



PEAK PERFORMANCE

New Insigths into Mountain Farming in the European Union

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Antonella Zona
Unit G1
Consistency of Rural Development



Context



- CAP was the first EU policy to specifically address mountain regions
- Since 1975 needs and policy instruments have significantly developed
- European Parliament Resolution of 23 September 2008 on the situation and outlook for hill and mountain farming
- Lisbon Treaty: specific mention to mountain areas



Objectives



- Provide an updated insight into the situation of mountain farming in the EU
- > Increase the visibility of the support tools available
- Make a contribution to the debate launched by the EP
- Contribute to the forthcoming discussions on the CAP after 2013 as well as to the wider debate on territorial cohesion.
- > N.B.: the analysis focuses on the agricultural sector and does not bring forward specific policy options



Analysis



- 1. Situation of mountain farming: FSS, FADN, expert hearings
- 2. Policy tools available: RDPs screening, CAP-Idim, CATS, expert hearings
 - 16 NSPs & 60 RDPS concerned
 - SWOT analysis in NSPs
 - Measures that specifically address mountain farming (8 most popular measures)
 - Supplementary potential: 5 measures in particular



Results (recommendations)

- > Fully exploit the potential offered by the CAP to increase farm competitiveness
- ➤ Tailor the 'top down' measures available
- Promote integrated <u>bottom-up</u> approaches based on public-private territorial cooperation (include transborder) involving the local population
- Improve the <u>coordination</u> with structural funds and with surrounding areas
- ➤ Enhance innovation and capacity building in mountain areas, involving the local population
- Maintain <u>flexibility</u> for Member States

Agriculture and Rural Development



Next steps



- Give more visibility to the support instruments currently available for mountain farming;
- 2. Assess feasibility of optional reserved term for 'product of mountain farming';
- 3. Develop the study of land abandonment indicators;
- 4. Examine maximum aid amounts of the aid under LFA scheme and AEM;
- 5. Use RDPs mid-term evaluation to appraise the targeting on mountain areas of all the potential offered by the current rural development policy;
- 6. Contribute to the discussions within the Convention of the Alps