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COVER NOTE

From: Secretary-General of the European Commission, signed by Ms Martine DEPREZ, Director

date of receipt: 7 December 2021

To: Mr Jeppe TRANHOLM-MIKKELSEN, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union

No. Cion doc.: COM(2021) 765 final - ANNEX

Subject: ANNEX to the REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL on the implementation of the scheme of specific measures for agriculture in favour of the outermost regions of the Union (POSEI)

Delegations will find attached document COM(2021) 765 final - ANNEX.

Encl.: COM(2021) 765 final - ANNEX



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ANNEX

ANNEX

to the

**REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND
THE COUNCIL**

**on the implementation of the scheme of specific measures for agriculture in favour of the
outermost regions of the Union (POSEI)**

Table 1. FINANCIAL EXECUTION POSEI (2015-2019) - Overview by Member State

Measure	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020		
	Programme 2015 in million EUR	Expenditure 2016 in million EUR	Financial execution in %	Programme 2016 in million EUR	Expenditure 2017 in million EUR	Financial execution in %	Programme 2017 in million EUR	Expenditure 2018 in million EUR	Financial execution in %	Programme 2018 in million EUR	Expenditure 2019 in million EUR	Financial execution in %	Programme 2019 in million EUR	Expenditure 2020 in million EUR	Financial execution in %
SPECIFIC SUPPLY ARRANGEMENTS (SSA)															
POSEI Spain - SSA	65,84	66,09	100,4%	65,85	63,78	96,9%	63,70	63,05	99,0%	63,12	60,53	95,9%	62,09	57,42	92,5%
POSEI France - SSA	26,87	26,87	100,0%	26,51	26,50	100,0%	26,48	26,57	100,3%	26,90	26,72	99,3%	26,90	26,67	99,1%
POSEI Portugal - SSA	16,94	15,17	89,5%	17,04	14,79	86,8%	16,67	16,85	101,0%	17,17	17,16	100,0%	17,17	16,89	98,4%
TOTAL SSA	109,65	108,13	98,6%	109,40	105,07	96,0%	106,86	106,47	99,6%	107,19	104,42	97,4%	106,16	100,98	95,1%
MEASURES TO SUPPORT LOCAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (SLP)															
POSEI Spain - SLP	202,57	200,46	99,0%	202,57	199,44	98,5%	204,67	200,95	98,2%	205,25	201,99	98,4%	206,28	202,50	98,2%
POSEI France - SLP	251,54	248,11	98,6%	251,84	246,86	98,0%	251,80	249,38	99,0%	251,50	248,97	99,0%	251,51	248,88	99,0%
POSEI Portugal - SLP	89,39	87,99	98,4%	89,11	87,95	98,7%	89,53	88,70	99,1%	89,04	87,90	98,7%	89,00	87,92	98,8%
TOTAL SLP	543,50	536,56	98,7%	543,52	534,25	98,3%	546,00	539,03	98,7%	545,79	538,86	98,7%	546,79	539,30	98,6%
TOTAL POSEI PROGRAMMES (SSA + SLP)															
POSEI Spain - Total	268,41	266,55	99,3%	268,42	263,22	98,1%	268,37	264,00	98,4%	268,37	262,52	97,8%	268,37	259,92	96,9%
POSEI France - Total	278,41	274,99	98,8%	278,35	273,36	98,2%	278,28	275,95	99,2%	278,40	275,69	99,0%	278,41	275,54	99,0%
POSEI Portugal - Total	106,34	103,16	97,0%	106,15	102,74	96,8%	106,21	105,55	99,4%	106,21	105,06	98,9%	106,17	104,81	98,7%
TOTAL POSEI	653,15	644,69	98,7%	652,92	639,32	97,9%	652,86	645,50	98,9%	652,98	643,28	98,5%	652,95	640,27	98,1%

Source: DG AGRI based on Agrex data

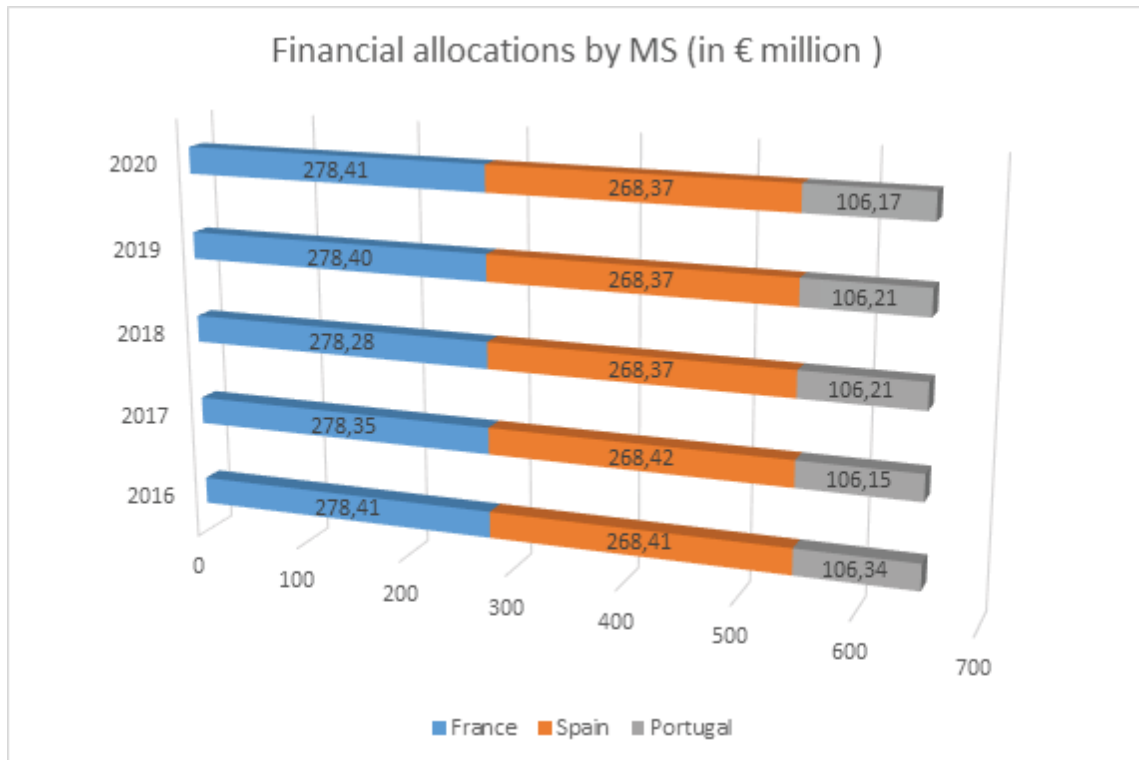


Figure 1: Financial allocations for the different support programmes in million EUR (source: Agrex data)

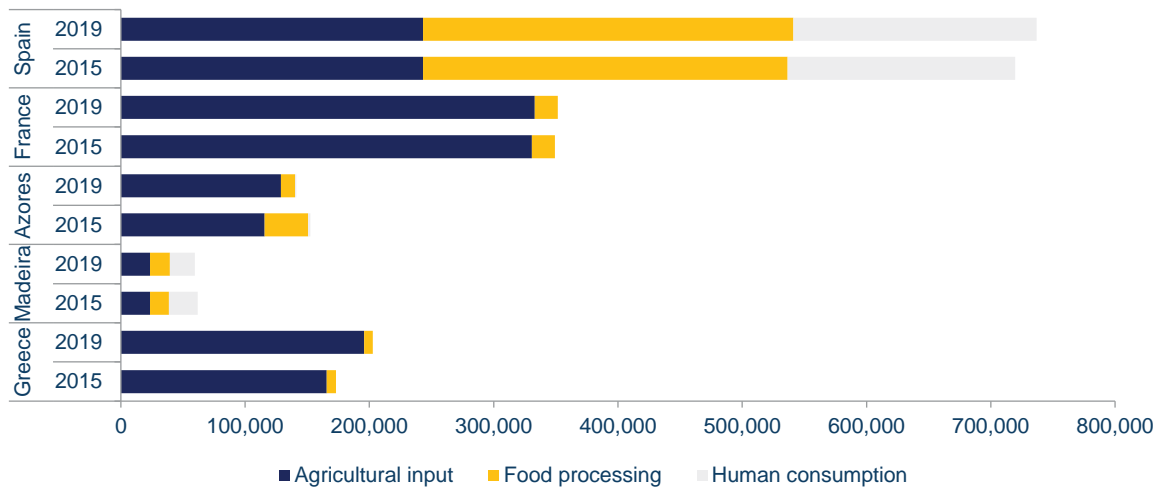


Figure 2: SSA tonnage granted by type of final use, EU supply (thousand tonnes) (source: Ecorys, based on the annual implementation reports of POSEI and smaller Aegean Islands, Figure 7)

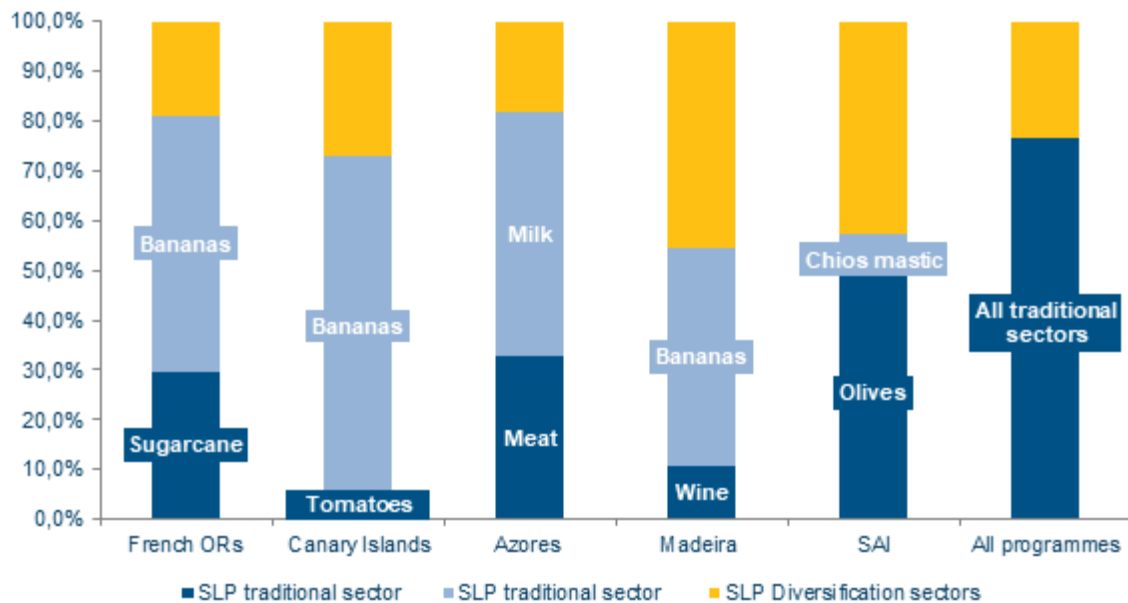


Figure 3: Distribution of 2019 SLP support between diversification and traditional crops by OR/SAI 2019 in million EUR
 (source: Ecorys based on the annual implementation reports, Figure 17)

Table 2. Points to be improved in the reporting in respect of the general and specific objectives of the POSEI programmes

General Objectives	Specific objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ clarity of the link between the identified needs and the general objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ clarity of presenting the specific objectives in the strategy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ assessment of the needs motivating the selection of specific objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the explanation of the link between the measures/actions and the general objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ clear links and explanation between the designed measures/actions to the specific objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the existence of quantifiable targets and corresponding indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the existence of quantifiable targets with corresponding indicators for each specific objective
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a presentation of an aggregation of the relevant indicators together with an explanation of the results of the data presented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a presentation of this information in an aggregated manner together with an analysis explaining the evolution.

Extract of Commission report 2016 to the European Parliament and the Council on the implementation of the scheme of specific measures for agriculture in favour of the outermost regions (POSEI), COM/2016/0797 final:

7.2. Recommendations to the Member States

MS should define a clearer strategy in their programme, highlighting general objectives, and quantifying the specific objectives by adequate indicators. This strategy should (i) underline the specificity of agriculture and of farm structures in each OR, (ii) define the contribution to the CAP objectives, in particular, in terms of sustainable production and (iii) explain the complementarity between SSA and SLP, between POSEI, RDP, national aid and the CMO, especially for F&V.

Further reinforcing coherence with the RDPs should also promote competitiveness.

MS should pay special attention to the distribution of support between different types of farms or sectors in some OR, in order to mitigate differences in income between beneficiaries and sectors, and to reinforce the coverage of specific needs.

MS should further develop sustainable farming practices, including by reinforcing non-price competitiveness¹; this includes a broad range of elements, such as product quality (organic production or other labels and certification), application of relevant technological advances, environmental requirements, etc. Product differentiation through non-price competitiveness could be further developed (brown sugar, sustainable bananas, fresh milk, PDO wine, etc.) compared to conventional commodities for which the OR have no comparative advantage. Exchange of good practices with other OR could also be enhanced.

Reporting should be improved, particularly to better assess compliance with the objectives, including for SSA, and to better describe the situation of the agricultural sector and its development including price monitoring and the competitive position of local production with regard to imports. Performance indicators should be better reported.

MS should report more on national support adopted in compliance with Article 23 of Regulation (EU) No 228/2013. They should also ensure the actual payment of complementary national support (Article 23(2)), especially if this support constitutes a high percentage of the total allocation.

¹ Non-price or structural competitiveness is the capacity to distinguish products and/or services through competitive advantages other than price. Building these types of competitive advantages is based on customers' perceptions of the supply.