

Over 60 years of Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

The CAP is the EU's oldest policy.
At the outset, in 1962, it was created by the six founding countries.



Now shared by the

27

Member States, the CAP has undergone major changes.

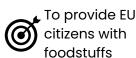
1962

1992

2003

2023-2027





- Affordable **price** for consumers
- Fair remuneration for farmers
- direct aid granted according to the type and quantity of production
- part of the farm must be set aside as compulsory setaside land
- aid is granted on the basis of the surface area of the farm or the number of livestock
- environmental and animal welfare criteria
- introduction of eco-regimes
- of the CAP, leaving
 Member States
 even more room
 for manoeuvre

With the launch of the Green Deal in 2019, the

> "FROM FARM TO FORK" UE strategy

> > aims to:



reduce by **50%** the use of the most dangerous pesticides by **2030**



reduce fertilizer use by at least 20% by 2030

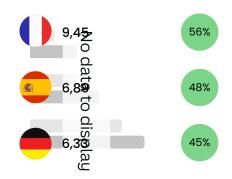


reduce by **50%**the sales of
antimicrobials
for farmed
animals and in
aquaculture by **2030**



25% of total farmland under organic farming by 2030

Countries receiving the most agricultural financing in 2022, in € billion



Share of European aid in total subsidies received

A short CAP glossary

EAFRD



The European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development is the second pillar of the CAP (the first is aid to farmers). It provides funding for rural development.

Glyphosate



Glyphosate is a chemical used in the manufacture of herbicides. In 2017, European citizens presented a European Citizens' Initiative calling for a

Sources: European Commission, Toute l'Europe