

FARMING



EU POLICIES

WHAT ARE WE GOING TO LEARN?

1. What is CAP
2. What are the aims of CAP?
3. What are the effects of CAP?
4. What are the steps taken to reduce the negative effects of CAP?

CAP

Common
Agricultural
Policy



Common Agricultural Policy



CAP governs all farms in the EU and was set up after World War Two.

AIMS OF CAP



- 1) *To increase food production by making farms more modern and efficient.*
- 2) *To ensure farmers get a reasonable income.*
The EU guarantees a standard price for farmer's produce - this protected the farmers from cheap imports from abroad
- 3) *To ensure there is enough food at reasonable prices - farmers were given subsidies to encourage them to produce more.*

KEY WORDS

SUBSIDY

Extra money paid to farmers by the EU to make sure they get a good price for the goods they produce.

Example

A farmer produces 1 pint of milk.

Farmer sells this at market for 25p.

EU makes up this price to 50p.



EFFECTS OF CAP

Farms have increased in size

There are now surpluses of some foods called 'Food Mountains'

Fewer farm workers are needed.

Machines are used to make farming more efficient.

EU is self sufficient in many types of food.

Hedgerows removed

TASKS

1. Some of the effects of CAP are positive and some are negative.
2. On your mind map shade in positive effects with green and negative effects with red.

EXTENSION

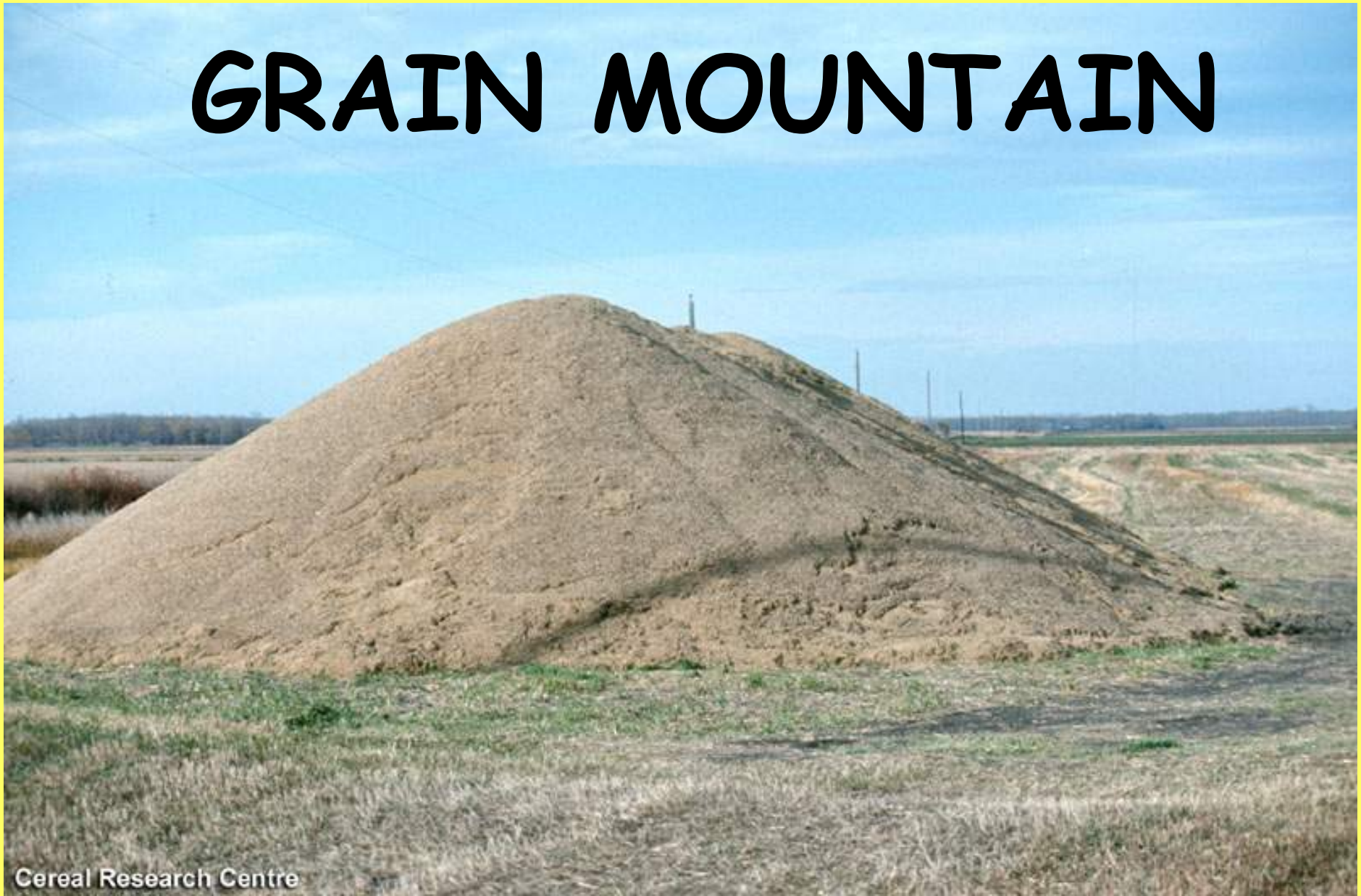
Choose one negative and one positive aspect of CAP and explain its effects on the farmer.

FOOD MOUNTAINS

- Surpluses of butter, grain and meat are called 'mountains'.
- Surpluses of wine, olive oil and milk are called 'lakes'.
- The surplus food had to be stored and then destroyed .



GRAIN MOUNTAIN



Steps taken to reduce surpluses and protect the environment



STEP 1

Introduction of QUOTAS

Milk quotas were introduced in the UK in 1984 , limiting the amount of milk each farmer was allowed to produce and setting fines for milk production over this limit.

STEP 2

Introduction of Set Aside

- In 1988 farmers volunteered to leave land uncultivated (set-aside) in exchange for money.
- Now all farms over 20 hectares must leave 15% of their land uncultivated for 5 year periods.

STEP 3

Farm diversification schemes

- Diversification is when farmers develop business activities other than farming to secure an income.
- Examples include tea rooms, pony trekking, adventure playgrounds and camping.



STEP 4

Environmentally Sensitive Areas

- Farmers can obtain extra money if they farm in an environmentally friendly way. This is called the "countryside stewardship scheme"
- This often means organic farming whilst maintaining traditions such as hedgerows and dry-stone walls.



TASKS

GENERAL

1. Collect a copy of the worksheet 'Farming and EU Policies'
2. **DO NOT** write on the sheet but answer the questions in your jotter.

CREDIT

1. Read pages 124-125 Key Geog Book 1.
2. Complete the Activities on page 125 (make sure you justify your answers to question 2)
3. Copy the summary

WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED?

1. What is *CAP* and what are its aims?
2. What are the effects of *CAP*?
3. What are the steps taken to reduce food surpluses and protect the environment?