

# **REFORM OF CAP 2014-2020**

## **THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY**

**Vote for a fairer distribution of CAP subsidies among European farmers!**



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## Time has come to vote for a fairer reform of the CAP



The Common Agricultural Policy, created in 1962 and today facing huge challenges, is in urgent need of reform. Currently mired in a major economic and social crisis, the EU must regain the trust of its citizens, who expect greater solidarity and justice from EU policies.

Subsidies should be distributed more fairly among the 27 member states and between farmers within each state. One of the main ways in which this could be is by limiting the amount of aid that a farmer can receive.

The European Commission is currently proposing a very high cap of 300 000 € on annual subsidies to farmers. **This measure would affect only 0.12% of European farms (i.e. only 14 560 farmers out of 13 million registered) and would amount to savings of 1.45 billion €.**

**14 560**

**Farmers**

**However, there is an alternative proposal which allows for a far more equitable distribution of public funds.**

This proposal is to **limit the amount of subsidies to 100 000 € per farm**. A cap at this level would apply to only 3.5% of farms (450 000 of the 13 million recorded) in 28 Member States. **This would amount to far greater savings of 4.8 billion €** which could be used to support family farms and small and medium-sized operations. A portion of these funds could also be used to initiate or strengthen other EU policies, such as construction of the infrastructure necessary for the energy transition to a low-carbon economy.

**Jose Bové**

Member of the European Parliament

Vice Chair of the Agriculture Committee

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## AUSTRIA

**46** farmers

**In Austria, less than 0,01 % of farms or 46 in total receive more than 300 000 € in annual subsidies and would be affected by reductions. A cap that is set as high as 300 000 € would allow savings of only 12 million €.**

However, the proposed gradual reductions from 20 000 € associated with a cap set at 100 000 € would apply to 3.44% of farms (5 676 farms out of 165 000 in Austria).

This cap would provide savings of 13.11 million € which could be used to support the 95.6 % of smaller farms that contribute to the local economy and stimulate and sustain rural areas. These savings could therefore be put to very good use - they could provide support to family farms as well as local small and medium-scale farms, something EU citizens have been demanding for a long time - as shown in the results of the public consultation organised by the European Commission's DG AGRI in 2010 and in numerous opinion polls.

## BELGIUM

**46** farmers

**In Belgium, less than 0.01 % of farms or 46 in total receive more than 300 000 € in annual subsidies and would be affected by reductions. A cap that is set as high as 300 000 € would allow savings of only 1 million €.**

However, the proposed gradual reductions from 50 000 € associated with a cap set at 100 000 € would apply to 22% of farms (10 600 farms out of 48 000 in Belgium).

This cap would provide savings of 30.44 million € which could be used to support the 88 % of smaller farms that contribute to the local economy and stimulate and sustain rural areas. These savings could therefore be put to very good use - they could provide support to family farms as well as local small and medium-scale farms, something EU citizens have been demanding for a long time - as shown in the results of the public consultation organised by the European Commission's DG AGRI in 2010 and in numerous opinion polls.

## BULGARIA

**220** farmers

**In Bulgaria, 0.044% of farms or 220 in total receive more than 300 000 € in annual subsidies and would be affected by reductions. A cap that is set as high as 300 000 € would allow savings of only 10.5 million €.**

However, the proposed gradual reductions from 20 000 € associated with a cap set at 100 000 € would apply to 0.56% of farms (2 760 farms out of 493 000 in Bulgaria).

This cap would provide savings of 51.38 million € which could be used to support the 99.44 % of smaller farms that contribute to the local economy and stimulate and sustain rural areas. These savings could therefore be put to very good use - they could provide support to family farms as well as local small and medium-scale farms, something EU citizens have been demanding for a long time - as shown in the results of the public consultation organised by the European Commission's DG AGRI in 2010 and in numerous opinion polls.

## CYPRUS

**4** farmers

**In Cyprus, less than 0.01% of farms or 4 in total receive more than 300 000 € in annual subsidies and would be affected by reductions. A cap that is set as high as 300 000 € would allow savings of only € 0.8 million.**

However, the proposed gradual reductions from 20 000 € associated with a cap set at 100 000 € would apply only to 0.32% of farms (530 farms out of 40 120 in Cyprus).

This cap would provide savings of 20 million € which could be used to support the 99.7% of smaller farms that contribute to the local economy and stimulate and sustain rural areas. These savings could therefore be put to very good use - they could provide support to family farms as well as local small and medium-scale farms, something EU citizens have been demanding for a long time - as shown in the results of the public consultation organised by the European Commission's DG AGRI in 2010 and in numerous opinion polls.

## DENMARK

**510** farmers

**In Denmark, 1.14% of farms or 510 in total receive more than 300 000 € in annual subsidies and would be affected by reductions. A cap that is set as high as 300 000 € would allow savings of only € 17.1 million €.**

However, the proposed gradual reductions from 20 000 € associated with a cap set at 100 000 € would apply to 29.13% of farms (13 000 farms out of 44 630 in Denmark).

This cap would provide savings of 148 million € which could be used to support the 70 % of smaller farms that contribute to the local economy and stimulate and sustain rural areas. These savings could therefore be put to very good use - they could provide support to family farms as well as local small and medium-scale farms, something EU citizens have been demanding for a long time - as shown in the results of the public consultation organised by the European Commission's DG AGRI in 2010 and in numerous opinion polls.

## SPAIN

**1620** farmers

**In Spain, 0.16% of farms or 1620 in total receive more than 300 000 € in annual subsidies and would be affected by reductions. A cap that is set as high as 300 000 € would allow savings of only €112 million.**

However, the proposed gradual reductions from 20 000 € associated with a cap set at 100 000 € would apply to 5.73% of farms (59 000 farms out of 1 030 000 in Spain).

This cap would provide savings of 476 million € which could be used to support the 94.34 % of smaller farms that contribute to the local economy and stimulate and sustain rural areas. These savings could therefore be put to very good use - they could provide support to family farms as well as local small and medium-scale farms, something EU citizens have been demanding for a long time - as shown in the results of the public consultation organised by the European Commission's DG AGRI in 2010 and in numerous opinion polls.

## ESTONIA

**26** farmers

**In Estonia, 0.11% of farms or 26 in total receive more than 300 000 € in annual subsidies and would be affected by reductions. A cap that is set as high as 300 000 € would allow savings of only 0.250 million.**

However, the proposed gradual reductions from 20 000 € associated with a cap set at 100 000 € would apply to 2.70% of farms (630 farms out of 23 330 in Estonia).

This cap would provide savings of 7.16 million € which could be used to support the 99.89% of farms that contribute to the local economy and stimulate and sustain rural areas. These savings could therefore be put to very good use - they could provide support to family farms as well as local small and medium-scale farms, something EU citizens have been demanding for a long time - as shown in the results of the public consultation organised by the European Commission's DG AGRI in 2010 and in numerous opinion polls.

## FINLAND

**15** farmers

**In Finland, 0.022% of farms or 15 in total receive more than € 300 00 in annual subsidies and would be affected by reductions. A cap that is set as high as 300 000 € would allow savings of only € 0.6 million.**

However, the proposed gradual reductions from 20 000 € associated with a cap set at 100 000 € would apply to 8.59% of farms (5 840 farms out of 68 000 in Finland).

This cap would provide savings of 11.15 million € which could be used to support the 93.5 % of smaller farms that contribute to the local economy and stimulate and sustain rural areas. These savings could therefore be put to very good use - they could provide support to family farms as well as local small and medium-scale farms, something EU citizens have been demanding for a long time - as shown in the results of the public consultation organised by the European Commission's DG AGRI in 2010 and in numerous opinion polls.

## FRANCE

**1260** farmers

**In France, 0.20% of farms or 1260 in total receive more than 300 000 € in annual subsidies and would be affected by reductions. A cap that is set as high as 300 000 € would allow savings of only 90.4 million €.**

However, the proposed gradual reductions from 20 000 € associated with a cap set at 100 000 € would apply to 22.50% of farms (144 000 farms out of 640 000 in France).

This cap would provide savings of 739 million € which could be used to support the 88.50% of smaller farms that contribute to the local economy and stimulate and sustain rural areas. These savings could therefore be put to very good use - they could provide support to family farms as well as local

small and medium-scale farms, something EU citizens have been demanding for a long time - as shown in the results of the public consultation organised by the European Commission's DG AGRI in 2010 and in numerous opinion polls.

## GRECE

**11** farmers

**In Greece, less than 0,01% of farms or 11 in total receive more than 300 000 € in annual subsidies and would be affected by reductions. A cap that is set as high as 300 000 € would allow savings of only € 0.03 million €.**

However, the proposed gradual reductions from 20 000 € associated with a cap set at 100 000 € would apply to 1.68% of farms (14 490 farms out of 860 000 in Greece).

This cap would provide savings of € 19.28 million which could be used to support the 98.7 % of smaller farms that contribute to the local economy and stimulate and sustain rural areas. These savings could therefore be put to very good use - they could provide support to family farms as well as local small and medium-scale farms, something EU citizens have been demanding for a long time - as shown in the results of the public consultation organised by the European Commission's DG AGRI in 2010 and in numerous opinion polls.

## GERMANY

**3810** farmers

**In Germany, 1.03% of farms or 3810 in total receive more than 300 000 € in annual subsidies and would be affected by reductions. A cap that is set as high as 300 000 € would allow savings of only 536.9 million €.**

However, the proposed gradual reductions from 20 000 € associated with a cap set at 100 000 € would apply to 18.95% of farms (70 100 farms out of 370 000 in Germany).

This cap would provide savings of 1,236 million € which could be used to support the 81 % of smaller farms that contribute to the local economy and stimulate and sustain rural areas. These savings could therefore be put to very good use - they could provide support to family farms as well as local small and medium-scale farms, something EU citizens have been demanding for a long time - as shown in the results of the public consultation organised by the European Commission's DG AGRI in 2010 and in numerous opinion polls.

## HUNGARY

**710** farmers

**In Hungary, 0.11% of farms or 710 in total receive more than 300 000 € in annual subsidies and would be affected by reductions. A cap that is set as high as 300 000 € would allow savings of only € 93 million.**

However, the proposed gradual reductions from 20 000 € associated with a cap set at 100 000 € would apply to 1.05% of farms (6 580 farms out of 626 000 in Hungary).

This cap would provide savings of 207 million € which could be used to support the 98.95 % of smaller farms that contribute to the local economy and stimulate and sustain rural areas. These savings could therefore be put to very good use - they could provide support to family farms as well

as local small and medium-scale farms, something EU citizens have been demanding for a long time - as shown in the results of the public consultation organised by the European Commission's DG AGRI in 2010 and in numerous opinion polls.

## IRELAND

**70** farmers

**In Ireland, 0.01% of farms or 70 in total receive more than 300 000 € in annual subsidies and would be affected by reductions. A cap that is set as high as 300 000 € would allow savings of only € 0.6 million.**

However, the proposed gradual reductions from 20 000 € associated with a cap set at 100 000 € would apply to 12% of farms (15 880 farms out of 128 240 in Ireland).

This cap would provide savings of 38 million € which could be used to support the 88 % of smaller farms that contribute to the local economy and stimulate and sustain rural areas. These savings could therefore be put to very good use - they could provide support to family farms as well as local small and medium-scale farms, something EU citizens have been demanding for a long time - as shown in the results of the public consultation organised by the European Commission's DG AGRI in 2010 and in numerous opinion polls.

## ITALY

**1450** farmers

**In Italy, 0.09% of farms or 1450 in total receive more than 300 000 € in annual subsidies and would be affected by reductions. A cap that is set as high as 300 000 € would allow savings of only € 247.5 million.**

However, the proposed gradual reductions from 20 000 € associated with a cap set at 100 000 € would apply to 1.99% of farms (33 440 farms out of 1679 000 in Italy).

This cap would provide savings of 548 million € which could be used to support the 98 % of smaller farms that contribute to the local economy and stimulate and sustain rural areas. These savings could therefore be put to very good use - they could provide support to family farms as well as local small and medium-scale farms, something EU citizens have been demanding for a long time - as shown in the results of the public consultation organised by the European Commission's DG AGRI in 2010 and in numerous opinion polls.

## LATVIA

**21** farmers

**In Latvia, 0.01% of farms or 21 in total receive more than 300 000 € in annual subsidies and would be affected by reductions. A cap that is set as high as 300 000 € would allow savings of only € 1.6 million.**

However, the proposed gradual reductions from 20 000 € associated with a cap set at 100 000 € would apply to 2.45% of farms (571 farms out of 23 330 in Latvia).

This cap would provide savings of 7 million € which could be used to support the 97.55 % of smaller farms that contribute to the local economy and stimulate and sustain rural areas. These savings could therefore be put to very good use - they could provide support to family farms as well as local



small and medium-scale farms, something EU citizens have been demanding for a long time - as shown in the results of the public consultation organised by the European Commission's DG AGRI in 2010 and in numerous opinion polls.

## LITHUANIA

**91** farmers

**In Lithuania, 0.08 % of farms or 91 in total receive more than 300 000 € in annual subsidies and would be affected by reductions. A cap that is set as high as 300 000 € would allow savings of only € 4.8 million.**

However, the proposed gradual reductions from 20 000 € associated with a cap set at 100 000 € would apply only to 1.23% of farms 1 330 farms out of 107 750 in Lithuania.

This cap would provide savings of 20 million € which could be used to support the 98.8 % of smaller farms that contribute to the local economy and stimulate and sustain rural areas. These savings could therefore be put to very good use - they could provide support to family farms as well as local small and medium-scale farms, something EU citizens have been demanding for a long time - as shown in the results of the public consultation organised by the European Commission's DG AGRI in 2010 and in numerous opinion polls.

## LUXEMBOURG

**1** farmer

**In Luxembourg, 0.04% of farms or 1 in total receive more than 300 000 € in annual subsidies and would be affected by reductions. A cap that is set as high as 300 000 € would make no difference at all.**

However, the proposed gradual reductions from 20 000 € associated with a cap set at 100 000 € would apply to 32% of farms (730 farms out of 2 300 in Luxembourg).

This cap would provide savings of 1.33 million € which could be used to support the 68 % of smaller farms that contribute to the local economy and stimulate and sustain rural areas. These savings could therefore be put to very good use - they could provide support to family farms as well as local small and medium-scale farms, something EU citizens have been demanding for a long time - as shown in the results of the public consultation organised by the European Commission's DG AGRI in 2010 and in numerous opinion polls.

## MALTA

**0**

**Farmers in Malta will not be affected by the European Commission's proposal to cap the subsidies at 300.000 € nor by the 100 000 € proposal.**

## NETHERLANDS

**120** farmers

**In Netherlands, 0.16% of farms or 120 in total receive more than 300 000 € in annual subsidies and would be affected by reductions. A cap that is set as high as 300 000 € would allow savings of only € 4.2 million.**

However, the proposed gradual reductions from 20 000 € associated with a cap set at € 100 000 would apply to 19.73% of farms (15 120 farms out of 76 640 in Netherlands).

This cap would provide savings of 49 million € which could be used to support the 80.2 % of smaller farms that contribute to the local economy and stimulate and sustain rural areas. These savings could therefore be put to very good use - they could provide support to family farms as well as local small and medium-scale farms, something EU citizens have been demanding for a long time - as shown in the results of the public consultation organised by the European Commission's DG AGRI in 2010 and in numerous opinion polls.

## POLAND

**360** farmers

**In Poland, 0,015% of farms or 360 in total receive more than 300 000 € in annual subsidies and would be affected by reductions. A cap that is set as high as 300 000 € would allow savings of only €28.2 million.**

However, the proposed gradual reductions from 20 000 € associated with a cap set at 100 000 € would apply to 0.24% of farms (5 630 farms out of 2 390 000 in Poland).

This cap would provide savings of 95 million € which could be used to support the 99.75% of smaller farms that contribute to the local economy and stimulate and sustain rural areas. These savings could therefore be put to very good use - they could provide support to family farms as well as local small and medium-scale farms, something EU citizens have been demanding for a long time - as shown in the results of the public consultation organised by the European Commission's DG AGRI in 2010 and in numerous opinion polls.

## PORTUGAL

**330** farmers

**In Portugal, 0.12% of farms or 330 in total receive more than 300 000 € in annual subsidies and would be affected by reductions. A cap that is set as high as 300 000 € would allow savings of only € 19 million.**

However, the proposed gradual reductions from 20 000 € associated with a cap set at 100 000 € would apply to 2.15% of farms (5 920 farms out of 275 000 in Portugal).

This cap would provide savings of 85 million € which could be used to support the 97.85 % of smaller farms that contribute to the local economy and stimulate and sustain rural areas. These savings could therefore be put to very good use - they could provide support to family farms as well as local small and medium-scale farms, something EU citizens have been demanding for a long time - as shown in the results of the public consultation organised by the European Commission's DG AGRI in 2010 and in numerous opinion polls.

## CZECH REPUBLIC

**1060** farmers

**In Czech Republic, 2.69% of farms or 1 060 in total receive more than 300 000 € in annual subsidies and would be affected by reductions. A cap that is set as high as 300 000 € would allow savings of only 109 million €.**

However, the proposed gradual reductions from 20 000 € associated with a cap set at 100 000 € would apply to 9,64% of farms (3 800 farms out of 39 400 in Czech Republic).

This cap would provide savings of € 267 million which could be used to support the 90,3 % of smaller farms that contribute to the local economy and stimulate and sustain rural areas. These savings could therefore be put to very good use - they could provide support to family farms as well as local small and medium-scale farms, something EU citizens have been demanding for a long time - as shown in the results of the public consultation organised by the European Commission's DG AGRI in 2010 and in numerous opinion polls.

## ROMANIA

**170** farmers

**In Romania, less than 0.01% of farms or 170 in total receive more than 300 000 € in annual subsidies and would be affected by reductions. A cap that is set as high as 300 000 € would allow savings of only € 16.1 million.**

However, the proposed gradual reductions from 20 000 € associated with a cap set at 100 000 € would apply only to 0.12% of farms (4 580 farms out of 3 931 000 in Romania).

This cap would provide savings of 53 million € which could be used to support the 99.88 % of smaller farms that contribute to the local economy and stimulate and sustain rural areas. These savings could therefore be put to very good use - they could provide support to family farms as well as local small and medium-scale farms, something EU citizens have been demanding for a long time - as shown in the results of the public consultation organised by the European Commission's DG AGRI in 2010 and in numerous opinion polls.

## SLOVAKIA

**510** farmers

**In Slovakia, 0.74% of farms or 510 in total receive more than 300 000 € in annual subsidies and would be affected by reductions. A cap that is set as high as 300 000 € would allow savings of only 40.3 million€.**

However, the proposed gradual reductions from 20 000 € associated with a cap set at 100 000 € would apply to 2.54% of farms (1 750 farms out of 68 990 in Slovakia).

This cap would provide savings of 114 million € which could be used to support the 97.5 % of smaller farms that contribute to the local economy and stimulate and sustain rural areas. These savings could therefore be put to very good use - they could provide support to family farms as well as local small and medium-scale farms, something EU citizens have been demanding for a long time - as

shown in the results of the public consultation organised by the European Commission's DG AGRI in 2010 and in numerous opinion polls.

## SLOVANIA

**11** farmers

**In Slovenia, less than 0.01% of farms or 11 in total receive more than 300 000 € in annual subsidies and would be affected by reductions. A cap that is set as high as 300 000 € would allow savings of only 1.2 million €.**

However, the proposed gradual reductions from 20 000 € associated with a cap set at 100 000 € would apply to 0.19% of farms (140 farms out of 75 340 in Slovenia).

This cap would provide savings of 156 million € which could be used to support the 99.81 % of smaller farms that contribute to the local economy and stimulate and sustain rural areas. These savings could therefore be put to very good use - they could provide support to family farms as well as local small and medium-scale farms, something EU citizens have been demanding for a long time - as shown in the results of the public consultation organised by the European Commission's DG AGRI in 2010 and in numerous opinion polls.

## SWEDEN

**153** farmers

**In Sweden, 0.21% of farms or 153 in total receive more than 300 000 € in annual subsidies and would be affected by reductions. A cap that is set as high as 300 000 € would allow savings of only € 6 million.**

However, the proposed gradual reductions from 20 000 € associated with a cap set at 100 000 € would apply to 13.46% of farms (9 790 farms out of 72 710 in Sweden).

This cap would provide savings of 55 million € which could be used to support the 87.5 % of smaller farms that contribute to the local economy and stimulate and sustain rural areas. These savings could therefore be put to very good use - they could provide support to family farms as well as local small and medium-scale farms, something EU citizens have been demanding for a long time - as shown in the results of the public consultation organised by the European Commission's DG AGRI in 2010 and in numerous opinion polls.

## UNITED KINGDOM

**1920** farmers

**In United Kingdom, 0.64% of farms or 1 920 in total receive more than 300 000 € in annual subsidies and would be affected by reductions. A cap that is set as high as 300 000 € would allow savings of only € 161.2 million.**

However, the proposed gradual reductions from 20 000 € associated with a cap set at 100 000 € would apply to 16.03% of farms (48 070 farms out of 299 830 in United Kingdom).

This cap would provide savings of 642 million € which could be used to support the 84 % of smaller farms that contribute to the local economy and stimulate and sustain rural areas. These savings could therefore be put to very good use - they could provide support to family farms as well as local small and medium-scale farms, something EU citizens have been demanding for a long time - as shown in the results of the public consultation organised by the European Commission's DG AGRI in 2010 and in numerous opinion polls.

## The numbers used for this document come directly from the stats published by the DG AGRI of the European Commission.

INDICATIVE FIGURES ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF AID, BY SIZE-CLASS OF AID, RECEIVED IN THE CONTEXT OF DIRECT AID PAID TO THE PRODUCERS ACCORDING TO COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) NO 1782/2003 AND COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) NO 73/2009.

The document can be downloaded at

[http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/fin/directaid/2010/annex1\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/fin/directaid/2010/annex1_en.pdf)

Statistical factsheets -Agriculture in the European Union and the Member State can be consulted on the European Commission website

[http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/analysis/perspec/background/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/analysis/perspec/background/index_en.htm) - SMT

Those estimates have been calculated with the kind support of the capeye's team

<http://www.supagro.fr/capeye/>

Find more info one the CAP : <http://www.jose-bove.eu>



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