



#### Is the CAP "reformable" towards 2020?

# Lessons learnt from the design, negotiation and implementation of 2013 reform

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#### Menu

# What did we learn from the 2013 CAP reform?

- CAP design
- CAP negotiation
- CAP implementation

# What can we expect for the CAP towards 2020?

- CAP simplification and modernisation
- Is the CAP reformable towards 2020?
- What should we do from now?

## CAP design



- Any new/future CAP is embedded into the last one > path dependency > changes as responses to specific circumstances or new rules
- Progressivity of policy changes
- EC has the initiative' power to propose CAP reform to the Council and EP > is CAP a priority of the EC? How bold is the Ag Csser?
- If yes, what's the rationale of any reform proposal? > distribution & targeting of subsidies > convergence > greening > incomes > markets...?
- Public debate & role of civil society
- 2013 lesson: how to legitimate 40 Bio EUR spent on direct payments for farmers?

## **CAP** negotiation

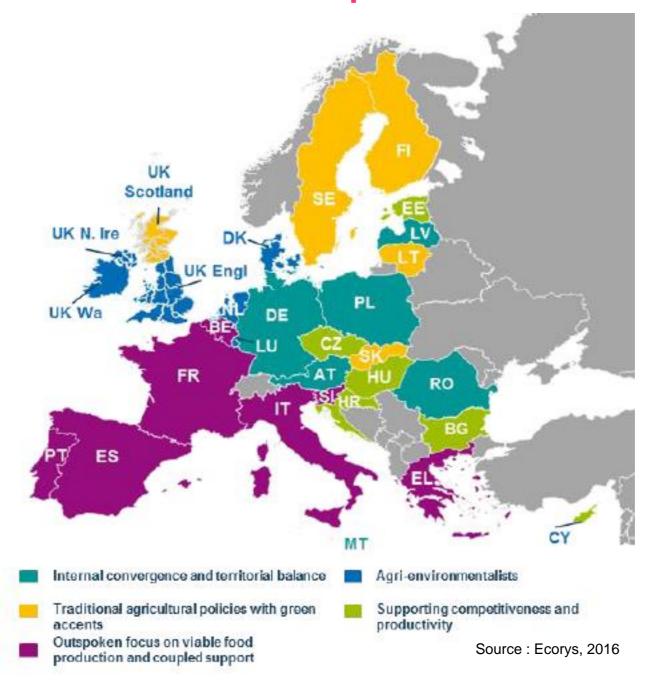


- A very extensive and technical process from Oct. 2011 to... April 2014 within 4 regulations (CMO, DP, RD, HZ)
- EP as a new policy maker but despite the 'Parlementarization' of the CAP reform, the Council remains the main actor/driver
- 28 MS + EP + EC to negotiate a very complex and technical sectoral policy: can a one size fits all work?
- MS have negotiated a lot of options so to get free hands to implement what they want for their farmers, sectors, LFAs...
- CAP means 'A la Carte' Policy and flexibility is a great political outcome as MS are divided on the CAP



Photo: FoEE

## 2013' CAP implementation

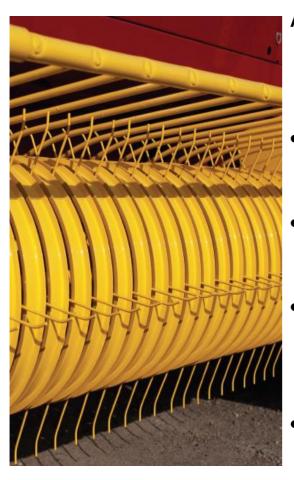


## Is the CAP reformable in 2020?



- Ag is not a top priority of the current EC > Mandate of Csser Hogan is to simplify & modernise but not reform the CAP
- Simplification is complex as in the end MS want more flexibilities to decide at national level
- Omnibus regulation to adjust few technical questions raised by MS > active farmers, young farmers, risk management tools
- CAP consultation > However Csser Hogan has already outlined few key priorities > risk management > renewal of generations > environment

## Is the CAP reformable in 2020?



- Among the reasons why any new CAP reform by 2020 (2021-2027) period remains very uncertain:
- Future of the EU will depends on the national elections in NL, FR and D in 2017
- Brexit talks will last at least two years (2017-2019)
- Then MS will have to negotiate Multi-Financial Framework 2021-2028 or 2022-2029
- Implementation of current CAP can continue till 2021 or 2022: inertia of CAP is strong,
   « CAP reform fatigue »
- Assumption for a next CAP reform in 2021 or 2022 to be seriously explored

## What should we do from now?



- Let assume that a perfect CAP does not exist
  within & outside the CAP framework our collective task is to improve functionment of food systems towards sustainability
- In the current period of uncertainty and populisms, the most important is to defend EU values: cooperation, cohesion, solidarity, sustainability
- Without CAP anymore, situation of EU farmers would be much worse > CAP is somehow "desperately needed" for a huge majority of farmers living in LFAs or getting low farmgate prices, as income support remains a key objective of the EU Treaty

#### What do we need towards 2020?



- Continue to lobby for a better distribution of EU supports towards small-scale farming & agroecological practices (national level)
- RD prog. = framework to ensure community and regional prosperity and resilience (national level)
- Ensuring a fairer trade and a better functionment of the food chain
- Boost civil society engagement at national level for better food and farming policies
- Promote a system approach in policy making
- Initiate and strenghten alliances in the EU inc. policy makers (soft power)





Thank you for your attention!

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