

CAP performance in 2014-2020

Summary of the CAP 2014-2020 evaluations and CMEF implementation

GREX, Monitoring and Evaluation, 17.12.2021

Introduction

- ❖ Report to EP and Council on CMEF and CAP Performance
- ❖ Based on the 20 evaluations carried out by the Unit for 2014-2020
- ❖ Summarising the main lessons learnt on CAP & CMEF and how they are addressed in the New CAP
- ❖ Accompanied by an Annex providing factual elements
- ❖ Published on 17.12.2021 [Common monitoring and evaluation framework | European Commission \(europa.eu\)](#)

Conclusions

The main outcome is that the CAP did well in

- ❖ supporting a fair standard of living for farmers;
- ❖ ensuring a stable, safe and healthy food supply;
- ❖ providing clear food information to EU consumers;
- ❖ enhancing environmental protection and climate action by raising standards and encouraging change.

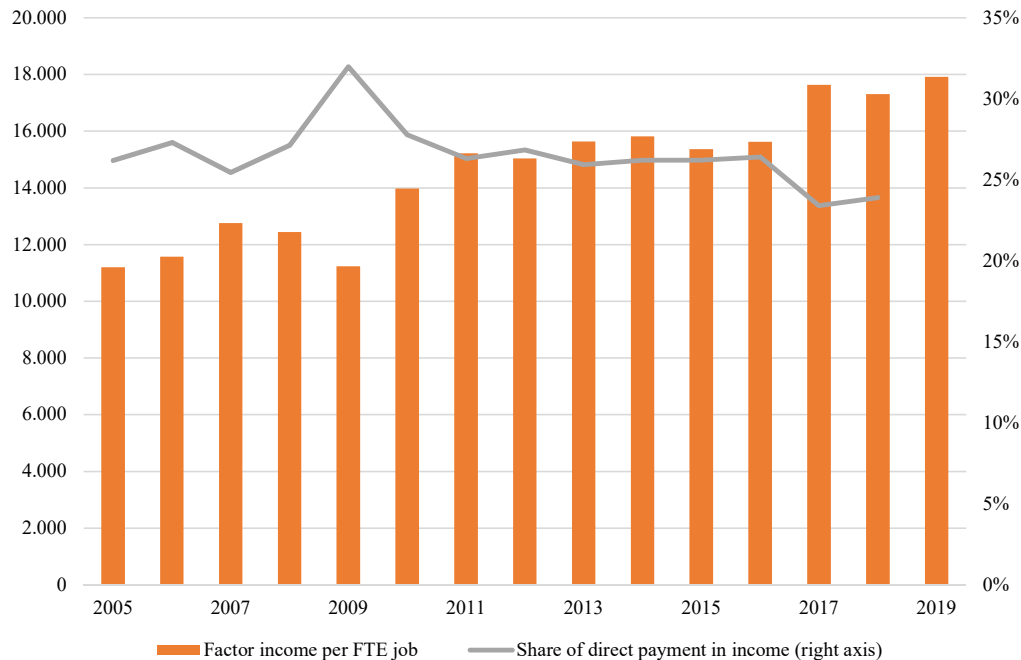
But potential of the CAP not fully realised

And the CAP must do more to support the sustainability of EU agriculture

Objective: Viable food production

Farm income

Level of agricultural income and share of direct support in income in the EU-28.

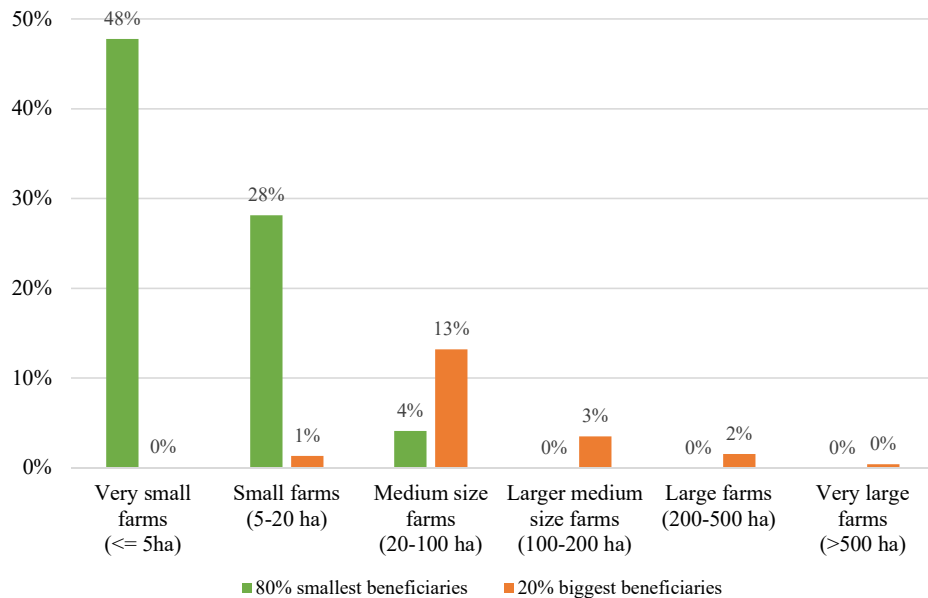


Source: Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development, based on CAP Agrifood data portal, CAP Indicators, Data explorer (RPI_01_1) and on Eurostat, Economic accounts for agriculture (aact_eaa04, aact_ali01).

- Average EU factor income per worker + 15% between 2013 and 2019 in real terms.
- Mainly due to major gains in labour productivity.
- DP = 25% of factor income
- DP + ANC = 50% of factor income of mountain areas
- But income gap agriculture / rest of the economy remains considerable

Distribution of CAP support

Distribution of direct payments` beneficiaries by size class in the EU-28, 2019



Source: Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development based on CATS (Clearance Audit Trail System) data.

- The 80/20 remains an issue
- But the distribution of CAP support is very inclusive: SOCIAL dimension
- 50% beneficiaries of DP are very small farms, with less than 5 ha
- Largest beneficiaries have only between 20 and 100 ha.

Redistribution of CAP support to small farmers

EU-28 average direct payments per hectare by economic size class (EUR/ha)



Note: Economic size classes: (1) EUR 2 000 – < 8 000; (2) EUR 8 000 – < 25 000; (3) EUR 25 000 – < 50 000; (4) EUR 50 000 – < 100 000; (5) EUR 100 000 – < 500 000; (6) > EUR 500 000. From 2018, the first economic size class includes only farms from EUR 4 000 to EUR 8 000. The income indicator used is the farm net value added per full time equivalent.

Source: Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development based on FADN data.

- The current CAP achieved a significant redistribution to smaller farmers.
- The 2017-2019 DP/ha of farmers in the smallest economic size class increased by 18% compared to 2011-2013

Competitiveness and productivity

- ❖ The CAP makes a significant contribution to food security by achieving productivity gains.
- ❖ Total factor productivity +6% from 2013 to 2019 (EU-27).
- ❖ EU-28 labour productivity +24% from 2013 to 2020.
- ❖ EU agri-food trade displays a strong degree of resilience, EU-28 = 18% of global agri-food exports in 2019.

Objective:
**Sustainable management of
natural resources & climate action**

Organic farming

- ❖ 8% of agricultural land under organic farming in the EU-28 (2019).
- ❖ 66% of agricultural land under organic farming is granted CAP support to organic farming (2019)
- ❖ Organic farming clearly produces benefits for biodiversity, soil and water, climate mitigation and animal welfare, while reducing the use of chemical pesticides and antimicrobials.
- ❖ Organic farming, compared to conventional farming:
 - ❖ mean increase of 34% in the abundance and richness of species,
 - ❖ mean increase of 23.5% in soil carbon stocks (kgC/ha) for cropland

JRC – Meta analysis – outcome of practices supported by the CAP

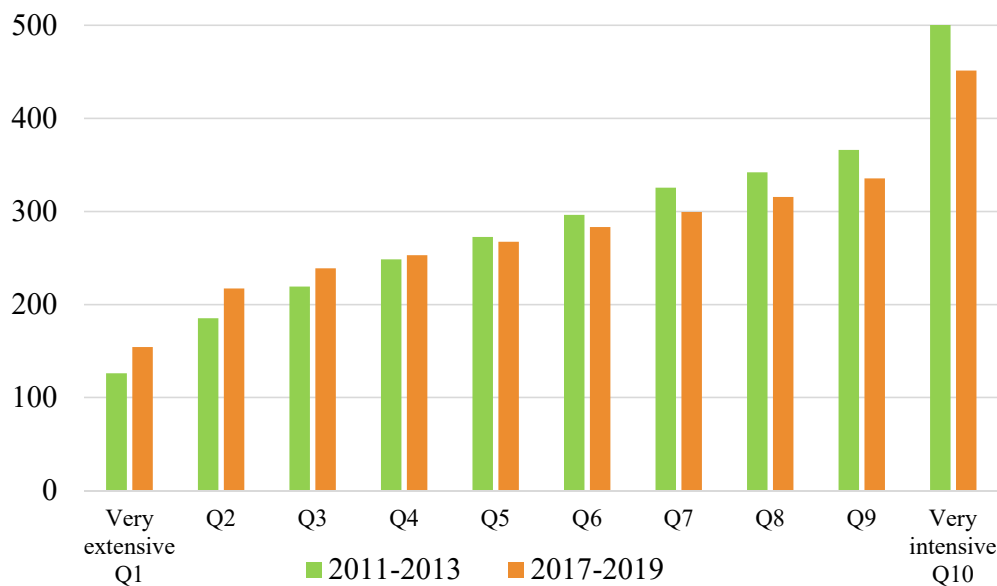
Organic farming

Organic farming has a positive effect on several environmental and climate impacts per unit of agricultural land compared to conventional farming. The positive effects are on biodiversity, carbon sequestration, energy use, eutrophication, nutrient loss, greenhouse gas emissions and pest and disease control. For example, organic farming systems increased biodiversity by 34% in both biotic abundance and biotic richness of the species studies in Smith et al. (2018). It also increased by 23.5% soil carbon stocks in arable crops, orchards and horticulture (Aguilera et al, 2013).

Biodiversity	11 out of 13 meta-analysis showing positive results	Smith, O.M., Cohen, A.L., Reganold, J.P., Jones, M.S., Orpet, R.J., Taylor, J.M., Thurman, J.H., Cornell, K.A., Olsson, R.L., Ge, Y., Kennedy, C.M., Crowder, D.W., 2020. Landscape context affects the sustainability of organic farming systems. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. 117, 2870–2878. https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1906909117	Organic farming systems, compared to conventional farming systems, resulted in a mean increase of 34% in both biotic (all species) abundance and biotic richness.
Carbon sequestration	8 out of 8 meta-analysis showing positive results	Aguilera, E; Lassaletta, L; Gattinger, A; Gimeno, BS., 2013. Managing soil carbon for climate change mitigation and adaptation in Mediterranean cropping systems: A meta-analysis. AGRICULTURE ECOSYSTEMS & ENVIRONMENT 168, 25-36. 10.1016/j.agee.2013.02.003	Organic farming, compared to conventional farming in croplands (including arable crops, orchards and horticulture, but excluding permanent grassland), resulted in a mean increase by 23.5% in soil carbon stocks (kgC/ha).

Direct payments and intensification

Level of direct payment per hectare by class of intensification in the EU (EUR/ha), 2017-2019



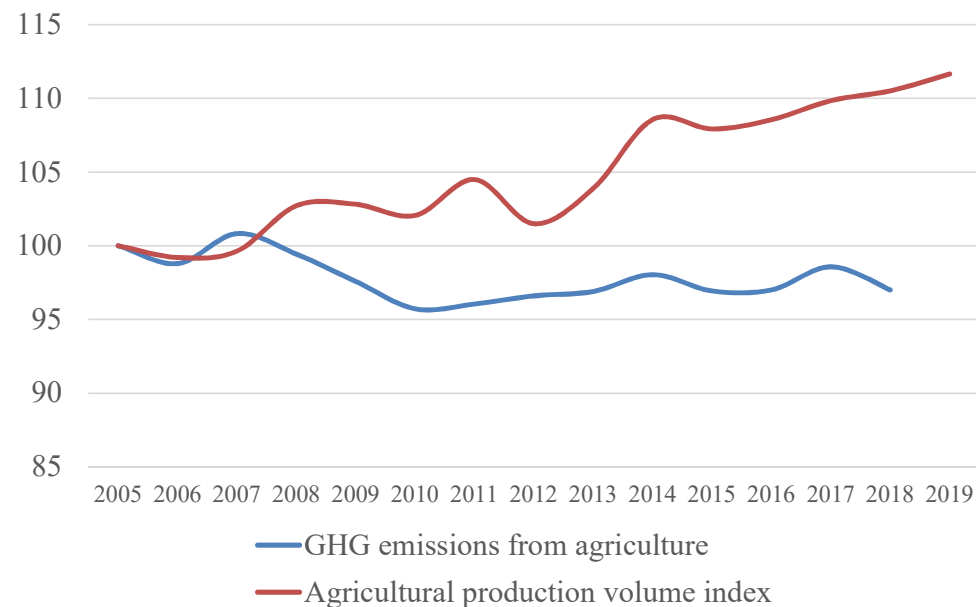
Note: Farms are classified according to their level of intermediate costs* per hectare. The deciles are determined based on the population in such a way that there are equal numbers of represented farms in each decile. * Intermediate costs covers total specific costs (fertilizers, plant protection products, seeds, feed for livestock, other specific crop and livestock costs) and farming overheads not linked to a specific agricultural activity such as energy, contract work, machinery and buildings maintenance, water, insurance and other farming overheads.

Source: Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development based on FADN data

- The CAP helps preserving biodiversity
 - prevent land abandonment,
 - slow down the specialisation of farming systems and maintain crop diversification
 - maintain permanent grassland
- Redistribution of DP to less intensive farms compared to pre-2013 reform
 - Most intensive -12% DP/ha
 - Most extensive +23% DP/ha

Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions

Development of GHG emissions and agricultural production (2005 = 100)



- Since 2010, emissions have stagnated
- But agricultural production +9% => significant decrease in emissions per unit of output produced
- Debate on reducing livestock emissions cannot be narrowed down to reducing livestock numbers.

Source: Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development based on European Environmental Agency data and on CAP Agrifood data portal, CAP Indicators, Data explorer (CTX_ENV_45_1a).

Objective: Balanced territorial development

Published evaluations

N°	Title&hyperlink	Year of publication
1.	Synthesis ex-ante evaluations on rural development programmes 2014-2020	2016
2.	Summary Report 'Synthesis of the evaluation components of the 2017 enhanced AIRs'	2017
3.	Payment for agricultural practices beneficial for the climate and the environment ('greening')	2018
4.	Forestry measures under Rural Development	2019
5.	Summary Report 'Synthesis of the evaluation components of the 2019 enhanced AIRs'	2019
6.	Marketing standards contained in the CMO regulation, the 'Breakfast Directives' and CMO secondary legislation	2020
7.	CAP measures applicable to the wine sector	2020
8.	EU agricultural promotion policy – internal and third country markets	2020
9.	Impact of the Common Agricultural Policy on generational renewal, local development and jobs in rural areas	2021

N°	Title&hyperlink	Year of publication
10.	Impact of the CAP measures towards the general objective "viable food production"	2021
11.	Impact of the CAP on climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	2021
12.	Mandatory indication of country of origin labelling for certain meats	2021
13.	Impact of the CAP on sustainable management natural resources (biodiversity, soil & water)	2021
14.	Impact of the CAP on territorial development of rural areas: socioeconomic aspects	2021
15.	The CAP's impact on knowledge exchange and advisory activities	2021
16.	Information policy on the common agricultural policy	2021
17.	Geographical indications and traditional specialities guaranteed protected in the EU	2021

Thank you

[European Commission | Agri-food data portal | CAP Indicators \(europa.eu\)](#)

[CMEF at a glance](#)

[Evaluations](#)



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