



Rural and Agricultural Development – Maximising the Potential in the Islands of Orkney, Shetland & Outer Hebrides

Agricultural Support Payments



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5 Agriculture Support Payments

72. At the outset it should be acknowledged that the payment data relates to an individual business, a BRN (Business Reference Number), that can consist of multiple agricultural holdings (including through seasonal lettings) in multiple locations. The data presented in this report reflects payments made to BRNs where the main location code (the main agricultural holding) is located in the study area. This means that support payments allocated to any business with a main location code on the mainland that has agricultural land in the study area (e.g. a farm on the mainland with a croft on the islands) are not presented in the analysis. The contrary is true for businesses based on islands with agricultural land used to activate support that is located on the mainland.

5.1 Budgets and the erosional impacts of inflation

73. It is also worth noting at the outset that all financial data reported in this report are expressed in nominal terms – that is they are unadjusted for inflationary effects that erode government purchasing power. To demonstrate the change in inflation adjusted support payments Defra's Input Price Index was utilised to deflate 2022 payments to demonstrate the change in 'real' support payments (and between 2000 and 2022 the price index reveals a 43% increase in agricultural input prices between 2000 and 2022 Table 7 shows that whilst nominal levels of agricultural support spend remained relatively static for Scotland between 2014 and 2022 at c.£554m, in real (inflation adjusted) terms there was a 33% decline in the budget (i.e. the support received would buy a third less agricultural inputs). Considering the changes in agricultural support mixes derived through evolving support structures:
- In Orkney the nominal terms budget remained static between 2014 and 2022, but it fell 33% in real terms.
 - In the Outer Hebrides in nominal terms there was a 19% increase in the support budget between 2014 and 2022, but a real term decline of 20% over that period.
 - In Shetland a 33% increase in nominal agricultural support budget between 2014 and 2022 was a 11% decline in real terms once adjusted for inflation.
74. Agricultural support in Scotland, and therefore, the island groupings has evolved over time, as CAP policies evolved and as croft and farm business structures and densities change over time. To simplify the complexity of the numerous schemes that have operated over time schemes each of the schemes were allocated to future Tiers of support (Table 8), where the scheme acronym, scheme name and

predicted future Tier of support (per the Agriculture and Rural Communities (Scotland) Bill⁴⁰).

Table 7 Nominal and real (deflated) support payments, 2014 & 2022 by island group

Payments	2014	2022	2014-2022 (nominal)	2022 Deflated (2014 Prices)	2014-2022 (real terms)
Orkney	£20.9m	£20.9m	0%	£14.0m	-33%
Outer Hebrides	£6.8m	£8.1m	19%	£5.4m	-20%
Shetland	£7.3m	£9.7m	33%	£6.5m	-11%
Scotland	£554.9m	£552.2m	0%	£369.6m	-33%

Deflated using Defra Input Price Index⁴¹

Table 8 Agricultural support schemes and predicted future Tier of support

Scheme Acronym	Scheme Name	Predicted Future Tier Allocation
AECS	Agri Environment Climate Scheme	Tier 3
BPS	Basic Payment Scheme	Tier 1&2
CAGS	Crofting Agricultural Grant Scheme	Tier 3
Convergence	EU External Convergence windfall	None
FDRI	Financial Discipline Reimbursement	Tier 1&2
FGS	Forestry Grant Schemes	Tier 3
FWPS	Farm Woodland Premium Scheme	Tier 3
FWS	Farm Woodland Scheme	Tier 3
Greening	Greening	Tier 1&2
HABITATS	Habitat Payments	Tier 3
LFASS	Less Favoured Area Support Scheme	Tier 1&2
LMO	Land Managers Options	Tier 1&2
OASC	Organic Aid Support Scheme	Tier 3
RPR	Rural Payments	Tier 3
SACGS	Sustainable Agriculture Capital Grant Scheme	Tier 3
SBCS	Scottish Beef Calf Scheme	Tier 1&2
SFGS-FP	Scottish Forestry Grant Scheme	Tier 3
SFPS	Single Farm Payment Scheme	Tier 1&2
SSBSSI	Scottish Suckler Beef Support Scheme (Islands)	Tier 1&2
SSBSSM	Scottish Suckler Beef Support Scheme (Mainland)	Tier 1&2
SUSSS	Scottish Upland Sheep Support Scheme	Tier 1&2
YFP	Young Farmer Payment (uplift)	Tier 1&2

75. Table 9 shows the number of agricultural support recipients in each of the islands and their regions as well as the proportion of recipients of land-based support. It is worth noting that each of the schemes are independent of each other (i.e. a farmer or crofter can receive LFASS or AECS without claiming BPS/Greening) apart from the Young Farmer Payment (YFP) which comes in the form of an uplift to BPS. It is noticeable that YFP are very low in some regions (e.g. Harris and Lewis in the

⁴⁰ <https://www.parliament.scot/bills-and-laws/bills/agriculture-and-rural-communities-scotland-bill/overview>

⁴¹ [Latest agricultural price indices - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/latest-agricultural-price-indices) (accessed March 2024)

Outer Hebrides or the North East Isles of Shetland) that suggests low levels of generation renewal. Across Orkney only 8% of BRNs had a connection to common grazings, compared to 94% in the Outer Hebrides and 76% in Shetland. One-in-four recipients in Orkney was in AECS in 2022 (increasing to 41% in the Outer Northern Isles), with 18% of BRNs in the Outer Hebrides (31% in North Uist), but only 5% of BRNs in Shetland have AECS claims. It should, however, be noted that a higher proportion of crofters may have connection to AECS schemes than detailed here as they may be part of a Common Grazing that has an AECS contract.

Table 9 Number of BRNs submitting a Single Application Form associated with agricultural support payments and proportion receiving support through selected area-based schemes, 2022

Region	SAF BRNs	Proportion of SAF BRNs				
		BPS / Greening	LFASS	AECS	YFP	Common Grazing Link
Orkney	672	98%	87%	26%	7%	8%
East Mainland, Burray and South Ronaldsay	192	98%	84%	20%	7%	0%
Inner Northern Isles	62	98%	85%	39%	6%	6%
Outer Northern Isles	123	96%	88%	41%	6%	28%
South Isles	34	100%	94%	29%	12%	26%
West Mainland	261	99%	88%	20%	6%	2%
Outer Hebrides	1,433	92%	87%	18%	6%	92%
Harris	131	90%	84%	17%	2%	92%
Lewis – North	400	91%	89%	12%	4%	92%
Lewis – South	290	91%	90%	8%	2%	91%
North Uist	190	96%	86%	31%	12%	91%
South Uist & Barra	422	93%	86%	24%	8%	93%
Shetland	787	99%	97%	5%	9%	75%
North East Isles	70	100%	96%	14%	4%	91%
Northeast Mainland	151	100%	96%	3%	10%	72%
Northmavine & Yell	170	99%	98%	4%	9%	82%
South & Central	220	99%	98%	3%	9%	72%
West & Central	176	100%	98%	7%	10%	68%

5.2 Basic Payment Regions

76. Historically under the CAP most of Scotland's farmers and crofters were supported by a mix of price support ('intervention' or minimum prices) with coupled ('headage') payments. As intervention pricing was tapered down, coupled headage and coupled area based payments for the cereal sector became increasingly important in the 1990s. These payments were crystalised into longer term support payments that farmers and crofters received through their LFASS and Single Farm Payment Scheme payments – with elements of those historic

headage payments still influencing how Scotland's support payments are distributed – a demonstration of significant path dependency.

77. LFASS was a replacement scheme for the Hill Livestock Compensatory Allowance (HLCA) scheme and was designed to ensure that those producers with the highest livestock grazing densities received the highest payments. The design explicitly favoured beef production, meaning Orkney would have benefited, whereas most producers in Shetland and the Outer Hebrides were perhaps not as well compensated.
78. The Single Farm Payment Scheme (SFPS) embedded historic coupled payments into area-based payments between 2005 and 2014. The SFPS used the average historic payments that a farm received to calculate the payment rate per hectare over their 'entitlements'. Thus, each farmer and crofter had bespoke payment rates per hectare that could differ quite significantly between farms in a location – based on their historic intensity of production.
79. In 2015 the phasing out of the Single Farm Payment began, transitioning to the regional payment system that is at the heart of the Basic Payment Scheme. BPS payment 'regions' were classified in Scotland as: Region 1 (R1) – arable and grassland; Region 2 (R2) – rough grazing with higher stocking densities, and; Region 3 (R3) – rough grazing with higher stocking densities. As LFASS was used to determine the stocking density that determined which BPS region a rough grazing land parcel would be allocated it meant that historic grazing densities were further bedded into this current round of support payments. Further, during the introduction of BPS, there was a great deal of assessment (and appeals) on which region each individual field was allocated to. This historic allocation of land to BPS regions dictates the levels of support received – and fields that were marginally allocated into a specific region either 'won' or 'lost'.
80. In 2023 the BPS plus Greening rate in R3 was £13.76 compared to £45.36 in R2 (3.3 times higher than R3 rough grazing) and £223.56 in R1 (4.9 times higher than R2 and 16.2 times higher than R3 land). Due to higher historic stocking densities and better retention of sheep numbers during the 2000's Shetland, despite being dominated by rough grazing, was largely allocated into R2 for BPS and Greening support that saw the Islands receive an uplift. In parts of the Outer Hebrides where livestock were retained in the 2000s some producers saw an uplift in support – whilst others were less fortunate to see area-based support fall. In contrast, Orkney was already in receipt of relatively high levels of SFPS support due to high historic support of beef farmers in the EU meaning that the area based support payments fell, on average – although new rules around the Scottish Suckler Beef Support Scheme – in particular with its island uplift meant that on average Orkney

farmers saw limited change in support receipts between the old SFPS system and the BPS system.

81. Table 10 shows the proportion of land in each BPS Region across the islands and sub-island regions in 2022.

- In Orkney 67% of the land eligible for BPS was in R1, with 24% in R2 and 9% in R3. This ranged from 82% R1, 14% in R2 and 3% in R3 for East Mainland, Burray & South Ronaldsay to only 23% R1 but 57% R2 and 23% R2 in the South Isles. 92% of the land eligible for BPS was claimed in Orkney with only 1% of the claimed area associated with common grazings.
- In the Outer Hebrides only 13% of the land was in R1, with 14% in R2 and 73% in R3. This ranged from 38% of South Uist and Barra being in R1 to only 2% of Lewis – South. 90% of Lewis North is in R3, compared to 50% in North Uist and 45% in South Uist and Barra. Only 53% of the eligible area was claimed in the Outer Hebrides (71% in North Uist), but 36% of the claimed area is on common grazings.
- In Shetland only 15% of the land was in R1, with 56% in R2 and 29% in R3. This ranged from 28% of South and Central being in R1 to only 9% of North Malvine and Yell. 52% of the Northeast Isles is in R3, compared to 9% in South and Central. Only 87% of the eligible area was claimed (79% in North Malvine and Yell) but 28% of the claimed area is on common grazings.



Table 10 BPS eligible hectares, including by region, total BPS area claimed, and area of BPS claimed on Common Grazings, 2022

Region	BPS Eligible Area	BPS Region 1 Eligible Area		BPS Region 2 Eligible Area		BPS Region 3 Eligible Area		Total BPS Claimed Area		BPS Claimed Area on Common Grazings	
		Ha	% of Eligible	Ha	% of Eligible	Ha	% of Eligible	Ha	% of Eligible	Ha	% of Eligible
Orkney	78,609	52,381	67%	18,917	24%	7,311	9%	72,198	92%	881	1%
East Mainland, Burray & South Ronaldsay	16,871	13,917	82%	2,434	14%	521	3%	15,410	91%	0	0%
Inner Northern Isles	8,695	4,973	57%	3,593	41%	130	1%	8,282	95%	101	1%
Outer Northern Isles	13,042	10,450	80%	2,552	20%	40	0%	11,716	90%	151	1%
South Isles	9,256	1,824	20%	2,120	23%	5,313	57%	8,482	92%	354	4%
West Mainland	30,743	21,219	69%	8,218	27%	1,307	4%	28,307	92%	274	1%
Outer Hebrides	227,888	28,794	13%	32,702	14%	166,392	73%	120,841	53%	81,199	36%
Harris	35,859	2,272	6%	8,395	23%	25,192	70%	16,807	47%	12,784	36%
Lewis – North	64,349	2,582	4%	3,625	6%	58,142	90%	26,344	41%	22,258	35%
Lewis – South	60,278	1,267	2%	7,454	12%	51,558	86%	34,547	57%	27,263	45%
North Uist	25,639	6,935	27%	5,887	23%	12,818	50%	18,269	71%	8,720	34%
South Uist & Barra	41,762	15,738	38%	7,342	18%	18,682	45%	24,873	60%	10,174	24%
Shetland	123,617	19,016	15%	69,362	56%	35,239	29%	107,184	87%	34,241	28%
North East Isles	14,408	2,257	16%	4,670	32%	7,480	52%	13,286	92%	5,015	35%
Northeast Mainland	27,143	3,322	12%	17,940	66%	5,881	22%	24,633	91%	6,727	25%
Northmavine & Yell	37,131	3,389	9%	18,087	49%	15,654	42%	29,303	79%	12,673	34%
South & Central	23,171	6,385	28%	14,598	63%	2,187	9%	21,017	91%	5,184	22%
West & Central	21,765	3,662	17%	14,067	65%	4,036	19%	18,946	87%	4,642	21%

5.3 Coupled Support Schemes

82. Under the current support schemes for agriculture there are payments that remain coupled to production, specifically the Scottish Suckler Beef Support Scheme (SSBSS) and the Scottish Upland Sheep Support Scheme (SUSSS). Both these schemes have been justified to reduce the risk of abandonment of activity in vulnerable sectors (since 2005 for cattle and since 2015 for sheep). The SSBSS is paid on eligible calves⁴² claimed (that are registered with 75% beef genetics and have been kept alive on the holding for 30 days). SUSSS is paid per eligible ewe hogg kept on a holding (or on 'away winterings') during the retention period (1st December – 31st March) but is only available to businesses dominated by Region 3 rough grazing (acting as an activity top-up on the lowest supported regional land) and is limited to one hogg per 4 hectares.
83. Importantly these schemes currently have ringfenced budgets meaning the payment rates are determined annually based on the total number of eligible animals claimed. Moreover, under SSBSS there are differentiated payment rates for island producers (£144.48 per animal in 2022) compared to the mainland (£101.42 per animal in 2022)⁴³, recognising the additional costs of production faced by island producers (notably haulage costs). Further, the SSBSS budget is split into a mainland scheme (SSBSSM) and an island scheme (SSBSSI) with their own ringfenced budgets.
84. For SSBSS, the number of BRNs claiming has declined across all three island groupings over the period 2014–2022, whilst the number of calves claimed has remained almost constant. This implies some businesses are expanding their herd size whilst others retract from the sector. Table 11 shows that only 277 BRNs in the Outer Hebrides claimed SSBSS in 2022 (a 9% decline from 2014) with 428 in Orkney (down 15%, or 73 BRNs, from 2014) and only 101 (down 16.5%) in Shetland. There were sub-island variations in these changes with South Uist and Barra (no change), North Uist (–3.4%) and West Mainland – Orkney (–8.8%) retaining cattle within businesses better than, for example, Lewis South (–39%) and Inner Northern Isles – Orkney (–24.4%).

⁴² <https://www.ruralpayments.org/topics/all-schemes/scottish-suckler-beef-support-scheme/#schemeTab-602396-3>

⁴³ [Payment rates set for Scottish Suckler Beef Support Scheme \(SSBSS\) 2022 \(ruralpayments.org\)](#)

Table 11 Number of BRNs claiming SSBSS by sub-island regions (2014–2022)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2014–22
Outer Hebrides	305	285	265	267	257	266	267	277	-9.2%
Harris	24	19	18	18	18	20	17	19	-20.8%
Lewis – North	45	45	42	37	35	34	34	38	-15.6%
Lewis – South	39	33	26	24	18	18	23	25	-35.9%
North Uist	59	54	52	58	58	58	58	57	-3.4%
South Uist & Barra	138	134	127	130	128	136	135	138	0.0%
Orkney	501	451	475	485	470	445	439	428	-14.6%
East Mainland, Burray and South Ronaldsay	139	128	135	127	125	121	113	111	-20.1%
Inner Northern Isles	41	32	36	37	37	33	36	31	-24.4%
Outer Northern Isles	95	85	87	89	91	79	79	79	-16.8%
South Isles	22	16	26	21	19	19	21	21	-4.5%
West Mainland	204	190	191	211	198	193	190	186	-8.8%
Shetland	121	121	108	103	109	110	109	101	-16.5%
North East Isles	11	13	9	8	10	11	10	9	-18.2%
Northeast Mainland	21	20	20	20	19	23	21	18	-14.3%
Northmavine & Yell	21	25	20	20	21	17	19	17	-19.0%
South & Central	38	35	32	27	30	30	30	32	-15.8%
West & Central	30	28	27	28	29	29	29	25	-16.7%

85. Table 12 shows the number of calves claimed through the SSBSS between 2014 and 2022. In each island grouping the numbers claimed remained relatively static with marginal change. Reflecting their larger farms in Orkney there were 24.6k calves claimed in the SSBSS. However, there was an interesting dynamic observed within the sub-regions of Orkney. There was 4.7% increase in calves claimed between 2014 and 2022 in West Mainland, while there was 12.5% decline in the Inner Northern Isles, 9.9% decline in the Outer Northern Isles and 13% decline in the South Isles. In the Outer Hebrides whilst calves claimed remains static at 2.1k the numbers declined in Harris (-19.8%) Lewis – South (-25%) and Lewis North (-11.4%) with few claimed cattle remaining in these areas. In contrast the number of claimed animals rose by 13.2% between 2014 and 2022 in North Uist, with marginal increase in South Uist and Barra. On Shetland, Northeast Mainland (increase of 11.4%), South & Central (-1%), and West & Central (no change) differed from North East Isles (9.4% decline) and Northmavine & Yell (16.8% decline).

Table 12 Number of calves claimed through SSBSS by sub-island regions (2014–2022)

SSBSS	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2014–22
Outer Hebrides	2,148	2,096	2,020	2,126	2,018	1,960	2,078	2,157	0.4%
Harris	172	149	148	162	145	124	128	138	-19.8%
Lewis – North	272	231	212	227	215	190	209	241	-11.4%
Lewis – South	128	122	94	95	74	72	95	96	-25.0%
North Uist	673	696	710	752	759	720	776	762	13.2%
South Uist & Barra	903	898	856	890	825	854	870	920	1.9%
Orkney	24,885	23,614	24,986	24,675	24,160	24,802	24,707	24,629	-1.0%
East Mainland, Burray and South Ronaldsay	5,841	5,626	6,003	5,850	5,514	5,892	5,678	5,857	0.3%
Inner Northern Isles	1,905	1,593	1,926	1,740	1,743	1,744	1,705	1,666	-12.5%
Outer Northern Isles	5,735	5,391	5,751	5,649	5,472	5,486	5,331	5,169	-9.9%
South Isles	571	430	548	444	470	643	600	596	4.4%
West Mainland	10,833	10,574	10,758	10,992	10,961	11,037	11,393	11,341	4.7%
Shetland	1,594	1,571	1,465	1,429	1,519	1,539	1,567	1,573	-1.3%
North East Isles	117	116	97	103	115	122	119	106	-9.4%
Northeast Mainland	245	255	237	245	244	266	284	273	11.4%
Northmavine & Yell	185	188	168	156	162	154	152	154	-16.8%
South & Central	716	666	665	622	659	665	684	709	-1.0%
West & Central	331	346	298	303	339	332	328	331	0.0%

86. For SUSSS (see Table 13), the relatively few BRNs claiming on Shetland and Orkney (noting again the scheme is targeted at those on Region 3 BPS land) have remained more-or-less constant but the number claiming across the Outer Hebrides declined by 77 (17.5%). However, the number of ewe hoggs claimed (see Table 14) rose in all areas (despite a decline in sheep numbers in many of these areas reported in Figure 17 and Figure 18) as active farmers and crofters increased certain types of activity that was supported. Despite having very few businesses dominated by R3 BPS land, saw a 21% increase in the number of ewe hoggs claimed to 3,122 in 2022. The total SUSSS support for Shetland in 2022 was worth £191k (at £61.25 per head⁴⁴, of which £119k was going to Northmavine & Yell. In the Outer Hebrides there was 9% increase in the number of ewe hoggs claimed between 2014 and 2022, with a 31.5% decline in South Uist & Barra and a 46% increase in Harris. In the Outer Hebrides the SUSSS was worth £429k of activity-based support with £153k going to Lewis – North and £156k to Lewis – South.
87. It is worth noting that there are no differentiated payments within SUSSS compared to SSBSS despite farmers and crofters across these marginal areas already being disadvantaged due to low R3 support rates and higher per unit cost of any utilised inputs. There are many farmers and crofters that believe that tying

⁴⁴ <https://www.ruralpayments.org/news-events/payment-rate-set-for-scottish-upland-sheep-support-scheme--susss--2022.html>

more money to activity (cattle or sheep) is the only way to reverse the trend on inactivity.

Table 13 Number of BRNs claiming SUSSS by sub- regions (2014–22)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2014–22
Outer Hebrides	440	317	359	349	380	397	367	363	-17.5%
Harris	27	22	27	26	31	25	24	29	7.4%
Lewis – North	209	157	173	171	181	198	185	181	-13.4%
Lewis – South	144	113	121	119	129	132	121	116	-19.4%
North Uist	20	11	16	17	20	19	18	20	0.0%
South Uist & Barra	40	14	22	16	19	23	19	17	-57.5%
Orkney	-	-	5	6	6	6	6	6	
Shetland	55	48	47	49	60	57	54	58	5.5%
North East Isles	5	5	5	5	5	-	-	-	
Northeast Mainland	7	6	6	6	6	8	5	5	-28.6%
Northmavine & Yell	28	26	24	24	32	29	30	34	21.4%
South & Central	-	-	-	-	5	6	5	5	
West & Central	12	8	8	12	12	10	10	10	-16.7%

Data is redacted where there are fewer than 5 BRNs claiming SUSSS within a region

Table 14 Number of sheep claimed through SUSSS by sub- regions (2014–2022)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2014–22
Outer Hebrides	6,437	5,654	6,302	6,160	6,997	7,217	6,762	7,009	8.9%
Harris	595	705	698	717	841	790	749	873	46.7%
Lewis – North	2,323	1,870	2,085	2,161	2,434	2,608	2,532	2,506	7.9%
Lewis – South	2,401	2,277	2,503	2,428	2,651	2,814	2,489	2,560	6.6%
North Uist	603	511	606	625	707	651	671	717	18.9%
South Uist & Barra	515	291	410	229	364	354	321	353	-31.5%
Orkney	-	-	870	882	989	983	965	1,000	
Shetland	2,578	2,554	2,655	2,551	3,169	2,965	3,021	3,122	21.1%
North East Isles	486	497	467	476	496	-	-	-	
Northeast Mainland	323	350	404	347	354	383	352	370	14.6%
Northmavine & Yell	1,434	1,519	1,541	1,438	1,825	1,811	1,803	1,945	35.6%
South & Central	-	-	-	-	220	221	240	238	
West & Central	232	82	130	207	274	215	233	232	0.0%

Data is redacted where there are fewer than 5 BRNs claiming SUSSS within a region

5.4 Changing support payment types and distributions

88. Table 15 shows the number of businesses (BRNs) in receipt of agricultural support in 2014 and 2019–2022. Following the introduction of a new CAP there was a transition period between 2014 to 2019 as the Single Farm Payment Scheme and legacy agri-environmental and forestry schemes were phased out and the new Basic Payment Scheme (BPS) and Agri-Environment Climate Schemes (AECS) and forestry schemes phased in.
89. The data includes 'convergence' funding that was paid to farmers and crofters in 2019 and 2020. These convergence payments came from UK Government 'backdated' one-off payment that 'righted the wrongs' of the way that the UK's uplift in support from the EU external convergence (2014–2019) that was reviewed

by Lord Bew⁴⁵. These payments were technically ‘windfall gain’ but the Scottish Government used part of the support to backfill Less Favoured Area Support Scheme payments that were being phased out by the EU. The EU required that historic based LFA support was replaced with more scientifically justified ‘Areas Facing Natural and Other Constraint’ (ANC) that the Scottish Government opted not to pursue following the UK’s decision to withdraw from the EU.

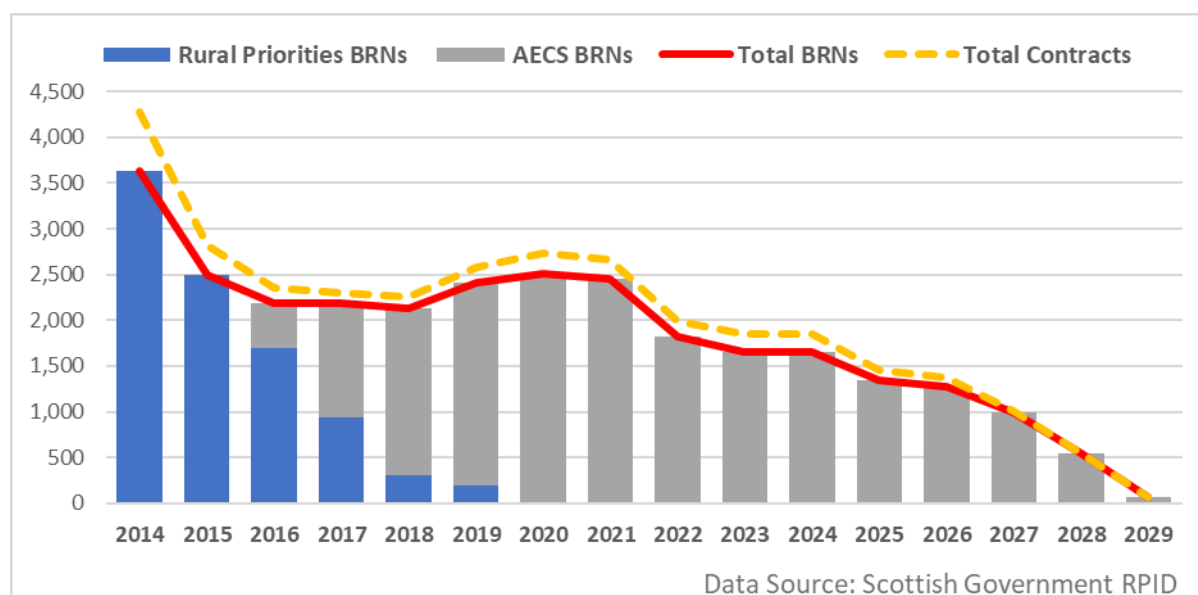
90. Across Scotland there were 9% fewer (1,665) businesses in receipt of Tier 1 & 2 type support in 2022 compared to 2014, revealing a shrinking sector in terms of the number of active businesses claiming support. In Orkney there was 13% fewer (94) businesses claiming T1 and T2 type support in 2022 compared to 2014, with 30% fewer (547) businesses in the Outer Hebrides and 19% fewer (186) businesses in Shetland. Therefore, the number of businesses engaged in active agricultural production have declined three times faster in the Outer Hebrides compared to Scotland, with decline more than twice the Scottish rate in Shetland, with Orkney having 1.5 times more business decline compared with the Scottish trend.
91. Table 15 also shows the significant decline in engagement with Tier 3 AECS / Forestry – with 43% reduction in BRNs across Scotland between 2014 and 2022. With disruption in new rounds of AECS affected by budgetary pressures and policy decisions there is also industry realisation that the Tier 3 payment rates have been eroded by inflationary pressures making them less attractive to farmers and crofters. In Orkney there was a 28% (69 BRNs) fall in businesses engaged in Tier 3 schemes between 2014 and 2022, with 34% (140 BRNs) decline in the Outer Hebrides and 70% decline (103 BRNs) in Shetland. These data are of concern given the Scottish Government’s ambitions for nature restoration and climate change mitigation and adaptation.
92. Figure 7 shows the longer-term trend of business engagement in agri-environment schemes across Scotland (noting the data from 2023 to 2029 reflects multiyear contracts that are due to finish in the next 5-years). The change from Rural Priorities to AECS demonstrates the phasing in / out that is required when introducing new schemes. The number of contracts being higher than the number of BRNs engaged reflects that some businesses have more than one agri-environment contract running concurrently. With new Tier 3 schemes not anticipated until post 2026, it will become important to retain existing engagement with these schemes at current levels at a minimum – failure to do so will risk delivery of climate and nature objectives nationally and locally, particularly as transitioning to new schemes will take a number of years to complete.

⁴⁵ [Domestic farm support funding \(Bew Review\): reviewing distribution across the UK from 2020 to the end of the parliament – GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/domestic-farm-support-funding-bew-review-reviewing-distribution-across-the-uk-from-2020-to-the-end-of-the-parliament)

Table 15 Number of businesses (BRNs) in receipt of agricultural support by future Tiers, selected years 2014–2019 by Island grouping

BRNs	2014	2019	2020	2021	2022	2014–22	% Scotland 2022
Orkney	780	690	680	670	665	-15%	3.6%
Tier 1&2	751	667	661	654	657	-13%	3.7%
Convergence	-	672	660	-	-	-	-
Tier 3	244	228	254	245	175	-28%	6.1%
Outer Hebrides	1,893	1,455	1,453	1,421	1,346	-29%	7.4%
Tier 1&2	1,782	1,352	1,350	1,321	1,256	-30%	7.1%
Convergence	-	1,361	1,353	-	-	-	-
Tier 3	417	266	301	304	277	-34%	9.6%
Shetland	949	808	800	781	768	-20%	4.2%
Tier 1&2	940	799	797	780	768	-19%	4.3%
Convergence	-	806	797	-	-	-	-
Tier 3	147	67	67	63	44	-70%	1.5%
Scotland	20,731	18,448	18,419	18,337	18,290	-12%	-
Tier 1&2	19,463	17,846	17,873	17,903	17,798	-9%	-
Convergence	-	17,930	17,731	-	-	-	-
Tier 3	5,451	2,777	3,186	3,229	2,891	-47%	-

Figure 7 Number of BRNs and number of contracts in agri-environment schemes⁴⁶



93. Table 16 shows the values of support payments by predicted future Tiers over a number of years. It is worth noting that across Scotland in 2019 there were 21%

⁴⁶ Data pertains to Agri-environment Options only. As the opening of AECS was delayed until 2015, with the first Claim Year being 2016, RP contracts ending in 2014 were offered a 1 year extension in 2015. Due to post-Brexit funding uncertainties the 2020 AECS Round was not a full round, instead the 2015 Round AECS contracts ending in 2020 were offered a one year's management extension in 2021. Further to the one year 2021 extensions the 2021 round was a restricted and more targeted round. Pers Comm RPID (February 2024)

lower payments (c.£13.5m) in LFASS support compared to 2022 with a 53% reduction (c.£34m) in 2020 as Scotland was forced to comply with EU requirements to phase out historic LFA support.

94. Between, 2014 and 2022 while the support payment budget quantum for Scotland remained static at c.£553m, Tiers 1 & 2 saw a 9% increase in budget from c.£484m to c.£527m whilst Tier 3 saw a 64% decline from c.£70m to c.£25m. Changes in Orkney followed a similar pattern to the national level (static budget, Tiers 1 & 2 increase of 14% and Tier 3 decline of 63%. Reflecting the move from historically based SFPS in 2014 to the Basic Payment Scheme, Greening and sheep and beef coupled support, in the Outer Hebrides the total payments made to the islands increased by 19%, with 47% increase in Tiers 1 & 2 payments (from c.£4.7m to £7m). In the Outer Hebrides Tier 3 support fell by 46% to c.£1.1m. Again, reflecting uplifts arising from the move to BPS, Greening, SUSSS, and SSBSSI, over the period Shetland saw a 33% increase in the agricultural support attracted to the area, with 47% increase in Tiers 1 and 2 support (from c.£4.7m to c.£7m), but a 70% decline in Tier 3 support to c.£300k.

Table 16 Total agricultural support payments by future Tiers, selected years 2014–2019 by Island grouping

Payments	2014	2019	2020	2021	2022	2014–22	% Scotland
Orkney	£20.9m	£23.2m	£22.5m	£21.6m	£20.9m	0%	3.8%
Tier 1&2	£17.2m	£18.4m	£17.1m	£19.6m	£19.6m	14%	3.7%
Convergence	–	£2.9m	£3.3m	–	–	–	–
Tier 3	£3.7m	£1.9m	£2.1m	£2.1m	£1.4m	–63%	5.5%
Outer Hebrides	£6.8m	£9.8m	£9.6m	£8.4m	£8.1m	19%	1.5%
Tier 1&2	£4.7m	£6.6m	£6.2m	£7.1m	£7.0m	47%	1.3%
Convergence	–	£2.0m	£2.1m	–	–	–	–
Tier 3	£2.1m	£1.2m	£1.3m	£1.3m	£1.1m	–46%	4.4%
Shetland	£7.3m	£11.9m	£11.5m	£10.0m	£9.7m	33%	1.7%
Tier 1&2	£6.4m	£8.8m	£8.1m	£9.5m	£9.4m	47%	1.8%
Convergence	–	£2.6m	£2.8m	–	–	–	–
Tier 3	£0.9m	£0.5m	£0.5m	£0.5m	£0.3m	–70%	1.1%
Scotland	£554.9m	£610.4m	£592.0m	£560.3m	£552.2m	0%	–
Tier 1&2	£484.5m	£497.5m	£489.9m	£528.0m	£527.0m	9%	–
Convergence	–	£87.3m	£70.8m	–	–	–	–
Tier 3	£70.4m	£25.6m	£31.3m	£32.3m	£25.2m	–64%	–

95. Combining Table 15 and Table 16 it can be observed that in 2022:

- Orkney contained 3.7% of Scotland's businesses in receipt of Tiers 1 & 2, with 3.7% of the amounts received. Orkney had 6.1% of Tier 3 type support recipients and 5.5% of amounts spent on Tier 3 across Scotland.
- The Outer Hebrides had 7.1% of Scotland's businesses in receipt of Tiers 1 & 2, but only 1.3% of the amounts received. The Outer Hebrides had 9.6% of

Scotland's Tier 3 type support recipients and 4.4% of amounts spent on Tier 3 across Scotland.

- Shetland had 4.3% of Scotland's businesses in receipt of Tiers 1 & 2, but only 1.8% of the amounts received. Shetland had 1.5% of Scotland's Tier 3 type support recipients and 1.1% of amounts spent on T3 across Scotland.

96. The difference between the proportion of total Scottish businesses and total support spend (particularly Tiers 1 & 2) that is observed in the Outer Hebrides and Shetland are a reflection of poorer land quality and business structure, in particular small-scale (part-time) crofting forms of land management. The declines in the number of businesses actively involved in these marginal areas can put wider socio-economic objectives (communities, economy, services) at risk if these trends continue unabated.
97. Changes in the number of businesses and the amount of support received at sub-island level are detailed in Table 65 and Table 66 provided in Annex 3 Support payments. This data reveals variance in how changes in agricultural support have affected sub-regions as summarised in Table 17 for BRNs and Table 18 for monetary sums. The data reveals differences in change within island groupings, for example only lower levels of change in active BRNs in North Uist (-13%) and South Uist and Barra (-19%) compared to Harris (-40%) and Lewis South (-37%). Across all these sub-regions there were fewer BRNs claiming support in 2022, meaning less families appear reliant on agricultural activity to any extent that they would claim support payments. For example, there fewer BRNs claiming support, in West Mainland – Orkney over the period, with 181 fewer Lewis – North and 68 fewer in South & Central – Shetland.



Table 17 Change in the number of BRNs in receipt of agricultural support by sub island region (2014 and 2022)

Region	2014	2022	2014-2022
Orkney			
East Mainland, Burray and South Ronaldsay	220	189	-14.1%
Inner Northern Isles	72	61	-15.3%
Outer Northern Isles	140	121	-13.6%
South Isles	39	33	-15.4%
West Mainland	309	261	-15.5%
Outer Hebrides			
Harris	212	126	-40.6%
Lewis – North	547	366	-33.1%
Lewis – South	436	275	-36.9%
North Uist	210	182	-13.3%
South Uist & Barra	488	397	-18.6%
Shetland			
North East Isles	81	66	-18.5%
Northeast Mainland	182	146	-19.8%
Northmavine & Yell	198	169	-14.6%
South & Central	279	211	-24.4%
West & Central	209	171	-18.2%

98. Despite the lower number of BRNs receiving support across all areas, only West Mainland – Orkney was receiving less agricultural support in 2022 compared to 2014 (a fall of £0.9m or 9.4%) that likely reflects a legacy of high SFPS and coupled support payments in previous decades based on high suckler cattle densities. The move to the BPS and greening regional model, alongside universal (and higher) coupled support payments⁴⁷ introduced in 2015 (most notably the SSBSS islands uplift) meant most regions in the islands benefited from uplifts as the CAP was 'regionalised'.
99. Table 18 reveals how, in general terms, Orkney's regions did not benefit to the same extent in proportionate terms to Shetland and the Outer Hebrides. There was a c.£400k uplift to each of: North Uist – Outer Hebrides (+25.8%); South Uist & Barra – Outer Hebrides (+21.5%); and North East Isles – Shetland (+46.7%). Shetland also had uplifts of c.£600k in Northeast Mainland (+42.6%) and South & Central (+£32.3%) and an uplift of c.£200k in Northmavine & Yell (51.8%). South Isles in Orkney so uplift of c.£350k (53.5%) whilst West Mainland suffered a decline in support of £0.9m (-9.4%).

⁴⁷ The scheme that ran from 2005–2014 had a higher rate of payment for the first 10 calves claimed. For example in 2005 the payment rate was £79.32 for the first 10 calves and 39.66 thereafter – see <https://www.gov.scot/publications/lfa-hill-cattle-study-extension-2005/pages/3/>

Table 18 Changes in total support at sub-island regions 2014–2022

Region	2014	2022	2014–2022
Orkney			
East Mainland, Burray and South Ronaldsay	£4.9m	£5.1m	3.1%
Outer Northern Isles	£4.0m	£4.2m	5.3%
Inner Northern Isles	£1.9m	£2.1m	12.6%
South Isles	£0.7m	£1.0m	53.5%
West Mainland	£9.4m	£8.5m	–9.4%
Outer Hebrides			
Harris	£1.0m	£1.0m	1.7%
Lewis – North	£1.1m	£1.4m	26.8%
Lewis – South	£1.1m	£1.3m	19.8%
North Uist	£1.6m	£2.0m	25.8%
South Uist & Barra	£2.0m	£2.4m	21.5%
Shetland			
North East Isles	£0.7m	£1.1m	46.7%
Northeast Mainland	£1.5m	£2.1m	42.6%
Northmavine & Yell	£1.4m	£2.1m	51.8%
South & Central	£2.1m	£2.7m	32.3%
West & Central	£1.6m	£1.9m	15.9%

100. Combining findings of higher payments and lower number of BRN recipients as shown in Table 17 and Table 18 demonstrates that despite higher support payments flowing into these areas in nominal terms, it has not been adequate to maintain supported agricultural activity in many crofts and farm households.

5.4.1 Historic and current agricultural support schemes

101. Table 19 to Table 21 illustrates the number of business and the amounts received at island grouping level for individual agricultural support schemes in 2014 and 2022. What is noticeable is the general decline in supported businesses (–115 in Orkney, –45 in Shetland and –547 in Outer Hebrides), is the change to coupled support payments from 2014 (SBCS) to 2022 (SSBSS and SUSS).
102. Moreover, the LFASS support fell in all areas, as did the number of BRNs claiming support. Where there is a lower proportion of BRNs claiming direct area-based support (SFPS in 2014 and BPS and Greening in 2022) or LFASS there may be some impact from Common Grazings / Sheep Stock Clubs / Environmental NGOs only claiming agri-environmental support. Despite these effects, c.25% of BRNS in Orkney and the Outer Hebrides did not claim LFASS in either 2014 or 2022. In Shetland, despite there being fewer BRNS in 2022, those claiming LFASS fell from practically 100% in 2014 to 83% in 2022. This means that potential support

through LFASS is not being drawn into the islands – with knock on effects for upstream and downstream industries and the resilience of communities and economies.

103. It is also noticeable that the numbers of BRNs engaging in agri-environment climate schemes (RPR in 2014 and AECS in 2022) has fallen considerably in the period – which is a challenge going forward if monies are directed at competitive agri-environment schemes. Anecdotal evidence collected during our industry engagement revealed that many people had opted not to renew AECS contracts due to higher real term costs than income, being ‘too difficult’ (especially for smaller businesses), and the perceived up-front costs of engaging professionals to complete an application that has no guarantee of success.

Table 19: BRN count and support amounts by different payment schemes in 2014 and 2022, Orkney.

2014			2014	
	£ receipts	% Orkney	BRNs	% Orkney BRNs
Orkney	£20,875.0k		780	
SFPS	£10,983.1k	52.6%	714	91.5%
FDRI	£365.1k	1.7%	600	76.9%
SBCS	£1,303.7k	6.2%	451	57.8%
LFASS	£4,144.7k	19.9%	600	76.9%
HABITATS	£52.3k	0.3%	26	3.3%
LMO	£371.2k	1.8%	240	30.8%
RPR	£3,652.6k	17.5%	305	39.1%
Other	£2.3k	0.0%	10	1.3%
2022			2022	
	£ receipts	% Orkney	BRNs	% Orkney BRNs
Orkney	£20,835.7k		665	
BPS	£7,829.9k	37.6%	660	99.2%
GREENING	£3,976.6k	19.1%	660	99.2%
SSBSSI	£3,554.5k	17.1%	393	59.1%
SUSSS	£60.9k	0.3%	6	0.9%
YFP	£43.0k	0.2%	30	4.5%
LFASS	£3,994.9k	19.2%	508	76.4%
AECS	£1,372.9k	6.6%	195	29.3%
Other	£2.7k	0.0%	5	0.8%

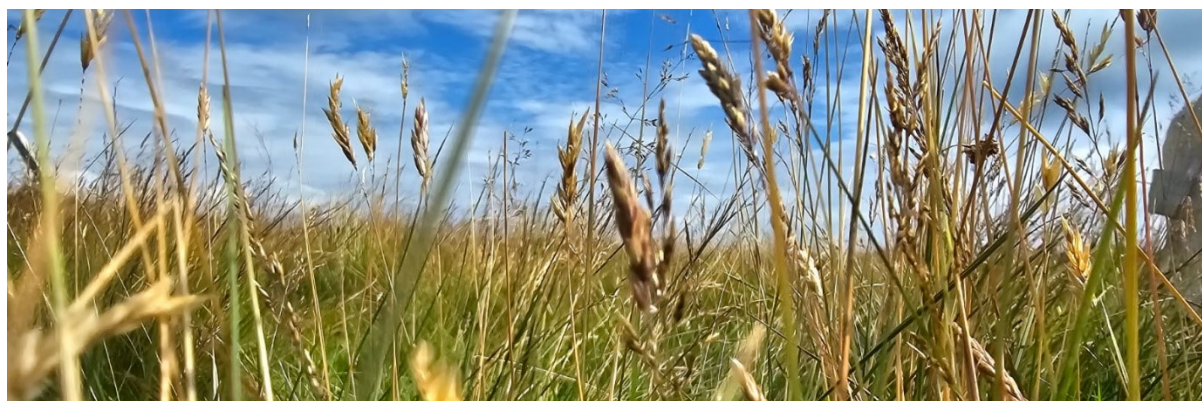


Table 20 BRN count and support amounts by different payment schemes in 2014 and 2022, Outer Hebrides

2014			2014	
	£ receipts	% Outer Hebrides	BRNs	% Outer Hebrides BRNs
Outer Hebrides	£6,811.0k		1,893	
SFPS	£2,252.2k	33.1%	1,619	85.5%
FDR1	£35.7k	0.5%	406	21.4%
SBCS	£203.7k	3.0%	300	15.8%
LFASS	£1,819.5k	26.7%	1,420	75.0%
LMO	£432.4k	6.3%	312	16.5%
RPR	£2,054.6k	30.2%	428	22.6%
Other	£13.0k	0.2%	19	1.0%
2022			2022	
	£ receipts	% Outer Hebrides	BRNs	% Outer Hebrides BRNs
Outer Hebrides	£8,067.6k		1,346	
BPS	£3,080.8k	38.2%	1,264	93.9%
GREENING	£1,482.8k	18.4%	1,267	94.1%
SSBSSI	£308.4k	3.8%	269	20.0%
SUSSS	£402.5k	5.0%	347	25.8%
YFP	£20.7k	0.3%	56	4.2%
LFASS	£1,691.3k	21.0%	1,006	74.7%
FGS	£14.4k	0.2%	20	1.5%
AECS	£1,054.4k	13.1%	244	18.1%
CAGS	£12.4k	0.2%	18	1.3%

Table 21 BRN count and support amounts by different payment schemes in 2014 and 2022, Shetland

2014			2014	
	£ receipts	% Shetland	BRNs	% Shetland BRNs
Shetland	£7,290.0k		808	
SFPS	£3,489.5k	47.9%	912	112.9%
FDR1	£84.1k	1.2%	467	57.8%
SBCS	£120.3k	1.6%	121	15.0%
LFASS	£2,508.3k	34.4%	807	99.9%
LMO	£208.3k	2.9%	113	14.0%
RPR	£878.0k	12.0%	155	19.2%
Other	£1.6k	0.0%	10	1.2%
2022			2022	
	£ receipts	% Shetland	BRNs	% Shetland BRNs
Shetland	£9,664.8k		763	
BPS	£4,527.8k	46.8%	763	100.0%
GREENING	£2,120.7k	21.9%	763	100.0%
SSBSSI	£227.2k	2.4%	98	12.8%
SUSSS	£181.5k	1.9%	54	7.1%
YFP	£32.9k	0.3%	48	6.3%
LFASS	£2,309.3k	23.9%	635	83.2%
AECS	£263.1k	2.7%	41	5.4%
Other	£2.3k	0.0%	3	0.4%

5.5 Support payment distributions in Island groups and rest of Scotland

104. To show the distributions of payment amounts received by BRNs across the various support schemes Table 22 provides a breakdown of amounts received by percentiles and also for the mean (average). The percentiles show the scale of the payment for an individual BRN when listed from smallest to largest. For example, the 50th percentile reflects the median, where half the businesses receive amounts greater than the reported figure, and half receiving amounts below the reported figure. Equally for the 99th percentile, 1% of the BRNs receive more than the reported amount and 98.99% receive less. From the data it can be observed that:
- For AECS, the average payment across the islands is lower than for the rest of Scotland. However, smaller claims (5th percentile) on the islands are higher than rest of Scotland. The median payment (50th percentile) is slightly lower than the rest of Scotland (£5.8k) in Orkney (£5.4k) and Shetland (£5k) but much lower in the Outer Hebrides (£3.2k). For the largest AECS payments 1% of recipients on Orkney receive more than £46k, compared to £40k in the rest of Scotland and only £24k in Shetland and £20k in the Outer Hebrides. AECS schemes come with application costs and more specific contractual requirements to deliver public goods, but for some recipients there is limited income foregone as they are being compensated for historically reduced livestock grazing pressures – something that appears a legacy payment.
 - For BPS, 5% of Orkney recipients received less than £724, compared to £567 in the Rest of Scotland, and £269 in both Shetland and the Outer Hebrides in 2022. Indeed, in the Outer Hebrides 25% of BRNs received less than £731 in 2022 compared to £1,079 in Shetland, £2,972 in the Rest of Scotland and £3,010 in Orkney. The median (50th percentile) payment rate for the Rest of Scotland was £10.1k compared to £7.8k in Orkney, £2.8k in Shetland and £1.3k in the Outer Hebrides. One percent of the largest recipients in the Outer Hebrides received over £17.6k in 2022, considerably lower than in Shetland (£43.3k) and Orkney (£62k), but particularly when compared to the rest of Scotland (£110.4k). The data reiterates how important BPS is to larger farms and crofts and how disruption to these schemes is likely to have greater absolute financial impact on larger recipients – although smaller recipients may be at risk of withdrawal from the support structures.
 - Greening payments follow a similar pattern to the BPS support with, for example median payments of only £645 in the Outer Hebrides and £1.3k in Shetland and £8.3k in Orkney and £11.6k in the Rest of Scotland. It should be noted that these ‘greening’ payments currently come with no real conditionality in the island groups as only businesses with larger amounts of arable land have Ecological Focus Area requirements. Future conditional Tier

2 schemes should introduce greater environmental requirements for grazing farms.

- For LFASS half of recipients in the Outer Hebrides received less than £705, compared to £1.5k in Shetland, £2.5k in the Rest of Scotland and £5.4k in Orkney. 5% of recipients in Orkney received more than £26.7k, compared to £24.9k in the Rest of Scotland, £13.6k in Shetland and £6.5k in the Outer Hebrides.
- Reflecting small average beef herd sizes, the SSBSS median payment was only £722 in the Outer Hebrides and £1,445 in Shetland compared to £2.2k in the other Scottish Islands, £8.5k in the mainland and £12.9k in Orkney. At the upper end of payments 5% of recipients in Orkney received over £25k in Orkney, £20k in the mainland, £14k on the other Scottish islands, and £8k in Shetland and £4k in the Outer Hebrides. This reflects the herd structures and highlights the relative importance of SSBSS to businesses in the different island groups, and therefore risks if the scheme is dropped, or reduced in the future policy mix.
- For SUSSS the percentile figures for the 6 Orkney recipients in 2022 have been redacted for disclosure requirements. Reflecting small average flocks, in the Outer Hebrides half of the SUSSS recipients received less than £735 compared to £1,776 in Shetland and £4,318 in the Rest of Scotland. Even the largest 1% of recipients in the Outer Hebrides only received £5.9k compared to £38.9k in Shetland and £51.8k in the Rest of Scotland. The SUSSS is a legacy of extremely low BPS R3 payment rates. As crofters and farmers will be expected to do the same type of environmental conditionality on rough grazing in the future it is imperative that their R2 and R3 are combined. Should R2 and R3 be merged into a single region there is rationale to maintain a SUSSS for all predominately rough grazing areas to maintain activity levels by active farmers and crofter (noting continued decline in sheep numbers on business and holdings not in receipt of support).
- Young Farmer Payments are linked to BPS as they are paid as an uplift in the first 90 hectares (similar to a redistribute / front loading payment). It is worth noting that in 2022 the Outer Hebrides accounted for 9% of Scotland's YFP, with Shetland (8%) and Orkney (5%) meaning the three Island groups accounted for 22% of Scotland YFP uplifts. However, the uplifts received were generally very small with 75% of recipients receiving less than £412 in the Outer Hebrides, £1,048 in Shetland, £2,170 in the Rest of Scotland and £2,277 in Orkney. The uplift is 25% of the 'of the average value of payment entitlements held' meaning those in R3 are at a distinct disadvantage over R2 and R1 (no uplift is paid on SUSSS that is supposed to help normalise R3 and R2 for active farmers and crofters. A flat rate uplift payment rate would likely be more

equitable and support the costs of doing business (e.g. time gathering sheep off hills / common grazings) in R3 and R2.

105. Amongst the evidence received by the Rural Affairs and Island Committee's Stage 1 scrutiny of the [Agriculture and Rural Communities\(Scotland\) Bill](#) there were calls from a number of stakeholders and MSPs⁴⁸ for a more equitable distribution of support, including to Market Gardeners. The data in Table 22 shows that in many areas payments are indeed lower on average. These payments reflect the scale of production and the level of agricultural activity (in beef and R3 sheep and to an extent in LFASS through scale-back rules).
106. It should be remembered that future schemes aim to reduce GHG emissions from agriculture and land use, restore nature, support sustainable food production and to support rural communities. This means that those receiving higher levels of support will now be expected to shoulder the burden of change – delivering against these objectives. For smaller recipients there are very strong 'equity' arguments for future support to include (i) a 'lite' scheme that reduces administrative burdens and compliance costs for smaller recipients and (ii) a redistributive payment that provides small and medium sized producers higher payment rates to better account for their higher relative compliance costs.
107. In terms of market gardens, these have never been included in the definition of 'agriculture' and there is potential for significant administrative burden for Scottish Government and recipients should the 3ha minimum size be reduced – there is also a question of at what scale would market gardens stop, and for example allotments begin. To specifically deal with local food producers (market gardeners or otherwise) that are commercially supplying local food chains, there may be scope for specific support through Tier 3 or through future CLLD support.



⁴⁸ [Meeting of the Parliament: 27/03/2024 | Scottish Parliament Website](#)

Table 22 Distribution of scheme payments by amounts, by Island grouping and rest of Scotland, 2022

Scheme	Region	BRN Recipients	Percentile								Mean
			5 th	10 th	25 th	50 th	75 th	90 th	95 th	99 th	
AECS	Orkney	195	£1,035	£1,576	£2,933	£5,453	£8,800	£13,836	£18,231	£46,082	£7,061
	Outer Hebrides	244	£833	£1,030	£1,842	£3,151	£5,196	£9,211	£12,799	£19,789	£4,357
	Shetland	41	£1,012	£1,286	£2,970	£5,084	£9,113	£11,975	£15,674	£24,299	£6,417
	Rest of Scotland	1,607	£473	£1,147	£2,779	£5,842	£10,638	£17,293	£23,002	£40,611	£8,105
BPS	Orkney	660	£724	£1,171	£3,010	£7,861	£16,190	£27,763	£39,949	£61,974	£11,864
	Outer Hebrides	1,264	£269	£393	£731	£1,349	£2,687	£5,168	£8,561	£17,679	£2,443
	Shetland	768	£299	£519	£1,079	£2,760	£6,623	£15,547	£22,675	£43,260	£5,895
	Rest of Scotland	15,038	£567	£968	£2,972	£10,103	£23,043	£41,644	£57,893	£110,397	£17,490
Greening	Orkney	660	£370	£603	£1,543	£3,981	£8,322	£13,971	£20,010	£29,454	£6,025
	Outer Hebrides	1,267	£121	£178	£341	£645	£1,305	£2,483	£4,015	£8,266	£1,172
	Shetland	768	£137	£240	£505	£1,323	£3,119	£7,203	£10,572	£20,243	£2,760
	Rest of Scotland	15,077	£287	£484	£1,488	£5,103	£11,597	£20,917	£28,974	£55,150	£8,779
LFASS	Orkney	508	£385	£549	£1,884	£5,365	£10,216	£18,181	£26,738	£43,333	£7,863
	Outer Hebrides	1,006	£385	£385	£385	£705	£1,543	£3,766	£6,560	£15,208	£1,681
	Shetland	635	£385	£385	£555	£1,488	£3,859	£9,694	£13,623	£28,241	£3,637
	Rest of Scotland	8,626	£385	£385	£678	£2,501	£7,337	£16,279	£24,855	£55,597	£6,517
SSBSS	Orkney	393	£867	£1,300	£3,034	£7,080	£12,859	£19,360	£25,429	£35,542	£9,045
	Outer Hebrides	269	£144	£289	£433	£722	£1,300	£2,601	£4,045	£6,213	£1,146
	Shetland	98	£289	£289	£722	£1,445	£3,323	£5,635	£8,091	£11,269	£2,319
	Other Islands	439	£289	£433	£867	£2,167	£5,057	£9,680	£14,304	£26,873	£4,127
	Mainland	5,270	£406	£710	£1,623	£4,158	£8,418	£14,503	£19,980	£37,932	£6,461
SUSSS	Orkney	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£10,157
	Outer Hebrides	347	£184	£245	£429	£735	£1,348	£2,328	£3,675	£5,880	£1,160
	Shetland	54	£306	£551	£796	£1,776	£3,491	£5,084	£13,659	£38,894	£3,361
	Rest of Scotland	708	£306	£490	£1,194	£4,318	£13,039	£22,357	£30,993	£51,818	£9,011
YFP	Orkney	30	£194	£244	£620	£1,340	£2,277	£3,138	£3,281	£3,311	£1,496
	Outer Hebrides	56	£54	£84	£146	£278	£412	£776	£1,100	£2,051	£369
	Shetland	48	£132	£154	£244	£544	£1,048	£1,399	£1,581	£2,210	£685
	Rest of Scotland	472	£100	£135	£279	£861	£2,170	£3,287	£3,313	£3,313	£1,280