

Are you ?	What age are you ?	What is your current occupation ?	If you answered 'other' to Q.3, please specify and proceed to Q.7	What is the approximate size of your holding (expressed in ha)?	What farming sector are you primarily engaged in ?	Should Ireland implement capping of Basic Income Support Scheme payments at an effective rate of;	Should internal convergence stop at 85% of the national average payment entitlement value in 2026, or go to a higher percentage?	Should Ireland go beyond the minimum requirement to allocate 10% of direct payments to redistribute from larger to smaller or medium-sized holdings?	Should Ireland seek to use the derogation to reduce the percentage?	Should this funding be redistributed to farmers with holdings of less than 30 hectares?	What aspects of the current system do you consider unfair, and what is the best combination of all of the above mechanisms in order to bring about a fairer distribution of direct payments (Capping, Convergence and Redistribution) ?	Should Ireland go beyond the requirement of 25% of direct payments to be allocated to eco-scheme?	Or should Ireland use the flexibility in the regulation to reduce the percentage allocated to eco-schemes?	Should there be a specific intervention to incentivise gender equality?	Have you any observations to make on the proposed draft interventions ?	Are there any additional interventions you would like to suggest for inclusion in the CSP ?
Male	55-64	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Reducing payments of less than €15000 with convergence should be ruled out	Yes	No	No	Cap should be lower than €66000. Should be lowered to equate average industrial wage	Greater support for land mobility measures to encourage new entrants to farming and encouraging earlier exit of older farmers
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		10-25	Sheep	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes		
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Meat factory getting cap repayment	Yes	No	No	No	No payment on multi national companies eg greencore
Female	55-64	Full-time farmer		25-50	Sheep	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	No	Each farmer should be paid a capping too the size of their own land and reduced on rented land	Yes	No	Yes	No	Get action to help get young farmers in way of support payments a
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 100,000	85%	Yes	No	No	Payments should be prioritised for full time genuine farmers is main income is agricultural	No	No	No	Suckled cow cap not equitable	Create a good simple "reps" type eco-scheme not a load of mickey mouse schemes
Male	55-64	Other	Government official in agriculture	<10	Other	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	No	Incentivise young farmers	Yes	No	No	Discourage intensive agriculture incentivise	Incentivise smallholder organic production
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		75-125	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	No	No	No	Redistribution	No	No	No	Full-time drystock farmer be it suckler cow beef or sheep are struggling most from low income and the necessary reinvestment that is required. This can be done through a decent suckler cow and ewe payment ie at least 350 euro per suckler cow and 40 per ewe.☐ Also 60% Tams grant for full-time drystock farmers	See above so importance of anc payment
Male	35-44	Full-time farmer		50-75	Tillage	€ 100,000	85%	No	Yes	No	Convergence is unfair. Full time farmer should be supported.	No	No	No	Full time farmers need support to put food on the table. Part time farmers do not. 'Larger' farms spend more money in the local economy but many depend on supports to remain viable.	Additional support for native protein crops
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes	Capping at 50k with real purpose ie exclude any shielding of bps through family labour etc and front loading is fair wsy possible. Lump sum payments for small holdings with less than 5k turnover	No	Yes	No	No capping of suckled cow numbers, let market forces dictate a reduction on a national level whilst individuals can continue. No gender specific grants this will lead to false herd numbers.	weak men made decisions to appease a man in europe.
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes	Redistribution	No	Yes	Yes	Pay only active farmers	No

Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	No	No	Yes	convergence is taking from the most active farmers even those on small holdings who are highly dependent on them for survival and increasing value for others that are not dependent on them, eg. dairy farms with low value entitlements and large scale extensive farms with very little activity on them. Capping is the fairest measure.	No	Yes	No	most eco schemes add significant cost to the farmers and therefore limit the benefits to farmers incomes	meaningful support scheme for suckler farmers to avoid further dairy expansion
	55-64	Full-time farmer		50-75	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes		
Male	>65	Member of a farm family		125-175	Sheep	€ 100,000		No	No	Yes	Capping	No	Yes	Yes		
Male	45-54	Member of a farm family		10-25	Beef	€ 100,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	Yes	Yes		
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		25-50	Sheep	€ 100,000	85%	No	No	Yes	A small farmer that had good single farm payment of 12000 now reduced to 8000 over last few years he had good entitlements but now has a very poor cash flow	No	No	No	keep farmers that are farmers who are working the land not the system alive for the country side they live in and the parish to enjoy even tho they not farmers .	pay for every acre the person has .then the wild life will survive
Male	>65	Member of a farm family		75-125	Dairy	€ 100,000	85%	No	Yes	No	no convergence.those who have high value entitlements earned them. Restructuring scheme for redistribution , no capping.	No	Yes	No	a scheme to support farm incomes as a lot of farm produce is sold below the cost of production.	Eco schemes and the likes should be separete from income supports.
Male	>65	Member of a farm family		50-75	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Large or factory farms should get benefits	No	Yes	No		
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		50-75	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	No	Yes	No		No	Yes	No		
Male	< 35	Full-time farmer		125-175	Beef	€ 100,000	85%	No	Yes	No	To many cuts	No	No	No		
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Non farmers getting more than people like me struggling to make a living	No	No	No		
Female	35-44	Part-time farmer		<10	Organic (all sectors)	€ 100,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes		
Female	35-44	Other	I'm a farm goods consumer	<10	Organic (all sectors)	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes	Combine the measures to support moves to smaller holdings more in line with soil association and regeneration theory.	Yes	No	Yes		Financial State support should be reallocated to non glyphosate and fertiliser use, smaller/medium farms, 100% eco and organic practices.
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		50-75	Sheep	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	No	Convergence	No	Yes	No	Sheep farmers should not be obliged to join QA scheme for the welfare scheme if they produce store lambs	
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		75-125	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	No	No	No	Farmers who made financial investment on the back of CAP will face ruin	No	Yes	Yes		Hedges only to be cut every third year
Male	>65	Full-time farmer		10-25	Sheep	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	There are no positive rewards for farming with nature	Yes	No	No	Small family farms are not viable without external resources and support	Ensure supports to maintain small family farms and encourage rural development without tourism which inevitably leads to rural depopulation. Children of rural farms must be encouraged to remain in rural areas. Ee
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		<10	Sheep	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes		Yes	No	Yes		

Female	35-44	Member of a farm family	Farmers wife	25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	No	Convergence .. a uniformed way of equalising payments to farmers based on their level of commitment and time given to their farming practices. Carbon sequestration needs to be fair, most farmers carbon credits based on the level of their farming practices. A universal study should be carried out to assess each farm on Ireland to ensure carbon is measured fairly and what every farmer can do to reduce their carbon footprint and contribute to the climate turnaround needed to save our planet.	No	Yes	Yes	Not all farmers interact with state agencies, online consultations or through agri advisors. Don't forget to speak to the 25% of farmers that just get on with their work with no input to these draft interventions.	Yes. Have clear communications on the benefits of environmental farming in the campaign to fight climate change. Too much negative pressure is given to farming practices when most farmers are safety conscious
Female	45-54	Member of a farm family	Organic Farm adviser	50-75	Organic (all sectors)	€ 66,000	85%	No	No	Yes	Capping	Yes	No	No		
Male	< 35	Other				€ 66,000	85%	No	No	No		Yes	No	No		
Male	55-64	Member of a farm family		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes		Yes	No	No		
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		<10	Sheep	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes		Yes	No	No		
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		<10	Other	€ 66,000		Yes				Yes	No	Yes		
Male	< 35	Other	Unemployed			€ 100,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes	That the EU keep changing the rules	No	Yes	No	Very bad for Irish farming	No☐ Ireland should leave the EU and be able to control its OWN farming industry
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		>175	Sheep	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	No	None	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Male	>65	Full-time farmer		25-50	Dairy	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	No	Very high payments should capped. Redistribution should be done by increasing payment on the first so many hectares for everyone eg. first 40ha.	No	Yes	No	Ban on soiled water spreading in winter will be counter productive and may cause soiled water and slurry to be spread in unsuitable weather. A weather based approach to soiled water should be taken.	
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		50-75	Sheep	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Larger farmers are paid far too much	Yes	No	No	Minister is extremely weak throughout process	
Female	45-54	Member of a farm family		75-125	Organic (all sectors)	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes	Current system allows for significant payment to industrial farms while disproportionately less to small and medium sized farmers☐ ☐ Capping and redistribution will allow flexibility for farmers currently not in receipt of entitlements to receive them and should be the main mechanism for a fairer distribution with knock on positive effects for the environment	Yes	No	Yes	More importantly specific intervention should favour youth	As above
Male	35-44	Other	Landscape Architect			€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes		Yes	No	No		Enable EIP Life schemes to recommend stocking dendities and other measures without compromising Cap payments.
Male	35-44	Other	Setting up small part time farm	<10	Beef	€ 100,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes	Farmers not rewarded for sequestered carbon. Agriforestry land is being sterilised. This could give 30% tree cover nationally overnight if land was designated as grazing as opposed to forestry	Yes	No	Yes	Will ye invest in rainwater harvesting and infrastructure. Also off grid solar solutions to lower farm running costs	Actual explain the terminology used under the questions. Definition of derogation etc
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		75-125	Dairy	€ 66,000	85%	No	No	No		No	Yes	Yes		
Female	35-44	Full-time farmer		25-50	Dairy	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes	Capping	No	No	No		

Male	55-64	Other	Paramedic and lease entitlements	<10	Beef	€ 100,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Allow farmers to work the land not lay wasted	Yes	No	Yes	Family farms should be given the opportunity to share payments to each other if there are disputes in family farms and mediation to share SFP	Large payments can be shared and require negotiation with family's
Male	35-44	Full-time farmer		10-25	Organic (all sectors)	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Cap top earners and spread payments on a percentage basis to all active farmers and not feedlot farmers. Entitlements should be returned to their rightful lands and owners as of cap payments prior to 2013.	No	Yes	Yes		A standard rate of payment for beef and sheep
Female	>65	Member of a farm family		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	Yes	No	It's crazy to cut beef production	
Female	35-44	Member of a farm family		25-50	Sheep	€ 66,000	85%	Yes		Yes		Yes	No	Yes		
Female	45-54	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 100,000	85%	No	No	Yes	Convergence	No	Yes	Yes		Small family farm have to stay
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		<10	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Capping and redistribution	Yes	No	No		
Female	45-54	Full-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	No		
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		75-125	Sheep	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	No	Some farmers are paid too much, others too little	Yes	No	No		
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		25-50	Sheep	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes	Larger farmers who are already profitable receiving grants that are too high. Part of the reason why large farmers are profitable is because of small farmers that breed sheep or cattle. Small farmers are vital part of the food chain and who can help level environmental issues too. Problem with ifa teargas and depth ag is that they only want to support dairy and large farmers. Small farmers contribute much more to local business and keep local economy going.	Yes	No	Yes	Use small farmers to help level/improve environmental improvements whilst giving suitable benefits to them as large farmers squeeze them out in capitalism. Small farmers are needed to produce animals for large farmers to profit on. Vital part of food chain. It would be useful to conduct a cost benefit analysis on benefit to local economy small businesses and local employment of1 million euro in grants to large farmers and 1 million in grants to small farmers. Small farmers constantly told that what we do is not good enough and squeezed by millionaires.	
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		25-50	Dairy	€ 66,000	> 85 %	No	No	No		No	Yes	No		
Female	35-44	Full-time farmer		50-75	Dairy	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	No	Alot of payments are going to armchair farmers, not active young farmers	No	No	Yes		
Female	45-54	Member of a farm family		25-50	Sheep	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes	Redistribution	Yes	No	No		
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		<10	Organic (all sectors)	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes	We need to see an increase in allocation of payments year on year to resilient and regenerative small scale farming.☐ ☐ Farmers protecting the quality of the soil, need to be supported. Its essential we have the highest quality soil possible going into the future.☐ ☐ If farmers are not protecting and increasing the quality of our soil, its completely unfair for present and future generations.	Yes	No	Yes	A balance between agriculture, economy and ecology needs to be worked on.	Small scale farmers like Community Supported Agriculture farmers, need to be supported more, to increase the quality of our soil and food.

Female	55-64	Other	Renting land looking to go in farming	25-50	Other	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Redistribution	No	Yes	Yes		
Male	55-64	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes	Capping amounts claimed it should be at a lower amount toaid the smaller farmers	No	No	No		
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		25-50	Sheep	€ 100,000	85%	Yes	No	No		Yes	No	No		
Male	< 35	Part-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000		Yes	No		Entitlements should be linked to land, should not be allowed to lease entitlements, this only allows people not farming earn money for nothing.	No	No	No		
Male	>65	Full-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes		
Female	55-64	Other	Parent, envoirmental activist <input type="checkbox"/>			€ 100,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes	Don't know	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Male	< 35	Part-time farmer		50-75	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Beef barons and sheiks should not be receiving big cap payments,	No	Yes	No		
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		25-50	Other	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes	Cap the intensive farming and support real sustainable food production measures	Yes	No	No	The farm lobby is out of date. Follow the science, Farmers will follow the incentives	
Male	55-64	Member of a farm family		<10	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes	convergence	Yes		Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Farm land has three uses farming, environment and recreation. <input type="checkbox"/> There is no measure for recreation on the policy <input type="checkbox"/>	develop a national plan to links farms for up to 10 km with native trees and walking trails
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		<10	Beef	€ 100,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes	The (old) young Farmer, where they are farming for more than 5 years, didn't benefit from Installation Aid & were too (old more than 5 years in 2015) for the Young Farmer Scheme.	No	Yes	Yes		
Female	55-64	Other	Volunteer for conservation charity			€ 100,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes		Yes	No	Yes		
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000		Yes	Yes	No		No	Yes	No		
Male	>65	Other				€ 66,000		Yes	No	Yes	more should be put into saving our planet and climate change mitigation.	Yes	No	Yes		
Male	55-64	Other	Public servant			€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	No		Farming policy should NOT be about subsidising farmers' incomes. Farming should be primarily about wise use of the nation's land. We are still locked in a colonial mindset of 'maximise production for export'. This is NOT wise use of our nation's land. We need to farm less and leave more room for undisturbed nature, which provides us with so many other, unpriced services.

Male	35-44	Full-time farmer		75-125	Beef	€ 100,000	85%	No	Yes	No	Farmers have made commitments with Loans farm development severe cuts to Bps beyond 85% will cause additional financial hardship to progressive farmers. Timeline is too short to go beyond 85%	No	Yes	Yes		
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		50-75	Dairy	€ 66,000	85%	No	Yes	No	I think it very much discriminates against progressive farmers	No	Yes	Yes	It has to be user friendly to all	No
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		50-75	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	No	Yes	No	There should be no annual reduction & it should be index linked.	No	Yes	Yes		Suckler farmer's need over €300 for the upkeep of the cow & working long hours even during the night to calve cow's.
Male	>65	Full-time farmer		25-50	Other	€ 66,000	85%	No	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	None	Alternative enterprise
Male	< 35	Part-time farmer		25-50	Sheep	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Beef Barron's getting payments. Feedlots should not be considered farm under the payment scheme	Yes	No	No	Incentives to help young farmers get land. Early farm retirement scheme is a must. Stopping large dairy farms buying poorer land on local young people to offset their nitrates is no longer acceptable.	Same as above
Female	55-64	Full-time farmer		50-75	Sheep	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	No	The difference in entitlement values. The forgotten farmers who ate a small group of real young farmers. They entered farming because they love it not because there was a young farmer scheme. Many of the so called young farmers never have or never will set foot on a farm and then leave when scheme is up.	No	No	Yes		Use of low income farms for profitable enterprises. Which may mean a complete change such as solar panels or growing certain crops.
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		75-125	Sheep	€ 100,000	> 85 %	No	No	Yes		No	Yes	Yes		
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		<10	Other	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes	small and medium farmer must be kept alive for economic social and environmental reasons. Big farm do not bring benefits to rural Ireland: it reduces the number of jobs, income for workers and it is totally unsustainable. We need to move resources to alternative agriculture model from export oriented to Farm to Fork short supply chain.	Yes	No	No	Organic farming must be boosted taking resources from big industrial farming companies	fund local food production through CSA
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	No	Yes	No		Yes	No	No	No	Target payments to wildlife and habitat management
Male	>65	Other	Vegetable grower	<10	Organic (all sectors)	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Capping	Yes	No	No		
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		75-125	Sheep	€ 100,000	85%	No	Yes	No	The impact on a full time farmer producing sheep on difficult lowland soils where the annual income arising is less than the direct payments under the present supports will be disproportionate when the triple impacts of convergence, CRIS and redistribution of environmental payments under the proposed eco scheme. When these cuts are applied to high level basic payments the impacts are absolutely appalling. There is an absolute need to design an environmental support scheme that is available and accessible to this type of farm, also the sheep welfare scheme needs to be increased to offset some of the proposed cuts in income.	No	Yes	No	the impacts of all the proposed changes on my farm are totally against any potential intergenerational transfer as the future income potential is decimated to the point where no young person would tolerate it.	new environmental scheme must be practical and accessible to lowland farms with realistic stocking rates for the land type. The need for a hugely increased sheep welfare payment per ewe cannot be understated as an income support.
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	No	No	Yes	Object to the reduction of suckler cows	No	Yes	No		

Female	35-44	Other				€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes		Yes	No	Yes		
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		50-75	Sheep	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes	People being paid for intensive farming that is harmful to enviroiment	Yes	No	No	Hill farming is dieing. I think a better organic scheme should be implemented to make labour intensive farming viable again therefore keeping shops schools and services in the community	
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		50-75	Other	€ 66,000	85%	No	Yes	No	Capping	No	Yes	Yes		
Female	45-54	Other	From a farming family, working in environmental / rural development sector	50-75	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes	Capping and Redistribution	Yes	No	Yes	Smaller marginal farms such as Upland farms should be supported with specific measures to reflect the unique biodiversity and ecosystems services provided - one size does not fit all	The EIPs and Farming for Nature programmes have been piloted - we know they work - they should now be mainstreamed to farming across Ireland to support the objectives of the Green Deal. Agri-environmental and agri-energy systems such as anaerobic digestion should also be supported in RESS 2 policy. there is a conflict of policies between DAFM and DECC otherwise. ☐
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		50-75	Organic (all sectors)	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	No	convergence was to take place in current system but in my case it did not and i think it is unfair that anyone under the national average should be penalised/ claw back/ if they buy higher value entitlements. ██████████ and because it was the middle reference year the department told me i didn,t fit into any catagory ██████████ it has also come to my attention that there was no convergence in the current system because the money was taken off ██████ on the previous system and given back to ██████ over the next 5 years i hope the same thing won,t hapen again. and to make a fairer distribution of direct payments there should be a bit of leeway for people in different situations yours ██████████ ██████████	Yes	No	Yes	i have not seen them	not very good on computer
Male	>65	Member of a farm family		50-75	Beef	€ 100,000	85%	No	No	Yes	Convergence should not go beyond 85% as it will destroy smaller producers with high value entitlements	No	Yes	No	Money for eco schemes should not be taken from farmers entitlements, it should be from national government funds. Entitlements are the property of the holder and should not be taken from the owner	no
Female	< 35	Member of a farm family		25-50	Organic (all sectors)	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	No	Those that had high stock 20 years ago have always got more subsidies, regardless of what they have done since . All hectares should be paid equally up to the cap, plus eco schemes uncapped.	Yes	No	Yes	They are a cast improvement on existing, and must not be watered down by derogation	Farm transfer incentives should have a higher age cap for females, for family and biological reasons
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		75-125	Organic (all sectors)	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	No	Huge payments to the big boys. Always backed up by the IFA. Poorer are not represented	Yes	No	Yes		More acknowledging what some farmers have already done for the environment. Penalise those who have ever done damage

Female	35-44	Full-time farmer		75-125	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	No	Totally unfair that people that had high stocking in reference years are still benefiting financially. I know of illegal overstocking in reference years where the recipient has gained hundreds of thousands of tax payers money as a result. This should stop! Farming is farming and all full time farmers should be paid a basic fixed wage, eco schemes can then be paid additionally. There needs to be pay parity, one person should not be receiving hundreds of thousands or even over 60k simple because they have a large holding or because they had high stock etc in the reference years.	Yes	No	Yes	. Please incentivise eco farming. Stop listening to bully lobbyists who own huge holdings and are over represented by the IFA	Yes females being expected to take over the farm before 35 is totally sexist. We already have out biological clocks or young children to be worry about without this extra stress. Please extend this upwards by at least ten be years to make it fair. Males do not have such pressures
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		125-175	Tillage	€ 100,000	85%	No	Yes	No	Reform is regressive, anti-productive and socialist in tone. We are not in kindergarten...agriculture is a business...entitlements were earned or bought and are to compensate producers for producing a product in a high cost economy while selling the product at world market prices. CAP is like "Tied Aid"...constantly adding terms and conditions to our aid system.	No	Yes	No	CAP has been warped by urban naive MEPs who know nothing about rural life or agriculture and simply want more perceived environmental value for CAP budget. As tillage farmers we have had the same grain price for 30 years, with no increase in CAP funding for 30 years...it is no wonder farmers are dying out and young people won't enter the industry...and now family farms are being swallowed up by industrialised agriculture with poor animal welfare standards...resulting on even more pressure on the environment!	Please get real.....there is something called inflation.....try paying your doctor what you paid him 30 years ago.....agriculture has been totally left behind...our return of investment is less than 1%...what businessman would invest commercially in a family farm....we are now vocational...and being left to die a slow death...
Male	< 35	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Introducing capping into the Beef suckler farming enterprise is unfair. Particularly for young farmers that can potentially increase the herd size or maintain it. This is shouldn't be a negative as farming at a suitable stocking rate and incorporating best practices and breeding programmes will result in more efficient and sustainably enterprise in the long term. Introducing a herd capping to one of the least profitable enterprises will only stunt and hurt Irelands food producing sector.	No	No	No	eco schemes should be results based and relevant to the type of land being farmed	
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Full convergence is fairest and it does not discriminate against people with poorer land and in Spa's etc	No	Yes	No	Full convergence should be brought in as quickly as possible. A strong meaningful environmental scheme should either be incorporated in the basic payment or funded separately especially for people with land in spa's sac's etc This needs to be a minimum for €10,000..	No
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		50-75	Tillage	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	increase substantially per hectare payments for organic farming	

Male	>65	Full-time farmer		<10	Tillage	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	No	Basic payments should be equal. What is not fair is one tillage farmer on 40ha receiving 40 thousand euros and another tillage farmer 2 miles down the road on 40ha receiving 10 k while doing the same practices. Then farmers should be rewarded more for performing environmentally favourable to what the EC wants them to do. To me at the end of the day a subsidy is a subsidy and should not be getting traded as a property through estate agents. This should also be fixed and traded through the department without clawback	Yes	No	No	██████ is in the forgotten farmer category and I don't see any mention of them in the draft. I would like to see something to deal with them mentioned	As above, something to deal with the forgotten farmer. I also see an issue arising in the dairy sector with the amount of slurry being produced. I think that a push on slurry separation and the movement of animal produced solids onto tillage farms would be a good balancer for an ecological issue that is definitely an issue. I don't know how to factor that into a scheme but it would be an environmental improver
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		25-50	Tillage	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	No	Convergence is unfair.. Capping with redistribution will bring about a fairer share but do not distribute only to farmers with less than 30 ha as that does not encourage active farmers. The distribution should be equally to farmers with less than 60ha.	No	Yes	No	Forcing payments to eco schemes may not work - as the schemes are not well defined and their benefits have not been calculated.	Carbon credits and carbon counting needs to be clearly defined, and the carbon credits need to be ring fenced for sustainability measures in the primary ag sector eg boosting AD, on farm solar connectors, water conservation projects etc
Female	45-54	Full-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Small farm holdings are continually struggling to survive, they need more financial assistance	No	Yes	Yes	Small farms need to be encouraged to join organic schemes with rare breeds being encouraged	Rare breeds need to be helped more financially to save them. Small farms are vital to retain the countryside
Male	< 35	Part-time farmer		25-50	Tillage	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Dairy farms are being protected despite their effect on the environment being equal to or greater than other types of farming. Payments should at least be dependent on rigorous environmental regulations. We also hear nothing about the capping of the dairy herd even though the national herd should now be reduced. This implies suckler and beef herds will be sacrificed to prop up dairy exports. Payments should be made on the basis of environmental responsibility and not as a means to expand dairy farmers' share of the market. Payments to dairy should be capped and redistributed to smaller farms in the promotion of biodiversity and environmentally responsible production. Part of which, I am afraid, involves reducing livestock herds across the board.	Yes	No	Yes	Any draft interventions should be made with a reduced national herd (for all) in mind.	
Male	35-44	Other	Part-time Environmental Journalist			€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes	In subsidy terms, a connection to land area is pointless. We're subsidising the farmer, not the land. So redistribution as a primary mechanism makes the most sense, while capping is essential.	Yes	No	Yes		
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		10-25	Organic (all sectors)	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes	Should be no cuts to farmers under 30 hectares and €10000 direct payment. Has to be a floor on cuts	Yes	No	Yes		No cap on suckler numbers
Male	< 35	Member of a farm family	In partnership with my parents on a suckler and beef finishing farm	25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	No	Yes	No	Redistribution through eco schemes uncapped	No	No	No	The suckler herd is being hung out to dry and getting all the unfair press	

Male	< 35	Full-time farmer		<10	Organic (all sectors)	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Ensure organic payment reflect full costs of organic production, invest in organic sector- infrastructure to stimulate sector growth, prioritise organic farming in eco schemes.	Yes	No	Yes	Ensure organic payment reflect full costs of organic production, invest in organic sector- infrastructure to stimulate sector growth, prioritise organic farming in eco schemes. reward climate an environmental performance of organic farms and non organic farms.	
Male	< 35	Other	Agricultural Contractor			€ 66,000	> 85 %	No	No	Yes	Agricultural contractors without a holding aren't able to avail of the CAP schemes	No	Yes	Yes	Agricultural contractors should get support for carbon efficient machinery such as Low emission slurry spreading equipment	
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	No		
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		25-50	Sheep	€ 100,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Penalties are too severe in some cases eg some Glas penalties. 100% convergence is fairest	No	No	No	Keep it simple.	payment for farmers who allow the public access to their lands eg greenways/cycleways
Male		Part-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %		No	Yes	The current system is based on historic payments based on stocking rates, quotas and farming systems that applied during the reference period. <input type="checkbox"/> - Stocking rates and farming systems have changed significantly in the past 20 years. <input type="checkbox"/> - The processing sector is using these payments as part of its efforts to build artificial buffers to control prices <input type="checkbox"/> - At the very least payments need to be recalibrated - I know farmers who have significantly reduced cow numbers and reduced stock numbers to by upto 80%. <input type="checkbox"/> - The redistribution of payments will increase the efficiency and profitability of smaller farms and will enable enterprises to expand i.e. rather than decrease the number of profitable farms - it will increase the number.	No	No	No		
Female	45-54	Full-time farmer		75-125	Dairy	€ 100,000	85%	Yes	No	No		No	No	Yes		
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes	suckler and beef are very low margin of profit,give more money for eco schemes and less for beef production.	Yes	No	Yes	make eco- scheme as big as possible, and most farmers will jump at it, guaranteed i would say.	more trees planted on farms,to help with climate change,most beef farmers are willing if paid NOW.
Male	>65	Part-time farmer		<10	Other	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Capping	Yes	No	No	no	n0
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes	Substantial payments to large acre farmers makes it impossible to compete against them on purchases. Capping, full convergence and redistribution should be used.	No	Yes	No	no	no
Male	< 35	Part-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes	The new suckler cow scheme is unfair due to the capping of cow numbers if you take part in the scheme	No	Yes	Yes	The suckler cow scheme is unfair that the cow numbers are capped if you take part in the scheme	e suckler cow scheme is unfair that the cow numbers are capped if you take part in the scheme
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		75-125	Dairy	€ 66,000	85%	No	No	No	Making viable farms unviable just giving money to farmers that are unproductive and will contribute nothing to economy of rural Ireland just take all money they can get and farm with minimum number of livestock	No	Yes	No		

Male	>65	Full-time farmer		<10	Sheep	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes	Huge payments being given to people who are not engaged in farming for more than 50% of their working time	Yes	No	Yes	More resources directed to the more disadvantaged areas of Ireland	Reduce herd numbers.
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		50-75	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	No		No	No	Yes		
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		50-75	Organic (all sectors)	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Existing entitlements are linked to production during the reference years. This unfairly disadvantaged organic farmers who had reduced output due to conversion to organic production. The continued linkage of BISS payments to historic production is unjustified. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Capping at €60000, full flattening (ideally) of 100% convergence and at least 10 % front loading. Voluntary coupled support (Protein Aid Scheme) has also a role to play in meeting the objectives.	Yes	No	Yes	Full flattening with payment on all eligible areas would be transparent, fair and administratively straight forward to implement.	Scrubland should be eligible for payment if it contributes to general objective (ii) :to support and strengthen environmental protection, including biodiversity, and climate action, and to contribute to achieving the environmental- and climate-related objectives of the Union, including its commitments under the Paris Agreement;
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		50-75	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Existing entitlements are linked to production during the reference years. This unfairly disadvantaged organic farmers who had reduced output due to conversion to organic production. The continued linkage of BISS payments to historic production is unjustified. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Capping at €60000, full flattening (ideally) of 100% convergence and at least 10 % front loading. Voluntary coupled support (Protein Aid Scheme) has also a role to play in meeting the objectives.	Yes	No	Yes	Full flattening with payment on all eligible areas would be transparent, fair and administratively straight forward to implement.	Scrubland should be eligible for payment if it contributes to general objective (ii) :to support and strengthen environmental protection, including biodiversity, and climate action, and to contribute to achieving the environmental- and climate-related objectives of the Union, including its commitments under the Paris Agreement;
Female	45-54	Part-time farmer		25-50	Sheep	€ 100,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes	As a female part time farmer I have always asked the question how many part time farmers are in the country my thinking is the percentage is high with a large quantity working in the agri business sector as an employee of an agri business pay in to agri business employee is low and we are then rely on both income. huge issue coming to all part time farmers is the prescription meds and I don't think part time farmers were considered or certainly out lambing flocks were not. As regards gender I fought to go to ag college fought to buy land and fought to inherit which is still an issue for me renting land is also a gender issue	Yes	Yes	Yes	Those looking to do something or involved in researching irish wool should be rewarded	I have already submitted for irish wool!!!
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		10-25	Sheep	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	New older farmers not treated fairly who started farming in recent years. Larger farmers devising ways in avoiding losing CAP ie company's being set up IFA protecting your large farmers only, and not representing all its members. Cap payment should be capped at 50,000 per holding.	Yes	No	Yes		
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	The payment are historical. Convergence	Yes	No	Yes	Need to put money into innovation on farms	Include Social Farming in Ireland CAP budget and Include the Rural social scheme in the CAP budget.
Male	35-44	Full-time farmer		>175	Beef	€ 100,000	85%	No	Yes	No	convergence is unfair. payments moving to unproductive land and also to part time farmers	No	Yes	No	capping of sucklers very unfair	

Male	< 35	Part-time farmer		75-125	Beef	€ 100,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	No		Yes	No	No		
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		50-75	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	Yes	No		
Female	45-54	Other	Ecologist					Yes	No	Yes		Yes	No	Yes		
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		125-175	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes		Reducing the entitlements and the basic payments	No	Yes	No	Forestry allowed on brown land	
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	Yes	Yes		
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer			Organic (all sectors)	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	old reference years. New system should be biased towards environmentally friendly farming practices	Yes	No	Yes		Organic Farmers should recieve Payments on account in january to offset OCB fees and other up front costs. The OFS payment rate be increased to 600 euro /Ha and OCIS to 60% with more innovative equipment like composters be added to the list.
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		10-25	Sheep	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	More money redistributed from Pillar 1 to Pillar 2	Yes	No	No		
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		25-50	Dairy	€ 100,000	85%	Yes		Yes		No	Yes	Yes		I would like to see a support put in place for farmers with under 100 cows. I would like to see more supports for beef and dairy farmers with under 50 hectares.
Male	< 35	Member of a farm family		10-25	Sheep	€ 100,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes		No	No	No		
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	No	Non active farmers receiving Cap payment, cap should reward productive, efficient farmers, redistribution	No	Yes	No	Capping suckler number for new scheme is wrong, suckler numbers have reducing naturally for last number of years, sucklers cows have less impact on environment than dairy cows, reduced stocking rates	Capping dairy cows, reduced stocking rate on dairy herd relating LU per hectare
Male	< 35	Member of a farm family		25-50	Sheep	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	No		No	Yes	Yes		
Male	55-64	Part-time farmer		25-50	Sheep	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cap should have been reformed from EU level as historical dates going back 20 years is not good enough. □ I only started farming at the age of ██████████	No	No	No	no	no
Female	55-64	Full-time farmer		125-175	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	No	No	No	ordinary farmers who work very hard need fairer payments.Capping and reducing payments from beef barons .	No	No	Yes	I think EU should listen to the farmers on the ground.	I think women who own farms deserve an extra %of eu payments.Also young farmers male or female need encouragement to farm .I would like to see the old Installation Scheme back in place,also the early retirement scheme along side that.

Female	>65	Member of a farm family		50-75	Sheep	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	No	All areas of land should be on equal payment irrespective of historical production	Yes	No	Yes	Female farmers should be encouraged to farm their own land. Even if some challenges are faced that are different to male counterparts	Scrub land should be entitled to equal payments as this is where alot of livestock spend their time, for example they use it to shade from warm summers and shelter from harsh winters. The trees and plants of the scrub land also help lower carbon emissions and protect environment
Male	>65	Full-time farmer		50-75	Sheep	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	All areas if land should receive equal payments irrespective of historic production. <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	No	Yes	Female farmers should be encouraged to fanr their own land by any means reasonably necessary	Scrub land should receive equal entitlements as the open land as that is where many livestock spend a considerable amount of time, such as shading from the summer warmth or sheltering from harsh wintery conditions. The trees, pants and fauna in this area also reduce carbon emissions, which is critical for the continuity of farming.
Female	< 35	Member of a farm family		50-75	Sheep	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	No	All the areas of land should be on equal payment irrespective of historical production. <input type="checkbox"/> New entitlements should be put on land that was classed as excluded. Scrub land. <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	No	Yes	Female farmers would face difficulties that male counterparts might not , to give encouragement to female farmers	Scrub land should receive equal entitlements as other open land as this is the area where livestock spend alot of time , for example shading in the warm summer or sheltering from harsh weather conditions in the winter.The trees and other plants also help control carbon emissions.
Male	>65	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 100,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes		No	No	No		
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		125-175	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	No	Yes	Yes	redistribution - pay the active farmerd	Yes	No	No	increase the suckler cow payment must be looked at	the new eco scheme must attract all farmers including the intensive farmers and be encouraged to join not like the current pilot reap scheme
Male	55-64	Other	Student	<10	Other	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Capping	Yes	No	Yes		
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		50-75	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	No	Yes	No	A total departure from historic system is needed. Individuals receiving direct payments who are not farming is not what the CAP was designed for. New succession mechanisms essential. <input type="checkbox"/>	No	Yes	No		More young farmer supports and less restrictions on what is a young farmer.
Female	35-44	Other	Husband of a farmer	50-75	Organic (all sectors)	€ 66,000		No	Yes	No	Pay all farmers the same amount is the only fair system and forget about redistribution	Yes	No	No	Ecp schemes could be a great way of helping to tackle climate change and carbon emissions if correctly designed with ideas such as paying farmers to reduce cow numbers, planting biodiversity belts on farms, substantial tree planting on farm ditches etc	

Male	>65	Full-time farmer		50-75	Organic (all sectors)	€ 66,000	> 85 %	No	Yes	No	100% convergence is the only fair system and if this is implemented then no redistribution should occur ----- PAYMENT FOR PER HECTARE FARMED	Yes	No	No	ECO schemes should be 40% of CAP. the european union is moving towards environmental protection as the cornerstone of CAP and Ireland must follow	No
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		50-75	Organic (all sectors)	€ 66,000	> 85 %	No	Yes	No	I think that 100% convergence is the only fair system. It is completely unfair that farmers often located next door to each other are receiving different amounts of payment for their farmed land. If 100% convergence occurs I feel that there should be no CRISS as every farmer will receive the same amount per hectare which is fair. The size of a farm holding should not influence CAP- you should be paid on a per hectare farmed bases Capping should be even lower than 66,000 in my opinion as any individual receiving such huge amounts of money is unfair to the overall system and the monies saved should be used for Eco schemes or to increase the amount paid per hectare to all farmers	Yes	No	No	The EU is moving towards an Environmental based CAP --Thus more focus is needed on ECO - funding in Ireland Almost all European countries have moved to 100% convergence --- why is Ireland considering any different?	
Male	< 35	Part-time farmer		<10	Sheep	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	Yes	No		
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		10-25	Organic (all sectors)	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes	No bottom limit on area or value, unfair on small farmers with high value entitlements	Yes	No	Yes		
Male	< 35	Full-time farmer		50-75	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	We would be considered a large farm on good, productive land [REDACTED]. However, even though it is against my own interest, the idea that the most productive farmers with the best land getting the highest support payments is ridiculous. They are 'support' payments fro those that need support the most. If anything those on poorer land should be getting more support.	Yes	No	Yes	Organic farmers are currently excluded from some Eco scheme (due to a perceived double payment issue), this should change to encourage further work towards improving our environment. Organic farmers need more capital/grant support to develop their businesses and processing. Organic payments are lower in Ireland than in the rest of the EU with very little advisory support and guidance provided by the state or advisory services. This lack of commitment by the state and others can leave organic farmers feeling isolated, unsupported and lacking the expertise/advice which is offered to all other sectors of Irish agriculture.	More funding for advisory services for Organic Farming Financial support for on-farm measurement of biodiversity, sustainability etc
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Large payments based on historic farming and land area. Capping, convergence and redistribution should be used to boost income on farms under 20ha.		Yes	No		
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		10-25	Organic (all sectors)	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes	Reducing entitlement value on small size farms totally unfair, should have a lower limit of 10,000 total value on 30 hectares.	Yes	No	Yes	Existing organic farmers must not be excluded from area based payments in new schemes as happened in GLAS.	Some intervention to top below cost of production selling by supermarkets

Male	35-44	Full-time farmer		25-50	Dairy	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	No	Redistribution can't be taken from active farmers to support those who have large land parcels lightly stocked to somehow mitigate the general populations strive to live there lives as they wish and let someone else worry about the environment consequences of there carbon footprint.	No	Yes	No	Are we as a farming community striving to make massive environment inroads so we become carbon neutral but maybe only stand still in our overall carbon emissions consequences on futher weather patterns. For instance a tree in the tropics can grow up to 9 times faster than a tree in northern hemisphere yet we are being encouraged to use a lot more plant based products. This is evidence from a study done by Edinburgh university	A vision to keep farmers united. le don't push dairy farmers down a road where it is all about profit because the cheque in the post is such a small part of there overall business and we go down a road where our end of life animals are of no economic value to our beef industry.
Male	< 35	Full-time farmer		50-75	Dairy	€ 100,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes		No	No	No		
Male	< 35	Part-time farmer		75-125	Sheep	€ 100,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	No		No	No	Yes		
Male	>65	Part-time farmer		50-75	Beef	€ 100,000	> 85 %	No	No	No		No	No	No	Teagasc should not be allowed take pillar 2 money for KT. They are already getting €40m in National funding from DAFM for KT. The CAP money should be given solely to private advisers, who even though they have 55,000 farmer clients compared with 42,000 clients that Teagasc have, do not receive any of the €40m. It is outrageous that Teagasc are going to get extra CAP money, for something they are being paid to do already with the €40m National funding.	Introduction of a National Advisory strategy, to ensure all farmers and advisers are treated equally and fairly in terms of access to research and advice. Teagasc must not be allowed lead this strategy as they will steal all CAP money for themselves.
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 100,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes	Derogation farmers should get reduced payments	Yes	No	No		Stricter regulation and inspections on derogration farms and farms exporting slurry☐ Eg. EPA license ☐
Male	55-64	Other	Citizen			€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes		Yes	No	No	They must genuinely maximize as big as possible shift to both nature and climate friendly farming	Pillar 2 agri-environment measures should be as large a spend as possible (ie fully co-financed by the State and to the largest amount)
Male	55-64	Other	Consultant Obstetrician & Gynaecologist								Organic crop farming is producing the most healthful food whilst supporting the environment and biodiversity: it should receive CAP at the highest rate to make healthy food affordable to the poor; animal farming destroys waterways, leads to biodiversity loss, 1/3 of Irish green house gases; it leads to antibiotic resistance and animal products are the foods responsible for Irelands main causes of premature death: Cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, obesity	Yes		Yes		

[illegible]

[illegible]

																as a good example is going extinct in front of our very eyes in Ireland and not enough is being done about it. We need action NOW to halt the climate and biodiversity crisis we finds ourselves in before it's too late.....we are very close to losing everything and we must never get to that stage for our future generations have a human right to hear the haunting call of the curlew on a late springs afternoon as most of us did growing up. Thank you for your help and for taking my comments on board
Male	< 35	Full-time farmer		25-50	Dairy	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	No		No	Yes	No	Soiled water ban unworkable. If an eight week ban is introduced for spreading, farmers will need 10 weeks storage for soiled water, not the 4 weeks proposed. This will be extraordinarily costly. Soiled water has very little nutrients so surely should be spread when the ground and weather is suitable throughout the winter rather than forcing farmers to spread before and after banned period when the weater my not be suitable. Stating that soiled water and slurry must be kept separate when they need to be mixed to water down slurry to be spread through LESS equipment does not make sense either. Clarification is also needed as to what coverings are suitable to cover outdoor tanks and what is the most effective at preventing ammonia. Some of these proposals do not seem well thought through.	A science based approach to the spreading of soiled water using weather forecasting in conjunction with met Eireann, announcing spreading periods for counties when the weather is good during the proposed banned period.
Male	< 35	Part-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	No	I think it's very simple, stop prolonging the problem and implement 100% convergence, there is an opportunity here to level the playing field. everyone should have the same payment per hectare for BPS... why should I be subsidised less than my neighbour or peer? In no other industry anywhere would this divide be tolerated, it's hard to believe that such a divide exists in a government backed subsidy. I understand some people will suffer decreases in payments but they have had that privilege for far too long, they will learn to adapt like the rest of us to farm on a lower subsidy. I do believe there should be a cap on payments also, or possibility a reducing balance on entitlements at certain thresholds. But yes there needs to be a realistic cap to counteract the greed and willingness of people to try take advantage of the system.	No	No	No	I ask those in charge to take advantage of this unique long awaited opportunity, don't take half measures with the aim to trying to keep everyone happy, do what's right and level BPS payments.	it should be compulsory to have completed a level 6 Greencert qualification in order to avail of direct payments. There should be a transition period to allow everyone under the age of 40 currently to do that. I cannot sum up how much I appreciate the opportunity to complete the course under the young farmer scheme, the upgrade of my entitlements to the national average and top up for 5 years

[illegible]

Female	35-44	Other				€ 66,000		Yes	No	Yes	Currently 90% of the investment goes to male farmers. Only 10% of the land in women's ownership is eligible for basic payments. Analysis reveals further inequalities in payment amounts; on the top and bottom 60 CAP payments across 5 counties in the North/West Irish women farmers make up on average 3% of the top payments while making up on average 20% of the lowest payments.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ensure women farmers have routes into schemes and supports. Address land transfer for women. Expenditure priorities must address the imbalance and recognise the 74,000 women working on farms and the 16,000 herd owners.	A top-up payment should be provided to Knowledge Transfer groups under the next CAP who have at least three women participants. This top-up payment should be in the region of 15% per participant. Increase registered farm partnerships - All joint farm partnerships where a woman is a named partner should receive a 60% Targeted Agriculture Modernisation Schemes (TAMS) grant, in the next evolution of TAMS in CAP. A 35% top-up to annual farm payments for young women farmers under 40 years of age in the next CAP. Generational renewal and gender equality - New women entrants over 40 to get a 25% top up on their single farm payment. Women must be named as a specific group and Dept of Agriculture set a target to reach a 25% sole or joint female farm ownership level within the next CAP strategic plan.
Male	35-44	Member of a farm family		50-75	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	No	No	No	Complete decoupling, past and present, is the basis of the fairest payment scheme. The continuation of the 2000-2002 basis for payment, including the ability to consolidate entitlements is unjust. This was very unfair on farmers who for whatever reason were running a reduced stocking rate in those years or were renting out land. Examples include parents renting out part of the holding until their child is in a position to manage the holding. The continuation also unduly benefits those who, in anticipation of decoupling, used any means including illegal means to maximise their entitlements for the reference years. The whole purpose of decoupling was to remove any connection between production and payments, but by maintaining a historical	Yes	No	Yes	Redistribution is best achieved by full convergence and capping of the basic payment, but ecological payments should not be capped and should be subject only to partial tapering. A key issue is ticking boxes however. There should be real differences in payment between land in good and bad environmental condition, for the sake of fairness, rather than trying to set up a scheme where 90% of farmers can tick enough boxes to qualify for the maximum payment.	The existing young farmer installation incentives are incredibly gender-biased, requiring, as they do, that the successor take over the farm before the age of 35 or 40, depending on the precise measures. Female farmers are extremely unlikely to be in a position to take over a farm at the age of 34 or even 39, if they have a young family, or intend to have a family. The schemes should have their age limits for females extended initially by 10 years, with a review after a number of years to establish the gender balance of farm transfers.

										<div>level of support, payments remained coupled to past production, distorting the market.□</div> <div>□</div> <div>Basic payments should be a payment for keeping the land in good agricultural and environmental condition. Differences in payment based on past production create an inertia which causes some producers to continue production at below cost, and the removal of any such difference would make it clear that the payments are for land condition, and allow market prices to move to reflect the actual costs of production. Payments could be varied on the basis of agricultural and environmental indicators which go beyond the SMRs, and full enforcement of SMRs is the only system which is fair to those already abiding by them.□</div> <div>□</div> <div>Positive and negative conditions could continue to apply (minimum activity and no payments for airstrips etc.)□</div>					
										<div>□</div> <div>Eco schemes should be results- rather than action-based, for example payment for the establishment of a hedgerow based on its successful establishment rather than on the basis of its initial planting.□</div> <div>□</div> <div>Many eco-schemes discriminate against farmers who have been farming in an ecologically sensitive manner. Establishment of hedgerows has been supported in various schemes, and the creation of ecological focus areas such as small copses, however these areas have historically been excluded from payment, and their retention is not supported, despite the fact that a natural or established feature is much more valuable than an artificially created one. In some cases if farmers cleared natural wooded areas marked as ineligible scrub on maps, in order to make the land eligible, they could then plant trees on the now eligible land, maintaining its eligibility. If hedgerows and small woodlands are to be valued as habitats, then there should be linear or area-based payments for the correct maintenance of existing hedgerows in situ.□</div> <div>□</div> <div>□</div> <div>□</div> <div>Fundamentally, land should attract a basic payment, with a multiplier for agricultural condition (0-1) based on its condition relative to optimal agricultural condition of the land.□</div> <div>Eco scheme payments, which should exceed 25% of payments, should apply to land on a similar basis, but with a priority multiplier (0-1) and an environmental condition multiplier (0-1), so for example a pristine Natura site would score 1*1, while a crop monoculture with poor</div>					
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[illegible]

																<p>record keeping, organic standards and audits. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Given the land area targets for organic farming, it is essential that an organic demonstration farm be established for trials and research. The Teagasc Solohead farm is reasonably central and is currently doing alot of work on zero N clover systems. It is ideally placed. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>With regard to agroforestry: there needs to be greater flexibility in this area. Currently agroforestry is classed in the very same way as forestry and as such can not revert back to agricultural use. I may not have the correct terms but essence of my point is that agroforestry can in some instances be short to medium term or the layout/placement of tree lines may be added to or reduced over time. Minimum tree numbers per hectare and the reclassification of land are disincentives for me personally. However I do believe even a small number of trees added would have benefits for the environment and biodiversity. There is huge potential in this area to meet tree planting targets without reducing our capacity to produce food. <input type="checkbox"/></p>
Male	< 35	Member of a farm family		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	No	No	Yes	Convergence at 90%	No	No	No	<p>I find the proposal to cap the suckler herd very disheartening. [REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]. My ambition would be to maximise efficiency on the farm with regard to existing facilities on the farm and land available in order to provide an income for my family and a sustainable enterprise for the next generation. It would be extremely frustrating if increasing the number</p>	<p>- Keep things simple. There are so many new schemes and new obligations on farmers now that it is impossible to keep up. Slow down and give farmers time to think about their options and do what is right for their farms. All new schemes need to be very clear on how they operate and what the requirement on farmers are</p>

															of livestock on the farm was a way to do this but I was prevented in doing so by the department. It is a strange and dangerous thing for the government to put a limit on the ambition of the young people in the country. I think farmers have shown great awareness and engagement with regard to environmental issues and climate change and are more than willing to cooperate with sensible schemes to negate the impact of farming on the environment. Putting a cap on or reducing the suckler herd in Ireland is not a sensible option, particularly when other countries are increasing their numbers while people's livelihoods here in such a small country are hugely impacted. I think farmers are taking far more than their fair share of the burden when it comes to tackling climate issues. The response needs to be balanced across all sectors and then proportionate within each sector so to see suckler farmers (mainly the west of Ireland) targeted with such a crude measure that would have such a huge impact on livelihoods is worrying. In any case, I think this is a measure the farmers of Ireland will simply refuse to accept.	
Female	45-54	Part-time farmer		<10		€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	We need to reward rather than penalise farmers who are doing the right thing in regard to climate change and biodiversity. We need to include active strategies for biodiversity, seed saving, hedgerow development, basic farm payment, gender equality. At the moment small horticultural producers can't live on their income and yet only 1% of our farms grow vegetables, the lowest in Europe. 75% of those who applied for the organic farming scheme last year were refused so we are not supporting those farmers who want to be part of the solution..	Yes	No	Yes	The plan needs to go much further and move away from the notion of 'entitlements' to famers being 'guardians of the land' etc Some key issues that need to be resolved: Ending chemical pollution •Stop poisoning the soils and waterways with chemicals as a matter of urgency and penalise, rather than reward, farmers who do this.	As above More supports for diverse farmers and gender equality Ending chemical pollution •Stop poisoning the soils and waterways with chemicals as a matter of urgency and penalise, rather than reward, farmers who do this. •There have already been

														<div><div>•There have already been significant cases taken against Monsanto internationally so why is Ireland still not banning roundup, knowing the serious implications on health and biodiversity loss?<input type="checkbox"/></div><div>Supporting Local Organic Food Production<input type="checkbox"/></div><div>•Why can't Ireland become the Leading Green Organic Food Producer in the world? We have the soil, fresh Atlantic air and the rain!<input type="checkbox"/></div><div>•We need more tangible support for growers of organic vegetables. Why were 75% of farming applicants refused from last years organic farming scheme?<input type="checkbox"/></div><div>•We need to become more self sufficient in our food production encouraging more local, organic food and less reliance on imports. At the moment we are importing 70% of all organic produce which results in increased air miles and carbon footprint. <input type="checkbox"/></div><div>•Organic food production builds rather than depletes soil, is more healthy and nutritious and avoids pollution of our land and water sources.<input type="checkbox"/></div><div>•We need to be able to meet the growing demand for organic vegan and vegetarian diets around the world. <input type="checkbox"/></div><div>•Develop a formal internship programme in the horticulture sector to provide labour for farmers and also incentive for young people to take over farms and get involved in horticulture<input type="checkbox"/></div><div>•Build a market for local organic food in ireland. We need a well-resourced national PR campaign. There is no marketing of clean organic food in Ireland and this must change. We need to support growers to reach their consumers through a range of measures from farmers markets to traditional retail outlets.<input type="checkbox"/></div><div>•Need to support more community initiatives to ensure resilience at local level (community allotments, school gardens, local markets etc)<input type="checkbox"/></div><div>Public Procurement<input type="checkbox"/></div></div>
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Female	55-64	Full-time farmer		25-50	Organic (all sectors)	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Current system benefitted large farmers by focusing on historical payments. All three mentioned mechanisms are necessary to save our smaller farms and our environment.	Yes	No	Yes	<p>Eco-schemes are the only way to save biodiversity. Women should be encouraged more to offset the present misogyny in agriculture. Ireland should not be allowed flexibility due to their track record of ignoring due process and all regulations. Organic farming should be a priority as well as the development of a hemp and flax industry due to their strong eco-credentials. We need to ensure that organic payments reflect the full costs of organic production. We need to prioritise organic farming under environmental schemes in addition to organic payments. Invest in organic farm infrastructure and processing to stimulate sector growth, this means more support under TAMS at higher grant rates. Further to this I would like to see a full commitment to the development of a hemp and flax industry in Ireland, in line with the</p>	<p>In the context of climate change we need more eco-schemes in order to achieve a just transition.</p>
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Male	35-44	Full-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	The main problem with the current and Previous CAP format is that the Pillar 1 Direct Payment is intrinsically linked to a certain type of farming activity (Namely intensively Finishing Male Cattle for Irish beef Factories) which occurred during 3 Reference years over 20 years ago. Now leaving out the length of time that has passed since those Reference	No	Yes	Yes	Capping The Suckler cow numbers is wrong and a clear indication of a willingness to sacrifice Suckler farmers so the dairy industry can pollute Ireland even further in the name of corporate profits and shareholder returns.	Generational Renewal not unlike the old installation aid scheme Ireland once had. Gender Balance needs addressing also.
											years a huge inequality in how Pillar 1 Farm income supports are distributed is that it actually takes on no consideration of what the various Farmer incomes are before CAP income support is directed out. We have lived through 2 decades of the farmers with the highest incomes from their farms before Farm Subsidy is taken into account receiving the highest rates of income supports from CAP and those Farmers on the lowest incomes receiving the least, beggars belief really doesn't it. This anomaly has been truly exacerbated by the explosion of the Dairy Sector, Teagasc figures stating Dairy Farmers have an average annual income of 79000 euro albeit with CAP supports included those supports apparently accounting for around 25000 euro of their income, so a scenario where a farmer is earning 53000 euro in profit from his farm and along comes another 25000					
											euro of EU income support at the back end of each year. Now you might argue this Dairy Farmer is getting the 25000 euro for the public and environmental good he is doing in his area on his farm but we all know that to be completely wrong as he is the biggest producer of methane Gas and biggest user of nitrogen and pesticides in his area, so the biggest offenders get rewarded for damage done annually. Feedlots receiving large amounts of PILLAR 1 monies is very hard to justify to anyone i would add, again force feeding large numbers of cattle, sheep and pigs in a totally unnatural environment just because it makes the owners or beef factories more wealthy doesn't really tally with all this environmental concern we are claiming to be interested in now. □ I suggest a very useful and fair way to deal with the distribution of Pillar 1 Supports would be to link in with another state body, namely Revenue Commissioners and find out how much profit the different entities in the state engaged in Farming are making and simply target the CAP monies at the sectors making the least in an ascending order with those making the least from farming subsidized the strongest and those making the most subsidized the least. Makes a lot of sense really when you take time to consider it. Our Department is always talking about better targeting supports at where it is genuinely needed so in a nutshell there is a way.					
											Teagasc seem to have loads of data on the various farm sector incomes so that would be a useful guide too. Front loading of payments is a must happen in Ireland to try and right some of the gross wrongs of the past and present. For the sake of Family Farms in Ireland will you our leaders please intervene in some way to assure these honest hardworking					

											kind compassionate people a living on their Farms. Please.					
Male	< 35	Full-time farmer		50-75	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	No	No	No	I think that the redistribution can be unfair as in many cases this will take money away from middle sized farms who are depending on this money and give it to smaller farms where income from farming is not depended on as much.	No	Yes	No	I believe that the proposed suckler scheme is currently too harsh. To not allow someone to increase numbers is unfair especial When there can be a change in circumstances such as obtaining more land or maybe someone might only have gotten into the sector in recent years and does not have a high number. Worst case scenario should be that even if someone increases numbers they are only paid on their reference number. Additionally where new schemes replace existing schemes it would be bizarre if the payments per head are not considerably higher than their predecessors considering that farmers payments are going to be cut. Payments need to at least replace the money that is being taken from farmers in both their current bps and schemes such as beep , bdgp and the sheep welfare scheme.	I believe that in a potential echo scheme, there are many ways to help the environment without effecting production. Measures such as using more clover, and smarter use of slurry and dung for example can reduce fertiliser use while also increasing production at the same time. Additionally, through using better gemetics, in all livestock sectors, more food can be produced with less inputs.
Female	45-54	Full-time farmer		75-125	Dairy	€ 100,000	85%	No	Yes	Yes	Pay to active farmers. This does NOT include meat plant owners, politicians, organised crime bosses, plc's unless farm companies, and any other entity not engaged in active farming.	No	Yes	No	There has been farming in Ireland for over 5,000yrs., that we know of. I am a farmer, my father & grandfather & great grandfather were all farmers, working with Nature & 'The Environment' to	Introduce a new Early Retirement Scheme. This could include a gender incentive if so required.

															<p>produce wonderful organic, sustainable food. My father farmed like this for the first [REDACTED]. of his farming life. Then the 'experts' got involved. They started 'advising' the people who had been doing this for over 5,000years! The latter [REDACTED] of my Dad's farming life was based on the 'experts' advice. Now we have global warming and climate change. Now we think different 'experts' are going to fix these problems. ☐</p> <p>Our income is going to be based on their opinions, with no clue of farming. Their income will also be based on this but will not flucuate and will only increase. And at the end of their stint, we will probably have only a greater mess.☐</p> <p>By the way, My Dad is still alive, so it is only in the very recent past that all this damage has come about.</p>	
Male	35-44	Full-time farmer		75-125	Tillage	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	<p>What is unfair is that direct payments are being held like a property, these are supposed to be a subsidy yet anyone can buy them and apply for them in any sector, in my knowledge of the history of EU farm subsidy they are supposed to support the lower income sectors yet there is now no limitations to what any one sector can be paid. Personally I think subsidys should at least be part coupled back to the tillage and meat producers with strong environmental measures applied. I also was in the forgotten farmer group which was pretty unfair. Plus because of my lower entitlement value [REDACTED] tillage farmer have to avail of the eco scheme glas which I am ok with but I look at my [REDACTED] plus neighbours and I see every acre tilled ditch to ditch. My dairy neighbours are the same. Eco needs to be enforced to everyone but there has to be a way to show farmers that eco is ok. Ie. Reduced production, less produce should mean better prices</p>	Yes	No	No	<p>Lower the capping figure and redistribute to lower and medium sized holdings to try get more farmers to stay on the land. As I said to my IFA man no body needs to be receiving more than 50k in supports as they're farm should be earning well enough for them at that stage of acerage</p>	