



Olive sector in the future CAP

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CDG HORTICULTURE OLIVES

DG AGRI, European Commission

#FutureofCAP



The current context in a nutshell

A solid performance

- Role of EU agriculture
- Role of the CAP

But benefits cannot take for granted

- Sectorial challenges and needs
- Cross-cutting challenges and needs
- Stakeholder expectations

Further work needs to be done

- Communication on Future of Food and Farming
- Wider EU context: White paper on the future of Europe/Reflection paper on future of EU finances

What is the November 2017 Communication for?

- To provide policy orientations and guidance on the future CAP
- Without pre-empting the next proposals on the Multiannual Financial Framework (expected May 2018)



The objectives of the Communication at a glance

Strengthen the environmental and climate ambition...

- *... because it is urgent*

Better target support ...

- *... because it is fairer*

Rely more of knowledge and innovation ...

- *... because it is modern*

Rebalance the responsibilities between EU, MS and the farmer...

- *... because it could be simpler*



Stepping up Environmental and Climate action

Farming is affected by climate change and environmental degradation

Farming impacts on the environment and can help achieving COP21 goals and SDGs

Principles for future CAP

- *Increased ambition, more targeting*
- *Improved green architecture*
- *Closer integration of EU Climate and Environment Policies*





Stepping up Environmental and Climate action

- *Implications/ideas for the future CAP*
 - *Current **green architecture to be replaced***
 - *Environmental and climate objectives set at **EU** level, adequate targets in CAP strategic plans*
 - **Member States**
 - *Devise a mixture of mandatory and voluntary measures in Pillar I and Pillar II*
 - *Further define conditionality*
 - *Explore introduction of **nutrient management plan***
 - *Explore incentives for **precision agriculture***





A fair income support

DISTRIBUTION OF EU DIRECT SUPPORT TO FARMERS





A fair income support

Perceived unfairness of direct payments

20% of farms receive 80% of payments

- *Implications/ideas for the future CAP*
 - *Distribution concerns => need for better targeting*
 - *Capping, degressivity and redistribution*
 - *Reduced inequalities between Member States*





Using research and innovation

Patchy access and uptake of new knowledge and technology

Role for CAP to speed up innovation (e.g. EIP-AGRI)

- *Implications/ideas for the future CAP*
 - *Sharing knowledge– **robust farm advisory services** a condition for approval of the CAP strategic plan*
 - *Linking advice to the implementation of CAP support*
 - *Enhancing synergies with Research & Innovation Policy*



Other priorities

Food chain...

- ... to further improve the position of farmers in the chain

Growth and jobs in rural areas...

- ... to address structural weaknesses and promote bio-economy

Attracting new farmers ...

- ... to address the generational renewal challenge

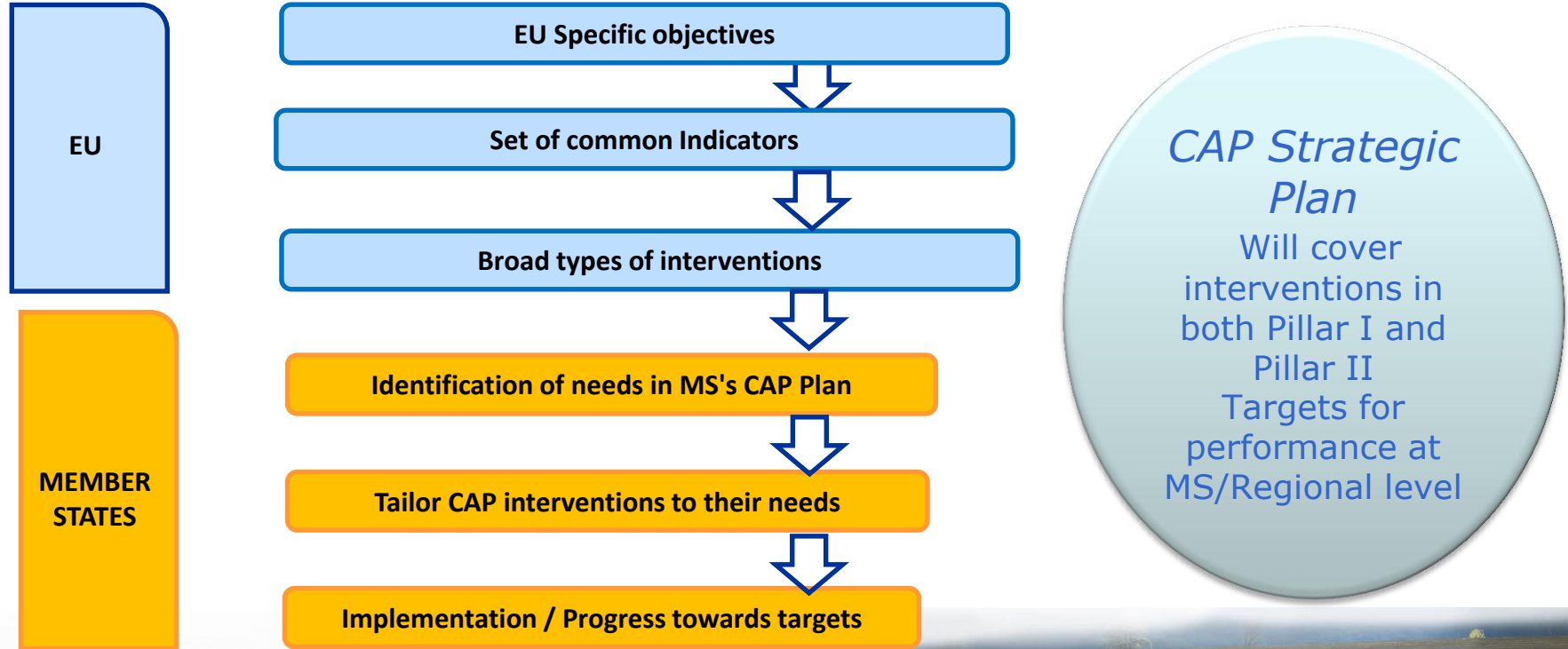
Improve risk management tools ...

- ... to better address price, income and production-related risks

Address broader EU concerns and the global CAP dimension ...

- ... from emerging health challenges to waste and trade issues

The new delivery model for the CAP at a glance



Assessing CAP performance

Income

Competitiveness

Food chain

Climate change

Environment

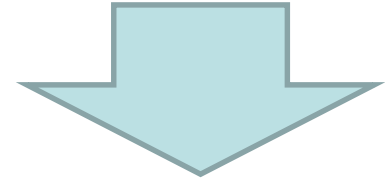
Landscapes

Generational renewal

Rural areas

Food and health

EU Objectives



Impact indicators



An example of a climate objective (cut in CGH emissions)



EU

1. EU Specific objectives

- Climate change mitigation & adaptation

2. EU Impact indicators (e.g.)

- Reduce GHG emissions from agriculture / Indicator: GHG emissions from agriculture
- Current CMEF: Impact indicator I.07, context indicator C.45
- Data sources: European Environment Agency

3. Climate objectives from EU legislation

- Reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 30 % by 2030 in the non-ETS (emission trading system) sectors, including agriculture, pursuant to the 2030 Climate and Energy Framework

MS

4. Identification of needs in MS's CAP plan

- The ex-ante assessment helps to identify specific needs in relation to reducing GHG emissions
- The CAP plan highlights the link to the existing climate legislation (2030 Climate and Energy Framework,...)

5. Contribution of MS's CAP plan to EU objectives

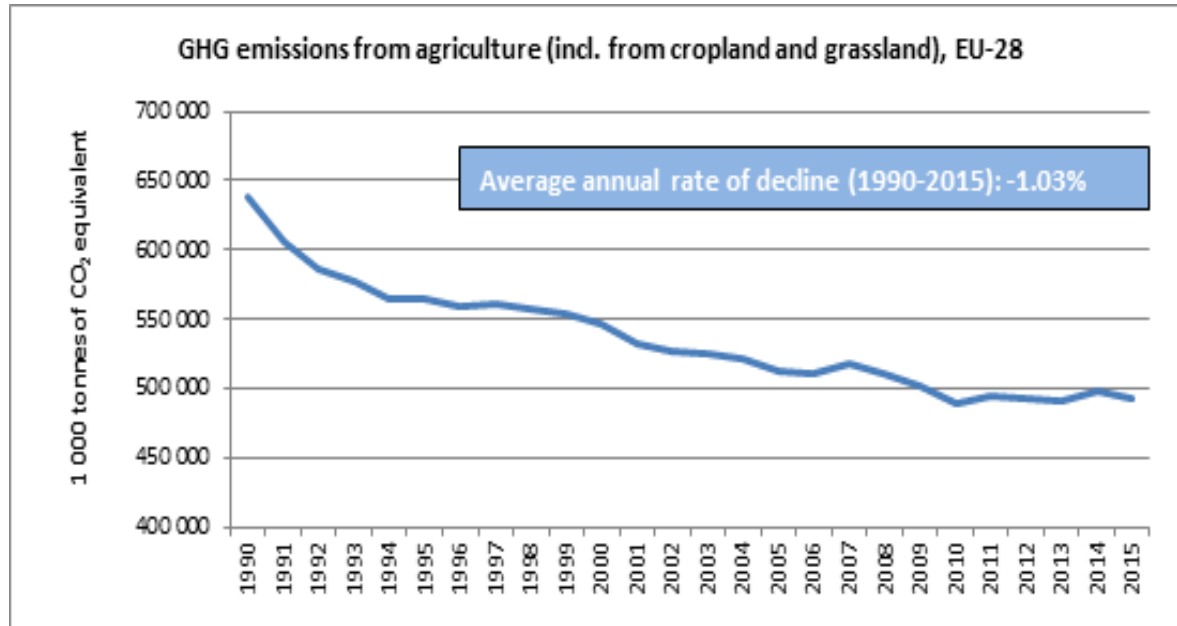
- The CAP plan shows how it will contribute to reaching the reduction of GHG of 30 % in non-ETS sectors by 2030
- Setting of result targets (e.g.): share of UAA receiving income support and subject to conditionality; share of livestock units concerned by support to reduce GHG emissions; share of farmers receiving advice related to env/climate performance
- Selection and definition of interventions (e.g.): maintenance of permanent grassland; feed-related Pillar II measures; training

6. CAP and MS's plan performance

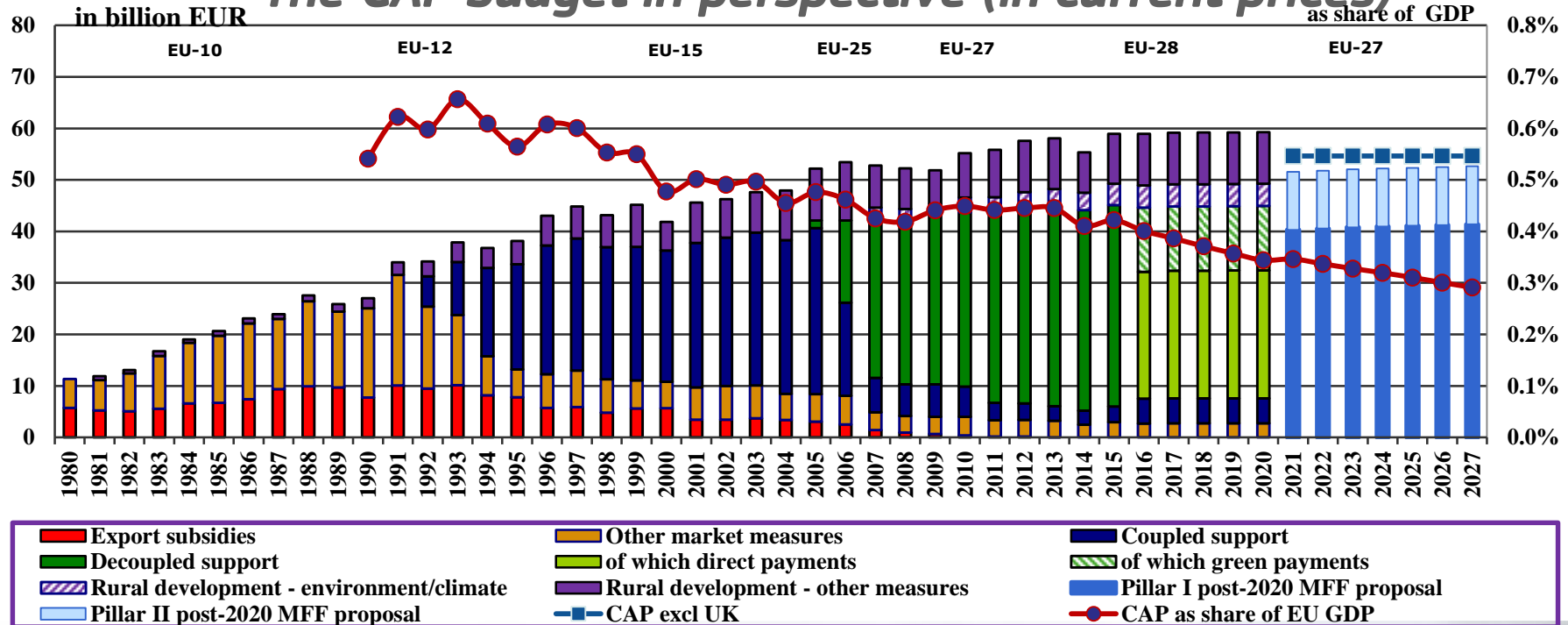
- Evaluation of policy performance based on impact indicators
- Progress monitoring towards set targets based on result indicators

CAP

CGH emissions from agriculture



The CAP budget in perspective (in current prices)

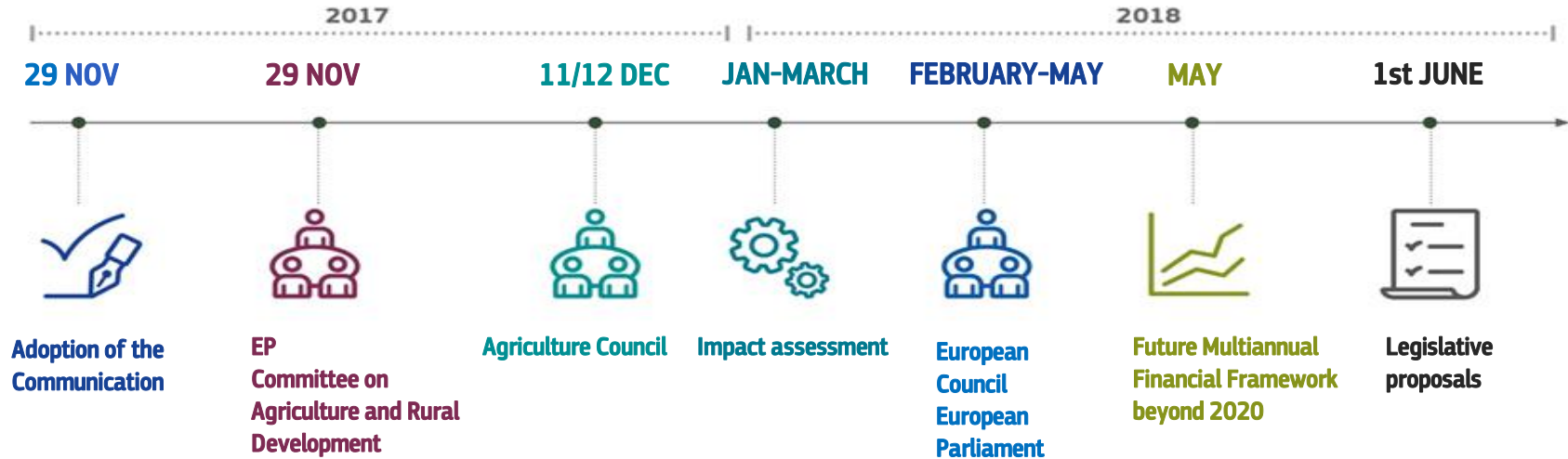


Source: EC-DG AGRI.

Note: Budget figures are actual until budget year 2016, programmed from 2017-2020, and based on the MFF proposal for 2021-2027.

The process ahead

CAP MODERNISATION AND SIMPLIFICATION ROADMAP



Further information will be available at:

https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/future-cap_en

Thank you for your attention!