



# **SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**

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COIMBATORE-35.



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Chennai.

## **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING**

### **19AGE303-ORGANIC FARMING**

#### **TOPIC – Government subsidies-Organic Farming**



# INTRODUCTION



Government subsidies for organic farming aim to support agricultural practices that prioritize environmental sustainability, soil health, and reduced use of synthetic chemicals. These subsidies are typically designed to help farmers transition from conventional to organic farming, maintain organic practices, and encourage more sustainable agricultural systems. Here are some key points about how government subsidies work in organic farming:



## 1. Transition Support

**Conversion Period:** Organic certification often requires a transition period (usually 2-3 years) during which farmers must adopt organic practices but are not yet able to market their products as organic. Subsidies help offset the financial risk during this time, offering compensation for lower yields or higher operational costs.

**Education and Training:** Governments often provide funding for education, research, and training programs to help farmers understand organic practices, improve their skills, and navigate the certification process.

## 2. Direct Financial Aid

**Subsidies for Inputs:** Organic farming relies on natural fertilizers, compost, and biological pest control, which can be more expensive than synthetic alternatives. Subsidies often cover a portion of these costs to make organic inputs more affordable.

**Payment Programs:** In some countries, farmers receive direct payments for adopting or maintaining organic practices. For example, the **European Union's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)** provides annual payments to organic farmers to support environmental and rural development goals.



### **3. Environmental and Sustainability Incentives**

**Ecosystem Services:** Organic farming supports biodiversity, reduces soil degradation, and improves water quality. Some governments provide subsidies as an incentive for ecosystem services, recognizing that organic farms contribute to the overall environmental health.

### **4. Research and Development (R&D)**

Governments often invest in R&D to develop organic farming methods, improve yields, and reduce pest pressures without using synthetic chemicals. This research can be funded through grants and public programs that prioritize organic and sustainable farming innovations.



## 5. Market Development

**Certification and Marketing Support:** Organic products must be certified to meet certain standards. Governments may subsidize certification costs, which can be expensive, especially for small farmers. Additionally, some governments promote organic products in domestic and international markets to boost demand and help farmers reach premium pricing.

## 6. Subsidies in Different Countries

**United States:** The U.S. government provides funding for organic farmers through the **Organic Certification Cost Share Program (OCCSP)**, which helps farmers with certification expenses. There are also financial assistance programs like the **Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)**, which includes payments for organic farming practices.

**European Union:** Under the **CAP**, the EU provides subsidies to farmers who adopt organic practices, with higher payments for organic farms than conventional ones. These subsidies are designed to encourage the transition to organic farming and maintain long-term sustainability.

**India:** Through programs like **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)**, the Indian government provides financial assistance for organic farming, supporting traditional agricultural practices and promoting organic clusters to help farmers access markets.



# Thank You