

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	Full-time farmer		50-75	Dairy	€ 66,000	85%	Yes		No		No	Yes	No		
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Farmers receiving smaller payments are subsidising farmers on large payments based on historic stocking/production rates. Also armchair farmers are taking recieving payments reducing payments to productive farmers. Factory feedlots, windfarm owners etc. should not be receiving subsidies. Subsidies for non food production activities should be stopped ie. Horses and donkeys. Large profitable farms do not require large payments	No	Yes	No	It is unfair to force herd size reduction on suckler farmers. Many ares of Ireland are unsuitable for horticulture or tillage enterprises. It would also have the effect of further increasing the size of the dairy herd as suckler farmers would switch to dairy to stay viable.□ Environmental schemes need to be flexible in order to work with differing farm landscapes and ground types. The payments also need to be to the farmer and for the farmer. Too many schemes allocate payments to farmers only to have to be passed on to vets, advisers and organisations for adviser services	Define active farmers based on production year on year. Reward farmers for carbon production from permanent grassland, hedgerows and trees. Encourage alternative crops such as hemp, which can be harvested and refined by farmers as an alternative material for textiles and oil. I would like to see incentives for sheep's wool being used for insulation and textiles etc
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		50-75	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes			Full convergencd	No	Yes	No		
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		50-75	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	No	Yes	No		No	Yes	Yes		
Male	35-44	Full-time farmer		50-75	Dairy	€ 100,000	85%	Yes	Yes	No	Convergence eco schemes	No	Yes	No	The new schemes do not guarantee any income for the farmer.□ It is too complicated. If my payment is reduced by too much it may □ Not be feasible to try and meet any of proposed environmental schemes. It other words if my payment does not make up the additional borrowing then we may continue as is.	
Male	55-64	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 100,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Reference years are totally unrealistic. Payments to inactive farmers should cease .	No	Yes	No	Beef sector needs more support. Limit the nitrates on large dairy farms.	

Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Capping and redistribution	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Female	>65	Full-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Redistribution too smaller farmers too make de viable	No	Yes	No	Quota on suckler herd has be € 300 euro a cow and farmers should be able too increase or decrease their herd by 5 too 10 cows before start of scheme!or else allow older farmers too trade their quota	Needs be more done on dairy expansion!we had building boom too bust in 2007/2008 well have dairy one in few years at rate their increasing numbers!
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	No		No	Yes	No		
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		50-75	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	No	Yes	No	see 17 below	No	Yes	No	see 17 below	farmers with large no of low value entitlements being brought up to national average should not end up with a total payment higher than the national average at the expense of small intensive producers who helped create irelands total decoupled envelope . a farmer with a large no of entitlements on land with low productivity ending up with a much larger payment than a smaller farmer who made more effort during the reference years cannot be seen as fair .
Male	35-44	Full-time farmer		75-125	Beef	€ 100,000	85%	No	Yes	No	Convergence and redistribution	No	Yes	Yes	No	Payment to active farmers only
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		75-125	Sheep	€ 66,000	85%	No	Yes	No		No	No	No		
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	No		No	Yes	No		Less payments to non productive farms
Male	>65	Full-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	No	Yes	No	Convergence	No	Yes	No	It seems to be becoming incredibly complicated	Any cap on cow numbers should be pro rata on dairy herds over 150 cows & not on small suckler farmers, generally part time, who produce quality beef animals with little appreciation from the state!!
Male	35-44	Full-time farmer		50-75	Beef	€ 100,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	No	Historic payment a lot of changes since reference years	No	Yes	Yes		

Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes	All are levelling the playing field, all have positive contributions	Yes	No	Yes		Leasing of entitlements should be abolished after a 3 year grace period and returned to the National Reserve
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		<10	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	Yes	Yes		Top up for young farmers, increase in off farm income threshold
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Historical payments from a reference period 20 years ago is very unfair, it could be based on income that is earned from the farm and payment goes up or down depending on income as some farms receive a big payment that they dont need to be viable. Capping payments at 40 thousand or less and distribute accordingly. Even at 100% convergence it probably still isnt goin far enough. Payments have been distributed far too unfairly for far too long . Suckler farmers need support instead of being capped so as other sectors in agriculture can expand at their expense.	Yes	No	No		
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		50-75	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	No	Yes	No	Convergence	No	Yes	No	No	No
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		50-75	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Capping redistribution	No	Yes			
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		50-75	Other	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	Yes	Yes		
Male	< 35	Full-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 100,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes	Convergence	No	Yes	No		
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		50-75	Dairy	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes		No	Yes	Yes		
Male	>65	Full-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Unfair that farmers with very big farm area get very big payments on every hectare. Bigger payment per hectare should go to farmers with fewer hectares. . All three of the above mechanisms (C C and R) should be used to achieve this.	Yes	No	Yes	Smaller holdings need to be protected from unrestrained market forces or rural parts particularly in the 12 disadvantaged farming counties of Ireland will vanish with serious consequences for that part of the country.	Limits of stock carried per hectare should not be applied to farms of less than 40 hectares.
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		50-75	Dairy	€ 100,000	85%	No	No	No		No	Yes	No		

Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		50-75	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	No	Current system is outdated. Has no connection to the farming practices I am involved in.	No	No	No	I fully support gender equality, but I don't see a need to incentivise. It's supposed to support family farms, yet all the resistance is to keep higher payments which in the main are not family farms.	
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		25-50	Dairy	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Historic payments have no relevance to what's happening now. A greater spread of payments to the maximum number of farmers is more beneficial to rural communities. Front loading is definitely a way to funnel monies to those that need it most.	Yes	No	No		Leasing out entitlements should not be allowed long term. Or if so they should be taxed at a high rate.
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	Yes		
Male	< 35	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes	100 acres should be able to rear a family which it can not now.	No	No	No		More financial incentive for the eco scheme
Female	35-44	Part-time farmer		75-125	Sheep	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	The Large payment to certain sectors, and much less to those who do not farm intensively, or do not convert/ drain/ plough less productive land to increase productivity. Sale prices for stock are no where near a basic wage per hour, so this encourages intensification or poverty.	Yes	No	Yes	There is Obviously no real intent to support less productive land. Seems like a complete 'inside job' by decision-makers to keep the large payment to the wealthier and more powerful stakeholder. What is happening is just some	
															discussion and questionnaires to keep those who will again be dis-affected quiet, rely on their trust in the system, and business on on-productive land, until the decisions are made. It is then likely that the decision makers will say that disaffected people didn't represent themselves. The decision makers have an ethical duty to apply equity- it's pretty obvious, if they are getting hardly any money (comparatively) they will be quite socially and economically disadvantaged. There is plenty there - just to share a little better as you'd expect a first world country to.	
Male	55-64	Member of a farm family		75-125	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	No	Capping needed for a fairer distribution of direct payment	No	Yes	Yes	If we implement everything that is proposed for farmers it will not have any impact on climate change as having moneypoint power station now at full capacity again due to the shortage of a stable electricity supply for foreseeable future our government climate action plan is in disarray	

Male	55-64	Part-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Capping	No	Yes	Yes	No	
Male	35-44	Full-time farmer		25-50	Dairy	€ 100,000	85%	No	Yes	No	Payments should only go to active farmers	No	No	No		Payments should go to active farmers only
Female	45-54	Full-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 100,000		Yes	Yes	Yes	Redistribution	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		25-50	Dairy	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	No	No	
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes	Hobby farmers	No	Yes	No	Reference years are v unfair	Carbon sequestration should be considered
Male	55-64	Part-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes	Capping and redistribution	No	Yes	No		
Male	< 35	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 100,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Paying farmers that are not active is unfair while redistribution and convergence should be used to level the playing field while an early farm retirement scheme may eliminate a lot of inactive farmers and encourage a new generation of farmers to continue to farm sustainably and in a more carbon neutral way. A lot of older farmers are set in their way and do not accept change easily. With a young cohort or farmers this change to farming more sustainably will be made easier.	No	Yes	No	Capping of suckler herds is wrong and there needs to be exemptions made in cases where new entrants emerge or the transfer of a farm.	An early farm retirement scheme for farmers over 60. Greater supports for young qualified farmers in the form of grants for feature that can make their farm more efficient such as the use of technology and measuring KPI's. Things like the young farmer top up in the past were good but they only contributed to rising costs elsewhere such as in land prices.
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	No	Yes	No	Capping	No	Yes	No	Unfair to cap sucker cow numbers	Coupling of suckler cow payments
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	No	Cap payment at €52k per farm. Average all payments out over each hectare. Be fair to farmers with poor land who struggle to raise their stock rate. Don't have a per animal payment, that bleeds money to the better land that can carry higher stocking rates. Stop penalties for having bushes/trees/ biodiversity on the holding.	No	No	No		
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		75-125	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes		No				
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		50-75	Dairy	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	No	Capping	No	Yes	Yes		Arm chair farmers those on minimal stocking rates .These stocking rates should be trebled for 3 years min if they want to receive payments and those leasing out entitlements for more than one year should lose 33.3 percent per year unless its a force majeure

Male	35-44	Full-time farmer		75-125	Dairy	€ 66,000	> 85 %	No	Yes	No	Who farms the land should get payment, not those who lease out entitlement	No	Yes	Yes		
Male	35-44	Full-time farmer		75-125	Dairy	€ 66,000	85%	No	Yes	Yes	The inclusion of off farm income, there is no fairness in reducing payments to larger productive full time farmers to give to smaller farmers with substantial off farm income who are not dependent on farming	No	Yes	No	Payments for hours worked and capital investment, rather than making payments to people to may own 20-30 ha, but not reliant on it for a living income□	Stop below cost selling of farm products, no leasing of entitlements, use them or sell them!
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes	Redistribution	Yes	No	No		
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		25-50	Dairy	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes		No	No	No		
Male	35-44	Full-time farmer	Dairy	50-75	Dairy	€ 66,000	85%	No	Yes	No	Convergence Unfair. Unless holding is full time farmer and is producing safe food and viable. There is no point giving more money to a holding that is part time and still not economically viable after redistribution and convergence	No	Yes	No		
Female	45-54	Member of a farm family		25-50	Other	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes	Lesd intensive farming with greater environmental awareness	Yes	No	Yes	Nitrogen management is flawed, over productivity causing excess slurring, a wasted toxic product without proper end recycling/neutralization	Waste-water recycling on farm site, hedgerow planting mandatory , toxic chemical spray removal from farms, end poor management of animal health & more farm inspections for all activity to comply with human & animal welfare
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	No		No	No	No		
Male	< 35	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes		No	Yes	No		
Male	55-64	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	Yes	Yes		
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		25-50	Sheep	€ 100,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Redistribution	Yes	No	No		
Male	< 35	Member of a farm family		25-50	Dairy	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	No	If your farm is big enough that you need to employ people full time then your farm earns enough that you don't need a payment from bps.	No	Yes	No	Cap payments at 60000 per holding.	Feed lots payments withdrawn
Male	>65	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes		No	No	No		Farm Forestry
Male	>65	Full-time farmer		50-75	Beef	€ 100,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	No	Equal cap payments per ha all farmers	Yes	No	No		
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	Yes	No		
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		10-25	Sheep	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes	Leasing entitlements	Yes	No	Yes		Organic farming scheme to run alongside GLAS leading to higher uptake,

Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		75-125	Dairy	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	Yes	No		
Male	35-44	Full-time farmer		50-75	Dairy	€ 100,000	85%	No	Yes	No	The definition of a genuine farmer needs to be so that funding goes to farmers who need support and not to those who farm as a side line business (not their main source of income) perhaps capping of off farm income at the same level as the CAP capping rate would allow more to be redistributed to less well off who are more reliant on the agriculture.	No	Yes	Yes	Although there are equal opportunities in agriculture for men and women with regards to educational and schemes this has not helped in the short term. Purely financial rewards are not the most sustainable, if people join agriculture just to draw down a scheme and have no passion for the industry. A partnership scheme would allow spouses to become more involved and increase intergenerational transparency to gender equality in agriculture. Women discussion groups should be supported.	Plases do you not sacrifice viable farming enterprises to prop up those who are unviable even with more support this will only lead to the whole industry falling down and leavers rural Ireland in a very poor state.
Male	< 35	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Historic entitlements are unfair, payments should be made on farming activities pursued on a yearly basis	No	No	Yes		
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		75-125	Sheep	€ 66,000	85%	No	Yes	No	Capping redistribution	No	No	No		
Male	35-44	Full-time farmer		75-125	Beef	€ 100,000	85%	No	No	No	Capping at 100K is one but any other redistribution should be for active farmers only. All leased entitlements and entitlements from non active farmers should go back and be redistributed along with and farmers under 5 hectares as there is not much gained from that anyway unless in horticulture	No	Yes	No		There should be a welfare scheme for a calf to beef system as i think this is the way forward. Onlyone movement as a calf so there is a much healthier happier and more cared for animal throughout its life.
Female	45-54	Full-time farmer		50-75	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Redistribution	No	Yes	Yes	Pay full time farmers double payments over part time who salary above 10,000	Less paperwork
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		50-75	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	No	No	No		No	No	No		

Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		75-125	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes		No	Historical payments to large beef farms are now in milk they are on a win win . While sucklers farmers are struggling .	No	Yes	Yes		
Male	35-44	Other	Full time farmer and full time employed	10-25	Sheep	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Rolling references year for all payments	Yes	Yes		All stick and no carrot on enviroment. We are the caretakers.	Much bigger emphasis on agro forestry with proper payments
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		75-125	Dairy	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes		No	Yes	Yes		
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 100,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	Yes	Yes		
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		75-125	Sheep	€ 100,000	85%	No	Yes	No	Convergence is unfair, Capping may make it fairer	No	Yes	No	Farmers can't afford reductions in payment	No
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		50-75	Beef	€ 100,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Trying to get rid of the small farmer will only increase our emissions as land will be leased to dairy men	Yes	No	No		
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		25-50	Dairy	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes	People who have massive beef subsidies now milking cows. Huge grain farmers getting massive payments. 80% of payments going to 5% of farmers. Full time farmers should receive higher payments and more incentives for younger farmers.	No	Yes	No		
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		<10	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Redistribution	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		50-75	Beef	€ 100,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	No		
Male	>65	Part-time farmer		25-50	Dairy	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	No		No	No	Yes		
Male	35-44	Full-time farmer		50-75	Dairy	€ 100,000	85%	No	No	No	The current system is solely land based and doesn't offer any consideration to systems being used to farm/manage	No	No	No	Convergence looks like it will penalise progressive farmers uufairly	I don't think that changing slurry dates will solve the issue
Male	>65	Part-time farmer		50-75	Dairy	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes		No	Yes	Yes		
Male	< 35	Part-time farmer		<10	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes		Yes	No	Yes		
Male	55-64	Part-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes		

Male	35-44	Full-time farmer		25-50	Sheep	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes	Young farmers need more supports. Big cap farmers buying up land with there till money	Yes	No	Yes	Dry farmers need supports not hungry dairy farmers that pollute the environment	Sheep and small sucklers farmers are playing a massive part in the environment and should be minded
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		75-125	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	No	Yes	No	Farmers that had the cattle should still be looked after because they are still produce ing the same or more	No	Yes	No		Yes support the full time farmer
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	No	No	Yes	The 7 month farmer shouldn't get full payments, More inclusion of farmers input in coming up with ideas for schemes, no	No	No	No	No point in the small farmer's making sacrifices/Reduction on this little island if other Countries are increasing, level playing, Dairy needs to be capped before it goes like the property crash.	Every farmer plant 1% of land owned
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000		Yes	No	Yes	Farmers with big payments can price smaller farmers out of the market when land is up for sale or for rent giving smaller farmer's no chance to grow there business a higher rate of payment for the first 30ha of all farms decreasing as the hectares get bigger	No	Yes	Yes		Put some money towards grant aid for farm buildings to bring the 40% rate up to 50% beacuse most farm buildings are now gone above the €80000
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Capping is essential to stop the large farms businesses taking a large portion of payments	No	No	No		
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		25-50	Other	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	No	Not index linked. To much burocracy/red tape. Farmer on poor land not on a level playing field with farmer on good land.how did a Subsidy (hedge payments) that were for severely disadvantaged land end up being taken away and given to farmers on quality land.to many unworkable rules for poor land. Example slurry dates topping dates.	No	No	Yes	300 euro annual payment on first 20 suckler cows.no thing after that. Must have a calf every year.glass like payment per hectare to leave set-aside but can make fodder only on this ground but no animals allowed on it. Max of 100 kg 10-10-20 fertiliser per acre.all farmers to plant 5 hectares of trees. 7 month minimum stocking rate to be increased to all year round, this wouldn't have any negative effect on total numbers as there still moving through the system, example the stock that a farmer keeps for the minium 7months only get sold onto another farm so stock numbers nationwide won't increase.	Suckler cow numbers have dropped the last 10 years and dairy cow numbers have increases significantly so how can suckler herd be blamed for emissions increase. Trying to close down suckler industry to make farmers rear the byproduct of the dairy industry is not a solution.supporting dairy expansion at the expense of small partime suckler farmers will not be tolerated and wont achieve or gain anything except devistate and ruin rural Ireland.
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		25-50	Other	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Convergence is a red herring, actual levelling of payments must be done.	Yes	No	Yes	Stop payments transfer/splitting/reduction that maintains large payments to entities controlled by same previous large recipient.	Stop nitrates/derogation rules being applied to "out farms" that realistically will never see slurry/fertilizer, reduce distance to 20k distance and bring in a check system whether by inspection or soil tests, or both.

Male	< 35	Full-time farmer		75-125	Sheep	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Diary farms need to be capped. Encourage young farmer into hill farming and suckler herds by supporting them not telling them they need to reduce their numbers to reduce carbon footprint. Small hill/suckler farmers dont use the nitrogen which dairy herds poison the ground with.	No	Yes	Yes		
Male	35-44	Full-time farmer		25-50	Dairy	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	No	capping and convergence, limit the use of derogations	No	No	No	why is it so very complicated and convoluted? nobody can understand it!	simplify it
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes	Full Convergence	Yes	No	No	Large farm payment farmers have tried to dominate the debate. We need to look to the future requirements. Climate change is real and here now small farmers can potentially make a large contribution to the Eco systems in their locality. Small part time farmers spend all the money they receive on their farms and locality.	Either a small wooded area or an area allocated to Wild bird cover should be mandatory.
Male	< 35	Member of a farm family	N/A	25-50	Sheep	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	No	Coupled payments for suckler cows and breeding ewes	No	Yes	No	N/a	Coupled payments to be put in place for the suckler and sheep sectors
Male	35-44	Full-time farmer		>175	Dairy	€ 100,000	85%	No	No	No	I don't get enough money	Yes	No	No		
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	To many farmers claiming money but not farming there land	No	Yes	Yes	No	No feeding lots for factory's should have a cap payment.
Male	>65	Part-time farmer		10-25	Sheep	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes	Those with best land and biggest farms have an economy of scale which small farms cannot compete with.I see them locally with big tractors, land rovers, huge silos/sheds and boats/jet skis etc to boot.They are ,to quote an Irish proverb 'Ar muin na muice' or on the pigs back.	Yes			No.	With Climate crisis clear to all, woodland requirement should apply to all farms.
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		25-50	Sheep	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Front loading of payment s all farms have similar fixed costs. And capping no farm needs over 66k to operate	Yes	No	No		
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		50-75	Beef	€ 100,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes		

Female	55-64	Full-time farmer		>175	Sheep	€ 100,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Measure organic matter, pay for carbon storage. Increase organic farming	Yes	No	Yes		
Male	< 35	Full-time farmer		25-50	Sheep	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes		Yes	Yes	No		
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	convergence	No		Yes	full convergence	a good reps scheme
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes		No	Yes	No		
Male	< 35	Part-time farmer		75-125	Beef	€ 100,000	> 85 %	No	Yes	No	Convergence, lot of people getting paid for producing nothing	No	No	No	No	Record species and wildlife on farm so fire generations have information
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		50-75	Sheep	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes		No	Yes	No		
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		50-75	Sheep	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes	People getting really large payments for little work, I farm on mounland the amount of labour to maintain my farm is alot more than low lying land , you should not be paid for land your not living on or near	Yes	No	Yes		Larger disadvantage grant targeted for people living in isolated places in order to get stop depopulation of these places
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	No		
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		50-75	Sheep	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	No	Bring up the smaller farmers payments and take it of the farmers on higher grants.	No	Yes	Yes		
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		75-125	Sheep	€ 100,000	> 85 %	Yes		No	Convergence	No	Yes	Yes	Mountain areas of west and south west must get prefence so we can mantain sheep numbers on mountain. Mountains will have to be looked after for future mountain sheep farming and for recreation purpice. No young person will follow sheep on mountain pn presant mountai sheep income.	
Male	< 35	Part-time farmer		75-125	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	Yes	No	Hardly fair putting a cap on suckler cows and dairy expanding rapidly this should have been seen when the milk quotas were abolished	The beef sector needs some serious help it's not easy that so many of us are part time always rushing against time
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		25-50	Sheep	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	No		No	No	Yes		

Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	85%		Yes	No	People drawing down payment when they are not farming the land	No	Yes	No		Payments made to farmers who are actively farming land, not to owner, lessor, or large land tract that have been subdivided to circumvent capping etc
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		50-75	Beef	€ 100,000	> 85 %	No	No	No		No	Yes	Yes		
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		75-125	Dairy	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes	The farmers who receive higher payments don't feel the reduction as small or medium farmers.	No	Yes	Yes	No mention of farmers over 70 who are retired and receiving payments. They control alot if land and are not willing to let go.	Farmers over 70 should be offered a retirement package to free up land and let younger farmers get on with farming. ☐
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes	N/A	No	Yes	No	N/A	N/A
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	Yes	Yes		
Male	< 35	Part-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes	Take form the bigger and share among the poorer ones	No	No	Yes	Higher payments for marginal and disadvantage areas and something for the suckler cow.	
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	No		
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes		No	Yes	Yes		
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		<10	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Cap at 10ha	No	No	No		
Female	55-64	Full-time farmer		10-25	Other	€ 66,000		Yes		Yes		No	No	Yes		
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	No	Redistribution to farms of 50 ha would be fair	No	No	No	300 euro per cow is the least amount required for a suckler scheme.	
Male	35-44	Full-time farmer		25-50	Dairy	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Bigger farms get more money yet these bigger farms are farming the best land in country in ☐ the majority of the cases	No	Yes	Yes	Try and weed out the armchair farmers	Health and safety
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		50-75	Organic (all sectors)	€ 100,000	85%	No	No	No	Bigger payments boost local economy	Yes	No	No	Overly bureaucratic	All schemes to be combined in one payment

Male	55-64	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	No	No	Yes	Seeing corporate farmers, Sheiks and racing tycoons drawing well in excess of €100000 in EU payments while not being producers in some cases of anything from Livestock or Tillage is unacceptable. They should, based on their yearly Accounts Profit and Loss, be removed from any of these EU schemes and that funding distributed to productive smaller farmers. It makes a mockery of the direct payment system. 20% allocation to Environmental schemes which should be farmer led and not dictats from Dept of Agriculture or EU commission.	No	Yes	No	The government should set the % size of the environmental component of any scheme by engaging constructively with the farming representative groups and by agreement (we are all in this together) thus ensuring buyin and agreement on which to develop this necessary portion of the CAP.	Special incentive should be ringfenced to support the suckler cow and the PGI coming from this. Grass based environmentally friendly production must be rewarded in any new scheme.
Male	55-64	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes		No	Yes	Yes		
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000		Yes		Yes	I think feedlots etc. should be excluded.	No	No	No		
Male	35-44	Full-time farmer		75-125	Beef	€ 100,000	85%	No		No		No	Yes	No		
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		>175	Sheep	€ 100,000	85%	No	No	No	The person producing the food and doing all the hard work needs to get rewarded .cap was ment to make up difference in cost of production and what the market returned not for someone with a 1000 acres of bog &50 sheep	No	Yes	No		
Male	< 35	Full-time farmer		50-75	Dairy	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	No	Covergence. Giving money to part time farmers who poorly use there land and have other income. Small holdings who have high value entitlement are being robbed to give money to farmers often have large acreages who do not do enough to deserve it	No	No	Yes		
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes	Capping	No	Yes	No		
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		25-50	Dairy	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	It belongs too much on past conditions. All 3 should be implemented	Yes	No	Yes		Better recognition for organics and combination of Agroforestry
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	No	The base year for calculation of entitlement should be reviewed periodically over the term of the policy. There should be more emphasis on the preservation of areas natural habitat-bogs and commonage should get entitlements.	Yes	No	No		
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes	Everything is based on a system that was there in 2002, almost 20 years later payment is still largely based on those years.	No	No	No	Support small beef and sheep farmers in the rural areas more. These farmers not a problem to environmental or the system.	Don't take anymore money off the farmer getting less than 10.000 euros. [REDACTED] farmers, getting [REDACTED] less now than in 2003,

Male	55-64	Part-time farmer		75-125	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Capping	No	Yes	No		
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		25-50	Sheep	€ 100,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes		No	Yes	No		
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		50-75	Sheep	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes	Farm with high entitlements value on a small farming area	Yes	No	No	No	No
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes	Smaller holdings which are typically family farms i.e less than 30 hectares are losing excessively through convergence , redistribution and capping. Any farmer with a BPS payment of less than €10,000 should be excerpt from any of these payment per ha reductions. Total payments per farm needs to be discussed and through through more.	No	No	No		
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	No	Yes	Yes		No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		50-75	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Redistribution	No	Yes	Yes		Farmers should not be restricted to the current cow numbers for Suckler payments. <input type="checkbox"/> Dairy Farmers are not been restricted to numbers
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		10-25	Dairy	€ 100,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes		No	Yes	Yes		
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes		No	Yes	No		
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		10-25	Dairy	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes		No	No	Yes		
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	No	No	Yes		No	No	Yes		
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		50-75	Sheep	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	No	Cap was designed to ensure a safe secure supply of food now cap is a support system for farmers who are not farming.	No	No	No		Convergence is simply rewarding large land owners with minimal stock. Where are the interventions to ensure sheep are farmed into the future
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer				€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	convergence	No	Yes	Yes		
Male	35-44	Full-time farmer		75-125	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	No	No	No		No	Yes	No		
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	No	Yes	Yes		No	Yes	No		
Male	>65	Full-time farmer		50-75	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Capping	Yes	No	No	No	No

Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes	It is not fair too talk of capping suckler numbers while helping the dairy sector too expand and expand.3	No	Yes	Yes	No	
Male	35-44	Full-time farmer		50-75	Dairy	€ 66,000	85%	No	No	No	Non productive lands and investors using the system to draw down support payments	No	No	No	Will there be incentives to reduce numbers on already overstocked farms or will farms be rewarded for taking a more environmentally friendly approach a few yrs previously . Will it pay to have been farming in previous yrs that was damaging to the environment?	Incentives to not only farm more environmentally friendly but support to give over a portion to habitat creation. ..also tax on imports into eu on products produced with bad environmental standards
Male	55-64	Part-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Marginal land should receive more	No	Yes	No	Cap on Sucklers should be the current years numbers	Grant's towards better livestock housing & slurry storage
Female	45-54	Part-time farmer		25-50	Other	€ 100,000		Yes		Yes	Currently, keeping scrub land to support Biodiversity is punished by penalising the farmer in BPS payment. The world is crumbling from lack of sensible respect for nature. Smaller, bespoke holdings lower the Carbon footprint better than large ones. All penalties are deplorable.	No	Yes	Yes		
Male	55-64	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Redistribution	No	No	Yes	No9	
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	No		
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Farmers getting over €66.000 and armchair farmers collecting payments . Number 9	No	Yes	No	Give small farmers on poor parments better support	No
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		50-75	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	No	how your farm work is contributing to the local economy. It also needs to reflect how you are helping your environment in making this contribution.	Yes	No	Yes		
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes		No	Yes	No		

Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		50-75	Dairy	€ 66,000		Yes		Yes		No	No			The buying of commonage rights on mountains by intensive dairy enterprises should not be allowed & zero grazing should only be allowed within a maximum distance of farm yard where dairy herd are milked or beef animals are fed. Farmer are traveling up to 20 miles to cut grass which drives emissions up. It's driving the cost of land leases beyond the small farmers who can't compete
Male	45-54	Full-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	No	No	No	Ye are taking all the money of the medium size farmer even though he may not have a large payment eg bringing a farmer who origonally had 18000 down to 11000 is a massive drop for a small farmer who always worked and giving it to larger farmers who did not have high per hectare payments. A minimum figure eg 15000 where payments under this figure would not be toutched would have been fairer to people who actually farm and the eu would be very foolish to push these people and their offsping away from farming as food security is not being mentioned these days but every time a country/ continent cant produce for itself and relays on imports those importers quickly start screwing up the price fairly rapidly.	No	Yes	No	Yes irish farmers have no problem looking after the environment so once ye introduce these laws all food consumed within eu should have to have followed these laws. Stop buying all produce from brazil as it is encouraging them to cut more rainforest	
Male	35-44	Full-time farmer		75-125	Dairy	€ 66,000	85%	No	No	No		No	Yes	Yes		Some link between payments and production as the fundamentals of cap was to subsidies the production of cheep food not to give land owners the same payment as a productive enterprise and a none productive enterprise that is involved in the production of food.

Male	45-54	Part-time farmer		10-25	Sheep	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Smaller farms delivers better environmental standards and to keep the small family farm viable greater financial incentives need to be on the table for their survival	Yes	No	Yes	There should be a bonus payment for farms with both husband and wife names assigned to a flock number irrespective of their age equality put back into the system a female spouse can contribute up to 30% labour activity on any farm	Support the smaller sheep farmer who delivers in terms of economic activity and environmental benefits from sheep farming also the inclusion of the female spouse should be recognised by way of their unsung contribution to farming activities
Male	< 35	Other				€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes		Yes	No	No	The existing EIP Projects have shown to be a successful model for farmer engagement. I hope that the current projects that have shown success will be allowed to continue in some capacity and not have to start from the beginning again.	
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	Yes	Too much demands for our money	No	Yes	Yes		
Male	35-44	Full-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes		Yes	No	Yes		
Male	< 35	Member of a farm family		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes		Yes	No	Yes		
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	Yes	Smaller farmers to get more funding as they are pivotal to the local economy . Large or ranch farmers don't contribute at all to local economy	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Female	45-54	Part-time farmer		25-50	Tillage	€ 100,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	More support is required for organic farming: ■ currently have ■ certified organic which is way below the EU average. We need to provide more support to farmers to convert to organic by increasing payments per hectare under the Organic Farming Scheme as Ireland still has some of the lowest payments in the EU. Organic farming should be prioritised under environmental schemes rather than punished and not allowed to join them. This includes the new eco-scheme and GLAS and the pilot based REAP, organic farmers should have priority access to these schemes if we are serious about implementing "green transition" plan	The CSP should encourage farmers to implement agro-forestry measures in both grazing and arable ground. Again this should not be a double funding issues for participation in schemes. Finally invest more funding in organic farm infrastructure and processing to ensure growth at production and market levels. Supports for organic farmers under TAMS should increase to 60% rather than the current 40%.

															more environmentally friendly farming in Ireland. Double funding should not be an issue if farmers wish to avail of these environmental schemes and are in receipt of an Organic Farming Scheme payment, that needs to be addressed urgently in the next CSP. Funding for female organic farmers should be aligned with young farmers whereby supports increase under various schemes.	
Female	45-54	Other	Member of public			€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Redistribution	Yes	No	Yes		Results based initiatives should become the norm
Male	45-54	Part-time farmer	No	10-25	Beef	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes	Even distribution must be enforced. €66,000 is too high as an upper limit. No farmer should have a basic payment of less than €8,000 or above €30,000. Farmers should be in a position, where they can earn a profit from production. All payments should be production linked also. Front loading and full convergence will bring about fairness and levelling of payments. Those who have not had adequate basic payments based on historical reference should be able to benefit from those who have had strong payments based on historical reference. The position must change in order to ensure viability and sustainability on Irish farms	Yes	No	Yes	The upper limit of €66,000 is too high, if we consider the wide number of farmers who receive less than €8,000	A good agri environmental scheme to replace REPS3 or REPS4 must be returned. The DAFM has not made such a scheme with the same funding available to Irish farmers in over 15 years. This is not acceptable. Farmers will participate in a good agri environmental scheme with proper financial reward and there should be a further national consultation on the development of such a scheme.
Male	45-54	Other	Public Rep Rural Area	<10	Other	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	No	Yes		Yes	No	Yes		

Male	< 35	Member of a farm family		25-50	Dairy	€ 66,000	> 85 %	Yes	Yes	No	Using an example, ██████ receives ██████ as a payment annually based on a stocking rate which was unsustainable and uses that to purchase more land while having very low farm production on the farm compare to others who receive average payments and work full time to maintain income.	No	Yes	No	The TAMS grant should incorporate underpasses to preserve animal and human life and rescue labour needed on farms to cross roads, it may also reduce the percentage of farmers who have fragmented farms.	The TAMS grant should incorporate underpasses to preserve animal and human life and rescue labour needed on farms to cross roads, it may also reduce the percentage of farmers who have fragmented farms.
Female	>65	Full-time farmer		125-175	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	No	No	No	dairy farming is a much bigger carbon footprint and all talk is the suckler cow	No	No	Yes		
Male	< 35	Part-time farmer		125-175	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	No	Yes	No	Capping	No	Yes	No		
Male	55-64	Part-time farmer		10-25	Beef	€ 66,000		Yes		Yes		Yes		No		
Male	35-44	Part-time farmer		25-50	Beef	€ 66,000	85%	Yes	No	No	The break with production is unfair to productive farmers. <input type="checkbox"/> Payments to companies whose main activity is not primary food production, e.g., meat factories and the horse racing industry is also unfair. <input type="checkbox"/> Capping, redistribution and convergence should be applied in that order.	No	Yes	Yes	Eco scheme payments should be funded in addition to the existing CAP which was designed to support food security exclusively (however flawed the original design may have been). If there is no additional EU funding then national co-funding could be used for eco schemes. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Unfortunately its difficult to justify 25% of direct payments going to eco schemes nevermind a higher proportion if the funding for same is coming from the same pot. Its a case of do more for the existing level of payment which is essentially a cut in payments! This is especially so in an environment where the market doesn't	Greater support for: producer organisations and keepers of rear breeds.

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Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		75-125	Beef	€ 100,000	85%	No	Yes	No	Redistribution for the sake of convergence is inherently unfair insofar as no account is taken of what impact will result on each holding. While the system as it stands is outdated, based as it is on 20 plus year old production, to simply converge payments doesn't give any regard to the objectives of the next CAP, primarily regarding environmental and climate mitigation. If an absolute reduction in emissions is the objective, ultimately reaching zero cabon food production by 2050, then a payment model needs to be calibrated accordingly. For example, rather than capping the herd size, cap the herd emissions levels by applying a maximum emissions per hectare and/or livestock unit. In applying this system the result is a more equitable control mechanism, where all farms are on an equal footing. Suggestions that the suckler herd be capped or reduced undersatnably caused	Yes	Yes	Yes	The vision and objectives are all worthy and admirable, the method of achieving them is the problem. As outlined above the model being proposed at EU Commission level are at best lazy and, at worst, deliberately intended to alienate the EU taxpayer and the EU farmers to such an extent that the CAP eventually becomes obsolete.	To achieve the desired outcomes as expressed in the proposed interventions I believe there needs to be a root and branch overhaul of the payments model. I agree with the objectives as outlined, we have the opportunity to turn these into a reality, with the proper structures in place. So, set the targets, apply caps to emissions in each sector, fund environmental/eco schemes to freach these targets and reward those who achieve the most in terms of biodiversity, carbon sequestration and sustainable food production systems.
											consternation and resentment amongst suckler farmers, many of whom have limited options to diversify and being "pushed" into dairy to beef systems is viewed as a means to ally dairy farms requirements to address their own environmental obligations. As suckler cows generally contribute less in terms of methane emissions and tend to operate on less intensive systems the question is why are they being singled out.					Each and every holding needs to be audited to assess the carbon footprint, some will be in positive situations as is, others will have a distance to travel. For those already in a carbon neutral situation the option should be to go further, but gthe should qualify automatically for a basic eco scheme, (much the same as "green by definition" in the GLAS schemes). In order to attain a true value every last sq meter of each holding should be included in the audit, so land not eligible for grazing or crop production will very often be
																rich in terms of biodiversity or as a carbon sink, these should be given a value and receive a payment under both Pillars, under the so called "Green Architecture" principles. In summary, given the tools the farmers and forestry owners of Ireland can lead our food production systems to carbon neutral status, enhancing our biodiversity and sustainability along the way. All we ask is to be given the support, shown the respect and to be judged on our actions. At a point in time when our population has

																	crossed 5 million for the first time since pre famine, after hitting an all time low of just 1 million at the turn of the 20th century we should carefully reflect on our relatively recent history, take cognisance of the numbers of food deprived people across the globe, before we decide to curtail our sophisticated and largely efficient food production systems. Of course there is much more we can do, we should never rest on our laurels or ignore scienc and research, but we must build on what has been achieved, not tear it down!
Male	55-64	Full-time farmer		50-75	Dairy	€ 66,000	85%	No	No	No	individual payments above fifty thousand euro (twice the national average farm income)are excessive, so capping at sixty six thousand euro and redistributing to all farmers under the cap on a per entitlement basis would part address the needs of those on lower incomes	No	No	No	The design of eco schemes needs to address biodiversity and water quality at local community level to make a real difference and include elements of REAPS, ASSAP, Farming with Nature and EIP schemes. KT groups formed at local level should be able to submit local area plans for assessment and act as sustainability managers for the duration of the scheme. Education and financial incentive are the key drivers of success for improving the environment and developing a sustainable farming model for the future, therefore an element of education for KT group participants would be beneficial . An example of this was used in the Carbery Greener Dairy Farms	The latest figures on farm incomes show that apart from dairying and large tillage farms farming is not sustainable. CAP is supposed to address a fair income for farmers in return for producing good quality safe food for the EU population. Therefore more needs to be done to address the balance of power in the food chain. It is not a coincidence that farmer incomes are better in dairying because of farmer representation in dairy co-ops, more needs to be done to promote partnerships between farmers and	

																<p>project (CGDF) Financial reward for learning and improvements should be weighted to both group and individual farmers rather than paying farmers for generic measures that may not benefit the environment. This type of scheme will also address the three pillars of sustainability, economic ,environmental and social . The tools are already in place to sustainably manage the environment so it is the duty of policy makers to devise schemes for the common good</p>	<p>processors for the long term benefit of the agri food sector. I acknowledge an element of funding is set aside to address generational renewal but I think more needs to be done in this area before its too late. Farmer age profile in Ireland suggests the agri food production sector is facing a crisis that needs to be addressed. This coupled with a general shortage of both skilled and unskilled workers in the sector means that we need to improve the attractiveness of both farming and food production. Apprenticeships and agri work schemes for the unemployed should be considered. Improved minimum wages for the sector are essential and I would suggest fifteen euro per hour as a figure that might attract workers to recognise the importance of agriculture to Ireland. Could CAP funding be given to farmers to subsidise workers.</p>
																	<p>Obviously if wages have to increase to get workers to produce food all in a more sustainable way then the reality is that the era of cheap food and cheap food policy is over. The promotion of supporting local produce would aid the farming community and also help drive down emissions as we aim towards carbon neutrality in 2050, Bord Bia should be doing more in this regard.</p>

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