

Policies for the future of farming and food in the European Union

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Outline

1. What is the OECD?
2. Productivity, Sustainability and Resilience Reviews
3. The context of the EU Review

The Innovation Chapter



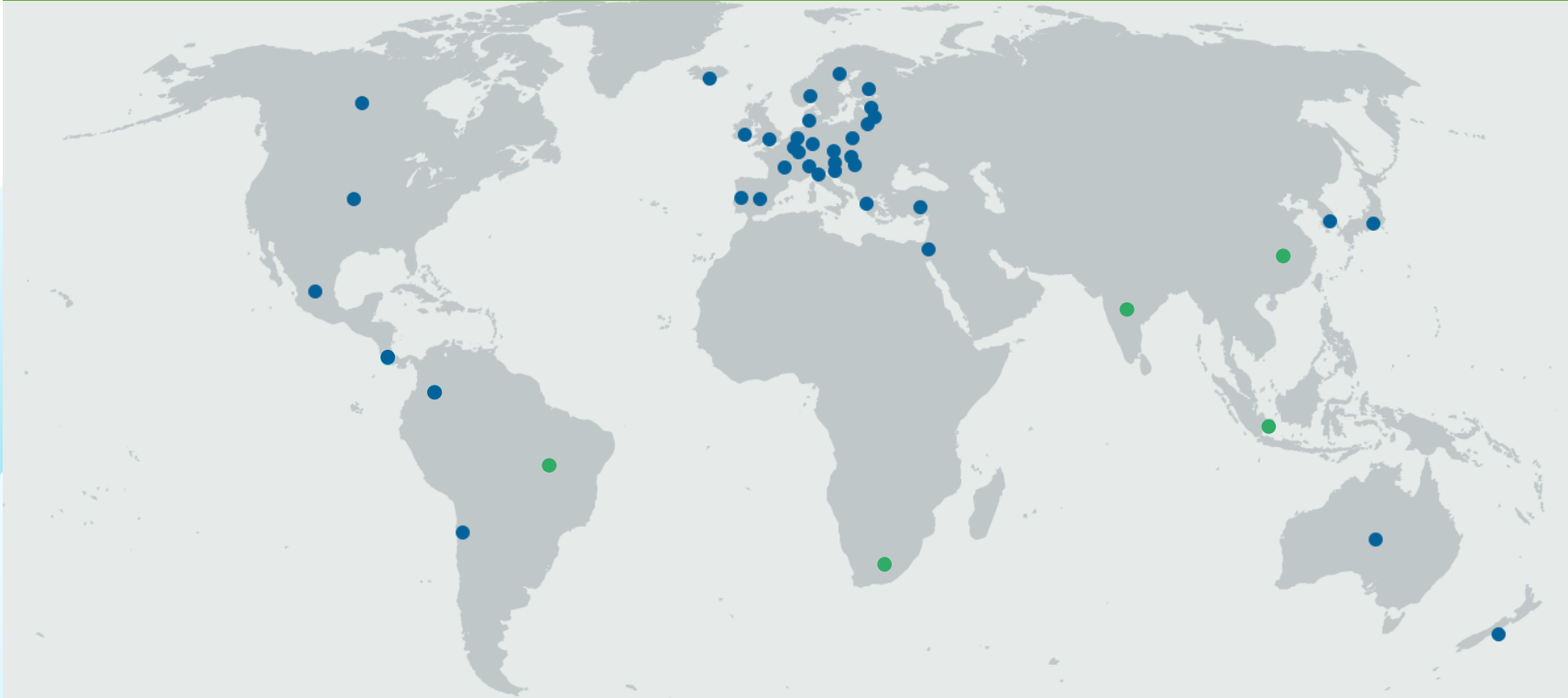
1. What is the OECD?

The **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)** is an international organisation in which governments work together to find solutions to common challenges, develop global standards, share experiences and identify best practices to promote **better policies for better lives**.



Who we are: Our global reach

OECD 38 Member countries and 5 key partners represent about 80% of world trade and investment



MEMBERS

Australia	Ireland	South Korea
Austria	Israel	Spain
Belgium	Italy	Sweden
Canada	Japan	Switzerland
Chile	Latvia	Türkiye
Colombia	Lithuania	United Kingdom
Costa Rica	Luxembourg	United States
Czech Republic	Mexico	
Denmark	Netherlands	
Estonia	New Zealand	
Finland	Norway	
France	Poland	
Germany	Portugal	
Greece	Slovak Republic	
Hungary	Slovenia	
Iceland		

KEY PARTNERS

Brazil
China
India
Indonesia
South Africa

The European Union has a permanent delegation to the OECD

Most recent accessions:



Accession discussions are opened with seven countries:
Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Croatia, Indonesia, Peru and Romania



How we work

Inform

- Provide data and knowledge for policy decisions
- Guide and inform international policy debates

Influence

- Bring countries together to explore innovative ideas and share best practices

Set standards

- Set international standards and codes
- From legally binding to voluntary

2. Productivity, Sustainability and Resilience OECD Policy Reviews





What is this OECD review of EU policies about?

OECD Agricultural Ministerial November 2022

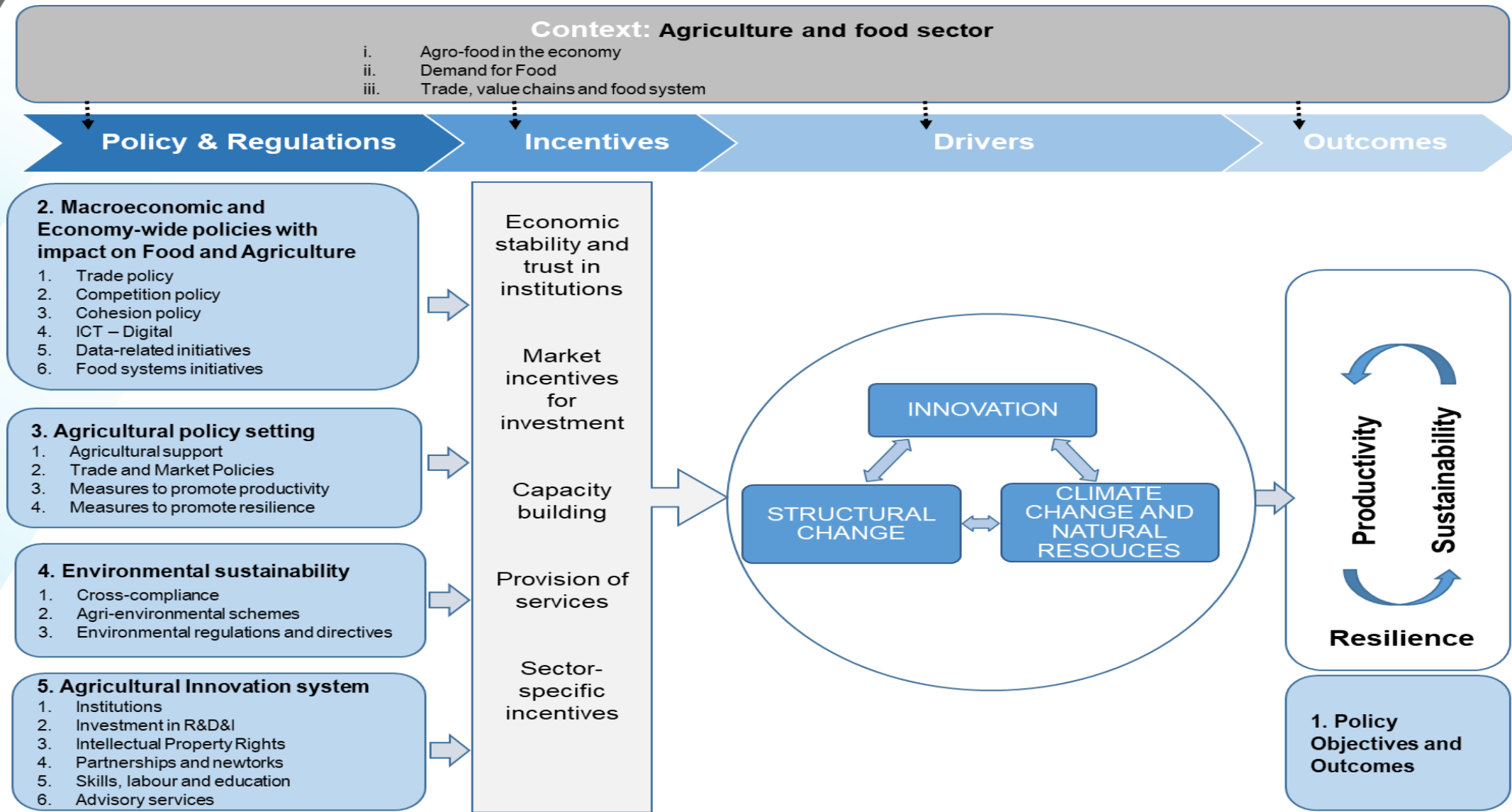
Ministers reiterate *“the importance of OECD’s role at the international level in supporting evidence-based policymaking for productive, resilient and sustainable agriculture and food systems”*

Productivity-Sustainability-Resilience Framework

- Whole government & incentives: agriculture policies but also links to environmental, regulatory, macroeconomic, innovation & food policies
- Dynamic drivers: structural change, innovation and natural resources
- Desired outcomes & objectives: Productivity, sustainability and resilience



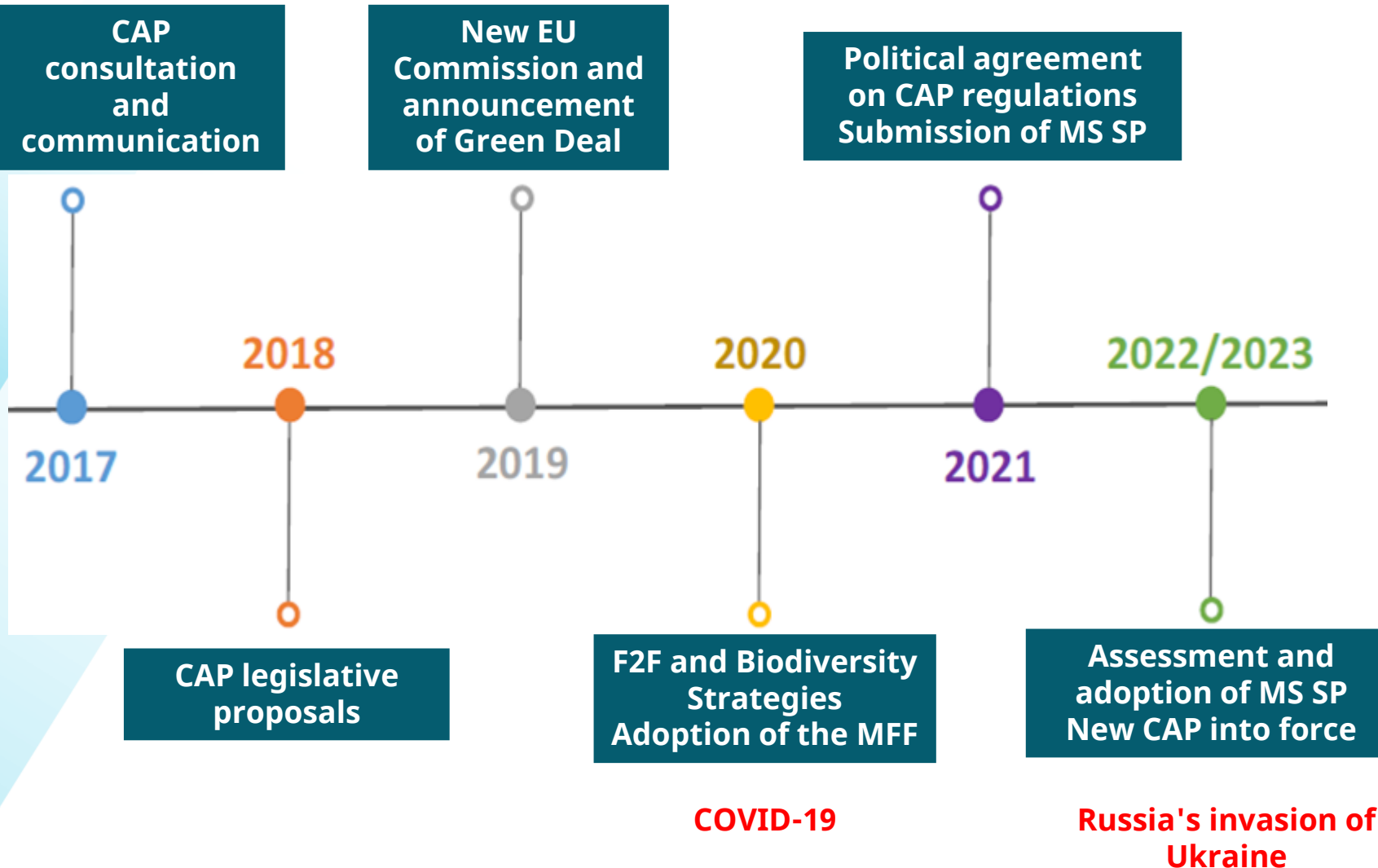
OECD Productivity, Sustainability and Resilience (PSR) Policy Framework



PSR Framework at work



3. The CAP is at a crossroads



2023: CAP 2023-27

- A tool for the EU Green Deal vision and targets
- From compliance to performance
- New delivery model

2024

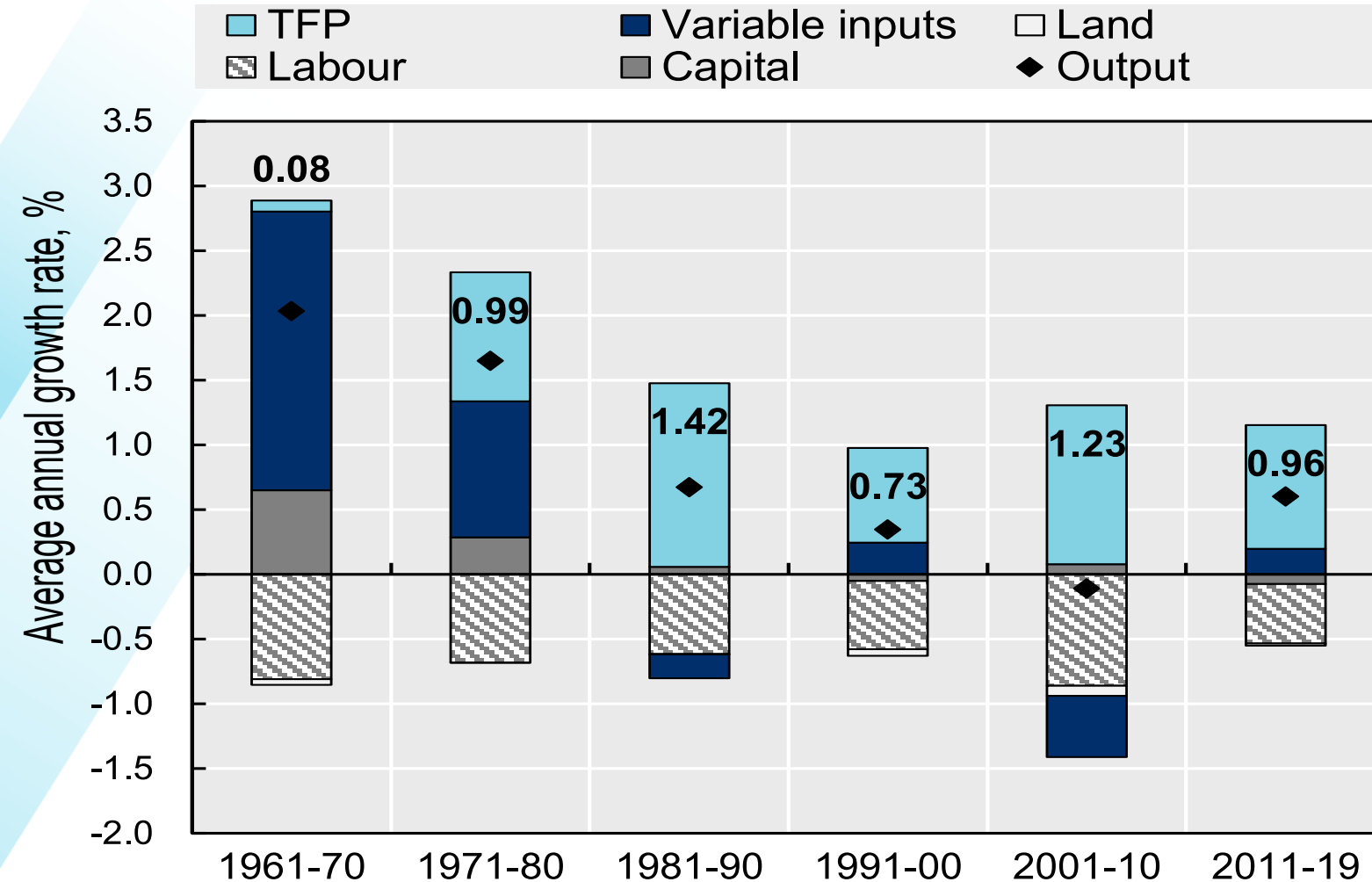
- Strategic dialogue
- Negotiations on key regulation packages
- EU elections



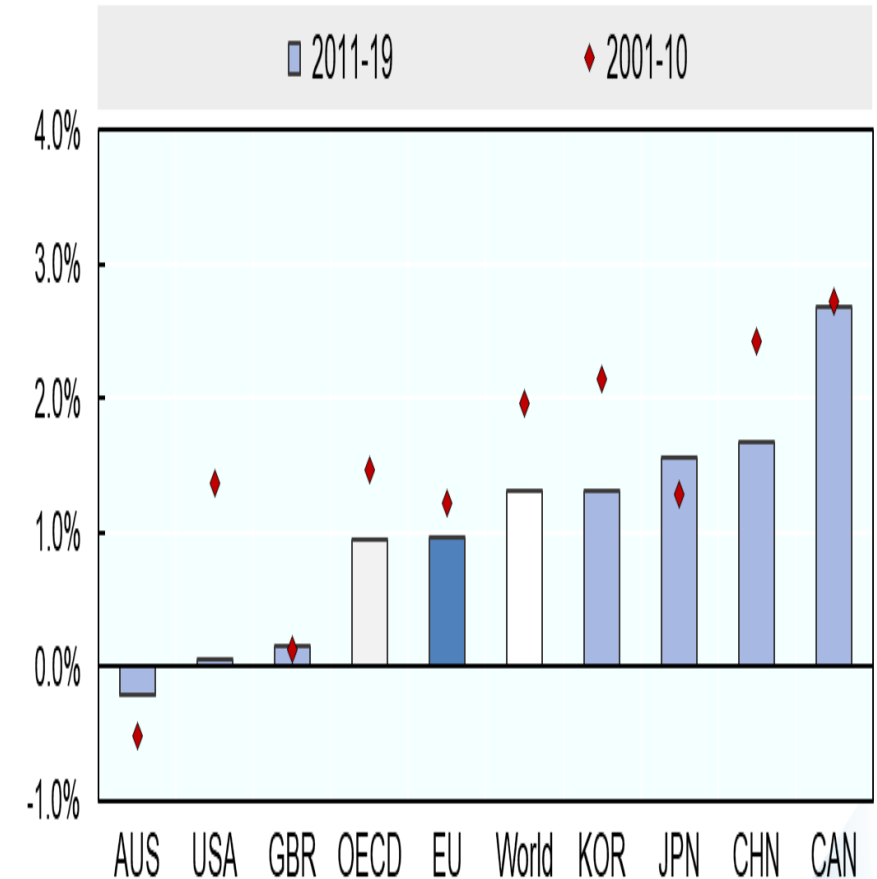


Productivity is growing but slower than in other countries

EU27



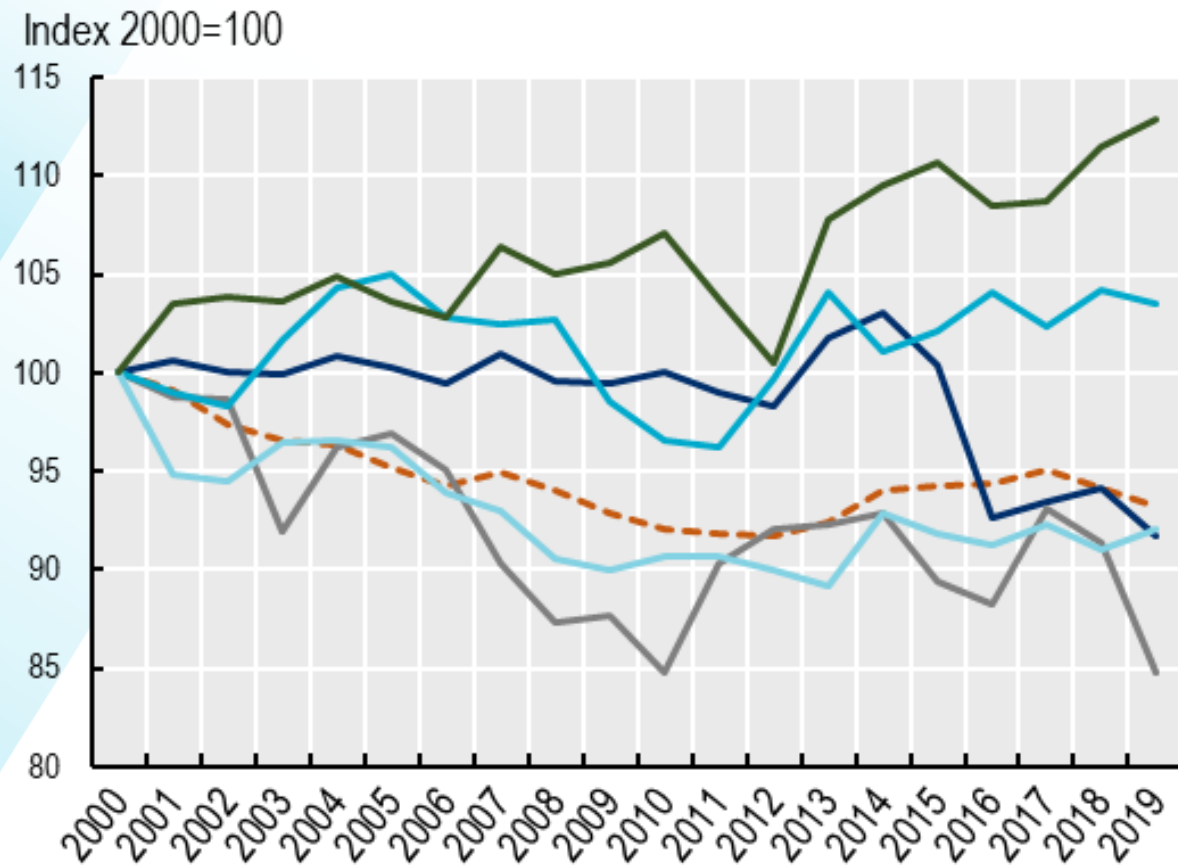
Average annual growth in agricultural TFP in the EU and selected countries



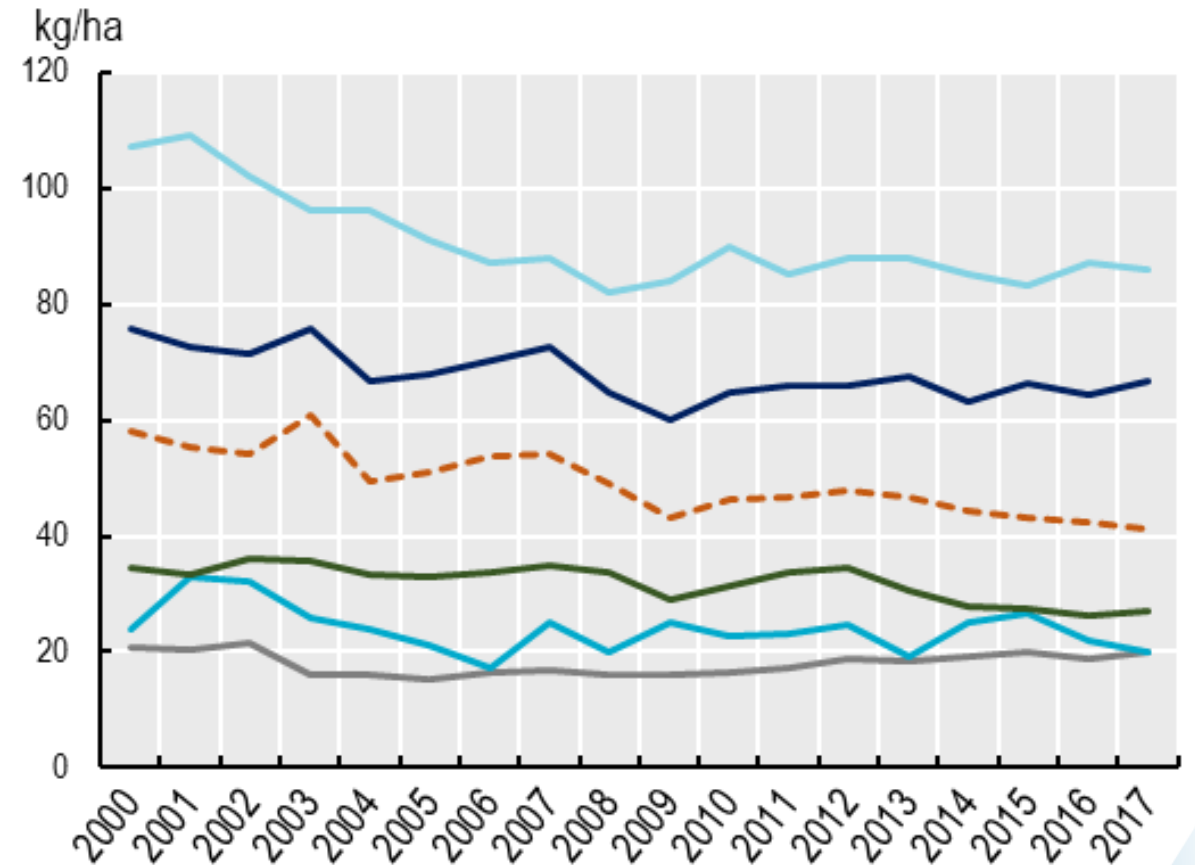


Agri-environmental performance is mixed

GHG emissions



Nitrogen balance



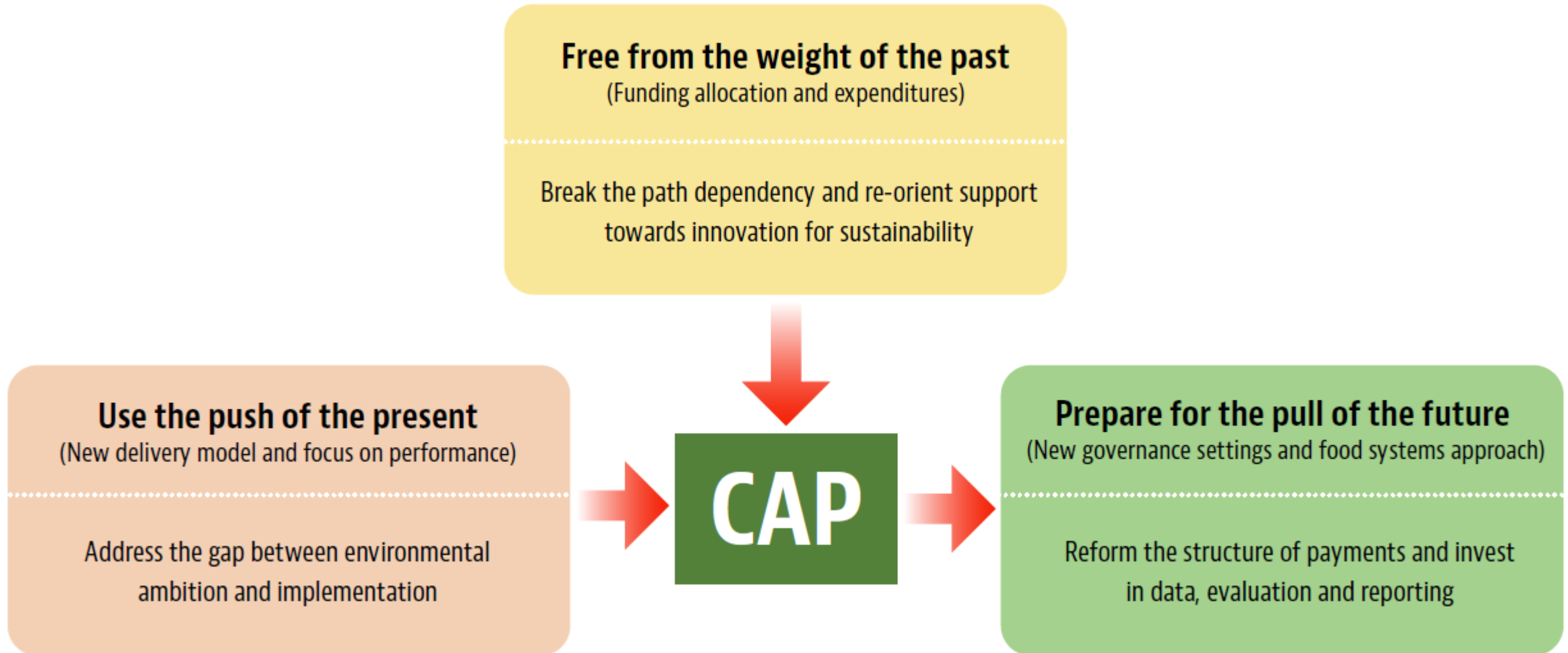


What is the challenge?

- The agro-food sector and the CAP are in a **critical juncture** to meet the ambitions of the EGD
- **Performance is mixed**
 - *Productivity* keeps growing even if at slower pace than others
 - Some *environmental sustainability* improvements (nutrient balances), and some stalled progress (GHG, biodiversity)
- **The CAP has had positive reforms** but
 - with an *implementation gap* and
 - relatively *low effort to support innovation*
- We bring **15 recommendations** to the strategic dialogue on the future of agriculture in the EU
 - Specific actions for the *current and next programming period*



How to re-orient the CAP to new functions and objectives?





Thank you for your attention



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