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A CAP to meet the environmental and food challenges of the future

Luigi Boccaccio
Ancona, 16 April 2010



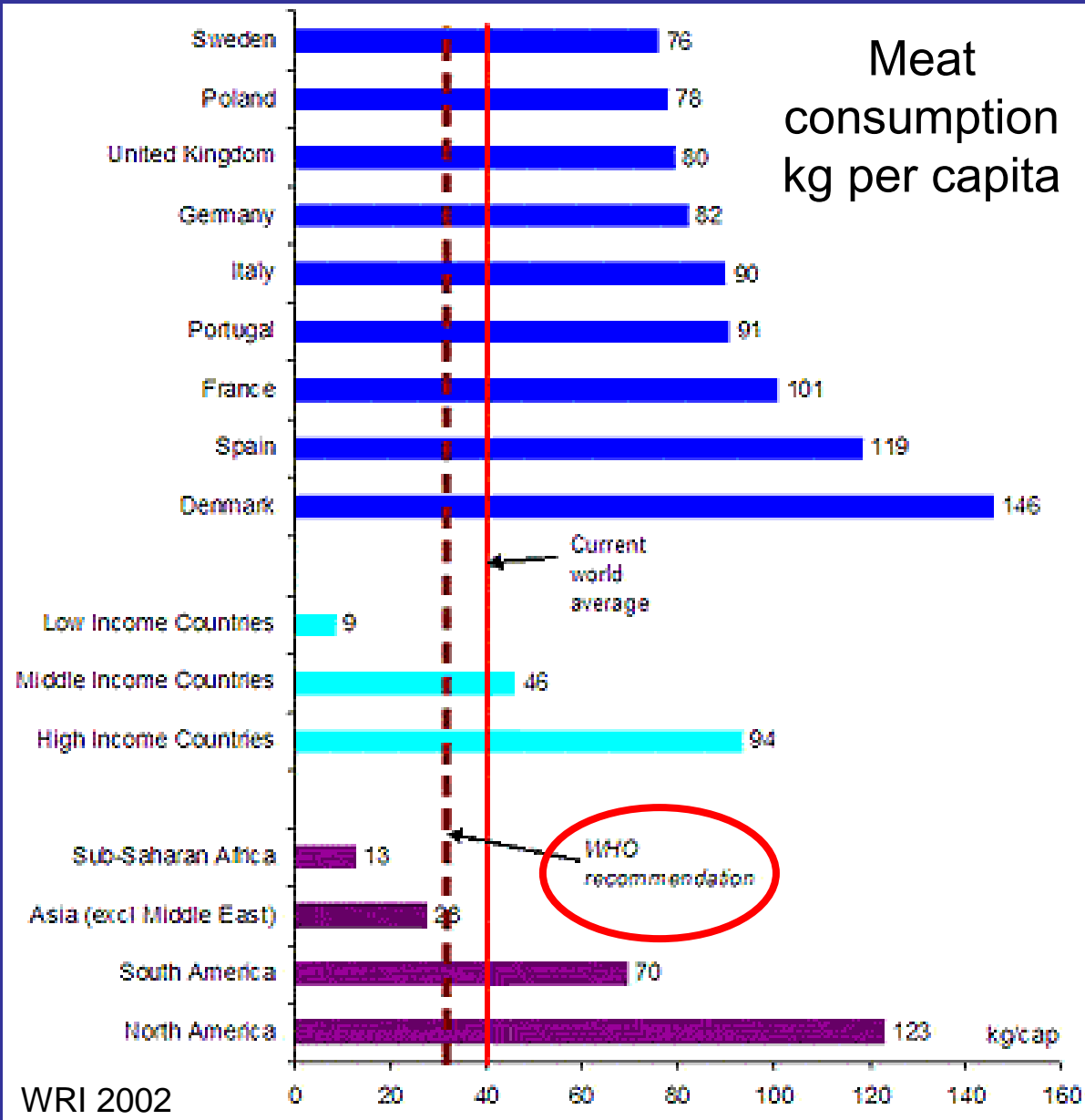
BirdLife
INTERNATIONAL

The environmental food crisis

- Land degradation, urban sprawl and biofuels may reduce available cropland by 8-20% by 2050
- A full tank of bio-ethanol could almost feed 1 person for a year
- 1/3 of food purchased in UK is thrown away
- ~ 1/2 of World's cereal production goes into animal feed
- 3.5 billion people could be fed each year with cereals used as animal feed

UNEP 2009

Meat consumption kg per capita



The obesity epidemic

Overweight and obese children (2007):

Spain 34%

UK 29%

Italy 26%

France 18%

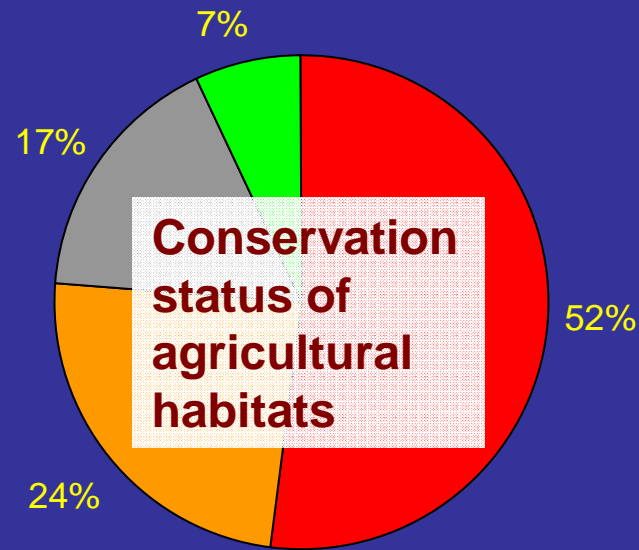
Germany 14%

www.heartstats.org

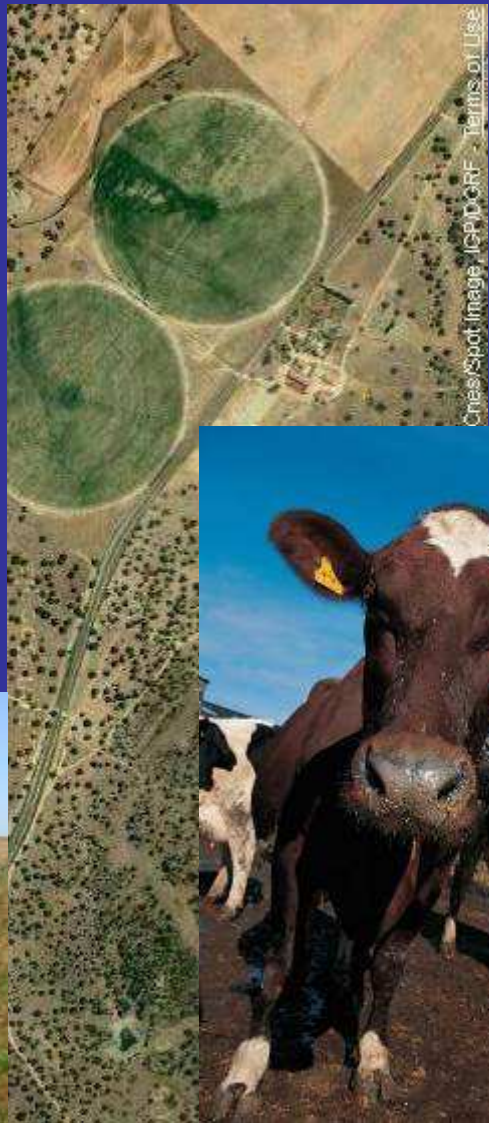
Pesticide residues

- Less than 40% of samples of non-organic bread have 0 pesticide residues, over 10% have multiple pesticide residues
- 5% of grapes samples have more than 5 pesticide residues (PAN UK 2006)
- 26% of fruit, vegetable and cereals have multiple pesticide residues (EFSA 2007)

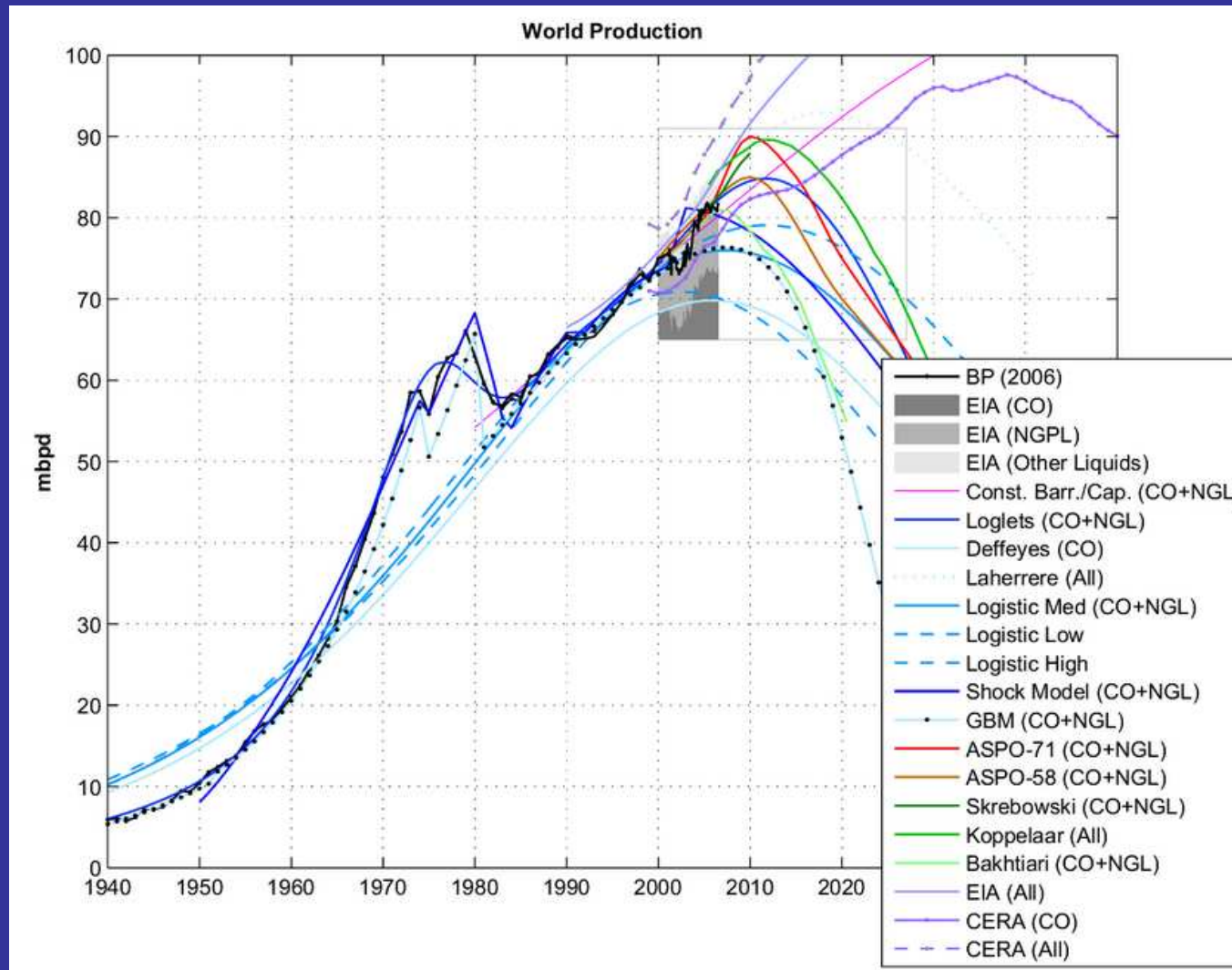
We are facing daunting challenges – and agriculture is at their heart!



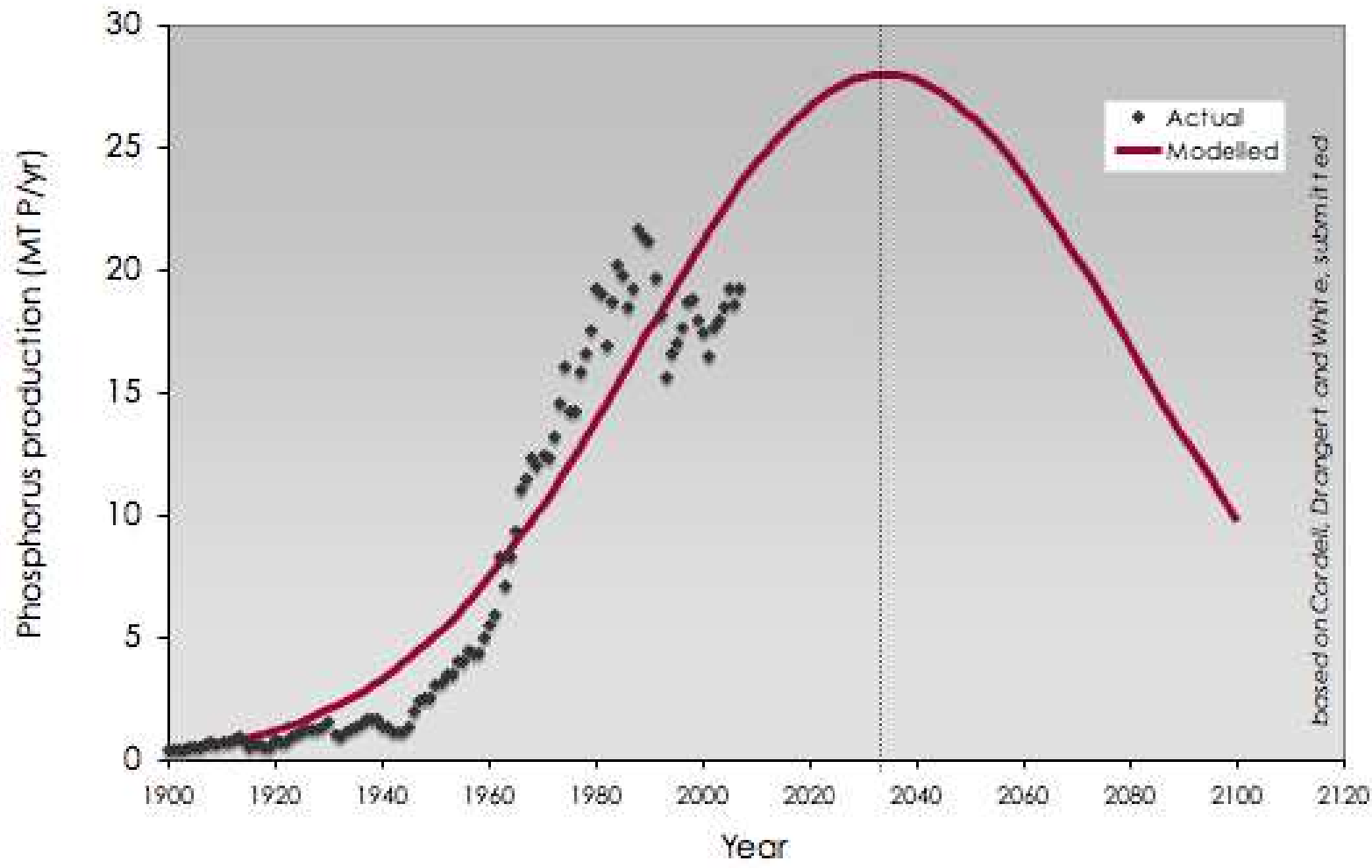
European Commission 2009



The end of cheap oil



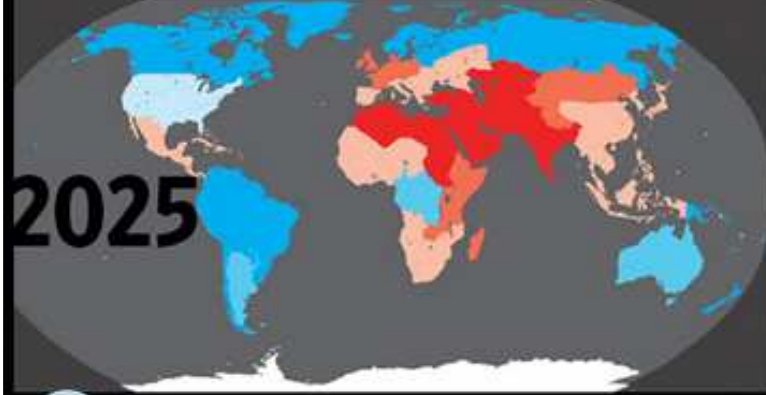
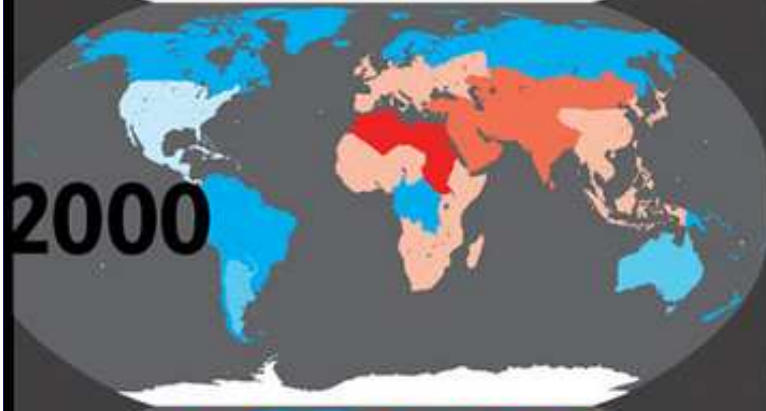
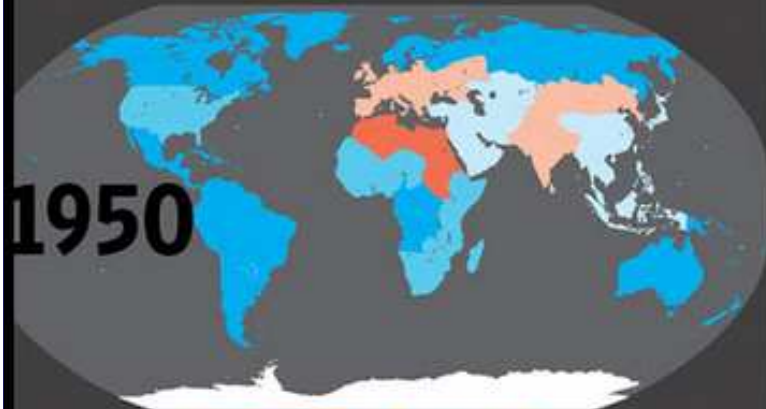
Peak Phosphorus curve



THE FORECAST DRY IN ASIA, AFRICA

AVAILABLE WATER RESOURCES

- CATASTROPHICALLY LOW
- VERY LOW
- LOW
- AVERAGE
- HIGH
- VERY HIGH



HOW MUCH WATER DOES IT TAKE TO MAKE A...

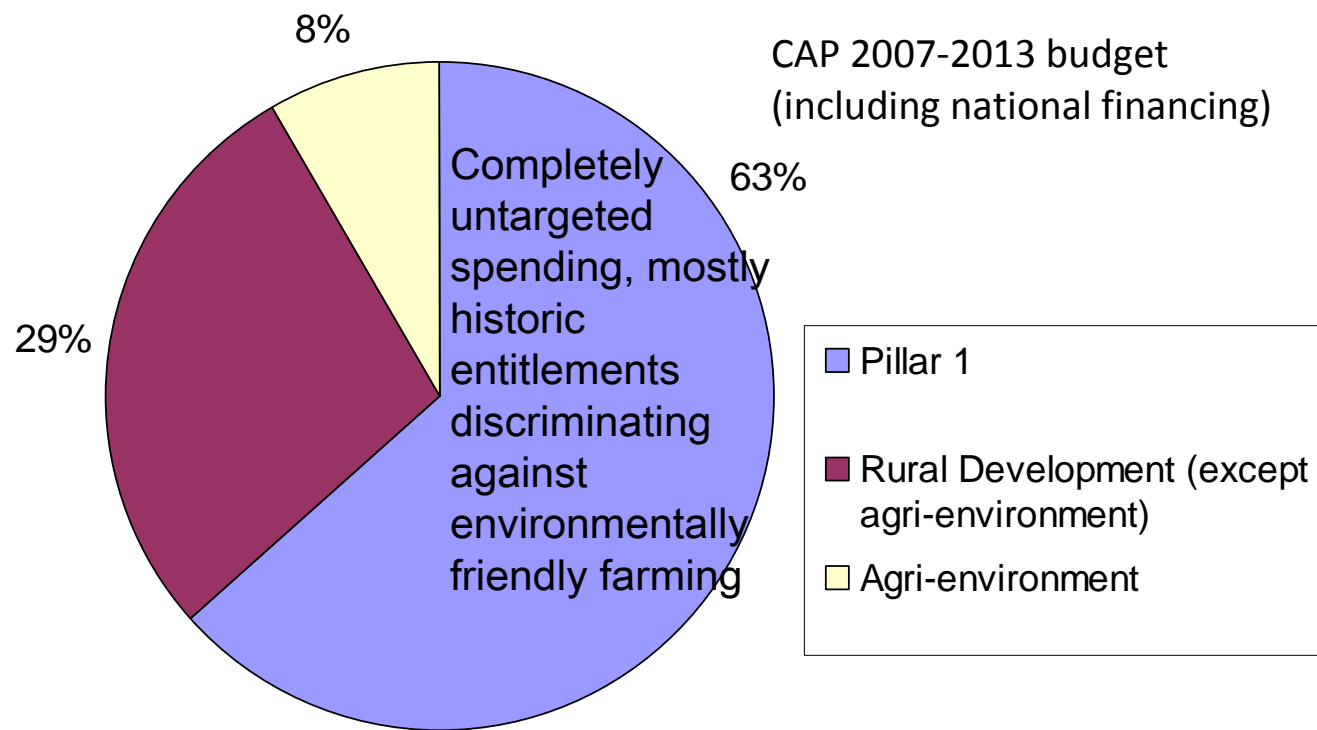


1 = 2,900 GALLONS

Agriculture uses about 70% of World's freshwater

The current CAP is not delivering

The CAP sits under heading 2 of the EU budget
“Preservation and management of natural resources”



RSPB & IEEP figures based on Rural Development Programmes

We still need
the CAP

...

but a different
one!



proposal for a new
**EU Common
Agricultural Policy**

Public money for public goods

Non-rivalry and non-excludability

- Biodiversity and genetic resources
- Water quantity and quality
- Carbon storage
- Prevention of natural hazards
- Attractive landscapes

Not provided by the market

- Reward land managers for the provision of public goods
- Not undermine public goods delivery



Policy objectives

- Sustain long-term agricultural production through protection of natural resources and ecosystem services
- Reduce reliance on fossil fuels and resilience to climate change
- Create conditions for supply of healthy, safe and high-quality food
- Protect and restore biodiversity
- Conserve agricultural genetic resources
- Restore quality of aquatic ecosystems (freshwater and seas)
- Contribute to overall climate change adaptation and mitigation
- Maintain historical heritage and cultural landscapes
- Connect producers and consumers

Policy Principles

- Contractual basis
- Targeting
- Programming
- Strategic approach
- Partnership principle (consultation)
- Accountability
- Budget
- Monitoring and evaluation
- A dynamic and cost-effective system
- Coherence
- Transparency
- Avoid negative effects on developing countries

Legal baseline = polluter pays principle

- No payments to respect it, but pre-condition to access any payment
- Rules in cross compliance as a good starting point
- Need to fill the gaps, e.g.:
 - Water framework directive
 - Future soil directive
 - Pesticides legislation
 - Strict protection of semi-natural grassland
 - Strict protection of landscape elements
 - Nutrient balance



Basic farm sustainability scheme

- Reward land managers who commit to **meaningful best practice**
- **Support green transition** of large areas of farmland
- Flat rate payment decoupled from production (EU ceiling)

Main requirements:

- 10% of farm area managed as Environmental Priority Area
- Agro-ecologically effective crop rotation on arable land
- Livestock density proportional to land availability and productivity
- Practices to improve soil conservation



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C. Gomersall RSPB-images.com

Support to systems delivering high levels of public goods

High Nature Value farming systems

- Identified by Member States with strong EU guidance and approval
- Payments based on farm level criteria (not zoning), extra compensation possible for natural handicap or particularly beneficial systems

Organic farming

- As legally defined by the EU
- Different payments depending on broad types of cultivation (arable, grassland, tree crops, horticulture)

Targeted agri-environment schemes

- To address specific problems
- Additional cost + income forgone
- Payments for non-productive investments
- Member States could test innovative approaches



RSPB images



Compensation schemes (Natura 2000 and Water Framework Directive)

- Management plans for Natura 2000 sites and river basins
- Reduce uneven burden arising from spatially explicit restrictions



RSPB images

Wider support measures for sustainable land management and rural development

Only if clearly functional to delivery of public goods

- Connecting consumers and producers to promote sustainable agriculture
- Public services e.g. advisory, area-wide pest monitoring, alert systems
- Capital investment grants
- Support for planning instruments
- Cooperation of farmers
- Marketing of organic or HNV products



The CAP cannot solve everything

- Consumption policies
- Taxation
- Trade policy putting environment protection before business interests
- Land use planning
- Environmental legislation and policies
- Energy policy



Thank you for your attention!



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