Terugkoppeling van de GLB-aangelegenheden in het Europees Parlement (9-12 november 2009)

- Presentatie door de heer Haniotis, ambtenaar van de Europese Commissie (DG AGRI) - zie ook het bijgevoegde powerpoint-document
- Workshop over het GLB na 2013 in de commissie AGRI, met bijdragen van wetenschappers - zie ook het bijgevoegde persverslag

In zijn presentatie aan de nationale parlementen legde de heer Haniotis uit dat de Commissie voor de zomer van 2010 een mededeling zal vaststellen over de hervorming van het Gemeenschappelijk Landbouwbeleid (GLB). In de jaren daarna zal dit dossier worden uitgewerkt tot regelgeving; hiervoor is echter nog geen planning te geven.

Zonder een duidelijke voorkeur uit te spreken (is een politieke afweging voor de nieuwe Commissie) schetste de heer Haniotis vragenderwijs de huidige vraagstukken en de mogelijke opties voor nieuw beleid:

- meer aandacht voor landelijke ontwikkeling en landschapsbeheer alsook structurele aanpassing/stabiliteit van de landbouwmarkt ten opzichte van de rechtstreekse betalingen aan de producenten?
- inkomenswaarborg via de markten en een financieel vangnet in plaats van de directe betalingen (deze uitfaseren)?
- de landbouw meer als producent van publieke goederen beschouwen in plaats van sec marktproducten? Wat is de definitie van publieke goederen: milieu, klimaatbestendigheid, landschapsbeheer, gereserveerd landbouwareaal, biodiversiteit, streekgoederen?
- de landbouw meer beschouwen in samenhang met volksgezondheid, consumentenvoorkeuren, dierenwelzijn?
- welke alternatieven voor rechtstreekse betalingen zijn denkbaar?
    - *flat rate*: vast bedrag voor alle producenten;
    - koppeling aan productiviteit per hectare;
    - innovatiegerichte subsidies;
    - samenhang met structuurbeleid, evenwicht in uitkeringen tussen lidstaten en tussen regio's in de lidstaten;
    - aandachtspunten: welke gevolgen voor de landprijzen, voor sociale (on)gelijkheid, hoe de wisselkoersverschillen compenseren, welke rol voor de lidstaten ten opzichte van de EU (decentralisering)?

Tijdens de workshop brachten wetenschappers de volgende inzichten naar voren (voor verklaringen van eurocommissaris M. Fischer Boel en van de europarlementariërs: zie bijgevoegd persbericht):

- A. Buckwell, Country Land and Business Association
De heer Buckwell is van mening dat de hervorming niet te veel bepaald mag worden door financiële discussies: eerst moeten de beleidsdoelstellingen worden vastgesteld en daarna pas de financiering erbij gezocht worden, niet andersom.
Buckwell bepleitte een beleid gebaseerd op de volgende pijlers:

- overgangshulp gericht op structurele aanpassing *(transition adjustment assistance)*;
- evenwicht tussen productiviteit, stabilisering en concurrentievermogen;
- regelingen voor landbouw in combinatie met milieubescherming *(agri-environmental schemes)*;
- speciale maatregelen voor perifere landbouwgebieden (biodiversiteit, tegengaan van verwoestijning en overstroming);

- wijde rurale ontwikkeling.

De heer Buckwell was verder voorstander van cofinanciering (tussen EU en lidstaten) en verdeling van de financiering tussen de twee pijlers van het GLB.

- E. Ramos, Universiteit Córdoba, Spanje

Volgens de heer Ramos dient het plattelandsbeleid na 2013 gericht te zijn op de volgende doelen:

- multifunctionaliteit (het beschikbaar houden van potentieel landbouwareaal voor tijden van voedseltekort is niet voldoende), met financiering op basis van prestaties (resultaatsverplichting voor landschapsbeheerders);
- collectieve verantwoordelijkheid, instelling van een Europees fonds;
- strategische benadering (differentiatie van financiering op basis van het strategisch belang van het gebied).

- V. Zahrnt, Europees Centrum voor Internationale Economie (ECIPE)

Ook de heer Zahrnt betoonde zich een voorstander van cofinanciering van het GLB (dit verhoogt de efficiëntie van het beleid doordat de lidstaten zelf meebetalen) en differentiatie van de bedrijfstoeslagen. Ook kan hij zich voorstellen dat er, meer dan voorheen, een relatie wordt gelegd met het structuur- en cohesiebeleid van de Europese Unie.

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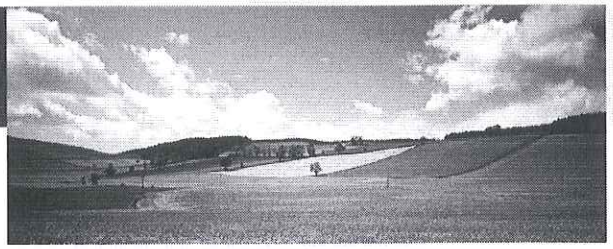

The CAP after the Health Check

Agricultural Policy Analysis and Perspectives
DG for Agriculture and Rural Development
European Commission

European Commission
Agriculture and Rural Development

- ***1. The CAP today***
- ***2. The CAP until 2013***
- ***3. The CAP beyond 2013***

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1. The CAP today

- ***A substantially reformed policy ...***
  - Farm support is mainly decoupled and subject to cross-compliance
  - Role of market intervention mechanisms is significantly reduced
  - Rural Development policy is strengthened with funds and policy instruments
- *... and better performing*
  - Surpluses belong to the past
  - Competitiveness is improved
  - Better value for money

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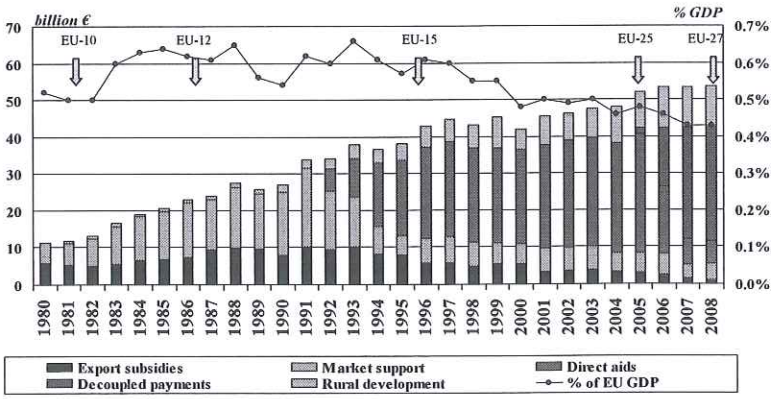
CAP expenditure and CAP reform path



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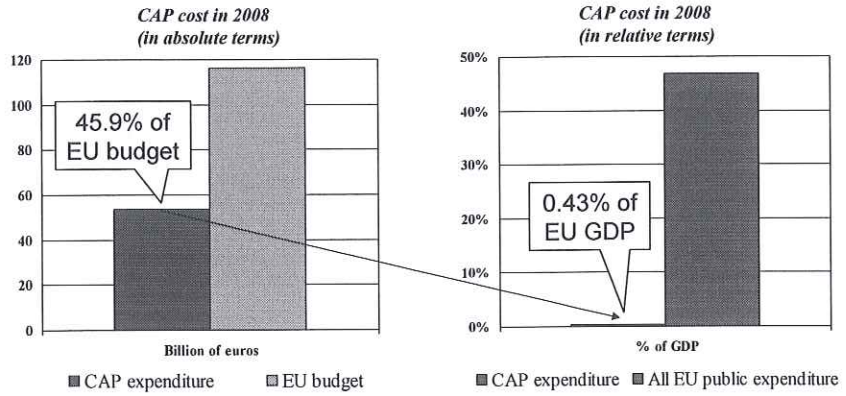
… and alternative views on its cost



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1. The CAP today

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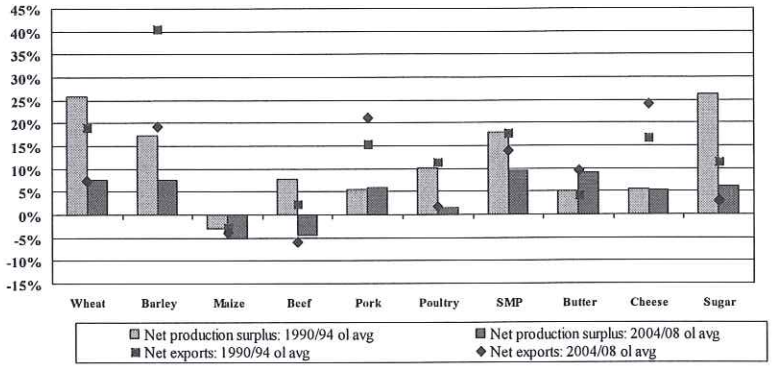
Impact of CAP reforms on EU net production surplus

Net production surplus as % of consumption / Net exports as % of World exports



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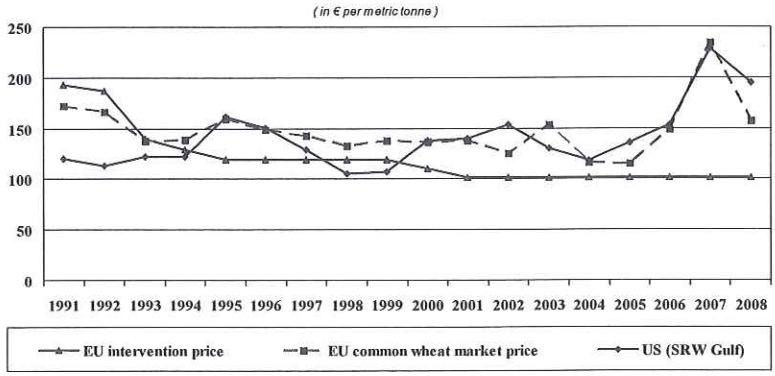
The evolving role of EU support prices - wheat

(in € per metric tonne)



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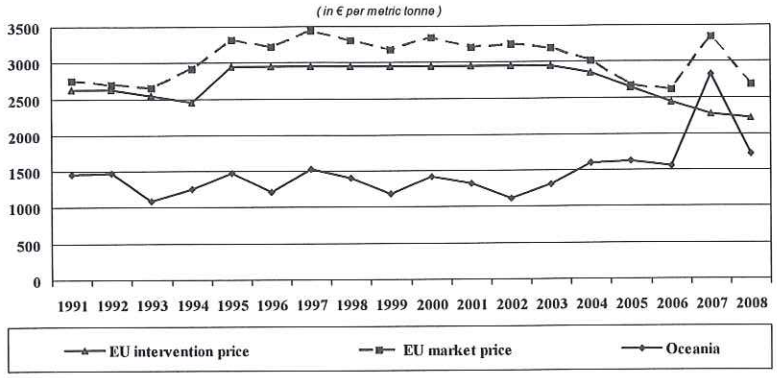
The evolving role of EU support prices - butter



AGRI-L1 CAP perspectives

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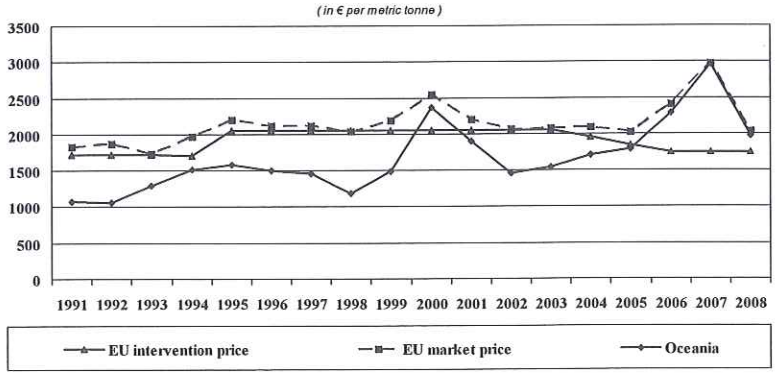
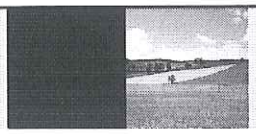
The evolving role of EU support prices - SMP



AGRI-L1 CAP perspectives



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2. The CAP until 2013

- ***"Health Check" – fine tuned the reform process***

Direct aids
- Further decoupling
- MS allowed to move to flatter rates of support
- New article "68"
  - *Targeted measures to economic/environmental disadvantages in certain regions/sectors*
  - *Risk management measures*

Market mechanisms
- Increase milk quotas by 1% annually
- Intervention streamlined and simplified

Rural development
- "New challenges" (Climate change, bioenergy, water management, biodiversity, innovation, dairy)
- Modulation increase

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3. The CAP beyond 2013

- ***General context***
  - Volatility in production and prices
  - Economic crisis
  - Food security, climate change, limited resources

- *Institutional context*
  - New European Parliament and Commission
  - Lisbon Treaty
  - WTO
  - New financial perspectives
    - *New priorities for EU budget*
    - *Budget for CAP?*

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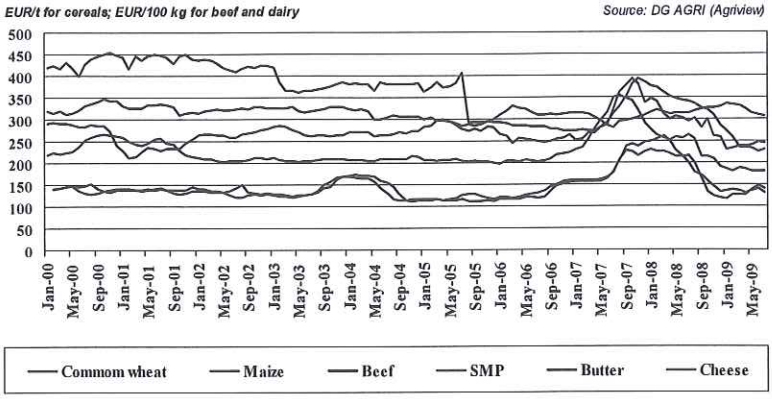
Recent trend of EU agricultural market prices



AGRI-L1 CAP perspectives

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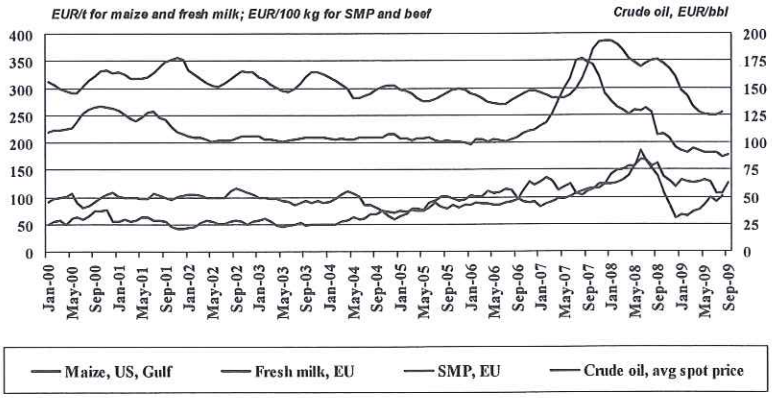
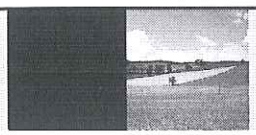
Recent trend of some commodity market prices



AGRI-L1 CAP perspectives



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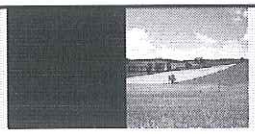
3. The CAP beyond 2013: the debate

- ***Do we need the "C" and the "P" of the CAP?***
- ***Current structure (I and II pillar)? If yes*** ⇩

1. ***Direct payments***
   - Income support vs. public goods
   - Redistribution within and among Member States
2. *Market mechanisms*
   - Safety net
   - Other instruments
3. *Rural development*
   - Balance between competition, environmental and rural economy challenges
   - The 3rd axis of RD an integral part of the CAP reform?
4. *Financing*
   - Distribution between pillars and areas
   - Co-financing



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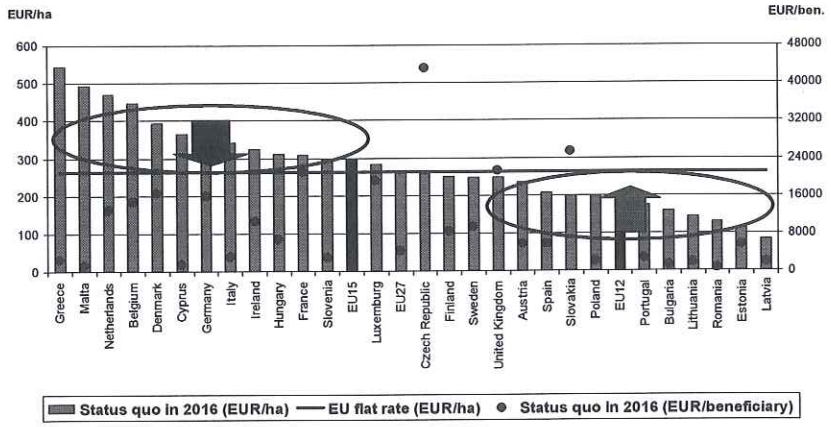
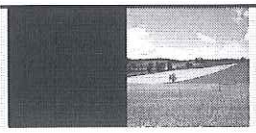
Average payments





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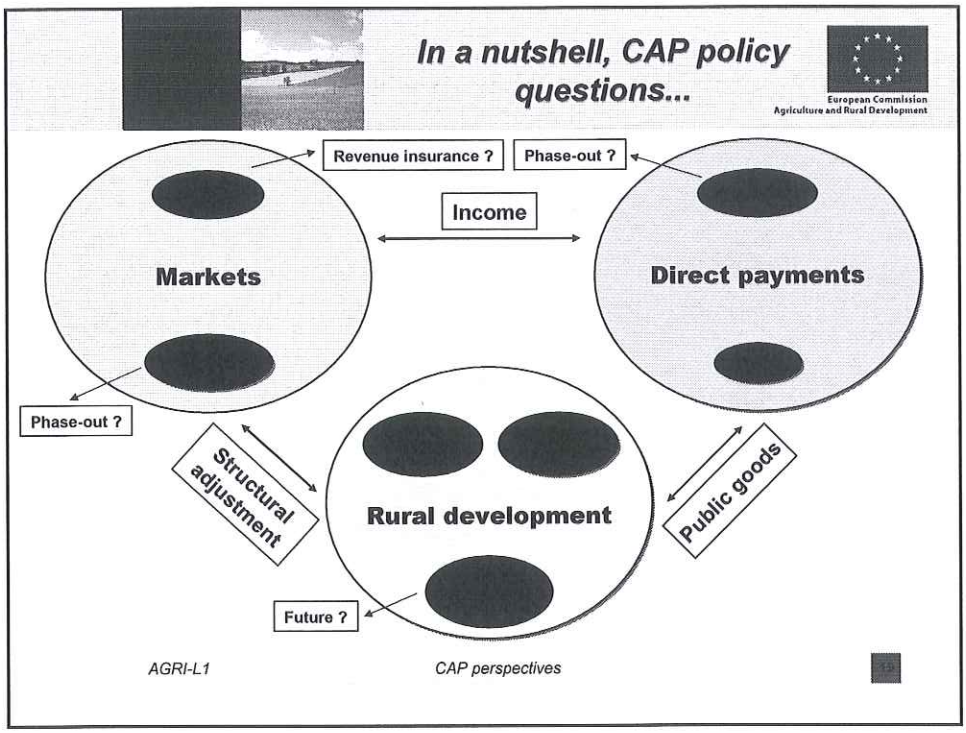
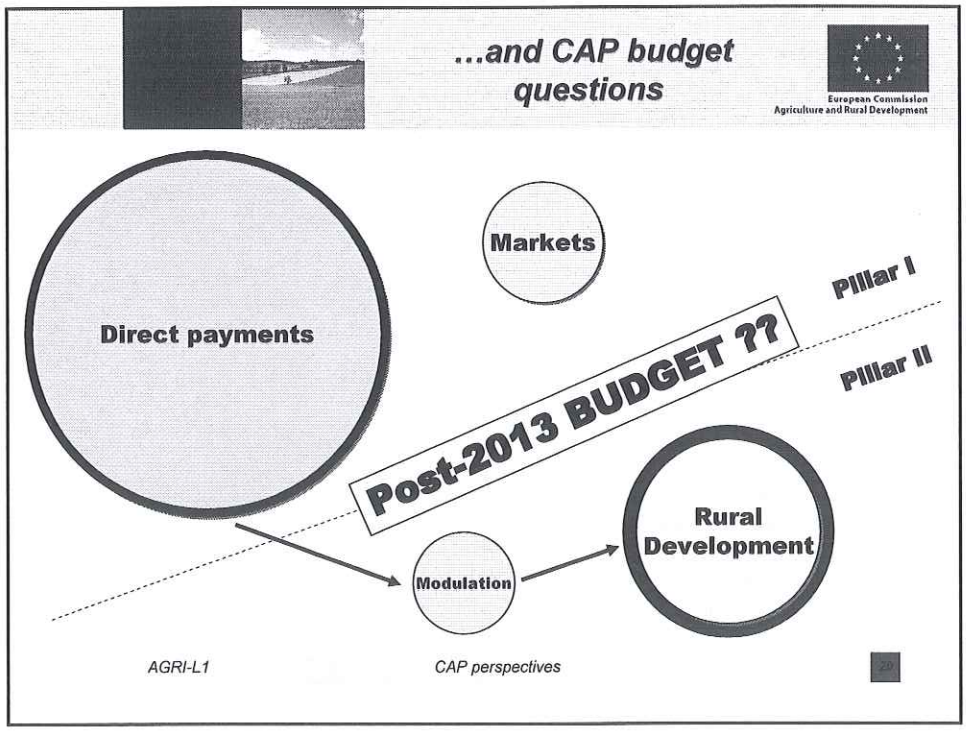
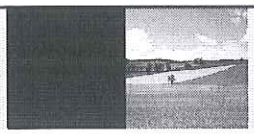

In a nutshell, CAP policy questions...
European Commission
Agriculture and Rural Development
Revenue insurance ?
Phase-out ?
Income
Markets
Direct payments
Phase-out ?
Structural adjustment
Rural development
Public goods
Future ?
AGRI-L1
CAP perspectives


...and CAP budget questions
European Commission
Agriculture and Rural Development
Markets
Direct payments
Pillar I
Pillar II
Post-2013 BUDGET ??
Rural Development
Modulation
AGRI-L1
CAP perspectives



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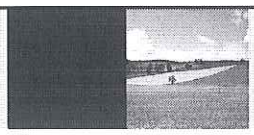
For further information

- ***CAP Health Check***
  http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/healthcheck/index_en.htm
- ***EU agriculture and CAP reform***
  http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/index_en.htm
- ***Economic Analysis and Evaluation***
  http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/analysis/index_en.htm
- ***Agricultural Policy Analysis and Perspectives***
  http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/analysis/perspec/index_en.htm



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Thank you

ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ ПАРЛАМЕНТ PARLAMENTO EUROPEO EVROPSKÝ PARLAMENT EUROPA-PARLAMENTET
EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT EUROOPA PARLAMENT ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΒΟΥΛΙΟ EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN PARLAIMINT NA hEORPA PARLAMENTO EUROPEO EIROPAS PARLAMENTS
EUROPOS PARLAMENTAS EURÓPAI PARLAMENT IL-PARLAMENT EWROPEW EUROPEES PARLEMENT
PARLAMENT EUROPEJSKI PARLAMENTO EUROPEU PARLAMENTUL EUROPEAN
EURÓPSKY PARLAMENT EVROPSKI PARLAMENT EUROOPAN PARLAMENTTI EUROPAPARLAMENTET

Press release

Future CAP: MEPs favour maintaining a strong, reformed, common agricultural policy

The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) can benefit all EU citizens, if equipped to face new challenges such as climate change, food security and water management, but it must be maintained and supported to meet new global demands, agreed most Agriculture Committee MEPs on Tuesday, in a workshop on the CAP's future after 2013.

Agriculture Commissioner Mariann Fischer Boel denied ever having backed a draft communication, leaked to the press a few weeks ago, which proposed deep cuts in CAP spending.

The workshop, attended by farm policy experts, was held to help MEPs prepare their position on CAP reform after 2013, which should be ready before next summer.

Fischer Boel: "a non-paper"

Agriculture Committee Chair Paolo De Castro (S&D, IT), questioned the Commissioner on the draft communication, entitled "A Reform Agenda for a Global Europe - Reforming the Budget, Changing Europe", which had been extensively debated in the media, despite not being an official document. The paper addressed the reform of the EU budget from 2013 onwards.

If EU agricultural policy is to address important new demands, including food security, biodiversity and water management, "it is a paradox that (...) a significant reduction in resources is proposed", said Mr De Castro. The Commissioner replied that this "non-paper" was now "in the bin and it is up to the next Commission to present its views" on CAP budget reform.

The Agriculture Committee also unanimously approved an oral question to the Commission on the same issue, and specifically on the possibility of "renationalising" CAP spending.

First discuss aims, then means

The future CAP should be able to ensure environmental protection, social development and food supply, said Stephane Le Foll (S&D, FR).

Debate should focus first on the new CAP's aims, then on the reform of its budget, said Martin Hausling (Green/EFA, DE). "We need to reinvent the intervention instruments, not to dismantle them", agreed Committee Vice-Chair José Bové (Green/EFA, FR).

"I believe very firmly that we need a strong CAP for the future", said Mrs Fischer Boel. As future challenges for EU agricultural policy after 2013, she cited climate change, land management, rural development and security of food supply. On food security, she noted that world population growth figures suggest that the EU needs to increase its food production by 70 to 100% by 2050.

Making EU agriculture competitive enough to ensure food security

"Only 5% of population is directly involved in agriculture, but all citizens are concerned by food quality!" said EPP group co-ordinator on these issues Albert Dess (EPP, DE). Mr Dess argued that the the CAP should be maintained after 2013 and that one of its key objectives

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should be to "guarantee security of food supply to 200 million consumers". At the same time, "We have to ensure that the new CAP focuses on a competitive agriculture", stressed George Lyon (ALDE, UK), agriculture spokesman for the Liberals.

The EU should give "farmers the freedom to respond competitively to market signals" while granting "support through crises", said Mrs Fischer Boel, adding that "it is possible to have a safety net that doesn't discourage competitiveness, and that's what we need".

Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development
In the chair: Paolo De Castro (S&D, IT)

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