

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL AFFAIRS

Options for Basic Payment Scheme Entitlement Unit Values Post-2019: Stakeholder Engagement Exercise

Equality and Human Rights Screening

June 2019



Department of
**Agriculture, Environment
and Rural Affairs**

www.daera-ni.gov.uk

DAERA Equality and Human Rights Screening Template

DAERA has a statutory duty to screen. This includes our strategies and plans, policies, legislative developments; and new ways of working such as – the introduction, change or end of an existing service, grant funding arrangement or facility. This screening template is designed to help business areas consider the likely equality and human rights impacts of their proposed decisions on different groups of customers, service users, staff and visitors.

Before carrying out an equality screening exercise it is important that you have received the necessary training and know the current effective guidance first (see HPRM (Trim) link below for Guidance Document). To find out about the training needed, contact - equalitybranch@daera-ni.gov.uk. All screening exercises must be supported by evidence and Quality Assured by Equality Unit prior to being cleared at Grade 3 level.



DAERA Screening
Guidance - Updated

The accompanying Screening Guidance note provides straightforward advice on how to carry out equality screening exercises. Detailed information about the Section 75 equality duties¹ and what they mean in practice is available on the Equality Commission's website.

Please note: Only plain English² should be used in all sections of this document.

The screening template has 4 sections to complete. These are:

¹ ECNI 'Section 75 of the NI Act 1998: A Guide for Public Authorities' April 2010. www.equalityni.org

² Should be easily understood by a 12 year old.

[Type here]

Section A - asks you to provide details about the policy / decision that is being screened.

Section B - has 4 key questions that require you to outline the likely impacts on equality groups, and all supporting evidence.

Section C - has 4 key questions in relation to obligations under the Disability Discrimination Order and the Human Rights Act.

Section D - is the formal record of the screening decision.

Section A

Details about the policy / decision to be screened – In plain English

Title of policy / decision to be screened:

Options for Basic Payment Scheme Entitlement Unit Values Post 2019

Brief description of policy / decision to be screened:

The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is divided into two pillars – Pillar 1 comprises direct payments (subsidies) and market related measures and Pillar 2 provides support for rural development activities. This screening document is concerned with the unit value of Basic Payment Scheme (BPS) entitlements under Pillar 1.

Pillar 1 of CAP currently provides €327m of direct support to NI farmers per annum. Further measures are delivered under other components of CAP for a range of rural development schemes which assist farm businesses to improve economic and environmental performance; provide a level of stabilisation in the event of market disturbances; and deliver more efficient and effective operation of the market.

BPS came into effect on 1 January 2015 as part of CAP reform, replacing the Single Farm Payment Scheme (SFPS). The unit value of BPS entitlements was based on previous SFPS entitlements which had widely differing unit value rates per payment, and this wide variation in rates was carried forward into the initial unit value of BPS entitlements.

Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013, which established the rules for direct payments to farmers, required movement in the unit value of BPS entitlements towards a flat rate payment per hectare. The Regulation allowed regions to move immediately to a flat rate in 2015; or to progress to a flat rate in equal annual steps by 2019; or to

make a partial transition towards a flat rate by 2019.

Following a public consultation in 2013, the DARD Minister's decision, agreed by the Executive, was to transition towards a flat rate support regime over the seven-year period 2015-2021. However, only the first five years of these seven years fell within the funding period defined by the Multi-Annual Financial Framework 2014-2020. It was acknowledged that adjustment to payments after the 2019 scheme year would depend on future EU CAP Reform decisions.

DAERA made a commitment in its NI Future Agricultural Policy Framework engagement exercise (August 2018) to engage further with stakeholders during 2019 on potential options for BPS entitlement unit values post 2019. These are either to continue the transition to a flat rate payment by 2021 or freeze the unit value of the entitlements at the end of 2019.

Aims and objectives of the policy / decision to be screened:-

The objective is to seek views on the following potential options for BPS entitlement unit values in 2020 and 2021:

- Option 1 Continue the transition towards a flat rate payment by 2021; or
- Option 2 Freeze the unit value of the entitlements at the end of 2019.

On whom will the policy / decision impact?

Consider the internal and external impacts (both actual or potential)

- staff.
- service users: any change will impact on claimants of direct payments.
- rural community: Pillar 1 applicants are largely resident in rural areas.
- other public sector organisations: no impact perceived.
- voluntary / community groups / trade unions: no impact perceived.
- others, please specify: no impact perceived.

Are there linkages to other NI Departments / NDPBs? *Under the new Programme for Government there is an emphasis on shared responsibility between departments & this should be considered when answering this question.*

There are no linkages to other NI Departments/NDPBs.

Section B

Available evidence

Section 75 category	Details of evidence or information and engagement
Religious belief	See Annex A, Table 1
Political opinion	See Annex A, Table 1 The advice provided by the Equality Commission for Northern Ireland, Monitoring Guidance for Use by Public Authorities July 2007, acknowledged that political opinion was a sensitive topic and that community background / religion was a useful proxy indicator for the unionist/nationalist divide.
Racial group	See Annex A, Table 2 The 'Guidance For Monitoring Racial Equality' by OFMDFM and the 'Racial Equality Strategy 2015 – 2025' drew the link between racial equality and ethnic groups and in the absence of data specifically on racial groups, ethnic group has been used as a proxy.
Age	See Annex A, Table 3
Marital status	See Annex A, Table 4
Sexual orientation	See Annex A, Table 5
Men & women generally	See Annex A, Table 6
Disability	See Annex A, Table 7
Dependants	See Annex A, Table 8

No evidence held? Outline how you will obtain it:

DAERA engages regularly with the industry through its Trade and Agriculture Committee and the Environment Steering Group, and the industry is encouraged to raise any concerns. In addition, the stakeholder engagement exercise in 2018, which sought views on future agricultural policy in NI, elicited very few comments about Section 75 categories.

This proposed stakeholder engagement exercise in 2019 will seek views on the two potential options presented, and seek comments on any aspect of equality that stakeholders wish to raise.

1. What is the likely impact on equality of opportunity for those affected by this policy, for each of the Section 75 equality categories? What is the level of impact?

Section 75 category	Details of likely impact	Level of impact Minor/Major/None
Religious belief	The potential differential impact is less than 1% at aggregate level and not significant.	None
Political opinion	If religion is used as a proxy indicator for political opinion (as advised in Equality Commission guidance) the potential impact is not significant.	None
Racial group	The 2011 Census found that over 98% of the population state their ethnic origin to be white; in rural areas, the population is almost entirely classified as white (99.4%). It is not considered that the two potential options are likely to have an impact on a person based on their racial group.	None

Age	The potential impact is less than 0.1% for any age group and is not significant.	None
Marital status	The potential impact is less than 0.1% for any marital status and is not significant.	None
Sexual orientation	<p>While we do not have a breakdown of sexual orientation within the farming community, the 2017 NI Life and Times Survey showed that 97% of people said they were heterosexual, 1% homosexual and 1% bi-sexual.</p> <p>If an assumption is made that the sexual orientation of farmers is a reflection of the wider population, the figures would suggest that the vast majority of farmers are also heterosexual. The Survey data showed a marginally higher percentage of people in younger age groups identifying as homosexual or bi-sexual. However, the age distribution of farmers (see Annex A, Table 3) shows that fewer than 8% of farmers are under the age of 40.</p> <p>It is not considered that the two potential options presented are likely to have an impact on a person based on their sexual orientation.</p>	None
Men and women generally	The potential impact is less than 0.1% for men or women and is not significant.	None
Disability	The potential impact is less than 0.1% and is not significant.	None
Dependants	The potential impact is less than 0.1% and is not significant.	None

2. Are there opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people within the Section 75 equalities categories?

Section 75 category	If Yes, provide details	If No, provide reasons
Religious belief		The two potential options presented will not create opportunities to promote equality of opportunity, and engagement with industry has not resulted in any suggestions as to how equality of opportunity can be better promoted
Political opinion		As above
Racial group		As above
Age		As above
Marital status		As above
Sexual orientation		As above
Men and women generally		As above
Disability		As above
Dependants		As above

3. To what extent is the policy likely to impact on good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group? What is the level of impact? *Think People!*

Good relations category	Likely impact?	Level of impact? Minor/Major/None
Religious belief	No change	None
Political opinion	No change	None
Racial group	No change	None

4. Are there opportunities to better promote good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group? *Think People!*

Good relations category	If Yes, provide details	If No, provide reasons
Religious belief		The two potential options presented will not provide an opportunity for DAERA to better promote good relations between people
Political opinion		As above
Racial group		As above

Section C

DAERA also has legislative obligations to meet under the [Disability Discrimination Order](#) and [Human Rights Act](#). Questions 5 -9 relate to these two areas.

Consideration of Disability Duties

5. Does this proposed policy or decision provide an opportunity for DAERA to better **promote positive attitudes** towards disabled people?

Explain your assessment in full

The two potential options presented will not provide an opportunity for DAERA to better promote positive attitudes towards disabled people.

6. Does this proposed policy or decision provide an opportunity to actively **increase the participation** by disabled people in public life?

Explain your assessment in full

The two potential options presented will not provide an opportunity for DAERA to actively increase the participation by disabled people in public life, other than DAERA continuing to offer to provide information in alternative formats.

Consideration of Human Rights

7. The Human Rights Act (HRA) 1998 brings the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) into UK law and it applies in N Ireland. Indicate below (place an X in the appropriate box) any potential *adverse impacts* that the policy or decision may have in relation to human rights issues.

See Annex B for brief synopsis on each of the Human Rights Articles & Protocols

Right to Life	Article 2	<input type="checkbox"/>
Prohibition of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment	Article 3	<input type="checkbox"/>
Prohibition of slavery and forced labour	Article 4	<input type="checkbox"/>
Right to liberty and security	Article 5	<input type="checkbox"/>
Right to a fair and public trial	Article 6	<input type="checkbox"/>
Right to no punishment without law	Article 7	<input type="checkbox"/>
Right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence	Article 8	<input type="checkbox"/>
Right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion	Article 9	<input type="checkbox"/>
Right to freedom of expression	Article 10	<input type="checkbox"/>
Right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association	Article 11	<input type="checkbox"/>
Right to marry and to found a family	Article 12	<input type="checkbox"/>
The prohibition of discrimination	Article 14	<input type="checkbox"/>
Protection of property and enjoyment of possessions	Protocol 1 Article 1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Right to education	Protocol 1 Article 2	<input type="checkbox"/>
Right to free and secret elections	Protocol 1 Article 3	<input type="checkbox"/>

Consideration of Human Rights (cont)

1. Please explain any adverse impacts on human rights that you have identified

The two potential options presented would not engage any of these rights.

2. Please indicate any ways which you consider the policy positively promotes human rights

None identified for the two potential options presented.

Monitoring Arrangements

Section 75 places a requirement on DAERA to have equality monitoring arrangements in place in order to assess the impact of policies and services etc; and to help identify barriers to fair participation and to better promote equality of opportunity. Please note the following excerpt from The Equality Commission for Northern Ireland in relation to monitoring:

A system must be established to monitor the impact of the policy in order to find out its effect on relevant groups. The results of ongoing monitoring must be reviewed on an annual basis. The public authority is required to publish the results of this monitoring. And they must be included in the public authorities' annual review on progress to the Equality Commission. The Equality Scheme must specify how and where such monitoring information will be published. It is therefore essential that monitoring is carried out in a systematic manner and that the results are widely and openly published.

If the monitoring and analysis of results over a two year period show that the policy results in greater adverse impact than predicted, or if opportunities arise which would allow for greater equality of opportunity to be promoted, the public authority must ensure that the policy is revised to achieve better outcomes for the relevant equality groups.

Outline what data you will collect in the future in order to monitor the impact of this policy or decision on equality, good relations and disability duties.

Equality	Good Relations	Disability Duties
A stakeholder engagement exercise will be carried out seeking the views of a broad range of stakeholders on the two potential options presented. Stakeholders will be asked for any equality comments they wish to make, and will be invited to submit any evidence to DAERA.		

Section D – Summary Sheet

Formal Record of Screening Decision

Title of Proposed Policy / Decision being screened

Options for Basic Payment Scheme Entitlement Unit Values Post 2019

I can confirm that the proposed policy / decision has been screened for –

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	equality of opportunity and good relations
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	disabilities duties; and
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	human rights issues

On the basis of the answers to the screening questions, I recommend that this policy / decision is –

*place an X in the appropriate box below

<input type="checkbox"/>	* Screened In – Necessary to conduct a full EQIA
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>*Screened Out – No EQIA necessary (no impacts)</p> <p>Provide a brief note here to explain how this decision was reached:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Please note that a 'screened out' decision must be accompanied by a sound rationale and relevant empirical evidence to show the basis upon which a screened out decision has been reached. <p>This exercise is not expected to have an impact on the Section 75 categories, therefore, it has been screened out. The stakeholder engagement exercise will seek views on equality issues from stakeholders, and DAERA will continue to engage with industry stakeholder groups.</p>
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>* Screened Out - Mitigating Actions (minor impacts)</p> <p>Provide a brief note here to explain how this decision was reached:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Describe clearly the mitigating actions and / or policy changes that will now be introducedExplain how these actions will address the inequalities:
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DAERA Equality and Human Rights Screening Checklist

Before signing off this screening template please confirm that you have completed all the actions listed below.

I can confirm that all the actions listed below have been completed –

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	I have explained any technical issues in plain English (easily understood by a 12 year old)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	I have added evidence and explained my assessments in full
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	I have provided a brief note to justify my decision to 'Screen In' or 'Screen Out'
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A copy of this screening template and the final decision has been sent to the Equality Unit for their consideration before it has been forwarded for sign-off

Formal Record of Screening Decision (cont.)

Have you issued this document to Equality Unit prior to obtaining Grade 3 signature?

Yes, it was submitted to Equality Branch on 17 May 2019.

Screening assessment completed by (Staff Officer level or above) -

Name: David Steele

Grade: Acting Gd 7

Date: 24/06/2019

Branch: Brexit Division

Signature: please insert a scanned image of your signature below



Screening decision approved by (must be Grade 3 or above) -

Name: Norman Fulton

Grade: Gd 3

Date: 24/06/2018

Branch: Food and Farming Group

Signature: please insert a scanned image of your signature below



Please save the final signed version of the completed screening form in the HPRM container below as soon as possible after completion and forward the HPRM link to Equality Branch at equalitybranch@daera-ni.gov.uk. The screening form will be placed on the DAERA website and a link provided to the Department's Section 75 consultees.



Strategic
Management DAERA

For more information about equality screening, contact –

DAERA Equality Unit
Equality, Diversity & Public Appointments Branch
Ballykelly House
111 Ballykelly Road
LIMAVADY
BT49 9HP

Email: equalitydiversitypublicappointments@daera-ni.gov.uk

Tel: 028 7744 2027

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Department of
**Agriculture, Environment
and Rural Affairs**

www.daera-ni.gov.uk

Annex A Statistics

Notes:

1. As per the Agricultural Census in Northern Ireland (2018) the total number of farms in Northern Ireland was 24,895.
2. The data for religion, age, marital status, men and women, disability and dependants was obtained from combining the 2011 Census of Population and 2010 EU Farm Structure Survey. The following points should be noted:
 - The percentage of farms within each farm type was used in the calculations apart from religion where the percentage area was used.
 - It was assumed that within each farm type for each equality indicator that at aggregate level, farms with differing equality characteristics had similar characteristics in terms of payments received thus making a pro-rata division valid.
 - For the no match category, the equality data used was that relating to all farms for each indicator.
 - Data by sex was only available for the farm type of pigs and poultry combined. Pig farms and poultry farms were assumed to have the same split by male and female.
 - Data by age was not available for cereal farms. Cereal farms were assumed to have the same age characteristics as that for all farms.
 - There are minor rounding errors in the religion, marital status, age and national identity data.
3. The data on ethnic group was taken from the Northern Ireland Census 2011.
4. The data for sexual orientation was taken from the 2017 Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey.

[Type here]

Table 1 Religion

Farm Type	Change 2021/2019	Catholic	Protestant	Others	Catholic Change	Protestant Change	Other Change
Cereals	-€ 43,500	6.3%	87.9%	5.8%	-€ 2,741	-€ 38,237	-€ 2,523
General Cropping	+€ 66,629	15.7%	74.9%	9.5%	+€ 10,461	+€ 49,905	+€ 6,330
Horticulture	+€ 46,735	34.8%	53.8%	11.5%	+€ 16,264	+€ 25,144	+€ 5,375
Pigs	-€ 160,570	7.5%	89.1%	3.4%	-€ 12,043	-€ 143,068	-€ 5,459
Poultry	-€ 203,644	33.1%	61.9%	5.0%	-€ 67,406	-€ 126,055	-€ 10,182
Dairy	-€ 1,541,293	14.4%	81.0%	4.6%	-€ 221,946	-€ 1,248,447	-€ 70,899
Cattle & Sheep LFA	+€ 4,093,506	51.1%	43.4%	5.5%	€ 2,091,782	€ 1,776,582	€ 225,143
Cattle & Sheep Lowland	-€ 2,072,593	22.2%	70.8%	6.9%	-€ 460,116	-€ 1,467,396	-€ 143,009
Mixed	-€ 213,827	11.4%	80.3%	8.2%	-€ 24,376	-€ 171,703	-€ 17,534
Other	-€ 2,010	30.4%	61.0%	8.6%	-€ 611	-€ 1,226	-€ 173
No match	+€ 30,565	37.0%	57.3%	5.7%	+€ 11,309	+€ 17,514	+€ 1,742
Total	€ 0				+€ 1,340,577	-€ 1,326,987	-€ 11,190
% of total subsidy					+0.42%	-0.42%	0.00%

Table 2 Ethnic group

Ethnic group	Percentage of all usual residents in ethnic group
White	98.21
Chinese	0.35
Irish Traveller	0.07
Indian	0.34
Pakistani	0.06
Bangladeshi	0.03
Other Asian	0.28
Black Caribbean	0.02
Black African	0.13
Black other	0.05
Mixed	0.33
Other	0.13

Source: Northern Ireland Census 2011

Table 3 Age

Farm Type	Change 2021/2019	Under the Age of 40	Age 40-49	Age 50-59	Age 60-64	Age 65+	Under the Age of 40 Change 2021/2019	40 - 49 Change 2021/2019	50-59 Change 2021/2019	60 - 64 Change 2021/2019	Age 65+ Change 2021/2019
Cereals	-€ 43,500	8.1%	18.5%	24.3%	13.2%	35.9%	-€ 3,524	-€ 8,048	-€ 10,571	-€ 5,742	-€ 15,617
General Cropping	+€ 66,629	6.4%	19.9%	23.0%	14.1%	36.5%	+€ 4,264	+€ 13,259	+€ 15,325	+€ 9,395	+€ 24,320
Horticulture	+€ 46,735	4.5%	18.5%	30.5%	10.7%	35.7%	+€ 2,103	+€ 8,646	+€ 14,254	+€ 5,001	+€ 16,685
Pigs	-€ 160,570	7.2%	27.5%	28.4%	12.2%	24.8%	-€ 11,561	-€ 44,157	-€ 45,602	-€ 19,589	-€ 39,821
Poultry	-€ 203,644	14.9%	24.0%	31.5%	9.1%	20.5%	-€ 30,343	-€ 48,874	-€ 64,148	-€ 18,532	-€ 41,747
Dairy	-€ 1,541,293	7.1%	19.1%	27.3%	13.7%	32.8%	-€ 109,432	-€ 294,387	-€ 420,773	-€ 211,157	-€ 505,544
Cattle & Sheep LFA	+€ 4,093,506	8.3%	18.2%	23.9%	13.2%	36.4%	€ 339,761	+€ 745,018	+€ 978,348	+€ 540,343	+€ 1,490,036
Cattle & Sheep Lowland	-€ 2,072,593	7.9%	17.8%	22.2%	13.5%	38.7%	-€ 163,735	-€ 368,922	-€ 460,116	-€ 279,800	-€ 802,093
Mixed	-€ 213,827	8.4%	23.6%	22.7%	11.9%	33.5%	-€ 17,961	-€ 50,463	-€ 48,539	-€ 25,445	-€ 71,632
Other	-€ 2,010	4.3%	16.5%	27.6%	17.4%	34.2%	-€ 86	-€ 332	-€ 555	-€ 350	-€ 687
No match	+€ 30,565	8.1%	18.5%	24.3%	13.2%	35.9%	+€ 2,476	+€ 5,655	+€ 7,427	+€ 4,035	+€ 10,973
Total	€ 0						+€ 11,962	-€ 42,604	-€ 34,948	-€ 1,843	+€ 64,872
% of total subsidy							+0.004%	-0.013%	-0.011%	-0.001%	+0.020%

Table 4 Marital Status

Farm Type	Change 2021/2019	Single	Married	Other	Single Change 2021/2019	Married Change 2021/2019	Other Change 2021/2019
Cereals	-€ 43,500	13.5%	76.9%	9.6%	-€ 5,873	-€ 33,452	-€ 4,176
General Cropping	+€ 66,629	8.0%	83.4%	8.6%	+€ 5,330	+€ 55,568	+€ 5,730
Horticulture	+€ 46,735	11.7%	77.3%	11.0%	+€ 5,468	+€ 36,126	+€ 5,141
Pigs	-€ 160,570	7.2%	87.8%	5.0%	-€ 11,561	-€ 140,980	-€ 8,028
Poultry	-€ 203,644	6.7%	87.7%	5.6%	-€ 13,644	-€ 178,596	-€ 11,404
Dairy	-€ 1,541,293	11.9%	80.7%	7.4%	-€ 183,414	-€ 1,243,823	-€ 114,056
Cattle & Sheep LFA	+€ 4,093,506	17.9%	71.0%	11.1%	+€ 732,738	+€ 2,906,390	+€ 454,379
Cattle & Sheep Lowland	-€ 2,072,593	16.5%	73.4%	10.1%	-€ 341,978	-€ 1,521,283	-€ 209,332
Mixed	-€ 213,827	13.1%	76.6%	10.4%	-€ 28,011	-€ 163,791	-€ 22,238
Other	-€ 2,010	8.4%	74.3%	17.3%	-€ 169	-€ 1,494	-€ 348
No match	+€ 30,565	16.1%	73.5%	10.4%	+€ 4,921	+€ 22,466	+€ 3,179
Total	€ 0				+€ 163,808	-€ 262,869	+€ 98,847
% of total subsidy					0.052%	-0.083%	+0.031%

Table 5 Sexual orientation

	%						
Response	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	All age groups
I am 'gay' or 'lesbian' (homosexual)	3	2	2	0	1	1	1
I am heterosexual or 'straight'	93	95	96	98	99	98	97
I am bi-sexual	3	1	0	1	0	0	1
Other answer	2	2	1	1	1	1	1

Source: 2017 NI Life and Times Survey

Table 6 Men and Women

Farm Type	Change 2021/2019	Male	Female	Male Change 2021/2019	Female Change 2021/2019
Cereals	-€ 43,500	92.5%	7.5%	-€ 40,238	-€ 3,263
General Cropping	+€ 66,629	92.6%	7.4%	+€ 61,698	+€ 4,931
Horticulture	+€ 46,735	93.5%	6.5%	+€ 43,698	+€ 3,038
Pigs	-€ 160,570	92.7%	7.3%	-€ 148,848	-€ 11,722
Poultry	-€ 203,644	92.7%	7.3%	-€ 188,778	-€ 14,866
Dairy	-€ 1,541,293	96.7%	3.3%	-€ 1,490,430	-€ 50,863
Cattle & Sheep LFA	+€ 4,093,506	90.0%	10.0%	+€ 3,684,156	+€ 409,351
Cattle & Sheep Lowland	-€ 2,072,593	91.3%	8.7%	-€ 1,892,277	-€ 180,316
Mixed	-€ 213,827	92.7%	7.3%	-€ 198,217	-€ 15,609
Other	-€ 2,010	79.6%	20.4%	-€ 1,600	-€ 410
No match	+€ 30,565	91.1%	8.9%	+€ 27,845	+€ 2,720
Total	€ 0			-€ 142,992	+€ 142,992
% of total subsidy				-0.045%	-0.045%

Table 7 Disability

Farm Type	Change 2021/2019	Day-to- day activities limited a lot	Day-to- day activities limited a little	Day-to- day activities not limited	Day-to-day activities limited a lot Change 2021/2019	Day-to-day activities limited a little Change 2021/2019	Day-to-day activities not limited Change 2021/2019
Cereals	-€ 43,500	9.0%	14.5%	76.5%	-€ 3,915	-€ 6,308	-€ 33,278
General Cropping	+€ 66,629	11.7%	18.1%	70.2%	+€ 7,796	+€ 12,060	+€ 46,773
Horticulture	+€ 46,735	11.7%	10.0%	78.3%	+€ 5,468	+€ 4,674	+€ 36,594
Pigs	-€ 160,570	12.6%	13.1%	74.3%	-€ 20,232	-€ 21,035	-€ 119,303
Poultry	-€ 203,644	5.0%	9.7%	85.3%	-€ 10,182	-€ 19,753	-€ 173,708
Dairy	-€ 1,541,293	11.2%	14.0%	74.8%	-€ 172,625	-€ 215,781	-€ 1,152,887
Cattle & Sheep LFA	+€ 4,093,506	16.5%	15.0%	68.5%	+€ 675,429	+€ 614,026	+€ 2,804,052
Cattle & Sheep Lowland	-€ 2,072,593	13.8%	16.7%	69.5%	-€ 286,018	-€ 346,123	-€ 1,440,452
Mixed	-€ 213,827	13.1%	15.1%	71.8%	-€ 28,011	-€ 32,288	-€ 153,527
Other	-€ 2,010	13.7%	18.1%	68.2%	-€ 275	-€ 364	-€ 1,371
No match	+€ 30,565	14.8%	15.1%	70.1%	+€ 4,524	+€ 4,615	+€ 21,426
Total	€ 0				+€ 171,958	-€ 6,277	-€ 165,681
% of total subsidy					+0.05%	0.00%	-0.05%

Table 8 Dependants

Farm Type	Change 2021/2019	No Dependants	One or more Dependants	No Dependants Change 2021/2019	One or more Dependants Change 2021/2019
Cereals	-€ 43,500	69.6%	30.4%	-€ 30,276	-€ 13,224
General Cropping	+€ 66,629	62.8%	37.2%	+€ 41,843	+€ 24,786
Horticulture	+€ 46,735	66.2%	33.8%	+€ 30,939	+€ 15,797
Pigs	-€ 160,570	52.6%	47.4%	-€ 84,460	-€ 76,110
Poultry	-€ 203,644	51.8%	48.2%	-€ 105,487	-€ 98,156
Dairy	-€ 1,541,293	58.4%	41.6%	-€ 900,115	-€ 641,178
Cattle & Sheep LFA	+€ 4,093,506	59.2%	40.8%	+€ 2,423,356	+€ 1,670,151
Cattle & Sheep Lowland	-€ 2,072,593	62.9%	37.1%	-€ 1,303,661	-€ 768,932
Mixed	-€ 213,827	56.4%	43.6%	-€ 120,598	-€ 93,228
Other	-€ 2,010	64.2%	35.8%	-€ 1,291	-€ 720
No match	+€ 30,565	59.9%	40.1%	+€ 18,309	+€ 12,257
Total	€ 0			-€ 31,442	+€ 31,442
% of total subsidy				-0.010%	0.010%

Annex B Synopsis of Human Rights Act Articles & Protocols

ARTICLE 2

Right to life

1. Everyone's right to life shall be protected by law. No one shall be deprived of his life intentionally save in the execution of a sentence of a court following his conviction of a crime for which this penalty is provided by law.
2. Deprivation of life shall not be regarded as inflicted in contravention of this Article when it results from the use of force which is no more than absolutely necessary:
 - (a) In defense of any person from unlawful violence;
 - (b) In order to effect a lawful arrest or to prevent the escape of a person lawfully detained;
 - (c) In action lawfully taken for the purpose of quelling a riot or insurrection.

ARTICLE 3

Prohibition of torture

No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

ARTICLE 4

Prohibition of slavery and forced labour

1. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude.
2. No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour.
3. For the purpose of this Article the term "forced or compulsory labour" shall not include:
 - (a) Any work required to be done in the ordinary course of detention imposed according to the provisions of Article 5 of this Convention or during conditional release from such detention;
 - (b) Any service of a military character or, in case of conscientious objectors in countries where they are recognised, service exacted instead of compulsory military service;
 - (c) Any service exacted in case of an emergency or calamity threatening the life or well-being of the community;
 - (d) Any work or service which forms part of normal civic obligations.

ARTICLE 5

Right to liberty and security

1. Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be deprived of his liberty save in the following cases and in accordance with a procedure prescribed by law:
 - (a) The lawful detention of a person after conviction by a competent court;

- (b) The lawful arrest or detention of a person for non-compliance with the lawful order of a court or in order to secure the fulfilment of any obligation prescribed by law;
 - (c) the lawful arrest or detention of a person effected for the purpose of bringing him before the competent legal authority on reasonable suspicion of having committed an offence or when it is reasonably considered necessary to prevent his committing an offence or fleeing after having done so;
 - (d) the detention of a minor by lawful order for the purpose of educational supervision or his lawful detention for the purpose of bringing him before the competent legal authority;
 - (e) The lawful detention of persons for the prevention of the spreading of infectious diseases, of persons of unsound mind, alcoholics or drug addicts or vagrants;
 - (f) The lawful arrest or detention of a person to prevent his effecting an unauthorised entry into the country or of a person against whom action is being taken with a view to deportation or extradition.
2. Everyone who is arrested shall be informed promptly, in a language which he understands, of the reasons for his arrest and of any charge against him.
 3. Everyone arrested or detained in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1(c) of this Article shall be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorised by law to exercise judicial power and shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release pending trial. Release may be conditioned by guarantees to appear for trial.
 4. Everyone who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall be entitled to take proceedings by which the lawfulness of his detention shall be decided speedily by a court and his release ordered if the detention is not lawful.
 5. Everyone who has been the victim of arrest or detention in contravention of the provisions of this Article shall have an enforceable right to compensation.

ARTICLE 6

Right to a fair trial

1. In the determination of his civil rights and obligations or of any criminal charge against him, everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law. Judgment shall be pronounced publicly but the press and public may be excluded from all or part of the trial in the interest of morals, public order or national security in a democratic society, where the interests of juveniles or the protection of the private life of the parties so require, or to the extent strictly necessary in the opinion of the court in special circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice.
2. Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.
3. Everyone charged with a criminal offence has the following minimum rights:

- (a) To be informed promptly, in a language which he understands and in detail, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him;
- (b) To have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defense;
- (c) To defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own choosing or, if he has not sufficient means to pay for legal assistance, to be given it free when the interests of justice so require;
- (d) To examine or have examined witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him;
- (e) To have the free assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand or speak the language used in court.

ARTICLE 7

No punishment without law

1. No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offence under national or international law at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the criminal offence was committed.
2. This Article shall not prejudice the trial and punishment of any person for any act or omission which, at the time when it was committed, was criminal according to the general principles of law recognised by civilised nations.

ARTICLE 8

Right to respect for private and family life

1. Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence.
2. There shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right except such as is in accordance with the law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic well-being of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

ARTICLE 9

Freedom of thought, conscience and religion

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief, in worship, teaching, practice and observance.

2. Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs shall be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of public safety, for the protection of public order, health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

ARTICLE 10

Freedom of expression

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers. This Article shall not prevent States from requiring the licensing of broadcasting, television or cinema enterprises.
2. The exercise of these freedoms, since it carries with it duties and responsibilities, may be subject to such formalities, conditions, restrictions or penalties as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society, in the interests of national security, territorial integrity or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, for the protection of the reputation or rights of others, for preventing the disclosure of information received in confidence, or for maintaining the authority and impartiality of the judiciary.

ARTICLE 11

Freedom of assembly and association

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.
2. No restrictions shall be placed on the exercise of these rights other than such as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others. This Article shall not prevent the imposition of lawful restrictions on the exercise of these rights by members of the armed forces, of the police or of the administration of the State.

ARTICLE 12

Right to marry

Men and women of marriageable age have the right to marry and to found a family, according to the national laws governing the exercise of this right.

ARTICLE 14

Prohibition of discrimination

The enjoyment of the rights and freedoms set forth in this Convention shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, political

or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status.

Protocol 1

ARTICLE 1

Protection of property

Every natural or legal person is entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of his possessions. No one shall be deprived of his possessions except in the public interest and subject to the conditions provided for by law and by the general principles of international law.

The preceding provisions shall not, however, in any way impair the right of a State to enforce such laws as it deems necessary to control the use of property in accordance with the general interest or to secure the payment of taxes or other contributions or penalties.

Protocol 1

ARTICLE 2

Right to education

No person shall be denied the right to education. In the exercise of any functions which it assumes in relation to education and to teaching, the State shall respect the right of parents to ensure such education and teaching in conformity with their own religious and philosophical convictions.

Protocol 1

ARTICLE 3

Right to free elections

The High Contracting Parties undertake to hold free elections at reasonable intervals by secret ballot, under conditions which will ensure the free expression of the opinion of the people in the choice of the legislature