Overview of the CAP Health Check and the European Economic Recovery Plan
Modification of the RDPs

Some facts and figures
European Network for Rural Development

The European Network for Rural Development (EN RD) contributes to the efficient implementation of Rural Development Programmes (RDPs) throughout the European Union (EU).

Each Member State has established a National Rural Network (NRN) which brings together the organisations and administrations involved in rural development.

At EU level, the EN RD ensures the networking of these national networks, organisations and administrations.

Find out more on the EN RD website (http://enrd.ec.europa.eu)
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1 Introduction

1.1 Why the two policy packages?

On 20 November 2007, the Commission adopted its Communication “Preparing the Health Check (HC) of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) reform”1 in order to assess the implementation of the 2003 CAP reform, and to introduce the necessary adjustments to the reform process preparing the European Union’s (EU) agriculture to adapt better to a rapidly changing environment. One year later, on 20 November 2008 the EU agriculture ministers reached a political agreement on the CAP Health Check, the aim of which is to modernise, simplify and streamline the CAP and remove restrictions on farmers, thus helping them to respond better to signals from the market and to face new challenges such as climate change, water management and bio-energy.

Additionally, as a response to the 2008 economic crisis, the Commission elaborated the European Economic Recovery Plan2 (EERP). The strategic aims of the Recovery Plan are to help Europe prepare for when growth returns, so that the European economy is in tune with the demands of competitiveness and the needs of the future, as outlined in the Lisbon Strategy for Growth and Jobs. This will be achieved by pursuing the necessary structural reforms, supporting innovation, building a knowledge based economy and speeding up the shift towards a low carbon economy.

1.2 “New challenges” and support for broadband infrastructure

The Commission through its Communication “Preparing the Health Check of the CAP reform” identified several crucial New Challenges for European agriculture, lying in the areas of climate change, bio-energy, water management and biodiversity. Climate change is the pivotal challenge of them, influencing developments in the other areas. Additionally, the CAP Health Check agreement of 20 November 2008 introduced dairy restructuring as challenges to be addressed and innovation as a tool to facilitate the implementation of the environmental priorities of the new challenges (climate change, renewable energies, water management and biodiversity).

EU agriculture is highly exposed to climate change since a wide range of concerns relate to uncertainties about precipitation patterns, extreme weather events, temperature levels, water availability, and soil conditions. Consequently, there is a need for adjustments to improve adaptation practices. EU agriculture has contributed more than other sectors to curbing green house gas emissions, mainly due to the improvement of production methods and diminishing cattle numbers. However, it will be called to contribute more in the future as part of the EU global strategy for curbing emissions.

The recent Green Paper3 on the adaptation to climate change calls upon EU agriculture to contribute further to mitigating the effects of climate change. The EU renewable energy roadmap4 has set binding targets for the share of biofuels (10%) of overall consumption of petrol and diesel in transport and renewable energies (20%) in total fuel and energy consumption by 2020. These targets are closely linked to climate change mitigation objectives and are likely to have a significant impact on EU agriculture.

As already stated in the Commission’s Communication on water scarcity and droughts of June 2007, the HC provides an opportunity to further integrate water management issues into the relevant CAP instruments. It is essential for EU agriculture to have sustainable water management, otherwise the pressure on the quantity and quality of water for agriculture will increase considerably.

Furthermore, halting biodiversity decline remains a major challenge, and climate change and water demand increase that challenge. Member States are committed to stopping biodiversity decline by 2010, but this target has not been met, and agriculture has a key role to play in protecting biodiversity.

Research and innovation are crucial to address new environmental and productivity challenges, including second generation biofuels. Introducing innovation in water management, in production and use of renewable energies and protection of biodiversity, is a key factor in dealing with climate change mitigation and adaptation and in promoting win-win solutions for competitiveness and the environment.

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The dairy sector is singled out as it faces very severe challenges and makes a substantial contribution to maintaining the countryside through sustainable farming activity, especially in disadvantaged regions. Due to the phasing-out of the milk quota system, the sector will have to face structural adjustment as well as high production costs. Therefore, accompanying support measures are to be made available to dairy producers, in order to allow them to better adapt to new market conditions.

Finally, investments in broadband infrastructure are also considered crucial. They create significant direct and indirect employment and growth effects by allowing access to the internet, on-line services and many more opportunities for online marketing, promotion, employment, etc. The broadband strategy will be supported by public funds in order to provide broadband access to under-served and high cost areas where the market cannot deliver. The aim is to reach 100% coverage of high speed internet by 2013. This money will help to achieve the objectives of the digital agenda.

2 General overview

The HC and the EERP contribute an additional EUR 4.95 billion to the EAFRD budget for the 2007-2013 programming period, increasing the total from EUR 91 to 96 billion. The overall breakdown between the different axes remains broadly unaffected compared to the pre HC and EERP situation. The environmental Axis 2 Improving the environment and the countryside through land management remains predominant, being allocated 44.4% of the total EAFRD budget. Axis 1 Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector accounts for 33.6%; Axis 3 Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity for 13.3% and the Leader Axis for 5.9%. Finally, EUR 1.95 billion (2%) is devoted to technical assistance and EUR 645 million (0.7%) as direct payments for Bulgaria and Romania.

Table 1. EAFRD contribution and Total public expenditure of the EU 2007-2013 RDPs before and after the adoption of the HC and the EERP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Before</th>
<th>After</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EAFRD</td>
<td>91.3</td>
<td>96.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Public Expenditure</td>
<td>148.5</td>
<td>153.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1 shows the breakdown of the additional HC and EERP budget by the different priorities. Member States (MS) decided on this use of money according to their needs. The majority of the funds are concentrated in the areas of bio-diversity (31.2% of all funds, EUR 1.5 billion) and water management (26.9%, EUR 1.3 billion). Dairy restructuring received 14.5% of the additional budget (EUR 0.7 billion), climate change measures account for 14.2% (EUR 0.7 billion) and renewable energy for 5.6% (EUR 0.3 billion). The development of broadband infrastructure remains an important policy issue for rural areas. Member States have thus decided to invest 35% of the EERP funds for broadband, which equates to EUR 360.4 million of the available EUR 1 billion.

Figure 1. Breakdown of CAP Health-Check and EERP funds across new challenges (%)
The new funds directed to the Rural Development Programmes (RDPs) released by the HC and EERP are an addition to the overall EAFRD budget for addressing the specific challenges identified. In some cases, relevant operations were already part of the initial programmes and, their funding have been simply increased through HC and EERP. However, in few cases the HC and EERP modification of the RDPs did not lead to an overall increase of the total public expenditure because the additional HC and EERP funds have been used to reduce national funding within the co-financing limits.

Figure 3 shows the breakdown of the new funds allocation to the priorities by Member State:

→ the climate change priority is well served in Slovakia, Czech Republic, Slovenia and Luxemburg, receiving over 35% of the allocated funds;

→ the renewable energy priority is dominant in Bulgaria and Romania with more than 35% of their total;

→ water management is strongly targeted (above 32%) in Denmark, Bulgaria, Greece, Belgium, Spain, Finland and France;

→ biodiversity is strongly targeted in Cyprus, Slovakia, Ireland, United Kingdom, Spain and France (over 38%);

→ dairy restructuring is considered the major priority in funding terms (at least 37%) in Austria, Luxembourg, Poland, Malta, Latvia and Hungary. The three last MS are allocating 100% of the overall budget to the dairy sector;

→ finally (figure 4), broadband infrastructure is well represented in Greece, Finland, Sweden and Italy with almost all of their EERP envelope has been allocated to investments in broadband.

Figure 2. Allocation of additional funds per measure (million EUR) and variation with respect to the previous budget allocation (%)

Source: DG AGRI
Figure 3. Relative importance of the HC/EERP priorities in EU Member States (as % of additional funds allocated)

Source: DG AGRI press release – January 2010

Figure 4. Allocation of EERP for broadband infrastructure in rural areas (as % of all EERP budget)

Source: DG AGRI
The breakdown of the additional HC and EERP funds at measure level (figure 3) shows that the additional budget is largely allocated to the agri-environment measure 214 which accounts for more than 54% of the total additional budget (EUR 2,672 million). In order of budgetary importance, measure 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings with EUR 630 million, measure 321 Basic services for the economy and rural population with EUR 389 million and measure 125 Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry with EUR 356 million follow agri-environment.

3 Result of reprogramming by priority area/new challenge

An overview of the priorities introduced by the CAP HC and the EERP is provided below to show how they have been addressed by the MS RDPs following the reprogramming process. It concerns only the additional actions supported by the HC and EERP. Target output indicators aggregated at the EU level are used to illustrate the main measures and related actions designed to address the specific challenges and are summarised in table 2.

Tackling climate change
This priority is notably well targeted in several MS; particularly, Czech Republic, Luxemburg, Slovakia and Slovenia. The main measures and relevant operations that are implemented to address the climate change challenge are: measure 111 Vocational training and information action (40% of the participants in training will be involved in training actions on the climate change topics); measure 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings where climate change is the second priority in terms of expected total investments (operations targeted to the improvement of energy efficiency and the efficiency of nitrogen fertilisers use); measure 123 Adding value to agricultural and forestry products (energy efficiency operations targeted to address climate change in Belgium, Czech Republic, Italy and Spain with an overall total investment budget of EUR 86 million); measure 214 Agri-environment payments, mainly targeted to address climate change through the implementation of environmentally friendly agricultural practices; the forestry measures in axis 2 through actions targeted to afforestation, creation of agro-forestry systems and conversion towards more resistant forest types against fires, changing weather conditions, etc.

In Slovakia funds from the HC/EERP will be used to support the existing measure 226 Restoring forest potential and introducing prevention actions in view of the climate change priority. Global climate change is believed to be affecting Slovak forests health condition as well the, lower annual precipitation, several weeks or months without precipitation and the increase of maximum daily temperatures which have adversely influenced the health condition and resistance of spruce sites. This triggered the evolution of several generations of under-bark insects in higher altitudes and where they occurred only very sporadically in the past. These adverse elements are killing spruce and thus causing a decline of pine groves.

Re-afforestation of these cleared areas by wood plants with higher resistance potential and action of pests and the care for the established sites will be further supported by the additional HC/EERP financing.

Promoting the use of renewable energy
This priority has been addressed in 15 MS, particularly in Bulgaria, Romania and Sweden. Axis 1 (measures 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings, 123 Adding value to agricultural and forestry products and 125 Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry) and axis 3 (measure 311 Diversification into non-agricultural activities) are mainly used to address the renewable energy challenge, with an expected total investment of EUR 528 million. The main type of operations programmed concern: installations/infrastructure for renewable energy using biomass and other renewable energy sources (solar and wind power, geothermal) – EUR 248 million of total investment; processing of agricultural/forest biomass for renewable energy – EUR 197 million of total investment; biogas production using organic waste (on farm and local production) – EUR 62 million of total investment.

Operations programmed in Netherlands in view of the renewable energy priority
In the Netherlands, additional funding from the HC/EERP will be used for financing actions on measures promoting production of agriculture based durable energy. A new sub-measure, 321b was included in the RDP aiming to improve and create the basic...
services related to renewable energy, located in villages, in rural
areas or on farm holdings.
The types of operations implemented under this new sub-
measure are installations and infrastructure for renewable energy
based on biomass or other renewable energy sources (solar, wind,
geothermal); production of renewable energy mainly from agri-
culture biomass and supply to purchasers of that energy; facilities
for local and regional transport of water, heat, biogas, waste, bio-
mass, packaging and fibres (transport of manure is excluded un-
der this measure); activities of rural communities and their part-
ners for the dissemination of knowledge, stimulating cooperation
on renewable energy, energy saving in the food supply chain and
development of initiatives on renewable energy.

Addressing the water management challenge
Water management has been a priority for 18 MS which overall
have allocated more than the 15% of their additional alloca-
tions to this challenge with Bulgaria, Denmark, France and Fin-
land investing the highest proportion of their HC/EERP funds
in this area. Axis 1 is mainly used to address this challenge with
a total expected investment of EUR 839 million through
measures 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings, 123 Add-
ing value to agricultural and forestry products and, particularly,
measure 125 Infrastructure related to the development and ad-
aptation of agriculture and forestry. The key type of operations
implemented are water savings technologies (e.g. efficient ir-
rigation systems) with EUR 568 million of total investment and
EUR 184 million of total investment concerning water storage
(including water overflow areas). In axis 2, measure 216 Non-
productive investments is addressing the water management
through the restoration of wetlands (119 million EUR out of
EUR 137 million of total investment devoted to water man-
agement under this measure). Other operations are also pro-
grammed to address this challenge such as: through measure
323 Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage the de-
velopment of semi-natural water bodies (EUR 48 million of total
investment) and meandering rivers (EUR 71 million of total
investment); training actions under measure 111 Vocational
training and information actions (24,000 participants expected
to be involved in water management topic); agri-environment
operations in measure 214 (with an expected area of 1.23 mil-
lion ha involved) predominantly through soil management
practices (e.g. catch crops, organic farming, conversion of ar-
able land into permanent pasture), creation of natural banks
and wetland restoration.

Supporting water management in the Czech Republic
The Czech Republic has selected to use part of the HC/EERP
funding as additions to financial allocations of already existing
measures and relevant operations in its RDP that contribute to
water management challenge. Most of the water in the country’s
agricultural areas runs-off the landscape and water management
depends practically exclusively on the rainfall. Around 40% of ag-
cultural land is also endangered by water caused erosion. Water
interception areas of natural origin, ponds and small water reser-
voirs play an important role.
The additional funds will further support the improvement of the
capacity to use water more efficiently and to improve the capacity
to store water. Water management is supported under Measure
125 Land consolidation and actions for water storage (including
water overflow areas) and Measure 123 Added value to agricul-
tural and food products through actions for installations for waste water
treatment in processing and marketing. An additional €6.9 million
from the HC/EERP envelope will be used to increase the budget
allocated to these measures.

Halting the decline in biodiversity
16 MS have chosen to strengthen the effort towards this chal-
lenge, particularly, Ireland (61% of the new funds), Cyprus
(50%), United Kingdom (49%) and France (47%). This challenge
is only addressed to a very modest extent through axis 1. Some
training under measure 111 Vocational training and informa-
tion actions (where 16% of the beneficiaries are expected to
receive training in such fields) will be devoted to biodiversity
issues as well as some actions under measure 124 Coopera-
tion for development of new products, process and technologies
in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector. The
main measure targeting the biodiversity challenge is the Agro-
environment measure (214) with 5.3 million ha planned to be
involved in agricultural and land-management practices ad-
dressing the safeguard of biodiversity, in particular: extensive
forms of livestock management (1.6 million ha) and integrated
and organic production (1.6 million ha). Measure 216 is also
addressing biodiversity as is measure 323 (EUR 116 million of
total investment), especially through land use change related
actions (extensive grassland management) and construction/
management of biotopes/habitats, particularly in Germany.
Biodiversity actions in Castilla la Mancha

As regards the protection of biodiversity, the region of Castilla la Mancha applies this priority following the creation of a specific sub-measure 111.2 Information and knowledge dissemination about forest wild fauna and flora for their sustainable use, aimed mainly at improving the capabilities of those involved in forestry. The aims and targets of the new sub-measure are to improve the professional capabilities of persons dedicated to forestry work, the use of work methods related to the existing biodiversity and conservation and improvement of the landscape and to increase and spread the knowledge on biological processes in the environment. The types of actions envisaged are diffusion of knowledge through courses, seminars, workshops, demonstrative projects, publications, technical guides and information sheets and booklets.

Restructuring the dairy sector

Almost all MS have taken into consideration the restructuring of the dairy sector in view of the phasing out of the milk quotas as a priority to be addressed through the additional allocation of funds. In certain cases (Malta, Latvia, Hungary) 100% of the additional EAFRD/EERP budget has been devoted to this priority. Axis 1 measures are the main instruments to address the dairy challenge with an overall total investment expected of EUR 1,386 million (measures 121 and 123). The specific actions programmed relate to: support related to dairy production (EUR 1,116 million of total investments) and improvements in processing and marketing related to dairy (EUR 270 million of total investments). Measure 215 Animal welfare has been programmed by several MS (Austria, Germany and Hungary) to support dairy restructuring. This measure accounts for EUR 141 million of the HC/EERP budget.

Support to the dairy sector in Thuringia

In Thuringia, Germany 20% of the agricultural production is related to milk. However, milk producing holdings need special support to manage the necessary alignment before the phasing out of the milk quota in 2015. It is expected that the economic situation of the milk producers will worsen due to phasing out. To address this challenge, additional funds from the HC/EERP envelope were allocated to support the dairy sector through the modification of the existing measure 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings with a new sub-measure Agro-investment support programme for holdings with livestock breeding. The impacts that are estimated due to the special support of the milk producers are the improvement of efficiency, rationalisation and lower production costs and the retention of value-added at the regional level and within the specific production-marketing chains in the milk sector.

Investing in Broadband infrastructure

The overall amount of additional funds released by the CAP HC and the EERP allocated to the broadband priority is EUR 360.4 million, which corresponds to the 35.7% of the EERP amount injected into rural development. 17 MS (37 RDPs in total) have allocated EERP money to the broadband priority with Greece, Finland, Sweden and Italy utilising all or almost all of their EERP envelope to investments in broadband. The EAFRD budget will be supplemented by national/regional and private co-funding. This is expected to raise the overall volume of investments to some EUR 687.9 million, of which 52.4% is the EAFRD contribution. The expected total volume of investments generated by the additional amounts will be split between the three categories of investments in broadband infrastructure in rural areas as follows:

- Creation and enabling of access to broadband infrastructure: EUR 383.4 million (55.7% of all investments);
- Upgrade of existing broadband infrastructure: EUR 175.5 million (25.5% of all investments)
- Laying down passive broadband infrastructure: EUR 129.1 million (18.8% of all investments)

“New Generation Broadband Internet in rural areas” in mainland Portugal

In mainland Portugal, the priority given to “broadband Internet infrastructure in rural areas” will be supported with an EAFRD contribution of EUR 30 million by creating a new action 3.6 New Generation Broadband Internet in rural areas under measure 321 Basic services for the economy and rural population. In those areas where this measure is to intervene, not only there are currently no New Generation Broadband networks but there was no expectation that any will be built and be fully operational within the next 5 years. The objectives of the new action are to provide access to New Generation Broadband services (40 Mbps) to the population and to economic agents in rural areas; to increase the competitiveness of enterprises and job creation in rural areas by providing innovative services based on New Generation Broadband networks; to contribute towards the socio-economic development of rural areas; and to fight e-exclusion.
Table 2. Selection of main relevant target indicators (outputs) per priority for the HC/EERP budget defined in the Rural Development Programmes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority/indicators</th>
<th>Unit of measure</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Climate Change</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvement of energy efficiency</td>
<td>Total volume of investments (million EUR)</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve efficiency of nitrogen fertiliser use</td>
<td>Total volume of investments (million EUR)</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of participants in training activities</td>
<td>% of participants in CC related topics</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil management practices (measure 214)</td>
<td>Number of ha supported (million ha)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extensive livestock (measure 214)</td>
<td>Number of ha supported (million ha)</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afforestation and the establishment of agro-forestry systems</td>
<td>Number of ha supported (ha)</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Programmed expenditure (EAFRD – million EUR)</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Renewable energy</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installations/infrastructure for renewable energy using biomass and other renewable energy sources (solar and wind power, geothermal)</td>
<td>Total volume of investments (million EUR)</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processing of agricultural/forest biomass for renewable energy</td>
<td>Total volume of investments (million EUR)</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biogas production using organic waste (on farm and local production)</td>
<td>Total volume of investments (million EUR)</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water management</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water storage (including water overflow areas) – Axis 1</td>
<td>Total volume of investments (million EUR)</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water savings technologies (e.g. efficient irrigation systems) – Axis 1</td>
<td>Total volume of investments (million EUR)</td>
<td>568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetland restoration (measure 216)</td>
<td>Total volume of investments (million EUR)</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meandering rivers (measure 323)</td>
<td>Total volume of investments (million EUR)</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biodiversity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extensive forms of livestock management (measure 214)</td>
<td>Number of ha supported (million ha)</td>
<td>1.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated and organic production (measure 214)</td>
<td>Number of ha supported (million ha)</td>
<td>1.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land use change (extensive grassland management) (measures 216 and 323)</td>
<td>Total volume of investments (million EUR)</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Restructuring of dairy sector</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments related to dairy production (measure 121)</td>
<td>Total volume of investments (million EUR)</td>
<td>1,116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvements in processing and marketing related to dairy sector (measure 123)</td>
<td>Total volume of investments (million EUR)</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Broadband</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creation and enabling of access to broadband infrastructure</td>
<td>Total volume of investments (million EUR)</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upgrade of existing broadband infrastructure</td>
<td>Total volume of investments (million EUR)</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laying down passive broadband infrastructure</td>
<td>Total volume of investments (million EUR)</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Total amount (= the sum of all public and private expenditure) of all the tangible and/or intangible investments related to the supported operations.
The Health Check underlined the importance of the core environmental challenges for rural areas. There is a clear link between agriculture, the environment, biodiversity, climate change and the sustainable management of the natural resources such as water and land. Moreover, agriculture remains important for the positive economic and social development of the EU’s rural areas. Europe’s farmers deliver public goods which benefit society as a whole. Thus the priorities defined by the HC/EERP will remain valid post-2013.

The additional resources resulting from the application of the compulsory modulation will be devoted by the MS to reinforce EU priorities in the above-mentioned fields in the period from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2015. The Community support for the operations addressing the “New Challenges” will be directed through the current RDPs approved.

5 Legal background
HC/EERP and further information

REGULATIONS


An overview of the "Health Check" of the Common Agricultural Policy can be found on DG AGRI’s website at: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/healthcheck/index_en.htm

More information about the RDP modifications with the additional funds from the HC and EERP can be found on the EN RD website (RDP summaries section): http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/
European Commission

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