

# International conference CAP: Past and Future



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# Organic Farming, the CAP and small member states

John Portelli MBA (Henley-UK)  
Public Relations and Marketing Officer  
**Malta Organic and Agriculture Movement (MOAM)**  
Malta

IFOAM-EU Board Member









# Republic of Malta

- Located in Southern European
- Country consisting of an archipelago situated in the centre of the Mediterranean, 80 km (50 mi) south of Sicily, 284 km (176 mi) east of Tunisia and 333 km (207 mi) north of Libya, with Gibraltar 1,755 km (1,091 mi) to the west and Alexandria 1,508 km (937 mi) to the east.





# Malta

- Malta covers just over 316 km<sup>2</sup> (122 sq mi) in land area, making it one of the world's smallest states. It is also one of the most densely populated countries worldwide.
- Malta is the most densely populated country in the EU and one of the most densely populated countries in the world, with about 1,265 inhabitants per square kilometre.
- Total population stands at circa 415,000



# About MOAM

- **MOAM** is a totally independent and voluntary organisation set up in November 1999 to promote Organic Agriculture in Malta.
- Its members include farmers, consumers, technical people and many others who have the local natural environment at heart.

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# About MOAM

The primary aim of MOAM is to:

- Inform the public about Organic Agriculture, share and disseminate ideas and methods for Organic Agriculture,
- Organise the necessary training,
- Represent those who embrace organic principles both locally (in parliamentary circles, administration and policy making) as well as internationally,
- Follow closely the developments in this field, set up and update Organic Agriculture standards for Malta and co-ordinate product certification.



An aerial photograph of a rural landscape in Malta and Gozo, showing a patchwork of green and brown agricultural fields, some with small buildings and roads. The image is used as a background for the text overlay.

# Utilised agricultural area (UAA)

- The total UAA amounted to 12,529 hectares. Agricultural holdings in Malta and Gozo are quite small, with nearly 9,203 agricultural holdings (73.5 per cent) having a UAA of less than 1.0 hectare each. Medium-sized agricultural holdings made up 24.4 per cent of the total; such holdings comprise between one and five hectares, while 2.2 per cent are considered large, each having a minimum of five hectares of UAA.

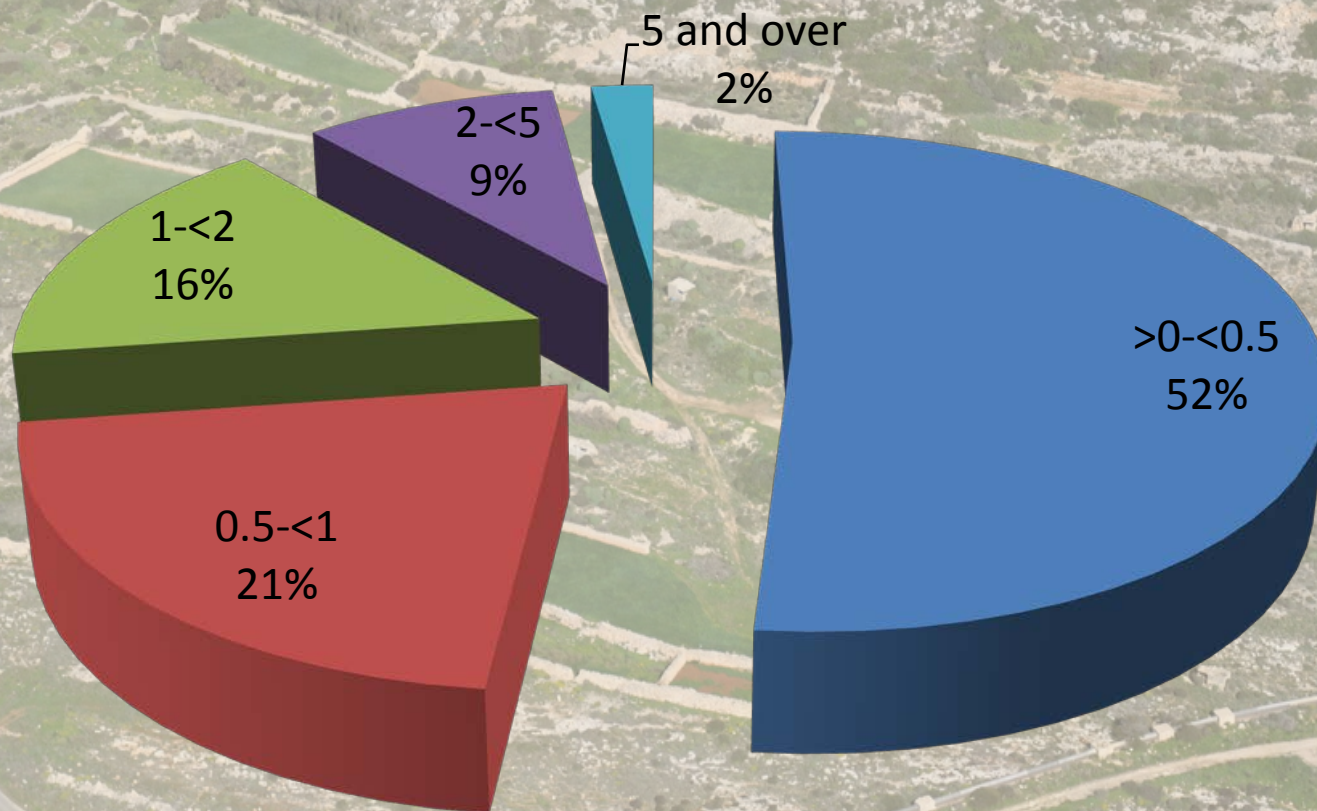


# Distribution of agricultural holdings by size class of UAA (ha) by district

Size class of UAA (ha)	Maltese Islands	Malta	Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern	Gozo and Comino
Total utilised agricultural area (ha)	12,529	9,737	1,022	817	2,623	2,975	2,300	2,792
of which:								
0	340	295	52	64	78	62	39	45
>0-<0.5	6,291	4,785	553	433	1,424	1,390	985	1,506
0.5-<1	2,572	2,045	207	169	583	643	443	527
1-<2	1,931	1,519	135	99	347	510	428	412
2-<5	1,120	896	68	45	165	315	303	224
5 and over	275	197	7	7	26	55	102	78



# Distribution of agricultural holdings by size class of UAA (ha) by district





# Utilised agricultural area (UAA)

- Arable land accounted for 79.3 per cent of the total, while permanent crops and kitchen gardens made up the remaining 10.9 and 9.8 per cent respectively. The cultivation of forage crops (61.2 per cent) is predominant in the use of arable land.
- 1,251 hectares of UAA were devoted to plantations, of which 49.1 per cent was dedicated to vineyards.
- Fruit and berry plantations, mainly peaches, had a share of 29.7 per cent of total permanent crops, while citrus, olive and nurseries accounted for 8.9, 11.2 and 1.1 per cent respectively.



# Distribution of organic area (ha) by type by district

Type of Organic land (ha)	Maltese Islands	Malta	Gozo
Total Organic Land	<b>26</b>	20	6
Certified according to National rules	7	2	5
In the process of conversion to organic	19	18	1



# Labour force

- In 2010, the agricultural labour force comprised 18,539 persons or 4,862 annual work units. Parttime employment amounted to 17,238 persons (93.0 per cent), while 1,301 persons (7.0 per cent) worked on a fulltime basis. Males (78.7 per cent) predominated in the agricultural labour force. Of all sole-holder managers, 44.2 per cent reported that they practised a major gainful activity apart from agriculture, while 53.5 per cent stated that they had no other gainful activity. The majority of the latter were either totally engaged in agriculture or were pensioners



# Volume of water

The total estimated volume of water used for irrigation between September 2009 and August 2010 amounted to 28.2 million cubic metres.







# Equipment

- In the 2010 Census, 192 agricultural holdings, or 1.5 per cent of the total, used equipment for renewable energy generation. The Western district was ahead, with 60 holdings using renewable energy from wind and 13 holdings using solar energy.



# Legal personality and management of the holding

- Agricultural holdings in Malta are predominantly run by sole holders (98.0 per cent). Group holdings and companies accounted for 1.7 and 0.3 per cent of all agricultural holdings respectively. Sole holders also acted as farm managers in 95.4 per cent of all sole-holder agricultural holdings



# Livestock

- As at 31 August 2010, the total cattle population amounted to 15,688 heads, with 6,740, or 43.0 per cent, being dairy cows. The Census revealed that the pig population amounted to 70,593 heads.
- Sheep and goat stocks numbered 11,873 and 4,384 heads respectively.
- 1.2 million poultry heads was registered, of which 73.1 per cent were broilers. The remaining 26.0 per cent were laying hens.



# Age Distribution

AgeGroup	Total	Full-time	Part-time
<25years	668	88	580
25-34years	1,391	167	1,224
35-44years	2,509	234	2,275
45-54years	4,714	374	4,340
55-64years	5,252	341	4,911
65 and over	4,005	97	3,908
	18,539	1,301	17,238



# *CAP 2020*— LAYING THE ROAD AHEAD

- We need a common agriculture policy for a Europe that is diverse in:
  - Culture
  - Environment
  - Climate
  - Economics
  - Political
  - diversification





A close-up photograph of a butterfly with dark wings and orange and white markings, perched on a cluster of small, green, unopened flower buds. The background is blurred, showing more green foliage and a hint of a yellow flower on the left. A semi-transparent dark blue rectangle is overlaid on the image, containing white text.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) estimates a loss of cultivated agricultural biodiversity of 75% since 1900. Organic Agriculture can stop this biodiversity loss.



A close-up photograph of several purple crocus flowers with yellow centers, growing in a field of green grass and other low-lying plants. The flowers are in various stages of bloom, and the background is a soft-focus green field.

**Organic farming must be  
at the heart of CAP reform**

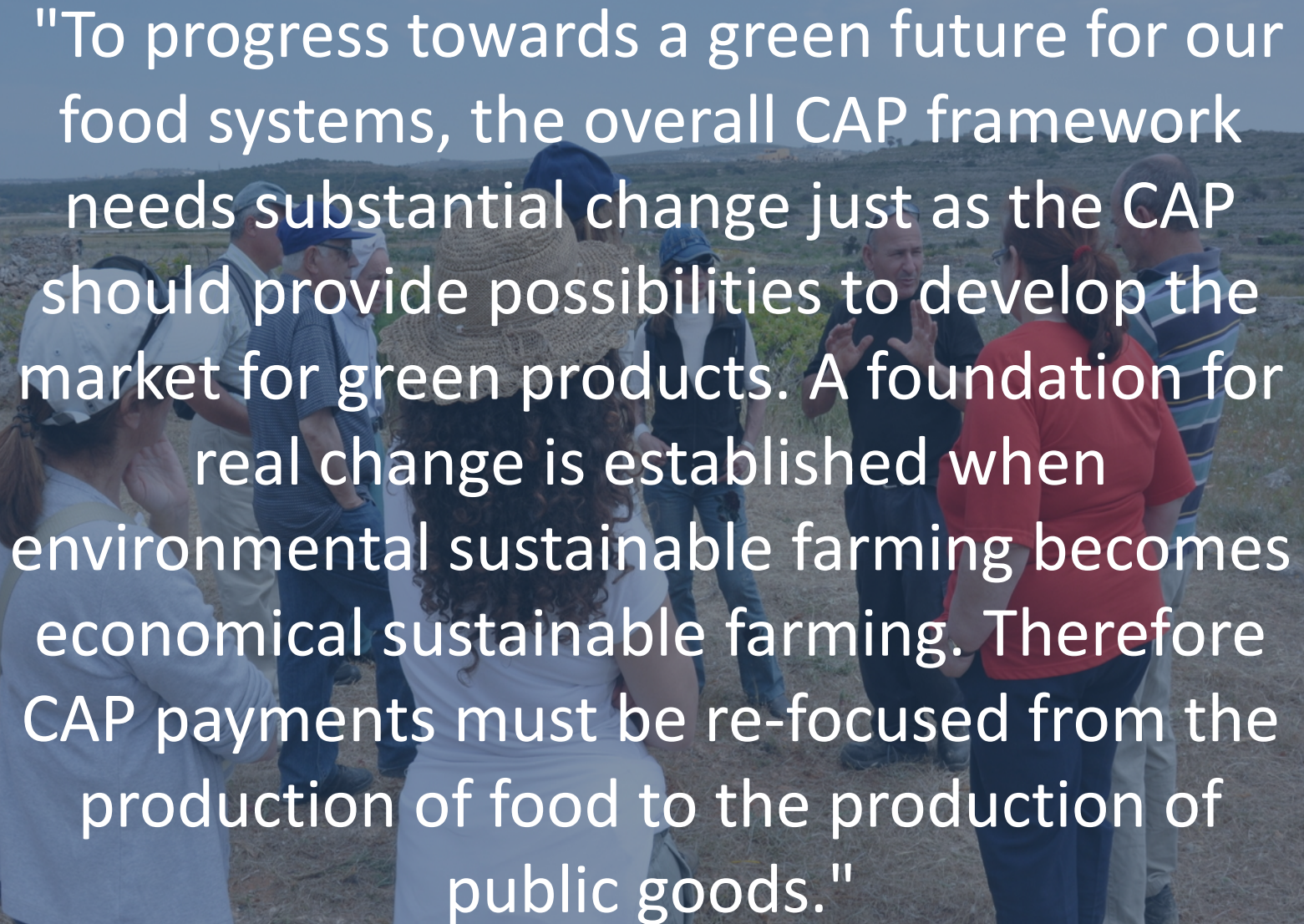


A group of people are seated at several green outdoor tables on a paved terrace. The terrace is bordered by a low stone wall with decorative balustrade. In the background, there are lush green trees and a clear sky. The scene is bright and sunny, suggesting a pleasant outdoor gathering.

Organic farming has always been a frontrunner in sustainable farm practices. This role has been recognised by EU policy makers since 1991 with the creation of the first EU regulation for organic food and farming. Now organic farming is an established part of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

Christopher Stopes, IFOAM EU Group President



A group of people, including men and women of various ages, are gathered in a dry, open field. They are all looking towards a man in a dark shirt who is gesturing with his hands as if speaking. The background shows a flat landscape under a clear sky. The text is overlaid on a semi-transparent dark blue rectangle.

"To progress towards a green future for our food systems, the overall CAP framework needs substantial change just as the CAP should provide possibilities to develop the market for green products. A foundation for real change is established when environmental sustainable farming becomes economical sustainable farming. Therefore CAP payments must be re-focused from the production of food to the production of public goods."

**Evald Vestergaard, President of Organic Denmark**



# Sustainable agriculture

A close-up photograph of a white goat with long, wavy hair, standing in a wooden stable stall. The goat's head is in the foreground, looking slightly to the left. The background shows the wooden structure of the stall and another goat partially visible behind it.

- Sustainable agriculture is not a luxury but a necessity. It concerns us all, whether we live in Europe or on any other place on Earth. We can no longer build at world's level a competitiveness which does not take into account, in the production costs, the sustainability aspects.
- Dacian Ciolos



# Malta Organic and Agriculture Movement (MOAM)

**John Portelli MBA (Henley-UK)**

Public Relations and Marketing Officer

34/2 Gulju Cauchi Street

Balzan - BZN 1131

Malta

**IFOAM EU Group**

IFOAM-EU Board Member ([www.IFOAM-EU.org](http://www.IFOAM-EU.org))

Tel: +356 21448820

Mobile: +356 99423711

Fax: +356 21480301

e-mail: [john.portelli@moam.org.mt](mailto:john.portelli@moam.org.mt)

Web Page: <http://www.moam.org.mt>

Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/MaltaOrganicAgricultureMovement>



# **MOAM**



**Malta Organic Agriculture Movement**

**Sustainable Agriculture In Harmony with Nature**