

















# The future of the CAP

Can the CAP promote the agro-ecological transition?

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#### Who is PAN Europe?

- PAN Europe is one of the 5 centers of PAN International
- 40 not-for-profit members in 26 European countries
- Working to replace use of hazardous pesticides with ecologically sound alternatives

This is our CAP vision, so At first glance we should be happy with the proposals, BUT..



#### INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT | Working with nature

Pl. X

MS can encourage reductions of pesticide use e.g. by supporting voluntary integrated farming methods (incl. voluntary elements of Integrated Crop Management) through agrienvironment-climate schemes.

Some MS are already doing so, it remains to be seen how the introduction of the general principles of IPM will influence baselines of such schemes.

MS <u>must implement</u> ecological focus areas and the crop diversification scheme and promote good farming practices for pesticides reduction.

It remains to be seen how MS will implement the greening and if they will promote the non use of pesticides in the EFAs.

MUST

Greening of Direct Payments

g

so-called Integrated Production as part of the environmental actions of the operational programmes.

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CAN

Fruit & Vegetable Regulation



Development

Farm Advisory Systems

MS <u>must</u> offer farmers advice on rules under Cross Compliance but also on the SUDP and the WFD in particular aiming at reducing pesticide usage and informing about IPM.

It remains to be seen, what kind of advice, including on IPM, will be offered.

Insurance linked to yield

Dynamic approaches, increasing the IPM baseline

Mandatory crop rotation in the CAP MUST

Cross compliance

MS <u>must</u> link the Regulation on Pesticides to CAP payments through Cross Compliance.

- The GAEC provide also a tool for a better use of pesticides (buffer strips, etc.).
- In the future certain aspects of the SUDP and
   WFD will become part of Cross Compliance
  after all MS have defined the obligations
  directly applicable to farmers.
- Tremains to be seen when and what measures will be introduced. Will they include IPM?

EFAs: Ecological Focus Areas
GAEC: Good Environmental and Agricultural Practic
ICM: Integrated Crop Management
IP: Integrated Production
IPM: Integrated Past Management
SUDP: Directive on Sustainable Use of Pesticides
WFD: Water Framework Directive

Member States: MS
Farmers

Pesticide Action Network

Agronomic practices

Monitoring

Physical control

Biological control

### Can the post 2020 CAP reform proposal promote the agro-ecological transition?



## Positive that (among others):

- Crop rotation replacing diversification
- A nutrient plan part of GAEC (could encourage farmers to plan more, but depend on what is being asked for)
- SUD into SMRs (but focused on training, check of equipment NOT on IPM and pesticide use reductions!)
- 'Independent' farm advisory service
- EIP is starting to work on alternatives to pesticides (non chemicals weeding)
- Eco-scheme mandatory for MS but not for farmers as first pillar scheme (should have replaced direct payments! Or at least a 50% of ring-fencing should be done)

### **Negative that (among others):**

- Share of funding between pillars (cut in 2<sup>nd</sup> pillar)
- Risk management in pillar two (if any, it should be in pillar 1 and focused on agronomic prevention)
- Indicators

EU28 - TOTAL SALES OF PESTICIDES - Kg of active substance

390,000,000

380,000,000

370,000,000

360,000,000

340,000,000

2011

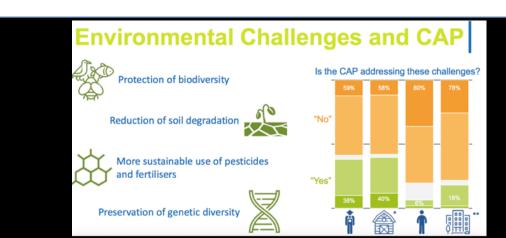
2012

2013

2014

2015

2016



# The 9 EU wide objectives of the delivery models are neither individual nor targeted And not fit for the agroecological approach

- Actual monitoring of MS performance limited to result indicators (area under schemes) not to the impact indicators (farmland birds index etc)
- Aggregated indicators without obligation to perform actual monitoring (independent and scientific, ideally based on randomised trials) of the individual farms

The pesticide impact indicator (I.27) seems especially sad: it will be based on SMR13 as a result could be measures area where the farmers have: 1) certificate of training, 2) certificate of checked equipment, 3)store disposals right and/or (??) 4) restrict use in sensitive areas .. Of course only 4) makes a little sense but should be quantifiable at farm level!

I.26 Limiting antibiotic use in agriculture: sales/use in food producing animals	R.36 Limiting antibiotic use: Share of livestock units concerned by supported actions to limit the use of antibiotics (prevention/reduction)	O.35 Number of actions for beekeeping preservation/improvement
I.27 Sustainable use of	R.37 Sustainable pesticide use: Share of agricultural land concerned	
pesticides: Reduce risks and	by supported specific actions which lead to a sustainable use of	
impacts of pesticides**	pesticides in order to reduce risks and impacts of pesticides	
1.28 Responding to consumer	R.38 Improving animal welfare: Share of livestock units covered by	
demand for quality food: Value of	supported action to improve animal welfare	
production under EU quality		
schemes (incl. organics)		



#### **SMR 13**

the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 71): Article 5(2) and Article 8(1) to (5) Article 12 with regard to restrictions on the use of pesticides in protected areas defined on the basis of the **Water Framework Directive** and Natura 2000 legislation. **Article 13(1) and (3) on** handling and storage of pesticides and disposal of remnants.

Directive 2009/128/EC of