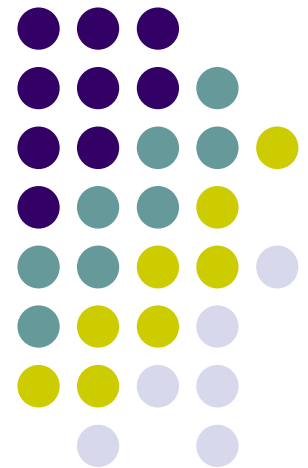


# EU and latest development in Agricultural Policy

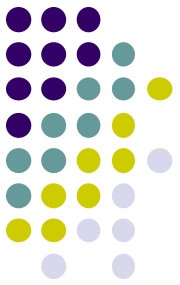
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ECAP training session, Prague  
September 22, 2016

Pavol Schwarcz  
SUA Nitra

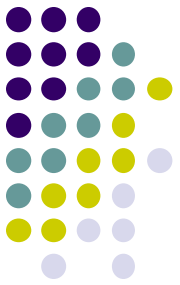


# Content



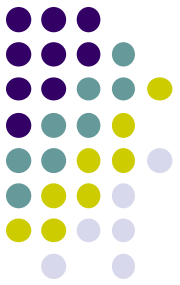
- EU budget
- EU Agriculture – basic figures
- CAP
  - Market regulation
  - Rural development policy

# History of EU budget



- Introduction of european budget is connected to establishment of ECSC (system of own resources)
- 1st model – contribution to the budget
  - France, Germany, Italy – 28%,
  - Netherlands, Belgium – 7,9%,
  - Luxembourg – 0,2%
- 1970 – 1st Budget Treaty – 3 incomes of the budget
  - Tariffs from imports from 3rd countries,
  - Duties on agricultural imports from 3rd countries and sugar and izoglucose,
  - 1 % of VAT

# History of EU budget



- 1975 – 2nd Budget Treaty, strengthening of Parliament position – possibility of refusing the budget as whole
- 1 % of VAT up to year 1986
- 1,4% of VAT from the year 1986
- (1988) - introduced 4th source of financing – GNI
- Nowadays – VAT – 0,5%

# The budgetary procedure



## Treaty timetable

1 September (1)

Draft Budget (DB)

**Commission**

1 October

Council's position on the DB

**Council**

European Parliament's amendment on Council's position

**Parliament**

13 November  
(42 days)

EP approves  
*Majority of votes cast*  
or takes no decision

EP adopts amendments  
*Majority of component members*

**Budget adopted**

Council accepts  
Parliament's amendments  
within 10 days

**Conciliation**

13 November to  
4 December  
(21 days)

Joint draft

**Parliament & Council**

**YES**  
*within 14 days*

**NO**  
*within 14 days*

18 December  
(14 days)

Parliament &  
Council approve  
(or fail to decide)

Council rejects,  
Parliament has  
final word (2)

Council approves,  
Parliament rejects

Council &  
Parliament reject

**Budget adopted**

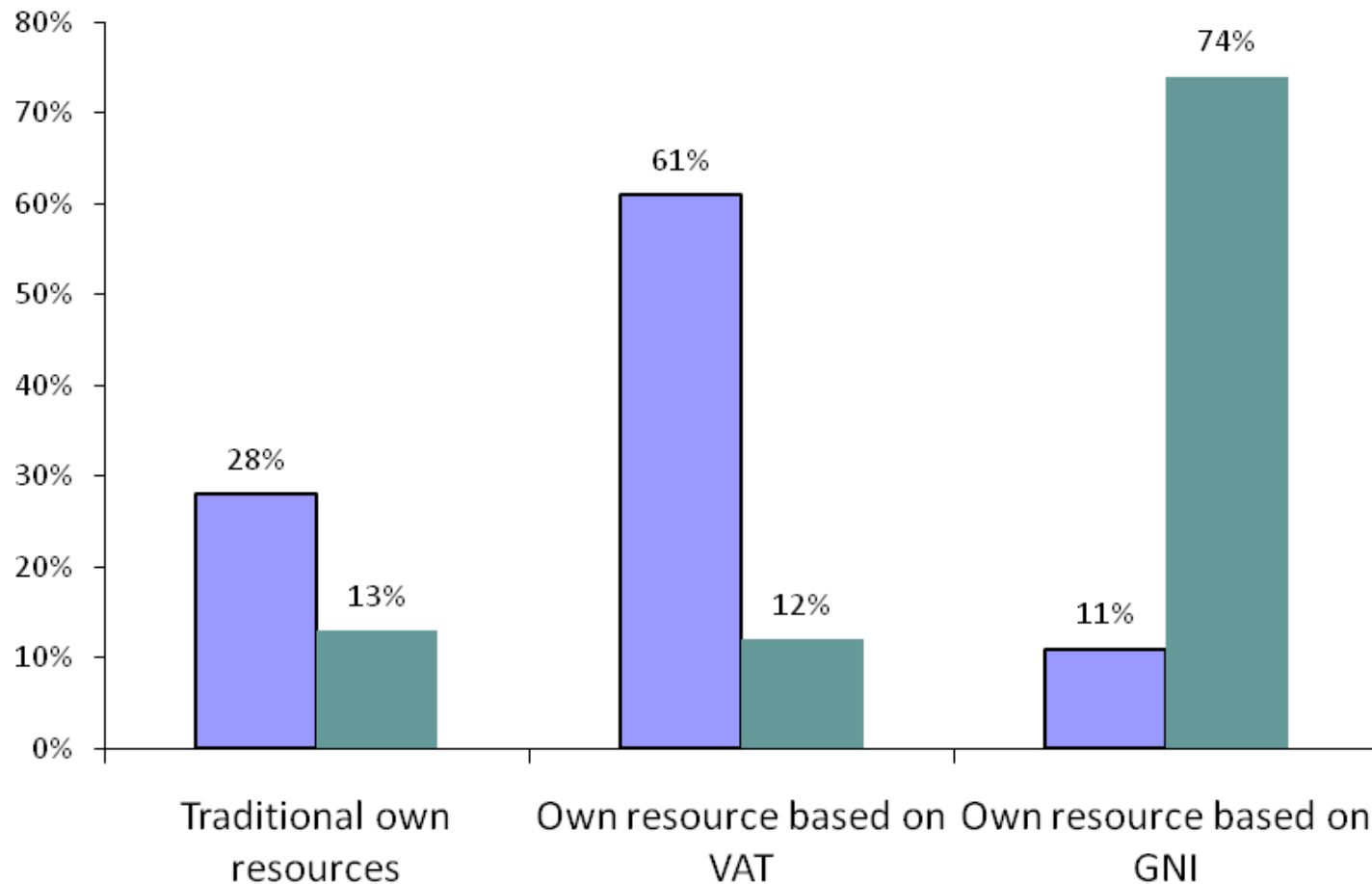
**Draft Budget rejected**

Commission submits a new DB

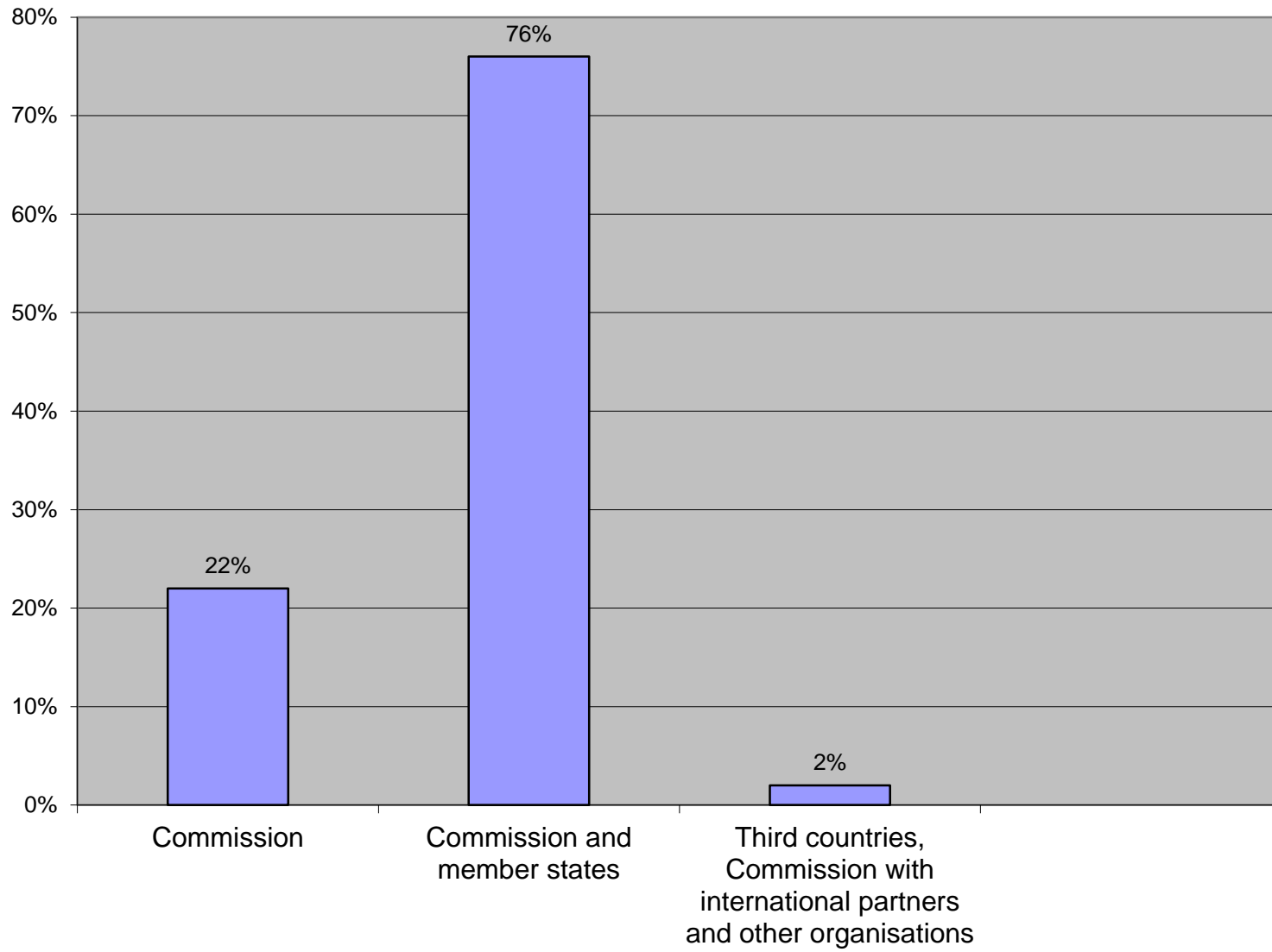
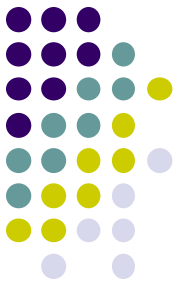
(1) In practice, the Commission endeavours to present the draft budget before the end of April/beginning of May.

(2) i.e. European Parliament approves the joint text and then, within 14 days of Council's rejection, decides (by a majority of its component members & 3/5 of the votes cast) to confirm all or some of its amendments

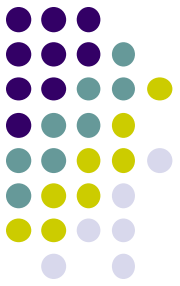
# Sources of EU budget 1988/2013



[illegible]







# **EU AGRICULTURE AND COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY**

# FARM STRUCTURE



**Table 2.1:** Distribution of holdings and utilised agricultural area by size class (UAA), EU, 2005 and 2010

Size classes in hectares	Number of holdings			Utilised agricultural area		
	EU-27		EU-28	EU-27		EU-28
	2005	2010	2010	2005	2010	2010
	(thousands)			(thousand hectares)		
<b>Total</b>	14 482	12 015	12 248	171 996	174 499	175 815
	(% share within total) <sup>(1)</sup>			(% share within total) <sup>(1)</sup>		
0	2.0	2.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
> 0 to < 2	48.3	46.9	47.0	3.0	2.4	2.4
2 to < 5	21.2	20.1	20.2	5.6	4.4	4.4
5 to < 10	10.9	10.9	10.9	6.4	5.2	5.3
10 to < 20	7.1	7.5	7.5	8.4	7.3	7.3
20 to < 30	2.8	3.1	3.1	5.8	5.3	5.3
30 to < 50	2.9	3.3	3.3	9.3	8.8	8.8
50 to < 100	2.8	3.3	3.2	16.4	15.9	15.9
100 or more	2.0	2.7	2.7	45.2	50.9	50.7

<sup>(1)</sup> Shares may not sum to 100 % due to rounding.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ef\\_kvaareg](#))

# FARM STRUCTURE



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30 to < 50	2.9	3.3	3.3	9.3	8.8	8.8
50 to < 100	2.8	3.3	3.2	16.4	15.9	15.9
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<sup>(1)</sup> Shares may not sum to 100 % due to rounding.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ef\\_kvaareg](#))

**Table 2 Farm labour force (regular) in the EU Member States, in persons - Data from the FSS**

FARM LABOUR FORCE - Labour force directly employed by the holding*, in persons - 2010								
Countries	Total	Sole holders	Family members	Non-family regular workers	By sex - Men	Average workers per holding	Working in holdings with SO < 4000 EUR	Working full time
	1000 persons	% of total			% of total	Persons/holding	% of total	% of total
Belgium	80.9	47.7	34.5	17.8	66.4	1.9	4.9	53.0
Bulgaria	738.9	49.4	42.8	7.8	56.5	2.0	77.7	18.4
Czech Republic	132.7	14.9	17.5	67.6	66.6	5.8	5.9	60.4
Denmark	80.1	49.8	21.2	29.0	73.6	1.9	5.6	46.7
Germany	749.7	39.2	37.8	23.0	65.4	2.5	1.6	41.9
Estonia	52.3	33.6	41.7	24.7	55.0	2.7	44.0	28.1
Ireland	272.0	51.3	42.7	6.0	72.8	1.9	20.9	28.4
Greece	1 212.7	59.6	38.3	2.2	60.4	1.7	47.3	8.6
Spain	2 227.0	38.7	48.9	12.4	65.7	2.2	35.4	14.0
France	1 014.8	39.7	16.4	44.0	68.2	2.0	10.0	52.2
Italy	3 392.7	47.3	47.9	4.8	57.3	2.1	44.4	9.3
Cyprus	82.0	46.8	48.0	5.3	61.5	2.1	68.6	7.2
Latvia	181.0	45.8	44.6	9.6	50.7	2.2	63.8	16.5
Lithuania	366.1	53.7	38.7	7.6	49.6	1.8	64.2	6.8
Luxembourg	5.0	42.6	39.8	17.7	67.9	2.3	3.6	53.0
Hungary	1 143.5	49.6	42.5	7.9	53.8	2.0	74.3	10.4
Malta	18.5	65.5	29.8	4.7	78.7	1.5	69.9	6.9
Netherlands	211.6	32.1	37.8	30.1	64.5	2.9	1.8	41.9
Austria	346.3	41.8	50.4	7.8	59.1	2.3	17.7	8.0
Poland	3 802.6	39.0	58.7	2.3	55.2	2.5	45.0	22.4
Portugal	708.1	42.0	50.9	7.1	54.6	2.3	57.8	19.1
Romania	7 156.9	53.5	45.0	1.5	53.1	1.9	83.0	0.9
Slovenia	208.5	34.2	64.3	1.6	54.2	2.8	39.2	5.2
Slovakia	91.0	24.4	26.3	49.4	66.9	3.7	32.9	31.6
Finland	125.3	49.9	38.9	11.3	67.3	2.0	13.0	25.4
Sweden	141.5	46.5	38.1	15.3	65.0	2.0	20.5	15.5
United Kingdom	418.5	42.2	34.1	23.8	71.6	2.2	12.0	39.6
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>24 960.4</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>14.3</b>
Croatia	513.7	44.0	53.2	2.8	55.1	2.2	52.7	7.0

Note: \* Labour force directly employed by the holding in persons only includes regular labour force (sole holders working on the farm + members of the sole holders' family + non-family regular workers).

Source: Eurostat, FSS (online data codes: [ef\\_lfqaa](#), [ef\\_lfqecs](#), [ef\\_lfwtime](#), [ef\\_kvage](#)).



**Table 3 Farm labour force (regular and non-regular) in the EU Member States, in AWU - Data from the FSS**

FARM LABOUR FORCE - Labour force directly employed by the holding*, in AWUs - 2010								
Countries	Total	Sole holders	Family members	Non-family regular workers	Non-family non-regular workers	By sex, men**	Average workers per holding	Working in holdings with SO < 4000 EUR
	1000 AWU	% of total				% of total	AWU/holding	% of total
Belgium	61.6	50.1	24.9	18.3	6.7	65.6	1.4	2.6
Bulgaria	406.5	48.2	34.6	12.9	4.3	57.2	1.1	66.3
Czech Republic	108.0	13.2	9.1	74.6	3.1	66.7	4.7	2.9
Denmark	52.3	43.7	13.5	39.8	2.9	75.7	1.2	4.0
Germany	545.5	37.5	26.4	25.9	10.2	63.4	1.8	0.6
Estonia	25.1	28.9	24.2	44.6	2.3	54.8	1.3	23.6
Ireland	165.4	62.1	30.2	5.9	1.8	78.8	1.2	15.6
Greece	429.5	54.1	28.4	4.3	13.2	59.9	0.6	21.2
Spain	889.0	37.2	26.2	17.7	18.9	58.7	0.9	16.2
France	779.7	34.9	8.8	45.1	11.2	64.3	1.5	3.7
Italy	953.8	51.6	27.9	8.8	11.7	66.6	0.6	18.1
Cyprus	18.6	44.1	25.2	20.7	10.1	69.9	0.5	30.4
Latvia	85.2	45.9	37.9	15.6	0.6	51.3	1.0	48.3
Lithuania	146.8	49.3	32.3	16.3	2.0	51.6	0.7	45.7
Luxembourg	3.7	45.4	30.0	20.3	4.1	70.8	1.7	1.6
Hungary	423.5	47.8	28.9	18.4	4.8	59.5	0.7	54.1
Malta	4.9	69.4	20.7	9.0	0.8	88.7	0.4	45.8
Netherlands	161.7	33.5	25.6	28.4	12.5	63.3	2.2	1.1
Austria	114.3	57.2	28.3	11.7	2.7	64.2	0.8	7.0
Poland	1 897.2	46.5	48.2	3.9	1.5	57.0	1.3	32.4
Portugal	363.4	44.1	36.9	11.4	7.6	52.8	1.2	47.2
Romania	1 610.3	49.3	39.4	4.5	6.8	54.3	0.4	64.7
Slovenia	76.7	43.5	46.1	3.7	6.7	55.5	1.0	26.2
Slovakia	56.1	17.7	10.4	68.5	3.4	69.5	2.3	15.2
Finland	59.7	54.2	25.6	12.9	7.2	66.4	0.9	3.9
Sweden	56.9	42.5	25.9	25.8	5.8	67.6	0.8	9.9
United Kingdom	266.3	41.7	26.0	24.9	7.4	72.3	1.4	6.2
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>9 761.2</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>30.6</b>
Croatia	184.5	46.4	44.4	6.4	2.8	58.1	0.8	34.5

Notes:

\* Labour force directly employed by the holding in AWUs includes both regular (sole holders working on the farm + members of the sole holders' family + non-family regular workers) and non-regular (non-family non-regular workers) labour force.

\*\* Only regular labour force.

Source: Eurostat, FSS (online data codes: [ef\\_lflegaa](#), [ef\\_lflegcs](#), [ef\\_lfwtime](#), [ef\\_kvage](#)).



# LABOR DEVELOPMENT IN AGRICULTURE



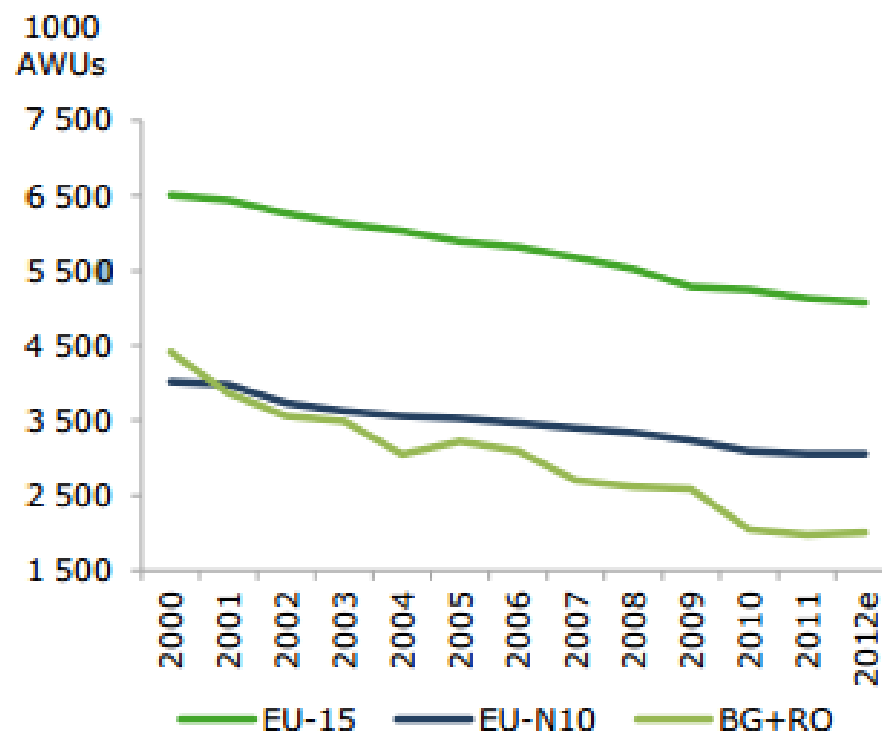
**Table 4** *Agricultural labour input – Data from the EAA*

Agricultural labour input					
Countries	2012e			Difference 2000-2012e*	
	Total	Non-salaried	Salaried	Non-salaried	Salaried
	1000 AWU	% of total		1000 AWU	
Belgium	58.1	81.8	18.2	-15.9	-0.8
Bulgaria	406.5	82.9	17.1	-354.3	-10.0
Czech Republic	105.8	24.4	75.6	0.7	-61.3
Denmark	52.4	52.9	47.1	-24.0	0.8
Germany	525.0	61.0	39.0	-132.4	-27.3
Estonia	24.6	52.8	47.2	-34.8	-5.2
Ireland	165.6	92.3	7.7	14.0	-0.9
Greece	395.7	80.6	19.4	-174.0	-16.0
Spain	881.2	59.4	40.6	-153.4	-66.9
France	774.0	66.0	34.0	-221.6	-32.8
Italy	1 151.0	63.1	36.9	-232.0	0.0
Cyprus	25.3	71.1	28.9	-6.8	1.3
Latvia	80.2	80.7	19.3	-64.2	-4.2
Lithuania	141.4	72.3	27.7	-44.9	-0.4
Luxembourg	3.8	76.3	23.7	-0.8	0.3
Hungary	440.4	76.2	23.8	-197.1	-38.5
Malta	4.9	89.8	10.2	-0.1	0.2
Netherlands	169.5	59.1	40.9	-45.6	-4.4
Austria	123.9	86.1	13.9	-47.4	3.8
Poland	2 101.3	94.6	5.4	-352.5	-41.1
Portugal	352.2	81.5	18.5	-128.9	-15.6
Romania	1 598.0	84.0	16.0	-2 073.0	26.0
Slovenia	77.8	88.4	11.6	-28.3	2.3
Slovakia	54.1	28.1	71.9	-48.0	-40.9
Finland	78.5	79.2	20.8	-32.2	-0.4
Sweden	54.1	69.7	30.3	-20.4	-5.6
United Kingdom	289.2	64.6	35.4	-33.2	-20.4
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>10 134.7</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>-4 451.1</b>	<b>-357.6</b>
Croatia	197.5	94.8	5.2	-26.7	-3.8

Note: \* 2005-2012e for Croatia.

Source: Eurostat, EAA (online data code: [aact\\_ali01](#)).

**Graph 2** *Evolution of agricultural labour input in the EU by groups of Member States – Data from the EAA*

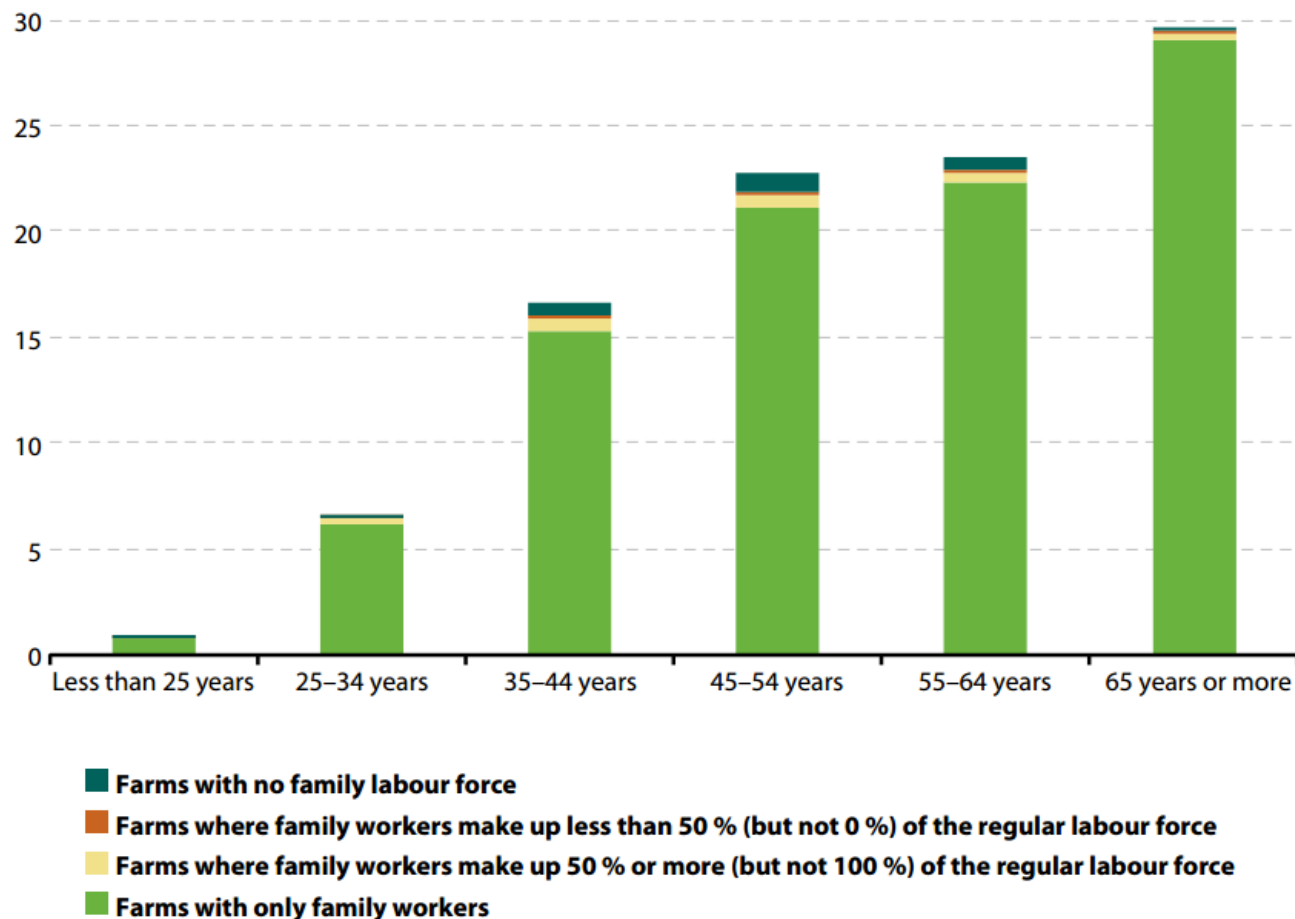


Source: Eurostat, EAA (online data code: [aact\\_ali01](#)).

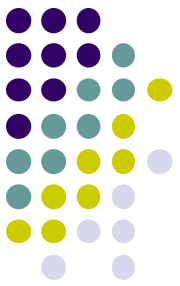
# LABOR DEVELOPMENT IN AGRICULTURE



**Figure 1.8:** Share of the total number of managers according to their age and the extent of the family labour force, EU-28, 2010  
(% of total number of managers of all ages)

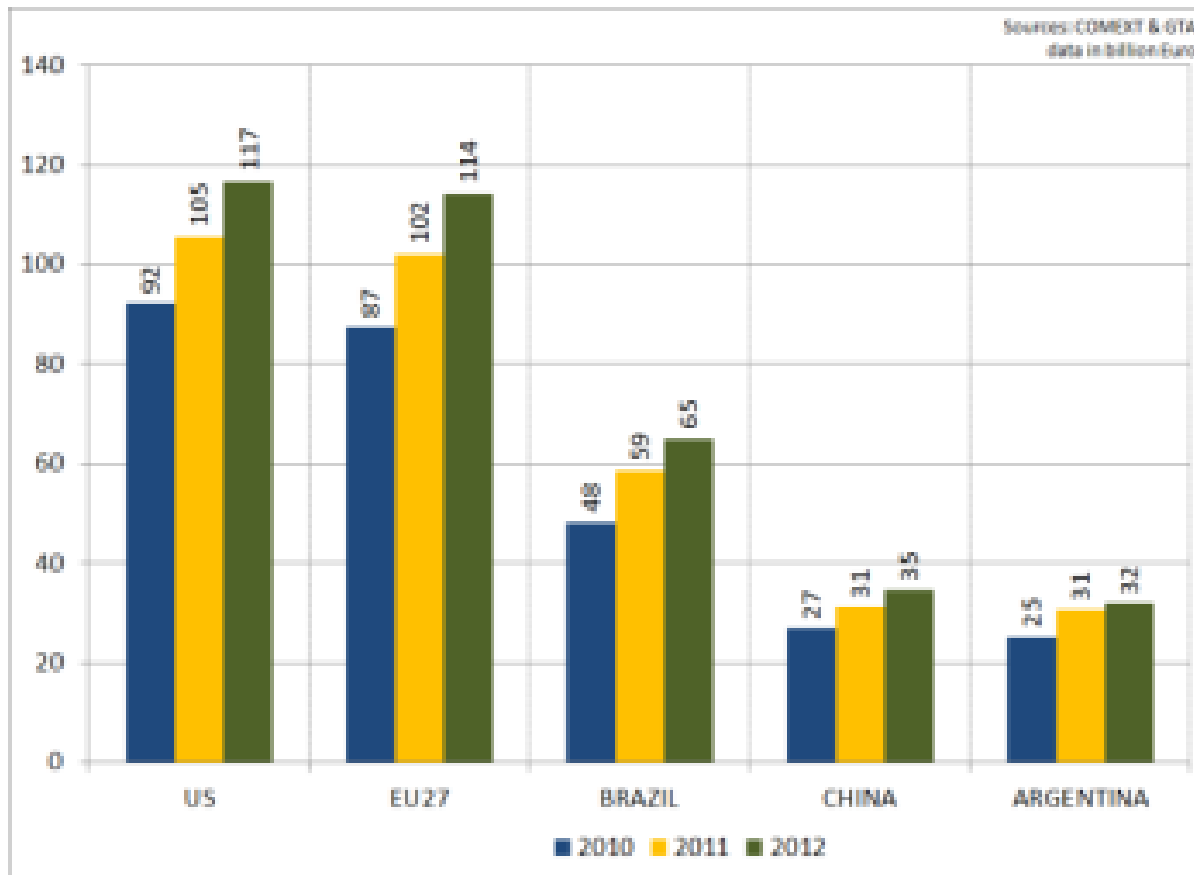


Source: Eurostat (Farm Structure Survey, 2010)

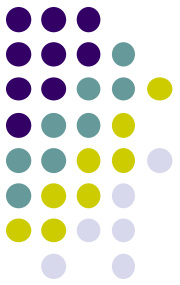


# FOREIGN TRADE - EXPORT

**Graph 1: Top 5 world agricultural exporters**

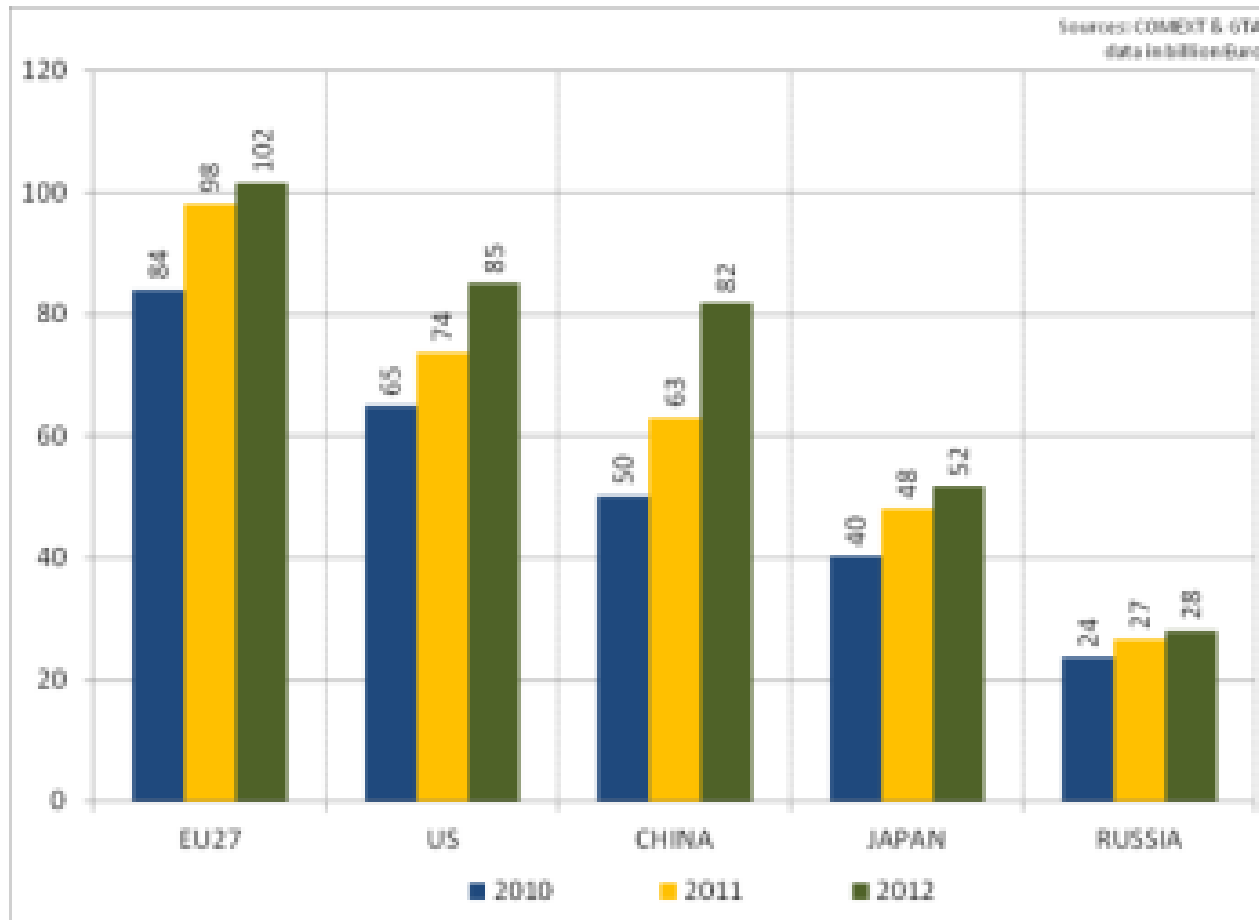






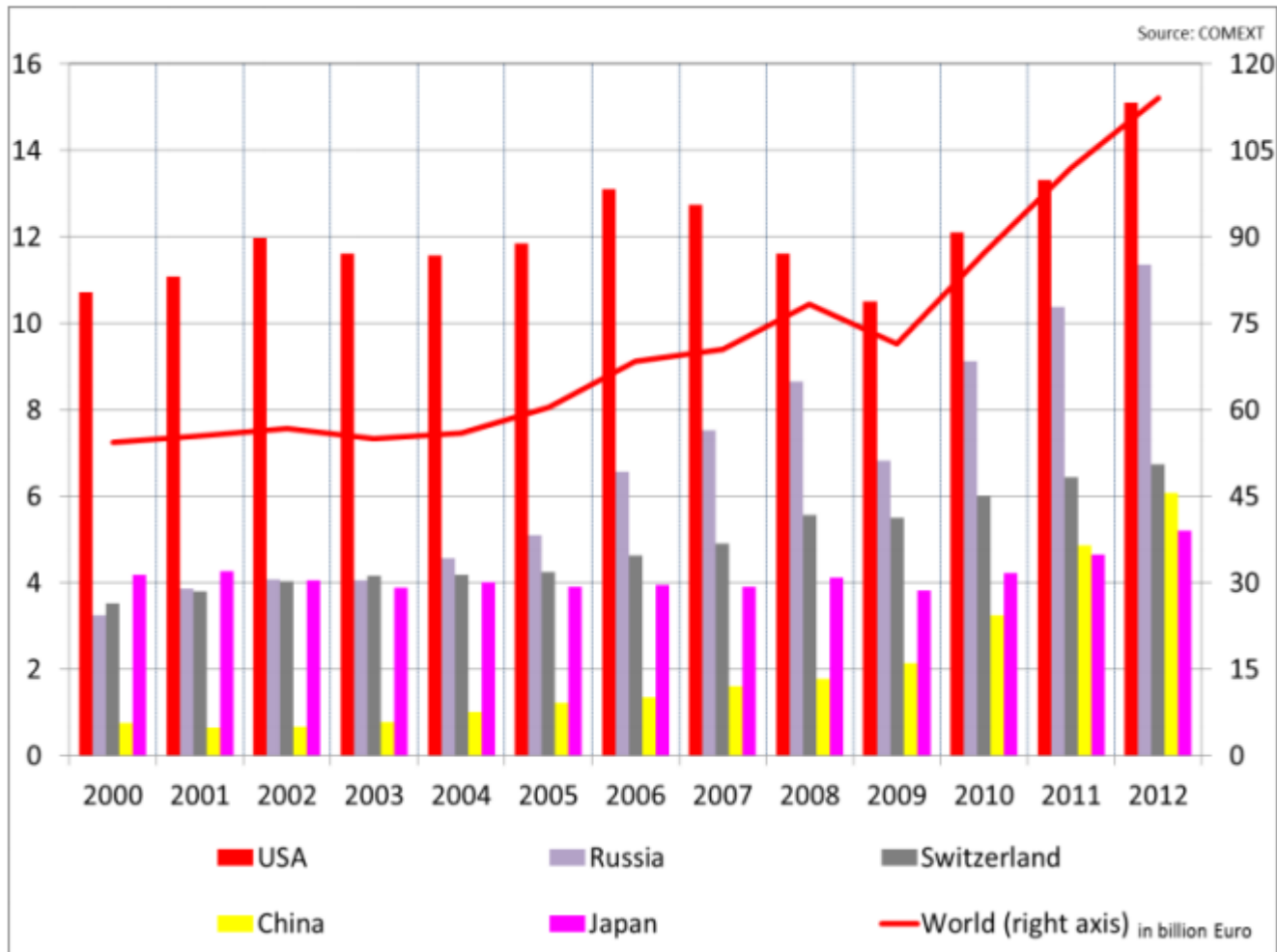
# FOREIGN TRADE - IMPORT

**Graph 2: Top 5 world agricultural importers**

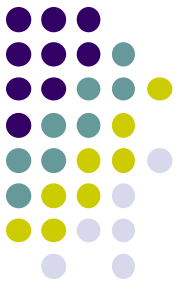


# Export of EU agricultural production

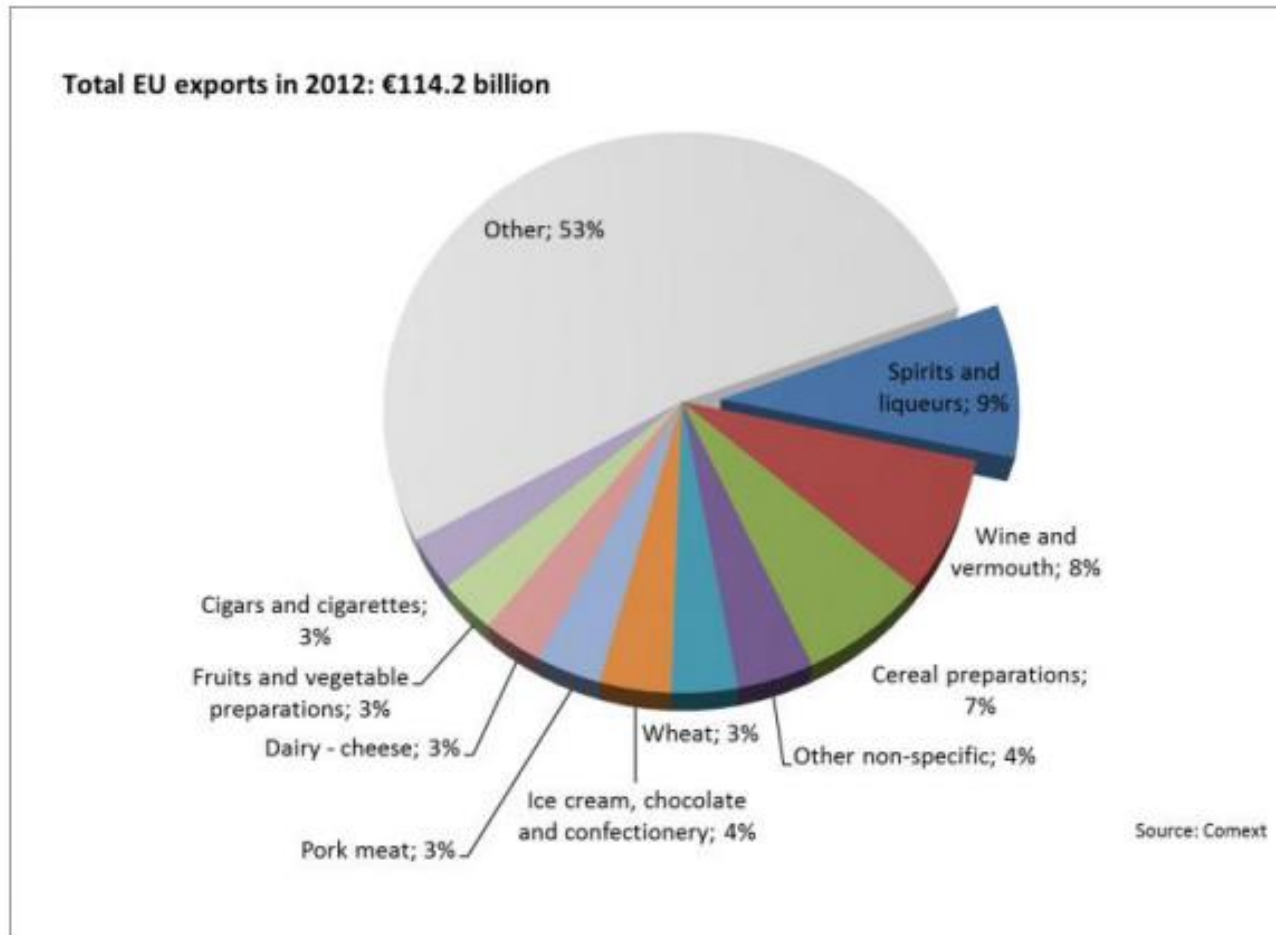
**Graph 8: EU27 agricultural exports by destination**



# Structure of EU agricultural production export



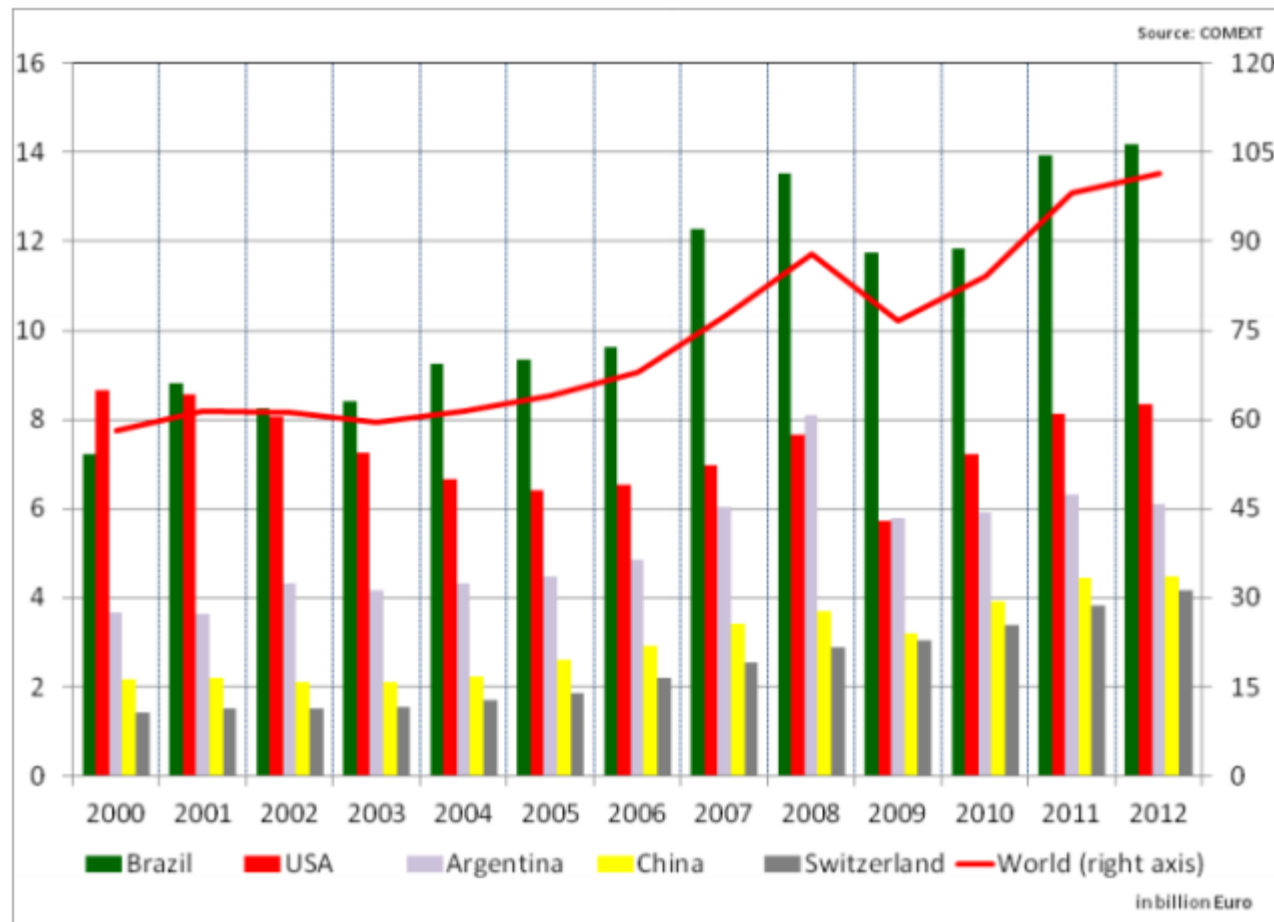
**Graph 4: EU27 main agricultural exports in 2012**



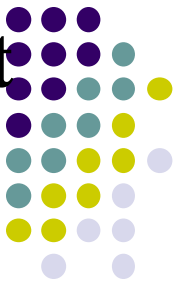
# Import of EU agricultural production



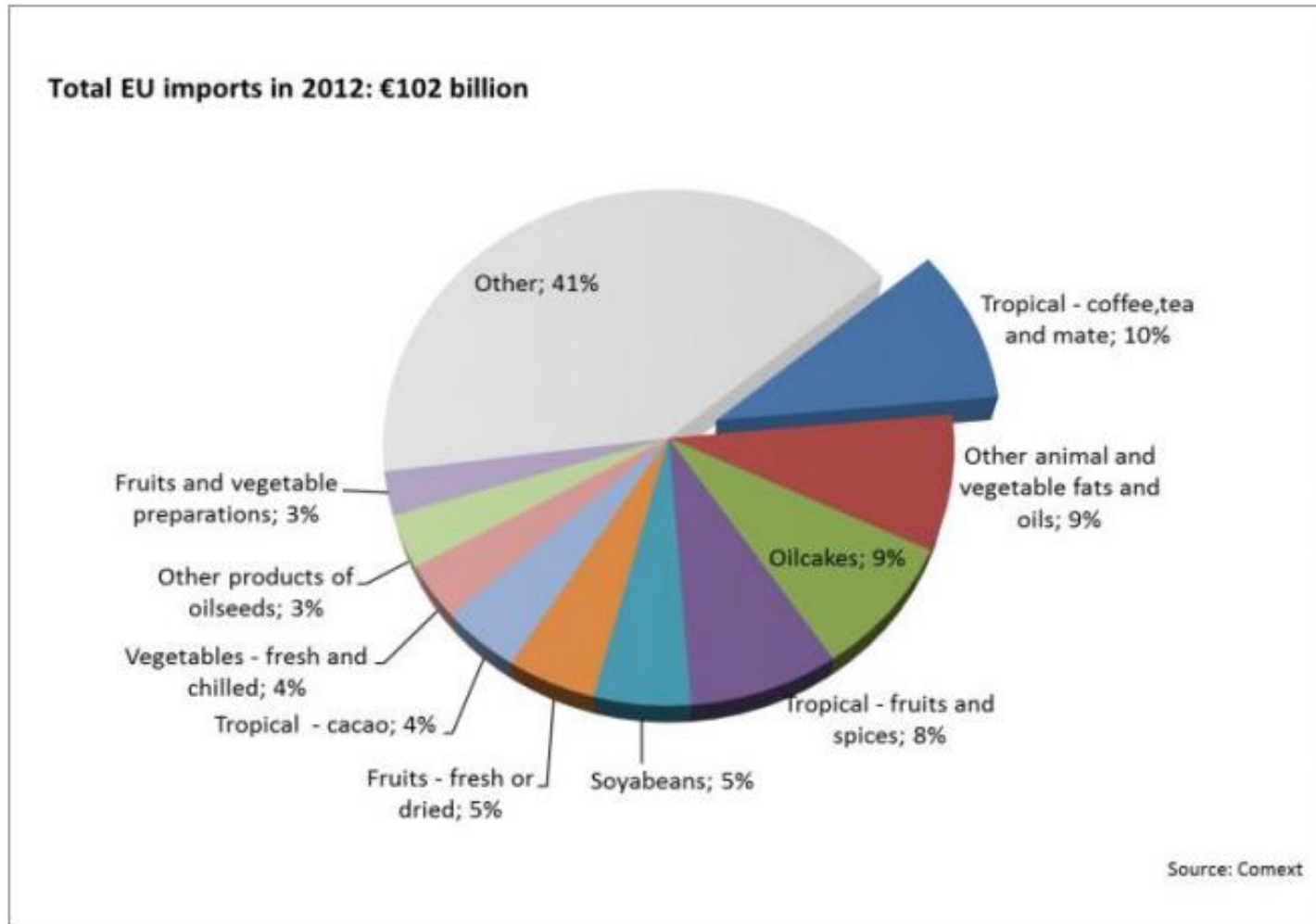
**Graph 11: EU 27 agricultural imports by origin**



# Structure of EU agricultural production import

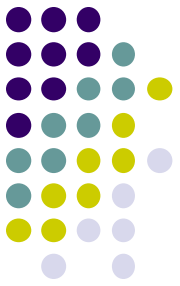


**Graph 10: EU27 main agricultural imports in 2012**



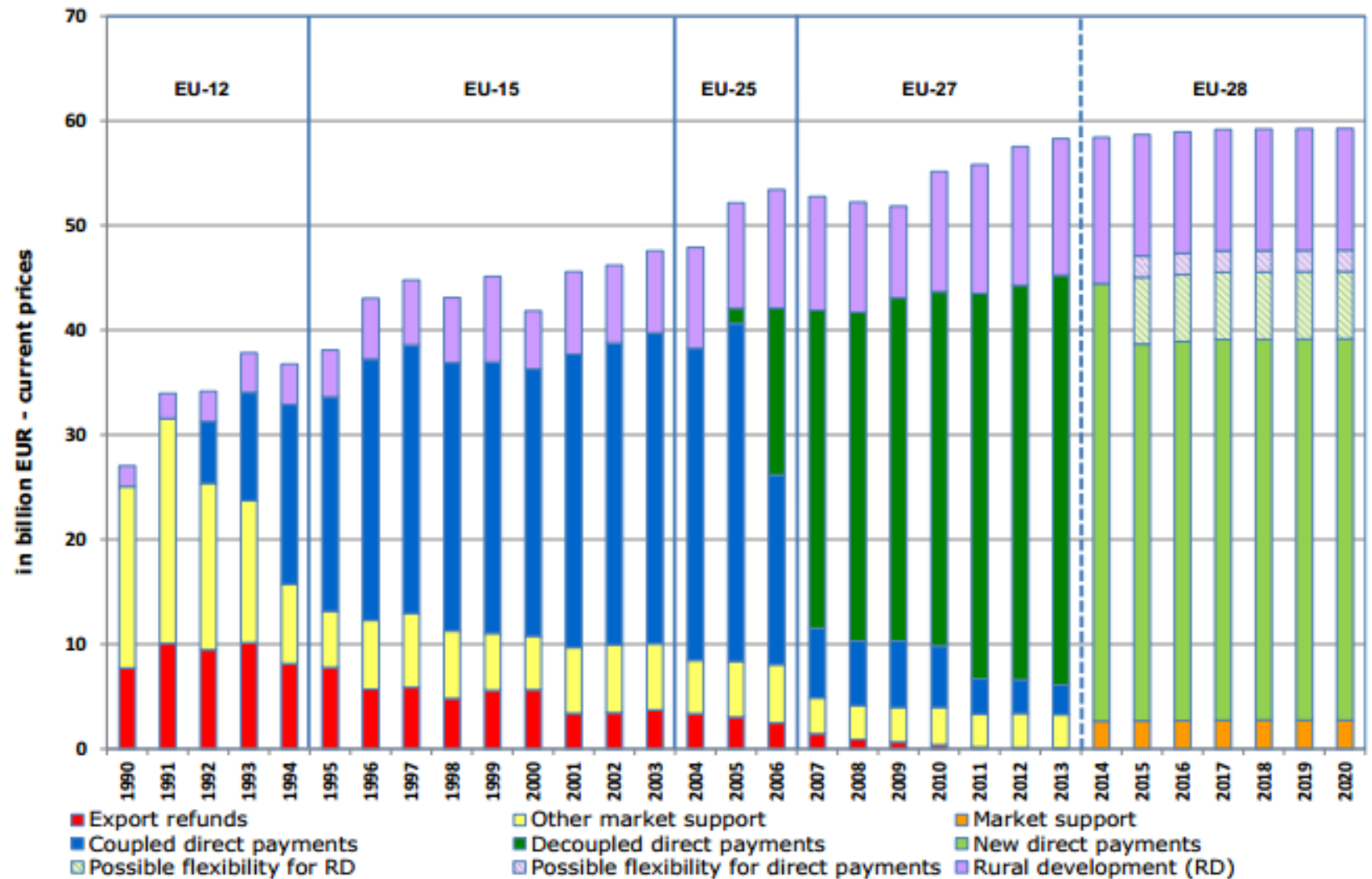
# CAP

## Common Agricultural Policy

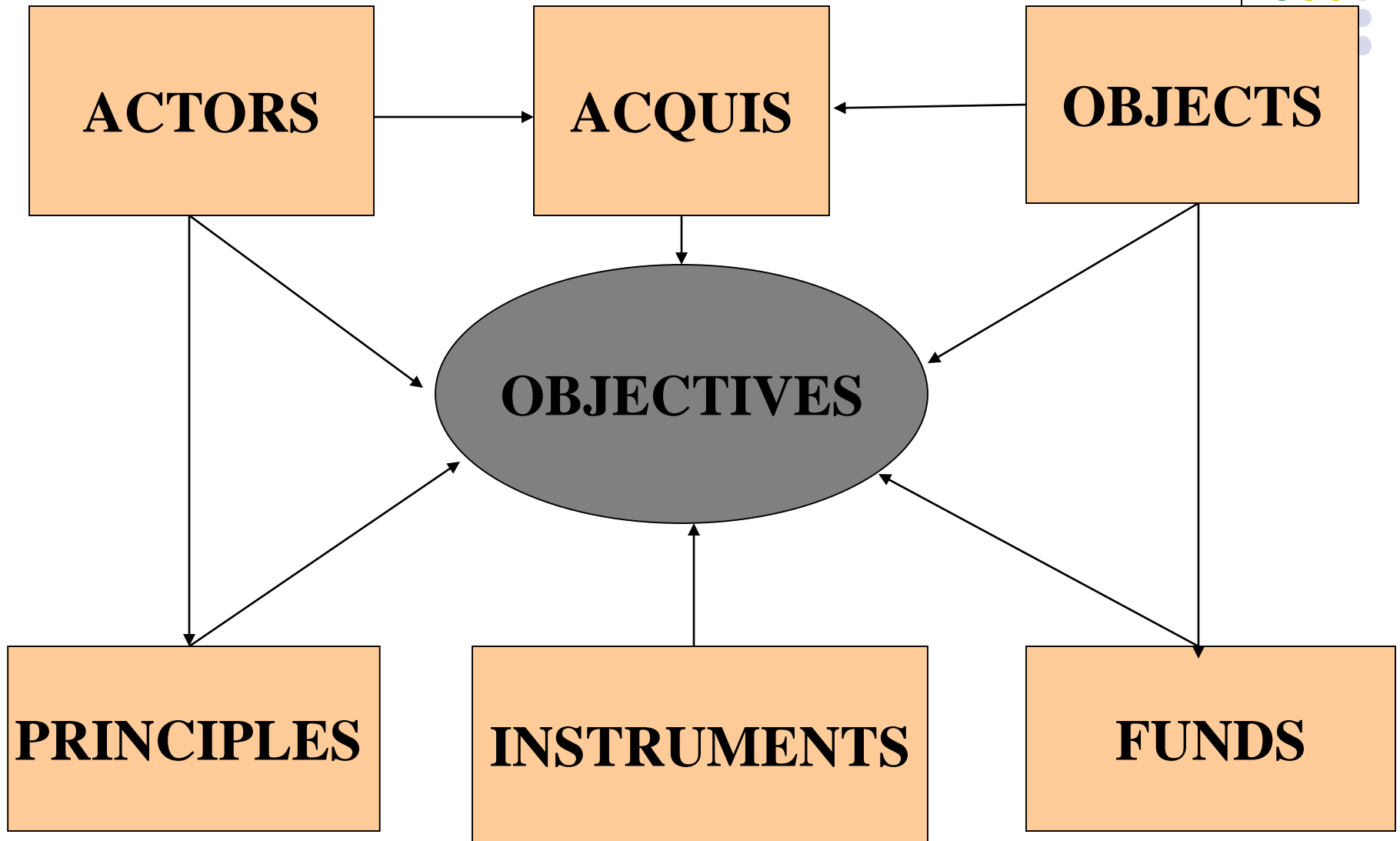
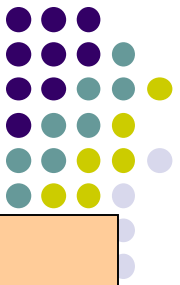


- The EU's common policy is one of the oldest policies
- Budget of the policy is close to 44% of the total EU budget

# CAP

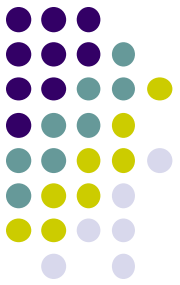


Source: DG Agriculture and Rural Development



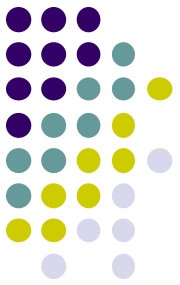


# OBJECTIVES



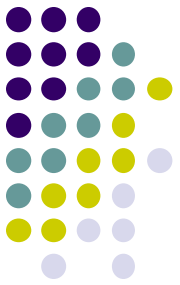
- to increase productivity, by promoting technical progress and ensuring the optimum use of the factors of production, in particular labour;
- to ensure a fair standard of living for the agricultural Community;
- to stabilise markets;
- to secure availability of supplies;
- to provide consumers with food at reasonable prices.

# ACQUIS



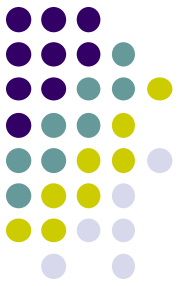
PRIMARY LEGAL SOURCES OF CAP  
SECONDARY LEGAL SOURCES  
TERTIARY LEGAL SOURCES

# ACTORS OF CAP



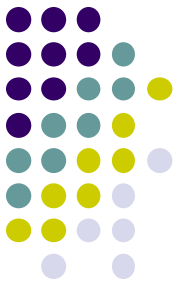
- EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT - AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEES
- EU COUNCIL - COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF AGRICULTURE OF MEMBER STATES
- EU COMMISSION - DG AGRI
- SCA - SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
- COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS, ETC.

# ACTORS OF CAP - SR



- MANAGING AUTHORITY
- PAYING AGENCY/INTERVENTION OFFICE
- COORDINATION OFFICE
- CERTIFICATION / AUDIT AUTHORITY
- AUTHORITY OF TRANSFERS

# OBJECTS OF CAP



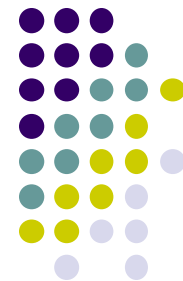
1st pillar:

- Farmers (individual persons, legal persons)

2nd pillar:

- Farmers (individual persons, legal persons)
- Food processing companies
- Municipalities, LAG's - CLLD ...

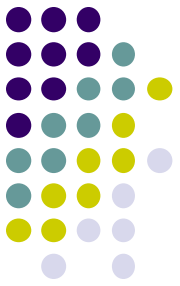
# COUNTRIES OF IMPLEMENTATION OF CAP



1958 (6) – 2007 (28)

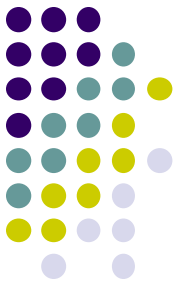
- 1958: FR, DE, IT, NL, BE, LX
- 1973: DK, IRL, UK
- 1981: GR
- 1986: ES, PT
- 1995: AU, FI, SE
- 2004: CZ, H, PL, SK, SLO, EST, LAT, LTV, CYP, MT
- 2007: BG, R
- 2013: CR

# PRINCIPLES OF CAP



- Single market
- Preference of EC
- Financial solidarity

# INSTRUMENTS OF CAP



- Policy instruments that have been dropped or are effectively defunct (e.g. target price; threshold price; variable import levy; guarantee thresholds).
- Policy instruments that are still in place, but are likely to diminish in importance over time or in some cases disappear (intervention purchasing; export subsidies; quotas).

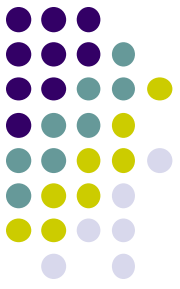


# INSTRUMENTS OF CAP

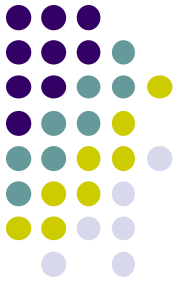


- Relatively new policy instruments (decoupling; single farm payment; modulation; cross-compliance; financial discipline mechanism; IACS) – 2007-2013
- New Policy instruments – e.g. greening, young farmers support scheme, single payment scheme

# FUNDS OF CAP

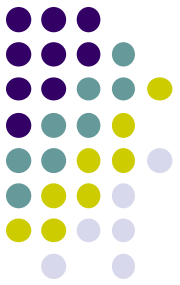


- **EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL GUARANTEE FUND (EAGF) – 1st pillar**
- **EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL FUND FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (EAFRD) – 2nd pillar**



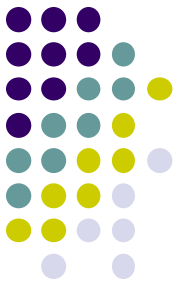
# CAP REFORMS

# REFORM ADRIENSEN (1984)



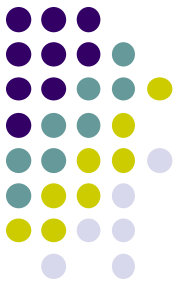
- milk quotas to limit and control production
- quota represented the ownership of individual member states
- overspend was penalized by the financial sanctions amounting to 115% of the indicative price of milk

# MAC-SHARRY REFORM (1992)



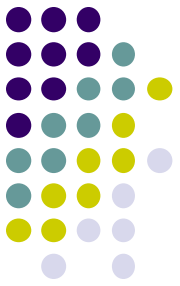
- direct payments to farmers - to compensate the reduction in prices of agricultural products
- paid per hectare of agricultural land or animal
- reductions in intervention prices - a gradual increase in rates of direct payments
- set aside
- incentives to encourage retirement of farmers over 55 years to take early retirement

# AGENDA 2000 (1999)



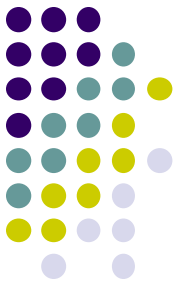
- Intervention price for cereals fell by 15 percent with the distribution of cuts in two years
- reduction in intervention prices for beef by 20 percent is spread over a period of three years
- Significant changes in the agri-environment support and support for rural development (2nd pillar of CAP)

# LUXEMBOURG REFORM (2003)



- **Single farm payment**
- **Cancellation of coupled support for agricultural production (decoupling)**
- **Cross Compliance**
- **Set aside**
- **Modulation**
- **Rural Development**
- **Farm advisory system**

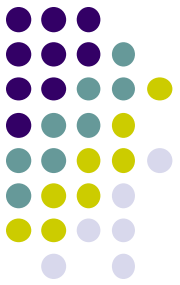
# Reform 2014-2020



- Basic Payment Scheme
  - The Basic Payment Scheme is operated on the basis of payment entitlements allocated to farmers in the first year of application of the scheme and activated each year by farmers
- Greening
  - 30% of direct payments subject to the observation of farming practices that are beneficial for the environment and the climate, particularly crop diversification, maintenance of permanent grassland and the establishment of 'Ecological Focus Area' on each farm.
- Redistributive payment
  - The option for MS to redistribute direct income support between farmers by using up to 30% of their national direct payments envelope for granting small farmers an extra payment for the first hectares on which they activate payment entitlements

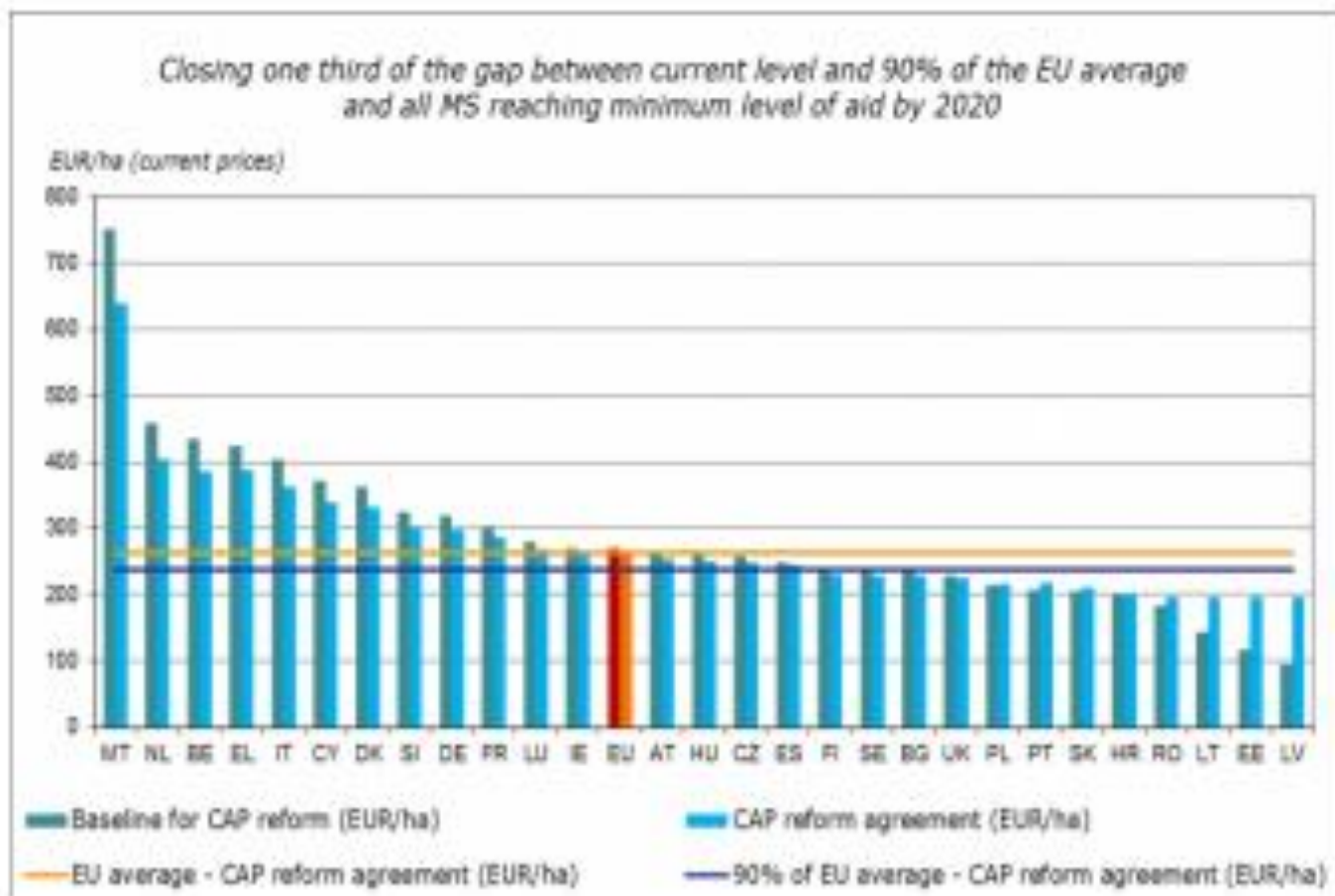


# Reform 2014-2020

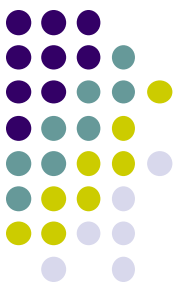



- Payment for young farmers
  - The reform of the Common Agricultural Policy for the period after 2013 foresees that young farmers (farmers starting-up their farming activity and not older than 40 in the year of application) eligible for the basic payment may receive a payment under the young farmers scheme for a maximum period of five years. The payment is 25% of the basic payment. Member states can choose to allocate up to 2% of their direct payment envelope to these payments
- Degressivity

# Changes in the Distribution of Direct Payments



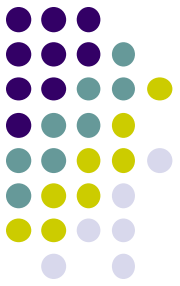
*Source: DG Agriculture and Rural Development.*



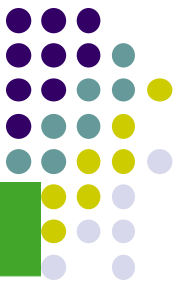
Cross Compliance	<b>**Coupled Support</b>	<b>**Natural constraint support</b>	<b>O R</b> 	<b>**Small Farmer Scheme</b>  up to 10%  max. 1250 EUR  simplified
	up to 10% or 15%	up to 5%		
	<b>**Redistributive Payment</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o up to 30%</li><li>o max 65% of average direct payments (first ha)</li></ul>			
	<b>*Young Farmers Scheme</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o up to 2%</li><li>o +25% payments (max 5 years)</li></ul>			
	<b>*Green Payment</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o mandatory 30%</li><li>o greening practices or equivalent</li></ul>			
	<b>*Basic Payment Scheme</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o no fixed percentage</li><li>o 5% degressivity over 150 000 EUR</li></ul>				

**\* Compulsory    \*\* Voluntary**


















*Source: DG Agriculture and Rural Development.*



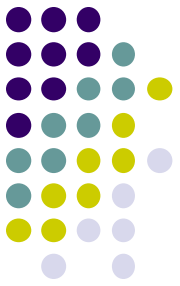
# **RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY**



## 2014 – 2020 EAFRD funding / MS (€ million)

<b>BE</b>		648	<b>HR</b>		2 026	<b>PL</b>		8 698
<b>BG</b>		2 367	<b>IT</b>		10 444	<b>PT</b>		4 058
<b>CZ</b>		2 306	<b>CY</b>		132	<b>RO</b>		8 128
<b>DK</b>		919	<b>LV</b>		1 076	<b>SI</b>		838
<b>DE</b>		9 446	<b>LT</b>		1 613	<b>SK</b>		1 560
<b>EE</b>		823	<b>LU</b>		101	<b>FL</b>		2 380
<b>IE</b>		2 191	<b>HU</b>		3 431	<b>SE</b>		1 764
<b>EL</b>		4 718	<b>MT</b>		97	<b>UK</b>		5 200
<b>ES</b>		8 297	<b>NL</b>		765			
<b>FR</b>		11 385	<b>AT</b>		3 938	<b>EU</b>		99 586**

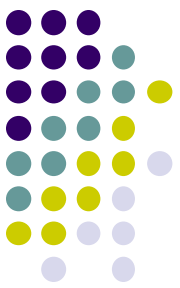
# Objectives



Support for rural development, including for activities in the food and non-food sector and in forestry, shall contribute to achieving the following objectives:

- a) fostering the competitiveness of agriculture;
- b) ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources, and climate action;
- c) achieving a balanced territorial development of rural economies and communities including the creation and maintenance of employment.

# Focusing areas



1. *Fostering knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry, and rural areas*

2. *Enhancing farm viability and competitiveness of all types of agriculture in all regions and promoting innovative farm technologies and sustainable management of forests*

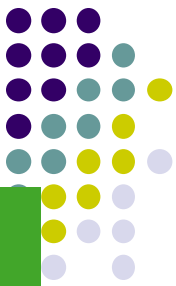
3. *Promoting food chain organisation, including processing and marketing of agricultural products, animal welfare and risk management in agriculture*

4. *Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry*

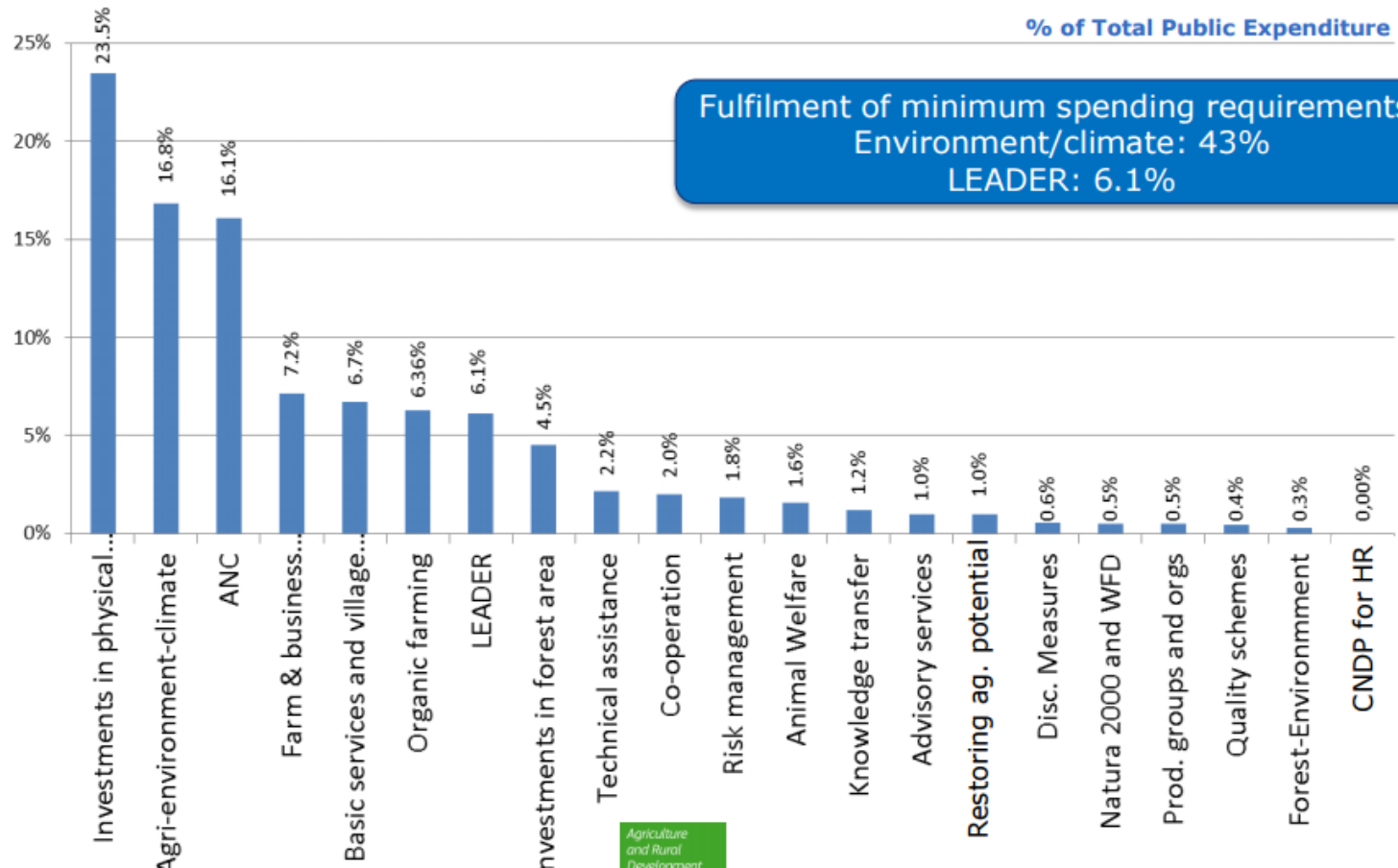
5. *Promoting resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low carbon and climate resilient economy in agriculture, food and forestry sectors*

6. *Promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas*

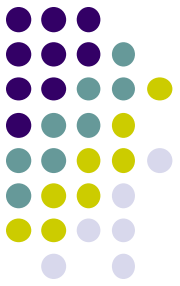
*Source: DG Agriculture and Rural Development*



## Allocation of funds per measure







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