Main focus and legal framework for the ex-ante evaluation of the CAP after 2020
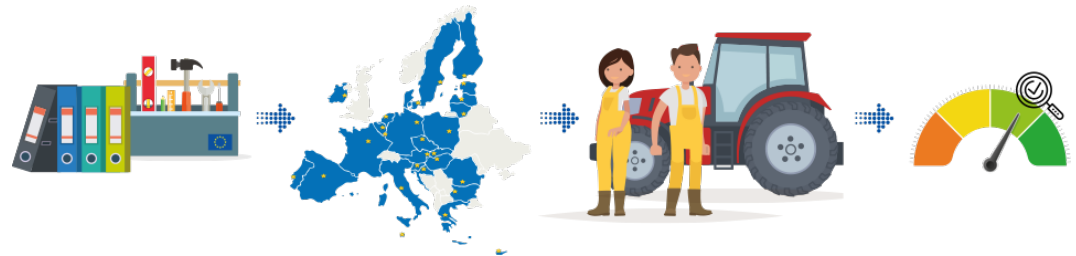
What is new, key messages and lessons from the Impact Assessment

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1. *Ex-ante elements in the Commission proposal.*

2. *Key messages for the CAP post 2020.*

3. *Lessons learned from the AGRI Impact Assessment for the ex-ante of the CAP Plans.*

1. Ex-ante elements in the Commission proposal

Art. 125, COM(2018)392

Objective:

Supporting the preparation of the CAP-plan and improving its quality

Appraisal of:

- ✓ **Contribution of the plan towards CAP objectives, also based on lessons learnt**

- ✓ **Internal and external coherence**

- ✓ **Consistency of budgetary resources with respect to the CAP plan objectives**

- ✓ **Target setting, milestones and indicator planning**

- ✓ **Human resources and administrative capacity**

- ✓ **Procedures for monitoring and data collection**

- ✓ **Measures to reduce administrative burden for beneficiaries**

- ✓ **Use of Financial Instruments (new!)**

- ✓ **Strategic Environmental Assessment requirements**

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2. Key messages

- The scope of the ex-ante encompasses the whole CAP (Pilar I and II together). NOT a simple carry over rural development exercise.

- MS have experience in Pillar II ex-ante, yet...

- Pillar I corresponds to the biggest share of the CAP's funds.

- Experience of a combined ex ante for Pillars I and II is lacking - learning process for MS and EC.

- Availability of context data has improved, this can and should raise standards for both the SWOT and ex-ante.

- Income support represents the main element of Pillar I payments – importance on a robust analysis of farm income.

- CAP increased ambition on environmental aspects – analysis should make an explicit reference to national plans of environmental and climate legislative instruments - Annex XI of COM(2018)392

- Young farmers – need for a SWOT to analyse access to land, finances and knowledge.

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3. Lessons from the impact assessment I

- The Commission has carried out an impact assessment, which looked at the CAP as a whole. Lessons from this assessment can be useful for the SWOT and ex-ante:

- Analysis can be a resource and time consuming process;

- There is a need for a wide range of data;

- Nonetheless a large amount of data is available, however, often the question is rather where to find it;

- The analysis should take a broad perspective: problems should drive the search for solutions, not the other way around

- Both facts and stakeholder's opinions are useful

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52018SC0301&rid=4

3. Lessons from the impact assessment II

A wide range of information sources are available:

- **Information from the CMEF (indicator data) – dashboards**

https://agridata.ec.europa.eu/extensions/DataPortal/cmef_indicators.html

- **Findings from evaluations and studies**

https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/evaluation_en

- **Information from the AIRs**
- **Additional background information, e.g. background papers published by the Commission:**

https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/statistics/facts-and-figures_en

https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/sites/agriculture/files/consultations/cap-modernising/eco_background_final_en.pdf

https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/sites/agriculture/files/consultations/cap-modernising/env_background_final_en.pdf

https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/sites/agriculture/files/consultations/cap-modernising/soc_background_final_en.pdf

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