



How could the Common Agricultural Policy support reduced use of pesticides?

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Pesticide Action Network sep 2006



Content

- The CAP, what is it?
- Pesticides in current CAP
- Possibilities for IPM in CAP
- Lobby strategy for IPM in CAP



1960

- start of Common Agricultural Policy

1970

- price support to ensure food sufficiency
- food surpluses

1980

- increased environmental problems
- more attention for environment and rural issues

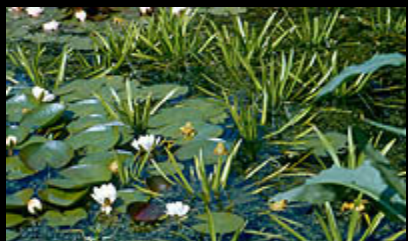
1990

- price decrease and income compensation

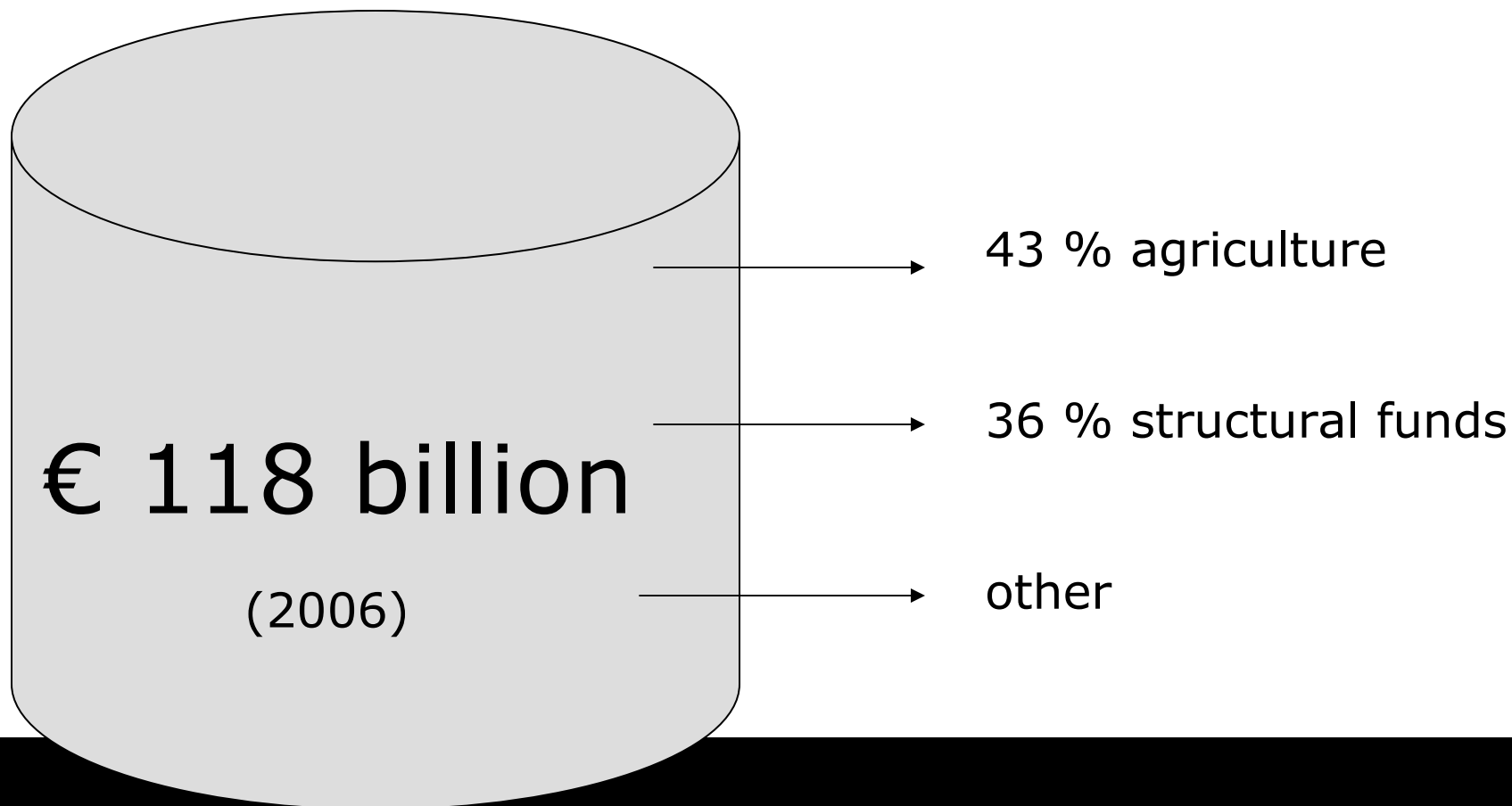
2000

- enlargement
- CAP reform: decoupling, cross compliance and modulation
- discussion on basics – another reform in 2008/2009?

CAP history



CAP budget

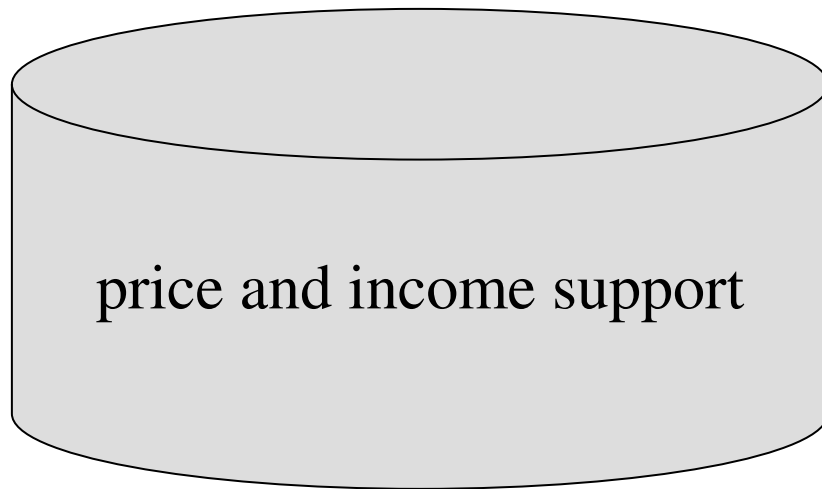




CAP: two pillars

Pillar I:

Pillar II:

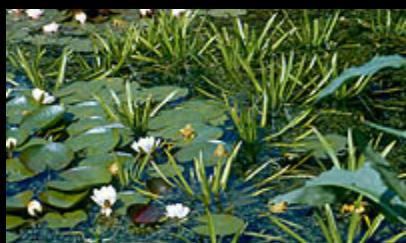


44 billion



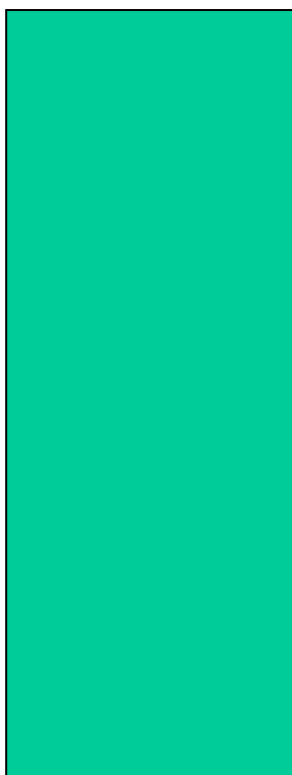
7 billion

Incl agri-
environment



CAP: two pillars

P1

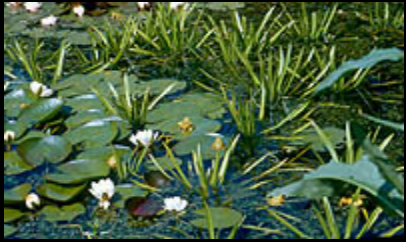


You get money, but...

P2

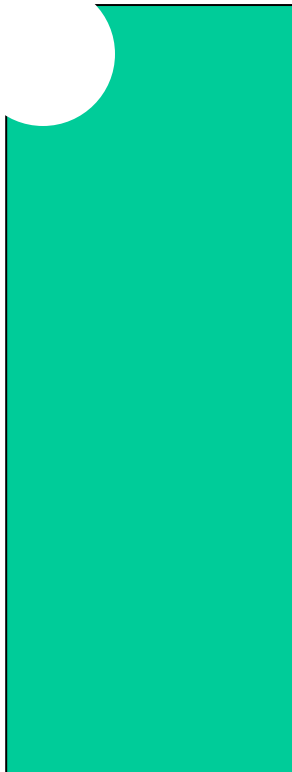


You get money if...



CAP: two pillars

P1



Reduction on subsidies if conditions are not met:
- 18 directives
- GAEC

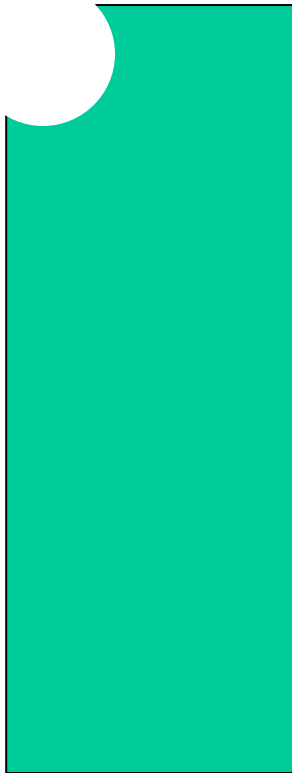
P2





CAP: two pillars

P1



Reduction on subsidies if conditions are not met:
- 18 directives
- GAEC

P2



Measures must be above level of:
- 18 directives (cx)
- GAEC
- minimum requirements
plant protection



Pesticides in CAP

- **In theory:**
- **Pillar 1**
 - Punishment possible through cross compliance: 18 directives and Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC)
- **Pillar 2**
 - Agri environment payments restricted to commitments that go beyond mandatory standards (cross compliance and GAEC) *and minimum requirements for fertiliser and plant protection product use*
 - Payments possible to fund IPM

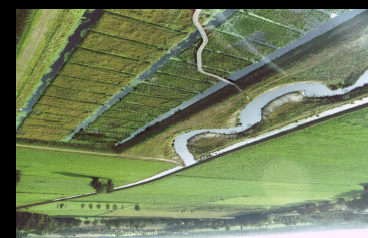
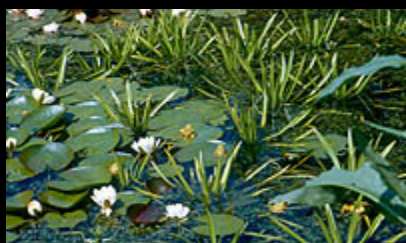




- **Pillar 1: Income support – cross compliance**
- Legal requirements:
 - Groundwater directive, art 3
 - The Plant Protection Products Directive, art 3
 - Indirect: Birds Directive
 - Indirect: Habitats Directive
- GAEC
 - Possible indirect: crop rotation demands
 - Possible indirect: protection of permanent pasture
 - Retention of landscape features
- Conclusion: no major changes expected from cross compliance and GAEC for pesticides use



- **Pillar 2: rural development**
- Minimum requirements for plant protection product use
 - ? Unknown how implemented in member states
- Payments for IPM
 - Only if proven to go further than mandatory requirements.
 - Temporary easier for new member states (who have temporary less stringent cross compliance demands)
- New Rural Dev Plans 2007-2013 being prepared



But.....

- Fruits and vegetables historically no pillar I
- Misuse examples:
 - Italian regions payments for integrated crop management or even simply "input reduction" – lot of budget against limited benefits
 - Slovenia has IPM payments – too little benefits
 - Cotton farmers in Spain

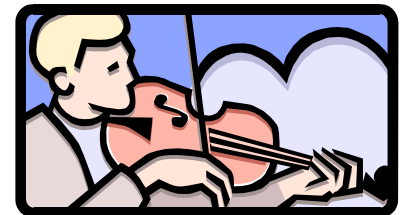


Pesticides in CAP



Possibilities for IPM in CAP

- Cross compliance:
 - More explicit guidelines for “PPP directive, art: whenever possible, the principles of integrated control”
- Rural Development payments:
 - IPM as condition for RD measures
 - Subsidies for IPM network
 - Subsidies for IPM trainings
 - Subsidies for IPM certification process?
 - Subsidies for IPM certificate holders?





Questions to you

- Do we want to pay for IPM?
- Maybe as transition?
- If so, can you pay for it if IPM is already part of cross compliance (PPPD, art 3)?
- Can IPM certificates be reliable/trustworthy enough?
- Can private certification labels be combined with CAP?
- Are there clear proposals for an EU levy?

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Possible lobby strategy?

- Go for financing of best practices network via LIFE+ or other EU funding
- Ensure IPM funding for education in national rural development plans
- Lobby for Water Framework Directive after 2010 in cross compliance
- Lobby for integration of IPM in national GAEC
- Prepare lobby for Pesticide levies in CAP

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Thanks!

