COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY post-2020

The new green architecture

The Greener Agriculture for a Sustainable Sea, GRASS 2019
Warsaw 25/09/2019

#FutureofC



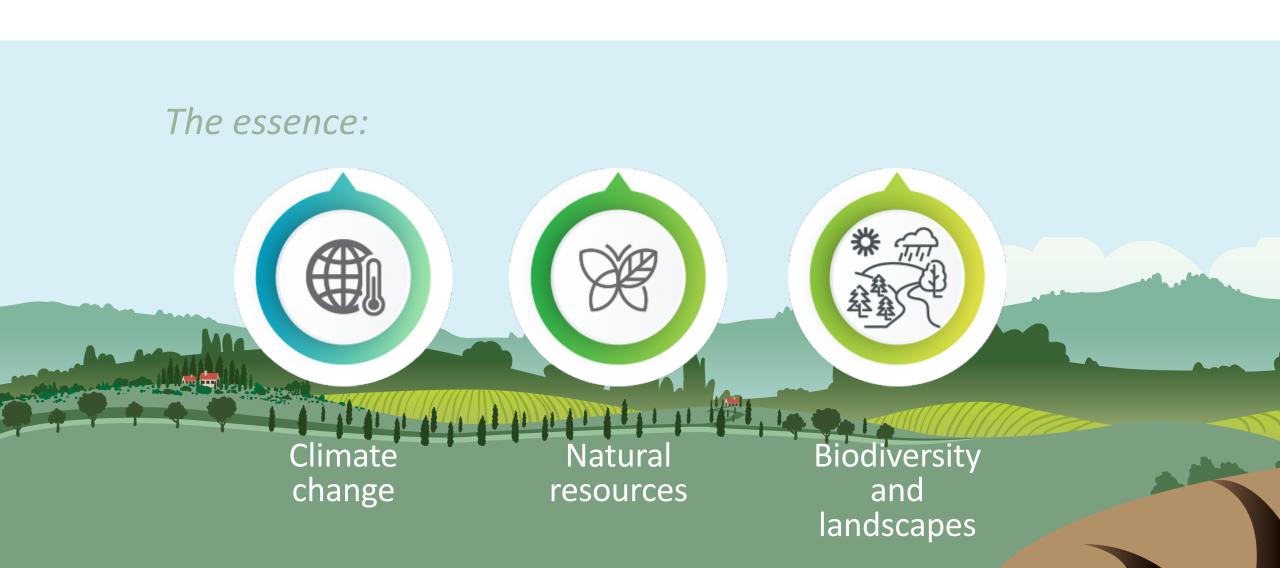


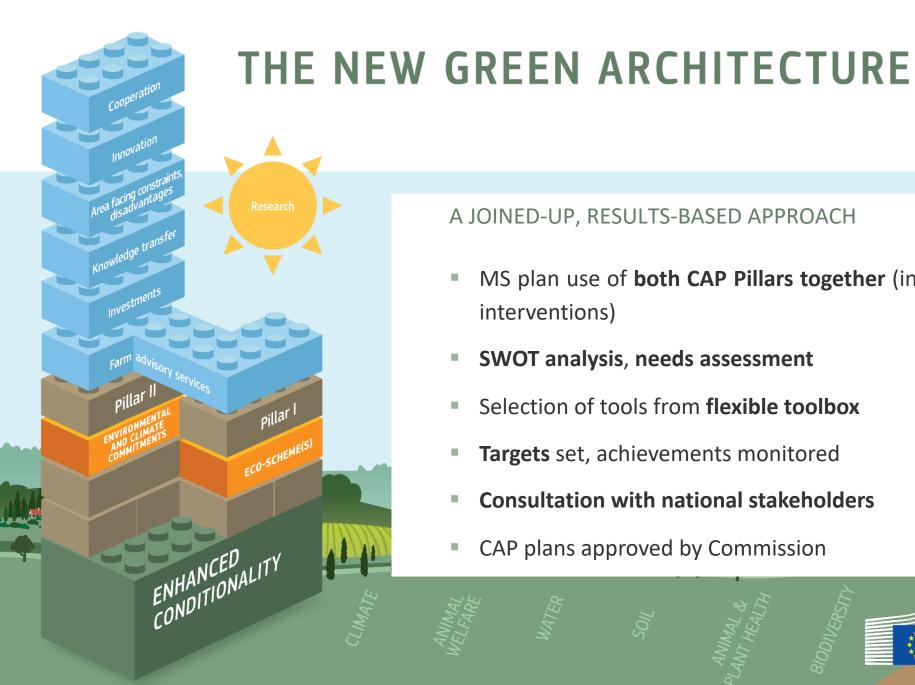
The new green architecture

I. Key elements of the reform



CAP SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ON THE ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE





A JOINED-UP, RESULTS-BASED APPROACH

- MS plan use of **both CAP Pillars together** (including sectorial interventions)
- SWOT analysis, needs assessment
- Selection of tools from **flexible toolbox**
- **Targets** set, achievements monitored
- **Consultation with national stakeholders**
- CAP plans approved by Commission





Key steps towards the CAP Strategic Plan





Context (impact) indicators

See "Analytical factsheets"

2/ Identification, prioritisation and ranking of needs

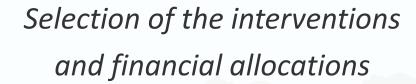
In relation with EU legislation on water, air, biodiversity, climate change, energy and pesticides



3/ Intervention strategy



Setting GAEC standards



Targets for result indicators

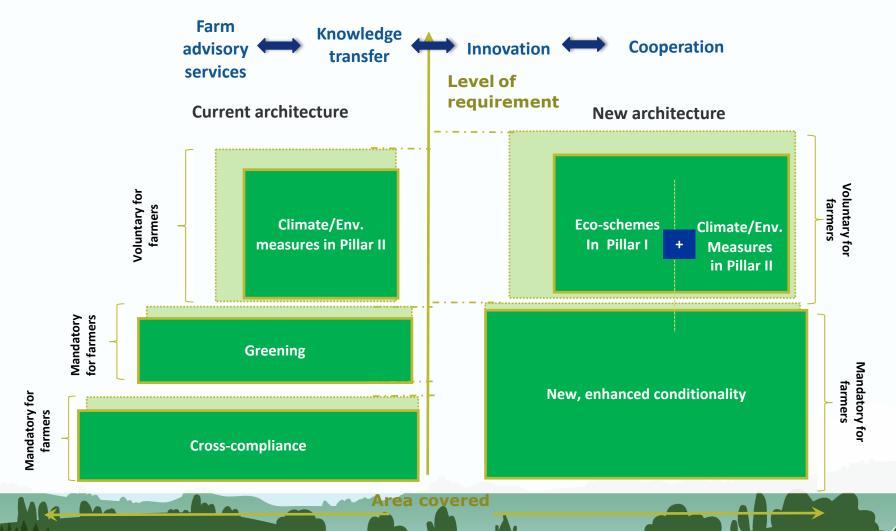


LINKS TO NON-CAP LEGISLATION ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE

- Link in CAP rules to EU legislation indicated in <u>Annex IX</u>:
 - climate change
 - water (Water Framework Directive Nitrate Directive)
 - air (Air quality Directive)
 - biodiversity (Natura 2000 Directives)
 - energy
 - pesticides (Sustainable use of pesticides Directive)
- MS' CAP plans must:
 - take account of analysis, targets from the relevant national action plans etc.
 - make an appropriate contribution to achieving those targets
 - be drafted involving environmental authorities



CURRENT VS NEW GREEN ARCHITECTURE





- New elements
- Elements originating in greening
- Reformulated elements
- Elements remaining (more or less) the same



ENHANCED CONDITIONALITY: OVERVIEW

Environment and climate

Public, animal and plant health

Animal welfare

SMRs:

- Birds and HabitatsDirectives
- Water Framework Directive
- NitratesDirective

GAEC standards:

- climate change
- water
- soil
- biodiversity and landscapes

SMRs:

- Animal Identification & Registration
- Pesticides authorisation Regulation
- Directive on the sustainable use of pesticides
- Hormones ban Directive
- General Food Law
- Notification of diseases

SMRs Directives for the protection of:

- Calves
- Pigs
- Animals kept for farming purposes

Farm advisory services (embedded in AKIS)

Conditionality

EU legislation on biodiversity, water, air and use of pesticides

Antimicrobial resistance

Risk management Innovation support





CONDITIONALITY: BALANCED AMBITION



ACTION

CLIMATE CHANGE GAEC 1: I

GAEC 1: Maintenance of permanent grassland

Previously greening

(mitigation and

GAEC 2: Protection of wetland & peatland —

new

adaptation)

GAEC 3: Ban on burning arable stubble



WATER

GAEC 4: Establishment of buffer strips along water courses

GAEC 5: Use of Farm Sustainability Tool for Nutrients —

new

Natural ressources

SOIL

GAEC 6: Tillage management and slope consideration

GAEC 7: No bare soil in most sensitive period(s)

GAEC 8: Crop rotation (instead of crop diversification)

Previously greening



PRESERVE LANDSCAPES & **BIODIVERSITY**

& LANDSCAPE

(protection and quality

GAEC 9: Share of agricultural land devoted to non-productive areas

GAEC 10: Ban on converting permanent grassland in Natura 2000

greening

Previously

Previously greening



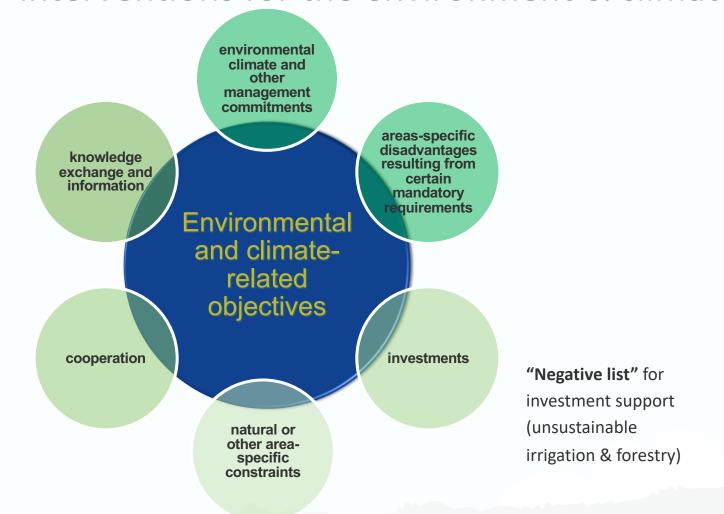
PILLAR I "ECO-SCHEMES"

- New way of spending Pillar I funding on the environment and climate (i.e. without co-financing)
- Mandatory for MS, voluntary for farmers
- Annual commitments and payments
- For genuine farmers on eligible hectares
- Commitments above baseline (SMR GAEC requirements stemming from national law maintenance of agricultural areas) and different/consistent with Pillar II RD management commitments
- MS have flexibility over content of eco-schemes...
- ...and flexibility over payment possibility of incentives
 - environmental "top-ups" to basic income support;
 - or compensation payments based on costs incurred, income foregone
- Can be useful to design a scheme that is attractive to a larger number of farmers and will help achieve a higher level of ambition
- Target areas in which MS have particular challenges (e.g. emissions or nitrates or biodiversity)



PILLAR II - RD interventions for the environment & climate

Full range of relevant
 Pillar II support
 remains available...





ECO-SCHEMES & ENVIRONMENTAL-CLIMATE COMMITMENTS

SCHEMES FOR THE CLIMATE AND THE	ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE AND OTHER
ENVIRONMENT —	MANAGEMENT COMMITMENTS (ART 65)
ECO-SCHEMES (ART 28)	
Funded by Pillar I (annual, not co-funded)	Funded by Pillar II (multiannual, co-funded)
Payments to genuine farmers	Payments to farmers and other beneficiaries
Payment per hectares eligible to direct payment	Payment per hectares (not necessarily eligible to direct
	payments)/animal
Annual (or possibly multiannual)	Multiannual (5 to 7 years or more) and contractual
	commitments
Compensation for cost incurred/income foregone,	Compensation for cost incurred/income foregone
or Incentive payment: top-up of basic income support	
(amount to be fixed and justified by MS)	





Key steps towards the CAP Strategic Plan





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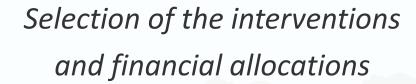
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Targets for result indicators





BUDGET ALLOCATION

EAGF: No ring-fenced spending (but MS must provide for Pillar I eco-schemes in CAP plans)

EAFRD:

- At least 30% of each MS's EAFRD funding to be spent on interventions addressing the three environment- and climate-related specific objectives (exclusion of areas facing natural constraints (ANCs)).
- Possibility to transfer funds between Pillars (15% + 15% for the environment/climate)



The new green architecture



Example of a Member State's implementation

SPECIFIC

OBJECTIVES

Foster sustainable development and efficient management of natural resources, such as water, soil and air

SWOT ANALYSIS. NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND LINK TO EU **ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION**

Key findings: the need to improve water quality in some river basin districts by reducing the use of nutrients and plant protection products in arable crop farming systems

3.

CONTRIBUTION OF THE CAP STRATEGIC PLAN THROUGH THE **NEW GREEN ARCHITECTURE**

By developing support options, for example as part of tiered support schemes, that encourage a systems-level change/shift from intensive arable crop systems towards input-saving crop systems

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT COMMITMENTS

A shift of arable crop systems towards a much more inputefficient approach in certain areas defined on the basis of the Water Framework Directive

Limitation of nutrient use and leakage of minerals: max. 130 kg N/ ha of UAA per year and max. 40 kg P and K/ha of UAA per year

Reduced use of pesticides: max. 3 reference doses of plant protection products used per ha during a cropping season



acknowledging the environmental benefits of less intensive arable crop systems

Limitation of nutrients and leakage of minerals: establishment

of green cover before next spring crops by 1/10/N

Ensuring a minimum level of protection

basic obligations directly related to climate issues...



LIMITATION OF NUTRIENTS AND LEAKAGE OF MINERALS (WATER):

► (SMR 1):

Water Framework Directive

► (SMR 2): Nitrates Directive

► (GAEC 4):

Establishment of 5m wide buffer strips along watercourses ► (GAEC 5):

Use of the Farm Sustainability Tool for nutrients monitoring the respect of the nutrient balance (N and P)

Thank you

Further information is available at:

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/interim en (new Commission, priorities)

https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/key-policies/common-agricultural-policy/future-cap_en#objectives (future CAP)

https://ec.europa.eu/info/files/brochure-environmental-benefits-and-simplification-post-2020-cap_en_(new green architecture)

https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/farming/facts-and-figures/performance-agricultural-policy/agriculture-country/cap-specific-objectives-country-factsheets en (analytical factsheets per MS)

