

The future of the EU agriculture policy



Copenhagen, Denmark 6th
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Outline

The just agreed reform of the CAP

- Why a reform?
- Commission's response?
- Greenwashing?
- A step backwards?
- And now?

The future short term and long term

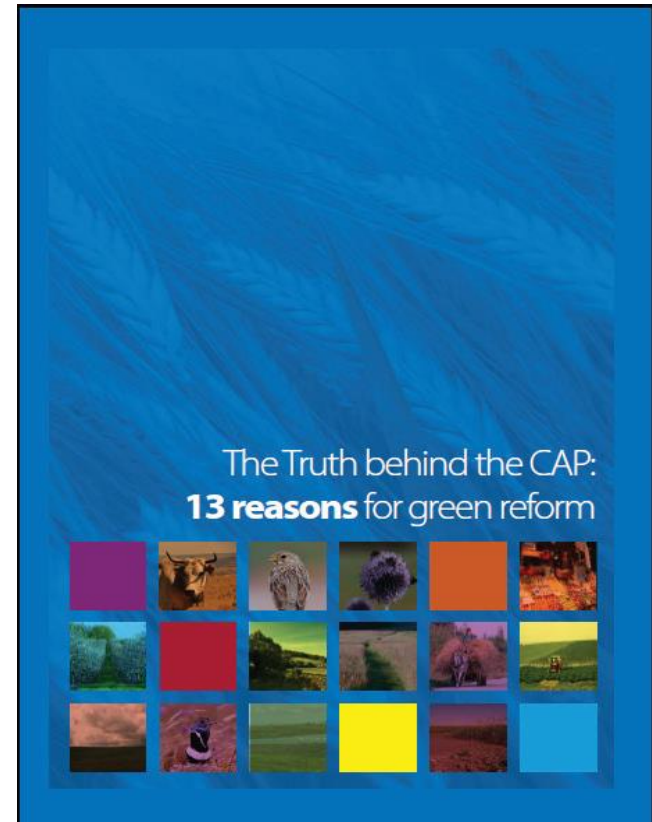
- Implementation and opportunities
- Radical change?
- Looking outside of the cap

The greening: an URGENT need

Environment ↔ agriculture

The greening: an URGENT need

“The truth behind the CAP: 13 reasons for green reform”



The greening: an URGENT need

- Farming is responsible for over 50% of nitrogen in water and is a significant source of phosphates
=> eutrophication.
- There are **considerable clean-up costs** to ensure water standards are met.
- Farmland bird populations across the EU declined by 49% between 1980 and 2008.
- The European grassland butterfly indicator shows a decline of some 70% since 1990.
- Since the 1900s, about 75% of plant genetic diversity has been lost.

The greening: an URGENT need

- About 75% of the payments untargeted
- Unfair distribution of the payments
- Loss of legitimacy of the policy

The greening: an **URGENT** need

- **58 Billions** of EUR annually (2011)



Greening or greenwashing?

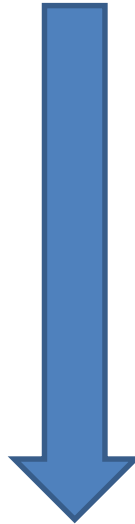
« Public money for public goods »



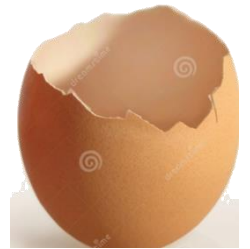
Greening

Greening or greenwashing?

Timid Commission proposal



Empty shell



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Dismantling of the greening







	Commission's initial proposal	Final deal
Greening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mandatory greening -Ecological Focus Areas 7% -Grasslands protection at farm level -Crop diversification 3 crops -Everything for farms above 3 ha 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -weak link between basic payments and greening + equivalence mechanisms -5% EFAs (inclusion of crops, short rotation coppice)- maybe 7% in 2017/2018 -Grasslands protection at regional/national level -Crop diversification 2 crops (between 10 and 30 ha) and 3 (above 30ha) -EFAs for farms higher than 15ha + exemptions of all permanent crops
Cross compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of carbon rich soils and peatlands, wetlands Inclusion of WFD and Sustainable Use of pesticides directive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No protection of carbon rich soils and peatlands, wetlands Deletion of reference to WFD and Sustainable Use of pesticides directive
Pillar 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25% minimum spending option for the environment Flexibility between pillar 1 and 2: 10% P1 to P2; 5% P2 to P1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30% compulsory spending for the environment but includes LFAs and investments measures Flexibility between pillar 1 and 2: 15% both ways! Up to 25% from P2 to P1!

Dismantling of the greening

- 3 ways:
 - Weakening of the content of the ‘greening’ measures
 - Numerous exemption mechanisms
 - Equivalence

Greenwashing!



PROMISE	REALITY
 <p>We were promised a space for nature in EU farmland, but...</p>	 <p>47% of EU farmland and nearly 89% of farmers will not have to respect rules that protect biodiversity.</p>
<p>1 Over one third of farmland in the EU will not be required to include natural elements that protect biodiversity, such as buffer strips between fields, trees, hedges and ponds. This will make it even more difficult for animals such as birds, insects, butterflies, bees and small mammals to survive in farmland areas. Less space for nature has further negative impacts on water and soil quality.</p>	
 <p>We were promised less monoculture farming and a more diverse and healthy landscape, but...</p>	 <p>26.4% of all arable land, or more than 94% of all arable farmers, are not required to carry out any meaningful crop diversification.</p>
<p>2 Over a quarter of the arable land in the EU will not be required to do a three crop diversification. The EU is thereby allowing large monocultures to perpetuate biodiversity loss, soil depletion and increased pesticide and fertilizer use. This results in irreversible and damaging consequences for the climate as well as air and water quality.</p>	
 <p>We were promised more targeted funding for environmental measures, but...</p>	 <p>the more environmentally targeted part of the CAP - Rural Development - received a 38% bigger cut than Direct Payments.</p>
<p>3 Disproportionate cuts to the more conditional and environmentally focused Rural Development Fund means that there will most likely be less money available for green farmers, who are applying better farming practices in their agricultural lands.</p>	



EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENTAL BUREAU

Step backwards?



- In the EU a 38% larger cut for Rural Development than Direct Payments
- Possibility to diminish Pillar 2 financial means even more with reverse flexibility **up to 25%**

And now?



- Flexibility for Member States **implementation**
- Pillar 2- Rural Development Programming

Implementation

- **Opportunities?**

EFAs revision?

Inclusion of pesticides and water legislation in cross compliance?

Rural Development programs?

Implementation

- **Problem:**

Simplification focus only!



Radical change?

- Deeper lack of legitimacy for this policy
- Natural resources further depletion- threat to production capacity
- No justification of the budget for the next CAP

Radical change?

- New policy post 2020

Legitimacy of Pillar 1?



Scrap Direct Payments?

- Food policy ?

Looking outside of the CAP

- Proper implementation of existing EU environmental legislation (Birds and habitats, WFD, SUPD, Nitrates Directive)
- Food sustainability, land as a resource
- Other policies? National Emission Ceiling Directive- Climate and Energy Package...



Thanks for your attention!
Questions?

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