**Basic Information:**

**Measure 113 – Early retirement of farmers and farm workers**

**Programmed total public expenditure, 2007-2013 (EU 27):** €3.54 billion (of which €2.5 billion EAFRD contribution).

**Actual total public expenditure, 2007 to 2013 (EU 27):** €3.06 billion or 87% of the programmed expenditure for 2007-2013. (Figure 1 shows the financial implementation up to 2013, whereas the output data presented below are up to 2012).

**Definition of output indicators of the measure:**

1) “Number of farmers early retired” – refers to the number of farmers, at early retirement age (according to Member State legislation), who decide to stop their agricultural activity definitively for the purpose of transferring the holdings to other farmers.

2) “Number of farm workers early retired” - refers to the number of farm workers, at early retirement age, who decide to stop their agricultural activity definitively.

3) “Number of hectares released” – refers to the UAA (Utilised Agricultural Area) released, due to the retirement of a farmer.

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**Measure 113 – Number of farmers and farm workers early retired from 2007 to 2012**

**Figure 2:** Number of farmers and farm workers early retired

**Figure 3:** Number of farmers and farm workers early retired (% against 2007-2013 output targets)

*Data refer to the Member States for which information on the number of farmers and farm workers early retired was available.*
During the first six years of implementation around 28,000 farmers and farm workers have been supported to retire early (see figure 2) in the EU27. This number accounts for 68% of the number of farmers and farm workers expected to receive support for retirement in the period 2007-2013 (see figure 3).

By 2012, Poland supported the early retirement of the largest number of farmers and farm workers among the MS (the 71% of the EU total). The 19,943 farmers and farm workers supported account for 98% of Poland’s target number for the whole programming period.

The Czech Republic has supported early retirement for over 100% of its target number of farmers and farm workers.

Slovenia and Ireland have also shown a significant progress by 2012, reaching 95% and 94% respectively of their national targets for 2007-2013.

**Measure 113 – Number of hectares released from 2007 to 2012**

- **EU 27**: 480.0 thousand hectares
- **Poland**: 239.1 thousand hectares
- **Spain**: 146.3 thousand hectares
- **Lithuania**: 31.9 thousand hectares
- **Czech Republic**: 28.6 thousand hectares
- **Ireland**: 19.8 thousand hectares
- **Italy**: 7.3 thousand hectares
- **Slovenia**: 2.5 thousand hectares
- **Hungary**: 2.0 thousand hectares
- **Cyprus**: 1.0 thousand hectares
- **Portugal**: 0.9 thousand hectares
- **France**: 0.6 thousand hectares

*Data refer to the Member States for which information on the number of hectares released was available.

At EU 27 level the total number of hectares released due to the retirement of farmers under measure 113 amounts to more than 480 thousand (see figure 4).

In Poland and Spain the total number of hectares released by farmers who retired under the measure’s scheme is approximately 239 and 146 thousand respectively. These account for 90% (Poland) and 79% (Spain) of the national targets for the period 2007-2013 (see figure 5).

In the Czech Republic, Slovenia and Cyprus the number of hectares released has exceeded the target number of released hectares for the whole programming period.

Ireland and Lithuania are among the other countries with the highest implementation rate in terms of number of hectares released, with 94% and 91% of the 2007-2013 targets achieved by the end of 2012.
Measure 113 – Early retirement

**Key facts and figures**

Figure 6: Programmed total public expenditure on measure 113 per MS for 2007-2013 (in million EURO)

- Measure 113 is programmed in 51 out of the 88 Rural Development Programmes (RDPs) across the EU 27.
- Poland has allocated the largest RDP budget (nearly €2.4 billion of programmed total public expenditure) to Measure 113.
- Poland together with Spain (€450 million) are the two MS which allocated the largest budgets in absolute terms to this measure (see figure 6).
- From 2007 to 2012, the Polish RDP alone has supported 71% of the overall number of farmers and farm workers who retired from the agricultural activity under the conditions offered by measure 113 across the EU 27. In terms of hectares released, it accounted for 50% of the EU 27 total.
- The Member States which have allocated the largest shares of their Axis 1 – Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector - funds on measure 113 are Ireland (56%) and Poland (32%).

**Measure 113 project example: Modernisation of an Almond Blanching Plant**

Frutos Secos de Castellón - a company producing nuts and dried fruits - developed a project that contributed to a more efficient production with limited generation of waste (re-use of almond shells and skins for biomass) and environmental protection (biomass used as fuel). Funding allowed investment in a steam boiler for the almonds blanching that utilised almond sub-products as fuel. The installation of the new boiler enabled the company to produce different finished products: whole almond, grain of different sizes, almond flour, plates and rods. It led to a limited waste and showed that efficiency improvements and environmental protection are compatible approaches.

The success triggered new ideas for further efficiency improvements to the boiler (e.g. use of skins and sewage sludge for steam generation). The total cost of the project was €1,304,427, out of which €52,177 was EAFRD contribution and €1,043,542 private contribution.


**Source of the data:**

For further detailed information on financial / physical and output indicators data please refer to the dedicated ENRD website section on Monitoring Indicators.