CHANGING COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY FROM A BIRD'S EYE VIEW



The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is since its beginning in 1962 adapted many times, in accordance with changing societal needs and - when necessary - intervening because of unintended consequences. From the end of last millennium on, an ongoing trend is to connect farm payments with societal requirements as to e.g. environment, nature, landscape, animal welfare and public health. This trend is expected to become more important.

1958	1962-1968	1968-1992	1992-1999	2003-2008	2004-2013	2014-2020
Start of EEC: Treaty of Rome	Beginning of CAP: market- and price policy	From importer to exporter	From price support to direct income payments	From direct income payments to single payment scheme	From EU-15 to EU-28	Towards a flat rate per member state or region
Start EEC:	Policy oriented at:	Effects:	Payments per product:	Payments per farm:	Accession EU:	Core new CAP:
One Internal market	Fair income in agriculture Stabilising markets Assuring food supply Reasonable consumer prices	Product surpluses Trade conflicts High budgetary costs EU Delivery quota		Per hectare Historical reference Payments differ per farm	13 new member states in Central and Southern Europe	Equal payment per hectare per member state or region Voluntary transfer of 1st pillar budget for innovation and sustainability
on CAP	-					
Requirements & standards	Quality standards for products	Quality standards for products	Voluntary requirements on national level for environment and landscape	Compulsary requirements: Cross compliance Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC)		Greening as extra requirements
Character of support	Export subsidies	Price support per product: Import tariffs Export subsidies Market intervention (buying) production quotas and less intervention buying	Per product differentiated income support per animal of hectare as compensation for price cuts	All payments in one Single Farm Payment		The same hectare payments for all farmers