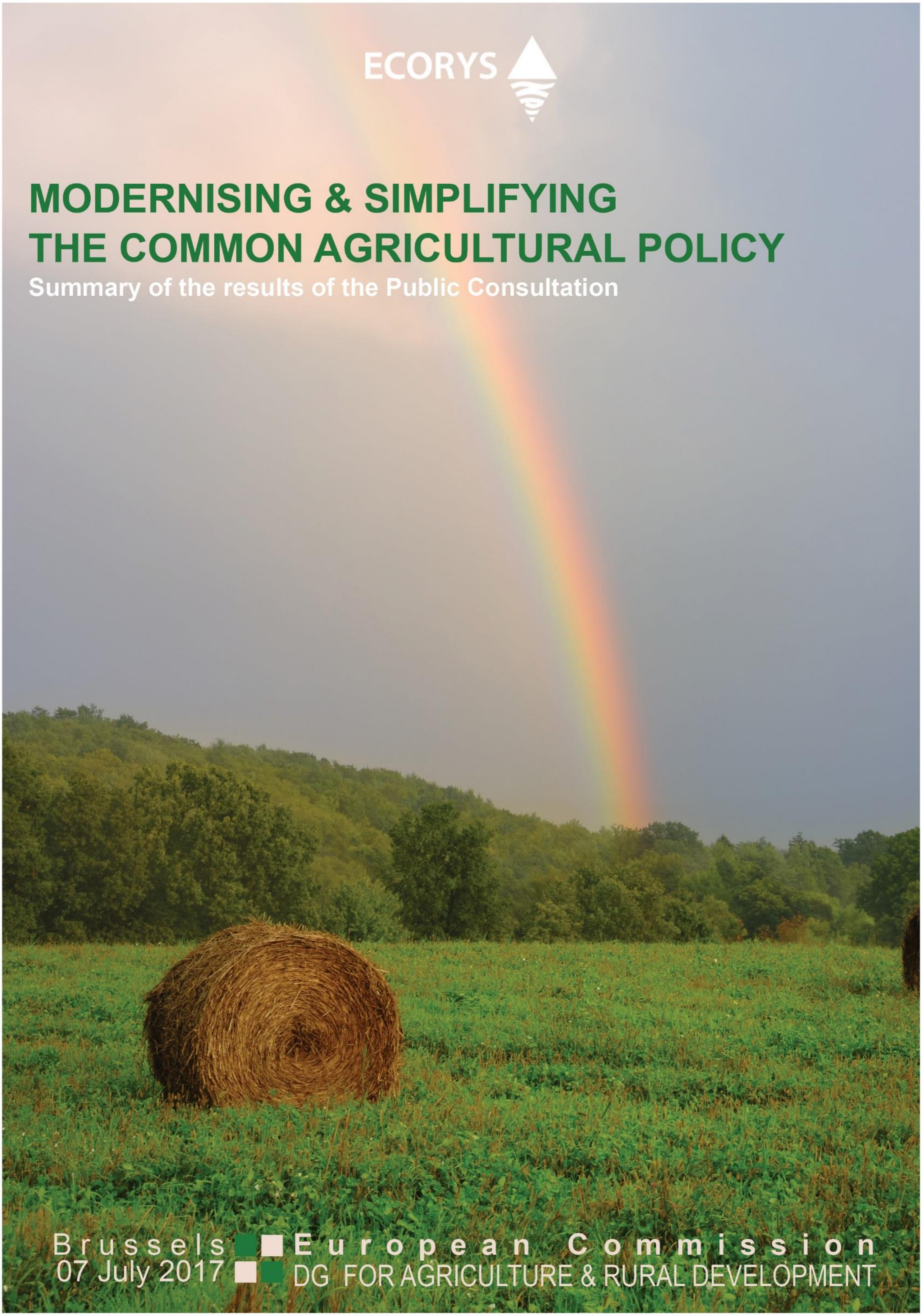


ECORYS

MODERNISING & SIMPLIFYING THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Summary of the results of the Public Consultation

Brussels
07 July 2017

European Commission
DG FOR AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Modernising and simplifying the CAP

Summary of the results of the public consultation

Client: European Commission - DG AGRI

Brussels, 7 July 2017

Table of contents

1 Introduction

The public consultation on modernising and simplifying the common agricultural policy (CAP) was launched on the 2 February and closed on the 2 May 2017. It was open to all interested citizens and organised through a questionnaire available on DG AGRI website. The questionnaire included 28 closed questions and 5 open questions. This report provides a summary of the answers provided to each question.

Section 2 discussed the methodology employed to analyse the responses to the open public consultation.

Section 3 of this report provides an overview of the profile of the respondents who participated to the consultation.

Section 4 provides a summary of the answers to each questions. For the closed questions with multiple choices, the following information is provided:

- Main observations: a textbox with information on (i) differences or similarities in the answers provided by farmers and other citizens, (ii) options most frequently selected by farmers, other citizens and organisations;
- Answers from farmers, other citizens and organisations: one table with the total number of answers provided for each option by farmers, other citizens and organisations and one figure with percentage;
- Answers from organisations per type: one table with the total number of answers provided per type of organisations (private companies; public authorities; trade, business or professional associations; NGOs, platforms or networks; research and academia and other) and one figure with percentage;
- Answers from organisations per sector: one table with the total number of answers provided per sector (agriculture & forestry, agro-food, Civil society and environmental protection, rural development, trade unions, others) and one figure with percentage.

For the closed questions with a rating scale (Q5, Q10, Q11, Q17, Q18, Q19, Q20, Q24 and Q31), the level of agreement per statement is provided in tables, for the same category of respondents as above. For the five open questions (Q12, Q13, Q16, Q32 and Q33), a summary of the topics covered by the respondents is provided.

2 Methodology

2.1 General approach

The dataset received from DG AGRI contained 63.295 responses, as responses generated by the "Living Land" campaign which only provided answers to the five open questions of the public consultation were identified and analysed separately by DG AGRI. Before any analysis could be made, the dataset needed to be further prepared based upon the instructions from the Better Regulation Toolbox (Tool #54. Conducting the consultation activities and data analysis). This section explains the approach and results of that process.

2.1.1 Identification of duplicates

In a first step, duplicates[1] were identified and excluded from the analysis. The identification of duplicates was don based on:

- the respondents' first name and name;
- location;
- email address; and
- the capacity in which they replied.

In total, 268 observations were identical to other responses. These duplications were excluded for further analysis. Original responses were retained in the dataset for analysis which resulted in a dataset with 63.027 responses.

2.1.2 Identification of campaigns

The remaining dataset was again screened for potential public campaigns. A public campaign was understood as a number of answers which were coordinated. This implies that the answers are no unique values, but a number of different responses show the same information or highly similar replies. In order to identify these public campaigns, an approach looking at both the closed and the open questions was applied.

After the exclusion of duplicates, no exactly identical responses remained in the dataset when focusing on closed questions. There were many responses which were very similar which varied only on very few closed questions. However, this does not necessarily mean that they are part of campaigns, given the high number of participants. In addition, desk research revealed several potential campaigns which gave participants certain degrees of freedom in answering the closed questions.

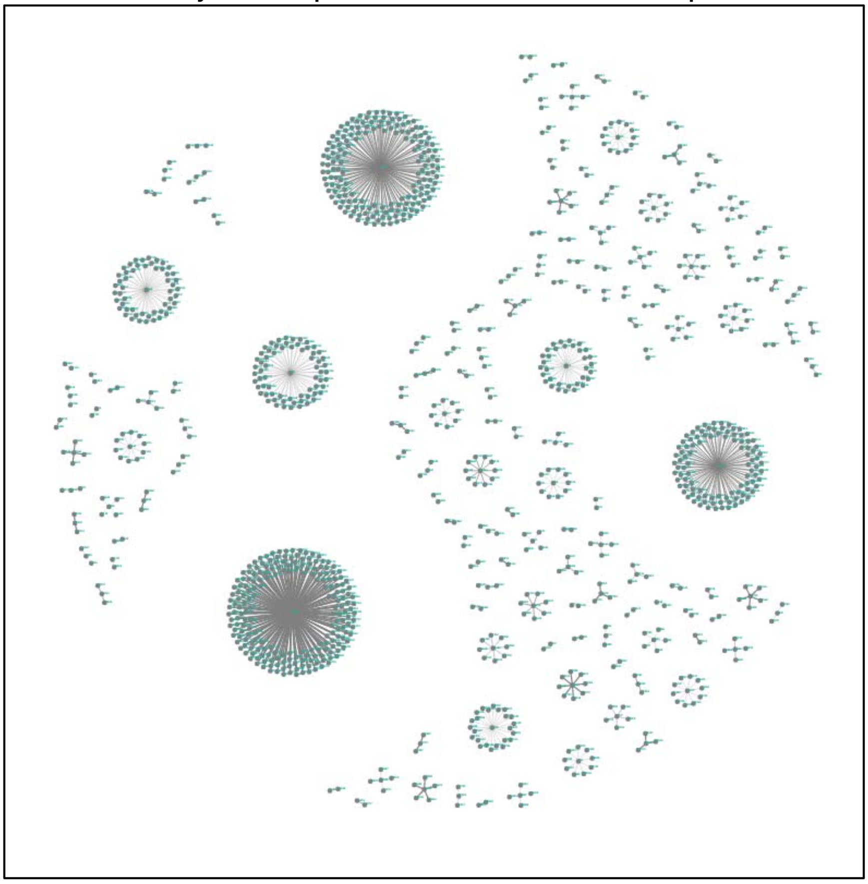
Therefore, the identification of campaigns mostly relied on the open questions. As recommended in the Better Regulation Toolbox, the responses to the open questions were screened for similarity. Distinct text responses were extracted from the main survey results for each question. Various text-parsing processes were used to remove white-space and other formatting characters, and to identify passages of significant length that recurred across multiple distinct responses. Instances of each passage were then indexed over the full set of responses, and this data was used as the basis for a network graph data structure (Figure 2.1).

[1] According to the Better Regulation Toolbox, Tool #54, duplicates "are identical entries across all the questions (including name and location)."

When visualised (using the Network Navigator visual in Microsoft Power BI) this clearly illustrated the extent to which certain groups of responses shared common passages with each other, as well as highlighting where no common passages were found. Initially only the longest of these was considered, with subsequent passes letting through successively shorter matches, and ambiguous results (for example, two otherwise distinct clusters sharing a single common passage) subject to manual review. Ultimately it was possible to visually resolve 'islands' of related content, each representing a high likelihood that its constituent elements reflected a single campaign (visualised in Figure 2.1).

An important decision to take was the level of similarity which can be perceived as sufficient to assume two similar responses constitute part of a campaign. In consultation with DG AGRI, the following approach was taken: only entries with strong similarity across the 5 open questions have been identified as part of a campaign. For example, if any one question in the pair contained significant differences (or was left blank), a match would not be flagged, and only responses with one or more match would be considered as potentially belonging to a campaign. As a final step, the shortlist of responses was compared with the campaign contents identified as above, ensuring that only responses with previously identified campaign content would be separated out.

Figure 2.1 Visualisation of fully cleaned-up set of connections between full responses



Finally, 4.534 responses were identified as part of 34 campaigns. In line with the Better Regulation Toolbox, the threshold for exclusion of campaigns was put at 10 observations. Thus, for campaigns with 10 or more participants, all but one response were excluded from further analysis of the main dataset. The answers to the five open questions by the campaigns identified below can be found in the annex to this report. The final number of responses included in the cleaned dataset were thus 58.520. This is the total number of participants considered for the final analysis of the results.

Table 2.1 Overview of identified public campaigns

Campaign ID	Main country of campaign	Number of observations	Share of observations of country
1	Germany	2.000	5,8%
2	Spain	692	17,9%
3	Germany	144	0,4%
4	Austria/ Italy (South Tirol)	266	3,9%
5	EU wide	199	n.a.
6	Germany	65	0,2%
7	Germany	24	0,1%
8	Spain	88	2,3%
9	Austria	137	3,2%
10	Germany	10	0,0%
11	Germany	11	0,0%
12	Greece	3	2,5%
13	Germany	19	0,1%
14	Spain	55	1,4%
15	France	11	0,2%
16	France	32	0,5%
17	France/ BE	40	0,5%
18	France/ BE	38	0,5%
19	Hungary	148	8,3%
21	Italy	12	0,5%
22	Italy	45	1,7%
23	Latvia	55	9,2%
24	Netherlands	12	1,7%
25	Poland	35	8,1%
26	Croatia	2	1,8%
27	Romania	10	3,4%
29	Slovakia	13	10,2%
30	EU wide	331	
31	EU wide	15	
32	Latvia	7	1,2%
33	Italy	15	0,6%
Total observations excluded (counting only those where observations >10)		**4.534**	**7,7%**

In addition, an email campaign was identified. Since the responses were received via email, they were not included in the analysis of the results of the open public consultation but will be analysed separately.

Table 2.2 Number of respondents of an email campaign

Campaign ID	Email- campaign
Breakdown of responses	EN: 2337 NL: 5670
Total	**8007**

2.2 Analysis of the responses

2.2.1 Methods and instruments used

For the analysis of the profile of participants and closed questions

For the analysis of the profile of participants and the answers given to the closed questions Stata was used to provide frequencies and apply basic descriptive statistics. For the creation of graphs, excel was used. As the sample of participants to the open public consultation is the result of self-selection, it cannot be considered to be representative which implies that no other statistics can be reasonably applied.

For the analysis of the open questions

The majority of participants of the open public consultation gave their responses in a language other than English. For those participants which answered to the open questions (i.e. excluding blank responses) 75.8% (44180/58257) of those participants who responded to one or more open question declared their language as non-English.

To enable further analysis of the responses to the open questions, answers were translated via the Microsoft Translator API. The translated responses were then spot checked by native speakers for their quality and consistency.

The analysis of open questions was done based upon three main steps:

- Step 1 – identification of the main themes and topics touched upon by the in-depth analysis of a sample of responses;
- Step 2 – counting sets of key words related to the identified themes and topics in the entire set of responses;
- Step 3 – identification of main sub-topics and themes and the points of debate in the entire set.

In *Step 1,* a sample of the overall replies to the open questions was taken using the recommendation of the Better Regulation guidelines (√total number of replies + 2) as a minimum. Blanks or non-answers (e.g. “+++”, “…” or “???”) were excluded from the total number of replies considered. Using STATA software a random sample per open question was drawn from the cleaned dataset. The table below shows the number of answers considered for each question for the identification of main themes and topics and any sub-elements.

Table 2.3 **Sample size for analysis of open questions**

Question	Total no. of answers considered	Sample size
Q12	38.513	300
Q13	26.321	250
Q16	26.568	250
Q32	17.191	200
Q33	16.262	200

In Step 2, groups of key phrases were identified for each of the main themes or topics, including some that were observed to recur in the samples, and including multiple re-phrasings and synonyms. A custom query in Microsoft SQL Server was used to count instances of these key words across the entire dataset, in order to identify which topics were the most prominent.

In *Step 3,* based upon the automatic counting exercise, for the most prominent topics a more detailed search in the entire dataset was done manually to gather insights on the direction of the debates falling under different topics and to link back to the sub-elements from step 1. Using the "Find all" function of Excel, for each of the themes a number of key issues could be identified.

As this remains a highly qualitative exercise, the results of this analysis are shown in two ways:
- An overview table for each open question on the main topics and sub-elements and their key words identified under step 1;
- A word cloud for each of the open questions which is the result from the analysis done under step 1 and 2.

2.2.2 Stakeholder groups

Participants to the Open Public Consultation could identify themselves at two main levels:
- Answering as an individual;
- Answering in their professional capacity, i.e. as an organisation.

For individuals, another four options were possible:
- A citizen not involved in farming
- A citizen involved in a family farm
- A citizen involved in a farm with a different legal structure;
- A citizen involved in farming, but who does not know which type of structure to indicate.

Throughout the report, the introductory sections make reference to "other citizens", which are the citizens not involved in farming, "farmers" which are those individuals that said they are involved in any type of farming, and organisations.

For the organisations, the following characteristics were more complex:
- They had to identify which type of organisation they were, e.g. a private enterprise, trade, business or professional association, etc.)
- They had to include the size of their organisation, ranging from a micro-enterprise (self-employed) to a large enterprise;
- In a last stage they were asked to specify the sector they were active in.

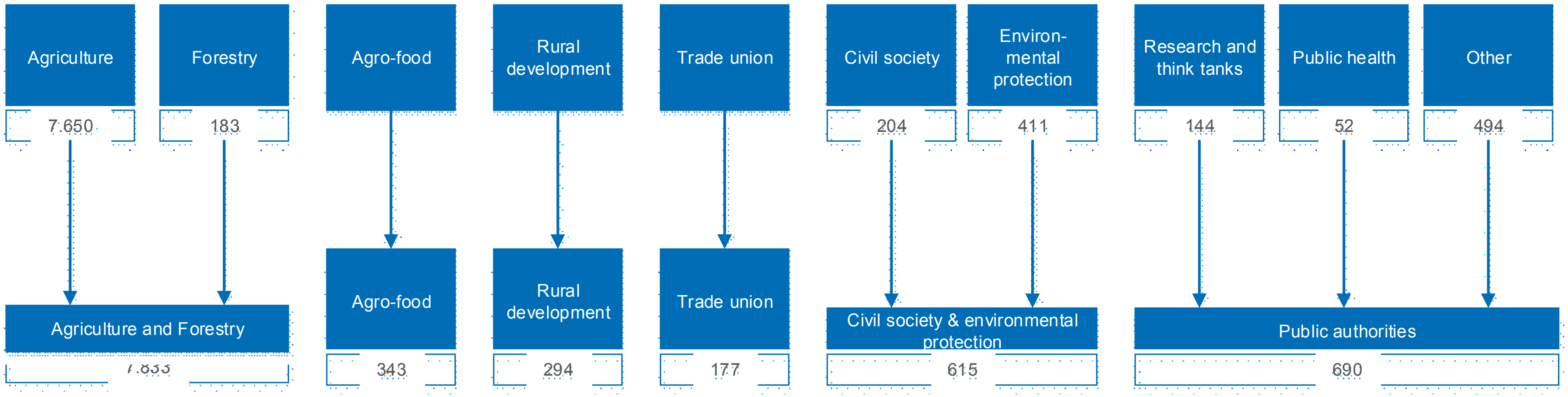
Results for the organisation are thus structured by first presenting the results per type of organisation and in the next section per sector.

Given low response rates by certain categories of organisations, both regarding their type and sector, and to improve the general readability of the report, the categories of the organisations' types and sectors were re-arranged (see Figure 2.2, Figure 2.3). In consultation with DG AGRI the respondents were regrouped in a way to ensure that the main categories of stakeholders are still adequately reflected in the analysis.

An analysis of the participants answering in their professional capacity resulted in a finding that a large number of private companies which participated are micro-enterprises (i.e. self-employed or an organisation with less than 10 employees) and active in the agricultural or forestry sector. It is very likely that these participants could have also identified themselves as being farmers, but choose to answer in their professional capacity. Throughout the report, it will become apparent that this group of participants answers very similarly to those participants that answered as an individual farmer. As these findings are the result of a clustering exercise, they are included in the annex on public campaigns.

Figure 2.2 **Reorganisation of the types of organisations and their respective frequencies**

Figure 2.3 **Reorganisation of the sectors of organisations and their respective frequencies**



3 Profile of respondents

3.1 Country of respondents

Table 3.1 Country distribution of respondents

Country	Frequency	Percentage
Austria	3.962	6,8%
Belgium	1.455	2,5%
Bulgaria	223	0,4%
Croatia	109	0,2%
Cyprus	11	0%
Czech Republic	872	1,5%
Denmark	300	0,5%
Estonia	90	0,2%
Finland	1.022	1,7%
France	6.666	11,4%
Germany	32.509	55,6%
Greece	114	0,2%
Hungary	1.623	2,8%
Ireland	287	0,5%
Italy	2.355	4%
Latvia	533	0,9%
Lithuania	99	0,2%
Luxembourg	84	0,1%
Malta	7	0%
Netherlands	660	1,1%
Other	114	0,2%
Poland	386	0,7%
Portugal	322	0,6%
Romania	270	0,5%
Slovak Republic	111	0,2%
Slovenia	44	0,1%
Spain	3.009	5,1%
Sweden	285	0,5%
United Kingdom	998	1,7%
Total	**58.520**	**100%**

3.2 Distribution of individual and organisational respondents

Table 3.2 **Distribution of individual and organisational respondents**

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage
Farmers	21386	36,5%
Other Citizens	27893	47,7%
Organisations	9241	15,8%
Total	**58520**	**100%**

Figure 3.1 **Distribution of individual and organisational respondents**

Table 3.3 Distribution of respondents per category and per country

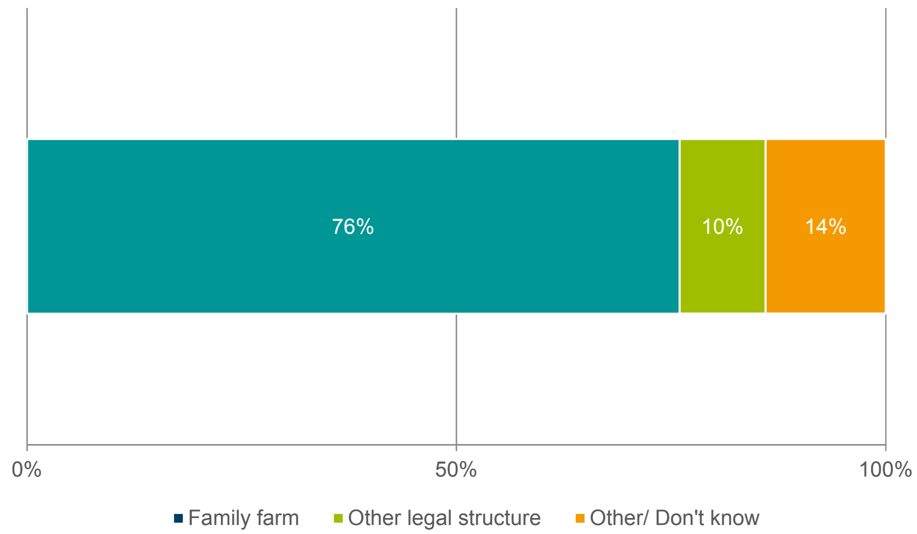
Country	Farmers		Other Citizens		Organisations		Total	
	Respondents							
	Frequency.	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Austria	2561	12,0%	816	2,9%	585	6,3%	3962	6,8%
Belgium	555	2,6%	619	2,2%	281	3,0%	1455	2,5%
Bulgaria	141	0,7%	22	0,1%	60	0,6%	223	0,4%
Croatia	39	0,2%	53	0,2%	17	0,2%	109	0,2%
Cyprus	3	0,0%	6	0,0%	2	0,0%	11	0,0%
Czech Republic	235	1,1%	139	0,5%	498	5,4%	872	1,5%
Denmark	119	0,6%	141	0,5%	40	0,4%	300	0,5%
Estonia	39	0,2%	17	0,1%	34	0,4%	90	0,2%
Finland	696	3,3%	90	0,3%	236	2,6%	1022	1,7%
France	1939	9,1%	3241	11,6%	1486	16,1%	6666	11,4%
Germany	10044	47,0%	18615	66,7%	3850	41,7%	32509	55,6%
Greece	40	0,2%	53	0,2%	21	0,2%	114	0,2%
Hungary	975	4,6%	335	1,2%	313	3,4%	1623	2,8%
Ireland	172	0,8%	78	0,3%	37	0,4%	287	0,5%
Italy	966	4,5%	843	3,0%	546	5,9%	2355	4,0%
Latvia	387	1,8%	26	0,1%	120	1,3%	533	0,9%
Lithuania	62	0,3%	18	0,1%	19	0,2%	99	0,2%
Luxembourg	26	0,1%	47	0,2%	11	0,1%	84	0,1%
Malta	1	0,0%	3	0,0%	3	0,0%	7	0,0%
Netherlands	227	1,1%	322	1,2%	111	1,2%	660	1,1%
Other	15	0,1%	73	0,3%	26	0,3%	114	0,2%
Poland	223	1,0%	81	0,3%	82	0,9%	386	0,7%
Portugal	84	0,4%	169	0,6%	69	0,7%	322	0,6%
Romania	79	0,4%	88	0,3%	103	1,1%	270	0,5%
Slovak Republic	35	0,2%	38	0,1%	38	0,4%	111	0,2%
Slovenia	15	0,1%	15	0,1%	14	0,2%	44	0,1%
Spain	1531	7,2%	936	3,4%	542	5,9%	3009	5,1%
Sweden	110	0,5%	107	0,4%	68	0,7%	285	0,5%
United Kingdom	67	0,3%	902	3,2%	29	0,3%	998	1,7%
Total	**21 386**	**100%**	**27 893**	**100%**	**9 241**	**100%**	**58 520**	**100%**

3.3 Distribution of farmers across types of farming

Table 3.4 Distribution of respondents who are farmers per type of farming

Type of farming participant is involved	Frequency	Percentage
Family farm	16.275	76,1%
Other legal structure	2.177	10,2%
Other/Dk	2.934	13,7%
Total	**21.386**	**100,0%**

Figure 3.2 Overall distribution of respondents who are farmers across type of farming



3.4 Distribution among types of organisations

Table 3.5 **Distribution of respondents per category of organisations**

Type of organisation	Frequency	Percentage
Private companies	6.175	66,8%
Public authorities	404	4,4%
Trade, business or professional associations	1.022	11,1%
NGOs, platforms or networks	672	7,3%
Research and academia	220	2,4%
Other	748	8,1%
Total	**9.241**	**100%**

Figure 3.3 **Distribution of respondents per category of organisations**

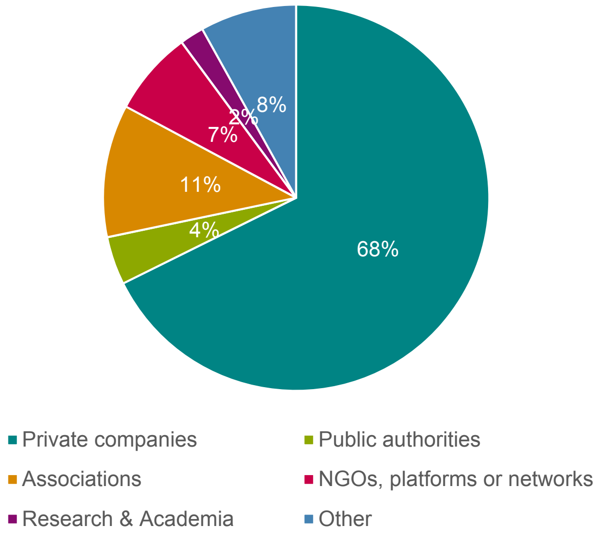


Table 3.6 Distribution of respondents per category of organisations and per country

	Private companies		Public authorities		Associations		NGOs, platforms or networks		Research and academia		Other		Total	
Country	**Freq**	**%**	**Freq**	**%**	**Freq**	**%**	**Freq**	**%**	**Freq**	**%**	**Freq**	**%**	**Freq**	**%**
Austria	409	6,6%	20	5,0%	59	5,8%	30	4,5%	7	3,2%	60	8,0%	585	6,3%
Belgium	141	2,3%	10	2,5%	52	5,1%	48	7,1%	6	2,7%	24	3,2%	281	3,0%
Bulgaria	26	0,4%	0	0,0%	1	0,1%	26	3,9%	2	0,9%	5	0,7%	60	0,6%
Croatia	5	0,1%	2	0,5%	3	0,3%	5	0,7%	0	0,0%	2	0,3%	17	0,2%
Cyprus	0	0,0%	1	0,2%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	1	0,1%	2	0,0%
Czech Republic	311	5,0%	29	7,2%	48	4,7%	48	7,1%	25	11,4%	37	4,9%	498	5,4%
Denmark	12	0,2%	0	0,0%	18	1,8%	7	1,0%	1	0,5%	2	0,3%	40	0,4%
Estonia	9	0,1%	5	1,2%	2	0,2%	9	1,3%	7	3,2%	2	0,3%	34	0,4%
Finland	158	2,6%	11	2,7%	35	3,4%	15	2,2%	4	1,8%	13	1,7%	236	2,6%
France	1.125	18,2%	49	12,1%	121	11,8%	58	8,6%	9	4,1%	124	16,6%	1.486	16,1%
Germany	3.098	50,2%	103	25,5%	238	23,3%	116	17,3%	51	23,2%	244	32,6%	3.850	41,7%
Greece	5	0,1%	3	0,7%	4	0,4%	6	0,9%	2	0,9%	1	0,1%	21	0,2%
Hungary	111	1,8%	7	1,7%	76	7,4%	47	7,0%	4	1,8%	68	9,1%	313	3,4%
Ireland	7	0,1%	2	0,5%	9	0,9%	11	1,6%	2	0,9%	6	0,8%	37	0,4%
Italy	236	3,8%	22	5,4%	205	20,1%	19	2,8%	24	10,9%	40	5,3%	546	5,9%
Latvia	78	1,3%	5	1,2%	1	0,1%	30	4,5%	3	1,4%	3	0,4%	120	1,3%
Lithuania	4	0,1%	2	0,5%	2	0,2%	9	1,3%	2	0,9%	0	0,0%	19	0,2%
Luxembourg	3	0,0%	1	0,2%	1	0,1%	4	0,6%	0	0,0%	2	0,3%	11	0,1%
Malta	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	1	0,1%	0	0,0%	2	0,3%	3	0,0%
Netherlands	57	0,9%	7	1,7%	11	1,1%	20	3,0%	5	2,3%	11	1,5%	111	1,2%
Other	5	0,1%	2	0,5%	4	0,4%	9	1,3%	3	1,4%	3	0,4%	26	0,3%
Poland	4	0,1%	24	5,9%	25	2,4%	14	2,1%	8	3,6%	7	0,9%	82	0,9%
Portugal	28	0,5%	5	1,2%	18	1,8%	9	1,3%	0	0,0%	9	1,2%	69	0,7%
Romania	31	0,5%	12	3,0%	15	1,5%	19	2,8%	20	9,1%	6	0,8%	103	1,1%
Slovak Republic	22	0,4%	0	0,0%	2	0,2%	4	0,6%	6	2,7%	4	0,5%	38	0,4%
Slovenia	2	0,0%	2	0,5%	0	0,0%	7	1,0%	3	1,4%	0	0,0%	14	0,2%
Spain	249	4,0%	67	16,6%	64	6,3%	77	11,5%	20	9,1%	65	8,7%	542	5,9%
Sweden	32	0,5%	11	2,7%	3	0,3%	17	2,5%	1	0,5%	4	0,5%	68	0,7%
United Kingdom	7	0,1%	2	0,5%	5	0,5%	7	1,0%	5	2,3%	3	0,4%	29	0,3%
Total	**6.175**	**100%**	**404**	**100%**	**1.022**	**100%**	**672**	**100%**	**220**	**100%**	**748**	**100%**	**9.241**	**100%**

3.5 Distribution among sectors of organisations

Table 3.7 **Distribution of respondents per sector of organisations**

Sector of organisation	Frequency	Percentage
Agriculture and forestry	7.530	81,5%
Agro-food	303	3,3%
Civil society and environmental protection	413	4,5%
Rural development	271	2,9%
Trade Unions	169	1,8%
Others	555	6,0%
Total	**9.241**	**100%**

Figure 3.4 **Distribution of respondents per sector of organisations**

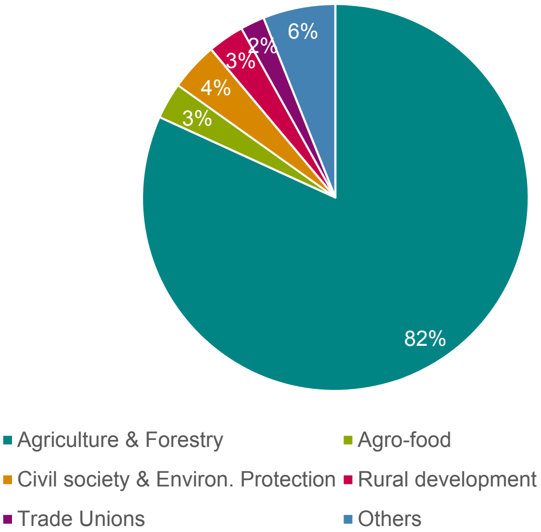


Table 3.8 Distribution of respondents per category of organisations and per country

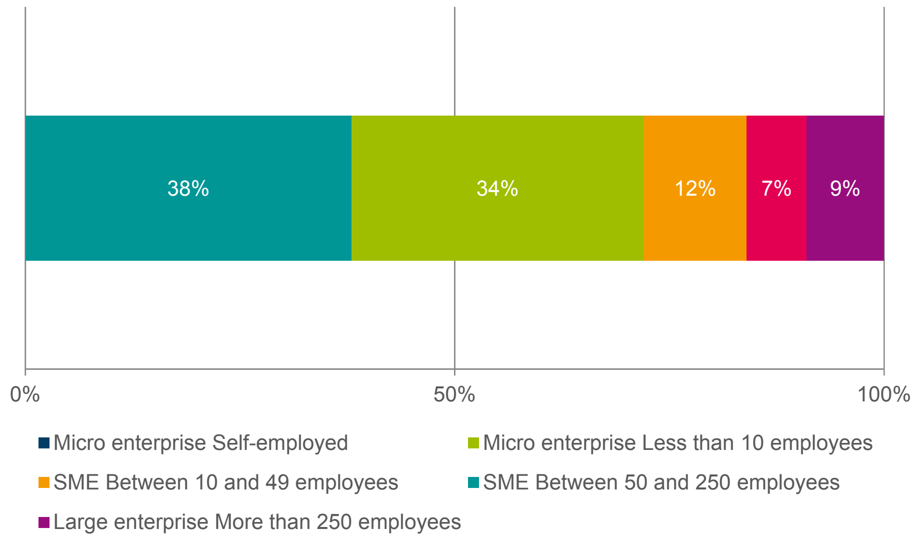
	Agriculture and forestry		Agro-food		Civil society and environmental protection		Rural development		Trade Unions		Others		Total	
Country	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq		Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Austria	528	7,0%	11	3,6%	14	3,4%	9	3,3%	7	4,1%	16	2,9%	585	6,3%
Belgium	185	2,5%	20	6,6%	24	5,8%	10	3,7%	5	3,0%	37	6,7%	281	3,0%
Bulgaria	42	0,6%	2	0,7%	7	1,7%	5	1,8%	0	0,0%	4	0,7%	60	0,6%
Croatia	10	0,1%	1	0,3%	0	0,0%	3	1,1%	1	0,6%	2	0,4%	17	0,2%
Cyprus	1	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	1	0,2%	2	0,0%
Czech Republic	399	5,3%	22	7,3%	18	4,4%	18	6,6%	1	0,6%	40	7,2%	498	5,4%
Denmark	29	0,4%	1	0,3%	4	1,0%	3	1,1%	0	0,0%	3	0,5%	40	0,4%
Estonia	18	0,2%	0	0,0%	6	1,5%	4	1,5%	0	0,0%	6	1,1%	34	0,4%
Finland	181	2,4%	6	2,0%	10	2,4%	13	4,8%	9	5,3%	17	3,1%	236	2,6%
France	1.319	17,5%	22	7,3%	53	12,8%	23	8,5%	28	16,6%	41	7,4%	1.486	16,1%
Germany	3.452	45,8%	84	27,7%	133	32,2%	44	16,2%	4	2,4%	133	24,0%	3.850	41,7%
Greece	12	0,2%	2	0,7%	3	0,7%	1	0,4%	0	0,0%	3	0,5%	21	0,2%
Hungary	247	3,3%	27	8,9%	10	2,4%	10	3,7%	0	0,0%	19	3,4%	313	3,4%
Ireland	17	0,2%	5	1,7%	4	1,0%	2	0,7%	0	0,0%	9	1,6%	37	0,4%
Italy	347	4,6%	21	6,9%	14	3,4%	23	8,5%	100	59,2%	41	7,4%	546	5,9%
Latvia	91	1,2%	4	1,3%	9	2,2%	7	2,6%	0	0,0%	9	1,6%	120	1,3%
Lithuania	8	0,1%	1	0,3%	3	0,7%	4	1,5%	1	0,6%	2	0,4%	19	0,2%
Luxembourg	7	0,1%	1	0,3%	2	0,5%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	1	0,2%	11	0,1%
Malta	3	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	3	0,0%
Netherlands	64	0,8%	10	3,3%	12	2,9%	3	1,1%	0	0,0%	22	4,0%	111	1,2%
Other	12	0,2%	4	1,3%	3	0,7%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	7	1,3%	26	0,3%
Poland	44	0,6%	2	0,7%	6	1,5%	14	5,2%	1	0,6%	15	2,7%	82	0,9%
Portugal	44	0,6%	2	0,7%	8	1,9%	11	4,1%	0	0,0%	4	0,7%	69	0,7%
Romania	71	0,9%	6	2,0%	1	0,2%	11	4,1%	0	0,0%	14	2,5%	103	1,1%
Slovak Republic	28	0,4%	1	0,3%	7	1,7%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	2	0,4%	38	0,4%
Slovenia	5	0,1%	0	0,0%	4	1,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	5	0,9%	14	0,2%
Spain	310	4,1%	46	15,2%	43	10,4%	45	16,6%	11	6,5%	87	15,7%	542	5,9%
Sweden	46	0,6%	0	0,0%	9	2,2%	7	2,6%	1	0,6%	5	0,9%	68	0,7%
United Kingdom	10	0,1%	2	0,7%	6	1,5%	1	0,4%	0	0,0%	10	1,8%	29	0,3%
Total	**7.530**	**100%**	**303**	**100%**	**413**	**100%**	**271**	**100%**	**169**	**100%**	**555**	**100%**	**9.241**	**100%**

3.6 Distribution among size of organisation

Table 3.9 Distribution of respondents per size of the organisation

Size of the organisation	Frequency	Percentage
Self-employed	3.543	38,3%
Less than 10 employees	3.113	33,7%
Between 10 and 49 employees	1.116	12,1%
Between 50 and 250 employees	654	7,1%
More than 250 employees	815	8,8%
Total	**9.241**	**100%**

Figure 3.5 Overall distribution of organisations depending on their size



3.7 Total number of respondents per question

Table 3.10 Number of respondents per question as well as number and percentage of non-responses

Question	Responses	No response	%
Q 1	58.132	388	0,7%
Q 2	57.245	1.275	2,2%
Q 3	57.631	889	1,5%
Q 4	57.002	1.518	2,7%
Q 5.1	56.059	2.461	4,4%
Q 5.2	55.906	2.614	4,7%
Q 5.3	56.655	1.865	3,3%
Q 5.4	56.221	2.299	4,1%
Q 6	56.844	1.676	2,9%
Q 7	57.138	1.382	2,4%
Q 8	56.233	2.287	4,1%
Q 9	57.234	1.286	2,2%
Q 10.1	55.758	2.762	5,0%
Q 10.2	55.528	2.992	5,4%
Q 10.3	55.332	3.188	5,8%
Q 10.4	55.547	2.973	5,4%
Q 10.5	55.351	3.169	5,7%
Q 10.6	55.296	3.224	5,8%
Q 11.1	54.713	3.807	7,0%
Q 11.2	54.542	3.978	7,3%
Q 11.3	54.143	4.377	8,1%
Q 11.4	54.488	4.032	7,4%
Q 11.5	54.068	4.452	8,2%
Q 14	54.930	3.590	6,5%
Q 15	57.160	1.360	2,4%
Q 17.1	56.140	2.380	4,2%
Q 17.2	56.221	2.299	4,1%
Q 17.3	55.389	3.131	5,7%
Q 17.4	55.511	3.009	5,4%
Q 17.5	55.506	3.014	5,4%
Q 17.6	55.534	2.986	5,4%
Q 18.1	54.119	4.401	8,1%
Q 18.2	53.187	5.333	10,0%
Q 18.3	52.822	5.698	10,8%
Q 18.4	52.955	5.565	10,5%
Q 18.5	54.322	4.198	7,7%
Q 18.6	55.710	2.810	5,0%
Q 18.7	55.133	3.387	6,1%
Q 18.8	54.098	4.422	8,2%
Q 18.9	53.383	5.137	9,6%

Question	Responses	Missing	%
Q 19.1	56.370	2.150	3,8%
Q 19.2	55.981	2.539	4,5%
Q 19.3	56.517	2.003	3,5%
Q 19.4	55.817	2.703	4,8%
Q 19.5	56.409	2.111	3,7%
Q 20.1	55.471	3.049	5,5%
Q 20.2	55.887	2.633	4,7%
Q 20.3	55.652	2.868	5,2%
Q 20.4	55.612	2.908	5,2%
Q 20.5	55.844	2.676	4,8%
Q 21	56.961	1.559	2,7%
Q 22	52.043	6.477	12,4%
Q 23	53.400	5.120	9,6%
Q 24.1	54.009	4.511	8,4%
Q 24.2	53.897	4.623	8,6%
Q 24.3	53.862	4.658	8,6%
Q 24.4	54.524	3.996	7,3%
Q 25	55.015	3.505	6,4%
Q 26	56.006	2.514	4,5%
Q 27	54.507	4.013	7,4%
Q 28	56.200	2.320	4,1%
Q 29	54.977	3.543	6,4%
Q 30	54.855	3.665	6,7%
Q 31.1	55.049	3.471	6,3%
Q 31.2	54.951	3.569	6,5%
Q 31.3	54.435	4.085	7,5%
Q 31.4	54.179	4.341	8,0%
Q 31.5	54.993	3.527	6,4%

4 Agriculture, rural area and CAP today

This section covers 13 questions (Q1 to Q13) related to the current situation. There are five questions (Q1 to Q5) on the challenges and CAP performance, two questions (Q6 and Q7) on environmental challenges, one question (Q8) on barriers to becoming a farmer, two questions (Q9 and Q10) on innovation and one question (Q11) on policy coherence. The last two open questions concern barriers and obstacles to success (Q12) and complexity (Q13) of the current CAP.

4.1 Which are the most important challenges for EU agriculture and rural areas? (Q1)

Respondents were asked to select up to three challenges among six options:

1. Fair standard of living for farmers;
2. Adaptation to trends in consumer/societal demands;
3. Pressures on the environment and on natural resources;
4. Climate change (mitigation and adaptation);
5. Lack of jobs and growth in rural areas;
6. Uneven territorial development throughout the EU.

Main observations
➢ The challenges most frequently selected by farmers and by other citizens differ.
➢ For farmers[2] who participated to the consultation, the challenge most frequently selected is "fair standard of living for farmers" (32%).
➢ For other citizens who participated to the consultation, the challenge most frequently selected is "Pressures on the environment and on natural resources" (32%) followed by "Climate change (mitigation and adaptation)" (23%) and "fair standard of living for farmers" (22%).
➢ Answers from respondents from organisations vary according to the sector and the type of the organisations, for example "Lack of jobs and growth in rural areas" is the challenge most frequently selected by Trade Unions (52%).

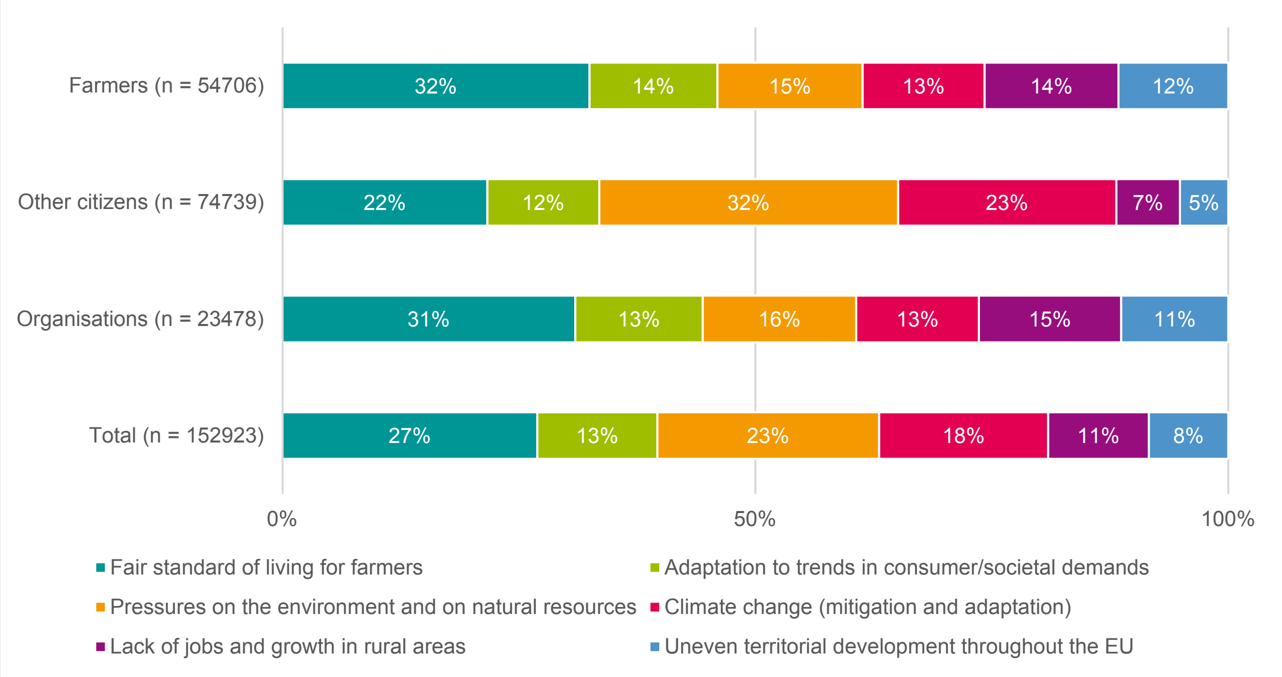
4.1.1 Answers from farmers, other citizens and organisations

Table 4.1 Frequency by which options are selected by farmers, other citizens and organisations for Q1

Options	Farmers	Other citizens	Organisations	Total
Fair standard of living for farmers	17.758	16.195	7.269	41.222
Adaptation to trends in consumer/societal demands	7.403	8.838	3.163	19.404
Pressures on the environment and on natural resources	8.397	23.625	3.813	35.835
Climate change (mitigation and adaptation)	7.055	17.235	3.043	27.333
Lack of jobs and growth in rural areas	7.737	5.026	3.530	16.293
Uneven territorial development throughout the EU	6.356	3.820	2.660	12.836
Total	**54 706**	**74 739**	**23 478**	**152 923**

[2] In order to increase readability of graphs and tables, "Individuals involved in farming" are called "Farmers" throughout the report.

Figure 4.1 **Distribution of answers for Q1 (in %)**

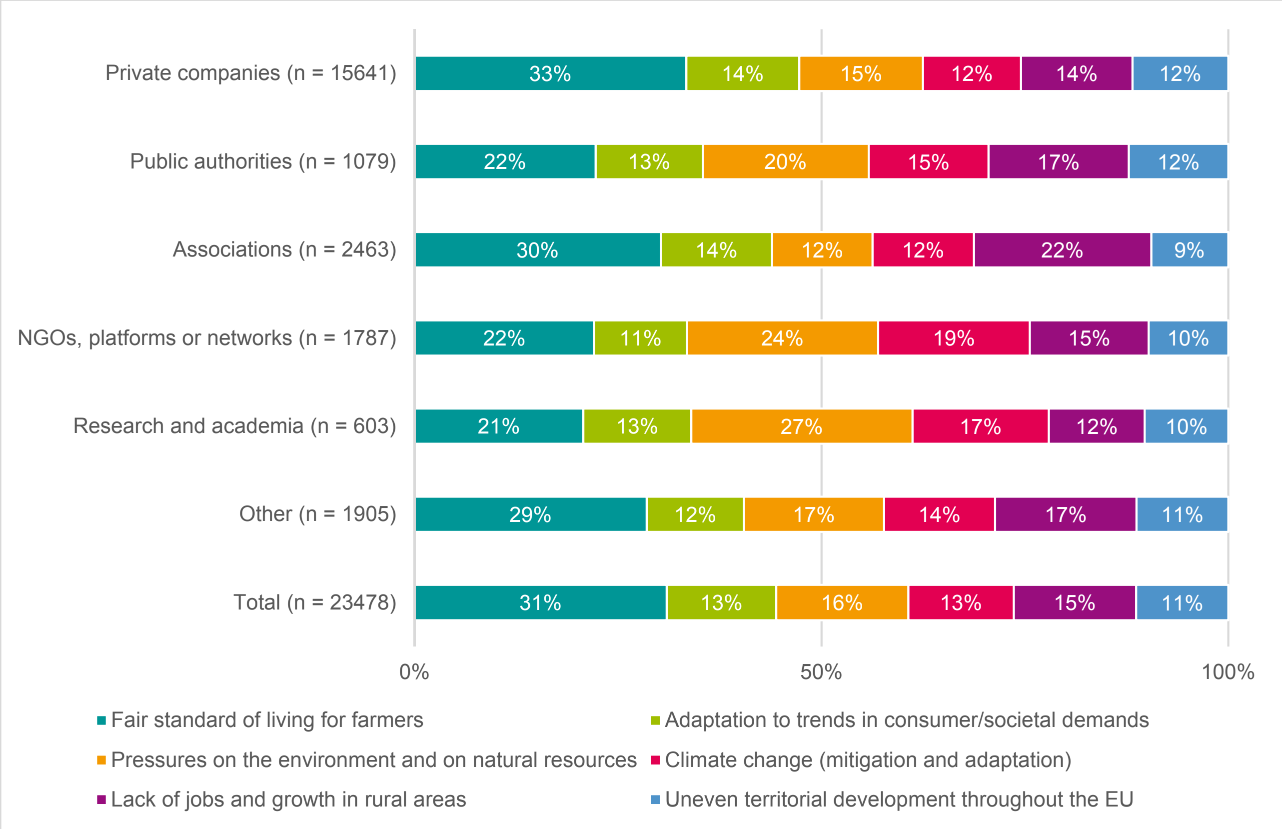


4.1.2 Answers from organisations - per type

Table 4.2 **Frequency by which options are selected by type of organisations for Q1**

Options	Private companies	Public authorities	Asso-ciations	NGOs, platforms, networks	Research and academia	Other	Total
Fair standard of living for farmers	5.222	240	745	394	125	543	7.269
Adaptation to trends in consumer/societal demands	2.172	142	337	204	80	228	3.163
Pressures on the environment and on natural resources	2.377	220	304	420	164	328	3.813
Climate change (mitigation and adaptation)	1.883	159	307	333	101	260	3.043
Lack of jobs and growth in rural areas	2.144	186	537	261	71	331	3.530
Uneven territorial development throughout the EU	1.843	132	233	175	62	215	2.660
Total	**15 641**	**1 079**	**2 463**	**1 787**	**603**	**1 905**	**23 478**

Figure 4.2 Distribution of answers per type of organisations for Q1 (in %)

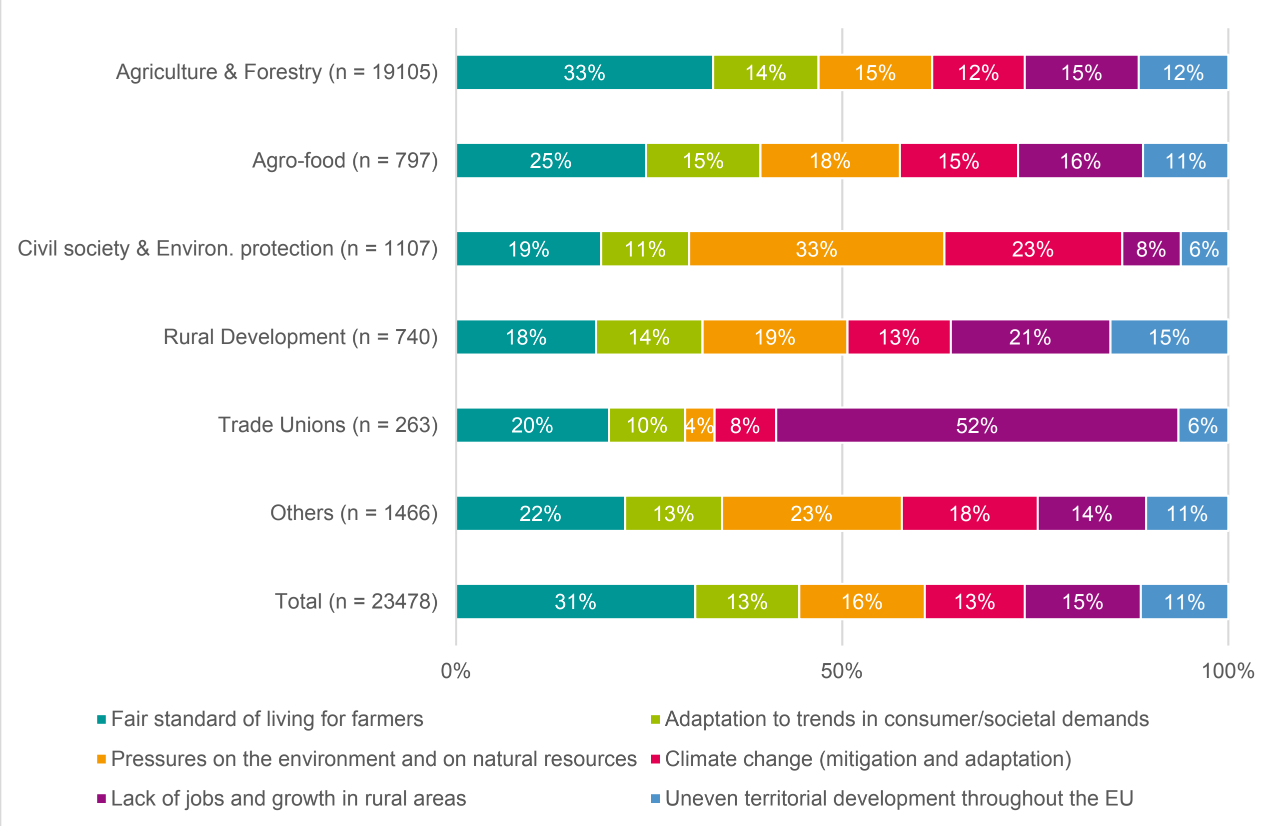


4.1.3 Answers from organisations - per sector

Table 4.3 Frequency by which options are selected by sector of organisations for Q1

Options	Agriculture & Forestry	Agro-food	Civil society & Environ. protection	Rural Develop-ment	Trade Unions	Others	Total
Fair standard of living for farmers	6.358	196	208	134	52	321	7.269
Adaptation to trends in consumer/societal demands	2.607	118	126	102	26	184	3.163
Pressures on the environment and on natural resources	2.813	144	366	139	10	341	3.813
Climate change (mitigation and adaptation)	2.288	122	255	99	21	258	3.043
Lack of jobs and growth in rural areas	2.821	129	84	153	137	206	3.530
Uneven territorial development throughout the EU	2.218	88	68	113	17	156	2.660
Total	**19.105**	**797**	**1.107**	**740**	**263**	**1.466**	**23.478**

Figure 4.3 **Distribution of answers per sector of organisations for Q1 (in %)**



4.2 Which of the current CAP policy tools are best suited to meet the challenges identified above? (Q2)

Respondents were asked to select up to five tools among nine options:

1. Decoupled payments to farmers;
2. Coupled support;
3. Support for Rural Development environment and climate actions in agriculture and rural areas;
4. Support for Rural Development investments in physical and human capital in agriculture and rural areas;
5. Trade measures;
6. Market safety nets (e.g. market intervention);
7. Risk management schemes;
8. Support for integration into producers' organisations;
9. Regulatory approaches (such as standards and rules).

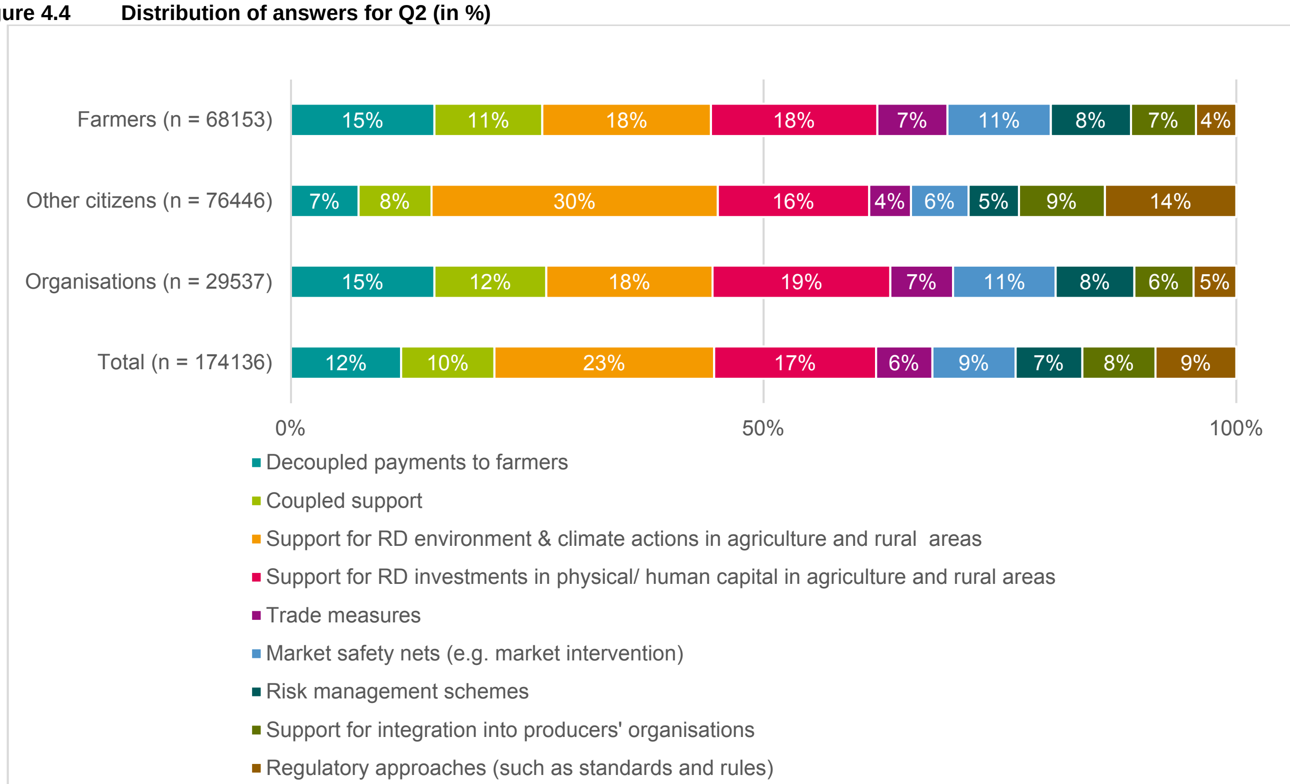
Main observations
➢ The tool most frequently selected by farmers and by other citizens is the same:
➢ For farmers who participated to the consultation, “Support for RD environment & climate actions in agriculture and rural areas” (18%) is the most frequently selected, followed by “Support for RD investments in physical/ human capital in agriculture and rural areas” (18%) and “Decoupled payments to farmers” (15%).
➢ For other citizens who participated to the consultation, the tool most frequently selected is “Support for RD environment & climate actions in agriculture and rural areas” (30%), followed by “Support for RD investments in physical/ human capital in agriculture and rural areas” (16%) and “Regulatory approaches (such as standards and rules)” (14%).
➢ “Support for RD investments in physical/ human capital in agriculture and rural areas “ (19%) is the tool most frequently selected by respondents from organisations”.

4.2.1 Answers from farmers, other citizens and organisations

Table 4.4 Frequency by which options are selected by farmers, other citizens and organisations for Q2

Options	Farmers	Other citizens	Organisations	Total
Decoupled payments to farmers	10.347	5.473	4.484	20.304
Coupled support	7.783	5.910	3.497	17.190
Support for RD environment & climate actions in agriculture and rural areas	12.149	23.138	5.193	40.480
Support for RD investments in physical/ human capital in agriculture and rural areas	12.003	12.247	5.556	29.806
Trade measures	5.050	3.376	1.957	10.383
Market safety nets (e.g. market intervention)	7.450	4.661	3.208	15.319
Risk management schemes	5.776	4.066	2.457	12.299
Support for integration into producers' organisations	4.687	6.947	1.852	13.486
Regulatory approaches (such as standards and rules)	2.908	10.628	1.333	14.869
Total	**68.153**	**76.446**	**29.537**	**174.136**

Figure 4.4 Distribution of answers for Q2 (in %)

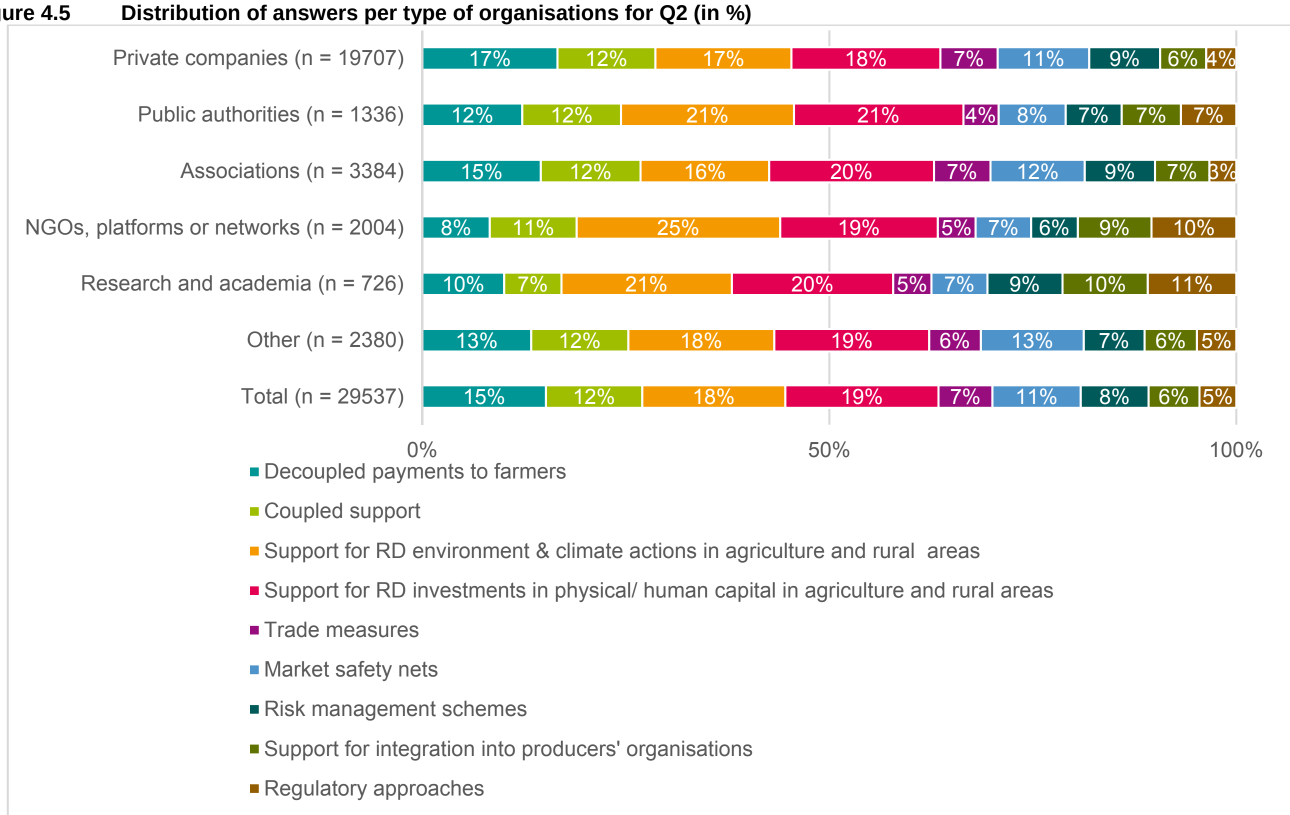


4.2.2 Answers from organisations - per type

Table 4.5 Frequency by which options are selected by type of organisations for Q2

Options	Private companies	Public authorities	Asso-ciations	NGOs, platforms, networks	Research and academia	Other	Total
Decoupled payments to farmers	3.271	164	492	166	73	318	4.484
Coupled support	2.371	162	415	214	51	284	3.497
Support for RD environment & climate actions in agriculture and rural areas	3.294	284	535	501	152	427	5.193
Support for RD investments in physical/ human capital in agriculture and rural areas	3.608	278	685	388	144	453	5.556
Trade measures	1.386	58	235	93	34	151	1.957
Market safety nets (e.g. market intervention)	2.218	110	392	137	50	301	3.208
Risk management schemes	1.713	92	292	115	67	178	2.457
Support for integration into producers' organisations	1.119	97	226	181	76	153	1.852
Regulatory approaches (such as standards and rules)	727	91	112	209	79	115	1.333
Total	**19.707**	**1.336**	**3.384**	**2.004**	**726**	**2.380**	**29.537**

Figure 4.5 Distribution of answers per type of organisations for Q2 (in %)

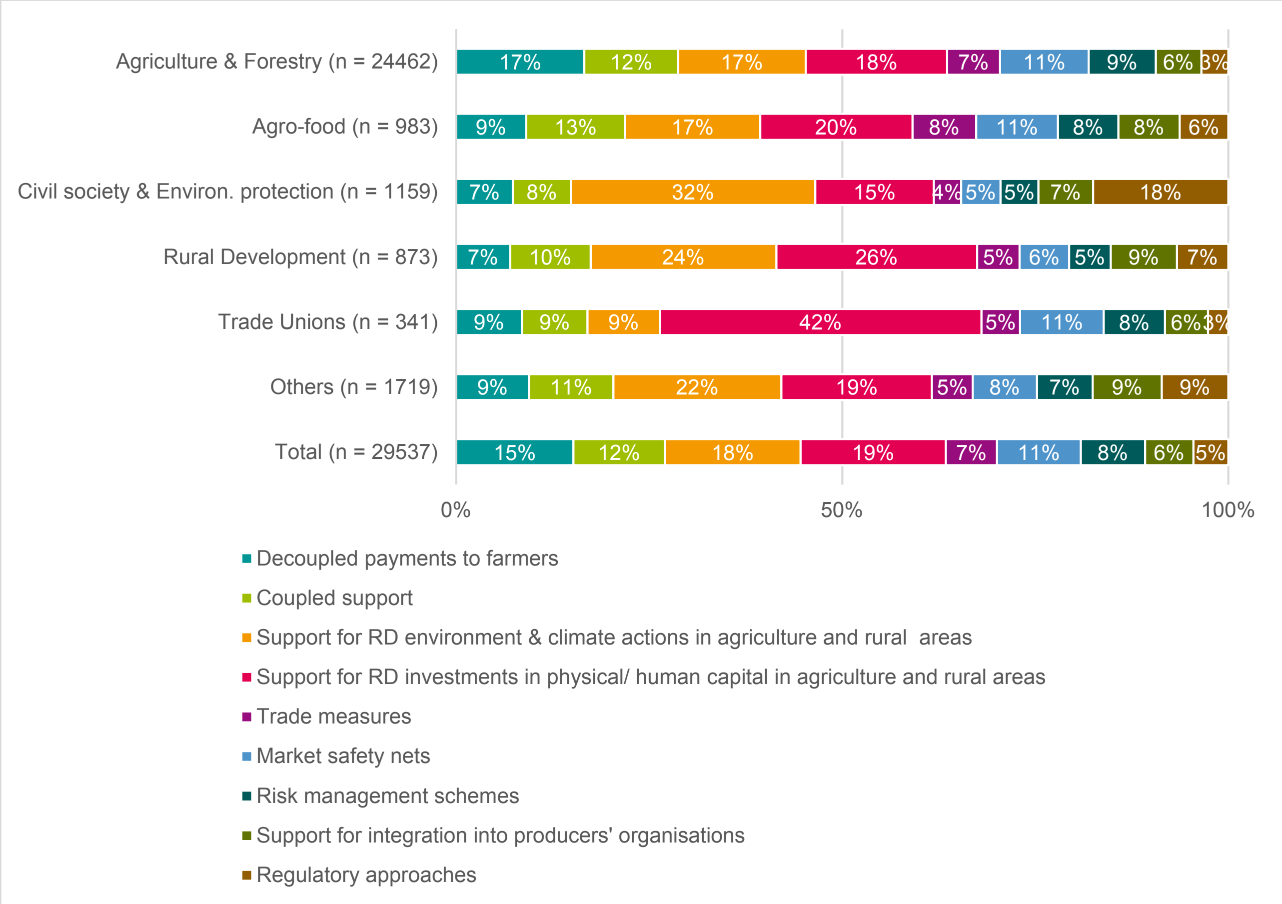


4.2.3 Answers of organisations – per sector

Table 4.6 Frequency by which options are selected by sector of organisations for Q2

Options	Agriculture & Forestry	Agro-food	Civil society & Environ. protection	Rural Develop-ment	Trade Unions	Others	Total
Decoupled payments to farmers	4.058	89	85	61	29	162	4.484
Coupled support	2.976	126	87	91	29	188	3.497
Support for RD environment & climate actions in agriculture and rural areas	4.038	172	367	210	32	374	5.193
Support for RD investments in physical/ human capital in agriculture and rural areas	4.480	194	178	227	142	335	5.556
Trade measures	1.679	81	41	48	17	91	1.957
Market safety nets (e.g. market intervention)	2.809	104	59	56	37	143	3.208
Risk management schemes	2.125	77	57	47	27	124	2.457
Support for integration into producers' organisations	1.444	78	82	75	19	154	1.852
Regulatory approaches (such as standards and rules)	853	62	203	58	9	148	1.333
Total	**24.462**	**983**	**1.159**	**873**	**341**	**1.719**	**29.537**

Figure 4.6 **Distribution of answers per sector of organisations for Q2 (in %)**



4.3 To what extent does the current CAP successfully address these challenges? (Q3)

Respondents were asked to select one option among five possibilities:

1. Don't know;
2. To a large extent;
3. To a fairly good extent;
4. To some extent only;
5. Not at all.

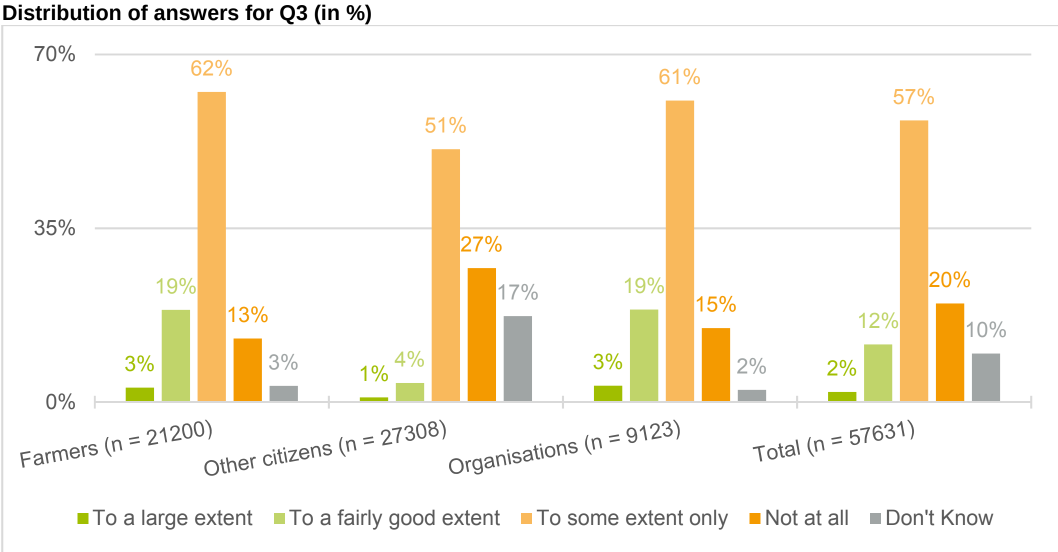
Main observations
➢ There is no significant differences between the answers provided by farmers, other citizens and organisations.
➢ A large majority of the respondents (57% of the total) consider that the current CAP successfully address these challenges “To some extent only”.
➢ Less than 10% of the respondents consider that the current CAP successfully address these challenges “To a large extent”.

4.3.1 Answers from farmers, other citizens and organisations

Table 4.7 Frequency by which options are selected by farmers, other citizens and organisations for Q3

Options	Farmers	Other citizens	Organisations	Total
To a large extent	618	262	302	1.182
To a fairly good extent	3.937	1.050	1.700	6.687
To some extent only	13.236	13.900	5.538	32.674
Not at all	2.716	7.371	1.359	11.446
Don't Know	693	4.725	224	5.642
Total	**21.200**	**27.308**	**9.123**	**57.631**

Figure 4.7 Distribution of answers for Q3 (in %)



4.3.2 Answers from farmers – by type

Table 4.8 Frequency and percentage by which options are selected by type of farmer for Q3

	Family farm		Other legal structure		Other/Don't know		Total	
Options	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
To a large extent	472	2%	81	3%	65	2%	618	2%
To a fairly good extent	3.230	20%	386	17%	321	11%	3.937	18%
To some extent only	10.197	63%	1.252	58%	1.787	61%	13.236	62%
Not at all	1.807	11%	360	16%	549	18%	2.716	12%
Don't Know	431	2%	77	3%	185	6%	693	3%
Total	**16.137**		**2.156**		**2907**		**21.200**	

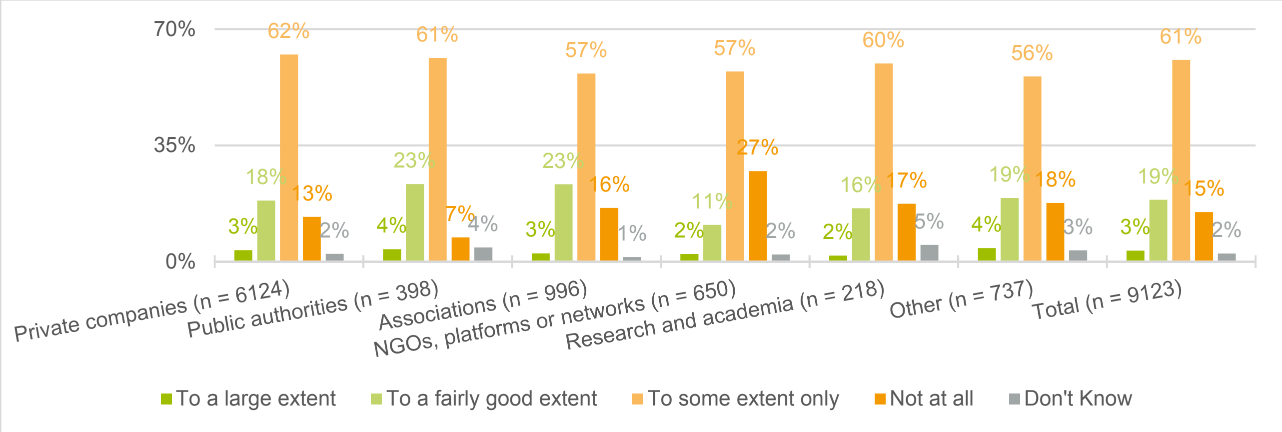
4.3.3 Answers from organisations - per type

Table 4.9 Frequency by which options are selected by type of organisations for Q3

Options	Private companies	Public authorities	Asso-ciations	NGOs, platforms or networks	Research and academia	Other	Total
To a large extent	213	15	25	15	4	30	302
To a fairly good extent	1.127	93	232	72	35	141	1.700

To some extent only	3.817	244	564	372	130	411	5.538
Not at all	824	29	161	177	38	130	1.359
Don't Know	143	17	14	14	11	25	224
Total	**6.124**	**398**	**996**	**650**	**218**	**737**	**9.123**

Figure 4.8 **Distribution of answers per type of organisations for Q3 (in %)**

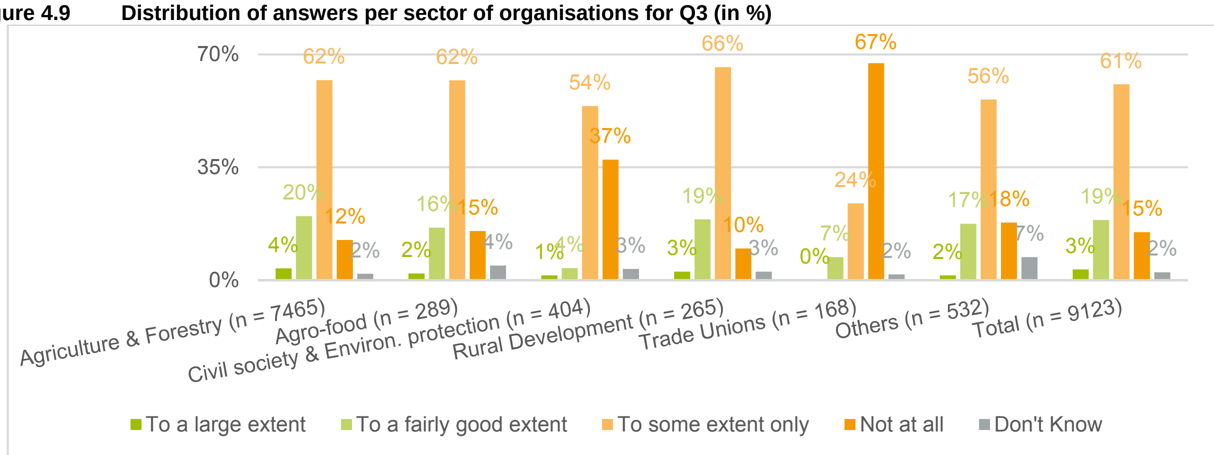


4.3.4 Answers from organisations - per sector

Table 4.10 **Frequency by which options are selected by sector of organisations for Q3**

Options	Agriculture & Forestry	Agro-food	Civil society & Environ. protection	Rural Development	Trade Unions	Others	Total
To a large extent	275	6	6	7	0	8	302
To a fairly good extent	1.483	47	15	50	12	93	1.700
To some extent only	4.628	179	218	175	40	298	5.538
Not at all	930	44	151	26	113	95	1.359
Don't Know	149	13	14	7	3	38	224
Total	**7.465**	**289**	**404**	**265**	**168**	**532**	**9.123**

Figure 4.9 **Distribution of answers per sector of organisations for Q3 (in %)**



4.4 Which of the following do you think are the most important contributions of farmers in our society? (Q4)

Respondents were asked to select up to three choices among eight options:

1. Ensuring that enough food is available;
2. Supplying healthy, safe and diversified products;
3. Protecting the environment and landscapes;
4. Addressing climate change;
5. Contributing to renewable energy;
6. Maintaining economic activity and employment in rural areas;
7. Contributing to EU trade performance;
8. Ensuring the health and welfare of farm animals.

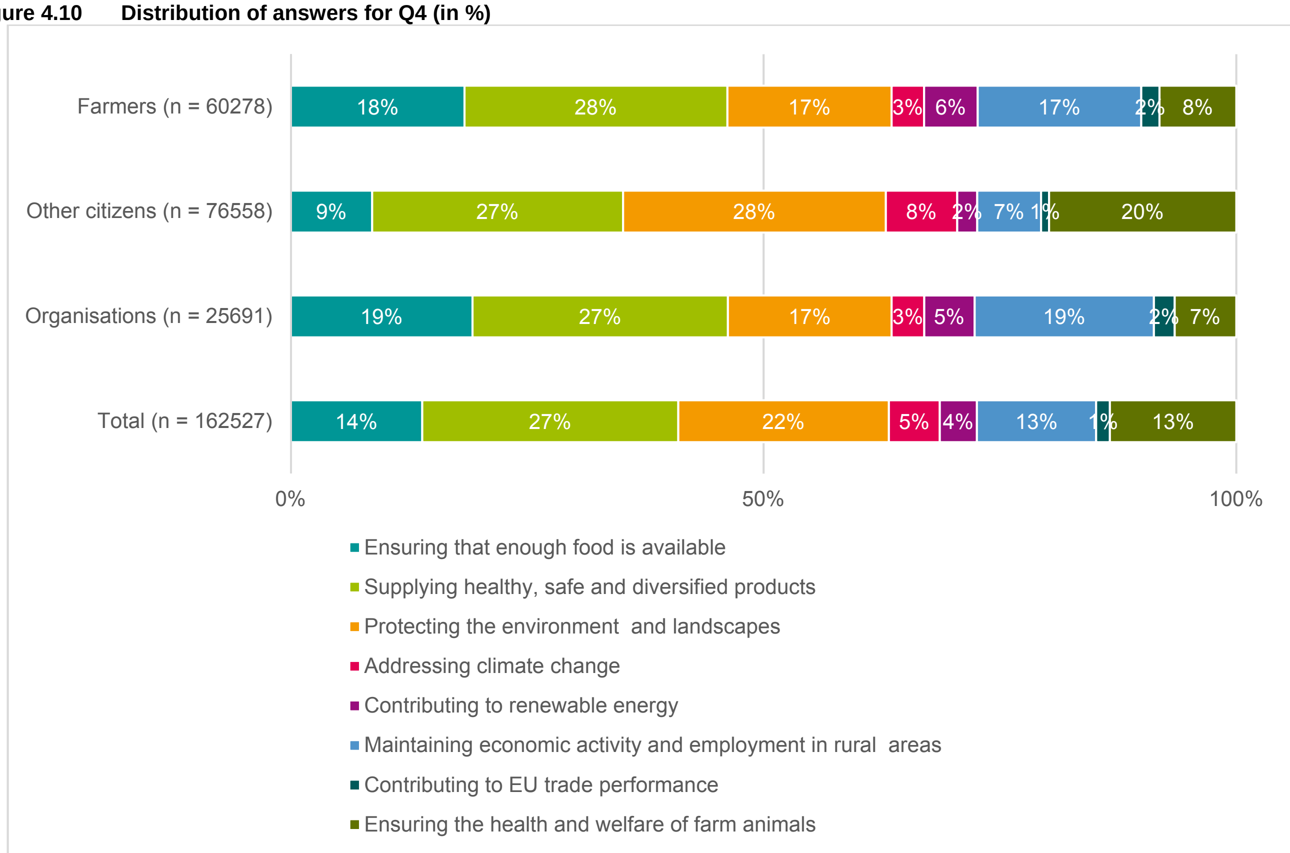
Main observations
➢ The option most frequently selected by farmers and by other citizens differ.
➢ For farmers who participated to the consultation, the first choice selected is "Supplying healthy, safe and diversified products" (28%), followed by "Ensuring that enough food is available"(18%) "Protecting the environment and landscapes" (17%).
➢ For other citizens who participated to the consultation, the first option selected is "Protecting the environment and landscapes" (28%) followed by "Supplying healthy, safe and diversified products" (27%).
➢ For respondents from organisations, the first choice selected is "Supplying healthy, safe and diversified products" (27%), followed by "Ensuring that enough food is available" (19%) and "Maintaining economic activity and employment in rural areas"(19%).

4.4.1 Answers from farmers, other citizens and organisations

Table 4.11 Frequency by which options are selected by farmers, other citizens and organisations for Q4

Options	Farmers	Other citizens	Organisations	Total
Ensuring that enough food is available	11.069	6.587	4.936	22.592
Supplying healthy, safe and diversified products	16.766	20.312	6.942	44.020
Protecting the environment and landscapes	10.466	21.288	4.446	36.200
Addressing climate change	2.069	5.773	889	8.731
Contributing to renewable energy	3.419	1.620	1.367	6.406
Maintaining economic activity and employment in rural areas	10.430	5.172	4.872	20.474
Contributing to EU trade performance	1.163	641	563	2.367
Ensuring the health and welfare of farm animals	4.896	15.165	1.676	21.737
Total	**60.278**	**76.558**	**25.691**	**162.527**

Figure 4.10 Distribution of answers for Q4 (in %)

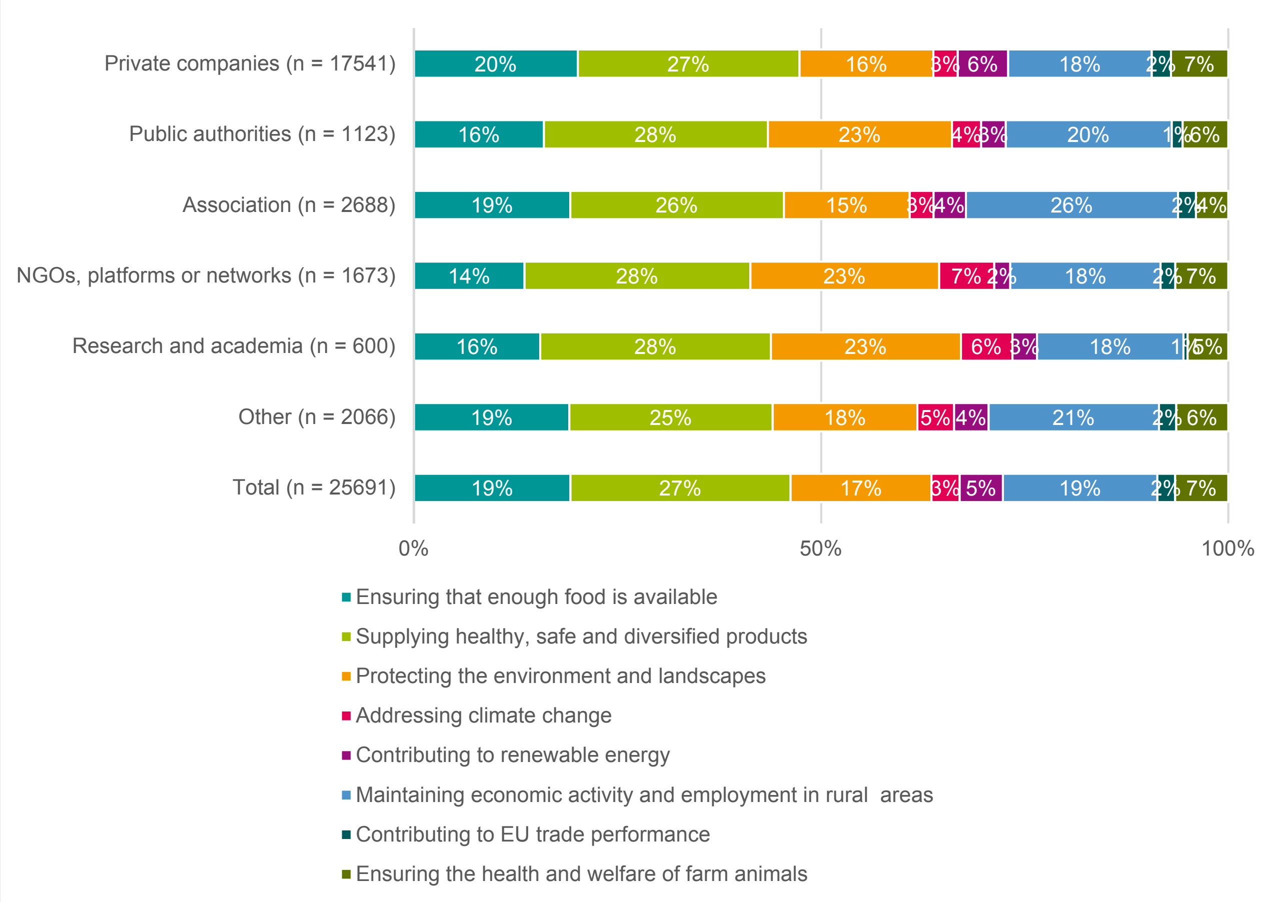


4.4.2 Answers from organisations - per type

Table 4.12 Frequency by which options are selected by type of organisations for Q4

Options	Private companies	Public authorities	Asso-ciations	NGOs, platforms, networks	Research and academia	Other	Total
Ensuring that enough food is available	3.527	179	516	227	93	394	4.936
Supplying healthy, safe and diversified products	4.778	309	705	464	170	516	6.942
Protecting the environment and landscapes	2.882	254	415	388	140	367	4.446
Addressing climate change	526	40	79	113	38	93	889
Contributing to renewable energy	1.087	34	107	33	18	88	1.367
Maintaining economic activity and employment in rural areas	3.094	229	700	309	108	432	4.872
Contributing to EU trade performance	412	15	59	30	3	44	563
Ensuring the health and welfare of farm animals	1.235	63	107	109	30	132	1.676
Total	**17.541**	**1.123**	**2.688**	**1.673**	**600**	**2.066**	**25.691**

Figure 4.11 Distribution of answers per type of organisations for Q4 (in %)

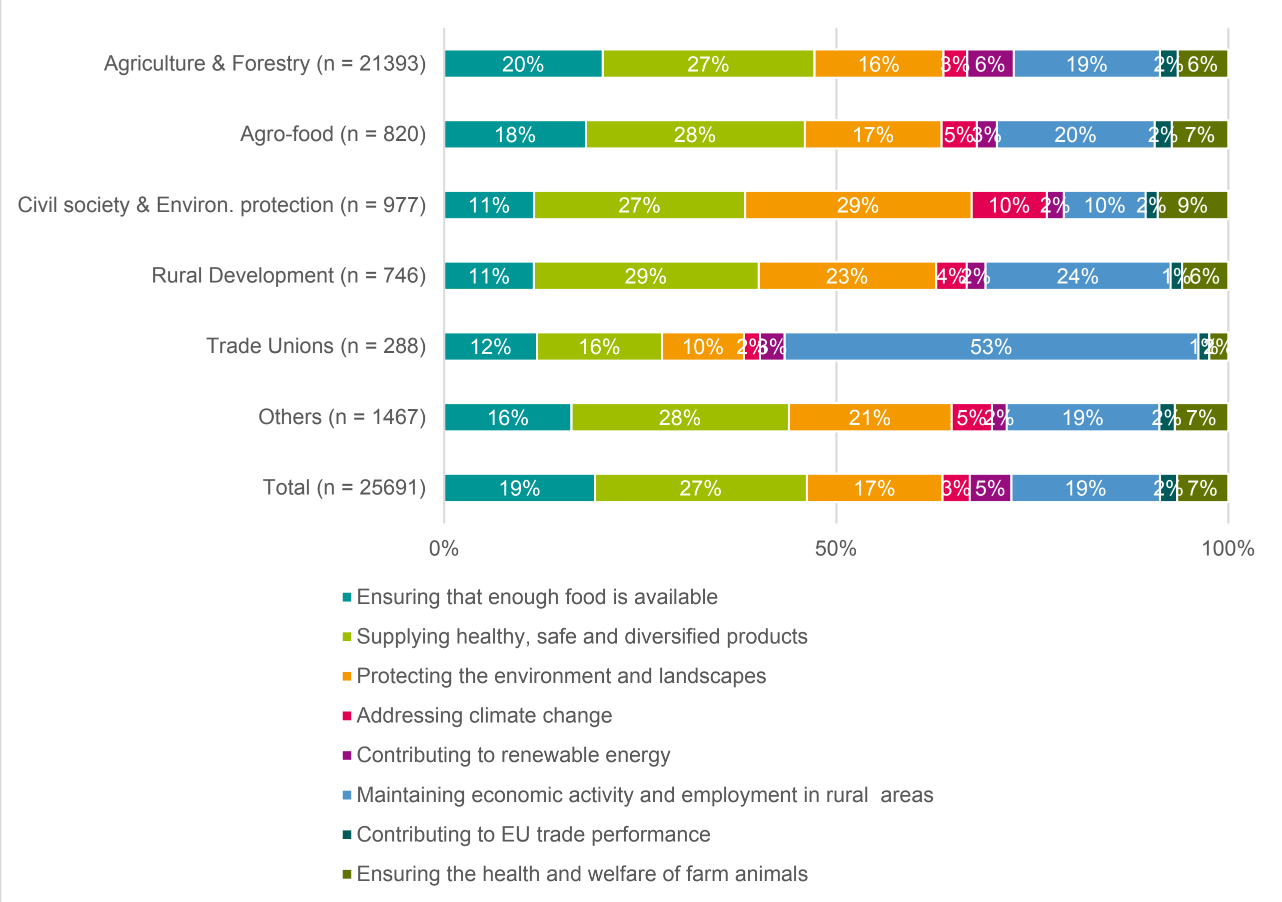


4.4.3 Answers from organisations - per sector

Table 4.13 Frequency by which options are selected by sector of organisations for Q4

Options	Agriculture & Forestry	Agro-food	Civil society & Environ. protection	Rural Develop-ment	Trade Unions	Others	Total
Ensuring that enough food is available	4.319	148	112	85	34	238	4.936
Supplying healthy, safe and diversified products	5.783	229	263	214	46	407	6.942
Protecting the environment and landscapes	3.518	143	282	169	30	304	4.446
Addressing climate change	647	37	94	29	6	76	889
Contributing to renewable energy	1.271	21	21	18	9	27	1.367
Maintaining economic activity and employment in rural areas	3.991	165	102	176	152	286	4.872
Contributing to EU trade performance	486	18	15	11	4	29	563
Ensuring the health and welfare of farm animals	1.378	59	88	44	7	100	1.676
Total	**21.393**	**820**	**977**	**746**	**288**	**1.467**	**25.691**

Figure 4.12 **Distribution of answers per sector of organisations for Q4 (in %)**



4.5 To what extent do you agree with the following statement (Q5)

Respondents were asked to select one option among four possibilities (Largely agree, Partially agree, Partially disagree, Largely disagree) on each of the following statements:

1. Farm income is still significantly lower than EU average;
2. EU farmers face stricter requirements than non-EU ones Coupled support;
3. Farmers get a limited share of the prices consumers pay;
4. Farmers need to make heavy investments for their business.

Main observations
➢ A very large majority of respondents agreed that "Farmers get a limited share of the prices consumers pay" (80% largely agree and 17% partially agree)
➢ Respondents also largely agreed with the other three statements (53 to 59% large agree and 24 to 35% partially agree).

4.5.1 Answers from farmers, other citizens and organisations

Table 4.14 Level of agreement per statement by farmers, other citizens and organisations for Q5 (in%)

Subquestion	Group	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree
Q5 Farm income is still significantly lower than EU average	Farmers (n = 21128)	70%	25%	4%	1%
	Other citizens (n = 25969)	33%	47%	16%	4%
	Organisations (n = 8962)	70%	25%	4%	1%
	Total (n = 56 059)	**53%**	**35%**	**9%**	**3%**
Q5 EU farmers face stricter requirements than non-EU ones	Farmers (n = 21049)	79%	16%	3%	2%
	Other citizens (n = 25908)	37%	42%	13%	8%
	Organisations (n = 8949)	78%	15%	4%	3%
	Total (n = 55 906)	**59%**	**28%**	**8%**	**5%**
Q5 Farmers get a limited share of the prices consumers pay	Farmers (n = 21121)	86%	12%	1%	1%
	Other citizens (n = 26577)	73%	23%	3%	1%
	Organisations (n = 8957)	86%	12%	1%	1%
	Total (n = 56 655)	**80%**	**17%**	**2%**	**1%**
Q5 Farmers need to make heavy investments for their business	Farmers (n = 21091)	68%	24%	6%	3%
	Other citizens (n = 26191)	39%	38%	15%	8%
	Organisations (n = 8939)	66%	24%	6%	3%
	Total (n = 56 221)	**54%**	**30%**	**10%**	**6%**

4.5.2 Answers from organisations - per type

Table 4.15 Level of agreement per statement by type of organisations for Q5 (in%)

Subquestions	Groups	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree
Q5 Farm income is still significanlty lower than EU average	Private companies (n = 6124)	73%	23%	3%	1%
	Public authorities (n = 384)	54%	37%	7%	2%
	Associations (n = 904)	74%	23%	3%	0%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 621)	50%	41%	6%	3%
	Research and academia (n = 216)	54%	36%	8%	2%
	Other (n = 713)	71%	24%	4%	1%
	Total (n = 8 962)	**70%**	**25%**	**4%**	**1%**
Q5 EU farmers face stricter requirements than non-EU ones	Private companies (n = 6111)	83%	12%	3%	2%
	Public authorities (n = 386)	59%	32%	8%	1%
	Associations (n = 908)	82%	13%	2%	2%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 618)	49%	30%	9%	12%
	Research and academia (n = 215)	50%	35%	10%	5%
	Other (n = 711)	75%	19%	4%	2%
	Total (n = 8 949)	**78%**	**15%**	**4%**	**3%**
Q5 Farmers get a limited share of the prices consumers pay	Private companies (n = 6117)	88%	11%	1%	0%
	Public authorities (n = 386)	81%	18%	1%	1%
	Associations (n = 906)	85%	13%	2%	1%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 623)	78%	17%	2%	3%
	Research and academia (n = 216)	74%	23%	2%	1%
	Other (n = 709)	85%	14%	1%	0%
	Total (n = 8 957)	**86%**	**12%**	**1%**	**1%**
Q5 Farmers need to make heavy investments for their business	Private companies (n = 6115)	71%	22%	5%	3%
	Public authorities (n = 384)	45%	44%	9%	2%
	Associations (n = 898)	67%	25%	5%	3%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 618)	43%	28%	16%	14%
	Research and academia (n = 216)	43%	38%	13%	6%
	Other (n = 708)	65%	25%	8%	3%
	Total (n = 8 939)	**66%**	**24%**	**6%**	**3%**

4.5.3 *Answers from organisations - per sector*

Table 4.16 Level of agreement per statement by sector of organisations for Q5 (in%)

Subquestions	Groups	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree
Q5 Farm income is still significanlty lower than EU average	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7450)	75%	22%	3%	1%
	Agro-food (n = 282)	60%	33%	6%	1%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 384)	30%	53%	13%	3%
	Rural Development (n = 262)	52%	40%	6%	2%
	Trade Unions (n = 77)	65%	32%	3%	0%
	Others (n = 507)	50%	39%	7%	3%
	Total (n = 8 962)	**70%**	**25%**	**4%**	**1%**
Q5 EU farmers face stricter requirements than non-EU ones	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7439)	83%	13%	2%	2%
	Agro-food (n = 284)	69%	23%	5%	4%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 381)	34%	35%	13%	19%
	Rural Development (n = 261)	56%	33%	8%	3%
	Trade Unions (n = 78)	78%	19%	1%	1%
	Others (n = 506)	58%	28%	10%	5%
	Total (n = 8 949)	**78%**	**15%**	**4%**	**3%**
Q5 Farmers get a limited share of the prices consumers pay	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7437)	88%	11%	1%	0%
	Agro-food (n = 284)	68%	25%	6%	1%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 387)	72%	23%	2%	3%
	Rural Development (n = 263)	82%	15%	2%	1%
	Trade Unions (n = 79)	84%	11%	4%	1%
	Others (n = 507)	79%	19%	1%	1%
	Total (n = 8 957)	**86%**	**12%**	**1%**	**1%**
Q5 Farmers need to make heavy investments for their business	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7424)	71%	22%	5%	2%
	Agro-food (n = 287)	59%	29%	9%	3%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 382)	23%	34%	23%	20%
	Rural Development (n = 264)	47%	38%	12%	3%
	Trade Unions (n = 75)	63%	24%	9%	4%
	Others (n = 507)	49%	35%	9%	7%
	Total (n = 8 939)	**66%**	**24%**	**6%**	**3%**

4.6 Which are the most important environmental challenges faced by agriculture? (Q6)

Respondents were asked to select up to three challenges among eight options:

1. Reduction of soil degradation;
2. Protection of biodiversity;
3. Preservation of genetic diversity such as traditional/old varieties and breeds;
4. Reduction of water pollution;
5. Rationalise use of water;
6. More sustainable use of pesticide and fertilisers;
7. Decrease air pollution;
8. Environmental risks such as fires, floods etc.

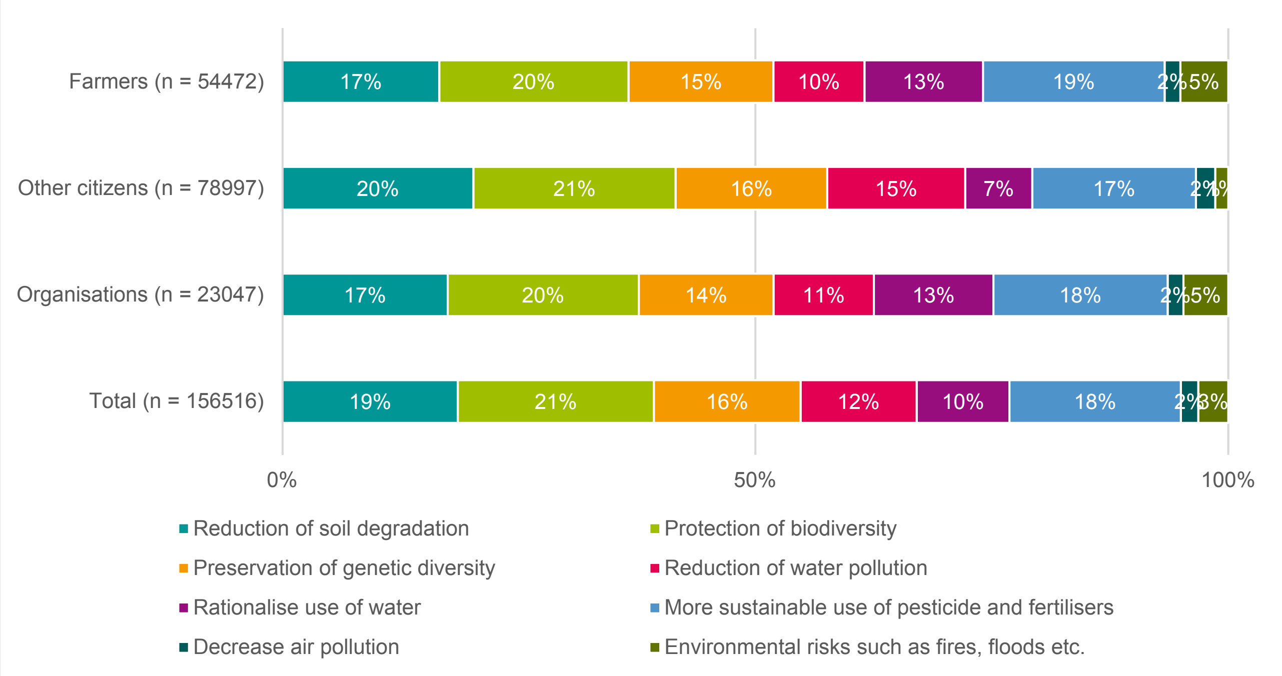
Main observations
➢ The environmental challenge most frequently selected by farmers (20%) , other citizens (21%) and organisations (20%) is the same one: "protection of biodiversity"
➢ For farmers and organisations who participated to the consultation, the second option most frequently selected is "More sustainable use of pesticide and fertilisers" (Farmers: 19%,Organisations 18%) followed by "Reduction of soil degradation" (17%).
➢ Answers from other citizens are similar with "Reduction of soil degradation" (20%)and "More sustainable use of pesticide and fertilisers" (17%) as the second and third option most frequently selected.".

4.6.1 Answers from farmers, other citizens and organisations

Table 4.17 Frequency by which options are selected by farmers, other citizens and organisations for Q6

Options	Farmers	Other citizens	Organisations	Total
Reduction of soil degradation	9.037	15.961	4.026	29.024
Protection of biodiversity	10.902	16.886	4.658	32.446
Preservation of genetic diversity such as traditional/old varieties and breeds	8.338	12.660	3.285	24.283
Reduction of water pollution	5.246	11.521	2.440	19.207
Rationalise use of water	6.825	5.609	2.915	15.349
More sustainable use of pesticide and fertilisers	10.463	13.662	4.248	28.373
Decrease air pollution	901	1.609	381	2.891
Environmental risks such as fires, floods etc.	2.760	1.089	1.094	4.943
Total	**54.472**	**78.997**	**23.047**	**156.516**

Figure 4.13 Distribution of answers for Q6 (in %)

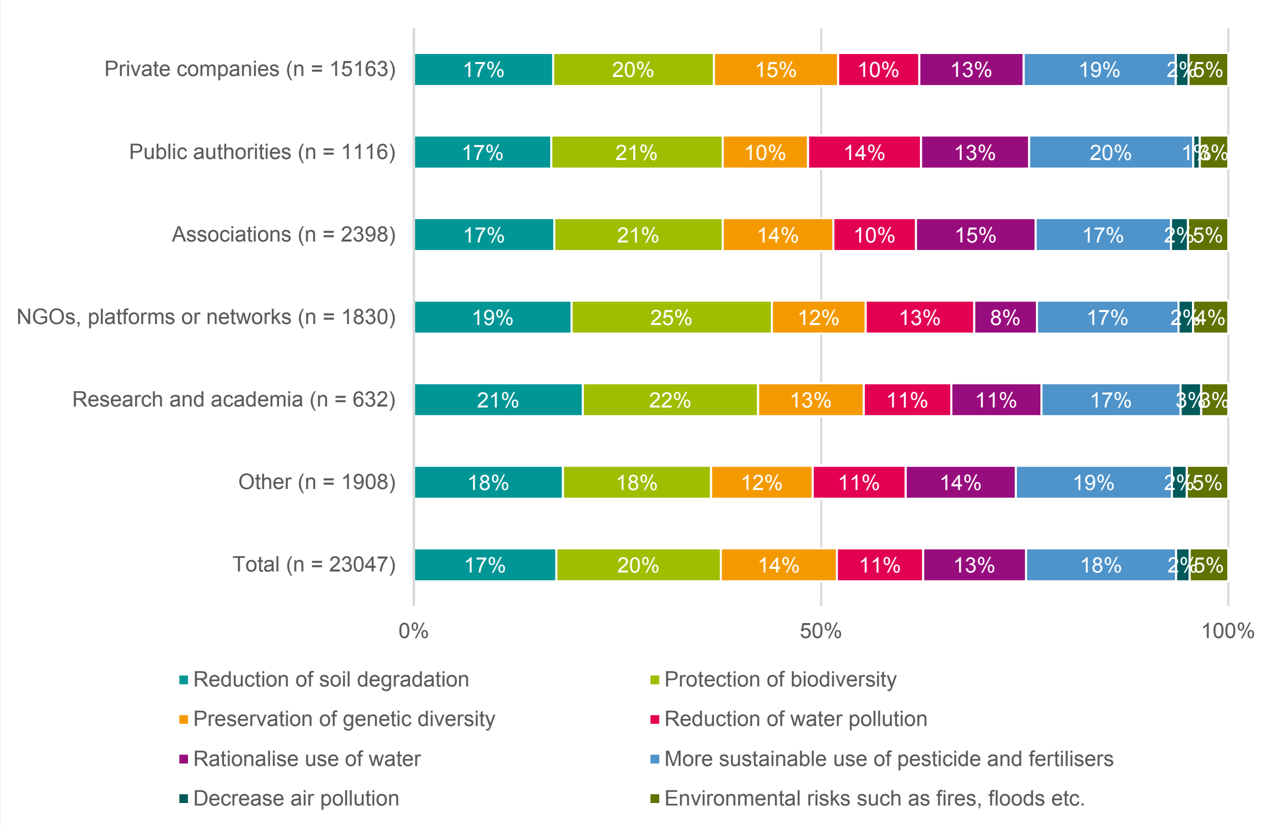


4.6.2 Answers from organisations - per type

Table 4.18 Frequency by which options are selected by type of organisations for Q6

Options	Private companies	Public authorities	Asso-ciations	NGOs, platforms, networks	Research and academia	Other	Total
Reduction of soil degradation	2.591	188	413	354	131	349	4.026
Protection of biodiversity	2.994	235	496	450	136	347	4.658
Preservation of genetic diversity such as traditional/ old varieties and breeds	2.311	117	326	211	82	238	3.285
Reduction of water pollution	1.512	155	243	244	68	218	2.440
Rationalise use of water	1.945	148	353	141	70	258	2.915
More sustainable use of pesticide and fertilisers	2.833	225	398	318	108	366	4.248
Decrease air pollution	238	9	50	33	16	35	381
Environmental risks such as fires, floods etc.	739	39	119	79	21	97	1.094
Total	**15.163**	**1.116**	**2.398**	**1.830**	**632**	**1.908**	**23.047**

Figure 4.14 Distribution of answers per type of organisations for Q6 (in %)

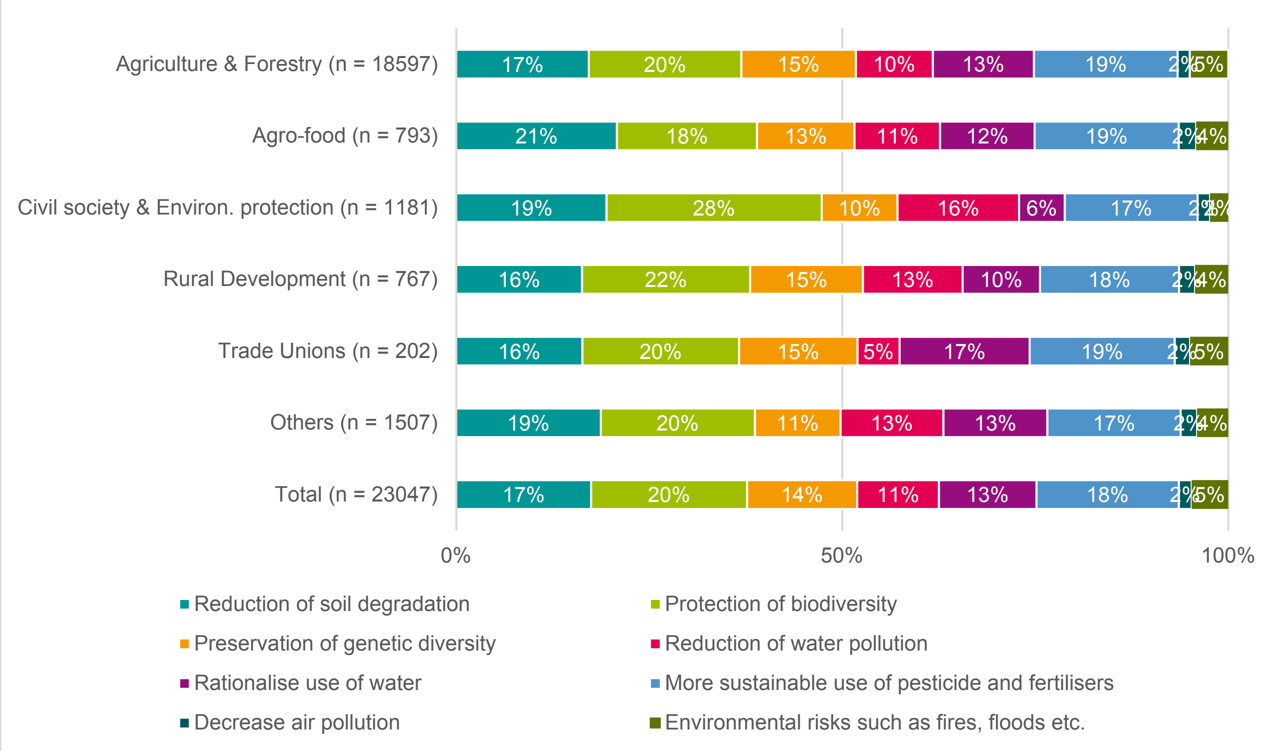


4.6.3 Answers from organisations - per sector

Table 4.19 Frequency by which options are selected by sector of organisations for Q6

Options	Agriculture & Forestry	Agro-food	Civil society & Environ. protection	Rural Develop-ment	Trade Unions	Others	Total
Reduction of soil degradation	3.191	165	230	125	33	282	4.026
Protection of biodiversity	3.676	144	329	167	41	301	4.658
Preservation of genetic diversity such as traditional/old varieties and breeds	2.759	100	116	112	31	167	3.285
Reduction of water pollution	1.855	88	186	99	11	201	2.440
Rationalise use of water	2.434	97	70	77	34	203	2.915
More sustainable use of pesticide and fertilisers	3.461	148	203	138	38	260	4.248
Decrease air pollution	292	18	19	16	4	32	381
Environmental risks such as fires, floods etc.	929	33	28	33	10	61	1.094
Total	**18.597**	**793**	**1.181**	**767**	**202**	**1.507**	**23.047**

Figure 4.15 Distribution of answers per sector of organisations for Q6 (in %)



4.7 To what extent does the current CAP successfully address these environmental challenges? (Q7)

Respondents were asked to select one option among five possibilities:

1. To a large extent;
2. To a fairly good extent;
3. To some extent only;
4. Not at all;
5. Don't know.

Main observations
➢ A majority of the respondents (46% of the total) selected the option “to some extent only” and another 24% of the respondents “not at all”.
➢ Only 6% of the respondents consider that the current CAP successfully address these environmental challenges “To a large extent” and 17% “To a fairly good extent”.

4.7.1 Answers from farmers, other citizens and organisations

Table 4.20 Frequency by which options are selected by farmers, other citizens and organisations for Q7

Options	Farmers	Other citizens	Organisations	Total
To a large extent	2.106	506	895	3.507
To a fairly good extent	5.954	1.224	2.333	9.511
To some extent only	9.789	11.964	4.261	26.014
Not at all	2.596	9.771	1.268	13.635
Don't know	664	3.570	237	4.471
Total	21.109	27.035	8.994	57 138

Figure 4.16 **Distribution of answers for Q7 (in %)**

4.7.2 Answer from farmers – by type

Table 4.21 **Frequency and percentage of answers by type of farmer for Q7**

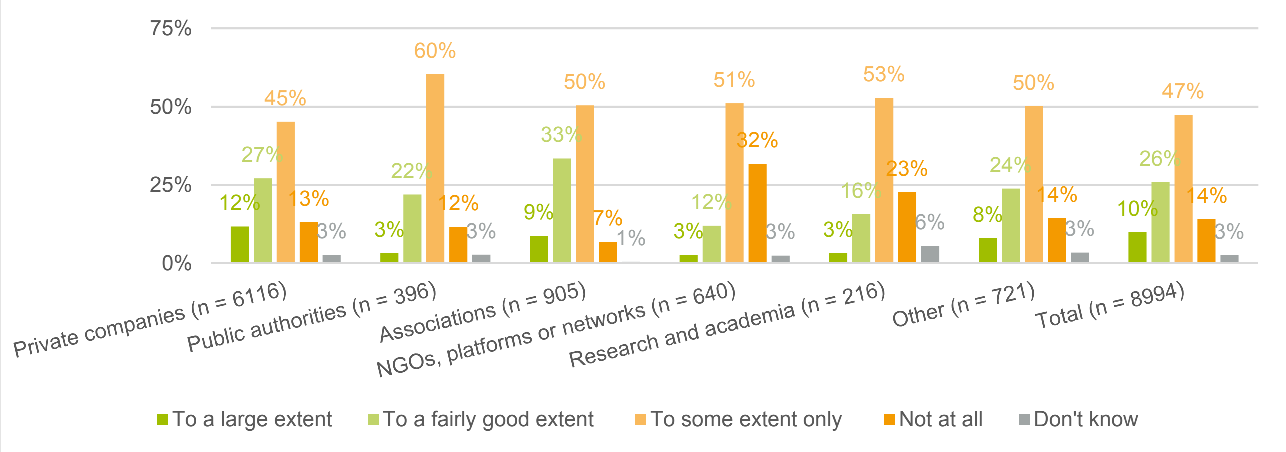
	Family farm		Other legal structure		Other/Don't know		Total	
Options	**Frequency**	**%**	**Frequency**	**%**	**Frequency**	**%**	**Frequency**	**%**
To a large extent	1.774	11%	199	9%	133	4%	2.106	10%
To a fairly good extent	4.991	31%	532	25%	431	15%	5.954	28%
To some extent only	7.265	45%	998	46%	1.526	53%	9.789	46%
Not at all	1.620	10%	334	15%	642	22%	2.596	12%
Don't Know	457	2%	63	3%	144	5%	664	3%
Total	**16.107**		**2.126**		**2.876**		**21.109**	

4.7.3 Answers from organisations - per type

Table 4.22 Frequency by which options are selected by type of organisations for Q7

Options	Private companies	Public authorities	Asso-ciations	NGOs, platforms or networks	Research and academia	Other	Total
To a large extent	721	13	79	17	7	58	895
To a fairly good extent	1.660	87	303	77	34	172	2.333
To some extent only	2.763	239	456	327	114	362	4.261
Not at all	804	46	62	203	49	104	1.268
Don't know	168	11	5	16	12	25	237
Total	**6.116**	**396**	**905**	**640**	**216**	**721**	**8.994**

Figure 4.17 Distribution of answers per type of organisations for Q7 (in %)

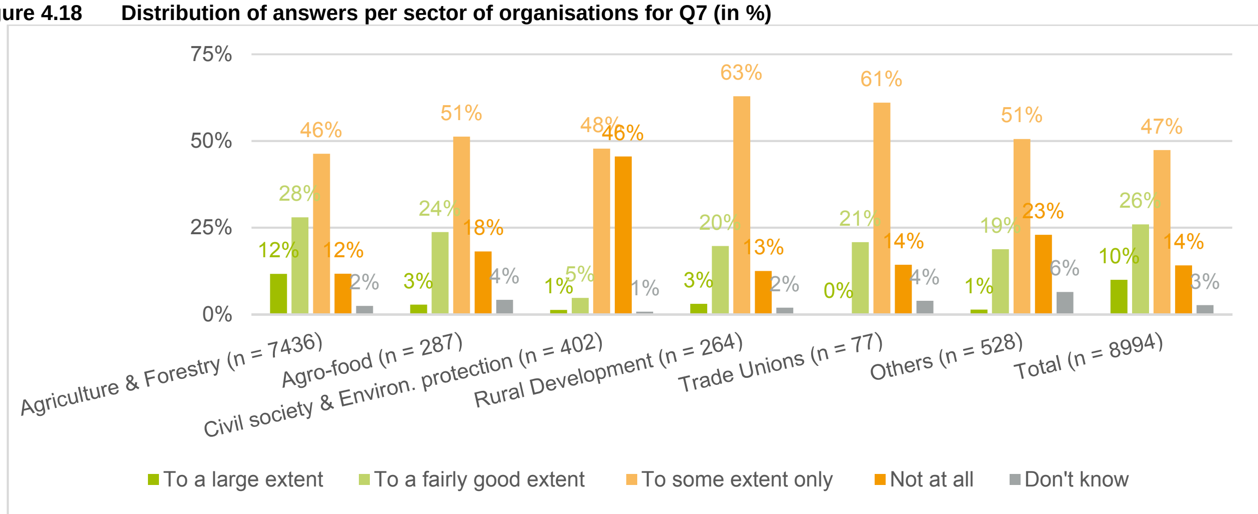


4.7.4 Answers from organisations - per sector

Table 4.23 Frequency by which options are selected by sector of organisations for Q7

Options	Agriculture & Forestry	Agro-food	Civil society & Environ. protection	Rural Develop-ment	Trade Unions	Others	Total
To a large extent	867	8	5	8	0	7	895
To a fairly good extent	2.079	68	19	52	16	99	2.333
To some extent only	3.442	147	192	166	47	267	4.261
Not at all	868	52	183	33	11	121	1.268
Don't know	180	12	3	5	3	34	237
Total	**7.436**	**287**	**402**	**264**	**77**	**528**	**8.994**

Figure 4.18 **Distribution of answers per sector of organisations for Q7 (in %)**



4.8 What are the main barriers to becoming a farmer? (Q8)

Respondents were asked to select <u>up to five choices among eleven options</u>:

1. Low profitability;
2. Lack of available land;
3. High prices of land;
4. Land regulation;
5. Difficulties to access credit;
6. Complexity of insurance schemes ;
7. Inheritance laws;
8. Taxation;
9. Administrative requirements;
10. Access to updated knowledge/technologies ;
11. Image of the sector.

Main observations
➢ There is very little differences between the answers provided by farmers, other citizens and organisations.
➢ The most frequently option selected is “Low profitability” (23%), followed by “High prices of land” (17%), “Administrative requirements” (13%) and “Lack of available land” (14%).

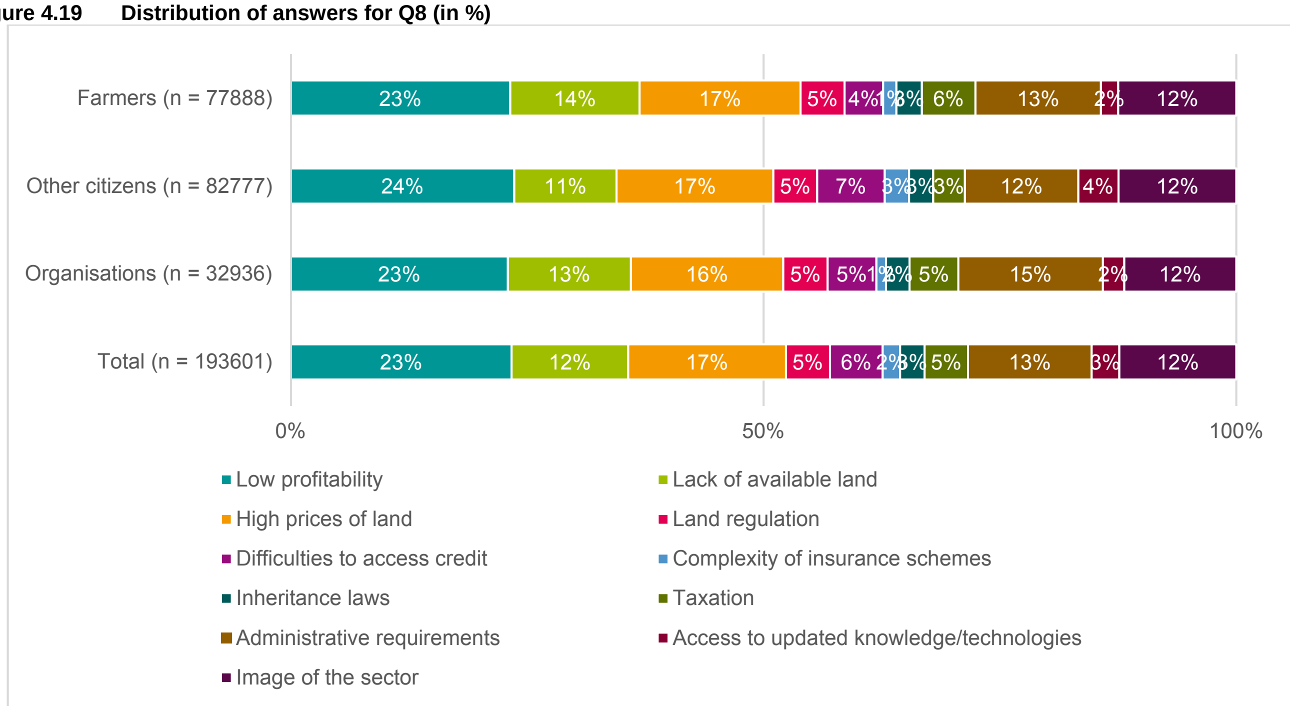
4.8.1 Answers from farmers, other citizens and organisations

Table 4.24 **Frequency by which options are selected by farmers, other citizens and organisations for Q8**

Options	Farmers	Other citizens	Organisations	Total
Low profitability	18.081	19.569	7.559	45.209
Lack of available land	10.647	8.951	4.290	23.888
High prices of land	13.258	13.723	5.307	32.288
Land regulation	3.634	3.839	1.542	9.015
Difficulties to access credit	3.179	5.918	1.701	10.798
Complexity of insurance schemes	1.086	2.131	335	3.552
Inheritance laws	2.102	2.105	819	5.026

Taxation	4.415	2.781	1.703	8.899
Administrative requirements	10.336	9.928	5.033	25.297
Access to updated knowledge/ technologies	1.417	3.515	746	5.678
Image of the sector	9.733	10.317	3.901	23.951
Total	**77.888**	**82.777**	**32.936**	**193.601**

Figure 4.19 Distribution of answers for Q8 (in %)

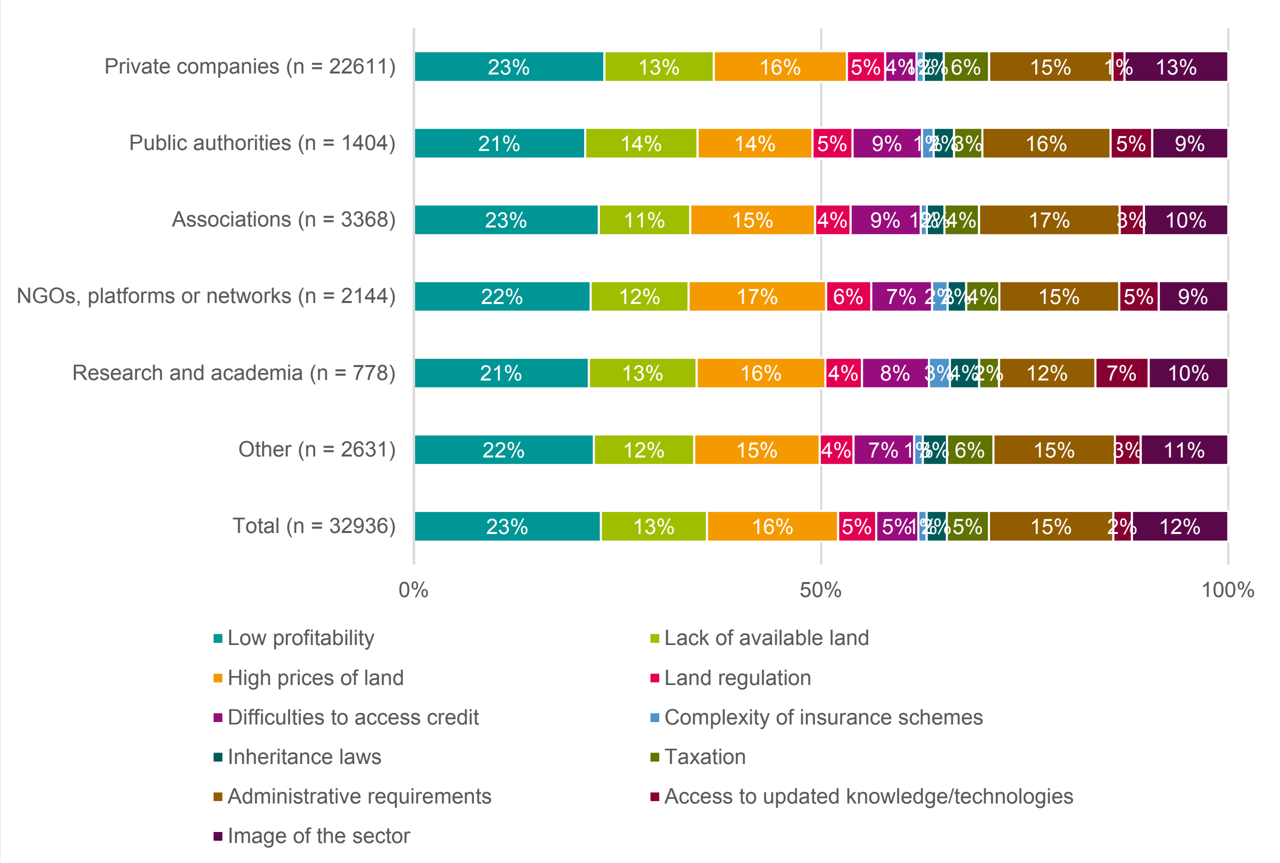


4.8.2 Answers from organisations - per type

Table 4.25 Frequency by which options are selected by type of organisations for Q8

Options	Private companies	Public authorities	Asso-ciations	NGOs, platforms, networks	Research and academia	Other	Total
Low profitability	5.287	295	764	465	167	581	7.559
Lack of available land	3.033	194	378	258	103	324	4.290
High prices of land	3.701	198	517	362	123	406	5.307
Land regulation	1.063	69	147	119	35	109	1.542
Difficulties to access credit	871	120	290	160	64	196	1.701
Complexity of insurance schemes	201	20	25	41	20	28	335
Inheritance laws	556	35	73	49	28	78	819
Taxation	1.255	49	143	87	19	150	1.703
Administrative requirements	3.429	221	582	316	92	393	5.033
Access to updated knowledge/ technologies	336	72	100	104	51	83	746
Image of the sector	2.879	131	349	183	76	283	3.901
Total	**22.611**	**1.404**	**3.368**	**2.144**	**778**	**2.631**	**32.936**

Figure 4.20 **Distribution of answers per type of organisations for Q8 (in %)**

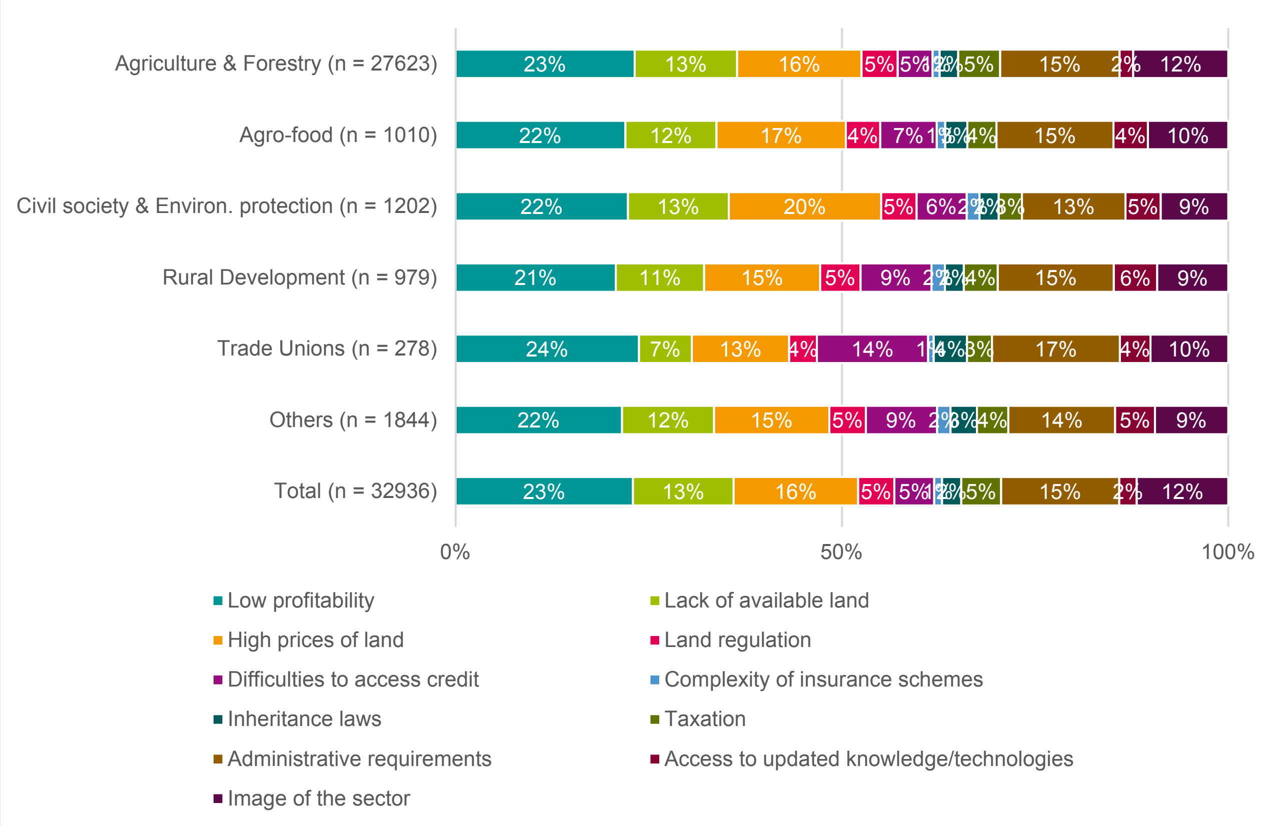


4.8.3 Answers from organisations - per sector

Table 4.26 **Frequency by which options are selected by sector of organisations for Q8**

Options	Agriculture & Forestry	Agro-food	Civil society & Environ. protection	Rural Develop-ment	Trade Unions	Others	Total
Low profitability	6.403	222	268	203	66	397	7.559
Lack of available land	3.663	119	157	112	19	220	4.290
High prices of land	4.444	169	237	147	35	275	5.307
Land regulation	1.294	45	55	51	10	87	1.542
Difficulties to access credit	1.249	74	78	90	40	170	1.701
Complexity of insurance schemes	253	11	20	17	2	32	335
Inheritance laws	661	29	30	24	12	63	819
Taxation	1.502	38	36	43	9	75	1.703
Administrative requirements	4.271	153	161	147	46	255	5.033
Access to updated knowledge/ technologies	485	45	55	55	11	95	746
Image of the sector	3.398	105	105	90	28	175	3.901
Total	**27.623**	**1.010**	**1.202**	**979**	**278**	**1.844**	**32.936**

Figure 4.21 Distribution of answers per sector of organisations for Q8 (in %)



4.9 What do you see as major drivers for innovation in agriculture, forestry and the rural economy? (Q9)

Respondents were asked to select up to five choices among ten options:

1. Access to vocational training and relevant information
2. Access to advisory services delivering farm-tailored solutions
3. Dissemination of knowledge
4. Financial/investment incentives /support for innovative projects
5. New technologies and agricultural inputs
6. Support for adjusting to new societal demands
7. Support to the development of the circular economy
8. Better involvement of producers throughout the value chains
9. New partnerships between different actors
10. Research and the provision of knowledge targeted to farmers' needs

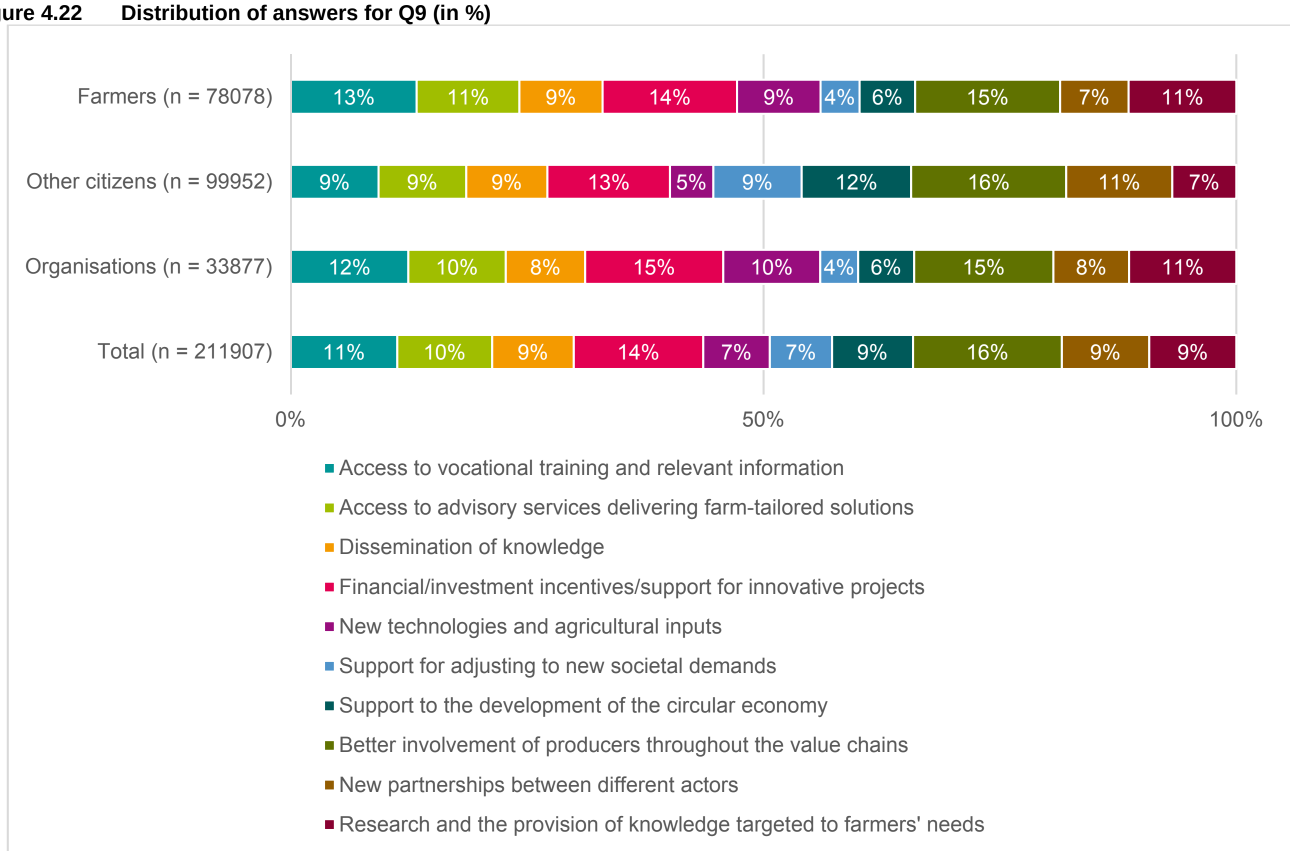
Main observations
➢ The most frequent option selected is “Better involvement of producers throughout the value chains” (16%), followed by “Financial/investment incentives /support for innovative projects” (14%).
➢ All other options proposed in the questionnaire represent between 7 and 11% of the answers.

4.9.1 Answers from farmers, other citizens and organisations

Table 4.27 Frequency by which options are selected by farmers, other citizens and organisations for Q9

Options	Farmers	Other citizens	Organisations	Total
Access to vocational training and relevant information	10.387	9.268	4.210	23.865
Access to advisory services delivering farm-tailored solutions	8.484	9.284	3.490	21.258
Dissemination of knowledge	6.877	8.579	2.846	18.302
Financial/investment incentives /support for innovative projects	11.099	12.952	4.948	28.999
New technologies and agricultural inputs	6.899	4.577	3.474	14.950
Support for adjusting to new societal demands	3.228	9.339	1.363	13.930
Support to the development of the circular economy	4.578	11.579	2.002	18.159
Better involvement of producers throughout the value chains	11.982	16.397	4.989	33.368
New partnerships between different actors	5.650	11.207	2.715	19.572
Research and the provision of knowledge targeted to farmers' needs	8.894	6.770	3.840	19.504
Total	**78.078**	**99.952**	**33.877**	**211.907**

Figure 4.22 Distribution of answers for Q9 (in %)

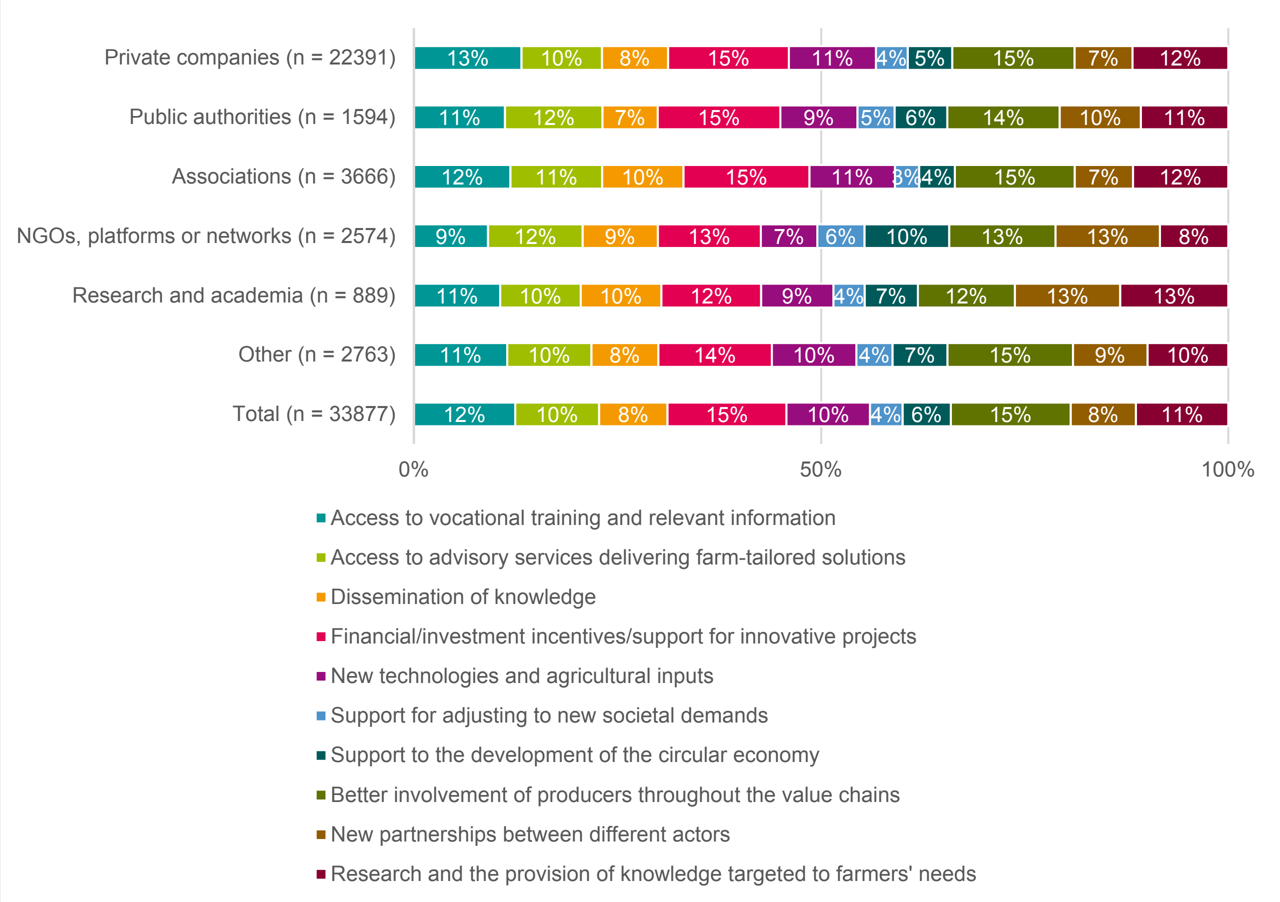


4.9.2 Answers from organisations - per type

Table 4.28 Frequency by which options are selected by type of organisations for Q9

Options	Private companies	Public authorities	Asso-ciations	NGOs, platforms, networks	Research and academia	Other	Total
Access to vocational training and relevant information	2.954	178	434	234	94	316	4.210
Access to advisory services delivering farm-tailored solutions	2.213	191	413	299	88	286	3.490
Dissemination of knowledge	1.819	108	366	238	88	227	2.846
Financial/investment incentives/support for innovative projects	3.322	240	567	325	109	385	4.948
New technologies and agricultural inputs	2.393	151	385	179	79	287	3.474
Support for adjusting to new societal demands	875	73	109	149	34	123	1.363
Support to the development of the circular economy	1.226	103	161	268	58	186	2.002
Better involvement of producers throughout the value chains	3.361	220	540	336	106	426	4.989
New partnerships between different actors	1.596	159	262	330	115	253	2.715
Research and the provision of knowledge targeted to farmers' needs	2.632	171	429	216	118	274	3.840
Total	**22.391**	**1.594**	**3.666**	**2.574**	**889**	**2.763**	**33.877**

Figure 4.23 Distribution of answers per type of organisations for Q9 (in %)



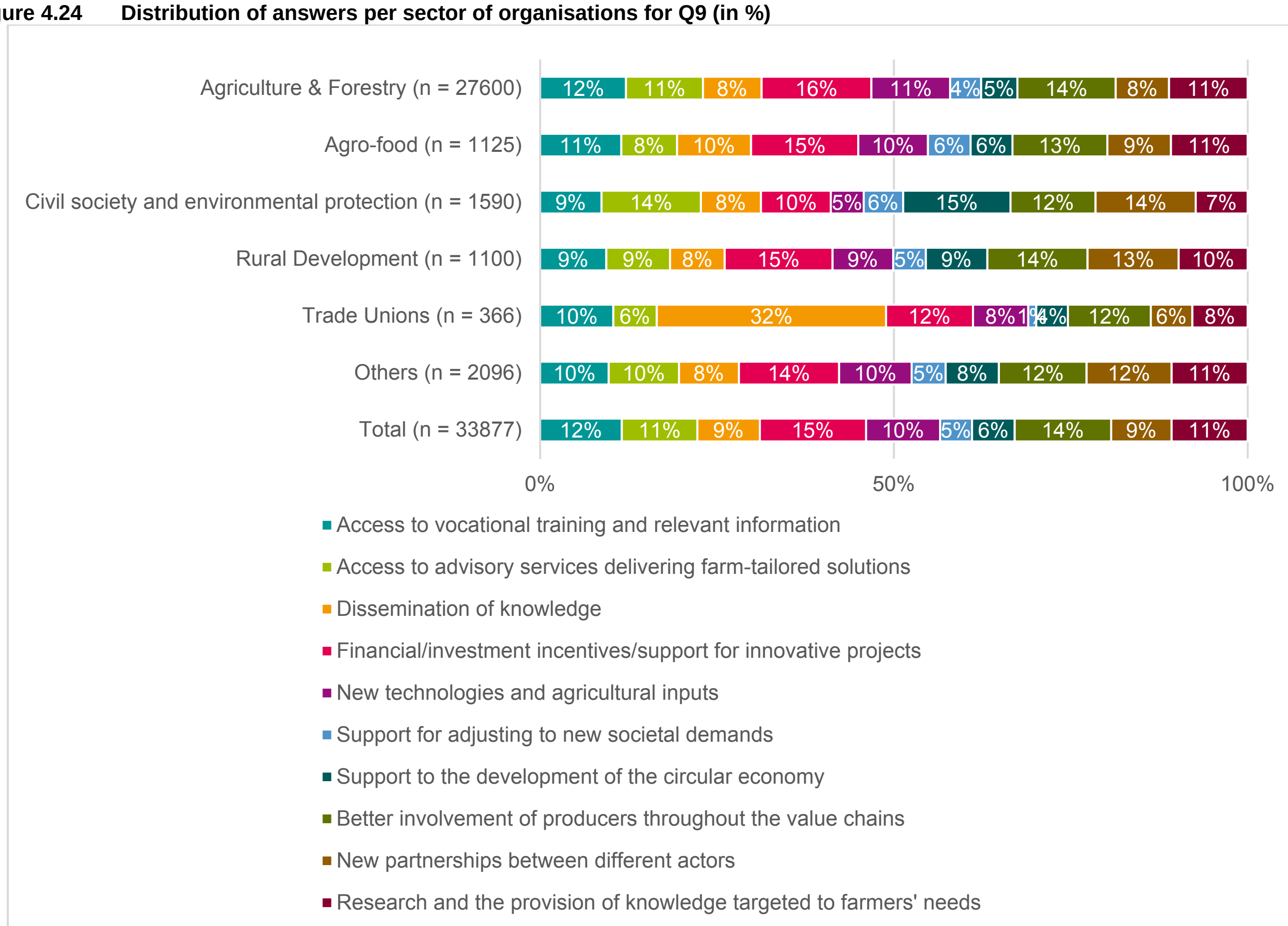
4.9.3 Answers from organisations - per sector

Table 4.29 Frequency by which options are selected by sector of organisations for Q9

Options	Agriculture & Forestry	Agro-food	Civil society & Environ. protection	Rural Develop-ment	Trade Unions	Others	Total
Access to vocational training and relevant information	3.592	131	141	104	38	204	4.210
Access to advisory services delivering farm-tailored solutions	2.852	90	216	101	22	209	3.490
Dissemination of knowledge	2.243	109	129	85	119	161	2.846
Financial /investment incentives / support for innovative projects	4.111	169	161	163	44	300	4.948
New technologies and agricultural inputs	2.982	108	65	93	28	198	3.474
Support for adjusting to new societal demands (i.e. nutritional guidelines)	1.032	62	100	56	4	109	1.363
Support to the development of the circular economy	1.404	79	228	96	18	177	2.002

Options	Agriculture & Forestry	Agro-food	Civil society & Environ. protection	Rural Develop-ment	Trade Unions	Others	Total
Better involvement of producers throughout the value chains (up until the consumer)	4.159	152	200	163	43	272	4.989
New partnerships between different actors (i.e. between farmers, civil society, researchers…)	1.963	107	234	141	22	248	2.715
Research and the provision of knowledge targeted to farmers' needs	3.262	118	116	98	28	218	3.840
Total	**27.600**	**1.125**	**1.590**	**1.100**	**366**	**2.096**	**33.877**

Figure 4.24 Distribution of answers per sector of organisations for Q9 (in %)



4.10 Since 2003, the Farm Advisory Service (FAS) aims at helping farmers to better understand and meet EU rules and good agricultural and environmental conditions. How would you characterise the current situation of the FAS in your respective territory, as regards…(Q10)

Respondents were asked to select one option among three possibilities (Satisfactory, Neutral and Not satisfactory) on each of the following topic:

1. Availability of advice;
2. Access to advice;
3. Quality of the service provided;
4. Independence of advisors;;
5. Transfer of knowledge;
6. Dissemination of new knowledge.

Main observations
➢ More than half of the citizens did not express an opinion on the question.
➢ Among the 6 topics, "Availability of advice" and "Access to advice" are the most positively perceived (46% of the farmers consider these two options "satisfactory".
➢ "Dissemination of new knowledge" and "Independence of advisors" are considered "not satisfactory" by 35% and 38% of the farmers who participated to the consultation.

4.10.1 Answers from farmers, other citizens and organisations

Table 4.30 Level of agreement per statement by farmers, other citizens and organisations for Q10 (in%)

Subquestions	Groups	Satisfactory	Neutral	Not satisfactory	Don't know
Q10 Availability of advice	Farmers (n = 21063)	46%	29%	17%	8%
	Other citizens (n = 25773)	10%	19%	17%	54%
	Organisations (n = 8922)	45%	28%	19%	8%
	Total (n = 55758)	**29%**	**24%**	**18%**	**29%**
Q10 Access to advice	Farmers (n = 20969)	46%	31%	16%	8%
	Other citizens (n = 25670)	10%	20%	16%	55%
	Organisations (n = 8889)	43%	31%	18%	8%
	Total (n = 55528)	**29%**	**26%**	**16%**	**29%**
Q10 Quality of the service provided	Farmers (n = 20898)	32%	38%	20%	10%
	Other citizens (n = 25582)	6%	19%	20%	56%
	Organisations (n = 8852)	30%	37%	23%	10%
	Total (n = 55332)	**19%**	**29%**	**20%**	**31%**
Q10 Independence of advisors	Farmers (n = 20927)	27%	35%	25%	12%
	Other citizens (n = 25757)	4%	13%	30%	52%
	Organisations (n = 8863)	26%	35%	26%	12%
	Total (n = 55547)	**16%**	**25%**	**28%**	**31%**
Q10 Transfer of knowledge	Farmers (n = 20875)	33%	38%	19%	9%
	Other citizens (n = 25629)	6%	20%	20%	53%

		Satisfactory	Neutral	Not satisfactory	Don't know
	Organisations (n = 8847)	30%	39%	22%	10%
	Total (n = 55351)	**20%**	**30%**	**20%**	**30%**
Q10 Dissemination of new knowledge	Farmers (n = 20883)	27%	38%	26%	9%
	Other citizens (n = 25561)	5%	17%	26%	52%
	Organisations (n = 8852)	27%	36%	29%	9%
	Total (n = 55296)	**17%**	**28%**	**26%**	**29%**

4.10.2 Answers from organisations - per type

Table 4.31 Level of agreement per statement by type of organisations for Q10 (in%)

Subquestions	Groups	Satisfactory	Neutral	Not satisfactory	Don't know
Q10 Availability of advice	Private companies (n = 6102)	48%	29%	18%	5%
	Public authorities (n = 385)	41%	25%	18%	15%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 890)	44%	27%	21%	8%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 620)	29%	21%	33%	17%
	Research and academia (n = 215)	28%	25%	24%	23%
	Other (n = 710)	43%	27%	20%	10%
	Total (n = 8922)	**45%**	**28%**	**19%**	**8%**
Q 10 Access to finance	Private companies (n = 6079)	47%	31%	16%	5%
	Public authorities (n = 386)	41%	27%	17%	15%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 884)	41%	30%	21%	9%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 618)	25%	26%	32%	17%
	Research and academia (n = 214)	24%	29%	25%	22%
	Other (n = 708)	38%	34%	17%	10%
	Total (n = 8889)	**43%**	**31%**	**18%**	**8%**
Q10 Quality of the service provided	Private companies (n = 6060)	31%	39%	22%	8%
	Public authorities (n = 386)	35%	29%	18%	18%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 879)	34%	36%	20%	10%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 613)	17%	26%	36%	21%
	Research and academia (n = 212)	17%	28%	27%	28%
	Other (n = 702)	30%	39%	18%	12%
	Total (n = 8852)	**30%**	**37%**	**23%**	**10%**
Q10 Independence of advisors	Private companies (n = 6069)	27%	37%	26%	10%
	Public authorities (n = 385)	29%	32%	19%	20%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 872)	31%	38%	19%	12%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 617)	13%	23%	42%	21%

Subquestions	Groups	Satisfactory	Neutral	Not satisfactory	Don't know
	Research and academia (n = 213)	16%	26%	29%	29%
	Other (n = 707)	24%	35%	23%	17%
	Total (n = 8863)	**26%**	35%	26%	12%
Q10 Transfer of knowledge	Private companies (n = 6051)	32%	41%	20%	7%
	Public authorities (n = 384)	29%	35%	18%	18%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 876)	33%	37%	21%	10%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 615)	14%	31%	36%	19%
	Research and academia (n = 213)	14%	29%	33%	24%
	Other (n = 708)	32%	35%	21%	11%
	Total (n = 8847)	**30%**	39%	22%	10%
Q10 Dissemination of new knowledge	Private companies (n = 6061)	28%	37%	28%	7%
	Public authorities (n = 384)	26%	33%	25%	16%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 876)	28%	37%	25%	10%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 614)	13%	26%	43%	18%
	Research and academia (n = 211)	15%	25%	38%	23%
	Other (n = 706)	28%	35%	26%	11%
	Total (n = 8852)	**27%**	36%	29%	9%

4.10.3Answers from organisations - per sector

Table 4.32 Level of agreement per statement by sector of organisations for Q10 (in%)

Subquestions	Groups	Satisfactory	Neutral	Not satisfactory	Don't know
Q10 Availability of services	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7411)	48%	28%	17%	4%
	Agro-food (n = 277)	35%	21%	22%	20%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 390)	19%	20%	37%	23%
	Rural Development (n = 260)	33%	25%	20%	20%
	Trade Unions (n = 72)	31%	33%	16%	18%
	Others (n = 512)	24%	26%	28%	21%
	Total (n = 8922)	**45%**	**27%**	**19%**	**7%**
Q10 Access to finance	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7380)	47%	31%	16%	4%
	Agro-food (n = 275)	31%	23%	23%	21%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 391)	17%	24%	35%	23%
	Rural Development (n = 259)	30%	25%	23%	20%
	Trade Unions (n = 72)	26%	37%	20%	15%
	Others (n = 512)	22%	27%	28%	21%
	Total (n = 8889)	**43%**	**30%**	**18%**	**7%**

Q10 Quality of the services provided	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7357)	32%	38%	21%	7%
	Agro-food (n = 273)	20%	31%	22%	25%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 385)	8%	22%	42%	26%
	Rural Development (n = 259)	21%	28%	25%	24%
	Trade Unions (n = 71)	25%	45%	11%	18%
	Others (n = 507)	17%	30%	26%	25%
	Total (n = 8852)	**29%**	**37%**	**22%**	**10%**
Q10 Independence of advisors	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7355)	28%	37%	24%	9%
	Agro-food (n = 276)	18%	28%	27%	25%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 388)	5%	14%	52%	27%
	Rural Development (n = 261)	18%	30%	26%	24%
	Trade Unions (n = 72)	19%	41%	16%	22%
	Others (n = 511)	15%	27%	30%	26%
	Total (n = 8863)	**25%**	**35%**	**26%**	**12%**
Q10 Transfer of knowledge	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7347)	33%	40%	19%	6%
	Agro-food (n = 276)	19%	30%	28%	22%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 385)	9%	23%	42%	24%
	Rural Development (n = 259)	18%	31%	26%	23%
	Trade Unions (n = 71)	26%	33%	21%	18%
	Others (n = 509)	12%	32%	32%	22%
	Total (n = 8847)	**30%**	**38%**	**21%**	**9%**
Q10 Dissemination of new knowledge	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7354)	29%	37%	26%	6%
	Agro-food (n = 275)	18%	26%	32%	22%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 385)	6%	20%	49%	23%
	Rural Development (n = 259)	15%	29%	32%	23%
	Trade Unions (n = 70)	25%	37%	20%	17%
	Others (n = 509)	12%	28%	38%	21%
	Total (n = 8852)	**26%**	**35%**	**28%**	**9%**

4.11 To what extent did recent CAP reforms pay sufficient attention to Policy Coherence for Development? (Q11)

Respondents were asked to select one option among four possibilities (To a large extent, To a fairly good extent, To some extent only and Not at all) on each of the following statements:

1. Overall coherence with EU Development Policy and Humanitarian Action;
2. EU exports to developing countries;
3. EU imports from developing countries;
4. Impact on local agricultural production in developing countries including land-use change;
5. The availability and affordability of agricultural goods in developing countries.

Main observations
➢ Between 26 and 44% of the respondents did not express an opinion on the question.
➢ For each of the five statement, a majority of the respondents selected the option "To some extent only".
➢ For the question on "Impact on local agricultural production in developing countries including land-use change" 32% of the other citizen selected the option "not at all".

4.11.1 Answers from farmers, other citizens and organisations

Table 4.33 Level of agreement per statement by farmers, other citizens and organisations for Q11 (in%)

Subquestions	Groups	To a large extent	To a fairly good extent	To some extent only	Not at all	Don't Know
Q11 Overall coherence with EU Development Policy and Humanitarian Action	Farmers (n = 20443)	8%	18%	35%	11%	28%
	Other citizens (n = 25514)	1%	6%	36%	14%	43%
	Organisations (n = 8756)	8%	19%	35%	13%	26%
	Total (n = 54713)	**5%**	**12%**	**35%**	**13%**	**34%**
Q11 EU exports to developing countries	Farmers (n = 20364)	10%	17%	30%	13%	30%
	Other citizens (n = 25458)	2%	10%	24%	22%	42%
	Organisations (n = 8720)	11%	17%	31%	15%	27%
	Total (n = 54542)	**6%**	**14%**	**27%**	**17%**	**35%**
Q11 EU imports from developing countries	Farmers (n = 20151)	11%	16%	30%	12%	32%
	Other citizens (n = 25337)	2%	6%	32%	16%	44%
	Organisations (n = 8655)	13%	15%	29%	13%	29%
	Total (n = 54143)	**7%**	**11%**	**31%**	**14%**	**37%**
Q11 Impact on local agricultural production in developing countries including land-use change	Farmers (n = 20291)	9%	14%	28%	18%	31%
	Other citizens (n = 25487)	2%	4%	20%	32%	41%
	Organisations (n = 8710)	9%	15%	26%	21%	30%
	Total (n = 54488)	**6%**	**9%**	**24%**	**25%**	**36%**
Q11 The availability and affordability of agricultural goods in developing countries	Farmers (n = 20162)	8%	14%	29%	16%	33%
	Other citizens (n = 25248)	2%	4%	27%	24%	43%
	Organisations (n = 8658)	8%	14%	29%	17%	32%
	Total (n = 54068)	**5%**	**9%**	**28%**	**20%**	**37%**

4.11.2 Answers from organisations - per type

Table 4.34 Level of agreement per statement by type of organisations for Q11 (in%)

Subquestions	Groups	To a large extent	To a fairly good extent	To some extent only	Not at all	Don't Know
Q11 Overall coherence with EU Development Policy and Humanitarian Action	Private companies (n = 5954)	8%	19%	33%	14%	27%
	Public authorities (n = 388)	5%	19%	38%	11%	27%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 875)	13%	19%	37%	9%	22%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 626)	2%	14%	46%	15%	23%
	Research and academia (n = 215)	4%	18%	33%	19%	27%
	Other (n = 698)	8%	21%	36%	13%	22%
	Total (n = 8756)	**8%**	**19%**	**35%**	**13%**	**26%**
Q11 EU exports to developing countries	Private companies (n = 5944)	11%	16%	30%	15%	28%
	Public authorities (n = 382)	5%	16%	36%	13%	30%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 868)	16%	21%	29%	10%	24%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 621)	7%	20%	29%	19%	26%
	Research and academia (n = 215)	4%	20%	34%	19%	23%
	Other (n = 690)	11%	15%	33%	14%	28%
	Total (n = 8720)	**11%**	**17%**	**31%**	**15%**	**27%**
Q11 EU imports from developing countries	Private companies (n = 5893)	13%	15%	28%	13%	30%
	Public authorities (n = 383)	6%	15%	36%	10%	33%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 865)	20%	18%	28%	9%	25%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 617)	4%	11%	41%	17%	27%
	Research and academia (n = 214)	5%	15%	36%	17%	27%
	Other (n = 683)	13%	19%	27%	13%	29%
	Total (n = 8655)	**13%**	**15%**	**29%**	**13%**	**29%**
Q11 Impact on local agricultural production in developing countries including land-use change	Private companies (n = 5927)	10%	15%	25%	19%	31%
	Public authorities (n = 384)	4%	17%	27%	19%	33%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 873)	13%	16%	29%	15%	27%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 620)	4%	9%	25%	36%	26%
	Research and academia (n = 215)	3%	11%	25%	36%	25%
	Other (n = 691)	8%	18%	27%	19%	27%
	Total (n = 8710)	**9%**	**15%**	**26%**	**21%**	**30%**

Q11 The availability and affordability of agricultural goods in developing countries	Private companies (n = 5901)		9%	14%	28%	17%	33%
	Public authorities (n = 377)		4%	16%	30%	16%	34%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 864)		12%	16%	30%	12%	29%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 614)		2%	10%	37%	21%	29%
	Research and academia (n = 214)		3%	9%	33%	24%	31%
	Other (n = 688)		7%	18%	31%	16%	28%
	Total (n = 8658)		**8%**	**14%**	**29%**	**17%**	**32%**

4.11.3Answers from organisations - per sector

Table 4.35 Level of agreement per statement by sector of organisations for Q11 (in%)

Subquestions	Groups	To a large extent	To a fairly good extent	To some extent only	Not at all	Don't Know
Q11 Overall coherence with EU Development Policy and Humanitarian Action	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 3929)	4%	20%	33%	15%	25%
	Agro-food (n = 190)	4%	23%	33%	9%	29%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 265)	0%	8%	46%	17%	27%
	Rural Development (n = 218)	2%	17%	36%	12%	31%
	Trade Unions (n = 70)	1%	17%	40%	15%	25%
	Others (n = 387)	2%	18%	38%	10%	30%
	Total (n = 5059)	**4%**	**19%**	**34%**	**15%**	**26%**
Q11 EU exports to developing countries	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 3915)	10%	14%	30%	15%	28%
	Agro-food (n = 185)	5%	18%	30%	13%	31%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 263)	4%	24%	22%	17%	31%
	Rural Development (n = 216)	3%	18%	29%	9%	39%
	Trade Unions (n = 69)	10%	17%	29%	14%	29%
	Others (n = 383)	3%	22%	31%	9%	32%
	Total (n = 5031)	**8%**	**16%**	**30%**	**14%**	**29%**
Q11 EU imports from developing countries	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 3891)	13%	14%	26%	14%	31%
	Agro-food (n = 190)	11%	17%	25%	14%	31%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 262)	1%	7%	43%	17%	29%
	Rural Development (n = 213)	3%	12%	33%	12%	38%
	Trade Unions (n = 67)	17%	17%	23%	14%	25%
	Others (n = 377)	4%	16%	34%	11%	33%
	Total (n = 5000)	**11%**	**14%**	**28%**	**14%**	**31%**
Q11 Impact on local agricultural	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 3911)	6%	15%	25%	18%	33%
	Agro-food (n = 188)	3%	19%	23%	17%	35%

production in developing countries including land-use change	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 262)	0%	1%	21%	46%	29%
	Rural Development (n = 218)	2%	13%	25%	19%	39%
	Trade Unions (n = 70)	1%	15%	34%	18%	30%
	Others (n = 383)	2%	17%	25%	21%	33%
	Total (n = 5032)	**5%**	**15%**	**25%**	**20%**	**33%**
Q11 The availability and affordability of agricultural goods in developing countries	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 3889)	5%	15%	28%	15%	35%
	Agro-food (n = 187)	0%	17%	30%	13%	38%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 259)	1%	5%	38%	20%	34%
	Rural Development (n = 215)	3%	12%	26%	17%	40%
	Trade Unions (n = 68)	1%	14%	36%	17%	29%
	Others (n = 373)	2%	14%	32%	12%	37%
	Total (n = 4991)	**4%**	**15%**	**29%**	**15%**	**35%**

4.12 What are the main problems/obstacles preventing the current policy from successfully delivering on its objectives? What are the drivers behind these problems? (Q12)

As explained in section 2.2.1, the analysis of question 12 followed three steps. Table 4.36 shows the results of the analysis of the sample of answers. Based upon this structure, a set of key words for the different topics were collected from a sample of the total amount of answers. These key words can be found in Table 4.37. It should be kept in mind that this is a qualitative exercise which intends to give an impression on the main discussion and points raised by stakeholders participating to the Open Public Consultation. This is thus a non-exhaustive list of topics and debates raised.

Table 4.36 Overview of identified topics and sub-topics for Q12

Topics	Subtopics						
Subsidies	Types of payments	Payments go to large industrials	Support for income	Greening and CC	Payments for public goods	Market stability	
CAP characteristics	Small farms	Cooperation	Risk management	Standards and certification	Innovation		
Structure of the sector	Access to land	Weak economic position	Profit focus	Strengthening of the position of farmers in the food chain			
Consumers	Consumers	Image	Prices	Quality of food			
Regional/local produce	Regional/local production	Short supply chains not supported					
Simplification	Administrative burden	Lack of certain regulatory environment					
Environment	Organic farming	Environmental pollution	Climate action	Sustainability	Genetic engineering	Coherence with other policies	Climate action
Social issues	Animal welfare	Rural development	Least Favoured Areas				
EU and the world	Unfair practices	Trade related issues					

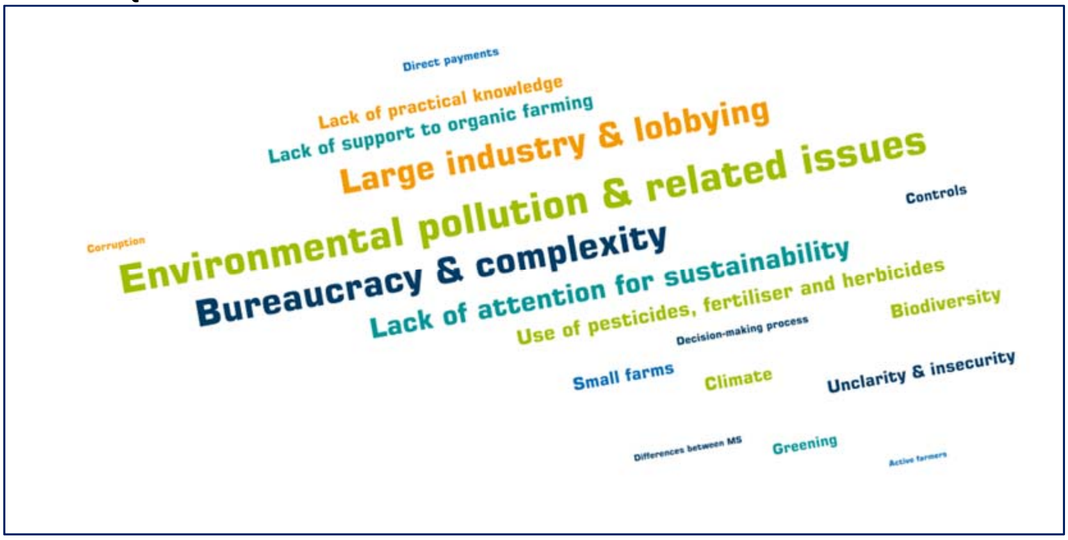
Topics	Subtopics						
Politics and decision-making	Dispropor-tionate power/ lobbying	Unwilling-ness to reform/too much reform	Self-interest of Member States	Too far from practice	Corruption	lobbies	Decision-making process

Table 4.37 Key words for the identified topics of Q12

Topics	Q12
Subsidies	Decoupled premiums; adequate remuneration; not adequately supported; large holdings; large agricultural enterprises; large businesses; active farmer; industrial agriculture; Greening; cross-compliance; crosscompliance; cross compliance; CC; coupled payments; environmental services; public goods; public services; environmental goods; polluter pays; public goods; public services;
CAP characteristics	Small farms; family farms; small holdings; family farms; cooperate better; Risk management; industrialisation; dominance of multinational companies; large scale; large farms; intensive agriculture; agro-industry; lack of ceilings; lack of ceiling; multinationales enterprises; intensification of agriculture; productivist and industrial agriculture; ; Lack of expert knowledge; imbalances in productivity/profitability; no equal support to agriculture; poor profitability; too large variation in growing conditions; lack of uniformity; intensive farming; industrial agriculture; upscale; large scale; small scale; medium size; large companies; multinational;
Consumers	Consumers; not properly informed; not informed; negative sentiment; image; wrong picture; too low prices; prices are too low; food price; prices; quality of food; food quality
Regional/local produce	price of land; access to land; price of agricultural land; support for regional structures; local consumption; integrate the production chain; weak position of the farmers; imbalanced relationship; unfair commercial practices; unfair trading practices ; high price of land; high land price; access to land; weak economic position; maximising profit
Simplification	Too much bureaucracy; too much control; too complicated; bureaucracy; cost-intensive management; lack of predictability; excessive bureaucracy; admin; administrative; administration; complexity; birokracie; too much regulation; complex; punitive; excessive administrative; complicated regulations; high error rate; highly complex; complexity; excessive bureaucratic; complicated; Planning security; certainty; transparency; constantly changing; too many rules; too much rules; rigidity;
Environment	Biological farming; biological agriculture; organic; organics; organic agriculture; organic farm; organic farming;; air pollution; water pollution; pesticides; fertilisers; fertiliser; fertilizer; herbicide; herbicides; destruction of landscapes; soil; climate; Lack of environmental will; sustainability; environmental protection; environmental standards; environmentally friendly; sustainable; landscape; land use; ecologically ;sustainable; biodiversity;
Social issues	Animal welfare; animal cruelty; exodus of the rural; depopulation; outflow of people; social activity; employment; jobs; difficulties in implementing rural development; employees; least favoured areas; mountain
EU and the world	Export subsidies; export; import; dumping; willingness to compete with non-EU farmers; imports which do not meet the same standards; less dependence; unfair international agreements;
Politics and decision-making	Influence of large corporations; lobby; lobbies; lobbying; interest groups; vested interest; lobbiismus; too few clear choices; no clear choices; reforming the reformed; rules of the CAP change all the time; no constancy; no consistency; change too quickly; changes in regulation; uncertainty; self-interest of each country; national interest; passes by in practice; does not understand the ordinary citizen; no idea of matter; no expert knowledge; decision-makers do not know agriculture; practice; corruption; greed; ; industrial lobbies; too much lobbying; lobbying by the agro-food; agro-chemical; agro-industrial; food industry; lack of strategic view; EU countries are not set on the same objectives; lack of unity; disagreement; Decision-making process

Using the key words above, the automated counting exercise was run on the entire dataset. This gave an indication of the most prominent topic discussed by the participants to the public consultation. Most discussed were the topics “environment”, “simplification”, “politics and decision-making” and “subsidies”. For these four topics a more in-depth assessment of all the answers to question 12 was applied. The results are shown in the word cloud (Figure 4.25) below.

Figure 4.25 **Word cloud Q12**



The size of the words are weighted according to their relative occurrence among the answers of the participants. The following topics are mostly mentioned:

- **Environmental pollution & lack of attention for sustainability**: Pollution of the environment, especially of soil, but also water, air, climate & biodiversity, is indicated by the participants as important problems. Related to these issues, participants include a **lack of attention for sustainability** which poses a barrier to reaching environmental objectives. The use of **pesticides, fertilisers, herbicides** is mentioned as an obstacle both in the sense that they are used too much or that the rules on their use are too strict. Furthermore, the lack of support to **organic farming** and the perceived difficulties **small farms** face in the context of the CAP are seen as drivers of environmental issues.
- **Bureaucracy & complexity**: the amount of bureaucracy related to the CAP and the complexity of the different rules are perceived burdensome and as posing a barrier to reaching the objectives of the CAP. Participants relate it to a lack of practical knowledge at different governance levels. According to the participants to the consultation, the complexity creates unclarity which, combined with constant changes to the rules, creates business insecurity.
- **Large industry and lobbying**: participants have the perception that large industry and lobbyists have a disproportionate impact on the decisions made related to the CAP. This also links to the perception that there is corruption at play during the decision-making process.

Other topics also raised were:

- **Direct payments** which are both mentioned having a positive and negative on the objectives of the CAP;
- **Differences between MS** both at the level of implementation as at the level of administrative capacity and skills;
- **Active farmers' definition** is perceived to be complex.

4.13 Which elements of the current CAP are the most burdensome or complex and why? (Q13)

As explained in section 2.2.1, the analysis of question 13 followed three steps. Table 4.38 shows the results of the analysis of the sample of answers. Based upon this structure, a set of key words were collected from a sample of answers for the different topics. These key words can be found in Table 4.39. It should be kept in mind that this is a qualitative exercise which intends to give an impression on the main discussion and points raised by stakeholders participating to the Open Public Consultation. This is thus a non-exhaustive list of topics and debates raised.

Table 4.38 Overview of identified topics and sub-topics for Q13

<table>
<tr><th>Topics</th><th colspan="7">Subtopics</th></tr>
<tr><td>Subsidies</td><td colspan="7">payment for public goods</td></tr>
<tr><td>CAP characteristics</td><td>Negative effect on innovation</td><td>Organic farming</td><td>Reduce differing interests and situations among MS</td><td>Equalize standards across the EU</td><td colspan="3">Strengthen influence of farmers in decision-making/ position of farmers</td></tr>
<tr><td>Economic issues</td><td colspan="4">Link support more to the actual production</td><td colspan="3">Increase focus on quality and diversity of products</td></tr>
<tr><td>Simplification</td><td>Administrative burden/bureaucracy</td><td>Rules and regulations</td><td>Controls and monitoring</td><td>Links between databases and administrations</td><td>Greening and Cross-Compliance</td><td>Rigidity of the system</td><td>Timing</td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental issues</td><td colspan="4">Focus on the environment / linkage on environmental goals</td><td colspan="3">Sustainability</td></tr>
<tr><td>Social issues</td><td colspan="2">Development of rural areas</td><td colspan="2">Disadvantages for small/family farms</td><td>LFA</td><td colspan="2">Animal welfare</td></tr>
<tr><td>EU and the world</td><td colspan="4">Trade regulation and market changes</td><td colspan="3">Decrease dependency on world market</td></tr>
</table>

Table 4.39 Key words for the identified topics of Q13

Topics	Q13
Subsidies	Public money for social benefits; focus on positive effects; payment for public goods
CAP characteristics	Public money in research; innovation is hampered; reduction of innovationbio; control system for organic farming; transition to organic farming; adapt to MS specificities; specificity; disparities; inequality between countries; inequality between member states; inequality in the country; collective bargaining; weak position of farmers in agri-food chain; standards
Economic issues	form of aid is still linked to production; quality of food; food quality; good quality; diversity

Topics	Q13
Simplification	Bureaucracy and controls; excessive bureaucracy; bureaucracy controls; retroactive sanctioning; retroactive sanctions; retroactive corrections; bureaucratism; administrative deadlines depend on weather conditions; Paprasseries; document; too many documents; too restrictive on pesticides and fertilisers; administration; regulation; cluttered system; red tape; administrative complexity; involves too many actors; absurd details; bureaucratic burden; extreme bureaucracy; too much paperwork; the administration in agriculture; high bureaucracy; excessive obligations; administrative costs; strict and complex rules for surface declarations; complexity of coupled payments; changes in rural development programmes; frequent changes of subsidy rules; supporting documents for grant for the welfare of animals; program of the changes; changes of programmes; changes of programs; environmental compensation is complex; complexity of environmental compensation; complexity of the rules and regulations; stacking of rules; change of rules; standards; payments are complex and illegible; rules change all the time; changing standards; stacking of coupled and decoupled aid lines; stacking of decoupled and coupled aid; active farmer; too many regulations; soil protection regulations; pesticides ordinance; fertilizer ordinance; operating premiums; proportionality; fairness; middle ground; diversity is punished; funding applications are too complex; too many changes; excessive regulations; animal registration; disproportionately high penalties; penalties are relatively high; small misconduct; no retroactive sanctions; digitisation of surface area measurement; digitisation surface; surface detection digitisation; Flächenkontroffe digitaliesierung; accuracy in area determination; lack of transparency and control; landscape protection elements; alleviate controls; surface declaration; complexity of PAC declarations; delays in payment; control standards; costly monitoring; delays in payment; payment delays; joint application; on-the-spot checks; lack of targeting; area subsidy; sanction threats; surface control; expensive controls; digital area; balance; late for payment; inevitable errors; lack of transparency; surface detection; no knowledge on software; need for support from agriculture chambers; support from agricultural chambers; incompetent adminisracia; IACS requires accuracy that does not exist; accuracy; aerial photographs; Greening; CC regulations; Green; permanent pasture; permanent greenland; cross compliance; non-practical guidelines; requirements for greening; greening and complex requirements; geening demands; too detailed; too extensive; CC; permanent grassland; EFA, environmental protection areas; zöldítés; pasture surface; landscape conservation elements; landscape protection elements;meet environmental standards; greening a countless number of checks;incomprehensible to farmers; farmers do not understand; high level of computer and software skills; IT skills;too rigid; rapid adaptation; inflexible; transmission to young farmers; transmission of our holdings; transmission of holdings; not flexible enough; weather conditions; administrative deadlines;
Environmental issues	subsidies too little dependent on environmental objectives; environmentally sensible; sustainability; biodiversity conservation; protection of top soil; protection of soil; large farmers receive more than sustainable farmers;
Social issues	promoting rural development; insufficient support for rural development; at expense of smallholder farms; smaller farmers; detrimental to smaller businesses; smaller enterprises; smaller farms; smaller companies; weak position of small/family farms;; farming in the mountain areas; animal welfare; animal protection; animal-friendly; treat animals humanely
EU and the world	inadequate border controls; lack of instruments to actively respond to market changes; compliant with EU standards; globalisation

Using the key words above, the automated counting exercise was run on the entire dataset. This gave an indication of the most prominent topic discussed by the participants to the public consultation. The topic most discussed was “simplification”. For this topic a more in-depth assessment of all the answers to question 13 was applied. The results are shown in the word cloud (Figure 4.26) below.

Figure 4.26 Word cloud Q13

The size of the words are weighted relative to amount of times mentioned by participants. The main discussions were on:

- **Greening**: answers indicate greening as a burdensome element, making specific references to the definition of permanent grassland and the Ecological Focus Areas, especially the declaration of landscape elements. Many of the participants referring to greening also indicate to cross-compliance as complex and burdensome.
- **Application**: the complexity of the applications for premiums, subsidies or grants is another burdensome element of the CAP according to participants. Combined with constant changes to the applications, the rules for eligibility and the system as a whole makes it difficult to understand for the beneficiaries.
- **Documentation & accuracy:** related to the applications, is the amount of documentation and the level of accuracy and detail required when registering for the area payment.
- **Bureaucracy and the amount of rules:** the amount of bureaucracy and the stacking of different rules is indicated by participants as burdensome. For beneficiaries, this level of complexity is difficult to deal with as at the same time sanctions and penalties can be highly punitive and the risk of errors is perceived to be high.
- **Controls**: the amount of controls and the lack of transparency related to them.

Other topics also raised were:

- **Too much/too many** rules, bureaucracy, paperwork, conditionality,...**:**
- **Delays in payments** closely related to the complexity of the different applications;
- **Active farmer definition;**
- **Digitisation** is perceived as something that can either add to the burdens or providing a solution**;**
- **Grants for animal welfare.**

5 Objectives and governance

This section covers 5 questions (Q14 to Q18) related to the objectives and the governance of the CAP. There are three questions (Q14 and Q15) on the priorities and objectives of the current CAP, one open question (Q16) on the need to add new objectives, one question on the reasons for a common EU policy (Q17) and one question (Q18) on the level of governance (EU, national or regional).

5.1 The work of the European Commission focuses on 10 priorities for 2014-2020, most of which are relevant to the CAP (Q14)

Respondents were asked to select up to three choices among six options:

1. Boosting investment, growth and employment
2. Improving connectivity and digitalisation of the rural economy
3. Mitigating and adapting to the impact of Climate Change and providing renewable energy
4. Strengthening the EU Single Market
5. Participating in world trade
6. Help addressing challenges related to migration

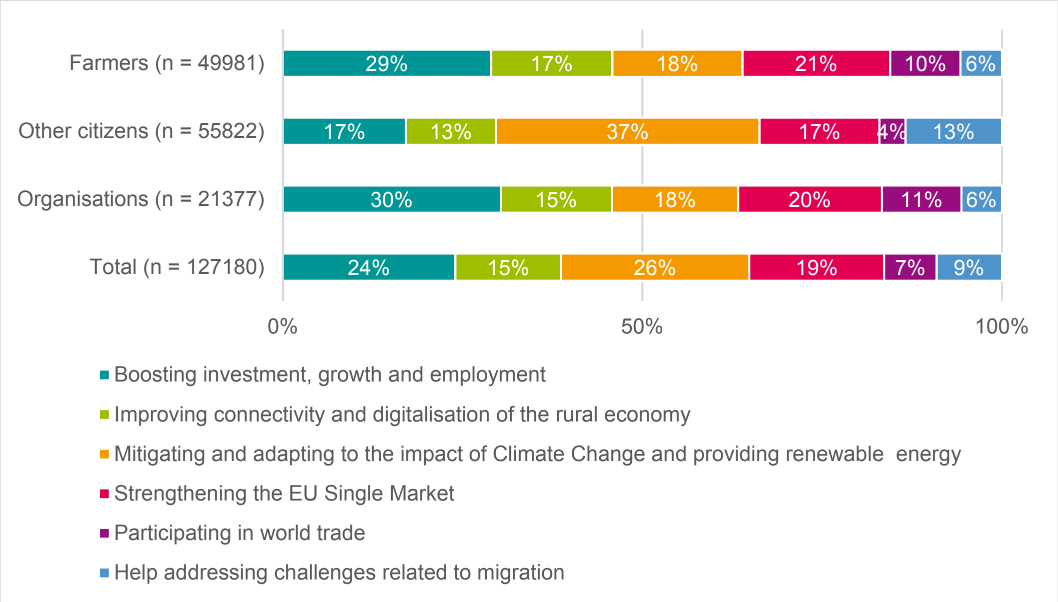
Main observations
➢ The option most frequently selected by farmers and by other citizens differ.
➢ For farmers who participated to the consultation, the first choice selected is “Boosting investment, growth and employment” (29%), followed by “Strengthening the EU Single Market” (21%) and “Mitigating and adapting to the impact of Climate Change and providing renewable energy” (18%).
➢ For other citizens who participated to the consultation, the first option selected is “Mitigating and adapting to the impact of Climate Change and providing renewable energy” (37%). , followed by “Boosting investment, growth and employment” (17%) and “Strengthening the EU Single Market” (17%).
➢ Respondents from organisations selected most frequently the option “Boosting investment, growth and employment” (30%) with little variation according to the type and sector of the organisations.
➢ Respondents from organisation of the category “Civil society & Environ. Protection” most frequently selected the option ““Mitigating and adapting to the impact of Climate Change and providing renewable energy” (39%). Respondents from Trade Union most frequently selected the option “Boosting investment, growth and employment” (58%).

5.1.1 Answers from farmers, other citizens and organisations

Table 5.1 Frequency by which options are selected by farmers, other citizens and organisations for Q14

Options	Farmers	Other citizens	Organisations	Total
Boosting investment, growth and employment	14.486	9.549	6.478	30.513
Improving connectivity and digitalisation of the rural economy	8.421	7.002	3.302	18.725
Mitigating and adapting to the impact of Climate Change and providing renewable energy	9.043	20.456	3.760	33.259
Strengthening the EU Single Market	10.271	9.310	4.269	23.850
Participating in world trade	4.880	2.032	2.367	9.279
Help addressing challenges related to migration	2.880	7.473	1.201	11.554
Total	**49.981**	**55.822**	**21.377**	**127.180**

Figure 5.1 Distribution of answers for Q14 (in %)

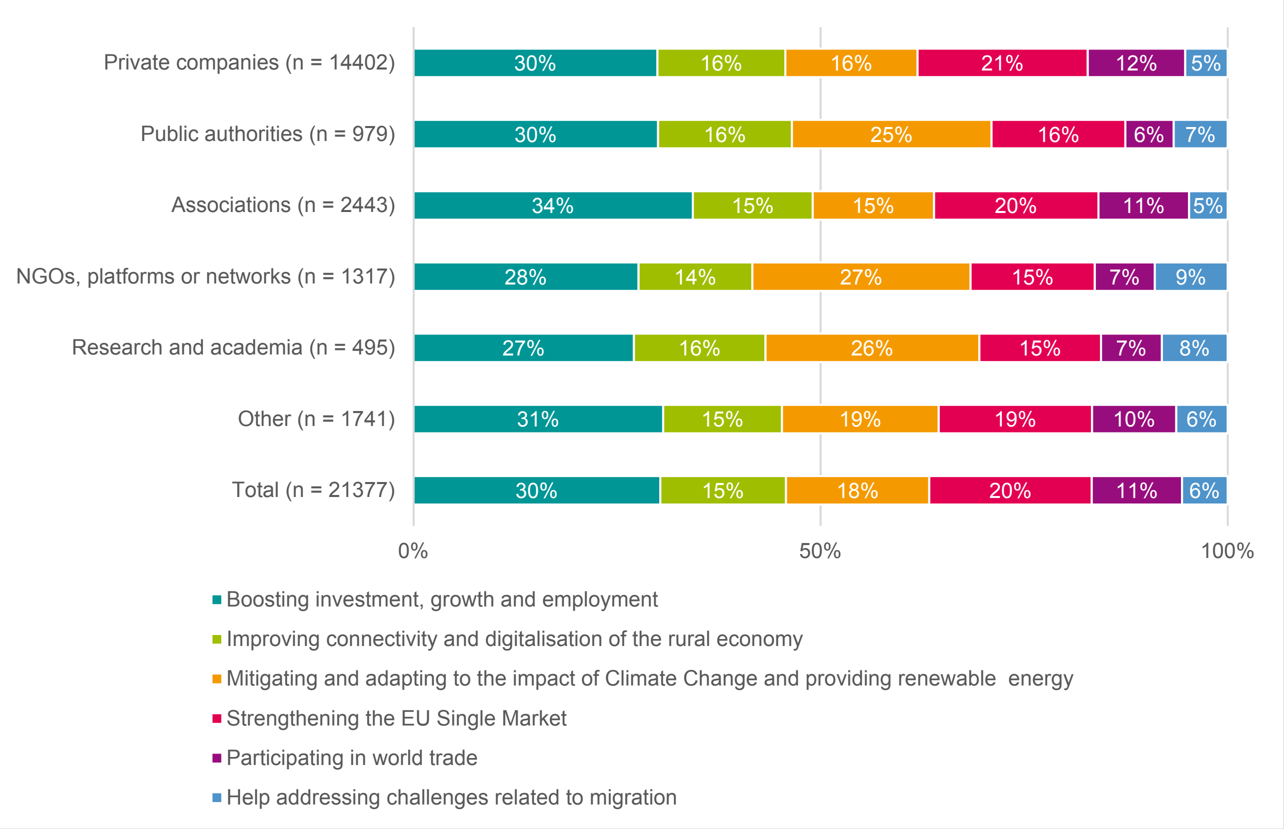


5.1.2 *Answers from organisations - per type*

Table 5.2 Frequency by which options are selected by type of organisations for Q14

Options	Private companies	Public authorities	Asso-ciations	NGOs, platforms, networks	Research and academia	Other	Total
Boosting investment, growth and employment	4.314	294	838	364	134	534	6.478
Improving connectivity and digitalisation of the rural economy	2.263	161	360	184	80	254	3.302
Mitigating and adapting to the impact of Climate Change and providing renewable energy	2.338	240	364	353	130	335	3.760
Strengthening the EU Single Market	3.012	161	493	201	74	328	4.269
Participating in world trade	1.723	58	272	97	37	180	2.367
Help addressing challenges related to migration	752	65	116	118	40	110	1.201
Total	**14.402**	**979**	**2.443**	**1.317**	**495**	**1.741**	**21.377**

Figure 5.2 Distribution of answers per type of organisations for Q14 (in %)

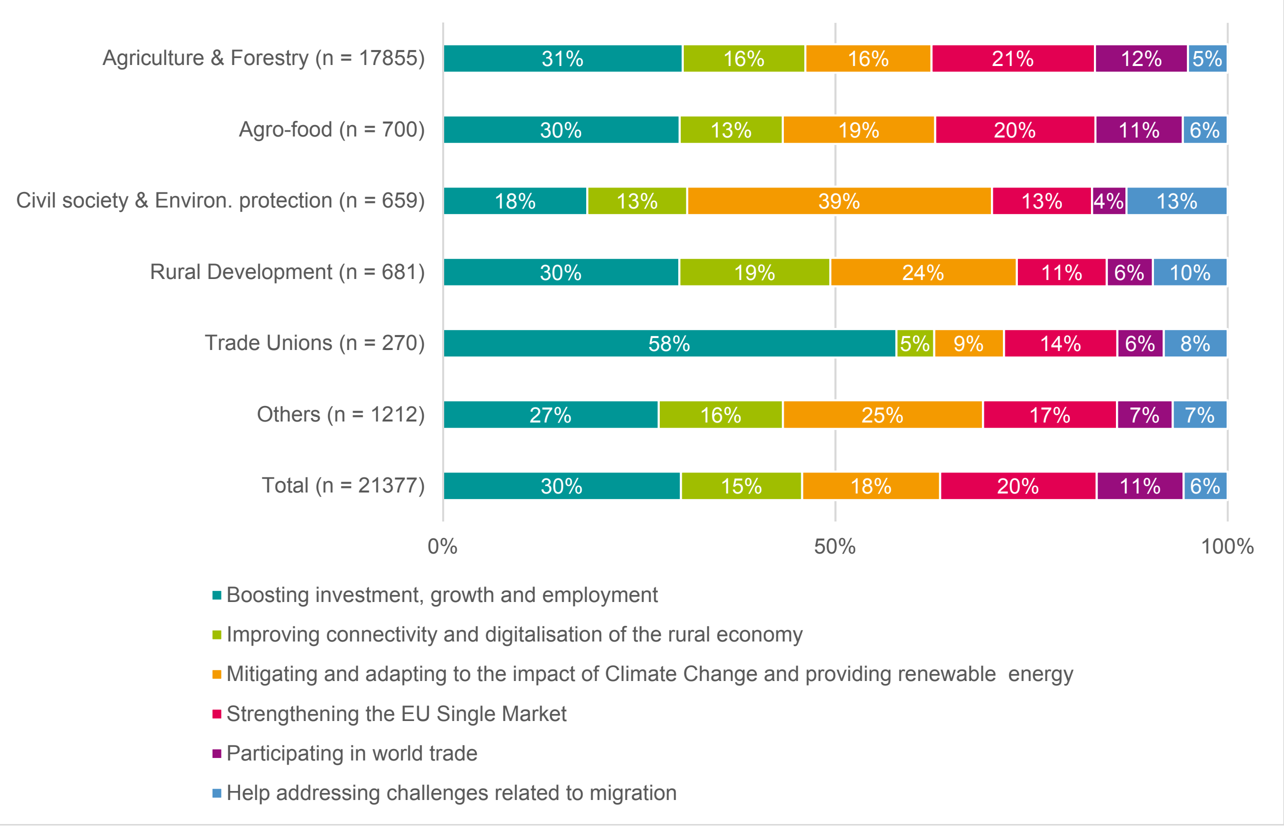


5.1.3 Answers from organisations - per sector

Table 5.3 Frequency by which options are selected by sector of organisations for Q14

Options	Agriculture & Forestry	Agro-food	Civil society & Environ. protection	Rural Develop-ment	Trade Unions	Others	Total
Boosting investment, growth and employment	5.452	211	121	205	156	333	6.478
Improving connectivity and digitalisation of the rural economy	2.790	92	84	131	13	192	3.302
Mitigating and adapting to the impact of Climate Change and providing renewable energy	2.873	136	256	162	24	309	3.760
Strengthening the EU Single Market	3.718	143	84	78	39	207	4.269
Participating in world trade	2.118	78	29	40	16	86	2.367
Help addressing challenges related to migration	904	40	85	65	22	85	1.201
Total	**17.855**	**700**	**659**	**681**	**270**	**1.212**	**21.377**

Figure 5.3 Distribution of answers per sector of organisations for Q14 (in %)



5.2 Which of the following should be the most important objectives of the CAP? (Q15)

Respondents were asked to select up to five choices among nine options:

1. Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers
2. Addressing market uncertainties
3. Foster competitiveness and innovation of agriculture
4. Securing food supply at reasonable prices for consumers
5. Encouraging the supply of healthy and quality products
6. Contributing to a high level of environmental protection across the EU
7. Mitigating and adapting to the impact of climate change
8. Developing rural areas while taking care of the countryside
9. Achieving a balanced territorial development

Main observations
➢ The option most frequently selected by farmers and by other citizens differ. ➢ For farmers who participated to the consultation, the first option selected is “Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers” (21%), followed by “Encouraging the supply of healthy and quality products” (15%) and “Developing rural areas while taking care of the countryside” (15%). ➢ For other citizens who participated to the consultation, the first option selected is “Encouraging the supply of healthy and quality products” (21%), followed by “Contributing to a high level of environmental protection across the EU” (19%) and “Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers” (14%). ➢ Respondents from organisations vary according to the sector of the organisations, with the option most frequently selected corresponding to their sector of activity (for example “Developing rural areas while taking care of the countryside” for organisations from the rural area sector, “Contributing to a high level of environmental protection across the EU” for “Civil society & Environ. Protection” organisations or “Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers” for trade union).

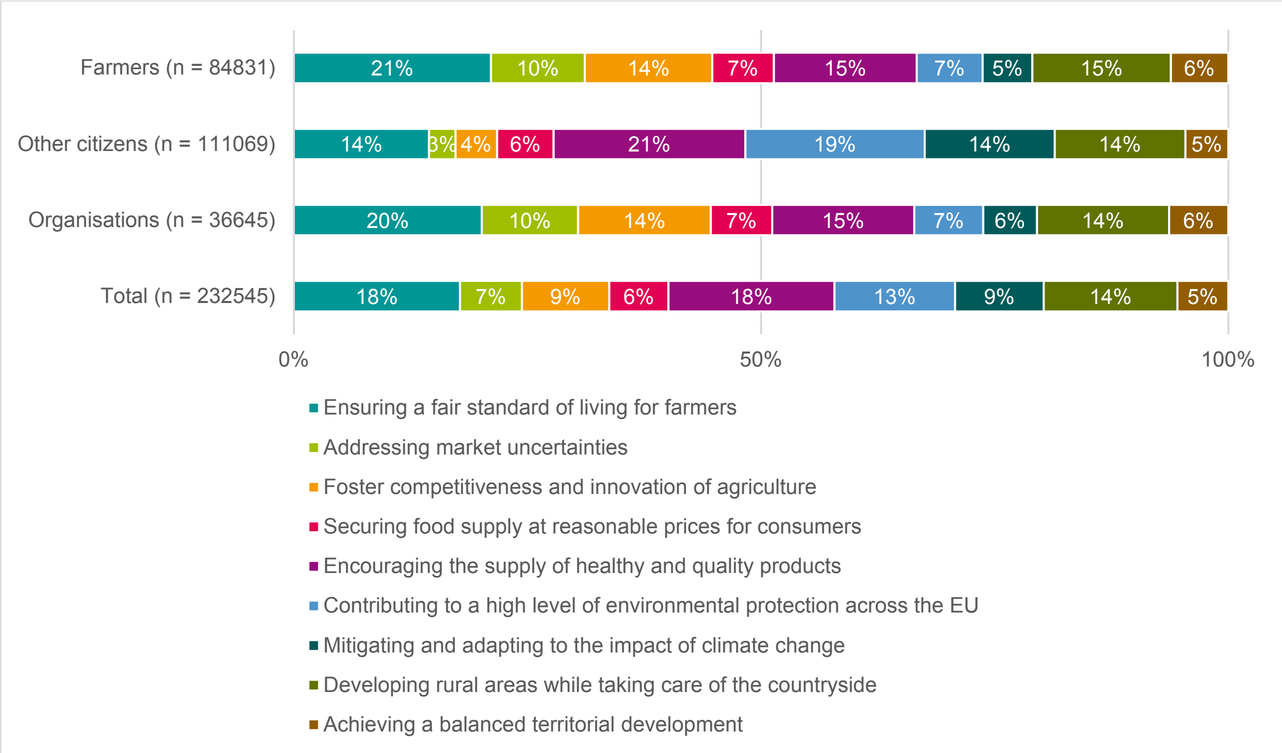
5.2.1 Answers from farmers, other citizens and organisations

Table 5.4 Frequency by which options are selected by farmers, other citizens and organisations for Q15

Options	Farmers	Other citizens	Organisations	Total
Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	17.907	16.055	7.371	41.333
Addressing market uncertainties	8.502	3.164	3.773	15.439
Foster competitiveness and innovation of agriculture	11.577	4.935	5.207	21.719
Securing food supply at reasonable prices for consumers	5.584	6.723	2.410	14.717
Encouraging the supply of healthy and quality products	12.972	22.795	5.573	41.340
Contributing to a high level of environmental protection across the EU	5.988	21.302	2.701	29.991
Mitigating and adapting to the impact of climate change	4.511	15.460	2.110	22.081

Developing rural areas while taking care of the countryside	12.575	15.531	5.180	33.286
Achieving a balanced territorial development	5.215	5.104	2.320	12.639
Total	**84.831**	**111.069**	**36.645**	**232.545**

Figure 5.4 **Distribution of answers for Q15 (in %)**



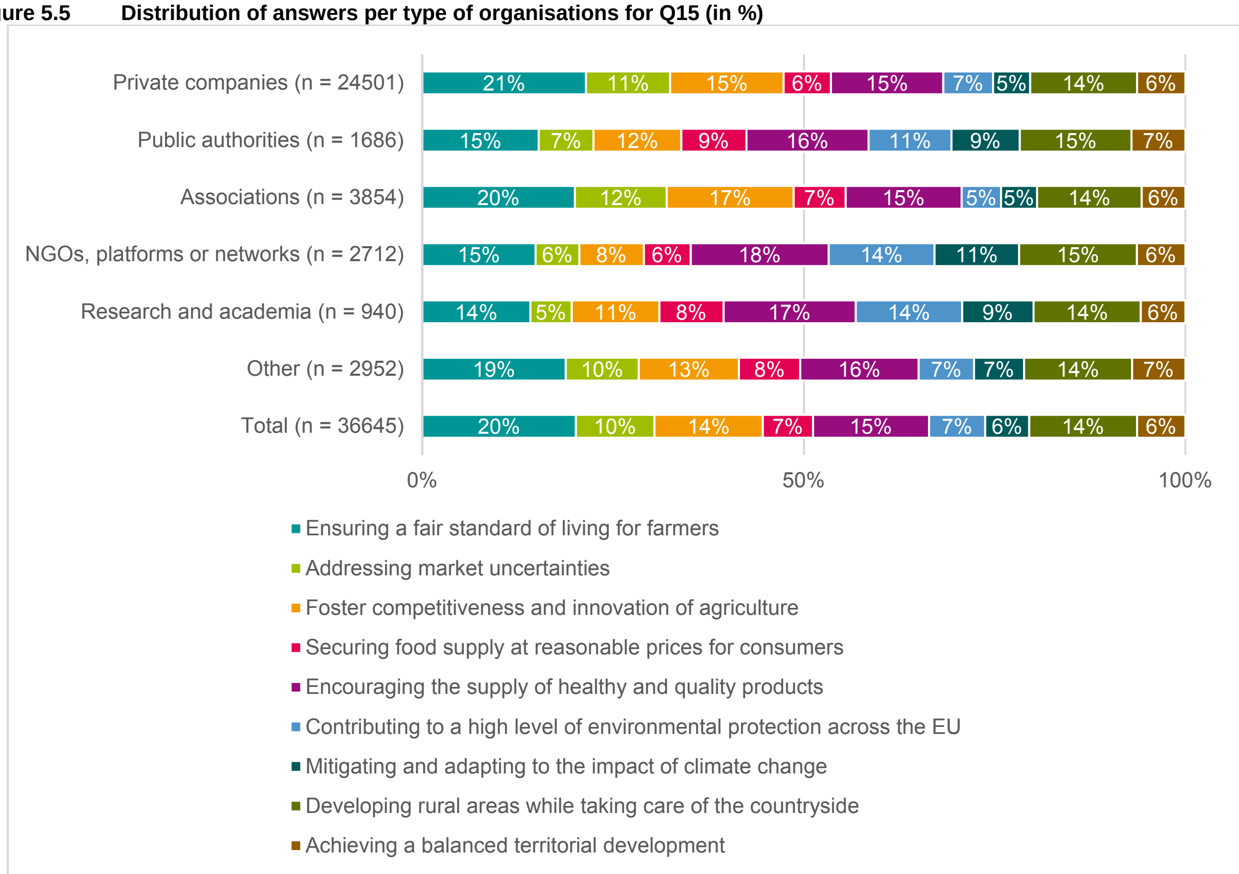
5.2.2 Answers from organisations - per type

Table 5.5 **Frequency by which options are selected by type of organisations for Q15**

Options	Private companies	Public authorities	Asso-ciations	NGOs, platforms, networks	Research and academia	Other	Total
Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	5.254	257	770	402	133	555	7.371
Addressing market uncertainties	2.699	121	464	156	51	282	3.773
Foster competitiveness and innovation of agriculture	3.647	194	641	229	108	388	5.207
Securing food supply at reasonable prices for consumers	1.520	144	263	167	79	237	2.410
Encouraging the supply of healthy and quality products	3.606	270	586	490	163	458	5.573
Contributing to a high level of environmental protection across the EU	1.598	183	199	376	131	214	2.701

Mitigating and adapting to the impact of climate change	1.194	151	182	301	88	194	2.110
Developing rural areas while taking care of the countryside	3.435	247	529	419	132	418	5.180
Achieving a balanced territorial development	1.548	119	220	172	55	206	2.320
Total	**24.501**	**1.686**	**3.854**	**2.712**	**940**	**2.952**	**36.645**

Figure 5.5 Distribution of answers per type of organisations for Q15 (in %)



5.2.3 Answers from organisations - per sector

Table 5.6 Frequency by which options are selected by sector of organisations for Q15

Options	Agriculture & Forestry	Agro-food	Civil society & Environ. protection	Rural Develop-ment	Trade Unions	Others	Total
Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	6.432	199	196	143	63	338	7.371
Addressing market uncertainties	3.351	117	43	66	38	158	3.773
Foster competitiveness and innovation of agriculture	4.564	165	64	132	50	232	5.207
Securing food supply at reasonable prices for consumers	1.924	99	89	87	16	195	2.410

Encouraging the supply of healthy and quality products	4.415	211	331	186	48	382	5.573
Contributing to a high level of environmental protection across the EU	1.837	104	340	121	20	279	2.701
Mitigating and adapting to the impact of climate change	1.445	83	266	89	11	216	2.110
Developing rural areas while taking care of the countryside	4.196	153	281	214	33	303	5.180
Achieving a balanced territorial development	1.873	82	86	104	25	150	2.320
Total	**30.037**	**1213**	**1.696**	**1142**	**304**	**2.253**	**36.645**

Figure 5.6 Distribution of answers per sector of organisations for Q15 (in %)

5.3 Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernised CAP; if yes, which ones? (Q16)

As explained in section 2.2.1, the analysis of question 16 followed three steps. Table 5.7 shows the results of the analysis of the sample of answers. Based upon this structure, a set of key words were collected from a sample of answers for the different topics. These key words can be found in Table 5.8. It should be kept in mind that this is a qualitative exercise which intends to give an impression on the main discussion and points raised by stakeholders participating to the Open Public Consultation. This is thus a non-exhaustive list of topics and debates raised.

Table 5.7 Overview of identified topics and sub-topics for Q16

Topics	Subtopics					
Subsidies	Types of beneficiaries	Payments for public goods	Support for income	Market focus		
CAP characteristics	No extra objectives	Crisis management	flexibility between MS	CAP as standard	Standards and certification	Innovation
Consumers	Consumers' health & awareness	Quality of food				
Regional/local produce	Farm structure	Short supply chains	Position of farmers in the food chain			
Simplification	Bureaucracy reduction					
Environment	Organic farming	Coherence with other policies	Climate action	Sustainability	Genetic engineering	No support for the environment via the CAP
Social issues	Animal welfare	Socio-economic development of rural areas	Disadvantaged areas			
EU and the world	Large industry	Trade				

Table 5.8 Key words for the identified topics of Q16

Topics	Subtopics
Subsidies	support for young entrants; support for young farmers; Facilitate the installation of young people; renewal of generations; generational Relay; generational; generations; young people; access to land for young farmers; Polluter pays principle; polluter pays; subsidies if no pollution; payments for environmental services; public goods; environmental goods; positive externalities; services produced by nature; adequate payment to farmers; sufficient payment to farmers; ecosystem services; production; productivity; decent income; adequate income; support to income; fair standard of living; market stability; stabilise the market; safety nets; market prices; price stabilisation; higher prices for farmers;
CAP characteristics	no more; no; no extra objectives; no more goals; there are enough objectives; it is already complex; complex; complexity; rather less; less objectives; risk management; management in times of crisis;government level; regionalisation; nationalisation; circumstances in each country; more freedom for member states; level playing field; more equitable; equality; harmonisation; harmonisation of standards; innovation; technology; technol; digitisation; researchers; research; technologies; researcher; IT systems; innovative;
Consumers	food policy; clear labelling; education; educating; educational; consumer protection; improve public health; improve people's health; dialogue; public relations; improve image; public health; healthy diet; consumers; health; consumer awareness; consumer; consumers; promotion to consumers; awareness raising; raising awareness; more awareness; good quality products; better quality of products; high quality of food; food quality; products of quality; quality products;
Regional/local produce	farm management; small scale; small businesses; small farms; family Kleinstrucktur; family farms; family businesses; family enterprises; small enterprises; maintenance of small farms; family forestry; small producers; micro; small structure; smaller businesses; smaller and medium-sized farms; small and medium; small agriculture; small enterprises; smaller enterprises; local food chains; local production; consumption in rural areas; direct selling; short circuit; short supply chain; artisanal; short distribution; supply of regional products; locally produced; produced locally; regional produce; local produce; direct sale; direct consumer producer contact; consumer producer cooperation; cooperation between consumers and producers; producers selling directly; short supply; direct supply; position of farmers in the food chain; better demonstrated in the food chain; collective; cooperation; strengthening agriculture; strengthening farmers; strenghtening producers; market power of producers; better position; supporting producers; food supply chain; eliminating middlemen; less actors;
Simplification	simplification; less administrative; bureaucracy reduction; red tape; simplify; modernise; administrative burden; red tape; reduce red tape; bureaucracy; paperwork; fewer subsidies; simplifying; making it simple; simpler; reducing complexity;

Topics	Subtopics
Environment	organic; organic farming; biofarming; bioland; bio; organic culture; organic agriculture; biological; Oko; organic farmland; SDGs; goals of sustainable development; nature directives; water framework directive; CBD; sustainable development goals; carbon neutral; climate change; climate protection; climate adaptation; carbon sequestration; carbon storage; climate mitigation; impact of climate change; forestry; sustainable farming; sustainable farming practices; transition to bio; environmentally friendly farms; biofarming; conservation of biodiversity; biodiversity; environmental protection; more organic; environmentally friendly agriculture; protection of water; land-covering agriculture; species protection; lanscape protection; reduction of pesticides; healthy soils; efficient use of natural resources; regenerative; sustainable management; ban on herbicides; insecticides; agroecology; agro-ecology; pesticides; damaging to the environment; damaging environment; sustainable; natural environment; landscape conservation; sustainable use; farming practices supporting the environment; environment; groundwater; water; exclusion of genetic engineering; genetic breeding; prohibition of patents on seeds; species protection; protection of species; species and varietal diversity; no nature and environmental policy; no environment
Social issues	animal welfare; to take care of the animals; protection for farm animals; animal protection; well-being of animals; well-being of all animals; transportation; slaughter; animal; animals; livestock farming; animal husbandry; Cultural landscape; cultural heritage; employment; multifunctionality; promotion of jobs and value added; social norms; jobs of quality; jobs; social cohesion; social charges; tourism; recreation area; promotion of villages; village centres; depopulation; land abandonment; jobs; job; added value in the rural area; harmonisation of social norms; social norms; social norm; safeguarding income in disadvantaged; mountain areas; mountains;
EU and the world	No promotion of large industrial; no industrial farming; reduction in large scale agriculture; balancing standards and requirements; unfair competition; no dumping prices; fair trade regulations; ban on food speculation; no food speculation; no speculation on food;

Using the key words above, the automated counting exercise was run on the entire dataset. This gave an indication of the most prominent topics discussed by the participants to the public consultation. Most discussed were the topics “environment”, “social issues”, “subsidies” and “consumers”. For these four topics a more in-depth assessment of all the answers to question 16 was applied. The results are shown in the word cloud (Figure 5.7) below.

Figure 5.7 Word cloud for Q16

The size of the words are weighted according to their occurrence among the answers of the participants. The following topics are mostly mentioned:

- **Organic farming**: is one of the most prominent objectives mentioned by the participants to the public consultation. Often responses of participants referring to organic farming are very similar to those answers referring to more **sustainable farming practices** under which participants mention sustainable farming, agro-forestry, agro-ecology, permaculture, etc. Often they indicate in the same response to the importance of small farms in this matter.
- **Employment**: participants indicate the importance of jobs, employment and the creation of value added in both the agricultural sector as in rural areas.
- **Market**: the concept of markets is often touched upon by participants, the CAP is considered to also contribute to market stability, the market price, access to the market, etc.
- **Product quality:** the quality of products is valued by participants to the consultation. Often this is mentioned in combination with a reference to the consumer. The CAP is considered to include the consumer as well in terms of education, raising awareness that quality comes at a certain price, to ensure clear labelling practices and to work on the image consumers have of agriculture.
- **Soil, water, climate change:** participants indicate that environmental objectives should remain part of the CAP, also including air quality although to a lesser extent.

Other topics also raised were:

- **Income** of farmers**:**
- **Coherence** with other policies;
- **Public health;**
- **Young farmers;**
- **Genetics,** conservation of species and restrictions on genetic breeding;
- **Less favoured areas.**

5.4 Do you agree with the following statement: "It makes sense to have a Common Agricultural Policy because we need …" (Q17)

Respondents were asked to select one option among five possibilities (Don't know, Largely agree, Partially agree, Partially disagree, Largely disagree) on each of the following statements:

It makes sense to have a Common Agricultural Policy because we need:

1. Common rules, as part of the Single Market (market organisation, trade, competition rules, food safety standards)
2. Common objectives to tackle cross-border challenges (food security, environment, climate change, biodiversity…)
3. A common budget as it is more efficient
4. Economic, social and territorial cohesion and solidarity among Member States
5. Common positions at international level making the EU a stronger global actor
6. A common framework for sharing best practices, research results, innovative ideas, mutual learning.

Main observations
➢ For five statements, a majority of the respondents selected the option "Largely agree".
➢ For the statement "A common budget as it is more efficient", the respondents most frequently selected the option "partially agree" (35%).
➢ The highest proportion of answer "largely agree" (68%) is for the statement "Common objectives to tackle cross-border challenges (food security, environment, climate change, biodiversity…).

5.4.1 *Answers from farmers, other citizens and organisations*

Table 5.9 **Level of agreement per statement by farmers, other citizens and organisations for Q17 (in%)**

Subquestions	Groups	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
Q17 Common rules, as part of the Single Market (market organisation, trade, competition rules, food safety standards)	Farmers (n = 20901)	63%	29%	4%	3%	1%
	Other citizens (n = 26295)	59%	30%	5%	3%	3%
	Organisations (n = 8944)	67%	26%	4%	3%	1%
	Total (n = 56140)	**62%**	**29%**	**4%**	**3%**	**2%**
Q17 Common objectives to tackle cross-border challenges (food security, environment, climate change, biodiversity…)	Farmers (n = 20817)	59%	32%	5%	3%	1%
	Other citizens (n = 26492)	78%	17%	2%	1%	2%
	Organisations (n = 8912)	61%	30%	5%	3%	1%
	Total (n = 56221)	**68%**	**25%**	**4%**	**2%**	**1%**
Q17 A common budget as it is more efficient	Farmers (n = 20677)	31%	33%	19%	11%	6%
	Other citizens (n = 25869)	21%	38%	19%	10%	12%
	Organisations (n = 8843)	35%	33%	16%	10%	5%
	Total (n = 55389)	**27%**	**35%**	**19%**	**11%**	**9%**
Q17 Economic, social and territorial cohesion	Farmers (n = 20638)	45%	39%	9%	4%	3%
	Other citizens (n = 26043)	51%	37%	6%	3%	4%

and solidarity among Member States	Organisations (n = 8830)	50%	37%	7%	4%	2%
	Total (n = 55511)	**48%**	**38%**	**7%**	**3%**	**3%**
Q17 Common positions at international level making the EU a stronger global actor	Farmers (n = 20663)	56%	30%	7%	4%	3%
	Other citizens (n = 25997)	46%	33%	10%	6%	5%
	Organisations (n = 8846)	61%	27%	6%	3%	2%
	Total (n = 55506)	**52%**	**31%**	**8%**	**5%**	**4%**
Q17 A common framework for sharing best practices, research results, innovative ideas, mutual learning	Farmers (n = 20608)	55%	35%	6%	2%	3%
	Other citizens (n = 26102)	60%	32%	3%	1%	4%
	Organisations (n = 8824)	58%	33%	5%	2%	2%
	Total (n = 55534)	**58%**	**33%**	**4%**	**2%**	**3%**

5.4.2 *Answers from organisations - per type*

Table 5.10 Level of agreement per statement by type of organisations for Q17 (in%)

Subquestions	Groups	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
Q17 Common rules, as part of the Single Market (market organisation, trade, competition rules, food safety standards)	Private companies (n = 6090)	66%	26%	4%	3%	1%
	Public authorities (n = 388)	60%	30%	5%	3%	2%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 909)	76%	19%	2%	1%	2%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 638)	60%	32%	5%	2%	1%
	Research and academia (n = 215)	61%	28%	6%	3%	1%
	Other (n = 704)	68%	25%	4%	2%	1%
	Total (n = 8944)	**67%**	**26%**	**4%**	**3%**	**1%**
Q17 Common objectives to tackle cross-border challenges (food security, environment, climate change, biodiversity…)	Private companies (n = 6060)	58%	32%	5%	3%	1%
	Public authorities (n = 389)	71%	22%	5%	1%	1%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 905)	63%	30%	4%	2%	1%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 639)	76%	20%	3%	0%	0%
	Research and academia (n = 215)	78%	18%	3%	1%	1%
	Other (n = 704)	64%	30%	3%	2%	1%
	Total (n = 8912)	**61%**	**30%**	**5%**	**3%**	**1%**
Q17 A common budget as it is more efficient	Private companies (n = 6027)	34%	32%	17%	12%	5%
	Public authorities (n = 382)	34%	32%	17%	8%	9%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 896)	52%	27%	11%	6%	4%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 632)	31%	44%	11%	7%	6%

	Research and academia (n = 212)	30%	39%	16%	8%	8%
	Other (n = 694)	37%	36%	14%	8%	5%
	Total (n = 8843)	**35%**	**33%**	**16%**	**10%**	**5%**
Q17 Economic, social and territorial cohesion and solidarity among Member States	Private companies (n = 6013)	48%	38%	8%	4%	2%
	Public authorities (n = 386)	56%	33%	6%	2%	3%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 891)	55%	34%	6%	2%	3%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 635)	53%	39%	4%	1%	4%
	Research and academia (n = 210)	60%	33%	3%	3%	1%
	Other (n = 695)	48%	42%	6%	2%	2%
	Total (n = 8830)	**50%**	**37%**	**7%**	**4%**	**2%**
Q17 Common positions at international level making the EU a stronger global actor	Private companies (n = 6027)	61%	26%	7%	4%	2%
	Public authorities (n = 380)	58%	32%	5%	1%	3%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 898)	69%	24%	4%	1%	2%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 629)	49%	35%	9%	4%	3%
	Research and academia (n = 214)	57%	28%	7%	6%	2%
	Other (n = 698)	61%	28%	6%	3%	2%
	Total (n = 8846)	**61%**	**27%**	**6%**	**3%**	**2%**
Q17 A common framework for sharing best practices, research results, innovative ideas, mutual learning	Private companies (n = 6002)	56%	34%	6%	2%	3%
	Public authorities (n = 385)	61%	32%	4%	2%	2%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 890)	65%	29%	4%	1%	2%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 634)	62%	33%	3%	0%	1%
	Research and academia (n = 213)	68%	27%	3%	1%	1%
	Other (n = 700)	57%	32%	8%	1%	2%
	Total (n = 8824)	**58%**	**33%**	**5%**	**2%**	**2%**

5.4.3 Answers from organisations - per sector

Table 5.11 **Level of agreement per statement by sector of organisations for Q17 (in%)**

Subquestions	Groups	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
Q17 Common rules, as part of the Single Market (market organisation, trade, competition rules, food safety standards)	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7410)	67%	26%	4%	3%	1%
	Agro-food (n = 287)	68%	29%	1%	1%	1%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 394)	61%	28%	7%	3%	1%
	Rural Development (n = 264)	59%	35%	3%	2%	0%
	Trade Unions (n = 73)	82%	14%	4%	0%	0%
	Others (n = 516)	66%	24%	5%	2%	3%
	Total (n = 8944)	**67%**	**26%**	**4%**	**3%**	**1%**
Q17 Common objectives to tackle cross-border challenges (food security, environment, climate change, biodiversity…)	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7376)	59%	32%	5%	3%	1%
	Agro-food (n = 284)	70%	24%	4%	1%	1%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 400)	85%	13%	1%	1%	0%
	Rural Development (n = 262)	74%	23%	2%	0%	0%
	Trade Unions (n = 73)	71%	26%	1%	1%	0%
	Others (n = 517)	72%	21%	4%	1%	2%
	Total (n = 8912)	**61%**	**30%**	**5%**	**3%**	**1%**
Q17 A common budget as it is more efficient	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7376)	59%	32%	5%	3%	1%
	Agro-food (n = 284)	70%	24%	4%	1%	1%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 400)	85%	13%	1%	1%	0%
	Rural Development (n = 262)	74%	23%	2%	0%	0%
	Trade Unions (n = 73)	71%	26%	1%	1%	0%
	Others (n = 517)	72%	21%	4%	1%	2%
	Total (n = 8912)	**61%**	**30%**	**5%**	**3%**	**1%**
Q17 Economic, social and territorial cohesion and solidarity among Member States	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7315)	48%	38%	7%	4%	2%
	Agro-food (n = 281)	58%	32%	4%	2%	4%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 393)	49%	41%	4%	2%	3%
	Rural Development (n = 259)	65%	28%	4%	1%	2%
	Trade Unions (n = 73)	67%	25%	7%	0%	1%
	Others (n = 509)	53%	35%	5%	2%	5%
	Total (n = 8830)	**50%**	**37%**	**7%**	**4%**	**2%**
Q17 Common positions at international level making the EU a stronger global actor	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7326)	62%	26%	6%	3%	2%
	Agro-food (n = 286)	64%	26%	5%	3%	2%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 392)	42%	40%	10%	4%	4%
	Rural Development (n = 258)	64%	30%	4%	2%	1%

	Trade Unions (n = 72)	74%	19%	7%	0%	0%
	Others (n = 512)	54%	32%	7%	3%	4%
	Total (n = 8846)	**61%**	**27%**	**6%**	**3%**	**2%**
Q17 A common framework for sharing best practices, research results, innovative ideas, mutual learning	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7298)	56%	34%	6%	2%	2%
	Agro-food (n = 286)	64%	28%	3%	2%	2%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 391)	59%	38%	2%	0%	1%
	Rural Development (n = 263)	73%	24%	2%	1%	0%
	Trade Unions (n = 72)	74%	24%	3%	0%	0%
	Others (n = 514)	62%	31%	3%	1%	3%
	Total (n = 8824)	**58%**	**33%**	**5%**	**2%**	**2%**

5.5 At which level do you consider that the following CAP objectives should primarily be dealt with? (Q18)

Respondents were asked to select one option among five possibilities (Don't know, EU level, National level, Regional/ local level) on each of the following objective:

1. Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers
2. Addressing market uncertainties
3. Foster competitiveness and innovation of agriculture
4. Securing food supply at reasonable prices for consumers
5. Encouraging the supply of healthy and quality products
6. Contributing to a high level of environmental protection across the EU
7. Mitigating and adapting to the impact of climate change
8. Developing rural areas while taking care of the countryside
9. Achieving a balanced territorial development

Main observations
➢ The two statement related to environmental issues (“Contributing to a high level of environmental protection across the EU” and “Mitigating and adapting to the impact of climate change”) received the highest share of answers “at “EU level” with respectively 73 and 85%.
➢ A majority of respondents also considered “Addressing market uncertainties” and “Encouraging the supply of healthy and quality products” should be dealt at EU level 67 and 62%.
➢ For the remaining five statements, EU level represents less than 50% of the answers. For the statements “Developing rural areas while taking care of the countryside” and “Achieving a balanced territorial development”, the share is below 30%.

5.5.1 *Answers from farmers, other citizens and organisations*

Table 5.12 **Level of agreement per statement by farmers, other citizens and organisations for Q18(in%)**

Subquestions	Groups	EU level	National level	Regional/ local level	Don't know
Q18 Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	Farmers (n = 20698)	47%	40%	11%	2%
	Other citizens (n = 24665)	36%	45%	15%	5%
	Organisations (n = 8756)	51%	37%	10%	2%
	Total (n = 54119)	**43%**	**42%**	**12%**	**3%**
Q18 Addressing market uncertainties	Farmers (n = 20415)	73%	20%	5%	3%
	Other citizens (n = 24127)	59%	23%	8%	10%
	Organisations (n = 8645)	74%	18%	4%	4%
	Total (n = 53187)	**67%**	**21%**	**6%**	**6%**
Q18 Foster competitiveness and innovation of agriculture	Farmers (n = 20277)	49%	39%	9%	3%
	Other citizens (n = 23964)	45%	33%	12%	10%
	Organisations (n = 8581)	53%	35%	9%	3%
	Total (n = 52822)	**48%**	**35%**	**11%**	**6%**
Q18 Securing food supply at reasonable prices for consumers	Farmers (n = 20207)	47%	34%	12%	7%
	Other citizens (n = 24218)	37%	38%	18%	7%
	Organisations (n = 8530)	50%	33%	11%	7%
	Total (n = 52955)	**43%**	**36%**	**15%**	**7%**
Q18 Encouraging the supply of healthy and quality products	Farmers (n = 20524)	43%	36%	15%	7%
	Other citizens (n = 25115)	58%	26%	14%	2%
	Organisations (n = 8683)	64%	20%	14%	2%
	Total (n = 54322)	**62%**	**25%**	**12%**	**2%**
Q18 Contributing to a high level of environmental protection across the EU	Farmers (n = 20589)	64%	20%	14%	2%
	Other citizens (n = 26350)	62%	25%	12%	2%
	Organisations (n = 8771)	61%	23%	13%	2%
	Total (n = 55710)	**73%**	**12%**	**11%**	**4%**
Q18 Mitigating and adapting to the impact of climate change	Farmers (n = 20446)	76%	12%	8%	4%
	Other citizens (n = 25984)	81%	9%	7%	3%
	Organisations (n = 8703)	74%	13%	7%	6%
	Total (n = 55133)	**85%**	**8%**	**4%**	**3%**
Q18 Developing rural areas while taking care of the countryside	Farmers (n = 20533)	80%	10%	6%	4%
	Other citizens (n = 24865)	26%	35%	37%	2%
	Organisations (n = 8700)	27%	37%	33%	3%
	Total (n = 54098)	**28%**	**32%**	**38%**	**2%**
	Farmers (n = 20321)	28%	37%	31%	3%
	Other citizens (n = 24477)	25%	41%	29%	6%

Q18 Achieving a balanced territorial development	Organisations (n = 8585)	31%	37%	29%	3%
	Total (n = 53383)	**27%**	**39%**	**30%**	**4%**

5.5.2 *Answers from organisations - per type*

Table 5.13 Level of agreement per statement by type of organisations for Q18 (in%)

Subquestions	Groups	EU level	National level	Regional/ local level	Don't know
Q18 Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	Private companies (n = 6030)	50%	39%	10%	1%
	Public authorities (n = 382)	46%	38%	13%	3%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 896)	63%	28%	8%	2%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 551)	44%	37%	14%	5%
	Research and academia (n = 206)	46%	39%	12%	3%
	Other (n = 691)	49%	38%	11%	2%
	Total (n = 8756)	**51%**	**37%**	**10%**	**2%**
Q18 Addressing market uncertainties	Private companies (n = 5955)	75%	18%	4%	3%
	Public authorities (n = 380)	71%	22%	4%	4%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 890)	79%	15%	4%	2%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 535)	66%	21%	5%	8%
	Research and academia (n = 202)	62%	28%	5%	4%
	Other (n = 683)	76%	18%	2%	3%
	Total (n = 8645)	**74%**	**18%**	**4%**	**4%**
Q18 Foster competitiveness and innovation of agriculture	Private companies (n = 5900)	52%	36%	9%	3%
	Public authorities (n = 382)	49%	34%	12%	4%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 885)	60%	32%	6%	2%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 534)	52%	30%	9%	8%
	Research and academia (n = 200)	55%	33%	10%	3%
	Other (n = 680)	51%	36%	9%	3%
	Total (n = 8581)	**53%**	**35%**	**9%**	**3%**
Q18 Securing food supply at reasonable prices for consumers	Private companies (n = 5860)	49%	33%	11%	7%
	Public authorities (n = 375)	48%	38%	10%	5%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 874)	59%	28%	8%	5%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 540)	42%	36%	16%	6%
	Research and academia (n = 202)	42%	44%	10%	3%
	Other (n = 679)	53%	33%	11%	4%
	Total (n = 8530)	**50%**	**33%**	**11%**	**7%**

Q18 Encouraging the supply of healthy and quality products	Private companies (n = 5958)	50%	33%	11%	7%
	Public authorities (n = 381)	61%	25%	12%	2%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 892)	59%	27%	14%	1%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 565)	69%	21%	7%	3%
	Research and academia (n = 204)	59%	25%	14%	2%
	Other (n = 683)	56%	32%	11%	1%
	Total (n = 8683)	**65%**	**24%**	**10%**	**1%**
Q18 Contributing to a high level of environmental protection across the EU	Private companies (n = 5963)	56%	32%	11%	1%
	Public authorities (n = 387)	65%	24%	10%	1%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 897)	62%	25%	12%	2%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 621)	74%	12%	9%	5%
	Research and academia (n = 209)	78%	12%	9%	1%
	Other (n = 694)	77%	15%	6%	3%
	Total (n = 8771)	**85%**	**9%**	**4%**	**2%**
Q18 Mitigating and adapting to the impact of climate change	Private companies (n = 5918)	79%	11%	7%	3%
	Public authorities (n = 381)	76%	12%	8%	4%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 892)	74%	13%	7%	7%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 623)	79%	12%	8%	1%
	Research and academia (n = 209)	78%	13%	6%	4%
	Other (n = 680)	79%	12%	5%	3%
	Total (n = 8703)	**78%**	**12%**	**8%**	**2%**
Q18 Developing rural areas while taking care of the countryside	Private companies (n = 5975)	76%	12%	6%	6%
	Public authorities (n = 383)	26%	32%	39%	2%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 893)	28%	28%	43%	1%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 563)	33%	30%	35%	2%
	Research and academia (n = 201)	32%	35%	31%	2%
	Other (n = 685)	26%	32%	41%	1%
	Total (n = 8700)	**28%**	**36%**	**34%**	**2%**
Q18 Achieving a balanced territorial development	Private companies (n = 5910)	29%	37%	31%	3%
	Public authorities (n = 375)	29%	40%	28%	3%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 875)	36%	35%	26%	3%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 547)	38%	37%	20%	4%
	Research and academia (n = 203)	35%	40%	22%	3%
	Other (n = 675)	34%	37%	26%	2%
	Total (n = 8585)	**31%**	**37%**	**29%**	**3%**

5.5.3 Answers from organisations - per sector

Table 5.14 Level of agreement per statement by sector of organisations for Q18 (in%)

Subquestions	Groups	EU level	National level	Regional/ local level	Don't know
Q18 Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7349)	52%	37%	9%	1%
	Agro-food (n = 276)	53%	31%	13%	4%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 311)	35%	41%	18%	7%
	Rural Development (n = 257)	34%	46%	16%	4%
	Trade Unions (n = 71)	59%	30%	10%	1%
	Others (n = 492)	47%	34%	13%	5%
	Total (n = 8756)	**51%**	**37%**	**10%**	**2%**
Q18 Addressing market uncertainties	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7271)	76%	18%	4%	3%
	Agro-food (n = 273)	69%	18%	9%	4%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 295)	57%	22%	8%	13%
	Rural Development (n = 252)	68%	24%	4%	4%
	Trade Unions (n = 71)	83%	13%	3%	1%
	Others (n = 483)	67%	20%	6%	7%
	Total (n = 8645)	**74%**	**18%**	**4%**	**4%**
Q18 Foster competitiveness and innovation of agriculture	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7214)	53%	36%	9%	3%
	Agro-food (n = 271)	58%	30%	8%	4%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 299)	43%	30%	14%	13%
	Rural Development (n = 252)	53%	32%	13%	2%
	Trade Unions (n = 69)	67%	25%	6%	3%
	Others (n = 476)	51%	31%	11%	7%
	Total (n = 8581)	**53%**	**35%**	**9%**	**3%**
Q18 Securing food supply at reasonable prices for consumers	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7152)	50%	33%	10%	7%
	Agro-food (n = 270)	52%	31%	9%	7%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 302)	41%	34%	18%	7%
	Rural Development (n = 257)	39%	39%	18%	4%
	Trade Unions (n = 70)	66%	20%	10%	4%
	Others (n = 479)	47%	35%	13%	6%
	Total (n = 8530)	**50%**	**33%**	**11%**	**7%**
Q18 Encouraging the supply of healthy and quality products	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7260)	50%	33%	11%	7%
	Agro-food (n = 276)	62%	25%	11%	2%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 323)	66%	21%	10%	3%
	Rural Development (n = 256)	66%	19%	14%	1%
	Trade Unions (n = 70)	54%	25%	21%	0%
	Others (n = 498)	69%	24%	4%	3%
	Total (n = 8683)	**59%**	**25%**	**13%**	**3%**
	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7260)	69%	24%	4%	3%

Q18 Contributing to a high level of environmental protection across the EU	Agro-food (n = 276)	59%	25%	13%	3%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 323)	62%	25%	12%	2%
	Rural Development (n = 256)	62%	25%	11%	2%
	Trade Unions (n = 70)	66%	21%	10%	3%
	Others (n = 498)	66%	19%	14%	1%
	Total (n = 8683)	**54%**	**25%**	**21%**	**0%**
Q18 Mitigating and adapting to the impact of climate change	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7205)	59%	25%	13%	3%
	Agro-food (n = 281)	62%	25%	12%	2%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 381)	74%	13%	6%	6%
	Rural Development (n = 258)	78%	11%	5%	5%
	Trade Unions (n = 70)	87%	7%	5%	1%
	Others (n = 508)	78%	13%	8%	1%
	Total (n = 8703)	**81%**	**9%**	**6%**	**4%**
Q18 Developing rural areas while taking care of the countryside	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7286)	76%	12%	6%	6%
	Agro-food (n = 274)	27%	33%	39%	2%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 326)	36%	26%	36%	1%
	Rural Development (n = 258)	32%	34%	34%	1%
	Trade Unions (n = 70)	28%	29%	41%	1%
	Others (n = 486)	41%	23%	31%	4%
	Total (n = 8700)	**29%**	**33%**	**35%**	**4%**
Q18 Achieving a balanced territorial development	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7204)	30%	37%	30%	3%
	Agro-food (n = 268)	43%	35%	20%	2%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 309)	34%	39%	24%	4%
	Rural Development (n = 252)	34%	38%	25%	2%
	Trade Unions (n = 70)	47%	33%	17%	3%
	Others (n = 482)	32%	38%	24%	6%
	Total (n = 8585)	**31%**	**37%**	**29%**	**3%**

6 Agriculture, rural areas and the CAP tomorrow

This section covers 12 questions (Q19 to Q30) related to the future of agriculture, rural areas and the CAP. There are six questions (Q19 to Q24) on diverse aspect of the economic performance of the sector (competitiveness, export performance, standards, consumer demand), two questions on environmental issues (Q25 and Q26), one question on forestry (Q27), one on rural areas (Q28), one on young farmers (Q29) and one on innovation (Q30).

6.1 Do you agree with the following statements (Q19)

Respondents were asked to select one option (Largely agree, Partially agree, Partially disagree, Largely disagree) on each of the following statements:

1. Farmers need direct income support
2. Other policies can have a strong impact on agricultural income (e.g. heritage/tax law, social and pension systems)
3. Agricultural policy should deliver more benefits for environment and climate change
4. Targeted investments to foster restructuring and innovation should be supported
5. Improving farmers' position in value chains (including addressing Unfair Trading Practices)

Main observations
➢ A large majority of respondents (80%) largely agree with the statement “Improving farmers' position in value chains”. The opinion is shared by farmers (88%) and by other citizens (72%)
➢ For the other options, the opinion expressed by farmers and by other citizens differ.
➢ 60% of the farmers who participated to the consultation largely agree with the statement “Other policies can have a strong impact on agricultural income (e.g. heritage/tax law, social and pension systems)”.
➢ 80% of the other citizens who participated to the consultation largely agree with the statement “Agricultural policy should deliver more benefits for environment and climate change”

6.1.1 Answers from farmers, other citizens and organisations

Table 6.1 Level of agreement per statement by farmers, other citizens and organisations for Q19 (in%)

Subquestions	Groups	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
Q19 Farmers need direct income support	Farmers (n = 21037)	54%	25%	10%	9%	1%
	Other citizens (n = 26369)	19%	34%	21%	19%	7%
	Organisations (n = 8964)	52%	26%	11%	10%	1%
	Total (n = 56370)	**37%**	**29%**	**15%**	**14%**	**4%**
Q19 Other policies can have a strong impact on agricultural income (e.g. heritage/tax law, social and pension systems)	Farmers (n = 20907)	60%	31%	5%	1%	2%
	Other citizens (n = 26143)	38%	41%	6%	2%	12%
	Organisations (n = 8931)	58%	33%	6%	1%	2%
	Total (n = 55981)	**50%**	**36%**	**6%**	**2%**	**7%**
	Farmers (n = 20908)	32%	32%	21%	14%	1%

Q19 Agricultural policy should deliver more benefits for environment and climate change	Other citizens (n = 26679)	80%	12%	4%	3%	1%
	Organisations (n = 8930)	34%	29%	21%	15%	1%
	Total (n = 56517)	**55%**	**22%**	**13%**	**9%**	**1%**
Q19 Targeted investments to foster restructuring and innovation should be supported	Farmers (n = 20783)	42%	40%	9%	4%	4%
	Other citizens (n = 26151)	41%	38%	11%	3%	7%
	Organisations (n = 8883)	43%	39%	9%	5%	5%
	Total (n = 55817)	**42%**	**39%**	**10%**	**4%**	**5%**
Q19 Improving farmers' position in value chains (including addressing Unfair Trading Practices)	Farmers (n = 20957)	88%	10%	1%	0%	1%
	Other citizens (n = 26494)	72%	23%	2%	1%	3%
	Organisations (n = 8958)	86%	12%	1%	0%	1%
	Total (n = 56409)	**80%**	**16%**	**1%**	**1%**	**2%**

6.1.2 Answers from organisations - per type

Table 6.2 Level of agreement per statement by type of organisations for Q19 (in%)

Subquestions	Groups	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
Q19 Farmers need direct income support	Private companies (n = 6108)	53%	25%	11%	10%	1%
	Public authorities (n = 392)	42%	32%	15%	9%	2%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 911)	64%	24%	6%	5%	2%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 629)	34%	28%	13%	22%	3%
	Research and academia (n = 214)	29%	33%	19%	17%	2%
	Other (n = 710)	55%	24%	10%	9%	2%
	Total (n = 8964)	**52%**	**26%**	**11%**	**10%**	**1%**
Q19 Other policies can have a strong impact on agricultural income (e.g. heritage/tax law, social and pension systems)	Private companies (n = 6080)	61%	30%	6%	1%	1%
	Public authorities (n = 393)	43%	43%	7%	1%	6%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 908)	50%	39%	6%	1%	3%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 633)	51%	37%	6%	2%	5%
	Research and academia (n = 215)	46%	39%	5%	2%	8%
	Other (n = 702)	50%	37%	8%	2%	3%
	Total (n = 8931)	**58%**	**33%**	**6%**	**1%**	**2%**
Q19 Agricultural policy should deliver more benefits for environment and climate change	Private companies (n = 6072)	28%	28%	25%	18%	1%
	Public authorities (n = 393)	52%	34%	9%	4%	1%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 905)	30%	38%	19%	11%	1%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 637)	68%	22%	6%	3%	2%
	Research and academia (n = 217)	65%	26%	5%	2%	1%

	Other (n = 706)	41%	30%	16%	12%	0%
	Total (n = 8930)	**34%**	**29%**	**21%**	**15%**	**1%**
Q19 Targeted investments to foster restructuring and innovation should be supported	Private companies (n = 6056)	41%	40%	9%	6%	4%
	Public authorities (n = 391)	53%	37%	6%	1%	3%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 907)	50%	36%	6%	2%	5%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 624)	44%	33%	15%	3%	5%
	Research and academia (n = 212)	56%	27%	12%	2%	4%
	Other (n = 693)	45%	39%	7%	4%	6%
	Total (n = 8883)	**43%**	**39%**	**9%**	**5%**	**5%**
Q19 Improving farmers' position in value chains (including addressing Unfair Trading Practices)	Private companies (n = 6097)	89%	10%	1%	0%	0%
	Public authorities (n = 391)	80%	16%	1%	0%	3%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 913)	85%	10%	3%	1%	1%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 634)	68%	26%	2%	0%	3%
	Research and academia (n = 216)	79%	17%	3%	0%	1%
	Other (n = 707)	86%	12%	1%	0%	1%
	Total (n = 8958)	**86%**	**12%**	**1%**	**0%**	**1%**

6.1.3 Answers from organisations - per sector

Table 6.3 Level of agreement per statement by sector of organisations for Q19 (in%)

Subquestions	**Groups**	**Largely agree**	**Partially agree**	**Partially disagree**	**Largely disagree**	**Don't know**
Q19 Farmers need direct income support	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7431)	57%	24%	10%	9%	1%
	Agro-food (n = 286)	37%	30%	16%	12%	4%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 392)	15%	30%	21%	30%	4%
	Rural Development (n = 263)	29%	43%	14%	13%	1%
	Trade Unions (n = 73)	58%	27%	5%	7%	3%
	Others (n = 519)	35%	32%	14%	14%	5%
	Total (n = 8964)	**52%**	**26%**	**11%**	**10%**	**1%**
Q19 Other policies can have a strong impact on agricultural income (e.g. heritage/tax law, social and pension systems)	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7402)	59%	32%	6%	1%	1%
	Agro-food (n = 284)	52%	34%	6%	1%	7%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 395)	43%	41%	7%	3%	7%
	Rural Development (n = 261)	46%	42%	7%	2%	3%
	Trade Unions (n = 73)	47%	44%	5%	3%	1%
	Others (n = 516)	52%	33%	5%	2%	8%
	Total (n = 8931)	**58%**	**33%**	**6%**	**1%**	**2%**
Q19 Agricultural policy should deliver more	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7382)	28%	30%	24%	17%	1%

benefits for environment and climate change	Agro-food (n = 287)	45%	32%	15%	6%	2%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 399)	89%	8%	1%	2%	1%
	Rural Development (n = 262)	60%	32%	6%	1%	1%
	Trade Unions (n = 72)	24%	39%	18%	18%	1%
	Others (n = 528)	60%	27%	8%	4%	1%
	Total (n = 8930)	**34%**	**29%**	**21%**	**15%**	**1%**
Q19 Targeted investments to foster restructuring and innovation should be supported	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7363)	42%	40%	8%	5%	5%
	Agro-food (n = 285)	56%	29%	7%	4%	5%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 387)	32%	39%	20%	4%	5%
	Rural Development (n = 259)	59%	33%	5%	0%	2%
	Trade Unions (n = 73)	40%	34%	12%	0%	14%
	Others (n = 516)	54%	30%	10%	3%	4%
	Total (n = 8883)	**43%**	**39%**	**9%**	**5%**	**5%**
Q19 Improving farmers' position in value chains (including addressing Unfair Trading Practices)	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7418)	89%	9%	1%	0%	0%
	Agro-food (n = 285)	75%	18%	4%	1%	1%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 397)	59%	34%	2%	0%	4%
	Rural Development (n = 263)	80%	19%	0%	1%	0%
	Trade Unions (n = 76)	86%	9%	3%	0%	3%
	Others (n = 519)	73%	19%	3%	1%	5%
	Total (n = 8958)	**86%**	**12%**	**1%**	**0%**	**1%**

6.2 Do you think that the following actions under the CAP could improve the competitiveness of farmers? (Q20)

Respondents were asked to select one option (Largely agree, Partially agree, Partially disagree, Largely disagree) on each of the following actions:

1. Supporting the development of futures markets
2. Enhancing transparency in the agricultural markets
3. Supporting the integration of farmers in Producer Organisations
4. Support for Research & Innovation
5. Simplifying administrative procedures

Main observations
➢ A majority of the respondents “Largely agree” with the proposed action.
➢ The only action for which a majority of respondents did not agree is “Supporting the development of futures markets”.
➢ 72% of respondents (86 % of the farmers) largely agreed with the action “Simplifying administrative procedures”.
➢ A majority of the respondents (55% of farmers, 57% of other citizens) largely agree with the action “Enhancing transparency in the agricultural markets”.

6.2.1 Answers from farmers, other citizens and organisations

Table 6.4 Level of agreement per statement by farmers, other citizens and organisations for Q20

Subquestions	Grouped	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
Q20 Supporting the development of futures markets	Farmers (n = 20763)	19%	37%	19%	13%	12%
	Other citizens (n = 25856)	8%	19%	20%	20%	32%
	Organisations (n = 8852)	21%	36%	18%	15%	11%
	Total (n = 55471)	**14%**	**28%**	**20%**	**17%**	**21%**
Q20 Enhancing transparency in the agricultural markets	Farmers (n = 20846)	55%	35%	5%	2%	3%
	Other citizens (n = 26135)	57%	29%	3%	2%	9%
	Organisations (n = 8906)	54%	35%	6%	2%	3%
	Total (n = 55887)	**56%**	**32%**	**4%**	**2%**	**6%**
Q20 Supporting the integration of farmers in Producer Organisations	Farmers (n = 20793)	43%	40%	9%	4%	4%
	Other citizens (n = 25987)	42%	35%	5%	2%	15%
	Organisations (n = 8872)	43%	40%	9%	4%	4%
	Total (n = 55652)	**43%**	**38%**	**7%**	**3%**	**9%**
Q20 Support for Research & Innovation	Farmers (n = 20745)	53%	36%	7%	2%	2%
	Other citizens (n = 25999)	46%	34%	10%	3%	7%
	Organisations (n = 8868)	57%	34%	6%	2%	2%
	Total (n = 55612)	**50%**	**35%**	**8%**	**2%**	**4%**
Q20 Simplifying administrative procedures	Farmers (n = 20874)	85%	11%	2%	2%	1%
	Other citizens (n = 26087)	58%	25%	5%	5%	8%
	Organisations (n = 8883)	86%	10%	2%	2%	1%
	Total (n = 55844)	**72%**	**17%**	**3%**	**3%**	**4%**

6.2.2 *Answers from organisations - per type*

Table 6.5 **Level of agreement per statement by type of organisations for Q20 (in%)**

Subquestions	Grouped	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
Q20 Supporting the development of futures markets	Private companies (n = 6049)	20%	36%	19%	16%	10%
	Public authorities (n = 385)	21%	34%	17%	8%	21%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 895)	24%	40%	14%	10%	12%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 621)	20%	27%	17%	19%	17%
	Research and academia (n = 212)	25%	30%	21%	8%	17%
	Other (n = 690)	21%	38%	16%	13%	12%
	Total (n = 8852)	**21%**	**36%**	**18%**	**15%**	**11%**
Q20 Enhancing transparency in the agricultural markets	Private companies (n = 6070)	52%	36%	6%	3%	3%
	Public authorities (n = 387)	58%	30%	5%	2%	5%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 911)	58%	32%	5%	2%	3%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 623)	59%	30%	4%	1%	6%
	Research and academia (n = 214)	57%	30%	7%	0%	5%
	Other (n = 701)	58%	34%	5%	1%	3%
	Total (n = 8906)	**54%**	**35%**	**6%**	**2%**	**3%**
Q20 Supporting the integration of farmers in Producer Organisations	Private companies (n = 6054)	41%	41%	11%	5%	3%
	Public authorities (n = 385)	50%	38%	5%	3%	4%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 903)	43%	44%	5%	4%	4%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 622)	46%	32%	5%	3%	14%
	Research and academia (n = 210)	51%	37%	5%	1%	6%
	Other (n = 698)	50%	38%	6%	2%	4%
	Total (n = 8872)	**43%**	**40%**	**9%**	**4%**	**4%**
Q20 Support for Research & Innovation	Private companies (n = 6045)	55%	35%	6%	2%	1%
	Public authorities (n = 384)	65%	29%	4%	0%	2%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 902)	65%	28%	3%	1%	1%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 626)	51%	34%	10%	1%	4%
	Research and academia (n = 213)	77%	19%	2%	1%	1%
	Other (n = 698)	58%	35%	5%	1%	1%
	Total (n = 8868)	**57%**	**34%**	**6%**	**2%**	**2%**
Q20 Simplifying administrative procedures	Private companies (n = 6061)	88%	8%	1%	1%	1%
	Public authorities (n = 384)	82%	12%	4%	1%	1%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 906)	89%	8%	1%	1%	1%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 624)	64%	16%	5%	10%	4%
	Research and academia (n = 214)	69%	21%	3%	3%	4%
	Other (n = 694)	84%	12%	1%	1%	1%

	Total (n = 8883)	86%	10%	2%	2%	1%

6.2.3 Answers from organisations - per sector

Table 6.6 **Level of agreement per statement by sector of organisations for Q20 (in%)**

Subquestions	Groups	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
Q20 Supporting the development of futures markets	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7346)	21%	37%	18%	15%	10%
	Agro-food (n = 284)	18%	30%	19%	15%	17%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 383)	10%	18%	23%	22%	26%
	Rural Development (n = 261)	25%	33%	16%	7%	20%
	Trade Unions (n = 76)	21%	46%	7%	12%	14%
	Others (n = 502)	21%	30%	16%	13%	20%
	Total (n = 8852)	**21%**	**36%**	**18%**	**15%**	**11%**
Q20 Enhancing transparency in the agricultural markets	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7383)	53%	36%	6%	3%	3%
	Agro-food (n = 287)	49%	38%	6%	2%	4%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 389)	59%	26%	3%	3%	8%
	Rural Development (n = 263)	58%	32%	5%	1%	5%
	Trade Unions (n = 77)	73%	21%	3%	0%	4%
	Others (n = 507)	58%	28%	5%	1%	8%
	Total (n = 8906)	**54%**	**35%**	**6%**	**2%**	**3%**
Q20 Supporting the integration of farmers in Producer Organisations	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7358)	43%	40%	10%	5%	3%
	Agro-food (n = 286)	40%	36%	12%	5%	7%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 386)	39%	35%	4%	2%	20%
	Rural Development (n = 264)	44%	46%	4%	2%	4%
	Trade Unions (n = 75)	45%	41%	4%	3%	7%
	Others (n = 503)	45%	38%	5%	3%	9%
	Total (n = 8872)	**43%**	**40%**	**9%**	**4%**	**4%**
Q20 Support for Research & Innovation	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7350)	56%	35%	6%	2%	1%
	Agro-food (n = 286)	70%	23%	5%	2%	1%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 389)	45%	33%	15%	1%	6%
	Rural Development (n = 263)	63%	31%	4%	1%	1%
	Trade Unions (n = 76)	72%	21%	3%	0%	4%
	Others (n = 504)	64%	26%	5%	1%	4%
	Total (n = 8868)	**57%**	**34%**	**6%**	**2%**	**2%**
Q20 Simplifying administrative procedures	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7365)	89%	8%	1%	1%	1%
	Agro-food (n = 284)	77%	16%	2%	2%	3%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 388)	47%	24%	7%	16%	5%
	Rural Development (n = 264)	88%	6%	3%	2%	1%
	Trade Unions (n = 75)	80%	13%	3%	0%	4%
	Others (n = 507)	72%	17%	4%	3%	4%

	Total (n = 8883)	86%	10%	2%	2%	1%

6.3 Which of the following criteria are most relevant when allocating direct support? (Q21)

Respondents were asked to select up to five choices among ten options:

1. Specific products and/or sectors
2. Risk management tools
3. Compensation to farming activities in Areas with Natural Constraints/ High Nature Value Areas
4. Territories with higher agricultural potential
5. Practices with the highest environmental/climate benefits
6. Linkage to standards (e.g. food safety, labour)
7. An equal level of support for farmers within the same territory
8. Small producers
9. Limit in support for large beneficiaries (capping)
10. Young Farmers

Main observations
➢ The option most frequently selected by farmers and by other citizens differ.
➢ For farmers who participated to the consultation, the first choice selected is "Compensation to farming activities in Areas with Natural Constraints/ High Nature Value Areas" (18%), followed by Limit in support for large beneficiaries" and "Young Farmers" (14%).
➢ For other citizens who participated to the consultation, the first option selected is "Practices with the highest environmental/climate benefits" (19%) followed by "Small producers" and "Compensation to farming activities in Areas with Natural Constraints/ High Nature Value Areas" (17%)
➢ For respondents from organisations, the answers vary according to the type and sector of the organisations.

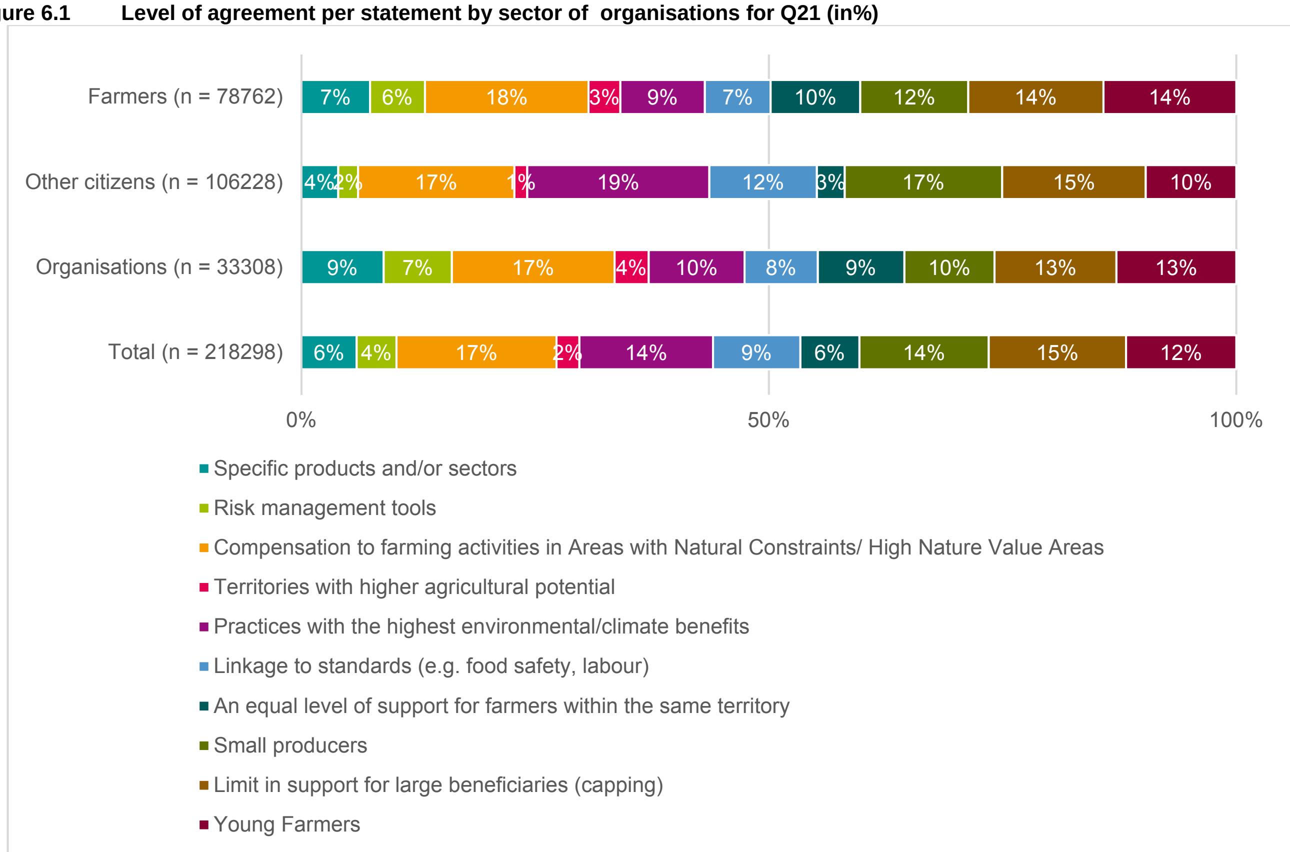
6.3.1 Answers from farmers, other citizens and organisations

Table 6.7 Frequency by which options are selected by farmers, other citizens and organisations for Q21

Options	Farmers	Other citizens	Organisations	Total
Specific products and/or sectors	5.774	4.168	2.931	12.873
Risk management tools	4.624	2.257	2.427	9.308
Compensation to farming activities in Areas with Natural Constraints/ High Nature Value Areas	13.788	17.770	5.798	37.356
Territories with higher agricultural potential	2.683	1.462	1.214	5.359
Practices with the highest environmental/climate benefits	7.120	20.685	3.414	31.219
Linkage to standards (e.g. food safety, labour)	5.539	12.219	2.616	20.374

Options	Farmers	Other citizens	Organisations	Total
An equal level of support for farmers within the same territory	7.551	3.177	3.080	13.808
Small producers	9.098	17.882	3.211	30.191
Limit in support for large beneficiaries (capping)	11.393	16.322	4.346	32.061
Young Farmers	11.192	10.286	4.271	25.749
Total	**78.762**	**106.228**	**33.308**	**218.298**

Figure 6.1 Level of agreement per statement by sector of organisations for Q21 (in%)



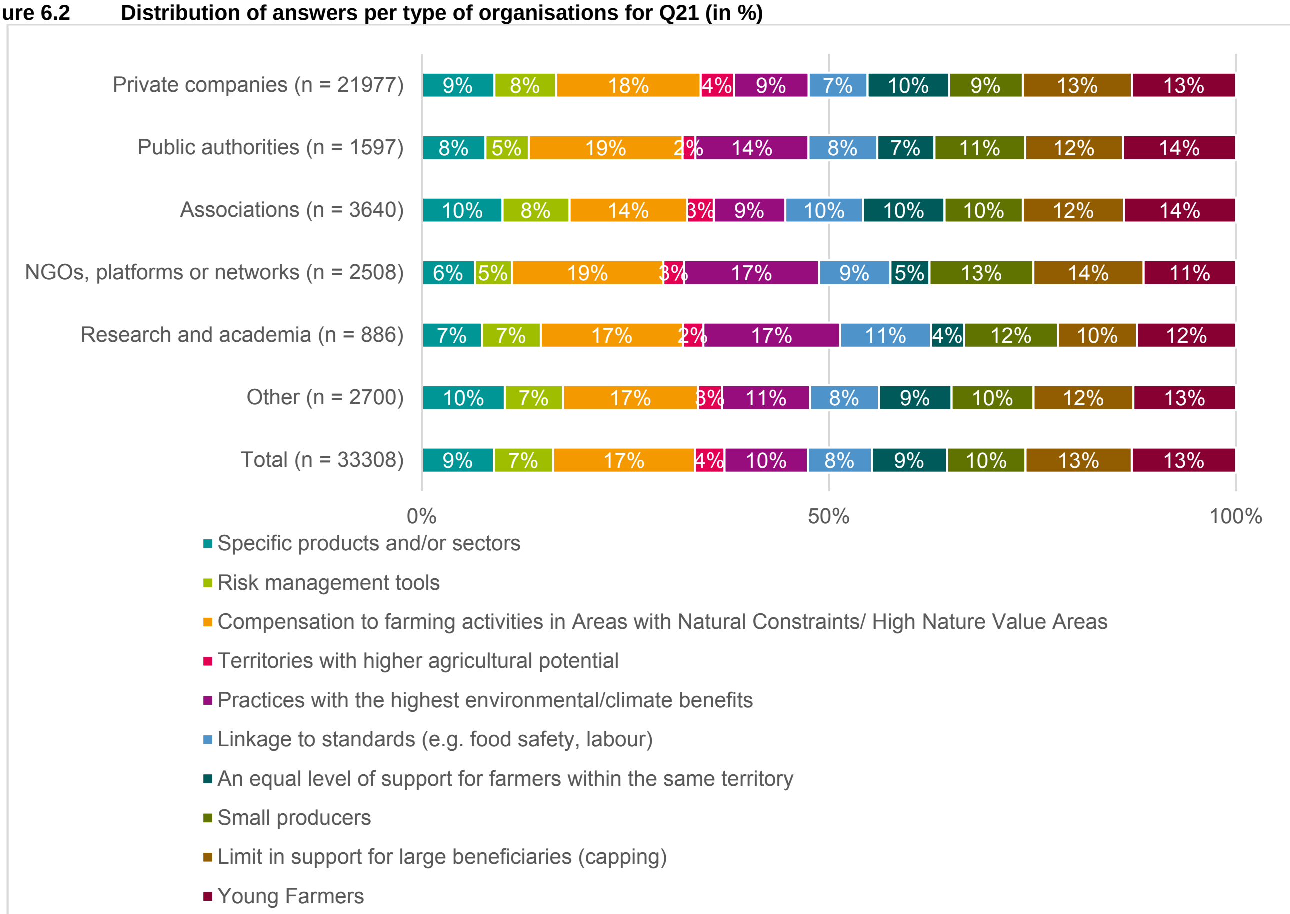
6.3.2 Answers from organisations - per type

Table 6.8 Frequency by which options are selected by type of organisations for Q21

Options	Private companies	Public authorities	Asso-ciations	NGOs, platforms, networks	Research and academia	Other	Total
Specific products and/or sectors	1.947	124	359	162	65	274	2.931
Risk management tools	1.671	85	300	114	64	193	2.427
Compensation to farming activities in Areas with Natural Constraints/ High Nature Value Areas	3.900	302	526	467	155	448	5.798
Territories with higher agricultural potential	904	25	119	64	22	80	1.214

Options	Private companies	Public authorities	Asso-ciations	NGOs, platforms, networks	Research and academia	Other	Total
Practices with the highest environmental/climate benefits	2.015	222	320	416	149	292	3.414
Linkage to standards (e.g. food safety, labour)	1.587	135	347	220	99	228	2.616
An equal level of support for farmers within the same territory	2.206	112	365	120	36	241	3.080
Small producers	1.989	178	350	320	102	272	3.211
Limit in support for large beneficiaries (capping)	2.945	192	452	340	86	331	4.346
Young Farmers	2.813	222	502	285	108	341	4.271
Total	**21.977**	**1.597**	**3.640**	**2.508**	**886**	**2.700**	**33.308**

Figure 6.2 Distribution of answers per type of organisations for Q21 (in %)

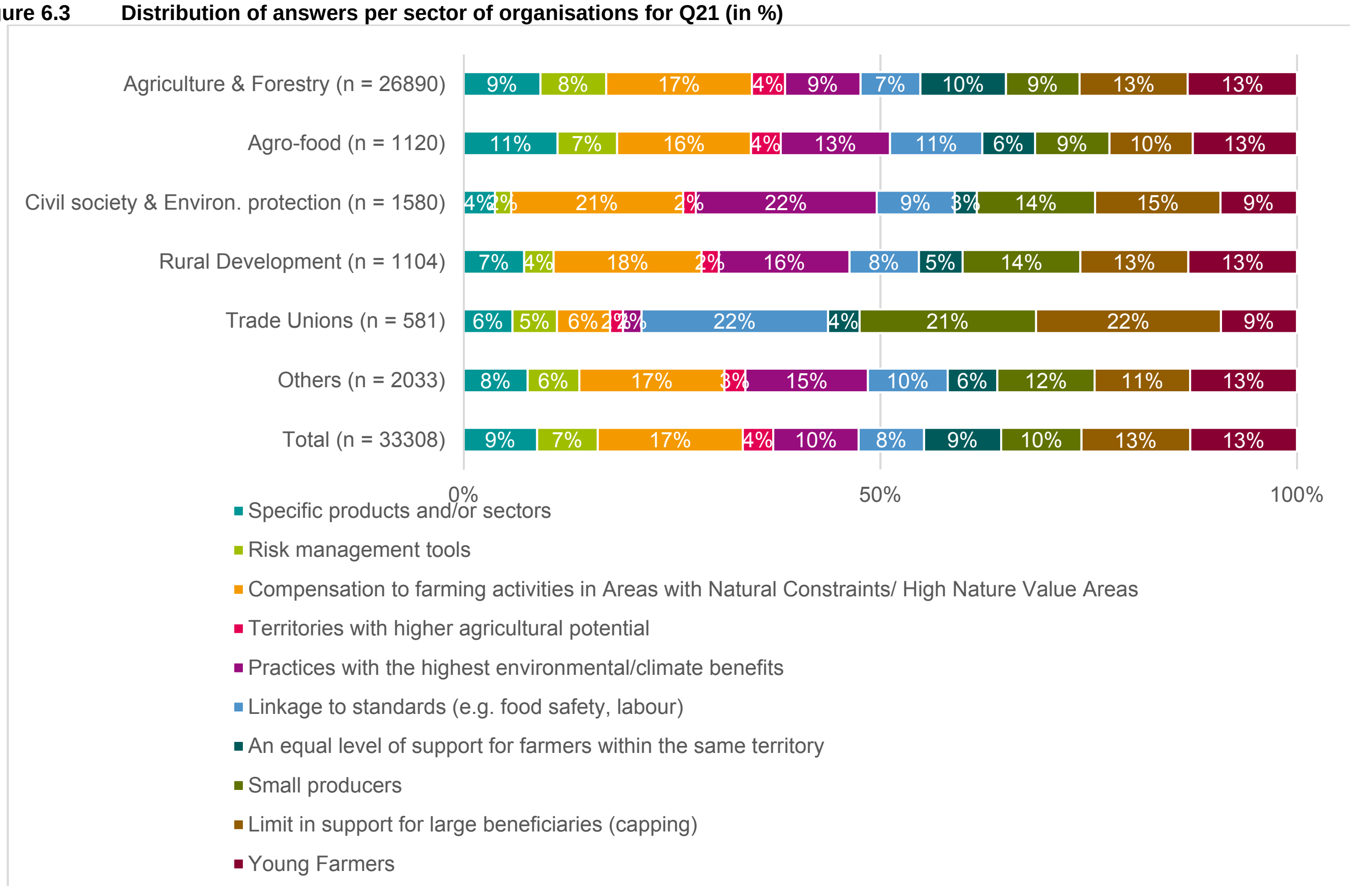


6.3.3 Answers from organisations - per sector

Table 6.9 Frequency by which options are selected by sector of organisations for Q21

Options	Agriculture & Forestry	Agro-food	Civil society & Environ. protection	Rural Develop-ment	Trade Unions	Others	Total
Specific products and/or sectors	2.476	126	59	80	34	156	2.931
Risk management tools	2.120	80	31	39	31	126	2.427
Compensation to farming activities in Areas with Natural Constraints/ High Nature Value Areas	4.705	180	326	196	37	354	5.798
Territories with higher agricultural potential	1.067	40	24	23	9	51	1.214
Practices with the highest environmental/climate benefits	2.439	147	343	173	13	299	3.414
Linkage to standards (e.g. food safety, labour)	1.927	124	148	92	130	195	2.616
An equal level of support for farmers within the same territory	2.766	71	42	58	22	121	3.080
Small producers	2.371	100	224	156	123	237	3.211
Limit in support for large beneficiaries (capping)	3.491	112	238	143	129	233	4.346
Young Farmers	3.528	140	145	144	53	261	4.271
Total	**26.890**	**1.120**	**1.580**	**1.104**	**581**	**2.033**	**33.308**

Figure 6.3 Distribution of answers per sector of organisations for Q21 (in %)



6.4 Which actions could further improve the EU export performance? (Q22)

Respondents were asked to select up to three choices among six options:

1. Export promotion
2. Export credits
3. Specific action on Geographical Indications
4. Further trade liberalisation
5. Address non-tariff barriers
6. No action needed

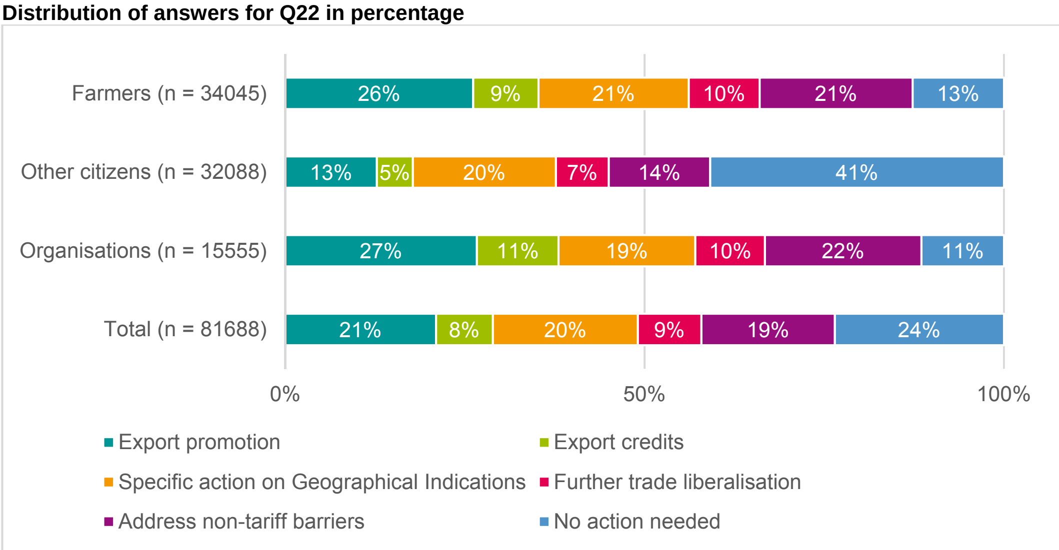
Main observations
➢ The option most frequently selected by farmers and by other citizens differ.
➢ For farmers who participated to the consultation, the first choice selected is "Export promotion", followed by "Address non-tariff barriers" and "Specific action on Geographical Indications".
➢ For other citizens who participated to the consultation, the first option selected is "No action needed" followed by "Specific action on Geographical Indications".
➢ For respondents from organisations, the first choice selected is "Export promotion", followed by "Address non-tariff barriers" and "Specific action on Geographical Indications".

6.4.1 Answers from farmers, other citizens and organisations

Table 6.10 Frequency by which options are selected by farmers, other citizens and organisations for Q22

Options	Farmers	Other citizens	Organisations	Total
Export promotion	8.899	4.086	4.145	17.130
Export credits	3.098	1.607	1.768	6.473
Specific action on Geographical Indications	7.118	6.390	2.963	16.471
Further trade liberalisation	3.355	2.358	1.506	7.219
Address non-tariff barriers	7.250	4.532	3.388	15.170
No action needed	4.325	13.115	1.785	19.225
Total	**34.045**	**32.088**	**15.555**	**81.688**

Figure 6.4 Distribution of answers for Q22 in percentage

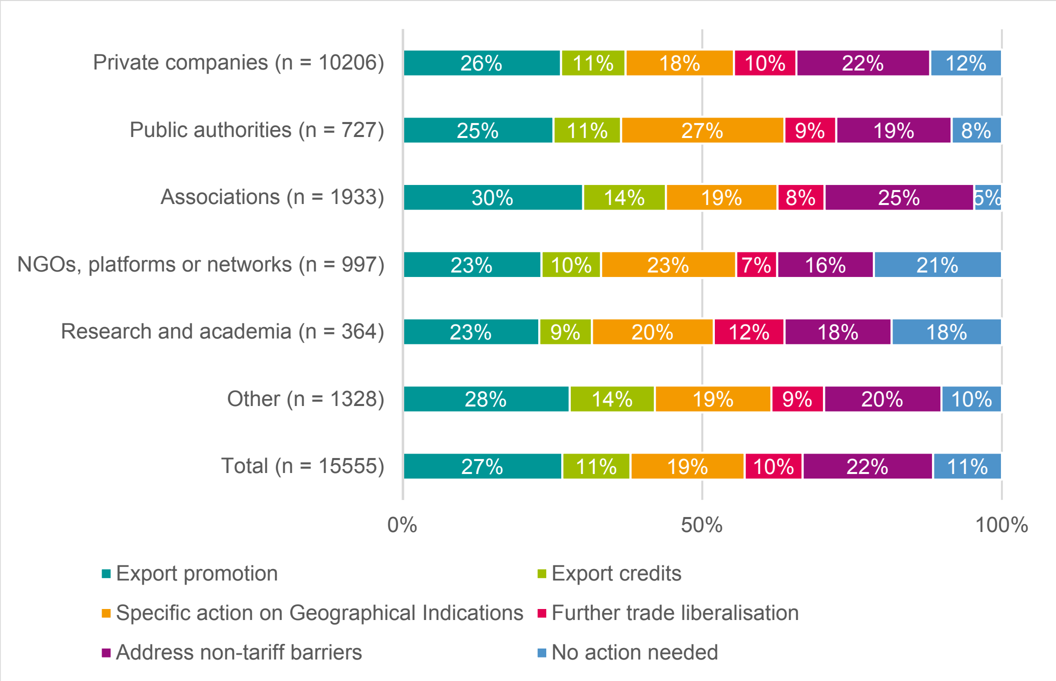


6.4.2 Answers from organisations - per type

Table 6.11 **Frequency by which options are selected by type of organisations for Q22**

Options	Private companies	Public authorities	Asso-ciations	NGOs, platforms, networks	Research and academia	Other	Total
Export promotion	2.696	183	582	231	83	370	4.145
Export credits	1.099	82	267	99	32	189	1.768
Specific action on Geographical Indications	1.848	198	360	225	74	258	2.963
Further trade liberalisation	1.063	63	152	68	43	117	1.506
Address non-tariff barriers	2.279	140	483	161	65	260	3.388
No action needed	1.221	61	89	213	67	134	1.785
Total	**10.206**	**727**	**1.933**	**997**	**364**	**1.328**	**15.555**

Figure 6.5 **Distribution of answers per type of organisations for Q22 (in %)**

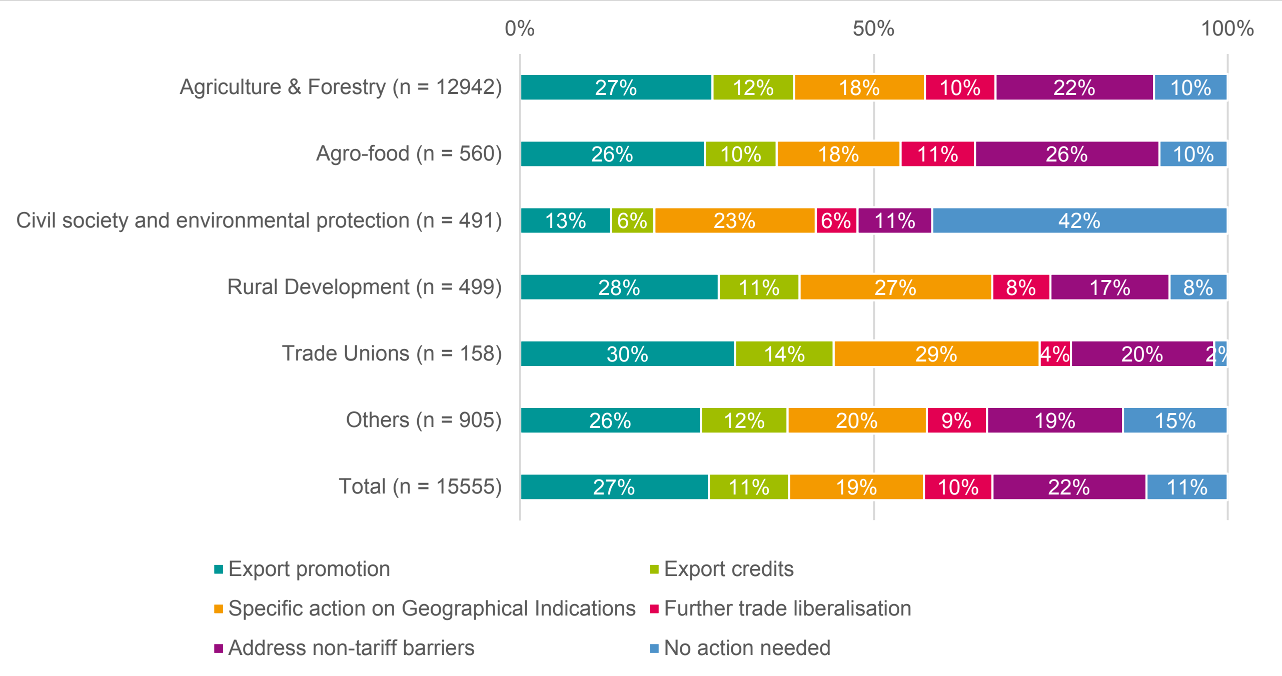


6.4.3 *Answers from organisations - per sector*

Table 6.12 Frequency by which options are selected by sector of organisations for Q22

Options	Agriculture & Forestry	Agro-food	Civil society & Environ. protection	Rural Develop-ment	Trade Unions	Others	Total
Export promotion	3.517	146	63	140	48	231	4.145
Export credits	1.491	57	30	57	22	111	1.768
Specific action on Geographical Indications	2.393	98	112	136	46	178	2.963
Further trade liberalisation	1.293	59	29	41	7	77	1.506
Address non-tariff barriers	2.900	146	52	84	32	174	3.388
No action needed	1.348	54	205	41	3	134	1.785
Total	**12.942**	**560**	**491**	**499**	**158**	**905**	**15.555**

Figure 6.6 Distribution of answers per sector of organisations for Q22 (in %)



6.5 Considering consumer and wider societal demands, where can the linkage between CAP and standards be improved? (Q23)

Respondents were asked to select up to three choices among nine options:

1. Food safety standards
2. Human nutrition standards and guidelines
3. Standards for fair trade products
4. Standards for organic products
5. Environmental and climate standards
6. Standards for the use of antimicrobials/pesticides
7. Animal and plant health standards
8. Animal welfare standards
9. Labour standards

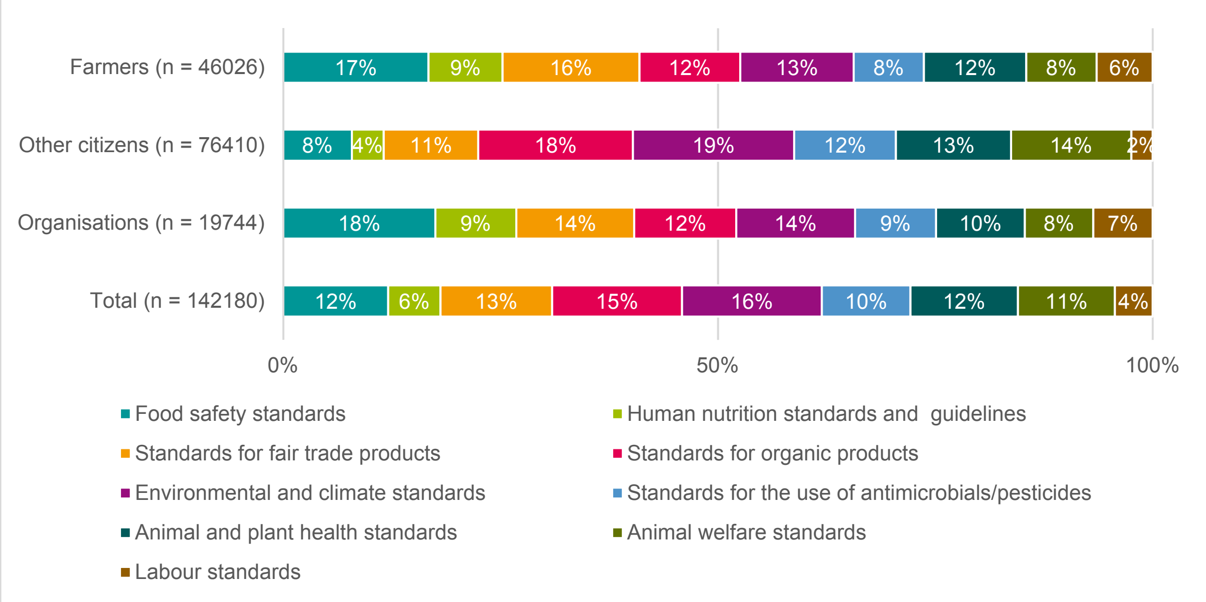
Main observations
➢ The option most frequently selected by farmers and by other citizens differ. ➢ For farmers who participated to the consultation, the first choice selected is “Food safety standards” (17%), followed by “Standards for fair trade products” (16%) and “Environmental and climate standards” (13%). ➢ For other citizens who participated to the consultation, the first option selected is “Environmental and climate standards” (19%) followed by “Animal and plant health standards” (18%) and “Animal welfare standards” (14%). ➢ For respondents from organisations, the answers vary according to the type and sector of the organisations with for example a majority for “Labour standards” for respondents from Trade union, and for “Environmental and climate standards” for respondents from Civil society & Environ. Protection organisations.

6.5.1 *Answers from farmers, other citizens and organisations*

Table 6.13 Frequency by which options are selected by farmers, other citizens and organisations for Q23

Options	Farmers	Other citizens	Organisations	Total
Food safety standards	7.693	6.030	3.456	17.179
Human nutrition standards and guidelines	3.920	2.798	1.836	8.554
Standards for fair trade products	7.245	8.313	2.677	18.235
Standards for organic products	5.333	13.595	2.317	21.245
Environmental and climate standards	6.005	14.170	2.699	22.874
Standards for the use of antimicrobials/pesticides	3.716	8.931	1.840	14.487
Animal and plant health standards	5.422	10.124	2.016	17.562
Animal welfare standards	3.723	10.572	1.552	15.847
Labour standards	2.969	1.877	1.351	6.197
Total	**46.026**	**76.410**	**19.744**	**142.180**

Figure 6.7 **Distribution of answers for Q23 (in %)**

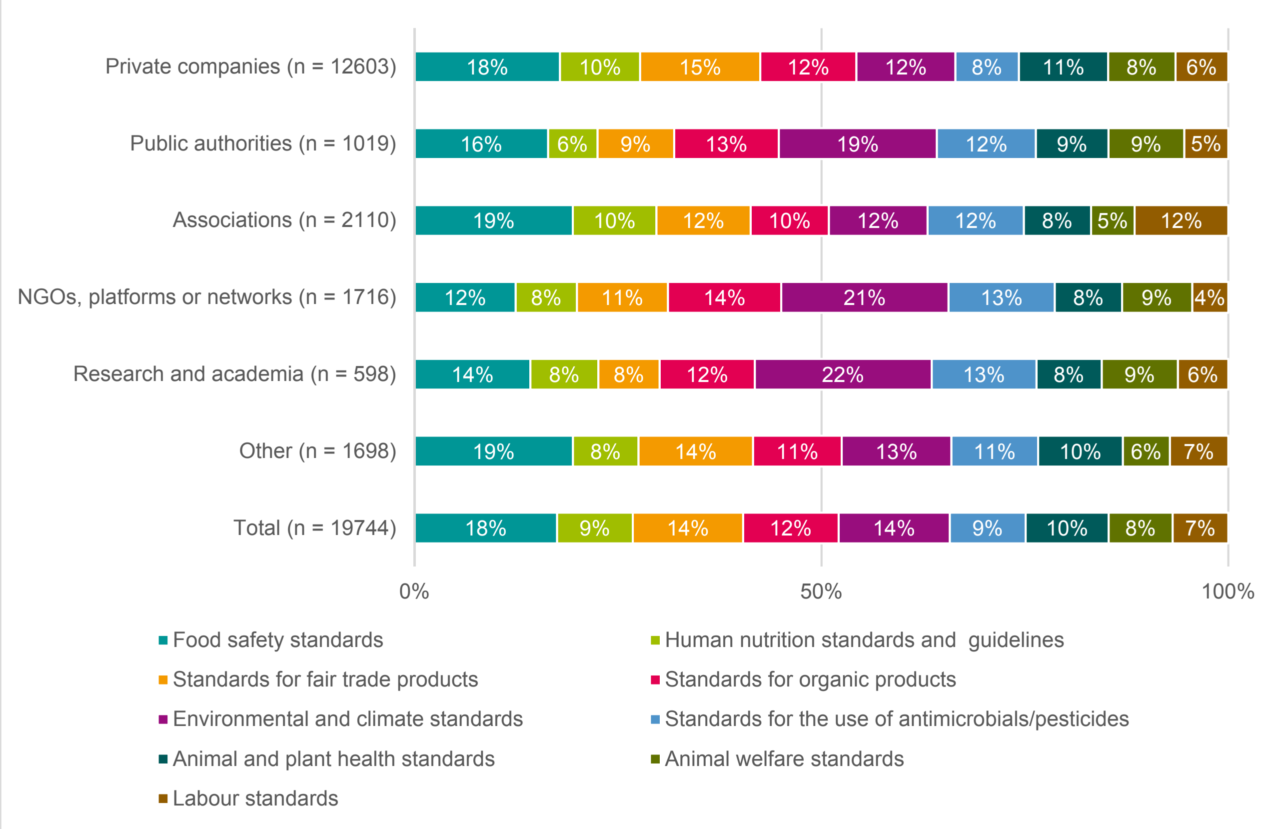


6.5.2 Answers from organisations - per type

Table 6.14 **Frequency by which options are selected by type of organisations for Q23**

Options	Private companies	Public authorities	Asso-ciations	NGOs, platforms, networks	Research and academia	Other	Total
Food safety standards	2.251	167	410	213	85	330	3.456
Human nutrition standards and guidelines	1.241	62	217	129	50	137	1.836
Standards for fair trade products	1.861	96	244	192	45	239	2.677
Standards for organic products	1.489	131	203	239	70	185	2.317
Environmental and climate standards	1.533	198	256	353	130	229	2.699
Standards for the use of antimicrobials/pesticides	984	124	250	224	77	181	1.840
Animal and plant health standards	1.384	91	174	142	48	177	2.016
Animal welfare standards	1.042	95	113	148	56	98	1.552
Labour standards	818	55	243	76	37	122	1.351
Total	**12.603**	**1.019**	**2.110**	**1.716**	**598**	**1.698**	**19.744**

Figure 6.8 **Distribution of answers per type of organisations for Q23 (in %)**

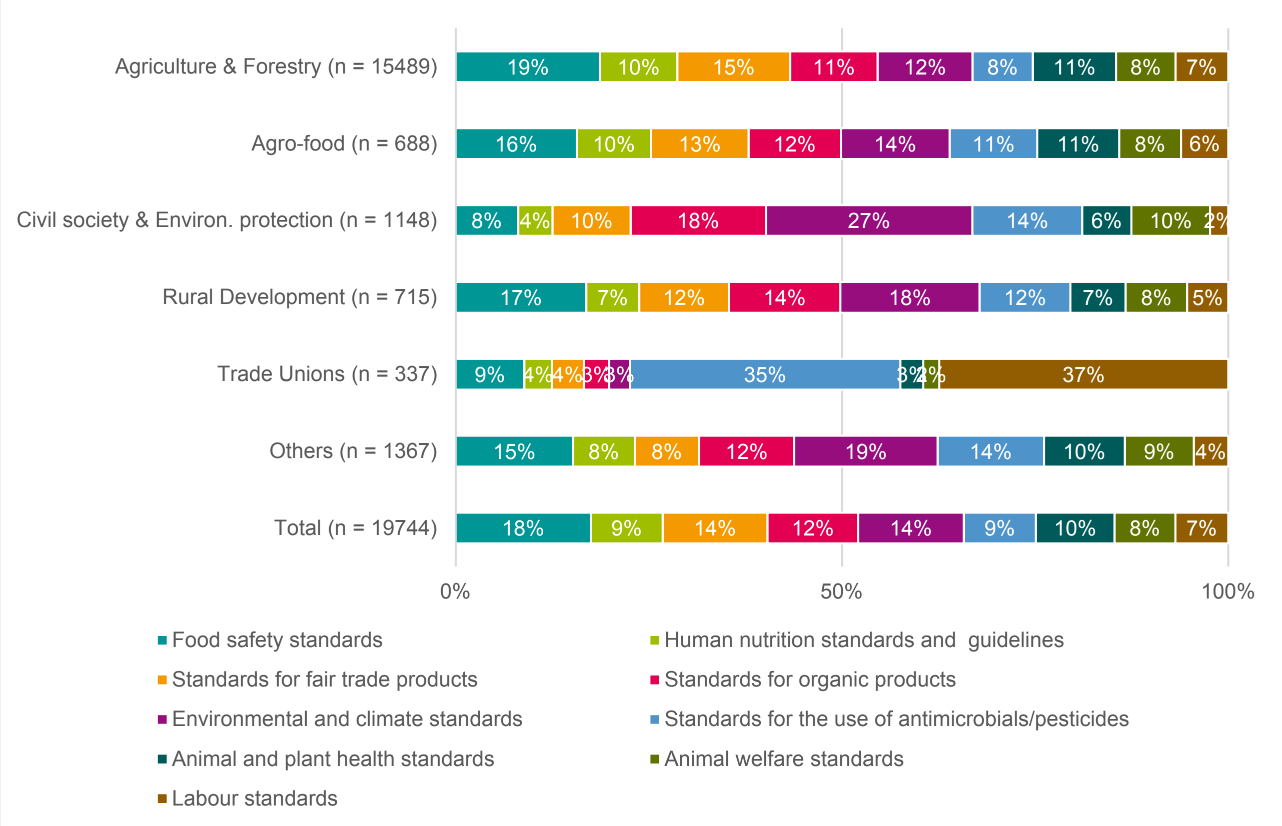


6.5.3 Answers from organisations - per sector

Table 6.15 **Frequency by which options are selected by sector of organisations for Q23**

Options	Agriculture & Forestry	Agro-food	Civil society & Environ. protection	Rural Develop-ment	Trade Unions	Others	Total
Food safety standards	2.896	108	93	121	30	208	3.456
Human nutrition standards and guidelines	1.549	66	51	49	12	109	1.836
Standards for fair trade products	2.263	87	116	83	14	114	2.677
Standards for organic products	1.752	82	201	103	11	168	2.317
Environmental and climate standards	1.903	97	307	129	9	254	2.699
Standards for the use of antimicrobials/pesticides	1.209	78	163	84	118	188	1.840
Animal and plant health standards	1.666	73	73	51	10	143	2.016
Animal welfare standards	1.194	55	117	57	7	122	1.552
Labour standards	1.057	42	27	38	126	61	1.351
Total	**15.489**	**688**	**1.148**	**715**	**337**	**1.367**	**19.744**

Figure 6.9 Distribution of answers per sector of organisations for Q23 (in %)



6.6 When it comes to meeting higher production standards, do you agree with the following statements? (Q24)

Respondents were asked to select one option among five possibilities (Don't know, EU level, National level, Regional/ local level) on each of the following statement

1. Enhanced results can be achieved with financial incentives on a voluntary basis, without increasing mandatory levels
2. If mandatory levels are increased, farmers need support
3. Farmers have to respect stricter rules without specific financial support
4. Awareness campaigns are needed to raise the willingness of consumers to pay more for farmers' respect of stricter standards

Main observations
➢ There are differences between the answers provided by farmers and other citizens, except for the statement “Awareness campaigns are needed to raise the willingness of consumers to pay more for farmers' respect of stricter standards” for which a large majority of respondents agree (73% of farmers and 69% of other citizens).
➢ The statement for which there is the largest difference between the answers from farmers and other citizens is “Farmers have to respect stricter rules without specific financial support” (60% of farmers largely disagree while 25% of other citizens largely agree).
➢ A majority of the respondents agree with the other two statement “If mandatory levels are increased, farmers need support” and “Enhanced results can be achieved with financial incentives on a voluntary basis, without increasing mandatory levels”

6.6.1 Answers from farmers, other citizens and organisations

Table 6.16 Level of agreement per statement by farmers, other citizens and organisations for Q24 (in%)

Subquestions	Groups	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
Q24 Enhanced results can be achieved with financial incentives on a voluntary basis, without increasing mandatory levels	Farmers (n = 20566)	57%	27%	7%	5%	4%
	Other citizens (n = 24716)	24%	34%	17%	15%	10%
	Organisations (n = 8727)	55%	27%	8%	6%	4%
	Total (n = 54009)	**42%**	**30%**	**12%**	**10%**	**7%**
Q24 If mandatory levels are increased, farmers need support	Farmers (n = 20542)	73%	18%	4%	3%	2%
	Other citizens (n = 24652)	30%	38%	15%	8%	9%
	Organisations (n = 8703)	71%	19%	4%	3%	3%
	Total (n = 53897)	**53%**	**27%**	**9%**	**5%**	**6%**
Q24 Farmers have to respect stricter rules without specific financial support	Farmers (n = 20472)	8%	12%	17%	60%	2%
	Other citizens (n = 24711)	25%	31%	20%	17%	7%
	Organisations (n = 8679)	8%	12%	16%	62%	2%
	Total (n = 53862)	**16%**	**21%**	**18%**	**41%**	**5%**
Q24 Awareness campaigns are needed to raise the willingness of consumers to pay more for farmers' respect of stricter standards	Farmers (n = 20630)	73%	19%	3%	3%	2%
	Other citizens (n = 25135)	69%	20%	4%	4%	3%
	Organisations (n = 8759)	70%	20%	4%	4%	2%
	Total (n = 54524)	**71%**	**19%**	**4%**	**3%**	**3%**

6.6.2 Answers from organisations - per type

Table 6.17 Level of agreement per statement by type of organisations for Q24 (in%)

Subquestions	Groups	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
Q 24 Enhanced results can be achieved with financial incentives on a voluntary basis, without increasing mandatory levels	Private companies (n = 6011)	59%	26%	7%	5%	3%
	Public authorities (n = 381)	40%	36%	12%	7%	5%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 890)	62%	23%	6%	5%	4%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 551)	34%	32%	15%	12%	8%
	Research and academia (n = 206)	33%	35%	15%	7%	9%
	Other (n = 688)	50%	29%	10%	6%	5%
	Total (n = 8727)	**55%**	**27%**	**8%**	**6%**	**4%**
Q24 If mandatory levels are increased, farmers need support	Private companies (n = 6002)	75%	17%	3%	2%	2%
	Public authorities (n = 382)	54%	31%	8%	4%	4%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 886)	77%	16%	4%	2%	2%

	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 544)	47%	27%	11%	7%	8%
	Research and academia (n = 205)	43%	31%	13%	5%	7%
	Other (n = 684)	67%	23%	5%	2%	4%
	Total (n = 8703)	**71%**	**19%**	**4%**	**3%**	**3%**
Q24 Farmers have to respect stricter rules without specific financial support	Private companies (n = 5985)	7%	9%	15%	67%	2%
	Public authorities (n = 378)	9%	23%	26%	39%	4%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 882)	6%	11%	16%	64%	3%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 545)	16%	25%	20%	33%	5%
	Research and academia (n = 205)	16%	22%	27%	31%	4%
	Other (n = 684)	10%	15%	16%	56%	3%
	Total (n = 8679)	**8%**	**12%**	**16%**	**62%**	**2%**
Q24 Awareness campaigns are needed to raise the willingness of consumers to pay more for farmers' respect of stricter standards	Private companies (n = 6036)	73%	18%	4%	4%	1%
	Public authorities (n = 380)	58%	30%	5%	4%	3%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 888)	66%	23%	4%	3%	3%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 557)	57%	28%	6%	3%	4%
	Research and academia (n = 208)	61%	28%	5%	3%	3%
	Other (n = 690)	68%	20%	7%	4%	2%
	Total (n = 8759)	**70%**	**20%**	**4%**	**4%**	**2%**

6.6.3 Answers from organisations - per sector

Table 6.18 Level of agreement per statement by sector of organisations for Q24 (in%)

Subquestions	Groups	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
Q 24 Enhanced results can be achieved with financial incentives on a voluntary basis, without increasing mandatory levels	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7317)	60%	26%	7%	5%	3%
	Agro-food (n = 274)	39%	34%	10%	9%	7%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 323)	20%	32%	20%	19%	9%
	Rural Development (n = 252)	31%	42%	11%	7%	9%
	Trade Unions (n = 72)	56%	26%	7%	4%	7%
	Others (n = 489)	35%	36%	12%	9%	8%
	Total (n = 8727)	**55%**	**27%**	**8%**	**6%**	**4%**
Q24 If mandatory levels are increased, farmers need support	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7299)	76%	17%	3%	2%	2%
	Agro-food (n = 275)	56%	30%	5%	5%	4%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 320)	28%	33%	16%	12%	10%
	Rural Development (n = 252)	48%	31%	9%	5%	6%
	Trade Unions (n = 70)	73%	11%	9%	0%	7%

	Others (n = 487)	47%	31%	10%	5%	7%
	Total (n = 8703)	**71%**	**19%**	**4%**	**3%**	**3%**
Q24 Farmers have to respect stricter rules without specific financial support	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7276)	7%	10%	15%	67%	1%
	Agro-food (n = 268)	12%	21%	21%	41%	5%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 325)	26%	31%	22%	14%	7%
	Rural Development (n = 249)	9%	22%	29%	33%	7%
	Trade Unions (n = 71)	1%	8%	11%	75%	4%
	Others (n = 490)	14%	21%	25%	35%	5%
	Total (n = 8679)	**8%**	**12%**	**16%**	**62%**	**2%**
Q24 Awareness campaigns are needed to raise the willingness of consumers to pay more for farmers' respect of stricter standards	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7335)	72%	19%	4%	4%	2%
	Agro-food (n = 278)	70%	18%	5%	4%	4%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 330)	58%	31%	5%	3%	3%
	Rural Development (n = 250)	58%	30%	5%	2%	5%
	Trade Unions (n = 73)	66%	25%	4%	3%	3%
	Others (n = 493)	56%	28%	7%	4%	4%
	Total (n = 8759)	**70%**	**20%**	**4%**	**4%**	**2%**

6.7 For which of the following environmental protection objectives should the CAP do more? (Q25)

Respondents were asked to select up to three choices among seven options:

1. Prevention and reduction of water pollution (pesticides, fertilisers)
2. Sustainable use of water
3. Prevention of environmental risks such as floods
4. Prevention of biodiversity loss
5. Prevention and reduction of soil erosion
6. Avoiding soil salinization, compaction and desertification
7. Contribution to the Air Quality Plans

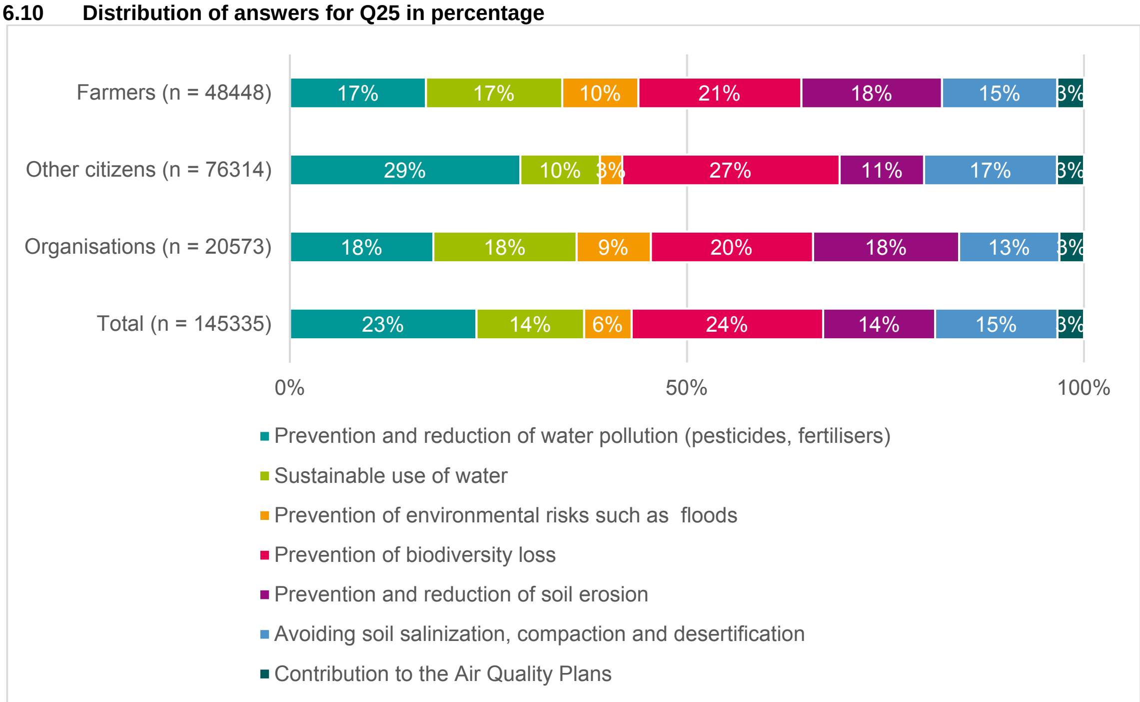
Main observations
➢ The option most frequently selected by farmers and by other citizens differ for most of the objectives although the objective "'Prevention of biodiversity loss" is the most frequently selected by farmers (21%) and the second most frequently selected by other citizens (27%).
➢ For farmers, the other four most frequently objectives are "Prevention and reduction of soil erosion" (18%), Sustainable use of water (17%) ",Avoiding soil salinization, compaction and desertification" (15%) and Prevention and reduction of water pollution (pesticides, fertilisers) (17%).
➢ For other citizens who participated to the consultation, the first option selected is "Prevention and reduction of water pollution (pesticides, fertilisers)" (29%) . The option "Avoiding soil salinization, compaction and desertification" arrives in third position (17%).
➢ "Contribution to the Air Quality Plans" arrives in last position (3%).

6.7.1 Answers from farmers, other citizens and organisations

Table 6.19 Frequency by which options are selected by farmers, other citizens and organisations for Q25

Options	Farmers	Other citizens	Organisations	Total
Prevention and reduction of water pollution (pesticides, fertilisers)	8.292	22.137	3.712	34.141
Sustainable use of water	8.314	7.663	3.714	19.691
Prevention of environmental risks such as floods	4.654	2.137	1.923	8.714
Prevention of biodiversity loss	9.944	20.887	4.203	35.034
Prevention and reduction of soil erosion	8.584	8.127	3.787	20.498
Avoiding soil salinization, compaction and desertification	7.034	12.775	2.598	22.407
Contribution to the Air Quality Plans	1.626	2.588	636	4.850
Total	**48.448**	**76.314**	**20.573**	**145.335**

Figure 6.10 Distribution of answers for Q25 in percentage

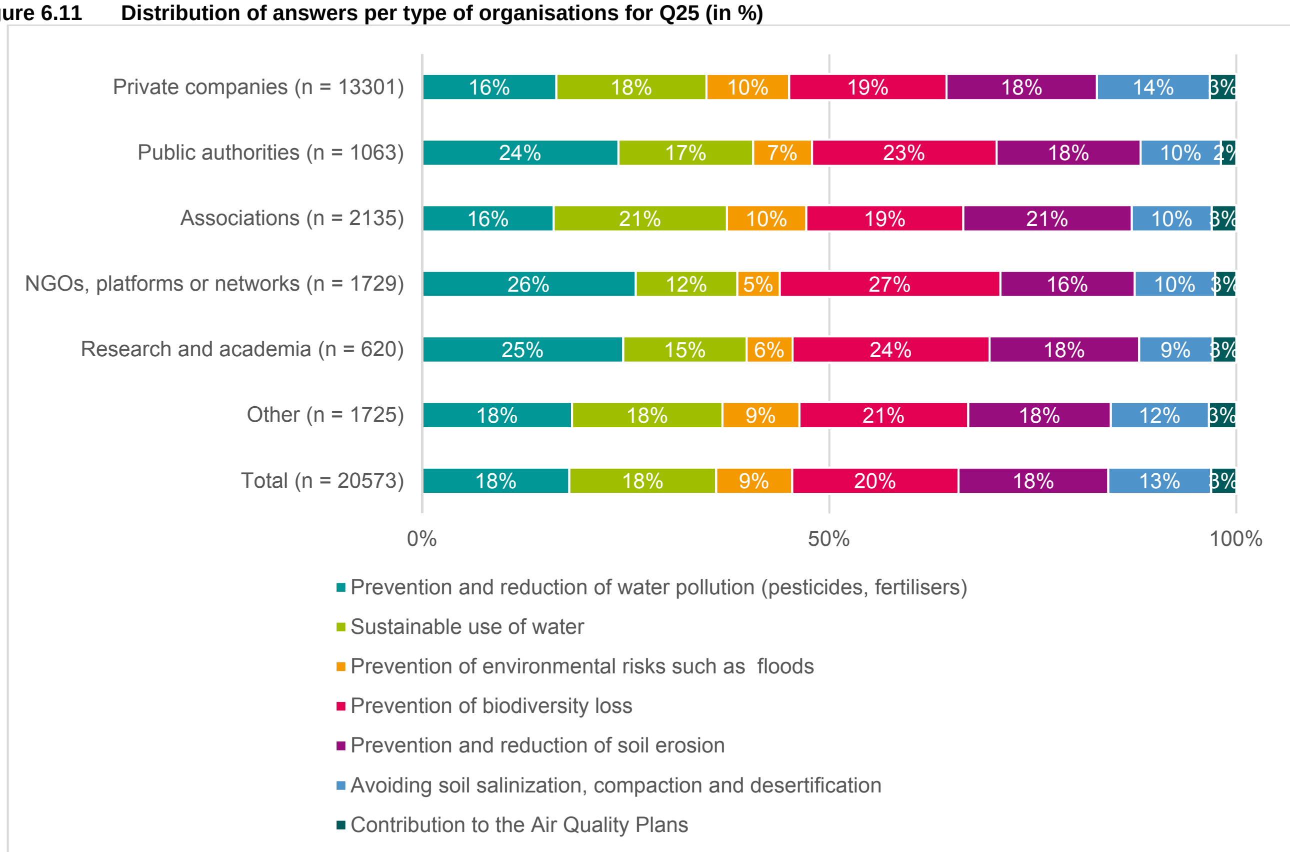


6.7.2 Answers from organisations - per type

Table 6.20 Frequency by which options are selected by type of organisations for Q25

Options	Private companies	Public authorities	Asso-ciations	NGOs, platforms, networks	Research and academia	Other	Total
Prevention and reduction of water pollution (pesticides, fertilisers)	2.189	256	344	453	153	317	3.712
Sustainable use of water	2.454	176	455	216	94	319	3.714
Prevention of environmental risks such as floods	1.350	77	208	90	35	163	1.923
Prevention of biodiversity loss	2.573	241	412	469	150	358	4.203
Prevention and reduction of soil erosion	2.456	188	442	285	114	302	3.787
Avoiding soil salinization, compaction and desertification	1.848	105	210	171	56	208	2.598
Contribution to the Air Quality Plans	431	20	64	45	18	58	636
Total	**13.301**	**1.063**	**2.135**	**1.729**	**620**	**1.725**	**20.573**

Figure 6.11 Distribution of answers per type of organisations for Q25 (in %)

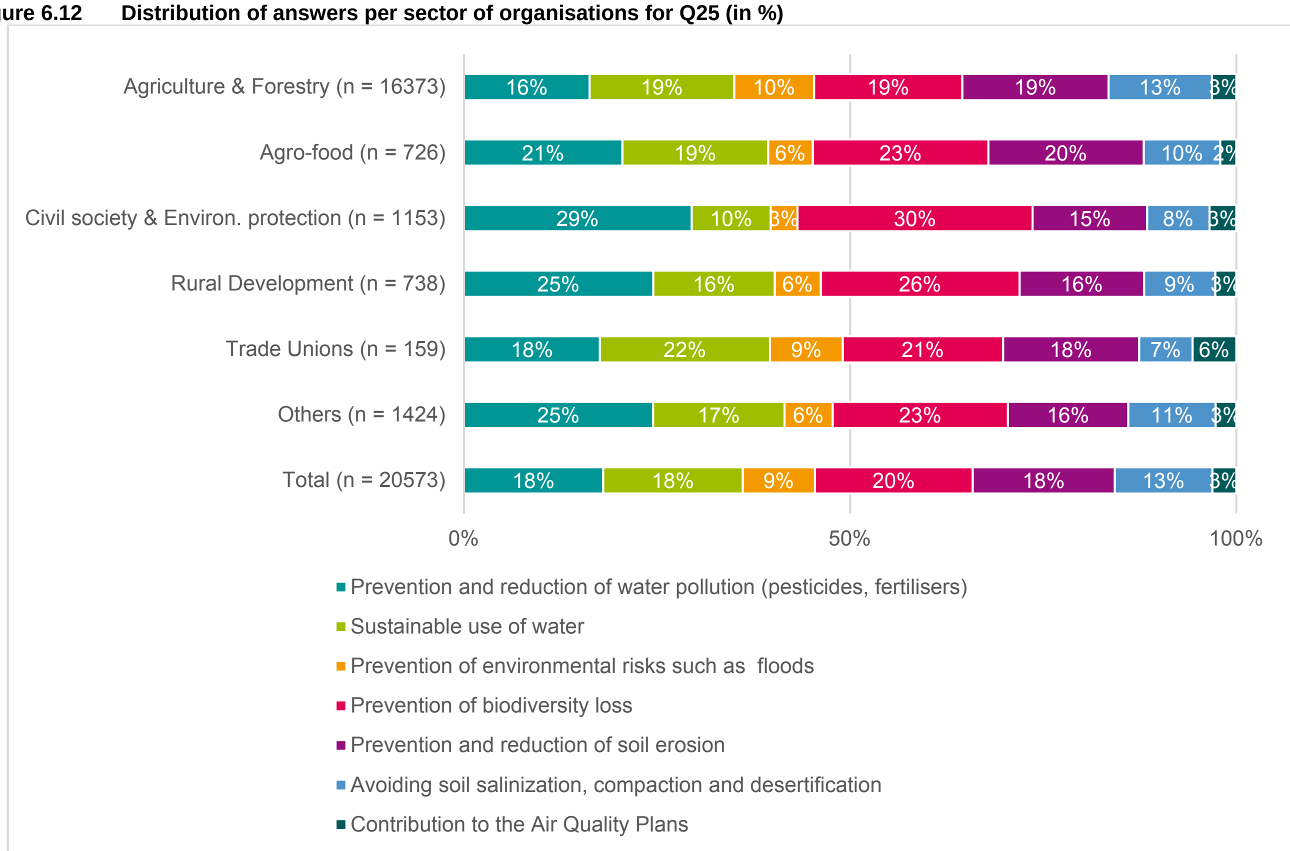


6.7.3 Answers from organisations - per sector

Table 6.21 **Frequency by which options are selected by sector of organisations for Q25**

Options	Agriculture & Forestry	Agro-food	Civil society & Environ. protection	Rural Develop-ment	Trade Unions	Others	Total
Prevention and reduction of water pollution (pesticides, fertilisers)	2.665	149	340	181	28	349	3.712
Sustainable use of water	3.066	137	118	116	35	242	3.714
Prevention of environmental risks such as floods	1.693	42	40	44	15	89	1.923
Prevention of biodiversity loss	3.141	165	351	190	33	323	4.203
Prevention and reduction of soil erosion	3.101	146	171	119	28	222	3.787
Avoiding soil salinization, compaction and desertification	2.193	72	93	68	11	161	2.598
Contribution to the Air Quality Plans	514	15	40	20	9	38	636
Total	**16.373**	**726**	**1.153**	**738**	**159**	**1.424**	**20.573**

Figure 6.12 **Distribution of answers per sector of organisations for Q25 (in %)**



6.8 Which are the most important objectives for the CAP to better address climate change? (Q26)

Respondents were asked to select up to three choices among seven options:

1. Reducing Green House Gas (GHG) emissions in the agricultural sector
2. Fostering carbon conservation and sequestration in agriculture and forestry
3. Improving climate change adaptation and enhancing the resilience of agriculture production systems
4. Promoting afforestation and sustainable forest management
5. Providing sustainable renewable energy resources
6. Promoting research to address plant and animal diseases linked to climate change
7. Promoting diversification of farming systems

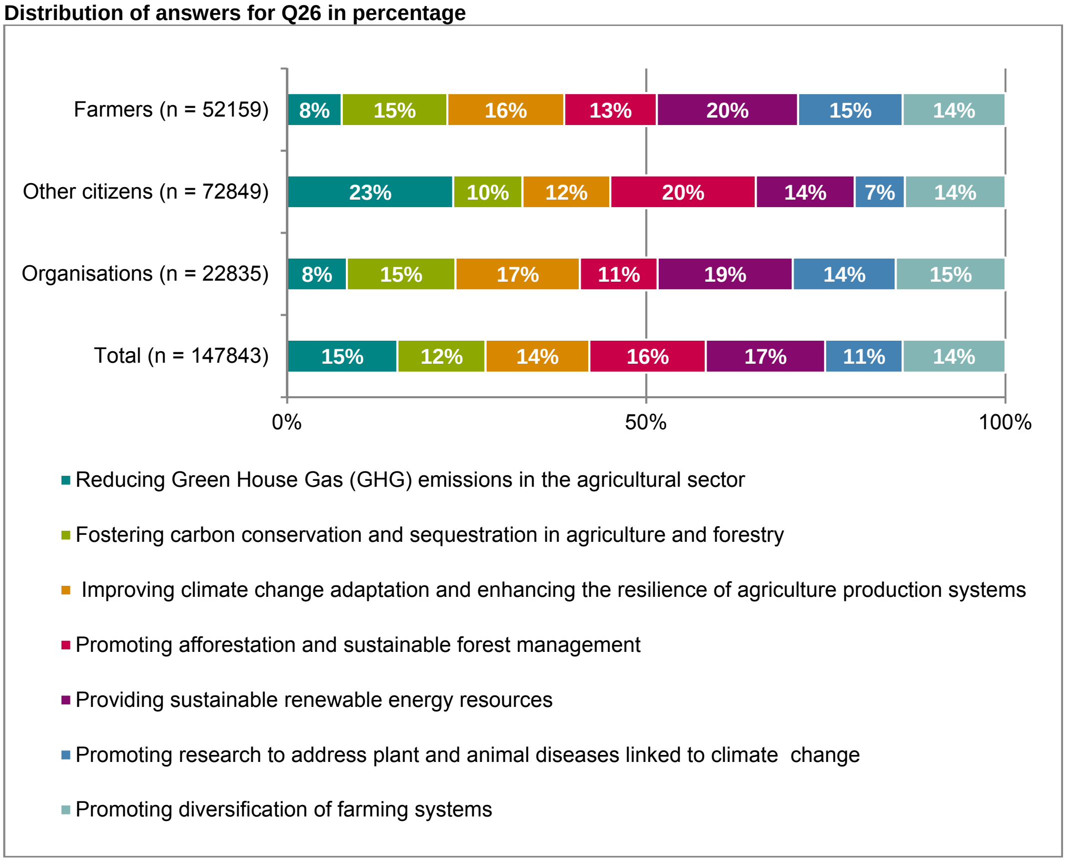
Main observations
➢ The option most frequently selected by farmers and by other citizens differ.
➢ For farmers who participated to the consultation, the first choice selected is “Providing sustainable renewable energy resources” (20%), followed by “Improving climate change adaptation and enhancing the resilience of agriculture production systems”(16%) and “Fostering carbon conservation and sequestration in agriculture and forestry” (15%).
➢ For other citizens who participated to the consultation, the first option selected is “Reducing Green House Gas (GHG) emissions in the agricultural sector” (23%) followed by “Promoting afforestation and sustainable forest management” (20%) and “Promoting diversification of farming systems”.
➢ For respondents from organisations, the first choice selected is “Providing sustainable renewable energy resources”, followed by “Improving climate change adaptation and enhancing the resilience of agriculture production systems” and “Promoting diversification of farming systems” (14%).

6.8.1 Answers from farmers, other citizens and organisations

Table 6.22 Frequency by which options are selected by farmers, other citizens and organisations for Q26

Options	Farmers	Other citizens	Organisations	Total
Reducing Green House Gas (GHG) emissions in the agricultural sector	3.963	16.842	1.898	22.703
Fostering carbon conservation and sequestration in agriculture and forestry	7.667	7.015	3.452	18.134
Improving climate change adaptation and enhancing the resilience of agriculture production systems	8.486	8.908	3.958	21.352
Promoting afforestation and sustainable forest management	6.728	14.767	2.471	23.966
Providing sustainable renewable energy resources	10.250	10.030	4.295	24.575
Promoting research to address plant and animal diseases linked to climate change	7.601	5.095	3.276	15.972
Promoting diversification of farming systems	7.464	10.192	3.485	21.141
Total	**52.159**	**72.849**	**22.835**	**147.843**

Figure 6.13 **Distribution of answers for Q26 in percentage**



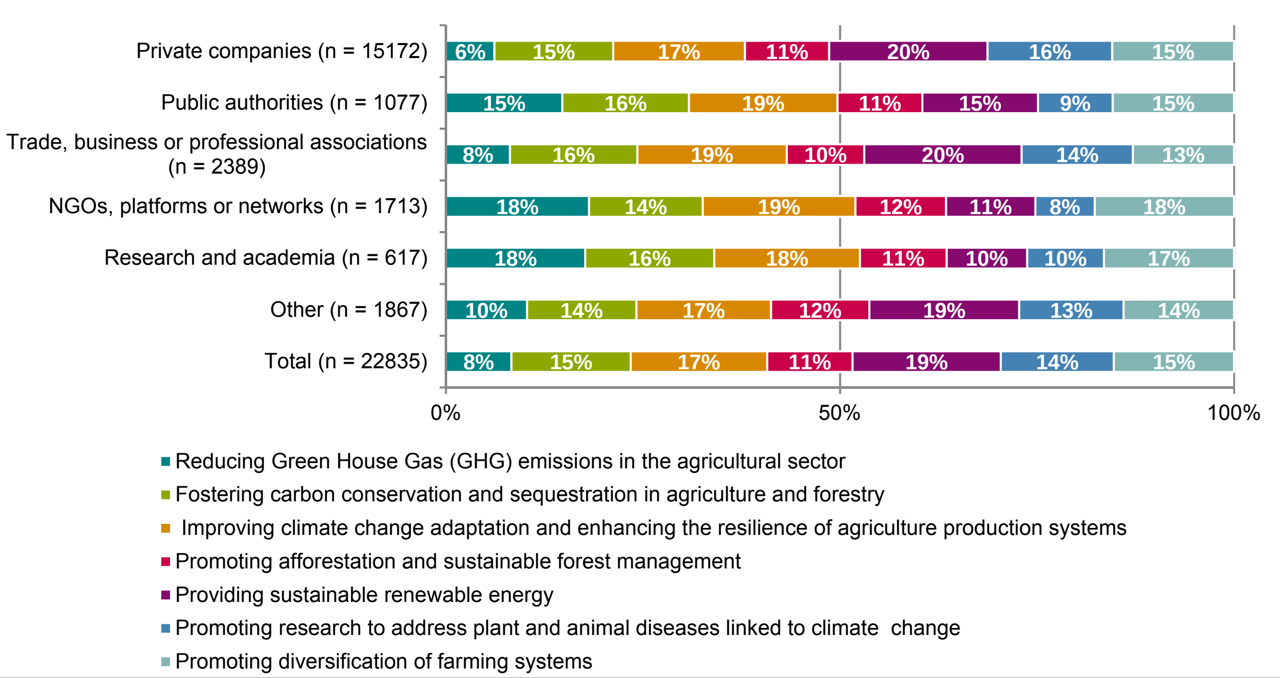
6.8.2 Answers from organisations - per type

Table 6.23 **Frequency by which options are selected by type of organisations for Q26**

Options	Private companies	Public authorities	Asso-ciations	NGOs, platforms, networks	Research and academia	Other	Total
Reducing Green House Gas (GHG) emissions in the agricultural sector	933	159	194	311	109	192	1.898
Fostering carbon conservation and sequestration in agriculture and forestry	2.286	173	386	247	101	259	3.452
Improving climate change adaptation and enhancing the resilience of agriculture production systems	2.537	203	453	332	114	319	3.958
Promoting afforestation and sustainable forest management	1.622	116	235	197	68	233	2.471
Providing sustainable renewable energy	3.048	158	477	194	63	355	4.295
Promoting research to address plant and animal diseases linked to climate change	2.401	102	337	129	60	247	3.276

Options	Private companies	Public authorities	Asso-ciations	NGOs, platforms, networks	Research and academia	Other	Total
Promoting diversification of farming systems	2.345	166	307	303	102	262	3.485
Total	**15.172**	**1.077**	**2.389**	**1.713**	**617**	**1.867**	**22.835**

Figure 6.14 Distribution of answers per type of organisations for Q4 (in %)



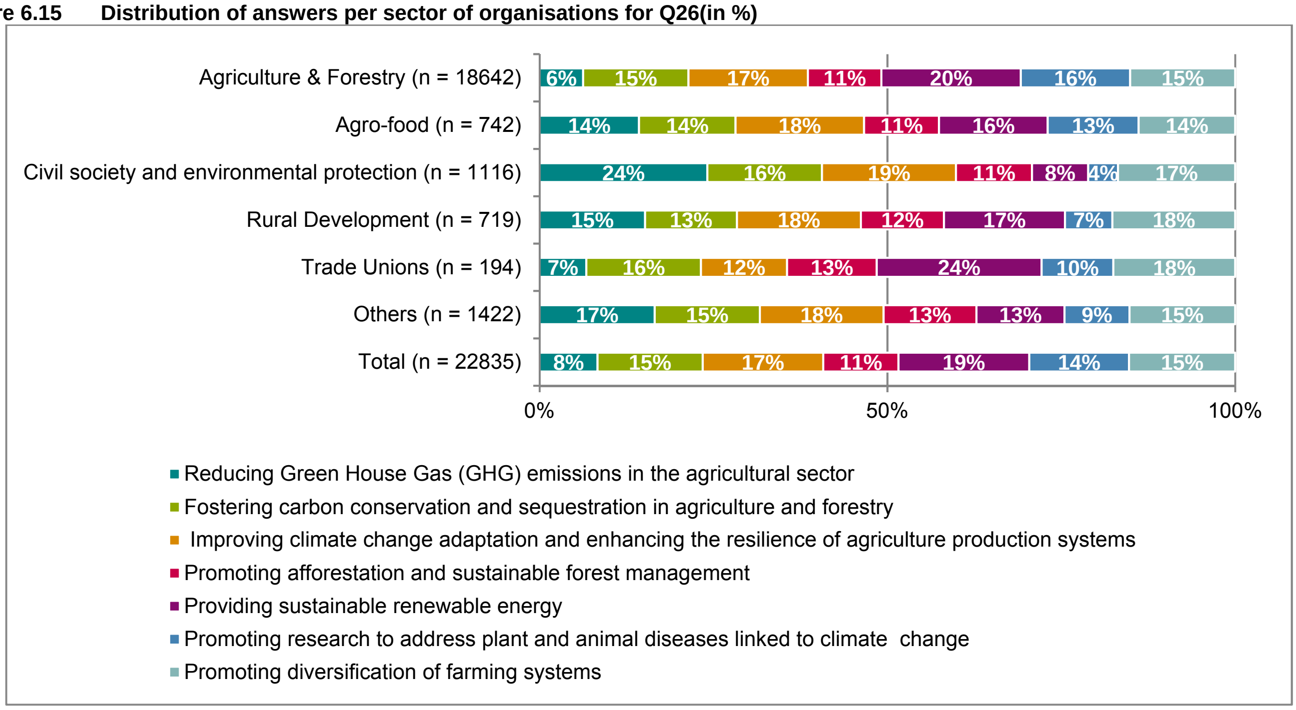
6.8.3 Answers from organisations - per sectorr

Table 6.24 Frequency by which options are selected by sector of organisations for Q26

Options	Agriculture & Forestry	Agro-food	Civil society & Environ. protection	Rural Develop-ment	Trade Unions	Others	Total
Reducing Green House Gas (GHG) emissions in the agricultural sector	1.166	106	269	109	13	235	1.898
Fostering carbon conservation and sequestration in agriculture and forestry	2.823	103	184	95	32	215	3.452
Improving climate change adaptation and enhancing the resilience of agriculture production systems	3.201	137	215	128	24	253	3.958
Promoting afforestation and sustainable forest management	1.968	80	122	86	25	190	2.471

Options	Agriculture & Forestry	Agro-food	Civil society & Environ. protection	Rural Develop-ment	Trade Unions	Others	Total
Providing sustainable renewable energy	3.738	116	90	125	46	180	4.295
Promoting research to address plant and animal diseases linked to climate change	2.929	97	48	49	20	133	3.276
Promoting diversification of farming systems	2.817	103	188	127	34	216	3.485
Total	**18.642**	**742**	**1.116**	**719**	**194**	**1.422**	**22.835**

Figure 6.15 Distribution of answers per sector of organisations for Q26(in %)



6.9 In which of the following areas do you consider that the CAP should strengthen its support to sustainable forest management? (Q27)

Respondents were asked to select up to three choices among six options:

1. Forest fire prevention and restoration
2. Mobilisation of forest biomass for the production of material and energy
3. Increase of the resilience and protection of forest ecosystems
4. Afforestation/reforestation
5. Prevention of natural disasters and catastrophic events in forests such as pests or storms
6. Agroforestry systems

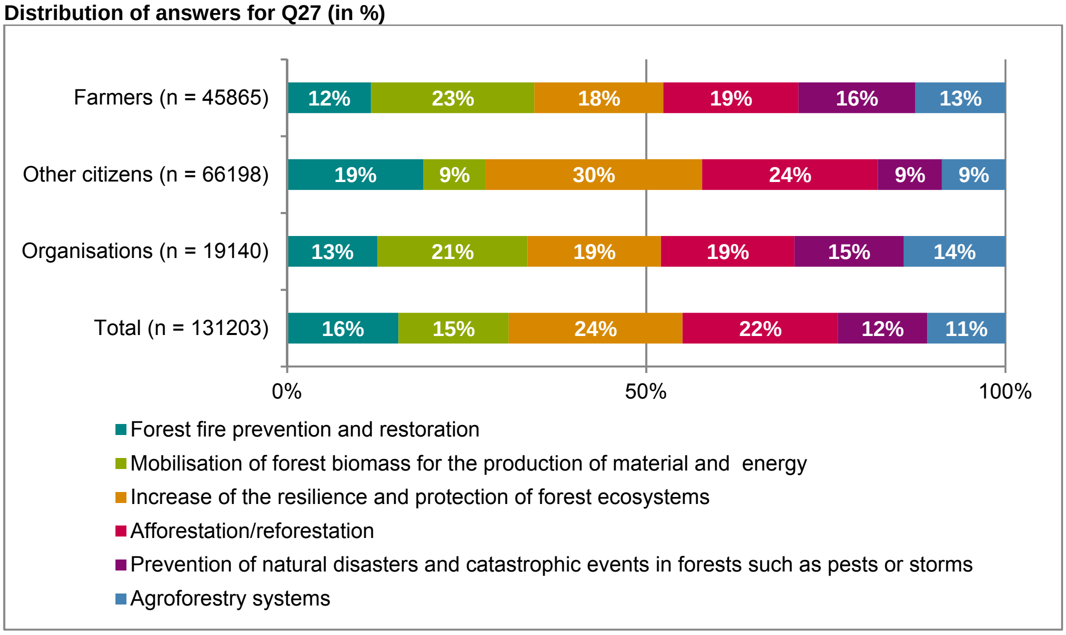
Main observations
➢ The option most frequently selected by farmers and by other citizens differ.
➢ For farmers who participated to the consultation, the first choice selected is “Mobilisation of forest biomass for the production of material and energy” (23%), followed by “Afforestation/reforestation” (19%) and “Increase of the resilience and protection of forest ecosystems” (18%).
➢ For other citizens who participated to the consultation, the first option selected is “Increase of the resilience and protection of forest ecosystems” (30%) followed by “Afforestation/reforestation” and “Forest fire prevention and restoration” (24%).

6.9.1 Answers from farmers, other citizens and organisations

Table 6.25 Frequency by which options are selected by farmers, other citizens and organisations for Q27

Options	Farmers	Other citizens	Organisations	Total
Forest fire prevention and restoration	5.366	12.575	2.407	20.348
Mobilisation of forest biomass for the production of material and energy	10.428	5.693	4.000	20.121
Increase of the resilience and protection of forest ecosystems	8.226	19.983	3.553	31.762
Afforestation/ reforestation	8.631	16.187	3.562	28.380
Prevention of natural disasters and catastrophic events in forests such as pests or storms	7.472	5.911	2.906	16.289
Agroforestry systems	5.742	5.849	2.712	14.303
Total	**45.865**	**66.198**	**19.140**	**131.203**

Figure6.16 **Distribution of answers for Q27 (in %)**

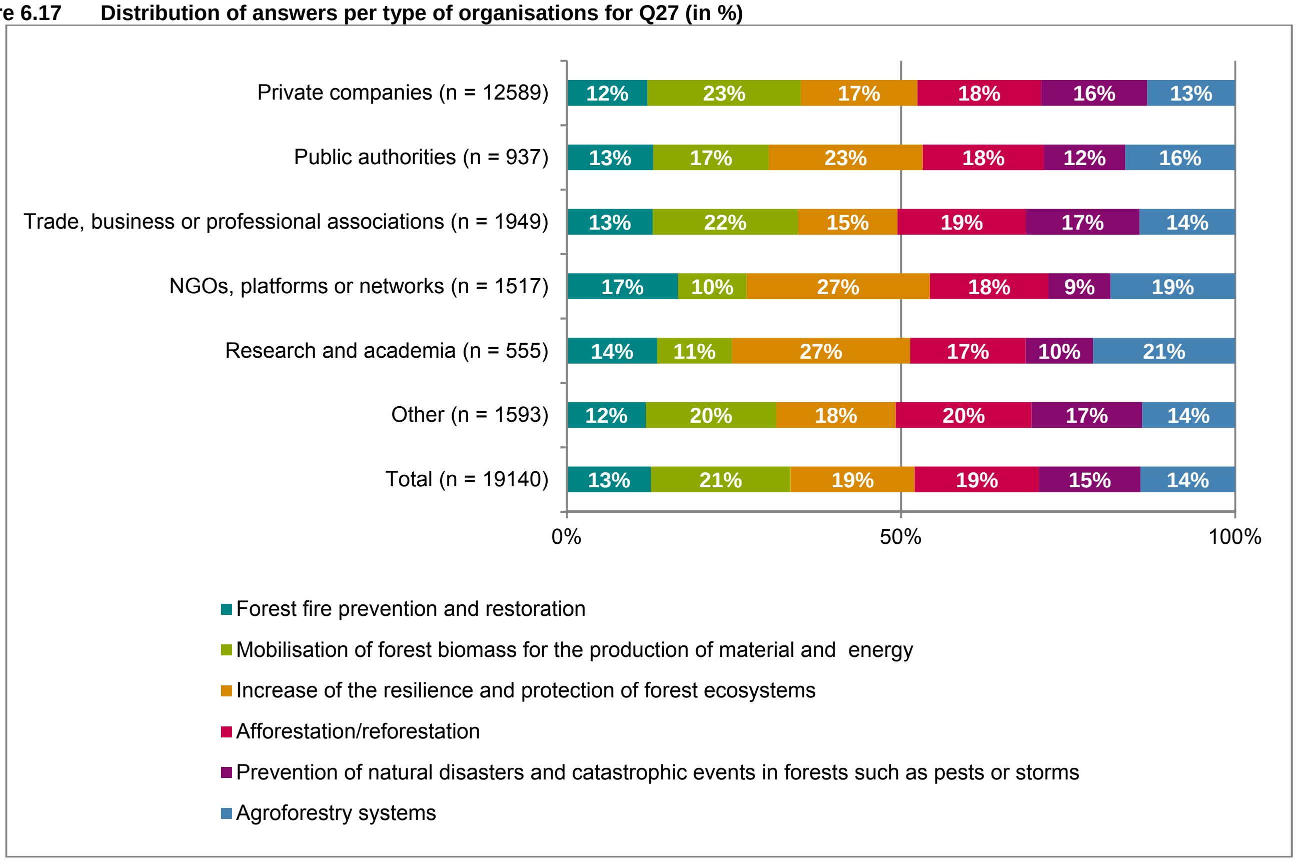


6.9.2 Answers from organisations - per type

Table 6.26 **Frequency by which options are selected by type of organisations for Q27**

Options	Private companies	Public authorities	Asso-ciations	NGOs, platforms, networks	Research and academia	Other	Total
Forest fire prevention and restoration	1.521	121	250	252	75	188	2.407
Mobilisation of forest biomass for the production of material and energy	2.885	162	424	156	62	311	4.000
Increase of the resilience and protection of forest ecosystems	2.198	216	290	416	148	285	3.553
Afforestation/ reforestation	2.328	170	375	269	96	324	3.562
Prevention of natural disasters and catastrophic events in forests such as pests or storms	2.001	114	331	141	56	263	2.906
Agroforestry systems	1.656	154	279	283	118	222	2.712
Total	**12.589**	**937**	**1.949**	**1.517**	**555**	**1.593**	**19.140**

Figure 6.17 Distribution of answers per type of organisations for Q27 (in %)

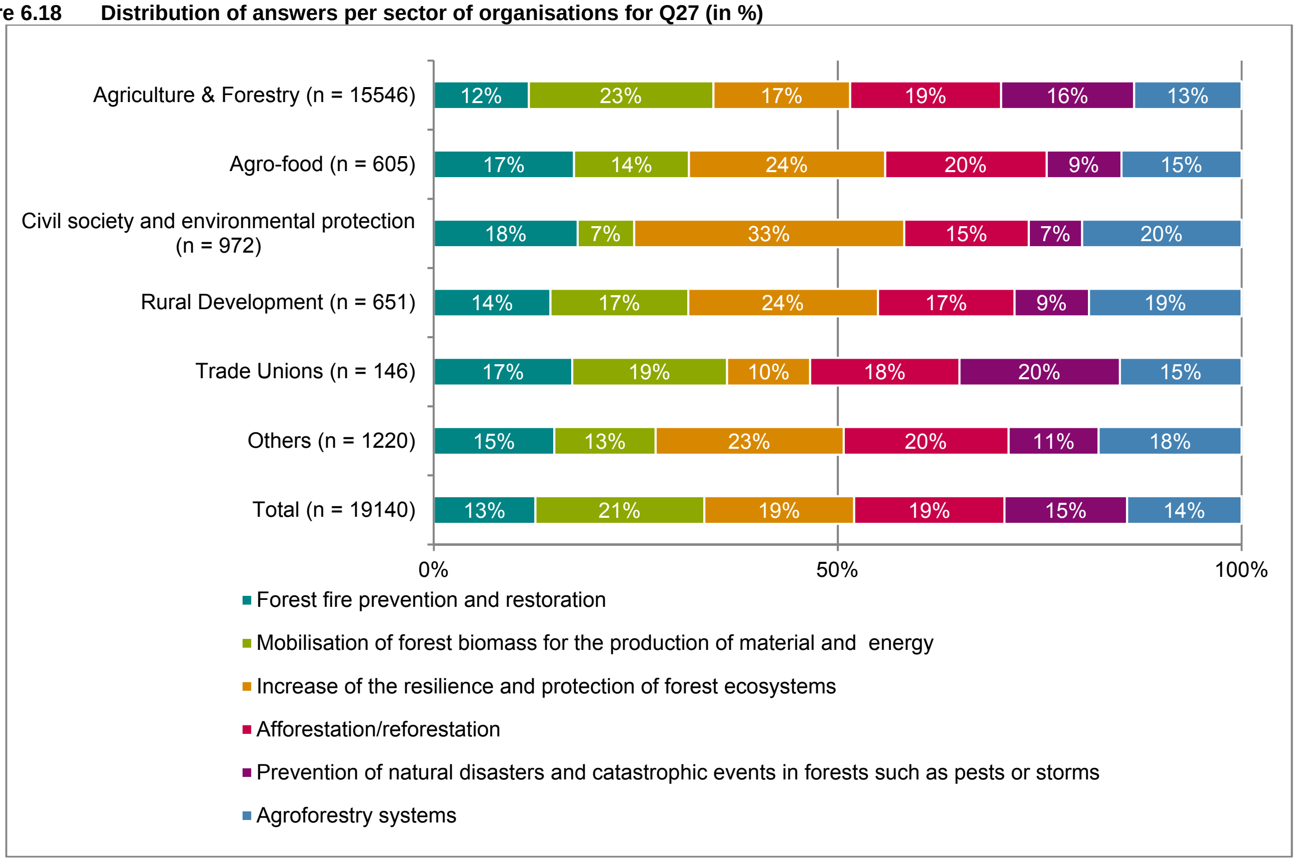


6.9.3 Answers from organisations - per sector

Table 6.27 Frequency by which options are selected by sector of organisations for Q27

Options	Agriculture & Forestry	Agro-food	Civil society & Environ. protection	Rural Develop-ment	Trade Unions	Others	Total
Forest fire prevention and restoration	1.828	105	173	94	25	182	2.407
Mobilisation of forest biomass for the production of material and energy	3.554	86	68	111	28	153	4.000
Increase of the resilience and protection of forest ecosystems	2.629	147	325	153	15	284	3.553
Afforestation/ reforestation	2.905	121	150	110	27	249	3.562
Prevention of natural disasters and catastrophic events in forests such as pests or storms	2.561	56	64	60	29	136	2.906
Agroforestry systems	2.069	90	192	123	22	216	2.712
Total	**15.546**	**605**	**972**	**651**	**146**	**1.220**	**19.140**

Figure 6.18 Distribution of answers per sector of organisations for Q27 (in %)



6.10 Where should the CAP improve its contribution for rural areas? (Q28)

Respondents were asked to select up to five choices among twelve options:

1. Fostering innovation through knowledge transfer, advice and vocational training
2. Taking care of local know-how and products in line with EU's diversity and providing the basis for EU quality products
3. Addressing local needs by supporting the provision of local infrastructure/services (e.g. health care, child care, transport)
4. Fostering the economic viability of agriculture throughout the EU, avoiding concentration of production and people in certain areas
5. Enhancing the interplay between local production and local markets
6. Enhancing quality of life and social inclusion of rural inhabitants
7. Strengthening governance and local development through bottom-up initiatives such as LEADER
8. Fostering rural tourism and recreation, including through the provision of landscapes benefits, cultural values and traditional local food
9. Creating and maintaining jobs in rural areas, including in primary agricultural production
10. Providing connectivity and digital solutions
11. Contributing to societal and cultural capital for rural areas to stay vital living spaces and to establishing mutually beneficial rural-urban linkages
12. By helping SMEs to create jobs in rural areas

Main observations
➢ The option most frequently selected by farmers and by other citizens differ. ➢ For farmers who participated to the consultation, the first choice selected is "Creating and maintaining jobs in rural areas, including in primary agricultural production" (13%), followed by "Fostering the economic viability of agriculture throughout the EU, avoiding concentration of production and people in certain areas" (12%) and "Taking care of local know-how and products in line with EU's diversity and providing the basis for EU quality products" (11%). ➢ For other citizens who participated to the consultation, the first option selected is "Taking care of local know-how and products in line with EU's diversity and providing the basis for EU quality products"(16%) followed by "Enhancing the interplay between local production and local markets" (15%) and "Addressing local needs by supporting the provision of local infrastructure/services (e.g. health care, child care, transport)" (11%). ➢ For respondents from organisations, the answers vary according to the type and sector of the organisations with for example a majority for "Fostering innovation through knowledge transfer, advice and vocational training" for respondents from research & academia and trade union (13%) and for "Enhancing the interplay between local production and local markets" for respondents from Civil society & Environmental Protection organisations (17%). ➢ "Strengthening governance and local development through bottom-up initiatives such as LEADER" is the option that has been the least selected (3%) together with "Providing connectivity and digital solutions" and "helping SMEs to create jobs in rural areas" (4% each).

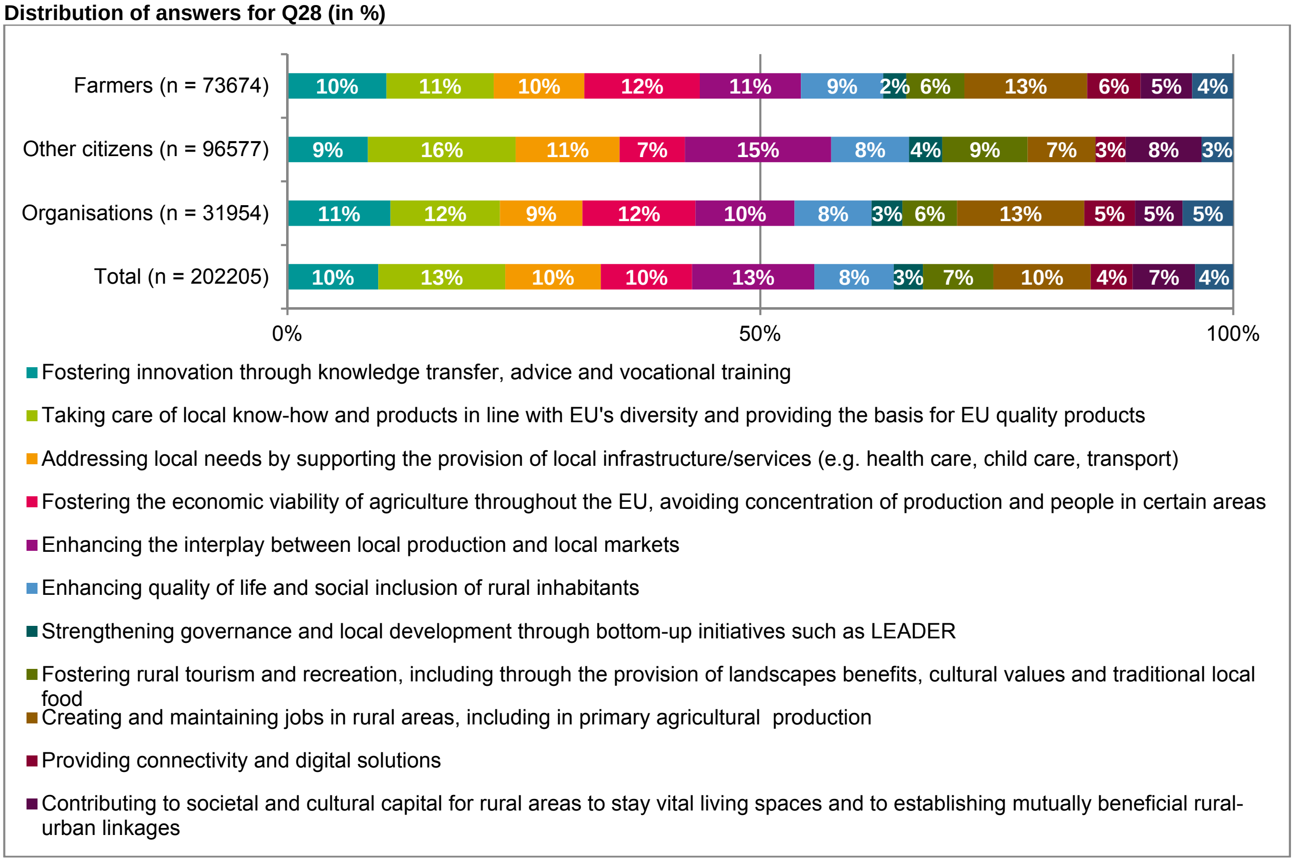
6.10.1 Answers from farmers, other citizens and organisations

Table 6.28 Frequency by which options are selected by farmers, other citizens and organisations for Q28

Options	Farmers	Other citizens	Organisations	Total
Fostering innovation through knowledge transfer, advice and vocational training	7.726	8.231	3.484	19.441
Taking care of local know-how and products in line with EU's diversity and providing the basis for EU quality products	8.351	15.080	3.697	27.128
Addressing local needs by supporting the provision of local infrastructure/services (e.g. health care, child care, transport)	7.057	10.605	2.786	20.448
Fostering the economic viability of agriculture throughout the EU, avoiding concentration of production and people in certain areas	8.993	6.681	3.818	19.492
Enhancing the interplay between local production and local markets	7.879	14.927	3.352	26.158
Enhancing quality of life and social inclusion of rural inhabitants	6.413	7.958	2.599	16.970
Strengthening governance and local development through bottom-up initiatives such as LEADER	1.790	3.392	1.044	6.226
Fostering rural tourism and recreation, including through the provision of landscapes benefits, cultural values and traditional local food	4.521	8.708	1.844	15.073
Creating and maintaining jobs in rural areas, including in primary agricultural production	9.571	6.933	4.298	20.802
Providing connectivity and digital solutions	4.164	3.076	1.715	8.955

Options	Farmers	Other citizens	Organisations	Total
Contributing to societal and cultural capital for rural areas to stay vital living spaces and to establishing mutually beneficial rural-urban linkages	4.013	7.754	1.609	13.376
By helping SMEs to create jobs in rural areas	3.196	3.232	1.708	8.136
Total	**73.674**	**96.577**	**31.954**	**202.205**

Figure 6.19 Distribution of answers for Q28 (in %)



6.10.2 Answers from organisations - per type

Table 6.29 Frequency by which options are selected by type of organisations for Q28

Options	Private companies	Public authorities	Asso-ciations	NGOs, platforms, networks	Research and academia	Other	Total
Fostering innovation through knowledge transfer, advice and vocational training	2.133	151	589	234	110	267	3.484
Taking care of local know-how and products in line with EU's diversity and providing the basis for EU quality products	2.509	141	376	289	82	300	3.697

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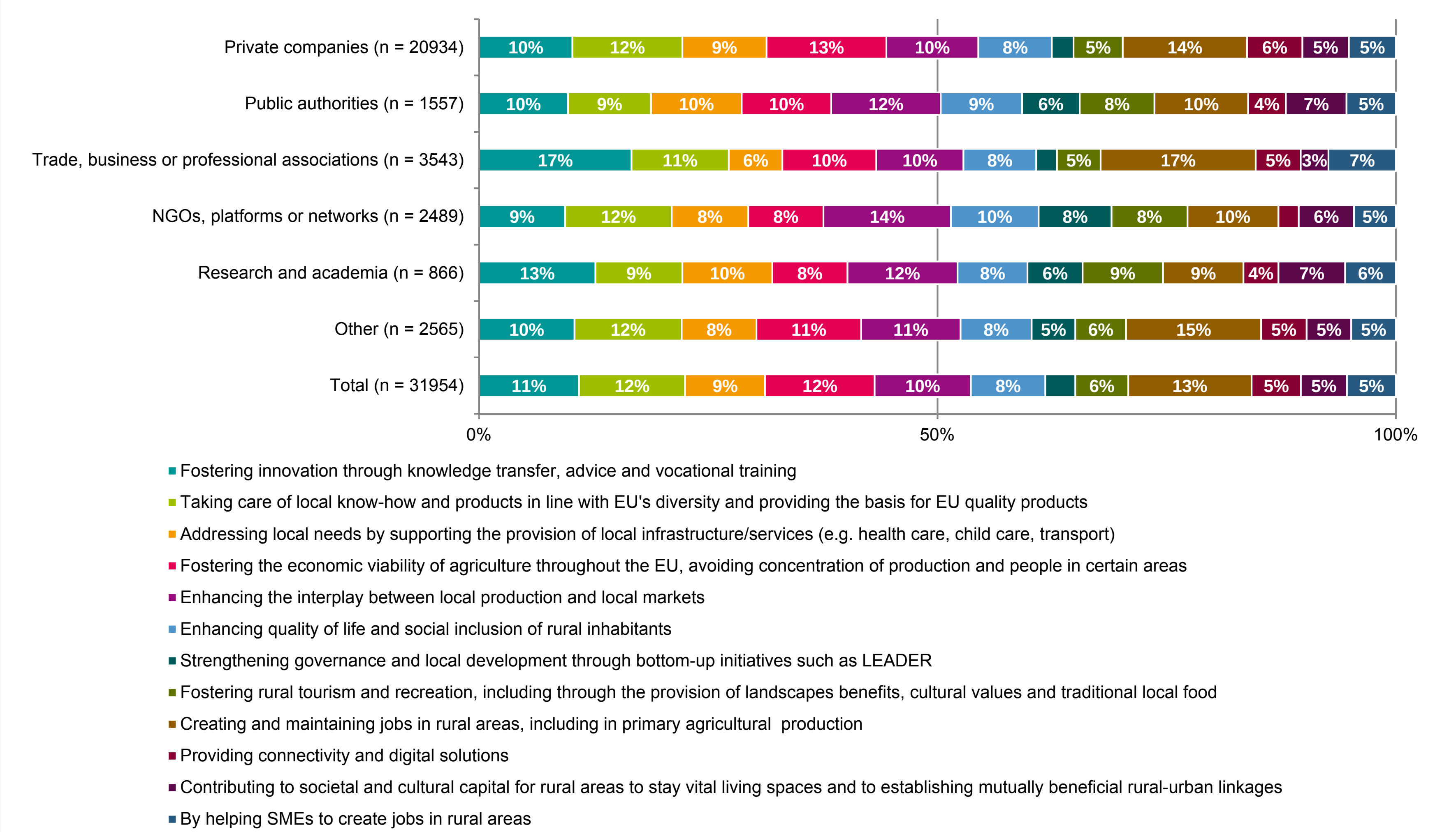
Options	Private companies	Public authorities	Asso-ciations	NGOs, platforms, networks	Research and academia	Other	Total
Addressing local needs by supporting the provision of local infrastructure/services (e.g. health care, child care, transport)	1.923	154	207	208	85	209	2.786
Fostering the economic viability of agriculture throughout the EU, avoiding concentration of production and people in certain areas	2.735	152	363	204	71	293	3.818
Enhancing the interplay between local production and local markets	2.101	186	337	346	104	278	3.352
Enhancing quality of life and social inclusion of rural inhabitants	1.677	138	281	238	66	199	2.599
Strengthening governance and local development through bottom-up initiatives such as LEADER	494	98	80	198	52	122	1.044
Fostering rural tourism and recreation, including through the provision of landscapes benefits, cultural values and traditional local food	1.124	127	169	206	76	142	1.844
Creating and maintaining jobs in rural areas, including in primary agricultural production	2.839	159	599	247	76	378	4.298
Providing connectivity and digital solutions	1.262	64	174	55	33	127	1.715
Contributing to societal and cultural capital for rural areas to stay vital living spaces and to establishing mutually beneficial rural-urban linkages	1.061	103	107	150	63	125	1.609
By helping SMEs to create jobs in rural areas	1.076	84	261	114	48	125	1.708
Total	**20.934**	**1.557**	**3.543**	**2.489**	**866**	**2.565**	**31.954**

Figure 6.20 Distribution of answers per type of organisations for Q28 (in %)

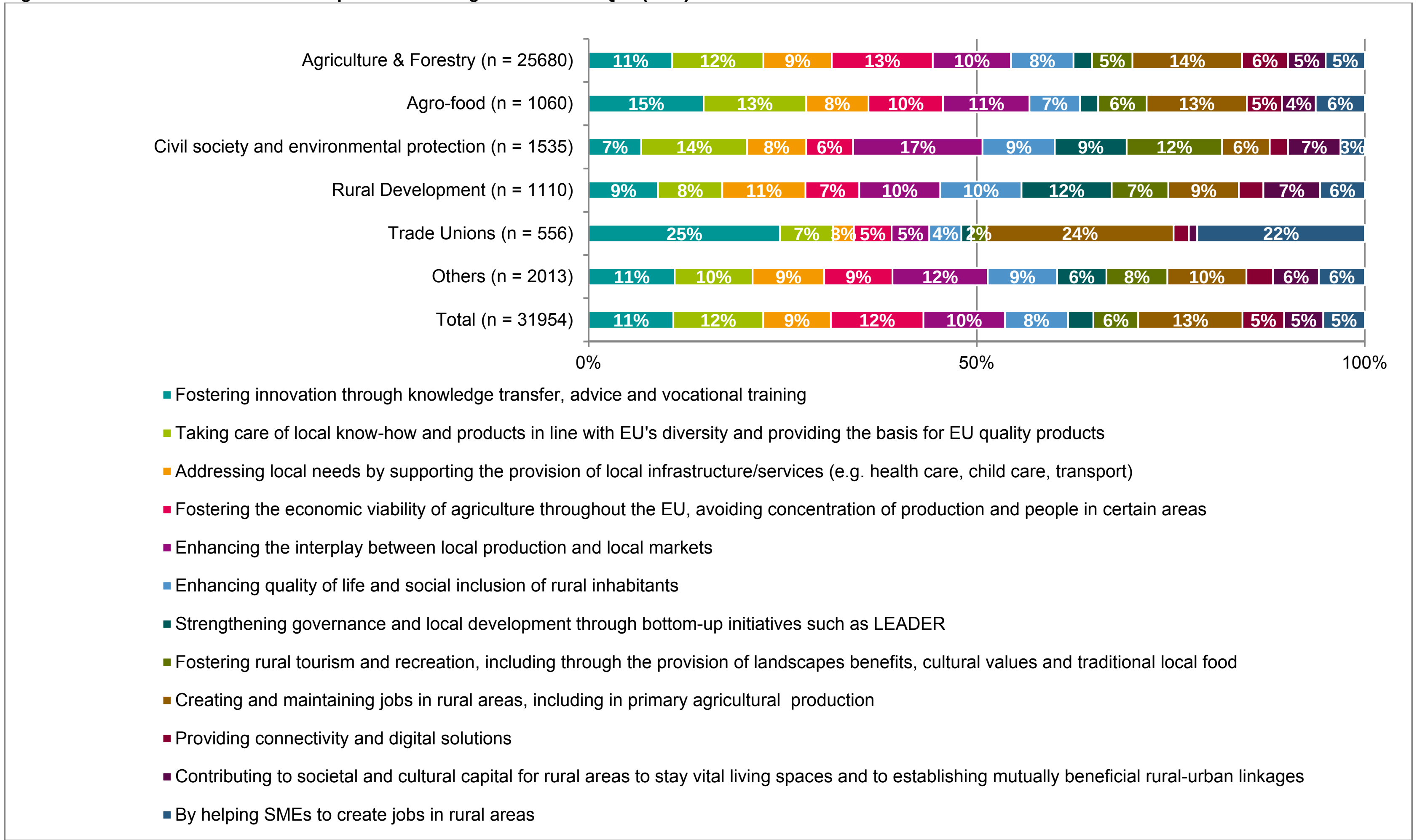


6.10.3 Answers from organisations - per sector

Table 6.30 Frequency by which options are selected by sector of organisations for Q28

Options	Agriculture & Forestry	Agro-food	Civil society & Environ. protection	Rural Develop-ment	Trade Unions	Others	Total
Fostering innovation through knowledge transfer, advice and vocational training	2.764	157	104	99	137	223	3.484
Taking care of local know-how and products in line with EU's diversity and providing the basis for EU quality products	3.016	140	209	92	38	202	3.697
Addressing local needs by supporting the provision of local infrastructure/services (e.g. health care, child care, transport)	2.264	85	117	119	15	186	2.786
Fostering the economic viability of agriculture throughout the EU, avoiding concentration of production and people in certain areas	3.342	102	93	77	27	177	3.818
Enhancing the interplay between local production and local markets	2.588	118	256	116	27	247	3.352
Enhancing quality of life and social inclusion of rural inhabitants	2.068	69	143	116	23	180	2.599
Strengthening governance and local development through bottom-up initiatives such as LEADER	613	25	142	129	7	128	1.044
Fostering rural tourism and recreation, including through the provision of landscapes benefits, cultural values and traditional local food	1.339	66	189	81	11	158	1.844
Creating and maintaining jobs in rural areas, including in primary agricultural production	3.627	137	94	101	134	205	4.298
Providing connectivity and digital solutions	1.516	48	36	35	11	69	1.715
Contributing to societal and cultural capital for rural areas to stay vital living spaces and to establishing mutually beneficial rural-urban linkages	1.253	46	104	81	6	119	1.609
By helping SMEs to create jobs in rural areas	1.290	67	48	64	120	119	1.708
Total	**25.680**	**1.060**	**1.535**	**1.110**	**556**	**2.013**	**31.954**

Figure 6.21 Distribution of answers per sector of organisations for Q28 (in %)



6.11 How can the CAP better help young farmers or other young rural entrepreneurs? (Q29)

Respondents were asked to select up to three choices among seven options:

1. Supporting business start-up
2. Providing transitional top-up payments to young farmers Improving access to financial instruments
3. Providing more support for investments
4. Supporting knowledge transfer, advice and vocational training
5. Putting in place incentives to stimulate the cooperation between different generations
6. Incentivising the transfer of farms
7. Supporting new forms of cooperation

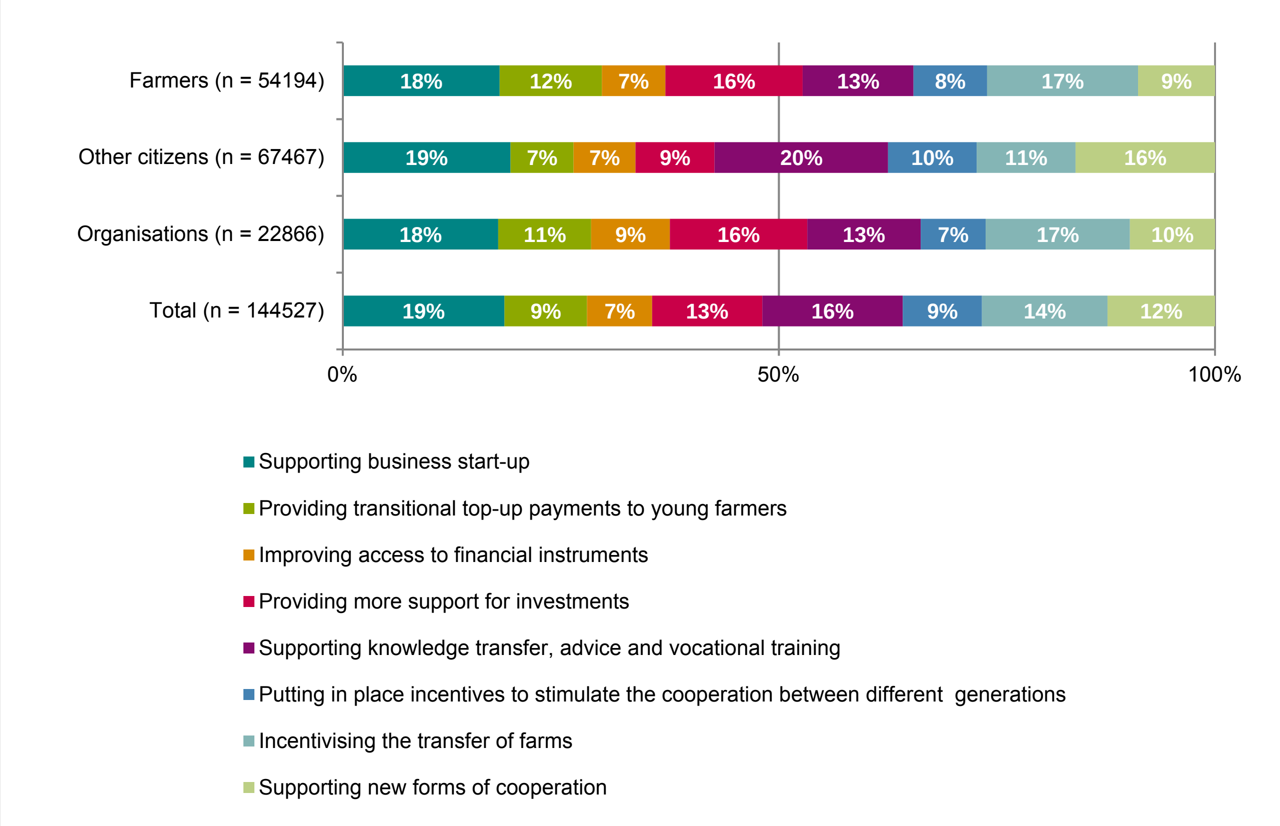
Main observations
➢ The option most frequently selected by farmers and by other citizens differ.
➢ For farmers who participated to the consultation, the first choice selected is "Supporting business start-up" (18%), followed by "Incentivising the transfer of farms" and "Providing more support for investments" (17%).
➢ For other citizens who participated to the consultation, the first option selected is "Supporting knowledge transfer, advice and vocational training" (20%) followed by "Supporting business start-up" (19%) and "Supporting new forms of cooperation" (16%).
➢ "Improving access to financial instruments" arrives in last position for all type of respondents (7% for farmers and other citizens, 9% for organisations).
➢ For respondents from organisations, the answers vary according to the type and sector of the organisations. For respondents from "Trade, business or professional associations", the first choice selected is "Supporting new forms of cooperation" (19%).

6.11.1 Answers from farmers, other citizens and organisations

Table 6.31 Frequency by which options are selected by farmers, other citizens and organisations for Q29

Options	Farmers	Other citizens	Organisations	Total
Supporting business start-up	9.756	12.983	4.080	26.819
Providing transitional top-up payments to young farmers	6.347	4.874	2.434	13.655
Improving access to financial instruments	3.948	4.796	2.064	10.808
Providing more support for investments	8.530	6.106	3.600	18.236
Supporting knowledge transfer, advice and vocational training	6.878	13.428	2.974	23.280
Putting in place incentives to stimulate the cooperation between different generations	4.578	6.853	1.703	13.134
Incentivising the transfer of farms	9.376	7.639	3.781	20.796
Supporting new forms of cooperation	4.781	10.788	2.230	17.799
Total	**54.194**	**67.467**	**22.866**	**144.527**

Figure 6.22 **Distribution of answers for Q29 (in %)**

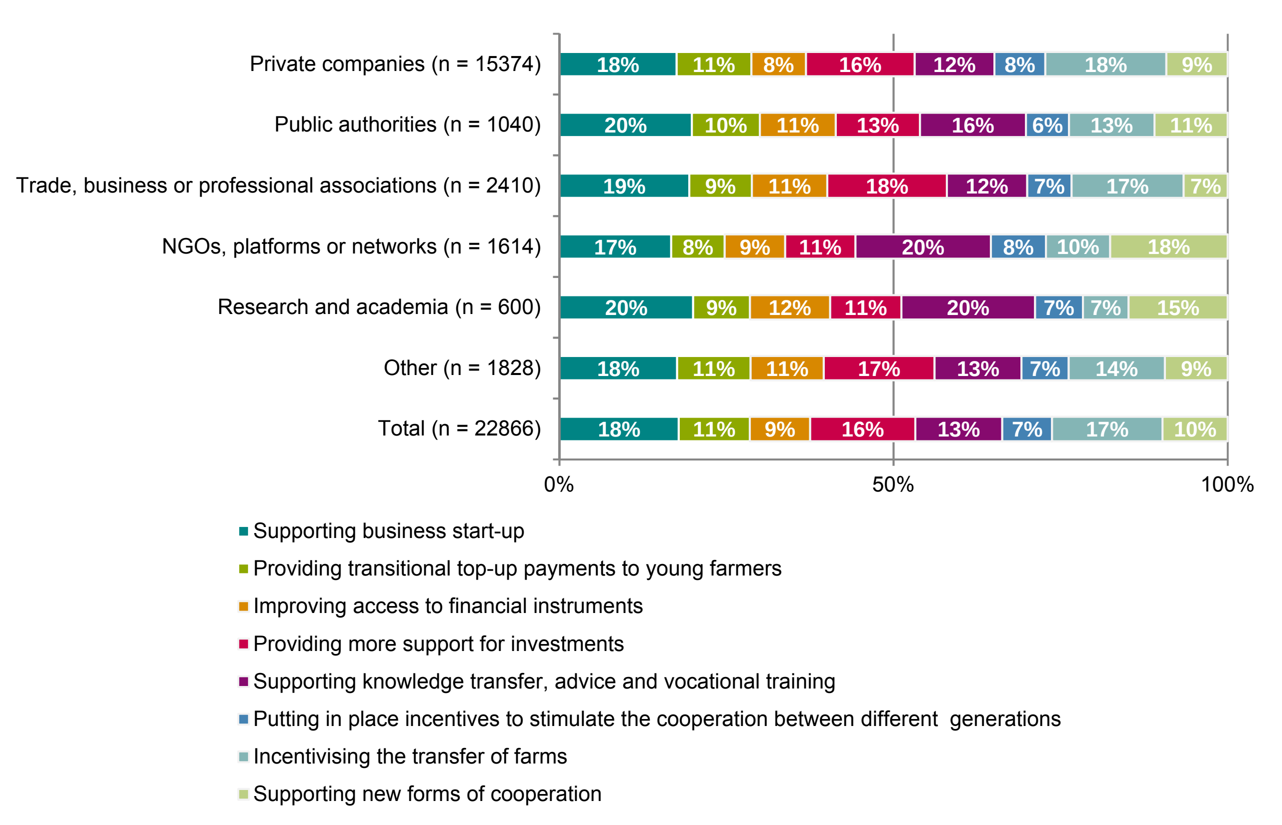


6.11.2 Answers from organisations - per type

Table 6.32 **Frequency by which options are selected by type of organisations for Q29**

Options	Private companies	Public authorities	Asso-ciations	NGOs, platforms, networks	Research and academia	Other	Total
Supporting business start-up	2.694	206	468	270	120	322	4.080
Providing transitional top-up payments to young farmers	1.721	106	226	129	51	201	2.434
Improving access to financial instruments	1.256	118	272	146	72	200	2.064
Providing more support for investments	2.501	131	431	170	64	303	3.600
Supporting knowledge transfer, advice and vocational training	1.834	165	290	327	120	238	2.974
Putting in place incentives to stimulate the cooperation between different generations	1.171	67	160	133	43	129	1.703
Incentivising the transfer of farms	2.785	133	404	155	41	263	3.781
Supporting new forms of cooperation	1.412	114	159	284	89	172	2.230
Total	**15.374**	**1.040**	**2.410**	**1.614**	**600**	**1.828**	**22.866**

Figure 6.23 Distribution of answers per type of organisations for Q29 (in %)

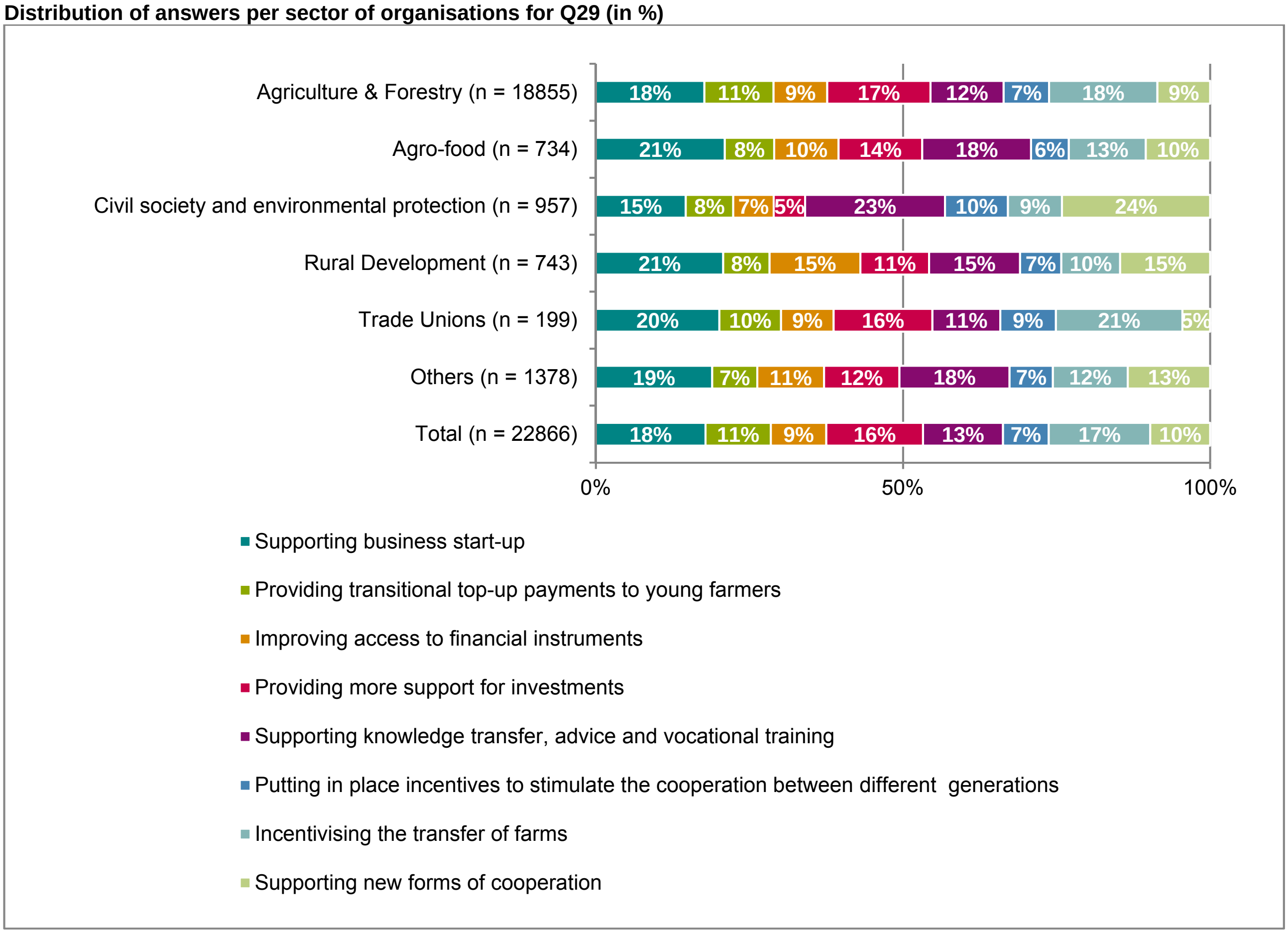


6.11.3 Answers from organisations - per sector

Table 6.33 Frequency by which options are selected by sector of organisations for Q29

Options	Agriculture & Forestry	Agro-food	Civil society & Environ. protection	Rural Develop-ment	Trade Unions	Others	Total
Supporting business start-up	3.331	154	140	154	40	261	4.080
Providing transitional top-up payments to young farmers	2.124	59	74	56	20	101	2.434
Improving access to financial instruments	1.647	77	63	110	17	150	2.064
Providing more support for investments	3.167	100	49	83	32	169	3.600
Supporting knowledge transfer, advice and vocational training	2.247	130	218	110	22	247	2.974
Putting in place incentives to stimulate the cooperation between different generations	1.395	45	98	50	18	97	1.703
Incentivising the transfer of farms	3.325	92	84	71	41	168	3.781
Supporting new forms of cooperation	1.619	77	231	109	9	185	2.230
Total	**18.855**	**734**	**957**	**743**	**199**	**1.378**	**22.866**

Figure 6.24 **Distribution of answers per sector of organisations for Q29 (in %)**



6.12 What would be the best way to encourage innovation? (Q30)

Respondents were asked to select up to three choices among six options:

1. Support the engagement of farmers in innovative projects
2. Address the knowledge gap amongst farmers
3. Support knowledge exchange through better access to advisory services, networking among farmers and demonstration farms
4. Improve the technical competence and impartiality of advisory services
5. Develop IT infrastructure for knowledge exchange
6. Provide better access to finance / investment

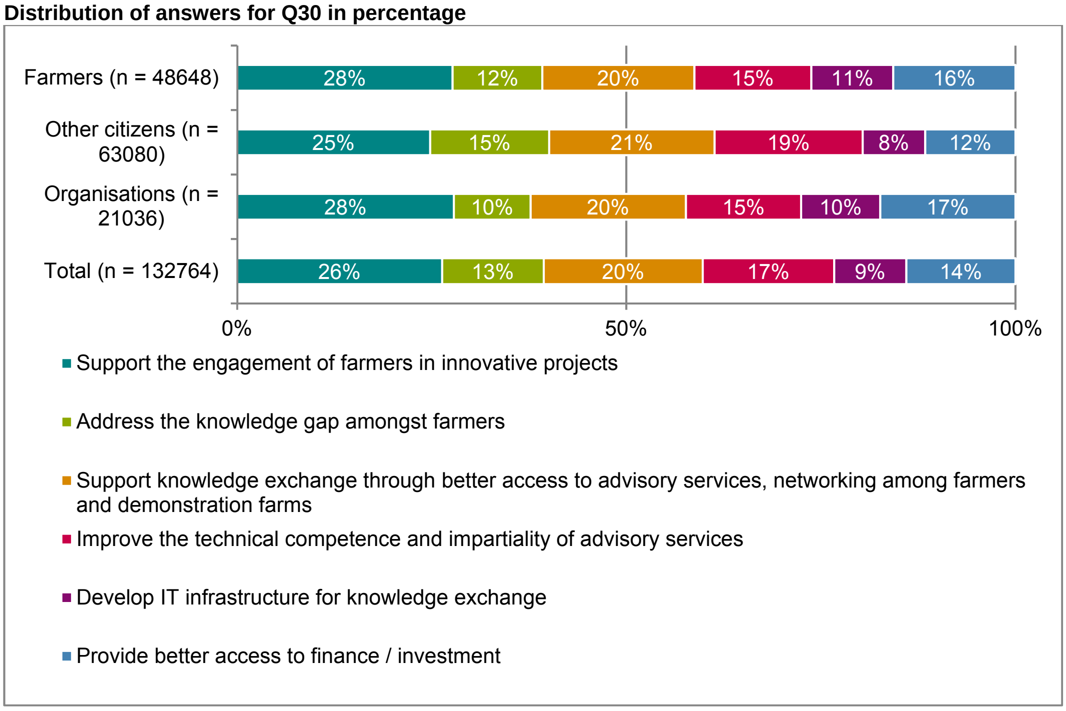
Main observations
➢ "Support the engagement of farmers in innovative projects" is the most frequently selected option for farmers (28%), other citizens (25%) and organisations (28%).
➢ "Support knowledge exchange through better access to advisory services, networking among farmers and demonstration farms" is the second most frequently selected option for farmers (20%), other citizens (21%) and organisations (20%).
➢ For farmers (16%) and organisations (17%), the third choice most frequently selected is "Provide better access to finance / investment"
➢ For other citizens , the third choice most frequently selected is "Improve the technical competence and impartiality of advisory services" (19%).

6.12.1 Answers from farmers, other citizens and organisations

Table 6.34 Frequency by which options are selected by farmers, other citizens and organisations for Q30

Options	Farmers	Other citizens	Organisations	Total
Support the engagement of farmers in innovative projects	13.462	15.638	5.858	34.958
Address the knowledge gap amongst farmers	5.614	9.645	2.071	17.330
Support knowledge exchange through better access to advisory services, networking among farmers and demonstration farms	9.506	13.411	4.202	27.119
Improve the technical competence and impartiality of advisory services	7.308	12.005	3.112	22.425
Develop IT infrastructure for knowledge exchange	5.118	5.062	2.139	12.319
Provide better access to finance / investment	7.640	7.319	3.654	18.613
Total	**48.648**	**63.080**	**21.036**	**132.764**

Figure 6.25 Distribution of answers for Q30 in percentage

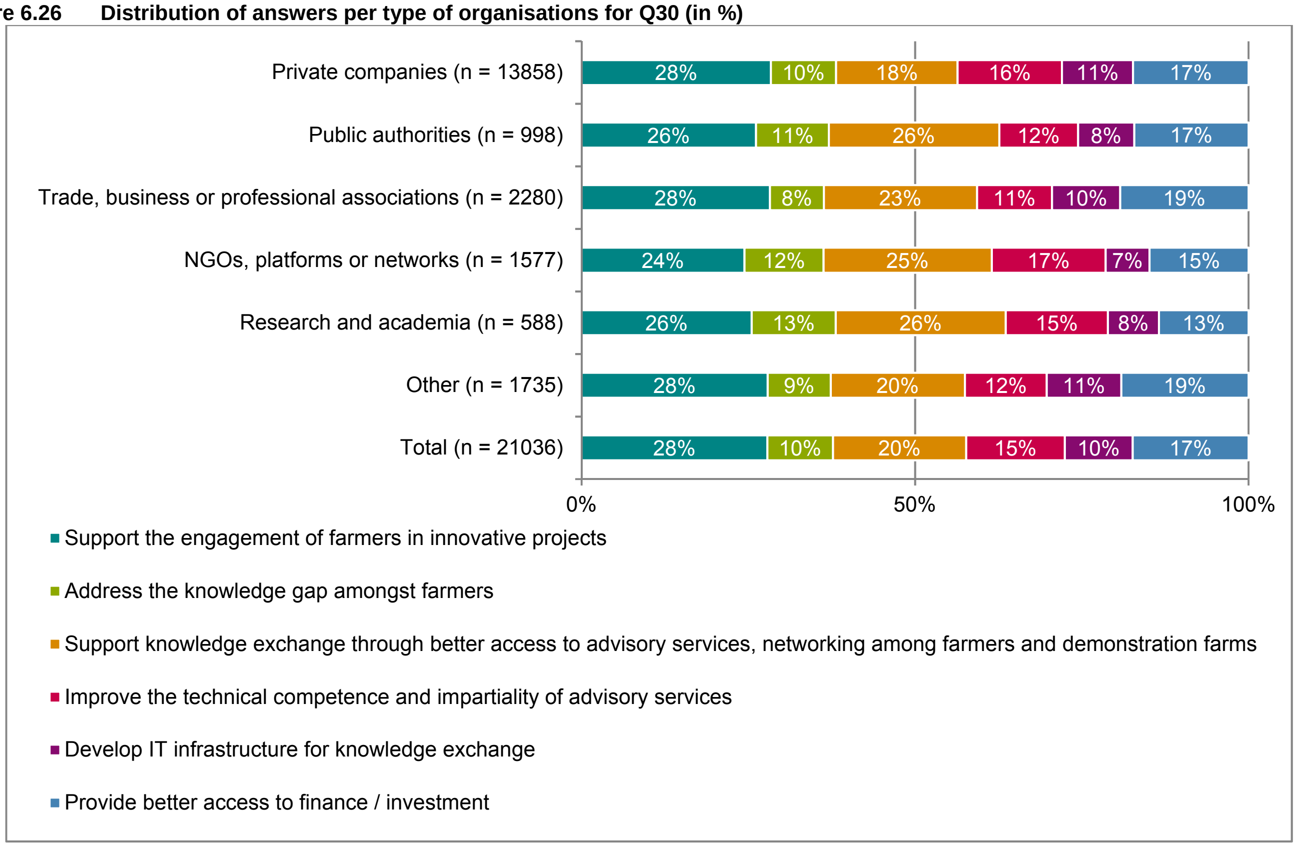


6.12.2 Answers from organisations - per type

Table 6.35 Frequency by which options are selected by type of organisations for Q30

Options	Private companies	Public authorities	Asso-ciations	NGOs, platforms, networks	Research and academia	Other	Total
Support the engagement of farmers in innovative projects	3.934	261	644	385	150	484	5.858
Address the knowledge gap amongst farmers	1.353	109	184	187	74	164	2.071
Support knowledge exchange through better access to advisory services, networking among farmers and demonstration farms	2.526	255	524	398	150	349	4.202
Improve the technical competence and impartiality of advisory services	2.166	118	256	269	90	213	3.112
Develop IT infrastructure for knowledge exchange	1.479	84	233	104	45	194	2.139
Provide better access to finance / investment	2.400	171	439	234	79	331	3.654
Total	**13.858**	**998**	**2.280**	**1.577**	**588**	**1.735**	**21.036**

Figure 6.26 Distribution of answers per type of organisations for Q30 (in %)

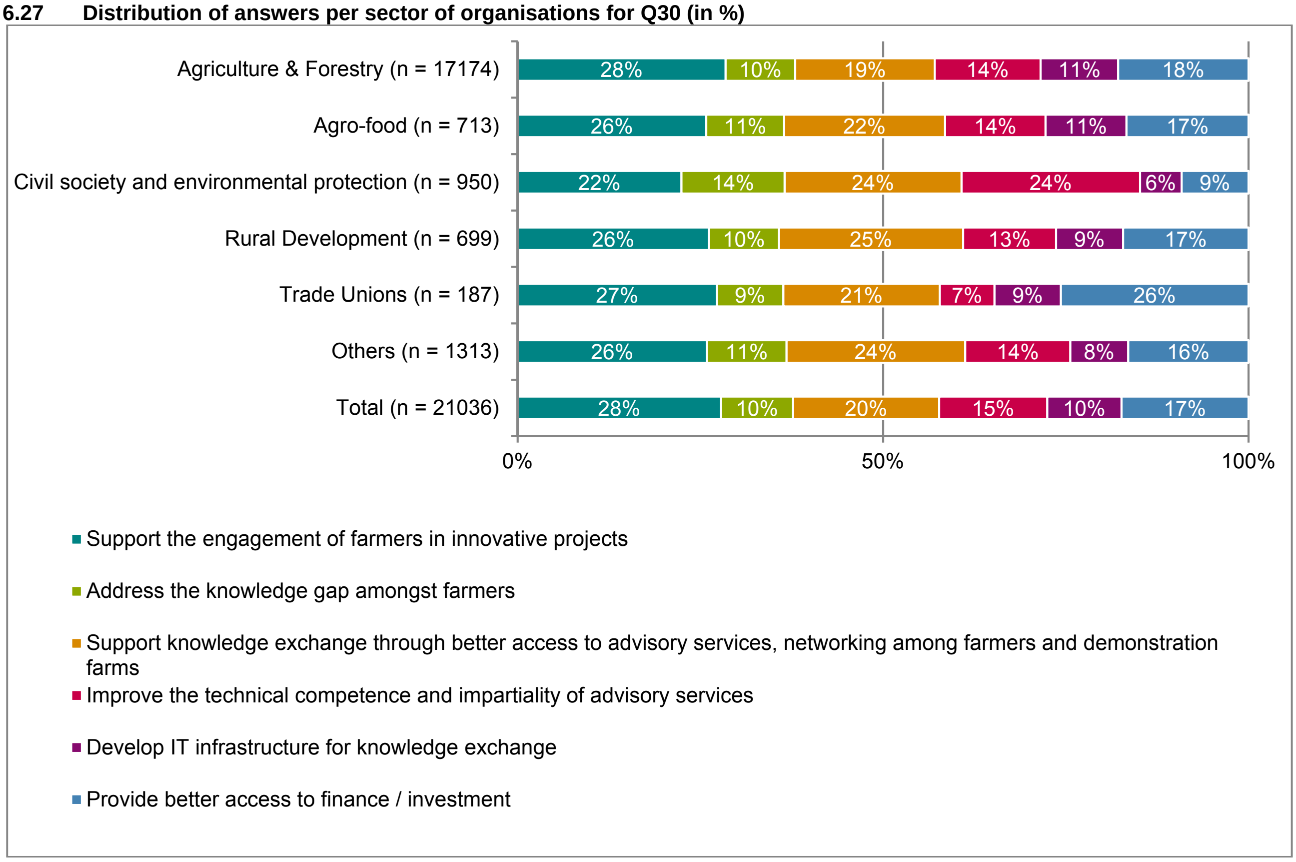


6.12.3 Answers from organisations - per sector

Table 6.36 Frequency by which options are selected by sector of organisations for Q30

Options	Agriculture & Forestry	Agro-food	Civil society & Environ. protection	Rural Develop-ment	Trade Unions	Others	Total
Support the engagement of farmers in innovative projects	4.887	184	213	183	51	340	5.858
Address the knowledge gap amongst farmers	1.634	76	134	67	17	143	2.071
Support knowledge exchange through better access to advisory services, networking among farmers and demonstration farms	3.278	157	230	176	40	321	4.202
Improve the technical competence and impartiality of advisory services	2.490	98	232	89	14	189	3.112
Develop IT infrastructure for knowledge exchange	1.821	79	54	64	17	104	2.139
Provide better access to finance / investment	3.064	119	87	120	48	216	3.654
Total	**17.174**	**713**	**950**	**699**	**187**	**1.313**	**21.036**

Figure 6.27 Distribution of answers per sector of organisations for Q30 (in %)



7 Modernisation and simplification

This “wrap up” section includes 3 questions (Q31, 32 and 33) related to simplification and modernisation. There are two question on simplification (on closed question Q31 and one open question Q32) and one open question on modernisations (Q33).

7.1 Do you think the CAP could be simpler if (Q31)

Respondents were asked to select one option among five possibilities (Don't know, EU level, National level, Regional/ local level) on each of the following proposals:

1. Overlaps between Rural Development and other CAP Measures would be reduced
2. Databases and technologies (remote sensing, smart phones) were better used to reduce the incidence of farm inspections
3. E-government services were more extensively used
4. Lump-sum approaches were extended
5. More choice was given to farmers in terms of environmental measures

Main observations
➢ A majority of respondents agree with the five proposals with the exception of the fourth one “Lump-sum approaches were extended” for which 24% of the other citizens largely disagree (19% partially disagree, 17% partially agree and 9% largely agree).
➢ For the other options, the opinions expressed by farmers and by other citizens is similar. The largest consensus is for the proposal to reduce “Overlaps between Rural Development and other CAP Measures” with respectively 40, 32 and 42% of the farmers, other citizens and respondents from organisation who largely agree (and 33, 30 and 32% who partially agree)
➢ For the proposal to give “More choice to farmers in terms of environmental measures”, 56% of the farmers, 27% of the other citizens and 53% of respondents from organisation largely agree. 28% of the respondents in each category partially agree.

7.1.1 Answers from farmers, other citizens and organisations

Table 7.1 Level of agreement per statement by farmers, other citizens and organisations for Q31 (in%)

Subquestions	Groups	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
Q31 Overlaps between Rural Development and other CAP Measures would be reduced	Farmers (n = 20645)	40%	33%	7%	8%	12%
	Other citizens (n = 25587)	32%	30%	5%	3%	30%
	Organisations (n = 8817)	42%	32%	8%	7%	11%
	Total (n = 55049)	**37%**	**32%**	**7%**	**5%**	**20%**
Q31 Databases and technologies (remote sensing, smart phones) were better used to reduce the incidence of farm inspections	Farmers (n = 20674)	37%	38%	11%	8%	6%
	Other citizens (n = 25480)	19%	28%	16%	12%	25%
	Organisations (n = 8797)	40%	36%	10%	7%	7%
	Total (n = 54951)	**29%**	**33%**	**13%**	**10%**	**15%**
Q31 E-government services were more extensively used	Farmers (n = 20442)	27%	42%	16%	7%	8%
	Other citizens (n = 25299)	22%	35%	10%	4%	29%
	Organisations (n = 8694)	30%	41%	15%	6%	8%

	Total (n = 54435)	**25%**	**38%**	**13%**	**5%**	**18%**
Q31 Lump-sum approaches were extended	Farmers (n = 20334)	30%	27%	16%	12%	14%
	Other citizens (n = 25178)	9%	17%	19%	24%	32%
	Organisations (n = 8667)	30%	25%	17%	14%	14%
	Total (n = 54179)	**20%**	**22%**	**18%**	**18%**	**22%**
Q31 More choice was given to farmers in terms of environmental measures	Farmers (n = 20580)	56%	28%	8%	5%	4%
	Other citizens (n = 25619)	27%	28%	17%	12%	15%
	Organisations (n = 8794)	53%	28%	9%	6%	4%
	Total (n = 54993)	**42%**	**28%**	**13%**	**8%**	**9%**

7.1.2 *Answers from organisations - per type*

Table 7.2 **Level of agreement per statement by type of organisations for Q31 (in%)**

Subquestions	Groups	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
Q31 Overlaps between Rural Development and other CAP Measures would be reduced	Private companies (n = 6019)	44%	31%	8%	7%	11%
	Public authorities (n = 385)	40%	33%	10%	7%	10%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 892)	39%	31%	10%	11%	8%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 617)	40%	30%	10%	7%	12%
	Research and academia (n = 209)	44%	28%	9%	7%	13%
	Other (n = 695)	36%	38%	9%	7%	11%
	Total (n = 8817)	**42%**	**32%**	**8%**	**7%**	**11%**
Q31 Databases and technologies (remote sensing, smart phones) were better used to reduce the incidence of farm inspections	Private companies (n = 6010)	40%	36%	10%	8%	5%
	Public authorities (n = 381)	42%	34%	11%	6%	7%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 899)	43%	40%	8%	3%	6%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 608)	32%	31%	13%	7%	18%
	Research and academia (n = 209)	44%	25%	13%	6%	11%
	Other (n = 690)	40%	37%	9%	6%	7%
	Total (n = 8797)	**40%**	**36%**	**10%**	**7%**	**7%**
Q31 E-government services were more extensively used	Private companies (n = 5934)	30%	41%	16%	7%	7%
	Public authorities (n = 379)	36%	41%	11%	6%	6%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 887)	29%	48%	12%	3%	8%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 607)	30%	32%	13%	4%	22%
	Research and academia (n = 206)	38%	37%	7%	2%	16%
	Other (n = 681)	29%	40%	16%	6%	9%
	Total (n = 8694)	**30%**	**41%**	**15%**	**6%**	**8%**
	Private companies (n = 5915)	30%	25%	18%	13%	14%

Q31 Lump-sum approaches were extended	Public authorities (n = 379)	31%	31%	13%	12%	14%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 876)	35%	29%	12%	9%	14%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 606)	24%	19%	13%	25%	19%
	Research and academia (n = 205)	21%	28%	13%	20%	18%
	Other (n = 686)	29%	29%	14%	14%	13%
	Total (n = 8667)	**30%**	**25%**	**17%**	**14%**	**14%**
Q31 More choice was given to farmers in terms of environmental measures	Private companies (n = 6011)	57%	27%	8%	5%	4%
	Public authorities (n = 387)	36%	38%	12%	9%	6%
	Trade, business or professional associations (n = 888)	56%	28%	9%	3%	4%
	NGOs, platforms or networks (n = 615)	37%	28%	20%	10%	6%
	Research and academia (n = 208)	34%	34%	16%	11%	5%
	Other (n = 685)	53%	29%	8%	6%	5%
	Total (n = 8794)	**53%**	**28%**	**9%**	**6%**	**4%**

7.1.3 Answers from organisations - per sector

Table 7.3 Level of agreement per statement by sector of organisations for Q31 (in%)

Subquestions	Groups	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
Q31 Overlaps between Rural Development and other CAP Measures would be reduced	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7319)	42%	32%	8%	7%	10%
	Agro-food (n = 279)	39%	37%	5%	6%	13%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 382)	46%	26%	9%	5%	15%
	Rural Development (n = 260)	45%	28%	10%	9%	8%
	Trade Unions (n = 70)	44%	24%	7%	16%	9%
	Others (n = 507)	40%	29%	10%	7%	15%
	Total (n = 8817)	**42%**	**32%**	**8%**	**7%**	**11%**
Q31 Databases and technologies (remote sensing, smart phones) were better used to reduce the incidence of farm inspections	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7308)	41%	37%	10%	7%	5%
	Agro-food (n = 280)	42%	35%	9%	5%	10%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 373)	20%	31%	14%	10%	24%
	Rural Development (n = 262)	36%	37%	10%	3%	14%
	Trade Unions (n = 71)	35%	52%	4%	0%	8%
	Others (n = 503)	39%	29%	11%	6%	15%
	Total (n = 8797)	**40%**	**36%**	**10%**	**7%**	**7%**
Q31 E-government services were more extensively used	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7213)	30%	42%	15%	7%	7%
	Agro-food (n = 277)	35%	42%	8%	4%	12%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 373)	18%	32%	13%	5%	32%
	Rural Development (n = 258)	42%	35%	12%	2%	9%

	Trade Unions (n = 70)	31%	54%	6%	0%	9%
	Others (n = 503)	34%	34%	14%	4%	14%
	Total (n = 8694)	**30%**	**41%**	**15%**	**6%**	**8%**
Q31 Lump-sum approaches were extended	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7190)	32%	26%	17%	13%	13%
	Agro-food (n = 275)	22%	25%	13%	18%	21%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 379)	12%	18%	12%	36%	21%
	Rural Development (n = 258)	35%	25%	15%	11%	14%
	Trade Unions (n = 71)	17%	37%	14%	8%	24%
	Others (n = 494)	20%	27%	14%	18%	21%
	Total (n = 8667)	**30%**	**25%**	**17%**	**14%**	**14%**
Q31 More choice was given to farmers in terms of environmental measures	Agriculture & Forestry (n = 7295)	57%	27%	7%	5%	4%
	Agro-food (n = 277)	38%	35%	10%	7%	10%
	Civil society and environmental protection (n = 383)	27%	28%	24%	15%	6%
	Rural Development (n = 260)	38%	40%	13%	5%	3%
	Trade Unions (n = 71)	38%	31%	10%	8%	13%
	Others (n = 508)	38%	29%	17%	9%	7%
	Total (n = 8794)	**53%**	**28%**	**9%**	**6%**	**4%**

7.2 Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? (Q32)

As explained in section 2.2.1, the analysis of question 32 followed three steps. Table 7.4 shows the results of the analysis of the sample of answers. Based upon this structure, a set of key words were collected from a sample of answers for the different topics. These key words can be found in Table 7.5. It should be kept in mind that this is a qualitative exercise which intends to give an impression on the main discussion and points raised by stakeholders participating to the Open Public Consultation. This is thus a non-exhaustive list of topics and debates raised.

Table 7.4 Overview of identified topics and sub-topics for Q32

<table>
<tr><th>Topics</th><th colspan="7">Subtopics</th></tr>
<tr><td>Subsidies</td><td colspan="2">Type of payments</td><td colspan="3">Payments for public goods</td><td colspan="2">Other options</td></tr>
<tr><td>CAP characteristics</td><td>Direct payments and premiums</td><td>Research, innovations and consulting</td><td>Differing interests and situations among MS</td><td>Cooperation between MS and a common EU strategy</td><td>Standards across the EU</td><td>Objectives</td><td>Link to practice</td></tr>
</table>

Topics	Subtopics								
Economic issues	Link support and actual production	Focus on quality and diversity of products	Overproduction	Price stability	Dominance of multinationals	Profitability of agricultural sector	Income and poverty among farmers	Dependence of farmers	Short supply chains
Simplification	Administrative burden/bureaucracy		Rules and regulations		Controls and monitoring		Links between databases and administrations		
Environmental issues	Focus on the environment			Sustainability			Greening and Cross Compliance		
Social issues	Development of rural areas			Disadvantages for small/family farms			Animal welfare		
EU and the world	Market regulation				Dependency on world market				
Consumer	Relation between consumers and farmers								

Table 7.5 Key words for the identified topics of Q32

Topics	Key words
Subsidies	coupled aid for livestock; public money for social benefits; motivational payments; incentives; farmers who respect the environment; provision of public goods; no flat area payments; payments with public services; savings; regionalisation;
CAP characteristics	replaced by motivational payments; pillar 1 payments which are not related to any particular requirement, must be deleted; abolish payments from first pillar; payment on the basis of the results ; first pillar must be simplified; abolish direct payments; payments under the CAP only for the provision of concrete services; payments that are not related to requirements should be abolished; simplify the practice of access to direct payments; flat rates; more lump sums; funding only for farmers, not cooperations; encourage incentives; exclusion from all non-agricultural organisations, associations and commercial enterprises ; serious means of research; invest in research; support for the acquisition of new industrial instruments/ecological innovations; Increased support for innovation networks; support for innovation of young; support for innovation networks; support for innovation; each country's own business and their own resources; dismiss part of state administration; the system of payment claims is no longer necessary and should be abolished at least in countries with national or regional uniform values; standardised controls; compatible with other EU regulations; coherent with other policies; controls that are the same for all EU countries; Implementing rules have sometimes been removed from the political objective and have developed a self-dynamic and, also through national regulations; uniform system; limit greening; practical experience; on the ground;; fulfill objectives; take into account the objectives; competitiveness against other parts of the world;

Topics	Key words
Economic issues	fair prices for production; true prices; but of quality; high quality food; more fair price; reduce number of farms, overproduction would be stopped; establishing a national average per production; abolish all subsidies that are intended to promote or hinder volume production; reduce dependence on public aid; stabilize markets; true prices; support local markets; prevent the financial world and big companies from imposing their jugg; authority must be at the communal level; reduce dependence on public aid; value of their products; true prices; securing the basic income; unconditional basic income for farmers; unconditional basic income; local markets; on a regional basis; regionally weighted; local constraints; regional realities and practices, small sales markets; regional marketing; reductions in agro-environmental constraints; not to take care of the environment
Simplification	Minimize controls and sanctions; crop rotation requirements; methods for area determination; exonerate small farms; rules, controls and sanctions that are not comprehensible; administration and control system are overboarding; the farmer, is not a paper man; establishment of a single register of farmers; dismiss part of State administration; reducing the number of reviewers; comprehensive approach to holdings, rather than a normative approach to details; simplified; fewer laws and regulations; high administrative burden; excessive administrative burden; administrative burden; climate of confidence; good training of administrative staff; remove large amount of bureaucratic procedures; support good practise; simplified rules; many reports are repetitive; training of administrative staff; fewer support options; stability in the regulation; too many derogations; payment modalities; abolish greening; no more greening; simpler implementing rules; flexible greening; simplify greening; fewer laws and regulations; fewer programs; harmonisation; measures with clear targets; reduce documentation; simplify and dilute; complicated to understand; easier regulatory framework; no digitalization on squaremeters; transparent controls; more to watch the practice; monitoring and pursuing the citizens has reached ridiculous proportions; self-checks; controls that are the same for all EU countries; not comprehensible; reduce controls; accuracy; control system; reduce the complexity for small and medium-sized; good practices rather than sanction; teledetection; modern tools of measurement; digitisation; management and control authorities should be trained; CC controls; self-checks; controlled randomly; more digitisation; provide error messages; early warning; cross-compliance and minor errors; more trust; small errors; fewer controls and penalties; integrated inspection plans; audit; more qualified advisors; linked with absolutely all other registers; links between databases; could be made available; promoting the exchange of data between administrations; Connect farms ; communication is better among the offices; Better coordination between the authorities; digital one-stop-shop; exchange of data; some statistical data is collected several times; better coordination; better linkage of individual control authorities; networking; digitisation and data linking; data from institutions; e-government; e-environment; digital administration; unify controls;
Environmental issues	More ecological focus; biodiversity; ecosystem; environmental protection; system of aid that benefits farmers who respect the environment; ecological and environmental standards ;consideration of spaces reserved for biodiversity; ordinary and exceptional biodiversity; promotion of environmental measures; water protection; soil protection; conservation of biodiversity; exclusively for nature and biodiversity; environmental protection; stimulate rotation; environmental support scheme; direction of sustainability; recycling; animal welfare; holistic approach rather than being on a normed approach to detail, incentives; promotion of small

Topics	Key words
	organic farms; supporting organic farms; without a good crop rotation adapted to climatic conditions; arable farming does not work anyway; permanent pasture; enforces non-ecological tillage of permanent pastures; good practices; limit the greening; good management; abolish greening; flexible greening without rigid deadlines; pastures; eliminate greening;
Social issues	specific (and monitored) objectives in the social field; loping demographics of the world; create the opportunity for farmers to retire like we do; development of the rural areas; particularly for small and multi-faceted enterprises; valuing individual or collective approaches; smaller farms stabilize their income; promotion of small organic farms; structural change; securing income for LW family farms; promotion of small organic farms; small entities; animal welfare
EU and the world	flexible instruments for regulating markets; stabilize markets ; tool for the management of the markets; leave the markets to themselves; local markets and economic circles instead of world market; move away from a policy on the world market; local constraints; authority must be at the communal level; abolish all subsidies that are intended to promote or hinder volume production
Consumers	Encourage incentives; many citizens do not understand; use that is made of their taxes; the CAP must also be transparent to citizens, not just to farmers and to the administration.

Using the key words above, the automated counting exercise was run on the entire dataset. This gave an indication of the most prominent topics discussed by the participants to the public consultation. Most discussed for Q32 were the topics "simplification", "environmental issues", "CAP characteristics" and "subsidies. For these four topics a more in-depth assessment of all the answers to question 32 was applied. The results are shown in the word cloud (Figure 7.1) below.

Figure 7.1 Word cloud for Q32

The size of the words are weighted according to their occurrence among the answers of the participants. The following topics are mostly mentioned:

- **Bureaucracy**: participants’ answers indicated that paying attention to the large amount of documentation and paperwork which is required under the rules of the CAP would make the process much less burdensome.
- **Inspections & controls**: not only the large amount of inspections or controls is perceived by the participants as burdensome, but also the lack of transparency surrounding them is indicated as a burden. Stakeholders indicate that streamlining the process and a better sharing of information (which could be for example done via digitisation and the use of online databases) could be a solution. This links also to the fear for sanctions and errors due to the complexity of the system.
- **Environment**: the concept in the word cloud is linked to the debate that linking payments to environmental services and rewarding farmers who are contributing to society would also simplify the CAP. Also, the shift to more motivational payments, a review of **Pillar 1** payments and premiums are topics which were raised by participants raising this point.
- **Greening and cross-compliance:** when comparing the administrative burden these two instruments generate according to participants, the impacts on the environment are disproportionately low.

Other topics also often raised were:

- **Objectives:** if instruments or measures were better linked to objectives, the administrative burden would be reduced;
- **Coherence** with other policies;
- **Active farmer definition.**

7.3 Do you have more ideas for modernising the CAP? (Q33)

As explained in section 2.2.1, the analysis of question 33 followed three steps. Table 7.6 shows the results of the analysis of a sample of the total amount of answers. Based upon this structure, a set of key words was developed for all different topics. These key words can be found in Table 7.7. It should be kept in mind that this is a qualitative exercise which intends to give an impression of the main discussion and points raised by stakeholders participating to the Open Public Consultation and is a non-exhaustive list of topics raised.

Table 7.6 Overview of identified topics and sub-topics for Q33

Topic	Subtopics					
Subsidies	Capping	Beneficiaries of payments	Payments for public goods	Less Favoured Areas	Small scale agriculture and family farms	Support other measures
CAP characteristics	Structure	Position in the agricultural value chain	Organic farming	Circular economy	Innovation	Budget
Health & consumers	Consumers		Health		Food quality	
Regional/local produce	Short supply chains					
Simplification	Controls		Bureaucracy		Streamlining	
Environment	Production types		Different types of services		Animal welfare	

Table 7.7 Key words for the identified topics of Q33

Topics	Q33
Subsidies	cap; upper limit; capping; maximum limit; abolish DPB; stop direct payments; reduce direct payments; abolish single area payment; capped assets; decoupled from area; CAP for farmers; no payments for non-farmers; no payments for non-agricultural sectors; no payment for non-agricultural activities; remunerative price; purchasing power; being able to live without public support; no dispersion of aids; stop financing biggest and richest; support for income; young producers; young farmers; starters; attract a new generation; livestock subsidies; rejuvenate; fair standard of living; payments for public services; remuneration for social; socially desirable objectives; environmental services; link payments to food quality; link payments to the quality of food; HNV; High Nature Value Farming; incentivise sustainable farming; prevent land abandonment; more sustainable farming practices; environmental public services; "polluter pays" principle; polluter pays; principle of the polluter pays; payments for ecosystem services; aid to farmers being most respectful to environment; payments for environmental services; internalise external costs; more support for disadvantaged farms; agriculture in the mountains; farms in mountain areas; farms in mountainous areas; farms in disadvantaged areas; natural handicaps; marginal areas; more support for small and medium sized businesses; support for family businesses; small and medium-sized enterprises; giving small farmers; small farms; smaller entities; smaller companies; small companies; family farms; small-scale farms; familienbetrieben; income diversification; insure income; income insurance; precautionary savings; crop insurance; tools to go through crises; crisis management tools; tools to support during crisis; tools to support during crises; crisis prevention; mutual funds; risks and instabilities; support for financial risk; secure the income situation of the agricultural; management of market crises;
CAP characteristics	keep 2 Pillars; maintain structure of 2 pillars; maintain 2 pillars; 2 pillar structure; common framework; regional adaptation; national adaptation; CAP as framework; greater flexibility; changes at national level; maintained with the two pillars; be maintained with the first and the second pillar; Strengthening of agricultural in the value-added chain; strengthening position of farmers; allow farmers to organise themselves; allow farmers to organize themselves; power to the producers; allow farmers to organize; collective action;; bioland; organic farming; support for organic farming; promoting bio; circular economy; recycling economy; bio-energy; Support for research in farming and forestry; technical tools; promotion of technological innovations; new technologies in agriculture; access to information; digitisation; digitalisation; digital technologies; internet; mobile networks; digital; innovative agriculture; innovate; technologies; innovative ideas; IT systems;; abolish 2 pillar structure; no more 2 pillar structure; abandon 2 pillars; abandon current approach of the polluter pays; abandon two-pillar structure; harmonisation; second pillar needs to be strengthened; departure from current 2-pillar structure; turning away from the 2-pillar structure; uniform rules; end the 2-pillar approach; far from current two-pillar approach; competitiveness; identical standards to import; identical standards to products from third countries; ensure level playing field; budget needs to comesurate to the ambitions
Health & consumers	high quality food; food of quality; food of good quality; food produced in a healthy, sustainable way; same quality standards across the EU and across Member States; nutritious foods; healthy diets; involve consumers; better quality products; education; labelling; communicate with general public; communication; common food policy; public health; education to healthy nutrition; consumers need to be better informed; informed consumers; nutritional foods; healthy diets;
Regional/local produce	short supply chains; local produce; regional produce; cooperation between consumers and farmers; produced locally; direct sales; products directly from; short supply circuits; local initiatives; local structures; short circuits;

Topics	Q33
Simplification	reduction of control; less control; sanctions; transparency; reducing bureaucracy; enormous bureaucracy; too much bureaucracy; less staff; simplifcation; reduction of the amount of bureaucracy; simpler for users; reduce administrative burden; clarity; transparency; administrative burden; less paper; simplify; relieved in the bureaucratic field; much red tape; less red tape; streamlining of programs; simplification of transfer of operations; less regulations;
Environment	extensive forms of production; extensive livestock farming; resilient production systems; land abandonment; abadonment of land; agro-ecology; agro-ecological practices; peasant; sustainable practices; reduction of pesticides; reduction of fertilisers; more environmentally friendly models; protection of biodiversity; environmental; ecological management; environmentally friendly practices; natural habitats; biodiversity; soil protection; biodiversity conservation; soil conservation; biodiversity and climate protection; climate change; climate adaptation; soil prevention; make it greener; nature; eco-system; protection standards; climate issues; nature conservation; environmental objectives; boosting of renewable energy; genetic diversity; preservation of genetic breeding resources; more environmental protection; environmental sustainability; high environmental and climatic standards; high environmental standards; ecological; nature-protecting; rehabilitate the soils; reduction of the emissions of greenhouse gasses; animal welfare; welfare of animals; overcrowding; prevent overcrowding; improvement of animal husbandry conditions; animal protection

Using the key words above, the automated counting exercise was run on the entire dataset. This gave an indication of the most prominent topics discussed. The most discussed were the topics “subsidies”, “environment” and “CAP characteristics”. For these three topics a more in-depth assessment of the answers to question 33 was applied. The results are shown in the word cloud (Figure 7.2) below.

Figure 7.2 Word cloud Q33

The size of the words are weighted relative to the amount of times it was mentioned in the answers. The following topics are mostly discussed:

- **Sustainability**: participants’ answers indicated that the Common Agricultural Policy should be based on considerations on how to make it environmentally, socially and economically sustainable. Under this key word, references are made to the conditionality of payments, types of farming practices and imports from and exports to third countries. Sustainability can also be linked to the other words in light green in the word cloud, i.e. public goods (mostly concerning payments for public goods), organic (implying organic farming), soil, biodiversity, climate & water.

- **Pillars**: this key word includes both positive and negative statements with regard to the 2 Pillar structure of the CAP. Some participants would like to do nothing more than move away from this structure, while others would like to maintain it. However, participants also mention that attention should be given to ensuring farmers receive a fair income or even incentives for keeping (precautionary) savings. The discussion on the pillar structure of the CAP also links to who should still receive payments under the new CAP. On this aspect, many participants mention young farmers, small farmers and that considerations need to be given to a fair level of capping of payments.
- **Quality**: the quality of food is also mentioned by many participants. Participants' answers show considerations on the quality of products and that this might have an impact on healthy diets. However, on the other end of the debate the issue is raised that consumers should be made aware or educated on where these products come from and what is a fair price to pay. This is closely linked to the structure of supply chains, where many answers refer to the position of farmers in this supply chain and the promotion of shorter supply chains.
- **Animal welfare** is a recurring theme throughout almost all open questions.
- **Bureaucracy:** the level of administrative burden is perceived by many participants as being too high. Mostly answers indicate the burdensome applications for subsidies, complicated rules and regulations which can be confusing and sometimes incoherent. Some participants see some solutions in innovations and IT, while others perceive the increased use of IT systems as an additional burden. Furthermore, the large amount of red tape is by some participants understood as putting a barrier to innovation & investments in the agricultural sector.

Annex A – Questionnaire of the Open Public Consultation

Modernising and Simplifying the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

A. ABOUT YOU

***Country of residence**

- Austria
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Slovak Republic
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- United Kingdom
- Other

***If "other", please specify:**

***You are replying**

- as an individual in your personal capacity
- in your professional capacity or on behalf of an organisation

*First name

*Last name

*Email address

*Are you involved in farming?

- Yes
- No

*If "Yes", please specify:

- In a family farm
- In a farm that has another legal structure
- Others/Don't know

*Your contribution,

Note that, whatever option chosen, your answers may be subject to a request for public access to documents under Regulation (EC) N°1049/2001

- **can be published with your personal information** (I consent to the publication of all information in mycontribution in whole or in part including my name or my organisation's name, and I declare that nothing within my response is unlawful or would infringe the rights of any third party in a manner that would prevent publication)
- **can be published provided that you remain anonymous** (I consent to the publication of any information in my contribution in whole or in part (which may include quotes or opinions I express) provided that it is done anonymously. I declare that nothing within my response is unlawful or would infringe the rights of any third party in a manner that would prevent the publication.

*Respondent's first name

*Respondent's last name

*Respondent's professional email address

*Name of the organisation

*Postal address of the organisation

*Type of organisation

Please select the answer option that fits best

- Private enterprise
- Professional consultancy, law firm, self-employed consultant
- Trade, business or professional association
- Non-governmental organisation, platform or network
- Research and academia
- Churches and religious communities
- Regional or local authority (public or mixed)
- National public authority
- International organisation
- Other

*If "other", please specify:

*How many employees does the company have?

- More than 250 employees (Large enterprise)
- Between 50 and 250 employees (Medium-sized enterprise)
- Between 10 and 49 employees (Small enterprise)
- Less than 10 employees (Micro enterprise)
- Self-employed (Micro enterprise)

***Please specify the sector.**

- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Rural development
- Agro-food
- Environmental protection
- Trade Union
- Public health
- Research / Think tank
- Civil society
- Other

***If "other", please specify:**

***Is your organisation included in the Transparency Register?**

If your organisation is not registered, we invite you to register here, although it is not compulsory to be registered to reply to this consultation. Why a transparency register?

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

***If so, please indicate your Register ID number.**

***Your contribution,**

Note that, whatever option chosen, your answers may be subject to a request for public access to documents under Regulation (EC) N°1049/2001

- **can be published with your organisation's information** (I consent the publication of all information in my contribution in whole or in part including the name of my organisation, and I declare that nothing within my response is unlawful or would infringe the rights of any third party in a manner that would prevent publication)
- **can be published provided that your organisation remains anonymous** (I consent to the publication of any information in my contribution in whole or in part (which may include quotes or opinions I express) provided that it is done anonymously. I declare that nothing within my response is unlawful or would infringe the rights of any third party in a manner that would prevent the publication.

B. AGRICULTURE, RURAL AREAS AND THE CAP TODAY

Where asked to select, please choose up to 3 or 5 answers as indicated.

1. Which are the most important challenges for EU agriculture and rural areas?

at most 3 choice(s)

- [ ] Fair standard of living for farmers
- [ ] Adaptation to trends in consumer/societal demands
- [ ] Pressures on the environment and on natural resources
- [ ] Climate change (mitigation and adaptation)
- [ ] Lack of jobs and growth in rural areas
- [ ] Uneven territorial development throughout the EU

2. Which of the current CAP policy tools are best suited to meet the challenges identified above?

at most 5 choice(s)

- [ ] Decoupled payments to farmers
- [ ] Coupled support
- [ ] Support for Rural Development environment and climate actions in agriculture and rural areas
- [ ] Support for Rural Development investments in physical and human capital in agriculture and rural areas
- [ ] Trade measures
- [ ] Market safety nets (e.g. market intervention)
- [ ] Risk management schemes
- [ ] Support for integration into producers' organisations
- [ ] Regulatory approaches (such as standards and rules)

3. To what extent does the current CAP successfully address these challenges?

- ( ) To a large extent
- ( ) To a fairly good extent
- ( ) To some extent only
- ( ) Not at all
- ( ) Don't know

4. Which of the following do you think are the most important contributions of farmers in our society?

at most 3 choice(s)

- [ ] Ensuring that enough food is available
- [ ] Supplying healthy, safe and diversified products (quality of food)
- [ ] Protecting the environment (soils, water, air, biodiversity) and landscapes
- [ ] Addressing climate change (both mitigation and adaptation)
- [ ] Contributing to renewable energy
- [ ] Maintaining economic activity and employment in rural areas
- [ ] Contributing to EU trade performance
- [ ] Ensuring the health and welfare of farm animals

5. To what extent do you agree with the following statement:

	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree
Farm income is still significantly lower than the average EU income	○	○	○	○
EU farmers face stricter requirements than non-EU ones	○	○	○	○
Farmers get a limited share of the prices consumers pay	○	○	○	○
Farmers need to make heavy investments for their businesses to be viable	○	○	○	○

6. Which are the most important environmental challenges faced by agriculture?

at most 3 choice(s)

- [ ] Reduction of soil degradation
- [ ] Protection of biodiversity
- [ ] Preservation of genetic diversity such as traditional/old varieties and breeds
- [ ] Reduction of water pollution
- [ ] Rationalise use of water
- [ ] More sustainable use of pesticide and fertilisers
- [ ] Decrease air pollution
- [ ] Environmental risks such as fires, floods etc.

7. To what extent does the current CAP successfully address these environmental challenges?

- To a large extent
- To a fairly good extent
- To some extent only
- Not at all
- Don't know

8. What are the main barriers to becoming a farmer?

at most 5 choice(s)

- [ ] Low profitability
- [ ] Lack of available land
- [ ] High prices of land
- [ ] Land regulation
- [ ] Difficulties to access credit
- [ ] Complexity of insurance schemes
- [ ] Inheritance laws
- [ ] Taxation
- [ ] Administrative requirements
- [ ] Access to updated knowledge/technologies
- [ ] Image of the sector

9. What do you see as major drivers for innovation in agriculture, forestry and the rural economy?

at most 5 choice(s)

- [ ] Access to vocational training and relevant information
- [ ] Access to advisory services delivering farm-tailored solutions
- [ ] Dissemination of knowledge
- [ ] Financial /investment incentives / support for innovative projects
- [ ] New technologies and agricultural inputs
- [ ] Support for adjusting to new societal demands (i.e. nutritional guidelines)
- [ ] Support to the development of the circular economy
- [ ] Better involvement of producers throughout the value chains (up until the consumer)
- [ ] New partnerships between different actors (i.e. between farmers, civil society, researchers…)
- [ ] Research and the provision of knowledge targeted to farmers' needs

10. Since 2003, the Farm Advisory Service (FAS) aims at helping farmers to better understand and meet EU rules and good agricultural and environmental conditions. How would you characterise the current situation of the FAS in your respective territory, as regards…

	Satisfactory	Neutral	Not Satisfactory	Don't know
Availability of advice	○	○	○	○
Access to advice	○	○	○	○
Quality of the service provided	○	○	○	○
Independence of advisors	○	○	○	○
Transfer of knowledge	○	○	○	○
Dissemination of new knowledge	○	○	○	○

11. To what extent did recent CAP reforms pay sufficient attention to Policy Coherence for Development?

	To a large extent	To a fairly good extent	To some extent only	Not at all	Don't know
Overall coherence with EU Development Policy and Humanitarian Action	○	○	○	○	○
EU exports to developing countries	○	○	○	○	○
EU imports from developing countries	○	○	○	○	○
Impact on local agricultural production in developing countries including land-use change	○	○	○	○	○
The availability and affordability of agricultural goods in developing countries	○	○	○	○	○

12. What are the main problems/obstacles preventing the current policy from successfully delivering on its objectives? What are the drivers behind these problems?

1500 character(s) maximum

13. Which elements of the current CAP are the most burdensome or complex and why?

1500 character(s) maximum

C. OBJECTIVES AND GOVERNANCE

14. The work of the European Commission focuses on 10 priorities for 2014-2020, most of which are relevant to the CAP http://ec.europa.eu/priorities/index_en

Please indicate the most relevant priorities for which the CAP should do more.

at most 3 choice(s)

- ☐ Boosting investment, growth and employment
- ☐ Improving connectivity and digitalisation of the rural economy
- ☐ Mitigating and adapting to the impact of Climate Change and providing renewable energy
- ☐ Strengthening the EU Single Market
- ☐ Participating in world trade
- ☐ Help addressing challenges related to migration

15. Which of the following should be the most important objectives of the CAP?

at most 5 choice(s)

- ☐ Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers
- ☐ Addressing market uncertainties
- ☐ Foster competitiveness and innovation of agriculture
- ☐ Securing food supply at reasonable prices for consumers
- ☐ Encouraging the supply of healthy and quality products
- ☐ Contributing to a high level of environmental protection across the EU
- ☐ Mitigating and adapting to the impact of climate change
- ☐ Developing rural areas while taking care of the countryside
- ☐ Achieving a balanced territorial development

16. Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernised CAP; if yes, which ones?

1500 character(s) maximum

17. Do you agree with the following statement: "It makes sense to have a Common Agricultural Policy because we need …"

	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
Common rules, as part of the Single Market (market organisation, trade, competition rules, food safety standards)	○	○	○	○	○
Common objectives to tackle cross-border challenges (food security, environment, climate change, biodiversity…)	○	○	○	○	○
A common budget as it is more efficient	○	○	○	○	○
Economic, social and territorial cohesion and solidarity among Member States	○	○	○	○	○
Common positions at international level making the EU a stronger global actor	○	○	○	○	○
A common framework for sharing best practices, research results, innovative ideas, mutual learning	○	○	○	○	○

18. At which level do you consider that the following CAP objectives should primarily be dealt with?

	EU level	National level	Regional/local level	Don't know
Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers				
Addressing market uncertainties				
Foster competitiveness and innovation of agriculture				
Securing food supply at reasonable prices for consumers				
Encouraging the supply of healthy and quality products				
Contributing to a high level of environmental protection across the EU				
Mitigating and adapting to the impact of climate change				
Developing rural areas while taking care of the countryside				
Achieving a balanced territorial development				

D. AGRICULTURE, RURAL AREAS AND THE CAP TOMORROW

19. Do you agree with the following statements:

	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
Farmers need direct income support	○	○	○	○	○
Other policies can have a strong impact on agricultural income (e.g. heritage/tax law, social and pension systems)	○	○	○	○	○
Agricultural policy should deliver more benefits for environment and climate change	○	○	○	○	○
Targeted investments to foster restructuring and innovation should be supported	○	○	○	○	○
Improving farmers' position in value chains (including addressing Unfair Trading Practices)	○	○	○	○	○

20. Do you think that the following actions under the CAP could improve the competitiveness of farmers?

	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
Supporting the development of futures markets	○	○	○	○	○
Enhancing transparency in the agricultural markets	○	○	○	○	○
Supporting the integration of farmers in Producer Organisations	○	○	○	○	○
Support for Research & Innovation	○	○	○	○	○
Simplifying administrative procedures	○	○	○	○	○

21. Which of the following criteria are most relevant when allocating direct support?

at most 5 choice(s)

- [ ] Specific products and/or sectors
- [ ] Risk management tools
- [ ] Compensation to farming activities in Areas with Natural Constraints/ High Nature Value Areas
- [ ] Territories with higher agricultural potential
- [ ] Practices with the highest environmental/climate benefits
- [ ] Linkage to standards (e.g. food safety, labour)
- [ ] An equal level of support for farmers within the same territory
- [ ] Small producers
- [ ] Limit in support for large beneficiaries (capping)
- [ ] Young Farmers

22. Which actions could further improve the EU export performance?

at most 3 choice(s)

- [ ] Export promotion
- [ ] Export credits
- [ ] Specific action on Geographical Indications
- [ ] Further trade liberalisation
- [ ] Address non-tariff barriers
- [ ] No action needed

23. Considering consumer and wider societal demands, where can the linkage between CAP and standards be improved?

at most 3 choice(s)

- [ ] Food safety standards
- [ ] Human nutrition standards and guidelines
- [ ] Standards for fair trade products
- [ ] Standards for organic products
- [ ] Environmental and climate standards
- [ ] Standards for the use of antimicrobials/pesticides
- [ ] Animal and plant health standards
- [ ] Animal welfare standards
- [ ] Labour standards

24. When it comes to meeting higher production standards, do you agree with the following statements?

	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
Enhanced results can be achieved with financial incentives on a voluntary basis, without increasing mandatory levels	○	○	○	○	○
If mandatory levels are increased, farmers need support	○	○	○	○	○
Farmers have to respect stricter rules without specific financial support	○	○	○	○	○
Awareness campaigns are needed to raise the willingness of consumers to pay more for farmers' respect of stricter standards	○	○	○	○	○

25. For which of the following environmental protection objectives should the CAP do more?

at most 3 choice(s)

- ☐ Prevention and reduction of water pollution (pesticides, fertilisers)
- ☐ Sustainable use of water
- ☐ Prevention of environmental risks such as floods
- ☐ Prevention of biodiversity loss
- ☐ Prevention and reduction of soil erosion
- ☐ Avoiding soil salinization, compaction and desertification
- ☐ Contribution to the Air Quality Plans

26. Which are the most important objectives for the CAP to better address climate change?

at most 3 choice(s)

- [ ] Reducing Green House Gas (GHG) emissions in the agricultural sector
- [ ] Fostering carbon conservation and sequestration in agriculture and forestry
- [ ] Improving climate change adaptation and enhancing the resilience of agriculture production systems
- [ ] Promoting afforestation and sustainable forest management
- [ ] Providing sustainable renewable energy resources
- [ ] Promoting research to address plant and animal diseases linked to climate change
- [ ] Promoting diversification of farming systems

27. In which of the following areas do you consider that the CAP should strengthen its support to sustainable forest management?

at most 3 choice(s)

- [ ] Forest fire prevention and restoration
- [ ] Mobilisation of forest biomass for the production of material and energy
- [ ] Increase of the resilience and protection of forest ecosystems
- [ ] Afforestation/reforestation
- [ ] Prevention of natural disasters and catastrophic events in forests such as pests or storms
- [ ] Agroforestry systems

28. Where should the CAP improve its contribution for rural areas?

at most 5 choice(s)

- [ ] Fostering innovation through knowledge transfer, advice and vocational training
- [ ] Taking care of local know-how and products in line with EU's diversity and providing the basis for EU quality products
- [ ] Addressing local needs by supporting the provision of local infrastructure/services (e.g. health care, child care, transport)
- [ ] Fostering the economic viability of agriculture throughout the EU, avoiding concentration of production and people in certain areas
- [ ] Enhancing the interplay between local production and local markets
- [ ] Enhancing quality of life and social inclusion of rural inhabitants
- [ ] Strengthening governance and local development through bottom-up initiatives such as LEADER
- [ ] Fostering rural tourism and recreation, including through the provision of landscapes benefits, cultural values and traditional local food
- [ ] Creating and maintaining jobs in rural areas, including in primary agricultural production
- [ ] Providing connectivity and digital solutions
- [ ] Contributing to societal and cultural capital for rural areas to stay vital living spaces and to establishing mutually beneficial rural-urban linkages
- [ ] By helping SMEs to create jobs in rural areas

29. How can the CAP better help young farmers or other young rural entrepreneurs?

at most 3 choice(s)

- [ ] Supporting business start-up
- [ ] Providing transitional top-up payments to young farmers
- [ ] Improving access to financial instruments
- [ ] Providing more support for investments
- [ ] Supporting knowledge transfer, advice and vocational training
- [ ] Putting in place incentives to stimulate the cooperation between different generations
- [ ] Incentivising the transfer of farms
- [ ] Supporting new forms of cooperation

30. What would be the best way to encourage innovation?

at most 3 choice(s)

- [ ] Support the engagement of farmers in innovative projects
- [ ] Address the knowledge gap amongst farmers
- [ ] Support knowledge exchange through better access to advisory services, networking among farmers and demonstration farms
- [ ] Improve the technical competence and impartiality of advisory services
- [ ] Develop IT infrastructure for knowledge exchange
- [ ] Provide better access to finance / investment

E. WRAP UP: MODERNISATION AND SIMPLIFICATION

31. Do you think the CAP could be simpler if:

	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
Overlaps between Rural Development and other CAP Measures would be reduced	○	○	○	○	○
Databases and technologies (remote sensing, smart phones) were better used to reduce the incidence of farm inspections	○	○	○	○	○
E-government services were more extensively used	○	○	○	○	○
Lump-sum approaches were extended	○	○	○	○	○
More choice was given to farmers in terms of environmental measures	○	○	○	○	○

32. Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.

1500 character(s) maximum

33. Do you have more ideas for modernising the CAP?

1500 character(s) maximum

34. Please feel free to upload a concise document (maximum 5 pages), such as a position paper. The maximal file size is 1MB.

Please note that the uploaded document will be published alongside your response to the questionnaire which is the essential input to this open public consultation. The document is optional complement and serves as additional background reading to better understand your position.

Annex B – Answers of the public campaigns

Campaign ID	1
Number of observations	2000
Country	DE

Question 12: What are the main problems/ obstacles preventing the current policy from successfully delivering on its objectives? What are the drivers behind these problems?
Das größte Hindernis für eine echte GAP-Reform liegt im aktuellen Entscheidungsprozess. Der aktuelle Prozess wird von Interessensgruppenausgebremst, welche die Reform blockieren. Für eine echte Reform brauchen wir stärker Stimmen auch aus außerhalb der Landwirtschaft: Umwelt, Klima, Entwicklungszusammenarbeit, Ernährung etc.Einebreite Beteiligung für eine neue GAP ist nötig und zwar von der EU-Ebene (mehrere Parlamentsausschüsse,Ratsformationen und Generaldirektionen) bis zur nationalen und regionalen Ebene. Das Versagen der derzeitigen GAP zeigt sich darin, dass in den letzten Verhandlungen das „Greening“ massiv verwässert wurden. Infolgedessen geben die Steuerzahler über 16 Milliarden Euro aus, ohne wesentliche Änderungen in der landwirtschaftlichen Praxis zu bewirken. Dies führte auch zu geringeren ökologischen Ambitionen der „zweiten Säule“. Die GAP hat es auch immer wieder versäumt, sich um den durchschnittlichen Landwirt zu kümmern. Während der größte Anteil des Budgets (80%) an wenige große Betriebe (20%) geht, kommen die meisten Landwirte schlecht weg. Oft sind das aber gerade diejenigen, die für mehr Biodiversität sorgen. Dieser Prozess gipfelt oft in der Umkehr des Verursacherprinzips: der „Verursacher wird bezahlt“, anstatt dass er zahlt. Mit dem richtigen Verfahren und der Einbeziehung derer, die dafür sorgen, dass öffentliche Gelder öffentliche Güter liefern, kann die GAP die skizzierten Ziele erreichen. (Referenz: http://bit.ly/2lLIeR7)

Question 13: Which elements of the current CAP are the most burdensome of complex and why?
Viele Aspekte der aktuellen GAP schaffen administrative Hürden für Landwirte und Regierungen.Eine zu stark vereinfachte Politik wäre aber weder in der Lage ihre Ziele zu erreichen, noch wäre der Einsatz öffentlicher Mittel zu rechtfertigen. Zwischen den komplexen Anforderungen an die Landwirte und der Erfüllung der Ziele für die Steuerzahler muss ein Mittelweg gefunden werden. Die Erfahrung hat gezeigt, dass in einigen Fällen – wie bei manchen Agrarumweltmaßnahmen – komplexe Verfahrensvorschriften oder der Bedarf an umfangreichen Überwachungsergebnissen angesichts der Umweltziele vollkommen gerechtfertigt sind. Es gibt zwei Hauptbereiche in der ersten Säule der GAP, wo sich Landwirte und Umweltverbände einig sind, dass die gegenwärtige Politik unnötig belastend ist: 1) Zahlungen für das Greening: die den Mitgliedstaaten gewährte Flexibilität hat diese Politik komplex gemacht. Dies wird heute von Landwirten und Zahlstellen als belastend wahrgenommen, während die Forschung zeigt, dass es der Umwelt kaum nützt. (Referenz:http://bit.ly/2lLIeR7) 2) Die Bestimmung der Förderfähigkeit von Weideflächen für Direktzahlungen: Tierhalter, die bewaldete Weiden und komplexe Landstrukturen benutzen, sind aufgrund der verstärkten Kontrollen und Beschränkungen basierend auf einer stark vereinfachenden Bewertung der Landnutzung einem hohen Maß an Bürokratie und Unsicherheit ausgesetzt, wenn sie ihre Weideflächen für Direktzahlungen anmelden. (Referenz: http://bit.ly/2lfsaJw)

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?
Entsprechung der nachhaltigen Entwicklungszielen: sieben von siebzehn SDGs besitzen eine direkte Relevanz für die europäische Landwirtschaft. Die GAP ist das zentrale Instrument, um diese internationalen Verpflichtungen zu erfüllen. Ziel 12 erfordert, dass Europa bis 2030 „eine nachhaltige und effiziente Nutzung der natürlichen Ressourcen“ erreicht, während Ziel 2 lautet, dass wir „eine nachhaltige

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?

Nahrungsmittelproduktion gewährleisten und widerstandsfähige landwirtschaftliche Praktiken umsetzen", als auch „die Ökosysteme erhalten" müssen. Darüber hinaus hat sich Europa mit Ziel 15 verpflichtet, die Bodendegradation umzukehren und den Verlust an biologischer Vielfalt zu stoppen. Zudem lautet Ziel 6, dass wir bis 2020 wasserbezogene Ökosysteme wie Berge, Wälder, Feuchtgebiete, Flüsse, Grundwasser und Seen, die von landwirtschaftlicher Produktion betroffen sind, schützen und wiederherstellen müssen. Weitere internationale Abkommen: Das Pariser Abkommen zum Klimawandel, das weltweite Abkommen über biologische Vielfalt (CBD) und die EU-Gesetze zur Luftqualität sind wichtige Ziele für die nächste GAP.

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.

Die neue Politik muss ihre Ziele erfüllen, sie muss effektiv, effizient, relevant und mit anderem EU-Recht stimmig sein sowie einen EU-Mehrwert besitzen. Eine Vereinfachung nur um der Vereinfachung Willen und ohne Beachtung der Effektivität, macht keinen Sinn. Die Vereinfachung sollte sicherstellen, dass der Nutzen für die Öffentlichkeit effektiv und effizient erreicht wird. Allerdings stimmen wir zu, dass die aktuelle GAP für die Zahlungsempfänger und die Verwaltung eine hohe Belastung bedeutet, aber auch aus der Sicht von Bürgern, die ein berechtigtes Interesse daran haben, zu verstehen, welchen Wert sie für Ihre Steuerzahlungen erhalten. Oft beruhen Schwierigkeiten in den vielen Ausnahmen und Hintertürchen, die angelegt wurden um das offizielle Ziel der Politik zu umgehen. Eindeutige Beispiele dafür sind in unserer Antwort auf Frage 13 zu finden. Für Zahlungsempfänger, Verwaltungen und Bürger gleichermaßen sind die gegenwärtigen Richtlinien und Zahlungen sehr schwer zu verstehen, zu beantragen oder auf nationaler Ebene umzusetzen. Daher besteht der beste Weg zur Vereinfachung der Politik darin, jene Teile der GAP, die nicht länger gerechtfertigt sind (z.B. die Zahlungen der ersten Säule, die mit keinerlei Anforderungen verbunden sind) abzuschaffen und das Budget im Bestreben auf gezielte, kluge, gut geplante und überwachte Maßnahmen oder Verträge, die klare Zielvorgaben haben, neu auszurichten. Spezifischere Vorschläge werden in Frage 33 skizziert.

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?

Eine moderne GAP muss mit einer grundsätzlichen Abkehr vom aktuellen '2-Säulen'-Modell beginnen. Flächenabhängige Zahlungen, die schädliche Landnutzungspraktiken unterstützen, sollten eingestellt und stattdessen das Verursacherprinzip zum Leitprinzip erhoben werden. Die Priorität muss in der vollständigen Umsetzung der Gesetzgebung liegen, u.a. im Bereich Umwelt, Tierschutz und Gesundheit – gekoppelt mit einer Besteuerung von Umweltbelastung. Die GAP sollte außerdem Zahlungen für Ökosystemdienstleistungen leisten. Konkret könnte dies einen programmatischen Ansatz erfordern, der auf dem bestehenden LIFE-Ansatz aufbaut und diesen weiterentwickelt: Die Honorierungkonkreter Ergebnisse, unter Federführung derUmweltbehörden. Auch sollte die GAP helfen, Betriebsaufgaben zu verhindern, wenndiese negative ökologische Auswirkungen haben würde. Sie mussauch klare Umweltziele haben. Auch die Erzeugung nahrhafter Lebensmittel und der Förderung gesunder Ernährung muss berücksichtigt werden - was gegenwärtig nicht der Fall ist. Dies kann durch die Einrichtung von Mechanismen für kurze/regionale Versorgungsketten, Ernährungserziehung an Schulen und lokale Projekte in städtischen Gebieten erreicht werden. Schließlich ist die Umstellungwichtig: Die neue Politik sollte Landwirten helfen, die bisher in nicht nachhaltige landwirtschaftliche Praktiken investiert haben, auf nachhaltige Praktiken umzustellen. Diese Unterstützung sollte zeitlich begrenzt sein.

Campaign ID	2
Number of observations	692
Country	ES

Question 12: What are the main problems/ obstacles preventing the current policy from successfully delivering on its objectives? What are the drivers behind these problems?

El principal problema deriva de la pérdida de legitimidad social de la PAC. El reparto injusto y desproporcionado de las ayudas, la incapacidad para fijar un límite máximo y para establecer una modulación justa sobre criterios sociales, ambientales y geográficos que favorezca a los pequeños y medianos productores, dificulta su comprensión por parte de la ciudadanía. La PAC ha fallado repetidamente y en primer lugar al propio modelo agrario social y familiar que Europa preconiza. El desacoplamiento de las ayudas ha consolidado la estructura de la tierra y la situación de injusticia descrita haciendo muy difícil el relevo generacional. En segundo lugar debemos citar la falta de articulación adecuada entre el Primer y el Segundo Pilar y la debilidad permanente de las políticas de desarrollo rural que no afrontan los retos globales del medio rural y su articulación con otros objetivos de integración social y crecimiento sostenible. El tercer lugar la pérdida de la capacidad de incidir con instrumentos efectivos en la regulación de los mercados y en la transparencia de una cadena agroalimentaria que cada vez acumula más poder en las fases de la distribución y comercialización. Creemos que uno de los mayores obstáculos para una reforma en profundidad de la PAC reside en el proceso de toma de decisiones. Actualmente dicho proceso está condicionado por numerosos intereses que dificultan una reforma de calado.

Question 13: Which elements of the current CAP are the most burdensome of complex and why?

La regulación actual de la PAC se ha vuelto incomprensible para la mayoría de los actores implicados. Muchos de los aspectos conllevan una innecesaria carga burocrática para los agricultores y las administraciones. Es necesario un equilibrio entre el nivel de complejidad y la consecución de objetivos que perseguimos. Por el contrario experiencias de simplificación como la del régimen de los pequeños agricultores, han alejado la oportunidad de impulsar políticas activas de transformación social, ecológica y económica de la actividad en ciertos sectores o regiones desfavorecidas a través del mecanismo de los contratos territoriales de explotación. La simplificación de las Organizaciones Comunes de Mercado reduciendo de 21 a 1 los instrumentos, han alejado los objetivos de regulación de mercados que son distintos en función de los rubros productivos. Hay dos aspectos del primer pilar de una innecesaria complejidad administrativa: 1. Los pagos del greening: al asegurar tanta flexibilidad a los estados miembro, esta medida tan sencilla se ha convertido en algo complejo, que es percibido como una barrera adicional por parte de agricultores y las administraciones y ni siquiera ofrece resultados positivos sobre el medio ambiente. 2. Coeficiente de admisibilidad de pastos en los pagos directos: los ganaderos de ciertos sistemas agroforestales, especialmente en pastos arbustivos o arbolados, se enfrentan a coeficientes mal diseñados y de alta complejidad burocrática.

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?

Es necesario alinear los objetivos de la PAC con los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible: siete de estos objetivos tienen relación directa con la agricultura europea y por lo tanto con el diseño de la PAC. El segundo objetivo (hambre cero) busca la realización efectiva del derecho a la alimentación adecuada, la sostenibilidad de la producción alimentaria y promover prácticas agrarias sostenibles, así como evitar la degradación ambiental. El objetivo 12 recuerda que Europa debe asegurar la gestión sostenible y uso eficiente de los recursos naturales en 2030 para una producción y consumo responsables, mientras que. El objetivo 15 (vida de ecosistemas terrestres) llama a la adopción de medidas para reducir la pérdida de hábitats naturales y la biodiversidad, y el objetivo sexto (agua limpia y saneamiento) nos recuerda que en el 2020 debemos proteger y recuperar los ecosistemas relacionados con el agua, así como los bosques, montañas, humedales y ríos, afectados por la producción agraria. Otros acuerdos internacionales relevantes para la futura PAC son: Acuerdo de París sobre Cambio climático, el Convenio sobre la Biodiversidad Biológica.Es necesario fortalecer entre los objetivos de la PAC los relacionados con la dimensión alimentaria de la PAC fortaleciendo aspectos relacionados con la salud y la nutrición y los derechos de los consumidores y el desarrollo rural integrando el sector primario ampliando la diversificación económica y cohesión social y territorial.

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.

La nueva PAC debe ser formulada de manera que pueda cumplir con sus objetivos. Eso quiere decir que debe ser eficaz, eficiente, pertinente y coherente con otras políticas y mostrar el valor añadido de la UE. La simplificación en aras de la simplificación misma, y sin mirar si la política está alcanzando las metas previstas, es absurda. La simplificación debe garantizar que la provisión de bienes públicos se alcance de manera eficaz y eficiente.Proponemos como medida de simplificación y avance en los objetivos de la PAC el desarrollo y aplicación del contrato territorial de explotación para los perceptores que reciban menos de 10.000 euros de ayudas al año. Los contratos territoriales permitirían cubrir objetivos más acordes con las necesidades de las explotaciones y con las demandas sociales y ambientales al tiempo que supone una simplificación considerable para los agricultores.Para los beneficiarios, las administraciones y los ciudadanos, las políticas actuales son muy complicadas de entender, de solicitar o de aplicar a nivel nacional y regional. La forma más sencilla de simplificar la política es, por lo tanto, suprimir las partes de la PAC que ya no están justificadas (por ejemplo, los pagos del primer pilar sin requisitos específicos) y reorientar el presupuesto y los esfuerzos en medidas específicas o contratos donde se puedan ver objetivos claros. Para que esta política funcione debe no solo programarse bien, sino que debe poder aplicarse adecuadamente.

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?

La prioridad debería ser la modulación de las ayudas en función de los objetivos sociales, laborales, ambiental, de equilibrio territorial y de desarrollo rural, así como la normativa sobre cuestiones relacionadas, como son el bienestar y la salud animales, junto con una fiscalidad verde. La PAC también debería incluir pagos por servicios ecosistémicos. Esto podría programarse aprovechando y desarrollando el enfoque LIFE existente: recompensar la obtención de resultados concretos mediante pagos. Estos pagos por servicios ambientales deben ser supervisados, si no gestionados por las autoridades ambientales. Además, la nueva PAC debería ayudar a prevenir el abandono de tierras cuando tuviera impactos sociales y ambientales negativos. También se debe prestar especial atención a la producción de alimentos nutritivos ya la promoción de dietas sanas, algo no contemplado en la actualidad. Esto podría lograrse estableciendo o apoyando cadenas cortas de suministro, educación nutricional en escuelas y proyectos locales en áreas urbanas.Por último, debe prestarse especial atención a la transición hacia un modelo más sostenible: la nueva política debería ayudar a los agricultores que han invertido en modelos agrarios no sostenibles a avanzar hacia la sostenibilidad (y este apoyo debe ser limitado en el tiempo.)

Campaign ID	3
Number of observations	144
Country	DE

Question 12: What are the main problems/ obstacles preventing the current policy from successfully delivering on its objectives? What are the drivers behind these problems?
Ansätze der aktuellen GAP sind gut, aber… - Überkomplizierte Regelungen eines „Bürokratiemonsters GAP“ (Greening, Cross Compliance, Frühwarnsystem, Geodatenantrag, Aktiver Landwirt, Dauergrünlanddefinition, Nachfolge-Vor-Ort-Kontrollen bei „Gelber Karte“ etc. sind nur einige wenige Beispiele) - Unüberschaubare Anzahl an Verordnungen und Leitlinien - Dadurch hohe Verwaltungskosten je „Förder-Euro“ (DBV unterstützt Initiativen für eine vereinfachte, zielorientierte und effiziente GAP) - Hohe und uneinheitliche gekoppelte Direktzahlungen in der 1. Säule, dadurch Wettbewerbsverzerrungen auf verschiedenen Märkten

Question 13: Which elements of the current CAP are the most burdensome of complex and why?
- Greening und die komplizierten Auflagen vor allem bei den streifenförmigen Ökologischen Vorrangflächen, aber auch bei der Umsetzung der Dauergrünlanddefinition, - InVeKoS und Geodatenbasierte Antragstellung verlangen Genauigkeit, die in der Praxis nicht existiert bzw. existieren kann, - Cross Compliance und hier vor allem die indiskutablen Auslegungen der EU-Kommission zum Frühwarnsystem und Greening, - Regelungen zum „Aktiven Betriebsinhaber“, - Kaum effizient umsetzbare 2. Säule

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?
- Grundsätzlich: Förderung einer unternehmerischen Landwirtschaft mit hohen Freiheitsgraden für die betriebliche Entwicklung - Stärkung der ländlichen Räume - Stärkung der Erzeuger in der Lebensmittelwertschöpfungskette - Digitalisierung in der Landwirtschaft und in den ländlichen Räumen - Vermeidung von Wettbewerbsverzerrungen (Stichworte: gekoppelte Zahlungen, kartellrechtliche Rahmenbedingungen etc.) - Verbesserte landwirtschaftliche Risikoabsicherung - Erhalt und Stärkung der flächengebundenen Tierhaltung in Gebieten mit standortbedingten Nachteilen - Notwendigkeit und Akzeptanz der GAP (Verständnis?, Popularität?)

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.
Zur Vereinfachung der GAP hat der Deutsche Bauernverband in den zurückliegenden zwei Jahren seit der jüngsten Reform eine Reihe von Vorschlägen präsentiert. Vor diesem Hintergrund weist der DBV insbesondere hin auf die folgenden Internet-Links: - “DBV-14-Punkte-Katalog zur Vereinfachung” http://www.bauernverband.de/dbv-legt-14-punkte-programm-zur-entbuerokratisier-ung-der-eu-agrarpolitik-vor - “10 praktische Vorschläge zur Vereinfachung” http://www.bauernverband.de/10-vereinfachung-gap - Zur Vereinfachung der GAP hat der Deutsche Bauernverband in den zurückliegenden zwei Jahren seit der

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.
jüngsten Reform eine Reihe von Vorschlägen präsentiert. Vor diesem Hintergrund weist der DBV insbesondere hin auf die folgenden Internet-Links: - “DBV-14-Punkte-Katalog zur Vereinfachung” http://www.bauernverband.de/dbv-legt-14-punkte-programm-zur-entbuerokratisier-ung-der-eu-agrarpolitik-vor - “10 praktische Vorschläge zur Vereinfachung” http://www.bauernverband.de/10-vereinfachung-gap - “DBV-Erklärung zum Dauergrünland” http://www.bauernverband.de/dauergruenland-regelung-erklaerung Darüber hinaus befasst sich das DBV-Präsidium im März mit dem Positionspapier “Neustart” für die Umsetzung der EU-Fördermaßnahmen für die Landwirtschaft und den ländlichen Raum.

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?
Aus landwirtschaftlicher Sicht muss GAP in Zukunft eine Reihe von Herausforderungen bewältigen, dazu gehören: Marktrisiken und Preisvolatilitäten, Vereinfachung und Bürokratieabbau, Innovation und Investi-tion, Exportorientierung und Handelsabkommen, Digitalisierung und Stärkung der ländlichen Räume, un-faire Handelspraktiken in der Lebensmittelkette und nicht zuletzt die Folgen des Brexit. DBV-Memorandum zur Gestaltung der GAP bis 2020 und nach 2020“: http://ww.bauernverband.de/gap-memorandum-2020 a) Das EU-Agrarbudget muss wieder im Gleichlauf mit dem gesamten EU-Haushalt aufwachsen, um die o.g. Anforderungen erfüllen zu können. b) Das Greening kann in der 1. Säule der GAP belassen werden. Es muss weiterhin über produktionsinte-grierte Maßnahmen umgesetzt werden können. In diesem Sinne sollte eine weitere Flexibilisierung der Greening-Maßnahmen für den landwirtschaftlichen Betrieb erfolgen. c) Fortführung einer national einheitlichen Flächenprämie. Ein Zuschlag für die ersten Hektare bis zur durchschnittlichen Betriebsgröße ist grundsätzlich geeignet, die agrarstrukturelle Situation der Betriebe zu berücksichtigen. Eine betriebsgrößenabhängige Kappung und Degression wird abgelehnt. d) Keine Neueinführung, stattdessen ein Zurückfahren von gekoppelten Direktzahlungen der 1. Säule in an-deren EU-Staaten, weil diese wettbewerbsverzerrend wirken. e) …

Campaign ID	4
Number of observations	266
Country	AT, IT

Question 12: What are the main problems/ obstacles preventing the current policy from successfully delivering on its objectives? What are the drivers behind these problems?
1.) Die Regelungen sind zu komplex.
2.) Das Sanktionsrisiko für den Betriebsleiter ist groß.
3.) Die Anzahl an Regelungen/Verordnungen/Leitlinien ist unüberschaubar.

Question 13: Which elements of the current CAP are the most burdensome of complex and why?
1.) Die Regelungen beim Greening sind zu detailliert.
2.) Das System der Zahlungsansprüche braucht es zur Umsetzung entkoppelter Direktzahlungen nicht.
3.) Zu viele Kontrollen werden durchgeführt, die Kontrollrate ist zu hoch.
4.) Reduzierung der Kontrollmechanismen: Institutionen und Kontrollorgane kontrollieren sich immer wieder gegenseitig selbst. Kontrolle wird zum Selbstzweck.

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?
1.) Die Bewirtschaftung durch bäuerliche Familienbetriebe muss gestärkt und gefördert werden.
2.) Die Rolle der Landwirtschaft für einen starken, ländlichen Raum gilt es zu betonen.
3.) Landwirte müssen vom Wirtschaften auf ihren Höfen leben können.
4.) Die ländlichen Räume müssen gefördert werden.
5.) Die Landwirtschaft soll stärker an der Wertschöpfung in der Lebensmittelkette teilhaben.

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.
1.) Das System der Zahlungsansprüche sollte abgeschafft werden.
2.) Als "aktiver Landwirt" soll gelten, wer seine Flächen aktiv nach den vorgesehenen Mindestkriterien bewirtschaftet.
3.) "Kleine" Fehler wie z.B. verspätete Tiermeldungen sollen ohne Sanktionen behoben werden können.
4.) Auch nach mehr als 5 Jahren sollte mehrjährig genutztes Ackerfutter nicht zu Dauergrünland werden, sondern Ackerland bleiben.
5.) Bei LEADER-Programmen sollten die Lokalen Aktionsgruppen mehr Freiraum in Bezug auf die Vorgaben erhalten. Derzeit sind die Vorgaben kaum zu erfüllen.
6.) Bei einer behördlichen Flächenfeststellung sollte es weniger Kontrollen und keine Sanktionen geben.
7.) Es sollte vermehrt Pauschalzahlungen geben, bei Investitionen sollten Richtpreise angewandt werden.

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?
1.) Die Förderinstrumente der ersten und zweiten Säule, die eine sehr differenzierte Förderpolitik ermöglichen, sollten beibehalten werden.
2.) Die Ausgleichszulage für Berggebiete, die naturbedingte Nachteile zumindest teilweise ausgleicht und für eine flächendeckende Bewirtschaftung sorgt, sollte erhöht werden.

Campaign ID	5
Number of observations	199
Country	EU wide

Question 12: What are the main problems/ obstacles preventing the current policy from successfully delivering on its objectives? What are the drivers behind these problems?
We believe that the main barrier to real reform lies in the current decision-making process around the CAP. The current process is bogged down by vested interests stifling reform. To achieve real reform, we need stronger voices in the debate from sectors other than agriculture: notably environment, but also climate, development, etc. We advocate joint ownership of the next CAP, from the EU level (involving several Parliament committees, EU Council formations and Commission DGs) to the national and regional levels where the policy is finally tailored and implemented. This failure is evidenced through the last CAP negotiations, when greening measures became meaningless after being watered down by agriculture decision makers. As a result, taxpayers spend over €16 billion Euro for "greening on paper" without any substantial change in farming practices. This also led to a decrease in the environmental ambition of Pillar 2.The CAP has also repeatedly failed to deliver for the average farmer. With the biggest share of the budget going to the largest farms (80-20%), most farmers lose out, often those whose land is host to the most biodiversity. This process often culminates in the perverse situation where the 'polluter is paid' rather than the 'polluter pays'. With the right process in place, and the right voices ensuring that public money delivers public goods, the CAP can deliver the objectives we have outlined. (Reference: http://bit.ly/2lLIeR7)

Question 13: Which elements of the current CAP are the most burdensome of complex and why?
While we acknowledge that many aspects of the current CAP create administrative burdens on farmers and governments, an over-simplistic policy would be unable to deliver on the CAP’s targets, nor would it justify the use of public funds. A balance must be struck between the level of complexity for farmers and the delivery of objectives for tax payers. The Einsteinian principle is applicable here: as simple as possible, but no simpler! Experience has shown that in some instances - such as some advanced level agri-environment schemes - complex management prescriptions, or a need for extensive results monitoring, are perfectly justified considering the high-level environmental targets the schemes deliver on. There are two main areas of the CAP’s first pillar where farmers and NGOs both agree that the current policy is unnecessarily burdensome:1) Greening payments: the flexibility granted to Member States has made this "simple" policy relatively complex. It is now perceived as burdensome by farmers and paying agencies, while research shows that it is barely delivering for the environment. (Reference: http://bit.ly/2lLIeR7) 2) Eligibility of pastures for direct payments: livestock farmers using woody pastures and complex land types face high levels of bureaucracy and uncertainty when claiming their pastureland for direct payments, due to increased controls and restrictions based on an over-simplistic assessment of land use. (Reference: http://bit.ly/2lfsaJw)

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?
Meeting the Sustainable Development Goals: seven out of seventeen SDGs have direct relevance for European agriculture. The CAP is the key tool for meeting these international commitments Goal 12 requires Europe to achieve the ‘sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources’ by 2030, while Goal 2 states that we 'ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices' as well as 'maintain ecosystems'. Further, under Goal 15, Europe has committed to reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. Further, Goal 6 also states that by 2020, we must protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes, which are all affected by agricultural production. Other International agreements: The Paris Agreement on Climate Change, The Global Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) & EU air quality laws are all crucial objectives for the next CAP.

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.
The new policy should first and foremost be fit for purpose. That means it should be effective, efficient, relevant and coherent with other policies and show EU added value. Simplification for the sake of simplification, and without looking at how well the policy achieves its goals, is nonsensical. Simplification should ensure that public benefits are achieved effectively and efficiently.However, we do agree that the current CAP is burdensome for beneficiaries, administration and from a perspective of citizens interested to understand what value they get for their taxes.We often see that complications are derived from the many exemptions and loopholes created to dodge the official goal of the policy. Clear examples can be found in our answer on question 13.For beneficiaries, administrations or citizens alike, the current policies are very complicated to understand, to apply for or to implement at national level. The easiest way to simplify the policy is therefore to abolish the parts of the CAP that are no longer justified (e.g. specifically first pillar payments without any requirements attached to them) and refocus the budget and effort on targeted, smart, well planned and monitored measures or contracts that have clear objectives. A real effort should be put on making them work not just at the policy level but also on the ground. More specific proposals are outlined in question 33.

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?
A modern CAP should start with a fundamental shift away from the current 2 pillars approach. Area based payments supporting unsustainable practices should cease and the ‘Polluter pays’ principle should be the guiding principle. The priority should be on the full implementation of environmental legislation, as well as legislation on related issues such as animal welfare and health, coupled with taxing pollution. The CAP should also contain payments for ecosystems services. Concretely, this could take a programmatic approach, building on and developing the existing LIFE approach: rewarding concrete results with payments. Such environmental payments should be managed or at least overseen by environmental authorities. Furthermore, the new CAP should help prevent land abandonment where it would have negative social and environmental impacts. It would need to have clear environmental goals. Special attention should also be given to the production of nutritious food and the promotion of healthy diets, which is currently not the case. This could be achieved by setting up short supply chain mechanisms, nutritional education in schools and local projects in urban areas. Finally, special attention should be given to transition: the new policy should help farmers who have invested in unsustainable farming models to move towards sustainable ones. This should be limited in time.

Campaign ID	6
Number of observations	65
Country	DE

Question 12: What are the main problems/ obstacles preventing the current policy from successfully delivering on its objectives? What are the drivers behind these problems?
Die GAP setzt weiterhin zu sehr auf Besitzstandswahrung und zu wenig darauf, die Verwirklichung von gesellschaftlichen Leistungen ausreichend zu honorieren. Die GAP versagt darin, diverse europäische und nationale Umweltziele zu erreichen. Es braucht einen Paradigmenwechsel: Öffentliche Gelder für gesellschaftliche Leistungen, hin zu einer umwelt- und tiergerechten Landwirtschaft, Ökolandbau als Leitbild eines integrierten Nachhaltigkeitsansatzes besonders fördern, Innovationen und Kooperationen über die Wertschöpfungskette ermutigen, gezielt Anreize setzen.

Question 13: Which elements of the current CAP are the most burdensome of complex and why?
Cross Compliance Kontrollen sind teilweise von den Behörden nicht effizient organisiert, d.h. mehrere Kontrolleure kommen an unterschiedlichen Tagen auf den Hof, das ist unverhältnismäßig – um Akzeptanz bei den Landwirten zu erreichen müssen Verwaltungsprozesse verschlankt werden. Die Programme zur ländlichen Entwicklung, bzw. welche Förderungen kombiniert werden dürfen und welche nicht, sind tw. unübersichtlich. Auch hier wäre mehr Klarheit hilfreich, damit die Landwirte die Mittel besser nutzen.

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?
Ergänzt werden müssen Umweltziele, die an anderer Stelle in der EU Gesetzgebung bzw. in internationalen Verträgen bereits definiert sind, wie beispielsweise: Übereinkommen über biologische Vielfalt (CBD); Nachhaltige Entwicklungsziele (SDG), Internationales Abkommen über pflanzengenetische Ressourcen der FAO; in den EU Verträgen die Ziele Umweltschutz zur Förderung einer nachhaltigen Entwicklung (Artikel 11, AEUV) oder der Schutz der öffentlichen Gesundheit (Artikel 168 Absatz 1, AEUV); in der EU Gesetzgebung die Nitratrichtlinie, Wasserrahmenrichtlinie, NEC bzw. NERC-Richtlinie, FFH Richtlinien, Vogelschutzrichtlinie, Biodiversitätsstrategie. Ein würdevoller Umgang mit Tieren muss zu den Zielen hinzugefügt werden, gerade weil in der EU Gesetzgebung bisher noch nicht für alle Tierarten Haltungsrichtlinien existieren. Für die modernisierte GAP muss gelten: Öffentliche Gelder werden für gesellschaftlich relevante, öffentliche Güter eingesetzt. Eine bessere Vernetzung von Verbraucher*innen und Landwirtschaft muss angestrebt werden, um gesellschaftliche Ziele in der Landwirtschaft zu verwirklichen.

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.
Bessere Abstimmung zwischen unterschiedlichen Behörden, nur ein Erhebungszeitpunkt für Betriebsdaten so dass diese betriebsintern nicht mehrfach erhoben werden müssen. Die Zahlung öffentlicher Gelder muss klar an der Bereitstellung öffentlicher Güter ausgerichtet werden. Dazu gehören ökologische Leistungen wie Gewässerschutz, Luftqualität, Erhaltung Biologischer Vielfalt in der Landschaft und Pflege einer Vielfalt genetischer Ressourcen in der Produktion, Verbesserung der Bodenfruchtbarkeit, Klimaschutz (Minderung der Treibhausgasemissionen, Kohlenstoffspeicherung). Dazu kommen sozioökonomische Leistungen wie die Vielfalt der landwirtschaftlichen Betriebe, hohe Tierschutzstandards, Erhalt einer ästhetischen Kulturlandschaft; ökonomisch und sozial lebenswerte und vielfältige ländliche Räume gestalten. Bitte Ergänzen Sie weitere Punkte!

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?
Ausrichtung an gesellschaftlichen Herausforderungen, bessere Einbindung von Landwirt*innen und Verbraucher*innen in Zielsetzung regionaler Umsetzung, … Zur Zeit müssen die Maßnahmen in der zweiten

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?
Säule (ländliche Entwicklung, z.B. Ökolandbauförderung und Umweltmaßnahmen) von den Mitgliedstaaten (und Bundesländern) kofinanziert werden, während die Mittel der ersten Säule (Direktzahlungen) zu 100% aus EU-Mitteln stammen. Damit besteht eine Diskriminierung der zielgerichteten Maßnahmen der 2. Säule: Viele Maßnahmen werden gekürzt oder gar nicht angeboten, wenn ein Mitgliedstaat/Bundesland sparen muss. Die ungerichteten Direktzahlungen der 1. Säule laufen jedoch weiter. In Zukunft müssen die Kofinanzierungssätze angeglichen werden, um sicher zu stellen, dass gezielte Maßnahmen gegenüber den Beihilfen nicht benachteiligt werden. Demeter: Um den Tierschutz zu befördern, muss die Stallbauförderung auch weitergehende Standards berücksichtigen, wie den größeren Platzbedarf für horntragende Rinder.

Campaign ID	7
Number of observations	24
Country	DE

Question 12: What are the main problems/ obstacles preventing the current policy from successfully delivering on its objectives? What are the drivers behind these problems?
Greening - zu strenge Vorgaben zur Dokumentation, praxisferne Vorgaben

Question 13: Which elements of the current CAP are the most burdensome of complex and why?
Erhalt der flächendeckenden Landwirtschaft - Erhaltung der Kultur-Landschaft - Erzeugung regionaler Lebensmittel - Bürokratieabbau in der Landwirtschaftspolitik - Sicherung der Infrastruktur für landwirtschaftliche Betriebe und Landwirtsfamilien z.B. Ausbau des Internets, Erhalt und Schaffung von Verarbeitungseinrichtungen für landwirtschaftliche Produkt: Mühlen, Schlachthöfe, Molkereien (und diese nicht durch ständig steigende Auflagen zur Aufgabe zwingen

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?
Erhalt der flächendeckenden Landwirtschaft Erhaltung der Kultur-Landschaft - Erzeugung regionaler Lebensmittel - Bürokratieabbau in der Landwirtschaftspolitik - Sicherung der Infrastruktur für landwirtschaftliche Betriebe und Landwirtsfamilien z.B. Ausbau des Internets, Erhalt und Schaffung von Verarbeitungseinrichtungen für landwirtschaftliche Produkt: Mühlen, Schlachthöfe, Molkereien (und diese nicht durch ständig steigende Auflagen zur Aufgabe zwingen

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.
- Flexibles Greening ohne starre Fristen und starre Maße, praxisgerechte Bagatellgrenzen

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?
Berücksichtigung der Landwirtschaftlichen Praxis - Stärkung der 1. Säule der GAP als Instrument der Einkommenssicherung - EU-einheitliche Regelungen - Keine Re-Nationalisierung mit Alleingängen einzelner Staaten - Verbot Koppelung in Mitgliedsstaaten

Campaign ID	8
Number of observations	88
Country	ES

Question 12: What are the main problems/ obstacles preventing the current policy from successfully delivering on its objectives? What are the drivers behind these problems?
Presupuesto insuficiente para abordar los retos de futuro y los compromisos que la agricultura. - Falta de estabilidad y seguridad empresarial por las continuas reformas de la PAC. - Falta de coherencia entre los objetivos anunciados y las medidas en aplicación y en las importaciones. En la UE se prohíben prácticas agrarias y utilización de determinadas herramientas que se utilizan en otros países y cuyas producciones pueden ser importadas. - Incoherencia en la toma de decisiones, especialmente en materia de factores de producción, productos fitosanitarios, Biotecnologia y prácticas de producción,, donde no prevalecen los criterios científicos y contrastables. - Desautorización permanente de la EFSA, incluso por las propias instituciones de la UE. - Enorme carga regulatoria y burocrática, excesivos controles y sanciones desproporcionadas. - Legislación inadaptada a la realidad productiva más cercana. Por ejemplo, la aplicación del Coeficiente de Admisibilidad de Pastos (CAP). - Pérdida de competitividad en los mercados interiores e internacionales- Encorsetamiento regulatorio y prácticas de producción exigidas a los productores comunitarios. - Política de competencia inadecuada y que mantiene bajo sospecha al productor y permite prácticas desleales y abusivas. - Riesgo de renacionalización de la PAC por falta de coraje político de las instituciones comunitarias. - Ausencia de medidas de apoyo y promoción de la imagen de la agricultura europea.

Question 13: Which elements of the current CAP are the most burdensome of complex and why?
A nivel UE, posiblemente los ligados al Pago Verde y la planificación y gestión de la explotación. Debería darse una mayor flexibilidad a la hora de la consideración de las SIE para determinados cultivos (ejemplo, alfalfa) A nivel nacional los controles excesivo y algunos casos de asignación de derechos (agricultor activo, actividad agraria, empresas asociadas, justificación de la regla 80-20 para algunas formas jurídicas, cesiones de derechos, etc.). Se trata más de casuística individualizada. Aplicación del Coeficiente de Admisibilidad de Pastos, que ha puesto de manifiesto la falta de conocimiento de las administraciones comunitarias en materia de ganadería extensiva emn el Sur de Europa. El sistema aplicado en España (convergencia parcial por aproximación en base a una Regionalización productiva) fue relativamente complejo en sus primeras fases de implementación y puesta en marcha, pero es sin lugar a dudas el que mejor refleja la realidad agronómica y evita trasvases de cultivos y desequilibrios territoriales. En materia de Desarrollo Rural, la falta de presupuesto o de voluntad política para dedicar presupuesto suficiente, o de interés de la propia Administración a la hora aplicar las medidas de los distintos PDR hace que los PDR no se ejecuten de manera satisfactoria y no se destine a este Pilar la financiación que necesita e incluso retornos inadmisibles de fondos no ejecutados a las arcas comunitarias.

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?
Coherencia entre los objetivos y prioridades marcadas y las medidas implantadas - Afrontar costes de producción, incluidos los regulatorios, como un factor de competitividad. - Racionalidad en la sostenibilidad. Sin rentabilidad económica no podrá haber sostenibilidad ambiental, territorial ni social. - Objetividad en las tomas de decisiones y establecimientos de controles y limitaciones a la implantación de tecnologías y prácticas productivas en la UE. - Simplificación y Proporcionalidad en los controles y eventuales penalizaciones. - Estrategia comercial europea en las negociaciones comerciales. La agricultura europea es un sector estratégico y como tal debe ser considerado en las negociaciones. - Revalorización de la actividad agraria y de la agricultura como servicio esencial para la sociedad

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.
Reducción de controles y evitar duplicación de papeleo de manera innecesaria

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?
Coherencia entre los objetivos y prioridades marcadas y las medidas implantadas - Afrontar costes de producción, incluidos los regulatorios, como un factor de competitividad. - Racionalidad en la sostenibilidad. Sin rentabilidad económica no podrá haber sostenibilidad ambiental, territorial ni social. - Objetividad en las tomas de decisiones y establecimientos de controles y limitaciones a la implantación de tecnologías y prácticas productivas en la UE. - Simplificación y Proporcionalidad en los controles y eventuales penalizaciones. - Estrategia comercial europea en las negociaciones comerciales. La agricultura europea es un sector estratégico y como tal debe ser considerado en las negociaciones. - Revalorización de la actividad agraria y de la agricultura como servicio esencial para la sociedad - En materia de Desarrollo Rural, aplicación obligatoria de los criterios de Partenariado fijados para los PDR.

Campaign ID	9
Number of observations	137
Country	AT

Question 12: What are the main problems/ obstacles preventing the current policy from successfully delivering on its objectives? What are the drivers behind these problems?
Problem: Importe von Lebensmitteln in die EU; Ursache: Es fehlen vergleichbare Standards und deren Kontrollen für Importprodukte. Problem: Versorgung der Konsumenten mit Lebensmitteln unter dem EU-Standard; Ursache: Fehlendes Bestbieterprinzip bei der Lebensmittelversorgung Problem: Reduktion der Treibhausgasemissionen ist zu gering; Ursache: erneuerbare Energien insbesondere Nutzung der Biomasse ist noch nicht ausreichend · Problem: Marktversagen; Ursache: Es fehlen Instrumente zu raschem aktiven Gestalten der Märkte

Question 13: Which elements of the current CAP are the most burdensome of complex and why?
Scheingenauigkeit in der Flächenermittlung: unverhältnismäßig hoher Aufwand bei der Feststellung der letzten 2-3%, Toleranzsystem einführen · Einzelflächenbezogene Dauergrünlandwerdung: 5-Jahres Definition abschaffen · ZA-System mit Erstzuweisung, Aktivierung, Übertragung ist extrem aufwendig; durch System der Einfachen Flächenzahlung ersetzen: jährliche Obergrenze je Mitgliedstaat auf die jährliche Fläche umlegen, dadurch ist die vollständige Mittelausnutzung auf einfache Weise gewährt · Rückverfolgung von Flächen in die Vergangenheit: Streichung der Flächenrückverfolgung und der rückwirkenden Sanktionierung

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?
Stärkung der Landwirtschaft in der Lebensmittelkette · Flexible Mengensteuerung mit besonderem Gewicht für die Bioenergieproduktion gegen zunehmende Volatilität der Märkte · Steigerung der erneuerbaren Energie als Teil der Lösung des Klimawandels · Entwicklung und Umsetzung einer europäischen Eiweißstrategie zur Verringerung der Importabhängigkeit

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.
ZA-System durch einfache Flächenzahlung ersetzen: jährliche Obergrenze je Mitgliedstaat auf die jährliche Fläche umlegen: Daraus ergibt sich die Höhe der jährlichen Flächenzahlung je ha am Betrieb. Die vollständige Mittelausnutzung ist gewährleistet. Ø Die bestehende Regelung zur Dauergrünlandwerdung „erzwingt“ eine Fruchtfolgemaßnahme bei Wechselgrünland, obwohl dieses in der Natur noch für weitere Jahre belassen werden könnte und weiter positive Leistungen für die Umwelt erbringen könnte. Mit dem Entfall DLG-Werdung 5-Jahresfrist kann Wechselgrünland länger seinen positiven Umweltbeitrag leisten. Ø Die letzten 3% bei der Flächenangabe und –ermittlung machen den größten Aufwand, davon müssen wir wegkommen. Eine echte Toleranz in der Flächenermittlung ist einzuführen, die Scheingenauigkeiten sind abzuschaffen, denn jede Messmethode bringt ein unterschiedliches Ergebnis: 100 % beantragt → ± 3% in der Kontrolle → d.h. 100 % Auszahlung Ø Die rückwirkende Neuberechnung mit rückwirkender Sanktionierung ist ersatzlos zu streichen. Ziel muss sein, die Anreizkomponente zu erhöhen, nicht durch Sanktionierung die Akzeptanz der GAP zu verringern.

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?
Grundsatzforderungen a) weiterhin GEMEINSAME Europäische Agrarpolitik – kein Renationalisierung b) Erhalt der 2-Säulen-Architektur der GAP c) Erhalt der Wettbewerbsfähigkeit der bäuerlichen Familienbetriebe in ihrer Vielfalt im Lichte steigender Volatilität der Märkte und steigender Auswirkungen des

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?
Klimawandels d) Stärkung der Landwirtschaft in der Wertschöpfungskette e) Vereinfachung des „Systems GAP“: mehr Rechtssicherheit für die Landwirte und Abwicklungsstellen Forderungen zum Budget: a) Gesamtbudget der GAP für 2021-2027 sicherstellen b) Kofinanzierungssatz von 50% sicherstellen c) Valorisierung der Direktzahlungen um den Kaufkraftverlust auszugleichen d) Vorrang der GAP Mittel für die Land- und Forstwirtschaft mit ihren multifunktionalen Leistungen e) Einfache Flächenzahlung: jährliche Obergrenze/jährlich verfügbare Fläche f) Keine zusätzlichen Auflagen ohne zusätzliche Abgeltungen a) Keine Umschichtung von GAP-Geldern in nicht agrarische Bereiche b) Eine Größendegression von Direktzahlungen muss EU-weit einheitlich geregelt sein und auf die unterschiedliche Kaufkraft in den Mitgliedstaaten Bedacht nehmen. Schlussfolgerungen der AGRI-MARKET-TASK-FORCE umsetzen: a) Die Rolle der Landwirtschaft in der Lebensmittelkette stärken b) Der Lebensmittelqualität und Regionalität ist im Sinne eines Bestbieterprinzips Vorrang einräumen c) Erhalt kleinerer u. mittlerer Betriebe im Sinne der Vielfalt im Ländlichen Raum sicherstellen Forderungen zur Marktsteuerung: a) flexible Mengensteuerungsinstrumente für agrarische Märkte etablieren, flexible Mengensteuerung über Bioenergieproduktion schaffen b) rasche Anwendbarkeit sicherstellen c) bestehende Instrumente zur Lagerhaltung/Krisenvorsorge/Absatzförderung beibehalten Forderungen zum Risikomanagement: a) Direktzahlungen als einfachste, am schnellsten und direkt beim Landwirt wirksame Risikoabsicherung erhalten b) flexible Mengensteuerungsinstrumente für agrarische Märkte etablieren c) rasche Anwendbarkeit dieser neuen Instrumente sicherstellen d) kein Transfer von GAP-Mitteln weg von der Landwirtschaft hin zu Rückversicherern Forderungen zur Vereinfachung beim Landwirt: a) Weg von den Scheingenauigkeiten und echte Toleranz einführen: innerhalb +/-3% in der Kontrolle ergibt immer 100% der beantragten Zahlung beim Landwirt (Beweislast vom Landwirt wegbringen) b) Einfache Flächenzahlung soll ZA-System ersetzen c) Reduktion der Cross-Compliance-Parameter d) Entfall überbordender Bürokratie: I. Entfall der Flächenrückverfolgung bzw. rückwirkenden Sanktionierung II. Entfall der 5-Jahresfrist bei der Definition Dauergrünland III. Entfall des Bewirtschaftungsstichtages 9.6

Campaign ID	10
Number of observations	10
Country	DE

Question 12: What are the main problems/ obstacles preventing the current policy from successfully delivering on its objectives? What are the drivers behind these problems?
zunehmend schwierigere Regelungen zum Umsetzung und Einhaltung, keinen Überblick mehr was man mittlerweile alles aufzeichnen, belegen oder vorweisen muss,

Question 13: Which elements of the current CAP are the most burdensome of complex and why?
hoher Aufwand zur Antragsstellung für kleine Bauern, digitale Erfassung oft kleinstrukturierter Flächen, erhebliche Kontrollralten bis zu zehn Prozent

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?
Stärkung der kleinen bäuerlichen Betriebe damit auch auf den kleinen Betrieben überlebt werden kann, mehr Teilhabe der Landwirtschaft an der Wertschöpfung in der Lebensmittelkette über gesetzgeberische Maßnahmen seitens der EU-Kommision

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.
Die Zahlungsansprüche sollten abgeschafft werden, aktive Landwirtschaft fördern, vor allem die Bergbauern da die noch viel Handarbeit verrichten müssen, einfache Bagatellregung (rausgerissenen Ohrenmarken, verspätetet Meldung) sollte keinsfalls weiterhin als Sanktion gelten, namentliche Veröffentlichung von Zahlungsempfängern wird die Privatsphäre der Landwirte stark getroffen, der Verbraucher hat überhaupt keine Anhnung warum der Landwirt diese dringend benötigt und es sieht für die Öffentlichkei aus als würden die Landwirte mit Zuschüssen überhäuft. Dass diese lebenserhaltende Maßnahmen sind, versteht der Verbraucher nicht.

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?
Die Direktzahlungen erster Säule haben die Betriebe in den zurückliegenden Jahren stabilisiert, die Direktzahlungen unterstützen vor allem kleine und mittlerle Betriebe, Kulap ist ein wichtiger Baustein in Bayern ninmmt fast jeder zweite Landwirt daran teil , die Ausgleichszulage für benachteiligte Gebiete und Berggebiete gleicht zumindest teilweise naturbedingte Nachteile aus udn sorft für Flächendeckende Landbewirtschaftung

Campaign ID	11
Number of observations	11
Country	DE

Question 12: What are the main problems/ obstacles preventing the current policy from successfully delivering on its objectives? What are the drivers behind these problems?
zu viel Bürokratie manche Regelungen fachlich nicht sinnvoll verschiedene Programme mit sich wiedersprechenden Vorschriften sinnvoll wäre eine begrenzte und überschaubare Anzahl von Regelungen kleine Familienbetriebe werden durch Vielzahl an Vorschriften überfordert

Question 13: Which elements of the current CAP are the most burdensome of complex and why?
Erlaubte Arten der Bodenbearbeitung beim Greening sind nicht klar formuliert, Mehr Wahlfreiheit bei der Breite von Randstreifen: die vorgeschriebene Maximalbreite ist oft aufgrund der Geländegegebenheiten hinderlich und führt ggf. dazu, dass gar kein Randstreifen angelegt wird. Einschränkung des Mulchsaat-Programmes behindert die Fruchtfolgeplanung: da Sanktionen drohen, wenn die 5-jährige Flächenbegrenzung nicht eingehalten werden kann, wird zu Gunsten der Flexibilität bzgl. Fruchtfolge auf das Programm verzichtet. Die Vorteile der Zwischenfrüchte aus dem Greening- und Mulchsaat-Programm werden von Öffentlichkeit/NGOs nicht angemessen anerkannt. Forderungen bzgl. einem Düngeverbot für Zwischenfrüchte würden deren Zweck wiedersprechen bzgl. Unkrautunterdrückung und Nahrung für Bodenlebewesen sowie Bodenlockerung

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?
Bäuerliche Familienbetriebe sollen gestärkt werden, damit sie vom Wirtschaften auf ihnren Bauernhöfen leben können.

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.
Auch nach mehr als fünf Jahren sollte mehrjährig genutztes Ackerfutter nicht zu Dauergrünland werden, sondern Ackerland bleiben. Denn die bisherige Regelung führt dazu, dass auch sehr gute Ackerfutterbestände nach fünf Jahren umgebrochen werden, nur um einer quasi irreversiblen Dauergrünlandentstehung vorzubeugen. Dies ist auch aus Gründen des Grundwasserschutzes bedauerlich. Bei Agrarumweltmaßnahmen, wie bei den Maßnahmen „Mulchsaat" oder „Blühstreifen" im Bayerischen Kulturlandschaftsprogramm sollen die Flächenumfänge der Vertragsflächen während der fünfjährigen Verpflichtung künftig nur noch um 20 Prozent schwanken dürfen. Das stellt die bäuerlichen Betriebe mit ihren Flächenstrukturen (sehr unterschiedliche Feldstücksgrößen) und mehrgliedrigen Fruchtfolgen vor enorme Probleme im Handling. Hier sollte zur früheren Regelung mit einer Mindestfläche von 2 ha ohne weitere Flächenbegrenzung zurückgekehrt werden, um den bäuerlichen Betrieben die nötige Flexibilität zu ermöglichen. Eine Begrenzung nach oben ergibt keinen Sinn. Durch die namentliche Veröffentlichung von Zahlungsempfängern wird der Persönlichkeits- und Datenschutz von Landwirten grob missachtet. Die Veröffentlichungen lassen unmittelbar Rückschlüsse zum Beispiel über die bewirtschaftete Fläche zu und führen zu Neiddiskussionen in den Ortschaften. Den Zwecken der

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.
Transparenz ist ebenso genüge getan, wenn die Zahl der Empfänger und die jeweiligen Fördersummen anonymisiert und aggregiert veröffentlicht würden.

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?
Die Direktzahlungen unterstützen gerade auch kleinere und mittlere Betriebe und sorgen so für eine Vielfalt in der Agrarstruktur. Die Ergebnisse aus der „Scenar 2020-II“-Studie haben dies vor einigen Jahren eindrucksvoll untermauert. Das Greening hat zu einem Boom bei den großkörnigen Eiweißpflanzen wie Soja, Ackerbohnen und Erbsen geführt, deren Anbau seit 2014 um 70 Prozent gestiegen ist. Das ist gut für die Vielfalt in der Kulturlandschaft, für die Bodenstruktur und hilft bei der Versorgung mit heimischem Eiweiß. Über das Greening haben die bayerischen Landwirte etwa 2.200 Kilometer Puffer-, Feld- und Waldrandstreifen als ökologische Vorrangflächen (ÖVF) angelegt. Wenn die Regeln zu den ÖVF vereinfacht würden, würden die Bauern sicherlich noch mehr ÖVF-Streifen anlegen. Das sehr erfolgreiche bayerische Kulturlandschaftsprogramm ist ein wichtiger Baustein im kooperativen Umwelt- und Naturschutz. In Bayern nimmt jeder zweite Betrieb, auf jedem dritten Hektar mit einer oder mehreren Maßnahme teil.

Campaign ID	12
Number of observations	3
Country	EL

Question 12: What are the main problems/ obstacles preventing the current policy from successfully delivering on its objectives? What are the drivers behind these problems?
Η ΚΑΠ δεν προάγει τη βιώσιμη γεωργία, καθώς είναι σχεδιασμένη για να ευνοεί έναν μικρό αριθμό μεγάλων εκμεταλλεύσεων εντατικής μορφής. Επίσης αποτυγχάνει να υποστηρίξει την πλήρη εφαρμογή και επιβολή των ευρωπαϊκών περιβαλλοντικών οδηγιών και των οδηγιών που σχετίζονται με ζητήματα γεωργίας και παραγωγής τροφίμων, όπως η ασφάλεια και η ευζωία των ζώων.

Question 13: Which elements of the current CAP are the most burdensome of complex and why?
Η παρούσα πολιτική (κυρίως οι επιδοτήσεις του Πυλώνα 1) επιβαρύνει τόσο τους ανθρώπους, όσο και τη φύση. Παρά τον τεράστιο προϋπολογισμό της, η ΚΑΠ αποτυγχάνει να αποδώσει ισχυρά κοινωνικά και περιβαλλοντικά οφέλη σε ζωτικούς τομείς, όπως η απασχόληση, οι αγροτικές οικονομίες, η δημόσια υγεία, τα τρόφιμα, το κλίμα και η βιοποικιλότητα.

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?
Μια εκσυγχρονισμένη ΚΑΠ θα πρέπει να διευκολύνει τη μετάβαση σε ένα βιώσιμο σύστημα τροφίμων και γεωργίας, να διασφαλίσει το περιβάλλον και να αποδώσει πραγματικά οφέλη σε όλους τους ανθρώπους, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των αγροτών. Η ΚΑΠ πρέπει να δώσει τέλος στις επιβλαβείς επιδοτήσεις και να επιδιώξει την επίτευξη των Στόχων Βιώσιμης Ανάπτυξης του ΟΗΕ, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της αντιμετώπισης της Κλιματικής Αλλαγής.

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.
Οι επιδοτήσεις του Πυλώνα 1 της ΚΑΠ πρέπει να αντικατασταθούν με κίνητρα συνδεδεμένα με στοχευμένες -και ελεγχόμενες- κοινωνικές και περιβαλλοντικές απαιτήσεις.

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?
Συμφωνώ με το όραμα του Living Land. Η νέα αγροτική πολιτική της ΕΕ πρέπει να είναι δίκαιη, περιβαλλοντικά βιώσιμη, ασφαλής και υπεύθυνη σε παγκόσμιο επίπεδο. Η διαδικασία χάραξης πολιτικής πρέπει να είναι ανοικτή και διαφανής και θα πρέπει να συμπεριλαμβάνει όλες τις αρμόδιες αρχές και τους σχετικούς τομείς (ιδιαίτερα το περιβάλλον αλλά επίσης το κλίμα, την ανάπτυξη, την υγεία κ.λπ.)

Campaign ID	13
Number of observations	19
Country	DE

Question 12: What are the main problems/ obstacles preventing the current policy from successfully delivering on its objectives? What are the drivers behind these problems?
Die übermäßigen bürokratischen Anforderungen, Wettbewerbsverzerrung durch gekoppelte Zahlungen

Question 13: Which elements of the current CAP are the most burdensome of complex and why?
Greening: zu komplizierte Vorschriften, Cross Compliance ist zu detailliert und umfangreich, Regelungen zum aktiven Landwirt führen für viele Betriebe zu bürokratischem Aufwand ohne erkennbaren Nutzen

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?
Keine weiteren Ziele in der ersten Säule sondern Fokussierung auf die Einkommenswirkung der Direktzahlungen. In der zweiten Säule Innovationen und Digitalisierung in der Landwirtschaft

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.
Ich verweise auf die Papiere des Deutschen Bauernverbandes: - DBV-14-Punkte-Katalog zur Vereinfachung: http://bit.ly/2moKpN6 -10 praktische Vorschläge zur Vereinfachung: http://bit.ly/mmiGec -DBV-Erklärung zum Dauergrünland: http://bit.ly/2mExmYf

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?
Die Sicherung und Verbesserung der Einkommenslage der landwirtschaftlichen Betriebe muss auch bei einer Modernisierung vorrangiges Ziel bleiben. Nur so können leistungsfähige Betriebe erhalten werden. Die GAP sollte sich über die zweite Säule der Jahrhundertaufgabe der bevorstehenden Digitalisierung widmen.

Campaign ID	14
Number of observations	55
Country	ES

Question 12: What are the main problems/ obstacles preventing the current policy from successfully delivering on its objectives? What are the drivers behind these problems?
El sector está afrontando unos problemas y retos de mercado para lo cual, los actuales instrumentos de la PAC no funcionan, como son la lucha contra la volatilidad de precios ni el desequilibrio de la cadena de valor. Casi no existen instrumentos de gestión de mercados y no se permite que el sector se organice para poder gestionar la oferta de manera concertada y de manera preventiva porque las normas de competencia no lo permiten, o la restringen demasiado. Por otro lado, no existen medidas concretas de vertebración y concentración de la oferta para reequilibrar su poder en la cadena de valor, además de la integración del sector es fundamental para que los instrumentos de gestión privadas funcionen y sean utilizados de manera racional. El diseño de la figura de las organizaciones de productores (OP) en la PAC es disparar por sectores, y en el caso de la leche se permite la negociación de precios a través de OPL que no exigen la integración económica de sus representados: La experiencia ha demostrado que este tipo de OP, que no tienen porqué ser empresas, no consigue sus objetivos porque no gestionan el producto ni están en el mercado, y la simple negociación de precios no basta. El 75% del presupuesto va a pagos desacoplados sin vinculación directa con el sector, esto puede ser útil para un perceptor pero no para el sector ni para mantener la renta ante episodios de volatilidad de precios.

Question 13: Which elements of the current CAP are the most burdensome of complex and why?
La gestión del greening no parece adaptarse a las realidades productivas de las diferentes regiones. Por ejemplo, no se permite el pastoreo en superficies de interés ecológico porque se considera una actividad productiva, pero en los pastos de los países mediterráneos es una práctica tradicional y fundamental para el equilibrio medioambiental. Por otro lado, falta una coherencia de criterio a la hora de aplicar la reglamentación comunitaria y la labor que luego realizan los auditores en el control y aplicación de sanciones. Esto provoca que haya inseguridad jurídica, o que las propias administraciones nacionales apliquen la norma con excesivo celo para evitar las posteriores correcciones financieras.

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?
Es importante que el sector agroalimentario cuente con un aplicación adaptada del derecho a la competencia debido a que es un sector estratégico de proveedor de alimentos para la sociedad y a que sus características de mercados hacen necesario cierto nivel de reglamentación y gestión para procurar un funcionamiento correcto del mismo.

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.
Mayor coordinación entre los que diseñan los reglamentos y los que controlan, especialmente en la aplicación e criterios, que los controles no eliminen los efectos o resultados que pretende conseguir la norma. Evitar el exceso de celo y de prevención a la hora de diseñar la norma. Es necesario que la normativa comunitaria se diseñe de tal manera que provoque la estrategia y el efecto deseado según la opción de políticas adoptada, y no diseñar una norma inaplicable.

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?
Modernizar la PAC es mantener y reforzar el mercado único y mantener una política vinculada al sector productivo incentivando la integración, la innovación y la adaptación a los nuevos retos medioambientales en un mundo con un comercio globalizado.

Campaign ID	15
Number of observations	11
Country	FR

Question 12: What are the main problems/ obstacles preventing the current policy from successfully delivering on its objectives? What are the drivers behind these problems?
Complexité (détail question suivante) - Des aides déconnectées de la production et du travail qui créent des situations de rente - Chasse aux surfaces par défaut de plafonnement ou dégressivité - Manque d’accompagnement des projets collectifs, d’ingénierie pour innover dans des produits, des projets territoriaux… - Manque de prise en compte des surfaces collectives : 600 000 ha en France - Manque d’approche de la régulation des marchés - ICHN qui perd de son sens, par la suppression des critères d’âge et de siège d’exploitation en zone de montagne - Besoin de passer d’une culture de moyens à une culture de résultat Divergence d’approche selon les mesures : pour les prairies fleuries, le résultat suffit à montrer que les moyens sont cohérents, en revanche pour les zones vulnérables il est impossible de ne miser que sur le résultat car la réponse de l’environnement aux moyens déployés est très lente.

Question 13: Which elements of the current CAP are the most burdensome of complex and why?
Zonage des surfaces trop complexe : SNA, SIE, prorata.Un plafonnement des aides aurait permis de répondre aux enjeux simplement. Verdissement trop complexe et non géré, avec de trop nombreux critères Critères français complexes dû aux demandes des professionnels qui voudraient des aides « sur mesure ». Difficulté à s’unir au sein de la profession pour proposer des aides simples et partagées. Difficulté du Ministère à trancher entre ces propositions diverses. Besoin de critère simples, sans tomber dans le simplisme €/ha Règles qui changent rétroactivement Transferts de DPB complexes, exemple de la nécessité d’avoir la signature des propriétaires impossibles à retrouver, exemple des estives collectives Régionalisation : des PDR sans moyen financiers adéquats : des PAEC qui ne peuvent pas répondre aux enjeux des grilles de sélection trop complexes des appels à projet et à candidatures trop complexes, exemple des 3 devis impossibles à obtenir en zone de montagne Nécessité d’un cadre national Mise en œuvre par l’ASP, difficultés entre le Ministère et l’ASP DDT en sous-effectif qui ne peuvent plus instruire dans les délais Logiciels d’instruction et de paiement non fonctionnels, exemple de la Région AURA qui investit dans son logiciel propre. Complexité qui aboutit au non-paiement des aides Télépac et outils cartographiques : trop de changements d’une année sur l’autre Contrôles pointilleux, nécessité de bon sens global

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?
Ne pas ajouter d’objectif à une PAC déjà trop complexe !

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.
- Laisser une marge de manœuvre aux DDT dans l'interprétation pour une mise en œuvre de bon sens, Avoir une approche globale à l'échelle de l'exploitation - Prévoir la gestion des aides spécifiquement sur les surfaces collectives - Redonner du sens aux

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?
- Réserver un Budget à la hauteur des ambitions de la PAC - Aider le travail, et la production, avec un chargement minimum y compris pour les DPB - Revaloriser les alpages dans une approche positive, autrement que par les aides liées à la prédation, une aide qui incite à monter les animaux en alpage - Sur la gestion des risques : ne pas s'engouffrer dans l'assurantiel dont le fonctionnement serait trop coûteux - Examiner les possibilités liées à l'épargne de précaution individuelle o les assurances ne doivent pas être obligatoires, mais à la discrétion de chaque exploitant, la plupart des systèmes de montagne n'en seraient jamais bénéficiaires o possibilité d'un système de mutualisation d'un % des DPB, à remobiliser en cas de crise et qui viendrait compléter l'épargne individuelle o ou épargne individuelle uniquement, défiscalisée et exonérée de cotisation MSA, sur la base du mécanisme Déduction Pour Aléas pour les calamités agricoles

Campaign ID	16
Number of observations	32
Country	FR

Question 12: What are the main problems/ obstacles preventing the current policy from successfully delivering on its objectives? What are the drivers behind these problems?
Maintien et développement des politiques d'exportation de certaines productions subventionnées par les DPB

Question 13: Which elements of the current CAP are the most burdensome of complex and why?
- Excès de formalité administrative pour réaliser les demandes d'aide PAC et la conditionnalité des aides. Le manque de cohérence et de compréhension de la conditionnalité engrange de nombreux problèmes au cours des contrôles. - Manque de stabilité règlementaire : changement régulier des règles amenant les paysans à l'incompréhension, la confusion et à des erreurs. - Le manque d'accompagnement gratuit et adapté à toutes les formes d'agriculture. - La dématérialisation des démarches. - La non reconnaissance de la productivité des surfaces pastorales. - Des dispositifs excluant les petites fermes et les fermes les plus diversifiées. - Impossibilité de mettre en place des outils de régulation, de maîtrise des productions et de protection du fait de l'OMC et des accords de libre-échange. - Le non plafonnement des aides et des aides à la surface qui encouragent à l'agrandissement.

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?
Engager la transition des systèmes de production pour répondre aux objectifs d'emploi, de revenus, d'environnement, de lutte contre le dérèglement climatique et de développement équilibré des territoires. - Régulation des marchés et maîtrise des productions pour assurer la stabilité des prix. - Révision du droit de la concurrence pour permettre les mécanismes concertés de fixation des prix. - Favoriser la souveraineté alimentaire de l'Europe : produire en priorité pour nourrir la population européenne, avec une relocalisation des productions. - Ne pas déstabiliser les marchés des pays tiers.

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.
Mettre des aides à l'actif plafonnées et supprimer les DPB. - Simplifier le caractère administratif de la conditionnalité en évaluant les résultats plutôt que les moyens. - Maitriser et répartir les volumes de production, réguler les marchés pour une stabilisation des prix, évitant le recours aux outils de gestion des risques moins efficaces et couteux. - Ouvrir les MAEC sur l'ensemble du territoire. - Mettre en place une PAC pertinente en terme d'emploi, de qualité de l'alimentation, de préservation de l'environnement, de vie des territoires, qui soit stable dans le temps (pas de changement des règles du jeu en permanence).

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?
Nous demandons en priorité une régulation des marchés, une maitrise et répartition des volumes de productions, pour avoir un prix rémunérateur. Cependant, un prix rémunérateur n'a jamais permis de

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?
compenser les handicaps, de prendre en compte les situations spécifiques et d'entamer une transition des systèmes. Nous sommes favorables au développement des mesures accompagnant cette transition et qui reconnaissant les pratiques vertueuses (ex : ICHN, MAEC, aides bio). Nous voulons un soutien à l'emploi avec des aides à l'actif, la mise en place de plafond, sans plancher, une aide aux petites fermes. Dans notre projet de PAAC (politique agricole et alimentaire commune) post 2020, nous proposons: - un revenu pour les paysans, avec des prix rémunérateurs, complété par des aides spécifiques pour tenir compte des handicaps naturels, des pratiques vertueuses, de la multifonctionnalité des petites fermes, des soutiens à l'installation/transmission - une alimentation de qualité pour tous, l'implication des citoyens dans les instances de décision, une restauration collective et une aide alimentaire fournie par des produits de qualité, etc - des contrats de transition pour faire évoluer l'agriculture vers des modèles plus respectueux de l'environnement, des territoires, de l'emploi pour répondre à la demande alimentaire, aux enjeux climatiques, etc - des outils de prévention des crises (résilience) et de gestion des crises via un fonds de mutualisation

Campaign ID	17
Number of observations	40
Country	FR, BE

Question 12: What are the main problems/ obstacles preventing the current policy from successfully delivering on its objectives? What are the drivers behind these problems?
Si la PAC ne promeut pas l'agriculture durable, c'est parce qu'elle est avant tout conçue pour bénéficier à un nombre restreint de grandes exploitations intensives. Elle ne soutient pas non plus une réelle mise en œuvre de la législation environnementale européenne et des législations liées aux enjeux agricole et alimentaire tels que le bien-être animal et la santé.

Question 13: Which elements of the current CAP are the most burdensome of complex and why?
Dans sa forme actuelle, cette politique (et en particulier les subventions du Pilier I), constitue un fardeau tant pour la société que pour la nature. Malgré son budget considérable, elle n'apporte pas les bénéfices sociaux et environnementaux attendus, ni en termes d'emplois, ni pour la ruralité, ni pour la santé publique, ni pour l'alimentation, le climat ou encore la biodiversité.

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?
Modernisée, la PAC doit faciliter la transition vers un système alimentaire et agricole durable, sauvegarder l'environnement et apporter de réels bénéfices à l'ensemble de la société, agriculteurs compris. Elle doit renoncer aux subventions néfastes et contribuer à l'atteinte des Objectifs de développement durable de l'ONU, à commencer par la lutte contre le changement climatique.

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.
Les subventions prévues par le Pilier I de la PAC doivent être remplacées par des incitations conditionnées au respect d'exigences sociales et environnementales ciblées (et contrôlés).

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?
J'adhère à la vision de Living Land (www.living-land.org). La nouvelle politique agricole de l'UE doit être juste, écologiquement durable, saine et mondialement responsable. L'élaboration de cette politique doit être ouvert et transparent, il doit aussi associer l'ensemble des autorités et des secteurs concernés (en particulier l'environnement, mais aussi climat, développement, santé, etc.).

Campaign ID	18
Number of observations	38
Country	FR, BE

Question 12: What are the main problems/ obstacles preventing the current policy from successfully delivering on its objectives? What are the drivers behind these problems?
Le principal obstacle à une vraie réforme de la PAC est le processus décisionnel actuel qui est embourbé par des intérêts particuliers étouffant toute tentative de réforme. Pour parvenir à une vraie réforme, d'autres secteurs que celui de l'agriculture doivent se mêler au débat pour faire entendre fermement leur voix: le secteur de l'environnement, du climat, du développement... Il faut une gestion conjointe de la future PAC allant du niveau de l'UE (avec l'implication de plusieurs comités parlementaires, de formations du Conseil de l'UE et des directions générales de la Commission) jusqu'au niveau national et régional où la politique est adaptée et mise en œuvre. Cette défaillance a été clairement mise en lumière lors des dernières négociations de la PAC, lorsque les mesures vertes qui avaient été prises ont été vidées de leur sens par les décideurs du secteur agricole.

Question 13: Which elements of the current CAP are the most burdensome of complex and why?
La PAC actuelle crée des fardeaux administratifs pour les agriculteurs et les gouvernements. Toutefois, une politique trop simplifiée ne permettrait pas à la PAC de remplir ses objectifs, ni de justifier de l'utilisation des fonds publics. Il faut trouver un équilibre entre le niveau de complexité pour les agriculteurs et les objectifs de prestations pour les contribuables. L'expérience a montré que dans certains cas – pour les régimes agro-environnementaux avancés – des directives de gestion complexes ou un besoin de suivi d'objectifs sur le long terme sont parfaitement justifiés, si l'on veut respecter les objectifs environnementaux élevés que le plan prescrit. Pour deux domaines du premier pilier les agriculteurs et les ONG reconnaissent tous deux que la PAC actuelle est inutilement pesante: -Les paiements verts : La flexibilité accordée aux États Membres a rendu cette politique simple relativement complexe. Elle est désormais perçue comme un poids par les agriculteurs et les agences de paiements, tandis que la recherche montre qu'elle contribue à peine à l'environnement. -L'éligibilité des pâturages : les éleveurs qui utilisent des prairies boisées et des types de terrains complexes sont soumis à une bureaucratie excessivement lourde et à l'incertitude d'obtenir des paiements directs lorsqu'ils revendiquent leur pâturage. Ce renforcement des contrôles et des restrictions est la conséquence d'une évaluation beaucoup trop simpliste de l'utilisation des terres.

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?
Pour répondre aux objectifs de Développement Durable : sept sur dix-sept des ODD ont une importance directe sur l'agriculture européenne. La PAC est l'outil clé pour atteindre ces engagements internationaux. L'objectif 12 exige que l'Europe parvienne à une gestion durable et à une utilisation rationnelle des ressources naturelles d'ici 2030. Tandis que l'objectif 2 dispose que nous assurions un système de production alimentaire durable, que nous mettions en œuvre des pratiques agricoles résilientes et que nous « préservions les écosystèmes ». Par ailleurs, à travers l'objectif 15, l'Europe s'est engagée à stopper la dégradation des terres et à mettre un terme à l'appauvrissement de la biodiversité. L'objectif 6 énonce à son tour que nous devons d'ici à 2020, protéger et restaurer les écosystèmes liés à l'eau, notamment les montagnes, les forêts, les zones humides, les rivières, les aquifères et les lacs qui sont affectés par la production agricole. D'autres accords internationaux : L'accord de Paris sur les changements climatiques, la Convention portant sur la Diversité Biologique (CDB) & et les législations sur la qualité de l'air de l'UE préconisent tous des objectifs fondamentaux qui devront être pris en compte par la future PAC.

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.
La nouvelle politique devra être adaptée à ses objectifs : concrète, efficace, pertinente et cohérente avec les autres politiques, et montrer à l'Union Européenne sa valeur ajoutée. Simplifier pour simplifier, sans regarder dans quelle mesure la politique

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?
La PAC devra délaisser progressivement les deux piliers. Les paiements à la surface qui soutiennent des pratiques non durables devront être supprimés et le principe du pollueur payeur devra être le principe directeur. Une priorité devra être accordée à l'application des législations environnementales ainsi qu'á celles relatives au bien- être animal et à la santé - le tout en lien avec la taxation de la pollution. La PAC devra aussi définir des paiements pour les services rendus aux écosystèmes. Cela pourra reposer sur une approche pragmatique s'appuyant sur la stratégie du programme existant LIFE : récompenser des résultats concrets par des paiements. Ces aides environnementales devront être gérées ou contrôlées par des autorités environnementales. La PAC devra aider à prévenir la menace d'abandon des terres dans les zones où il pourrait y avoir des impacts sociaux et environnementaux négatifs .Il faudra définir des objectifs environnementaux précis et accorder une attention à la production d'aliments nutritifs et à la promotion de régimes alimentaires sains, ce qui n'est pas le cas actuellement (mise en place de circuits d'approvisionnement court, éducation alimentaire dans les écoles et dans les projets locaux des zones urbaines).Un autre point important est celui la transition: la nouvelle politique devra aider les agriculteurs ayant investi dans des modèles agricoles non durables à évoluer vers des modèles durables.

Campaign ID	19
Number of observations	148
Country	HU

Question 12: What are the main problems/ obstacles preventing the current policy from successfully delivering on its objectives? What are the drivers behind these problems?
Limitált költségvetés. Más szakpolitikákkal való összehangoltság hiánya. Gyakorlatban

Question 13: Which elements of the current CAP are the most burdensome of complex and why?
Nem életszerű, nehezen érthető, jelentős adminisztráció, apró tévedés/hiba esetében

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?
Igen, szerintünk szükséges a célkitűzések kiegészítése a következő elemekkel.

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.
Az ellenőrzési és szankciórendszer egyszerűsítése, a szankciók arányosabbá tétele, nagyobb rugalmasság a zöldítés terén, digitalizáció növelése (fedvények és távérzékelés).

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?
Fontosnak tartjuk, hogy a korszerűsítés tegye lehetővé, hogy az egyes régiók eltérő

Campaign ID	21
Number of observations	12
Country	IT

Question 12: What are the main problems/ obstacles preventing the current policy from successfully delivering on its objectives? What are the drivers behind these problems?
Il principale ostacolo a una vera riforma sta nel modo con cui vengono assunte le decisioni sulla PAC. Oggi il processo decisionale è ostacolato da interessi consolidati che puntano a soffocare ogni riforma. Invece, abbiamo bisogno che nel dibattito intervengano anche settori diversi dall'agricoltura: in particolare quello ambiente. Rivendichiamo la congiunta titolarità sulla prossima PAC da parte delle diverse commissioni Parlamentari, formazioni del Consiglio UE e Direzioni Generali della Commissione, e lo stesso chiediamo agli organismi nazionali e regionali. Il fallimento del processo decisionale è esemplificato dagli ultimi negoziati della PAC, quando le misure di greening sono state annacquate dalle lobby agricole. Di conseguenza, i contribuenti spendono oltre 16 miliardi di Euro per il sostegno a un greening che rimane soltanto sulla carta, senza modificare sostanzialmente le pratiche agricole. Inoltre il "finto greening" ha portato a una diminuzione delle ambizioni ambientali del 2° pilastro. La PAC ha anche ripetutamente fallito nel supporto all'agricoltore medio. Con la più grande quota di bilancio destinata alle maggiori aziende (80% di budget – 20% di aziende), la maggior parte degli agricoltori restano esclusi, spesso quelli il cui territorio ospita la maggior biodiversità. Spesso questo processo culmina nella situazione perversa in cui 'è pagato inquina' anziché applicare il principio "chi inquina paga".

Question 13: Which elements of the current CAP are the most burdensome of complex and why?
Sebbene riconosciamo che molti aspetti della PAC vigente creano oneri amministrativi per gli agricoltori e i governi, politiche eccessivamente semplicistiche non sarebbero in grado di perseguire gli obiettivi della PAC, né giustificherebbero l'uso di fondi pubblici. Serve un equilibrio tra il livello di complessità per gli agricoltori e il perseguimento di obiettivi da garantire ai contribuenti. L'esperienza ha dimostrato che in alcuni casi – ad esempio alcuni schemi agroambientali di livello avanzato – prescrizioni di gestione complesse, o il monitoraggio dei risultati, sono perfettamente giustificate considerando l'elevato livello degli obiettivi ambientali da realizzare. Sul tema del carico burocratico, ci sono due principali aree del 1° pilastro in cui sia gli agricoltori che le organizzazioni non governative concordano: i pagamenti Greening: la flessibilità concessa agli Stati membri ha reso questa "semplice" politica relativamente complessa. Essa è percepita come gravosa dagli agricoltori e dagli organismi pagatori, mentre la ricerca dimostra che è scarsamente efficace per l'ambiente. (Riferimento: http://bit.ly/2k3EoVu) Ammissibilità dei pascoli ai pagamenti diretti: gli allevatori che utilizzano pascoli alberati affrontano alti livelli di burocrazia e incertezza per avere accesso ai pagamenti diretti a causa di controlli aumentati e restrizioni basate su valutazioni troppo semplicistiche relative all'uso del suolo. (Riferimento: http://bit.ly/2lfsaJw)

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?
Adempiere agli Obiettivi di Sviluppo Sostenibile (SDGs): sette dei diciassette SDGs hanno diretta rilevanza per l'agricoltura europea. La PAC è lo strumento fondamentale per soddisfare questi impegni internazionali. L'SDG 12 richiede all'Europa di perseguire 'gestione sostenibile e uso efficiente delle risorse naturali' entro il 2030, mentre l'SDG 2 stabilisce che dobbiamo 'garantire sistemi di produzione alimentare sostenibili e attivare pratiche agricole resilienti' così come 'preservare gli ecosistemi'. Inoltre, in base all'SDG 15, l'Europa si è impegnata ad invertire il degrado del suolo e arrestare la perdita di biodiversità. Ancora, l'SDG 6 afferma anche che entro il 2020 dobbiamo proteggere e ripristinare gli

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?
ecosistemi legati all'acqua, tra cui montagne, foreste, zone umide, fiumi, falde idriche e laghi, che risentono dell'impatto della produzione agricola. Altri accordi internazionali come l'Accordo di Parigi sui cambiamenti climatici, la Convenzione Globale sulla diversità biologica (CBD) e le norme UE sulla qualità dell'aria, contemplano tutte obiettivi cruciali per la prossima PAC.

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.
La nuova PAC deve essere focalizzata all'obiettivo, cioé dovrebbe essere efficace, efficiente, pertinente e coerente con le altre politiche nonché dimostrare il valore aggiunto dell'UE. La semplificazione finalizzata a se stessa, senza una valutazione d

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?
Una PAC moderna dovrebbe prevedere innanzitutto un cambiamento dell'attuale approccio a 2 pilastri. I pagamenti a superficie che sostengono pratiche non sostenibili devono essere eliminati e il principio "Chi inquina paga" dovrebbe essere il criterio guida. La priorità deve essere la piena attuazione della legislazione ambientale, sul benessere degli animali e sulla salute, di pari passo con la tassazione di chi inquina. La PAC dovrebbe includere anche i pagamenti per i servizi ecosistemici. E' necessario darsi obiettivi ambientali chiari mediante un approccio programmatico, che si basa e si sviluppa sull'esempio dell'approccio dei progetti LIFE: adoperare i pagamenti per premiare i risultati concreti. Tali pagamenti ambientali dovrebbero essere gestiti o almeno supervisionati da autorità ambientali. Inoltre, la nuova PAC dovrebbe contribuire a prevenire l'abbandono dei terreni laddove questo ha impatti sociali e ambientali negativi. Particolare attenzione dovrebbe essere data alla produzione di cibo nutriente e alla promozione di un'alimentazione sana attraverso, ad esempio, la creazione di meccanismi di filiera corta, educazione alimentare nelle scuole e progetti locali nelle aree urbane. Infine, particolare rilievo dovrebbe essere dato al tema della transizione: la nuova politica dovrebbe aiutare gli agricoltori che hanno investito in modelli agricoli non sostenibili a intraprendere un percorso verso la sostenibilità con un obiettivo a breve termine.

Campaign ID	22
Number of observations	45
Country	IT

Question 12: What are the main problems/ obstacles preventing the current policy from successfully delivering on its objectives? What are the drivers behind these problems?
Eccessiva complessità del sistema che non considera le componenti di maggior rilievo del settore agricolo, quali il lavoro generato dal settore. L'attuale sistema ha favorito in passato la creazione di rendite di posizione, per questo motivo è importante considerare altri parametri come il lavoro nella distribuzione delle risorse tra gli agricoltori. E' necessario favorire la trasparenza lungo la filiera per evitare le pratiche sleali e per garantire una distribuzione migliore del valore, soprattutto a vantaggio degli agricoltori che ottengono basse percentuali del prezzo pagato dal consumatore finale, a fronte degli elevati costi e delle incertezze proprie di questo settore.

Question 13: Which elements of the current CAP are the most burdensome of complex and why?
Complessità nella predisposizione della domanda derivante da un sistema troppo complesso. Le norme si sono rivelate di difficile applicazione: ne rappresentano un esempio il mancato avvio della Misura sulla consulenza e le difficoltà riscontrate nell'applicazione delle misure sulla gestione del rischio. Gli obblighi definiti dalla normativa sono spesso troppo distanti dalle reali pratiche agronomiche che abitualmente sono applicate dai produttori e che, per la loro natura, apportano vantaggi maggiori all'ambiente (vedi diversificazione del greening che è cosa ben diversa da una rotazione). Un esempio è dato dalla riclassificazione dell'erba medica ai fini degli obblighi di greening. I suddetti obblighi, affinché possano avere effetti positivi, devono essere applicabili dagli agricoltori.

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?
Promuovere strumenti indiretti di sostegno al reddito come per esempio gli strumenti di gestione del rischio. Indirizzare prioritariamente le risorse a chi fa dell'agricoltura la principale fonte di reddito Promuovere la creazione di filiere strutturate per definire in modo chiaro le condizioni contrattuali al fine di evitare pratiche sleali lungo la filiera e garantire la giusta remunerazione agli agricoltori Favorire lo sviluppo delle filiere corte che rendono l'agricoltore protagonista del mercato e che sviluppano economia nel territorio. Possibilità agli Stati membri di riconoscere Organizzazioni di contrattazione (bargaining organization) che possano negoziare i contratti per la fornitura dei prodotti agricoli in uno dei settori specifici Garantire la sicurezza e la tutela per gli agricoltori in occasione della partecipazione al commercio mondiale e negli accordi internazionali della UE.

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.
E' necessario semplificare il greening rendendolo coerente con la condizionalità. Inoltre, sempre nell'ambito delle misure a favore dell'ambiente, prevedrà un menu di misure compatibili con la realtà delle pratiche agricole applicate dagli agricoltori.

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?
Per favorire una modernizzazione della PAC volta a favorire il raggiungimento degli obiettivi prefissati, è necessario rivedere le modalità di distribuzione delle risorse tra gli Stati membri, considerando criteri che vadano oltre la sola superficie, come il lavoro generato dal settore. Tale criterio dovrebbe essere utilizzato anche per la distribuzione delle risorse tra gli agricoltori all'interno dei singoli Stati membri.

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?
All'interno degli obiettivi generali della PAC, che devono essere comuni per tutti gli Stati membri, è necessario garantire comunque una elevata flessibilità di applicazione a livello di singolo Stato membro in modo da adattare le politiche ai diversi modelli di agricoltura che caratterizzano l'UE.

Campaign ID	23
Number of observations	55
Country	LV

Question 12: What are the main problems/ obstacles preventing the current policy from successfully delivering on its objectives? What are the drivers behind these problems?
Nevienlīdzīgi maksājumi, kas balstīti uz novecojušiem ražošanas rādītājiem. Maksājumi nav tieši mērķēti, tie neveicina ekonomisko aktivitāti laukos, jo ražošana nav obligāta

Question 13: Which elements of the current CAP are the most burdensome of complex and why?
Zaļināšana, jo tā neatbilst normālai agronomiskai praksei, neļauj reaģēt/pielāgoties tirgus pieprasījumam un dod apšaubāmu labumu videi. Maksājumi nekompensē zaudējumus.Administratīvais slogs, piemēram sarežģītā un laikietilpīgā iepirkumu procedūra investīciju veida pasākumos.

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?
Godīga un taisnīga KLP, kas nodrošina lauksaimniecības attīstību visā ES teritorijā

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.
Zaļināšanu pārcelt uz LAP vides pasākumiem un sākt ieviest saimniecībās kuras lielākas par 100 ha. Kā arī paplašināt zaļināšanas mērķi arī citu vides problēmu risināšanai- piemēram, virszemes ūdeņu piesārņojums, augsnes degradācija, u.c.

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?
Papildus atbalstīt lauksaimniecības attīstību teritorijās, kurās ir neizmantots lauksaimniecības potenciāls, piemēram zems lopu blīvums, tas samazinātu lauksaimniecības slodzi uz vidi un sabalansētu teritoriālo attīstību. Lielāka integrēšanās ar citiem fondiem, lai nodrošinātu lauku ceļu attīstību, kas ir pamats lauku ekonomikas attīstībai. Vienādu KLP atbalstu visā ES, lai nodrošinātu godīgu konkurenci.

Campaign ID	24
Number of observations	12
Country	NL

Question 12: What are the main problems/ obstacles preventing the current policy from successfully delivering on its objectives? What are the drivers behind these problems?
Inkomenssteun is belangrijk geweest voor de landbouwers. Inkomenssteun heeft niet geleid tot een hoger inkomen. De zonzijde van deze steun was en is borging van continuiteit en stabiel inkomen en ten dele onafhankelijkheid van retail inkooporganisaties. De schaduwzijde is dat landbouwbedrijven te afhankelijk zijn geworden van subsidies. Onder het toekomstig GLB zal bevordering van de concurrentiekracht van de landbouw en vermindering van subsidie afhankelijkheid, zodanig dat de maatschappelijke belangen wel geborgd blijven, een belangrijk speerpunt moeten zijn. Naast afhankelijkheid van inkomenssubsidies schiet het GLB ook tekort bij bevordering van verduurzaming. De provincies vinden dat de betalingen gekoppeld moeten worden aan prestaties die bijdragen aan de actuele opgaven van de Sustainable Development Goals. Bedrijven, die niet gericht zijn op transitie naar verduurzaming moeten geen subsidie krijgen. Landbouwers moeten niet meer inspanningen leveren en kosten maken om voor dezelfde steun in aanmerking te blijven komen. Meer presteren moet lonen. Van de landbouwsector wordt in toenemende mate verwacht dat ze maatschappelijke prestaties levert voor instandhouding van biodiversiteit, bodemverbetering en -bescherming, waterbeheer, vermindering van uitstoot broeikasgassen, veilig en gezond voedsel etc. De markt beloont de landbouw daar in veel gevallen echter onvoldoende voor. Door dit marktfalen ligt er hier een taak voor ketenpartijen en de overheid.

Question 13: Which elements of the current CAP are the most burdensome of complex and why?
Instrumenten en doelen komen op verschillende plaatsen in het GLB terug, zoals vergroening in pijler 1 en agromilieumaatregelen in pijler 2. Voorkomen moet worden dat er dubbele betalingen plaatsvinden, c.q. dat controles op dubbele betalingen moeten worden uitgevoerd. Andere voorbeelden: investeringen of verzekeringen gefinancierd onder pijler 2 en operationele programma's onder markt en prijsbeleid in pijler 1. Door overlap weg te nemen, wordt controles op dubbele betalingen vermeden. De verantwoording van kosten in het plattelandsontwikkelingsplan wordt sterk vereenvoudigd door meer forfaitaire bedragen toe te staan en erkennen van accountantscontroles als kostenverantwoording. Lidstaten moeten binnen vastgestelde kaders en doelen grotere ruimte krijgen in de uitvoering. Strikte regelgeving en voorschriften doen geen recht aan de diversiteit van de regio, accent op doelvoorschriften is nodig. De lastendruk moet verminderen en de controlesystematiek vereenvoudigd (toezicht op toezicht, smart data). Een op risico gebaseerd controlesysteem verlicht de lasten. Nu wordt bij een subsidie van 5.000 euro eenzelfde controle verwacht als bij 200.000 euro. Betaalrechten moeten eerst worden vastgesteld alvorens landbouwers directe betalingen krijgen. Wanneer in een land het bedrag per hectare gelijk is, kan jaarlijks naar het daadwerkelijk in gebruik zijnde land worden gekeken. Daarmee wordt voorkomen dat twee registers bijgehouden moeten worden en neemt de kans op fouten af.

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?
De landbouw is nauw verweven met belangrijke maatschappelijke vraagstukken en kan daarin een cruciale rol vervullen. In het GLB zijn diverse maatregelen ingebouwd (zoals cross compliance en vergroening) om landbouwers te stimuleren in hun bedrijfsvoering met deze verwevenheid rekening te houden. Deze stimulansen zijn echter vooral gericht op het voldoen aan wettelijke normen. In de subsidiemaatregelen (zoals vergroening), is er aandacht gewenst voor belangrijke uitdagingen, bijvoorbeeld op het vlak van klimaatmaatregelen, waterbeheer, bodembescherming, milieumaatregelen, (cultuur)landschapsbeheer en stimulering van de consumptie van gezonder en gevarieerder voedsel. Daartoe is voorwaarde dat de positie van de landbouwer in de keten wordt versterkt en er geen handels verstorende steun is.

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.
Nederland en de provincie hanteren bij vereenvoudiging twee belangrijke randvoorwaarden: deze mogen de realisering van de doelstellingen van het nieuwe GLB niet bemoeilijken en de bescherming van de financiële belangen van de EU en rechtmatigheid van beta.

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?
Het meeste GLB-budget gaat naar directe betalingen, waar geen directe verplichtingen tegenover staan. Dit geld kan effectiever ingezet worden door de directe betalingen om te vormen naar doelgerichte betalingen voor milieu en natuurbeheer, aanpassing aan klimaatuitdagingen, risicomanagement (m.n. kennisvergroting) en innovatie voor verduurzaming. Zorg voor een GLB dat zich ontwikkelt tot een integraal landbouw- en voedselbeleid voor de hele keten tot en met de consument. Voor bijdragen aan milieu en natuurbeheer kunnen landbouwers alleen een vergoeding op basis van gemaakte kosten en gederfde inkomsten krijgen, waardoor het animo daarvoor beperkt is. Wanneer die kosten als baten voor de maatschappij zouden worden gezien, zogenaamde groene diensten, ontstaat een verdienmodel waar landbouwers en maatschappij baat bij hebben. De provincie onderschrijft grotendeels de conclusies van de AMTF. Landbouwers zijn nog onvoldoende in staat om de risico's die samenhangen met landbouwproductie en de agrarische markt te managen. De kennis van landbouwers van risicomanagement moet worden vergroot, alsook het aanbod van risicomanagementtools, zoals verzekeringen, futures en markttransparantie. De provincie onderschrijft de aanbeveling dat de Europese Commissie de mogelijkheden van samenwerking, samenwerkingsverbanden en collectieven verduidelijkt. Daarbij pleiten de provincies ervoor dat de Europese Commissie ook de mogelijkheden van samenwerking op duurzaamheidsgebied vergroot.

Campaign ID	25
Number of observations	35
Country	PL

Question 12: What are the main problems/ obstacles preventing the current policy from successfully delivering on its objectives? What are the drivers behind these problems?
Stałe i regularne reformy WPR powodują niepewność i nie są spójne z długookresowymi cyklami inwestycyjnymi sektora rolnego. Konieczność zapewnienia długoterminowej stabilności i przewidywalności w polityce dla sektora. • Złożoność narzędzi politycznych i biurokracja. • Niewystarczający dostęp do innowacji dla potrzeb sektora. • Obecne przepisy i obowiązki zmuszają rolników do przestrzegania praktyk opartych na ograniczeniach kalendarzowych, a nie zachęcają ich do korzystania z dobrych praktyk rolniczych dostosowanych do własnych warunków glebowych i klimatycznych. • Rolnicy w celu zmniejszenia ryzyka utraty części bezpośredniego wsparcia często nie stosują środków lub deklarują większe obszary niż wymagane w celu zminimalizowania potencjalnych błędów. • Rolnicy mają niski udział w wartości cen konsumentów. • Późne wdrożenie i brak jasności wytycznych prowadzą państwa członkowskie do wprowadzenia złożonych systemów. • Brak solidnych środków mających na celu rozwiązanie problemu niestabilności cen. Konieczne jest utrzymanie obecnych środków w celu radzenia sobie z niestabilnością rynku - płatności bezpośrednie, sieci bezpieczeństwa rynku i zarządzania ryzykiem w ramach P2. Te działania muszą być szybsze zarówno w ich aktywacji, jak i w wynikach. Różne narzędzia zarządzania ryzykiem (bez potrzeby obowiązkowego podejścia) mogłyby ograniczyć zmienność dochodów. • Zbyt duże różnice w poziomie płatności bezpośrednich między państwami członkowskimi.

Question 13: Which elements of the current CAP are the most burdensome of complex and why?
• Kontrola, proporcjonalność sankcji i audytów. • Należy uprościć system kontroli wdrażania środków na rzecz rozwoju obszarów wiejskich, ponieważ ma on bezpośredni wpływ na rolników. Obecnie kontrole w gospodarstwach rolnych są niezwykle skomplikowane, czasochłonne, biurokratyczne, nieefektywne pod względem kosztów / korzyści i powodują, że sytuacja ta jest nie do zniesienia dla rolników i jest źródłem nadmiernych zagrożeń i niepewności. • System sankcji musi zostać zrewidowany, uproszczony i zharmonizowany, ponieważ ma znaczący wpływ na działalność rolników i ich motywację do korzystania ze środków rozwoju obszarów wiejskich. W obecnej chwili sankcje są zbyt złożone i zbyt surowe (nie są proporcjonalne). Sankcje powinny zatem być jasne, zrozumiałe, proporcjonalne i sprawiedliwe. • Zazielenianie: - stałe granice użytków zielonych i ich definicja. - należy znieść wymóg wysiewania mieszanki nasion w uprawach pokrywowych/w międzyplonie. - obawy dotyczące lucerny jako czystej uprawy. Przyjęcie podwójnej definicji byłoby korzystne (1. jako roślina uprawna - roczna lub dwuletnia, 2. jako trawa lub inny rodzaj pastewnych użytków zielonych). - Większa proporcjonalność do obliczania redukcji w przypadku nieprzestrzegania zasady "zazieleniania". - Dywersyfikacja upraw: 3 zasady uprawy połączone z kalendarzowymi ograniczeniami kontroli są uciążliwe dla rolników. - współczynniki konwersji i ważenia. • Cross compliance: poziom tolerancji i proporcjonalność sankcji.

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?

Wzmocnienie pozycji rolników w łańcuchu żywnościowym poprzez promowanie koncentracji podaży i zwiększanie wartości dodanej.

• Zachęty dla odnawialnych źródeł energii.

• Zapewnienie zwartej i spójnej europejskiej strategii w zakresie białka.

• Dalsze promowanie standardów jakości w UE.

• Zwiększenie równowagi i promowanie rolnictwa o większym wykorzystaniu zasobów.

• WPR powinna przyczynić się do poprawy konkurencyjności europejskich rolników poprzez skupienie się na orientacji rynkowej.

• WPR powinna nagradzać rolników za dostarczanie dóbr publicznych w formie -bezpieczeństwa żywności, środowiska, produkcji ekologicznej, ochrony różnorodności biologicznej, efektywności klimatycznej, wzrostu gospodarczego i zatrudnienia, a jednocześnie zapewniać konkurencyjny sektor rolny.

• Ważne jest, aby WPR stworzyła równe szanse dla europejskich rolników w celu zapewnienia funkcjonowania wspólnego rynku UE.

• Uatrakcyjnić sektor młodym rolnikom w celu promowania odnowy pokoleń.

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.

• Nowe podejście do kontroli – począwszy od skoncentrowania się na kontroli i sankcjach w kierunku wytycznych i korygowania oraz zwiększania tolerancji.

• Zwiększenie efektywności i elastyczności zazielenienia i cross-compiance. Środki te powinny opierać się na działaniach z prostymi kontrolami i zharmonizowanymi mechanizmami kontroli.

• Poprawa efektywności prostszego wdrażania narzędzi WPR poprzez angażowanie rolników, agencji płatniczych i decydentów.

• bardziej proporcjonalne podejście do sankcji i naruszeń wymogów w celu zmniejszenia ryzyka związanego z uczestnictwem w poszczególnych działaniach WPR.

• Jednolity system audytu / kontroli oraz harmonizacja audytów i kontroli.

• Skrócenie terminów płatności dla rolników, rozszerzenie systemu zaliczek w szczególności w filarze II.

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?

• Planowanie WPR głównie w celu zapewnienia konkurencyjności i trwałości produkcji rolnej.

• Przegląd zazieleniania w celu uproszczenia, ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem możliwości wykorzystania ICT i digitalizacji oraz zmniejszenia poziomów błędów.

• Wsparcie skierowane bezpośrednio do aktywnego rolnika, bez względu na pełny lub niepełny wymiar czasu pracy.

• Zapewnienie szybszych rozwiązań i reagowanie na kryzysy rynkowe.

• Zwiększenie synergii z innymi funduszami UE w celu poprawy rentowności i rozwoju obszarów wiejskich w Europie.

• Zwiększenie elastyczności i dostępności funduszy inwestycyjnych oraz narzędzi stabilizujących dochody w celu zwiększenia wykorzystania takich narzędzi dla różnych gospodarstw rolnych.

• Zwiększona dostępność zdjęć satelitarnych może być łączona z innymi informacjami i wykorzystywana w ramach IACS.

• Rolnictwo precyzyjne mogłoby odegrać wiodącą rolę w ulepszaniu rolnictwa UE.

• Integracja innowacji i zwiększenie wartości w całym łańcuchu, począwszy od produkcji podstawowej po konsumentów.

• Promowanie młodych rolników w celu odnowy pokoleń i trwałości sektora.

• Promowanie wspólnego działania rolników poprzez spółdzielnie rolne, grupy i organizacje producentów oraz partnerstwo na rzecz innowacji.

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?
• Promowanie działań związanych z wartością dodaną i wprowadzanie na rynek produktów przez przedsiębiorstwa należące do rolników i przez nich kontrolowane.

Campaign ID	26
Number of observations	2
Country	HR

Question 12: What are the main problems/ obstacles preventing the current policy from successfully delivering on its objectives? What are the drivers behind these problems?
Vjerujem da glavna prepreka za stvarne reforme leži u trenutačnom procesu odlučivanja koji se tiče ZPP-a. Za postizanje stvarne reforme, u raspravi su potrebni glasovi iz ostalih sektora: posebno iz sektora okoliša, ali i iz klimatskog, razvojnog itd.

Question 13: Which elements of the current CAP are the most burdensome of complex and why?
Mnogi aspekti trenutačnog ZPP-a stvaraju administrativna opterećenja za poljoprivrednike i vlade, dok previše pojednostavljena politika ne bi mogla postići ciljeve ZPP-a, niti bi opravdala korištenje javnih sredstava. Potrebno je postići ravnotežu između stupnja složenosti za poljoprivrednike i postizanja ciljeva za porezne obveznike. Neka sve bude koliko god je jednostavno moguće, ali ne jednostavnije. Iskustvo je pokazalo da su u nekim slučajevima složeno upravljanje propisima ili potreba za opsežnim rezultatima praćenja savršeno opravdani s obzirom na ekološke ciljeve visoke razine koje ti programi ostvaruju. Dva su glavna područja prvog stupa ZPP-a u koja su nepotrebno otežana: plaćanje za ekologizaciju i prihvatljivost pašnjaka za izravna plaćanja.

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?
Ispunjavanje ciljeva održivog razvoja: sedam od sedamnaest ciljeva od izravne su važnosti za europsku poljoprivredu. ZPP je ključan alat za ispunjavanje tih međunarodnih obveza. Cilj br. 12 zahtijeva da Europa postigne „održivo upravljanje i učinkovito korištenje prirodnih resursa“ do 2030., dok cilj br. 2 navodi da moramo „osigurati održivi sustav proizvodnje hrane i implementirati otporne poljoprivredne prakse“ kao i „održavati ekosustav“. Nadalje, pod ciljem br. 15, Europa se obvezala spriječiti degradaciju zemljišta i zaustaviti gubitak biološke raznolikosti. Nadalje, cilj br. 6 također navodi da do 2020. godine moramo zaštititi i obnoviti povezane vodne ekosustave, uključujući planine, šume, močvare, rijeke, vodonosnike i jezera, na koje se odražava poljoprivredna proizvodnja. Drugi međunarodni sporazumi: Pariški sporazum o klimatskim promjenama, Globalna konvencija o biološkoj raznolikosti (CBD) i Zakoni o zaštiti zraka EU-a ključni su ciljevi sljedećeg ZPP-a.

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.
Nova pravila trebaju biti djelotvorna, učinkovita, relevantna i usklađena s drugim politikama. Pojednostavnjenje je besmisleno ako se propusti promotriti koliko dobro politika ostvaruje svoje ciljeve. Pojednostavnjenje bi trebalo osigurati da se državni poticaji ostvare učinkovito i djelotvorno. Trenutačni ZPP veliki je problem korisnika, administracije i građana koji žele razumjeti koju su vrijednost dobili za svoje plaćene poreze. Problemi nastaju zbog izuzeća i rupa u zakonu kojima se izbjegavaju službeni ciljevi politike. Korisnicima, administracijama ili građanima teško je razumjeti trenutne politike, prijaviti se za njih ili ih provesti na državnoj razini. Stoga je najlakši način da se politika pojednostavi ukidanje dijelova ZPP-a koji više nisu opravdani (npr. posebno prvi stup plaćanja bez ikakvih zahtjeva) i preusmjeravanje proračuna i truda na ciljane, pametne, dobro planirane i nadgledane mjere ili ugovore koji imaju jasne ciljeve. Treba uložiti stvarni napor kako bi one funkcionirale ne samo na razini politike, već i na terenu.

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?
Moderan ZPP trebao bi iz temelja izmijeniti trenutačnu usmjerenost na pristup s dva stupa. Sustav plaćanja po površini koji podržava neodržive prakse treba završiti, dok načelo „zagađivač plaća“ treba postati vodeće načelo. Prioritet bi trebao biti potpuna provedba okolišnih zakona, kao i zakona koji se tiču problema poput dobrobiti i zdravlja životinja, zajedno s oporezivanjem onečišćenja. ZPP također mora sadržavati plaćanja za usluge ekosustava. Točnije, potreban bi bio programski pristup, koji nadograđuje i razvija postojeći pristup LIFE: nagrađivanje konkretnih rezultata plaćanjem. Okolišne vlasti trebaju voditi ili barem nadzirati takva okolišna plaćanja. Nadalje, novi ZPP trebao bi spriječiti napuštanje zemljišta gdje bi moglo imati negativne učinke na društvo i okoliš. Trebao bi imati jasne ekološke ciljeve. Posebnu pažnju bi također trebao posvetiti proizvodnji hranjive hrane i promicanju zdrave prehrane, što trenutno nije slučaj. Ovo se može postići uspostavljanjem mehanizama kratkog opskrbnog lanca, obrazovanja o prehrani u školama i lokalnim projektima u urbanim područjima. Napokon, posebnu pažnju trebalo bi posvetiti prijelazu: nova politika treba pomoći poljoprivrednicima koji su uložili u neodržive modele poljoprivrede da prijeđu na održive modele. To bi trebalo biti vremenski ograničeno.

Campaign ID	27
Number of observations	10
Country	RO

Question 12: What are the main problems/ obstacles preventing the current policy from successfully delivering on its objectives? What are the drivers behind these problems?
•Practicile concurențiale neloiale; •Volatilitatea pieții - Instrumente de piață; •Nerespectarea de către rețelele comerciale a principiilor de bună practică în relațiile verticale din cadrul lanțului de aprovizionare cu alimente; •Amploarea fenomenului de acaparare al terenurilor în Europa; •Exodul rural și necesitatea menținerii unui țesut social echilibrat în mediul rural; •Creditarea și discrepanțele majore între perioada pe care se acordă și comisioanele percepute între statele membre; •Dezvoltarea teritorială economică, socială, ecologică, rurală durabilă; •Complexitatea normelor care trebuiesc puse în aplicare; •Accesul insuficient al fermierilor la consultanţă; Asa cum bine știți, relația dintre producătorii primari și marile rețele comerciale este una dezechilibrată în ceea ce privește negocierea condițiilor comerciale. Ba mai mult, sunt de notorietate practicile abuzive ale acestora atât la nivel comunitar dar mai ales la nivelul statelor membre. Este inadmisibil ca T.V.A. să se reducă cu 15%, să se reducă prețul produselor la poarta fermei cu 20%, iar impactul asupra prețurilor în rețelele comerciale să fie de 2-4% pentru câteva luni, urmând a reveni la prețul dinaintea reducerilor și ulterior chiar crește. Producători încheie contract cu rețeua comercială pe un anumit preț al produsului și la câteva luni se trezesc cu facturi stabilite și impuse în mod unilateral să acorde discount-uri/remize care imping producatorul sa vanda in pierdere fara sa stie.

Question 13: Which elements of the current CAP are the most burdensome of complex and why?
•Lipsa unor norme pentru controalele la faţa locului privind ecocondiţionalitatea; •Coexistenţa a două sisteme cu obiective de mediu similare – GAEC şi înverzire – care îngreunează sistemul de control şi conduce la penalizarea excesivă a fermierilor; Poziția majoritară a rețelelor comerciale în piață, care cumulată duce la o poziție dominantă prin înțelegeri tacite, influențează relațiile comerciale, în condițiile în care partea mai slabă(producătorii) nu sunt în măsură să își exercite în mod efectiv drepturile și nu doresc să reclame PCN impuse de partea mai puternică (prin exemple periodice când sunt plângeri din partea acestora), din cauza riscului de compromitere a relațiilor lor comerciale. Vă solicităm să țineți cont de cu precădere de situațiile în care se află producătorul și doleanța consumatorului de a consuma produse alimentare proaspete. Totodată există o corelare a creșterii prețurilor inputurilor cu compensările acordate producătorilor prin creșteri artificiale ale prețurilor, sume care ar trebui să rămână la fermieri și să fie folosiți pentru creșterea competitivității, eficientizare, care să se resimtă ulterior în calitatea produselor și scăderea prețurilor. O nelămurire foarte mare a României este: De ce pentru aceleași poziții tarifare, prețurile medii la import reprezintă doar 67% din prețul mediu obținut la export din moment ce costul de producție din țara exportatoare este peste costul mediu din UE și mult mai mare decât în țara în care se exportă?

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?
• Consolidarea poziţiei fermierilor pe lanţul alimentar; • Instrumente de piaţă – stabilizarea pieţelor; • Stoparea fenomenului de acaparare a terenurilor;

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?

- Diminuarea exodului rural și necesitatea menținerii unui țesut social echilibrat în mediul rural astfel, pentru a asigura un nivel de trai echitabil pentru comunitatea agricolă;
- Creșterea productivității agriculturii prin promovarea progresului tehnic, prin asigurarea dezvoltării raționale a producției agricole și prin utilizarea optimă a factorilor de producție, în special ai muncii;
- Încurajarea creditării în condiții echitabile și unitare la nivel comunitar;
- Echilibrarea veniturilor obținute pe filieră și aprovizionarea consumatorilor la prețuri rezonabile raport calitate preț.

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.

- Eliminarea standardelor GAEC privind mediul din sistemul de eco-condiţionalitate, deoarece sistemul de eco-condiţionalitate şi cel privind ecologizarea funcţionează cu obiective de mediu similare;
- Creşterea caracterului preventiv al acţiunii de audit

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?

PAC trebuie să continue să fie o politică comună puternică, cu o alocare bugetară la fel de consistentă ca până în prezent, care să poată răspunde provocărilor economice, de mediu şi sociale.Este esenţial ca PAC să rămână în întregime finanţată de la bugetul Uniunii pentru a fi în acord cu obiectivele din Tratat şi să-şi păstreze arhitectura actuală cu cei doi piloni, pentru asigurarea unui nivel de trai echitabil şi a unor venituri decente pentru fermierii şi operatorii implicaţi în agricultură.Venitul fermierului român este în continuare semnificativ mai mic decât venitul mediu la nivelul UE, generat, printre altele, şi de nivelul mult mai redus al cuantumului plăţilor la hectar în raport cu cel de care beneficiază fermierii din alte SM.De aceea, la nivelul UE, noua PAC trebuie să acorde o atenţie sporită întăririi poziţiei fermierului pe lanţul agro-alimentar, prin asigurarea unui cadru legislativ articulat care să protejeze interesele fermierilor în relaţia cu marile reţele de comercializare şi să aducă mai aproape consumatorul de fermier şi originea produselor pe care le consumă, prin încurajarea sistemelor locale de aprovizionarea cu materie primă şi comercializare de produse agricole.În contextul unei pieţe unice caracterizate de o volatilitate crescândă a preţurilor, fermierii au nevoie de predictibilitatea şi siguranţa desfacerii produselor la preţuri rezonabile. Solutia e asocierea în scopul comercializării în comun a producţiei în spații de comercializare proprii.

Campaign ID	29
Number of observations	13
Country	SK

Question 12: What are the main problems/ obstacles preventing the current policy from successfully delivering on its objectives? What are the drivers behind these problems?
Sme presvedčení, že hlavnou prekážkou pri uskutoční reformy SPP je v súčasnosti rozhodovací proces ohľadom SPP.Tento proces je poznačený spleťou záujmov rôznych záujmových skupín,ktoré bránia reforme.Aby došlo k skutočnej reforme, je potrebné,aby sa v diskusiách ohľadom nej,výraznejšie ozývali názory odborníkov zo sektorov mimo poľnohospodárstva,akými je napr.životné prostredie, klíma, rozvoj atď.Presadzujeme „spoluvlastníctvo“ SPP, či už na úrovni EÚ (účasť viacerých výborov Parlamentu,formácií Rady EÚ,generálnych sekretariátov Európskej komisie) až po národnú a regionálnu úroveň,kde sa táto politika v konečnom dôsledku prispôsobuje miestnym podmienkam a implementuje. Toto zlyhanie bolo očividné pri rokovaniach o podobe poslednej SPP, kde sa po zásahoch poľnohosp.rozhodovacích orgánov stali prvky ekologizácie prakticky bezvýznamnými.Výsledkom je,že daňoví poplatníci platia za "zelené opatrenia na papieri" viac než 16 miliárd Eur,pričom však nedošlo k žiadnym zásadným zmenám v poľnohospod.praxi.Tiež to viedlo k zníženiu ambície pre environment.opatrenia podporované z 2. piliera (rozvoj vidieka).SPP opakovane zlyhala aj vo vzťahu k priemernému farmárovi.Najväčší podiel z rozpočtu smeruje na najväčšie farmy (80%-20%), takže väčšina farmárov stráca, a často sú to tí,ktorí obhospodarujú oblasti s najvyššou biodiverzitou. Samotný proces neraz vyústil aj do absurdných situácií,kedy znečisťovateľ bol„„vyplatený“ namiesto toho aby „platil“. (Referencia: http://bit.ly/2lLIeR7)

Question 13: Which elements of the current CAP are the most burdensome of complex and why?
Uvedomujeme si,že mnohé aspekty súčas.PP sú administr.náročné tak pre farmárov ako aj pre administratívy.Príliš zjednodušená politika by však nebola schopná naplniť ciele SPP a tiež by ťažko spĺňala požiadavky na oprávnenosť využitia verej.prostriedkov.

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?
Naplnenie cieľov trvalo-udržateľného rozvoja (TUR): 7 zo 17 cieľov TUR priamo súvisí s európskym poľnohospodárstvom, pričom SPP je kľúčovým nástrojom pri napĺňaní týchto medzinárodných záväzkov V cieli 12 sa od Európy vyžaduje, aby do roku 2030 zabezpeči

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.
Nová politika SPP by mala v prvom rade slúžiť účelu. Mala by byť účinná, efektívna, relevantná, mala by byť v súlade s ostatnými politikami a zároveň by mala preukázať pridanú hodnotu pre EÚ. Zjednodušovanie len pre samotné zjednodušovanie, bez ohľadu na to, či sa touto politikou dosahujú stanovené ciele, je nezmysel. Zjednodušenie má zabezpečiť, aby sa verejný prospech dosiahol efektívne a účinne. Súhlasíme s tým, že súčasná SPP je komplikovaná tak pre prijímateľov a administratívu ako aj pre občanov, ktorých zaujíma, na čo boli použité ich dane. Mnohé komplikácie vznikajú často preto, že existuje veľa výnimiek a dier ktoré boli vytvorené, s cieľom vyhnúť sa naplneniu oficiálnych cieľov tejto politiky. Príklady poukazujúce na tieto skutočnosti možno nájsť v našej odpovedi na otázku č. 13. Súčasná SPP je pre prijímateľov, úrady ako aj občanov veľmi komplikovaná jednak na pochopenie, ako aj na uplatňovanie či implementáciu na národnej úrovni. Najjednoduchšou cestou ako túto politiku zjednodušiť je zrušiť tie časti SPP, ktoré už nie sú opodstatnené (napr. predovšetkým platby v prvom pilieri, ktoré nie sú

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.
podmienené plnením určitých požiadaviek) a zacieliť rozpočet i snahu na cielené, merateľné, dobre plánované a monitorované opatrenia alebo zmluvy, ktoré majú jasné ciele a snažiť sa, aby začali fungovať nielen na politickej úrovni ale aj zdola. Viac konkrétnych návrhov v tejto oblasti je uvedených v otázke č. 33.

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?
Moderná SPP by mala začať zásadným upustením od 2 pilierového prístupu. Platby na plochu, ktoré podporujú neudržateľné praktiky, by mali byť zrušené. Zásadným princípom, ktorý sa má uplatňovať, je prístup „znečisťovateľ platí“. Prioritou má byť aj plné

Campaign ID	30
Number of observations	331
Country	EU wide

Question 12: What are the main problems/ obstacles preventing the current policy from successfully delivering on its objectives? What are the drivers behind these problems?
The greening objectives of the CAP cannot be adequately delivered without addressing overconsumption of animal-based foods in the EU, which drives high levels of production. Remodelling the CAP to incentivise plant-based foods, which tend to have lower environmental impacts, will put it on the right track to deliver these objectives. Protecting biodiversity, and reducing land and water pollution, and GHG emissions, are incompatible with current levels of animal product consumption. Continued heavy subsidisation of these products will prevent the realisation of many of its greening objectives. Overconsumption of meat also contributes to less humane conditions for many of the animals due to the large number needed to meet demand. Climate change is one of the most important environmental challenges of our time, as recognised by the international community with the entry into force of the UN's Paris Agreement. Animal agriculture is a leading source of human-induced GHG emissions, and must be addressed if we are to halt the rise in global temperature and avoid dangerous climate change. Adaption techniques must be implemented in parallel with strategies that promote diets with more plant and less animal-based foods. A model that supports a 30% reduction in consumption could mean 2.5 billion fewer land animals raised for food in the EU each year, thereby decreasing the negative environmental impacts of animal farming, including up to 25% reduction in EU agricultural GHG emissions.

Question 13: Which elements of the current CAP are the most burdensome of complex and why?
[empty]

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?
It is essential that the CAP includes the adoption of public health goals as an objective, which could also see co-benefits in the 'greening' of the CAP. Diet is one of the primary determinants of non-communicable disease, and high consumption of animal products, and low consumption of fruit and vegetables, are known to be linked to many of the chronic diseases that are widespread throughout the EU and responsible for 80% of deaths, including most notably obesity, high blood pressure, type 2 diabetes, premature coronary heart disease and stroke, and some types of cancer. Studies show that many chronic diseases can be prevented, and in some cases reversed, with plant-based diets. By incentivising plant-based foods over animal-based foods, the CAP could prevent thousands of premature deaths from chronic diseases in the EU each year. Promotional budgets for agricultural products should be used to promote healthy diets, with the objective of improving public awareness of the health benefits of consuming more plant-based foods and fewer animal products, to reduce the risk of obesity and chronic diseases. A CAP that meets public health objectives, should support a 30% reduction in consumption of animal-based foods by 2030, which could reduce saturated fat intake by up to 24%, and lead to substantial healthcare related savings and reduced levels of mortality in the EU.

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.
[empty]

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?
[empty]

Campaign ID	31
Number of observations	15
Country	EU wide

Question 12: What are the main problems/ obstacles preventing the current policy from successfully delivering on its objectives? What are the drivers behind these problems?
CAP is currently ill-equipped to confront the multitude of demands that society makes of farmers & at the same time create a more positive environment for diversified markets & balanced rural development. The policy remains primarily orientated towards the international trade agenda. Farmers' vulnerability to price volatility shows that aligning the CAP with commodity-led globalised markets is not a solution for farmers or citizens. Therefore, it is largely unable to effectively support farmers producing both public & private goods because of a disproportionate emphasis on international price competitiveness focused on low-cost commodity production (largely untargeted under Pillar 1), public goods payments primarily based on single practices rather than on targeted farm system approach (with only partial targeting under Pillar 1 & 2), payments calculated in terms of income forgone & costs incurred, not on the value of public goods delivered (due to alleged WTO 'green box' restrictions under Pillar 1 & 2), greater preference from Member States to opt for 100% EU-financed measures under Pillar 1 (due to co-financing requirements under Pillar 2). Overall the main problem stems from the fact that sustainability is not at the heart of the CAP & many tools & instruments are generally not complementary, sometimes contradictory & in many cases are competing with one another. The inability of the current CAP architecture to implement a fully integrated management approach that deliver

Question 13: Which elements of the current CAP are the most burdensome of complex and why?
A lack of coherence & consistency between different CAP instruments for supporting good environmental & socio-economic outcomes impedes the limited possibilities available under the policy. In the first instance, cross compliance is controlled in an uncoordinated way - with different inspectors controlling in different periods & often with disproportionate penalties for minor non-compliances. This makes it extremely difficult for the rules & enforcement procedures to gain acceptance amongst the farming community. At the same time, the introduction of the Pillar 1 greening does not properly incentivise farmers to make the transition towards more sustainable practices. In addition, the measures lack any real ambition & allow many questionable exemptions. Nor is there adequate reward for farmers that are already delivering good outcomes, for example in terms of environmental performance & climate action. In many cases, the introduction of greening has led to a lack of investment in ambitious environmental & climate measures under Pillar 2 (Rural Development Programmes) due to the fear of so called "double funding" despite low-level requirements under Pillar 1 greening. There are also many uncertainties about the combination of different rural development measures such as organic farming (Measure 11), with agri-environment-climate (Measure 10).

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?
The forthcoming CAP reform must be closely aligned to the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This alignment would aim to better orientate the CAP towards more tangible, environmental & societal outputs of farming to help keep farmers in business, provide high-quality food, & contribute to EU goals regarding rural viability, climate change and the environment. For too long, the CAP has not been ambitious enough in working to meet key sustainability targets set out in EU legislation & in international agreements e.g. UN Climate Agreement, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food & Agriculture. This also relates to EU commitments enshrined in the TEFU notably defining & implementing environmental protection requirements with a view to promoting sustainable development (Article 11) & the protection of human health (Article 68 (1)). More clear objectives are needed to ensure better implementation of existing legislation, including the Nitrate Directives, Water Framework Directive, National Emissions

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?

Ceilings Directive, Sustainable Pesticide Use Directive, the EU Birds & Habitats Directives, the EU Biodiversity Strategy, Workers Health & Safety Directive. Objectives related to social rights, sustainable soil management, animal welfare, remain largely absent from CAP or EU legislation overall. Objectives need to effectively align the CAP with the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries & Forests. Overall a modernised

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.

Currently the costs arising from the negative effects of agro-industrial food production are neither considered by all producers nor fully accounted for by agri-food markets. This demonstrates the need for a CAP that incentivises & rewards the provision of public goods of benefit to farmers & citizens. For too long, the CAP has sought to tackle complex global challenges facing agriculture using often competing single outcome measures which have been somewhat effective, but largely inefficient. In contrast, a multi-outcome instrument based on a whole farm system approach, in combination with more targeted single outcome measures can better limit inefficiencies & be cost-effective. Many different challenges can be captured with one consistent policy instrument, greater synergies & possibilities to address trade-offs between measures can be achieved, practices can be better integrated into daily farm management, & there is significant scope to reduce transactions e.g. administration, control costs. Successive CAP reforms should move to mainstream multi-outcome approaches stimulated by a new model of farm payments based on agroecological outcomes. Incentivisation & reward of public goods at farm level should be part of an overall policy mix of sustainability compatible & complementary support measures.

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?

Fair living standards for farmers must be ensured through a reformed CAP targeting agroecological outcomes, rather than on untargeted support that has a limited impact on stabilising farm incomes. Instead agroecologically based payments must be supplemented with complementary support measures e.g. farm advice, supply chain development, investments, innovation, organic payments, promotion etc. All measures must be sustainability proofed. Investments in agroecological farm advice & innovation are essential to address the key challenges & must be strengthened to support such outcomes. EIP-AGRI, which aims to promote agroecological production system transition, must focus on these outcomes based on a holistic approach linked to farmer-led innovation done in partnership with researchers. It is critical that farmers can achieve adequate living conditions selling produce at a fair price whilst providing services to society. Current market measures tend to serve those seeking low commodity prices & must be redesigned & directed at local markets & quality food production. New market regulation & supply management concepts, that contribute to fair & stable prices such as quantitative production limits, must be assessed & further developed taking farmers, processors & consumers' interests into account. Calls to place greater emphasis on risk management tools, such as insurance schemes, can end up promoting moral hazard & channelling public money into the financial services industry.

Campaign ID	32
Number of observations	7
Country	LV

Question 12: What are the main problems/ obstacles preventing the current policy from successfully delivering on its objectives? What are the drivers behind these problems?
Galvenais šķērslis, lai veiktu patiesu reformu slēpjas pastāvošajā lēmumu pieņemšanas procesā par KLP. Reformas norisi kavē interešu grupas, kas nevēlas nekādas izmaiņas. Lai panāktu patiesu reformu, debatēs ir jāiesaista dažādas nozares, ne tikai lauksaimniecību: īpaši vidi, kā arī klimatu, attīstības jautājumus utt. Mēs iestājamies par kopīgu atbildību nākamajai KLP, sākot ar ES līmeni (iesaistot vairākas Parlamenta komitejas, ES Padomi un Komisijas ģenerāldirektorātus), kā arī valsts un reģionālajā līmenī, kur noris politikas piemērošajana vietējiem apstākļiem un tās īstenošana. Šo neveiksmi apliecina pēdējās KLP pieņemšanas gaita, kad zaļināšanas pasākumi kļuva bezjēdzīgi pēc tam, kad tos bija “atšķaidījuši” ar lauksaimniecības nozari saistīti lēmumu pieņēmēji. Tā rezultātā nodokļu maksātāji tērē vairāk nekā 16 miljardus eiro par "zaļināšanu uz papīra", taču bez būtiskām izmaiņām lauksaimniecības praksē. Tas arī izraisīja vides ambīciju samazināšanos 2. pīlārā. KLP arī vairākkārt nav spējusi palīdzēt vidējam lauksaimniekam. Lielākā daļa budžeta tiek lielākajām saimniecībām (80–20%), vairums lauksaimnieku paliek zaudētājos un visbiežāk cieš tie, kuri rūpējs par bioloģisko daudzveidību. Bieži vien procesa kulminācija ir pretdabiska situācija, kad "piesārņotājam maksā", nevis "piesārņotājs maksā".

Question 13: Which elements of the current CAP are the most burdensome of complex and why?
Aatzīstam, ka daudzi pašreizējās KLP aspekti rada administratīvo slogu gan lauksaimniekiem, gan valdībām, tomēr pārāk vienkāršota politika nespētu sasniegt nedz KLP mērķus, nedz arī attaisnotu valsts līdzekļu izmantošanu. Ir jāpanāk līdzsvars starp sarežģītības līmeni lauksaimniekiem un nodokļu maksātāju izvirzīto mērķu sasniegšanu. Einšteina princips ir piemērojams arī šajā reizā: Padari lietas tik vienkāršas, cik tas ir iespējams, bet ne vienkāršākas! Pieredze liecina, ka dažos gadījumos – piemēram, sarežģītākas agrovides shēmās ar komplicētiem apsaimniekošanas noteikumiem, vai arī nepieciešamība pēc visaptveroša rezultātu monitoringa, ir pilnīgi pamatoti, ņemot vērā augsta līmeņa vides mērķus, kuras tās nodrošina. Ir divas galvenās KLP jomas pirmajā pīlārā, kuras par nevajadzīgi apgrūtinošām uzskata gan lauksaimnieki, gan vides NVO: 1) Zaļināšanas maksājums: dalībvalstīm piešķirtā elastība ir padarījusi šo "vienkāršo" politiku samērā sarežģītu. To kā apgrūtinājumu uztver gan lauksaimnieki, gan maksājumu aģentūras un pētījumi liecina, ka vides ieguvumi ir maznozīmīgi (atsauce: http://bit.ly/2k3EoVu). 2) Ganību atbilstība tiešmaksājumiem: lopkopji, kas izmanto meža ganības un citus daudzveidīgus zemju tipus saskaras ar augstu birokrātiju un nenoteiktību, piesakot ganības tiešmaksājumiem, kas sasistīts ar papildus kontrolēm un ierobežojumiem, kas pamatoti ar pārāk vienkāršotu zemes izmantošanas vērtējumu (atsauce: http://bit.ly/2lfsaJw).

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?
ANO ilgtspējīgas attīstības mērķu sasniegšana: septiņi no septiņpadsmit mērķiem ir tieši saistīti ar Eiropas lauksaimniecību. KLP ir galvenais instruments, lai izpildītu šīs starptautiskās saistības. 12. mērķis paredz, ka Eiropai līdz 2030. gadam “jānodrošina dabas resursu ilgtspējīga apsaimniekošana un lietderīga

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?
izmantošana", bet 2. mērķis ir "nodrošināt ilgtspējīgas pārtikas ražošanas sistēmas un īstenot noturīgu lauksaimniecības praksi", kā arī "palīdzēt saglabāt ekosistēmas". Turklāt saskaņā ar 15. mērķi, Eiropa ir apņēmusies "novērst zemes degradāciju" un "apstādināt bioloģiskās daudzveidības izzušanu". Arī 6. mērķis nosaka, ka līdz 2020. gadam, mums ir nepieciešams "aizsargāt un atjaunot ar ūdeni saistītas ekosistēmas, tostarp kalnus, mežus, mitrājus, upes, pazemes ūdeņus un ezerus". Citi starptautiskie līgumi: Parīzes vienošanos par klimata pārmaiņām, pasaules Konvencijas par bioloģisko daudzveidību un ES gaisa kvalitātes tiesību akti ir būtiski mērķi nākamajai

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.
Pirmkārt, jaunajai politikai ir jāatbilst tās mērķim. Tai ir jābūt efektīvai, atbilstošai un saskaņotai ar citām politikām un jāspēj pierādīt ES pievienoto vērtību. Vienkāršošana vienkāršošanas dēļ un neskatīšanās, cik labi politika sasniedz savus mērķus

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?
Mūsdienu KLP jāsāk ar atteikšanos no pašreizējās divu pīlāru pieejas. Jāpārtrauc uz platībām balstīti maksājumi, kas atbalsta neilgtspējīgas metodes un vadošajam principam ir jābūt "piesārņotājs maksā". Vides tiesību aktu īstenošanai ir jābūt prioritātei, kā arī tiesību aktiem par līdzīgiem jautājumiem, kā, piemēram, dzīvnieku labturību un veselību, kā arī piesārņošanas aplikšanu ar nodokļiem. KLP jābūt arī maksājumiem par ekosistēmu pakalpojumiem. Konkrētāk, ir jābūt programmatiskai pieejai, kas veidota pamatojoties un attīstot esošo LIFE programmas pieeju: atbalsta maksājumus par konkrētu rezultātu sasniegšanu. Šādi vides maksājumi jāpārvalda, vai vismaz jāpārrauga, vides institūcijām. Turklāt jaunajai KLP vajadzētu palīdzēt novērst zemes pamešanu, ja tas saistīts ar negatīvām sociālām un vides ietekmēm. Tai ir nepieciešami skaidri vides mērķi. Īpaša uzmanība būtu jāpievērš pilnvērtīgas pārtikas ražošanai veselīga uztura popularizēšanai, kas šobrīd netiek darīts. To varētu panākt, veicinot īso piegādes ķēžu attīstību, uztura izglītību skolās un ar vietējiem projektiem pilsētās. Visbeidzot, īpaša uzmanība būtu jāpievērš pārejas procesam: jaunajai politika ir jāpalīdz tiem lauksaimniekiem, kuri ir ieguldījuši neilgtspējīgas lauksaimniecības modeļos. Šāds atbalsts būtu jāierobežo laikā.

Campaign ID	33
Number of observations	15
Country	IT

Question 12: What are the main problems/ obstacles preventing the current policy from successfully delivering on its objectives? What are the drivers behind these problems?
La scelta di continuare a modificare negli ultimi 15 anni la struttura della PAC adottata con AGENDA 2000, rendendola sempre più complessa e gravosa, invece di puntare su una PAC profondamente rinnovata e modulabile secondo le esigenze degli agricoltori e le attese dei consumatori, che dia ad entrambi certezza della sua efficacia..; La complessità degli strumenti e delle condizioni previste per beneficiare dei sostegni, sia nel primo che nel secondo pilastro, che sempre più spesso scoraggiano i produttori dall'accedere ad aiutiagli incentivi cui hanno diritto; La mancanza di incentivi per introdurre maggiore innovazione nelle aziende agricole ed il riconoscimento del valore ambientale di tali innovazioni; Le contraddizioni tra politica di tutela del reddito dei produttori europei e politica di apertura del mercato interno alle produzioni agricole mondiali senza adeguate salvaguardie.; Lo squilibrio nella ripartizione del valore aggiunto lungo la catena di produzione alimentare; La mancanza di misure anticrisi efficaci e di rapida applicazione, dato che intervento pubblico e stoccaggio privato sono ormai, di fatto, inefficaci o difficilmente applicabili; Un approccio punitivo, anziché proattivo, alla mitigazione dell'impatto del cambiamento climatico nel rapporto tra sistemi produttivi agricoli ed ecosistemasulle risorse naturali, che non premia l'orientamento alla sostenibilità delle imprese

Question 13: Which elements of the current CAP are the most burdensome of complex and why?
Modalità di getsione e di controllo dei sistemi di pagamenti diretti e di pagamenti per superficie nonché delel altre misure dello sviluppo rurale e proporzionalità delle riduzioni e delle sanzioni; Sovrapposizione e complessità dei controlli incrociati tra primo e secondo pilastro, con allungamento dei tempi per il pagamento degli aiuti; Greening: gli impegni per gli agricoltori sono poco realistici, penalizzanti e disincentivanti, perché non considerano come si svolge concretamente l'attività agricola e le differenze colturali, produttive, tecniche ed eco-climatiche che esistono tra i diversi Stati membri: - Diversificazione colture: per quale motivo un agricoltore deve produrre tre diversi tipi di seminativi se il mercato o la sua azienda zootecnica ne richiedono uno solo? Sarebbe più logico consentire la monocoltura sostenibile con impatto ridotto sulle risorse naturali. - EFA: è inutile definire un'ampia scelta di tipologie di EFA se poi, con coefficienti di adattamento si riducono le dimensioni di alcune per orientare la scelta su altre; Tutte le EFA dovrebbero essere misurate in termini reali

Question 16: Do you see the need to add objectives for a modernized CAP; if yes, which ones?
Rafforzare il ruolo degli agricoltori nella food chain; Migliorare la competitività dell'agricoltura europea di fronte alle sfide del mercato globale; Intervenire con nuovi strumenti di protezione dagli effetti della volatilità dei prezzi; Stimolare la resilienza delle imprese agricole rispetto alle crisi di mercato ed alle conseguenze del cambiamento climatico; Premiare l'impegno degli agricoltori a migliorare la sostenibilità aziendale anche con l'impiego di soluzioni innovative; Premiare la prestazione di servizi eco-sistemici da parte delle imprese agricole e forestali; Incoraggiare l'insediamento e la crescita aziendale dei giovani agricoltori e stimolare il passaggio generazionale; Incentivare la produzione di proteine vegetali nel quadro di una strategia europea di approvvigionamento del settore zootecnico; Promuovere le opportunità offerte dalla bioeconomia e dall'economia circolare, attraverso l'uso sostenibile delle biomasse di origine vegetale, animale e forestale per la produzione di materiali ecologici, energia rinnovabile e biocarburanti

Question 32: Do you have concrete ideas for simplifying the CAP and reducing the administrative burden for farmers, beneficiaries (or public administrations)? Please specify and explain the reasons behind your suggestions.

Eliminare il riferimento storico dei pagamenti diretti e quindi il sistema dei titoli disaccoppiati, che complica anche la gestione amministrativa. Meglio distribuire il sostegno per ettaro, con limitate differenziazioni tra tipi di colture. Aumentare significativamente la somma minima che da diritto al pagamento di una domanda, per non erogare somme inferiori al costo di gestione della domanda stessa. Snellire il sistema di controllo, con una griglia di tolleranze che escludano sanzioni e riduzioni. Permettere correzioni fino ad un certo livello di irregolarità. Dividere le domande per classi di rischio e modulare conseguentemente i controlli. Più flessibilità per il greening e la condizionalità. Gli agricoltori devono poter scegliere in una lista di azioni semplici e facilmente controllabili, premiate in misura differenziata a seconda del loro valore in termini di sostenibilità ambientale/economica. Prevedere la possibilità di non aderire al Greening, rinunciando al relativo pagamento ma rispettando la condizionalità. Più flessibilità di programmazione nazionale del 2° pilastro, sia nell'allocazione del budget che nei criteri di ammissibilità della spesa. Ridurre gli adempimenti burocratici e semplificare i controlli. Verificare ogni due anni l'attuazione dei bandi, degli impegni e delle erogazioni. Consentire modifiche e correzioni fino al trasferimento di fondi non spesi dal secondo al primo pilastro o a misure di mercato settoriali dell'OCM Unica

Question 33: Do you have more ideas for modernizing the CAP?

Orientare i pagamenti diretti a favore degli agricoltori che competono nel mercato globale ma anche nel mercato interno in diretta concorrenza con Paesi extraeuropei, e presidiano lo spazio rurale sottraendolo all'abbandono e alla desertificazione; Creare un sistema efficace, ma anche rapido, di interventi per la gestione delle crisi di mercato, con l'obiettivo di sostenere i prezzi interni o di colmare il differenziale competitivo dei prezzi all'importazione; Promuovere un modello di copertura dei rischi legati alle alterazioni del clima e alla volatilità dei mercati, basato su strumenti assicurativi e mutualistici di facile accesso per gli agricoltori e riservati strettamente agli agricoltori. Premiare le scelte degli agricoltori a favore di strumenti e tecnologie innovative coerenti con gli obiettivi di competitività, sicurezza alimentare e sostenibilità.

Annex C – Answers for the re-clustered stakeholder groups

Table C 1 **Total number of respondents per category**

Individuals/ micro-enterprises in agriculture	Other citizens	Other organisations
26.448	**27.893**	**4.179**

Table C 2 **Question 1: Which are the most important challenges for EU agriculture and rural areas?**

Options	Individuals/ micro-enterprises in agriculture	Other citizens	Other organisations	Total
Fair standard of living for farmers	22.203	16.195	2.824	41.222
Adaptation to trends in consumer/societal demands	9.160	8.838	1.406	19.404
Pressures on the environment and on natural resources	10.268	23.625	1.942	35.835
Climate change (mitigation and adaptation)	8.551	17.235	1.547	27.333
Lack of jobs and growth in rural areas	9.391	5.026	1.876	16.293
Uneven territorial development throughout the EU	7.803	3.820	1.213	12.836
Total	**67.376**	**74.739**	**10.808**	**152.923**

Table C 3 Question 2: Which of the current CAP policy tools are best suited to meet the challenges identified above?

Options	Individuals/ micro-enterprises in agriculture	Other citizens	Other organisations	Total
Decoupled payments to farmers	13.162	5.473	1.669	20.304
Coupled support	9.670	5.910	1.610	17.190
Support for RD environment & climate actions in agriculture and rural areas	14.821	23.138	2.521	40.480
Support for RD investments in physical/ human capital in agriculture and rural areas	14.875	12.247	2.684	29.806
Trade measures	6.187	3.376	820	10.383
Market safety nets (e.g. market intervention)	9.311	4.661	1.347	15.319
Risk management schemes	7.197	4.066	1.036	12.299
Support for integration into producers' organisations	5.534	6.947	1.005	13.486
Regulatory approaches (such as standards and rules)	3.463	10.628	778	14.869
Total	**84.220**	**76.446**	**13.470**	**174.136**

Table C 4 Question 3: To what extent does the current CAP successfully address these challenges?

Options	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	Other citizens	Organisations	Total
To a large extent	802	262	118	1.182
To a fairly good extent	4.879	1.050	758	6.687
To some extent only	16.328	13.900	2.446	32.674
Not at all	3.414	7.371	661	11.446
Don't Know	802	4.725	115	5.642
Total	**26.225**	**27.308**	**4.098**	**57.631**

Table C 5 **Question 4:** **Which of the following do you think are the most important contributions of farmers in our society?**

Options	Individuals/ micro-enterprises in agriculture	Other citizens	Other organisations	Total
Ensuring that enough food is available	14.030	6.587	1.975	22.592
Supplying healthy, safe and diversified products	20.679	20.312	3.029	44.020
Protecting the environment and landscapes	12.804	21.288	2.108	36.200
Addressing climate change	2.491	5.773	467	8.731
Contributing to renewable energy	4.375	1.620	411	6.406
Maintaining economic activity and employment in rural areas	12.870	5.172	2.432	20.474
Contributing to EU trade performance	1.534	641	192	2.367
Ensuring the health and welfare of farm animals	5.907	15.165	665	21.737
Total	**74.690**	**76.558**	**11.279**	**162.527**

Table C 6 **Question 5:** **To what extent do you agree with the following statement?**

Subquestion	Respondents	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Total
Farm income is still significantly lower than EU average	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	18.484	6.451	896	321	26.152
	Other citizens	8.558	12.238	4.110	1.063	25.969
	Organisations	2.604	1.093	193	48	3.938
	Total	**29.646**	**19.782**	**5.199**	**1.432**	**56.059**
EU farmers face stricter requirements than non-EU ones	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	20.801	3.884	839	540	26.064
	Other citizens	9.657	10.969	3.297	1.985	25.908
	Organisations	2.797	790	191	156	3.934
	Total	**33.255**	**15.643**	**4.327**	**2.681**	**55.906**
Farmers get a limited share of the prices consumers pay	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	22.688	3.040	273	142	26.143
	Other citizens	19.453	6.042	833	249	26.577
	Organisations	3.245	587	65	38	3.935
	Total	**45.386**	**9.669**	**1.171**	**429**	**56.655**
Farmers need to make heavy investments for their business	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	17.783	6.077	1.484	763	26.107
	Other citizens	10.121	9.984	3.872	2.214	26.191
	Organisations	2.369	1.065	316	173	3.923
	Total	**30.273**	**17.126**	**5.672**	**3.150**	**56.221**

Table C 7 **Question 6: Which are the most important environmental challenges faced by agriculture?**

Options	Individuals/ micro-enterprises in agriculture	Other citizens	Other organisations	Total
Reduction of soil degradation	11.080	15.961	1.983	29.024
Protection of biodiversity	13.392	16.886	2.168	32.446
Preservation of genetic diversity such as traditional/old varieties and breeds	10.277	12.660	1.346	24.283
Reduction of water pollution	6.437	11.521	1.249	19.207
Rationalise use of water	8.363	5.609	1.377	15.349
More sustainable use of pesticide and fertilisers	12.754	13.662	1.957	28.373
Decrease air pollution	1.080	1.609	202	2.891
Environmental risks such as fires, floods etc.	3.368	1.089	486	4.943
Total	**66.751**	**78.997**	**10.768**	**156.516**

Table C 8 **Question 7:** To what extent does the current CAP successfully address these environmental challenges?

Options	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	Other citizens	Organisations	Total
Don't Know	793	3.570	108	4.471
To a large extent	2.765	506	236	3.507
To a fairly good extent	7.302	1.224	985	9.511
To some extent only	12.009	11.964	2.041	26.014
Not at all	3.256	9.771	608	13.635
Total	**26.125**	**27.035**	**3.978**	**57.138**

Table C 9 **Question 8:** What are the main barriers to becoming a farmer?

Options	Individuals/ micro-enterprises in agriculture	Other citizens	Other organisations	Total
Low profitability	22.490	19.569	3.150	45.209
Lack of available land	13.174	8.951	1.763	23.888
High prices of land	16.263	13.723	2.302	32.288
Land regulation	4.518	3.839	658	9.015
Difficulties to access credit	3.860	5.918	1.020	10.798
Complexity of insurance schemes	1.250	2.131	171	3.552
Inheritance laws	2.564	2.105	357	5.026
Taxation	5.491	2.781	627	8.899
Administrative requirements	13.104	9.928	2.265	25.297
Access to updated knowledge/ technologies	1.662	3.515	501	5.678
Image of the sector	12.114	10.317	1.520	23.951
Total	**96.490**	**82.777**	**14.334**	**193.601**

Table C 10 **Question 9:** What do you see as major drivers for innovation in agriculture, forestry and the rural economy?

Options	Individuals/ micro-enterprises in agriculture	Other citizens	Other organisations	Total
Access to vocational training and relevant information	12.842	9.268	1.755	23.865
Access to advisory services delivering farm-tailored solutions	10.350	9.284	1.624	21.258
Dissemination of knowledge	8.371	8.579	1.352	18.302
Financial/investment incentives /support for innovative projects	13.793	12.952	2.254	28.999
New technologies and agricultural inputs	8.734	4.577	1.639	14.950
Support for adjusting to new societal demands	3.932	9.339	659	13.930
Support to the development of the circular economy	5.578	11.579	1.002	18.159
Better involvement of producers throughout the value chains	14.725	16.397	2.246	33.368
New partnerships between different actors	6.958	11.207	1.407	19.572
Research and the provision of knowledge targeted to farmers' needs	11.031	6.770	1.703	19.504
Total	**96.314**	**99.952**	**15.641**	**211.907**

Table C 11 Question 10: How would you characterise the current situation of the FAS in your respective territory, as regards…

Subquestions	Respondents	Satisfactory	Neutral	Not satisfactory	Don't know	Total
Availability of advice	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	12.190	7.560	4.482	1.839	26.071
	Other citizens	2.505	4.851	4.445	13.972	25.773
	Organisations	1.579	1.020	854	461	3.914
	Total	**16.274**	**13.431**	**9.781**	**16.272**	**55.758**
Access to finance	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	12.026	7.963	4.141	1.832	25.962
	Other citizens	2.538	5.031	4.105	13.996	25.670
	Organisations	1.436	1.173	825	462	3.896
	Total	**16.000**	**14.167**	**9.071**	**16.290**	**55.528**
Quality of the service provided	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	8.191	9.961	5.291	2.431	25.874
	Other citizens	1.412	4.782	5.055	14.333	25.582
	Organisations	1.068	1.338	902	568	3.876
	Total	**10.671**	**16.081**	**11.248**	**17.332**	**55.332**
independence of advisors	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	7.128	9.248	6.599	2.934	25.909
	Other citizens	1.021	3.424	7.836	13.476	25.757
	Organisations	902	1.283	1.032	664	3.881
	Total	**9.051**	**13.955**	**15.467**	**17.074**	**55.547**
Transfer of knowledge	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	8.568	10.046	4.961	2.263	25.838
	Other citizens	1.647	5.138	5.179	13.665	25.629
	Organisations	1.024	1.377	958	525	3.884
	Total	**11.239**	**16.561**	**11.098**	**16.453**	**55.351**
Dissemination of new knowledge	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	7.150	9.715	6.787	2.200	25.852
	Other citizens	1.382	4.422	6.547	13.210	25.561
	Organisations	921	1.296	1.158	508	3.883
	Total	**9.453**	**15.433**	**14.492**	**15.918**	**55.296**

Table C 12 **Question 11: To what extent did recent CAP reforms pay sufficient attention to Policy Coherence for Development?**

Subquestions	Respondents	To a large extent	To a fairly good extent	To some extent only	Not at all	Don't Know	Total
Overall coherence with EU Development Policy and Humanitarian Action	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	1.998	4.713	8.708	2.963	6.939	25.321
	Other citizens	325	1.436	9.228	3.670	10.855	25.514
	Organisations	298	673	1.478	457	972	3.878
	Total	**2.621**	**6.822**	**19.414**	**7.090**	**18.766**	**54.713**
EU exports to developing countries	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	2.548	4.303	7.620	3.352	7.410	25.233
	Other citizens	598	2.628	6.063	5.493	10.676	25.458
	Organisations	359	683	1.212	533	1.064	3.851
	Total	**3.505**	**7.614**	**14.895**	**9.378**	**19.150**	**54.542**
EU imports from developing countries	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	2.835	3.989	7.304	3.009	7.836	24.973
	Other citizens	511	1.420	8.184	4.156	11.066	25.337
	Organisations	428	598	1.197	480	1.130	3.833
	Total	**3.774**	**6.007**	**16.685**	**7.645**	**20.032**	**54.143**
Impact on local agricultural production in developing countries including land-use change	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	2.262	3.568	6.810	4.713	7.789	25.142
	Other citizens	590	1.027	5.161	8.246	10.463	25.487
	Organisations	312	547	1.026	819	1.155	3.859
	Total	**3.164**	**5.142**	**12.997**	**13.778**	**19.407**	**54.488**
Availability/ affordability of agricultural goods in developing countries	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	2.144	3.443	7.251	3.996	8.164	24.998
	Other citizens	475	1.033	6.926	6.037	10.777	25.248
	Organisations	267	525	1.187	626	1.217	3.822
	Total	**2.886**	**5.001**	**15.364**	**10.659**	**20.158**	**54.068**

Table C 13 **Question 14: Please indicate the most relevant priorities for which the CAP should do more.**

Options	Individuals/ micro-enterprises in agriculture	Other citizens	Other organisations	Total
Boosting investment, growth and employment	17.944	9.549	3.020	30.513
Improving connectivity and digitalisation of the rural economy	10.309	7.002	1.414	18.725
Mitigating and adapting to the impact of Climate Change and providing renewable energy	10.926	20.456	1.877	33.259
Strengthening the EU Single Market	12.768	9.310	1.772	23.850
Participating in world trade	6.275	2.032	972	9.279
Help addressing challenges related to migration	3.504	7.473	577	11.554
Total	**61.726**	**55.822**	**9.632**	**127.180**

Table C 14 **Question 15: Which of the following should be the most important objectives of the CAP?**

Options	Individuals/ micro-enterprises in agriculture	Other citizens	Other organisations	Total
Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	22.331	16.055	2.947	41.333
Addressing market uncertainties	10.740	3.164	1.535	15.439
Foster competitiveness and innovation of agriculture	14.522	4.935	2.262	21.719
Securing food supply at reasonable prices for consumers	6.766	6.723	1.228	14.717
Encouraging the supply of healthy and quality products	15.872	22.795	2.673	41.340
Contributing to a high level of environmental protection across the EU	7.282	21.302	1.407	29.991
Mitigating and adapting to the impact of climate change	5.446	15.460	1.175	22.081
Developing rural areas while taking care of the countryside	15.360	15.531	2.395	33.286
Achieving a balanced territorial development	6.456	5.104	1.079	12.639
Total	**104.775**	**111.069**	**16.701**	**232.545**

Table C 15 **Question 17:** **Do you agree with the following statement: "It makes sense to have a Common Agricultural Policy because we need …"**

Subquestions	Respondents	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know	Total
Common rules, as part of the single Market	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	16.408	7.290	1.111	747	345	25.901
	Other citizens	15.643	7.826	1.256	768	802	26.295
	Organisations	2.649	1.023	149	81	42	3.944
	Total	**34.700**	**16.139**	**2.516**	**1.596**	**1.189**	**56.140**
Common objectives to tackle cross-border challenges	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	15.043	8.331	1.347	714	359	25.794
	Other citizens	20.577	4.606	521	368	420	26.492
	Organisations	2.612	1.072	147	67	37	3.935
	Total	**38.232**	**14.009**	**2.015**	**1.149**	**816**	**56.221**
A common budget as it is more efficient	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	8.105	8.391	4.708	2.968	1.449	25.621
	Other citizens	5.390	9.729	5.002	2.572	3.176	25.869
	Organisations	1.472	1.331	564	319	213	3.899
	Total	**14.967**	**19.451**	**10.274**	**5.859**	**4.838**	**55.389**
Economic/social/territorial cohesion and solidarity among MS	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	11.595	10.001	2.239	1.017	717	25.569
	Other citizens	13.296	9.535	1.451	724	1.037	26.043
	Organisations	2.023	1.456	223	91	106	3.899
	Total	**26.914**	**20.992**	**3.913**	**1.832**	**1.860**	**55.511**
Common positions at int level making EU a stronger global actor	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	14.607	7.454	1.828	1.084	633	25.606
	Other citizens	11.943	8.677	2.536	1.619	1.222	25.997
	Organisations	2.392	1.086	228	107	90	3.903
	Total	**28.942**	**17.217**	**4.592**	**2.810**	**1.945**	**55.506**
Common framework for sharing best practices, research, etc.	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	13.942	8.856	1.418	529	783	25.528
	Other citizens	15.684	8.243	819	384	972	26.102
	Organisations	2.404	1.199	189	49	63	3.904
	Total	**32.030**	**18.298**	**2.426**	**962**	**1.818**	**55.534**

Table C 16 Question 18: At which level do you consider the following CAP objectives should primarily be dealt with?

Subquestions	Respondents	EU level	National level	Regional/ local level	Don't know	Total
Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	12.285	10.267	2.742	372	25.666
	Other citizens	8.775	11.080	3.603	1.207	24.665
	Organisations	1.983	1.320	389	96	3.788
	Total	**23.043**	**22.667**	**6.734**	**1.675**	**54.119**
Addressing market uncertainties	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	18.500	4.855	1.158	809	25.322
	Other citizens	14.354	5.536	1.810	2.427	24.127
	Organisations	2.739	708	153	138	3.738
	Total	**35.593**	**11.099**	**3.121**	**3.374**	**53.187**
Foster competitiveness and innovation of agriculture	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	12.351	9.592	2.388	797	25.128
	Other citizens	10.748	7.789	2.919	2.508	23.964
	Organisations	2.055	1.236	318	121	3.730
	Total	**25.154**	**18.617**	**5.625**	**3.426**	**52.822**
Securing food supply at reasonable prices for consumers	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	11.804	8.287	3.050	1.882	25.023
	Other citizens	8.872	9.265	4.338	1.743	24.218
	Organisations	1.842	1.299	383	190	3.714
	Total	**22.518**	**18.851**	**7.771**	**3.815**	**52.955**
Encouraging the supply of healthy and quality products	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	14.943	6.557	3.435	485	25.420
	Other citizens	16.093	4.997	3.481	544	25.115
	Organisations	2.348	982	397	60	3.787
	Total	**33.384**	**12.536**	**7.313**	**1.089**	**54.322**
Contributing to a high level of environmental protection across EU	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	18.711	2.923	2.682	1.174	25.490
	Other citizens	23.384	1.478	994	494	26.350
	Organisations	3.023	508	254	85	3.870
	Total	**45.118**	**4.909**	**3.930**	**1.753**	**55.710**
Mitigating and adapting to impact of climate change	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	18.764	3.286	1.698	1.550	25.298
	Other citizens	22.124	1.988	1.101	771	25.984
	Organisations	2.980	495	241	135	3.851
	Total	**43.868**	**5.769**	**3.040**	**2.456**	**55.133**
Developing rural areas while taking care of the countryside	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	6.682	8.632	9.651	486	25.451
	Other citizens	6.652	9.266	8.206	741	24.865
	Organisations	1.098	1.280	1.350	54	3.782
	Total	**14.432**	**19.178**	**19.207**	**1.281**	**54.098**
Achieving a balanced territorial development	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	7.149	9.367	7.845	818	25.179
	Other citizens	6.157	9.931	6.998	1.391	24.477
	Organisations	1.245	1.418	971	93	3.727
	Total	**14.551**	**20.716**	**15.814**	**2.302**	**53.383**

Table C 17 **Question 19: Do you agree with the following statements:**

Subquestions	Respondents	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know	Total
Farmers need direct income support	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	14.119	6.566	2.719	2.408	241	26.053
	Other citizens	5.003	8.876	5.485	5.046	1.959	26.369
	Organisations	1.940	1.047	447	440	74	3.948
	Total	**21.062**	**16.489**	**8.651**	**7.894**	**2.274**	**56.370**
Other policies can have strong impact on agricultural income	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	15.786	7.940	1.325	350	496	25.897
	Other citizens	10.021	10.751	1.687	583	3.101	26.143
	Organisations	1.980	1.483	265	65	148	3.941
	Total	**27.787**	**20.174**	**3.277**	**998**	**3.745**	**55.981**
Agricultural policy should deliver more benefits for environment/ climate	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	8.033	8.025	5.672	3.811	350	25.891
	Other citizens	21.415	3.250	1.004	697	313	26.679
	Organisations	1.699	1.216	646	347	39	3.947
	Total	**31.147**	**12.491**	**7.322**	**4.855**	**702**	**56.517**
Support targeted investments to foster restructuring/innovation	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	10.752	10.430	2.393	1.206	970	25.751
	Other citizens	10.705	9.940	2.845	901	1.760	26.151
	Organisations	1.910	1.400	320	112	173	3.915
	Total	**23.367**	**21.770**	**5.558**	**2.219**	**2.903**	**55.817**
Improving farmers' position in value chains	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	22.906	2.545	218	94	205	25.968
	Other citizens	19.070	6.070	423	198	733	26.494
	Organisations	3.259	549	57	21	61	3.947
	Total	**45.235**	**9.164**	**698**	**313**	**999**	**56.409**

Table C 18 Question 20: Do you think that the following actions under the CAP could improve the competitiveness of farmers?

Subquestions	Respondents	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know	Total
Supporting the development of futures markets	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	4.781	9.423	4.988	3.573	2.959	25.724
	Other citizens	2.140	4.874	5.281	5.258	8.303	25.856
	Organisations	884	1.371	611	469	556	3.891
	Total	**7.805**	**15.668**	**10.880**	**9.300**	**11.818**	**55.471**
Enhancing transparency in the agriculture markets	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	14.071	8.974	1.431	586	764	25.826
	Other citizens	14.963	7.473	870	419	2.410	26.135
	Organisations	2.187	1.309	195	73	162	3.926
	Total	**31.221**	**17.756**	**2.496**	**1.078**	**3.336**	**55.887**
Supporting integration of farmers in Producer Organisations	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	10.986	10.372	2.394	1.049	956	25.757
	Other citizens	10.965	9.212	1.428	605	3.777	25.987
	Organisations	1.759	1.544	261	133	211	3.908
	Total	**23.710**	**21.128**	**4.083**	**1.787**	**4.944**	**55.652**
Support for R&I	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	13.604	9.306	1.716	538	535	25.699
	Other citizens	11.993	8.928	2.532	664	1.882	25.999
	Organisations	2.394	1.197	212	44	67	3.914
	Total	**27.991**	**19.431**	**4.460**	**1.246**	**2.484**	**55.612**
Simplifying administrative procedures	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	22.063	2.662	468	379	274	25.846
	Other citizens	15.034	6.408	1.268	1.283	2.094	26.087
	Organisations	3.202	451	80	105	73	3.911
	Total	**40.299**	**9.521**	**1.816**	**1.767**	**2.441**	**55.844**

Table C 19 **Question 21: Which of the following criteria are most relevant when allocating direct support?**

Options	Individuals/ micro-enterprises in agriculture	Other citizens	Other organisations	Total
Specific products and/or sectors	7.279	4.168	1.426	12.873
Risk management tools	5.963	2.257	1.088	9.308
Compensation to farming activities in Areas with Natural Constraints/ High Nature Value Areas	16.965	17.770	2.621	37.356
Territories with higher agricultural potential	3.402	1.462	495	5.359
Practices with the highest environmental/climate benefits	8.722	20.685	1.812	31.219
Linkage to standards (e.g. food safety, labour)	6.717	12.219	1.438	20.374
An equal level of support for farmers within the same territory	9.281	3.177	1.350	13.808
Small producers	10.829	17.882	1.480	30.191
Limit in support for large beneficiaries (capping)	14.036	16.322	1.703	32.061
Young Farmers	13.658	10.286	1.805	25.749
Total	**96.852**	**106.228**	**15.218**	**218.298**

Table C 20 **Question 22: Which actions could further improve the EU export performance?**

Options	Individuals/ micro-enterprises in agriculture	Other citizens	Other organisations	Total
Export promotion	11.010	4.086	2.034	17.130
Export credits	3.983	1.607	883	6.473
Specific action on Geographical Indications	8.639	6.390	1.442	16.471
Further trade liberalisation	4.202	2.358	659	7.219
Address non-tariff barriers	9.070	4.532	1.568	15.170
No action needed	5.361	13.115	749	19.225
Total	**42.265**	**32.088**	**7.335**	**81.688**

Table C 21 Question 23: Considering consumer and wider societal demands, where can the linkage between CAP and standards be improved?

Options	Individuals/ micro-enterprises in agriculture	Other citizens	Other organisations	Total
Food safety standards	9.462	6.030	1.687	17.179
Human nutrition standards and guidelines	4.905	2.798	851	8.554
Standards for fair trade products	8.742	8.313	1.180	18.235
Standards for organic products	6.540	13.595	1.110	21.245
Environmental and climate standards	7.238	14.170	1.466	22.874
Standards for the use of antimicrobials/pesticides	4.496	8.931	1.060	14.487
Animal and plant health standards	6.544	10.124	894	17.562
Animal welfare standards	4.561	10.572	714	15.847
Labour standards	3.630	1.877	690	6.197
Total	**56.118**	**76.410**	**9.652**	**142.180**

Table C 22 Question 24: When it comes to meeting higher production standards, do you agree with the following statements?

Subquestions	Respondents	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know	Total
Enhanced results achieved with financial incentives on voluntary basis	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	14.654	6.925	1.790	1.284	857	25.510
	Other citizens	5.996	8.321	4.221	3.702	2.476	24.716
	Organisations	1.820	1.106	397	263	197	3.783
	Total	**22.470**	**16.352**	**6.408**	**5.249**	**3.530**	**54.009**
If mandatory levels are increased, farmers need support	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	18.818	4.502	981	642	534	25.477
	Other citizens	7.473	9.392	3.580	1.875	2.332	24.652
	Organisations	2.422	865	217	125	139	3.768
	Total	**28.713**	**14.759**	**4.778**	**2.642**	**3.005**	**53.897**
Farmers have to respect stricter rules without specific financial support	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	2.012	2.904	4.235	15.705	532	25.388
	Other citizens	6.098	7.572	4.916	4.321	1.804	24.711
	Organisations	399	618	708	1.921	117	3.763
	Total	**8.509**	**11.094**	**9.859**	**21.947**	**2.453**	**53.862**
Awareness campaigns to raise willingness of consumers to pay more	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	18.646	4.742	896	860	452	25.596
	Other citizens	17.357	4.966	1.062	912	838	25.135
	Organisations	2.467	904	193	130	99	3.793
	Total	**38.470**	**10.612**	**2.151**	**1.902**	**1.389**	**54.524**

Table C 23 Question 25: For which of the following environmental protection objectives should the CAP do more?

Options	Individuals/ micro-enterprises in agriculture	Other citizens	Other organisations	Total
Prevention and reduction of water pollution (pesticides, fertilisers)	10.027	22.137	1.977	34.141
Sustainable use of water	10.215	7.663	1.813	19.691
Prevention of environmental risks such as floods	5.748	2.137	829	8.714
Prevention of biodiversity loss	12.045	20.887	2.102	35.034
Prevention and reduction of soil erosion	10.546	8.127	1.825	20.498
Avoiding soil salinization, compaction and desertification	8.529	12.775	1.103	22.407
Contribution to the Air Quality Plans	1.997	2.588	265	4.850
Total	**59.107**	**76.314**	**9.914**	**145.335**

Table C 24 **Question 26:** Which are the most important objectives for the CAP to better address climate change?

Options	Individuals/ micro-enterprises in agriculture	Other citizens	Other organisations	Total
Reducing Green House Gas (GHG) emissions in the agricultural sector	4.642	16.842	1.219	22.703
Fostering carbon conservation and sequestration in agriculture and forestry	9.550	7.015	1.569	18.134
Improving climate change adaptation and enhancing the resilience of agriculture production systems	10.532	8.908	1.912	21.352
Promoting afforestation and sustainable forest management	8.022	14.767	1.177	23.966
Providing sustainable renewable energy resources	12.825	10.030	1.720	24.575
Promoting research to address plant and animal diseases linked to climate change	9.586	5.095	1.291	15.972
Promoting diversification of farming systems	9.382	10.192	1.567	21.141
Total	**64.539**	**72.849**	**10.455**	**147.843**

Table C 25 Question 27: In which of the following areas do you consider that the CAP should strengthen its support to sustainable forest management?

Options	Individuals/ micro-enterprises in agriculture	Other citizens	Other organisations	Total
Forest fire prevention and restoration	6.568	12.575	1.205	20.348
Mobilisation of forest biomass for the production of material and energy	12.871	5.693	1.557	20.121
Increase of the resilience and protection of forest ecosystems	9.933	19.983	1.846	31.762
Afforestation/ reforestation	10.464	16.187	1.729	28.380
Prevention of natural disasters and catastrophic events in forests such as pests or storms	9.107	5.911	1.271	16.289
Agroforestry systems	7.102	5.849	1.352	14.303
Total	**56.045**	**66.198**	**8.960**	**131.203**

Table C 26 **Question 28: Where should the CAP improve its contribution for rural areas?**

Options	Individuals/ micro-enterprises in agriculture	Other citizens	Other organisations	Total
Fostering innovation through knowledge transfer, advice and vocational training	9.439	8.231	1.771	19.441
Taking care of local know-how and products in line with EU's diversity and providing the basis for EU quality products	10.463	15.080	1.585	27.128
Addressing local needs by supporting the provision of local infrastructure/services (e.g. health care, child care, transport)	8.597	10.605	1.246	20.448
Fostering the economic viability of agriculture throughout the EU, avoiding concentration of production and people in certain areas	11.276	6.681	1.535	19.492
Enhancing the interplay between local production and local markets	9.512	14.927	1.719	26.158
Enhancing quality of life and social inclusion of rural inhabitants	7.726	7.958	1.286	16.970
Strengthening governance and local development through bottom-up initiatives such as LEADER	2.177	3.392	657	6.226
Fostering rural tourism and recreation, including through the provision of landscapes benefits, cultural values and traditional local food	5.436	8.708	929	15.073
Creating and maintaining jobs in rural areas, including in primary agricultural production	11.821	6.933	2.048	20.802
Providing connectivity and digital solutions	5.230	3.076	649	8.955
Contributing to societal and cultural capital for rural areas to stay vital living spaces and to establishing mutually beneficial rural-urban linkages	4.863	7.754	759	13.376
By helping SMEs to create jobs in rural areas	3.994	3.232	910	8.136
Total	**90.534**	**96.577**	**15.094**	**202.205**

Table C 27 **Question 29:** How can the CAP better help young farmers or other young rural entrepreneurs?

Options	Individuals/ micro-enterprises in agriculture	Other citizens	Other organisations	Total
Supporting business start-up	11.916	12.983	1.920	26.819
Providing transitional top-up payments to young farmers	7.879	4.874	902	13.655
Improving access to financial instruments	4.861	4.796	1.151	10.808
Providing more support for investments	10.638	6.106	1.492	18.236
Supporting knowledge transfer, advice and vocational training	8.312	13.428	1.540	23.280
Putting in place incentives to stimulate the cooperation between different generations	5.557	6.853	724	13.134
Incentivising the transfer of farms	11.782	7.639	1.375	20.796
Supporting new forms of cooperation	5.928	10.788	1.083	17.799
Total	**66.873**	**67.467**	**10.187**	**144.527**

Table C 28 **Question 30:** What would be the best way to encourage innovation?

Options	Individuals/ micro-enterprises in agriculture	Other citizens	Other organisations	Total
Support the engagement of farmers in innovative projects	16.658	15.638	2.662	34.958
Address the knowledge gap amongst farmers	6.719	9.645	966	17.330
Support knowledge exchange through better access to advisory services, networking among farmers and demonstration farms	11.524	13.411	2.184	27.119
Improve the technical competence and impartiality of advisory services	9.081	12.005	1.339	22.425
Develop IT infrastructure for knowledge exchange	6.330	5.062	927	12.319
Provide better access to finance / investment	9.572	7.319	1.722	18.613
Total	**59.884**	**63.080**	**9.800**	**132.764**

Table C 29 **Question 31:** **Do you think the CAP could be simpler if:**

Subquestions	Respondents	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know	Total
Overlaps between RD and other CAP measures would be reduced	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	10.453	8.425	1.854	1.921	2.931	25.584
	Other citizens	8.275	7.690	1.358	700	7.564	25.587
	Organisations	1.585	1.266	375	277	375	3.878
	Total	**20.313**	**17.381**	**3.587**	**2.898**	**10.870**	**55.049**
Databases/ technologies better used to reduce farm inspections	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	9.506	9.588	2.874	2.049	1.591	25.608
	Other citizens	4.886	7.029	4.093	3.061	6.411	25.480
	Organisations	1.586	1.366	369	219	323	3.863
	Total	**15.978**	**17.983**	**7.336**	**5.329**	**8.325**	**54.951**
E-government services were more extensively used	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	6.972	10.559	4.059	1.691	2.032	25.313
	Other citizens	5.589	8.789	2.595	1.105	7.221	25.299
	Organisations	1.242	1.493	512	176	400	3.823
	Total	**13.803**	**20.841**	**7.166**	**2.972**	**9.653**	**54.435**
Lump-sum approaches were extended	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	7.528	6.687	4.235	3.150	3.587	25.187
	Other citizens	2.172	4.182	4.750	6.131	7.943	25.178
	Organisations	1.156	1.013	519	567	559	3.814
	Total	**10.856**	**11.882**	**9.504**	**9.848**	**12.089**	**54.179**
More choice was given to farmers of envrionmental measures	Individuals and micro-enterprises in agriculture	14.296	6.942	2.039	1.223	1.012	25.512
	Other citizens	6.988	7.293	4.452	3.103	3.783	25.619
	Organisations	1.854	1.160	420	247	181	3.862
	Total	**23.138**	**15.395**	**6.911**	**4.573**	**4.976**	**54.993**

Annex D – Graphs for questions 5, 10, 11, 17,18, 19, 20, 24 & 31

Question 5

Figure D 1 Farm income is still significantly lower than EU average

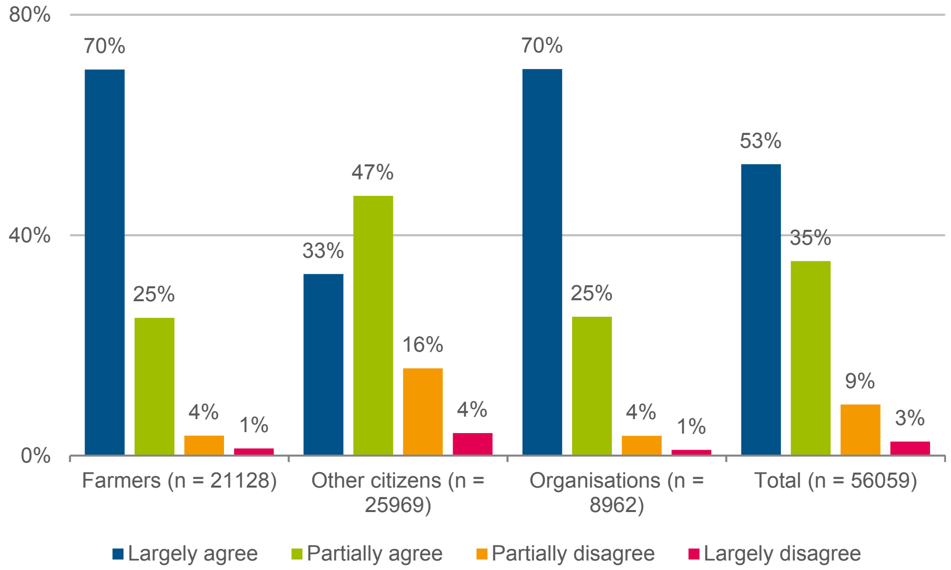


Figure D 2 EU farmers face stricter requirements than non-EU ones

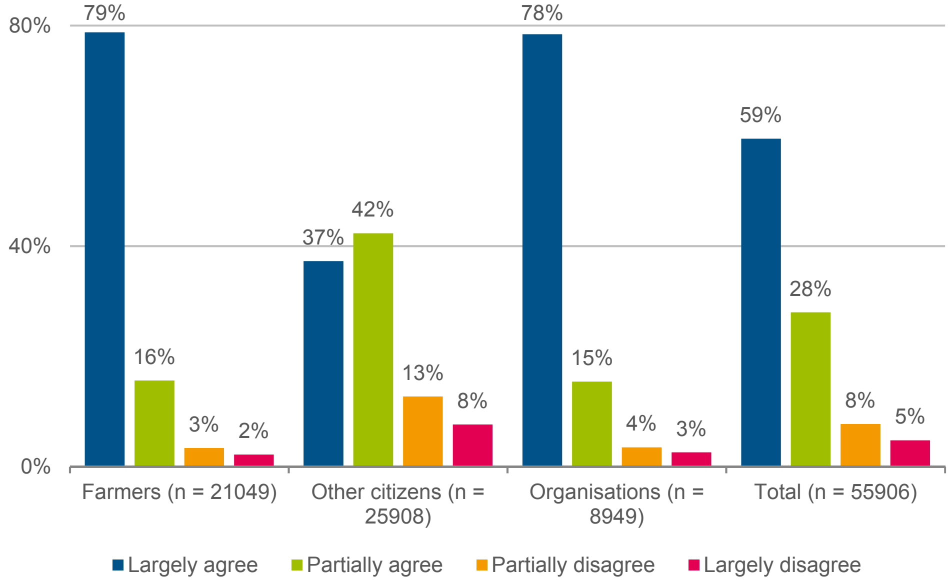


Figure D 3 Farmers get a limited share of the prices consumers pay

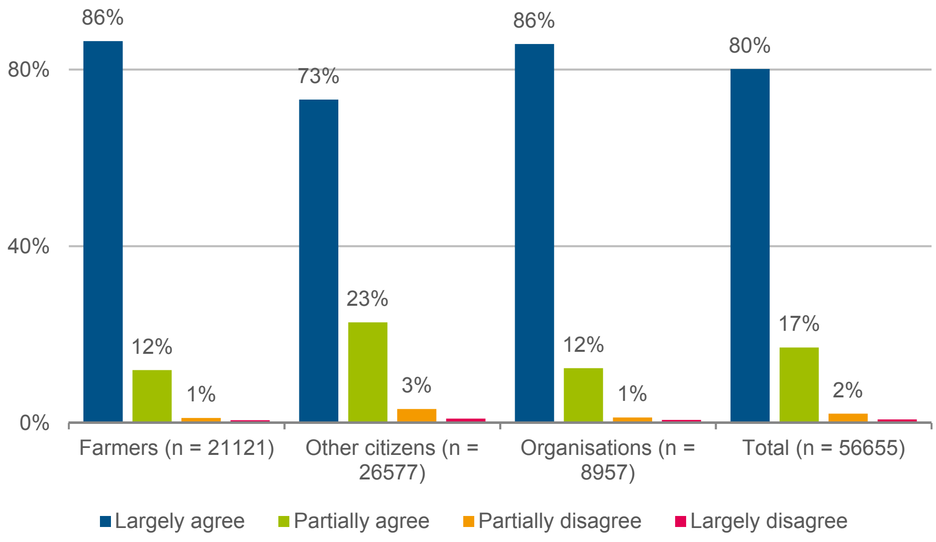
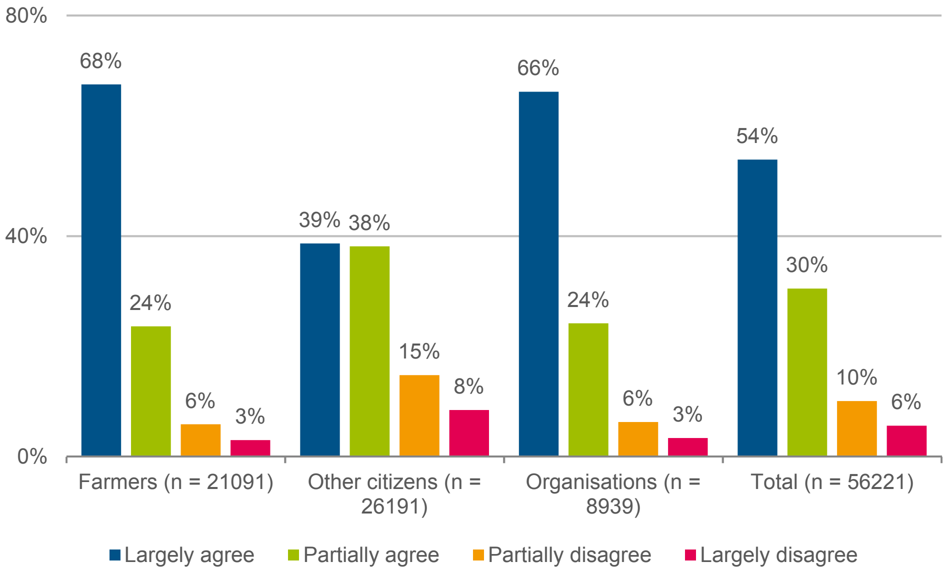


Figure D 4 Farmers need to make heavy investments for their business



Question 10

Figure D 5 Availability of advice

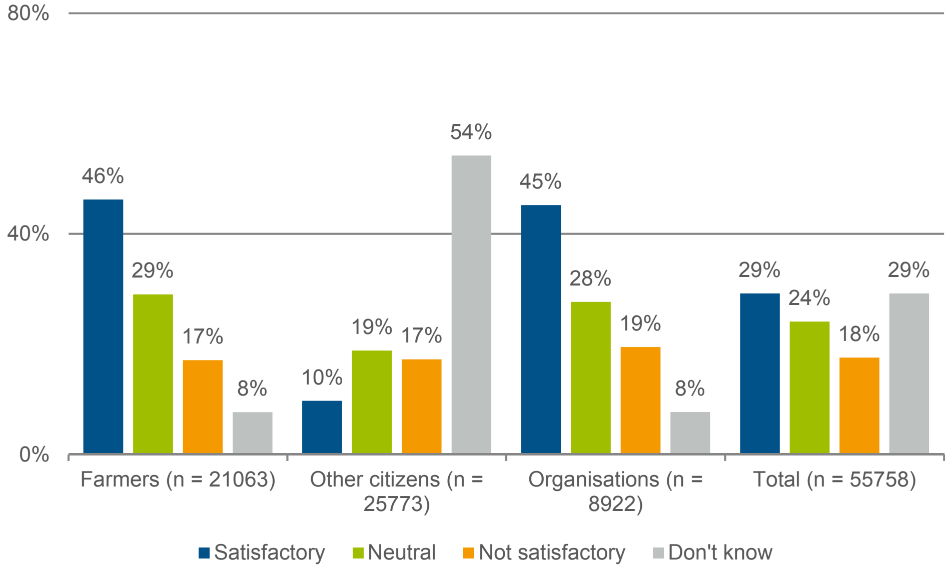


Figure D 6 Access to finance

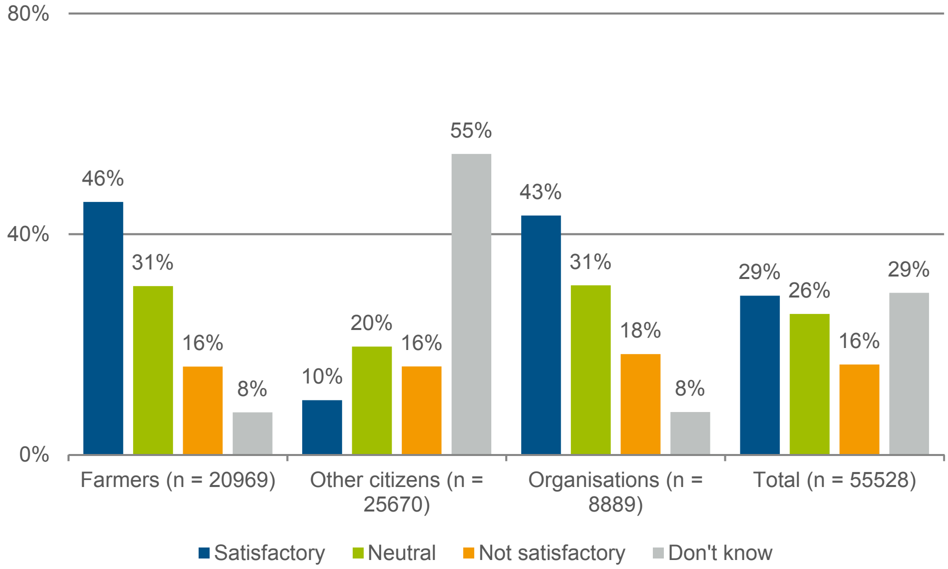


Figure D 7 Quality of the service provided

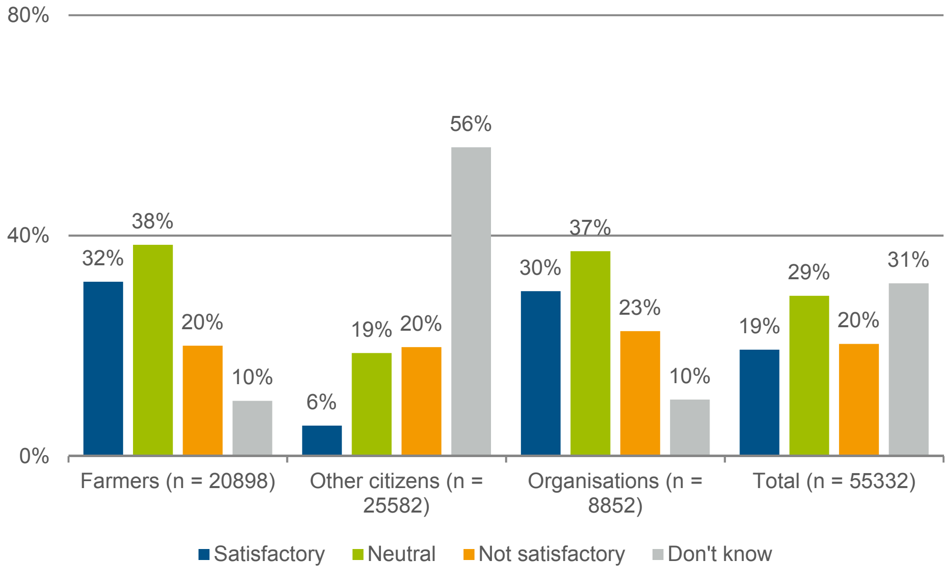


Figure D 8 Independence of advisors

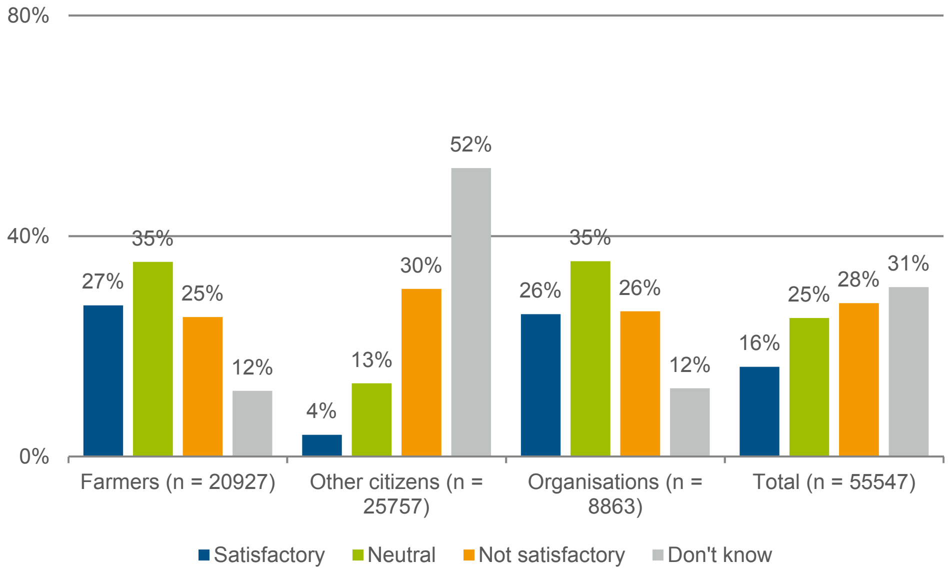


Figure D 9 Transfer of knowledge

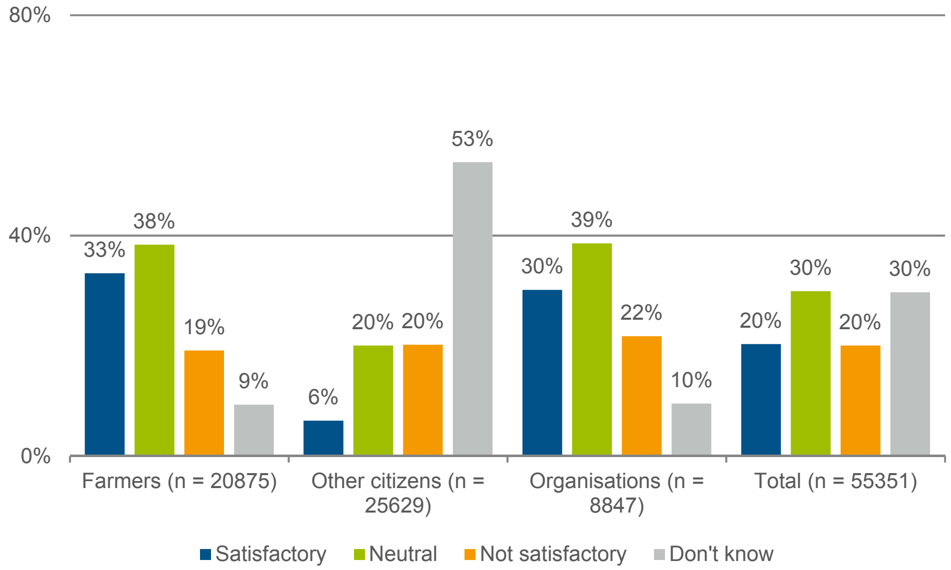
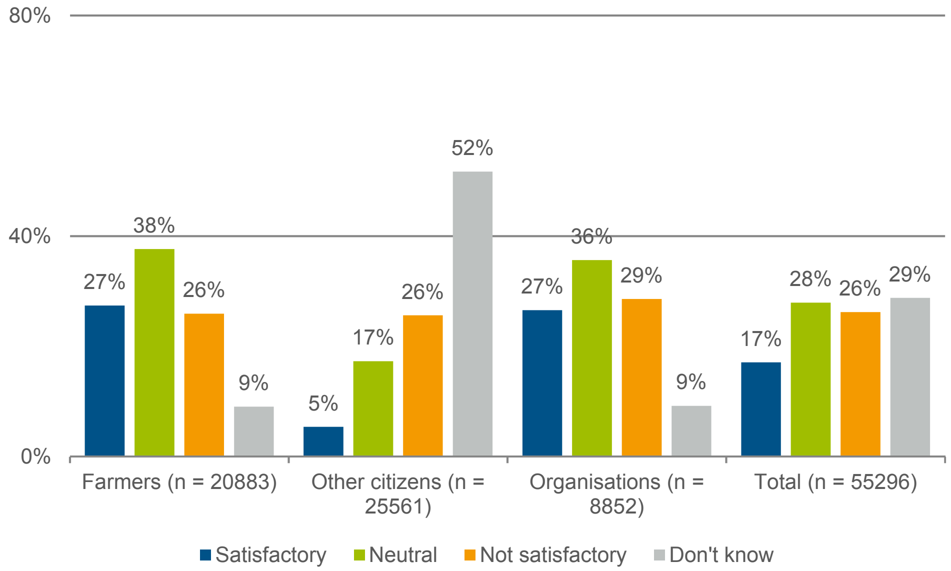


Figure D 10 Dissemination of new knowledge



Question 11

Figure D 11 Overall coherence with EU Development Policy and Humanitarian Action

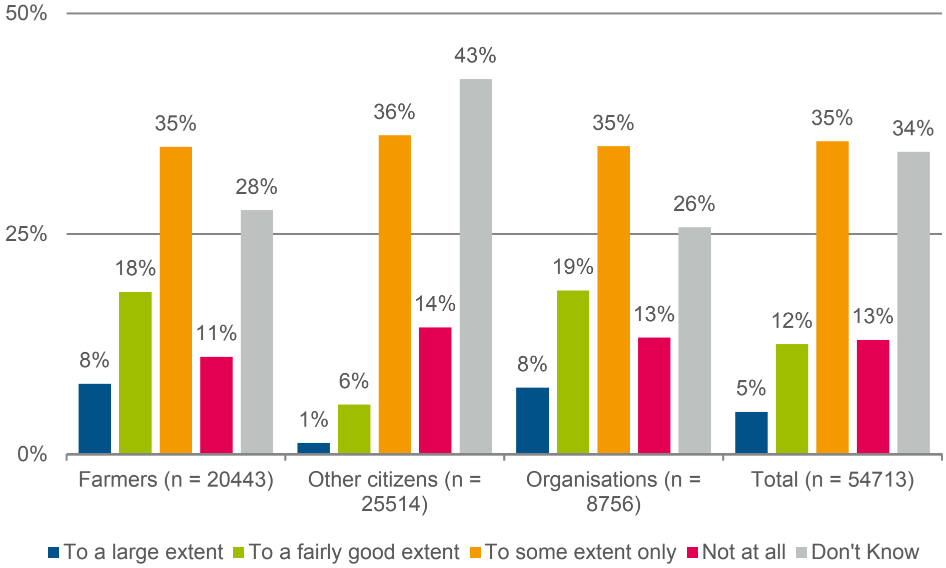


Figure D 12 EU exports to developing countries

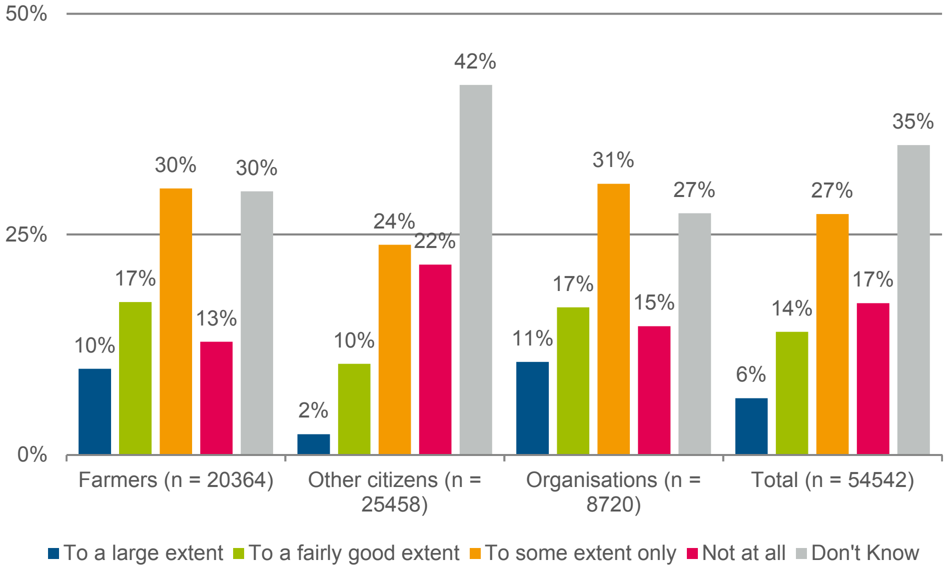


Figure D 13 EU imports from developing countries

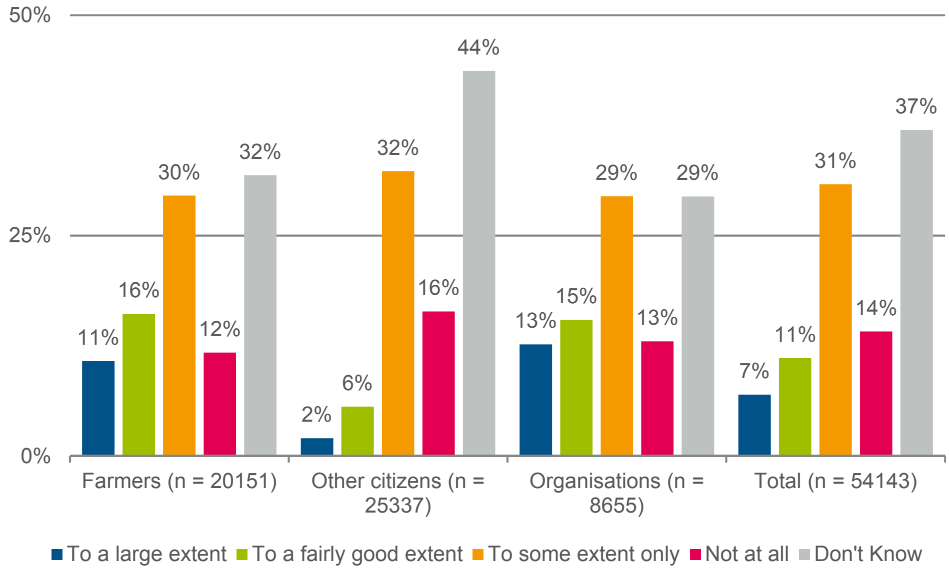


Figure D 14 Impact on local agricultural production in developing countries including land-use change

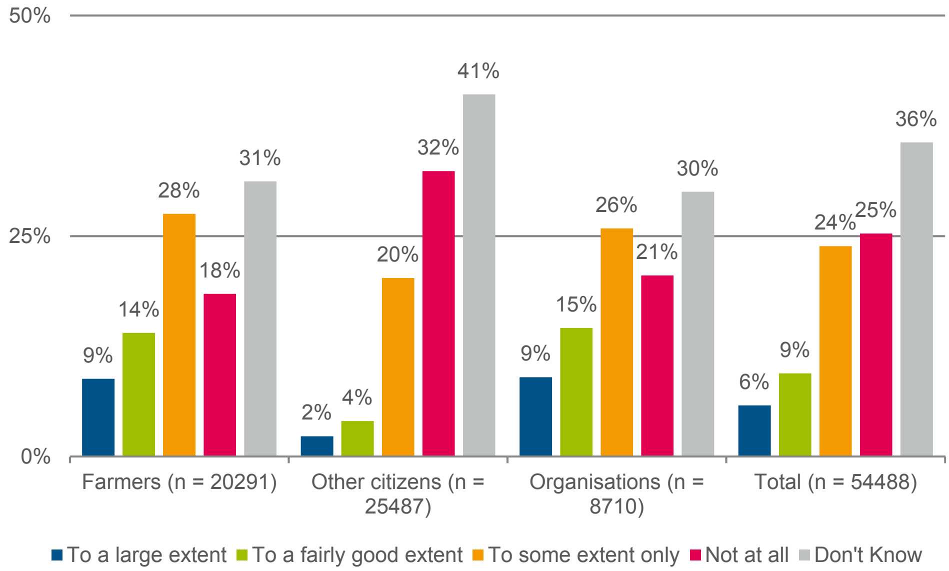
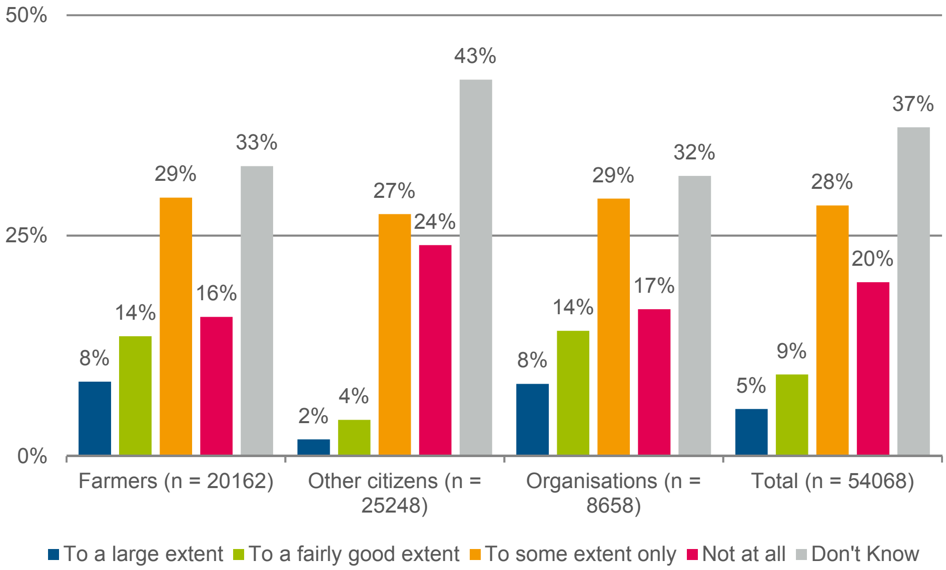


Figure D 15 The availability and affordability of agricultural goods in developing countries



Question 17

Figure D 16 Common rules, as part of the Single Market (market organisation, trade, competition rules, food safety standards)

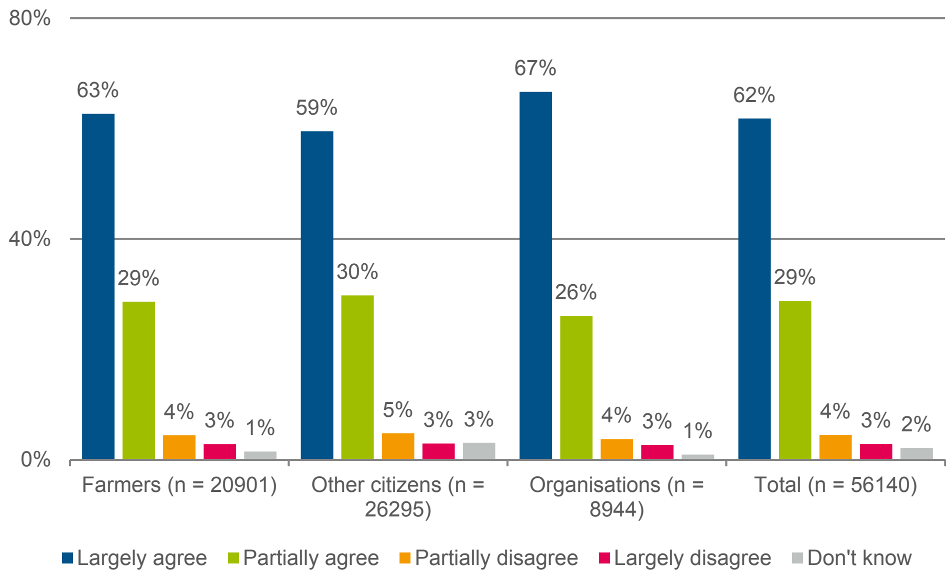


Figure D 17 Common objectives to tackle cross-border challenges (food security, environment, climate change, biodiversity…)

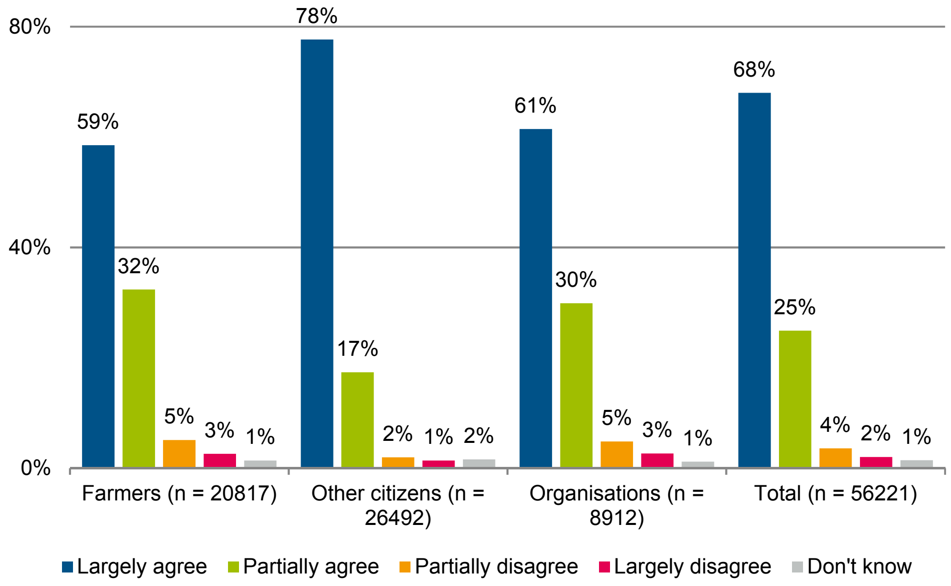


Figure D 18 A common budget as it is more efficient

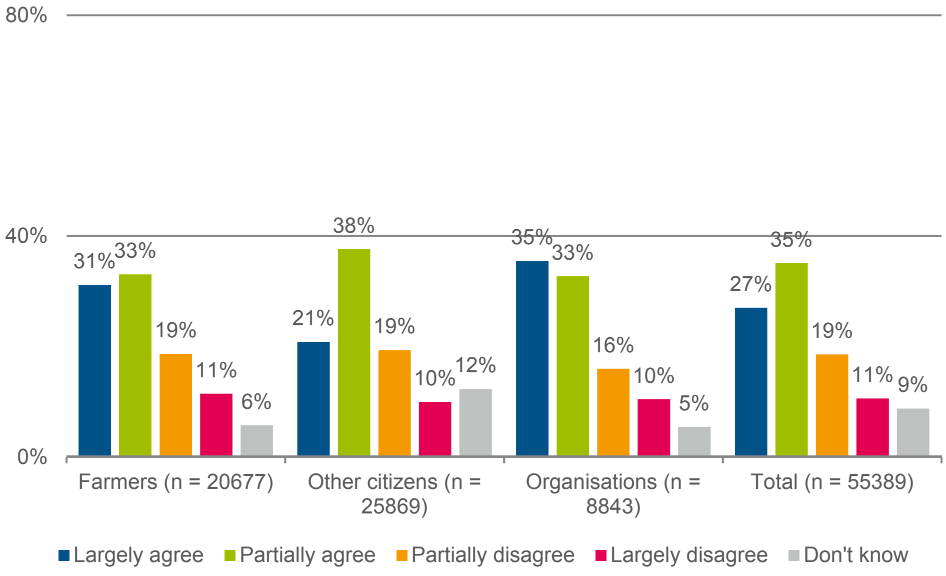


Figure D 19 Economic, social and territorial cohesion and solidarity among Member States

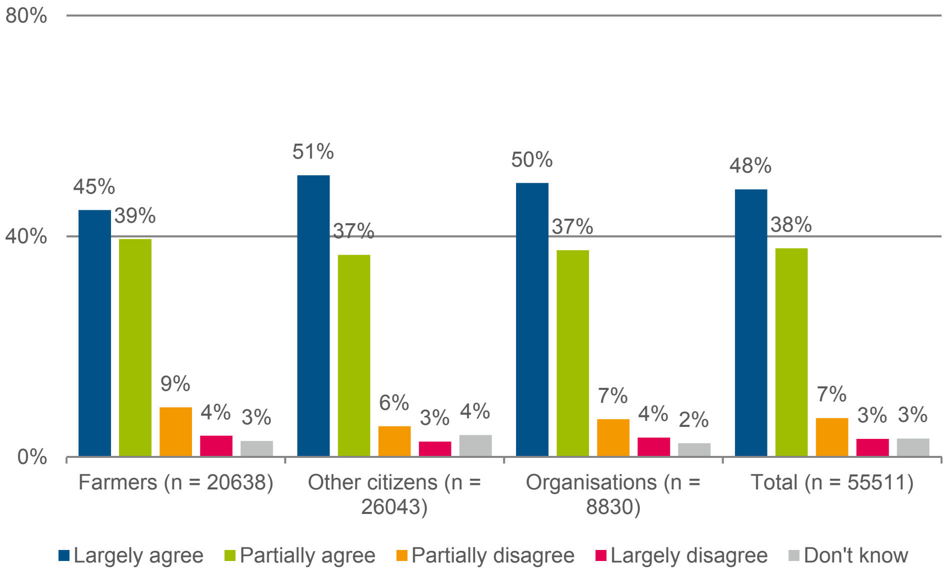


Figure D 20   Common position at international level making the EU a stronger global actor

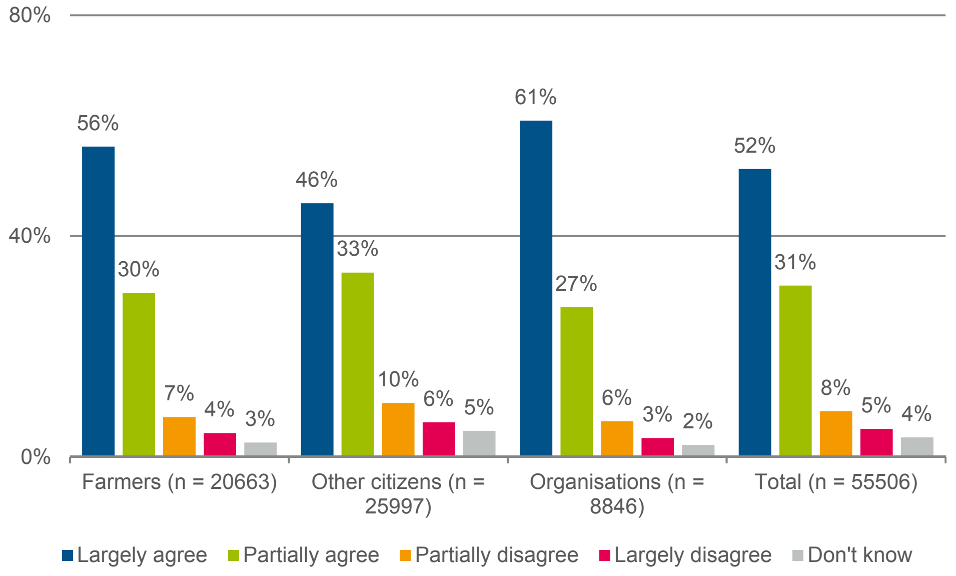
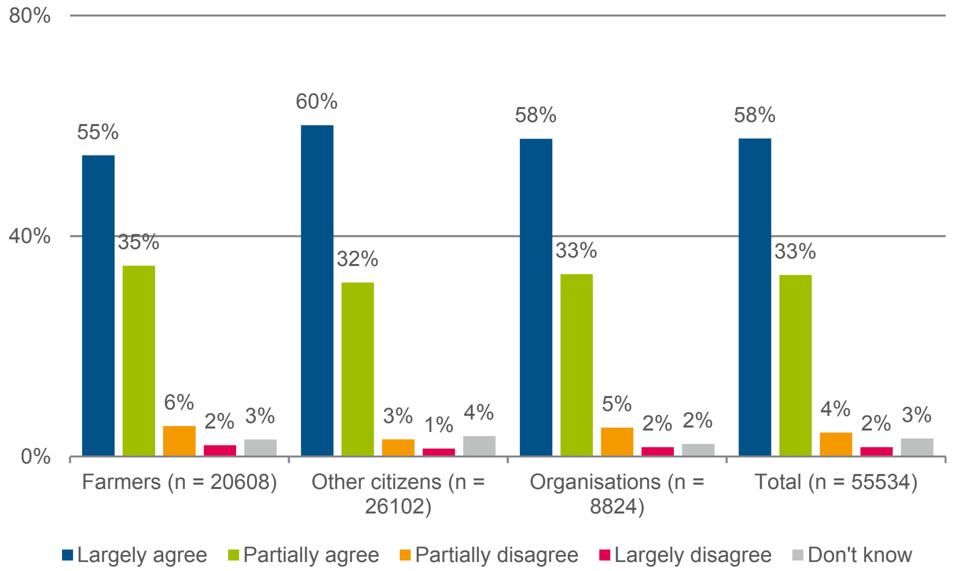


Figure D 21 A common framework for sharing best practices, research results, innovative ideas, mutual learning



Question 18

Figure D 22 **Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers**

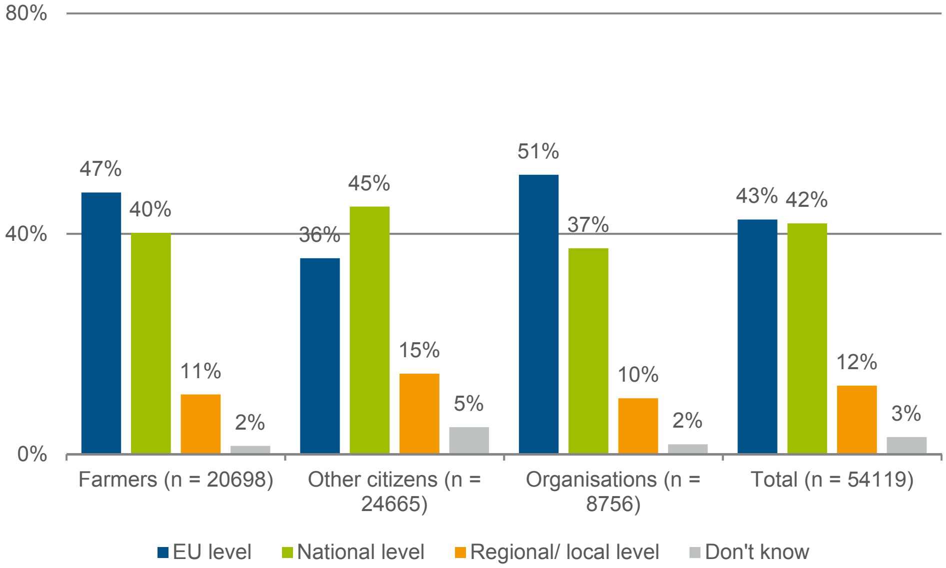


Figure D 23 **Addressing market uncertainties**

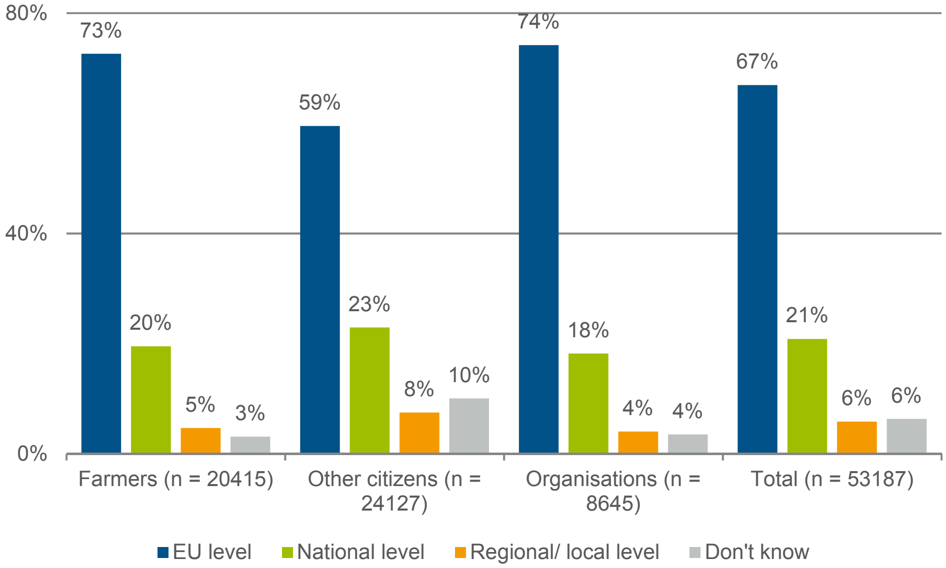


Figure D 24 Foster competitiveness and innovation of agriculture

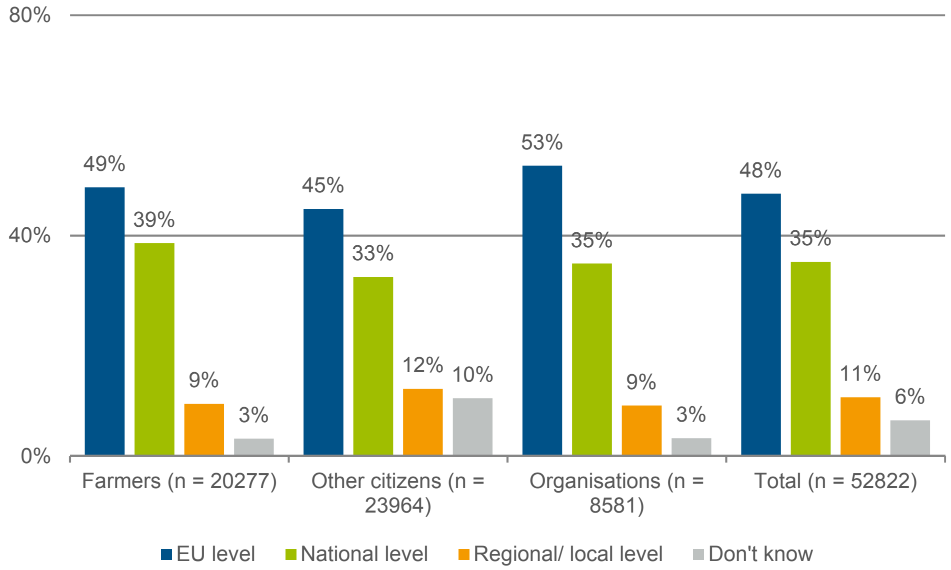


Figure D 25 Securing food supply at reasonable prices for consumers

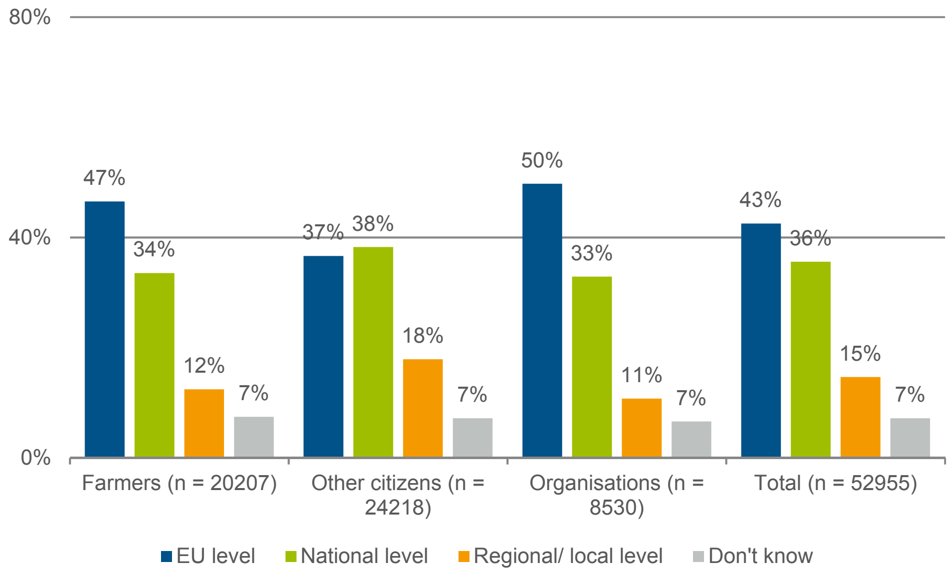


Figure D 26 **Encouraging the supply of healthy and quality products**

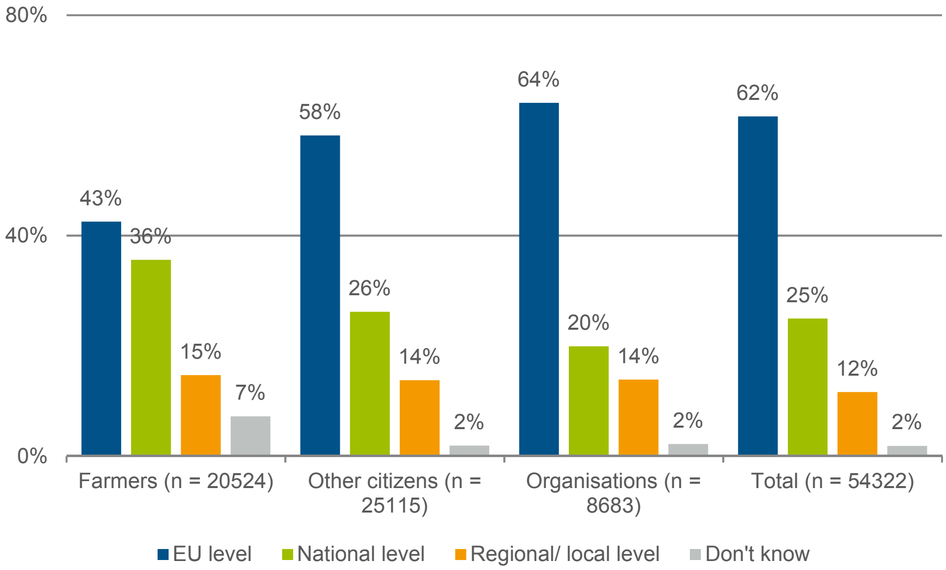


Figure D 27 **Contributing to a high level of environmental protection across the EU**

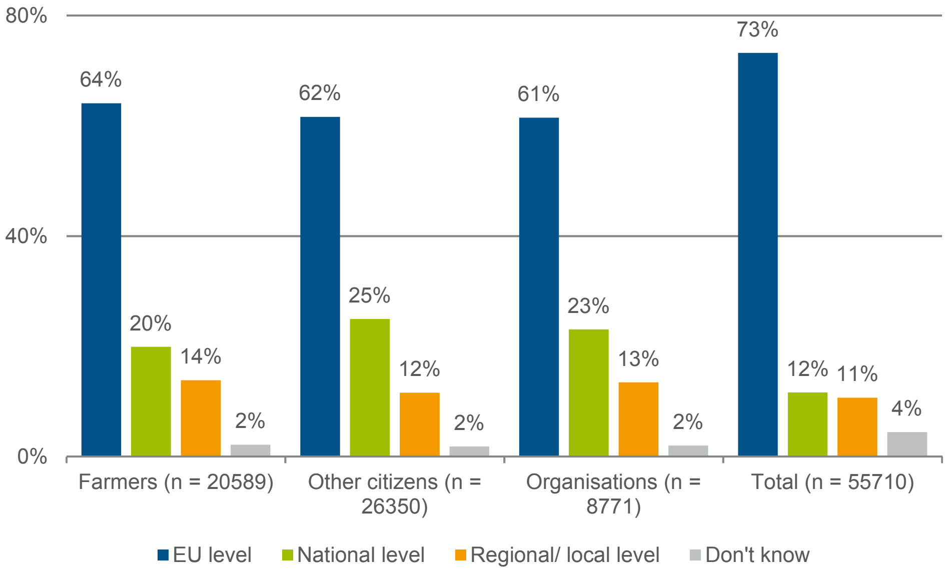


Figure D 28 Mitigating and adapting to the impact of climate change

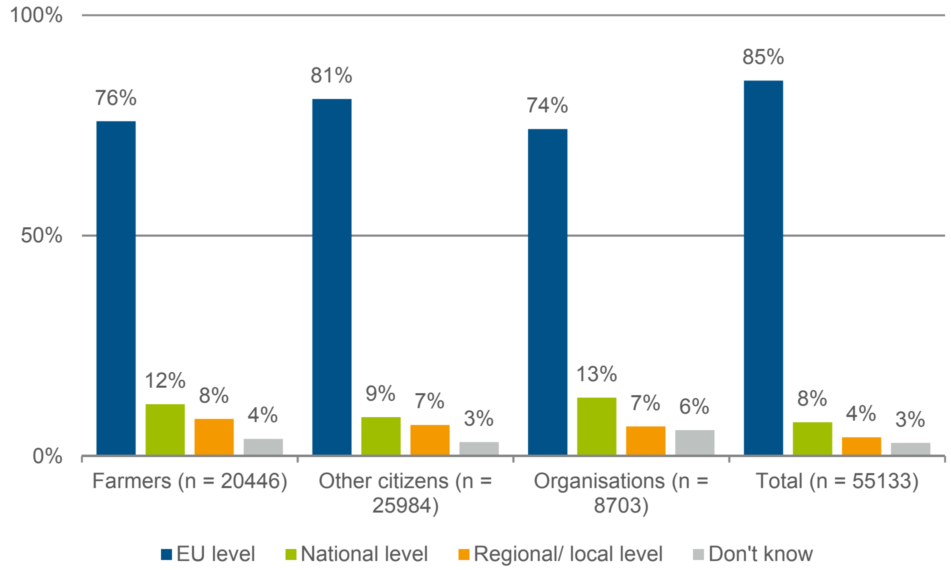


Figure D 29 Developing rural areas while taking care of the countryside

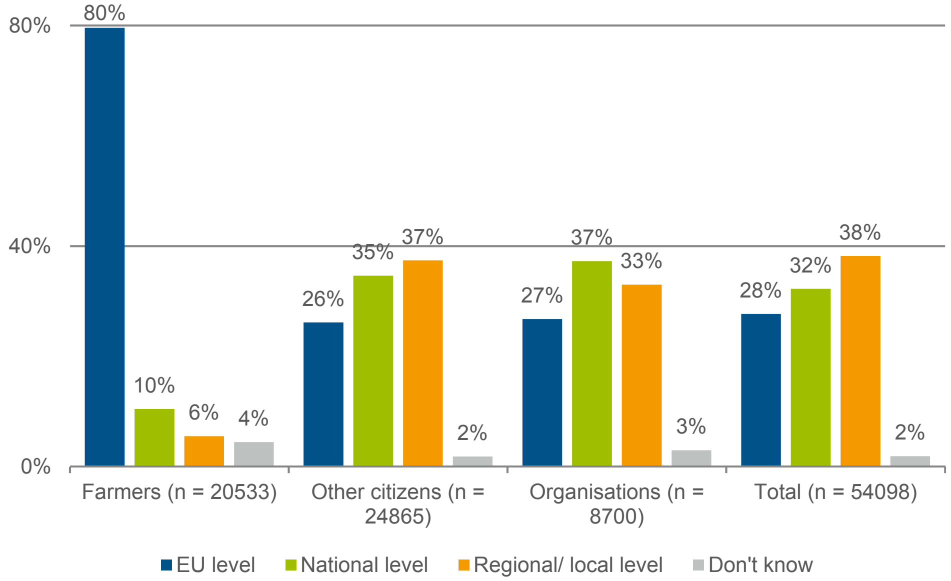
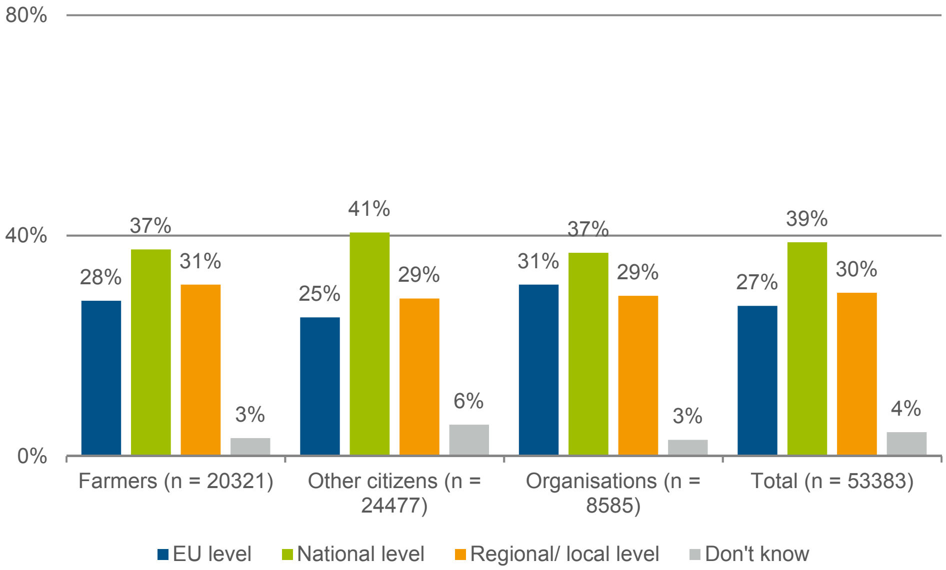


Figure D 30 **Achieving a balanced territorial development**



Question 19

Figure D 31 Farmers need direct income support

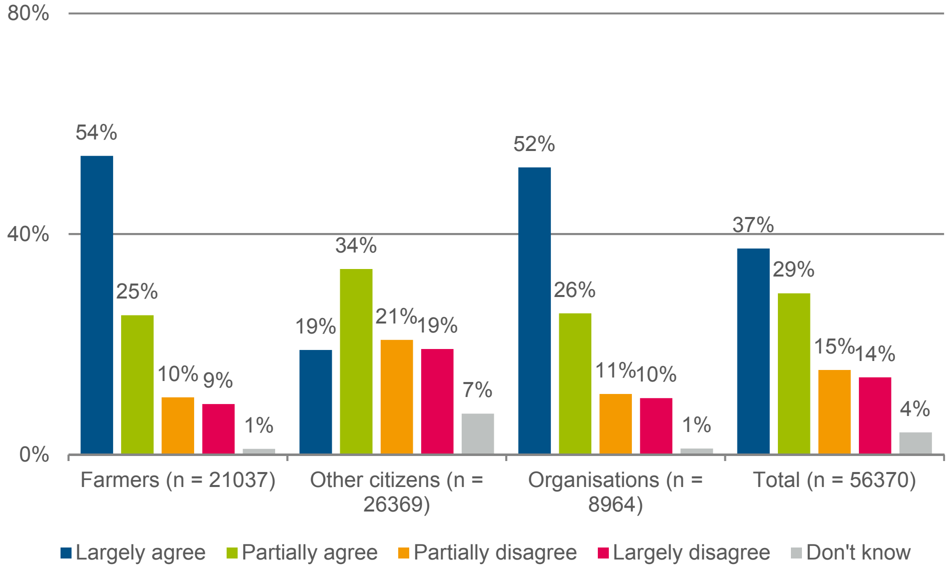


Figure D 32 Other policies can have a strong impact on agricultural income (e.g. heritage/ tax law, social and pension systems)

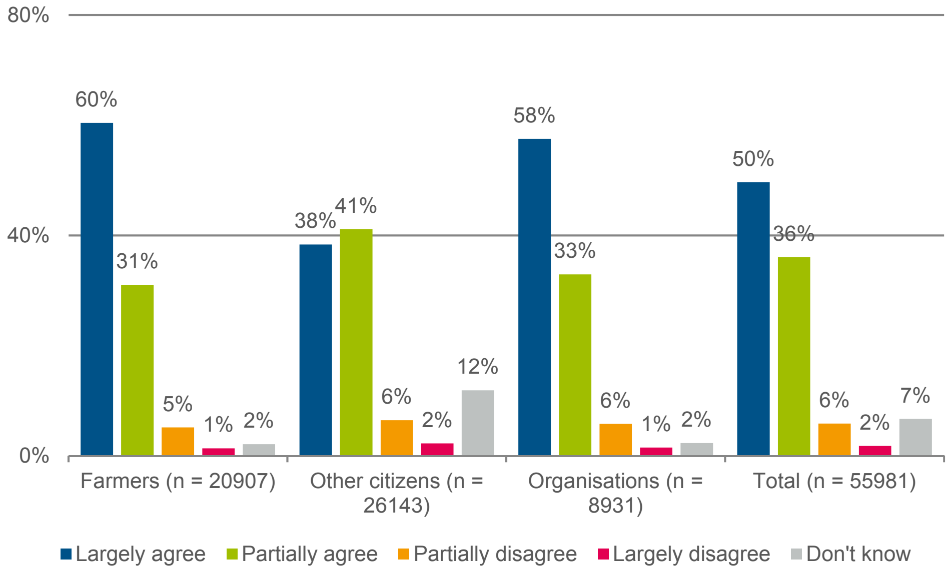


Figure D 33 **Agricultural policy should deliver more benefits for environment and climate change**

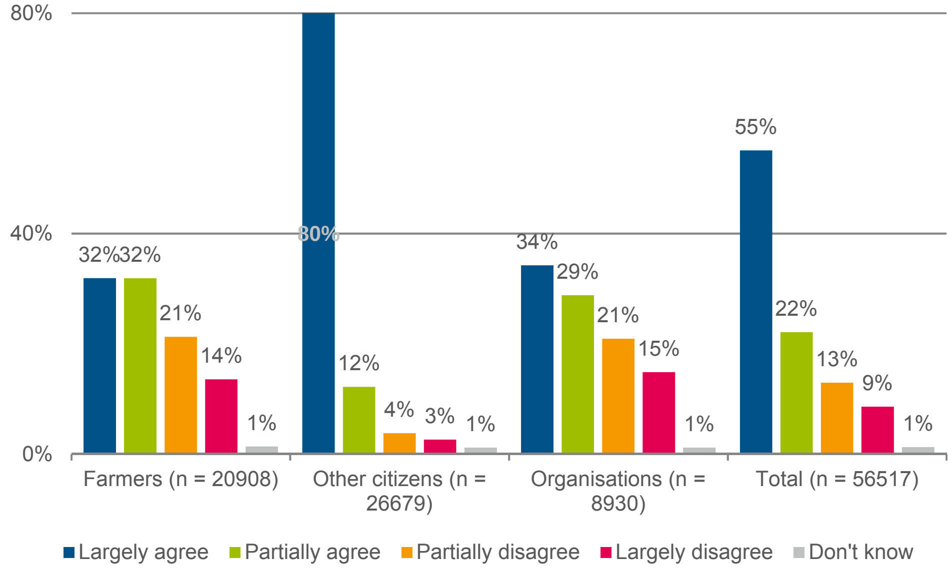


Figure D 34 **Targeted investments to foster restructuring and innovation should be supported**

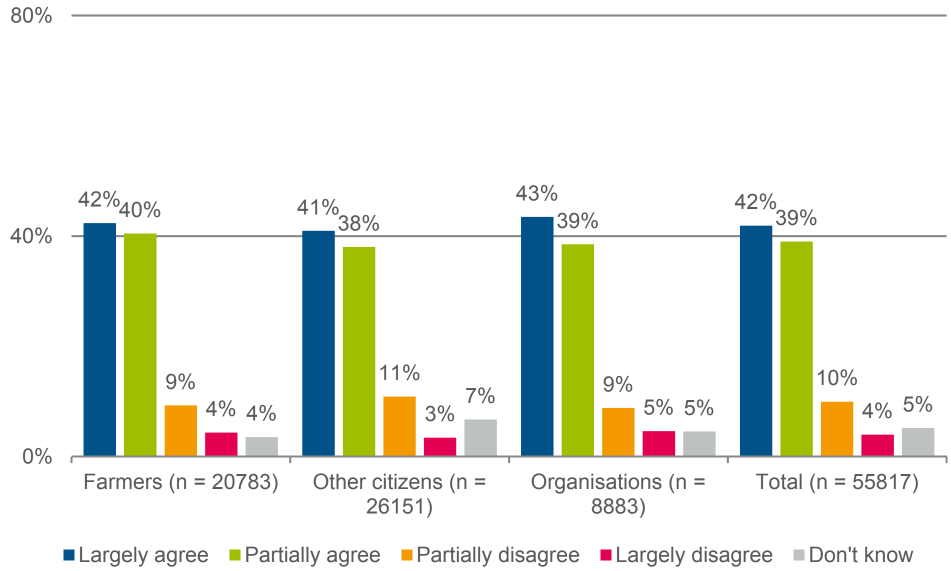
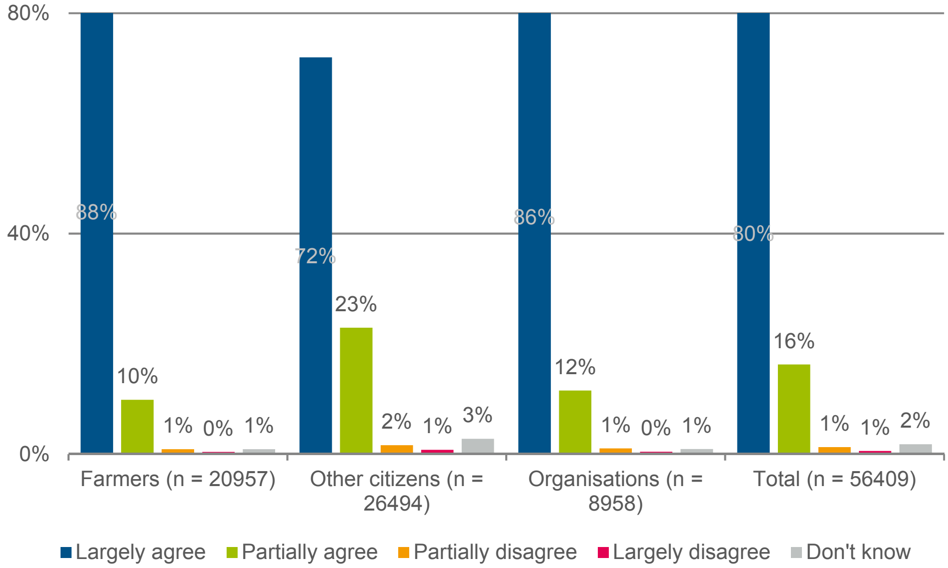


Figure D 35 Improving farmers' position in value chains (including addressing unfair trading practices)



Question 20

Figure D 36 **Supporting the development of futures markets**

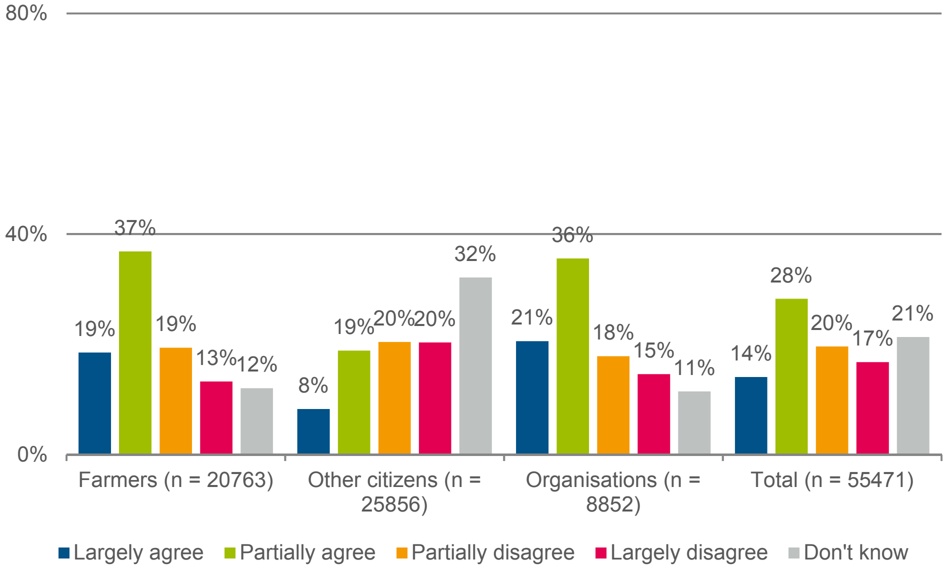


Figure D 37 **Enhancing transparency in the agricultural markets**

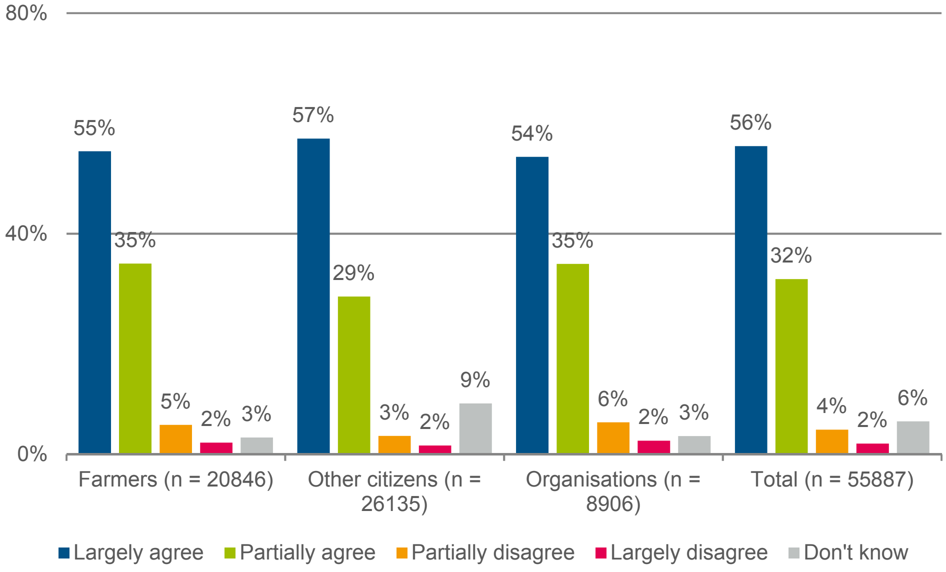


Figure D 38 Supporting the integration of farmers in Producer Organisations

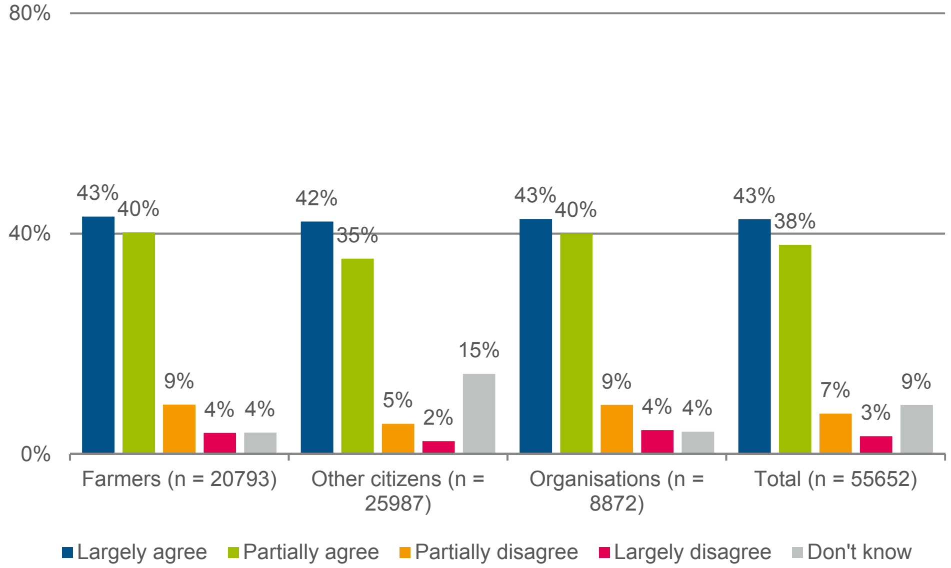


Figure D 39 Support for research and innovation

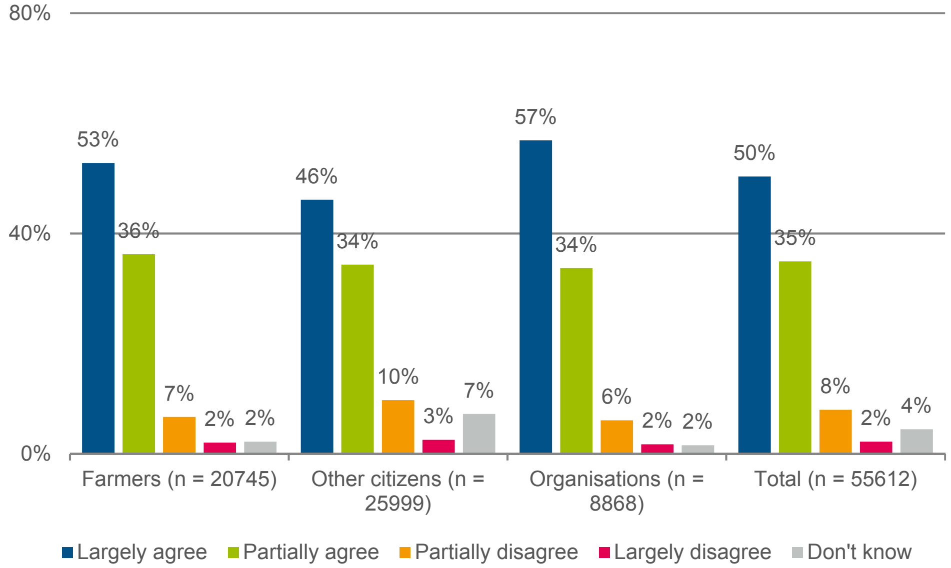
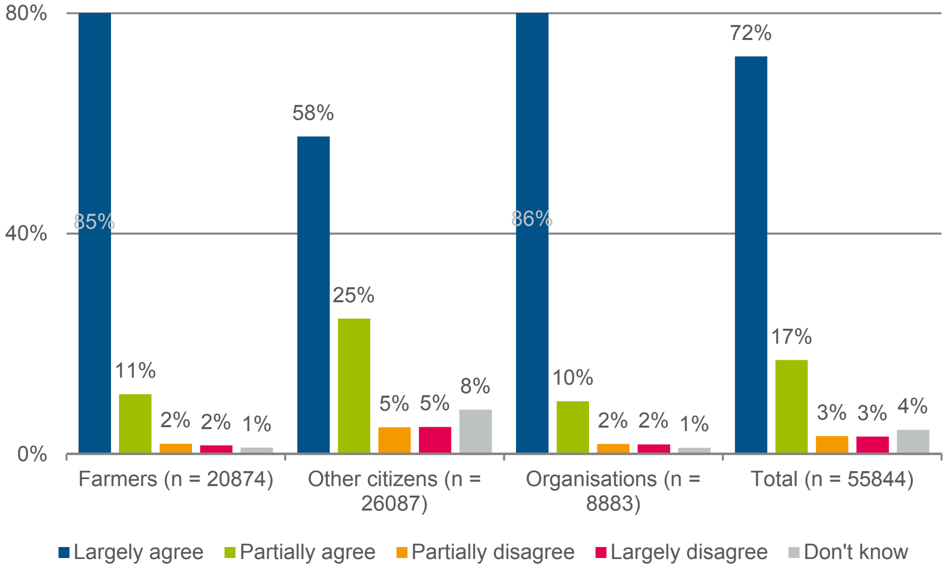


Figure D 40 Simplifying administrative procedures



Question 24

Figure D 41 Enhanced results can be achieved with financial incentives on a voluntary basis, without increasing mandatory levels

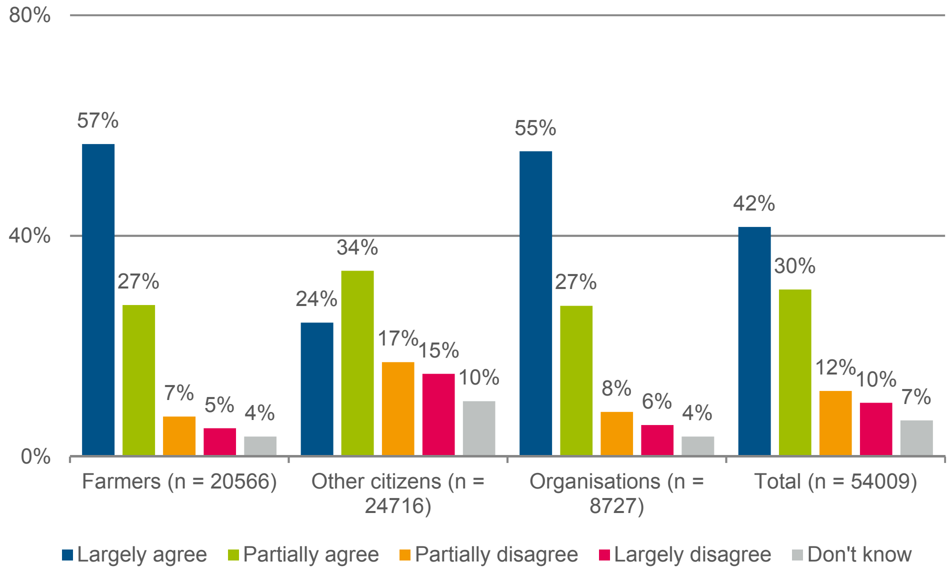


Figure D 42 If mandatory levels are increased, farmers need support

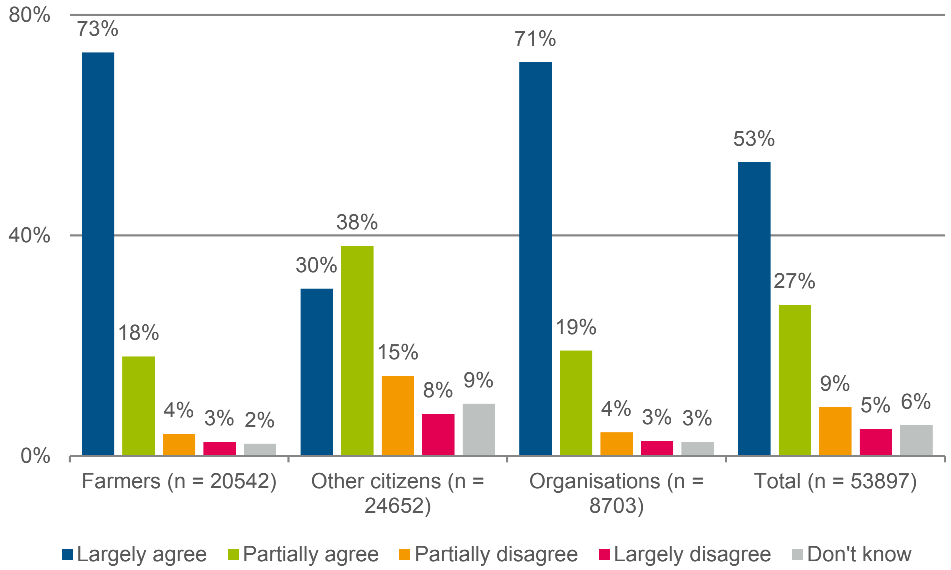


Figure D 43 **Farmers have to respect stricter rules without specific financial support**

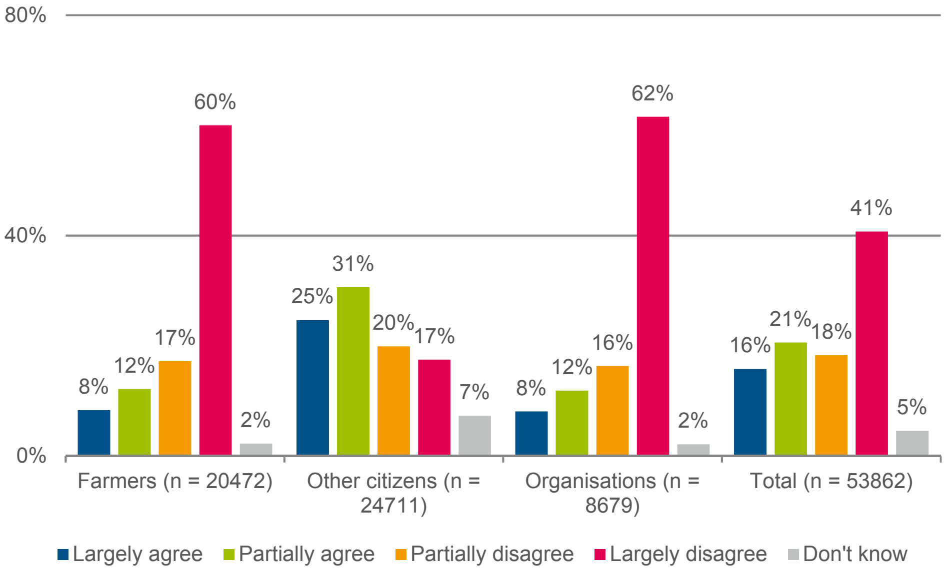
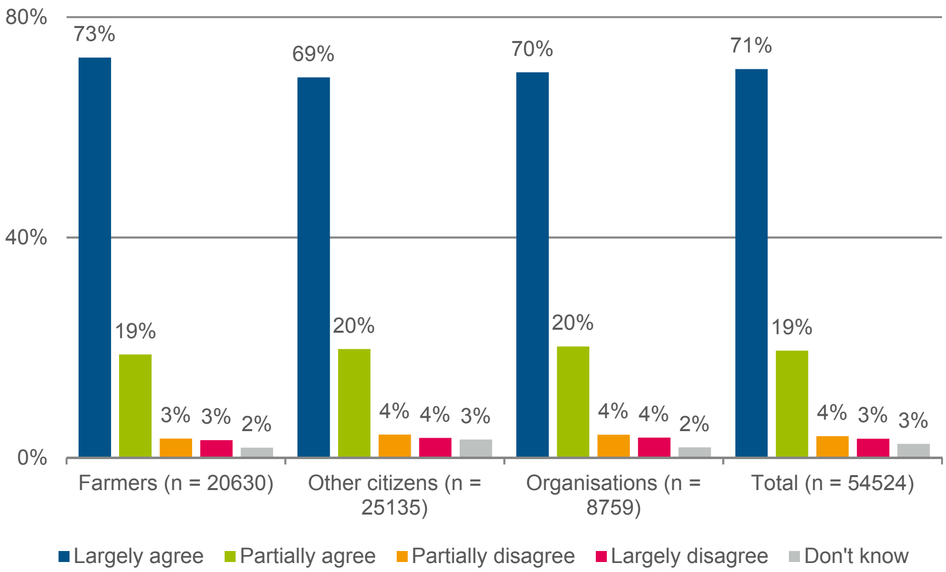


Figure D 44 **Awareness campaigns are needed to raise the willingness of consumers to pay more for farmers' respect of stricter standards**



Question 31

Figure D 45 Overlaps between Rural Development and other CAP measures would be reduced

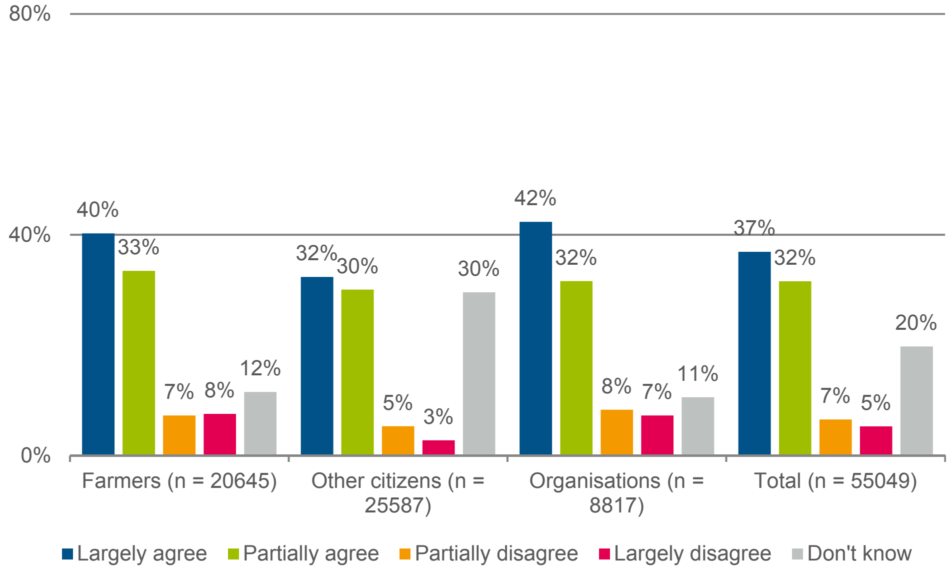


Figure D 46 Databases and technologies (remote sensing, smart phones) were better used to reduce the incidence of farm inspections

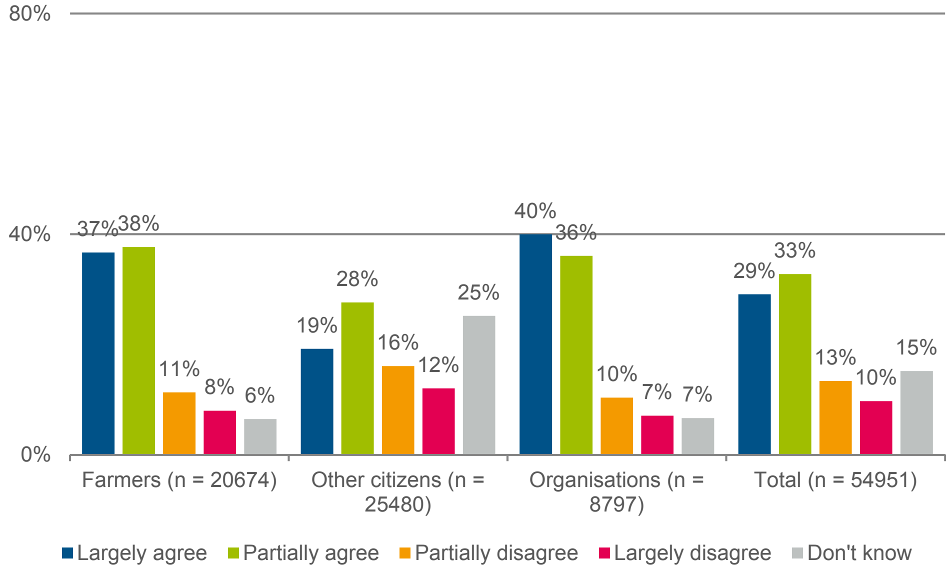


Figure D 47 **E-government services were more extensively used**

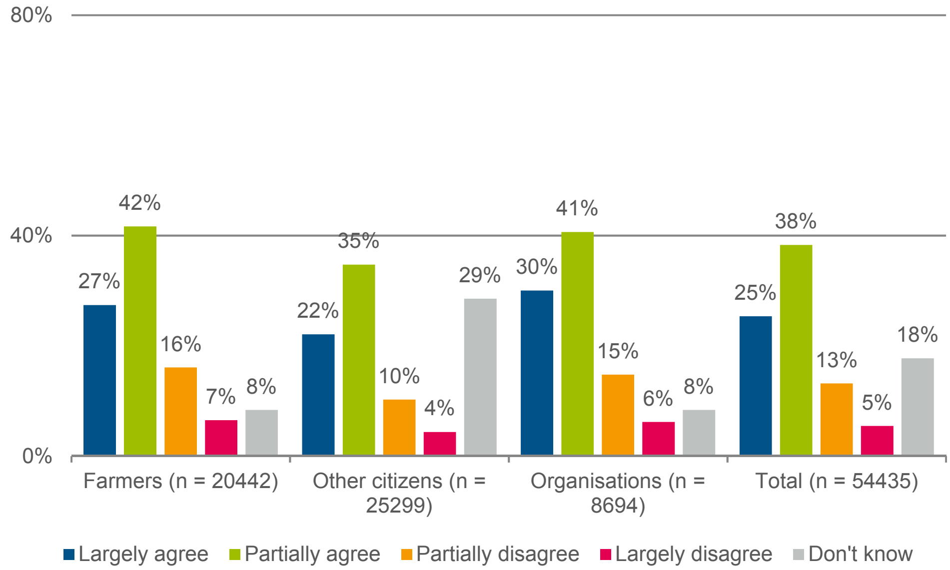


Figure D 48 **Lump-sum approaches were extended**

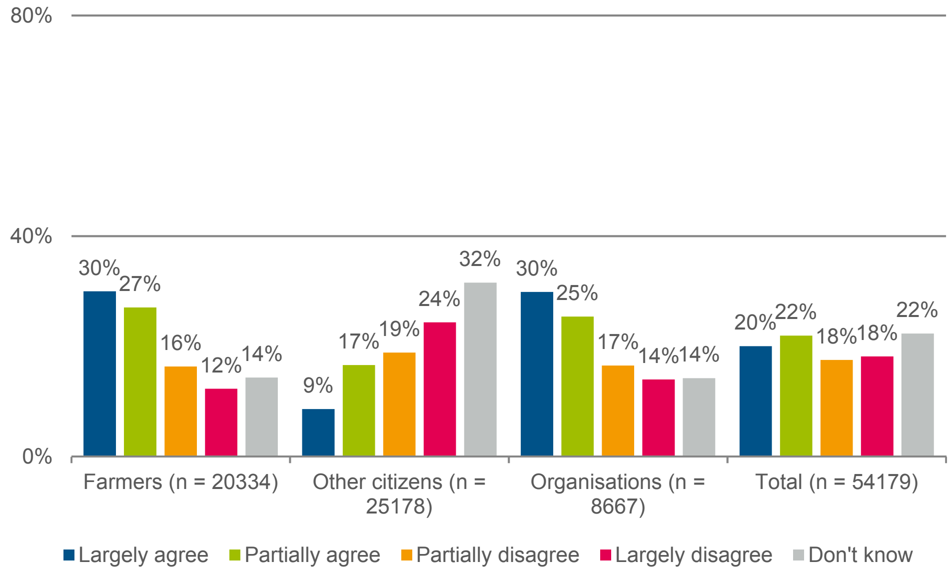
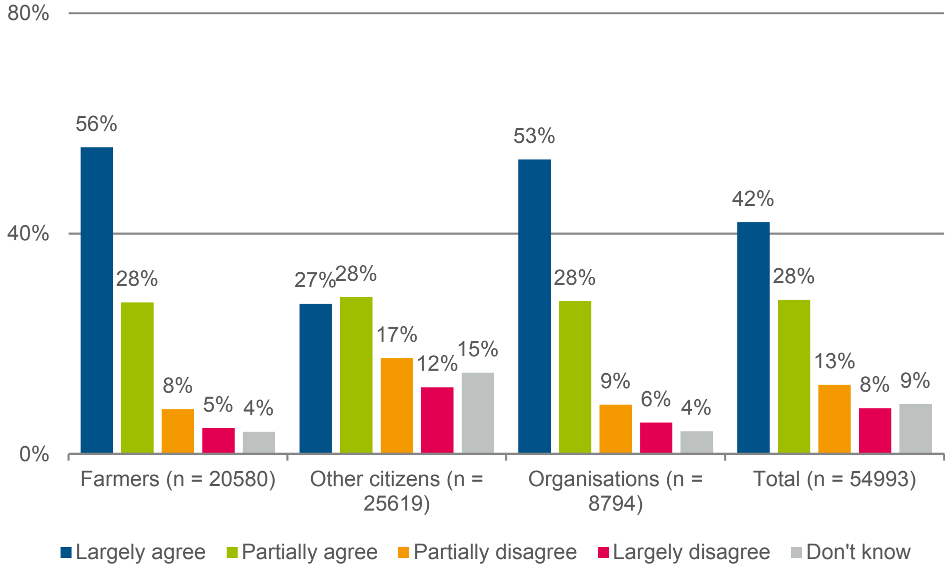


Figure D 49 More choice was given to farmers in terms of environmental measures



Annex E – Answers per Member State

Table E 1 Question 1: Which are the most important challenges for EU agriculture and rural areas?

Country	Q1 Fair standard of living for farmers	Q1 Adaption to trends in consumer/societal demands	Q1 Pressures on the environment and on natural resources	Q1 Climate change (mitigation and adaption)	Q1 Lack of jobs and growth in rural areas	Q1 Uneven territorial development throughout the EU
AT (10379)	32%	10%	18%	18%	11%	11%
BE (3731)	32%	12%	26%	18%	6%	6%
BG (605)	24%	10%	14%	14%	17%	21%
HR (174)	30%	6%	15%	13%	18%	18%
CY (31)	19%	10%	32%	23%	3%	13%
CZ (2159)	15%	10%	25%	15%	16%	19%
DK (720)	18%	15%	27%	21%	12%	8%
EE (253)	24%	8%	18%	10%	22%	17%
FI (2591)	35%	17%	9%	8%	15%	15%
FR (17573)	29%	14%	25%	18%	8%	6%
DE (85391)	27%	14%	26%	19%	8%	7%
EL (320)	25%	12%	23%	16%	13%	13%
HU (4463)	25%	8%	14%	15%	23%	16%
IE (765)	29%	8%	21%	16%	20%	5%
IT (5559)	27%	11%	17%	18%	21%	7%
LV (1385)	22%	8%	11%	6%	24%	29%
LT (260)	20%	9%	11%	13%	23%	25%
LU (220)	26%	18%	28%	15%	5%	8%
MT (19)	26%	5%	37%	21%	11%	0%
NL (1684)	26%	12%	28%	22%	6%	5%
Other (298)	20%	11%	30%	22%	8%	9%
PL (1035)	27%	12%	17%	10%	14%	21%
PT (786)	19%	7%	25%	22%	10%	16%
RO (742)	23%	11%	15%	16%	18%	16%
SK (303)	26%	6%	14%	18%	17%	19%
SL (114)	25%	7%	23%	19%	16%	11%
ES (8066)	26%	10%	16%	14%	20%	14%
SE (722)	22%	12%	24%	20%	13%	9%

UK (2575)	18%	8%	35%	26%	8%	4%
Total (152923)	**27%**	**13%**	**23%**	**18%**	**11%**	**8%**

Table E 2 Question 2: Which of the current CAP policy tools are best suited to meet the challenges identified above?

Country	Decoupled payments for farmers	Coupled support	Support for RD environment and climate actions in agriculture and rural areas	Support for RD investments in physical/human capital in agriculture and rural areas	Trade measures	Market safety nets (e.g. market intervention)	Risk management schemes	Support for integration into producers' organisations	Regulatory approaches (such as standards and rules)
AT (12438)	14%	11%	24%	17%	6%	12%	6%	5%	6%
BE (4240)	11%	10%	19%	15%	8%	12%	9%	7%	9%
BG (817)	10%	16%	16%	21%	8%	7%	5%	8%	9%
HR (213)	10%	16%	21%	21%	8%	7%	3%	6%	8%
CY (29)	7%	0%	28%	21%	7%	7%	14%	0%	17%
CZ (2525)	9%	18%	19%	22%	5%	8%	6%	7%	6%
DK (746)	11%	10%	26%	18%	5%	5%	5%	4%	17%
EE (302)	12%	11%	19%	24%	5%	6%	7%	11%	6%
FI (3222)	11%	17%	12%	15%	16%	9%	8%	8%	5%
FR (18896)	11%	9%	23%	17%	4%	13%	9%	6%	8%
DE (95476)	12%	8%	25%	16%	6%	7%	7%	8%	10%
EL (399)	7%	10%	20%	19%	8%	8%	7%	13%	11%
HU (5813)	14%	13%	15%	15%	7%	14%	8%	9%	4%
IE (916)	13%	12%	23%	17%	7%	9%	5%	8%	7%
IT (6892)	8%	11%	22%	25%	4%	8%	9%	9%	4%
LV (1614)	15%	16%	18%	25%	4%	9%	4%	5%	3%
LT (332)	14%	18%	17%	20%	4%	8%	5%	7%	6%
LU (253)	11%	9%	24%	15%	8%	8%	8%	8%	11%
MT (23)	9%	9%	26%	17%	9%	13%	9%	4%	4%
NL (1879)	8%	9%	24%	12%	8%	9%	9%	7%	13%
Other (334)	4%	10%	27%	17%	6%	7%	6%	10%	13%
PL (1084)	14%	21%	18%	17%	3%	10%	4%	7%	6%
PT (940)	8%	8%	25%	17%	5%	9%	6%	13%	11%
RO (960)	10%	10%	17%	18%	7%	9%	8%	14%	7%
SK (383)	16%	17%	13%	13%	2%	12%	11%	10%	5%
SL (147)	7%	10%	24%	20%	5%	8%	6%	9%	11%
ES (9999)	8%	15%	18%	20%	6%	12%	5%	9%	6%
SE (777)	10%	9%	26%	21%	7%	5%	6%	4%	13%
UK (2487)	4%	3%	31%	16%	7%	8%	6%	6%	19%
Total (174136)	**12%**	**10%**	**23%**	**17%**	**6%**	**9%**	**7%**	**8%**	**9%**

Table E 3 Question 3: To what extent does the current CAP successfully address these challenges?

Country	To a large extent	To a fairly good extent	To some extent only	Not at all	Don't Know
AT (3729)	1%	10%	76%	13%	5%
BE (1256)	2%	14%	61%	24%	13%
BG (217)	5%	13%	63%	19%	1%
HR (62)	5%	26%	63%	6%	10%
CY (7)	0%	0%	100%	0%	43%
CZ (770)	0%	8%	77%	15%	6%
DK (276)	1%	11%	63%	26%	6%
EE (87)	21%	24%	43%	13%	2%
FI (986)	0%	9%	77%	14%	2%
FR (5874)	5%	13%	53%	29%	12%
DE (28713)	2%	12%	63%	23%	12%
EL (97)	1%	14%	67%	18%	14%
HU (1563)	6%	20%	67%	8%	3%
IE (256)	2%	18%	65%	14%	8%
IT (2152)	1%	20%	50%	29%	8%
LV (477)	2%	11%	79%	8%	8%
LT (90)	2%	27%	59%	12%	7%
LU (76)	3%	5%	64%	28%	8%
MT (6)	0%	17%	67%	17%	17%
NL (585)	1%	14%	61%	24%	12%
Other (80)	3%	5%	59%	34%	36%
PL (356)	6%	26%	56%	13%	6%
PT (254)	3%	17%	50%	29%	12%
RO (240)	8%	22%	63%	7%	11%
SK (104)	1%	5%	79%	15%	4%
SL (39)	3%	8%	62%	28%	8%
ES (2757)	5%	13%	61%	22%	8%
SE (247)	0%	9%	64%	26%	13%
UK (633)	1%	8%	73%	18%	50%
Total (51989)	**2%**	**13%**	**63%**	**22%**	**11%**

Table E 4 Question 4: Which of the following do you think are the most important contributions of farmers in our society?

Country	Ensuring that enough food is available	Supplying healthy, safe and diversified products (quality of food)	Protecting the environment (soils, water, air, biodiversity) and landscapes	Addressing climate change (both mitigation and adaptation)	Contributing to renewable energy	Maintaining economic activity and employment in rural areas	Contributing to EU trade performance	Ensuring the health and welfare of farm animals
AT (11287)	11%	30%	22%	6%	7%	13%	0%	11%
BE (3893)	20%	28%	20%	5%	2%	13%	3%	8%
BG (573)	16%	27%	16%	6%	2%	25%	4%	5%
HR (172)	17%	28%	19%	3%	2%	23%	1%	6%
CY (31)	13%	23%	23%	6%	10%	13%	0%	13%
CZ (2203)	17%	24%	21%	5%	3%	23%	0%	7%
DK (791)	13%	27%	23%	9%	4%	12%	2%	11%
EE (262)	14%	28%	24%	7%	2%	20%	1%	4%
FI (2873)	20%	32%	12%	2%	5%	17%	1%	12%
FR (18272)	17%	24%	21%	4%	4%	16%	4%	9%
DE (92309)	12%	28%	24%	6%	4%	8%	1%	17%
EL (305)	19%	24%	18%	6%	2%	22%	3%	7%
HU (4398)	22%	22%	13%	5%	2%	25%	7%	4%
IE (815)	13%	25%	24%	6%	2%	18%	0%	11%
IT (5840)	11%	28%	20%	4%	3%	26%	1%	8%
LV (1371)	17%	25%	14%	3%	3%	31%	3%	4%
LT (269)	14%	23%	17%	4%	4%	25%	7%	7%
LU (235)	13%	30%	24%	8%	3%	6%	0%	15%
MT (148)	2%	3%	3%	88%	1%	1%	0%	3%
NL (1694)	19%	28%	22%	2%	3%	12%	4%	10%
Other (327)	10%	26%	26%	13%	2%	8%	1%	14%
PL (1011)	22%	27%	16%	5%	4%	14%	4%	8%
PT (743)	10%	26%	27%	5%	2%	19%	2%	8%
RO (692)	15%	30%	19%	1%	3%	20%	3%	10%
SK (298)	25%	26%	11%	2%	1%	28%	2%	5%
SL (507)	3%	7%	5%	79%	1%	3%	0%	2%
ES (7769)	18%	27%	20%	1%	2%	27%	3%	3%
SE (991)	11%	19%	18%	27%	5%	9%	1%	11%
UK (11179)	2%	5%	7%	78%	1%	1%	0%	6%
Total (171258)	**13%**	**26%**	**21%**	**10%**	**4%**	**12%**	**1%**	**13%**

Question 5: To what extent do you agree with the following statement?

Table E 5 Farm income is still significantly lower than the average EU income

Country	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree
AT (3905)	70%	24%	4%	1%
BE (1393)	59%	33%	6%	1%
BG (221)	64%	29%	4%	3%
HR (66)	77%	12%	5%	6%
CY (9)	56%	11%	33%	0%
CZ (810)	69%	23%	6%	2%
DK (281)	29%	32%	22%	17%
EE (82)	71%	23%	5%	1%
FI (1008)	78%	19%	2%	1%
FR (6450)	53%	39%	6%	1%
DE (31445)	46%	39%	12%	3%
EL (110)	58%	34%	7%	1%
HU (1610)	67%	27%	3%	2%
IE (275)	68%	20%	8%	4%
IT (1857)	68%	25%	6%	1%
LV (514)	76%	21%	2%	1%
LT (95)	77%	18%	2%	3%
LU (82)	48%	41%	7%	4%
MT (7)	57%	29%	14%	0%
NL (625)	40%	41%	14%	5%
Other (106)	50%	35%	12%	3%
PL (379)	65%	27%	6%	2%
PT (273)	50%	41%	8%	1%
RO (264)	75%	23%	1%	1%
SK (107)	74%	22%	2%	2%
SL (42)	55%	29%	10%	7%
ES (2911)	73%	20%	4%	2%
SE (267)	45%	39%	12%	3%
UK (865)	25%	49%	19%	6%
Total (56059)	**53%**	**35%**	**9%**	**3%**

Question 5: To what extent do you agree with the following statement?

Table E 6 EU farmers face stricter requirements than non-EU ones

Country	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree
AT (3895)	75%	17%	5%	3%
BE (1384)	63%	26%	7%	5%
BG (219)	61%	23%	8%	8%
HR (63)	70%	21%	6%	3%
CY (8)	25%	63%	13%	0%
CZ (807)	71%	20%	4%	5%
DK (281)	35%	37%	15%	14%
EE (82)	66%	28%	2%	4%
FI (1005)	83%	15%	1%	1%
FR (6391)	48%	34%	11%	7%
DE (31440)	58%	29%	8%	5%
EL (110)	43%	41%	10%	6%
HU (1596)	61%	31%	4%	3%
IE (276)	73%	21%	5%	1%
IT (1847)	72%	22%	4%	2%
LV (510)	56%	37%	5%	2%
LT (93)	61%	24%	10%	5%
LU (81)	48%	38%	12%	1%
MT (7)	57%	43%	0%	0%
NL (630)	46%	36%	11%	7%
Other (105)	29%	46%	15%	10%
PL (377)	63%	23%	6%	8%
PT (269)	47%	31%	10%	12%
RO (257)	48%	37%	11%	4%
SK (107)	65%	26%	3%	6%
SL (41)	46%	37%	7%	10%
ES (2893)	75%	17%	4%	3%
SE (267)	47%	42%	8%	3%
UK (865)	35%	48%	11%	5%
Total (55906)	**59%**	**28%**	**8%**	**5%**

Question 5: To what extent do you agree with the following statement?

Table E 7 Farmers get a limited share of the prices consumers pay

Country	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree
AT (3902)	90%	8%	1%	0%
BE (1401)	86%	12%	1%	0%
BG (219)	72%	20%	6%	2%
HR (62)	82%	11%	6%	0%
CY (9)	67%	22%	11%	0%
CZ (807)	79%	17%	2%	1%
DK (285)	52%	34%	8%	6%
EE (82)	80%	18%	1%	0%
FI (1007)	93%	6%	1%	0%
FR (6517)	81%	18%	1%	0%
DE (31936)	79%	18%	2%	1%
EL (111)	79%	19%	1%	1%
HU (1599)	61%	33%	4%	2%
IE (276)	83%	16%	1%	0%
IT (1864)	85%	13%	1%	1%
LV (510)	74%	21%	4%	1%
LT (94)	70%	27%	1%	2%
LU (83)	80%	18%	2%	0%
MT (7)	71%	14%	14%	0%
NL (635)	78%	18%	3%	1%
Other (109)	66%	26%	5%	4%
PL (379)	79%	17%	2%	2%
PT (280)	77%	20%	2%	1%
RO (259)	77%	17%	5%	2%
SK (106)	82%	17%	1%	0%
SL (42)	64%	31%	5%	0%
ES (2913)	88%	9%	1%	2%
SE (266)	70%	23%	6%	0%
UK (895)	58%	35%	5%	2%
Total (56655)	**80%**	**17%**	**2%**	**1%**

Question 5: To what extent do you agree with the following statement?

Table E 8 Farmers need to make heavy investments for their business to be viable

Country	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree
AT (3891)	51%	37%	8%	4%
BE (1395)	60%	24%	10%	6%
BG (221)	74%	16%	5%	6%
HR (65)	82%	17%	0%	2%
CY (9)	22%	44%	22%	11%
CZ (807)	62%	28%	6%	5%
DK (279)	38%	27%	17%	18%
EE (81)	60%	33%	5%	1%
FI (1008)	58%	33%	8%	1%
FR (6466)	37%	29%	20%	13%
DE (31621)	54%	32%	10%	5%
EL (109)	43%	33%	15%	9%
HU (1595)	74%	22%	3%	2%
IE (274)	54%	34%	7%	5%
IT (1855)	70%	23%	5%	2%
LV (512)	80%	16%	3%	1%
LT (96)	80%	17%	3%	0%
LU (82)	54%	26%	12%	9%
MT (7)	57%	29%	0%	14%
NL (630)	52%	30%	12%	6%
Other (104)	35%	42%	13%	10%
PL (377)	57%	32%	5%	6%
PT (279)	46%	32%	11%	11%
RO (263)	62%	27%	5%	5%
SK (106)	65%	26%	5%	4%
SL (42)	45%	38%	5%	12%
ES (2903)	68%	23%	5%	3%
SE (265)	49%	38%	9%	3%
UK (879)	38%	46%	11%	5%
Total (56221)	**54%**	**30%**	**10%**	**6%**

Table E 9 **Question 6: Which are the most important environmental challenges faced by agriculture?**

Country	Reduction of soil degradation	Protection of biodiversity	Preservation of genetic diversity such as traditional/old varieties and breeds	Reduction of water pollution	Rationalise use of water	More sustainable use of pesticide and fertilisers	Decrease air pollution	Environmental risks such as fires, floods etc.
AT (10632)	15%	22%	22%	5%	12%	18%	1%	4%
BE (3844)	20%	20%	13%	14%	7%	20%	2%	3%
BG (622)	16%	18%	19%	11%	11%	13%	5%	6%
HR (166)	17%	17%	21%	13%	8%	19%	1%	3%
CY (31)	16%	19%	26%	10%	10%	16%	3%	0%
CZ (2219)	29%	13%	9%	14%	12%	16%	2%	4%
DK (740)	14%	23%	7%	18%	3%	23%	6%	4%
EE (254)	18%	24%	9%	17%	6%	23%	1%	2%
FI (2580)	23%	18%	10%	17%	4%	23%	1%	3%
FR (17618)	21%	21%	14%	19%	7%	13%	2%	3%
DE (87974)	18%	21%	17%	12%	10%	18%	1%	2%
EL (319)	16%	16%	18%	9%	17%	20%	1%	4%
HU (4551)	22%	16%	11%	11%	13%	21%	2%	5%
IE (765)	14%	25%	11%	19%	4%	19%	3%	5%
IT (5405)	14%	21%	14%	7%	17%	21%	3%	3%
LV (1365)	18%	22%	15%	16%	2%	17%	3%	7%
LT (262)	23%	14%	10%	16%	3%	21%	7%	5%
LU (236)	16%	23%	16%	17%	6%	20%	0%	2%
MT (18)	11%	11%	28%	6%	17%	28%	0%	0%
NL (1773)	23%	23%	9%	13%	5%	21%	5%	2%
Other (320)	21%	19%	14%	14%	8%	18%	3%	2%
PL (1056)	20%	20%	16%	10%	11%	18%	4%	2%
PT (822)	18%	19%	13%	10%	13%	18%	2%	7%
RO (754)	19%	18%	21%	9%	9%	17%	2%	5%
SK (303)	15%	14%	10%	8%	17%	23%	11%	3%
SL (120)	12%	20%	15%	16%	9%	21%	3%	4%
ES (8237)	18%	16%	11%	11%	15%	19%	3%	7%
SE (763)	15%	23%	12%	14%	10%	22%	2%	3%
UK (2767)	16%	22%	12%	16%	6%	21%	4%	4%
Total (156516)	**19%**	**21%**	**16%**	**12%**	**10%**	**18%**	**2%**	**3%**

Table E 10 **Question 7: To what extent does the current CAP successfully address these environmental challenges?**

Country	To a large extent	To a fairly good extent	To some extent only	Not at all	Don't know
AT (3901)	4%	10%	20%	52%	14%
BE (1414)	10%	5%	20%	42%	23%
BG (219)	3%	3%	16%	57%	21%
HR (66)	12%	8%	24%	48%	8%
CY (10)	10%	0%	0%	70%	20%
CZ (813)	5%	2%	15%	62%	16%
DK (285)	3%	7%	13%	47%	30%
EE (89)	2%	7%	22%	51%	18%
FI (1001)	3%	7%	33%	51%	7%
FR (6533)	8%	7%	11%	40%	34%
DE (32221)	8%	7%	16%	43%	26%
EL (109)	12%	2%	17%	51%	18%
HU (1612)	2%	2%	23%	65%	8%
IE (278)	8%	8%	23%	49%	13%
IT (1886)	7%	4%	27%	49%	12%
LV (511)	9%	3%	21%	62%	6%
LT (96)	6%	4%	32%	53%	4%
LU (82)	4%	4%	12%	46%	34%
MT (7)	14%	0%	29%	43%	14%
NL (652)	8%	2%	13%	50%	27%
Other (111)	20%	2%	8%	43%	27%
PL (378)	4%	3%	26%	52%	14%
PT (283)	8%	1%	17%	43%	30%
RO (264)	9%	9%	26%	43%	13%
SK (105)	4%	1%	10%	70%	15%
SL (42)	10%	2%	14%	40%	33%
ES (2931)	7%	5%	16%	50%	22%
SE (276)	11%	1%	10%	58%	19%
UK (963)	31%	1%	5%	48%	16%
Total (57138)	**8%**	**6%**	**17%**	**46%**	**24%**

Table E 11 **Question 8: What are the main barriers to becoming a farmer?**

Country	Low profitability	Lack of available land	High prices of land	Land regulation	Difficulties to access credit	Complexity of insurance schemes	Inheritance laws	Taxation	Administrativ e requirements	Access to updated knowledge/ technologies	Image of the sector
AT (13206)	27%	10%	15%	3%	2%	1%	3%	8%	15%	2%	14%
BE (5059)	23%	13%	19%	7%	5%	1%	2%	3%	16%	3%	8%
BG (842)	17%	11%	11%	6%	12%	3%	4%	5%	17%	9%	4%
HR (246)	22%	12%	6%	7%	12%	1%	3%	4%	15%	7%	11%
CY (31)	26%	3%	16%	3%	19%	3%	0%	6%	6%	10%	6%
CZ (2705)	19%	20%	21%	3%	3%	1%	0%	5%	19%	2%	7%
DK (864)	20%	2%	19%	2%	20%	1%	6%	4%	11%	2%	12%
EE (301)	19%	18%	16%	5%	15%	3%	1%	7%	5%	3%	8%
FI (3601)	27%	8%	17%	2%	4%	1%	5%	8%	16%	1%	10%
FR (21775)	23%	10%	14%	6%	8%	2%	3%	5%	16%	3%	9%
DE (107155)	24%	14%	18%	4%	4%	2%	2%	4%	12%	2%	15%
EL (416)	22%	6%	10%	2%	13%	4%	4%	13%	7%	9%	10%
HU (5875)	19%	11%	14%	11%	8%	2%	1%	3%	16%	7%	8%
IE (993)	23%	14%	18%	3%	11%	2%	5%	6%	8%	4%	6%
IT (6893)	23%	10%	17%	2%	9%	5%	2%	5%	14%	4%	8%
LV (1741)	15%	16%	16%	3%	11%	2%	1%	16%	14%	2%	5%
LT (360)	16%	19%	17%	4%	11%	3%	1%	11%	11%	2%	4%
LU (297)	20%	13%	23%	2%	5%	0%	5%	2%	14%	3%	13%
MT (27)	19%	19%	22%	4%	4%	0%	7%	4%	11%	0%	11%
NL (2090)	23%	8%	18%	7%	10%	2%	2%	4%	14%	3%	9%
Other (347)	22%	10%	12%	3%	11%	2%	4%	4%	12%	7%	10%
PL (1345)	22%	13%	20%	11%	6%	2%	2%	3%	10%	3%	10%
PT (1004)	21%	7%	13%	7%	11%	6%	3%	7%	11%	8%	5%
RO (1057)	18%	7%	9%	7%	17%	5%	6%	7%	11%	10%	5%
SK (432)	21%	15%	7%	3%	5%	1%	3%	5%	19%	9%	13%
SL (152)	21%	13%	9%	5%	5%	5%	5%	8%	14%	6%	9%
ES (10982)	23%	9%	13%	5%	9%	3%	7%	7%	13%	6%	7%
SE (921)	25%	9%	18%	3%	11%	1%	2%	6%	13%	4%	9%
UK (2884)	20%	11%	21%	5%	8%	4%	4%	4%	10%	6%	6%
Total (193601)	23%	12%	17%	5%	6%	2%	3%	5%	13%	3%	12%

Table E 12 **Question 9: What do you see as major drivers for innovation in agriculture, forestry and the rural economy?**

Country	Access to vocational training and relevant information	Access to advisory services delivering farm-tailored solutions	Dissemination of knowledge	Financial/ investment incentives / support for innovative projects	New technologies and agricultural inputs	Support for adjusting to new societal demands (i.e. nutritional guidelines)	Support to the development of the circular economy	Better involvement of producers throughout the value chains	New partnerships between different actors	Research and the provision of knowledge targeted to farmers' needs
AT (14713)	15%	11%	8%	14%	5%	5%	8%	16%	9%	9%
BE (5053)	8%	11%	8%	13%	7%	6%	10%	15%	11%	10%
BG (865)	12%	11%	7%	15%	12%	4%	6%	13%	11%	9%
HR (246)	8%	9%	12%	19%	11%	5%	7%	11%	8%	9%
CY (37)	14%	5%	11%	11%	11%	8%	5%	5%	19%	11%
CZ (2789)	11%	9%	11%	15%	17%	4%	3%	12%	7%	11%
DK (1005)	12%	12%	9%	11%	8%	6%	10%	11%	12%	10%
EE (370)	5%	8%	14%	12%	14%	4%	8%	13%	10%	11%
FI (3696)	13%	8%	8%	13%	10%	3%	7%	19%	7%	12%
FR (24212)	12%	10%	8%	11%	6%	9%	12%	14%	11%	8%
DE (118726)	11%	9%	8%	14%	7%	7%	9%	17%	9%	9%
EL (457)	9%	11%	9%	14%	9%	6%	7%	14%	9%	11%
HU (5834)	10%	10%	12%	15%	10%	7%	5%	14%	7%	10%
IE (1044)	10%	14%	10%	15%	9%	6%	6%	12%	7%	11%
IT (7868)	12%	13%	13%	15%	7%	3%	5%	15%	6%	10%
LV (1879)	9%	14%	11%	19%	10%	4%	5%	9%	7%	11%
LT (361)	7%	10%	9%	16%	19%	7%	4%	8%	9%	11%
LU (316)	9%	10%	7%	12%	5%	9%	14%	15%	10%	9%
MT (24)	8%	13%	13%	8%	13%	8%	8%	8%	8%	13%
NL (2313)	6%	8%	9%	13%	9%	7%	14%	15%	11%	8%
Other (428)	9%	9%	10%	14%	7%	8%	8%	14%	13%	8%
PL (1395)	10%	14%	10%	18%	14%	5%	4%	9%	8%	9%
PT (1158)	14%	9%	8%	12%	8%	5%	9%	14%	12%	10%
RO (1074)	13%	11%	8%	15%	10%	4%	7%	12%	12%	9%
SK (416)	12%	13%	6%	18%	10%	4%	4%	15%	8%	10%
SL (170)	6%	11%	12%	13%	7%	5%	10%	12%	13%	11%
ES (11148)	13%	11%	9%	13%	9%	5%	6%	15%	8%	12%
SE (977)	9%	9%	9%	13%	8%	7%	9%	12%	11%	12%
UK (3333)	12%	10%	8%	14%	8%	12%	5%	12%	9%	10%
Total (211907)	11%	10%	9%	14%	7%	7%	9%	16%	9%	9%

Question 10: How would you characterize the current situation of the FAS in your respective territory, as regards…

Table E 13 Availability of services

Country	Satisfactory	Neutral	Not satisfactory	Don't know
AT (3881)	53%	29%	8%	10%
BE (1370)	19%	26%	17%	37%
BG (221)	42%	12%	43%	3%
HR (66)	38%	23%	33%	6%
CY (9)	0%	11%	44%	44%
CZ (803)	50%	24%	14%	12%
DK (278)	24%	23%	15%	38%
EE (88)	56%	16%	14%	15%
FI (995)	55%	30%	9%	7%
FR (6382)	23%	22%	22%	33%
DE (31320)	26%	25%	15%	34%
EL (109)	13%	12%	54%	21%
HU (1607)	58%	22%	12%	9%
IE (271)	33%	29%	21%	17%
IT (1855)	43%	24%	19%	15%
LV (510)	61%	27%	6%	6%
LT (95)	51%	28%	13%	8%
LU (82)	26%	28%	16%	30%
MT (7)	0%	0%	71%	29%
NL (631)	6%	19%	17%	58%
Other (99)	8%	18%	15%	59%
PL (378)	41%	26%	25%	7%
PT (274)	10%	20%	42%	28%
RO (259)	17%	14%	56%	13%
SK (106)	11%	19%	56%	14%
SL (42)	26%	24%	29%	21%
ES (2890)	17%	17%	45%	21%
SE (267)	28%	23%	17%	31%
UK (863)	6%	19%	11%	64%
Total (55758)	**29%**	**24%**	**18%**	**29%**

Question 10: How would you characterize the current situation of the FAS in your respective territory, as regards…

Table E 14 Access to finance

Country	Satisfactory	Neutral	Not satisfactory	Don't know
AT (3874)	53%	30%	6%	10%
BE (1364)	20%	25%	18%	37%
BG (220)	36%	14%	47%	3%
HR (63)	33%	27%	33%	6%
CY (9)	0%	22%	33%	44%
CZ (796)	40%	31%	16%	12%
DK (278)	29%	21%	13%	38%
EE (88)	47%	25%	14%	15%
FI (988)	49%	34%	9%	8%
FR (6365)	23%	22%	22%	33%
DE (31192)	26%	27%	13%	34%
EL (108)	8%	20%	52%	19%
HU (1592)	56%	22%	13%	9%
IE (270)	35%	27%	20%	18%
IT (1852)	41%	24%	19%	15%
LV (507)	55%	31%	7%	7%
LT (96)	54%	32%	6%	7%
LU (82)	30%	27%	12%	30%
MT (7)	0%	0%	71%	29%
NL (632)	6%	19%	17%	58%
Other (96)	8%	24%	15%	53%
PL (373)	39%	26%	28%	8%
PT (274)	10%	20%	42%	28%
RO (257)	15%	16%	57%	12%
SK (105)	10%	24%	51%	14%
SL (42)	33%	21%	26%	19%
ES (2872)	15%	19%	45%	21%
SE (266)	31%	24%	14%	31%
UK (860)	7%	18%	10%	65%
Total (55528)	**29%**	**26%**	**16%**	**29%**

Question 10: How would you characterize the current situation of the FAS in your respective territory, as regards…

Table E 15 Quality of the services provided

Country	Satisfactory	Neutral	Not satisfactory	Don't know
AT (3841)	34%	39%	15%	12%
BE (1359)	14%	28%	19%	40%
BG (221)	19%	21%	55%	5%
HR (65)	25%	43%	23%	9%
CY (9)	11%	11%	33%	44%
CZ (798)	25%	39%	19%	16%
DK (278)	21%	22%	14%	42%
EE (89)	33%	18%	28%	21%
FI (989)	32%	42%	15%	11%
FR (6337)	17%	25%	24%	34%
DE (31097)	16%	29%	19%	36%
EL (107)	7%	21%	50%	22%
HU (1589)	46%	28%	15%	11%
IE (270)	23%	35%	21%	21%
IT (1838)	32%	29%	22%	17%
LV (507)	38%	44%	8%	9%
LT (95)	33%	36%	20%	12%
LU (82)	17%	34%	20%	29%
MT (7)	0%	0%	71%	29%
NL (631)	3%	17%	19%	61%
Other (97)	6%	16%	22%	56%
PL (371)	25%	29%	34%	12%
PT (268)	11%	24%	30%	35%
RO (257)	16%	19%	46%	19%
SK (104)	3%	54%	29%	14%
SL (42)	10%	24%	45%	21%
ES (2864)	15%	21%	39%	25%
SE (263)	17%	29%	22%	32%
UK (857)	5%	18%	12%	65%
Total (55332)	**19%**	**29%**	**20%**	**31%**

Question 10: How would you characterize the current situation of the FAS in your respective territory, as regards…

Table E 16 Independence of advisors

Country	Satisfactory	Neutral	Not satisfactory	Don't know
AT (3867)	26%	37%	25%	12%
BE (1360)	13%	23%	24%	40%
BG (218)	16%	24%	50%	10%
HR (62)	16%	27%	42%	15%
CY (9)	22%	0%	33%	44%
CZ (797)	19%	34%	25%	22%
DK (275)	21%	18%	23%	38%
EE (85)	31%	29%	13%	27%
FI (990)	32%	36%	19%	12%
FR (6378)	12%	18%	40%	30%
DE (31264)	15%	24%	27%	34%
EL (108)	7%	18%	44%	31%
HU (1594)	38%	32%	16%	14%
IE (268)	29%	24%	24%	23%
IT (1831)	25%	32%	23%	20%
LV (501)	27%	40%	15%	17%
LT (92)	22%	43%	18%	16%
LU (81)	10%	30%	30%	31%
MT (7)	14%	0%	57%	29%
NL (629)	3%	16%	20%	62%
Other (99)	2%	18%	23%	57%
PL (374)	21%	33%	32%	14%
PT (269)	12%	24%	29%	36%
RO (254)	14%	25%	37%	24%
SK (105)	4%	44%	30%	22%
SL (42)	14%	19%	40%	26%
ES (2865)	13%	22%	35%	31%
SE (265)	18%	27%	22%	34%
UK (858)	4%	15%	16%	65%
Total (55547)	**16%**	**25%**	**28%**	**31%**

Question 10: How would you characterize the current situation of the FAS in your respective territory, as regards…

Table E 17 Transfer of knowledge

Country	Satisfactory	Neutral	Not satisfactory	Don't know
AT (3850)	36%	41%	12%	11%
BE (1361)	12%	30%	19%	39%
BG (221)	11%	23%	59%	8%
HR (63)	21%	33%	37%	10%
CY (9)	0%	11%	44%	44%
CZ (798)	25%	39%	21%	14%
DK (276)	23%	22%	17%	37%
EE (86)	41%	20%	17%	22%
FI (985)	26%	45%	17%	11%
FR (6351)	14%	27%	26%	33%
DE (31116)	20%	30%	17%	34%
EL (108)	6%	26%	47%	20%
HU (1590)	39%	31%	18%	11%
IE (269)	23%	35%	22%	19%
IT (1837)	31%	29%	23%	17%
LV (504)	37%	42%	11%	10%
LT (93)	34%	35%	18%	12%
LU (81)	15%	32%	22%	31%
MT (7)	0%	0%	71%	29%
NL (629)	4%	18%	18%	59%
Other (95)	5%	18%	24%	53%
PL (370)	20%	32%	37%	12%
PT (270)	5%	29%	37%	28%
RO (257)	12%	15%	55%	18%
SK (107)	7%	23%	52%	18%
SL (42)	14%	24%	43%	19%
ES (2859)	12%	19%	45%	23%
SE (264)	17%	34%	18%	31%
UK (853)	4%	19%	13%	65%
Total (55351)	**20%**	**30%**	**20%**	**30%**

Question 10: How would you characterize the current situation of the FAS in your respective territory, as regards…

Table E 18 Dissemination of new knowledge

Country	Satisfactory	Neutral	Not satisfactory	Don't know
AT (3849)	26%	41%	23%	11%
BE (1349)	11%	29%	22%	37%
BG (219)	11%	18%	64%	6%
HR (64)	22%	25%	44%	9%
CY (9)	0%	11%	44%	44%
CZ (799)	25%	37%	24%	15%
DK (274)	19%	20%	22%	38%
EE (87)	25%	29%	25%	21%
FI (983)	25%	43%	22%	10%
FR (6340)	15%	23%	31%	31%
DE (31096)	16%	28%	23%	33%
EL (106)	5%	20%	53%	23%
HU (1594)	34%	32%	24%	9%
IE (268)	20%	25%	34%	21%
IT (1832)	28%	28%	27%	16%
LV (505)	33%	39%	17%	11%
LT (94)	32%	36%	21%	11%
LU (83)	12%	25%	34%	29%
MT (7)	0%	0%	71%	29%
NL (625)	4%	16%	22%	57%
Other (99)	4%	19%	27%	49%
PL (372)	18%	28%	44%	10%
PT (268)	5%	23%	43%	29%
RO (258)	14%	15%	55%	16%
SK (106)	7%	24%	57%	13%
SL (42)	12%	24%	48%	17%
ES (2860)	10%	18%	49%	23%
SE (265)	12%	31%	26%	31%
UK (843)	3%	16%	15%	65%
Total (55296)	**17%**	**28%**	**26%**	**29%**

Question 11: To what extent did recent CAP reforms pay sufficient attention to policy Coherence for Development?

Table E 19 Overall coherence with EU Development Policy and Humanitarian Action

Country	To a large extent	To a fairly good extent	To some extent only	Not at all	Don't Know
AT (3747)	8%	15%	37%	9%	31%
BE (1350)	1%	13%	31%	14%	40%
BG (219)	5%	26%	38%	6%	25%
HR (62)	5%	21%	40%	3%	31%
CY (9)	0%	0%	33%	11%	56%
CZ (778)	8%	14%	35%	6%	37%
DK (271)	1%	15%	32%	14%	38%
EE (87)	1%	16%	29%	18%	36%
FI (957)	4%	22%	25%	6%	43%
FR (6393)	2%	12%	29%	25%	32%
DE (30669)	6%	10%	37%	12%	35%
EL (106)	4%	8%	47%	8%	32%
HU (1566)	4%	28%	39%	5%	24%
IE (267)	12%	19%	33%	9%	28%
IT (1808)	1%	15%	34%	8%	41%
LV (497)	5%	17%	41%	3%	34%
LT (92)	3%	32%	37%	8%	21%
LU (81)	0%	12%	36%	22%	30%
MT (7)	0%	29%	43%	14%	14%
NL (627)	1%	11%	33%	11%	43%
Other (100)	0%	14%	33%	15%	38%
PL (368)	4%	21%	48%	5%	21%
PT (274)	1%	19%	42%	11%	27%
RO (256)	9%	17%	43%	6%	25%
SK (106)	0%	6%	32%	8%	55%
SL (42)	2%	10%	50%	14%	24%
ES (2855)	4%	15%	41%	19%	21%
SE (272)	3%	12%	23%	10%	52%
UK (847)	1%	7%	22%	5%	65%
Total (54713)	**5%**	**12%**	**35%**	**13%**	**34%**

Question 11: To what extent did recent CAP reforms pay sufficient attention to policy Coherence for Development?

Table E 20 EU exports to developing countries

Country	To a large extent	To a fairly good extent	To some extent only	Not at all	Don't Know
AT (3723)	9%	14%	31%	14%	32%
BE (1343)	5%	15%	25%	16%	39%
BG (218)	11%	24%	25%	9%	31%
HR (62)	8%	24%	31%	5%	32%
CY (9)	0%	0%	22%	11%	67%
CZ (778)	3%	16%	34%	8%	39%
DK (268)	3%	14%	30%	10%	44%
EE (86)	7%	12%	24%	17%	40%
FI (955)	3%	19%	28%	5%	45%
FR (6354)	9%	12%	21%	23%	35%
DE (30627)	6%	13%	27%	19%	34%
EL (105)	3%	20%	37%	10%	30%
HU (1556)	6%	20%	34%	7%	33%
IE (266)	13%	21%	30%	8%	28%
IT (1795)	2%	17%	29%	9%	44%
LV (497)	4%	16%	36%	5%	39%
LT (95)	4%	32%	38%	7%	19%
LU (81)	1%	20%	23%	32%	23%
MT (7)	0%	14%	57%	29%	0%
NL (623)	3%	16%	22%	12%	47%
Other (100)	4%	12%	27%	22%	35%
PL (367)	6%	29%	41%	5%	20%
PT (274)	14%	15%	30%	9%	31%
RO (256)	8%	27%	33%	7%	25%
SK (105)	0%	6%	27%	7%	61%
SL (41)	5%	20%	32%	15%	29%
ES (2834)	6%	15%	33%	15%	31%
SE (271)	6%	11%	20%	10%	54%
UK (846)	1%	6%	22%	8%	63%
Total (54542)	**6%**	**14%**	**27%**	**17%**	**35%**

Question 11: To what extent did recent CAP reforms pay sufficient attention to policy Coherence for Development?

Table E 21 EU imports from developing countries

Country	To a large extent	To a fairly good extent	To some extent only	Not at all	Don't Know
AT (3687)	9%	12%	33%	11%	34%
BE (1339)	4%	13%	28%	15%	40%
BG (218)	10%	16%	33%	8%	34%
HR (60)	5%	27%	25%	7%	37%
CY (9)	0%	0%	22%	22%	56%
CZ (768)	8%	13%	27%	7%	45%
DK (266)	3%	14%	31%	9%	43%
EE (88)	3%	9%	25%	18%	44%
FI (943)	6%	19%	24%	5%	47%
FR (6307)	10%	7%	23%	22%	37%
DE (30421)	7%	10%	33%	14%	36%
EL (105)	9%	16%	33%	10%	32%
HU (1549)	5%	21%	30%	8%	36%
IE (261)	12%	17%	30%	8%	32%
IT (1781)	10%	13%	25%	8%	44%
LV (495)	3%	13%	37%	5%	43%
LT (91)	11%	32%	27%	4%	25%
LU (79)	1%	9%	39%	24%	27%
MT (7)	0%	14%	29%	43%	14%
NL (625)	3%	13%	25%	12%	47%
Other (100)	2%	13%	29%	19%	37%
PL (364)	4%	24%	43%	4%	24%
PT (271)	2%	17%	36%	13%	32%
RO (252)	8%	19%	38%	9%	26%
SK (106)	1%	8%	28%	2%	60%
SL (41)	0%	12%	37%	24%	27%
ES (2801)	7%	14%	31%	19%	29%
SE (269)	3%	10%	22%	11%	54%
UK (840)	1%	6%	23%	8%	63%
Total (54143)	**7%**	**11%**	**31%**	**14%**	**37%**

Question 11: To what extent did recent CAP reforms pay sufficient attention to policy Coherence for Development?

Table E 22 Impact on local agricultural production in developing countries including land-use change

Country	To a large extent	To a fairly good extent	To some extent only	Not at all	Don't Know
AT (3723)	9%	10%	26%	24%	31%
BE (1340)	2%	11%	22%	24%	41%
BG (215)	6%	14%	32%	18%	31%
HR (63)	3%	14%	44%	8%	30%
CY (8)	0%	0%	25%	13%	63%
CZ (780)	7%	12%	23%	13%	45%
DK (267)	2%	8%	28%	16%	46%
EE (86)	3%	12%	16%	27%	42%
FI (952)	3%	15%	26%	8%	49%
FR (6346)	5%	9%	18%	32%	37%
DE (30632)	7%	8%	23%	28%	34%
EL (105)	10%	21%	19%	17%	32%
HU (1552)	4%	19%	31%	9%	38%
IE (265)	4%	15%	32%	15%	34%
IT (1785)	3%	11%	28%	14%	44%
LV (496)	3%	13%	34%	6%	44%
LT (92)	1%	35%	35%	2%	27%
LU (80)	3%	8%	33%	31%	26%
MT (7)	0%	14%	29%	43%	14%
NL (626)	2%	11%	23%	19%	45%
Other (99)	0%	7%	31%	28%	33%
PL (364)	4%	20%	42%	10%	24%
PT (273)	1%	14%	25%	32%	28%
RO (258)	8%	19%	26%	19%	28%
SK (105)	0%	4%	25%	8%	64%
SL (41)	0%	5%	39%	29%	27%
ES (2817)	4%	13%	29%	23%	32%
SE (267)	1%	9%	18%	17%	55%
UK (844)	2%	5%	20%	10%	64%
Total (54488)	**6%**	**9%**	**24%**	**25%**	**36%**

Question 11: To what extent did recent CAP reforms pay sufficient attention to policy Coherence for Development?

Table E 23 **Availability and affordability of agricultural goods in developing countries**

Country	To a large extent	To a fairly good extent	To some extent only	Not at all	Don't Know
AT (3703)	8%	9%	29%	21%	33%
BE (1329)	2%	13%	25%	16%	44%
BG (215)	5%	18%	36%	8%	33%
HR (63)	6%	11%	48%	5%	30%
CY (9)	0%	11%	22%	11%	56%
CZ (770)	1%	10%	31%	8%	49%
DK (267)	2%	7%	29%	11%	51%
EE (85)	4%	11%	18%	25%	44%
FI (957)	2%	13%	26%	7%	52%
FR (6259)	5%	10%	25%	23%	39%
DE (30419)	6%	8%	28%	22%	35%
EL (106)	4%	18%	30%	10%	38%
HU (1543)	4%	16%	34%	9%	37%
IE (263)	5%	14%	31%	14%	37%
IT (1771)	2%	11%	30%	12%	46%
LV (495)	1%	11%	36%	4%	47%
LT (93)	2%	16%	51%	6%	25%
LU (81)	2%	10%	35%	28%	25%
MT (7)	0%	14%	29%	43%	14%
NL (617)	1%	9%	24%	18%	48%
Other (100)	1%	9%	29%	27%	34%
PL (358)	4%	18%	39%	13%	27%
PT (271)	2%	14%	37%	14%	34%
RO (258)	7%	19%	41%	11%	22%
SK (103)	0%	3%	21%	8%	68%
SL (42)	0%	10%	48%	17%	26%
ES (2793)	4%	13%	32%	19%	33%
SE (263)	1%	8%	20%	11%	60%
UK (828)	1%	5%	20%	9%	66%
Total (54068)	**5%**	**9%**	**28%**	**20%**	**37%**

Table E 24 **Question 14: Please indicate the most relevant priorities for which the CAP should do more.**

Country	Boosting investment, growth and employment	Improving connectivity and digitalisation of the rural economy	Mitigating and adapting to the impact of Climate Change and providing renewable energy	Strengthening the EU Single Market	Participating in world trade	Help addressing challenges related to migration
AT (8881)	25%	16%	27%	21%	3%	8%
BE (2783)	24%	9%	27%	23%	9%	8%
BG (544)	31%	15%	13%	20%	13%	8%
HR (145)	37%	19%	19%	17%	3%	6%
CY (24)	25%	13%	25%	21%	8%	8%
CZ (1760)	37%	10%	20%	15%	14%	4%
DK (594)	24%	13%	28%	12%	14%	9%
EE (205)	31%	14%	21%	18%	13%	3%
FI (2351)	31%	14%	16%	19%	11%	9%
FR (13456)	24%	9%	31%	16%	8%	12%
DE (70372)	21%	16%	27%	20%	7%	9%
EL (277)	29%	16%	21%	16%	9%	9%
HU (4176)	29%	15%	20%	20%	9%	6%
IE (690)	27%	19%	22%	18%	7%	8%
IT (5167)	36%	11%	22%	13%	10%	8%
LV (1223)	37%	16%	13%	20%	10%	4%
LT (251)	31%	14%	15%	18%	14%	8%
LU (177)	21%	13%	24%	24%	7%	11%
MT (17)	24%	0%	41%	18%	6%	12%
NL (1299)	18%	16%	32%	17%	8%	9%
Other (228)	17%	14%	34%	17%	5%	14%
PL (919)	26%	14%	19%	19%	15%	5%
PT (619)	28%	10%	31%	14%	9%	7%
RO (655)	30%	15%	21%	18%	11%	6%
SK (260)	34%	8%	26%	13%	16%	3%
SL (101)	28%	16%	29%	19%	4%	5%
ES (7378)	31%	15%	22%	19%	7%	7%
SE (600)	27%	18%	29%	11%	6%	9%
UK (2028)	19%	14%	37%	5%	11%	14%
Total (127180)	**24%**	**15%**	**26%**	**19%**	**7%**	**9%**

Table E 25 Question 15: Which of the following should be the most important objectives if the CAP?

Country	Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	Addressing market uncertainties	Foster competitiveness and innovation of agriculture	Securing food supply at reasonable prices for consumers	Encouraging the supply of healthy and quality products	Contributing to a high level of environmental protection across the EU	Mitigating and adapting to the impact of climate change	Developing rural areas while taking care of the countryside	Achieving a balanced territorial development
AT (16105)	21%	8%	10%	4%	18%	10%	7%	17%	5%
BE (5453)	21%	10%	8%	8%	18%	13%	9%	9%	4%
BG (941)	16%	12%	13%	7%	13%	7%	5%	15%	11%
HR (249)	21%	13%	9%	9%	15%	6%	4%	14%	8%
CY (42)	12%	2%	10%	10%	17%	21%	14%	10%	5%
CZ (3288)	14%	11%	14%	9%	16%	9%	7%	15%	6%
DK (1039)	12%	3%	10%	5%	19%	19%	13%	14%	4%
EE (373)	15%	11%	13%	7%	15%	11%	5%	15%	7%
FI (3870)	23%	11%	17%	6%	16%	5%	4%	11%	8%
FR (26318)	20%	8%	6%	6%	18%	15%	10%	11%	6%
DE (131487)	17%	5%	9%	6%	18%	14%	10%	15%	5%
EL (486)	19%	6%	11%	11%	17%	12%	6%	14%	5%
HU (6621)	18%	13%	12%	10%	12%	6%	7%	13%	8%
IE (1137)	20%	9%	8%	8%	15%	13%	8%	16%	3%
IT (7970)	19%	7%	13%	5%	18%	9%	9%	16%	5%
LV (2063)	17%	10%	15%	6%	13%	6%	4%	15%	14%
LT (394)	16%	10%	16%	12%	16%	6%	6%	10%	8%
LU (342)	18%	7%	9%	5%	19%	15%	9%	13%	5%
MT (27)	22%	4%	11%	11%	19%	7%	11%	15%	0%
NL (2382)	19%	5%	9%	9%	19%	16%	12%	8%	3%
Other (455)	16%	3%	7%	7%	20%	18%	14%	11%	5%
PL (1524)	17%	12%	12%	9%	15%	8%	6%	14%	8%
PT (1216)	13%	5%	8%	8%	17%	15%	12%	15%	7%
RO (1124)	16%	6%	11%	10%	17%	9%	8%	16%	6%
SK (470)	17%	13%	7%	10%	12%	8%	10%	18%	5%
SL (182)	15%	8%	8%	8%	19%	13%	9%	13%	7%
ES (12233)	18%	10%	9%	10%	15%	9%	7%	12%	9%
SE (1002)	16%	4%	11%	5%	16%	17%	13%	15%	3%
UK (3752)	15%	2%	3%	9%	19%	20%	16%	14%	2%
Total (232545)	**18%**	**7%**	**9%**	**6%**	**18%**	**13%**	**9%**	**14%**	**5%**

Question 17

Table E 26 Common rules, as part of the single Market

Country	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
AT (3863)	61%	30%	5%	3%	1%
BE (1379)	58%	30%	4%	4%	4%
BG (216)	75%	18%	2%	5%	0%
HR (64)	72%	17%	5%	3%	3%
CY (9)	44%	33%	0%	22%	0%
CZ (791)	52%	34%	7%	5%	2%
DK (280)	56%	35%	5%	3%	1%
EE (87)	49%	38%	6%	6%	1%
FI (997)	45%	40%	8%	4%	4%
FR (6445)	50%	36%	6%	5%	3%
DE (31710)	66%	26%	4%	2%	2%
EL (110)	63%	30%	2%	3%	3%
HU (1579)	50%	39%	6%	3%	2%
IE (275)	61%	29%	4%	4%	2%
IT (1853)	69%	23%	4%	2%	2%
LV (505)	53%	35%	6%	1%	4%
LT (92)	48%	35%	9%	2%	7%
LU (82)	57%	32%	5%	5%	1%
MT (6)	50%	0%	33%	17%	0%
NL (625)	56%	28%	7%	5%	5%
Other (106)	53%	28%	9%	5%	5%
PL (370)	58%	32%	4%	3%	4%
PT (275)	59%	34%	4%	1%	2%
RO (257)	66%	25%	3%	5%	2%
SK (105)	60%	29%	8%	4%	0%
SL (41)	56%	29%	7%	5%	2%
ES (2863)	66%	25%	4%	3%	2%
SE (269)	54%	32%	7%	3%	4%
UK (886)	51%	31%	5%	6%	7%
Total (56140)	**62%**	**29%**	**4%**	**3%**	**2%**

Question 17

Table E 27 Common objectives to tackle cross-border challenges

Country	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
AT (3855)	68%	25%	4%	2%	1%
BE (1387)	65%	26%	3%	3%	3%
BG (217)	74%	16%	5%	3%	2%
HR (62)	74%	15%	5%	3%	3%
CY (9)	67%	22%	0%	11%	0%
CZ (793)	50%	37%	6%	4%	3%
DK (281)	76%	20%	2%	1%	1%
EE (87)	54%	38%	6%	1%	1%
FI (984)	43%	39%	9%	4%	5%
FR (6450)	61%	32%	3%	2%	2%
DE (31796)	71%	23%	3%	2%	1%
EL (109)	72%	22%	1%	1%	4%
HU (1569)	54%	36%	6%	2%	2%
IE (274)	72%	20%	4%	3%	2%
IT (1849)	74%	22%	2%	1%	1%
LV (501)	51%	39%	4%	1%	4%
LT (92)	55%	29%	10%	0%	5%
LU (82)	65%	26%	5%	4%	1%
MT (6)	33%	33%	33%	0%	0%
NL (635)	70%	21%	4%	4%	1%
Other (106)	71%	22%	4%	0%	4%
PL (367)	63%	26%	5%	3%	3%
PT (275)	75%	20%	2%	2%	1%
RO (253)	72%	21%	3%	3%	2%
SK (104)	64%	26%	7%	3%	0%
SL (41)	78%	12%	5%	2%	2%
ES (2872)	74%	20%	3%	2%	1%
SE (271)	75%	21%	2%	1%	1%
UK (894)	69%	20%	4%	3%	5%
Total (56221)	**68%**	**25%**	**4%**	**2%**	**1%**

Question 17

Table E 28 **A common budget as it is more efficient**

Country	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
AT (3833)	23%	37%	22%	13%	5%
BE (1360)	28%	39%	12%	7%	13%
BG (216)	52%	25%	12%	9%	2%
HR (60)	43%	37%	7%	7%	7%
CY (9)	11%	56%	0%	22%	11%
CZ (782)	21%	38%	17%	17%	8%
DK (277)	27%	31%	17%	10%	14%
EE (85)	33%	42%	9%	7%	8%
FI (988)	13%	31%	26%	18%	12%
FR (6310)	31%	39%	13%	8%	10%
DE (31297)	23%	35%	21%	11%	9%
EL (108)	36%	39%	10%	6%	9%
HU (1557)	34%	34%	15%	12%	5%
IE (271)	43%	32%	12%	7%	5%
IT (1826)	46%	29%	13%	6%	6%
LV (497)	38%	38%	12%	3%	9%
LT (92)	38%	33%	16%	4%	9%
LU (79)	24%	33%	19%	16%	8%
MT (6)	33%	33%	17%	0%	17%
NL (620)	24%	29%	19%	15%	14%
Other (104)	21%	29%	24%	13%	13%
PL (366)	41%	38%	10%	5%	5%
PT (272)	43%	33%	9%	7%	8%
RO (253)	43%	32%	15%	6%	4%
SK (106)	46%	28%	12%	8%	6%
SL (42)	21%	45%	21%	7%	5%
ES (2841)	49%	31%	10%	5%	5%
SE (266)	18%	34%	21%	11%	16%
UK (866)	21%	33%	14%	12%	19%
Total (55389)	**27%**	**35%**	**19%**	**11%**	**9%**

Question 17

Table E 29 **Economic/ social /territorial cohesion and solidarity among Member States**

Country	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
AT (3809)	43%	42%	10%	4%	2%
BE (1360)	44%	38%	7%	5%	5%
BG (215)	71%	20%	4%	4%	1%
HR (62)	65%	21%	3%	5%	6%
CY (8)	50%	25%	0%	25%	0%
CZ (788)	36%	46%	10%	5%	3%
DK (275)	35%	40%	11%	8%	7%
EE (87)	43%	43%	3%	8%	3%
FI (960)	20%	42%	20%	7%	12%
FR (6394)	49%	39%	5%	4%	3%
DE (31394)	49%	39%	7%	3%	3%
EL (108)	58%	33%	2%	2%	5%
HU (1548)	41%	41%	10%	3%	4%
IE (270)	52%	32%	9%	4%	3%
IT (1829)	64%	26%	5%	2%	3%
LV (495)	52%	34%	6%	1%	7%
LT (93)	58%	32%	6%	0%	3%
LU (81)	41%	41%	10%	6%	2%
MT (6)	17%	67%	0%	17%	0%
NL (617)	36%	40%	10%	7%	7%
Other (103)	47%	34%	13%	2%	5%
PL (365)	53%	33%	6%	4%	4%
PT (272)	65%	28%	3%	1%	3%
RO (253)	62%	30%	4%	2%	1%
SK (102)	55%	34%	7%	0%	4%
SL (42)	52%	29%	12%	2%	5%
ES (2842)	64%	28%	4%	2%	2%
SE (265)	34%	41%	13%	5%	7%
UK (868)	38%	33%	9%	8%	12%
Total (55511)	**48%**	**38%**	**7%**	**3%**	**3%**

Question 17

Table E 30 Common positions at international level making EU a stronger global actor

Country	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
AT (3812)	49%	33%	9%	6%	2%
BE (1363)	54%	31%	7%	4%	5%
BG (215)	73%	17%	6%	3%	1%
HR (61)	67%	21%	2%	2%	8%
CY (9)	56%	11%	11%	11%	11%
CZ (782)	45%	39%	8%	4%	4%
DK (278)	47%	35%	7%	6%	5%
EE (86)	56%	35%	5%	2%	2%
FI (982)	40%	41%	8%	4%	6%
FR (6372)	47%	33%	8%	6%	5%
DE (31406)	51%	32%	9%	5%	3%
EL (108)	59%	29%	3%	3%	6%
HU (1556)	58%	29%	7%	3%	3%
IE (274)	58%	27%	5%	7%	3%
IT (1826)	70%	20%	5%	2%	3%
LV (493)	62%	27%	4%	1%	6%
LT (89)	73%	17%	2%	0%	8%
LU (81)	48%	35%	9%	7%	1%
MT (6)	33%	50%	17%	0%	0%
NL (622)	43%	36%	9%	7%	5%
Other (104)	42%	38%	12%	5%	4%
PL (362)	63%	27%	4%	2%	4%
PT (274)	58%	31%	7%	2%	3%
RO (253)	68%	23%	6%	2%	1%
SK (100)	58%	31%	6%	3%	2%
SL (41)	49%	32%	10%	7%	2%
ES (2827)	67%	22%	5%	3%	3%
SE (265)	43%	33%	11%	7%	6%
UK (859)	41%	32%	9%	7%	12%
Total (55506)	**52%**	**31%**	**8%**	**5%**	**4%**

Question 17

Table E 31 Common framework for sharing best practices, research, etc.

Country	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
AT (3802)	49%	39%	6%	2%	4%
BE (1364)	54%	35%	4%	2%	4%
BG (218)	78%	16%	4%	1%	0%
HR (62)	69%	23%	2%	2%	5%
CY (9)	89%	0%	0%	11%	0%
CZ (787)	45%	43%	7%	2%	4%
DK (275)	49%	37%	6%	2%	5%
EE (86)	60%	34%	1%	3%	1%
FI (980)	36%	45%	8%	4%	7%
FR (6393)	50%	41%	4%	2%	3%
DE (31381)	58%	33%	4%	2%	3%
EL (110)	70%	25%	1%	2%	3%
HU (1555)	59%	31%	5%	2%	3%
IE (274)	62%	30%	3%	3%	2%
IT (1822)	72%	22%	3%	1%	2%
LV (488)	69%	25%	3%	1%	3%
LT (89)	74%	17%	6%	0%	3%
LU (78)	60%	33%	5%	0%	1%
MT (6)	67%	33%	0%	0%	0%
NL (627)	56%	32%	5%	3%	3%
Other (107)	59%	32%	3%	4%	3%
PL (364)	64%	29%	2%	1%	3%
PT (272)	66%	29%	2%	1%	3%
RO (252)	70%	25%	4%	0%	1%
SK (103)	69%	24%	4%	1%	2%
SL (42)	69%	21%	2%	2%	5%
ES (2837)	73%	21%	3%	1%	2%
SE (269)	57%	31%	6%	2%	4%
UK (882)	69%	21%	2%	2%	5%
Total (55534)	**58%**	**33%**	**4%**	**2%**	**3%**

Question 18

Table E 32 **Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers**

Country	EU level	National level	Regional/ local level	Don't know
AT (3820)	42%	46%	11%	1%
BE (1340)	55%	29%	12%	3%
BG (209)	58%	31%	11%	0%
HR (62)	47%	39%	13%	2%
CY (9)	56%	22%	11%	11%
CZ (758)	51%	38%	9%	2%
DK (270)	41%	38%	9%	12%
EE (79)	62%	32%	6%	0%
FI (990)	38%	54%	6%	3%
FR (6219)	48%	36%	12%	3%
DE (30259)	37%	47%	13%	3%
EL (105)	49%	33%	17%	1%
HU (1576)	52%	36%	10%	1%
IE (272)	53%	35%	10%	2%
IT (1819)	59%	19%	19%	2%
LV (504)	52%	38%	7%	3%
LT (92)	52%	37%	10%	1%
LU (80)	41%	46%	11%	1%
MT (6)	33%	33%	33%	0%
NL (610)	50%	35%	11%	4%
Other (103)	41%	41%	17%	2%
PL (353)	42%	41%	13%	3%
PT (246)	57%	24%	15%	4%
RO (241)	50%	29%	18%	2%
SK (101)	64%	27%	8%	1%
SL (39)	62%	33%	3%	3%
ES (2829)	60%	23%	15%	2%
SE (261)	34%	53%	8%	5%
UK (867)	34%	45%	14%	7%
Total (54119)	**43%**	**42%**	**12%**	**3%**

Question 18

Table E 33 **Addresing market uncertainties**

Country	EU level	National level	Regional/ local level	Don't know
AT (3765)	75%	18%	4%	3%
BE (1294)	73%	14%	6%	7%
BG (200)	63%	29%	7%	2%
HR (61)	54%	34%	8%	3%
CY (9)	56%	0%	33%	11%
CZ (753)	65%	28%	4%	4%
DK (265)	58%	17%	7%	18%
EE (76)	67%	26%	5%	1%
FI (989)	73%	22%	2%	3%
FR (6077)	69%	16%	8%	8%
DE (29735)	66%	21%	6%	7%
EL (104)	56%	31%	12%	2%
HU (1572)	62%	30%	6%	2%
IE (269)	71%	21%	5%	3%
IT (1789)	75%	14%	8%	3%
LV (494)	65%	31%	1%	3%
LT (89)	62%	29%	3%	6%
LU (79)	67%	25%	3%	5%
MT (6)	50%	33%	17%	0%
NL (599)	64%	18%	6%	12%
Other (99)	55%	25%	11%	9%
PL (350)	61%	31%	4%	4%
PT (241)	59%	25%	12%	5%
RO (236)	53%	31%	11%	6%
SK (101)	74%	20%	2%	4%
SL (36)	69%	25%	3%	3%
ES (2795)	73%	18%	7%	3%
SE (259)	55%	26%	7%	12%
UK (845)	42%	38%	9%	11%
Total (53187)	**67%**	**21%**	**6%**	**6%**

Question 18

Table E 34 Foster competitiveness and innovation of agriculture

Country	EU level	National level	Regional/ local level	Don't know
AT (3711)	45%	41%	11%	4%
BE (1274)	54%	24%	12%	10%
BG (205)	59%	29%	11%	0%
HR (60)	53%	40%	3%	3%
CY (8)	38%	50%	13%	0%
CZ (753)	54%	40%	4%	2%
DK (267)	49%	31%	7%	13%
EE (76)	63%	32%	5%	0%
FI (986)	38%	53%	7%	2%
FR (5883)	44%	26%	16%	14%
DE (29694)	46%	38%	10%	6%
EL (101)	55%	23%	17%	5%
HU (1560)	54%	39%	6%	2%
IE (267)	50%	37%	8%	4%
IT (1797)	61%	21%	15%	3%
LV (492)	56%	39%	4%	2%
LT (91)	51%	44%	3%	2%
LU (79)	56%	35%	9%	0%
MT (6)	33%	33%	17%	17%
NL (597)	49%	32%	9%	9%
Other (102)	44%	25%	20%	11%
PL (351)	51%	38%	7%	4%
PT (240)	59%	26%	12%	4%
RO (240)	53%	38%	6%	3%
SK (98)	74%	20%	3%	2%
SL (36)	56%	33%	8%	3%
ES (2752)	61%	23%	12%	3%
SE (258)	45%	38%	10%	7%
UK (838)	34%	35%	16%	15%
Total (52822)	**48%**	**35%**	**11%**	**6%**

Question 18

Table E 35 Securing food supply at reasonable prices for consumers

Country	EU level	National level	Regional/ local level	Don't know
AT (3713)	38%	40%	15%	8%
BE (1281)	58%	22%	12%	7%
BG (201)	42%	44%	11%	2%
HR (60)	32%	50%	15%	3%
CY (8)	63%	13%	25%	0%
CZ (753)	29%	57%	10%	4%
DK (265)	48%	28%	13%	11%
EE (75)	41%	48%	11%	0%
FI (970)	34%	49%	9%	8%
FR (6017)	46%	30%	17%	7%
DE (29670)	40%	37%	16%	7%
EL (105)	47%	35%	16%	2%
HU (1569)	46%	43%	9%	2%
IE (268)	57%	28%	12%	4%
IT (1786)	42%	22%	17%	19%
LV (485)	28%	61%	7%	4%
LT (93)	43%	52%	2%	3%
LU (78)	37%	41%	15%	6%
MT (6)	17%	67%	17%	0%
NL (600)	56%	26%	10%	8%
Other (103)	35%	41%	17%	8%
PL (350)	33%	46%	15%	6%
PT (240)	55%	30%	13%	2%
RO (240)	36%	49%	13%	2%
SK (99)	48%	40%	10%	1%
SL (36)	53%	33%	6%	8%
ES (2783)	63%	23%	10%	3%
SE (259)	34%	43%	10%	13%
UK (842)	36%	42%	13%	8%
Total (52955)	**43%**	**36%**	**15%**	**7%**

Question 18

Table E 36 Encouraging the supply of healthy and quality products

Country	EU level	National level	Regional/ local level	Don't know
AT (3794)	48%	33%	17%	1%
BE (1333)	72%	14%	11%	3%
BG (205)	60%	29%	9%	1%
HR (59)	41%	41%	15%	3%
CY (8)	75%	25%	0%	0%
CZ (761)	43%	42%	13%	1%
DK (272)	78%	14%	6%	1%
EE (76)	43%	42%	14%	0%
FI (985)	40%	44%	13%	2%
FR (6242)	68%	15%	15%	2%
DE (30495)	61%	23%	14%	2%
EL (106)	71%	16%	12%	1%
HU (1566)	51%	36%	11%	1%
IE (269)	57%	30%	12%	2%
IT (1819)	73%	11%	15%	1%
LV (498)	39%	46%	13%	2%
LT (92)	71%	22%	7%	1%
LU (81)	72%	22%	6%	0%
MT (6)	67%	33%	0%	0%
NL (614)	67%	21%	9%	3%
Other (105)	60%	21%	13%	6%
PL (353)	41%	38%	18%	3%
PT (253)	74%	13%	12%	1%
RO (244)	60%	33%	7%	1%
SK (99)	64%	25%	11%	0%
SL (38)	74%	24%	3%	0%
ES (2809)	77%	12%	10%	2%
SE (264)	56%	28%	9%	6%
UK (876)	63%	26%	7%	4%
Total (54322)	**61%**	**23%**	**13%**	**2%**

Question 18

Table E 37 Contributing to a high level of environmental protection accross EU

Country	EU level	National level	Regional/ local level	Don't know
AT (3806)	80%	14%	4%	2%
BE (1375)	82%	6%	6%	6%
BG (212)	77%	14%	8%	1%
HR (59)	73%	22%	3%	2%
CY (9)	100%	0%	0%	0%
CZ (787)	71%	21%	6%	2%
DK (279)	88%	6%	5%	1%
EE (86)	83%	10%	7%	0%
FI (984)	67%	17%	11%	6%
FR (6393)	83%	6%	8%	3%
DE (31497)	82%	8%	7%	3%
EL (111)	80%	8%	11%	1%
HU (1573)	79%	13%	6%	3%
IE (271)	72%	17%	10%	1%
IT (1821)	72%	5%	20%	4%
LV (490)	71%	21%	5%	3%
LT (92)	72%	16%	7%	5%
LU (80)	85%	10%	3%	3%
MT (6)	83%	17%	0%	0%
NL (631)	82%	8%	6%	5%
Other (106)	89%	6%	4%	2%
PL (370)	75%	14%	6%	5%
PT (270)	82%	11%	6%	1%
RO (250)	74%	18%	5%	2%
SK (103)	82%	16%	3%	0%
SL (40)	75%	13%	13%	0%
ES (2846)	81%	9%	7%	3%
SE (267)	88%	7%	1%	3%
UK (896)	81%	10%	4%	4%
Total (55710)	**81%**	**9%**	**7%**	**3%**

Question 18

Table E 38 Mitigating and adapting to impact of climate change

Country	EU level	National level	Regional/ local level	Don't know
AT (3772)	85%	8%	3%	4%
BE (1361)	81%	7%	6%	6%
BG (213)	76%	14%	8%	3%
HR (60)	82%	13%	2%	3%
CY (7)	86%	14%	0%	0%
CZ (773)	66%	22%	7%	5%
DK (273)	73%	18%	5%	3%
EE (85)	76%	15%	5%	4%
FI (978)	63%	22%	8%	7%
FR (6315)	78%	8%	9%	4%
DE (31136)	81%	10%	4%	5%
EL (108)	71%	18%	10%	1%
HU (1552)	73%	16%	8%	3%
IE (271)	68%	21%	8%	3%
IT (1815)	83%	7%	6%	4%
LV (495)	58%	31%	5%	6%
LT (91)	74%	14%	5%	7%
LU (78)	85%	13%	3%	0%
MT (6)	67%	33%	0%	0%
NL (626)	76%	11%	6%	7%
Other (103)	86%	5%	8%	1%
PL (370)	66%	18%	9%	7%
PT (269)	75%	12%	12%	1%
RO (251)	71%	20%	8%	2%
SK (101)	83%	12%	4%	1%
SL (40)	80%	13%	8%	0%
ES (2827)	78%	10%	9%	4%
SE (266)	77%	14%	5%	4%
UK (891)	76%	15%	5%	4%
Total (55133)	**80%**	**10%**	**6%**	**4%**

Question 18

Table E 39 Developing rural areas while taking care of the countryside

Country	EU level	National level	Regional/ local level	Don't know
AT (3813)	25%	49%	25%	1%
BE (1307)	33%	23%	37%	7%
BG (205)	48%	30%	21%	1%
HR (59)	25%	49%	24%	2%
CY (9)	67%	33%	0%	0%
CZ (763)	21%	46%	32%	1%
DK (269)	41%	36%	17%	7%
EE (78)	29%	53%	18%	0%
FI (981)	15%	48%	34%	3%
FR (6141)	29%	25%	43%	3%
DE (30462)	23%	37%	37%	2%
EL (104)	35%	26%	39%	0%
HU (1565)	32%	40%	27%	1%
IE (272)	32%	43%	24%	1%
IT (1811)	34%	16%	48%	1%
LV (500)	31%	44%	23%	2%
LT (89)	26%	44%	28%	2%
LU (79)	33%	46%	22%	0%
MT (6)	33%	50%	17%	0%
NL (608)	26%	33%	34%	7%
Other (102)	18%	37%	43%	2%
PL (351)	36%	40%	21%	3%
PT (252)	36%	28%	35%	2%
RO (240)	35%	40%	23%	2%
SK (98)	47%	40%	13%	0%
SL (38)	34%	45%	18%	3%
ES (2771)	46%	21%	31%	3%
SE (261)	22%	44%	30%	3%
UK (864)	32%	40%	23%	5%
Total (54098)	**27%**	**35%**	**36%**	**2%**

Question 18

Table E 40 **Achieving a balanced territorial development**

Country	EU level	National level	Regional/ local level	Don't know
AT (3759)	18%	52%	28%	3%
BE (1266)	38%	28%	21%	12%
BG (207)	53%	31%	14%	1%
HR (59)	32%	56%	10%	2%
CY (9)	67%	22%	11%	0%
CZ (748)	25%	48%	26%	2%
DK (262)	46%	25%	11%	18%
EE (75)	53%	39%	8%	0%
FI (971)	29%	47%	19%	5%
FR (6103)	33%	39%	24%	4%
DE (30008)	21%	40%	35%	4%
EL (105)	42%	38%	19%	1%
HU (1563)	52%	36%	10%	2%
IE (268)	57%	29%	8%	6%
IT (1766)	32%	20%	45%	3%
LV (494)	45%	45%	7%	3%
LT (87)	30%	48%	17%	5%
LU (77)	22%	58%	18%	1%
MT (6)	67%	17%	17%	0%
NL (594)	45%	25%	13%	17%
Other (102)	25%	34%	37%	3%
PL (346)	40%	42%	14%	4%
PT (245)	35%	44%	19%	2%
RO (241)	39%	44%	15%	2%
SK (97)	26%	64%	9%	1%
SL (37)	30%	57%	11%	3%
ES (2781)	51%	29%	18%	2%
SE (257)	40%	33%	14%	12%
UK (850)	36%	38%	11%	15%
Total (53383)	**27%**	**39%**	**30%**	**4%**

Question 19

Table E 41 Farmers need direct income support

Country	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
AT (3884)	54%	27%	10%	7%	1%
BE (1396)	35%	27%	15%	17%	5%
BG (219)	61%	17%	9%	12%	0%
HR (65)	66%	26%	2%	5%	2%
CY (9)	33%	22%	0%	22%	22%
CZ (800)	47%	26%	14%	11%	2%
DK (278)	19%	15%	20%	42%	5%
EE (87)	36%	18%	16%	29%	1%
FI (1003)	64%	23%	7%	5%	1%
FR (6454)	35%	28%	18%	13%	5%
DE (31800)	30%	31%	18%	16%	4%
EL (111)	41%	37%	11%	11%	1%
HU (1598)	66%	25%	4%	4%	1%
IE (272)	60%	25%	7%	7%	1%
IT (1854)	58%	25%	9%	5%	2%
LV (510)	66%	23%	6%	3%	2%
LT (94)	80%	13%	4%	3%	0%
LU (82)	34%	30%	20%	11%	5%
MT (6)	67%	0%	17%	17%	0%
NL (633)	19%	29%	18%	29%	4%
Other (105)	26%	35%	17%	19%	3%
PL (378)	56%	25%	6%	10%	4%
PT (275)	39%	27%	13%	17%	4%
RO (257)	67%	21%	6%	4%	3%
SK (104)	36%	47%	7%	10%	1%
SL (42)	38%	19%	19%	21%	2%
ES (2889)	55%	27%	8%	8%	2%
SE (269)	25%	29%	18%	23%	6%
UK (896)	21%	37%	13%	15%	14%
Total (56370)	**37%**	**29%**	**15%**	**14%**	**4%**

Question 19

Table E 42 Other policies can have strong impact on agricultural income

Country	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
AT (3873)	66%	29%	3%	1%	2%
BE (1385)	50%	38%	3%	2%	7%
BG (218)	57%	28%	6%	6%	3%
HR (63)	65%	27%	2%	0%	6%
CY (9)	33%	56%	0%	0%	11%
CZ (800)	45%	40%	7%	3%	6%
DK (277)	38%	40%	8%	7%	8%
EE (89)	43%	38%	7%	2%	10%
FI (1000)	62%	31%	4%	2%	2%
FR (6431)	49%	40%	4%	2%	5%
DE (31555)	47%	36%	7%	2%	8%
EL (113)	63%	32%	5%	0%	0%
HU (1586)	43%	43%	8%	3%	4%
IE (273)	60%	30%	4%	1%	4%
IT (1843)	45%	47%	3%	1%	4%
LV (499)	49%	39%	8%	2%	1%
LT (92)	59%	33%	3%	2%	3%
LU (82)	45%	37%	7%	1%	10%
MT (6)	33%	50%	17%	0%	0%
NL (620)	45%	36%	5%	2%	11%
Other (107)	43%	41%	5%	1%	10%
PL (374)	40%	45%	7%	4%	4%
PT (275)	49%	39%	3%	2%	7%
RO (254)	59%	31%	5%	1%	4%
SK (104)	37%	56%	4%	1%	3%
SL (42)	52%	36%	5%	0%	7%
ES (2862)	65%	26%	3%	2%	4%
SE (268)	49%	33%	7%	3%	8%
UK (881)	39%	38%	4%	2%	16%
Total (55981)	**50%**	**36%**	**6%**	**2%**	**7%**

Question 19

Table E 43 Agricultural policy should deliver more benefits for environment/climate

Country	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
AT (3862)	44%	37%	12%	6%	2%
BE (1399)	52%	23%	13%	9%	3%
BG (216)	63%	27%	6%	3%	1%
HR (60)	63%	27%	3%	3%	3%
CY (9)	89%	11%	0%	0%	0%
CZ (801)	38%	36%	17%	9%	1%
DK (281)	61%	14%	9%	16%	1%
EE (86)	59%	27%	10%	2%	1%
FI (994)	14%	32%	31%	21%	1%
FR (6495)	62%	17%	9%	12%	1%
DE (31953)	56%	18%	15%	10%	1%
EL (112)	68%	23%	5%	2%	2%
HU (1587)	51%	40%	6%	2%	2%
IE (274)	55%	32%	7%	6%	1%
IT (1854)	50%	40%	7%	2%	1%
LV (504)	39%	39%	14%	4%	4%
LT (93)	40%	34%	16%	5%	4%
LU (80)	60%	15%	16%	9%	0%
MT (6)	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%
NL (637)	63%	19%	8%	8%	1%
Other (108)	76%	21%	2%	0%	1%
PL (370)	47%	37%	9%	5%	2%
PT (277)	76%	21%	2%	1%	0%
RO (251)	71%	24%	3%	2%	1%
SK (103)	34%	34%	29%	2%	1%
SL (41)	66%	20%	5%	7%	2%
ES (2868)	58%	28%	8%	4%	1%
SE (271)	56%	23%	12%	6%	4%
UK (925)	85%	10%	2%	1%	2%
Total (56517)	**55%**	**22%**	**13%**	**9%**	**1%**

Question 19

Table E 44 Support targeted investments to foster restructuring/innovation

Country	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
AT (3830)	42%	43%	10%	3%	2%
BE (1374)	34%	40%	13%	7%	6%
BG (215)	61%	26%	8%	1%	4%
HR (61)	72%	15%	7%	3%	3%
CY (9)	44%	44%	0%	11%	0%
CZ (795)	50%	38%	8%	2%	3%
DK (279)	36%	45%	7%	5%	7%
EE (86)	56%	22%	13%	7%	2%
FI (997)	27%	52%	13%	4%	4%
FR (6358)	19%	38%	17%	10%	15%
DE (31559)	41%	41%	10%	3%	4%
EL (112)	59%	30%	7%	2%	2%
HU (1579)	53%	33%	6%	4%	3%
IE (270)	59%	32%	4%	1%	4%
IT (1845)	73%	21%	3%	1%	2%
LV (495)	60%	32%	6%	0%	2%
LT (91)	56%	40%	2%	0%	2%
LU (81)	43%	42%	11%	1%	2%
MT (6)	67%	33%	0%	0%	0%
NL (626)	38%	42%	10%	5%	5%
Other (105)	46%	38%	6%	4%	7%
PL (369)	48%	38%	8%	3%	2%
PT (274)	51%	30%	13%	3%	3%
RO (252)	62%	21%	13%	3%	1%
SK (103)	30%	59%	6%	3%	2%
SL (42)	52%	29%	10%	2%	7%
ES (2854)	65%	25%	6%	1%	2%
SE (266)	39%	44%	8%	2%	7%
UK (884)	44%	39%	4%	2%	12%
Total (55817)	**42%**	**39%**	**10%**	**4%**	**5%**

Question 19

Table E 45 **Improving farmers' position in value chains**

Country	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
AT (3884)	91%	8%	1%	0%	1%
BE (1383)	78%	18%	1%	1%	3%
BG (215)	86%	11%	3%	0%	0%
HR (64)	91%	5%	0%	0%	5%
CY (9)	67%	22%	0%	11%	0%
CZ (799)	83%	14%	2%	1%	1%
DK (276)	43%	28%	3%	8%	17%
EE (88)	85%	10%	2%	1%	1%
FI (1002)	89%	9%	1%	0%	1%
FR (6480)	72%	24%	1%	1%	2%
DE (31910)	80%	16%	1%	0%	1%
EL (108)	78%	19%	1%	1%	2%
HU (1583)	84%	12%	2%	0%	1%
IE (274)	83%	13%	1%	0%	3%
IT (1843)	84%	13%	1%	0%	1%
LV (501)	69%	22%	3%	1%	4%
LT (93)	81%	16%	2%	0%	1%
LU (81)	83%	15%	0%	0%	2%
MT (6)	83%	17%	0%	0%	0%
NL (623)	72%	21%	3%	1%	4%
Other (105)	63%	30%	3%	3%	1%
PL (374)	82%	14%	2%	1%	2%
PT (276)	73%	24%	1%	0%	1%
RO (253)	82%	13%	2%	1%	2%
SK (102)	85%	9%	3%	2%	1%
SL (41)	66%	24%	0%	0%	10%
ES (2873)	87%	11%	1%	0%	1%
SE (271)	60%	31%	1%	1%	7%
UK (892)	65%	23%	2%	2%	8%
Total (56409)	**80%**	**16%**	**1%**	**1%**	**2%**

Question 20

Table E 46 Supporting the development of futures markets

Country	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
AT (3827)	10%	33%	23%	18%	16%
BE (1350)	16%	37%	17%	10%	21%
BG (213)	39%	29%	11%	7%	15%
HR (64)	47%	30%	6%	0%	17%
CY (8)	50%	25%	0%	25%	0%
CZ (785)	19%	38%	9%	3%	31%
DK (272)	10%	25%	18%	22%	24%
EE (87)	52%	22%	6%	6%	15%
FI (980)	12%	37%	15%	10%	26%
FR (6323)	13%	29%	16%	19%	24%
DE (31376)	9%	24%	24%	20%	23%
EL (109)	35%	33%	12%	8%	12%
HU (1571)	22%	44%	11%	7%	16%
IE (271)	45%	33%	6%	7%	10%
IT (1812)	17%	48%	10%	6%	19%
LV (506)	53%	35%	5%	2%	5%
LT (91)	41%	37%	8%	3%	11%
LU (81)	6%	37%	20%	17%	20%
MT (6)	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
NL (625)	12%	29%	12%	15%	32%
Other (105)	16%	22%	19%	24%	19%
PL (367)	29%	41%	8%	7%	15%
PT (272)	39%	36%	15%	4%	6%
RO (250)	46%	32%	13%	4%	5%
SK (102)	40%	28%	6%	7%	19%
SL (42)	19%	33%	19%	7%	21%
ES (2848)	41%	29%	9%	11%	10%
SE (266)	18%	30%	14%	11%	27%
UK (862)	27%	30%	7%	7%	29%
Total (55471)	**14%**	**28%**	**20%**	**17%**	**21%**

Question 20

Table E 47 Enhancing transparency in the agriculture markets

Country	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
AT (3851)	55%	34%	5%	2%	4%
BE (1357)	54%	33%	4%	2%	8%
BG (213)	77%	19%	1%	0%	2%
HR (65)	72%	20%	3%	0%	5%
CY (9)	67%	22%	0%	11%	0%
CZ (793)	44%	42%	4%	2%	8%
DK (276)	41%	34%	13%	3%	9%
EE (87)	72%	18%	2%	1%	6%
FI (989)	61%	32%	3%	1%	4%
FR (6398)	57%	33%	2%	1%	6%
DE (31567)	52%	33%	6%	2%	6%
EL (111)	76%	22%	0%	0%	3%
HU (1584)	58%	35%	3%	1%	3%
IE (274)	74%	20%	1%	0%	4%
IT (1843)	72%	21%	2%	1%	4%
LV (503)	53%	38%	4%	1%	4%
LT (92)	62%	29%	3%	0%	5%
LU (82)	49%	43%	1%	4%	4%
MT (6)	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NL (629)	43%	34%	6%	4%	13%
Other (106)	58%	29%	2%	2%	8%
PL (374)	67%	27%	1%	1%	3%
PT (274)	79%	17%	0%	0%	4%
RO (252)	70%	26%	2%	1%	2%
SK (103)	68%	24%	1%	1%	6%
SL (42)	52%	31%	7%	0%	10%
ES (2870)	81%	15%	1%	0%	2%
SE (267)	44%	34%	5%	2%	15%
UK (870)	59%	22%	2%	1%	17%
Total (55887)	**56%**	**32%**	**4%**	**2%**	**6%**

Question 20

Table E 48 Supporting integration of farmers in Producer Orgas

Country	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
AT (3832)	49%	37%	7%	3%	4%
BE (1351)	39%	38%	7%	3%	12%
BG (211)	64%	25%	4%	2%	5%
HR (64)	64%	19%	8%	3%	6%
CY (8)	25%	50%	13%	13%	0%
CZ (790)	40%	40%	8%	5%	7%
DK (269)	18%	34%	15%	15%	18%
EE (89)	52%	22%	8%	7%	11%
FI (991)	33%	46%	11%	4%	6%
FR (6365)	40%	37%	6%	4%	12%
DE (31457)	40%	40%	8%	3%	9%
EL (108)	63%	27%	1%	1%	8%
HU (1582)	39%	41%	13%	5%	3%
IE (272)	57%	31%	4%	1%	7%
IT (1832)	59%	30%	5%	2%	5%
LV (500)	47%	36%	7%	2%	7%
LT (91)	63%	30%	3%	1%	3%
LU (82)	35%	48%	10%	1%	6%
MT (6)	50%	33%	17%	0%	0%
NL (625)	37%	34%	7%	4%	17%
Other (106)	42%	36%	6%	5%	11%
PL (372)	37%	43%	9%	2%	9%
PT (270)	55%	28%	3%	2%	12%
RO (254)	71%	19%	5%	2%	3%
SK (102)	53%	27%	5%	4%	11%
SL (42)	40%	40%	5%	0%	14%
ES (2858)	61%	27%	5%	2%	4%
SE (263)	23%	39%	13%	8%	16%
UK (860)	43%	30%	3%	1%	22%
Total (55652)	**43%**	**38%**	**7%**	**3%**	**9%**

Question 20

Table E 49 Support for R&I

Country	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
AT (3820)	44%	41%	10%	3%	2%
BE (1346)	47%	36%	9%	2%	5%
BG (212)	72%	18%	8%	0%	1%
HR (62)	69%	24%	5%	0%	2%
CY (9)	67%	11%	11%	11%	0%
CZ (789)	51%	37%	10%	1%	2%
DK (276)	59%	25%	8%	2%	5%
EE (87)	70%	18%	0%	2%	9%
FI (991)	49%	41%	6%	1%	3%
FR (6356)	42%	39%	9%	4%	7%
DE (31438)	48%	36%	9%	2%	5%
EL (111)	70%	20%	8%	0%	2%
HU (1574)	59%	33%	4%	1%	2%
IE (269)	63%	29%	4%	1%	3%
IT (1833)	59%	34%	3%	1%	3%
LV (506)	61%	30%	6%	0%	2%
LT (92)	62%	30%	4%	0%	3%
LU (82)	50%	37%	6%	2%	5%
MT (6)	67%	33%	0%	0%	0%
NL (628)	54%	29%	8%	2%	7%
Other (105)	53%	33%	7%	4%	3%
PL (367)	53%	34%	6%	2%	4%
PT (272)	62%	24%	11%	1%	2%
RO (252)	70%	21%	6%	3%	1%
SK (101)	55%	37%	2%	2%	4%
SL (42)	60%	29%	7%	0%	5%
ES (2854)	77%	17%	4%	1%	1%
SE (267)	60%	31%	3%	2%	4%
UK (865)	56%	26%	3%	1%	14%
Total (55612)	**50%**	**35%**	**8%**	**2%**	**4%**

Question 20

Table E 50 **Simplifying administrative procedures**

Country	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
AT (3842)	79%	14%	3%	2%	2%
BE (1365)	68%	21%	3%	4%	4%
BG (214)	90%	4%	1%	5%	0%
HR (63)	86%	6%	3%	2%	3%
CY (9)	67%	11%	11%	11%	0%
CZ (798)	84%	11%	1%	3%	1%
DK (270)	61%	19%	9%	4%	7%
EE (89)	66%	15%	4%	2%	12%
FI (998)	86%	11%	1%	1%	1%
FR (6382)	60%	24%	5%	4%	6%
DE (31585)	71%	18%	3%	3%	5%
EL (112)	70%	22%	1%	5%	2%
HU (1580)	82%	12%	2%	1%	2%
IE (271)	77%	13%	4%	2%	4%
IT (1831)	86%	9%	1%	2%	2%
LV (505)	80%	14%	2%	2%	2%
LT (93)	80%	17%	1%	1%	1%
LU (82)	65%	26%	6%	1%	2%
MT (6)	83%	17%	0%	0%	0%
NL (623)	65%	18%	5%	4%	8%
Other (106)	61%	25%	8%	3%	4%
PL (374)	79%	11%	3%	4%	3%
PT (272)	66%	18%	3%	10%	3%
RO (255)	84%	8%	2%	5%	1%
SK (103)	84%	7%	2%	3%	4%
SL (40)	63%	18%	8%	5%	8%
ES (2851)	83%	11%	2%	2%	2%
SE (266)	72%	15%	4%	3%	6%
UK (859)	60%	21%	3%	2%	14%
Total (55844)	**72%**	**17%**	**3%**	**3%**	**4%**

Table E 51 **Question 21**

Country	Specific products and/or sectors	Risk management tools	Compensation to farming activities in Areas with Natural Constraints/ HNVA	Territories with higher agricultural potential	Practices with the highest environmental/ climate benefits	Linkage to standards (e.g. food safety, labour)	An equal level of support for farmers within the same territory	Small producers	Limit in support for large beneficiaries (capping)	Young Farmers
AT (15631)	5%	3%	20%	2%	10%	9%	6%	16%	17%	13%
BE (5389)	7%	6%	13%	3%	14%	8%	6%	14%	15%	14%
BG (941)	9%	5%	13%	4%	11%	7%	7%	16%	15%	12%
HR (256)	11%	2%	15%	4%	11%	4%	10%	18%	12%	14%
CY (298)	1%	0%	0%	0%	3%	2%	1%	2%	90%	2%
CZ (2757)	16%	7%	19%	5%	12%	8%	12%	9%	3%	9%
DK (841)	10%	3%	17%	5%	20%	10%	5%	13%	4%	12%
EE (739)	4%	3%	8%	1%	7%	2%	5%	8%	55%	7%
FI (6748)	7%	2%	10%	2%	5%	5%	6%	4%	53%	6%
FR (40472)	5%	4%	8%	1%	11%	4%	3%	10%	46%	9%
DE (101635)	5%	4%	22%	3%	18%	13%	7%	16%	0%	13%
EL (1192)	2%	3%	6%	2%	5%	5%	2%	5%	66%	4%
HU (5701)	12%	5%	16%	3%	14%	5%	11%	15%	2%	17%
IE (2300)	4%	2%	8%	2%	7%	5%	2%	6%	57%	6%
IT (8044)	6%	8%	16%	2%	9%	12%	8%	20%	3%	16%
LV (1634)	13%	4%	18%	4%	8%	6%	12%	12%	3%	20%
LT (373)	11%	8%	12%	5%	8%	5%	12%	12%	11%	15%
LU (283)	5%	5%	17%	4%	18%	14%	5%	17%	1%	15%
MT (20)	15%	0%	20%	0%	25%	5%	5%	20%	0%	10%
NL (2244)	6%	5%	16%	4%	18%	9%	7%	11%	12%	12%
Other (428)	5%	4%	15%	2%	19%	11%	4%	16%	14%	12%
PL (1465)	12%	5%	17%	2%	11%	6%	10%	12%	12%	13%
PT (1125)	9%	5%	18%	2%	20%	10%	5%	12%	10%	10%
RO (1087)	10%	5%	17%	4%	14%	8%	7%	14%	7%	13%
SK (432)	12%	11%	16%	8%	10%	7%	9%	8%	8%	11%
SL (173)	8%	6%	18%	2%	13%	9%	3%	14%	12%	16%
ES (11846)	10%	4%	15%	4%	12%	7%	9%	13%	12%	14%
SE (941)	4%	3%	19%	4%	17%	8%	8%	14%	9%	14%
UK (3303)	3%	3%	14%	2%	21%	16%	6%	16%	10%	9%
Total (218298)	**6%**	**4%**	**17%**	**2%**	**14%**	**9%**	**6%**	**14%**	**15%**	**12%**

Table E 52 Question 22

Country	Export promotion	Export credits	Specific action on Geographical Indications	Further trade liberalisation	Address non-tariff barriers	No action needed
AT (5220)	20%	3%	31%	5%	18%	23%
BE (2033)	31%	9%	18%	7%	15%	20%
BG (447)	33%	14%	15%	17%	15%	5%
HR (136)	32%	19%	25%	4%	17%	4%
CY (147)	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	93%
CZ (1302)	38%	9%	16%	8%	23%	6%
DK (353)	19%	14%	19%	22%	20%	6%
EE (217)	24%	11%	11%	9%	15%	30%
FI (3567)	20%	4%	10%	5%	8%	54%
FR (21258)	8%	5%	13%	1%	6%	66%
DE (27811)	23%	9%	23%	16%	29%	0%
EL (319)	22%	14%	20%	5%	8%	31%
HU (3332)	32%	11%	25%	8%	24%	1%
IE (698)	24%	13%	13%	5%	12%	33%
IT (3170)	24%	9%	35%	6%	25%	1%
LV (934)	38%	10%	20%	9%	22%	1%
LT (226)	31%	13%	12%	16%	11%	16%
LU (67)	24%	7%	24%	18%	25%	1%
MT (10)	30%	30%	40%	0%	0%	0%
NL (883)	20%	8%	13%	12%	17%	30%
Other (139)	17%	8%	17%	12%	14%	32%
PL (780)	35%	16%	18%	7%	19%	5%
PT (506)	32%	15%	23%	7%	11%	13%
RO (542)	30%	16%	20%	15%	14%	6%
SK (208)	35%	17%	24%	3%	12%	9%
SL (66)	26%	9%	27%	5%	15%	18%
ES (5811)	33%	13%	24%	8%	17%	5%
SE (358)	26%	7%	17%	12%	16%	22%
UK (1148)	20%	6%	22%	18%	20%	14%
Total (81688)	**21%**	**8%**	**20%**	**9%**	**19%**	**24%**

Table E 53 **Question 23**

Country	Food safety standards	Human nutrition standards and guidelines	Standards for fair trade products	Standards for organic products	Environmental and climate standards	Standards for the use of antimicrobials/pesticides	Animal and plant health standards	Animal welfare standards	Labour standards
AT (9620)	13%	6%	19%	18%	14%	6%	11%	8%	4%
BE (3348)	13%	6%	10%	11%	18%	13%	9%	11%	9%
BG (598)	19%	9%	12%	16%	11%	13%	8%	4%	9%
HR (160)	25%	9%	14%	16%	11%	6%	10%	4%	4%
CY (24)	4%	4%	8%	17%	8%	13%	25%	17%	4%
CZ (1955)	23%	11%	12%	8%	12%	14%	9%	9%	3%
DK (760)	12%	3%	7%	17%	22%	16%	8%	13%	3%
EE (229)	12%	5%	12%	18%	19%	13%	8%	11%	3%
FI (2454)	22%	7%	7%	7%	13%	16%	12%	13%	3%
FR (15589)	10%	4%	6%	14%	18%	17%	9%	14%	6%
DE (79884)	10%	6%	14%	17%	16%	8%	14%	12%	3%
EL (317)	17%	11%	9%	11%	14%	13%	11%	8%	6%
HU (4145)	21%	8%	21%	9%	15%	6%	11%	5%	4%
IE (693)	12%	9%	10%	7%	20%	11%	11%	14%	6%
IT (4989)	14%	7%	8%	11%	12%	17%	9%	7%	14%
LV (1175)	19%	7%	19%	8%	10%	12%	9%	8%	8%
LT (244)	16%	10%	25%	13%	9%	7%	7%	4%	9%
LU (206)	11%	6%	13%	16%	15%	10%	13%	14%	3%
MT (20)	15%	10%	10%	5%	5%	15%	15%	20%	5%
NL (1613)	12%	6%	7%	11%	22%	14%	11%	14%	4%
Other (302)	6%	5%	11%	15%	20%	13%	12%	12%	5%
PL (977)	19%	8%	12%	14%	13%	12%	10%	8%	5%
PT (777)	16%	6%	8%	12%	21%	13%	10%	10%	3%
RO (725)	19%	9%	8%	14%	14%	11%	12%	8%	5%
SK (274)	23%	6%	9%	18%	9%	16%	7%	5%	5%
SL (119)	13%	8%	18%	13%	14%	9%	8%	13%	4%
ES (7513)	20%	7%	12%	10%	16%	12%	9%	6%	6%
SE (740)	10%	4%	5%	9%	15%	20%	15%	20%	3%
UK (2730)	6%	6%	4%	6%	18%	14%	16%	26%	2%
Total (142180)	**12%**	**6%**	**13%**	**15%**	**16%**	**10%**	**12%**	**11%**	**4%**

Question 24

Table E 54 **Enhanced results achieved with financial incentives on voluntary basis**

Country	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
AT (3806)	57%	28%	8%	5%	2%
BE (1304)	31%	32%	13%	9%	14%
BG (203)	38%	27%	11%	17%	7%
HR (60)	45%	37%	5%	8%	5%
CY (8)	13%	50%	13%	25%	0%
CZ (754)	33%	34%	15%	6%	12%
DK (268)	29%	24%	7%	25%	15%
EE (79)	43%	33%	13%	5%	6%
FI (981)	67%	23%	4%	2%	4%
FR (6147)	32%	32%	14%	12%	10%
DE (30473)	42%	30%	13%	11%	4%
EL (99)	32%	40%	14%	7%	6%
HU (1578)	54%	33%	6%	4%	3%
IE (268)	49%	25%	8%	10%	7%
IT (1798)	57%	24%	7%	5%	6%
LV (496)	49%	35%	11%	2%	4%
LT (94)	39%	41%	10%	3%	6%
LU (79)	35%	39%	8%	11%	6%
MT (6)	33%	33%	17%	17%	0%
NL (609)	30%	28%	10%	16%	16%
Other (103)	23%	37%	18%	14%	8%
PL (354)	50%	30%	7%	7%	6%
PT (234)	27%	42%	11%	7%	13%
RO (241)	44%	33%	10%	4%	10%
SK (99)	21%	56%	14%	3%	6%
SL (37)	24%	62%	3%	8%	3%
ES (2727)	27%	37%	11%	8%	17%
SE (258)	30%	32%	17%	7%	14%
UK (846)	13%	31%	16%	14%	26%
Total (54009)	**42%**	**30%**	**12%**	**10%**	**7%**

Question 24

Table E 55 **If mandatory levels are increased, farmers need support**

Country	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
AT (3807)	71%	19%	5%	3%	2%
BE (1303)	49%	28%	7%	6%	9%
BG (201)	66%	19%	5%	6%	3%
HR (60)	68%	27%	2%	0%	3%
CY (8)	38%	38%	0%	13%	13%
CZ (759)	52%	28%	9%	4%	7%
DK (264)	22%	27%	17%	24%	9%
EE (78)	58%	24%	9%	4%	5%
FI (981)	72%	20%	4%	2%	2%
FR (6130)	41%	34%	11%	6%	7%
DE (30362)	52%	28%	10%	5%	5%
EL (99)	64%	27%	5%	1%	3%
HU (1580)	68%	22%	5%	3%	2%
IE (269)	65%	23%	4%	3%	4%
IT (1797)	68%	21%	5%	3%	4%
LV (494)	71%	20%	4%	2%	3%
LT (94)	70%	17%	5%	4%	3%
LU (79)	48%	32%	13%	3%	5%
MT (6)	67%	17%	17%	0%	0%
NL (604)	31%	29%	15%	12%	12%
Other (103)	26%	49%	17%	3%	5%
PL (356)	69%	20%	4%	2%	5%
PT (232)	46%	32%	7%	3%	11%
RO (238)	68%	24%	3%	1%	5%
SK (97)	61%	22%	9%	2%	6%
SL (38)	37%	47%	5%	8%	3%
ES (2749)	59%	26%	4%	2%	9%
SE (260)	37%	33%	13%	6%	11%
UK (849)	29%	34%	10%	6%	21%
Total (53897)	**53%**	**27%**	**9%**	**5%**	**6%**

Question 24

Table E 56 Farmers have to respect stricter rules without specific financial support

Country	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
AT (3774)	11%	17%	16%	54%	2%
BE (1309)	10%	14%	19%	50%	8%
BG (203)	15%	21%	19%	43%	2%
HR (59)	12%	25%	25%	29%	8%
CY (7)	14%	43%	14%	14%	14%
CZ (757)	15%	17%	19%	45%	4%
DK (269)	30%	18%	17%	32%	3%
EE (77)	9%	16%	17%	55%	4%
FI (978)	4%	6%	15%	73%	3%
FR (6120)	5%	13%	24%	49%	8%
DE (30401)	20%	23%	16%	37%	4%
EL (100)	13%	27%	31%	27%	2%
HU (1563)	15%	26%	18%	38%	3%
IE (268)	14%	19%	15%	49%	4%
IT (1791)	10%	18%	27%	40%	4%
LV (492)	6%	15%	28%	50%	2%
LT (93)	14%	19%	18%	43%	5%
LU (80)	13%	26%	15%	40%	6%
MT (6)	17%	0%	33%	50%	0%
NL (609)	14%	21%	21%	37%	7%
Other (102)	21%	24%	30%	21%	5%
PL (351)	6%	13%	17%	60%	4%
PT (234)	12%	19%	26%	36%	7%
RO (237)	16%	18%	22%	40%	4%
SK (100)	8%	19%	15%	54%	4%
SL (38)	11%	32%	21%	34%	3%
ES (2733)	12%	20%	22%	40%	6%
SE (258)	9%	29%	17%	38%	7%
UK (853)	20%	31%	19%	13%	17%
Total (53862)	16%	21%	18%	41%	5%

Question 24

Table E 57 Awareness campaigns to raise willingness of consumers to pay more

Country	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
AT (3809)	80%	15%	2%	2%	1%
BE (1323)	62%	24%	5%	5%	5%
BG (202)	61%	26%	5%	4%	3%
HR (57)	68%	23%	4%	2%	4%
CY (8)	63%	38%	0%	0%	0%
CZ (753)	50%	32%	6%	7%	4%
DK (269)	52%	29%	10%	5%	4%
EE (77)	53%	23%	12%	6%	5%
FI (984)	66%	26%	3%	3%	2%
FR (6181)	47%	31%	9%	9%	5%
DE (30892)	79%	15%	2%	2%	1%
EL (99)	65%	20%	5%	6%	4%
HU (1562)	47%	35%	8%	8%	2%
IE (268)	72%	16%	4%	4%	3%
IT (1802)	77%	14%	3%	3%	2%
LV (496)	49%	31%	11%	6%	3%
LT (94)	45%	34%	10%	7%	4%
LU (81)	77%	16%	2%	1%	4%
MT (6)	83%	0%	0%	17%	0%
NL (615)	69%	19%	4%	4%	4%
Other (104)	63%	28%	3%	3%	3%
PL (352)	51%	29%	7%	5%	9%
PT (234)	53%	26%	9%	7%	4%
RO (237)	51%	28%	6%	7%	7%
SK (100)	71%	22%	3%	0%	4%
SL (36)	61%	28%	3%	8%	0%
ES (2750)	56%	24%	7%	6%	7%
SE (264)	63%	22%	7%	3%	5%
UK (869)	60%	25%	4%	4%	8%
Total (54524)	71%	19%	4%	3%	3%

Table E 58 **Question 25**

Country	Prevention and reduction of water pollution (pesticides, fertilisers)	Sustainable use of water	Prevention of environmental risks such as floods	Prevention of biodiversity loss	Prevention and reduction of soil erosion	Avoiding soil salinization, compaction and desertification	Contribution to the Air Quality Plans
AT (9884)	19%	15%	9%	23%	17%	14%	3%
BE (3402)	22%	15%	8%	23%	15%	12%	4%
BG (597)	25%	12%	6%	24%	16%	9%	7%
HR (155)	30%	12%	9%	25%	12%	7%	5%
CY (27)	22%	22%	4%	22%	7%	15%	7%
CZ (2125)	18%	20%	9%	14%	24%	15%	1%
DK (709)	30%	11%	9%	26%	9%	9%	6%
EE (231)	30%	12%	3%	28%	14%	11%	1%
FI (2296)	20%	14%	11%	21%	19%	11%	3%
FR (16203)	27%	12%	5%	26%	18%	8%	4%
DE (82022)	24%	12%	5%	25%	12%	18%	3%
EL (312)	26%	20%	4%	22%	12%	14%	1%
HU (4300)	20%	15%	9%	20%	17%	16%	3%
IE (718)	21%	12%	14%	24%	14%	10%	5%
IT (4759)	19%	22%	6%	21%	11%	15%	5%
LV (1177)	28%	9%	9%	24%	20%	4%	5%
LT (245)	26%	11%	5%	20%	25%	10%	4%
LU (210)	28%	10%	5%	26%	18%	11%	2%
MT (20)	30%	30%	0%	20%	0%	15%	5%
NL (1645)	22%	13%	4%	24%	14%	16%	6%
Other (312)	28%	9%	3%	25%	14%	18%	3%
PL (1021)	21%	17%	8%	23%	16%	10%	5%
PT (796)	24%	17%	3%	25%	17%	11%	3%
RO (724)	25%	13%	9%	23%	14%	12%	4%
SK (284)	24%	21%	14%	14%	14%	10%	3%
SL (110)	25%	15%	6%	27%	11%	11%	5%
ES (7680)	23%	21%	6%	19%	16%	12%	3%
SE (700)	26%	20%	6%	26%	11%	9%	2%
UK (2671)	29%	12%	7%	24%	13%	11%	5%
Total (145335)	**23%**	**14%**	**6%**	**24%**	**14%**	**15%**	**3%**

Table E 59 **Question 26**

Country	Reducing Green House Gas emissions in the agricultural sector	Fostering carbon conservation/sequestration in agriculture/ forestry	Improving climate change adaption/enhancing resilience of agricultural production	Promoting afforestation and sustainable forest management	Providing sustainable renewable energy	Promoting research to address plant and animal diseases linked to CC	Promoting diversification of farming systems
AT (9788)	9%	15%	15%	15%	23%	12%	12%
BE (3562)	13%	16%	14%	12%	17%	10%	18%
BG (575)	15%	11%	12%	24%	12%	14%	12%
HR (150)	19%	7%	15%	17%	20%	11%	11%
CY (26)	12%	12%	4%	23%	19%	19%	12%
CZ (2006)	10%	12%	18%	15%	14%	13%	18%
DK (711)	18%	18%	11%	20%	12%	8%	12%
EE (243)	16%	19%	16%	10%	14%	7%	18%
FI (2333)	7%	19%	11%	14%	26%	9%	15%
FR (17863)	14%	11%	16%	14%	17%	9%	20%
DE (82878)	17%	12%	14%	17%	15%	11%	13%
EL (301)	16%	10%	18%	15%	14%	11%	17%
HU (4222)	12%	8%	19%	19%	20%	10%	11%
IE (726)	15%	20%	14%	13%	16%	6%	16%
IT (4996)	12%	11%	16%	14%	17%	14%	17%
LV (1236)	9%	8%	14%	15%	19%	13%	22%
LT (236)	14%	8%	11%	16%	20%	8%	23%
LU (215)	15%	14%	14%	13%	16%	11%	16%
MT (19)	11%	0%	11%	16%	26%	16%	21%
NL (1641)	18%	17%	17%	9%	16%	8%	15%
Other (277)	24%	0%	13%	17%	21%	7%	17%
PL (938)	15%	10%	13%	18%	23%	8%	13%
PT (785)	16%	20%	16%	18%	10%	7%	13%
RO (694)	15%	8%	14%	24%	14%	10%	14%
SK (287)	18%	18%	12%	12%	10%	6%	24%
SL (113)	17%	12%	20%	12%	15%	6%	18%
ES (7691)	14%	14%	13%	18%	18%	9%	14%
SE (696)	15%	14%	15%	13%	17%	11%	15%
UK (2612)	22%	8%	10%	20%	18%	10%	12%
Total (147820)	**15%**	**12%**	**14%**	**16%**	**17%**	**11%**	**14%**

Table E 60 Question 27

Country	Forest fire prevention and restoration	Mobilisation of forest biomass for production of material/energy	Increase of the resilience and protection of forest ecosystems	Afforestation/ reforestation	Prevention of natural disaster/catastrophic events in forest	Agroforestry systems
AT (8898)	8%	27%	22%	18%	20%	5%
BE (2794)	16%	11%	24%	19%	9%	21%
BG (570)	20%	7%	20%	29%	6%	18%
HR (142)	25%	11%	15%	29%	10%	11%
CY (21)	24%	0%	29%	33%	10%	5%
CZ (1806)	8%	12%	29%	25%	15%	13%
DK (556)	9%	11%	27%	29%	7%	17%
EE (203)	13%	16%	28%	18%	10%	14%
FI (1946)	6%	37%	13%	19%	20%	4%
FR (14469)	15%	12%	23%	21%	7%	22%
DE (74492)	16%	15%	26%	22%	13%	8%
EL (287)	23%	10%	19%	19%	11%	17%
HU (3935)	11%	12%	19%	33%	13%	12%
IE (585)	9%	18%	20%	24%	7%	22%
IT (4683)	12%	21%	21%	17%	18%	11%
LV (1182)	14%	17%	19%	26%	14%	10%
LT (223)	17%	15%	14%	30%	10%	14%
LU (183)	17%	15%	22%	20%	11%	14%
MT (14)	21%	7%	29%	29%	0%	14%
NL (1248)	13%	10%	30%	24%	6%	17%
Other (265)	18%	12%	27%	24%	5%	13%
PL (925)	15%	10%	19%	26%	12%	17%
PT (783)	26%	10%	21%	18%	7%	18%
RO (660)	14%	7%	22%	30%	9%	18%
SK (265)	17%	17%	18%	19%	8%	21%
SL (98)	13%	16%	24%	14%	15%	16%
ES (7227)	26%	16%	13%	18%	9%	17%
SE (517)	10%	17%	27%	21%	11%	14%
UK (2226)	14%	7%	32%	28%	10%	9%
Total (131203)	**16%**	**15%**	**24%**	**22%**	**12%**	**11%**

Table E 61 **Question 28**

Country	Fostering innovation through knowledge transfer, advice, vocational	Taking care of local know-how/ products in line with EU diversity...	Addressing local needs by supporting the provision of local infra/ services	Fostering the economic viability of agriculture throughout EU, ...	Enhancing the interplay between local production/ markets	Enhancing quality of life/ social inclusion of rural inhabitants	Strengthening governance/ local development through bottom- up initiatives	Fostering rural tourism and recreatio n	Creating and maintaining jobs in rural areas	Providing connectivity and digital solutions	Contributing to societal and cultural capital for rural areas	By helping SMEs to create jobs
AT (14031)	9%	14%	9%	12%	12%	8%	2%	8%	13%	4%	6%	4%
BE (4567)	9%	14%	7%	10%	15%	8%	4%	7%	11%	2%	5%	7%
BG (870)	9%	8%	10%	10%	13%	11%	3%	8%	12%	2%	5%	10%
HR (221)	12%	12%	12%	8%	8%	14%	5%	5%	13%	2%	5%	3%
CY (25)	12%	12%	12%	4%	12%	16%	4%	12%	0%	4%	8%	4%
CZ (2934)	6%	7%	10%	10%	14%	10%	4%	7%	14%	1%	5%	11%
DK (948)	12%	9%	6%	6%	14%	8%	4%	11%	12%	6%	7%	4%
EE (327)	10%	8%	9%	9%	16%	11%	5%	5%	11%	5%	4%	6%
FI (3346)	7%	14%	7%	19%	10%	7%	3%	3%	13%	4%	4%	9%
FR (22098)	8%	17%	10%	11%	14%	6%	5%	5%	10%	3%	6%	6%
DE (113020)	9%	14%	11%	9%	14%	8%	3%	8%	9%	6%	8%	2%
EL (450)	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	5%	7%	12%	4%	7%	5%
HU (5756)	10%	17%	11%	11%	10%	11%	2%	5%	12%	1%	4%	6%
IE (1037)	12%	8%	9%	10%	9%	10%	8%	8%	11%	7%	4%	6%
IT (8310)	17%	9%	6%	10%	11%	7%	2%	10%	12%	2%	5%	8%
LV (1907)	10%	7%	11%	14%	8%	10%	5%	7%	15%	1%	6%	7%
LT (361)	10%	8%	12%	9%	6%	14%	3%	6%	16%	2%	3%	11%
LU (280)	12%	18%	7%	7%	14%	8%	4%	8%	10%	5%	5%	3%
MT (21)	24%	19%	0%	0%	5%	10%	5%	14%	14%	5%	0%	5%
NL (1985)	13%	10%	6%	9%	14%	9%	4%	8%	8%	5%	7%	6%
Other (412)	11%	16%	10%	9%	14%	6%	4%	8%	7%	3%	7%	5%
PL (1311)	14%	7%	12%	9%	14%	11%	4%	8%	9%	2%	5%	5%
PT (1111)	9%	14%	8%	11%	12%	9%	6%	10%	9%	2%	5%	6%
RO (964)	12%	10%	14%	5%	11%	10%	5%	11%	9%	2%	6%	5%
SK (389)	12%	6%	7%	9%	16%	15%	4%	8%	14%	1%	4%	4%
SL (163)	9%	12%	6%	10%	18%	10%	4%	11%	10%	1%	6%	2%
ES (11358)	12%	8%	10%	11%	9%	12%	4%	5%	12%	3%	5%	8%
SE (940)	10%	13%	8%	10%	11%	6%	3%	7%	11%	8%	6%	7%
UK (3063)	10%	10%	12%	7%	13%	10%	3%	11%	9%	4%	7%	4%
Total (202205)	**10%**	**13%**	**10%**	**10%**	**13%**	**8%**	**3%**	**7%**	**10%**	**4%**	**7%**	**4%**

Table E 62 Question 29

Country	Supporting business start-up	Providing transitional top-up payments to young farmers	Improving access to financial instruments	Providing more support for investment	Supporting knowledge transfer, advice and vocational training	Putting in place incentives to stimulate the cooperation btw generations	Incentivising the transfer of farms	Supporting new forms of cooperation
AT (10064)	18%	13%	3%	15%	16%	9%	14%	12%
BE (3579)	17%	9%	7%	11%	14%	10%	16%	17%
BG (617)	23%	13%	15%	16%	15%	8%	4%	6%
HR (163)	17%	15%	16%	21%	11%	6%	7%	7%
CY (16)	31%	13%	6%	6%	25%	0%	13%	6%
CZ (1839)	21%	8%	15%	15%	15%	8%	9%	8%
DK (668)	15%	5%	18%	6%	17%	9%	11%	19%
EE (239)	17%	12%	16%	13%	18%	8%	5%	11%
FI (2566)	17%	13%	7%	12%	12%	8%	23%	9%
FR (16672)	13%	9%	5%	11%	14%	10%	21%	17%
DE (80310)	19%	9%	7%	12%	17%	9%	14%	12%
EL (303)	17%	7%	17%	14%	18%	7%	7%	14%
HU (4364)	21%	11%	13%	19%	13%	10%	8%	5%
IE (747)	12%	14%	9%	7%	16%	13%	18%	10%
IT (5073)	25%	6%	9%	20%	11%	7%	15%	8%
LV (1423)	27%	13%	16%	9%	10%	6%	12%	7%
LT (266)	26%	12%	15%	18%	9%	5%	8%	6%
LU (214)	20%	10%	8%	14%	19%	4%	14%	11%
MT (16)	31%	0%	13%	6%	6%	6%	25%	13%
NL (1537)	17%	9%	12%	9%	17%	8%	11%	18%
Other (276)	19%	8%	8%	8%	21%	9%	9%	19%
PL (1017)	25%	10%	10%	17%	10%	9%	12%	6%
PT (777)	13%	7%	13%	11%	21%	13%	10%	13%
RO (710)	20%	12%	16%	12%	15%	10%	5%	10%
SK (281)	22%	6%	21%	10%	9%	14%	11%	7%
SL (111)	18%	5%	10%	14%	19%	8%	11%	14%
ES (7881)	16%	11%	10%	13%	15%	10%	16%	10%
SE (652)	18%	10%	9%	10%	19%	9%	12%	13%
UK (2146)	23%	8%	8%	6%	23%	10%	7%	15%
Total (144527)	**19%**	**9%**	**7%**	**13%**	**16%**	**9%**	**14%**	**12%**

Table E 63 **Question 30**

Country	Support the engagement of farmers in innovative projects	Address the knowledge gap amongst farmers	Support knowledge exchange through better access to advisory services...	Improve the technical competence and impartiality of advisory services	Develop IT infrastructure for knowledge exchange	Provide better access to finance/ investment
AT (8873)	29%	13%	21%	16%	9%	12%
BE (3106)	28%	11%	22%	15%	7%	16%
BG (570)	21%	15%	16%	13%	13%	22%
HR (154)	26%	13%	20%	14%	7%	19%
CY (20)	25%	10%	10%	15%	15%	25%
CZ (1731)	30%	8%	19%	14%	6%	24%
DK (629)	22%	14%	22%	13%	12%	18%
EE (231)	24%	3%	23%	20%	7%	22%
FI (2173)	28%	10%	18%	15%	7%	23%
FR (14596)	26%	11%	21%	20%	6%	17%
DE (74970)	27%	13%	20%	18%	10%	12%
EL (290)	20%	15%	22%	14%	13%	16%
HU (4106)	17%	18%	20%	12%	14%	20%
IE (689)	24%	14%	20%	11%	15%	17%
IT (4491)	29%	11%	23%	13%	6%	17%
LV (1259)	24%	16%	18%	12%	7%	22%
LT (234)	31%	11%	12%	9%	10%	27%
LU (196)	27%	12%	24%	16%	9%	12%
MT (14)	21%	7%	29%	21%	7%	14%
NL (1406)	30%	11%	22%	12%	12%	14%
Other (273)	25%	15%	21%	18%	6%	15%
PL (984)	25%	14%	18%	15%	6%	22%
PT (717)	23%	13%	23%	20%	7%	15%
RO (672)	24%	14%	21%	12%	8%	21%
SK (268)	18%	8%	24%	20%	4%	25%
SL (110)	23%	16%	25%	18%	10%	7%
ES (7299)	27%	14%	22%	12%	7%	19%
SE (600)	28%	11%	23%	10%	11%	17%
UK (2103)	24%	18%	23%	11%	11%	13%
Total (132764)	**26%**	**13%**	**20%**	**17%**	**9%**	**14%**

Question 31: Do you think the CAP could be simpler if:

Table E 64 Overlaps between RD and other CAP measures would be reduced

Country	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
AT (3821)	43%	31%	7%	9%	10%
BE (1363)	34%	35%	4%	4%	23%
BG (216)	48%	25%	6%	11%	9%
HR (63)	65%	22%	3%	2%	8%
CY (8)	50%	38%	0%	0%	13%
CZ (786)	30%	40%	12%	5%	13%
DK (272)	33%	31%	4%	2%	30%
EE (88)	42%	31%	8%	10%	9%
FI (981)	48%	37%	4%	1%	10%
FR (6290)	27%	31%	6%	8%	28%
DE (31068)	37%	31%	7%	4%	21%
EL (106)	54%	25%	4%	5%	12%
HU (1573)	35%	40%	9%	5%	11%
IE (266)	45%	30%	6%	6%	13%
IT (1813)	40%	26%	5%	17%	12%
LV (496)	32%	41%	12%	3%	11%
LT (94)	47%	37%	7%	2%	6%
LU (79)	32%	39%	10%	1%	18%
MT (6)	83%	17%	0%	0%	0%
NL (623)	36%	32%	3%	5%	24%
Other (102)	28%	34%	8%	2%	27%
PL (368)	30%	40%	7%	9%	14%
PT (272)	44%	35%	4%	5%	13%
RO (249)	54%	24%	5%	3%	13%
SK (103)	49%	37%	7%	4%	4%
SL (40)	65%	18%	5%	8%	5%
ES (2814)	50%	30%	5%	3%	13%
SE (257)	30%	35%	4%	5%	27%
UK (832)	28%	30%	3%	2%	36%
Total (55049)	**37%**	**32%**	**7%**	**5%**	**20%**

Question 31

Table E 65 Databases/ technologies better used to reduce farm inspections

Country	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
AT (3825)	33%	38%	13%	9%	7%
BE (1353)	30%	34%	11%	6%	19%
BG (216)	52%	25%	6%	8%	9%
HR (59)	53%	31%	0%	3%	14%
CY (8)	13%	38%	13%	25%	13%
CZ (791)	43%	34%	8%	5%	10%
DK (271)	30%	27%	11%	9%	24%
EE (88)	52%	35%	9%	2%	1%
FI (986)	53%	34%	6%	3%	4%
FR (6286)	19%	34%	14%	12%	21%
DE (31000)	27%	31%	15%	11%	16%
EL (106)	46%	32%	8%	2%	11%
HU (1568)	35%	44%	9%	5%	6%
IE (266)	50%	30%	7%	8%	5%
IT (1810)	35%	45%	7%	4%	9%
LV (493)	57%	30%	5%	1%	7%
LT (94)	60%	33%	1%	2%	4%
LU (78)	35%	37%	9%	8%	12%
MT (6)	67%	0%	0%	33%	0%
NL (621)	29%	33%	9%	10%	19%
Other (105)	29%	26%	15%	16%	14%
PL (371)	30%	36%	12%	5%	16%
PT (268)	28%	31%	11%	7%	22%
RO (248)	52%	22%	9%	2%	15%
SK (105)	60%	27%	6%	2%	6%
SL (41)	34%	34%	12%	2%	17%
ES (2794)	43%	33%	8%	4%	12%
SE (262)	31%	35%	8%	8%	17%
UK (832)	19%	27%	11%	15%	28%
Total (54951)	**29%**	**33%**	**13%**	**10%**	**15%**

Question 31

Table E 66 E-government services were more extensively used

Country	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
AT (3786)	25%	44%	17%	6%	8%
BE (1348)	24%	41%	9%	5%	21%
BG (215)	67%	20%	2%	1%	9%
HR (60)	55%	27%	5%	3%	10%
CY (8)	13%	63%	13%	0%	13%
CZ (783)	39%	35%	10%	6%	11%
DK (267)	22%	33%	6%	3%	37%
EE (88)	57%	41%	1%	0%	1%
FI (975)	39%	41%	10%	4%	6%
FR (6236)	21%	43%	11%	7%	18%
DE (30681)	22%	38%	14%	6%	20%
EL (103)	45%	34%	8%	3%	11%
HU (1553)	31%	44%	11%	5%	9%
IE (263)	44%	33%	9%	3%	11%
IT (1785)	28%	34%	20%	5%	13%
LV (492)	51%	33%	8%	2%	6%
LT (93)	48%	39%	4%	5%	3%
LU (75)	37%	40%	11%	3%	9%
MT (6)	33%	50%	17%	0%	0%
NL (615)	21%	32%	13%	6%	27%
Other (103)	27%	34%	12%	6%	21%
PL (370)	34%	41%	10%	3%	12%
PT (269)	26%	39%	8%	2%	25%
RO (245)	44%	27%	9%	2%	18%
SK (103)	58%	25%	7%	2%	8%
SL (41)	20%	51%	5%	2%	22%
ES (2794)	43%	34%	8%	3%	12%
SE (259)	33%	36%	7%	4%	21%
UK (819)	18%	34%	8%	4%	35%
Total (54435)	**25%**	**38%**	**13%**	**5%**	**18%**

Question 31

Table E 67 Lump-sum approaches were extended

Country	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
AT (3775)	31%	28%	18%	13%	9%
BE (1317)	13%	24%	13%	14%	36%
BG (215)	45%	21%	7%	17%	10%
HR (59)	37%	32%	8%	12%	10%
CY (8)	0%	25%	13%	38%	25%
CZ (777)	27%	26%	14%	17%	16%
DK (265)	9%	26%	6%	9%	49%
EE (88)	40%	15%	13%	26%	7%
FI (973)	31%	31%	15%	8%	16%
FR (6137)	8%	18%	17%	13%	45%
DE (30659)	18%	20%	21%	23%	18%
EL (104)	24%	24%	9%	14%	29%
HU (1567)	50%	32%	5%	5%	8%
IE (261)	33%	28%	12%	7%	21%
IT (1777)	37%	28%	11%	9%	16%
LV (485)	30%	34%	8%	2%	25%
LT (93)	39%	30%	17%	4%	10%
LU (78)	14%	35%	15%	13%	23%
MT (6)	17%	50%	0%	17%	17%
NL (611)	13%	23%	10%	17%	37%
Other (104)	8%	21%	16%	26%	29%
PL (369)	33%	38%	7%	7%	15%
PT (262)	23%	32%	10%	15%	19%
RO (245)	31%	28%	9%	12%	20%
SK (101)	49%	28%	6%	11%	7%
SL (40)	30%	23%	15%	13%	20%
ES (2734)	18%	24%	11%	10%	37%
SE (256)	18%	25%	11%	11%	36%
UK (813)	11%	19%	11%	11%	49%
Total (54179)	**20%**	**22%**	**18%**	**18%**	**22%**

Question 31

Table E 68 **More choice was given to farmers of environmental measures**

Country	Largely agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Largely disagree	Don't know
AT (3796)	48%	31%	12%	5%	5%
BE (1354)	39%	28%	11%	10%	12%
BG (217)	57%	23%	11%	5%	5%
HR (58)	48%	31%	10%	2%	9%
CY (7)	43%	0%	43%	14%	0%
CZ (789)	46%	32%	12%	5%	5%
DK (268)	37%	21%	10%	24%	8%
EE (85)	58%	24%	11%	5%	4%
FI (982)	55%	25%	9%	7%	4%
FR (6293)	37%	33%	11%	7%	13%
DE (31116)	41%	26%	14%	9%	9%
EL (107)	45%	32%	12%	8%	3%
HU (1564)	47%	38%	8%	3%	5%
IE (263)	59%	24%	7%	8%	3%
IT (1785)	56%	24%	8%	5%	7%
LV (497)	40%	40%	9%	2%	8%
LT (92)	41%	43%	7%	3%	5%
LU (78)	38%	26%	19%	9%	8%
MT (6)	50%	33%	0%	17%	0%
NL (624)	34%	21%	13%	22%	10%
Other (105)	30%	35%	14%	7%	13%
PL (365)	48%	30%	11%	5%	6%
PT (270)	37%	39%	10%	4%	9%
RO (243)	45%	27%	15%	6%	7%
SK (102)	52%	28%	8%	4%	8%
SL (41)	27%	39%	22%	7%	5%
ES (2793)	46%	28%	11%	6%	8%
SE (260)	33%	30%	13%	10%	14%
UK (833)	30%	25%	12%	14%	19%
Total (54993)	**42%**	**28%**	**13%**	**8%**	**9%**

Rue Belliard 12
B-1040 Brussels
Belgium

T +32 (0)2 743 89 49
F +32 (0)2 732 71 11
E brussels@ecorys.com
RPR Brussels no.01 736 434

W www.ecorys.eu

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