



SEGUNDO EJERCICIO – TRADUCCIÓN Y RESUMEN EN INGLÉS

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RESUMEN EN INGLÉS DE TEXTO LÉIDO EN INGLÉS

Milk and dairy products

Overview

The European Union is a substantial producer of milk and milk products, which are integrated in the common market organisation (CMO).

Milk production takes place in all EU countries and represents a significant proportion of the value of EU agricultural output. Total EU milk production is estimated to be around 155 million tonnes per year. The main producers are Germany, France, Poland, the Netherlands, Italy and Ireland. Together they account for almost 70% of EU milk production.

The EU dairy herd has been decreasing in recent years as the milk yield per cow has improved. In 2020 there were around 20 million cows in the EU, with an average of 7300 kg of milk produced per cow.

Farm and dairy herd sizes vary enormously, as do yields. However, as the dairy sector develops throughout the EU, variations in yield and other technical factors have been reduced; less developed dairy producers are rapidly catching up with those who had restructured and modernised first.

Market intervention

A number of mechanisms are used to protect the milk sector during times of increased market disturbance. Market intervention in particular provides a safety net in case of serious market imbalance, in the form of public intervention and aid for private storage.

Public intervention

Public intervention consists of the buying up of a good by public authorities, placing it in public storage for as long as needed, until market conditions allow for its release back on to the market. In the case of the dairy sector, public intervention is available for butter and skimmed milk powder (SMP).

Between 1 March and 30 September each year, a maximum quantity of 109,000 tonnes of SMP and 50,000 tonnes of butter complying with specific quality requirements can be offered by private operators, to be bought at a fixed price. Once these volumes are reached, intervention continues by tender until the end of the intervention period.

Public intervention stocks are sold back on the market via a tendering procedure, opened by the European Commission.



The paying agencies of EU countries are responsible for managing and ensuring control of operations linked to intervention measures in the milk and milk products sector.

Aid for private storage

Aid for private storage is another mechanism through which the EU protects the dairy sector from market disturbance. In the dairy sector, this support is available for butter, SMP and cheeses with a protected designation of origin (PDO) or protected geographical indication (PGI).

This aid supports part of the storage costs while the products are temporarily withdrawn from the market. The opening of private storage aid is not automatic (unlike public intervention), and requires the adoption of a Commission regulation.

Private storage schemes for butter and SMP usually finance storage costs for a minimum period of 90 days and a maximum of 210 days (this is defined in the Commission regulation which opens the scheme). The aid usually comprises a fixed rate per tonne, plus a daily amount per tonne.

Trade with non-EU countries

The EU is a major exporter of dairy products and is the biggest cheese and SMP exporter in the world. Dairy exports under certain quotas opened by third countries are subject to the issuing of an export licence.

Additionally, an import regime applies to the entry of dairy products into the EU. Preferential imports are subject to import licences and, in general, payment of an import duty (tariff). Several trade agreements, multilateral and bilateral, have resulted in preferential imports at reduced or zero duty, mostly in the form of import quotas.

The requirements under the export and import regimes for dairy products are laid out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/760 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/761, both of which were adopted on 17 December 2019.

TEXTO EN INGLÉS PARA TRADUCIR AL ESPAÑOL

European Union priorities 2019-2024

Purpose

Following the European elections in May 2019, the EU set a number of priorities that shape the political and policy agenda until 2024. They serve to address the main challenges faced by the EU and EU nationals.

The priorities derive from a dialogue between EU leaders, national ministers, EU institutions and the political groups elected to the European Parliament. In June 2019, EU leaders set out their priorities in the 2019-2024 EU strategic agenda. This serves as inspiration for the European Commission's political priorities, which it draws up before taking office for a 5-year term.



A new strategic agenda for the EU, 2019-2024

The European Council set out 4 priority areas in its 2019-2024 strategic agenda to guide the work of the EU institutions over the next 5 years. These areas seek to respond to the challenges and opportunities that the current global situation has thrown up. By focusing on them, the EU can strengthen its role in today's challenging environment.

The strategic agenda also identifies how to deliver on the priorities.

The 4 priorities

1. Protecting citizens and freedoms

Ensuring effective control of the EU's external borders and further developing a comprehensive migration policy. Fighting terrorism and cross-border/online crime, increasing the EU's resilience against both natural and man-made disasters.

2. Developing a strong and vibrant economic base

Building a resilient economy by deepening the Economic and Monetary Union to ensure that Europe is better prepared for future shocks, completing the banking and capital markets union, strengthening the international role of the euro, investing in skills and education, supporting Europe's businesses, embracing digital transformation, and developing a robust industrial policy.

3. Building a climate-neutral, green, fair and social Europe

Investing in green initiatives that improve air and water quality, promote sustainable agriculture and preserve environmental systems and biodiversity. Creating an effective circular economy (where products are designed to be more durable, reusable, repairable, recyclable and energy-efficient) and a well-functioning EU energy market that provides sustainable, secure and affordable energy. A faster transition to renewables and energy efficiency, while reducing the EU's dependency on outside energy sources. Implementing the European Pillar of Social Rights.

4. Promoting European interests and values on the global stage

Building a robust foreign policy based on an ambitious neighbourhood policy with 16 of its closest eastern and southern neighbours and a comprehensive partnership with Africa. Promoting global peace, stability, democracy and human rights. Ensuring a robust trade policy in line with multilateralism and the global rules-based international order. Taking greater responsibility for security and defence, while cooperating closely with NATO.

Commission priorities for 2019-2024 (political guidelines)

The President of the Commission determined 6 political priorities for its current 5-year mandate. These are derived from the Council's strategic agenda and from discussions with the political groups of the European Parliament.



The 6 priorities

1. A European Green Deal

Transforming the EU into a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy, while preserving Europe's natural environment, tackling climate change and making Europe carbon-neutral and resource-efficient by 2050.

2. A Europe fit for the digital age

Embracing digital transformation by investing in businesses, research and innovation, reforming data protection, empowering people with the skills necessary for a new generation of technologies and designing rules to match.

3. An economy that works for people

Strengthening the EU economy while securing jobs and reducing inequalities, supporting businesses, deepening the Economic and Monetary Union and completing the banking and capital markets union.

4. A stronger Europe in the world

Strengthening the EU's voice on the world stage by improving its standing as a champion of strong, open and fair trade, multilateralism and a rules-based global order. Boosting relations with neighbouring countries and partners as well as strengthening the EU's ability to manage crises based on civilian and military capabilities.

5. Promoting our European way of life

Upholding fundamental rights and the rule of law as a bastion of equality, tolerance and social fairness. Addressing security risks, protecting and empowering consumers, as well as developing a system for legal and safe migration while effectively managing the EU's external borders, modernising the EU's asylum system and cooperating closely with partner countries.

6. A new push for European democracy

Strengthening Europe's democratic processes by deepening relations with the European Parliament and national parliaments, protecting EU democracy from external interference, ensuring transparency and integrity throughout the legislative process, as well as engaging more widely with Europeans in shaping the EU's future.