

**WFD meets CAP**  
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“Co-operative agreements in the  
context of EU water policies”

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**Main water problems in agriculture**

- ⇒ **Water shortage** (e.g. Spain, Portugal)
  
- ⇒ **Diffuse water pollution** (e.g. France, Germany)

### Difficulties to regulate diffuse pollution

- **Diffuse sources:** who caused which water pollution?
- **Enforcement** of compulsory rules **difficult**
- Statutory often **limit values exceeded**
- **Victims** of pollution often **bear** the damages

### Options to solve the problem

- More effective **control** by authorities
- **Charges** on nutrients and pesticides
- Agri-environmental **programmes (APs)**
- **Co-operative agreements (CAs)**
- Combined measures: **CAs** + **cross compliance**

## Efficiency

Effective <b>control</b> by authorities	**	<b>High costs!</b>
<b>Charges</b> on nutrients and pesticides	*	<b>Site-specific?</b>
AEPs	**	<b>Site-specific?</b>
<b>CAs</b>	***	<b>Tailored!</b>
Combined measures, e.g. <b>CAs</b> + <b>cross compliance</b>	****	<b>Tailored!</b> <b>+ Polluter pays principle!</b>

## Advantages of CAs

Compulsory rules only	CAs
Compliance with rules rather than prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under-run limit values</li> <li>• Prevent environmental damages</li> </ul>
Little acceptance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High motivation</li> </ul>
Co-operation limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stakeholder expertise used</li> </ul>
Effectiveness low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cost-effectiveness</li> </ul>

## CAs + cross compliance

- ⇒ Focus on **site-specific requirements**
- ⇒ **Stakeholder interests** recognised
- ⇒ **Stakeholders expertise** used
- ⇒ **Financial burdens of farmers** minimised
- ⇒ **Benefits for water bodies** maximised

## CAs + cross compliance + WFD

<b>Cost-effective</b> change of farming practices	⇒ “Programme of measures”
<b>Under-run</b> limit values	⇒ “Prevent deterioration”
<b>Stakeholder interests</b> recognised	⇒ “Involve parties concerned”
<b>Farmer pays</b>	⇒ “Polluter pays principle”
Balancing <b>costs / benefits</b> in changing farming practices	⇒ “Proportionate costs”

## Conclusion - 1

### Water services in agriculture:

- abstraction
- impoundment
- storage
- reuse of treated water
- distribution

} Water shortage ⇒

### CAs help by negotiation:

Cost-effective water use

- discharge collection
- discharge treatment

} Diffuse water pollution ⇒

Cost-effective achievement of good water quality

## Conclusion - 2

CAs help to implement the **WFD** in conjunction with the **CAP** reform with special regard to

### *Cost-recovery and water pricing*

because:

- farmers interests are recognised
- change of farming practices is cost-effective
- financial burdens are moderate
- costs are proportionate
- good status of water bodies result essentially from **negotiations ... to comply with mandatory rules.**

