tax) annually

- if the use of pesticides (except when the pesticide is used in order to prevent crop and grass and field) is at least 0,3 kg per hectare of equivalent legal amount or 100-300 kg per hectare annually
- grazed animals when their inclusion in the organic farming register after the registration - 1100 €/ha (incl. tax) annually
- Support can be applied per average number of poultry, pigs, rabbits and hares kept in the year providing submission of the support application. Payment rates in 2012:
  - if in average per year at least 20 birds from relevant species (turkeys, geese, ducks, bantams or bantam hens) over 4 months are kept in the enterprise - 4,00 €/ha (incl. tax)
  - if in average per year a number of pigs corresponding to at least 1 week were kept in the enterprise - 2300 €/ha (incl. tax) at least 1 month old
  - if in average per year at least 4 rabbits other than 4 months were kept in the enterprise - 4,200 €/ha (incl. tax)
  - if in average per year at least 3 hares were kept in the enterprise - 2,00 €/ha (incl. tax)

*Farming motives and environmental commitments*

Financial balance	Policy instruments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Self-cost of the product</li> <li>• Possible sales price</li> <li>• Support scheme for agriculture</li> </ul> <p>Financial result of abovementioned</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sales possibilities</li> <li>• Public attention</li> <li>• <b>Personal beauty in farmers eyes, environmental values.</b></li> </ul> <p><b>The cost-effectiveness of measures should be a part of the decision-making process</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public support to agriculture</li> <li>• Equal competitiveness between farmers in different countries</li> <li>• “Greening” policy from I and II pillar</li> <li>• - diversification of cultures 2+</li> <li>• - keeping the grasslands</li> <li>• - ecological target areas 3...7%</li> </ul> <p><i>I pillar: gives general support</i></p> <p><i>II pillar: covers partly the costs done, for less favoured actions as: ecological -, environmentally friendly agriculture, natural grasslands, natura etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Avoid expensive overimplementation and unnecessary costly restrictions!</b></li> </ul>

*Organic farming can solve the most environmental problems of food growing. Supporting and encouraging the organic production, many other threats fall aside.*

\* Organic farming is growing in popularity everywhere in the world. There were 37.2 million hectares of organic land and 1.8 million organic producers in the world in 2011.

\* **10.6 million hectares and 280 000 organic farmers were in Europe.** The European market size 21.5 billion €.

\*In Estonia, organic land has expanded about five times during the last ten years. The number of processing and marketing enterprises is also growing every year.



\*The Estonian organic market is growing every year. Healthiness and good taste are named as the main reasons why Estonian consumers are buying organic food.

*Estonia has significant biodiversity connected to agriculture*

- High Nature Value (HNV) farmland
- Semi-natural habitats
- Mosaic traditional landscapes
- Habitats for threatened species



- Genetic resources connected to agriculture
- This richness needs protection

**Contacts with consumers**

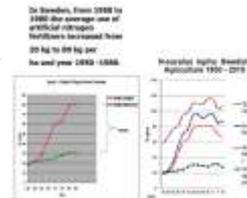
- Organic needs the base of clients the first
- Control helps to build up the confidence
- Demonstration of the taste.



*No doubt that Baltic sea is in trouble*

- Eutrophication is a problem across the whole sea
- Natural conditions require an extra effort to avoid problems
- Co-operative approach is clearly needed amongst all countries that share the Baltic Sea – Commission pays great attention to equal treatment

Paul Speight  
DG Environment  
European Commission



Artur Ganstedt

*Simple solutions*

- Recycle the nutrients – don't dump them in the sea!
  - Organic farming is recycling farming
  - Better management of the whole food processing and consumption chain (reduce, separate and compost food waste)
  - Nutrients from waste-water as fertiliser
- Use semi-natural grasslands
- Bring back nutrients from the sea?

*Cooperation between Baltic states  
gives us more hope for better future*



Together  
in Dublin

Estonian, Latvian,  
Lithuanian  
Parliamentarians meet in  
Saidafarm, Estonia



Thank You For Attention!



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