Liste der Veröffentlichungen des Think Tank des EP
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Suchkriterien für die Erstellung der Liste:
Sortierung: Nach Datum ordnen
Verfasser: "Rachele ROSSI"

12 Ergebnisse

Erstellungsdatum: 09-09-2019
CAP horizontal regulation: Financing, management and monitoring of the common agricultural policy for 2021-2027

As part of the preparation of the EU budget for 2021-2027, the European Commission put forward a new set of regulations to shape the future EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) on 1 June 2018. The proposal for a regulation on the financing, management and monitoring of the CAP provides the legislative framework for adapting the financing, management and monitoring rules to a new CAP delivery model. This seeks to achieve more subsidiarity and simplification, with greater responsibility given to Member States, a shift from ensuring single transaction compliance to monitoring system performance in each Member State, and reduced 'red tape', among other things. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Understanding farmer income

Farmer income is a key element in EU agricultural policy, aiming at ensuring a fair standard of living for the agricultural community and helping farmers face the risks inherent to their business. Measurement relies on two EU wide data sources. Understanding what agricultural receipts these data measure, and how, is key to evaluating farm policy in EU Member States and important in light of the proposed performance based policy framework.

The EU fruit and vegetable sector: Main features, challenges and prospects

Fruit and vegetables accounted for approximately 14 % of the total value of the EU's agricultural production in 2018. This is a fundamental sector for many EU Member States, especially those where it is particularly well developed, such as in the Mediterranean region and in some northern and eastern European countries. Moreover, all EU Member States produce at least a few types of fruit and vegetables. Apples and tomatoes are the main products of the richly diversified produce of the EU's fruit and vegetable farms. Mostly small-sized with relatively high labour input, these farms earn incomes ranging from average (for fruit specialists) to very high (for horticulture specialists, including also flower and ornamental plant production). EU trade in fruit and vegetables is characterised by the predominance of internal over external flows, where the EU is traditionally a net importer. To strengthen the resilience of both the fruit and vegetable sector and its operators, and to boost the consumption of their produce, the EU has in place a comprehensive support system, especially through the regulatory framework for the common organisation of the markets in agricultural products. Rules on producer organisations and their operational programmes, crisis management and marketing standards, help the functioning of the sector, with additional support from the EU school fruit and vegetables scheme, as well as from the EU promotion and quality policies, income support and rural development measures, valid for all agricultural sectors. Recently passed EU legislation has already brought in important adjustments for the fruit and vegetable sector and no further major policy changes are currently anticipated. It will be its capacity to overcome its structural vulnerability and weak organisation, adopt innovation and respond to consumer needs that will shape its future.

Ensuring continuity of support for EU farmers in 2019 and 2020

Every year, more than 6 million EU farms receive income support from direct payments (DP), a key element of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) that represents more than 70 % of total CAP expenditure. Rural development measures also support farming activities and contribute to enhancing people's livelihoods in rural areas, which represent a large share of EU territory. To ensure continuity of EU support and guarantee a smooth continuation of the CAP's implementation, the European Commission proposes to modify certain rules on DP and rural development, through the timely adoption of a regulation that should apply from 1 March 2019.
Integrierte Statistiken zu landwirtschaftlichen Betrieben

Art der Veröffentlichung: Auf einen Blick
Kalenderdatum: 27-06-2018
Verfasser: Rachele ROSSI
Politikbereich: Landwirtschaft und Entwicklung des ländlichen Raums | Annahme von Rechtsvorschriften durch das EP und den Rat

Auf einen Blick ES, DE, EN, FR, IT, PL

The future of the EU’s sheep and goat sector

Art der Veröffentlichung: Auf einen Blick
Kalenderdatum: 30-04-2018
Verfasser: Rachele ROSSI
Politikbereich: Vorausplanung | Landwirtschaft und Entwicklung des ländlichen Raums
Schlagwortliste: Viehhaltung | Drittland | Ziege | Agrarbehilfe | Einfuhr (EU) | Schaf | ländliche Entwicklung | biologische Vielfalt | gemeinsame Marktorganisation | Tierkrankheit | EU-Direktzahlungen | Förderung des Handels | Fleischerzeugnis
Zusammenfassung: Sheep and goat sector production constitutes just a small share of the output of the EU livestock sector as a whole, but this farming activity’s importance is much broader in terms of its social and economic contribution to remote rural areas, not to mention the environmental contribution it makes through the provision of public goods such as landscape and biodiversity conservation. Economic and structural difficulties do not help the sector’s growth and this means that the EU is not self-sufficient but relies on imports to top up supply to its market for sheep and goats. The sector’s traditional and emerging needs and the need for policy measures to address them are at the core of an own-initiative report due to be voted during the May I plenary session.

Auf einen Blick EN

The sugar sector in the EU

Art der Veröffentlichung: Auf einen Blick
Kalenderdatum: 18-04-2018
Verfasser: Rachele ROSSI
Politikbereich: Bewertung von Rechtsvorschriften und politischen Maßnahmen in der Praxis | Landwirtschaft und Entwicklung des ländlichen Raums
Zusammenfassung: The EU's sugar sector provides a source of income for many farmers and sugar manufacturers. The EU is the world's top producer of sugar beet and one of the main sugar manufacturers' and consumers' markets. The EU sugar market had been one of the most heavily regulated markets in the agri-food sector for 50 years, until the quota regime ended on 30 September 2017, thereby introducing a new scenario for this segment of the economy.

Auf einen Blick EN

The EU’s beekeeping sector

Art der Veröffentlichung: Auf einen Blick
Kalenderdatum: 24-10-2017
Verfasser: Rachele ROSSI
Politikbereich: Vorausplanung | Landwirtschaft und Entwicklung des ländlichen Raums
Schlagwortliste: Lebensmittelüberwachung | Einfuhrüberwachung | System zur Finanzierung der EU | Agrarforschung | Agrarbehilfe | Tierkrankheit | Wettbewerbsbeschränkung | Bienenzucht | Lage der Landwirtschaft | Qualitätskontrolle bei landwirtschaftlichen Erzeugnissen | Honig | Agrarstatistik
Zusammenfassung: Every year, the EU’s 600,000 beekeepers and their 16 million beehives produce 200,000 tonnes of honey. This is not however sufficient to cover demand on the EU market, and the shortfall is made up by imports, above all from China. Threats to bee health and market competition make the economic viability of apiculture a critical matter. EU policies aim therefore to address these issues and promote beekeeping, an activity that is of vital importance to the environment.

Auf einen Blick EN
The EU olive and olive oil sector: Main features, challenges and prospects

Art der Veröffentlichung: Briefing
Kalenderdatum: 14-09-2017
Verfasser: Rachele Rossi
Politikbereich: Landwirtschaft und Entwicklung des ländlichen Raums

Zusammenfassung: Large and intensive olive plantations or small traditional olive orchards, together with ancient olive groves and even monumental olive trees, some of which are 2,500 or 3,000 years old — all these are emblematic of the Mediterranean basin's landscape, cultural heritage and culinary traditions. Olive-based products are primary elements in the agricultural economy of the EU's southern countries, with about 5 million hectares of plantations and more than €7,000 million in production value every year. Although olive and olive oil prices have risen in recent years, turnover on individual farms depends on olive grove size and productivity levels, with the unit costs of production in traditional systems noticeably higher — and therefore less profitable — than in intensive and irrigated cultivation systems. EU producing countries account for 70 to 75% of world production of olive oil and more than one third for table olives. EU legislation seeks to sustain and enhance this leading role, with a framework of rules on areas ranging from aid to producers to promotion initiatives, and from plant health to quality and marketing standards. Economic forecasts point to increased production (especially in Spain) and demand from non-producing countries, which will enhance the EU's leading role on the export market. The EU is a member of the International Olive Council, whose latest agreement establishing rules for the organisation of the international olive market is in the process of being adopted by the EU institutions.

Briefing: ES, EL, EN, IT

The sheep and goat sector in the EU: Main features, challenges and prospects

Art der Veröffentlichung: Briefing
Kalenderdatum: 31-08-2017
Verfasser: Rachele Rossi
Politikbereich: Landwirtschaft und Entwicklung des ländlichen Raums

Schlagwortliste: Viehhaltung | Ziege | Agrarbeihilfe | Mitgliedstaat der EU | Schaf | ländliche Entwicklung | Schaffleisch | Ziegenfleisch | Tierkrankheit | Veterinärrecht | Rind | Schafskäse | Ziegenkäse | Gemeinsame Agrarpolitik | Statistik der EU

Zusammenfassung: Sheep and goats grazing on meadows in the countryside are part of the landscape and cultural heritage of many European countries. They are a source of employment in disadvantaged agricultural areas and the high-quality traditional products they yield are broadly recognised as the result of a sustainable and multifunctional form of agriculture that contributes to preserving the environment and social cohesion in rural areas. Yet, the EU sheep and goat sector has been experiencing economic and structural difficulties in recent decades, mainly involving a consistent decrease in livestock numbers, following outbreaks of contagious diseases and policy changes in public funding schemes. With a population of about 98 million animals and a production that accounts for a small share of the total EU livestock output, the sheep and goat sector does not ensure self-sufficiency. That is why the EU is among the world's main importers of sheep and goats, mainly from New Zealand and Australia. Moreover, as sheep and goat farming is among the less remunerative agricultural activities, it does not encourage investments or new entrants from younger generations of farmers. Several EU-level policy instruments are available for providing support to this sector in its capacity to deliver both food and public goods, such as landscape and biodiversity conservation. However, considering its low profitability and the fact that production is mostly located in less favoured areas, EU stakeholders are recommending the inclusion of specific policy measures in the framework of current discussions on the Common Agricultural Policy post-2020, as well as the adoption of communication and promotion measures to strengthen the position of the sector in respect of EU consumers' choices.

Briefing: EN

New approach for integrated farm statistics

Art der Veröffentlichung: Auf einen Blick
Kalenderdatum: 05-04-2017
Verfasser: Rachele Rossi
Politikbereich: Landwirtschaft und Entwicklung des ländlichen Raums

Schlagwortliste: Agrarstruktur | Agrarpolitik | Agrarstatistik

Zusammenfassung: European agricultural statistics represent a complex system of data describing the numerous facets of agriculture. They provide detailed knowledge allowing the taking of informed decisions and the shaping and evaluation of agricultural policies based on hard evidence. Farm structure statistics are the backbone of this system. The European Commission proposes a new approach for integrated farm statistics to create a more coherent, flexible and interlinked system of agricultural statistics.

Auf einen Blick: EN
Frauen und ihre Rollen in ländlichen Gebieten

Art der Veröffentlichung: Auf einen Blick
Kalenderdatum: 29-03-2017
Verfasser: Rachele Rossi

Politikbereich: Landwirtschaft und Entwicklung des ländlichen Raums
Schlagwörter: Arbeitsmarkt | Gleichbehandlung | ländliches Gebiet | soziale Integration | ländliche Entwicklung | Gleichheit von Mann und Frau | Bäuerin

Zusammenfassung: Mit ihrer multifunktionalen Rolle leisten Frauen in ländlichen Gemeinschaften einen wesentlichen Beitrag zur Erhaltung vitaler ländlicher Räume und rentabler landwirtschaftlicher Betriebe. Trotz ihres entscheidenden Beitrags sehen sich Frauen im ländlichen Raum jedoch nach wie vor mit einer Vielzahl von Herausforderungen konfrontiert, zu denen Schwierigkeiten beim Zugang zum Arbeitsmarkt, das Fehlen angemessener öffentlicher Dienste und eine geringe Vertretung in Entscheidungsgremien zählen. Das Europäische Parlament wird voraussichtlich während der Plenartagung Anfang April über einen Initiativbericht über diese Themen abstimmen.

Auf einen Blick: ES, DE, EN, FR, IT, PL