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## Lecture on Food Sustainability, new EU Green Deal and Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

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The New Green Deal  
-Making the CAP Fit  
*The Politics of Sustainability*

Fintan Moran

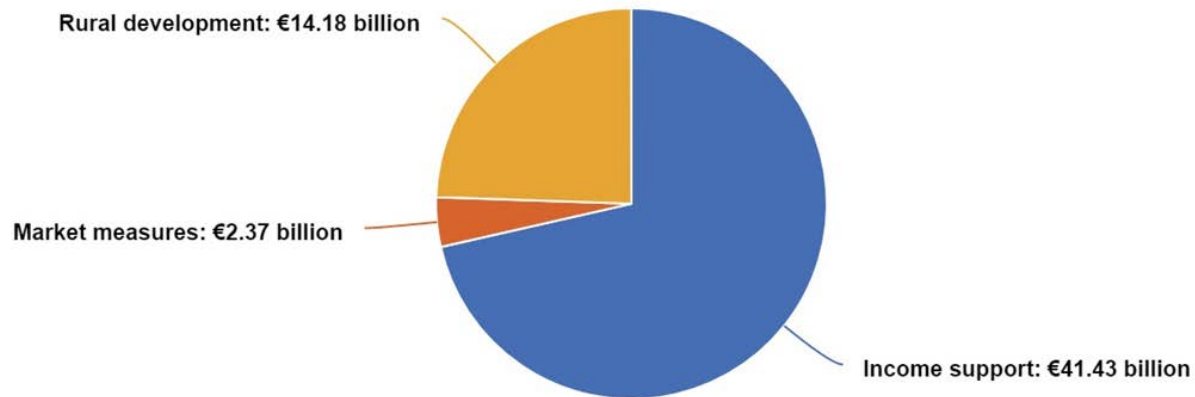
# Presentation Outline

- \* The evolution of the Common Agricultural Policy
- \* The New Green Deal and agriculture
- \* The proposed new CAP
- \* The Politics of choice



# Why is CAP so Important?

The EU supports farmers with €57.98 billion in 2019



Approximately 38% of the EU budget

# EU CAP and Climate Change

- \* Agriculture & Food a major contributor to Climate Change
- \* CAP has a major responsibility for the development of Agriculture
- \* Changes in the CAP driven by changing societal needs
- \* To understand the New Green Deal it is important to appreciate to evolution of the CAP



# Treaty Of Rome 1958



- \* Set up the EEC
- \* 6 founding countries
- \* Ireland (+UK + Dk) joined in 1973
- \* Common Agricultural Policy in Article 39

# Treaty of Rome (Article 39):

(a) to increase **agricultural productivity** by promoting technical progress and by ensuring the rational development of agricultural production and the optimum utilisation of all factors of production, in particular labour; (*i.e. Intensification*)

(b) thus, to ensure a **fair standard of living** for the agricultural community, in particular by increasing the individual earnings of persons engaged in agriculture;

(c) to **stabilise markets**;

(d) to provide **certainty of supplies**;

(e) to ensure that supplies reach consumers at **reasonable prices**.

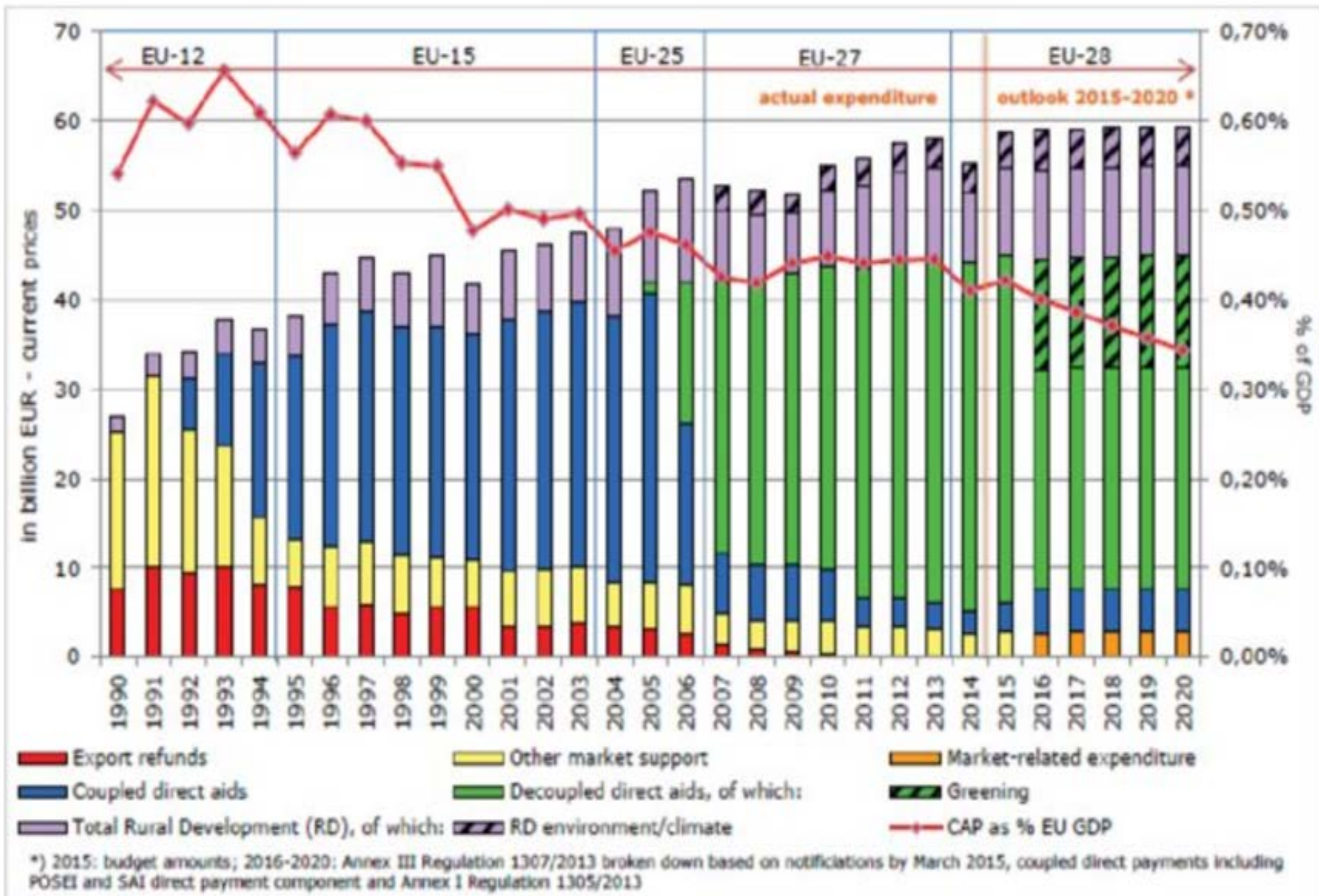


# Historical development of the CAP (1962 →)



The Early Years (60s)	The Crisis Years (70s/80s)	THE 1992 REFORM	Agenda 2000	CAP REFORM 2003	CAP Health Check 2008	CAP REFORM Post-2013
<p>Price support</p> <p>Productivity improvement</p> <p>Market stabilisation</p>	<p>Over production</p> <p>Exploding expenditure</p> <p>International frictions</p> <p>Supply controls</p>	<p>Price cuts and compensatory payments</p> <p>Surplus reduction</p> <p>Income and budget stabilisation</p>	<p>Deepening the reform process</p> <p>Rural development</p>	<p>Market orientation</p> <p>Decoupling</p> <p>Cross compliance</p> <p>Consumer concerns</p> <p>Environment</p> <p>Enlargement</p>	<p>Reinforcing 2003 Reform</p> <p>Dairy quotas</p>	<p>Greening</p> <p>Targeting</p> <p>Redistribution</p> <p>End of production constraints</p> <p>Food chain</p> <p>Research &amp; Innovation</p>





\*) 2015: budget amounts; 2016-2020: Annex III Regulation 1307/2013 broken down based on notifications by March 2015, coupled direct payments including POSEI and SAI direct payment component and Annex I Regulation 1305/2013

# CAP in a nutshell

## CAP

The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is the longest serving EU policy with the aim of:



providing affordable, safe and high-quality food



preserving natural resources and respecting the environment



ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers

## 12

million farmers in the EU



Responsible for

## 48%

of the EU's land (almost half of Europe)

## 500

million consumers in the EU



## 55%

live in rural areas



Providing

## 44

million jobs in the food chain

So far CAP receives

## 38%

of the EU budget



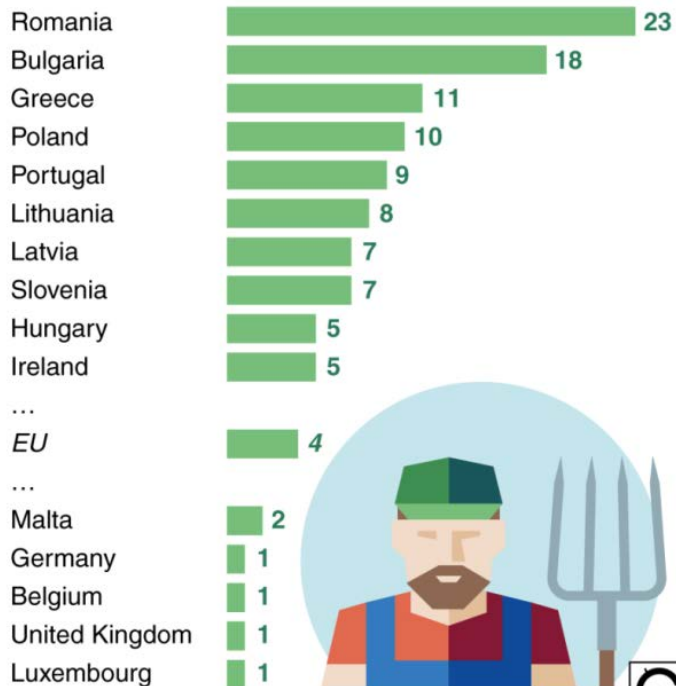
cost to the EU citizen around 30 cents a day



# CAP in Perspective

## Farming in Europe

Number of people in farming per 100 working people



As of 2018; minus Croatia  
Source: Eurostat

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## Agricultural subsidies

Producer support\* as % of gross farm receipts



Source: OECD

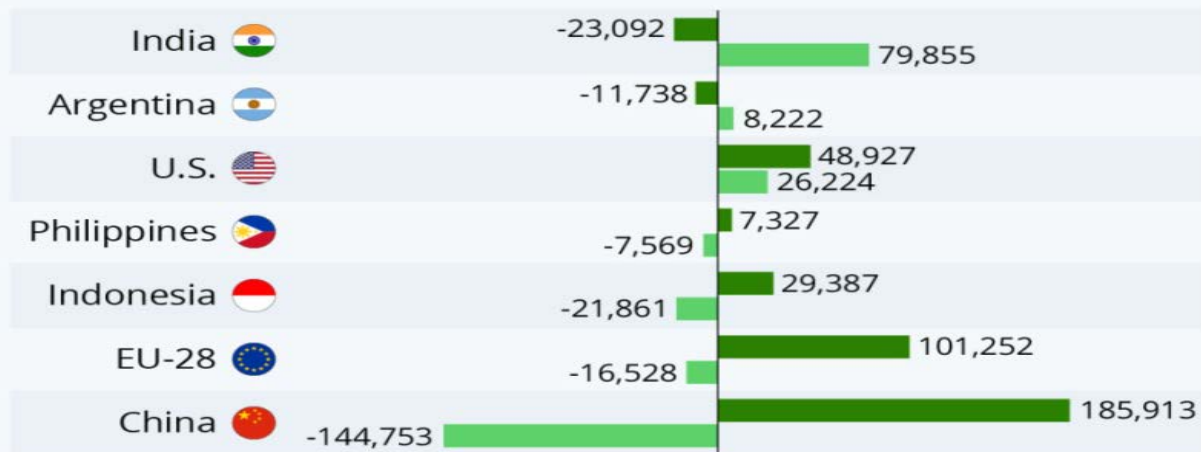
\*Estimate †EU15 for 1995-97 and EU27 for 2009-11 ‡1991-93

# Global Agricultural subsidies

## Producers vs. Consumers: Who Do Ag Subsidies Support?

Support of agricultural producers and consumers of agricultural products in selected countries (in million U.S. dollars)\*

■ Producer support ■ Consumer support



\* 2019 figures. Transfers and price moderation

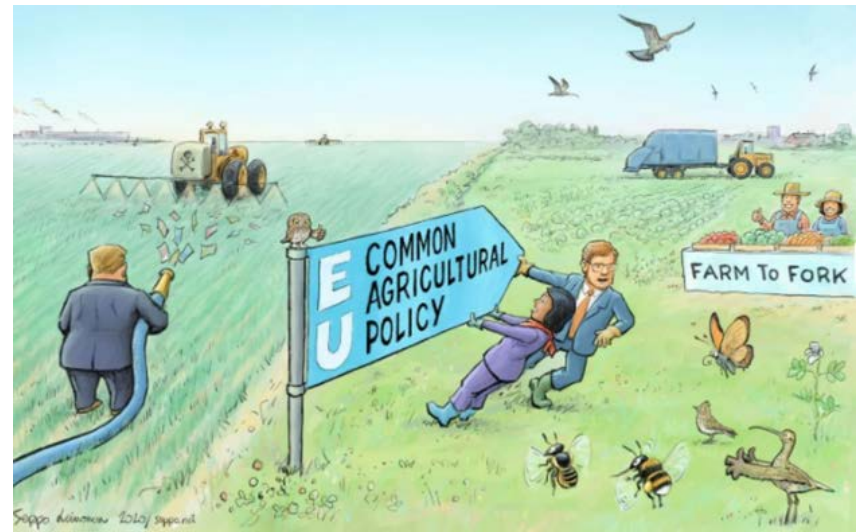
Source: OECD



statista

# Environmental impact of CAP due to intensification

- \* Greenhouse gases
- \* Water & Air Pollution
- \* Biodiversity loss
- \* Animal health & Biodiversity
- \* Soil depletion
- \* Food waste



# New Green Deal- summary

- \* **Biodiversity**
  - \* Measures to protect our fragile ecosystem
- \* **From Farm to Fork**
  - \* Ways to ensure more sustainable food systems
- \* **Sustainable agriculture**
  - \* Sustainability in EU agriculture and rural areas thanks to the common agricultural policy (CAP)
- \* **Clean energy**
  - \* Clean energy
- \* **Sustainable industry**
  - \* Ways to ensure more sustainable, more environmentally-respectful production cycles
- \* **Building and renovating**
  - \* The need for a cleaner construction sector
- \* **Sustainable mobility**
  - \* Promoting more sustainable means of transport
- \* **Eliminating pollution**
  - \* Measures to cut pollution rapidly and efficiently
- \* **Climate action**
  - \* Making the EU climate neutral by 2050



# Biodiversity -Actions



- \* **Establishing protected areas for at least 30% of land and Sea in EU**
- \* **Restoring degraded ecosystems at land and sea across the whole of Europe by**
  - \* **increasing organic farming and biodiversity-rich landscape features** on agricultural land
  - \* halting and reversing the decline of **pollinators**
  - \* reducing the use and harmfulness of pesticides by **50% by 2030**
  - \* Restoring at least **25,000 km** of EU rivers to a free-flowing state
  - \* planting **3 billion** trees by 2030

# From Farm to Fork- Actions

- \* **Pesticides in agriculture** contributes to pollution of soil, water and air.  
The Commission will take action to **reduce the use and risk of chemical and more hazardous pesticides by 50%**





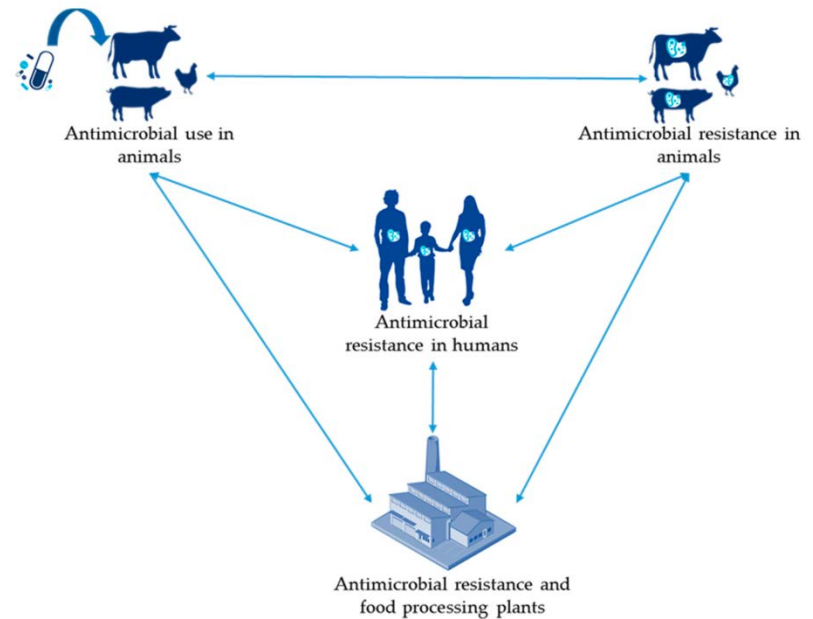
# From Farm to Fork- Actions



- \* The **excess of nutrients** in the environment is a major source of air, soil and water pollution, negatively impacting biodiversity and climate. The Commission will act to
- \* **reduce nutrient losses by at least 50%**, while ensuring no deterioration on soil fertility
- \* **reduce fertilizer use by at least 20%**

# From Farm to Fork- Actions

- \* Antimicrobial resistance linked to the use of antimicrobials in animal and human health leads to an estimated 33,000 human deaths in the EU each year.
- \* The Commission will reduce the sale of antimicrobials for farmed animals and in aquaculture by 50%.



## ORGANIC FARMING IN THE EU

### ORGANIC AGRICULTURAL LAND\* IN THE EU-28 (2016)

**11.9** million hectares 6.7% of land used for agriculture

Four countries together account for **54.4%** of the EU's total organic area



### ORGANIC FARMING IN EU COUNTRIES

Proportion of organic agricultural land\* in 2016 (in %)



### CROP TYPES

% of the EU's total organic crop area



\*fully converted and under conversion

Sources:

EPFR, Eurostat, Eurobarometer

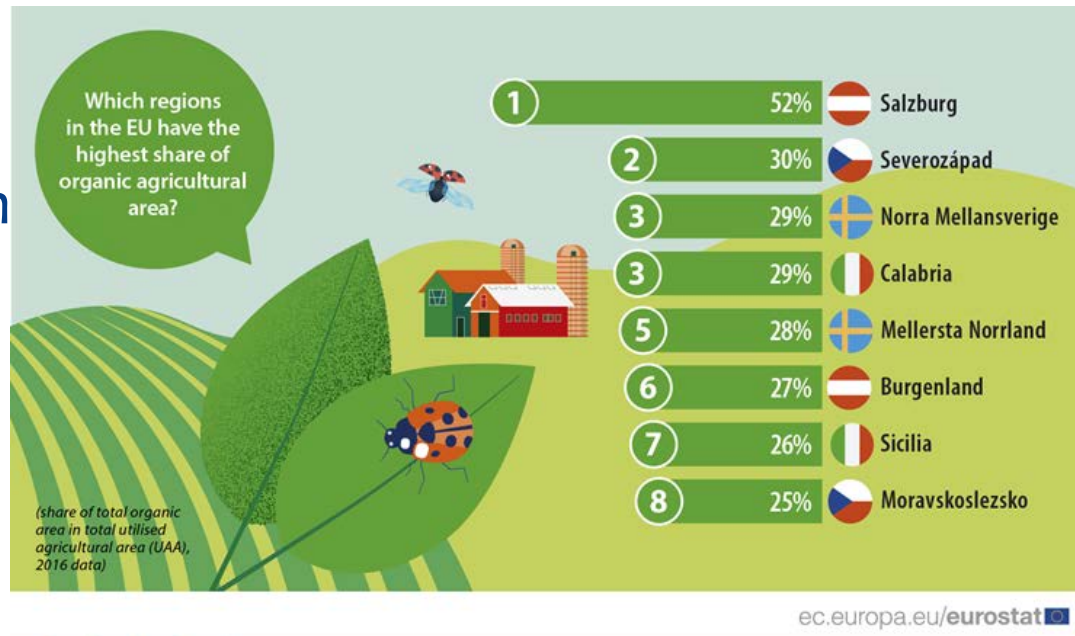


# From Farm to Fork- Actions

- \* Organic farming is an environmentally-friendly practice that needs to be further developed. The Commission will help the EU's organic farming sector to grow, with the goal of **25 % of total farmland being used for organic farming by 2030**

# Organic Farming

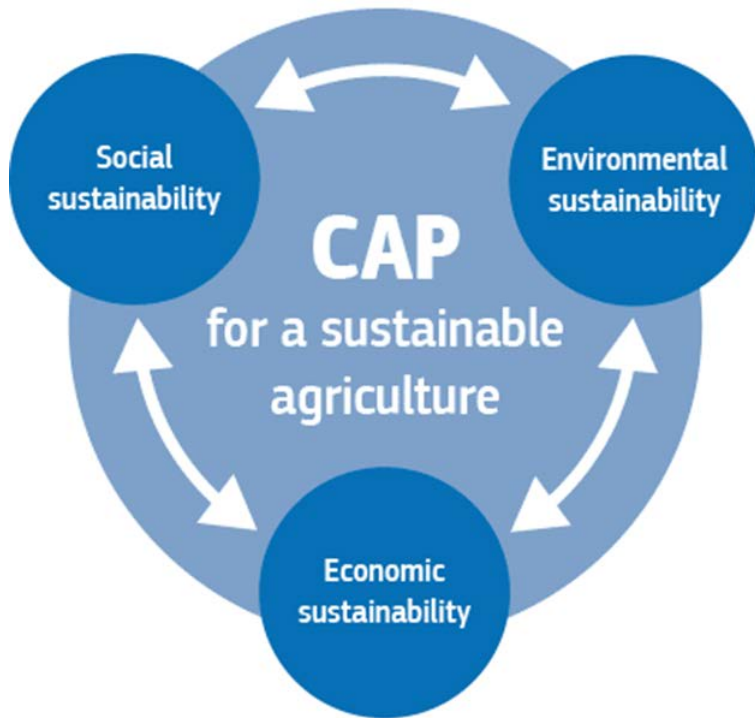
- \* Availability of Labour
- \* Economics ?
- \* Promote consumption



# From Farm to Fork- Next Actions

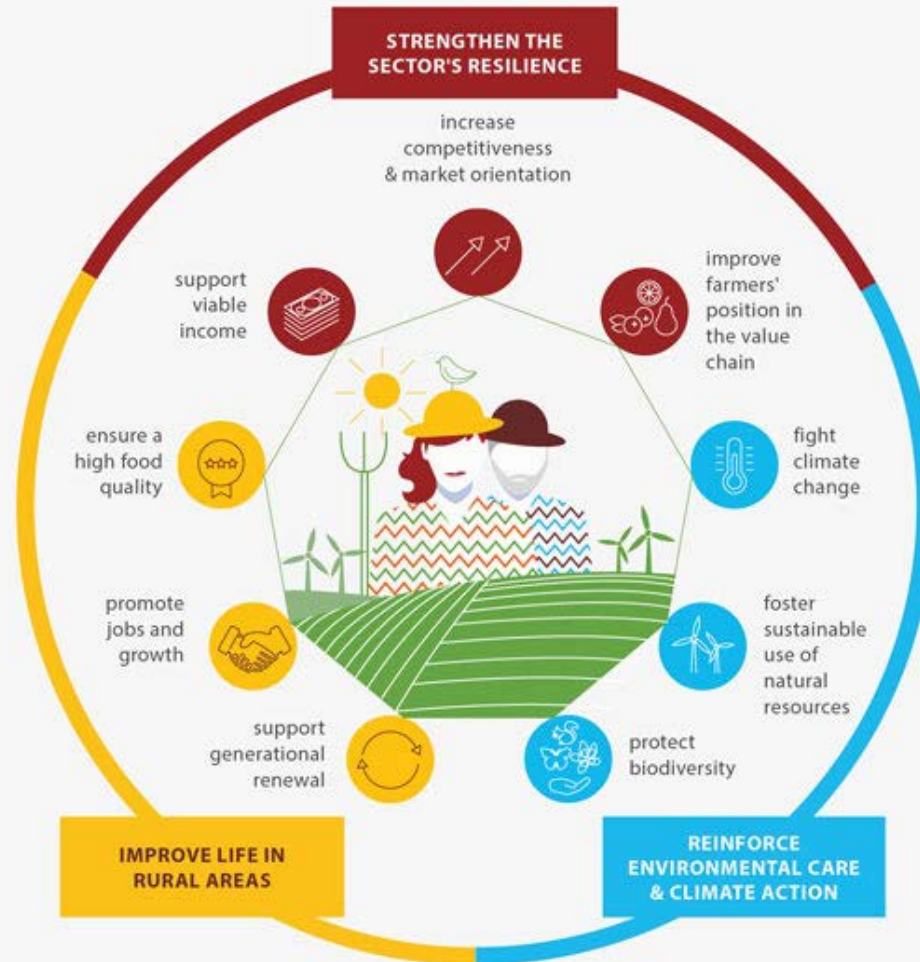
- \* Create a food environment that makes the healthy and sustainable choice the easy choice
- \* Add food labels that allow consumers to choose healthy and sustainable diet
- \* Stepping up the fight against food waste
- \* Research and innovation
- \* Promoting the global transition

# The CAP Challenge



- \* Protecting the environment
- \* Produce food economically
- \* Maintain rural communities

# CAP reform Goals



# Cap Reform Goals





# CAPs Contentious Issues

- \* Definition of an Active Farmer
  - \* Fairer income distribution
- \* New Delivery model
  - \* Payments linked to performance of the 9 CAP Goals
- \* Simplification of the administration
- \* Payment for sustainability rather than direct payment
- \* Capping of the payments



# Can the Cap Reform Deliver the required changes?

- \* Treating climate, biodiversity etc. as a public good?



Questions or  
comments?

It's that nosey cow from  
next door 😂

