

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday 1 September 2021 18:44
To: CAP Strategic Plan
Subject: Submission on CAP Strategic Plan 2023 - 2027

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Submission from [REDACTED] .

The latest CAP reform proposals are very damaging to Irish Family farming, in fact the most damaging proposals of any reforms since we joined the EU. Let me deal with the proposals on convergence of entitlements, which is largely a transfer of payments from the east and midlands of the country to the west of the country, in essence money moving from the areas where most of agricultural activity is generated. Entitlements were established to compensate farmers who produce food at, near , or below the cost of production. Those with high value entitlements worked very hard to establish them .They are mostly in the tillage sector and beef finishers.. Those who have low value entitlements, have them due to either having poor quality land or they were too lazy to work to establish a higher value in the reference years. The proposals will lower the value of entitlements of those who need them as mostly full time farmers and raise the values for those who in a lot of cases were too lazy to work for higher values.. That is totally against rural community ethos .It is 100% wrong. I would be in agreement with helping those with poor quality land , but it should be done through Pillar 2 and not by convergence. Put enough of Irish Exchequer money into Pillar 2 to enable it to happen. Those retired from farming should surrender entitlements by transferring them to a farming successor or to a National Restructuring Scheme. Schemes to protect the environment should not negatively impact on payments of compensation to farmers for producing food below the cost of production .Eco schemes should be separate to income compensation schemes . Most farmers with higher value entitlements employ a second or more labour unit and it should be considered before a reduction of their entitlement value, giving a higher value to lazy farmers is no good for the economy. Pillar 1 should NOT be used for environment protection purposes, but for farm income purposes. .It looks like it is becoming the CEP (common environment policy) rather than the CAP.

Submission from [REDACTED]

The latest CAP reform proposals are very damaging to Irish Family farming, in fact the most damaging proposals of any reforms since we joined the EU.

Let me deal with the proposal on convergence of entitlements, which is basically a transfer of payments from the east and midlands of the country to the west of Ireland.

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday 1 September 2021 11:05
To: CAP Strategic Plan
Subject: Draft Interventions for CAP Strategic Plan

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

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To Whom It May Concern:

Please see below my comments on the draft interventions for the CAP Strategic Plan

- The DAFM are considering revisiting the controversial collective agreement/cooperation, which could target commonage. The staff of Dept referred to some EIP projects taking place on commonage. There is the risk of an incentive-based bias in the reports that DAFM receives that will not give the full story.
- The media recently reported on the SUAS Project, and the public were made aware that spray, such as Roundup, was used on commonage. Were an organic farmer linked to that commonage, the integrity of the EU Organic Regulation would be compromised. This would also create an obstacle to increase the organic area. The collective action on commonage would stop a farmer from considering converting to organic, due to the complexities outlined, and further complexities not yet apparent.
- The solution is already in practice where, with the aid of precision farming technology, an organic farm on commonage can verifiably conduct a livestock enterprise on commonage without reference to neighbours, and deliver higher environmental results than conventional collective action.
- To facilitate the expansion of organic, the action of holding a current organic license should, by definition, fulfill the criteria for Eco Scheme as it could be included on the DAFM list, as per Article 28(3), of farming activities beneficial for climate and the environment.
- Also, the holding of a current organic license is evidence of a farmer's commitment to observe, on eligible hectares, agricultural practices beneficial for the climate and the environment.
- The proposed cap on suckler herds, as a criteria for the suckler scheme, does reputational damage to the suckler sector against the science, as outlined by at least 20 eminent scientists and researchers in an EU-commissioned study entitled "Grazing for Carbon". (2018). This study showed that a grazing profile that matches Irish suckler extensive grazing systems sequesters more carbon than is emitted. See following excerpt;

"Under medium to high grazing pressure, fast-growing, palatable species typical of nutrient-rich, managed grasslands have higher quality (lower C:N), promoting a rapid degradation by bacteria and thus short residence time of C in soil. Grasslands adapted to low grazing levels are generally characterized by slowgrowing plant species and lower above-ground net primary productivity, a microbial community dominated by fungi, as well as greater N retention and C storage. In these latter pastures, grazing may have long-term effects on litter quality and quantity, driven by changes in plant community composition; prolonged defoliation tends to promote fast-growing, defoliation-tolerant species or unpalatable species. Grazing animals promote spatial heterogeneity in CNP pools and fluxes via uneven patterns of defoliation and animal returns. Consequently, grazed grasslands can be considered as a mosaic of patches of variable vegetation height and feed quality, depending on the presence or absence of urine and dung."

Regards, [REDACTED]

CAP Public Consultation- New Organic Farming Scheme

I have worked as an independent Organic Farm adviser in Ireland for the last 25 years, prior to that I did research on organic farming with UCD and Teagasc after my degree in Agriculture.

Since I began working in the Organic sector, successive governments have had a target of 5% of farmers becoming organic or 5% of the agricultural land in Ireland becoming registered organic. 25 years later we still haven't reached 3%, while other EU countries are averaging 7-8% and some being as high as 15%.

In 2021 we had a new tranche of the Organic Farming Scheme (OFS) with places for approx. 400 farmers, however just over 300 farmers applied for the scheme. At the same time the REAP scheme opened with 2000 places for farmers on the pilot scheme and there were 10,000 applications. So obviously, something is seriously wrong with the design and supports available in the OFS for farmers that want to enter into the scheme. I have done advisory visits for farmers who have chosen not to go the organic route as well as those who have made applications to the scheme.

The following are the reasons I feel more farmers haven't joined the OFS and what should be changed to make it more attractive to farmers;

1. Farmers have to pay the OCB certification fee prior to knowing whether they will be accepted into the scheme and the fee to do the OFS 25 hour course, while in the Agri-environment schemes they get paid to do the training and there is no certification fee. **Therefore, we need the scheme to re-imburse the OCB fee to all applicants whether successful or not and to make the training free.**
2. The rate of payment needs to be increased especially for the first 40ha to encourage more farmers to join the scheme. **The rate should be at least €350/ha for the first two years and €250/ha after that. This needs to be ongoing to cover the lower stocking rates and lower crop yields in organic production.**
3. Farmers who are organic must be able to draw down all area based payments in any new Agri-environmental scheme. The current situation where organic farmers can't draw down LIPP, THM or WBC in the GLAS scheme has been a major disincentive to farmers joining the OFS, especially those with under 40 ha. **Farmers need to be able to draw down the OFS payment and area based Agri-environment payments on the same parcel of land as they are in other EU countries.**
4. The current TAMS reference costs even after this year's increases are still way behind the actual cost for lots of specialist equipment especially in horticulture. **The TAMS list is also very restrictive and there needs to be some scope to apply for other machines not on the list, that are specific to organic horticultural or arable production. TAMS percentage for organic farmers should be increased to 60% no matter what age they are.**
5. **Knowledge Transfer groups- there should be priority for organic groups in all sectors and the groups should also be available to those considering conversion. Seeing successful organic farms is one of the best ways to sell organic farming and organic farmers are very**

willing to share their knowledge with new entrants. Organic farmers need to support each other, with knowledge sharing and trialling new crops and practices and such groups facilitate this. Farmers should be paid to attend and funding should be available for facilitators and trainers.

6. As a tutor in Organic horticulture to QQI level 6- we need a low interest loan scheme for growers and new entrants into the organic farming sector as lack of capital in the first five years of production is a major issue in the sector. We have many smaller organic producers producing quality food in their local area and these need to be encouraged and supported.

I hope you will consider my points and I look forward to Ireland reaching the new target of 7.5% of land being organic by 2030.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday 2 September 2021 23:11
To: CAP Strategic Plan
Subject: Draft interventions for CAP Strategic Plan

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

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Hello,

Please see below my submission to the Cap strategic plan.

Kind regards,

[REDACTED]

Gaec 1 - if we are to maintain and increase tillage area we need to be able to take land out of permanent pasture. If the purpose of this measure is to preserve carbon then the definition of permanent pasture needs to be considered. Land being reseeded every 6 to 10 years is not permanent pasture but is releasing carbon when cultivated.

Having grassland in a tillage rotation allows for the growth of premium crops such as potatoes, gluten free oats and seed crops.

It is also good practice as grassland can help to improve structure and land out of grass requires less inputs. Reducing tillage can slow down the release of carbon from this land.

If the targets of increasing tillage area and protein crop area are to be met grassland needs to be included. 20,000ha of beans should not be taken out of the cereal area.

We need to go back to integrated farm systems if we are to reduce inputs as required by Farm to Fork and Ag Climatise. Mixed farms rotating grassland are carrying out good agricultural practice.

Gaec 9, Crop rotation - Ireland is an extremely diverse country when it comes to cropping. Many tillage farms grow multiple crops even into double digits in some cases. Surely this is diversity.

Placing strict rules on rotation limits a farmer's decision to grow the most profitable crops. The benefits of crop rotation are widely known by farmers, but farmers must have the freedom to grow premium crops and not be restricted by a new crop every year or strict percentages.

Pillare 2 - Cover cropping

Cover cropping adds diversity to soil and the environment as well as sequestering carbon, improving soil structure and reducing inputs in following crops.

However, cover cropping is a significant expense. If the area under cover crops is to continue to increase supports need to continue from pillar 2 and for equipment under tams.

More supports need to be provided on Tams for tillage. If the area is to increase farmers need to be able to set up a tillage enterprise as they can for livestock enterprises at present.

Convergence is severely affecting the tillage sector. Eco scheme must reflect this or the area under tillage will not increase.

Protein

The protein aid scheme budget should be increased to ensure a consistent payment. Farmers will not continue to grow these crops if the payment is not consistent. This payment needs to be €350 to account for variability in seasons and to match profit from premium crops and ensure land for these crops.

Straw Incorporation Measure

This measure is extremely beneficial for soil health, fertiliser input reduction and carbon storage and should be continued.

Environmental schemes

There needs to be a dedicated Environmental scheme for tillage. In the past tillage has had very little options in environmental schemes.

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday 2 September 2021 14:24
To: CAP Strategic Plan
Subject: Irish Native Rare Breeds.

Please be advised that there are many submissions submitted on behalf of Native breeds and these breeds should get priority over any other area due to their biodiversity links that have been proven through research. One area that must be looked into the area of rewilding and some common ground that can be found with Native breeds to maintain these areas as conservational grazers.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday 2 September 2021 15:57
To: CAP Strategic Plan
Subject: Cap plans

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Taken off my entitlements are high because of stacking i am a full time farmer with no other income i am a suckler farmer which ye are trying to get rid of in favour of dairy giving more to smaller farmers i don't think is the answer because the majority of them have full time jobs as well i think ye should cut out the hobby farmer's and give the money to the full time farmers who are working the land Thanks

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[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday 2 September 2021 20:57
To: CAP Strategic Plan
Subject: Submission

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

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Draft Interventions for CAP Strategic Plan

[REDACTED] co-op marketing lamb called Ring of Kerry Quality Lamb We see first hand the benefit of quality lambs when we process them While some of this quality is linked to management and the environment lambs are reared in it is very clear to us the role genetics and breeding play in such quality We support the idea of including a breeding element in the proposed Sheep Improvement Scheme as in our experience this would play a major role in improving the viability of sheep farming

Kind regards

[REDACTED]

Sent from my iPhone

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday 2 September 2021 21:14
To: CAP Strategic Plan
Subject: Draft Interventions For Cap Strategic Plan

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

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Dear Minister,

I hope you find yourself safe and well.

My name is [REDACTED] and I am a young farmer from [REDACTED]

I am writing this email to you to ask you to act upon the CAP policies by putting forward the Women In Agriculture Stakeholders Group. I feel by putting this amazing group of leaders forward, would be a significant help to every farmer here in Ireland.

I know you have said that equality remains a key priority for your department, but personally I don't feel enough is being done to promote or encourage women of any age in the sector. As you know only 12% of farms here in Ireland are owned by women and only 11% are run by women, which leaves us in the bottom five countries in the EU in terms of equality.

Thankfully with the help of social media, there are empowering people who are willing to speak out and make a difference, but they need support and backing from people in authority and power.

Speaking from my own experience, there was not one person who encouraged me as a women wanting to pursue a career in the agricultural industry, until I started following some fantastic role models on social media.

These inequalities and stigmas around women in agriculture aren't going anywhere any time soon but, I am asking you as the current Minister for Agriculture to do your best to address this issue and make a change for up and coming women in the sector.

Thank you for taking the time to read my email and I hope you take it into consideration as I'm not only speaking on my own behalf but, on behalf of every women in the agricultural sector here in Ireland.

Yours sincerely,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday 3 September 2021 12:02
To: CAP Strategic Plan
Subject: Fwd: Organic Conversion Payment for Dairy farmers
Attachments: Organic Farming Scheme typical example.xlsx

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

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Dear sir/madam,

I would like to make the following comments regarding the organic farming scheme in the next round of CAP, with a particular emphasis on organic dairy farming. There are 5 processors that currently process organic milk in the republic of Ireland. Of these, 4 require farmers to supply milk on a 12 month basis. This is a barrier for entry to organic farming for many of our conventional grass based spring calving dairy farmers who do not wish to milk cows on a 12 month basis. As organic dairy is one of the prime areas for growth in the organic sector, incentives need to be put in place to make organic farming an attractive proposition for this cohort of farmers. Organic infant milk formula and organic cheese are examples of 2 ingredients that would suit a spring based organic dairy sector. There is currently strong demand from these market areas (primarily on mainland Europe).

To make organic farming attractive to spring calving dairy farmers, I believe the following changes need to be made to the organic farming scheme;

1. An **annual opening** of an **organic farming scheme** is essential for us to hit our national target of 7.5% land under organics by 2030.
2. **The rate of aid payable under this scheme needs to be increased** (for all farming enterprises) but in particular for dairy farming.
3. As farmers are required to sell their produce on conventional markets during the 2 year conversion period, the organic payment scheme should adequately compensate farmers at present for their loss of income in this 2 year period. At present, this is not the situation. Based on my calculations (see excel sheet attached), a typical dairy farm (based loosely on national farm survey figures) would require an additional payment of €386 per Ha of premium under the organic farm scheme to break even with conventional dairy farming, while in conversion to organics. When fully converted, this payment would need to be €350 more than the existing fully converted payment of €170/Ha. In summary, I am proposing the rates payment under the organic farming scheme be increased to **€606/Ha while n conversion and to €520/Ha when fully converted.**

My calculations are based on an organic farmer stocking their farm at 1.5LU/Ha in organics and receiving a premium of 5cpl over conventional milk price. It assumes this farmer will receive a payment of €2500 in an Eco-scheme if he/she stays at conventional farming, and that this payment would double if they converted to organic farming. While I acknowledge that the BPS will change in name, structure and payment rates, I have set this figure as a set rate across all 3 examples. The same applies to the ANC scheme.

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday 3 September 2021 14:58
To: CAP Strategic Plan
Subject: Cap plan

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

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To whom it may concern,

I believe the current reform of the CAP plan that is proposed is going to destroy the full time farmer who have entitlements of 300-400 euros per hectare but small number of hectares, frontloading of any amount will not look after these farmers.

These are the farmers in the various enterprises that are keeping rural Ireland alive. Taking money off these farmers to give it to farmers with low entitlements, who are by and large not full time farmers, is extremely wrong and downgrading to the hard working farm families who depend on these supports to produce our quality food. Especially if we want to grow our food exports to 20 billion euros over the next few years (which is our government policy for agriculture).

I agree that the current CAP that is 20 years old is not fit for purpose, however I believe there should be a once off tax incentives for the farmer to sell their entitlements and if they have a family member down the road there should be a proper national reserve to cater for these. The young farmers in the last 20 years have been poorly looked after by the CAP as they can only lease or buy entitlements, because in some years there is very little in the reserve.

In relation to the climate, it's a sad state of affairs that a country that can feed 50-60 million people will be forced to cut back to satisfy our climate targets, this will lead to a lot of people going hungry around the world into the future, surely this cannot be right. That's not to say farmers don't have more to do but with the right support it can be achieved but not with some of the ideas which have been mentioned, that lead to massive costs and little benefit. Farmers seem to be the fall guy once again, compared to other industries that cause huge pollution (e.g Energy, Data centres and Transport).

We export 90% of our agricultural product which brings a lot of money into this country, that production is being counted in our emissions, yet the oil, gas and coal we import is also being counted in our emissions this cannot be right. I rest my case.

Kind regards,
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday 3 September 2021 10:18
To: CAP Strategic Plan
Subject: draft interventions for CAP Strategic Plan

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

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Dear sir/madam,

Having attended at the recent Town Hall meeting online it has become apparent to me that the impacts of the CAP reform will have a huge negative impact on my income as a full time farmer.

The combined effects of convergence, CRIS and the redistribution of the eco-scheme are going to decimate my entitlement values. I have high value entitlements which were caused by having to consolidate the values some years ago. The reason for this consolidation was that the lands I used to rent were sold and were no longer available to rent. I was forced to rent other land which already had it's own entitlements to keep my farm holding at a size that was viable, the value of these entitlements was handed back to the owner as a condition of the tenancy. Hence the high value of my entitlements today.

I farm poorly drained lowland mineral soil (Macamore Series) and the productivity is relatively low, my main enterprise is sheep farming, and in line with the Teagasc annual farm survey results, the income available to me is less than the support payments from the various EU and national schemes.

The proposals under CAP reform are going to decimate my farm income to the extent that there is absolutely no prospect of inter generational transfer occurring as there is very little incentive for a young person to enslave themselves.

It is imperative that the Sheep Welfare scheme is increased dramatically in value per ewe as an income support measure.

It is also important that an environmental scheme is designed to be available to all farms which carry environmentally acceptable stocking densities and deliver a sufficient reward to participants at the least cost for outside professional help to qualify.

Yours faithfully,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday 3 September 2021 16:53
To: CAP Strategic Plan
Subject: Forestry and Cap

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Dear Sir

I would like to make the following submission.

In accordance with the document from the European Commission EU Forest Strategy for 2030 published on the 16/07/2021. This Document encourages member states to be flexible in their design of schemes to promote the planting of Forestry.

All direct payments to Farmers from Pillar 1 will be on the condition that the Farmer participates in an Environmental Scheme. I am requesting that the Afforestation scheme is a qualifying scheme to meet this condition.

Regards
[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday 3 September 2021 10:15
To: CAP Strategic Plan
Subject: hill sheep

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

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Hi CAP section,

Im just following up on what sheep Ireland are proposing re genotyping, and agreeing with all proposals.

Also, I might add few proposals.

We have a ram recording group here in mayo and we are calling it a pilot project.

There are 15 of us involved, we have bought an eid reader and we have had workshops on using the technology .

The lessons we are learning could be rolled out elsewhere.

We need support to continue this programme, if it was to roll out our experiences could help.

Flock recording of hill flocks is possible and I think it should be included in the new CAP.

If ye want advice on how we can design it , we have a core group that can help.

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Tá an r-phost seo faoi phribhléid agus faoi rún. Mura tusa an duine a bhí beartaithe leis an teachtaireacht seo a fháil, scríos é le do thoil agus cuir an seoltóir ar an eolas. Is leis an údar amháin aon dearcaí nó tuairimí a léirítear. Scanadh an r-phost seo le Teagasc agus deimhníodh go raibh sé saor ó víoras leis an bpatrúnchomhad atá in úsáid faoi láthair. Ní féidir a ráthú leis seo áfach nach bhfuil ábhar mailíseach ann.

Registered Charity Number: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday 3 September 2021 16:50
To: CAP Strategic Plan
Subject: Draft Intervention for CAP Strategic Plan - Knowledge Transfer

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

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To whom it may concern,

Re NEW CAP 2023 - 2027, as an agricultural advisor since 1996 predominantly involved with the dry stock sector and working with discussion groups over that period of time, farmers are very quick and willing to change if they SEE benefit to their farms incomes and work life balance.

Knowledge Transfer is key to getting farming to change and adapt to the new Green / environmental era we are now moving into. Farmers hate paperwork!!! We had a knowledge Transfer programme a few year ago and basically the kitchen sink was thrown at farmers and it became one big paper trail and you would have to ask were farmers in it for the money or the knowledge they gained to apply to their farm businesses. There were five elements to a farm plan listed below – but did anything CHANGE?

1. Grassland plan
2. Breeding plan
3. Financial plan
4. Health & safety plan
5. Animal Health Plan – (Vet)

If there is a new KT programme, I personally feel that it should be kept extremely simple and that farmers actually see results that will make them change their farming practices . The current BEEP S scheme is getting a lot of positive feedback from farmers but the faecal sampling is one element that is causing a lot of confusion among farmers and the results can be misleading due to timing of sample being taken and then maybe the treating / or not treating animals for rumen / liver fluke.

Chemical Nitrogen / Imported Feed / Ammonia Emissions / Anthelmintic Resistance – are some areas of concern going forward – in all cases we need to use / produce less. All these areas could be incorporated into a KT programme going forward but I stress that the objectives should be clear and that the farmer should receive results to base his poor / good management decisions on. We can all learn from our mistakes only if we know we have made a mistake in the first place. Good simple clear communication is key.

1. Chemical Nitrogen - less N (soil sample, understand sample, apply Lime, re sample – assess (The vast majority of drystock farmers are low users of N, but most N goes on silage ground – so focus on this area!)
2. Imported feed – Make better quality silage less concentrate required, red clover incorporation in silage swards to increase protein content etc. – get farmers to take silage samples each year. A lot of poor silage still being made in 2021!
3. Ammonia Emissions – better use of Slurry through time of application and method of application – practical demo's and penalise farmers that breach slurry spreading periods etc.
4. Anthelmintic resistance – faecal testing at the correct time, analysing results with advisor / vet to decide on best course of action.

Regards



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Tabhair aire:

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Registered Charity Number: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

From:

Sent:

To:

[REDACTED]
Friday 3 September 2021 09:52

CAP Strategic Plan

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Dear sir/madam, in relation to the path of cap negotiations I think the new regime should completely break away from historical payments, as someone who started farming just before the last reference years, time has moved on and the dynamics have completely changed, payments were originally introduced as a market support to activate producers, to deliver value for money payments need to go to active food producers not landowners based on a new reference period.

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday 3 September 2021 23:34
To: CAP Strategic Plan
Subject: Re: Draft interventions for CAP Strategic Plan

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

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Ref: Draft interventions for CAP Strategic Plan

Re: CAP Strategic Plan 2023-2027

May I bring to your attention a number of tasks that could be undertaken by farmers in a new type REPS 2 scheme which would be an addition to the biodiversity of Ireland and be of financial assistance to Irish farmers.

- 1 Is it necessary to have 75 kgs cereals (oats, barley or wheat)per ha included in the Wild Bird Cover Mix, a maximum of 50 kgs per ha would give other seeds like linseed or mustard a better chance to survive in the crop and feed the small birds for the winter.
- 2 Why is it that farmers who carry out sheep fencing under TAMS are not allowed to claim for the dry stone wall maintenance task if the walls are maintained!
- 3 Is it possible to compensate farmers who have stock proof fences either side of ditches, drains or other fenced off areas in any new environment scheme!
- 4 Is it possible to compensate farmers in any environment scheme that have land that has no agricultural activity, not eligible for Pillar 1 payments or has no entitlements but is very high in Biodiversity and a great carbon sink!

Kind regards

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday 3 September 2021 22:41
To: CAP Strategic Plan
Subject: draft interventions for CAP Strategic Plan

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To whom it concerns,

Please below written submission in relation to the CAP consultation phase of the CAP Strategic Plan 2023-2027.

The following points are my own personal suggestions:

- 1) The single farm payment should not face a reduction if the farm in question is below 50 ha of eligible land and the farm in question genuinely has no other source of income.
- 2) As a result of the current existing CAP model and the proposed reform, the smaller family farms who worked hard in order to maximise their payments to ensure farm viability based on the current CAP model will end up subsidising the larger, wealthier "farms" who have large tracks of land. These predominately non family run larger farms will stand to benefit most from the proposed reform just as they have with the current CAP model at the expense of the family farm the CAP goal is allegedly designed to protect.
- 3) The CAP is funded by the tax payer. This source of revenue is fundamental to funding the CAP model and the subsequent payments farmer receive and need. In most cases larger farmers have formed companies and tax partnership with a key aim of reducing their tax bill significantly which reduces the pool of monies available to fund CAP. My suggestion is that those larger farmers who have opted to go down the Company or Tax partnership route should have their single farm payment reduced significantly as they have chosen to reduce the monies they pay to Revenue which is the source of funding for tax purposes.

Your Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday 3 September 2021 11:37
To: CAP Strategic Plan
Subject: Family Farm Submission

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I am writing to you to deliver my opinions and thoughts on the Future CAP. I have been farming beef cattle in [REDACTED] for almost 40 years .

I have a suckler herd. There has been talk about a payment of €300 on each Suckler cow. This would help greatly offset the €700 per annum production costs associated with the suckler cow.

Further more, when direct payments first came in , farmers understood that these payments were intended to enable farmers to continue to produce quality food under the European Union CAP. However, these payments have remained largely the same as they were 20 years ago, and hidden inflation, rising living costs, and other things such as Bad Banks, Covid19 , maybe even Bad Government too?, has eroded this income support.

The future CAP should make it possible for farmers to continue to produce quality food at a profit. And to do this in a time of climate change, and environmental constraints and challenges, will need continued financial supports that will meet the needs of farmers going forward.

Yours Sincerely,
[REDACTED]

[Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android](#)

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday 17 August 2021 12:21
To: CAP Strategic Plan
Subject: FW:

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday 17 August 2021 12:18
To: [REDACTED]
Subject:

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Hi [REDACTED]

Farmers views, concerns and Frustrations are still been reported to IFA reps in different areas across the Country, just a little farmer complaint of witch they're are many, once again thank you for this consultation process to put farmers views across and maybe might be more consultation Process to the future .

this is all part of the way farmers views on bord bia and might be a bitter pill for bord bia and DAFM to swallow !! but farmers views have to be respected and take into account, after all farmers are the schemes users!.

Board bia are a marketing body that is funded by the farmers to the tune of 6 to 7 million and up to 45 million from the taxpayer they are supposed to police and control quality and identity of our food produce and marketing on our behalf , this they have failed to do with the abuse of the QA board bia logo on foodstuffs not of Irish origin, horse meat scandal and the latest 500,000 imported lamb debacle. Farmers report livestock moving on Sunday evenings of foreign origin as seen in Co Wexford of late, is clearly very frustrating to farmers who have to deal with rules and regulations, new climate regulations , and paperwork involved in QA and board bia