

EU agricultural policy

EU agricultural policy instruments:

The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of the European Union is based on three pillars:

- **First pillar:** On the one hand, direct payments are distributed to farms. This is intended to secure the income of farmers. In addition, organic farming is to be rewarded in this way. Furthermore, the agricultural sector is remunerated for the provision of public goods (e.g. a well-kept landscape).
- **Targeted Market interventions** are made in individual cases (e.g., in the event of overproduction or a sudden cessation of demand).
- **Second pillar:** Further measures are intended to promote rural development; e.g. by promoting organic farming or economic support for rural regions ([European Commission](#); for the German side: [Europäische Kommission](#); [BMEL 2019](#)).

Main objectives of EU agricultural policy:

European agricultural policy has **five objectives**:

- European farmers are to be supported in their work. The productivity of the agricultural sector is to be increased, so that the supply of the population with affordable food is ensured.
- The income of farmers in EU countries should be adequate.
- European agriculture is to become sustainable; agricultural production is to be designed to conserve resources. Climate change is also to be combated in this way.
- Rural areas and typical landscapes in the EU should be protected and preserved.
- In the rural regions of the EU, the aim is to promote economic development - to do so by promoting jobs in the agricultural sector and related lines of business. ([European Commission](#)).

Task:

Develop a profile of the European agricultural policy. To do this, fill out this chart. Try to take notes in German and in English.

You can find the necessary materials here:



[The common agricultural policy at a glance \(European Commission\)](#)



[BMEL 2019](#)

You can use the homepage of the European Commission in English, German, or in another language.



Funding of the EU agricultural policy:

Financial support for agriculture took up more than one-third of the total EU budget in 2019. It is financed by two funds. On the one hand, by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (to provide direct aid), and on the other hand, by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development. ([European Commission](#)).

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Bundesministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft (BMEL) (2019). *Grundzüge der Gemeinsamen Agrarpolitik (GAP) und ihrer Umsetzung in Deutschland*. <https://www.bmel.de/DE/themen/landwirtschaft/eu-agrarpolitik-und-foerderung/gap/gap-nationale-umsetzung.html> (30.10.2021).

European Commission. *The common agricultural policy at a glance*. https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/key-policies/common-agricultural-policy/cap-glance_en (28.10.2021).

Europäische Kommission. *Die Gemeinsame Agrarpolitik auf einen Blick*. https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/key-policies/common-agricultural-policy/cap-glance_de (30.10.2021).

