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Is there a **stakeholder dialogue** when
looking for the integration of
soil-based principles
in agroecological systems?

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CSIC

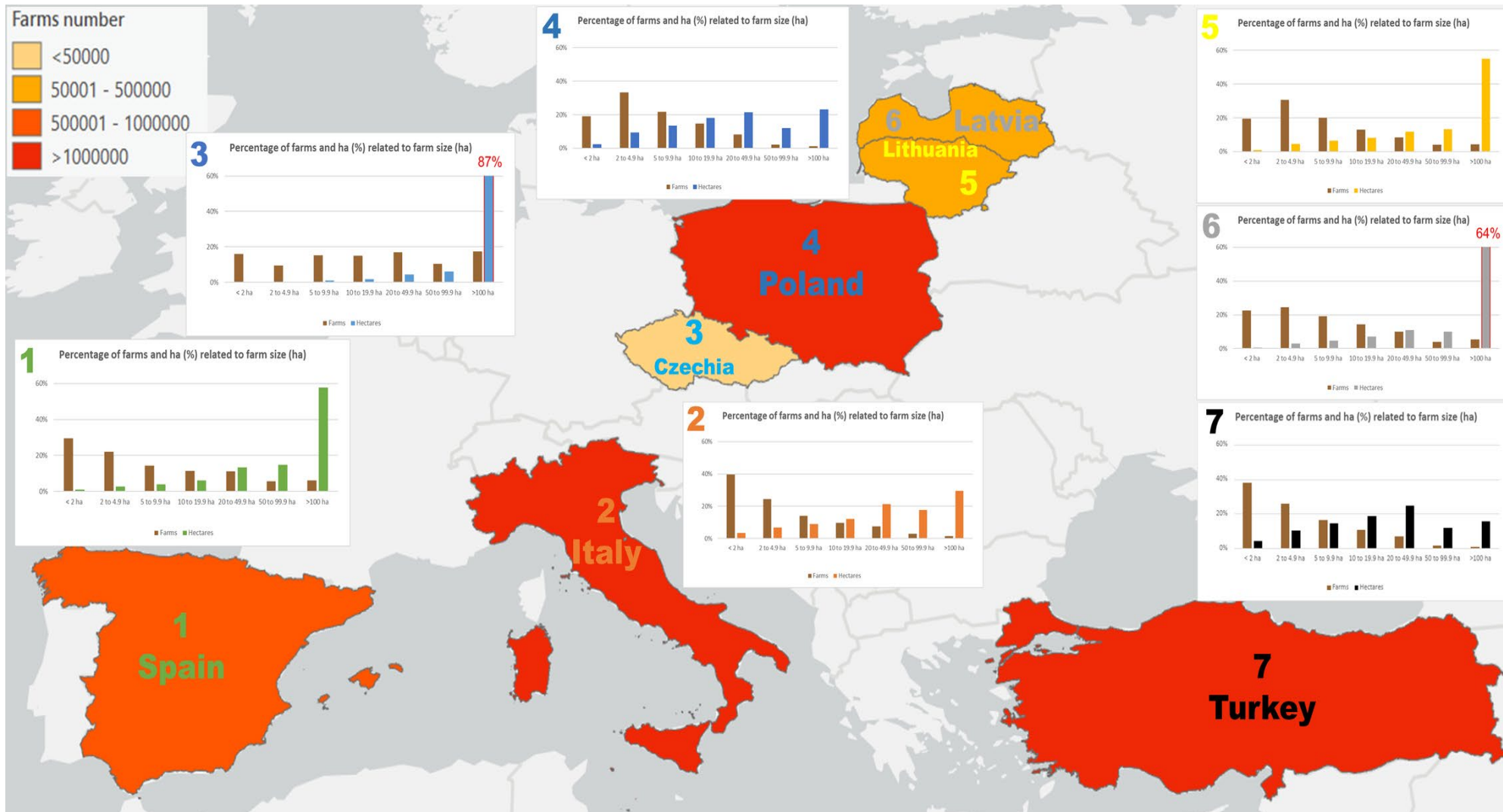
GAPTAEM



DO WE, SOIL SCIENTISTS,
ACTUALLY HAVE ACCESS TO
THE PERSPECTIVES
OF THE LARGEST HOLDERS?

Our research investigates the relationship between scientists and the largest landowners, since they possess the majority of land in European countries and Turkey, and therefore can influence the adoption of agroecological practices the most.

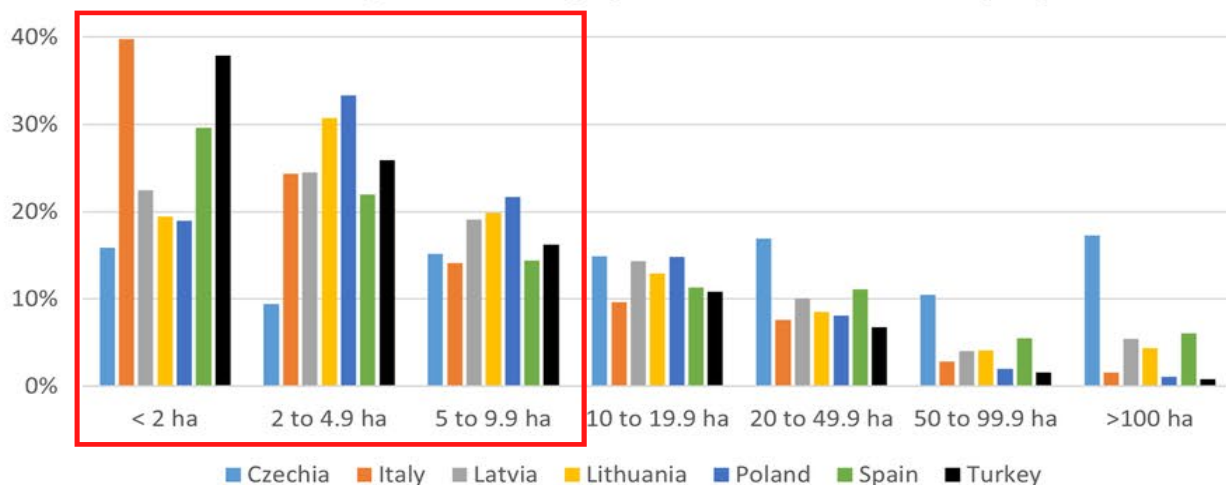
FARMS VS. HECTARES. WHO OWNS THE LAND?



By employing a system-thinking approach to analyze this heterogeneous distribution, our objective is to examine the value systems that farmers align with, and its potential impacts on both the economy and the environment at a Into-DIALOGUE scale.

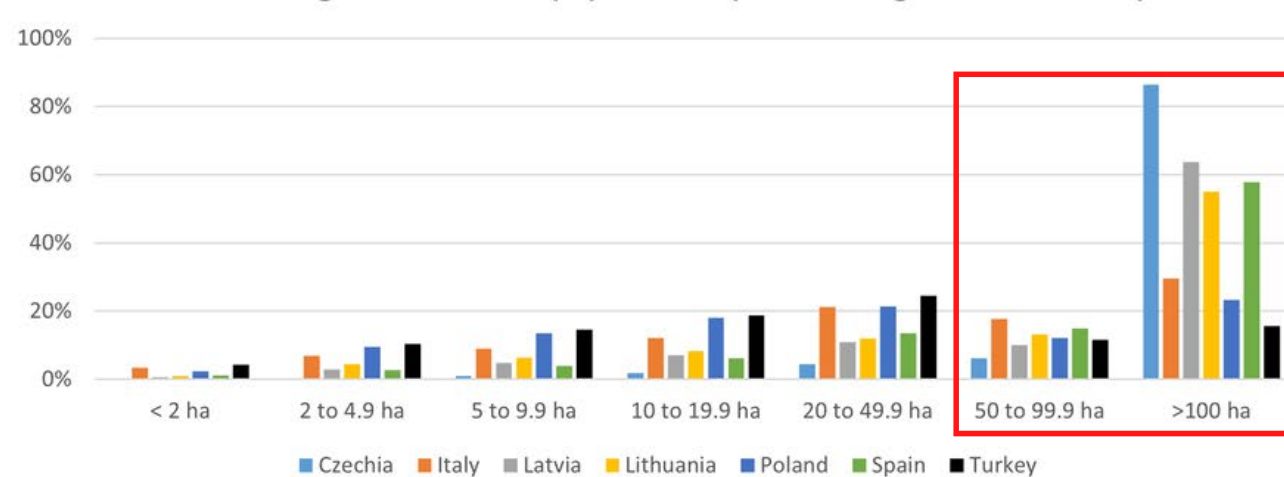
FARMS VS. HECTARES. WHO OWNS THE LAND?

Percentage of farms (%) related to farm size (ha)



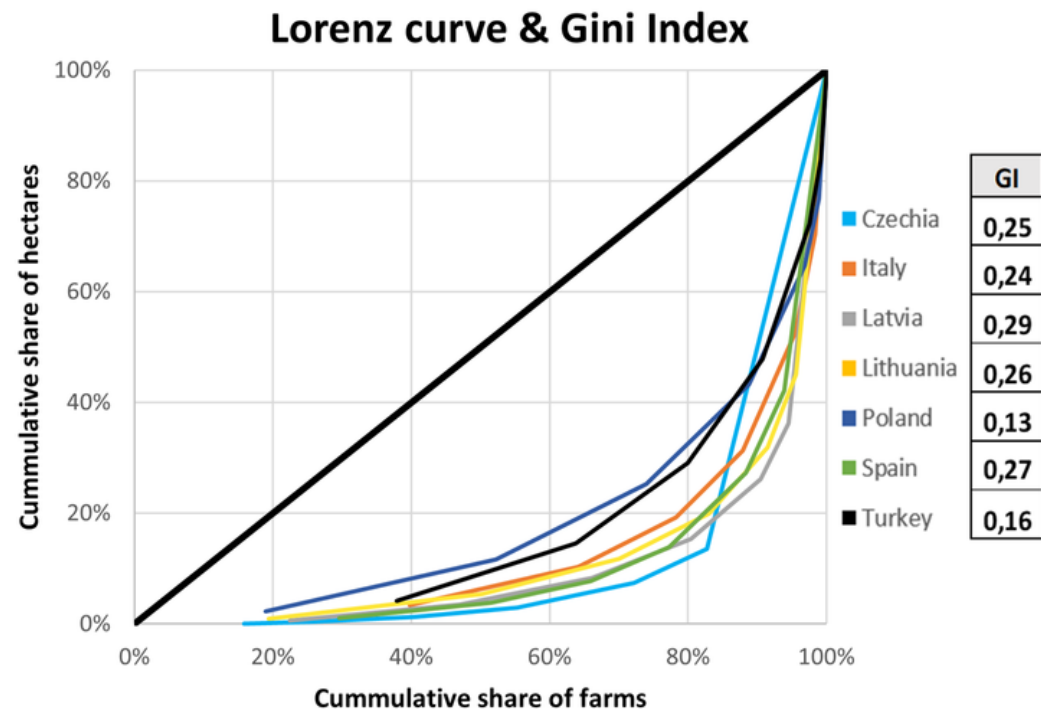
68% of the farms across Into-DIALOGUE countries are smaller than 10 ha, more evident in Italy and Turkey. Czechia has a lot less small farm owners in comparison.

Percentage of hectares (%) of UAA (Utilized Agricultural Area)



60% of the land belongs to less than 10% of owners of the Into-DIALOGUE countries, in farms bigger than 50 ha. This is more remarkable for farms bigger than 100 ha, where 5% of owners possess 47% of land. In Czechia it reaches an 87% of land for 17% of owners.

FARMS VS. HECTARES. WHO OWNS THE LAND?



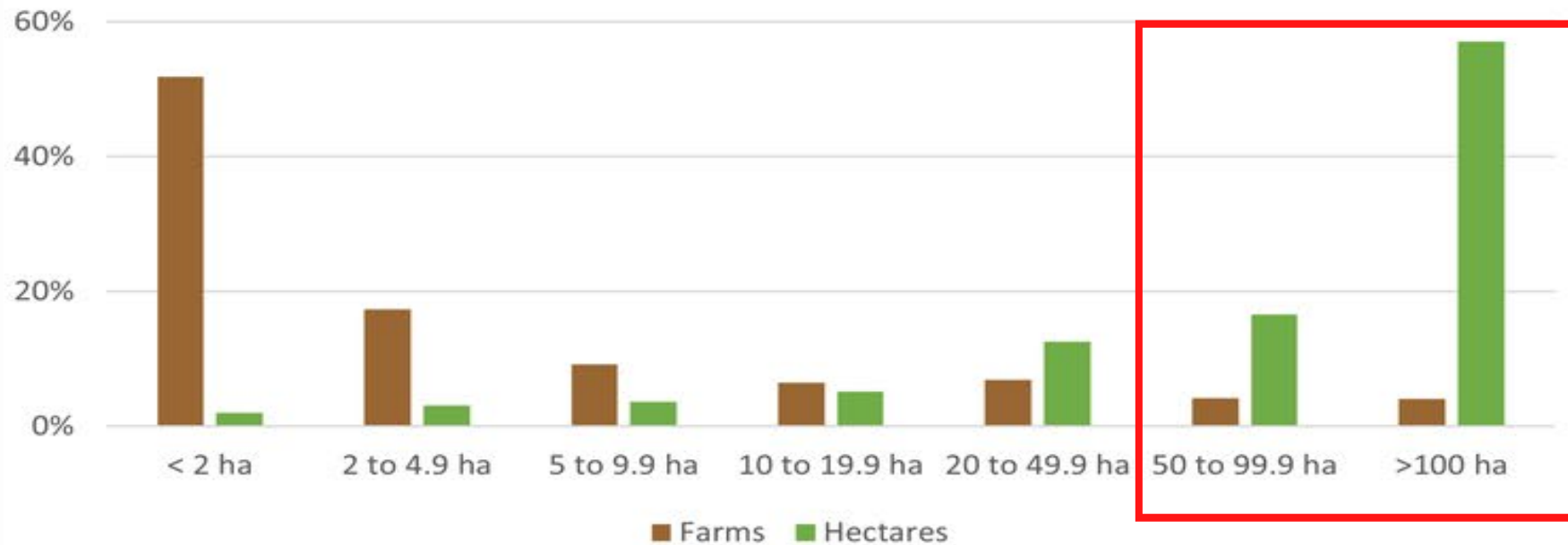
The Gini Index and Lorenz curve are **statistical measures to gauge inequality**.

Higher values (lines farther from the center of the graph) indicate a higher degree of inequality. The distribution of land and farms is thus combined: Latvia and Spain are the most unequal among landowners, Poland and Turkey are the most equal.

This provides a new insight, in some areas there is more equality between landowners than initially thought (e.g., Czechia with 0,25 GI; due to many big landowners than in other countries).

FARMS VS. HECTARES. WHO OWNS THE LAND?

Percentage of farms and ha (%) related to farm size (ha)
Countries of the EU (without Into-Dialogue countries)



In the remaining European Union countries, there is similar trend: **8% of owners possess 74% of land, in farms bigger than 50 ha.** This has an important influence in CAP subsidies.

DO WE KNOW THE ECOLOGICAL IDENTITY OF THE LARGEST LANDOWNERS?

According to the Ecological Identity of Farmers, the four main typologies described after a cross-European survey (EU LIFT Project) are:

- 1) ecological conformists,
- 2) ecological pragmatists,
- 3) multifunctional farmers, and
- 4) unengaged farmers.

This study included Austria, Germany, Greece, England, France, Hungary, Ireland, Romania, Scotland, Sweden, and Poland. Out of all of these, only Poland is part of Into-DIALOGUE, which aims to expand it for the other countries included in the project.

HOW DOES THEIR ECOLOGICAL IDENTITY AND FARM MANAGEMENT PRACTICES RELATE TO THE CAP SUBSIDIES FARMERS RECEIVE?

Direct payments and market measures contributed 76.8% in 2021 (EAGF), while rural development measures accounted for 23.2% (EAFRD).

The budget appropriations related to agroecological practices are:

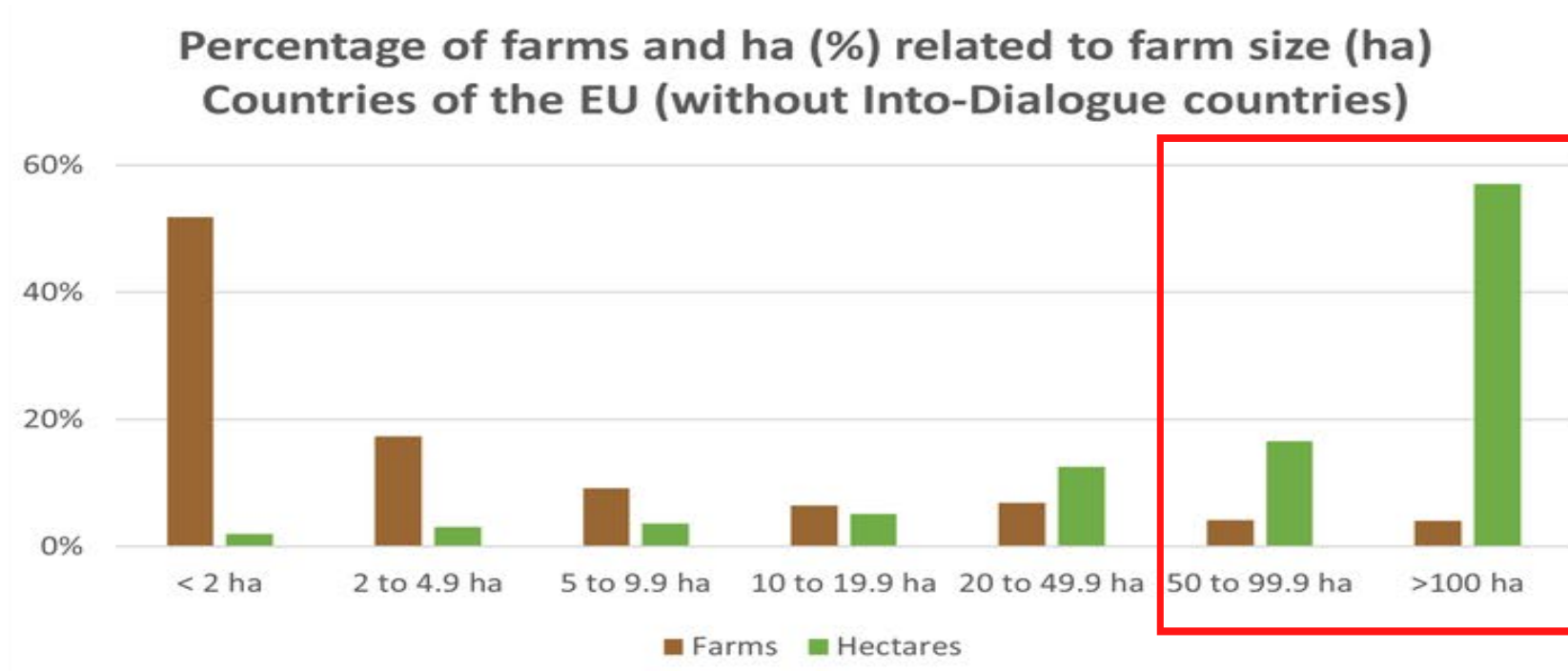
- Payment for agricultural practices beneficial for the climate and the environment: 10 778.0 million EUR from EAGF
- Agri-environment-climate measures: 2 352.7 million EUR from EAFRD
- Organic farming measures: 1 177.7 million EUR from EAFRD

EAGF: European Agricultural Guarantee Fund

EAFRD: European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development

Sources: European Commission, 15th Financial Reports on the EAGF (2021) and EAFRD (2021)

FARMS VS. HECTARES. WHO OWNS THE LAND?



If this **8% of owners that possess 74% of the EU agricultural land**, in farms bigger than **50 ha** receive CAP subsidies for agricultural practices beneficial for the climate and the environment, Agri-environment-climate measures and Organic farming measures,

How much of the soil on these hectares is then in good health?

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Thank you very much for your attention!

