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

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Content

• The CAP, what is it?
• Pesticides in current CAP
• Possibilities for IPM in CAP
• Lobby strategy for IPM in CAP
- start of Common Agricultural Policy

1970
- price support to ensure food sufficiency
- food surplusses

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 budget

€ 118 billion
(2006)

43 % agriculture
36 % structural funds
other
CAP: two pillars

Pillar I:

- price and income support
- 44 billion

Pillar II:

- rural development
- Incl agri-environment
- 7 billion
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
Reduction on subsidies if conditions are not met:
- 18 directives
- GAEC

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
Possibilities for IPM in CAP

• Cross compliance:
  – More explicite 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 lables be combined with CAP?
• Are there clear proposals for an EU levy?
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
Thanks!