

The future of the CAP

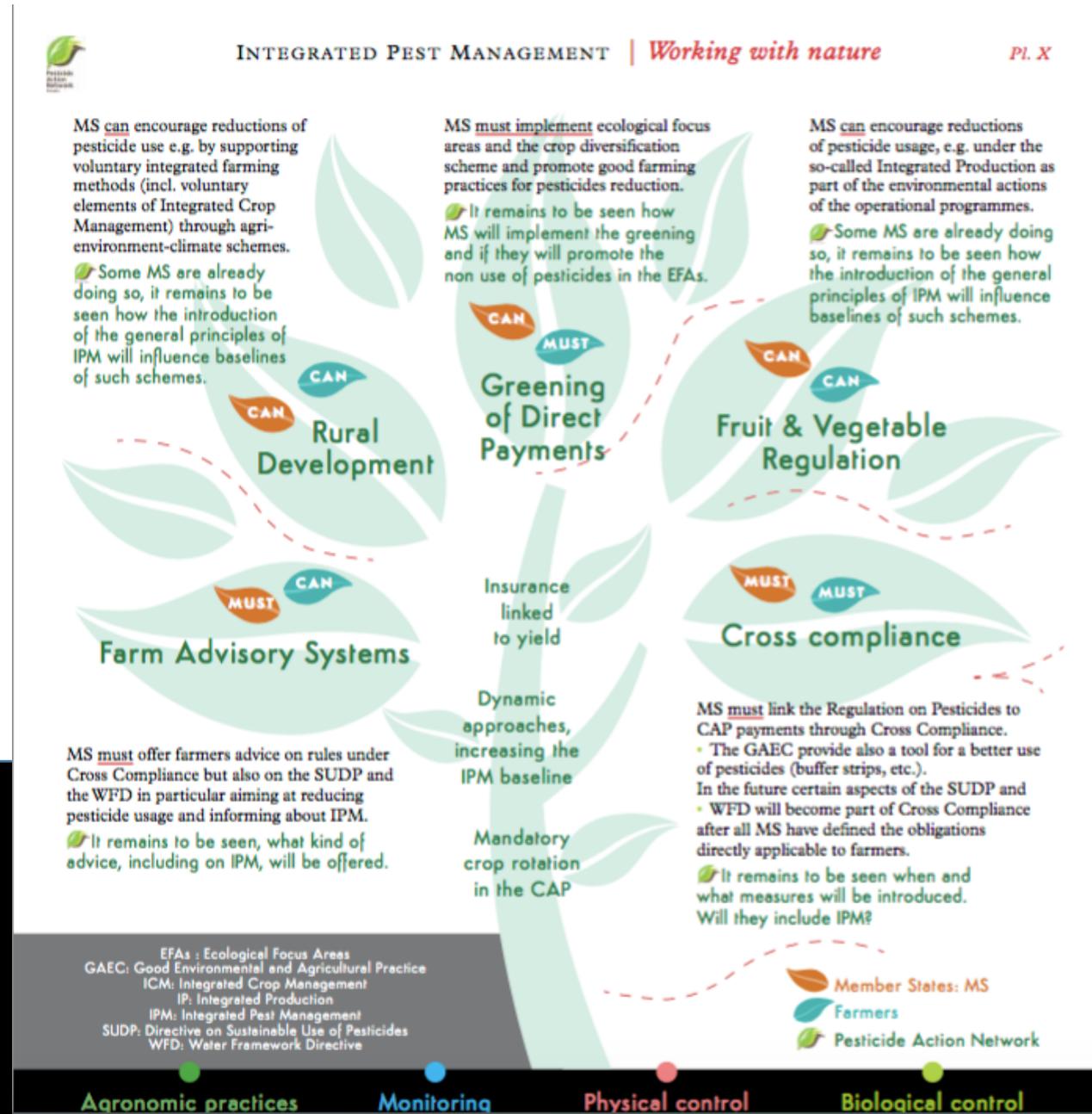
Can the CAP promote the agro-ecological transition?

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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..



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



Positive that (among others):

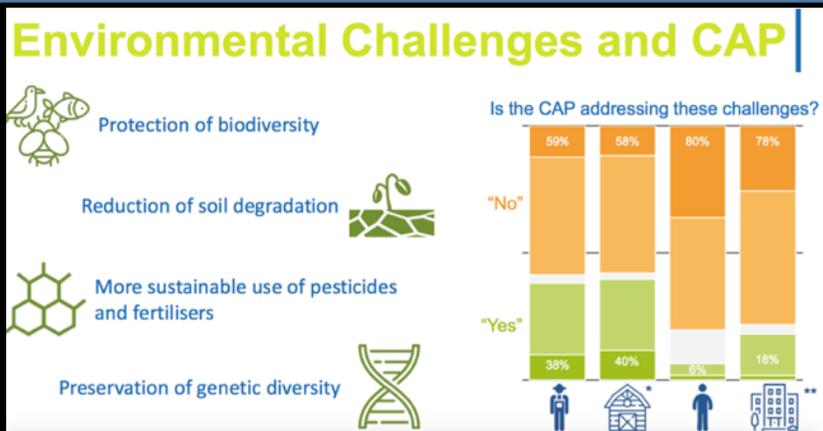
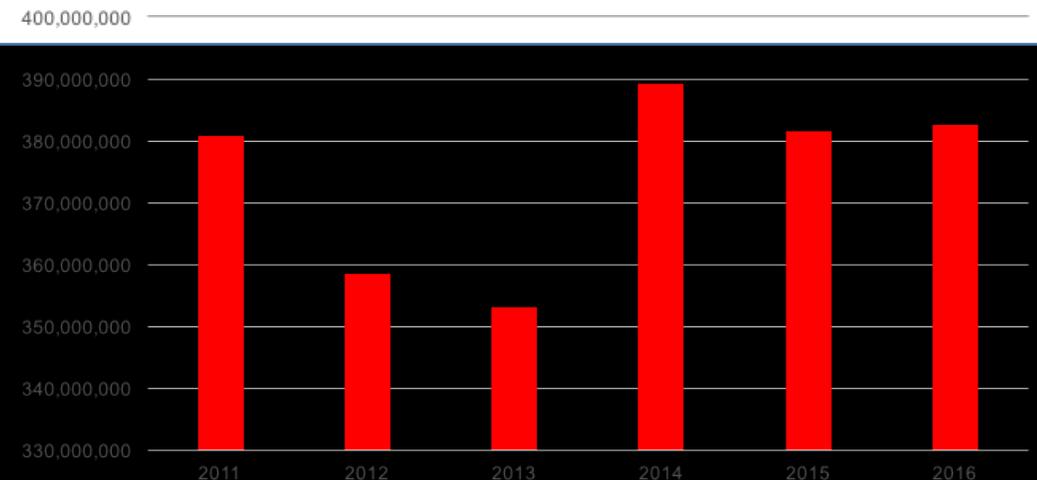
- Crop rotation replacing diversification
- A nutrient plan part of GAEC (could encourage farmers to plan more, but depend on what is being asked for)
- SUD into SMRs (but focused on training, check of equipment NOT on IPM and pesticide use reductions!)
- 'Independent' farm advisory service
- EIP is 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 2nd 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



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 pesticides: Reduce risks and impacts of pesticides** | R.37 Sustainable pesticide use: Share of agricultural land concerned by supported specific actions which lead to a sustainable use of pesticides in order to reduce risks and impacts of pesticides | |
| 1.28 Responding to consumer demand for quality food: Value of production under EU quality schemes (incl. organics) | R.38 Improving animal welfare: Share of livestock units covered by supported action to improve animal welfare | |



SMR 13

Directive 2009/128/EC of 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.