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European Union

Trade Policy Monitoring

CAP Reform - Budget Impact

2003

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Report Highlights: This report describes the impact of the CAP reform proposals on the EU budget.

> Includes PSD changes: No Includes Trade Matrix: No Unscheduled Report Brussels USEU [BE2], E2

Budget aspects of the Mid-Term Review proposals

Introduction

In January 2003, the European Commission adopted its proposal to reform the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). The proposals are part of the mid-term review (MTR) mandated under Agenda 2000. The key elements of the proposed reform are: decoupling (a single farm payment independent from production), cross-compliance (linking those payments to sustainable farming requirements), degression and modulation (a reduction in direct payments for bigger farms to generate additional money for rural development and to finance further reforms) and a stronger rural development policy.

Budget Impact

The reference scenario used for the Commission's analysis is the "status quo", with current base areas and ceilings for livestock premiums fully or almost fully taken up. Compared to such a scenario, the MTR proposals for certain specific market sectors and the decoupled income payments are estimated to yield net savings for the EU-15 of EUR 337 million for financial year 2006 and EUR 186 million as from 2010. This impact results from the fact that the savings from the proposed market measures are greater than the effect of the proposals concerning direct aids, estimated at EUR +729 million in 2006 and around EUR +1,6 billion as from 2010.

For the new accession countries, the MTR proposals will lead to an additional cost of EUR 88 million in 2010 increasing annually to reach EUR 241 million in 2013. The budget impact of the proposals mostly concern the milk sector and a number of arable crops. Under the accession agreement of December 2002, EU leaders agreed on phasing in direct aids over a 10-year transition period. The starting level for 2004 is set at 25 percent of the current EU-system, rising to 30 percent in 2005 and 35 percent in 2006. In a second step after 2006, direct payments to the new member states would be increased in such a way as to ensure that they reach in 2013 the full CAP support level then applicable.

To remain within the ceilings set at the Brussels European Council in October 2002 for the financing of market measures and direct aids for an enlarged Europe of 25 member states, a reduction in the direct aids for EU-15 is proposed as from financial year 2007. The aggregated result for the EU-25 can be seen as neutral with an estimated saving compared with the current situation of EUR 98 million for 2010 and extra costs of EUR 55 million by 2013.

Table 1: Status Quo - Estimates of Expenditure (in million EUR)											
Market Measures											
EU 15	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2013		
Cereals	498	509	506	482	484	516	523	523	523	523	
Dried fodder	317	317	317	317	317	317	317	317	317	317	
Rice	110	118	130	140	190	400	563	563	563	563	
Dairy products	2479	2443	2127	1730	1409	1304	1328	1328	1328	1328	
Beef & Veal	479	468	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	
Promotion measures	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	
Total EU 15	3951	3922	3579	3167	2898	3035	3229	3229	3229	3229	
Candidate Countries											
Cereals	38	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	
Dried fodder	3	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Dairy products	154	392	452	452	452	452	452	452	452	452	
Beef & Veal	22	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	
Total Candidate Countries	216	551	611	611	611	611	611	611	611 6		
Total EU-25	4167	4473	4190	3778	3509	3646	3840	3840	3840	3840	
			Direc	t aids to	produ	cers					
Total EU-15	27616	27826	28805	29783	30762	30762	30762	30762	30762	30762	
Total Candidate countries		1364	1682	2022	2382	2978	3574	4169	4765	5361	
Total EU-25	27616	29190	30487	31805	33144	33740	34336	34931	35527	36123	
	Total Market Measures + Direct Aids to Producers										
EU-15	31567	31748	32384	32950	33660	33798	33991	33991	33991	33991	
Candidate countries	216	1915	2293	2633	2993	3589	4185	4780	5376	5972	
EU-25	31783	33663	34677	35583	36654	37387	38176	38771	39367	39963	

Table 2: MTR Proposals - Estimates of Expenditure (in million EUR)										
Market Measures										
EU 15	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2013	
Cereals	493	244	167	157	162	163	164	164	164	164
Dried fodder	243	144.1	104.1	64.1	24	0	0	0	0	0
Rice	110	38	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Dairy products	2461	2101	1754	1393	1090	919	861	861	861	861
Beef & Veal	479	468	432	411	394	377	377	377	377	377
Promotion measures	67	67	49	34	26	24	24	24	24	24
Total EU 15	3853	3062	2513	2067	1702	14890	1434	1434	1434	1434
Candidate Countries										
Cereals	38	97	87	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
Dried fodder	2.8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Dairy products	154	321	241	311	279	247	247	247	247	247
Beef & Veal	22	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Total Candidate Countries	216.3	480	490	458	426	394	394	394	394 39	
Total EU-25	4070	3542	3003	2525	2128.4	1884	1828	1828	1828	1828
			Direc	t aids to	produ	cers				
Total EU-15	27616	28658	29533	30413	31393	32372	32372	32372	32372	32372
Total Candidate countries		1540	1786	2142	2522	3232	3879	4525	5171	5819
Total EU-25	27616	30108	31320	32555	33915	35604	36251	36897	37543	38191
Total Market Measures + Direct Aids to Producers										
EU-15	31470	31720	32047	32480	33095	33862	33806	33806	33806	33806
Candidate countries	216	1930	2276	2600	2948	3626	4273	4919	5565	6213
EU-25	31686	33650	34323	35080	36043	37488	38079	38725	39371	10019

Table 3: Net Change in Support - Status Quo vs. MTR Proposal Estimates of Expenditure (in million EUR)													
Market Measures													
EU 15	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 2012 201					
Cereals	-6	-265	-339	-324	-322	-353	-358	-358	-358	-358			
Dried fodder	-74	-173	-213	-253	-293	-317	-317	-317	-317	-317			
Rice	0	-80	-123	-133	-183	-393	-556	-556	-556	-556			
Dairy products	-18	-342	-373	-337	-319	-385	-467	-467	-467	-467			
Beef & Veal	0	0	0	-21	-33	-55	-55	-55	-55	-55			
Promotion measures	0	0	-18	-33	-41	-43	-43	-43	-43	-43			
Total EU 15	-97	-860	-1066	-1101	-1196	-1546	-1795	-1795	-1795	-1795			
Candidate Cour	Candidate Countries												
Cereals	0	0	-10	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12			
Dried fodder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Dairy products	0	-71	-111	-141	-173	-205	-205	-205	-205	-205			
Beef & Veal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Total Candidate Countries	0	-71	-121	-153	-185	-217	-217	-217	-217	-217			
Total EU-25	-97	-931	-1187	-1254	-1381	-1763	-2012	-2012	-2012	-2012			
			Direc	t aids to	produ	cers							
Total EU-15	0	833	729	630	630	1610	1610	1610	1610	1610			
Total Candidate countries	0	86	104	120	140	254	305	356	406	458			
Total EU-25	0	919	833	750	770	1864	1915	1966	2016	2068			
Total Market Measures + Direct Aids to Producers													
EU-15	-97	-28	-337	-470	-566	64	-186	-186	-186	-186			
Candidate countries	0	15	-17	-33	-45	37	88	139	189	241			
EU-25	-97	-13	-354	-503	-611	101	-98	-47	3	55			

Degression and Modulation

In order to remain within the financial ceilings, a new financial mechanism is being proposed. The Commission proposes a system of degression which would reduce the percentage of direct aid in the EU-15, although the first EUR 5,000 per farmer would remain untouched. Producers receiving between EUR 5,000 and EUR 50,000 would see a 50 percent reduction in direct aids. The proposal also intends to boost rural development through modulation. Modulation is the concept of re-channeling the savings resulting from the cuts in direct payments to the EU's rural development budget. The modulation part resulting from degression, starting at 1 percent in 2006 and rising to 6 percent in 2012, should be made available to the member states as additional EU support for measures to be included in their rural development programming. It would release an estimated EUR 1.5 billion for rural development. The degression part of the system starts with 1 percent for financial year 2006 and reaches 13 percent for financial year 2012 (19 percent minus the modulation rate of 6 percent = 13 percent). The resulting net savings would amount to EUR 276 million for 2008, rising to EUR 1.9 billion by 2013. Degression and modulation will not apply in the new member states until the phasing-in of direct payments reaches the normal EU level.

Degression and Modulation: percentage reduction of direct payments A: Degression

B to D: by tranche of direct payment

E: Modulation - destined for the rural development budget
F: destined for financing future market needs

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		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
А	% general reduction in direct payments	1	4	12	14	16	18	19
	% total reduction applying successively to the different tr	anches of	direct paym	ents				
В	from 1 to 5,000 EUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C=(A+E)/2	from 5,001 to 50,000 EUR	1	3	8	9	11	12	13
D=A	above 50,000 EUR	1	4	12	14	16	18	19
	of which % of the direct payments destined for the rural of	levelopme	nt budget					
E	from 5,001 EUR to 50,000 EUR	1	2	3	4	5	6	6
E	above 50,000 EUR	1	2	3	4	5	6	6
	of which % of the direct payments destined for financing	future man	rket needs					
F	from 5,001 EUR to 50,000 EUR	0	1	5	5	6	6	7
F	above 50,000 EUR	0	2	9	10	11	12	13

Source: European Commission - MTR proposal

MTR - Impact Analysis

The European Commission recently published the main findings of two impact analyses of the MTR proposals on the agricultural markets and farm incomes in the current and the enlarged EU. The studies show that the MTR proposal to cut the link between production and subsidy ("de-coupling") would favor the extensification of production systems and would secure higher incomes for EU farmers. According to the analysis, farm income in 2009 would be 8.5 percent higher than in 2001. Diverging trends across sectors are expected, with less favorable developments projected in the dairy and oilseed sectors, while the meat sector would see a significant increase.

The study can be downloaded from the European Commission's website at http://europa.eu.int/comm/agriculture/mtr/docs/index_en.htm.

Report number	Title	Date released		
E23025	CAP Reform - simplification of state aid	2/24/03		
E22014	EU Agricultural Budget	4/29/02		

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