

## Winners and losers of the next CAP reform

By Valentin Zahrnt

**Reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is a key challenge for the EU. But although the economy *and* ecology would benefit, reform is difficult to attain. Those member states who get a large share of the pie believe that they can hold on to it forever, and those who get less want, above all, to enlarge their share. As a result of this optimistic greed, most agree that the subsidy cake should be big. To find out who really stands to win – or to lose – from CAP reform, the European Centre for International Political Economy (ECIPE) has estimated the future distribution of CAP subsidies. Such transparency comes timely as the Czech government is pushing the issue of redistributing CAP payments at the end of its presidency. The study reveals surprising differences between the negotiating positions that countries traditionally adopt and the payments they can expect from reform.**

The CAP is divided into two pillars. The first pillar is dominated by the Single Farm Payment (SFP) that supports farmers' income independent of their current production. But how much CAP money a member state gets for its farmers depends largely on how much it has got in the past when payments were coupled with production. Countries that produced a lot of highly-subsidized crops or meat therefore received – and still receive – the lion's share of the CAP budget. Countries with an agricultural sector that is less productive or specializes in products that were less subsidized, such as fruits and vegetables, are the losers of this system. The new member states are especially disadvantaged as their payments are only slowly phased in and even when they reach their maximum they will fall short of average EU levels.

Table 1 shows the disparity of first pillar subsidies. The numbers generally reflect 2013 entitlements when almost all member states receive their full payments (the exception is Bulgaria and Romania, whose payments are introduced more slowly and for whom 2015 entitlements are shown). At the top comes Greece with an astonishing € 544 per hectare; at the bottom is Latvia with a meager € 83. The average in the new member states (€ 185) is much lower than in the old member states (€ 295). It is easy to see why the Czech Republic put this imbalance front and centre of its presidency and selected it for discussion at the informal meeting of agriculture ministers in Brno in early June. In her speech at the meeting, Mariann Fischer Boel, the Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural Development, admitted the need to address the issue (<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/09/279&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>).

The second pillar of the CAP is dedicated to rural development and environmental protection. Member states' subsidy levels are again strongly determined by how much they received in the past. Entitlements up to 2013 are based on payments dating back as far as 1994. Political horse trading at EU summits is another important factor in how second pillar payments are distributed.

The surprising lesson is that the distribution of subsidies has nothing to do with the CAP's objectives. Subsidies do not go where the need to help poor farmers or to protect the environment is greatest. Their distribution can only be explained by national self-interest, power politics, and EU rigidity.

To attain a more reasonable distribution, member states will first have to agree on the objectives of the CAP. The guiding questions should be firstly, where does agriculture create value for society that is not remunerated on the market? And secondly, where is a European interest at stake that justifies EU subsidies rather than national spending? The answer is clear: EU subsidies are necessary to protect the environment. For instance, the protection of biodiversity is an EU task because animals cross borders, and so does biodiversity-threatening pollution. This is most evident in the case of migratory birds that need protection all along their travel routes. Other examples include the fight against climate change and flood control.

The next step is to define criteria for the distribution of CAP payments that correspond to the environmental objectives. Most simply, countries with a large agricultural area will need more money to preserve landscapes and promote environmentally-friendly farming. But not all landscapes have the same environmental value. Therefore, countries should be rewarded if they commit to respecting the strict environmental safeguards of the EU's Natura 2000 legislation. The more terrestrial areas they grant Natura 2000 status to, the more support from the EU they should get. The same rewards should apply to organic farming areas. And forest land also deserves attention. The importance of responsible forest stewardship is increasingly being recognized. Member states with significant forest areas should obtain additional payments to enhance the environmental value of their forests.

The final step is to give each of these criteria a weight in the distribution of CAP payments. Moreover, remaining payments that are not targeted at environmental protection, such as the Single Farm Payment, need to be distributed. ECIPE has calculated three such scenarios for the post-2013 CAP.

The results (in tables 2 to 4) show that several traditional defenders of the CAP are indeed likely to lose from reform. This concerns France, Greece, Ireland, and Belgium. Other countries that defend the status quo would – surprisingly – gain from reform. This is especially striking in the case of Spain, which would reap the greatest absolute gains of all member states. Finland would get the third highest increase under all scenarios just after Sweden and Latvia. For both countries, the benefits would be greater, the bolder the reform. To a lesser extent, this also applies to reform-averse Portugal and Austria.

The Eastern European member states are very heterogeneously affected. The Baltic republics stand to gain substantially from CAP reform, most so under the ambitious multifunctional CAP scenario. All other Eastern European member states can expect to gain only moderately (except for Romania in a scenario that heavily compensates agricultural area) – or they even risk losing.

The new member states would therefore be served best by minimizing CAP expenditures in order to free up money for the EU's structural funds. These European solidarity transfers from rich to poor states will go mostly to Eastern Europe. Dr. Valentin Zahrnt, the author of the study, concludes, 'Even if Eastern European member states are surprisingly successful in moving towards a flat rate subsidy in agriculture, they will be much better off by shifting the money from the CAP to the EU's structural funds. The structural funds are much more targeted at the poorest member states.'

While these distributional issues are important since governments care about national interests, one should not forget the larger gains that reform would engender for the EU. Dr. Valentin Zahrnt, the author of the study, says: 'What really counts is not whether this or that country gains or loses some percentage of CAP payments but that the money is used judiciously all over Europe. This would be a great step forward in the fight against climate change and for the preservation of biodiversity. It would also help to give the EU new momentum. Citizens would see that the EU promotes public goods with public money rather than wasting it.'

Here are four good reasons for reform. First, the current CAP fails to deliver in the environmental realm. Agricultural production can preserve open spaces, enhance scenic variety, and maintain traditional landscape characteristics that carry cultural significance. Similarly, agriculture can promote biodiversity, for instance by offering a habitat to species that depend on (traditional) farming. But agriculture can also lead to water, air, and soil pollution; release of greenhouse gases; water and soil depletion; and the loss of biological diversity as a result of environmental degradation and monoculture. For instance, agriculture is responsible for 9.2% of the EU's greenhouse gas emissions. In the future, CAP subsidies should reward farmers that provide environmental benefits to society and minimize ecological harm.

Second, farmers are asset-rich – they own machinery, farm buildings, and above all land. It is difficult to justify why people who own a lot should receive public money – even if they have low incomes yet do not wish to sell any of their property. Do the working poor of other sectors not have a better claim to public support as they are both income- and asset-poor? And what about all those who have lost their jobs in the economic crisis? What makes things worse is that the subsidies are not even targeted at poor farmers. Dr. Valentin Zahrnt is critical: '20% of SFP recipients reap roughly 80% of the SFP. In the Czech Republic, the average beneficiary receives almost € 50,000. And hundreds of recipients get more than € 1 million of CAP subsidies per year.'

Third, the CAP is a burden on European integration. It absorbs more than 40% of the EU budget, depriving the EU of the renewed momentum it could gain if it became more relevant for attaining the priorities of the future. And it is at the core of the unworthy haggling over net budget contributions that damages European solidarity. The CAP redistributes wealth without sound criteria that would direct the money to poor individuals, regions, or member states. As a result, every member state tries to grab the biggest share possible from the pie or to secure exceptions when it comes to contributing to the EU budget.

Fourth, EU agricultural policy is routinely lambasted as hypocritical by developing countries. It discredits the free-trade argument and serves as a pretext for maintaining barriers to trade in all kinds of goods and services. Dr. Valentin Zahrnt says, 'If the EU takes the lead and dismantles its

protectionism in agriculture, this will lend lasting support to free-traders around the world. This is an openly overlooked benefit of CAP reform.’

**Table 1: Distribution of first pillar payments before the 2013 reform**

Member states	€ million	% share	per ha
Austria	752	1.65	236
Belgium	615	1.35	447
Denmark	1,049	2.30	394
Finland	571	1.25	249
France	8,521	18.70	310
Germany	5,853	12.84	346
Greece	2,217	4.86	544
Ireland	1,341	2.94	324
Italy	4,370	9.59	343
Luxembourg	37	0.08	283
Netherlands	898	1.97	469
Portugal	606	1.33	174
Spain	5,139	11.28	206
Sweden	771	1.69	247
United Kingdom	3,988	8.75	247
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>36,727</b>	<b>80.58</b>	<b>295</b>
Bulgaria	742	1.63	243
Cyprus	53	0.12	366
Czech Republic	909	1.99	258
Estonia	101	0.22	112
Hungary	1,319	2.89	312
Latvia	146	0.32	83
Lithuania	380	0.83	143
Malta	5	0.01	494
Poland	3,045	6.68	197
Romania	1,620	3.55	118
Slovakia	388	0.85	200
Slovenia	144	0.32	295
<b>EU-12</b>	<b>8,853</b>	<b>19.42</b>	<b>185</b>

Bulgaria and Romania: 2015 entitlements

**Table 2: Scenarios for the distribution of CAP payments after 2013**

Member states	2013 CAP share	Conservative		Area-focused		Multifunctional	
		% share	change	% share	change	% share	change
Austria	2.16	2.31	7%	2.14	-1%	2.59	<b>20%</b>
Belgium	1.15	0.97	<b>-15%</b>	0.82	-29%	0.74	-35%
Denmark	1.90	1.69	<b>-11%</b>	1.56	-18%	1.49	-22%
Finland	1.44	2.06	43%	2.55	77%	3.37	<b>133%</b>
France	16.16	15.26	<b>-6%</b>	15.09	-7%	13.05	-19%
Germany	11.97	11.12	<b>-7%</b>	10.11	-16%	9.99	-17%
Greece	4.86	4.05	<b>-17%</b>	2.94	-40%	3.32	-32%
Ireland	2.82	2.59	<b>-8%</b>	2.24	-21%	1.80	-36%
Italy	9.65	9.12	-5%	8.26	-14%	9.54	<b>-1%</b>
Luxembourg	0.08	0.09	<b>7%</b>	0.08	-2%	0.07	-11%
Netherlands	1.65	1.39	<b>-16%</b>	1.15	-30%	1.05	-36%
Portugal	2.01	2.13	6%	2.02	1%	2.25	<b>12%</b>
Spain	10.59	12.40	17%	14.76	39%	15.57	<b>47%</b>
Sweden	1.73	2.61	51%	3.42	98%	4.49	<b>159%</b>
United Kingdom	7.29	7.66	5%	8.61	<b>18%</b>	7.77	6%
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>75.48</b>	<b>75.46</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>75.75</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>77.10</b>	<b>2%</b>
Bulgaria	1.95	1.87	-4%	1.78	-9%	2.06	<b>5%</b>
Cyprus	0.13	0.12	<b>-8%</b>	0.10	-24%	0.10	-24%
Czech Republic	2.27	2.24	-1%	2.10	-8%	2.36	<b>4%</b>
Estonia	0.37	0.50	37%	0.62	69%	0.80	<b>119%</b>
Hungary	3.25	2.84	<b>-13%</b>	2.28	-30%	2.21	-32%
Latvia	0.51	0.75	48%	1.03	103%	1.22	<b>138%</b>
Lithuania	1.09	1.21	12%	1.36	<b>25%</b>	1.32	22%
Malta	0.03	0.02	<b>-23%</b>	0.01	-79%	0.00	-82%
Poland	8.39	8.06	<b>-4%</b>	7.54	-10%	6.59	-21%
Romania	4.89	5.23	7%	5.92	<b>21%</b>	4.45	-9%
Slovakia	1.21	1.23	2%	1.13	-6%	1.29	<b>7%</b>
Slovenia	0.44	0.44	1%	0.38	-14%	0.50	<b>14%</b>
<b>EU-12</b>	<b>24.52</b>	<b>24.54</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>24.25</b>	<b>-1%</b>	<b>22.90</b>	<b>-7%</b>

Table 2 presents member states' share in the 2013 CAP (for Bulgaria and Romania again 2015 data) and the share they would have under three different scenarios, together with the percentage change compared to the 2013 distribution. The scenario in which a country does best is marked in bold.

In the first scenario, old entitlements heavily influence future distribution, and little money is dedicated to environmental protection. Accordingly, it is labeled 'conservative'. In the 'area-focused' scenario, more money is earmarked for environmental protection and agricultural area plays a key role in the distribution. The 'multifunctional' scenario also assumes a strong emphasis on environmental protection. It assigns particular weight to Natura 2000 and organic farming areas.



**Table 4: Winners and losers from CAP reform: € million per year**

<b>Conservative</b>		<b>Area-focused</b>		<b>Multifunctional</b>	
<b>Winners</b>		<b>Winners</b>		<b>Winners</b>	
Spain	996	Spain	2294	Spain	2738
Sweden	482	Sweden	931	Sweden	1516
Finland	339	United Kingdom	725	Finland	1058
United Kingdom	204	Finland	609	Latvia	388
Romania	187	Romania	566	United Kingdom	261
Latvia	134	Latvia	288	Estonia	240
Austria	79	Lithuania	148	Austria	233
Estonia	75	Estonia	139	Portugal	135
Lithuania	70	Portugal	8	Lithuania	131
Portugal	67			Bulgaria	58
Slovakia	14	<b>Losers</b>		Czech Republic	46
Luxembourg	3	Luxembourg	-1	Slovakia	44
Slovenia	2	Malta	-12	Slovenia	34
		Austria	-13		
<b>Losers</b>		Cyprus	-17	<b>Losers</b>	
Malta	-3	Slovenia	-34	Luxembourg	-5
Cyprus	-6	Slovakia	-41	Malta	-12
Czech Republic	-18	Bulgaria	-95	Cyprus	-17
Bulgaria	-42	Czech Republic	-97	Italy	-61
Belgium	-95	Belgium	-181	Belgium	-222
Denmark	-116	Denmark	-190	Denmark	-226
Ireland	-127	Netherlands	-277	Romania	-242
Netherlands	-143	Ireland	-324	Netherlands	-329
Poland	-179	Poland	-465	Ireland	-565
Hungary	-227	Hungary	-535	Hungary	-571
Italy	-287	France	-586	Greece	-846
Greece	-445	Italy	-765	Poland	-990
Germany	-470	Germany	-1022	Germany	-1089
France	-494	Greece	-1058	France	-1707

Table 4 presents the gains or losses in € million that will result for each member state from the changes in the distribution key. It is assumed that the post-2013 CAP budget that will be distributed to national envelopes amounts to € 55 billion (roughly the current size of the CAP).

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