

Stages of Transformation

To protect public goods (water, soil, climate and biodiversity)
For a healthy and environmentally friendly agriculture

Stages Minimum Requirements	Basic	Basic plus	Organic EU-Organic-Regulation
Arable land			
No use of chemical pesticides	on 10% of arable land	on 50% of arable land	EU-Organic-Regulation
No use of total herbicides	on 100% of arable land	on 100% of arable land	
Crop Rotation	3 crop	4 crop	
Legumes	at least 10%	at least 15%	
Usage of synthetic nitrogen fertilizers	on 75% of arable land only	on 50% of arable land only	
Perennial crops			
No use of chemical pesticides	no restriction	on 50% of the area	EU-Organic-Regulation
No use of total herbicides	on 100% of the area	on 100% of the area	
Usage of synthetic nitrogen fertilizers	on 75% of the area only	on 50% of the area only	
Grass land			
No use of herbicides	on 100% of grass land	on 100% of grass land	EU-Organic-Regulation
Usage of synthetic nitrogen fertilizers	on 50% of grass land only	on 20% of grass land only	
Stock density			
Maximum of stock density (LSU/ha)	2,5	2,0	2,0

The new model will provide agri-structural support for small farms by applying a factor (e.g. 1.3) for the first 50 hectares, which will result in more money per level. Support for "less-favoured areas" can be structured in a similar way, with farms operating in unfavourable locations receiving an increased amount per hectare.

Simpler and more effective

A new stage model for the CAP from 2028

The CAP between ecological ambition and reality

When the Common European Agricultural Policy (CAP) was introduced in 1962, the primary focus was on food security in Europe. The goal of producing sufficient food is still relevant. However, food security - and therefore the basis for food production - is acutely jeopardised:

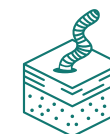
In particular due to the drastic intensification of unsustainable agricultural practices in recent decades, and their negative impact on ecosystems. The current and future CAP must therefore protect natural resources adequately and in the long term, and also contribute to achieving the EU's environmental and climate policy goals.



The CAP does not currently fulfil this requirement. The steering potential and the leverage effect of a common European agricultural policy are high, therefore a forward-looking proposal for a common goods-oriented EU agricultural sector is also required in the future.

Design flaws in the CAP 2023 to 2027

The so-called "green architecture" of the CAP from 2023 with the three elements of conditionality, EcoSchemes and agri-environmental and climate measures (AECM) is extremely complex and will probably continue to fall short of European environmental targets. It is not transparent for farmers and leads to very high bureaucratic burdens for the administration. The CAP must therefore become simpler and more effective.

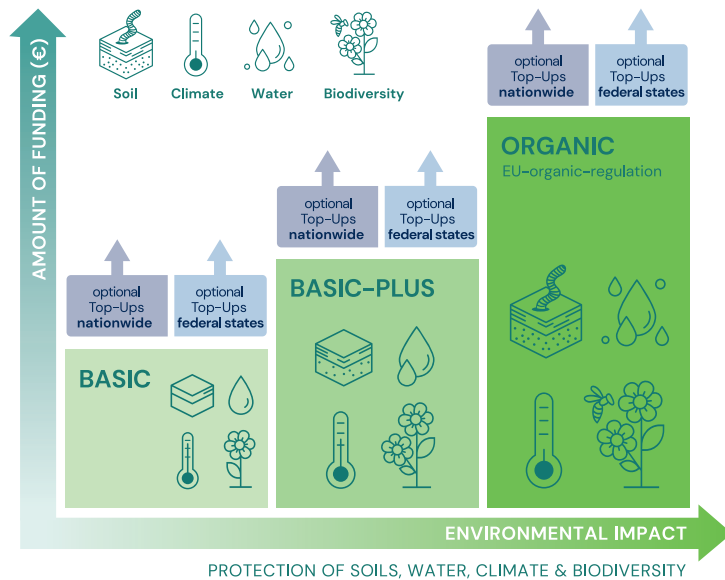


The CAP from 2028 - public money for public services

The basis for a new CAP must be the protection of common goods (biodiversity, water, soil). The future remuneration of ecological services in agriculture should be based on the achievement of these goals, instead of the current premium calculation via income equalisation. Appropriate remuneration for ecological services would thus also have an income effect. A new CAP must contribute to achieving the European and German targets for organic farming.

Stages of transformation

Model for the reorganisation of agricultural funding



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Federal State Top-Ups

- Funding for young farmers
- Agroforestry systems
- Creation of a farm gate balance sheet
- Extensive livestock numbers

Nationwide Top-Ups

- Use of regional identification species
- Timing of cutting on grassland
- Specific species protection programmes
- Promotion of regional flower and wild flower seed mixtures

The CAP model from 2028

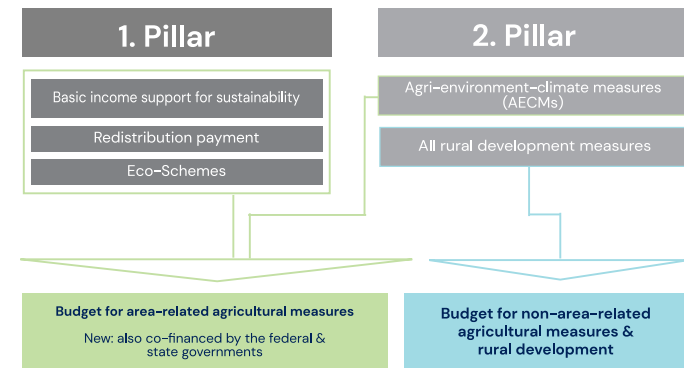
In order to increase the environmental effectiveness and predictability for farms, the CAP should in future provide for three levels: Basic, Basic-Plus and Organic. The requirements of the subsidies levels address an increasing level of basic protection of the resources water, soil, climate and biodiversity via clear regulations for the areas of pesticides, fertilisation, livestock numbers, crop rotation and legume use (in arable farming). The ecological achievements become more demanding with each funding level and are rewarded accordingly.



Farms commit to fulfil the requirements of the levels for at least 5 years. It is possible to move up to a higher level within the commitment period, but it is not possible to move down. Only farms that fulfil the requirements of one of the three levels will receive financial support from the CAP in future. The requirements of the levels can be supplemented by nationwide and state-specific additional measures (top-ups).

Financing

A necessary prerequisite for a new CAP is the merging of all area-related direct payments of the current 1st pillar (basic income support for sustainability, supplementary redistributive income support for sustainability, eco-schemes) with the AECM of the current 2nd pillar.



This would create a common budget and planning area for area-related environmental services in agriculture. The complexity of the funding programmes and their various links would then be significantly reduced.