



Facts & Figures



Agrilink partner

INRAE-AGIR, Toulouse



Budget for advisory

450.000.000 €



Number of farms

437.000

A brief history of national/regional farm advisory policies

- From co-management towards contracts.
- Planning & coordination in a pluralistic landscape.
- Regionalisation of R&D policies.

French policies used to be characterised by a co-management between the State and farmers' unions, embodied in the functioning and funding of agricultural chambers. In the 2000s, the co-management has been eroded, with the dissolution of the coordinating body of agricultural and rural development policies. Since this period, there are still different national public policies impacting advisory services:

pluri-annual contracting with key actors of the national policy for agricultural and rural development (PNDAR), various call for tender for innovation project, and coordination actions, land taxes supporting chambers. A major trend is the growing role played by regions in the steering of advisory activities, themselves characterised by strong diversity of objectives and configurations of supply or service.

Key objectives of current Regional farm advisory policies

- Support the development and diffusion of production systems that combine economic, environmental, sanitary and social performances.
- Reducing pesticides.

The objectives of the current French advisory policy are:

- To increase the autonomy and improve the competitiveness of French farmers and farms by reducing the use of synthetic inputs or having an impact on public health or the environment, while maintaining profitable levels of production. The conquest of autonomy also means building a stronger position, individual and especially collective, in the value chain;
- To promote the diversity of agricultural models and production systems: within fields, in combinations between animal and plant, within farms and territories in order to strengthen their resilience and minimize economic and environmental risks;
- To improve the anticipation and strategic management capacities of farmers and territorial actors. [PNDAR 2014-2020]

¹ Budgetary figure from the Government https://www.navarra.es/NR/rdonlyres/86815038-FE6D-404A-9A29-3C27FCCBF013/464033/Informedejecucionparalaciudadania_Ano2019.pdf

² Registered farms in the year 2019 <https://www.navarra.es/NR/rdonlyres/04689C7B-31CB-4469-84ED-3AE443728ED6/456810/DatosRean19.pdf>

Overview of advisory public policies and of their impact on regimes

The table below showcases the main advisory policy tools and their impacts on the advisory regimes in the region/country of study. Agrilink partners identified the most relevant policy tools as well as their funding, competent authority in charge

and type of instrument. The effects of the policy tools in the advisory regime of the regions/country are described in terms of boundaries, identities, attributes, financing and control.

	Main national policy tools		Policy tools linked to EU policies		
What?	National Plan for Agricultural and Rural Development (PNDAR)	Supporting the activities of Chambers of agriculture	National plan for reduction of pesticide usage (Ecophyto)	Implementation of EIP Agri	EU-regulation on Farm Advisory system and M02 of RDP
How?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funding: Tax on farmers' income. - Authority: Ministry of Agriculture (national level). - Actions: Various funding schemes, mostly calls or contracts for R&D networks & projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funding: Tax on agricultural land. - Authority: Nuts3 level local authorities, chambers of agriculture. - Action: Annual funding of chambers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funding: Tax on pesticides. - Authority: Ministry of agriculture (national level). - Actions: License to provide advice on pesticides, advisors' training, networks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funding: Co-funding EU/region. - Authority: Regions - Actions: Support to Operational Groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funding: Very low use of M02.1. - Authority: Regions. - Actions: Not yet implemented.
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boundaries: Reinforcing national federation. - Identities: Acknowledging growing pluralism of advice. - Attributes: Support to back-office through networks and platforms. - Financing: Long-terms contracts and calls. - Control: Very low monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boundaries: strong decentralisation. - Identities: Focus on chambers of agriculture. - Attributes: Support to semi-public services for farmers. - Financing: Taxes. - Control: Very low monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boundaries: Reinforcing national federation. - Identities: Acknowledging growing pluralism. - Attributes: Support to back-office through networks and platforms. - Financing: Public funding for public goods. - Control: License/ accreditation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boundaries: Total regionalisation. - Identities: Acknowledging growing pluralism. - Attributes: Support to innovation networks. - Financing: Calls. - Control: Very low monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boundaries: Total regionalisation. - Identities: n.a. - Attributes: n.a. - Financing: n.a. - Control: n.a.

