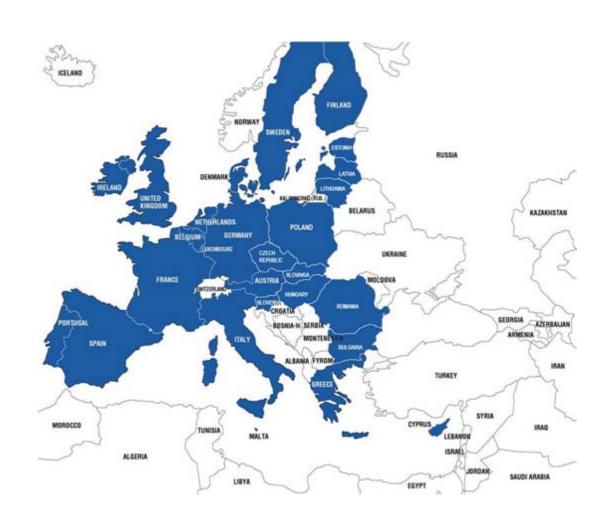
# How does the EU define "Rural and Agriculture"?

# An update on the EU's Common Agriculture Policy

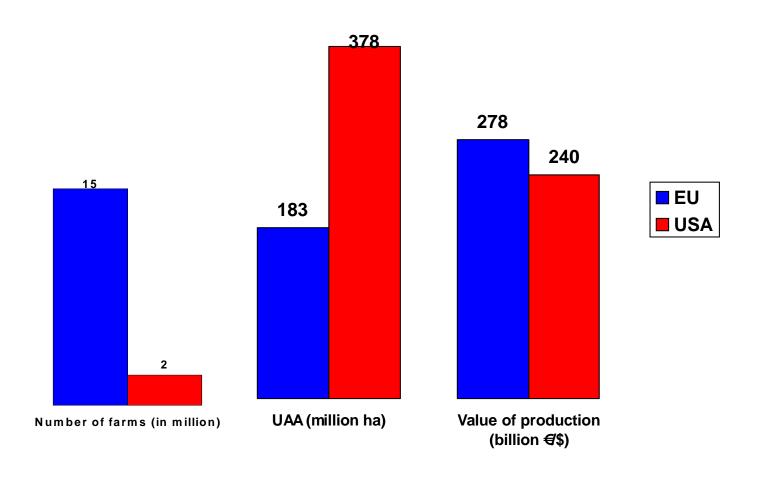
By Roger Waite, Editor of *AGRA FACTS* 

### What is the European Union?

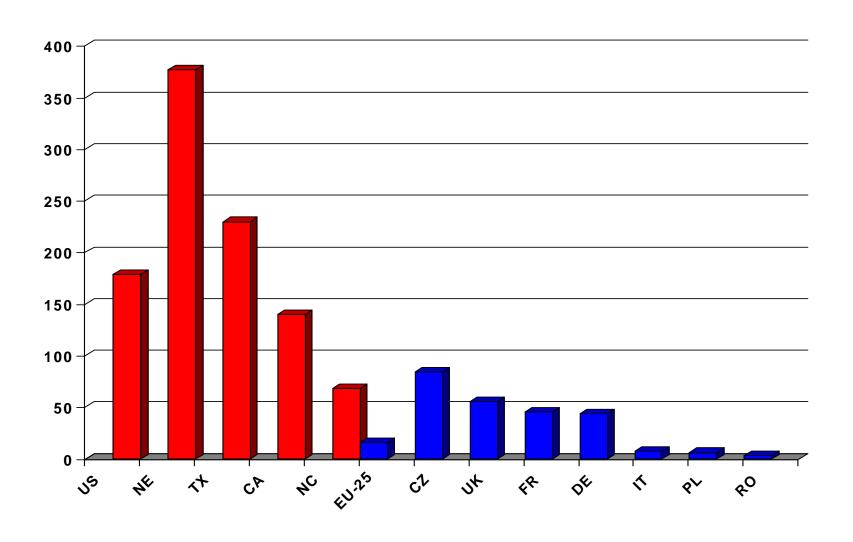
27 Member States490 million people15 million farmers



### **US and EU Farm sectors at a glance**



#### Average Size of Farms – US and EU (ha)



#### The CAP: from Past to Present

Early years 1960's

Crisis years 70's - 80's

1992 CAP Reform Agenda 2000

2003 CAP Reform

**Price support** 

Secure food supplies

Improve productivity

Stabilise markets

**Income** support

Production control

Slow down expenditure

Reduce international friction

Reduce surpluses

Price cuts + compensation

Have an UR agreement

Stabilise budget

**Protect** income

Competitiveness

More price cuts + compensation

Identify EU Farm Model

Rural development

Protect environment

**Enlargement** 

Competitiveness

Single Farm Payment

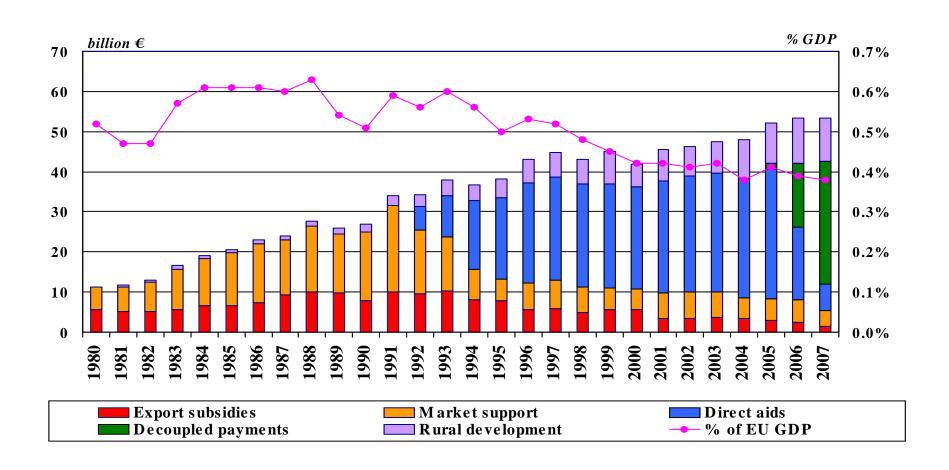
Market orientation Consumer concerns

**Environment** 

Farm income

**DDA** context

#### **CAP** spending in recent years



#### 2007-2013 Rural Development plans

- 94 different plans, e.g. 4 in UK, 14 in Germany 17 in Spain; 21 in Italy; Regional flexibility;
- EU money, national/regional co-funding (50-50, or 25-75 in poorest regions), private funding;

EU contribution € 90.8 bn,
National co-financing € 57.7 bn,

Private spending € 64.8 bn,

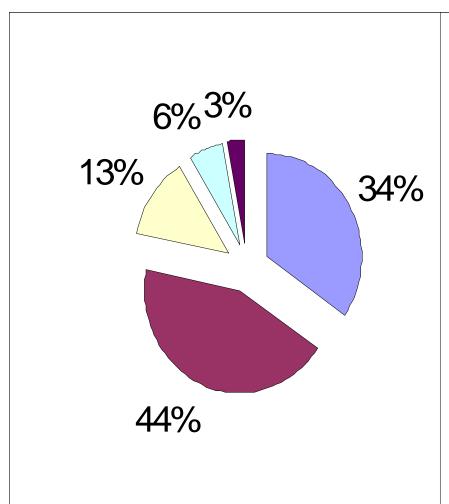
National top-ups € 12.4 bn,

• TOTAL € 225.7 bn

## RD options 2007-2013

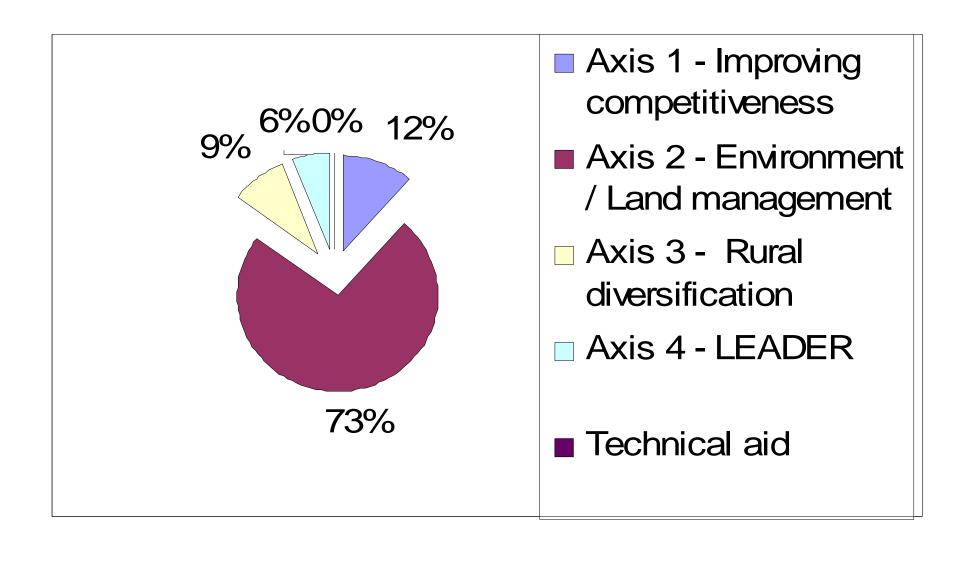
- Axis 1 Economic Investment (at least 10%) e.g. Modernisation, training
- **Axis 2** Environmental (at least 25%) e.g. LFA payments; non-productive investments;
- **Axis 3** Social (at least 10%) e.g. Village renewal; Diversification for rural tourism;
- **LEADER + schemes** local input pilot projects (at least 5%)

#### How 2007-2013 funds are allocated

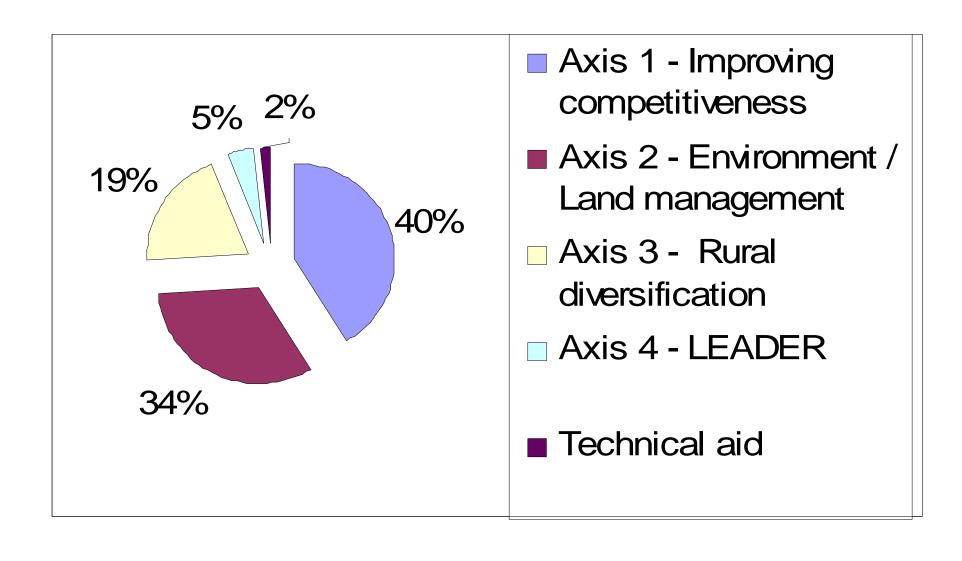


- Axis 1 Improving the competitiveness of agriculture
- Axis 2 Improving the environment & the countryside
- Axis 3 Improving the rural economy & diversification
- Axis 4 LEADER
- Technical aid, Direct aid for Bul & Rom

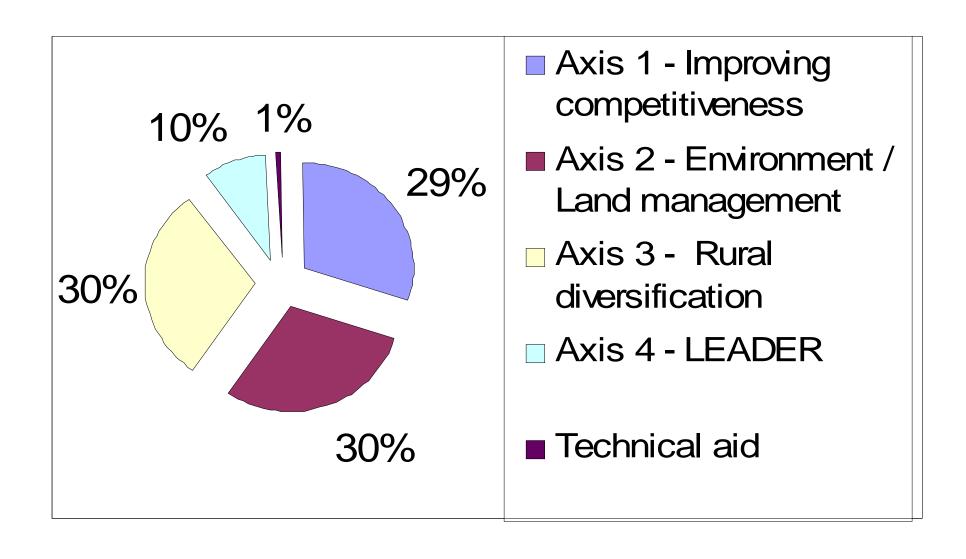
#### British RD allocations 2007-2013



#### Polish RD allocations 2007-2013



#### Dutch RD allocations 2007-2013



### Axis 1 – Improving competitiveness

- Training 2 250 000 agriculture, food & forest workers
- Early retirement 86 000 releasing 906 000 ha;
- New entrants 176 000
- Advisory services 1 160 000 farmers; 82 000 forest owners;
- New products & techniques: 216 000 farms; 45 000 forest; 17 000 processing co.s; 9 000 cooperation initiatives;
- Added value 60 000 enterprises;
- Infrastructure 42 000 projects;
- New Member State market investment 110 000 semisubsistence farms; 2 000 producer groups;

# Axis 2 Land Management & Environment

- Agri-environment schemes 2.96 million farms covering 38.89 million hectares;
- Afforestation 600 000 ha of farmland involving 117 000 farmers
- Less Favoured Area Payments
   Mountain areas 1.41 million farms,
   covering 18.15 million ha;
   Other natural handicap 1.59m farms &
   33.52m ha;

### Axis 3 – Diversifying the rural economy

- Training 440 000 rural inhabitants
- Non Agricultural jobs on farm 71 000 jobs
- New SMEs 114 000 jobs
- Expanded tourist activities 185 000 jobs
- Better basic services 35.77 million rural dwellers will benefit; e.g. Rural broadband
- Village renewal 39 000 projects

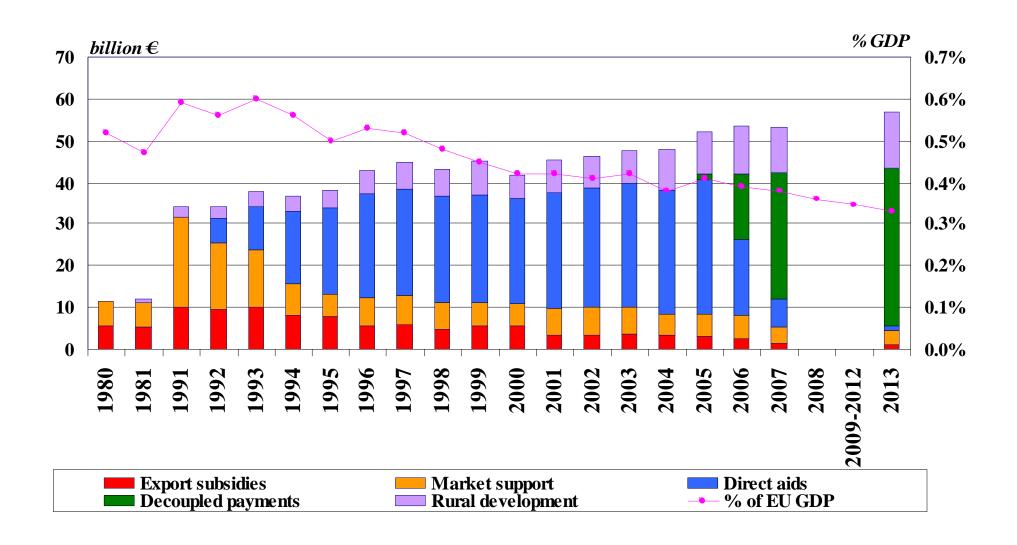
#### LEADER schemes

- Enhancing local/regional governance
- Capacity building
- Locally-initiated pilot projects
- €5.5 bn includes €3.7bn for diversification / quality of life; €522m for competitiveness;
  €165m for environmental protection;
- €265m for inter-regional projects

#### November 2008 CAP "Health Check"

- Completing 2003 changes/ justifying post-2013 CAP
- End to compulsory set-aside; 5 x 1% milk quota increase as soft landing for end to dairy quotas in 2015;
- Further decoupling of aid (except suckler & sheep);
- Flexibility to re-channel 10% of direct aid (Art.68);
- Additional Compulsory modulation (+5% by 2013) & progressive modulation (4% for >€300 000) – providing extra €3.2 billion for RD 2010-2013;
- RD: New Challenges Climate Change; biodiversity; water scarcity; renewables; - plus innovation; dairy accompanying measures;

## Forecast RD spending by 2013



#### Post-2013

- Next reform (2011/12) the biggest ever
- Export refunds & "coupled" payments gone
- Doubts about value of EU. What does European taxpayer want? A new CAP
- Flat-rate hectarage payments? Co-funded?
- Additional payment for public goods provided
- More RD climate change, renewables, water scarcity & biodiversity; a living countryside

#### Thank you for listening!

Roger Waite, editor

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