

# Regional policies impacting the Advisory Regime in

# **GREECE**

## **Facts & Figures**



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**Budget for advisory** 

126.750.000 €



**Number of farms** 

65.000

# A brief history of national/regional farm advisory policies

- A process from Centralization to decentralization and fragmentation.
- Public institutes not involved in the provision of advice to farmers.
- Pluralism; lack of coordination.

The accession of Greece in the EEC/EU in 1981 triggered the bureaucratization of the centralized but sufficiently operational public agricultural extension service, making room for farm input suppliers to monopolize the provision of advice at the local level. The decentralization Acts (late 1990s) resulted in the transfer of the regional/prefectural services of the Ministry of Agriculture to the Ministry of Interior and the abolishment of advice provision by public organiza-

tions. Therefore, the continuous calls for the reorganization of the services and organizations supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture after 2000; relevant attempts, including the consolidation of agricultural research and education organizations into a new organization (ELGO DIMITRA), have not improved the advisory landscape, which eventually is characterized by pluralism as well as extremely weak linkages and lack of coordination among the involved providers.

## Key objectives of current Regional farm advisory policies

- Alignment with European policies; monitoring and support advice provision.
- Support to the use of advisory services (M2.1 NRDP).
- · Advisors' training (M2.3 NRDP).

The objectives of the current advisory policy are:

- To establish an integrated system to monitor and support farm advice provision;
- To improve financial and environmental sustainability at farm level;
- To enhance the quality and efficiency of advice provision and ensure advisors' ability to provide impartial and valid advice and help farmers to make sound decisions.



## 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

What?

How?

National Rural Development Plan (NRDP)

#### - Funding:

Use of European and national funding.

### - Authority:

The Ministry of Rural Development and Food (NRDP Managing Authority) is the competent authority. Implementation at National level.

#### - Actions:

Various funding schemes/ subsidies for the use of advisory services by farmers open calls.

#### - Financing: Facilitating farmers'

access to services.

#### - Identities:

Acknowledging pluralism; multiple providers (degree in agriculture or related fields); accreditation.

#### - Attributes:

Advisors' training.

#### - Control:

monitoring is foreseen.

# Policy tools linked to EU policies

## Implementation of EIP Agri

#### - Funding:

Use of European and national funding.

## - Authority:

The Ministry of Rural Development and Food (NRDP Managing Authority) is the competent authority. Implementation at National and Regional level.

#### - Actions:

Providing support to operational groups- call for tenders.

No implementation (evaluation of proposals)

## EU-regulation on Farm Advisory system and Mo2 NRDP.

#### - Funding:

Use of European and national funding; Budget allocation 126750000 Euros to 65000 farmers.

#### - Authority:

The Ministry of Rural Development and Food (NRDP Managing Authority) is the competent authority. Implementation at National level.

#### - Actions:

Certified advisors- Training of advisors and front office activities - open calls.

No implementation

