



Conciliate farming interests with biodiversity conservation requirements, the perspective of farmers

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Operations and organisation

160 members in all 28 EU member states, EFTA and EU candidate countries:

- Organic farming associations
- Organic food processors, retailers, traders
- Organic food and farming advisors and researchers
- Organic certifiers

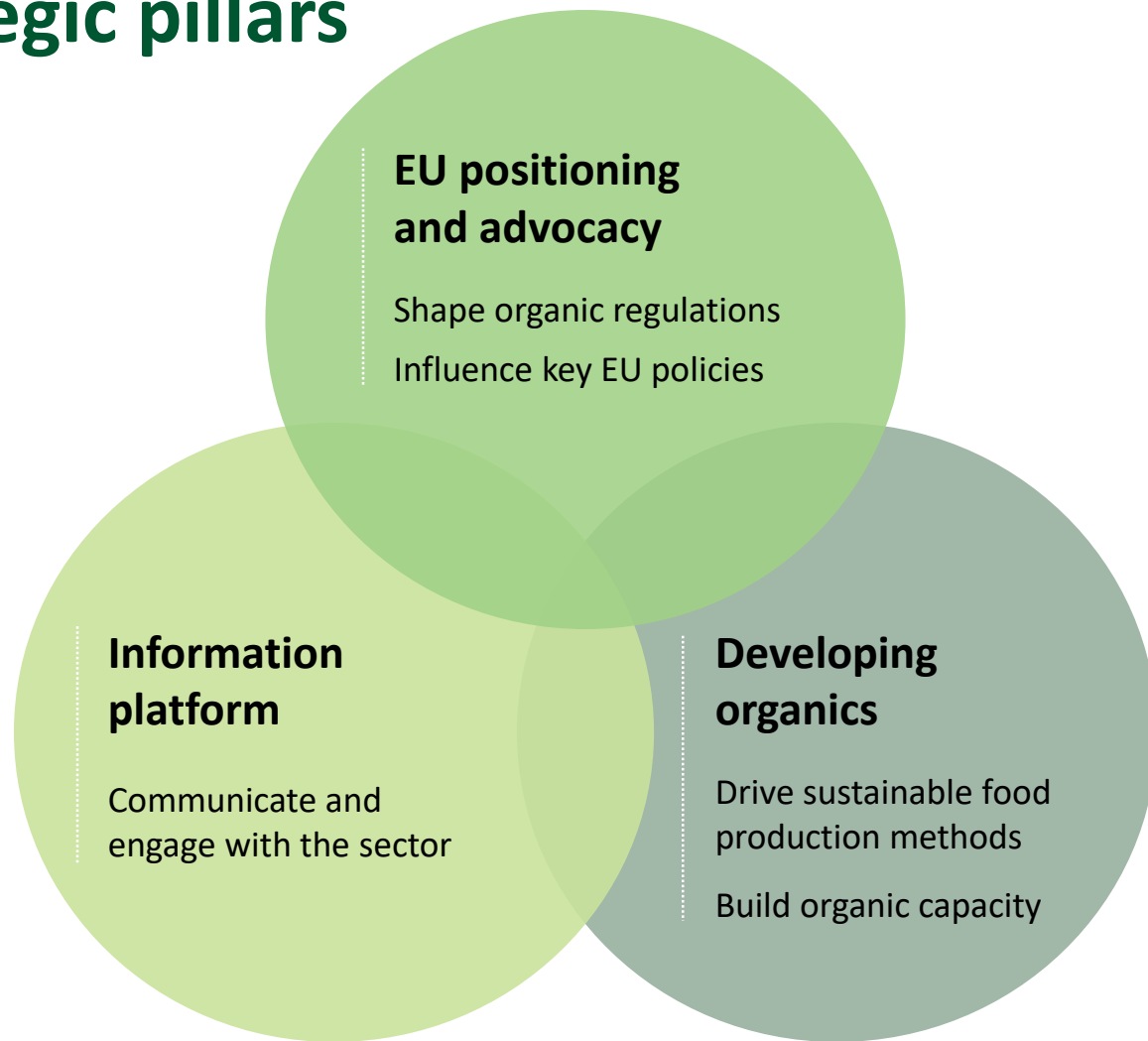
Based on the IFOAM principles of organic agriculture

- Health, Ecology, Fairness & Care.



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Strategic pillars



EU policy

Relevant for organic food & farming?

Research & innovation

Horizon 2020
European Innovation
Partnerships

GMOs

Coexistence
Seed threshold
GMO approval

Organic regulations

EU regulation review
Greenhouse, poultry, feed &
processing implementing rules
Organic Regulation 834/07

CAP & rural development

Animal welfare & health

EU labels

Organic label
Eco-label
Quality schemes and
promotion programmes

Environmental policies

7th Environmental action plan
Soil Directive
Water Blueprint
Biodiversity EU 2020 Strategy
Sustainable Consumption

Climate change

The new cross-cutting issue

Food safety

Hygiene Legislation
Food/Feed control
Pesticide registration

Promotion policy

Farming & biodiversity



Reaching EU Biodiversity Objectives

- Commission's mid-term review of the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2020 shows agriculture sector not making major progress
- Part of this is better implementation of the existing Nature Directives, by incentivising & supporting development of sustainable & farming systems
- Farmers largely confronted by the need to maximise their price competitiveness for the private goods they produce in an increasingly globalised food system.
- CAP should be better used to help farmers reach EU environmental and climate goals **inside and outside protected areas**

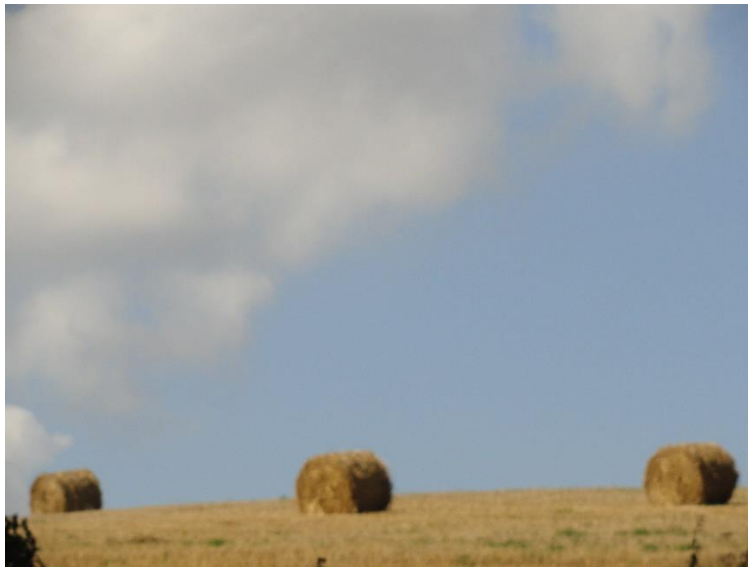


Lessons from the Nature Directive Review?

- Natura 2000 sites effective in protecting species and habitats, however, network limitations and competition with other land uses constrain overall effectiveness.
- On its own, the Natura 2000 network is not enough to achieve favourable status for European species and habitat.
- Organic farming efficient and cost effective way of supporting the Natura 2000 network, more favourable basis for wider biodiversity landscape outcomes as a whole
- Targeted agri-environmental measures can complement organic farming, however at national and regional level RDPs often have limited ambition or potential to achieve efficiencies.
- EU food and farming policies often lack coherence for supporting a more positive policy environment to meet Nature legislation objectives

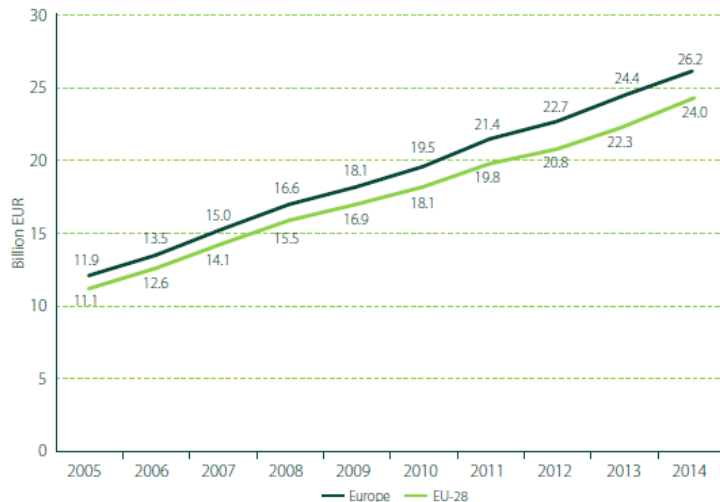


CAP post-2020



Organic supply and demand paradox

- Dynamic market growth, but trends suggest EU organic production lags behind



Growth of organic retail sales in Europe, 2005-2014

Source: Willer et al, 2016



Public goods vs private goods

- Agriculture highly dependent on environmental and socio-economic public goods
- European farmers confronted by need to maximise price competitiveness
- Current market framework does not sufficiently recognise farm produced private and public goods

Mainstream approach for public goods in agricultural production missing



Analysis of current CAP

- Disproportionate emphasis on international price competitiveness
- Public goods payments based on single practices rather than on a targeted system approach
- Payments calculated in terms of income forgone and costs incurred, not the value of public goods
- Greater preference from Member States to opt for 100% EU financing



IFOAM EU Objectives for CAP post-2020

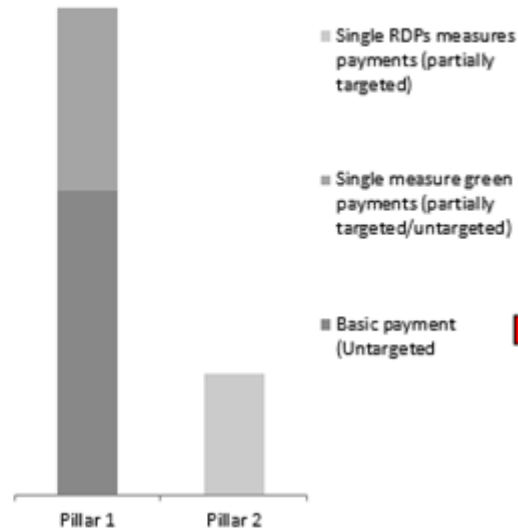
- CAP incentivises & rewards the positive externalities of agriculture
- Create a more supportive policy environment for organic farming development
- Increase the influence and relevance of organic as a key solution
- Build bridges with other like-minded organizations to reach the IFOAM EU 2030 Vision



Long-term Vision for CAP spending

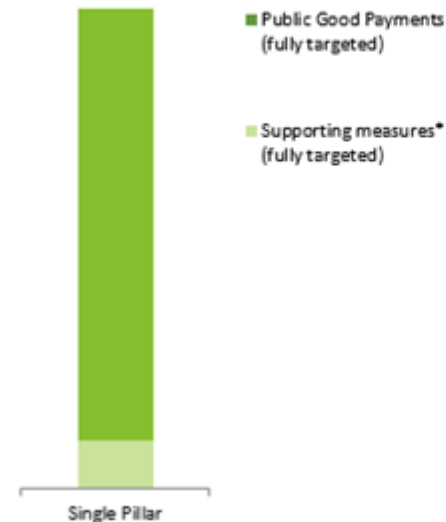
Current CAP Spending

- 2 pillars, 2 budgets
- Value of Public goods not taken into account
- Majority of spending untargeted
- Overall performance of entire farm not considered

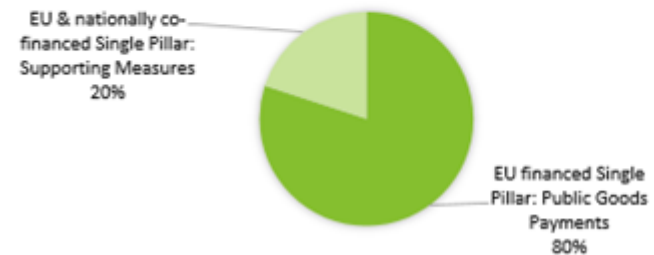
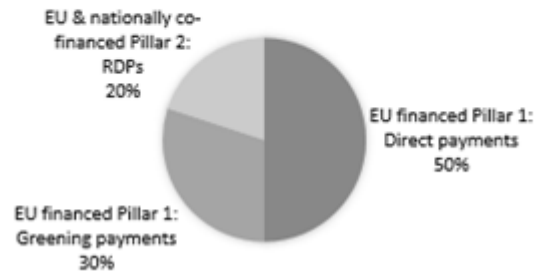


New CAP spending

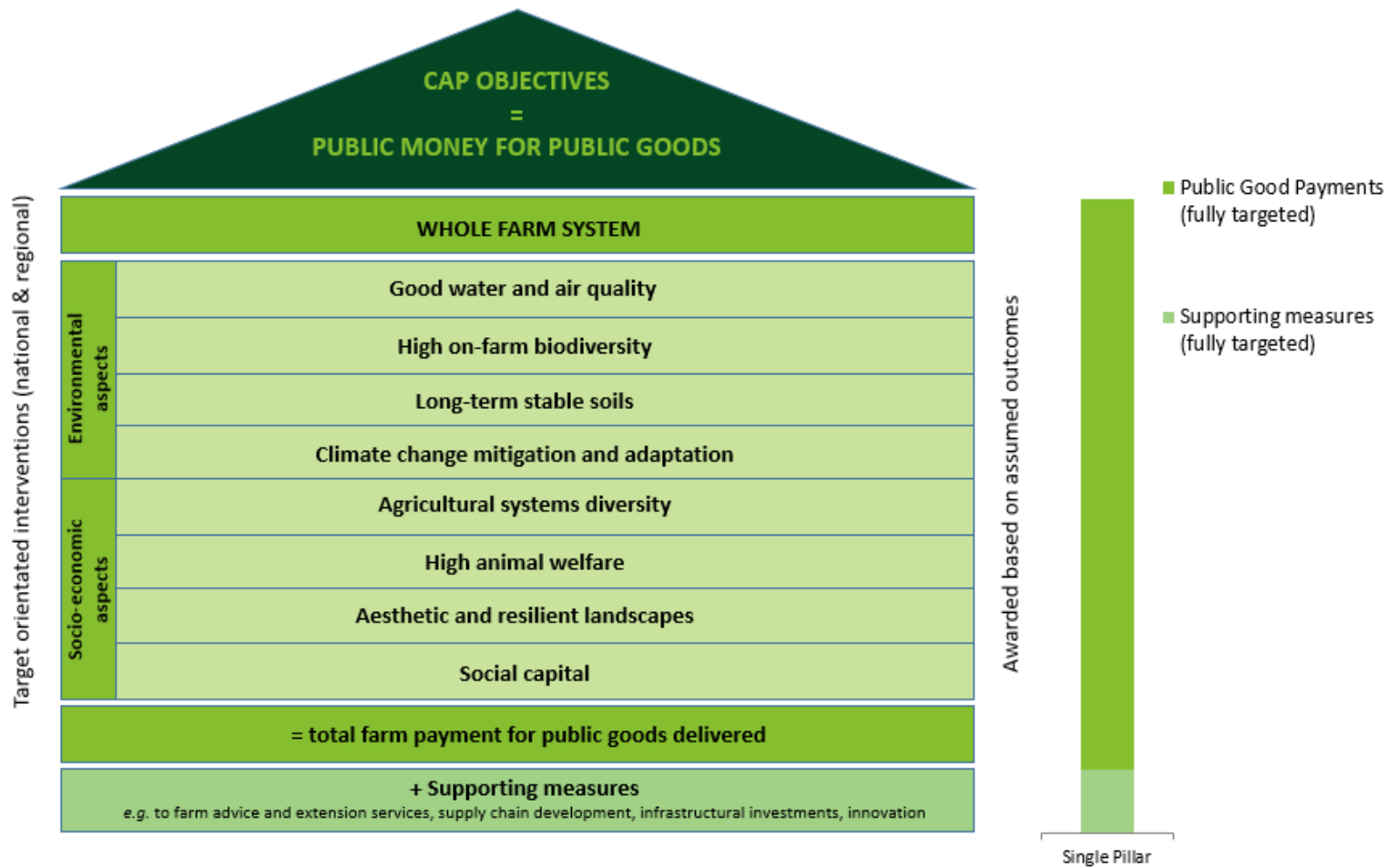
- 1 pillar, 1 budget
- Value of Public goods mainstreamed
- Targeted at reaching EU environment & climate outcomes
- Overall public good performance of entire farm considered



*e.g. farm advice and extension services, supply chain development, innovation, organic payments, and promotional activities



New payment model based on public money for public goods





Key milestones for new payment approach

- **2021:** Immediate transfer of 50% of the existing Pillar 1 budget & 10% of the Pillar 2 budget to a new single public goods budget
- **2021-2034:** Mandatory budgetary milestones to transfer the remaining CAP budget
- **2034:** One pillar payment system with 80% of agricultural budget dedicated to public goods delivery and 20% for supporting measures.

Collection of wild plants in the region of Białowieża National Park

Sioło Budy – education and tourism

Rural development...



Collection of wild plants in the region of Narew National Park

Wild species



Rural development...



Thank you for your attention

