



The new CAP and performance assessment

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Outline

- Main changes to the CAP relevant for evaluation
- Main changes on evaluations
- Examples of main aspects to evaluate for direct payments

Main changes to the CAP relevant for evaluation (1)

- A strategic approach
 - ⇒ Analysis and intervention logic by Specific Objective
 - ⇒ No distinction between funds (Result indicators are not fund or intervention specific)
- Acknowledgment of the multiple contributions of CAP budget
- From compliance to results
 - ⇒ Stronger importance of monitoring and evaluation (*Annex I, APR, PR*)
 - ⇒ End of audit database (CATS) => data for monitoring and evaluation

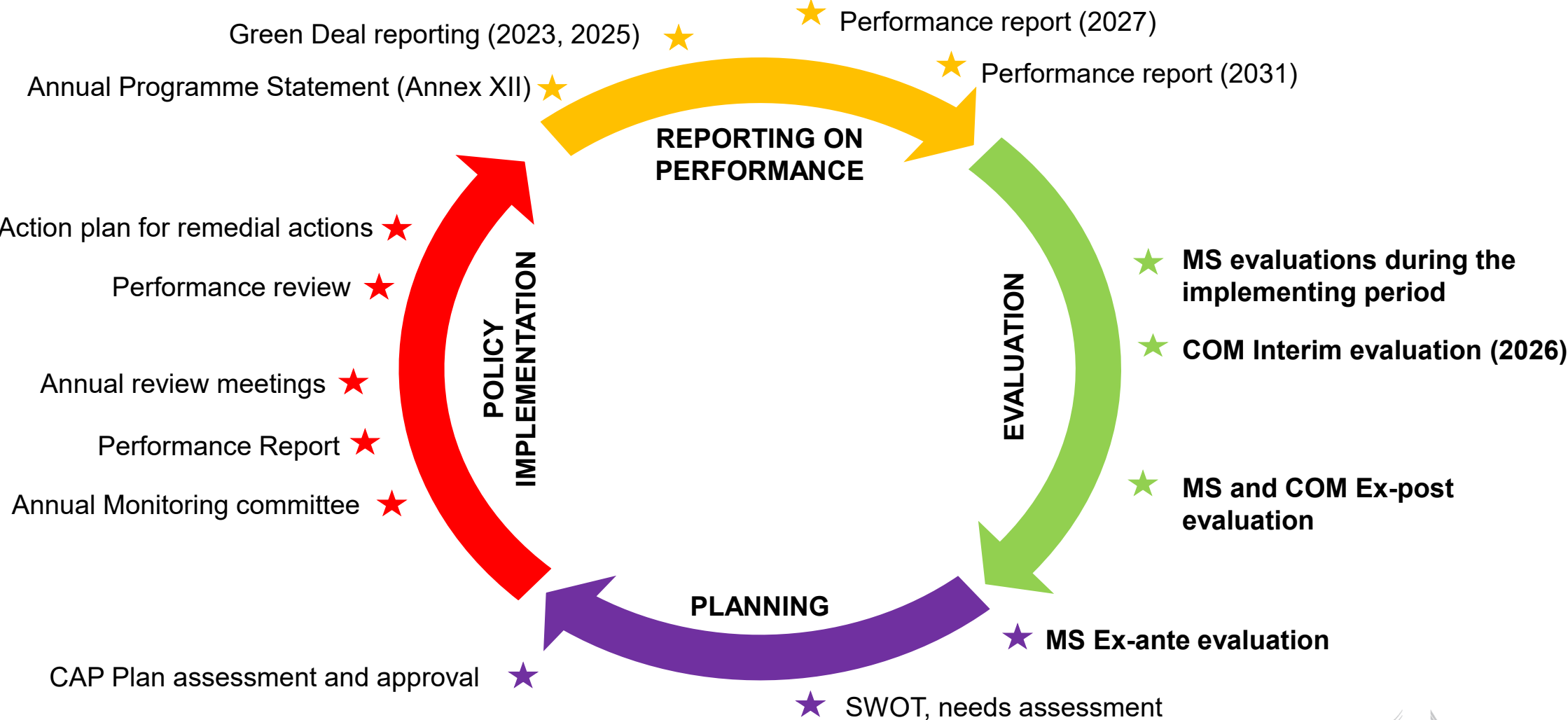
Main changes to the CAP relevant for evaluation (2)

- More targeting
 - ⇒ Farmers in need (redistributive payment, young farmers, areas in need...), *sectors in need (no huge change)*
 - ⇒ Gender equality
- Interventions
 - ⇒ Main change = from greening to eco-scheme, with potentially very strong impact on farmers income.
- A new process, the new delivery model, which also needs to be assessed

Main changes on evaluations

- Evaluations to cover the whole CAP, inc. for MS
- From CMEF to PMEF
- More responsibilities for the COM, different ones for MS ([link to IA](#))
 - Interim evaluation done at EU level
 - MS to design their evaluations according to their Intervention Logic
 - MS evaluations during implementing period to cover all relevant SOs
 - MS Evaluation Plans can be updated without modifying CSP to steer more effectively evaluation activities
- More quantification needed
- Only few result indicators show actual results => EVALUATION

Towards a performance-oriented CAP



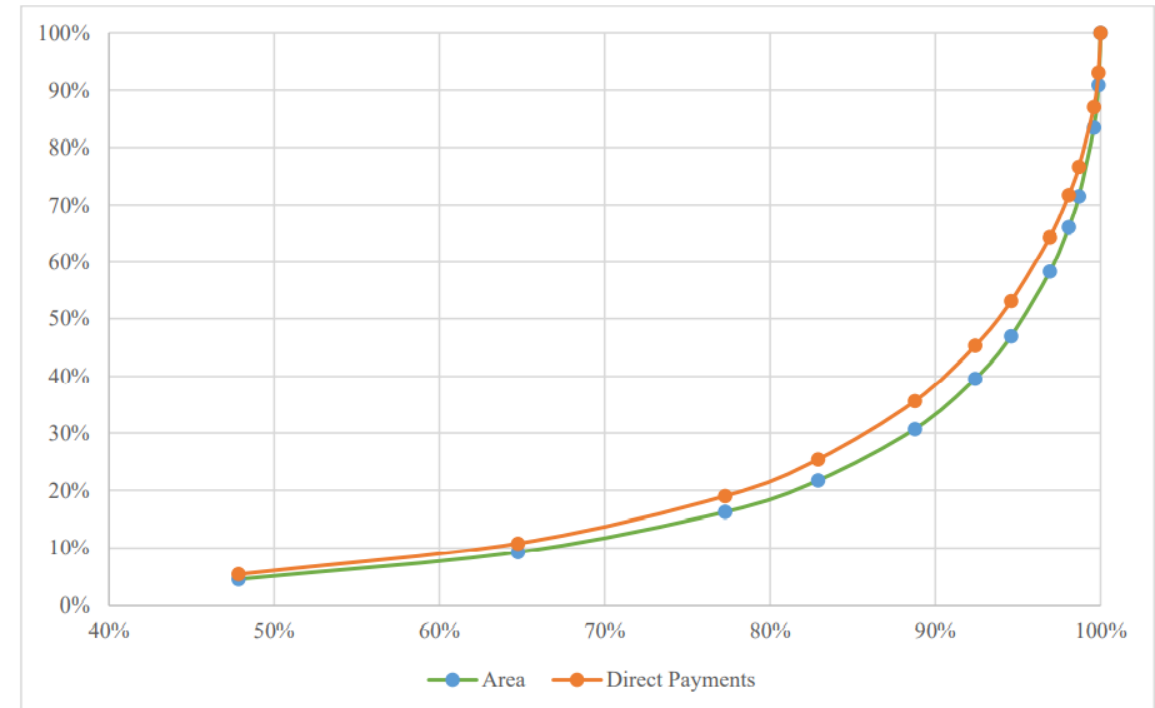
Objectives of direct payments

- Direct payments are related first to general objective 1: *to foster a smart, competitive, resilient and diversified agricultural sector ensuring long-term food security*
- But not only, they also have a socio-economic role and territorial dimension:
 - 50% of CAP beneficiaries have less than 5 ha => role of minimum requirements
 - they contribute to reducing poverty, jobs, GVA...
- They contribute to the environment protection and to climate action notably via eco-schemes and conditionality or by preventing land abandonment
- EAFRD provides also income support et contributes to general objective 1 (ANC and ASD support)

Example 1: A fairer CAP

- The impact of the new CAP can already be assessed based on one year of uptake
 - Source: data on claims at beneficiary level (2014-2022: audit database – CATS 2023-2027: data for monitoring and evaluation)
 - See the Annex to the Commission report on [CAP performance: 2014-20](https://european-council.europa.eu/media/en/press-communications/infographic/infographic-cap-performance-2014-2020) ([europa.eu](https://european-council.europa.eu/media/en/press-communications/infographic/infographic-cap-performance-2014-20))

Figure 6. Distribution of direct payments and land in the EU, 2019.



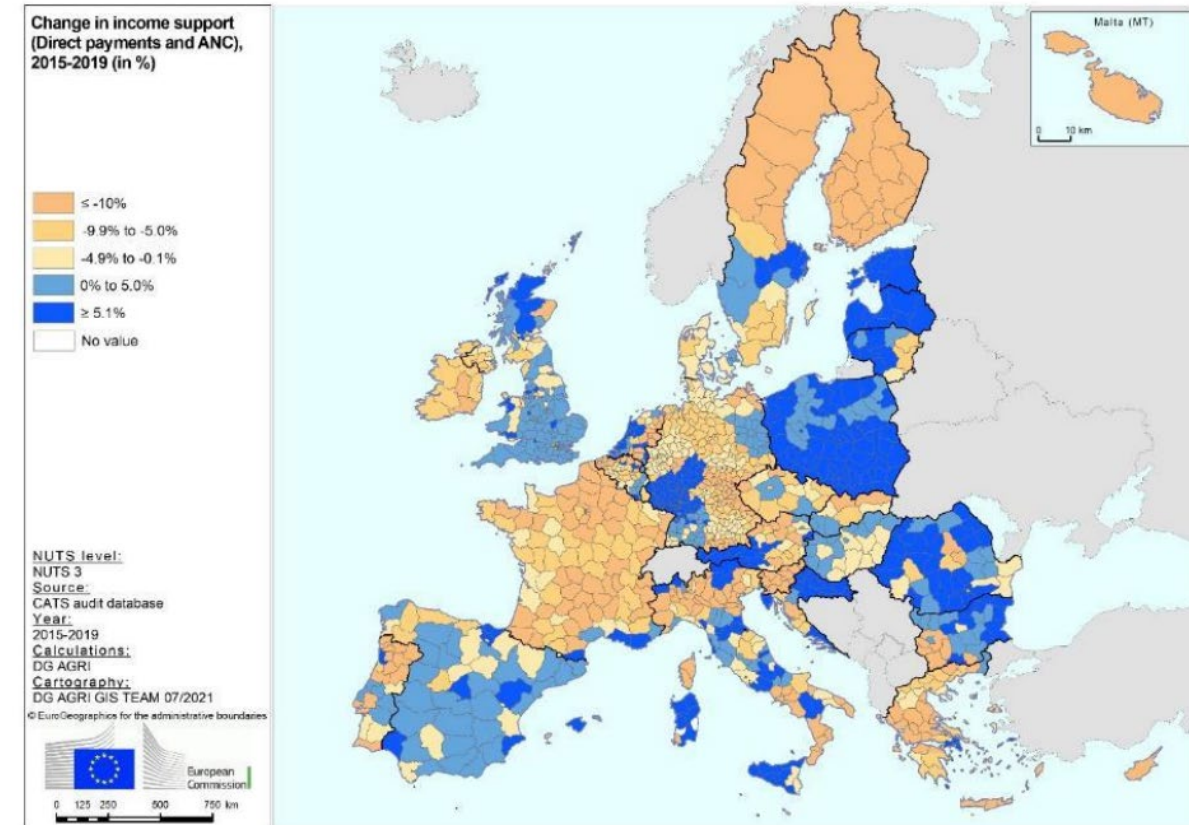
Source: Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development based on CATS (Clearance Audit Trail System) data.

Example 2: Reducing disparities between farmers

- The previous CAP reform with the convergence (internal and external) of DP/ha led to a decrease of disparities in the level of DP/ha between farmers

- Source: CAP expenditure at Nuts 3 (2014-2022: Table des X – CATS 2023-2027: data for monitoring and evaluation)
- See COMMISSION SWD Evaluation of the impact of the CAP on territorial development of rural areas at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52021SC0394&from=NL>

Map 1. Change in income support (direct payments and ANC) 2015-2019 in %³⁷



Note: see also see Figure 25 and Figure 26 in Annex 5

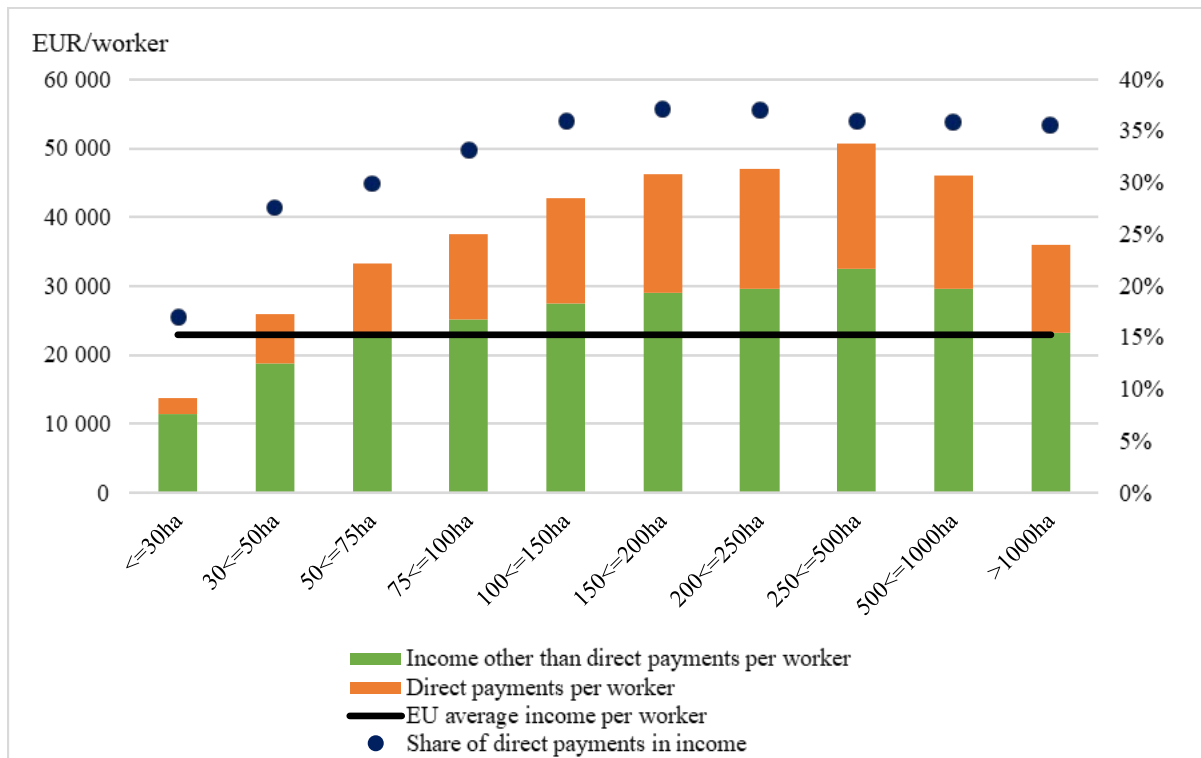
Source: DG Agriculture and Rural Development on the basis of the CATS database

Example 3: Viable farm income



- Targeting farmers in need!

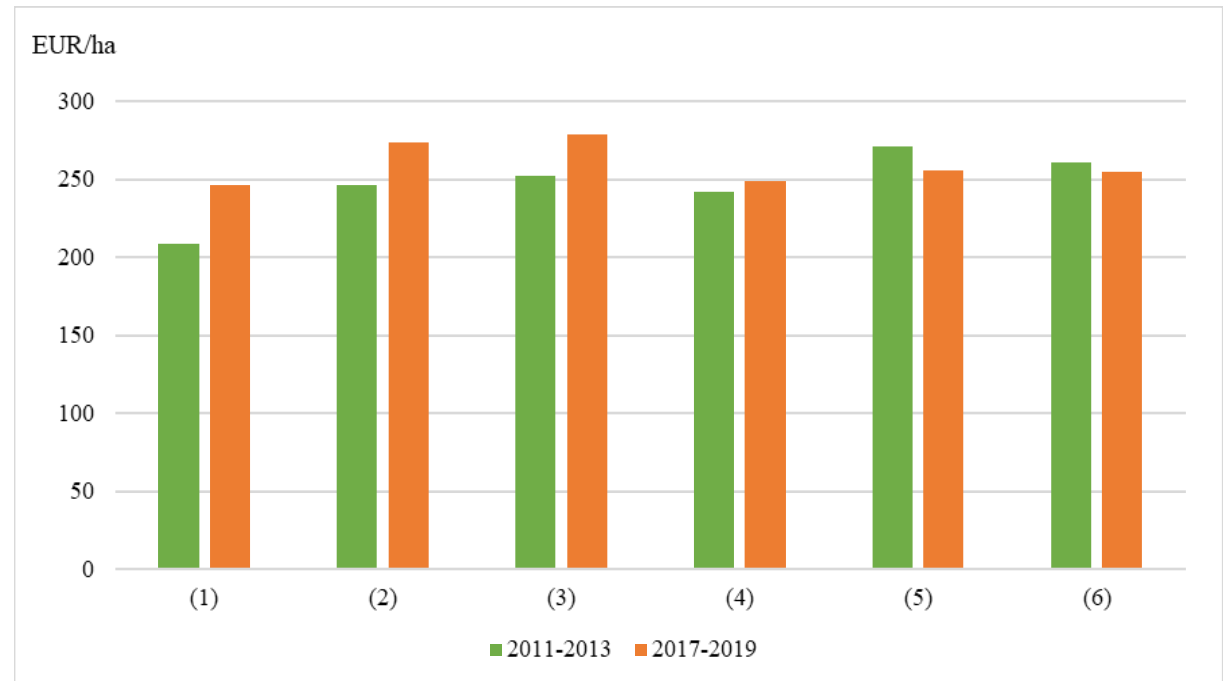
Figure 1. EU average income and direct payments per worker by physical farm size and share of direct payments in income, 2017-2019.



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

See the Annex to the Commission report on [CAP performance: 2014-20 \(europa.eu\)](https://ec.europa.eu/economic_finance/docs/cap_performance_2014-2020_en.pdf)

Figure 1. EU 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.



Example 4: Generational renewal



- « An analysis of farm-level data for 2013-2016 from the FADN suggests that, in comparison to farms that do not receive this aid, farms with the installation grant in Italy and France showed stronger economic performance” [Evaluation SWD Generational Renewal \(europa.eu\)](#)

Changes in farm performance pre- and post-generational change - French FADN sample.

	With young-farmers' support	Without young-farmers' support
Increase of economic size	9%	3%
Increase of total output	5%	4%
Increase of farm capital	8%	2%
Decrease of rented land	10%	7%

Source: [Evaluation of the impact of the CAP on generational renewal, local development and jobs in rural areas - Publications Office of the EU \(europa.eu\)](#).

Thank you

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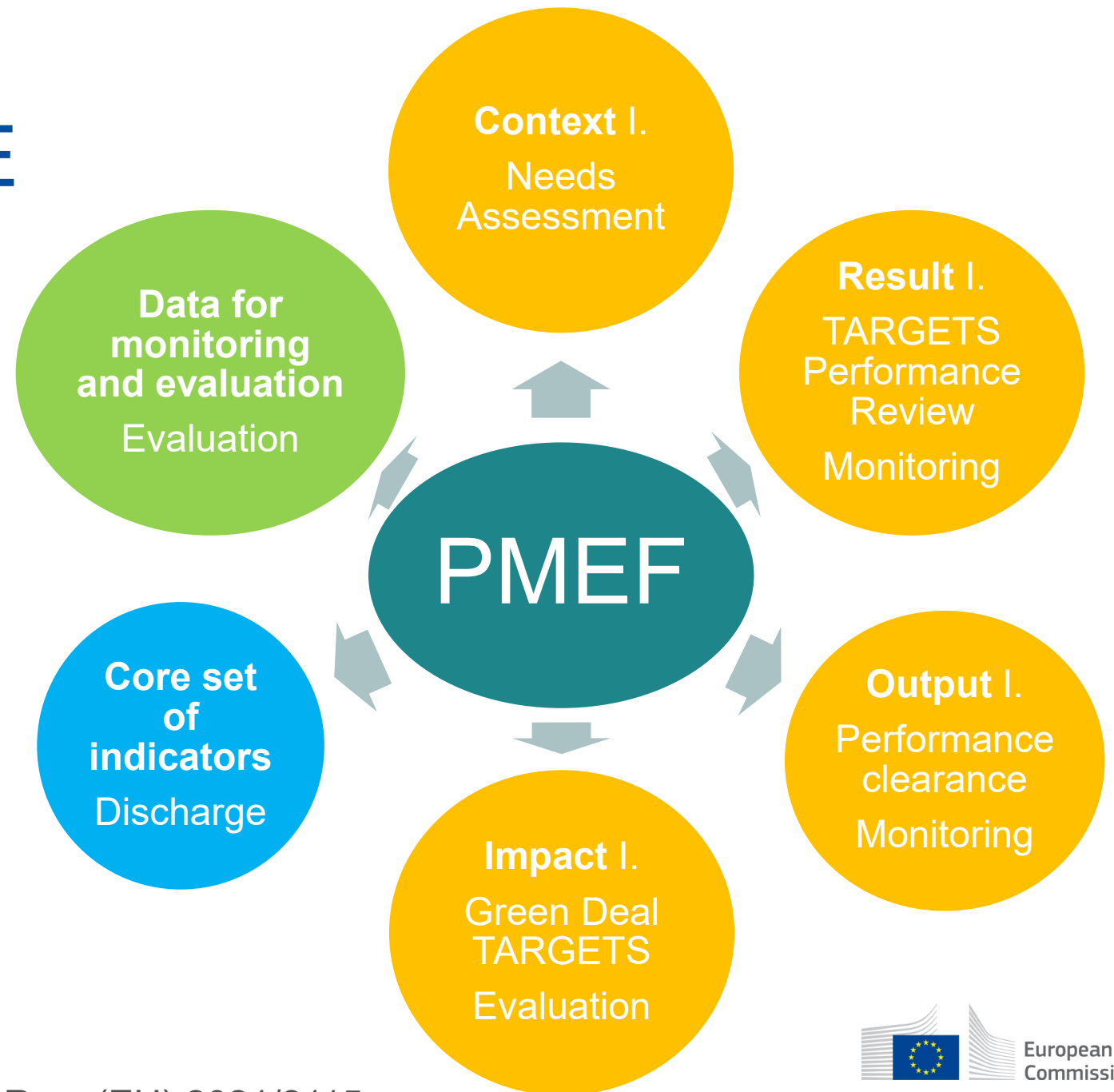
Slide xx: [element concerned](#), source: [e.g. Fotolia.com](#); Slide xx: [element concerned](#), source: [e.g. iStock.com](#)

Useful links

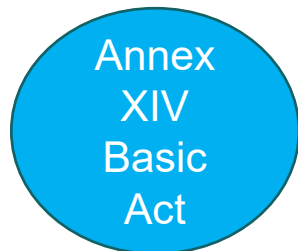
- Indicator definitions: [CMEF \(europa.eu\)](#)
- Agri-food data portal: [European Commission | Agri-food data portal \(europa.eu\)](#)
- CAP indicators: [European Commission | Agri-food data portal | CAP Indicators \(europa.eu\)](#)
- Report on CAP performance: [CAP performance: 2014-20 \(europa.eu\)](#)
- Evaluations: [CMEF \(europa.eu\)](#)

Annexes

The PERFORMANCE Monitoring and Evaluation Framework



Colour legend



Basic act = CAP Strategic Plan Regulation, Reg. (EU) 2021/2115

The legislative set-up

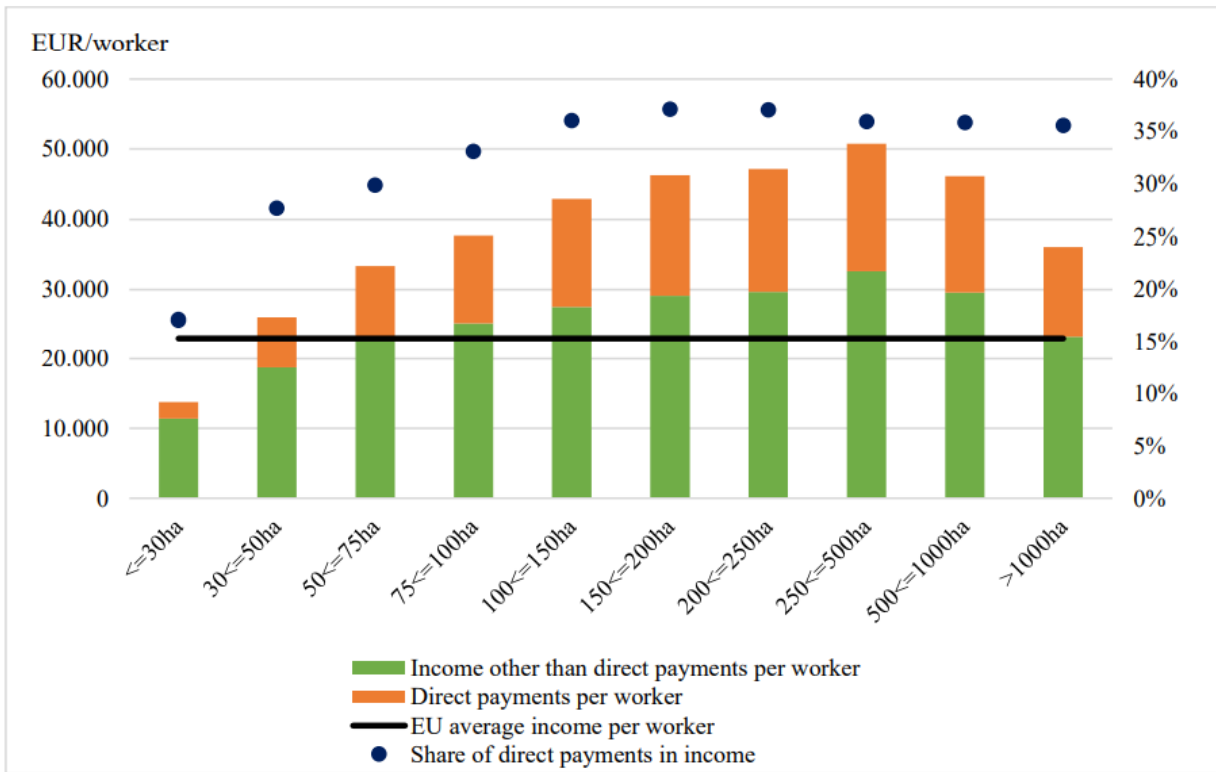
- Annex I of CAP Strategic Plan Regulation, [Reg. \(EU\) 2021/2115](#)
- Annex XIV of CAP Strategic Plan Regulation, [Reg. \(EU\) 2021/2115](#)
 - 29 indicators, mainly result and impact indicators, by Specific Objective
- Implementing [Reg. \(EU\) 2021/2290](#) on Calculation method of indicators
- Implementing [Reg. \(EU\) 2022/1475](#) on evaluation elements and data for monitoring and evaluation

Indicators in a nutshell

- **Context indicators** describe the general information relevant to the policy, used to assess needs
- **Outputs** monitor the units paid (number of farmers, projects, hectares, animal heads...)
 - **Used for performance clearance** = ensuring the proportionality between expenditure and outputs (=> Comparison of the planned and realised average unitary amount per intervention)
- **Result indicators** establish the link between interventions and their purpose
 - Used for target setting and measuring progress towards targets (**Performance review**)
 - **1 result indicator = 1 target**, possibly several objectives
- **Impact indicators** are used to assess MS progress in reaching CAP objectives and targets of the F2F and Biodiversity strategies

Example of a MS intervention logic for income support

EU average income and DP per worker by farm size



Objective: Viable farm income and resilience of the agricultural sector

- Distribute income support to farmers in need

Interventions (non-exhaustive list)

- Basic income support BISS
- Complementary redistributive income support CRISS
- Coupled income support
- Support to areas facing natural constraints ANC

Source: DG AGRI, based on FADN

How the indicators fit together?

E.g. Specific Objective 1 - Viable farm income

Output

O.4: Number of ha for BISS

Output for BISS

O.7: Number of ha for CRISS

Output for CRISS

O.12: Number of ha for ANC

Output for ANC mountain

Output for ANC other constraints

O.11: Number of heads for CIS

Output for Extensive beef

Result

R.4: % of UAA covered by income support and subject to conditionality

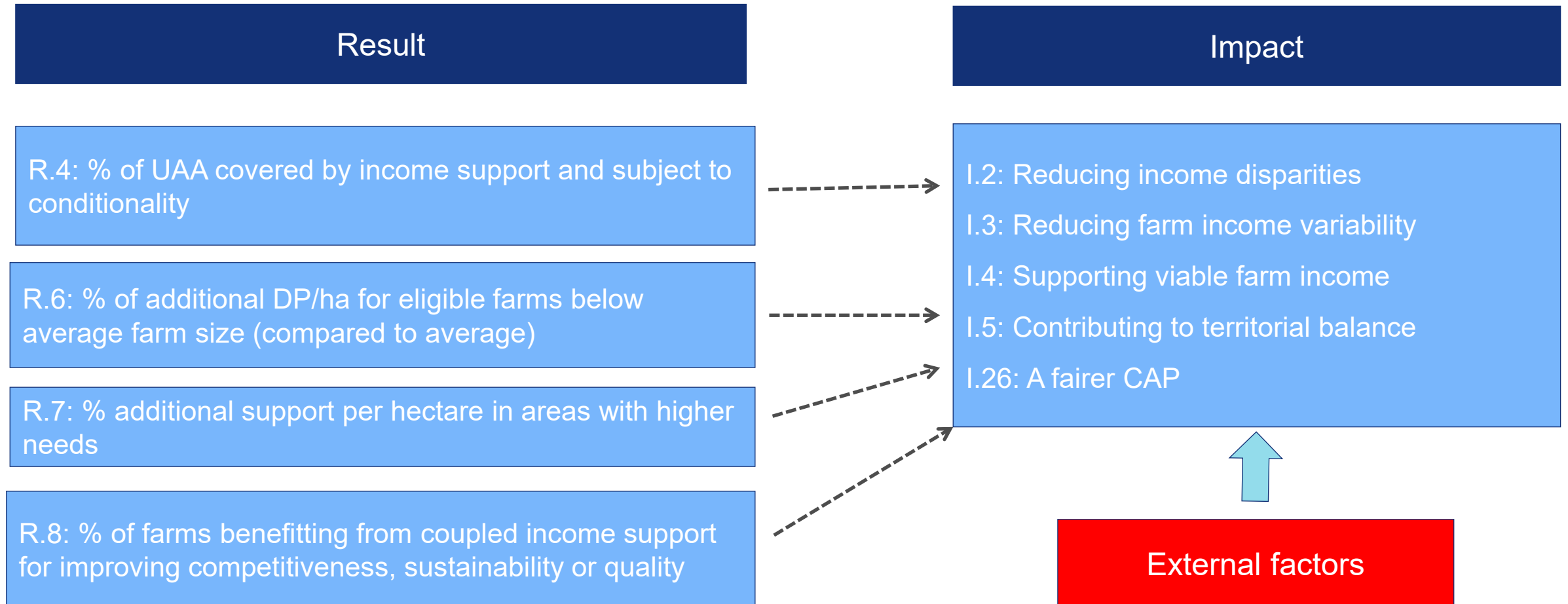
R.6: % of additional DP/ha for eligible farms below average farm size (compared to average)

R.7: % additional support per hectare in areas with higher needs

R.8: % of farms benefitting from coupled income support for improving competitiveness, sustainability or quality

How the indicators fit together?

E.g. Specific Objective 1 - Viable farm income



Performance Review

- **Annual planning** (milestones/targets) and reporting on all result indicators from Annex I used in the CAP Plan
- MS will submit annually the **Annual Performance Report (APR)** with output and result indicators, the data is certified by the Certification Body
- These data will be assessed by the Commission
 - **Annual review meeting**
- **Performance review** in 2025, 2026 and 2027 with action plans, on a limited set of result indicators (22 out of 43)
- Deviation from milestones: 35%, 35% and 25%
- **Suspension mechanism** can only be triggered in 2025 and 2027

Reports

First
comprehensive
set of data in
2025

- 28 Annual Performance Reports (APR): Output and Result indicators
 - Yearly on 15 Feb. of Financial Year (FY) N+1, for data paid in FY N (and claimed in N-1)
- Reports to EP and Council
 - 2023 on MS CAP Plans, describing the joint efforts of MS towards CAP objectives
 - 2025 on the operation of the New Delivery Model by the MS and combined contribution of MS strategic plans' interventions to achieve environmental and climate commitments
 - 2027 on the first results on the performance of the CAP (**interim evaluation**)
 - 2031 on the performance of the CAP (ex-post evaluation)