



The Future of Organic Farming & Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) post-2020

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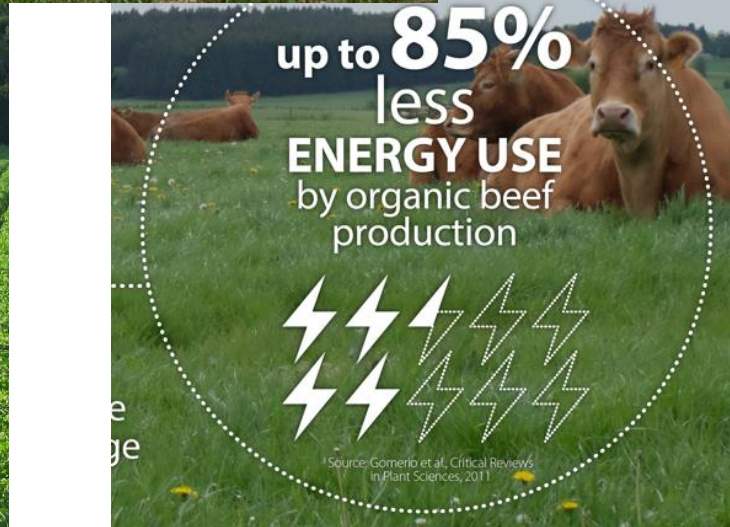
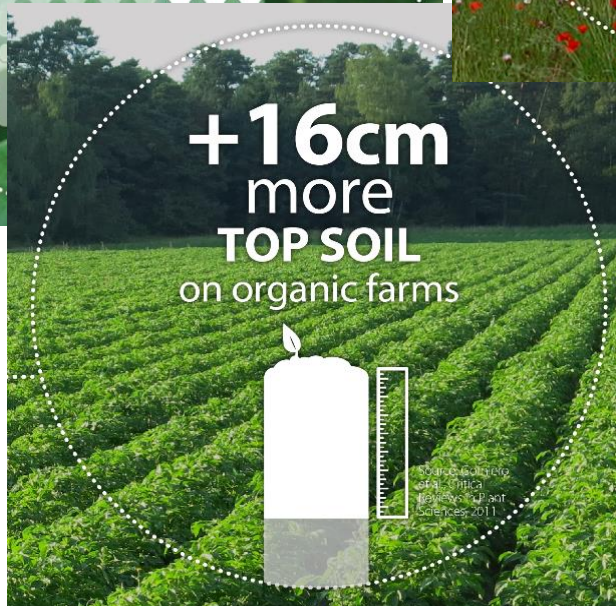
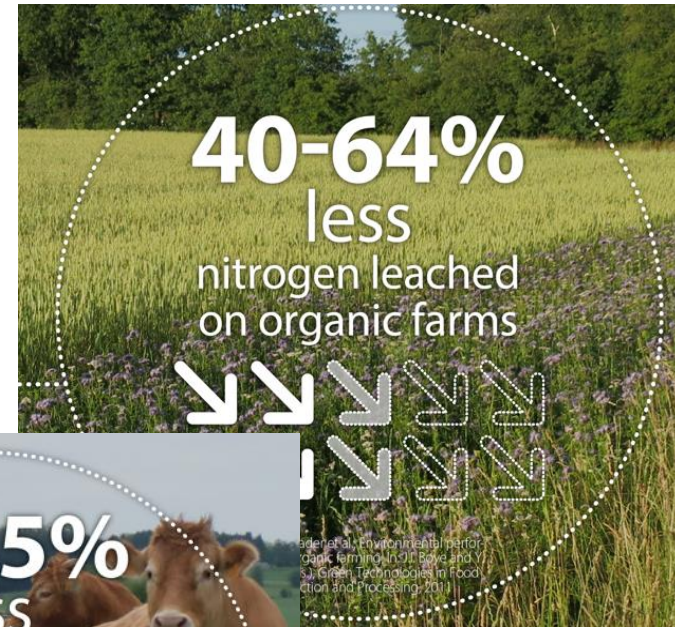
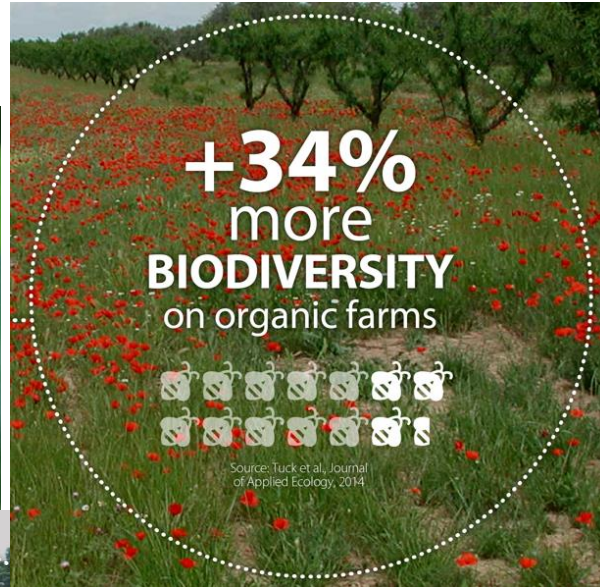


CAP Reform : Content of Presentation

1. IFOAM EU's long-term vision for putting the public good principle within the CAP
2. Post-2020 CAP Proposal
3. Priorities for the organic movement for CAP Post-2020
4. State of play of the negotiations between Commission, Parliament and Council

Organic Delivers

- Benefits including job creation, lower energy use, more productive soil, increased biodiversity and cleaner air and water



1. IFOAM EU's long-term vision for putting the public good principle within the CAP

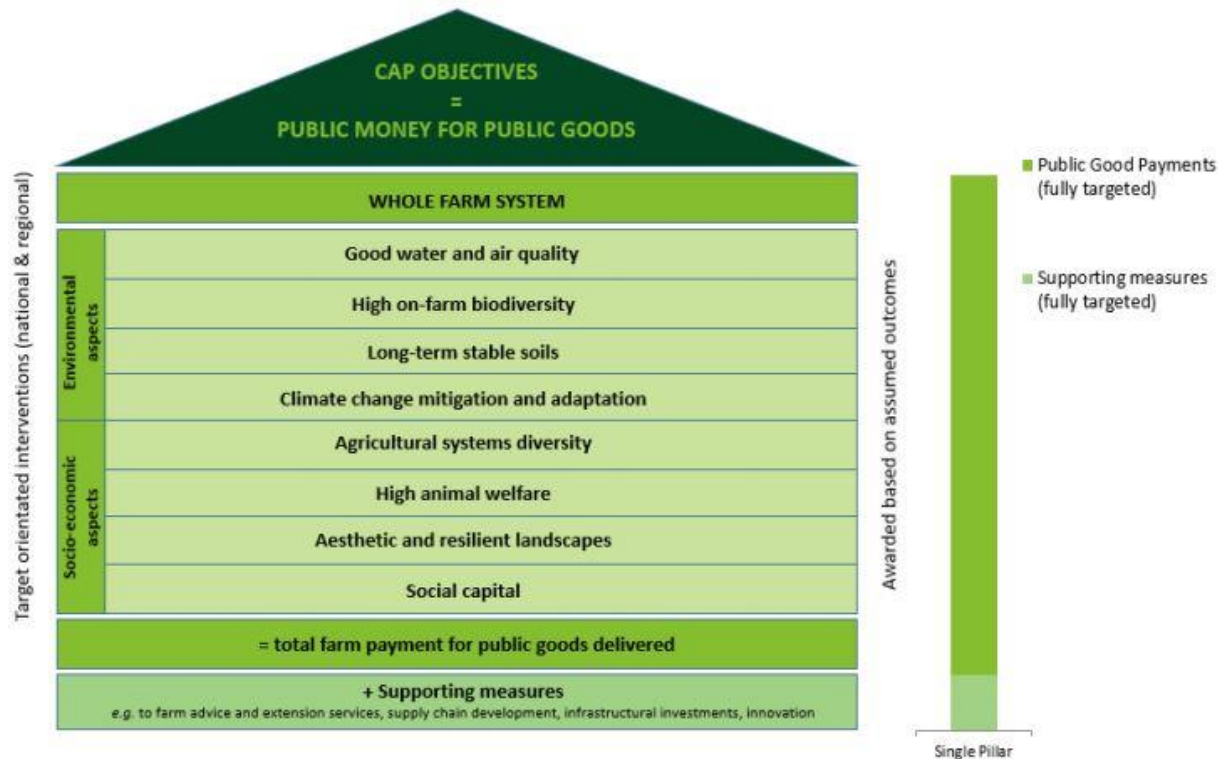


Figure 1: New payment model for implementing the principle of public money for public goods

- 1 Pillar, 1 Budget
- Targeted at reaching EU environment & climate outcomes
- Overall public good performance of entire farm considered

2. Post-2020 CAP Proposal

- **Regulation on CAP Strategic Plans**

Objectives, definitions, allocations, indicators

- **Regulation on Financing, Management and Monitoring**

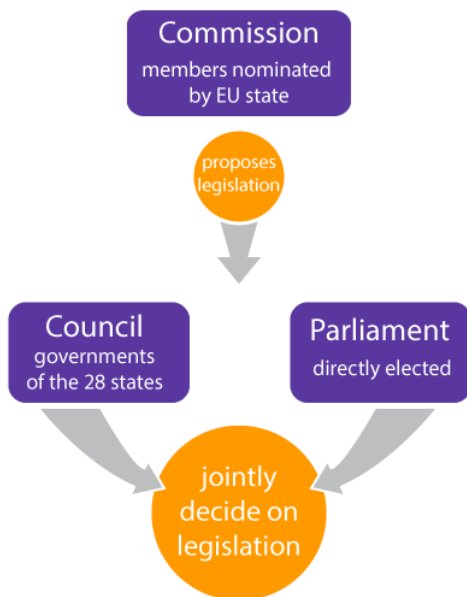
Specific rules on management and control systems for MS

- **Regulation on Common Markets Organisation (CMO)**

Market measures and support for specific sectors



ORDINARY LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE :



BUDGET :

CAP funded under multiannual financial framework (MFF)

The Commission proposes a total budget of €365 billion

15% decrease (constant prices)

Pillar II, the more progressive part of the CAP, mostly affected with -23%

New Delivery Model

- **New Delivery Model founded on a results-based approach** : possibility to design the CAP to match a country's specific context
- **Increased flexibility for Member States** : allows MS to combine interventions but needs to be balanced with safeguards
- **SWOT Analysis** (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) & assessment of needs




#EUBudget #FutureofCAP

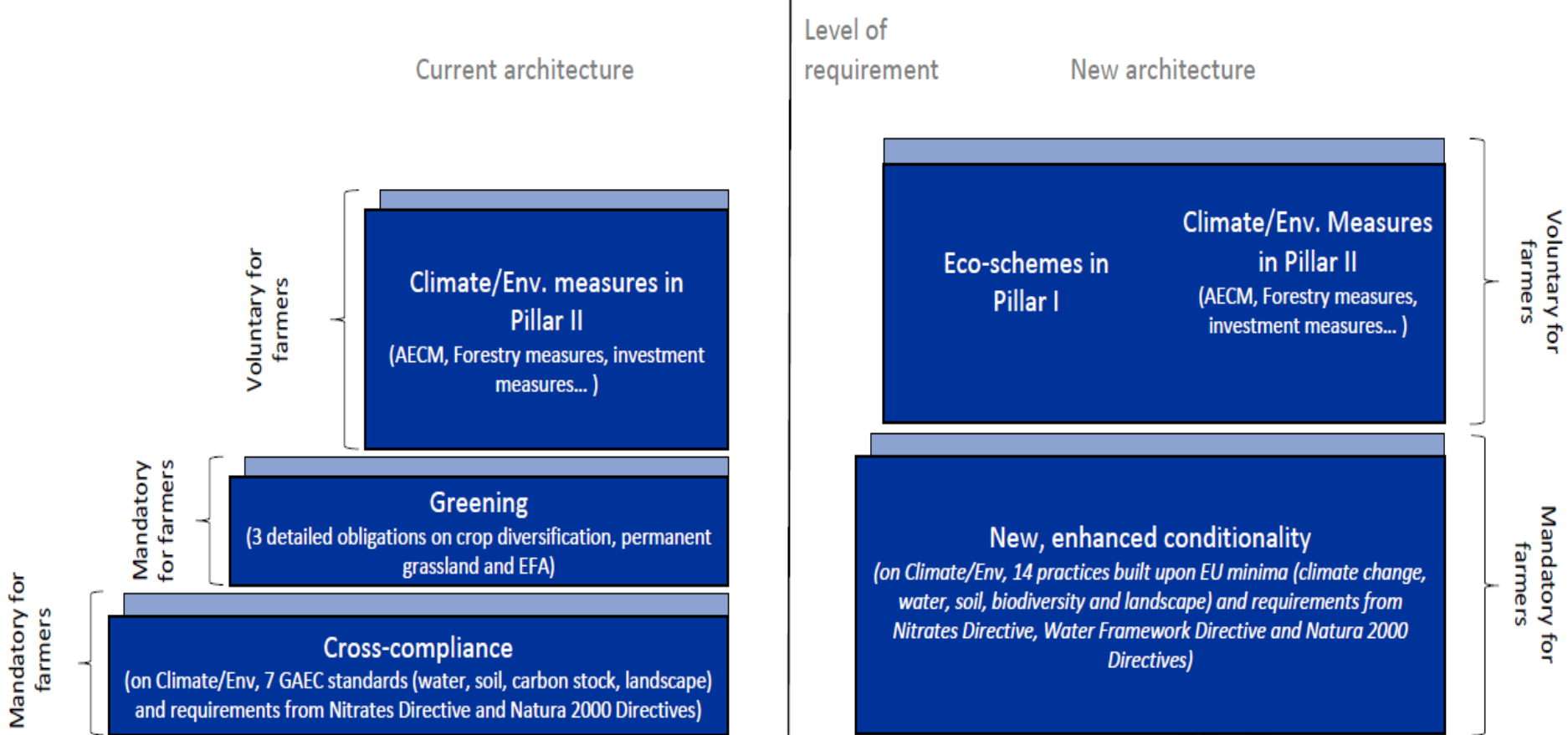


New obligations include

- preserving carbon-rich soils through protection of wetlands and peatlands
- obligatory nutrient management tool to improve water quality, reduce ammonia and Nitrous oxide levels
- crop rotation instead of crop diversification

- New Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions 
- A minimum 30% of pillar 2 for climate and environment-related measures

New Green Architecture



3. Priorities for the organic movement for the CAP post-2020

- Member States required to **evaluate health of their organic sector and integrate strategy in their CAP Strategic Plan**
- Secure ambitious **CAP ringfencing of 70% of budget over 2 pillars** for the climate, environment and animal welfare
- Possibility to finance organic farming **in both CAP pillars**
- Ensure 2nd pillar Agri-environment budget is effectively targeted
- Support going beyond “lost revenue” logic to reward public goods, extend it to 2nd pillar
- Develop strong indicators as foundation on new results-based approach, link them to real life impacts



4. State of play of the negotiations between Commission, Parliament and Council

- July 2019: Finland's Presidency of the Council of EU
- November Council: environmental-climate ambition of CAP
- December 2019: highly depending on conclusion of MFF deal



- Strategic plans: progress in the preparation varies between MS
- MS to provide DG AGRI with their roadmap for the CAP plan preparation by mid-november 2019
- The roadmap is to include information on key steps in the CAP Plan preparation process, stakeholder involvement in the process, complementarity and demarcation with other ESI funds

Council – key issues

Direct Payments

General trend for **turning down proposals for improved targeting** : capping, optional application of redistributive payment

Conditionality being watered down

Eco-schemes: Split on whether to keep them voluntary for MS, weak support for ringfencing

Rural Development

Support to bring **Areas with Natural Constraints** back into 30% Agri-environment budget in Pillar II

Investments – less limitations regarding purchase of land, discussions on maximum support rates

Risk management **voluntary**

+ Possibility to have an **overall ringfencing** currently discussed

Parliament – Key issues

May 2019, **60% newly elected** Members of European Parliament

2 Parliament Committees involved: Agriculture & Environment



- Committees votes in early 2019, before European elections
- No start from scratch but **renegotiation** on some aspects.

Results of ENVI Committee vote February 2019

- **New Art. 13a requiring MS to consider organic when designing CAP Strategic Plans**
- Reformulation of objectives with stronger stance on environmental goals
- A number of conditionality requirements are strengthened
- Ringfencing of **30 %** of Eco-schemes, not covered by capping
- **Increasing the minimum spending in Pillar 2 for environmental & climate measures from 30 to 40% (without ANCs)**



AGRI Committee vote (April 2019) & next steps

- Organic farming article was rejected but organic indicator added
- **Specific Objectives:** “i” on societal expectations adds organic farming
- **Eco-schemes:** adds objective animal welfare, requires COM to establish indicative list of practices. 20% Ringfencing
- **Direct payments:** 60%ringfencing
- **Rural Development:** Including ANC (max 40%) in the 30% EAFRD ring fencing for environment and climate
- **New Delivery Model:** more EU based requirement (compliance/performance)

Next Steps :

Negotiations starting December

Plenary spring 2020 ?





The future CAP can do more for the environment, climate and animal welfare if...

- EU politicians and Member States dare to shift away from hectare-based direct payments
- Public money for public goods is at the heart the CAP and not an add-on
- Member States integrate a strategy for organic in their CAP Strategic Plan
- Organic conversion + maintenance measures can be funded through Pillar I or II or both
- Strong overall budget (70%) for environment



Thank you

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