Common agriculture policy post 2020

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Multinational financial framework

- cut for the CAP 5 % in current prices, total budget 365 billion EUR;
- at constant prices, however, aid will decrease by up to 17 %;
- budget for Rural development will decreased by up to 20 %;
- there is a risk of loss of agricultural competitiveness in the EU,
- risk of the re-nationalization and fragmentation of the CAP;

Multinational financial framework

- a strong EU budget for agriculture;
- European farmers produce food with high standards of quality, care for the landscape and livestock, while maintaining the competitiveness of the market;
- introduce a higher commitment in the form of an additional contribution to the financing of the MFF;
- consensus on the direction and general EU priorities and that by new decisions we will not create new inequalities.

Capping

- fair conditions for the granting of aid under the CAP that will not create inequalities between farmers based on size;
- refusion of the introduction of compulsory direct payments on the level of 100 000 EUR;
- refusion of the reduction of the direct payment – the eco-scheme, voluntary payments;
- should be voluntary for Member States;
- due to the different levels of wages, creates further inequalities between Member States (different wages);

Capping

- each Member State will, on the basis of its own analysis, select whether it is more appropriate (with regard to the sectoral structure and administrative burden) to apply for growth, degressivity or redistributive payment.
- the average farm size of 130 ha in the Czech Republic;
- will concern businesses over 300 hectares and even smaller farms if they receive voluntary coupled payments or with special crop production.

Voluntary coupled payment

- to maintain the level of the financial envelope;
- to increase the share of the VCS envelope on the cover of direct payments up to 25%;
- sensitive commodities (special crop production and livestock) contribute to creating and sustaining jobs in the countryside and creating added value;
- to refuse   include eco-payments and VCP in the calculation of the degresivity.

Convergence

- support of full convergence to reach the end of the programming period 2021-2027;
- do not agree with the beginning of the process of convergence of payments since 2022;
- over-average payments should be cut and provided where the payments are below average.

Competitiveness of the EU

- CAP should really be a common policy;
- not to allow the inequalities, whether due to the application of a new implementation mechanism or redistribution of support;
- to require minimal volume of marketed production for eco-payment applicants as well;
- to set up fixed rules for co-financing II. Pillar to avoid further re-nationalization of the CAP in the context of budget cuts;
- to set up not only minimum but also the maximum level of co-financing in the II. Pillar.

CAP post 2020

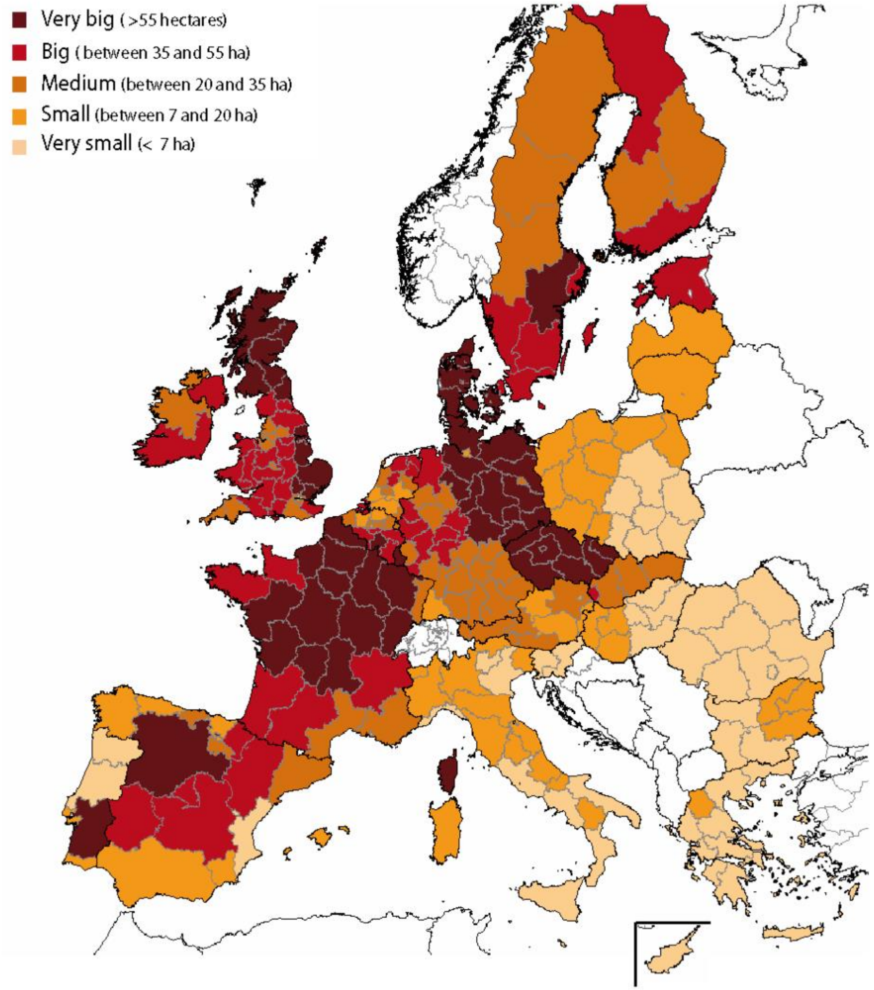
- remain the common policy;
- should create the conditions for a balanced development of rural areas;
- not allow a different degree of national aid (renationalisation of the CAP);
- should not create competition in the internal market between EU member states;
- should target active farmers who live in agriculture and create value and employment in rural areas;

CAP post 2020

- new definition of a genuine farmer at EU level should be much more ambitious than the current setting of an active farmer;
- rules should prevent from buying below cost and subsequent sale below purchase prices;
- new implementation mechanism must not lead to the fragmentation of the rules of the Common Agricultural Policy.

EU trends in farm size

Average farm size by region



Thank you for your attention!