

## **Appropriate environmental requirements to all Baltic Region EU Member states, to receive CAP Agricultural subsidies after 2013**

**At the seminar "The debate on the future of the Common  
Agricultural Policy (CAP) beyond 2013**

30 November 2011, Warsaw

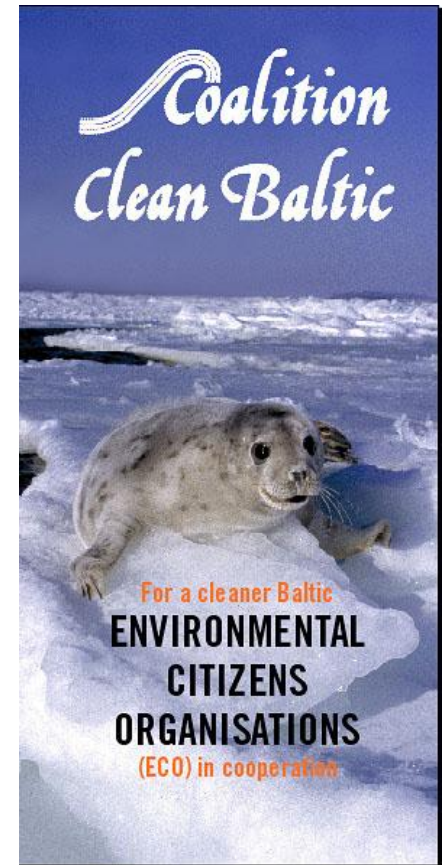


Gunnar Norén  
CCB Executive secretary

# Coalition Clean Baltic

## CCB – Joining forces for the Baltic

- **CCB** is a network of Environmental NGOs, grass-root level, in 11 countries bordering the Baltic Sea
- **CCB** was established in 1990
- **CCB** is Environmental Citizens Organisations (ECO) in cooperation
- **CCB** has 22 member organisations
- **CCB** has organisations in: Belarus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Sweden and Ukraine



- **CCB** is working in the Baltic Sea catchment area and its membership represents about 0.5 million individual members in the Baltic Sea region



# 3 Priority Areas

## 1. Promotion of good ecological water status

- Sustainable wastewater management
- Sustainable River Basin Management
- Promotion of water protection measures in Agriculture

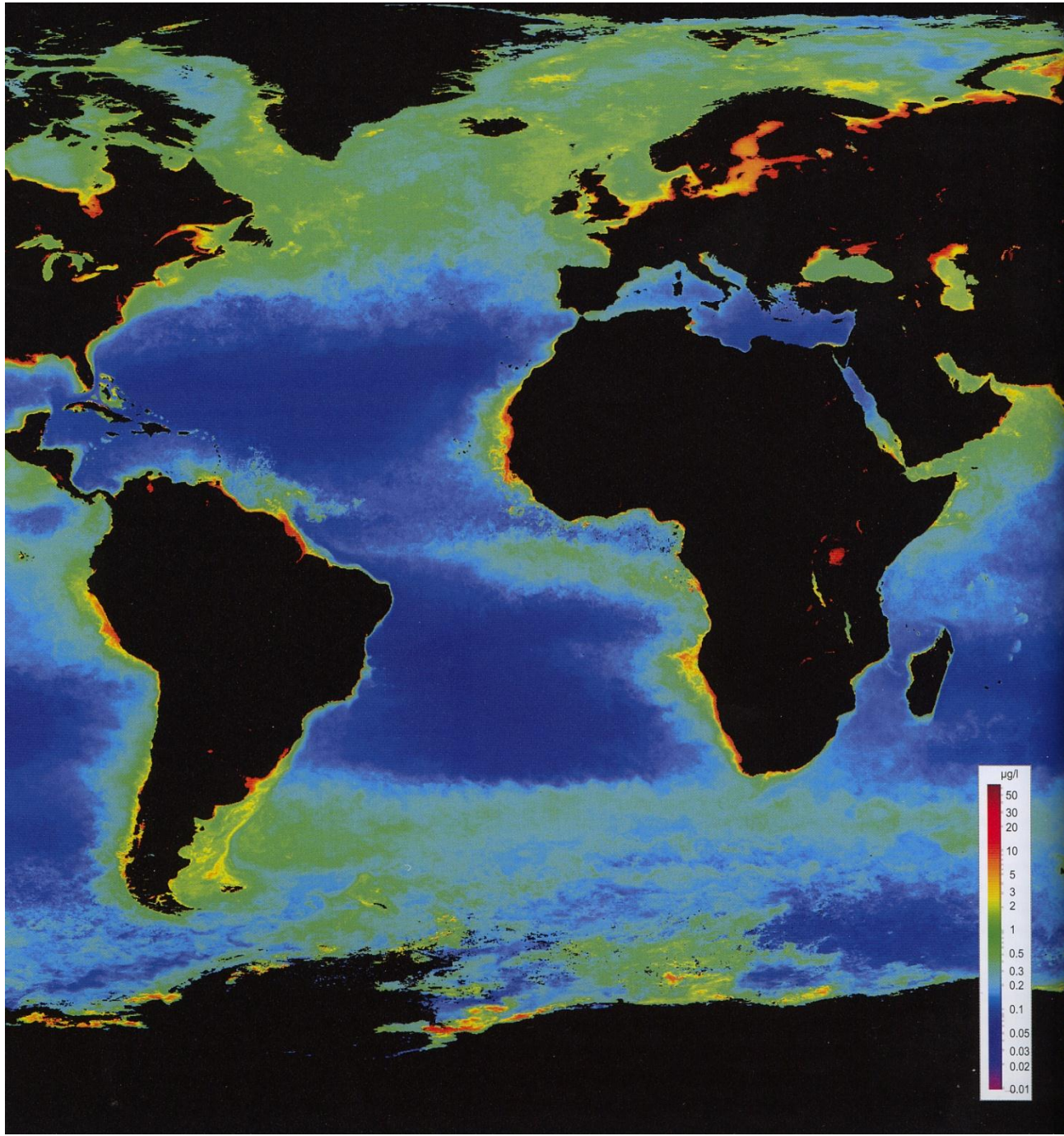
## 2. Prevention of installations and transports harmful to the Baltic Sea environment and coastal areas

- Harmful installations and transports
- Promotion of sustainable development in coastal zones

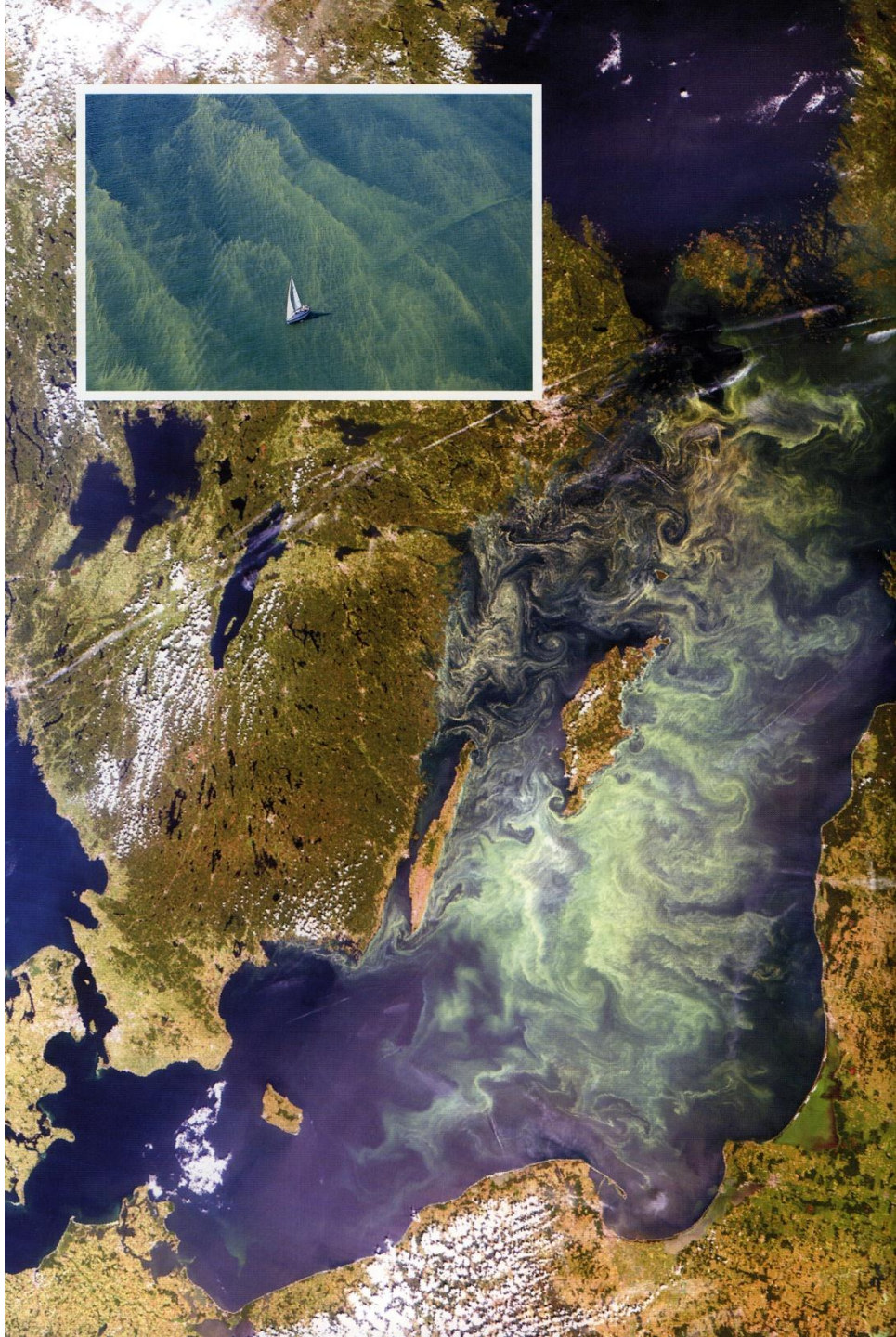
## 3. Development of sustainable Baltic Sea fisheries

- Protection of the naturally spawning Baltic Salmon
- Promotion of Baltic Sea sustainable fishing practices

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## **AGRICULTURE and EUTROPHICATION**

**Baltic agriculture – contribute with approx 50 % of the nutrient load (Nitrogen & Phosphorus) to the Baltic Sea**

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**CAP beyond 2013 must contribute to the solution of the Baltic Sea eutrophication problem, and have Mandatory Cross-Compliance with**

**\*EU-policies in the Baltic Sea Region, and with**

**\*EC & EU Baltic Member states agreements for the Baltic Sea Region, connected to environmental standards**

Such as

**\*EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region, adopted 2009**

**\*HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan (BSAP), adopted in 2007 (in Krakow)**

## **EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (EUS BSR)**

Contains 4 pillars

To make the Baltic Sea Region

1. An Environmentally Sustainable Place
2. A Prosperous Place
3. An Accessible and Attractive Place
4. A Safe and Secure Place

The pillar in the EUS BSR

**'to make the Baltic Sea Region an environmentally sustainable place'**

The pillar in the EUS BSR

**'to make the Baltic Sea Region an environmentally sustainable place'**

covers five different priority areas. One of them is connected to Baltic eutrophication problem

- to reduce nutrient inputs to the Baltic Sea to acceptable levels

Strategic actions:

1. "Implement actions to reduce nutrients"  
(With reference to HELCOM BSAP eutrophication goals)

**2. "Promote measures and practices which reduce nutrient losses from farming and address eutrophication".**

The aim is to ensure high environmental standards with particular focus on reducing nutrient leakage. To achieve this, in addition to the full implementation of the Nitrates and Water Framework Directives, and the new Common Agricultural Policy Cross-Compliance requirement to establish buffer strips along water courses no later than 1<sup>st</sup> January 2012, additional Rural Development measures could be used for example to maximise fertiliser efficiency or achieve nutrient recycling. To support this process it is important to identify all the intensively used agricultural land of the whole catchment area to focus on these areas first. Should this prove insufficient, consideration could be given to what further measures might be needed through environmental or agricultural policies

## **HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan (BSAP)**

- **Annex III, on Prevention of pollution from agriculture, to the Helsinki Convention, HELCOM, signed in 2007**

### **Require:**

**-Nutrient balanced fertilization. Not apply more nutrients than the crops can take.**

**-minimum 6 month storage capacity for all manure (to be able to spread manure only during growing season)**

## **HELCOM Annex III- Prevention of pollution from agriculture**

Nutrient balanced fertilization implementation require

- Introduction in all Baltic Sea Region countries mandatory regulations – all farms in the Baltic Sea catchment must develop Nutrient-balanced fertilization plans on an annual basis

## **Germany has introduced regulations for all farmers on Application rates for nutrients:**

- Book-keeping on nutrients and balance calculations compulsory
- \* Maximum tolerable surpluses of N (3 years average, surface balance) decreasing from 90 kg N/ha, year to 60 kg N/ha, year
- \* Maximum tolerable P-surplus for P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (6 years average) is 20 kg/ha, year

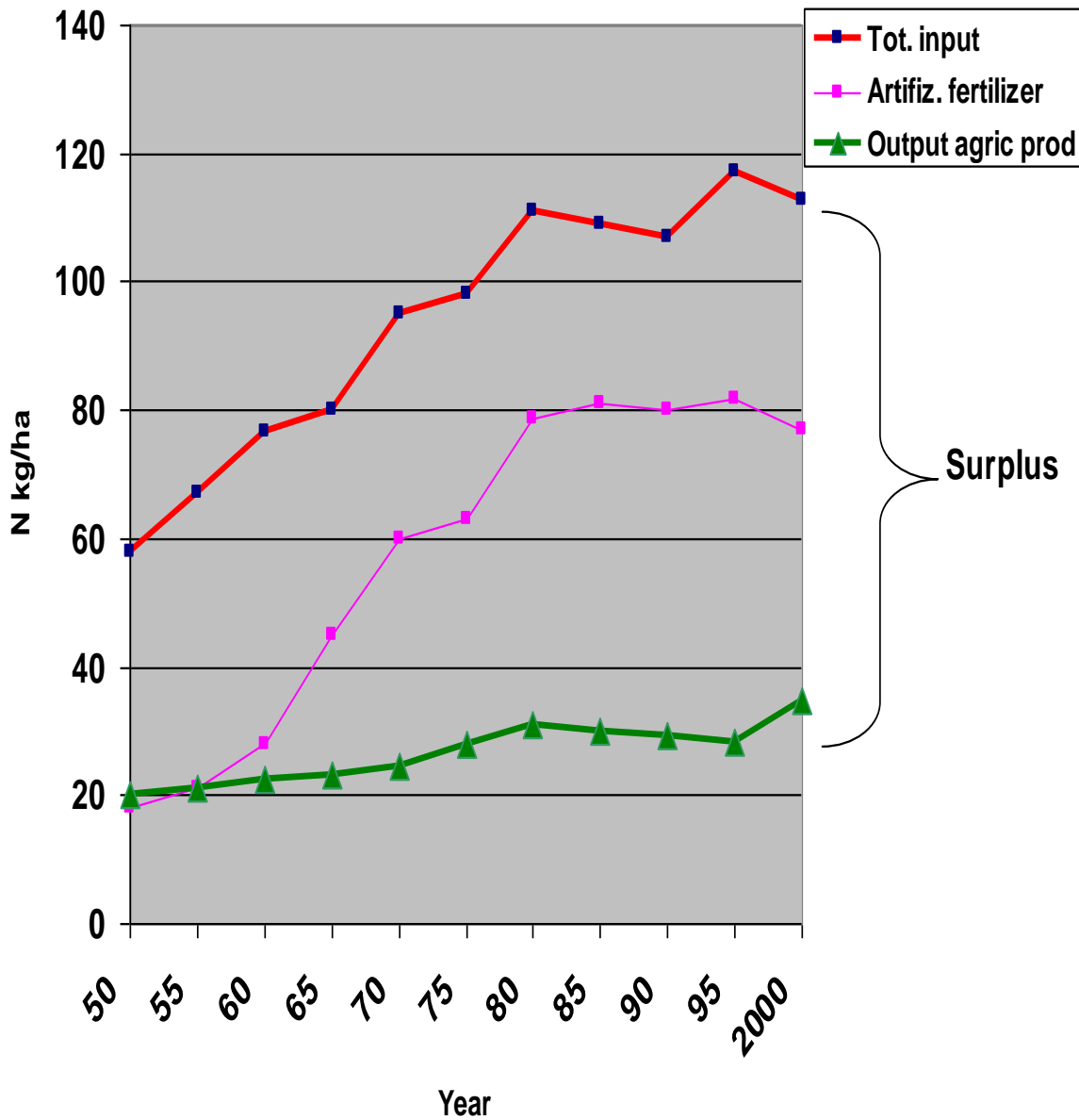
## **CCBs proposal for Requirements on all Baltic Sea region farming:**

- ***Average Nitrogen surplus level 40-60 kg N/ha, year (surface balance, ammonia air emissions not included)***

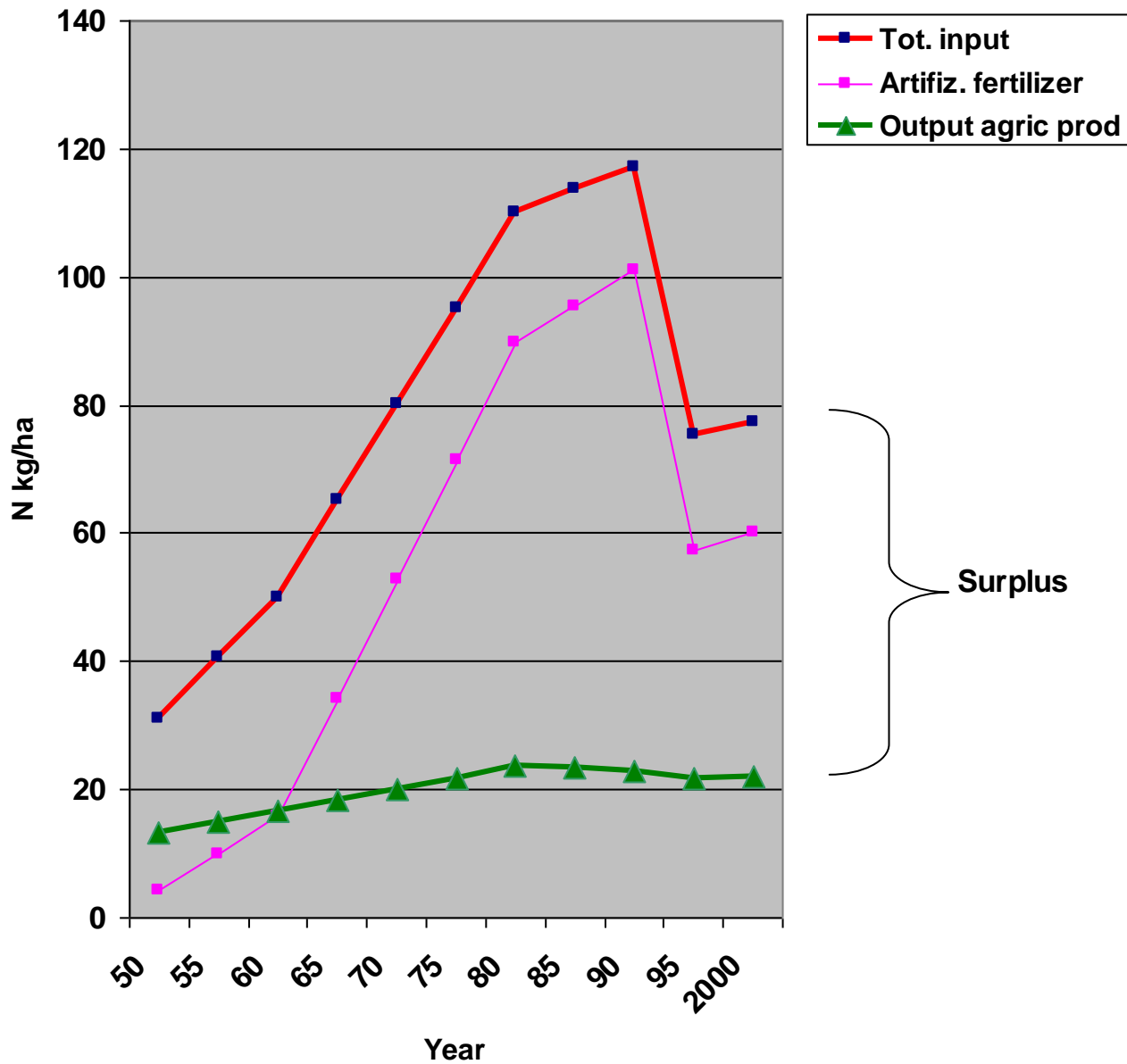
***Maximum 60 kg N/ha, year from 2013***

***\* Farms >200 ha, maximum 25 kg N/ha, year from 2013***

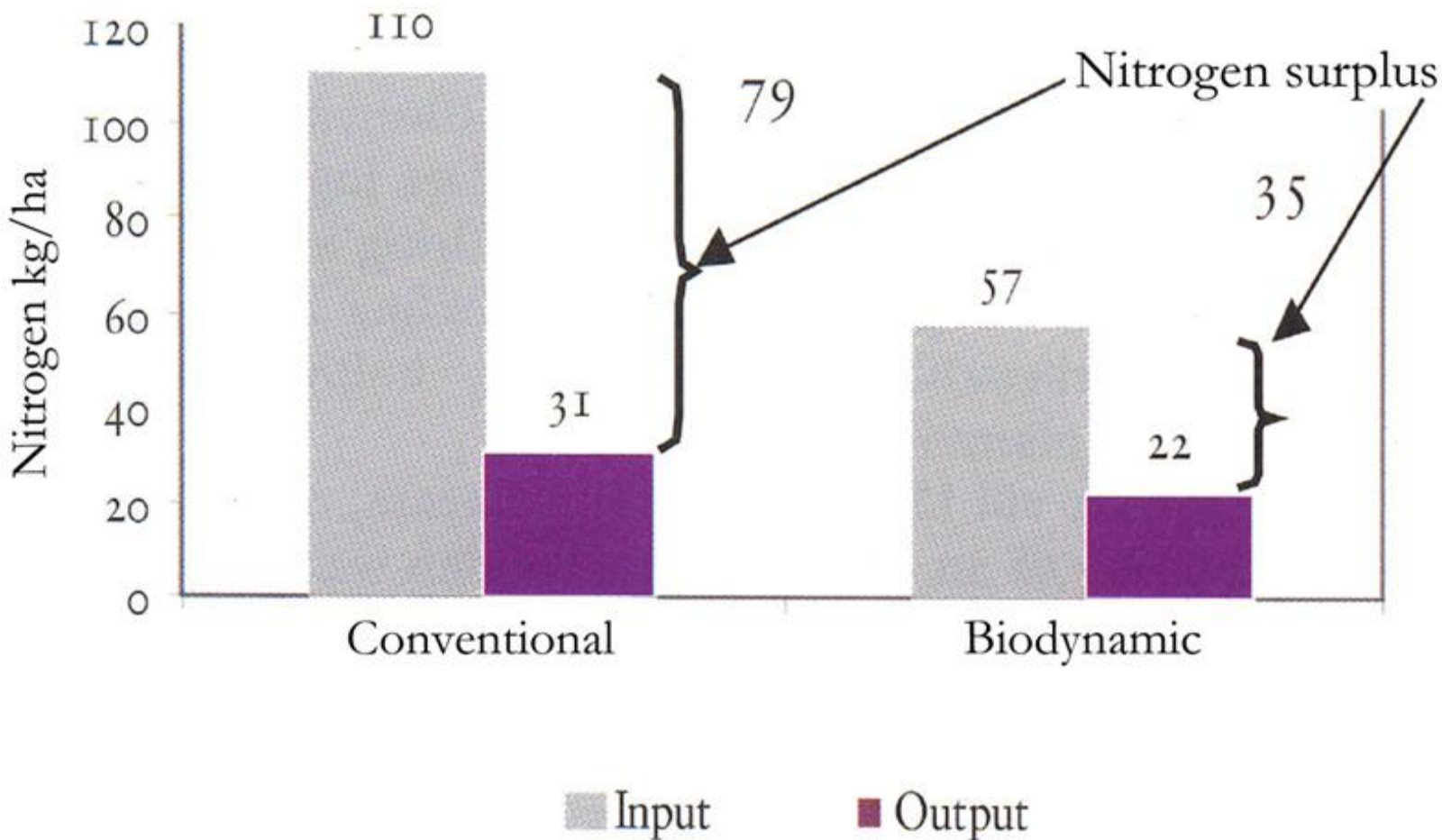
Input - Output Agricultural Sweden



Input - Output Agriculture Poland



## Nitrogen balance in Swedish agriculture 2003

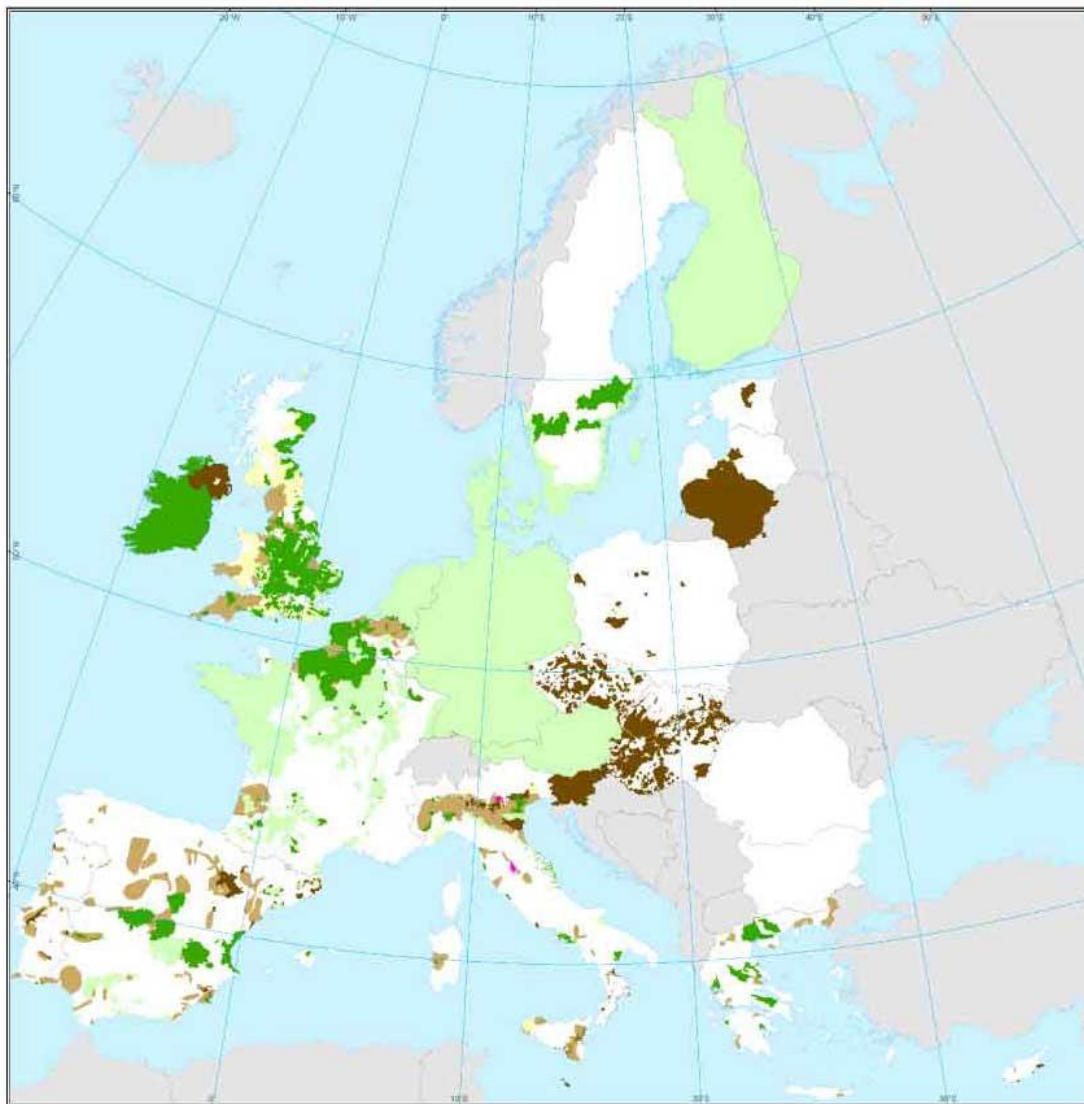


## **Fully implement Environmental Directives related to Agriculture practices and Water protection**

### EU Nitrates Directive

- Nitrates directive aims to protect water quality, by preventing Nitrates from agricultural sources polluting ground and surface waters, and by use of Good Farming Practices

# Nitrate Vulnerable Zone designation EU 25 (year 2006) and area requiring designation according to Commission assessment



## NITRATES DIRECTIVE EU-25

### POTENTIAL VULNERABLE ZONES AND DESIGNATED VULNERABLE ZONES

Situation on 19/12/2006

#### Vulnerable zones

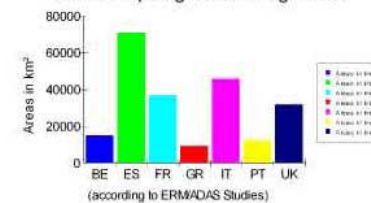
By period of official publication

- Designated zone before 2000
- Designated zone 2000-2003
- New designated zones (since 2004)
- Draft zone in progress
- Valid drafted zone

#### Potential Zones

- Requiring further designations
- Requiring further studies

#### Zones requiring further designations



Source: JRC, Member States reports on Nitrate Directive Implementation, ERMADAS, Status 2002  
 Coordinate Reference System: ETRS89 Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area  
 Cartography: JRC, 14/2006  
 © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries  
 © 2006 Copernicus, Inc., European Commission  
 Extracted from ELLA (European Land Information System for Agriculture and Environment)



## **EC urges Poland to comply with the Nitrates Directive (24 Nov 2011)**

\* EC opinion – “inadequate action programmes for zones vulnerable to nitrates pollution”

“Poland has not yet designated to a sufficient extent all the zones which are vulnerable to nitrates pollution and Action Programmes still fail to comply fully with the requirements of the Nitrates Directive”

“If Poland fails to comply within two months , the Commission may decide to refer the case to the Court of Justice of the European Union”

## **Today's system & Future Vision**

- today EU gives agricultural subsidies (tax payer's money) to support agricultural practices with high load from nutrient run-off creating eutrophication of surface waters and the Baltic Sea

This system must be changed to

- \*support agricultural production (with tax payer's money) that minimize agricultural nutrient run-off and minimize eutrophication of European waters, incl. the Baltic Sea

**Public payments must only be used for Public Goods**

**Thank you for  
the attention !**

