

Setting the priorities for Agriculture within Europe

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Outline

- Challenges for EU agriculture
- Objectives of the Common Agriculture Policy
- Priorities for the future



Challenges for EU agriculture

Economic, environmental and territorial

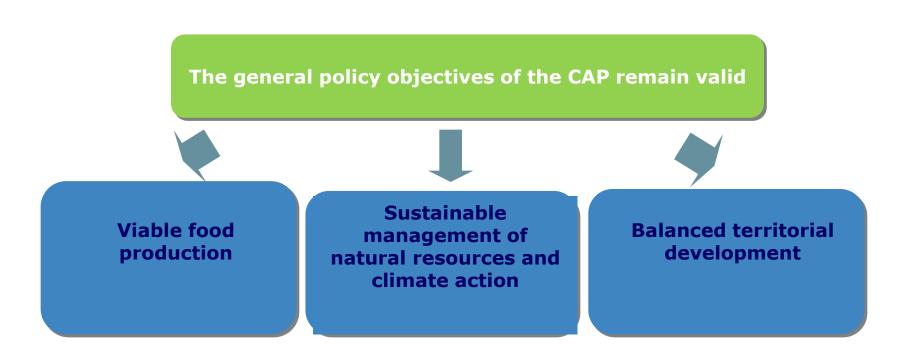
- Agricultural income
- Volatility
- Functioning food chain
- Climate change
- Pressure on natural resources
- Territorial diversity
- Structural change

Political

- INTERNAL
 - Subsidiarity
 - "Juncker" priorities: jobs and growth
 - Agricultural budget
- EXTERNAL:
 - Trade agreements
 - Climate policy agreements



What does the CAP do in order to address these challenges?





Priorities of the new CAP 2014-2020

Enhanced competitiveness

Improved sustainability

Greater effectiveness



Enhanced market orientation

Better functioning of the food supply chain

Bridging the gap between knowledge and practice Greener Direct Payments

Greener Rural Development

Increased focus on research and innovation

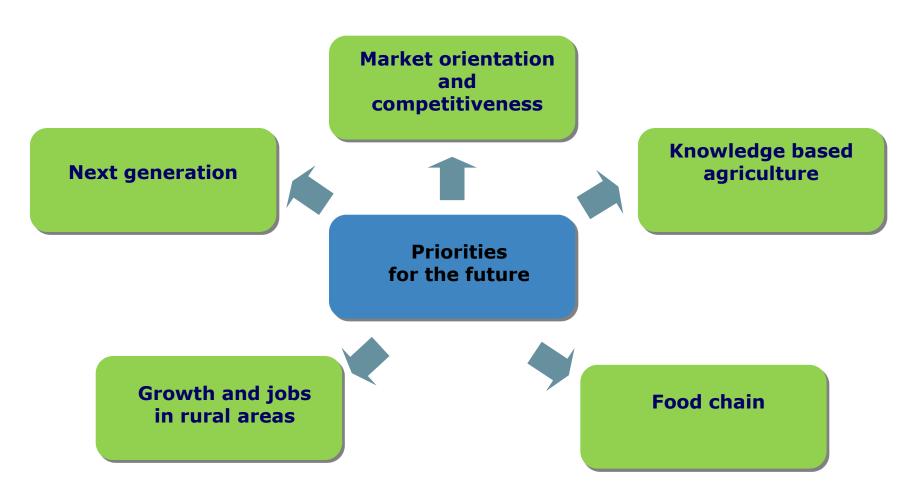
Improved targeting

More equitable distribution

Strategic approach to spending

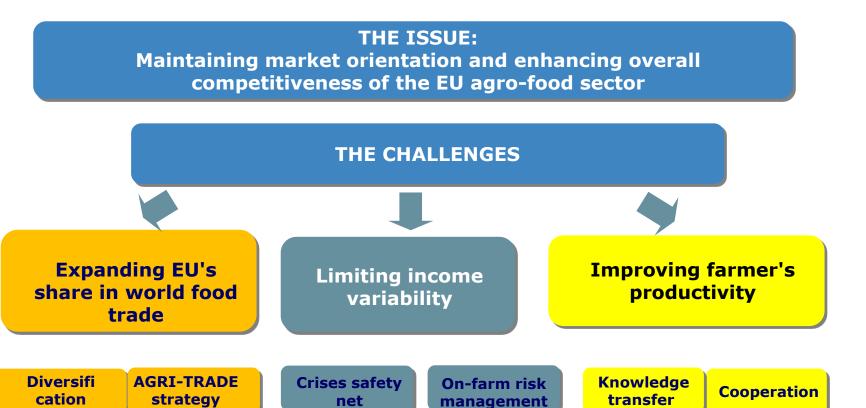


Priorities for the future





Market orientation and Competitiveness

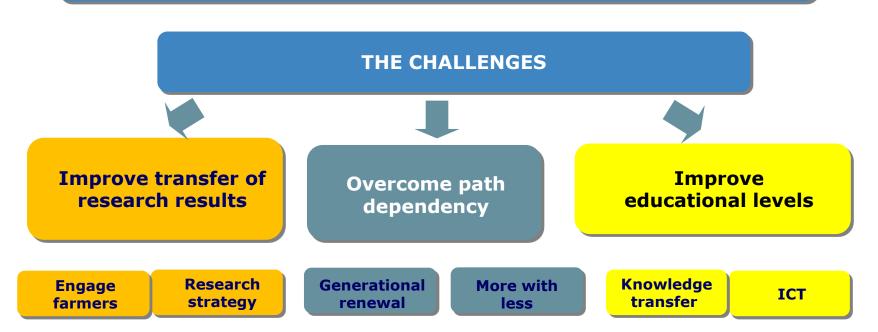




Knowledge based agriculture

THE ISSUE:

Creating and spreading knowledge to ensure economic viability and improve sustainability of farming





Jobs and Growth in Rural Areas

THE ISSUE:

Agriculture plays a role for rural economies (up-and downstream sectors, environmental services for other sectors) and rural areas as an attractive living environment

THE CHALLENGE

Recognise and make use of syngeries between agriculture and the rest of the rural economy

Heterogeneous rural areas

Citizens expect growth to be "green"

Favourable rural setting needed in terms of population, skills, infrastructure



The next generation



THE CHALLENGES

How to enter the sector?

Access to land

Access to finance

Knowledge



How to stay in the sector?

Changing demands/new opportunities

Income

Technological change



Food Supply Chain

THE ISSUE:

Agriculture is a key sector in the food chain but more exposed to uncertainties such as weather, production costs and price volatility and less concentrated

THE CHALLENGE

Improve the functioning of food supply chain

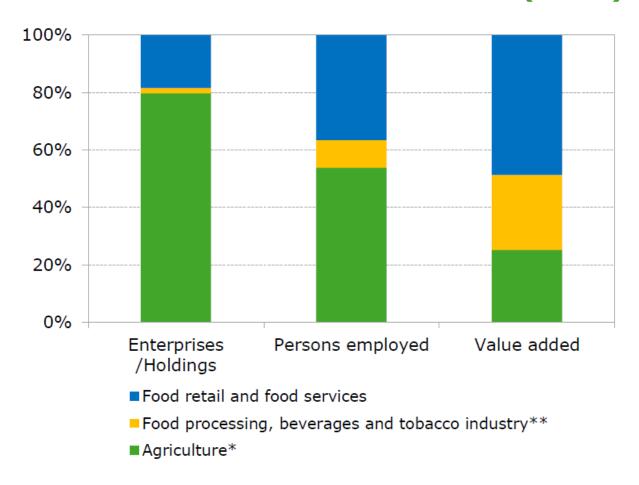
Different degrees of concentration downstream

Farmers have a limited share of value added

Price variability and asymmetric price transmission in the food chain



Contribution of food chain actors (2012)



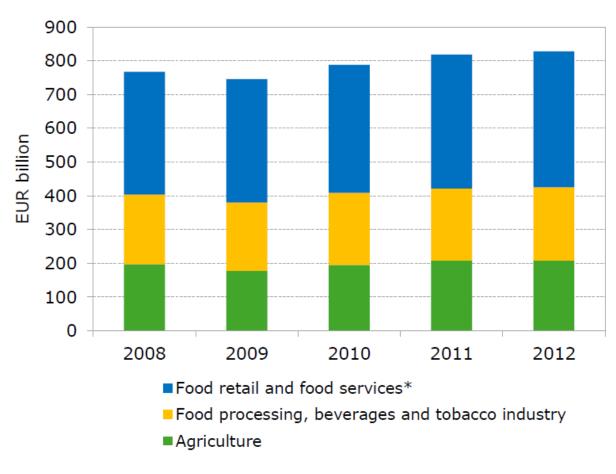
Sources: Eurostat, National Accounts, Farm Structure Survey, Economic Accounts for Agriculture and Structural Business Statistics.

^{*2010} data for holdings and persons employed in agriculture ** Estimated EU-28 total for 2012



The part of the value added for agriculture is decreasing

Distribution of gross value added per food supply stage in the EU



Sources: Eurostat, Economic Accounts for Agriculture and Structural Business Statistics.

^{*} EU-27 data for 2008-2010; EU-28 data for 2011-2012



Improving the functioning of the food supply chain: Ongoing EU initiatives

- •Collaboration on launching the new HLF on the functioning of the FC (start early 2016)
- •Commission report on the implementation of the code of good trading practices in the FC ("supply chain initiative" dealing with unfair trading practices) (due Q1 2016)
- Task Force on Agricultural Markets (Commissioner Hogan initiative)
- •EP own-initiative report on unfair trading practises, MEP Jackiewicz Committe on Internal Market (adoption early 2016)
- Opinion from Comagri by MEP Mc Guinness (adoption Nov 2015)



Thank you for your attention