Long-term vision for rural areas

The European Commission is developing a long-term vision for rural areas. In order to do this, the Commission wishes to collect the thoughts and views of Europeans on their experience of rural areas. This questionnaire aims to assess the perceptions/views of participants on what it is like to live in rural areas today and how rural areas should in their opinion change by 2040. The results of this questionnaire will contribute to the preparation of a Communication of the Commission to the European Parliament and Council, which will be adopted and published in 2021.

About you

* Language of my contribution
  - Bulgarian
  - Croatian
  - Czech
  - Danish
  - Dutch
  - English
  - Estonian
  - Finnish
  - French
  - Gaelic
  - German
  - Greek
  - Hungarian
  - Italian
  - Latvian
  - Lithuanian
  - Maltese
  - Polish
  - Portuguese
• I am giving my contribution as
  - Academic/research institution
  - Business association
  - Company/business organisation
  - Consumer organisation
  - EU citizen
  - Environmental organisation
  - Non-EU citizen
  - Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
  - Public authority
  - Trade union
  - Other

• First name
  Nikolai

• Surname
  PUSHKAREV

• Email (this won't be published)
  nikolai@epha.org

• Organisation name
  European Public Health Alliance (EPHA)

• Organisation size
  - Micro (1 to 9 employees)
Small (10 to 49 employees)
Medium (50 to 249 employees)
Large (250 or more)

Transparency register number

255 character(s) maximum
Check if your organisation is on the transparency register. It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.

18941013532-08

* Country of origin
Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.

- Afghanistan
- Åland Islands
- Albania
- Algeria
- American Samoa
- Andorra
- Angola
- Anguilla
- Antarctica
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Argentina
- Armenia
- Aruba
- Australia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cambodia</th>
<th>Hungary</th>
<th>North Korea</th>
<th>Trinidad and Tobago</th>
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<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
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<td>Tunisia</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
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<td>Isle of Man</td>
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<td>Ukraine</td>
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<td>China</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
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<td>Christmas Island</td>
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<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
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<td>Clipperton</td>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>United States</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cocos (Keeling) Islands</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>United States Minor Outlying Islands</td>
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<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Jersey</td>
<td>Pitcairn Islands</td>
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<td>Comoros</td>
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<td>Poland</td>
<td>US Virgin Islands</td>
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<td>Congo</td>
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<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
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<td>Cook Islands</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
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<td>Costa Rica</td>
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<td>Qatar</td>
<td>Vatican City</td>
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<td>Cuba</td>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
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<td>Wallis and Futuna</td>
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<td>Curaçao</td>
<td>Laos</td>
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<td>Western Sahara</td>
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<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>Saint Barthélemy</td>
<td>Yemen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction

2. What three words would you choose to describe the ideal rural area?

1000 character(s) maximum

- Socially equitable
- Biodiverse
- Well-connected

Rural areas today

Introduction: This section aims to understand how you feel about rural areas today and what the positive and negative aspects of living in a rural area are. If you don’t live in a rural area, it may help to think about a rural area you know well or have recently visited.

3. What is/are the most urgent need(s) in rural areas?

2000 character(s) maximum
Public health literature points to a number of challenges related to rural areas:
- High levels of socio-economic deprivation in some rural areas.
- Tendency to have higher levels of overweight and obesity in rural areas compared to urban regions (https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-019-1171-x  doi:10.1093/eurpub/ckx143).
- Higher rates of digital exclusion, with potential impacts on a wide range of socio-economic determinants of health.
- Concerns about the availability of social services, including shortages of general practitioners and other medical services.

4. How do you perceive the availability of the following for people living in rural areas?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unavailable</th>
<th>Rarely available</th>
<th>Sometimes available</th>
<th>Always available</th>
<th>Don’t know / N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transport infrastructure connecting rural areas and urban centres</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Transport infrastructure connecting rural areas to other rural areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Digital infrastructure (broadband, internet access)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local basic infrastructure (e.g. electricity, water, sewage)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quality education and vocational training (including e-learning) opportunities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Access to healthcare, child care and care for the elderly</td>
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<tr>
<td>Access to services (e.g. shops, pharmacies, libraries, etc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quality job opportunities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social activities (e.g. cultural and recreation services)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cross border, interregional and transnational infrastructures and basic services</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Other (please specify):

1000 character(s) maximum
5. How important are the following reasons in making you decide to stay or settle in a rural area?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Unimportant</th>
<th>Moderately important</th>
<th>Important</th>
<th>Very important</th>
<th>Don’t know / N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Business opportunities thanks to digital infrastructure making working remotely easier</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Being a farmer and living in the rural area to run a farm or agro-business</td>
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<tr>
<td>Availability and affordability of locally produced food</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower cost of living than in urban/intermediate areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sense of belonging to a local culture and/or set of values</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less polluted environment, less heat stress, proximity to nature</td>
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<tr>
<td>Better quality of life</td>
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<tr>
<td>Being closer to my place of work and activity</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Other (please specify):  
1000 character(s) maximum

6. How important do you believe the following sectors are to ensure the economic sustainability of rural areas?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Unimportant</th>
<th>Moderately important</th>
<th>Important</th>
<th>Very important</th>
<th>Don’t know / N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farming/agriculture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agri-food sector (including processing of primary products)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Manufacturing and services industries (including remote working)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rural tourism and sports/recreation</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>Options</td>
<td></td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bio-economy and circular economy businesses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local retail and other basic services (e.g. shops, pharmacies, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Creative and cultural industries</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Digital economy sectors</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other (please specify):

1000 character(s) maximum

Health and social care sector - important.
7. Please rank in your view farming’s contributions to rural areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No contribution</th>
<th>Negative contribution</th>
<th>Some contribution</th>
<th>Major contribution</th>
<th>Don’t know / N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* It creates and maintains jobs, including in the food processing industry, the wider bio-economy and tourism</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* It ensures all Europeans have access to affordable quality food</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* It helps to keep rural areas populated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* It shapes and maintains the rural landscape and protects natural resources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* It provides environmental/climate benefits, including for urban areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* It contributes positively to other economic sectors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* It shapes and preserves cultures, heritage and traditions</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This question is not framed in a manner that allows a sensible response.

Farming *can* be a major contributor to all these factors, but the degree to which agriculture is contributing to them at the moment very much depends on local circumstances. Taking the current situation, too often these questions will have to be answered negatively.

For instance, farming is a traditional backbone of the rural economy. However, over the last decades there has been a significant, consistent and ongoing decrease in the number of farmers. Spending under the EU Common Agricultural Policy has fueled this trend, including through an inefficient use of public money that favours more affluent production regions and large holdings, to the detriment of smaller-scale farmers (Scown et al, 2020 - https://doi.org/10.1016/j.oneear.2020.07.011).

Likewise, while farming can contribute to environmental and landscape aims, it is too often a main cause of their degradation.

Rural areas of the future

The situation in rural areas in 20 years’ time is very likely to be different to how it is today. These next questions encourage you to think about what rural areas might be like in the future, and what you think is going to influence how they will change. Imagine how you would like to live in 2040 in a rural area: how might the life of rural areas have changed compared to what it is today, and how might that affect your life?

8. Think about how rural areas may change over the next 20 years. You may find it easier to answer this question if you think about the rural area you live in or a rural area you know.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Much less attractive to me</th>
<th>Less attractive to me</th>
<th>More attractive to me</th>
<th>Much more attractive to me</th>
<th>Don’t know / N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* Fewer people living in rural areas</td>
<td>![Less attractive to me]</td>
<td>![Less attractive to me]</td>
<td>![More attractive to me]</td>
<td>![Much more attractive to me]</td>
<td>![Don’t know / N/A]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* More people living in rural areas</td>
<td>![Less attractive to me]</td>
<td>![Less attractive to me]</td>
<td>![More attractive to me]</td>
<td>![Much more attractive to me]</td>
<td>![Don’t know / N/A]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Public transport in rural areas is worse</td>
<td>![Less attractive to me]</td>
<td>![Less attractive to me]</td>
<td>![More attractive to me]</td>
<td>![Much more attractive to me]</td>
<td>![Don’t know / N/A]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* New mobility alternatives (e.g. driverless vehicles, shared mobility solutions, e-bike, e-roller, scooter etc.) are more widely available</td>
<td>![Less attractive to me]</td>
<td>![Less attractive to me]</td>
<td>![More attractive to me]</td>
<td>![Much more attractive to me]</td>
<td>![Don’t know / N/A]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Average temperatures have risen further and extreme weather events have become more frequent</td>
<td>![Less attractive to me]</td>
<td>![Less attractive to me]</td>
<td>![More attractive to me]</td>
<td>![Much more attractive to me]</td>
<td>![Don’t know / N/A]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. Rural areas contribute valuable services to our societies. In the long-term future, how important should the following services provided by rural areas be compared to today?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Significantly less than today</th>
<th>Slightly less than today</th>
<th>Slightly more than today</th>
<th>Significantly more than today</th>
<th>Don't Know/N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food production</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sustainable and renewable energy production (e.g. biogas, wind, solar)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplying clean water to the population</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flood and forest fires prevention</td>
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<tr>
<td>Climate mitigation (e.g. carbon dioxide removal in soil and trees) and adaptation (e.g. resilience to extreme weather events)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape, countryside, biodiversity and wildlife habitat</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. Are there any important changes, which will shape the future of rural areas up to 2040 that have not been mentioned?

2000 character(s) maximum

There is far more potential to enhance the value of food production as a service for wider society and rural areas.

In this vision, economic benefits for farmers and businesses would be created through the production and delivery of nutritious foods throughout the system, using environmentally-sound production methods.

Specific activities include:
- Supporting short and direct supply chains for healthy products, and especially redesigning peri-urban areas as spaces for higher added value food production for cities.
- Investing in SMEs and entrepreneurship to bring nutritious, sustainably produced foods into deprived neighbourhoods.


11. Which of the following characteristics of safe and vibrant communities would make the rural area most attractive to you long-term? Pick five.

at most 5 choice(s)

- Rural people are able to participate in decisions which concerns them and to express their views and priorities
- Farmers feel at home in the rural areas and their specific needs are catered to
- Rural areas are socially diverse, inclusive and all community members, including newcomers have equal access to opportunities regardless of gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation, age or religion.
- Good access to services on the other side of the border in border regions
- The rural area is safe with a low level of crime including organised crime, and good access to emergency services (e.g. local police, firefighters, ambulance)
- There is a variety of accessible cultural events and activities
- Availability of local services (e.g. shops, banks/ATMs, mechanics)
- Good quality support for children, the elderly and people with disabilities
- Existence of short supply chains (opportunity to buy direct from producers, craftspeople, local markets)
Good quality, energy efficient and affordable housing

Synergies and cooperation with other rural areas and countries (i.e. exchange with citizens living in rural areas within the same or other countries.)

Strong pool of local businesses and local job opportunities/ local entrepreneurship

12. Are there other characteristics that will contribute to making the rural area an attractive place to live, work and visit in a long-term perspective that have not been mentioned in the questions above?

2000 character(s) maximum

- Good access to social and healthcare services.
- Better connectivity to other rural areas, cities and towns.

Governance in rural areas

It is sometimes mentioned in the media that rural people feel left behind by modern society. This section aims to assess your personal perception.

15. How strongly do you agree with the following statements?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Disagree completely</th>
<th>Somewhat disagree</th>
<th>Somewhat agree</th>
<th>Fully agree</th>
<th>Don't know / N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Rural people actively take part in policy making</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Particular attention is paid to rural areas when designing general and territorial public policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>• During elections, polling booths are easy to reach in rural areas.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Decisions taken at the local level impact the lives of rural people</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

16. What do you believe is the most efficient way of involving rural people in the public debate and ensuring their voices are heard? Pick one.

- Surveys like this one
- Events/debates organised in rural areas
- Events/debats on rural areas organised in urban areas
17. What components should the EU’s long-term strategy and action plan for the future of rural include? Please pick five options.

- Coordination and networking of actions by all relevant bodies/levels of governance (EU, national, regional and local actors)
- Strategy to achieve climate, energy and biodiversity targets
- Strategy to ensure access to sustainable food
- Strategy to improve connectivity and digital solutions, supporting smart villages to emerge and develop
- Strategy to create jobs, support rural entrepreneurship and innovation
- Addressing demographic challenges including depopulation, generational renewal and gender inequality
- Requirement that decision making bodies should take account of the effect of policies on rural communities (rural proofing)
- Improving links between urban and rural areas as well as among rural areas
- Improving existing cooperation structures (local, territorial and transnational networks, platforms, action groups etc.)
- Improving access to infrastructure and services
- Improving accessibility to quality housing
- Strategy to strengthen local/rural productive networks

18. How do you think EU level policies could support the rural area you have in mind in meeting challenges and making the most of opportunities?

The EU should adopt a coherent rural development strategy aimed at a socio-economically and environmentally sustainable development of rural areas. This strategy should focus especially on excluded rural areas, and creating opportunities for vulnerable populations.

This strategy should also guarantee a goal-oriented use of the various EU funding mechanisms.
Finally, we would like to ask you to complete some demographic questions. They will help us ensure the representativeness of the survey. Your answers are anonymous and will be part of aggregated statistics.

19. Gender
   - Female
   - Male
   - Other

20. Are you personally or professionally involved in:
   - Farming
   - Forestry
   - Food processing and distribution
   - None of the above

21. What is your year of birth?
   *Only values of at most 9999 are allowed*

22. What is your country of residence?
   - AT - Austria
   - BE - Belgium
   - BG - Bulgaria
   - HR - Croatia
   - CY - Cyprus
   - CZ - Czechia
   - DK - Denmark
   - EE - Estonia
   - FI - Finland
   - FR - France
   - DE - Germany
   - EL - Greece
   - HU - Hungary
   - IE - Ireland
   - IR - Italy
   - LV - Latvia
23. What is your postcode?

10 character(s) maximum

24. You may upload a document adding additional relevant observations. Please keep the contents short and focused on the subject of the consultation. Please note that the uploaded document will be published in its entirety.

The maximum file size is 1 MB
Only files of the type pdf, txt, doc, docx, odt, rtf are allowed

Respondents may choose to reply to a set of specific questions on the impact of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) on the territorial development of EU rural areas, notably its socioeconomic aspects, including social inclusion. The replies will contribute to the consultation of citizens and stakeholders feeding into the evaluation of the impact of the CAP on society and the economy in rural areas.

Would you be prepared to answer some further questions concerning the impact of the Common Agricultural Policy on balanced territorial development in EU rural areas?

- Yes
- No

Optional complementary questions on CAP:

The rural areas of the EU face diverse socio-economic conditions and challenges, including disparities in income, employment, education, health and poverty, or access to social and environmental assets and services. Such disparities exist between territories within and among Member States, applying either to all people within a territory, or to certain categories of ‘disadvantaged’ groups within a territory. Strengthening
economic, social and territorial cohesion by reducing disparities between regions, i.e. achieving balanced territorial development in the EU is an important EU objective. The EU’s Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) aims to contribute to balanced territorial development in rural areas through a series of measures that support economic development, growth, poverty reduction, and social inclusion in rural areas and the agricultural, food and forestry sector. Such measures are provided as part of the EU Rural Development Programmes financed under the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EARDF - CAP Pillar II), but direct payments to farmers under the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF - CAP Pillar I) can also play a role in helping to maintain a diversified agricultural sector and balanced territorial development. For information on CAP funding, visit: https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/key-policies/common-agricultural-policy/financing-cap/cap-funds_en

With the following questions we seek information and feedback on the areas covered by the evaluation of the impact of the CAP on society and the economy in rural areas.

When replying, please note that the survey relates to the present CAP, as implemented after the 2013 reform, through the so called ‘basic regulations’: Regulation 1305/2013 (rural development), Regulation 1306/2013 (horizontal issues), Regulation 1307/2013 (direct payments) and Regulation 1308/2013 (markets). The survey does not address the Commission proposal for the CAP post-2020 (COM(2018)392 and COM(2018)393 in particular).

**INTRODUCTORY QUESTIONS**

1. Please indicate which are, in your opinion, the main drivers of success in the implementation of the current CAP instruments and measures that contribute to the balanced territorial development of EU rural areas.

   between 1 and 11 choices

   ✓ Clear and targeted objectives of the CAP
   ✓ The level of income support under Pillar I - EAGF
   ✓ The level of support under Pillar II - EAFRD
   ✓ The availability and rate of co-financing under Pillar II
   ✓ The level of financial incentives
   □ The involvement of regions in programming measures under Pillar II
   □ Eligibility and selection criteria to access CAP measures
   ✓ Advice (quality, independence) and knowledge transfer
   ✓ Innovative approaches in delivering environmental and social public goods (e.g. result based approach, collective actions)
   □ Measures targeted and tailored to local context/needs
   □ Other (*)

(*) If "other", please specify:

300 character(s) maximum
2. Please indicate which are, in your opinion, the main factors in the implementation of the current CAP instruments and measures that limit their contribution to the balanced territorial development of EU rural areas.

*between 1 and 18 choices*

- An insufficient budget allocation
- An insufficient level of financial incentives
- The availability and rate of co-financing under Pillar II
- Potential overlaps with other funds
- Limited availability of non-agricultural support
- Delay in the payment of support
- Involvement of regions in programming
- Low ambition of the relevant measures
- An insufficient synergy/coherence between measures
- Inadequate governance structures/coordination and insufficient capacities (e.g. lack of staff/resources)
- The lack/quality/independency of farm advice
- The diversity of situations and needs (non-adapted measures)
- Too restrictive eligibility and selection criteria
- Lack of targeting support towards clear objectives
- Administrative complexity for beneficiaries to apply for measures
- Beneficiaries' fear of excessive controls
- Disproportionate administrative burden for administrations
- Other (*)

(*) If "other", please specify:

300 character(s) maximum

None of the above. The main issue is that the CAP is not designed to promote balanced territorial development.

Current payments increase income inequality within agriculture. Also, regions producing most public goods tend to receive the same or less income support per worker. (Scown et al, 2020)

**EFFECTIVENESS**

(Have the objectives been met?)
3. To what extent do the relevant CAP instruments and measures contribute to balanced territorial development of EU rural areas?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument Description</th>
<th>To a very large extent</th>
<th>To a large extent</th>
<th>To some extent</th>
<th>To a very small extent</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>No opinion</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support for LEADER and local development (CLLD) [EAFRD M19]</td>
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<td>Cooperation [EAFRD M16]</td>
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<td>Basic services and village renewal in rural areas [EAFRD M07]</td>
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<td>Advisory services, farm management and relief services [EAFRD M02]</td>
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<td>Investments in physical assets [EAFRD M04]</td>
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<td>Payments to areas facing natural or other specific constraints [EAFRD M13 and EAGF]</td>
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<td>Knowledge transfer and information actions [EAFRD M01]</td>
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<td>Payment for young farmers [EAGF]</td>
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<td>Basic income support (including small farmers scheme and greening) [EAGF]</td>
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<td>Farm and business development [EAFRD M06]</td>
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<td>Setting up of producer groups and organisations [EAFRD M09]</td>
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<td>Support to Organic farming [EAFRD M11]</td>
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<td>Redistributive payments [EAGF]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sectoral Programmes (fruit and vegetables, wine) [EAGF]</td>
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<td>Voluntary Coupled Support [EAGF]</td>
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<td>Agri-environment-climate voluntary commitments (AECM) [EAFRD M10]</td>
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<td>Forest-environmental and climate services and forest conservation [EAFRD M15]</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
4. In your opinion, does the implementation of any other CAP instrument and/or measure cause any unexpected or unintended (positive/negative) effects in terms of balanced territorial development of EU rural areas? *(one answer possible)*
   ○ Positive effect (*)
   ○ Negative effect (*)
   ○ No effect
   ○ Don’t know

(*) If "Positive effect" or “Negative effect”, please specify which instrument, which effects and why:

350 character(s) maximum

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**EFFICIENCY**

(Where the costs involved reasonable/proportionate?)

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5. Please indicate which are, in your opinion, the main aspects of administrative cost/burden in the implementation of the current CAP instruments and measures addressing balanced territorial development of EU rural areas.

*between 1 and 10 choices*

- [ ] For beneficiaries: complexity to submit an aid application (time, knowledge, effort, contracting advice)
- [ ] For beneficiaries: time required to receive the payment after submitting the aid application
- [ ] For beneficiaries: time and effort required for administrative controls
- [ ] For beneficiaries: frequency of policy changes
- [ ] For administrations: complexity of management in the administrative system
- [ ] For administrations: complexity due to a decentralized administrative system (e.g. when applications or controls are managed at regional level)
- [ ] For administrations: cost of administrative controls for programme management
- [ ] For administrations: frequency of policy changes
- [ ] For administrations: human and financial resources
- [ ] Other (*)
Please specify the instrument or measure you consider affected by the aspect(s) of your choice. (*) In case of “other”, please specify the administrative cost/burden you consider:

350 character(s) maximum

COHERENCE

(Do the applicable CAP instruments complement each other and/or other EU funded actions under other policy areas?)

6. Do the various CAP instruments and measures deliver a coherent and complementary contribution to balanced territorial development of EU rural areas? (one answer possible)

- To a very large extent
- To a large extent
- To some extent
- To a very small extent (*)
- Not at all (*)
- No opinion

If "To a very small extent" or ‘Not at all”, please specify why and the instruments you refer to:

350 character(s) maximum

The vast majority of CAP funding is distributed through area-based payments. This is not a system that allows for targeted support to the areas in greatest need.

Pillar II offers many opportunities for rural development, but the much scarcer resources available under it are shared by many other important societal priorities.

7. To what extent do the CAP instruments and measures concerning balanced territorial development of EU rural areas, deliver a coherent and complementary contribution with other EU funds, and/or National, Regional/Local policies relevant to balanced territorial development?

The following table shows the assessment of coherence for different EU funds and policies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument/Policy</th>
<th>Fully coherent</th>
<th>Mostly coherent</th>
<th>Somewhat coherent</th>
<th>Incoherent</th>
<th>No opinion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)</td>
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<tr>
<td>the European Cohesion Fund (CF)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The European Social Fund (ESF)  
the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)  
National policies  
Regional/local policies

### RELEVANCE

*(Are the objectives of the relevant CAP instruments in line with actual needs?)*

8. To what extent do the relevant CAP instruments and measures address the actual needs in terms of balanced territorial development of EU rural areas? *(one answer possible)*

- Yes, very relevant
- Yes, but only somewhat relevant
- Not at all
- No opinion

### EU ADDED VALUE

*(What is the additional value resulting from EU intervention(s), compared to what could reasonably been expected from Member States acting at national and/or regional level?)*

9. To what extent, do the relevant CAP instruments and measures create EU added value with respect to balanced territorial development of EU rural areas? *(one answer possible)*

- To a very large extent
- To a large extent
- To some extent
- To a very small extent
- Not at all
- No opinion

10. In your opinion, what are the most essential benefits of the CAP in terms of balanced territorial development of EU rural areas that cannot be achieved by the Member States/sectors acting on their own?

500 character(s) maximum

The CAP has a significant potential to contribute to many social and environmental objectives but the current delivery model is not appropriately designed to achieve those aims.
Reallocating CAP funding from Pillar I to Pillar II led by clear objectives and targets is needed to increase the likelihood of the policy to promote rural development. There is EU added value in coordinating such approach and in releasing additional funding that may be unavailable under purely national plans.