European Commission

Version: May 2019

Analytical factsheet for Italy:

Nine objectives for a future Common Agricultural Policy

This factsheet provides an overview of the agricultural sector and rural development in Italy. The factsheet presents facts and figures for each of the 9 specific objectives of the Common Agricultural Policy after 2020, as proposed by the Commission on 1 June 2018 (COM(2018)392 final). The information reflects all common context indicators and impact indicators in relation to agriculture and rural development for which data is available to date. This factsheet is based on available information received from Member States by the Commission up to December 2018. It is made available without prejudice to any finding in respect of Member State compliance with the regulatory framework and does not prejudge on Member States' future CAP Strategic Plans.

Table of contents

SUPPORT VIABLE FARM INCOME AND RESILIENCE ACROSS THE UNION TO ENHANCE FOOD SECURITY

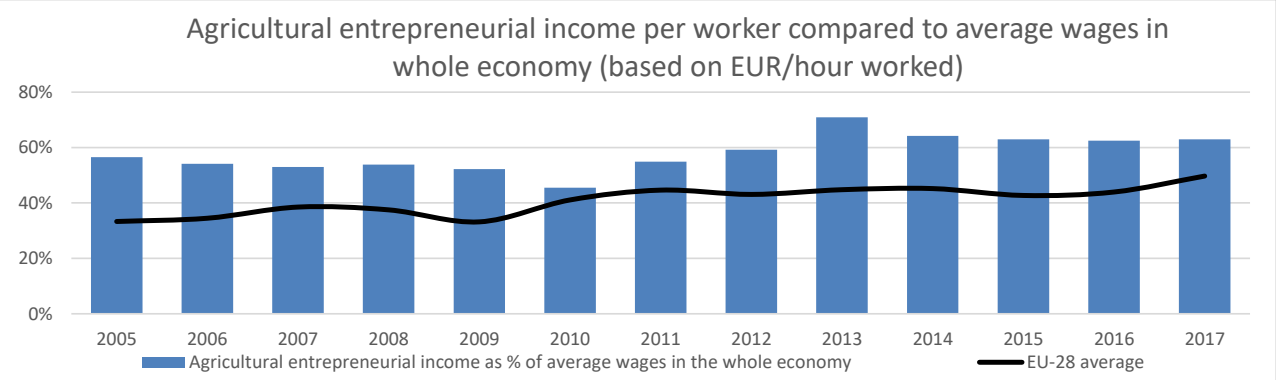
More information on this objective in the brief on ensuring viable farm income

Reducing income disparities

Evolution of agricultural income compared to general economy

Methodology (I.1)

In Italy, the agricultural income per worker is on average about 58% of the average wage in the whole economy between 2005 and 2017. This share ranges from 45% in 2010 to 71% in 2013 and tends to be higher than the EU-average. At EU level, the gap between the agricultural income per worker and the average wage in the economy seems to be closing over time.



Source: DG AGRI - EUROSTAT

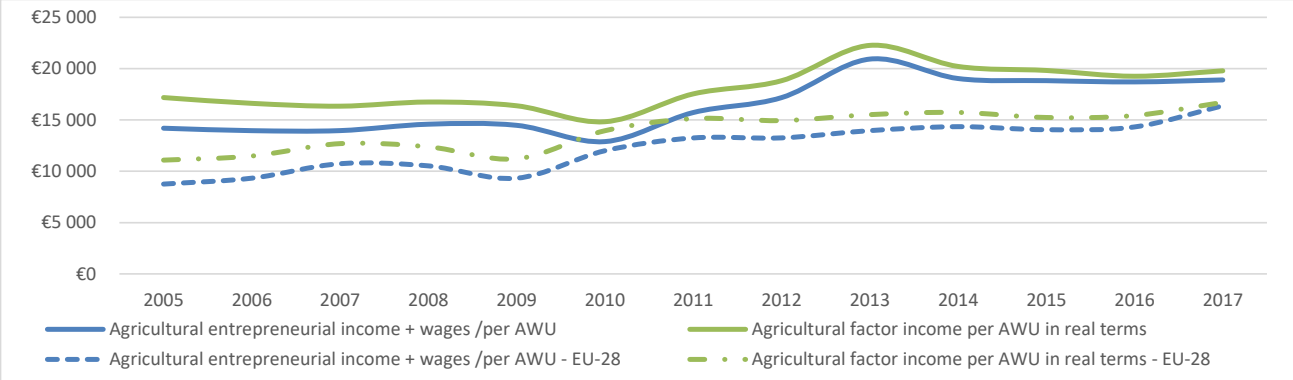
Find here a comparison per MS based on 2011-2013 data

Reducing farm income variability

Evolution of agricultural income

Methodology (I.01 & I.02)

In Italy, the average agricultural factor income per worker fluctuates around EUR 18 100 between 2005 and 2017. Agricultural factor income per worker fluctuates from EUR 14 800 in 2010 to more than EUR 22 000 in 2013. Direct payments accounted for 17% of the agricultural factor income in Italy in 2016. Payments under Pillar II (except investment subsidies) account for nearly 5% of the factor income (simulated to 2019). ANC payments are particularly important in the milk and livestock sector, when comparing rural development payments per hectare.



Source: DG AGRI - EUROSTAT

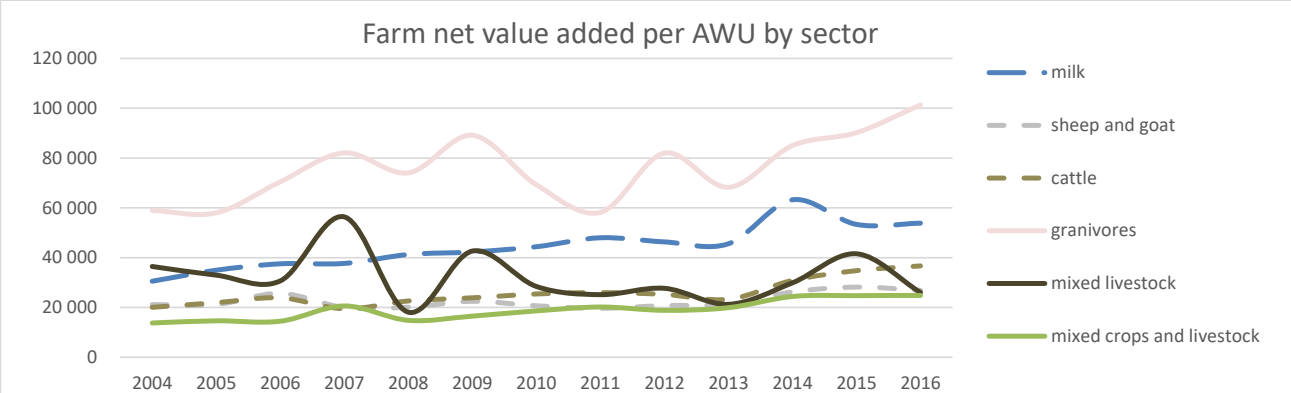
Supporting viable farm income

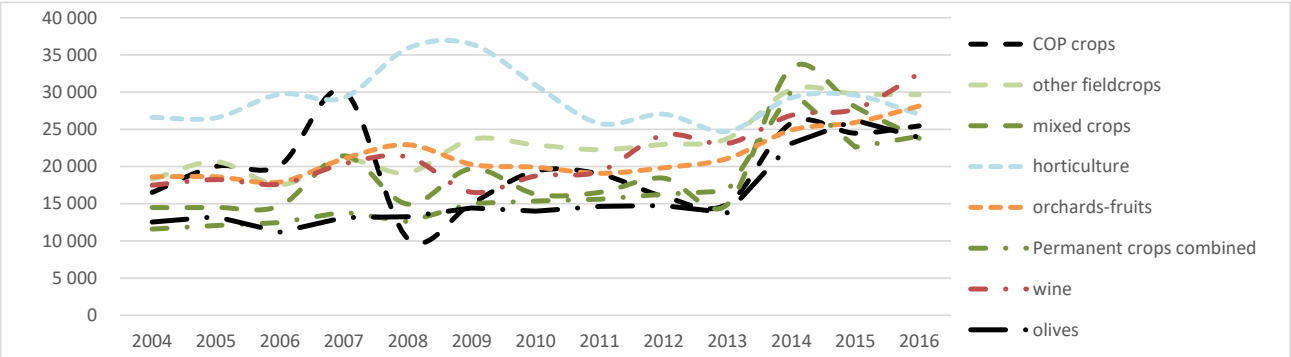
Evolution of agricultural income level by sector

The income per worker tends to be above average for granivores, milk and horticulture. In IT, the income increases with farm size (just one exception for farms between 250 and 500 ha). Income per worker is on average lower in olives, cereals oilseeds and protein crops. On the other hand, the amount of direct payments per hectare is the highest for olives, milk and cattle and the lowest for sheep and goats, wine and horticulture.

The share of direct payments on income is high especially for COP (also because of lower income), but it is also important for the sheep, goats and cattle sectors.

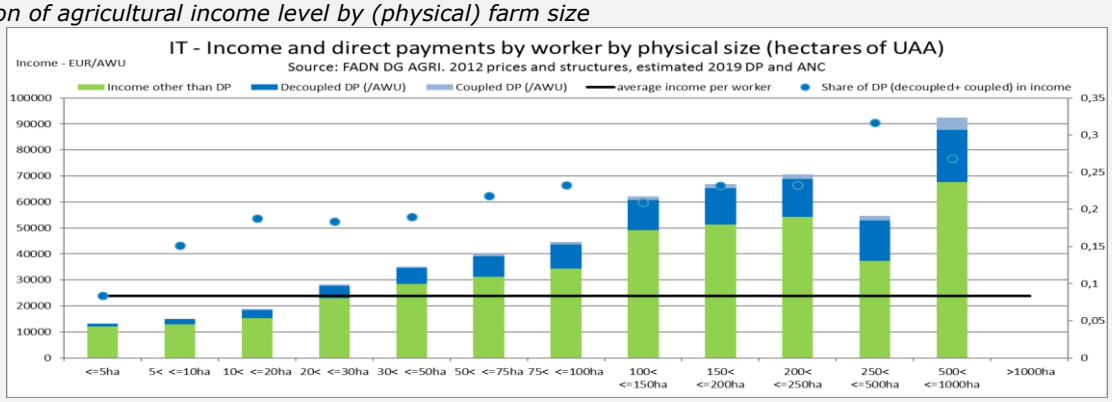
Note: The four graphs below are based on FADN data. Please note that FADN data is based on a sample survey, with the sample partly different each year. FADN includes only professional farm. As a result, smaller farms are excluded, explaining the different in income level between FADN and EUROSTAT data. The data by farm size is simulated to 2019 with the AIDSK model.





Source: DG AGRI - FADN

Evolution of agricultural income level by (physical) farm size

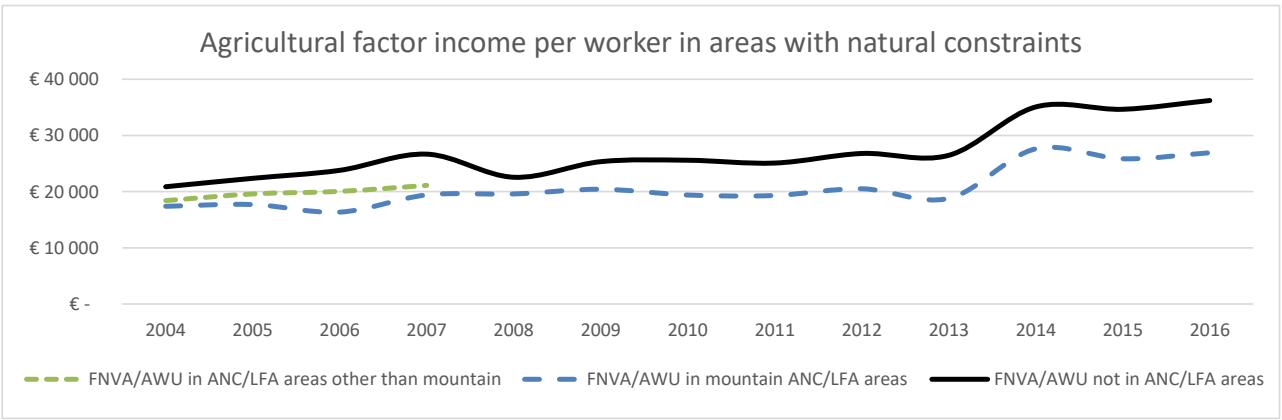


[Find more information on CAP income support in the dashboard - Farming Income support]

Contributing to territorial balance

Evolution of agricultural income in areas with natural constraints

In Italy, the agricultural factor income per worker (FNVA/AWU in FADN) is on average lower in ANC mountain areas (77% of income 'not in ANC'). No data is available after 2007 for areas 'other than mountain' as they are not included in the sample. 49.2% of the area in IT is designated as ANC areas, of which 35.2% is mountain area. The data for IT is based on the LFA designation as the ANC delimitation in Italy is ongoing.



Source: DG AGRI - FADN

ENHANCE MARKET ORIENTATION AND INCREASE COMPETITIVENESS

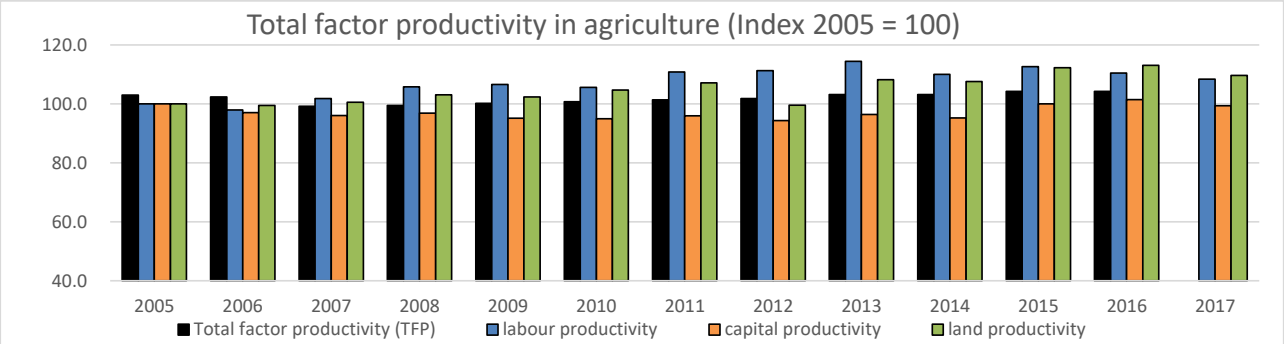
Increase farm productivity

Total factor productivity

Methodology (I.03)

Methodology (C.22)

The total factor productivity (TFP) has remained stable in Italy between 2005 and 2017. All components of the partial productivity are increasing. Labour productivity in IT increases mainly due to the outflow of labour (-10% between 2005 and 2017). The capital productivity presents the returns on investments. Land productivity reflect the developments in yields and rents.

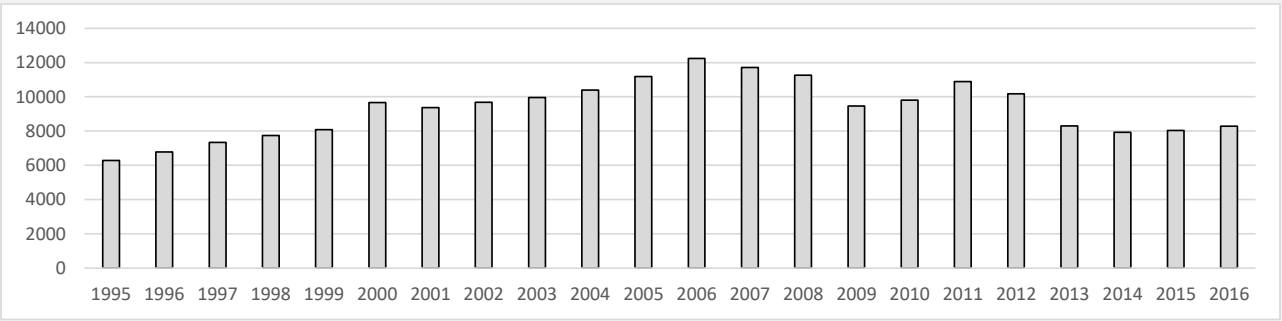


Source: EUROSTAT for TFP and DG AGRI for partial productivity

Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture in EUR million (current prices)

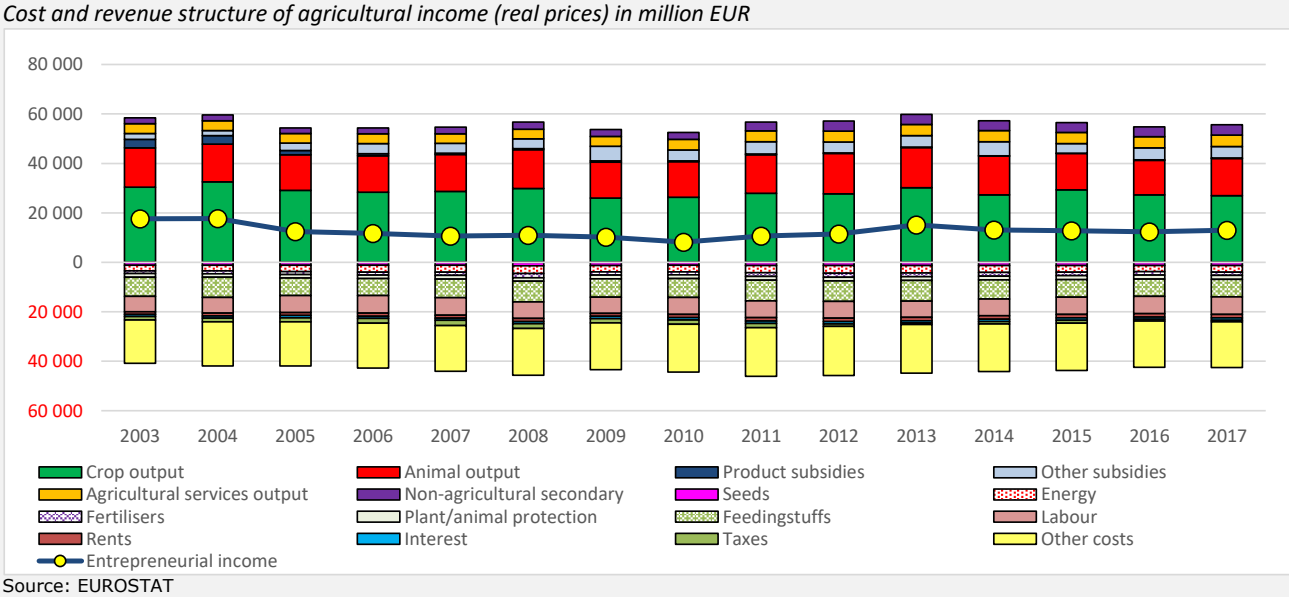
Methodology (C.28)

The indicator measures producers' investments, deducting disposals, in fixed assets plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets (e.g. land) realized by the productive activity of producer or institutional units.



Source: EUROSTAT

Cost and revenue structure of agricultural income (real prices) in million EUR



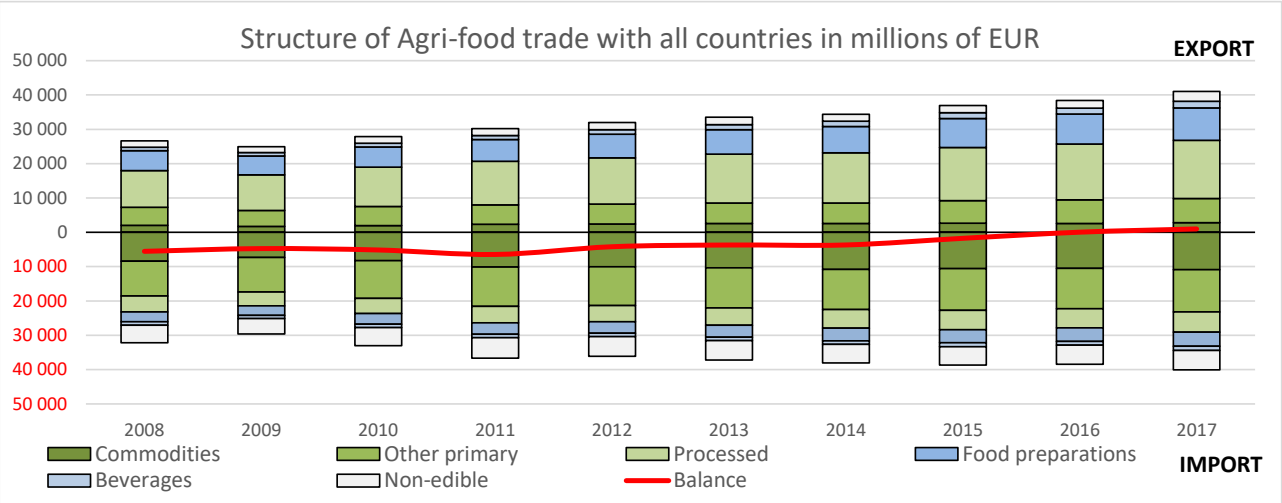
Source: EUROSTAT

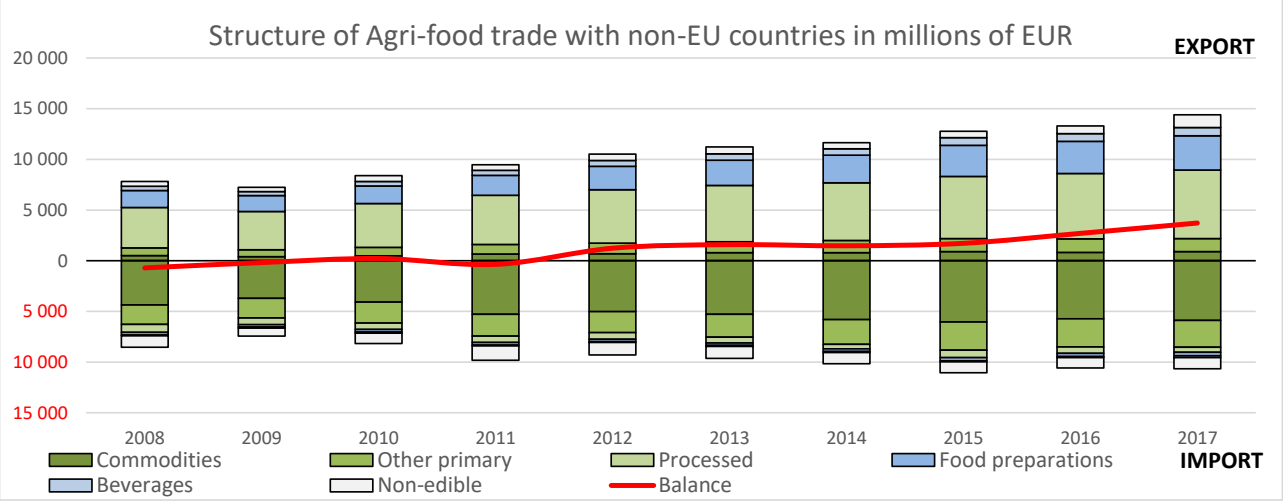
Harness Agri-food trade

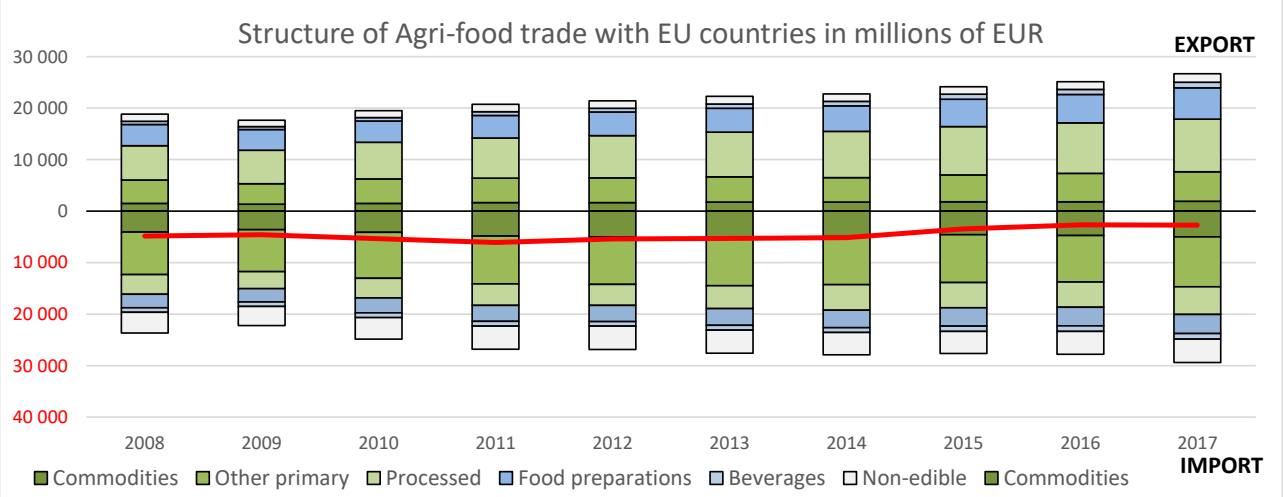
Agri-food trade imports and exports

Methodology (I.06)

The agri-food trade balance in Italy is positive as of 2016. Italy has a positive trade balance with countries outside the EU (EXTRA EU-28), which has been increasing since 2012. On the other hand, the intra-EU (trade between Italy and other EU Member States) is negative. Processed foods account for the largest share of exports to non-EU countries.





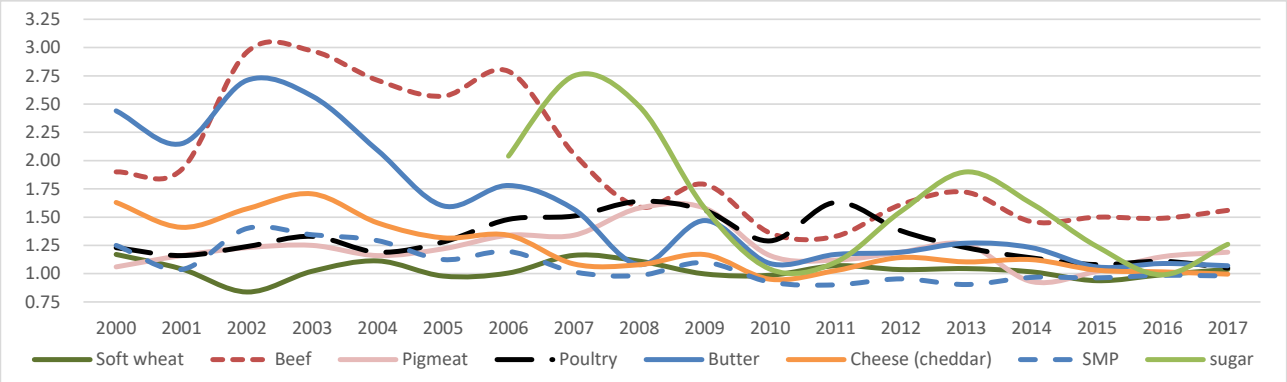


Source: COMEXT

Find more information about the competitiveness of the EU on the dashboard - Market Orientation

Ratio between EU and world market prices for the main agricultural products

Data are at EU level. The shift away from market management increased trade opportunities and reduced the price gap between EU and world market prices over time.



Source: AGRIVIEW, FAOSTAT and other data

See the EU Market Observatories for prices at MS level

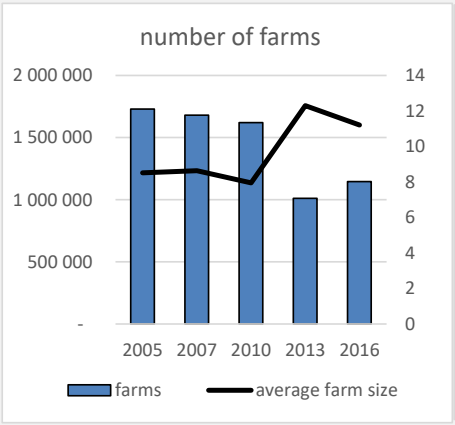
Number of farms, number of hectares and number of livestock units

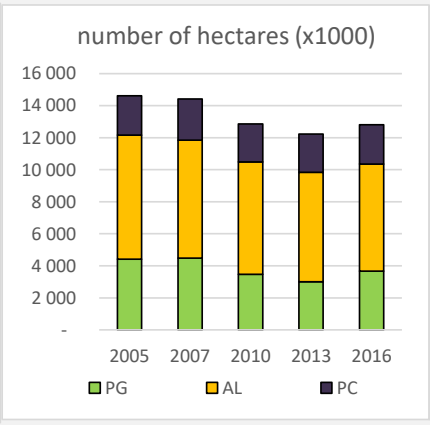
Methodology (C.17, C.18, C.21, C.33)

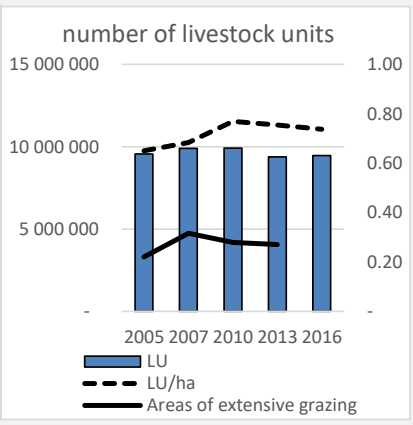
The total number of farms has decreased between 2005 and 2016 in Italy, from about 1.7 million to 1.1 million. The average farm size has increased over the same time period, from 9 to 11 hectares.

The agricultural area declined in the same time period, from 7.74 million hectares in 2005 to 6.70 million hectares in 2016. The decline is agricultural area is caused by a decline in permanent grassland and arable land.

The number of livestock units has increased until 2010, but fallen as from 2010 to 9.47 million LU in 2016. The livestock density (calculated as total number of livestock units/total utilised agricultural area) increased from 0.65 in 2005 to 0.74 in 2016. The agricultural area of extensive grazing (area under grazing livestock production below 1 LU/ha of forage area) increased between 2005 and 2013 from 22% to 27% of the total UAA.







Source: EUROSTAT

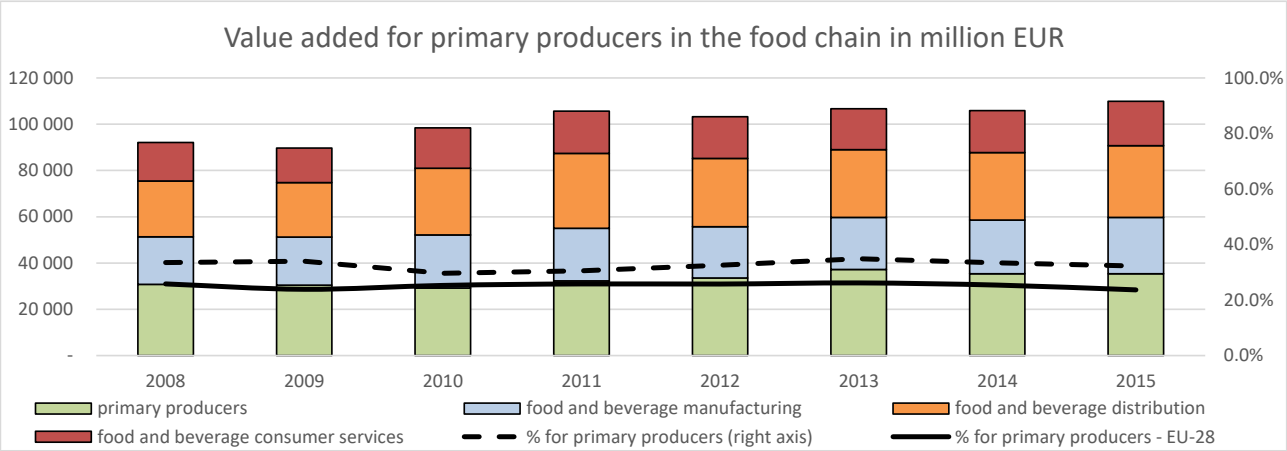
IMPROVE THE FARMERS' POSITION IN THE VALUE CHAIN

For more information, see also the brief on the farmers' position in the value chain

Improving the farmers' position in the value chain

Value added for primary producers in the food chain

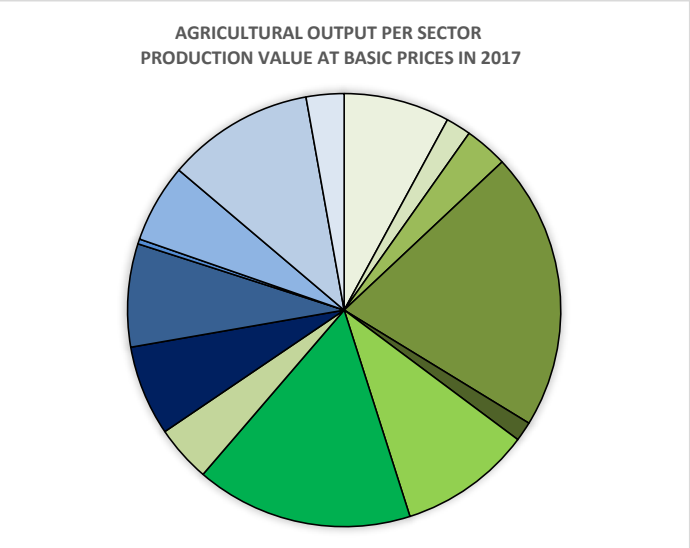
The share of the value added for primary producers in the food chain is pretty stable in Italy around 32-33%. The share of the value added that goes to agriculture is also slightly higher in Italy than the EU-average. In 2015, 32% of the value added in the food chain went to primary producers.



Source: EUROSTAT

Agricultural output per sector

The circle diagram gives an overview of the importance of different sectors based on the output at production value. Vegetables and horticulture, Wine and Milk are the most important sectors in terms of production value in Italy in 2017. Moreover, compared to the total output in the EU, Italy accounts for almost 1/3 of the output for wine and olives.



PRODUCTS	% in MS	% of EU-28
Crop output, of which:	**64.4%**	13.4%
Cereals (including seeds)	7.7%	7.6%
Industrial crops	1.8%	3.7%
Forage plants	3.1%	6.2%
Vegetables & horticulture	20.1%	16.1%
Potatoes (including seeds)	1.4%	5.6%
Fruits	9.6%	16.0%
Wine	15.7%	32.6%
Olive oil	4.1%	29.2%
Animal output, of which:	**35.6%**	9.2%
Cattle	6.5%	8.8%
Pigs	7.5%	8.7%
Sheep and goats	0.4%	2.8%
Poultry	5.7%	12.1%
Milk	10.7%	8.2%
Eggs	2.7%	12.3%

Source: EUROSTAT

CONTRIBUTE TO CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION, AS WELL AS SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

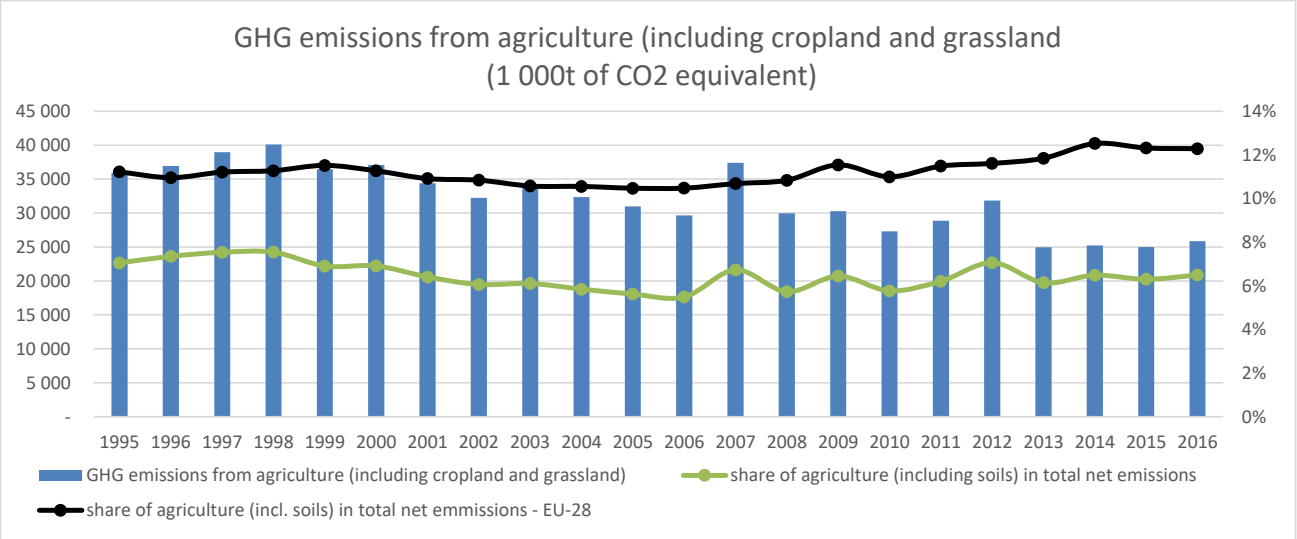
For more information on this objective, see also the CAP brief on agriculture and climate mitigation

Contribute to climate change mitigation

Reducing GHG emissions from agriculture

Methodology (I.07)

The total emissions of greenhouse gasses from agriculture decreased between 1995 and 2016 by 28% (-13% in EU-28). On the other hand, the share of agriculture in the total net emissions remained stable at around 6-7% between 1995 and 2016. The emission of CH4 and N2O per hectare of UAA in IT is lower than the EU-average.



Source: EEA

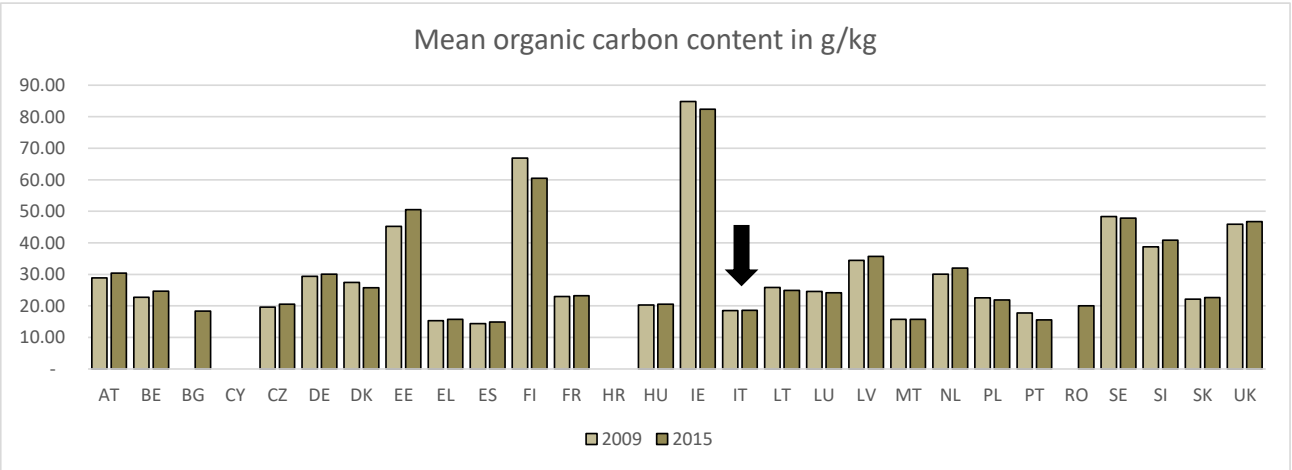
Click here for an overview of the GHG emission from agriculture per hectare by MS

Enhancing carbon sequestration

Increase the soil organic carbon

Methodology (I.12)

This indicator estimates the total organic carbon content in arable soils. Soil organic carbon, the major component of soil organic matter, is extremely important in all soil processes. The annual rate of loss of organic matter can vary greatly, depending on cultivation practices, the type of plant/crop cover, drainage status of the soil and weather conditions. The mean Soil Organic Carbon concentration per Member State is solely for orientation purposes since it has very limited scientific meaning given the high variability of Soil Organic Carbon concentration in different areas.



Source: JRC

Click here to see a map at regional level (JRC - data for 2003)

More information about soils in the brief on efficient soil management

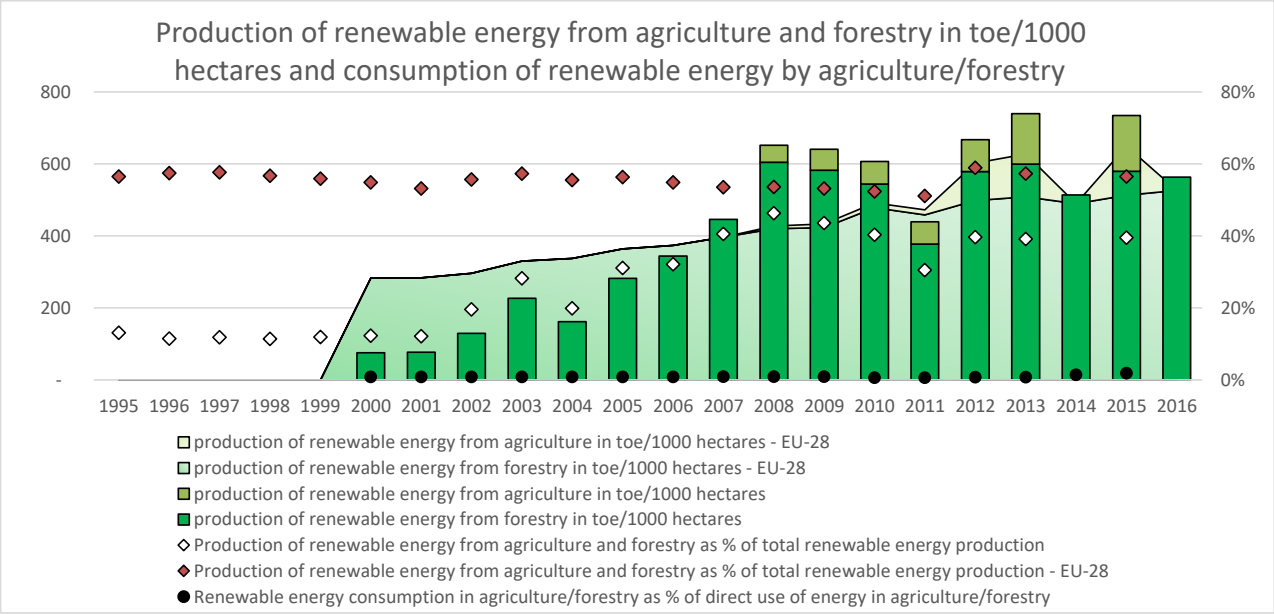
Click here to see the dashboard on climate change and air quality

Increase sustainable energy in agriculture

Production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry [Methodology (C.43)]

The following graph shows the production of renewable energy (RE) from agriculture (biodiesel, biogas and bioethanol) and forestry in tonnes of oil equivalent per 1000 hectares of land. Data for the production of RE from agriculture for 2014 and 2016 are not available. The graph also shows the importance of agriculture and forestry for the production of renewable energy. Finally the graph shows the use of renewable energy in agriculture and forestry as a share of the direct use of energy in the agriculture and forestry (it does not include food processing).

Italy shows an upward trend in the production of RE from agriculture and forestry per hectare, generally above the EU-average. The share of production of RE coming from agriculture and forestry is below the EU average. Around 40% of the total RE production is coming from agriculture and forestry. Finally, the use of RE in agriculture and forestry in Italy is on average 1%, but increased to 2% in 2015.

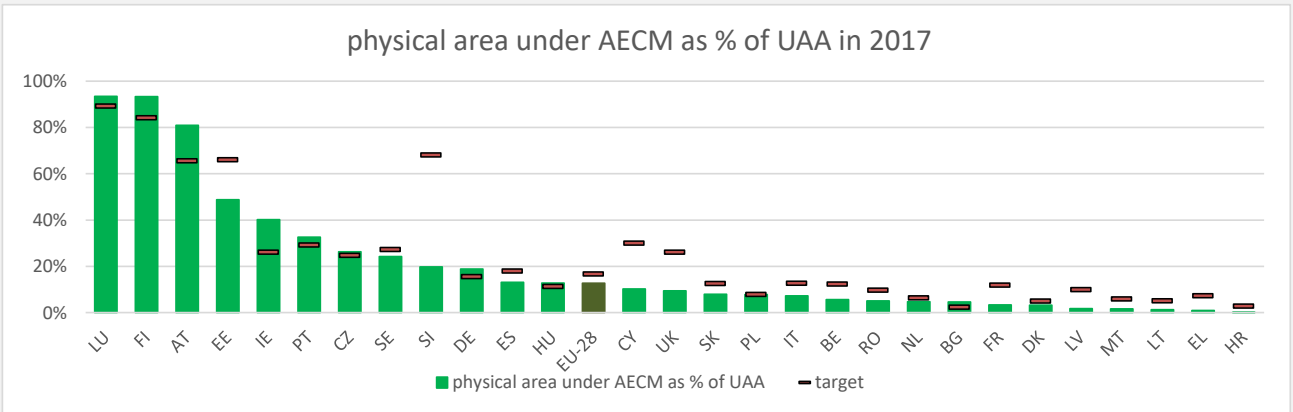


Source: EUROSTAT and DG AGRI estimates based on EurObserv'ER, EBB and Tallage's report Stratégie grains

Physical area under Agri-Environment-Climate Measures

Around 7% of the physical area in Italy is under Agri-environment and climate measures in 2017.

N.B.: The percentage of physical area under AECM builds up over time, therefore the physical area is compared to the target set by each MS (compared to the UAA in 2017, and 2016 for IT and UK). Specific support for organic farming - covered by a different rural development measure - is not included.



Source: Annual implementation reports

[Click here to see the summary dashboard on environment and climate action]

FOSTER SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES SUCH AS WATER, SOIL AND AIR

Reducing soil erosion

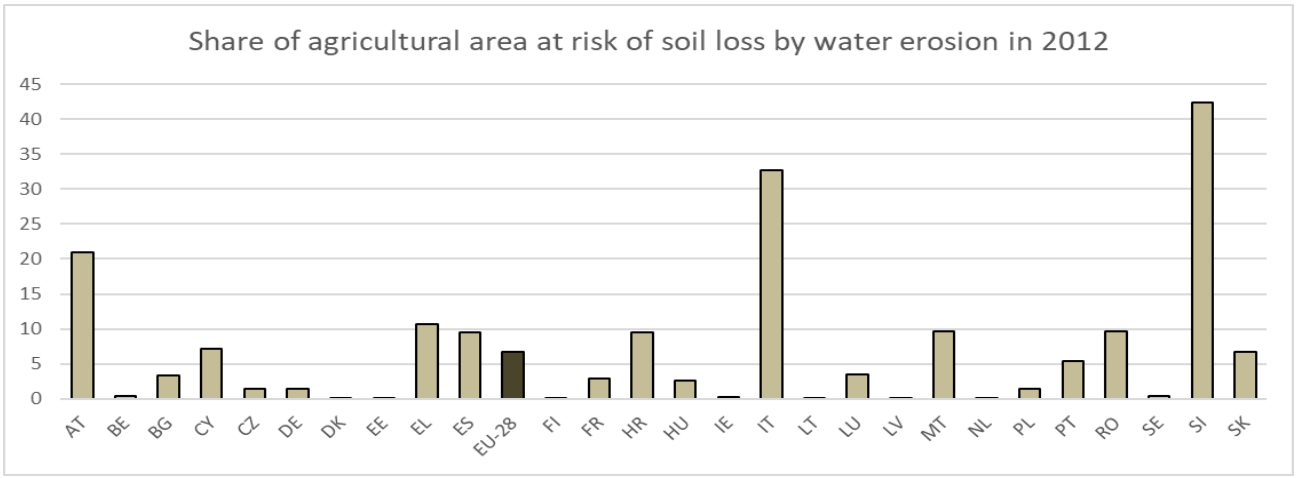
Share of land in moderate and severe soil erosion on agricultural land

Methodology (I.13)

click here to see a map at regional level (JRC)

Agricultural area is at risk of soil erosion if the rate of soil erosion is more than 11 tonnes per hectare per year. The rate at Member State level represents national average values, therefore, it may mask higher erosion rates in many areas even though a country has a low mean. As it is now, the indicator can only give an indication of the erosion of soil in particular contexts. The estimated erosion rates are linked to agricultural practices and therefore the indicator reflects and captures the effects of policy measures to prevent erosion by agriculture. Moreover, the indicator gives only estimations and it is not directly measurable since it is based on modelling and estimations from different sources and parameters.

At the national average, the area at risk of soil erosion in 2012 in Italy was nearly 33%, significantly above the average at EU level. At regional level, the soil loss rate is the highest in the southeast part of Calabria, and moderately high in Sicily, Calabria, Marche, Abruzzo and Sardinia. Overall, the soil loss rate is moderate (between 5 and 10%) in the whole country. In 2017, 10% of agricultural land in IT was under contracts to improve soil management.



Source: JRC - ISPRA

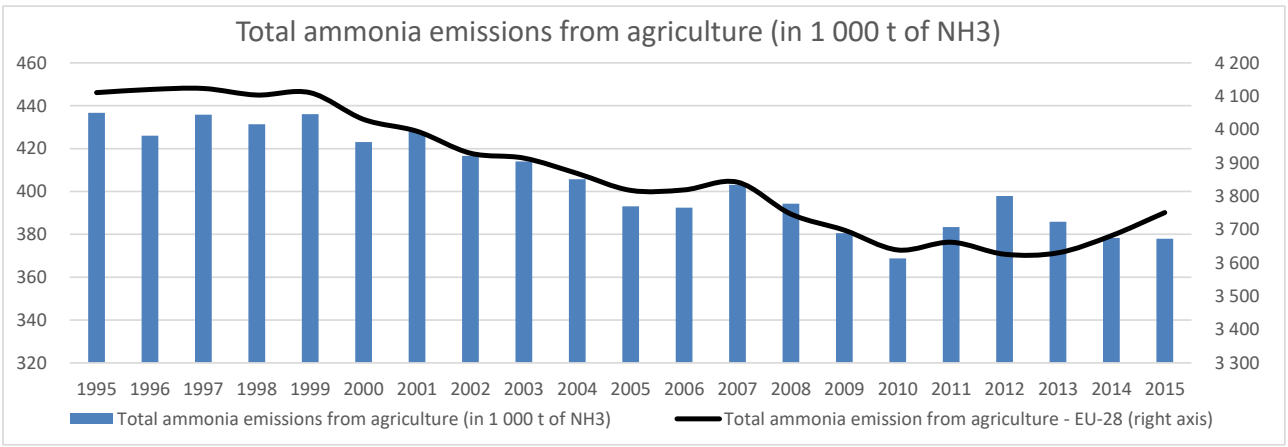
Click here to find information on the % of land under contracts to improve soil

Improve air quality

Reduce ammonia emissions from agriculture

Methodology (I.07)

There is a downward trend in the total ammonia emission from agriculture in the EU, but it is slightly increasing as of 2013. After a pretty stable decrease over time, and a peak between 2011 and 2012, emissions in Italy have started decreasing again in 2013, to settle around 378 000 t in 2015, below the EU-average. Italy is in line to achieve the NH3 emission targets for 2020 (-5% compared to 2005) and 2030 (-16%) as established by the NEC Directive. Between 2005 and 2015, emissions reduced by 4%. N.B. Note the scaling of both axes.



Source: EEA

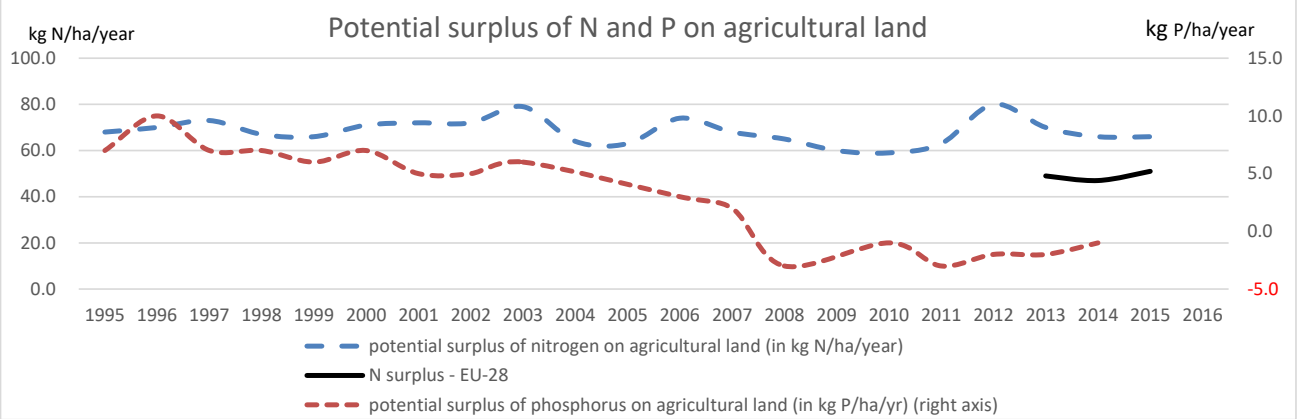
Click for more information on NH3 emission targets (p.23) and emission per ha by MS (p.27)

Improve water quality

Gross nutrient balance on agricultural land [Methodology (I.11)]

The two water quality indicators below show the potential impact of agriculture on water quality due to pollution by nitrates and phosphates. Where N and P are applied in excess, they can cause surface and groundwater pollution and eutrophication. The gross nutrient balance provides an estimate of the potential water pollution. The actual concentration is shown in the second graph.

The nitrogen surplus in IT has remained pretty stable over time, while phosphorus has been declining below 0. 71% of the ground water stations in Italy in 2012 where of high quality; 11% is of poor quality. Under rural development, 12% of agricultural land in Italy was under contracts to improve water management in 2017.

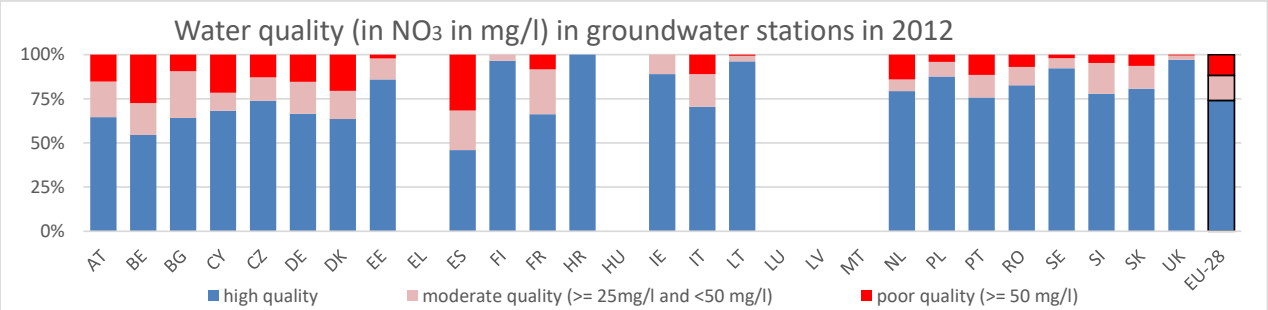


Source: EEA

Click here to view a comparison of the GNB by country

Reducing nutrient leakage

Nitrate in groundwater - percentage of groundwater stations with N concentration over 50 mg/l as per Nitrate directive. Groundwater stations exceeding 50 mg/l are in breach of the Nitrate Directive.



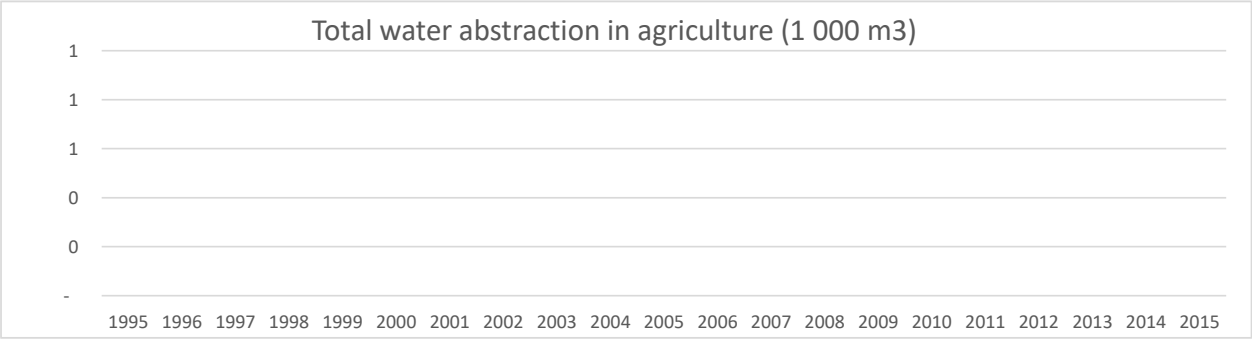
Source: EEA

Reducing pressure on water resource

The new impact indicator 'Water Exploitation Index Plus (WEI+)', aims to illustrate the percentage used of the total renewable freshwater resources available in a defined territory (basin, sub-basin etc.) for a given time step (e.g., seasonal, annual). As this indicator is up to now only available per river (sub-)basin, this factsheet presents data on water abstraction.

Water abstraction from agriculture [Methodology (I.10)] [Methodology (C.20)]

This indicator refers to the volume of water which is applied to soils for irrigation purposes. Data concern water abstraction from total surface and groundwater and are provided voluntarily by MS. Data for water use in agriculture are very difficult to get since many farmers use water from streams, wells and ponds. No data available for Italy. 23.7% of the total UAA is irrigated in 2013.



Source: EUROSTAT

Find here the data for the Water Exploitation Index Plus per river basin

Find more information about water quality and quantity in the related dashboard

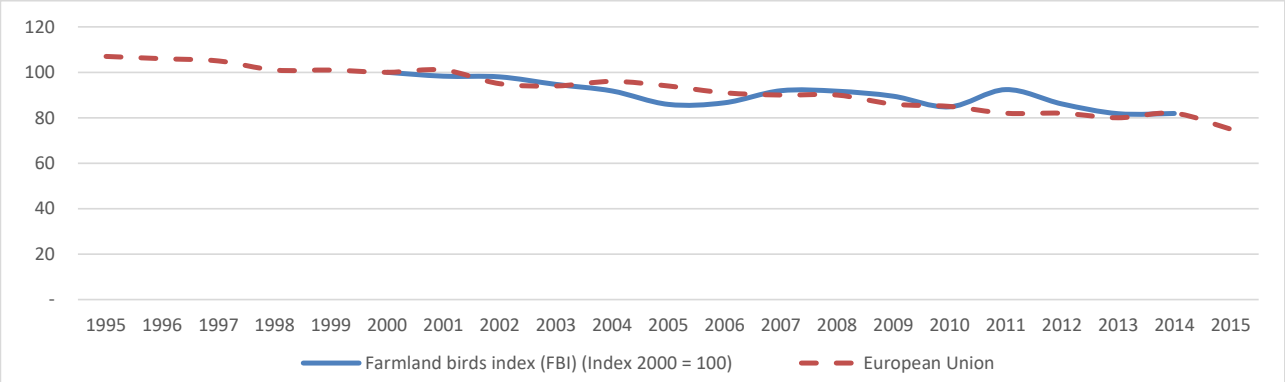
CONTRIBUTION TO THE PROTECTION OF BIODIVERSITY, ENHANCE ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AND PRESERVE HABITATS AND LANDSCAPES

Increasing farmland bird population

Farmland Bird Index

Methodology (I.08)

The farmland bird indicator is intended as a barometer of change for the biodiversity of agricultural landscapes in Europe. The indicator is a composite index that measures the rate of change in the relative abundance of common bird species at selected sites. The "EU list of species" currently covers 39 species which are dependent on farmland for feeding and nesting and are not able to thrive in other habitats. The population counts are carried out by a network of volunteer ornithologists coordinated by national schemes. The Farmland bird index in Italy decreased from 100 in 2000 to 81.9 in 2014, similar to the EU average.



Source: EBCC/RSPB/BirdLife/Statistics Netherlands: the European Bird Census Council (EBCC) and its Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme (PECBMS)

Enhanced biodiversity protection

Percentage of species and habitats of Community interest related to agriculture with stable or increasing trends

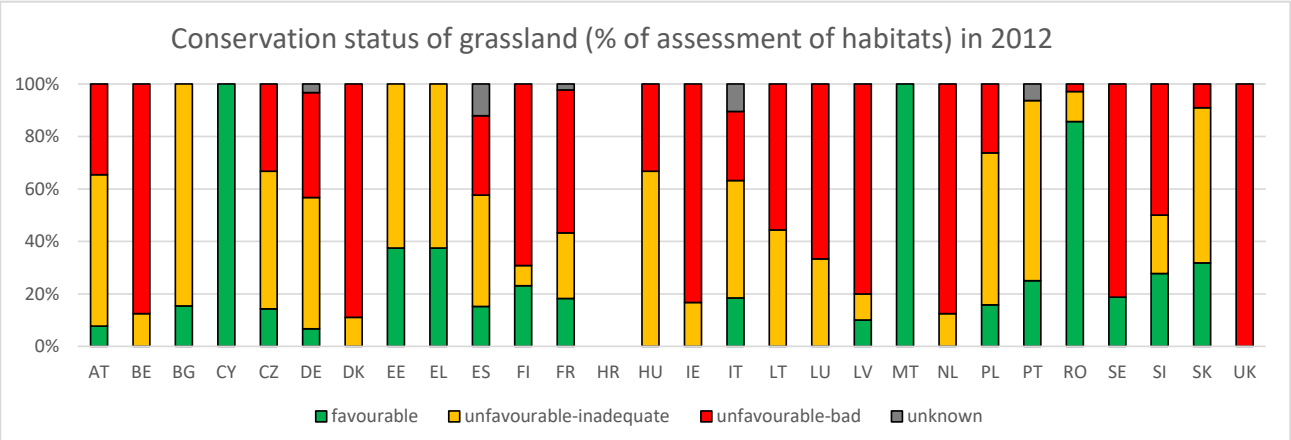
This indicator is under development. The new impact indicator will be based on the indicator below.

Conservation status of agricultural habitats (grassland)

Methodology (C.36)

The context indicator covers a set of habitat types (listed in Annex I of the Habitats Directive) which are considered to be of European interest that are linked to agro- and grassland ecosystems. Trends in this indicator should primarily be influenced by the implementation of measures under the Habitats Directive, such as the establishment of the Natura 2000 Network and habitats and species protection measures.

In Italy, around 18% is in a favourable status. Nearly 45% of grassland has an unfavourable-inadequate conservation status. The more favourable areas are located in the centre-west part of the country.



Source: EEA - DG ENV

Click here for more information at regional level (p.44)

see also the dashboard on biodiversity on the Europa website

Enhanced provision of ecosystem

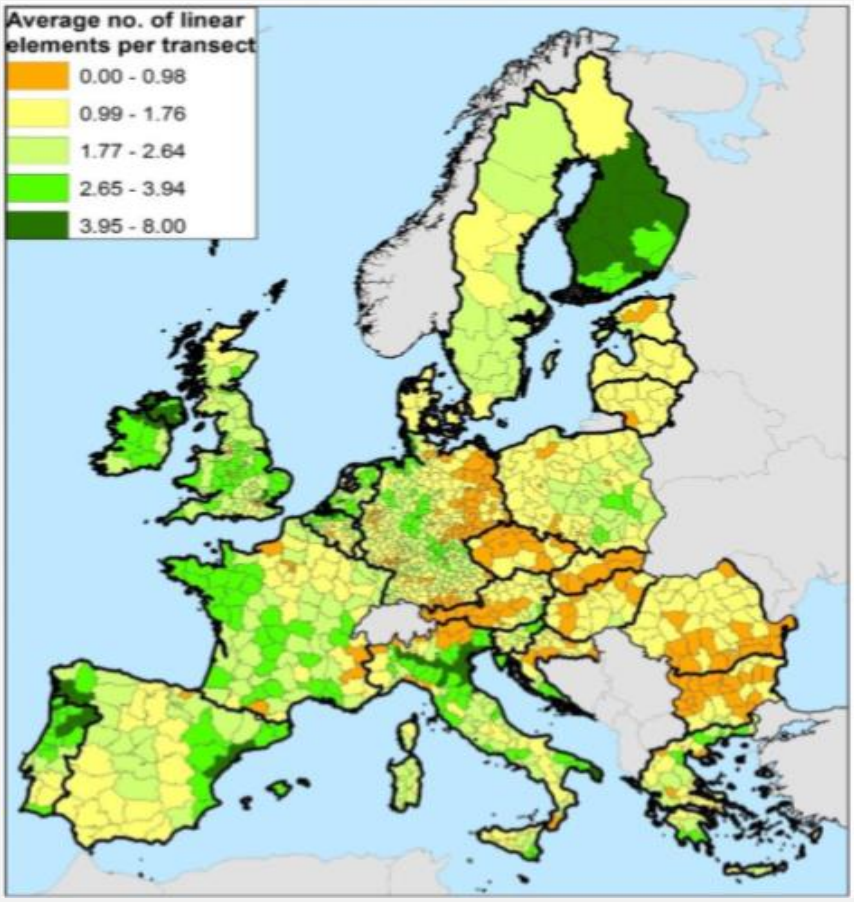
Share of Utilised Agricultural Area covered with landscape features

This indicator is under development. The following map gives an idea of landscape elements on agricultural area.

Average number of linear elements per transect with agriculture as main land cover, 2015

The map shows the density of linear features in agricultural land per NUTS3 region (average number of linear elements per point) based on the LUCAS survey 2015. The map shows in yellow and orange the regions with a low density of linear elements. In some cases this is related to the presence of large Alpine pastures. Landscape features are supplying many benefits to agro-ecosystems and the wider environment.

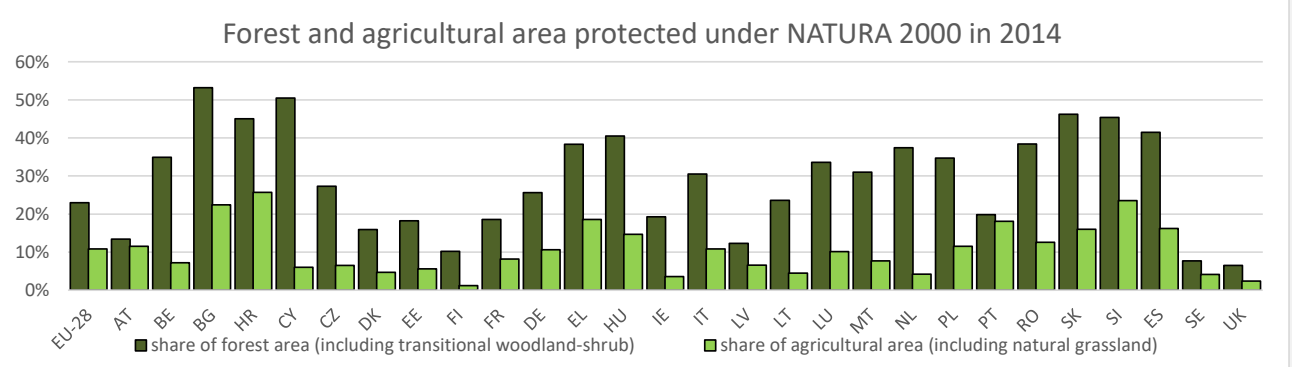
In Italy, the number of linear elements is on average above Eu average, with a concentration of features in the Northern part of the country.



Source: JRC 2017 More information on p.48 in the following document

Area under NATURA 2000 Methodology (C.34)

The Natura 2000 network is an EU-wide network of nature protection areas established under the 1992 Habitats Directive. The aim of the network is to assure the long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats.



Source: NATURA 2000 Barometer Statistics Reports, NATURA 2000 data and CORINE Land Cover (CLC)

ATTRACT YOUNG FARMERS AND FACILITATE BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL AREAS

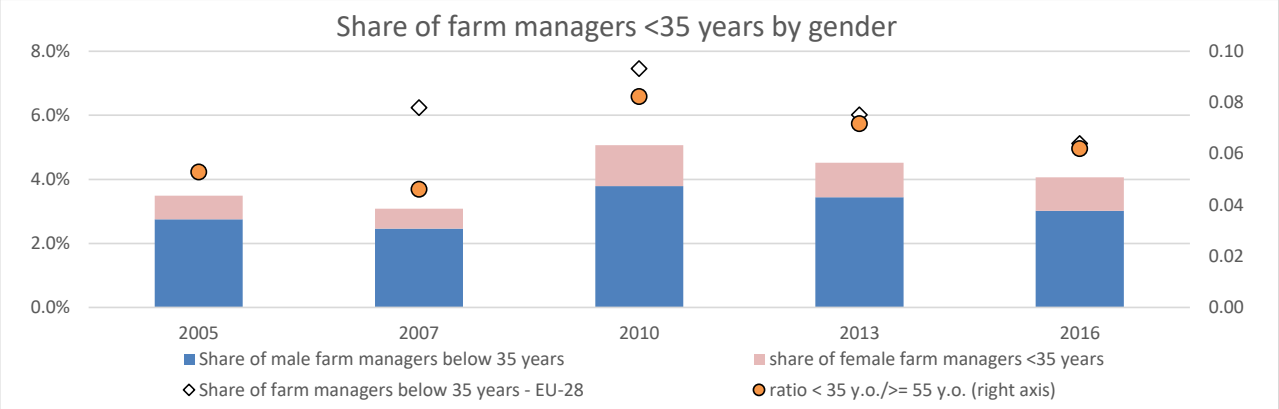
Attracting young farmers

The new impact indicator 'evolution of number of new farmers' is under development.

Age structure of farm managers by gender Methodology (C.23)

Even though the CAP considers someone a young farmer when the person is below 40 years, EUROSTAT, up to 2013, split up the age class at 35 years. Italy has a low share of young farmers in the total number of farm managers, set at 4% in 2016. In line with the EU-trend, the share further decreased between 2010 and 2016. The ratio of young managers to elderly was at 0.05 in 2016.

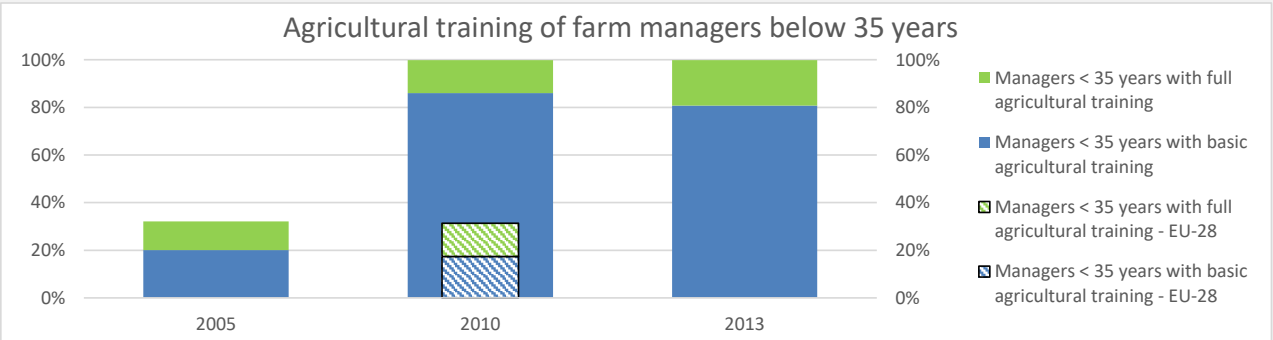
The ratio of young female managers to male managers is about 1:3.



Source: EUROSTAT

Agricultural training of farm managers Methodology (C.24)

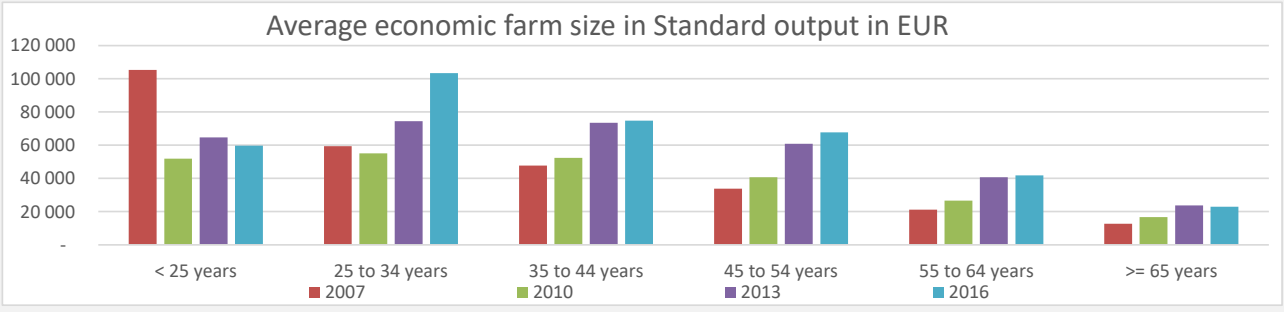
The share of farm managers below 35 years of age with at least a basic level of agricultural training is higher than the share of total farm managers in Italy. The share of 'young' farm managers with at least a basic agricultural training was lower in 2010 but higher in 2013 compared to the EU average. In Italy, the definition of "basic agricultural training in agriculture" refers to the general education level of the farmer.



Source: DG AGRI - EUROSTAT

Economic farm size by age class

The average economic farm size in Italy is the highest in the age class of 25 to 34 years old, and registered a considerable growth between 2013 and 2016 in this age group.



Source: DG AGRI - EUROSTAT

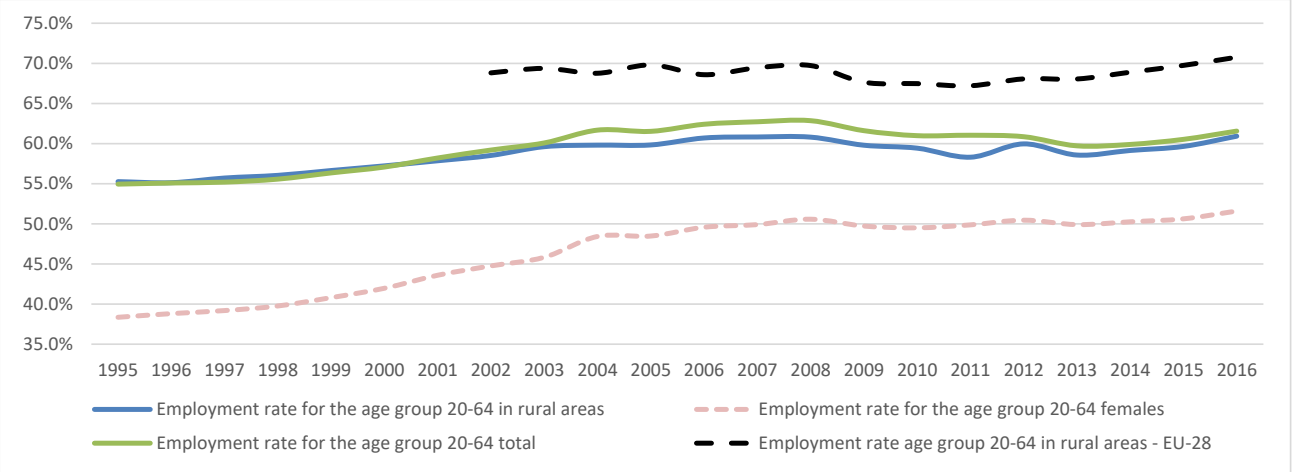
More information on this specific objective is available in the brief on jobs and growth in rural areas

Contributing to jobs in rural areas

Evolution of the employment rate in predominantly rural areas — Methodology (I.14)

The employment rate in Italy has been pretty stable over the years, at around 60%. The employment rate in predominantly rural areas has followed the same pattern and is about the same level. The employment rate in rural areas in Italy is almost 10% points below the EU-average rural employment rate (71%).

N.B.: the employment rate for women is for the total population of women.



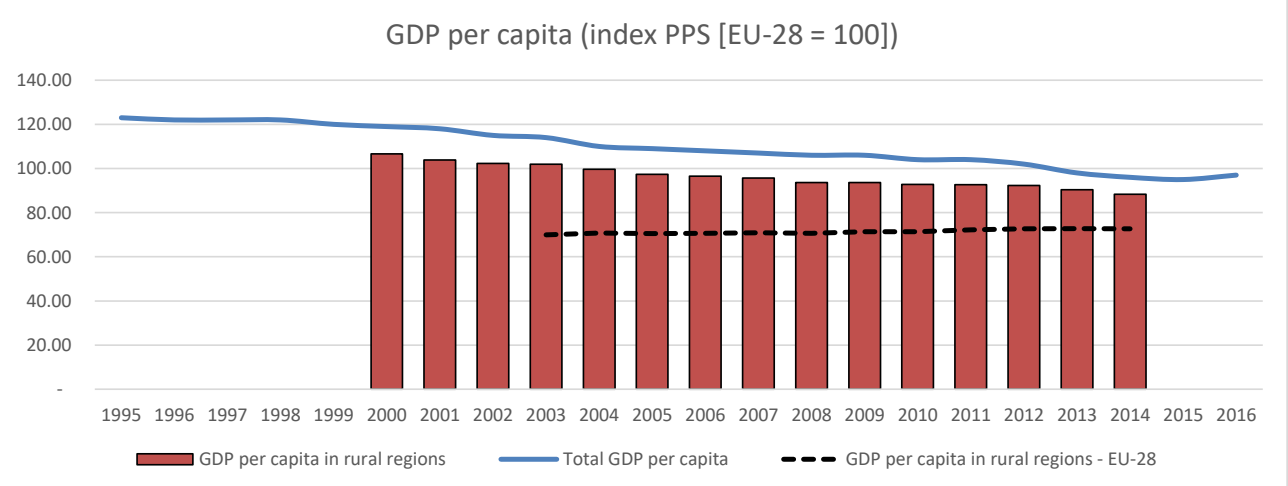
Source: EUROSTAT

Contributing to growth in rural areas

Evolution of GDP per head in predominantly rural areas — Methodology (I.16)

Under the objective of balanced territorial development, the CAP aims to reduce the gap in standard of living between rural and other areas in the EU. GDP per capita, corrected for purchasing power, can be used to compare the aggregate standard of living between different geographical entities.

The following graph shows that the total GDP per capita in Italy was above the EU-average until 2012, but decreases below the average in 2013. On the other hand, the GDP per capita in predominantly rural areas is above the GDP per capita in the EU-28 in PPS. While the GDP per capita in rural areas has decreased over the years, the total GDP has been steadily decreasing at a higher rate, towards a level close to the GDP per capita in rural areas.



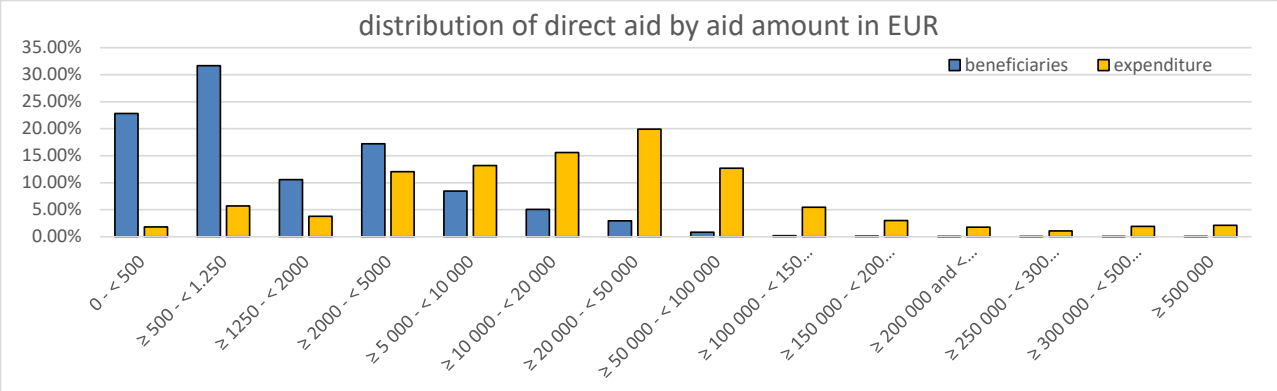
Source: EUROSTAT

View here the related dashboard on jobs and growth in rural areas

A fairer CAP

The impact indicator 'Improve the distribution of CAP support' is currently under development.

In 2015, 20% of the beneficiaries received 80% of direct payments in Italy, which is slightly below the EU-average. Payments are slightly more concentrated than land in Italy.



Source: CATS data FY2017

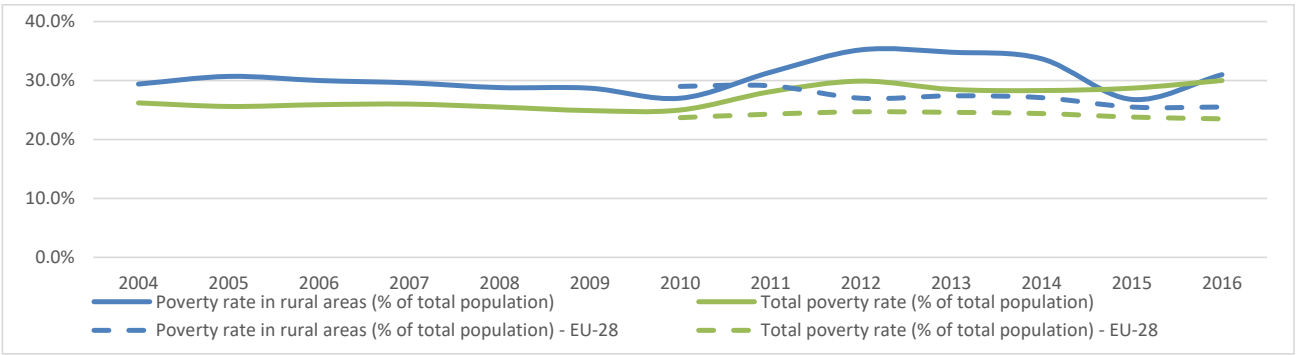
See page 9 for a comparison by MS

Promoting rural inclusion

Evolution of poverty index in rural areas

Methodology (I.15)

The rural poverty rate in Italy had a peak between 2012 and 2014, but started decreasing in 2015 to get more in line with the EU-average, although an upward trend can be registered. The total poverty rate in Italy tends to be lower than the poverty rate in rural areas, and, after a peak between 2011 and 2012, it reached a plateau at around 30%.



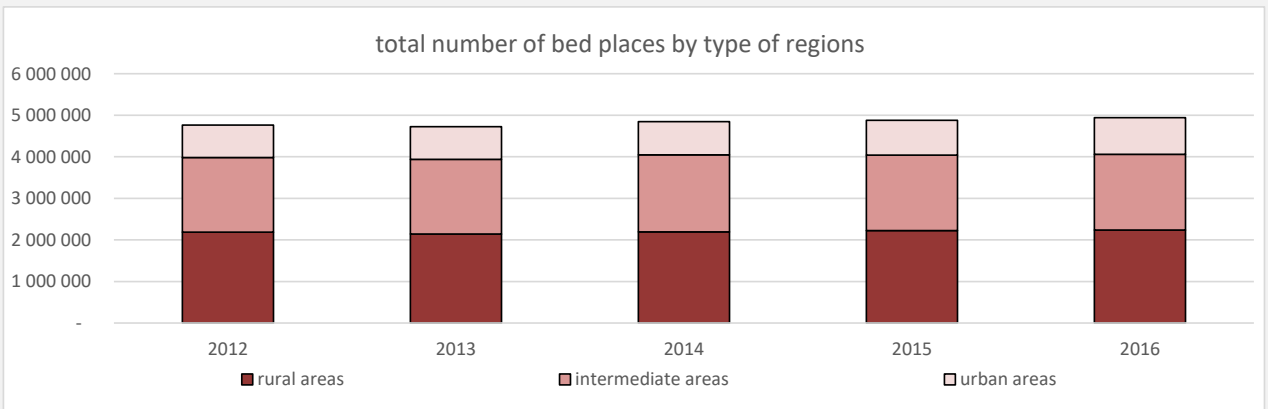
Source: EUROSTAT

Click here for a comparison across MS

Tourism infrastructure

Methodology (C.30)

The total number of bed places in Italy increased between 2012 and 2016 by 3.8%. The majority of bed places are located in rural areas, although the highest increase in relative terms has been registered in urban areas (+ 13%).



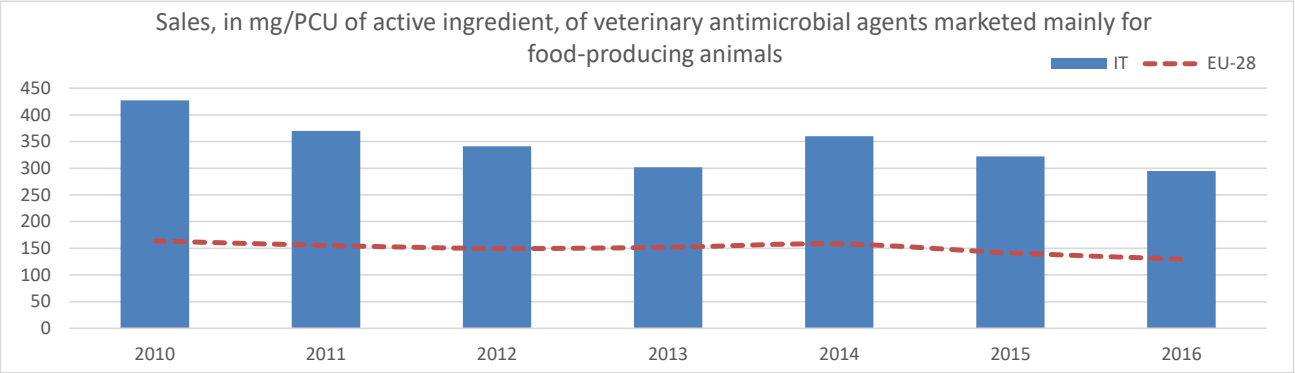
Source: EUROSTAT

Find here the brief for CAP Specific Objective 9 about health, food and antimicrobial resistance

Limiting antibiotic use in agriculture

Sales/use in food producing animals

After a peak in 2014, the sales in veterinary antimicrobial agents in mg per population correction unit (PCU) are decreasing again over time in Italy. The sales in Italy are higher than the EU-average (which is weighted for those MS that provide data on a yearly basis).



Source: European Surveillance of Veterinary Antimicrobial Consumption (ESVAC)

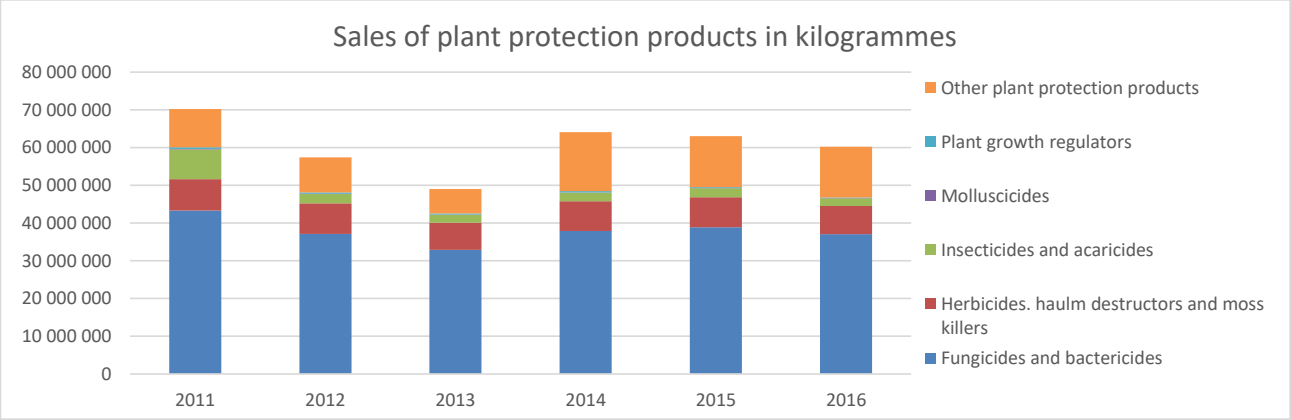
Sustainable use of pesticides

Reduce risks and impacts of pesticides

The new indicator will provide information that is weighted based on the actual risk of the active ingredient to provide information about the risks to humans and the environment. The following graph provides only information about the sales of plant protection products (PPP). For some MS and for some years there is no data for some of the different PPPs. Therefore, the graph cannot provide the trend in sales at EU-level.

Sales of plant protection products in kilogrammes

Pesticides sales in Italy increased in 2014 as compared to 2013. Especially the sales in insecticides and acaricides dropped between 2011 and 2016. The majority of pesticides sold are fungicides & bactericides and other plant protection products.

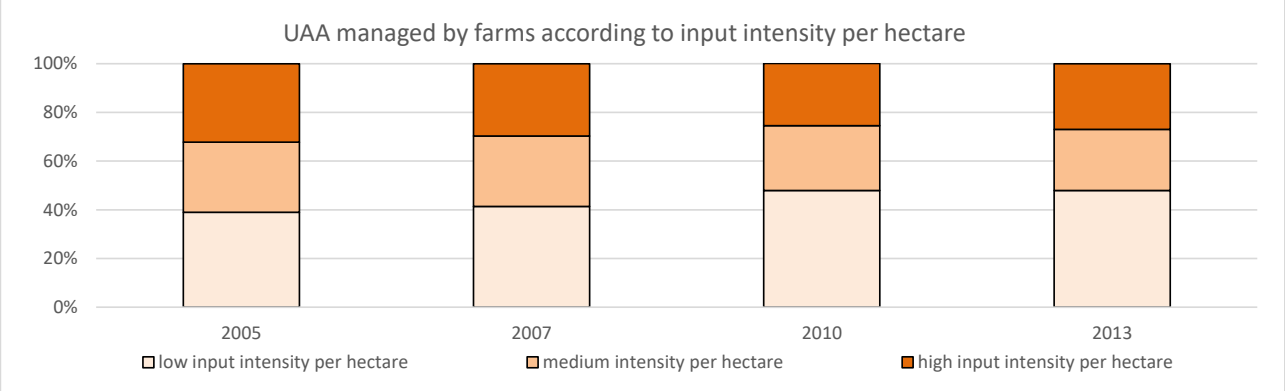


Source: EUROSTAT

Farming intensity Methodology (C.33)

Farming intensity in the graph below is defined as the level of inputs used by the farm per hectare of land. The inputs considered are fertilizers, pesticides, other crop protection products and purchased feed. The thresholds have been set in such a way that the UAA in the EU is equally divided into the three categories for the first year of the analysis (2004 for the EU-25) - > EUR 342 constant per ha for the highest category, < EUR 150 constant per ha for the lowest category. These levels do not pretend to represent any real borders of extensive and intensive farming. They are set in a pragmatic way to study developments in farming intensity over time.

In Italy, the area with low input intensity per hectare increased between 2005 and 2013 from 39% to 48%, whereas the area with medium input intensity decreased from 29% to 25% in 2013.



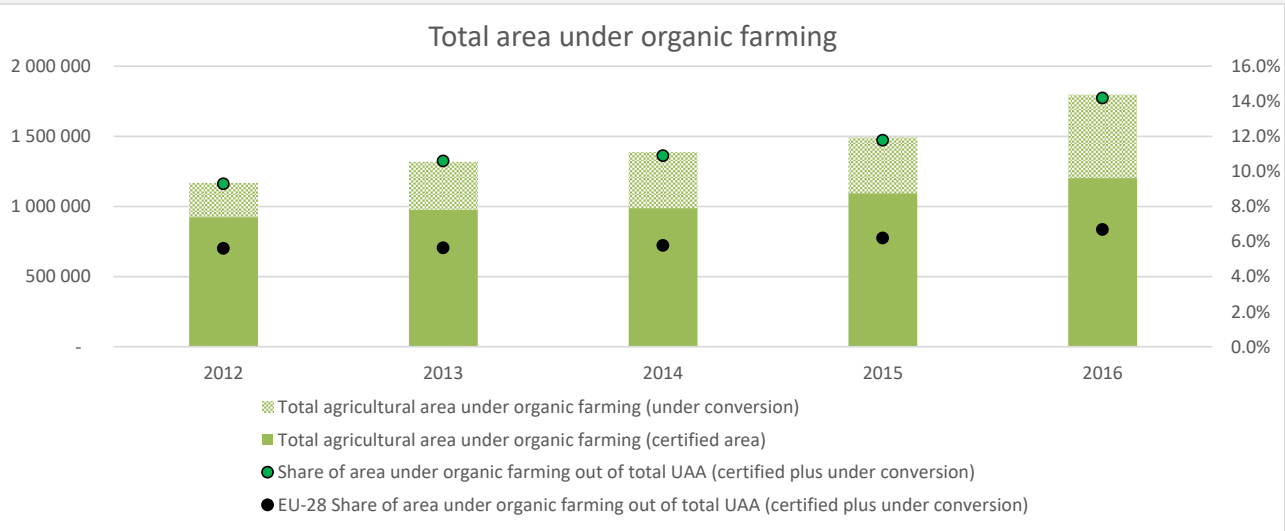
Source: DG AGRI - FADN and EUROSTAT

Responding to consumer demand for quality food

Currently, no data is available for the indicator 'Value of production under EU quality schemes (incl. organics)'.

Area under organic farming Methodology (C.19)

The total area under organic farming is increasing in Italy, covering about 1.8m hectares in 2016 (certified plus in conversion). With 14.2% of the total utilized agricultural area under organic farming in 2016, Italy has more than double the share of the average European country (6.7%).



Source: EUROSTAT

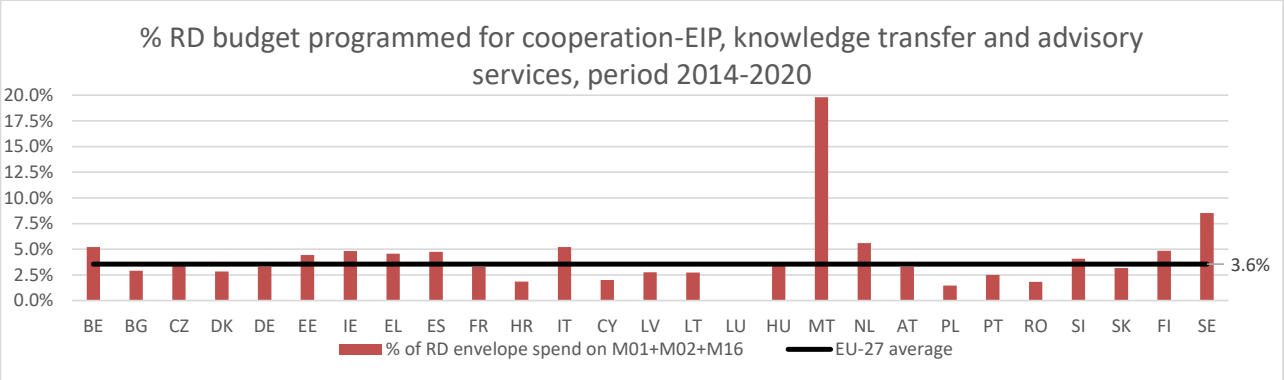
Find more information about organic production and a comparison between MS in the related dashboard

FOSTERING KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATION AND DIGITALISATION IN AGRICULTURE

Sharing knowledge and innovation

Share of CAP budget for knowledge sharing and innovation

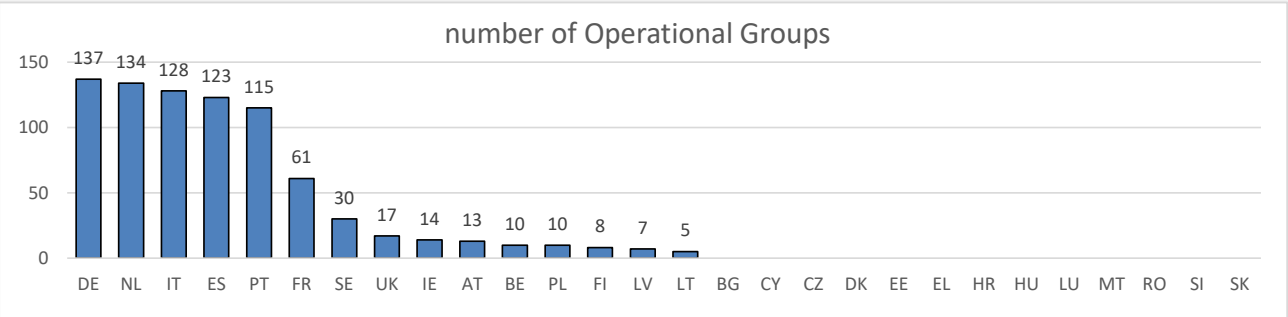
Under the programming period 2014-2020, Italy programmed 5.2% of their total rural development envelope under M01: knowledge transfer and information actions, M02: advisory services, farm management and farm relief services and M16: Co-operation-EIP. This is higher than the EU-27 average of 3.6% (UK excl.).



Source: MS notification in SFC

Number of EIP operational groups per MS

The European Innovation Platform for agricultural productivity and sustainability (EIP-AGRI) contains EIP operational groups (OG) that are set-up by interested actors such as farmers, researchers, advisors and businesses involved in the agricultural and food sector. The OG come together to work on concrete, practical solutions to a problem or innovative opportunity and whose project is funded by the EAFRD.



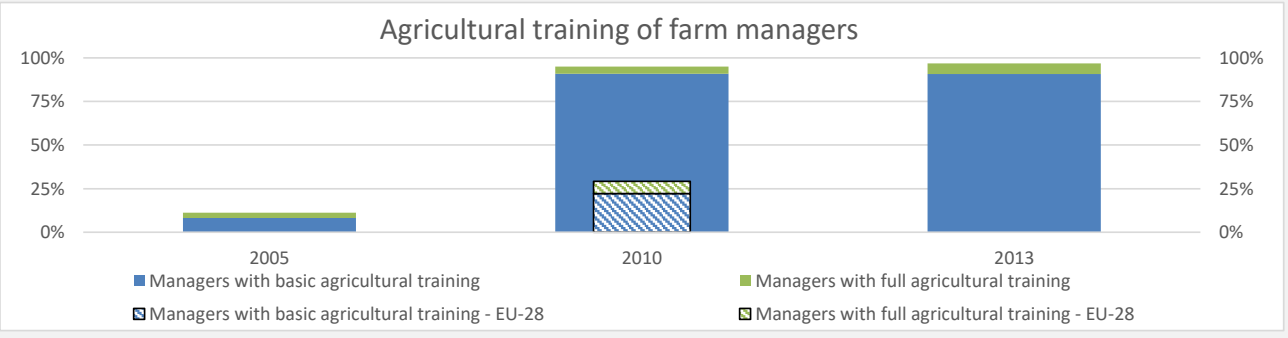
Source: DG AGRI (updated till 11-2018)

Find here an overview of the operational groups and geographical coverage

Agricultural training of farm managers

Methodology (C.24)

Data is currently only available up to 2013. In Italy, 91% of the total farm managers had basic or full agricultural training in 2013. This share is rather stable over time. Compared to the EU, the share of farmers that attained full agricultural training (meaning any training course continuing for the equivalent of at least two years full time training after the end of compulsory education and completed at an agricultural college, university or other institute of higher education in agriculture) is consistent with the EU-average. The share of managers with basic agricultural training is much higher than the level in the EU. In Italy, the definition of "basic agricultural training in agriculture" refers to the general education level of the farmer.



Source: DG AGRI - EUROSTAT

Methodology

This factsheet provides an overview of the current state of the agricultural sector and rural development in the Member State based on a common set of indicators. The factsheet follows the order of the nine specific objectives and includes the impact indicators that are in Annex I of the CAP Strategic Plan proposal. It includes the context indicators in the new Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (PMEF) for which data is available to date.

The name of the impact indicators that are in the new PMEF, are in **bold**. The description of the impact indicator is given below the name.

For example:

Sharing knowledge and innovation

Share of CAP budget for knowledge sharing and innovation

Indicators that are not impact indicators in the new PMEF are used as a proxy in case the new impact indicator is still under development. Additional data is presented in graphs where this is relevant and available. These indicator names are shown in *italics* and surrounded by a light grey box.

For example: *Agricultural training of farm managers*

All impact indicators are also context indicators in the existing Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (CMEF) and the future PMEF. The table of contents provides a link to the methodological fiches of the impact and context indicators that already exist in the current CMEF. It is possible that some of these fiches will be updated for the PMEF. The table also indicates which indicators are already in the CMEF and which indicators are proposed as impact indicators in the new PMEF.

Complementary information

This factsheet is different from a number of other fiches and factsheets that are available on the EUROPA website. These factsheets provide an analysis per MS as regards the evolution of the different indicators over a long time period following the order of the specific objectives and, therefore, allowing a comparison with the trend in the EU.

The factsheets are complementary to the CAP dashboards that are grouped by theme and focus on the results that are achieved by the CAP in a dynamic IT tool. A number of graphs in these factsheets are similar to the ones in the CAP dashboards, but provide longer time series:

Here you can access the 9 different CAP indicator dashboards

The statistical factsheets published on the EUROPA website present the main economic and agricultural data for each country and the European Union: key data, population and economy, CAP expenditure and distribution of direct aids, agricultural input, output and income, agricultural labour input, agricultural prices, agricultural trade and farm structure:

https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/statistics/factsheets_en

Abbreviations

AECM	Agri-environment-climate measures
AIR	Annual implementation report
AL	Arable land
ANC	Areas with natural constraints
AWU	Annual working unit
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CATS	Clearance of accounts Audit Trailing System
CMEF	Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
COP	Cereals, Oilseed and Protein crops
DG AGRI	Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development
DG ENV	Directorate-General for Environment
EAFRD	European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development
EEA	European Environment Agency
EBB	European Biodiesel Board
EBCC	European Bird Census Council
EIP-AGRI	European Innovation Platform for agricultural productivity and sustainability
ESVAC	European Surveillance of Veterinary Antimicrobial Consumption
EU	European Union
FADN	Farm Accountancy Data Network
FNVA	Farm Net Value Added
FY	Financial Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse gasses
GNB	Gross Nutrient Balance
JRC	Joint Research Center
LFA	Less Favoured Areas
LU	Livestock Unit
LUCAS	Land use and land cover survey
MS	Member State
NEC	National Emission Ceilings
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
OG	Operational Groups
PC	Permanent Crops
PCU	Population correction unit
PECBMS	Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme
PG	Permanent grassland
PMEF	Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
PPP	Plant protection products
PPS	Purchasing Power Standard
RD	Rural Development
RE	renewable energy
SFC	System for Fund Management in the European Union
TFP	Total Factor Productivity
toe	tonnes of oil equivalent
UAA	Utilised Agricultural Area