Is CAP contributing to the clean Baltic Sea?

Mikhail Durkin, **CAP 2020. Towards sustainable agriculture**
1-2 September 2017, Tallinn and Penijõe, Estonia

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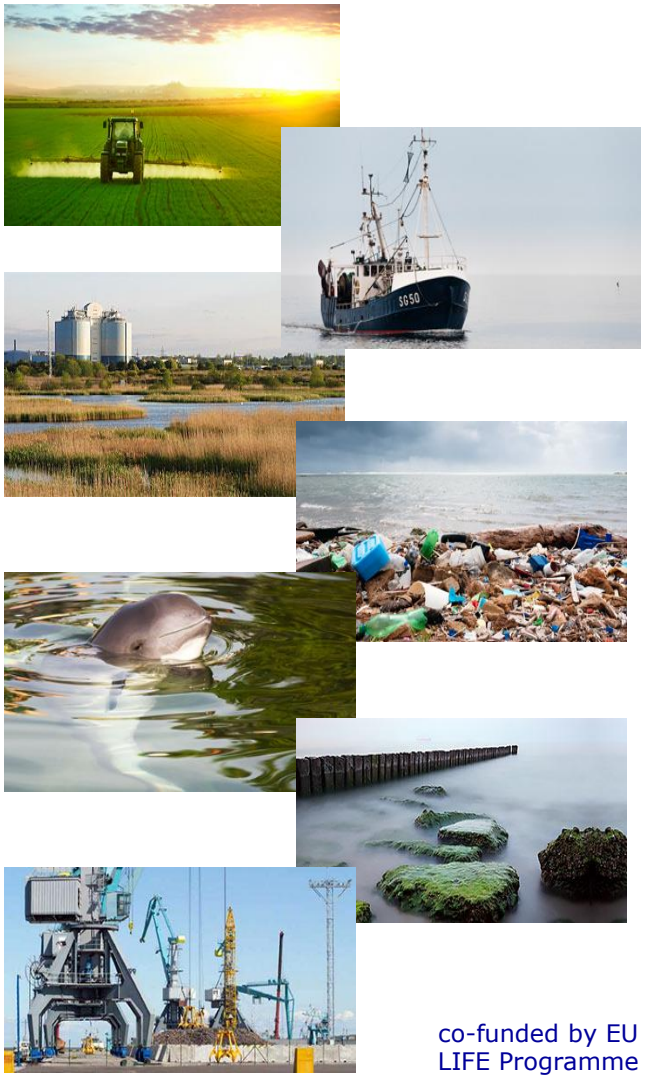
Coalition Clean Baltic

CCB - Networking among citizens and sectors

- Established in **1990**
- a network of **grass-root** environmental NGOs
- **19 organizations** and **over 850 000** environmental concerned **citizens**
- Works in the **entire Baltic Sea basin**: Belarus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Sweden and Ukraine
- **lobby** at EU and HELCOM level, **coordinated actions and field work**, **awareness raising and capacity building**
- **CCB's** working areas
  - **Water Protection in Agriculture**
  - **River Basin and Wastewater Management**
  - **Fisheries and Aquaculture**
  - Biodiversity and Nature Conservation
  - Hazardous Substances and Marine Litter
  - Sustainable Development in Coastal and Marine Areas
  - Harmful Installations and Maritime Transport



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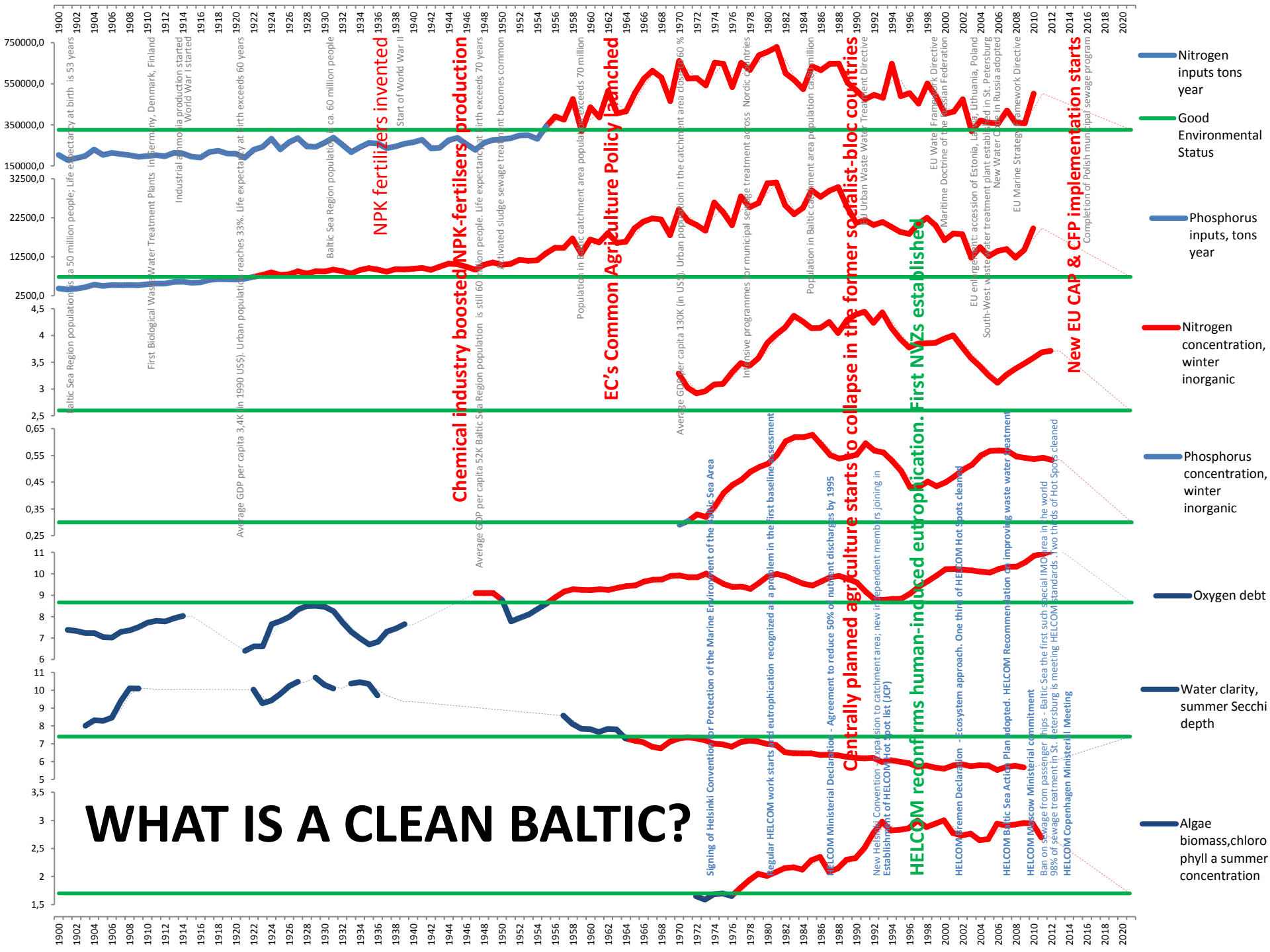
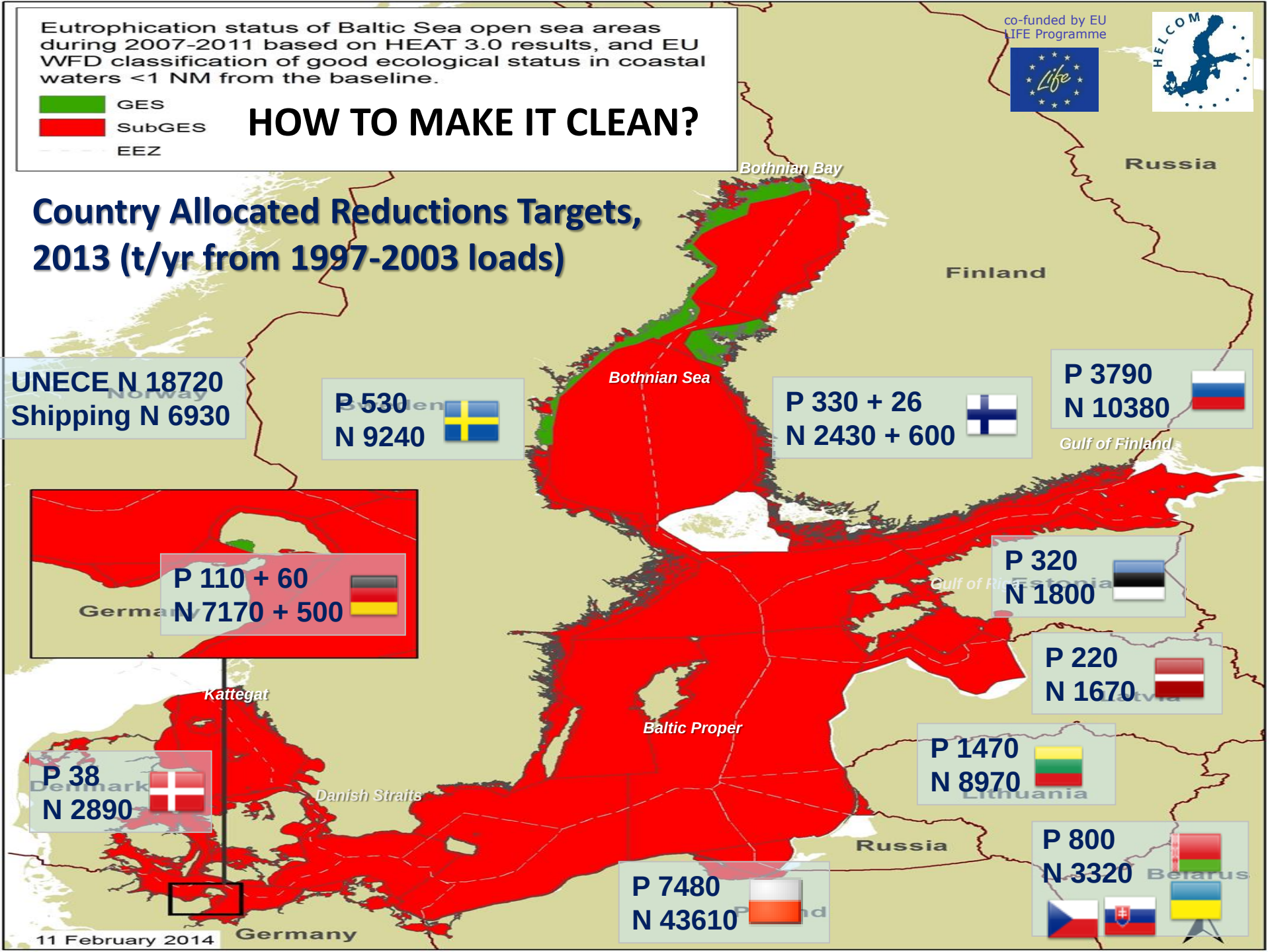
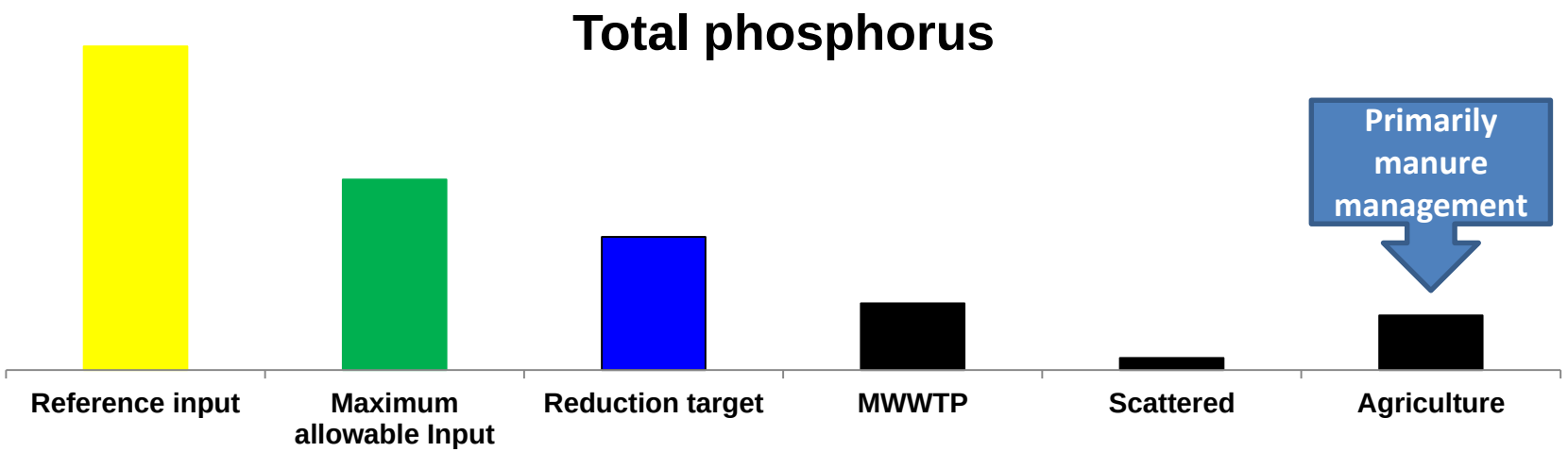
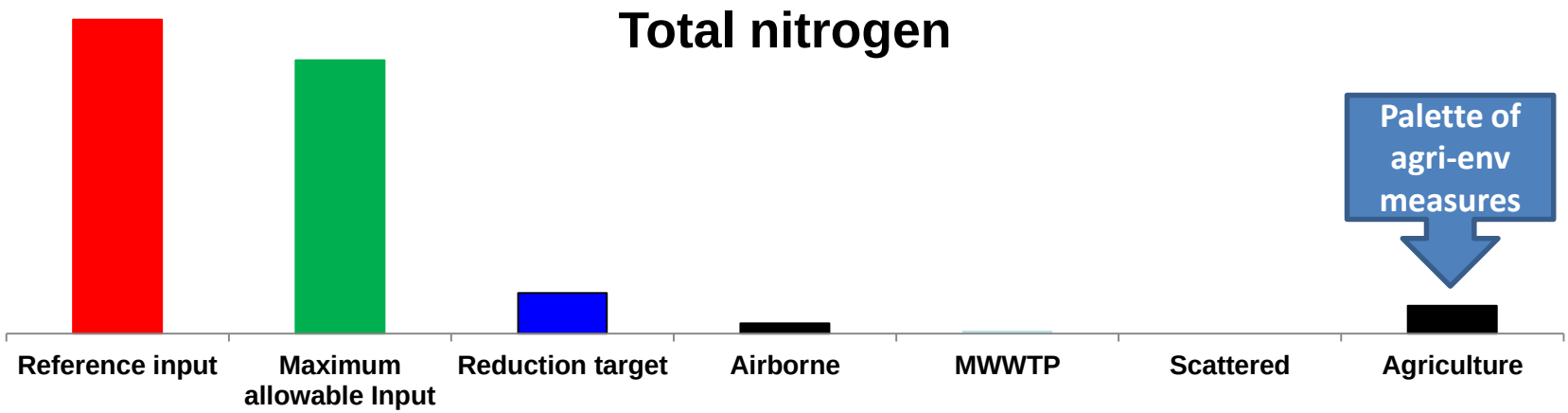

WHAT IS A CLEAN BALTIC?
Nitrogen inputs tons year
Good Environmental Status
Phosphorus inputs, tons year
Nitrogen concentration, winter inorganic
Phosphorus concentration, winter inorganic
Oxygen debt
Water clarity, summer Secchi depth
Algae biomass,chloro phyll a summer concentration
NPK fertilizers invented
Chemical industry boosted NPK-fertilsers production
EC's Common Agriculture Policy launched
Centrally planned agriculture starts to collapse in the former socialist-bloc countries
HELCOM reconfirms human-induced eutrophication. First NVZs established
New EU CAP & CFP implementation starts


Eutrophication status of Baltic Sea open sea areas during 2007-2011 based on HEAT 3.0 results, and EU WFD classification of good ecological status in coastal waters <1 NM from the baseline.
GES
SubGES
EEZ
HOW TO MAKE IT CLEAN?
co-funded by EU LIFE Programme
Country Allocated Reductions Targets, 2013 (t/yr from 1997-2003 loads)
Bothnian Bay
Russia
Finland
Bothnian Sea
UNECE N 18720
Shipping N 6930
P 530
N 9240
P 330 + 26
N 2430 + 600
P 3790
N 10380
Gulf of Finland
P 110 + 60
N 7170 + 500
P 320
N 1800
Estonia
P 220
N 1670
Latvia
Kattegat
Baltic Proper
P 38
N 2890
Danish Straits
P 1470
N 8970
Lithuania
Russia
P 800
N 3320
Belarus
P 7480
N 43610
11 February 2014
Germany

Where the reductions can be achieved by 2021?





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EU Member States' implementation of nutrient input reduction into the Baltic Sea

- Limited progress in the reduction of nutrient inputs into the Baltic Sea
- MS' nutrient reduction plans lack ambition and appropriate indicators
- Visited MS only partially take into account HELCOM recommendations in their work
- The reliability of monitoring data on nutrient inputs into the Baltic Sea is not assured

Special Report: Combating eutrophication in the Baltic Sea: further and more effective action needed (pursuant to Article 287(4), second subparagraph, TFEU), ECA 2016, No3

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Effectiveness of actions to reduce agricultural nutrient pollution of water

- The EU Nitrates Directive is not effectively implemented, despite relatively successful follow-up by the EC
- Cross-compliance mechanism helps enforcing Nitrates Directive and other fertilisation requirements, but is not fully effective
- EU co-financed Rural Development measures (2007-2013) have had little effect on reducing nutrient pollution in the visited MS

Special Report: Combating eutrophication in the Baltic Sea: further and more effective action needed (pursuant to Article 287(4), second subparagraph, TFEU), ECA 2016, No3

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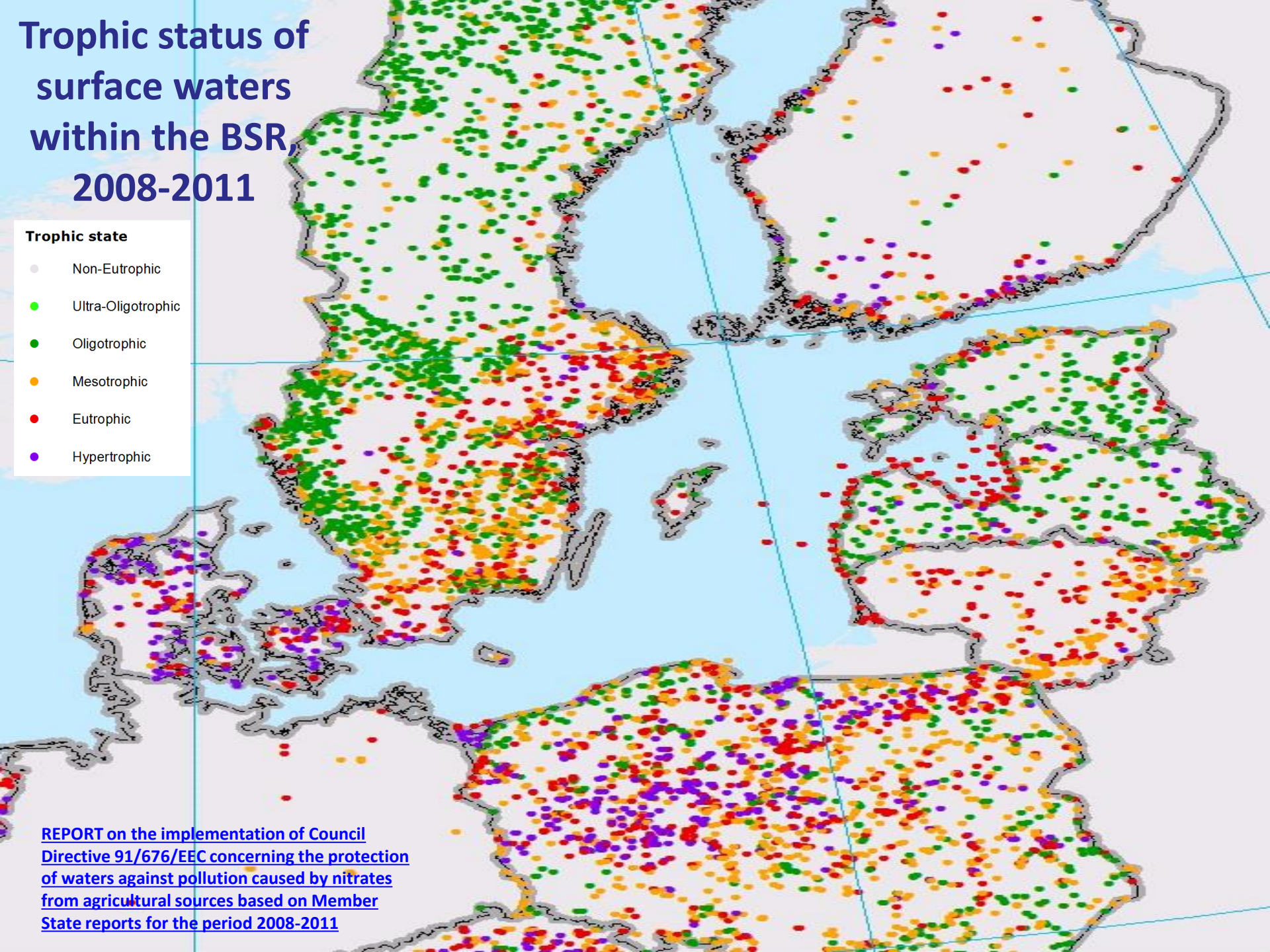
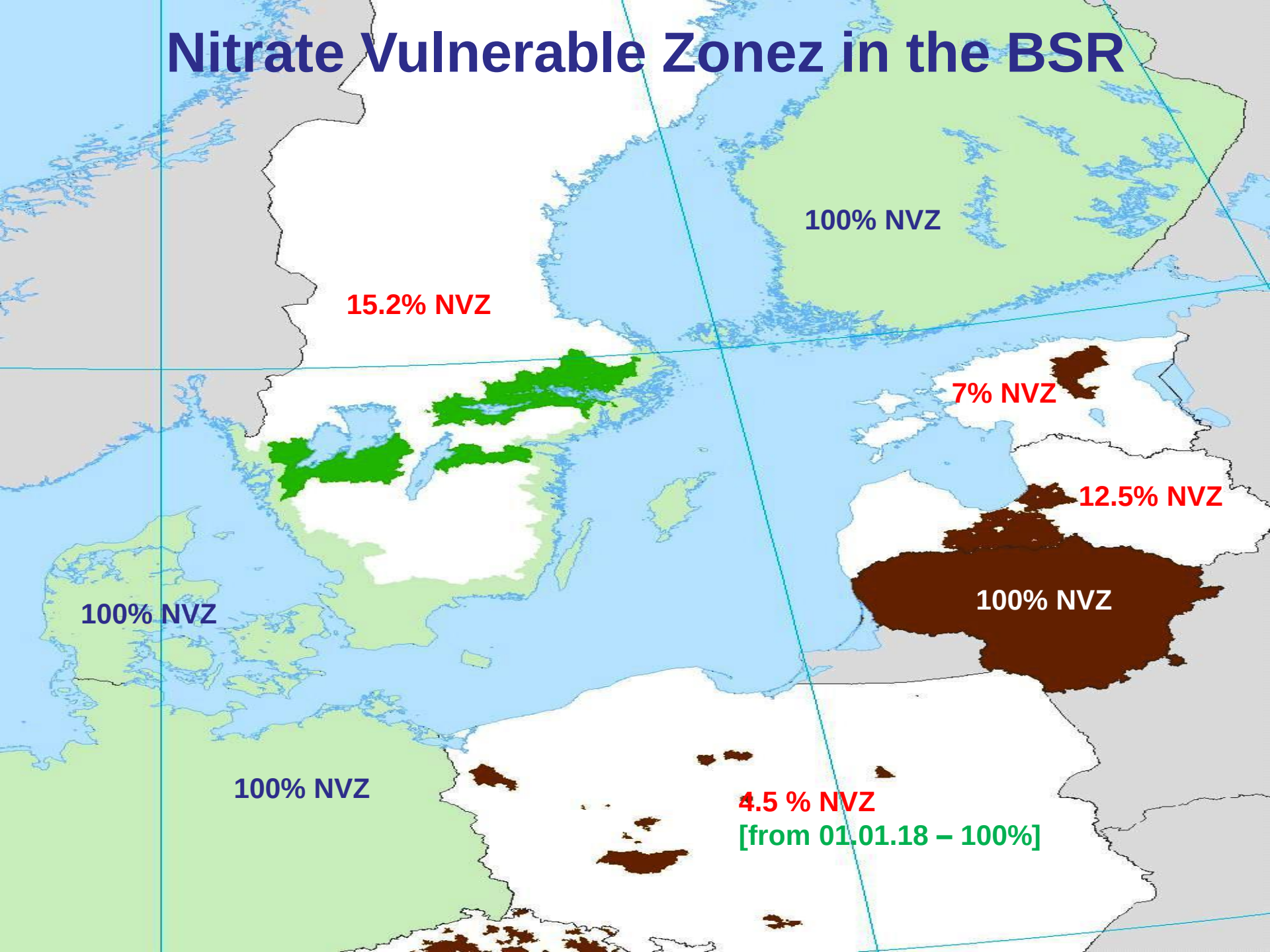
Trophic status of surface waters within the BSR, 2008-2011



REPORT on the implementation of Council Directive 91/676/EEC concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources based on Member State reports for the period 2008-2011

Nitrate Vulnerable Zonez in the BSR



Is the CAP about our environment?

- EU countryside has been largely shaped by farmers, creating semi-natural environment
- EU countryside provides the habitat for a diversity of (semi-natural) fauna and flora
- Farmers manage the countryside for the benefit of us all
- Farmers rely upon natural resources and are the first realising the need to care for them.
- Farmers are adversely affected by climate change
- Farmers have a double challenge: to produce food whilst protecting nature and biodiversity.

The EU Explained: Agriculture. A partnership between Europe and farmers; 2017-02-13; Directorate-General for Communication (European Commission)

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Is the CAP about our environment?

- In effect, **EU provides** farmers with
  - **income support to remunerate farmers for their services to society**
  - **financial assistance to adjust** farming **to** the effects of a **changing climate**.
  - **incentives to farmers to work in a sustainable and environmentally friendly manner** to avoid negative side effects
- **Environmentally sustainable farming, which uses natural resources prudently, is essential for our food production and for our quality of life — today, tomorrow and for future generations.**

The EU Explained: Agriculture. A partnership between Europe and farmers; 2017-02-13; Directorate-General for Communication (European Commission)

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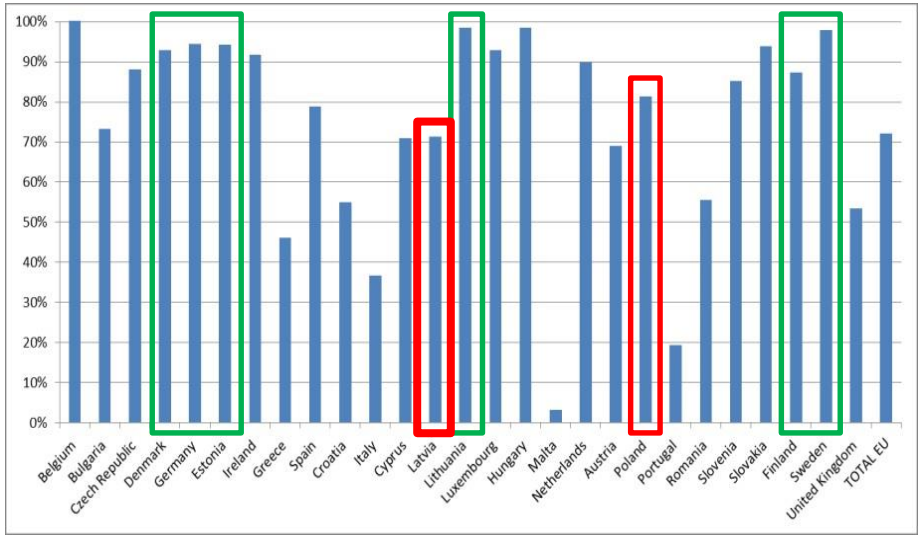
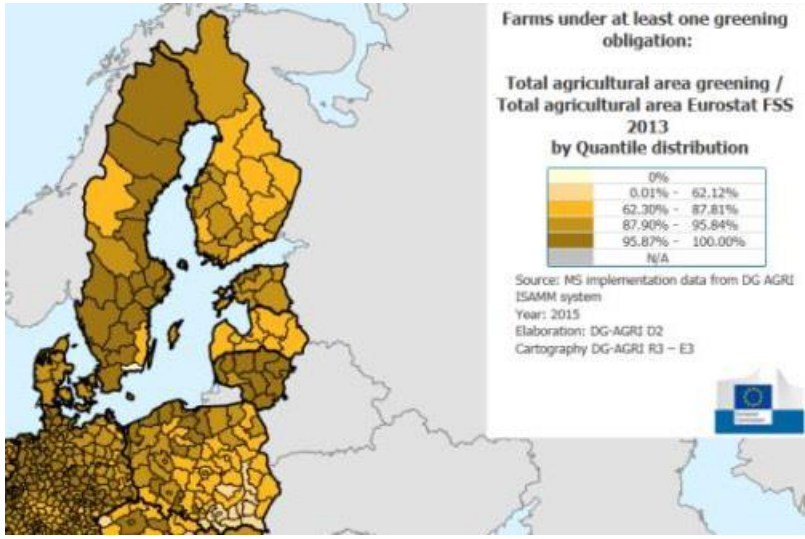
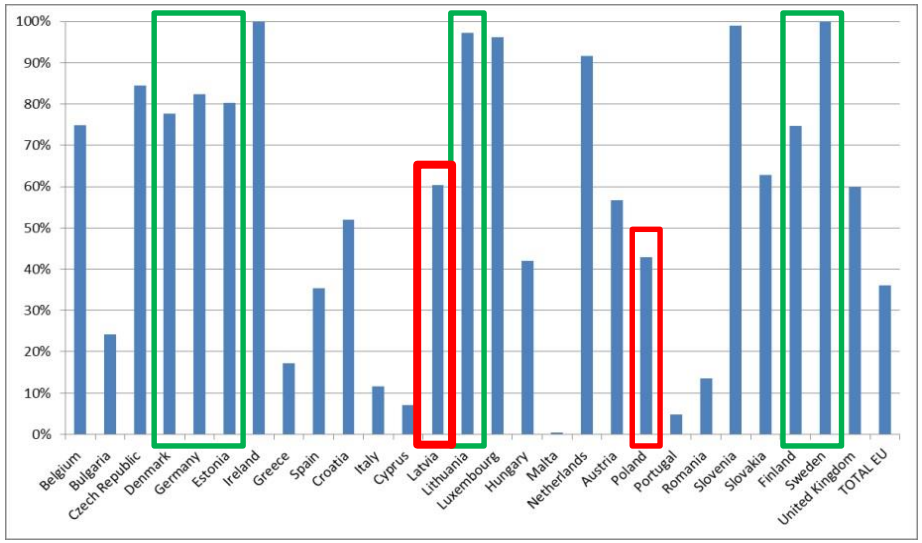
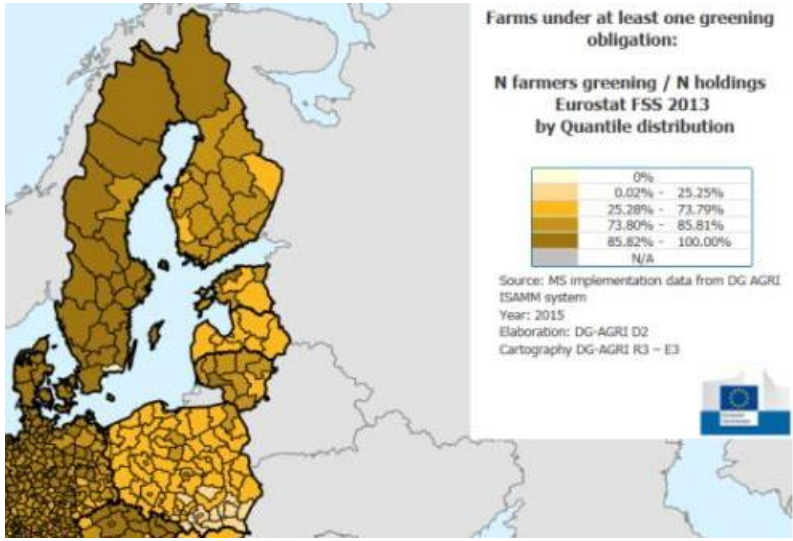
Total agricultural area under at least one greening obligation as a proportion of total agricultural area, according to Eurostat FSS data for 2013





Number of farmers under at least one greening obligation as a proportion of the number of farmers applying for direct payments





Commission Staff Working Document Review of greening after one year Brussels, 22.6.2016 SWD(2016) 218 final PART 3/6

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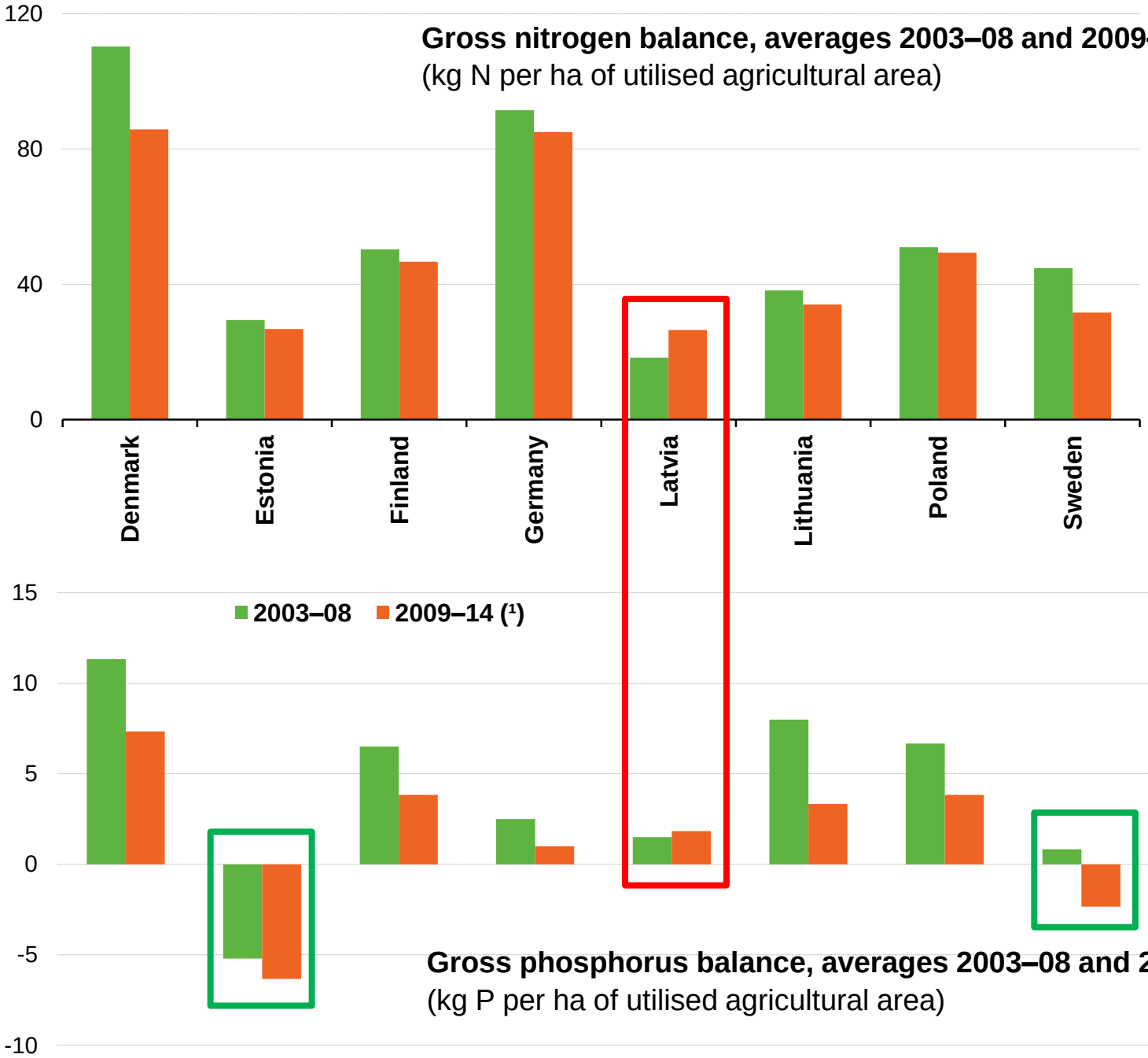
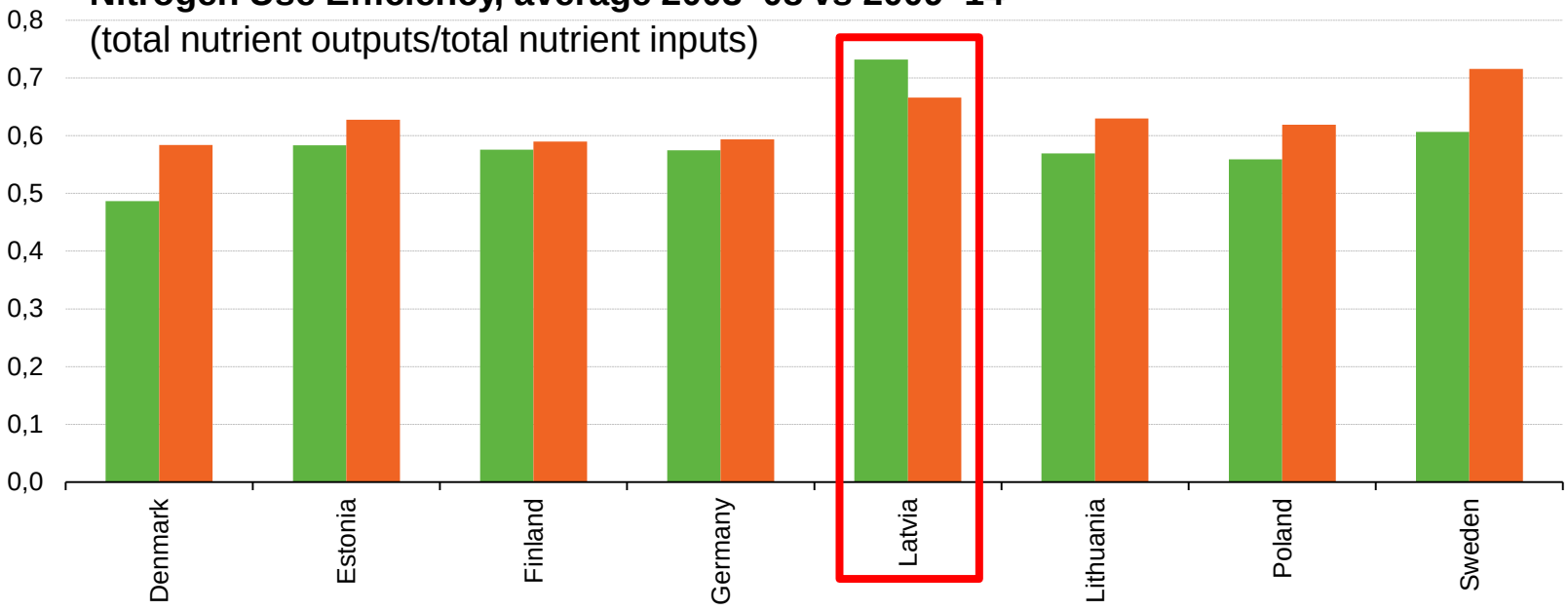


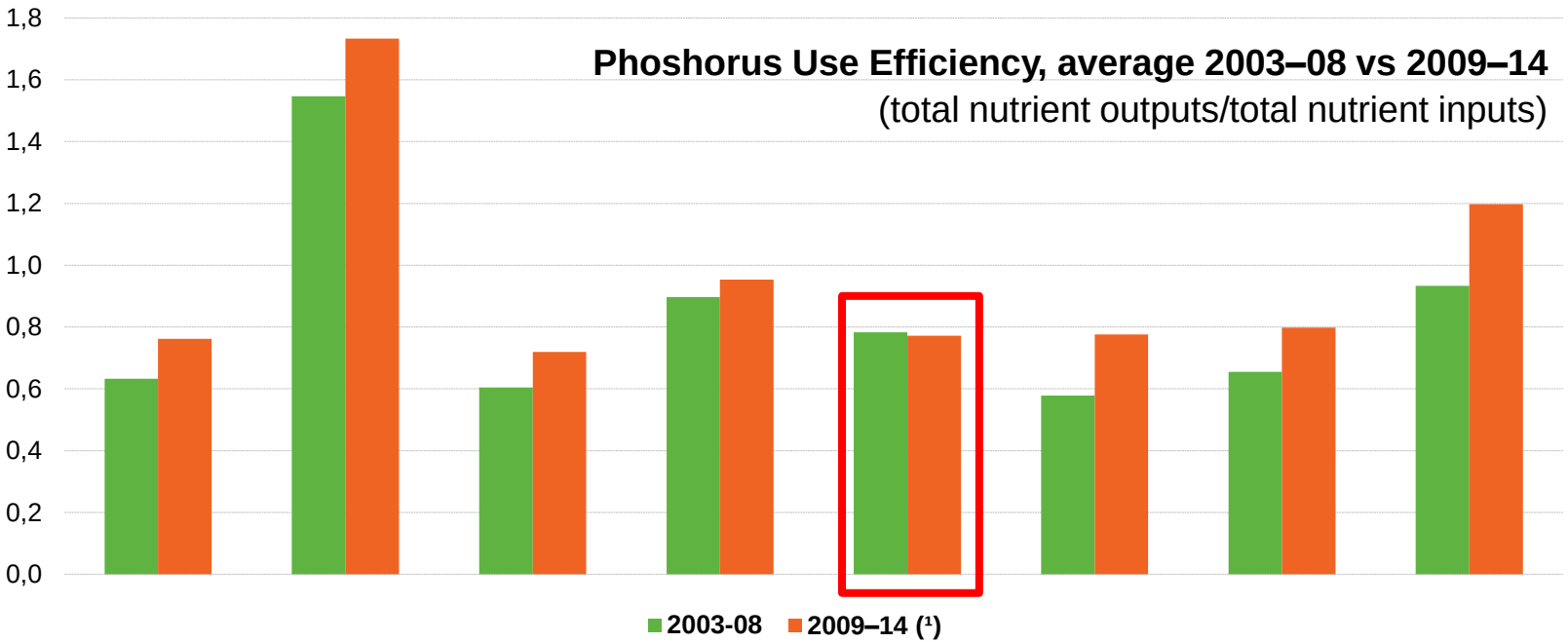
EUROSTAT, Agriculture and environment - pollution risks

Coalition Clean Baltic

Nitrogen Use Efficiency, average 2003–08 vs 2009–14
(total nutrient outputs/total nutrient inputs)



Phoshorus Use Efficiency, average 2003–08 vs 2009–14
(total nutrient outputs/total nutrient inputs)



EUROSTAT, Agriculture and environment - pollution risks

Guess how far the Baltic is from GES?

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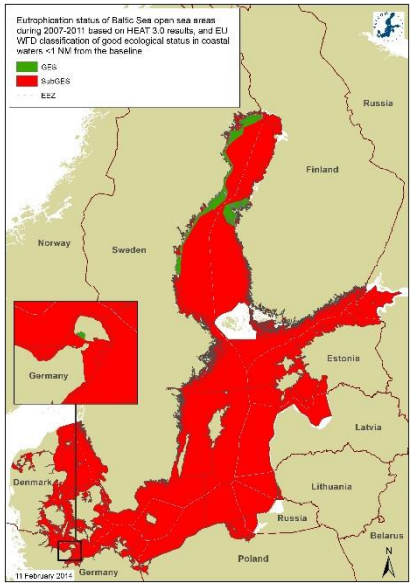
Country/basin	Bothnian Bay	Bothnian Sea	Baltic Proper	Gulf of Finland	Gulf of Riga	Danish Straits	Kattegat
Denmark	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Estonia	↓	↓	↓			↓	↓
Finland	↑		↓		↓	↓	↓
Germany	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Latvia							
Lithuania							
Poland	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Russia							
Sweden	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Belarus			↓				
Czech Republic			↓				
Ukraine			↓				
Baltic Sea shipping	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Other countries	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
MAI		↓	↓			↓	↓



Country/basin	Bothnian Bay	Bothnian Sea	Baltic Proper	Gulf of Finland	Gulf of Riga	Danish Straits	Kattegat
Denmark			↓			↓	↓
Estonia					↓		
Finland		↓					
Germany						↓	
Latvia			↑		↑		
Lithuania			↓		↑		
Poland			↓				
Russia					↑		
Sweden		↓	↓			↓	
Belarus			↓		↑		
Czech Republic			↓				
Ukraine			↓				
Baltic Sea shipping							
Other countries							
MAI		↓	↓			↓	↓

Reduction still left to the target* is
- less than 10%
- between 10 and 30%
- between 30% and 50%
- 50% or more

- Within statistical certainty, the fulfillment of CART cannot be justified
- CART is with 95 % statistical certainty fulfilled; inputs ceiling not exceeded
- Classification is not relevant

- only airborne inputs to the sub-basin
- only transboundary waterborne inputs to the sub-basin

Arrows: trends in total nitrogen inputs from 1995 to 2012
- ↓ significant decreasing trend
- ↑ significant increasing trend

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Cross-compliance? Worth to remember!

- Case C-543/16 **Application. EC vs Germany, 27 October 2016.** Failure of a MS to fulfil obligations — Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC) - Additional measures or reinforced actions
- Case C-648/13 **Judgement**. **EC vs Poland. 30 June 2016.** Failure of a MS to fulfil obligations — Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) — Monitoring of the ecological status and the chemical status of surface waters — RBMPs
- Case C-356/13 **Judgment. EC vs Poland. 20 November 2014.** Failure of a MS to fulfil obligations — Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC) — Inadequate definition of waters which are polluted or are vulnerable to pollution — Inadequate classification of vulnerable zones — Action programmes — Deficient measures
- Case C-525/12**. Judgment. EC vs Germany.** 11 September 2014 (*) Failure of a Member State to fulfil obligations — Environment — Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC). Recovery of the costs for water services — Concept of 'water services')
  - *Case C-237/12*. ***Judgment. EC vs France. 4 September 2014.*** *Capacity of manure storages — Limitation of land application —Non-compliance of national legislation*
  - *Case C-193/12*. ***Judgment. EC vs France. 13 June 2013****. Designation of vulnerable zones — Excessive nitrate content — Eutrophication*

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Can CAP support BSAP?

MINISTERIAL MEETING COPENHAGEN 3 OCTOBER 2013

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Yes it can, if the following is taken into account…

Agriculture substantially contributes to the Baltic nutrient inputs, hence **sustainable agriculture is a key to success for reaching GES**, by

- **Minimizing nutrient losses to keep the nutrient inputs below Maximum Allowable**;
- **Integration of ecosystem approach into agriculture policies**;
- **Identifying/verifying areas critical to N and P losses, to enable targeted measures with greatest effect**
- **Developing and applying agricultural practices with least environmental impacts**
- **Addressing improved farm nutrient management**, including **nutrient recycling**, fully utilising **manure nutrient content**, applying **nutrient-balanced fertilization**, and **nutrient accounting**;
- **Enhancing stakeholder dialogue** and **transfer of best agricultural practices and technologies**

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Thank you for your attention!

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