



Livestock for a sustainable world

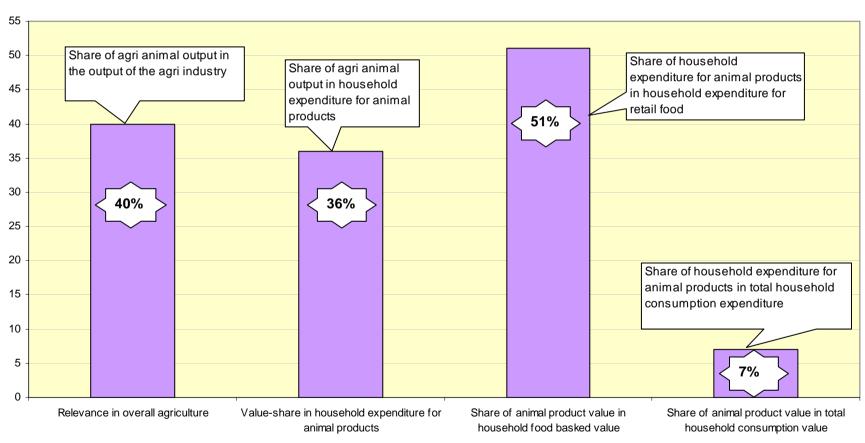
Dr Manuel del Pozo Ramos
European Commission
DG AGRI
Assalzoo-Assocarni, Rome 23/06/2010



Livestock EU



Relevance of the EU livestock sector

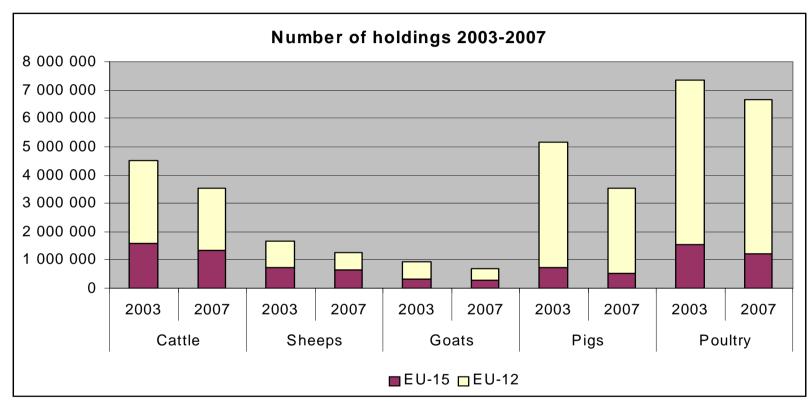


Source: Eurostat, Economic accounts of agriculture, Household budget survey, Harmonized index of consumer prices.



Livestock EU





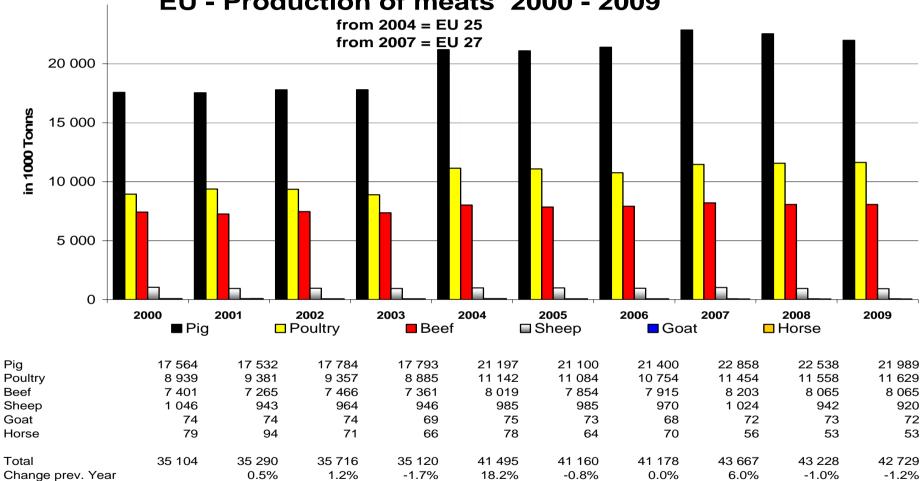
Source: Farm Structure Survey

Structural adjustment in the livestock sector









Graph based on monthly Cronos data, except for the poultry. Production of poultry DG AGRI





To support a social, single EU market economy so as to achieve a sustainable EU livestock sector that meets the expectations of EU society.

Early years 1960's

Crisis years 70's - 80's

1992 CAP Reform Agenda 2000

2003 CAP Reform

Price support

Secure food supplies
Improve productivity

Stabilise markets

Production control

Slow down expenditure

Reduce international friction

Price cuts + compensation

Cut surpluses

Stabilise budget

Protect environment

More price cuts + compensation

Identify EU Farm Model

Formalise Rural Development

Set a budget ceiling

Single Farm Payment

Better market orientation
Linked to EU standards (quality, safety)

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Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

1. Pillar:

- Market organisations (sugar, wine, olive oil etc.)
- Direct payments ("decoupled" from production)
- Cross Compliance standards

2. Pillar:
Rural
Development
Policy

Multifunctional agriculture

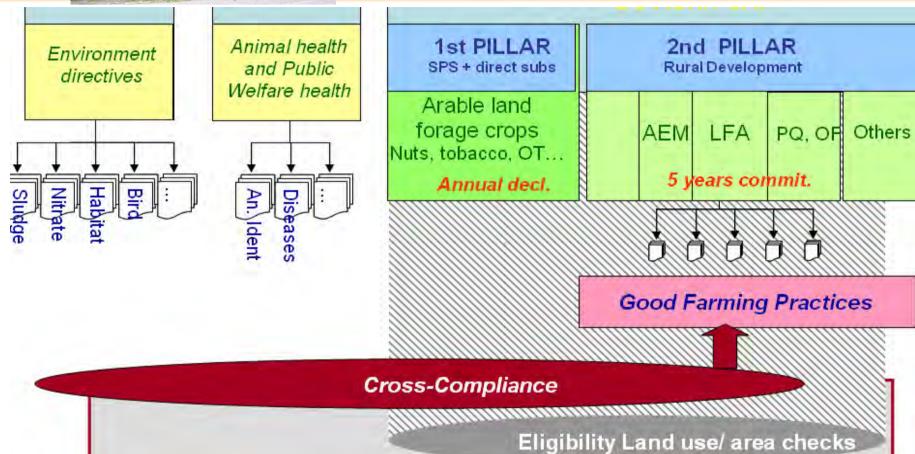
Food

Environmental function

Modulation











Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition (GAECs)

Issue	Standards
Soil erosion:	Minimum coverage
Protect soil through appropriate measures	Minimum land management reflecting site-specific conditions
	- Retain terraces
Soil organic matter	Standards for crop rotations where applicable
Maintain soil organic matter levels through appropriate practices	Arable stubble management
Soil structure	Appropriate machinery use
Maintain soil structure through appropriate measures	
Minimum level of maintenance	Minimum livestock stocking rates or/and appropriate regimes
Ensure a minimum level of maintenance and avoid deterioration of habitats	Protection of permanent pasture
	Retention of landscape features, including where appropriate, the prohibition of the grubbing up of olive trees
	Avoiding the encroachment of unwanted vegetation on agricultural land
	Maintenance of olive groves in good vegetative conditions

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PAC - Health Check



Cross-compliance

Bovine

Sheep - Goats

Specific support

Art 68

Simplification of Aid to respect environmental, animal welfare and food quality standards

Phasing out milk quotas

Art 51 (maintain current levels support):

- Option 100% suckler cow
- Option 50% sheep/goat premia

- Specific disadvantage dairy, beef, goat/sheep meat: Economical vulnerable or environmental sensitive area Economical vulnerable types of farming

- Types farming protection or enhancement environment
- Improving quality or marketing
- Enhanced Animal welfare
- Area under restructuration/development
- Contribution Insurance schemes for natural disasters
- Mutual funds for animal diseases

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PAC Second Pilar



Before 30/06/2009: Modification of National Programmes (new challenges)

Rural **Development** 2007-2013

« LEADER Approach » (5%)

Objective 1 Competitiveness (10%)

Objective 2 Environment + Land Management (25%)

Objective 3 Economic Diversification Quality of Life (10%)

Rural Development Fund

Climate change Biodiversity

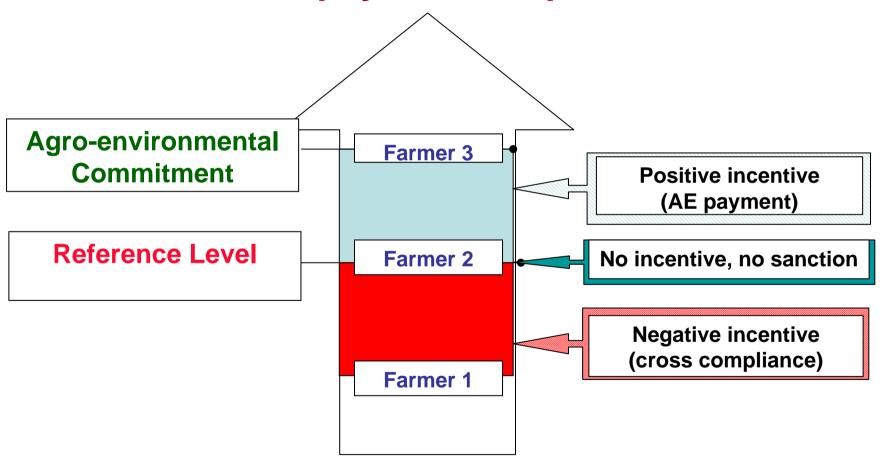
Water management **Green energy Innovation**

National Co-financing



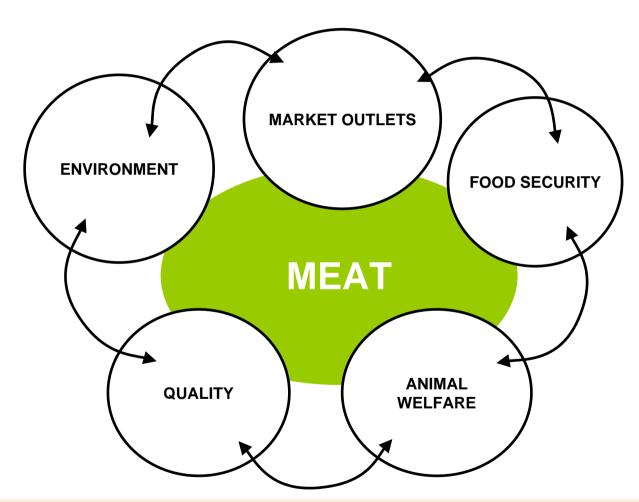


AE payments in practice





















> EU labels









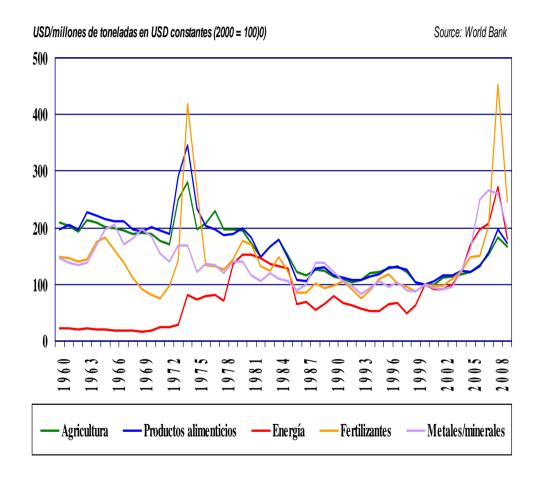
Organic Agriculture

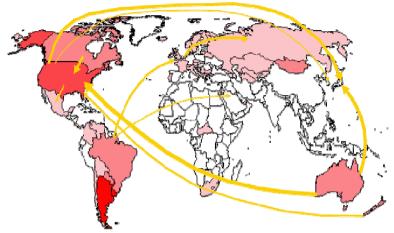
¿New reserved terms?

DG AGRI, European Commission – 21 June 2010





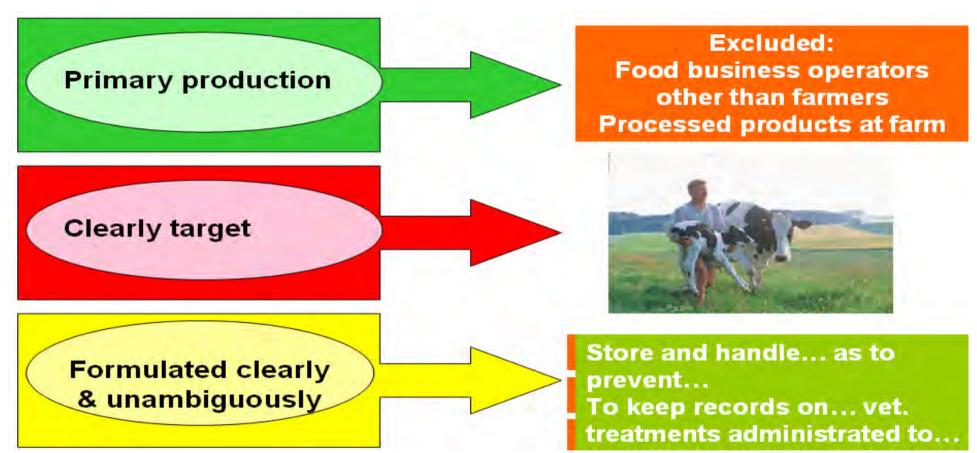




Economical crisis
Feed costs
Trade Agreements - WTO

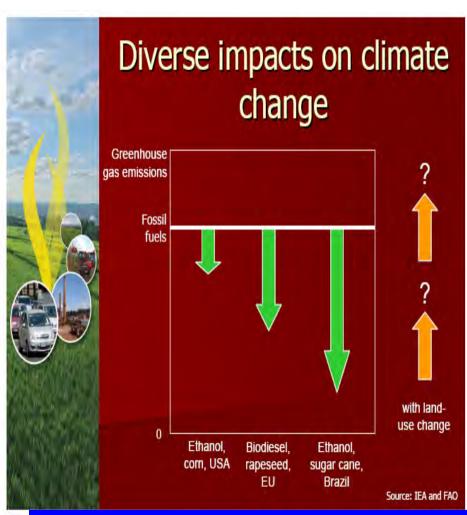












livestock's long shadow environmental issues and options

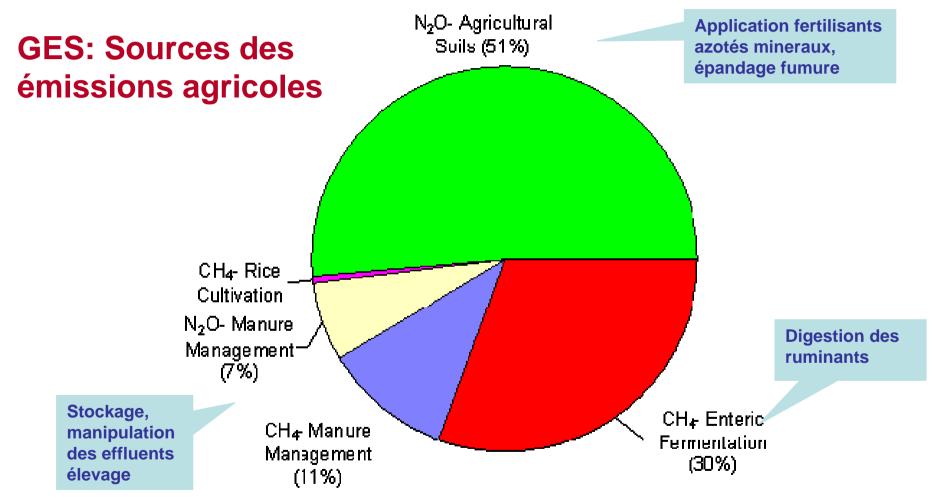
18% GHG emissions livestock sector



To control (GHG) emissions = reducing carbon footprint



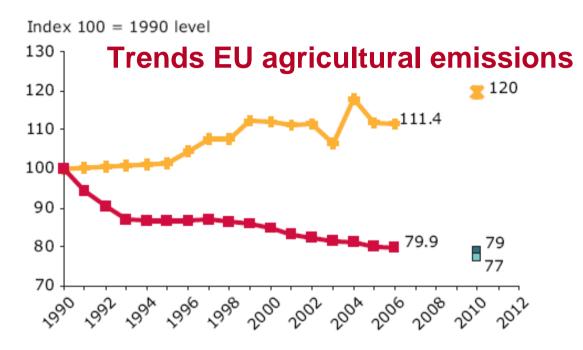








- Declined by 20% by 2006 (EU-15: - 11%)
- Further decline projected by 1-3% by 2010
- Drivers: decreased livestock numbers, improved farming techniques
- EU policies are contributing: CAP reforms, environmental legislation



- Greenhouse gas emissions (past)
- Gross value added in agriculture (past)
- Gross value added in agriculture (projections)
- Greenhouse gas projections with existing and additional measures
- Greenhouse gas projections with existing measures



Sustainable Livestock



To support a sustainable EU livestock sector that meets the expectations of EU society.

