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Project CAP4ALL



Module II

Common Agriculture Policy, Farm to Fork strategy and Biodiversity strategy for 2030



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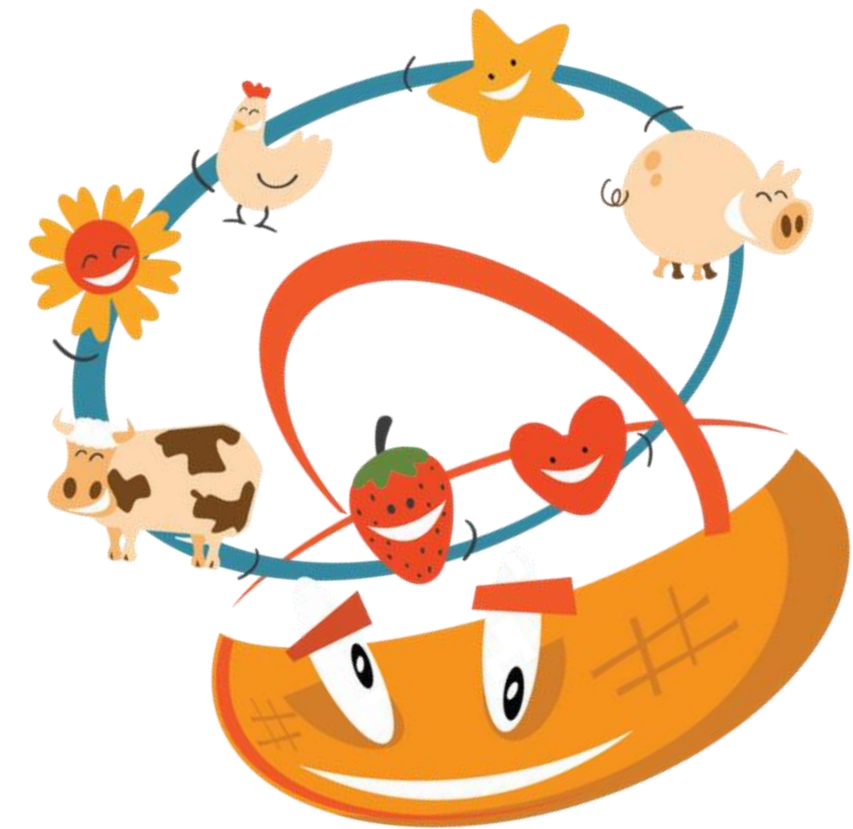
Introduction to the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP)

Introduction to CAP

Created in 1962, the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is a European policy that supports society through the agricultural sector.

This policy guarantees:

- A stable supply of affordable food, while seeking to ensure a decent standard of living for European farmers;
- Help in the fight against the climate change and in the sustainable management of natural resources;
- Conservation of the rural space and landscapes across the European Union (EU);
- Preservation of the rural economy by promoting employment in agriculture, agri-food industries and related sectors.



Introduction to CAP

The Common Agriculture Policy is a common policy for all countries part of the European Union. The funding of the policy is based on the European Union budget, namely the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF).

For further details, please visit the European Council webpage at <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/cap-introduction/>.



A stylized landscape illustration on the left side of the slide. It features rolling green hills in the foreground, a light blue sky with a single white cloud, and a large, flowing orange and yellow ribbon that curves across the middle of the slide.

02

CAP background history

CAP background history

The World War II (between 1939-1945) left part of the world destroyed, politically and economically, especially in Europe, where much of the destruction happened. From WWII, one of the most serious consequences was the deep agri-food crisis that was haunting Europe.



In **1962**, the six founding countries of the European Economic Community (EEC) decided to create the Common Agricultural Policy, as a common policy with clear objectives to be able to provide food to the European citizens and guarantee a fair standard of living for farmers.

In **1984**, with help of the Common Agriculture Policy, farmers were productive and surplus of food production was the new reality, considering what were the needs of the European citizens. The excess of food production led to the introduction of measures to adjust the food supply to the market demand level.

CAP background history



In **1992**, a change to the Common Agriculture Policy structural organization followed with the stop of supporting the food market and start of supporting the food producer, meaning that direct market support decreased dramatically and support paid directly to the producers raised instead. The change meant to encourage farmers on practicing a more environmentally friendly agriculture, therefore conducting to a more sustainable development.

In **2003**, the Common Agriculture Policy offers salary support to the farmers, in a new CAP reform that ends the link between subsidies and production. From this moment on, farmers receive a salary support in case they demonstrate concern for agricultural land and comply with the European food safety rules and environmental, health and animal welfare standards.

In **2013**, the Common Agriculture Policy introduces a new reform with the aim of strengthening the agricultural sector competitiveness. The new reform promotes sustainable and innovative agriculture, supports rural employment and economic growth in rural areas and financially encourages a more productive use of the agricultural land. From 2014 to 2020, this CAP reform was in place, preceding the release of the future CAP for the period from 2023 to 2027.

CAP background history



In **2021**, under the Portuguese leadership, the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission agreed on the release of a new reform for the Common Agriculture Policy.

From **2021 to 2022**, a transitional regulation applied to ensure the transition period to the new CAP was smooth and hassle-free. The transitional regulation extended the majority of the CAP measures in force until 2020. The measures of this new Common Agricultural Policy should be felt from 2023 onwards.

A stylized landscape illustration on the left side of the slide. It features rolling green hills in the foreground, a light blue sky with a single white cloud, and a decorative orange and yellow wavy line that separates the landscape from the text area.

03

The new CAP & future strategies

The new Common Agriculture Policy

In 2021, under the Portuguese presidency, a new reform of the Common Agricultural Policy was negotiated.

This new reform will come into effect in 2023, aiming on making the agricultural sector more sustainable, competitive and solid. The European Union wishes for the sector to be solid enough to provide for all the farmers, produce healthy foods for the whole European society and develop further rural areas in the European Union countries.



The new Common Agriculture Policy

The nine specific objectives of the new Common Agriculture Policy are:

1. Ensure a fair income for the farmers
2. Increase market competitiveness
3. Rebalance power in the food chain
4. Act against the climate change
5. Protect the environment
6. Preserve the agricultural land and biodiversity
7. Encourage the sector generational renewal
8. Economic and socially develop the rural areas
9. Protect the food quality and promote a healthy diet



The new Common Agriculture Policy

In order to achieve its objectives, each EU member country must define its own strategic plan to apply the CAP, combining measures to support income, rural development and the food market.

- **A greener CAP:** through higher environmental ambitions, contribution to the European environmental policies, greater cross-compliance to ensure farmers' commitment, development of rural areas, concerns about climate and biodiversity.



The new Common Agriculture Policy



- A fairer CAP: through the reallocation of income support to farmers (but only active farmers should receive the EU support), improved working conditions for the employees, support to young farmers, improvement of gender balance.

The new Common Agriculture Policy

- **Improved competitiveness:** the new CAP will improve the position of farmers in the supply chain and increase the competitiveness of the agri-food sector, leading to greater bargaining power, market orientation, financial reserves for periods of crisis and specific support for the wine sector.



The new Common Agriculture Policy



- An investment: the CAP continues to benefit from a healthy and robust budget to face the many challenges of the agricultural sector.

Thank you!

