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

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IFOAM EU

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.
IFOAM EU

Strategic pillars

**EU positioning and advocacy**
- Shape organic regulations
- Influence key EU policies

**Information platform**
- Communicate and engage with the sector

**Developing organics**
- Drive sustainable food production methods
- Build organic capacity
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

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

Current CAP Spending:
- Pillar 1: Basic payment (Untargeted)
- Pillar 2: Single measure green payments (partially targeted/untargeted)
- Single RDPs measures payments (partially targeted)

New CAP Spending:
- Single Pillar:
  - Public Good Payments (fully targeted)
  - Supporting measures* (fully targeted)

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

Current Pillar 1:
- Direct payments 50%
- Greening payments 30%
- EU & nationally co-financed Pillar 2: RDPs 20%

Current Pillar 1:
- EU financed Pillar 1: Direct payments 50%
- EU financed Pillar 1: Greening payments 30%

New Pillar:
- EU financed Single Pillar: Payments 80%
- EU & nationally co-financed Single Pillar: Supporting Measures 20%
New payment model based on public money for public goods

**CAP OBJECTIVES**

= PUBLIC MONEY FOR PUBLIC GOODS

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**WHOLE FARM SYSTEM**

- Good water and air quality
- High on-farm biodiversity
- Long-term stable soils
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Agricultural systems diversity
- High animal welfare
- Aesthetic and resilient landscapes
- Social capital

= total farm payment for public goods delivered

+ Supporting measures
  e.g. farm advice and extension services, supply chain development, infrastructural investments, innovation

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<th>Public Good Payments (fully targeted)</th>
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Single Pillar
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