

# COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

post-2020

CDG- 29 March 2019

The new green architecture  
and GAEC approach

#FutureofCAP

# CAP SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ON THE ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE

*The essence:*



Climate  
change



Natural  
resources



Biodiversity and  
landscapes



# Key steps towards the CAP Strategic Plan

1/ SWOT analysis ← Context (impact) indicators



2/ Identification, prioritisation and ranking of needs



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

3/ Intervention strategy



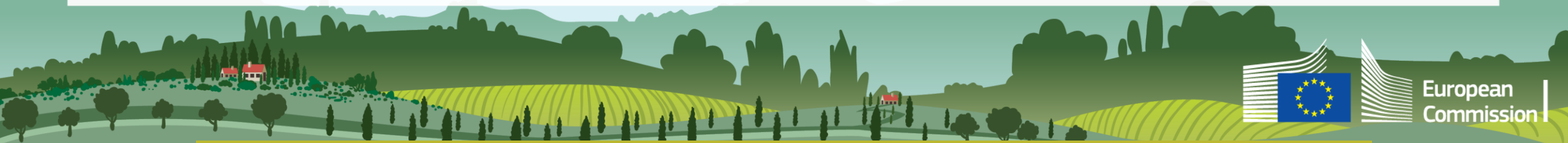
*Setting GAEC standards*



*Selection of the interventions and financial allocations*



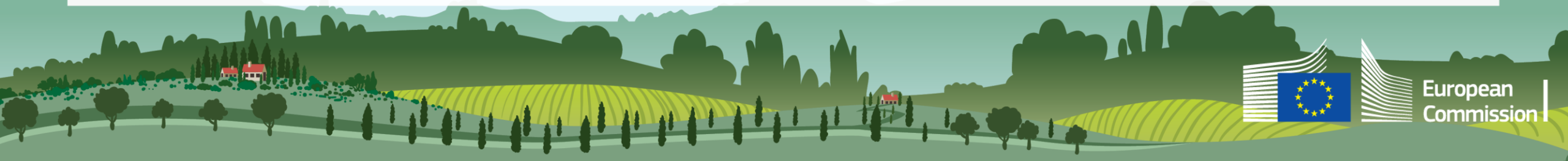
*Targets for result indicators*





## CONDITIONALITY: common foundation

- No support scheme but link between CAP payment and respecting legislative rules ( risk of payment reduction);
- **Common set of rules (a baseline for much of the CAP support for the environment);**
- List of standards ranking by specific issues to be addressed (climate change, water, soil and biodiversity and landscape;
- Ensuring a minimum level-playing field;
- But no “one-size-fits-all” approach: flexibility for MS to design practices;
- **Starting point: SWOT** analysis, assessment of **needs** are the **foundation**
- Commission assesses implementation choices in CAP plans.





CLIMATE CHANGE  
ACTION

## CONDITIONALITY: BALANCED AMBITION

CLIMATE CHANGE  
(mitigation and  
adaptation)

**GAEC 1:** Maintenance of permanent grassland

Previously  
greening

**GAEC 2:** Protection of wetland & peatland

new

**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

SOIL

(protection and quality)

**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

BIODIVERSITY  
& LANDSCAPE

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

Previously  
greening

**GAEC 10:** Ban on ploughing & converting permanent grassland in Natura  
2000

Previously  
greening



Natural  
resources



PRESERVE  
LANDSCAPES &  
BIODIVERSITY

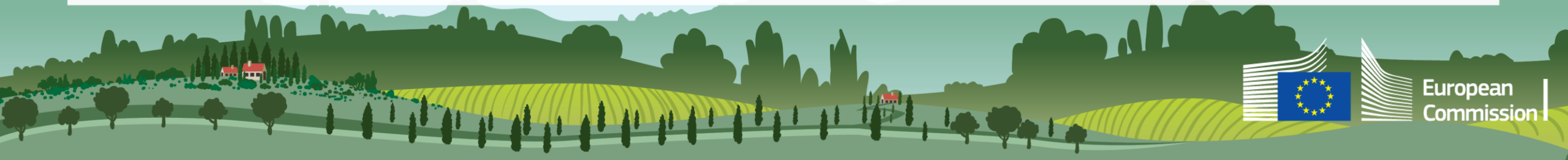


European  
Commission

## GAEC approach

*Member States have leeway for conditionality essentially as regards their definition of the GAEC, for which they must adapt the national requirements to local needs and situations, and for designing the interventions offering CAP support to beneficiaries beyond the baseline.*

*For this purpose, relevant mapping is the basis for identifying needs and setting the appropriate actual practices*





# GAEC establishment of buffer strip along watercourses (GAEC 1)

*28 MS established buffer strips and ban the application of fertilisers along watercourses/waterbodies (at least the same requirements as established inside the Nitrate Vulnerable Zones in application to the Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991).*

*Some variant as regards :*

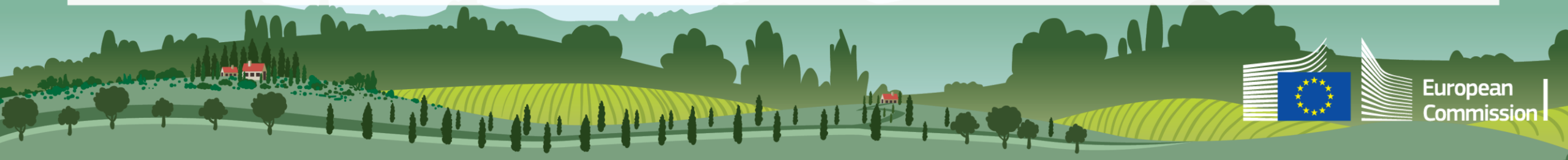
*definition of watercourse/waterbody: possible exclusion of channel or ditches, possible inclusion of ponds*

*Width of buffer strips : 1m-2m – 11 MS, 3m- 5m – 10 MS, 6m-10m – 5 MS*

*Possible additional best practices:*

*ban also the application of PPPs on buffer strips- 5 MS.*

*ban any tillage/cultivation on the buffer strips – 4 MS.*



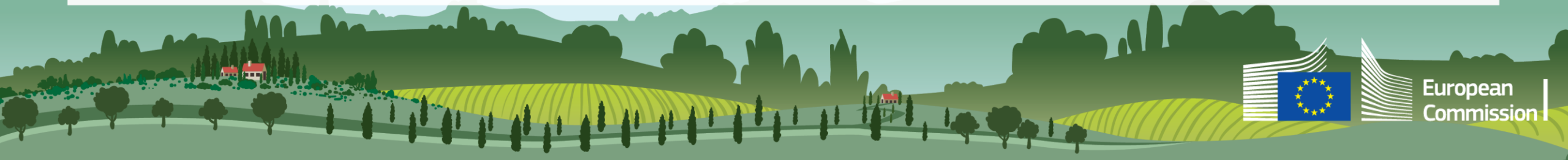
## GAEC on minimum land management reflecting site specific conditions to limit erosion (GAEC 5)

***Most of MS impose land management rules for land with high slope (generally >10%) or area at risk identified by mapping.***

- *majority of MS have in place cultivation requirements (transversal to the contour of the slope and minimal tillage)*
- *When spring crops with small canopy, e.g. potato, sugar beet ) are cultivated, MS limit the crops to be planted or impose grass strips in the parcel or at the bottom of the parcel*
- *Few MS ban ploughing during a certain period (generally winter)*

### ***Other practices***

- *Some MS require improving/maintaining drainage system (furrows)*
- *Some MS promote the preservation of terraces, stonewalls and ditches in south of Europe*
- *Some MS require inter rows green cover for permanent crops in south of Europe*





# Thank you

Further information is available at:

[https://ec.europa.eu/info/files/brochure-environmental-benefits-and-simplification-post-2020-cap\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/files/brochure-environmental-benefits-and-simplification-post-2020-cap_en)

