

The Common Agricultural Policy New greening architecture

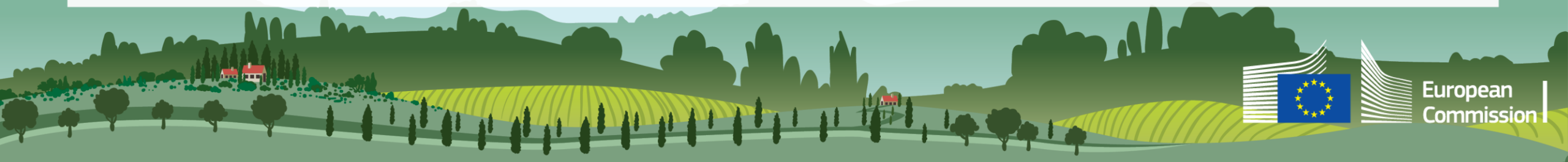
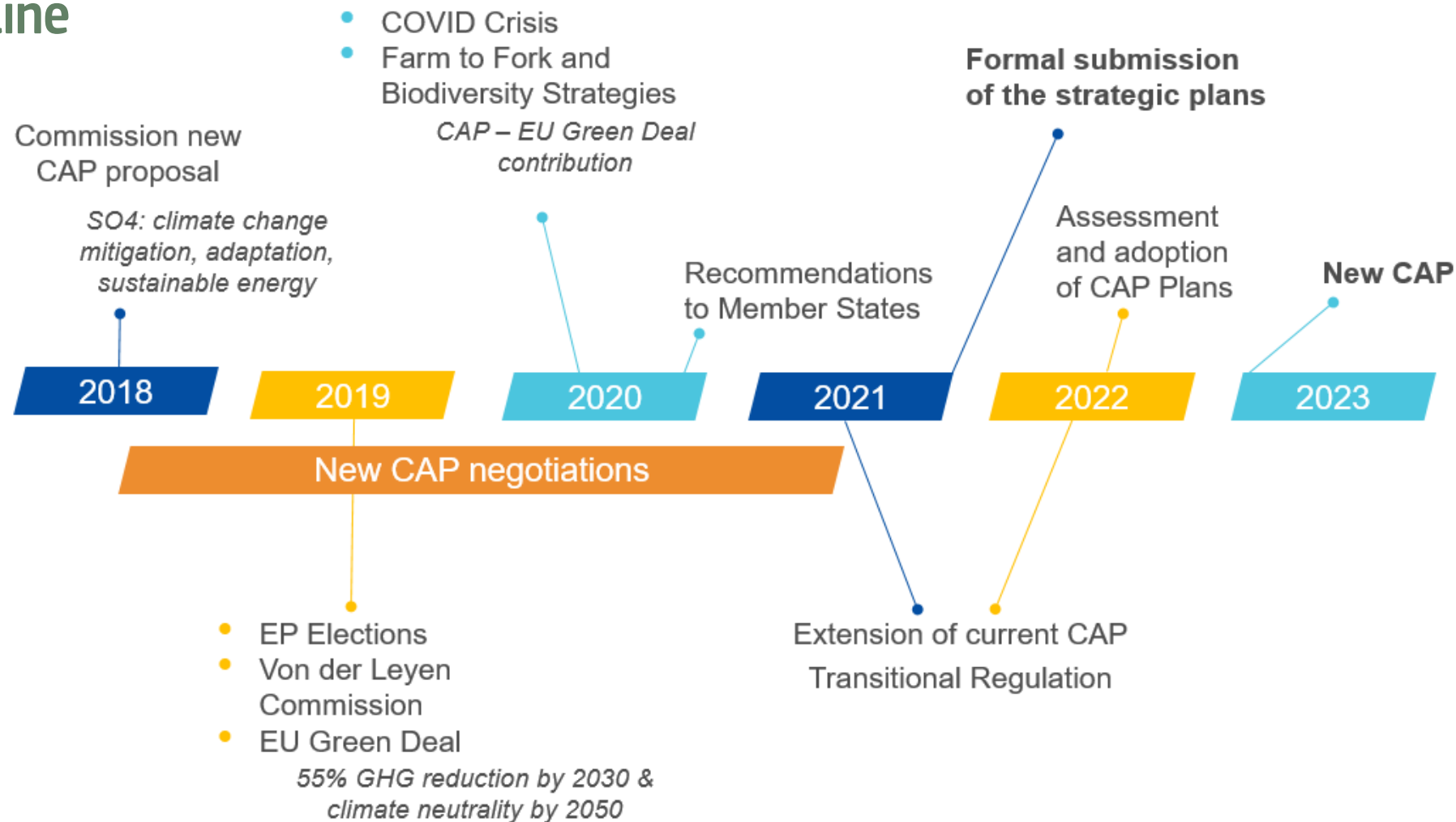
CDG COP

on 7/09/2021

Emmanuel PETEL DG AGRI

#FutureofCAP

Timeline



EU GREEN DEAL TARGETS



Reduce by 50% the overall use and risk of **chemical pesticides** and reduce use by 50% of more hazardous **pesticides** by 2030



Bring back at least 10% of agricultural area **under high diversity landscape features** by 2030



Reduce sales of **antimicrobials** for farmed animals and in aquaculture by 50% by 2030



Reduce **nutrient losses** by at least 50% while ensuring no deterioration in soil fertility; this will reduce use of **fertilisers** by at least 20 % by 2030



Achieve at least 25% of the EU's agricultural land under **organic farming** and a significant increase in **organic aquaculture** by 2030



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CLIMATE CHANGE

ENVIRONMENTAL
CARE

LANDSCAPES

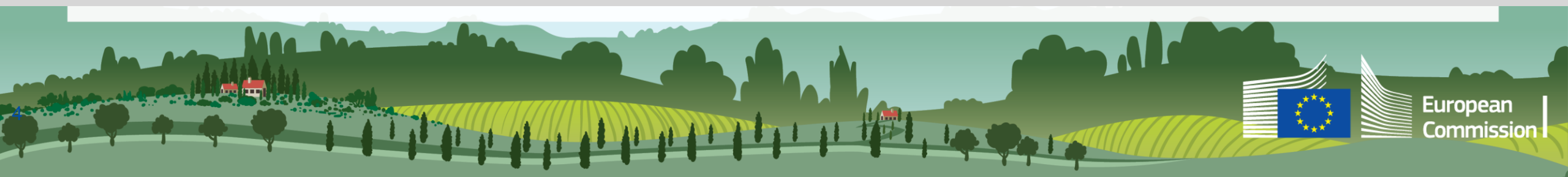
CAP SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

SO 4: Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as sustainable energy

SO 5: Foster Sustainable development and efficient management of natural resources such as water, soil and air

SO 6: Contribute to the protection of biodiversity, enhance ecosystem services and preserve habitats and landscapes

SO 9: Improve animal welfare and address antimicrobial resistance



The new green architecture



CLIMATE CHANGE
ACTION



Natural
ressources



PRESERVE
LANDSCAPES &
BIODIVERSITY



Level of
requirements

Eco-schemes
In Pillar I (at 25 %)

Climate/Env. Measures
in Pillar II (at least 35 %)

Voluntary for
farmers

New enhanced conditionality
merge “cross-compliance” and “greening”
9 good agricultural and environmental conditions
GAEC

Mandatory for
farmers



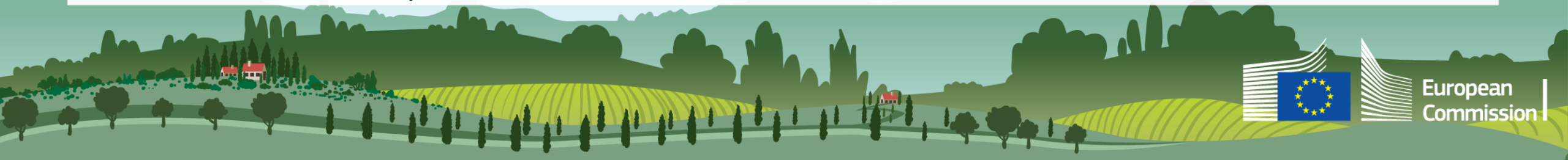
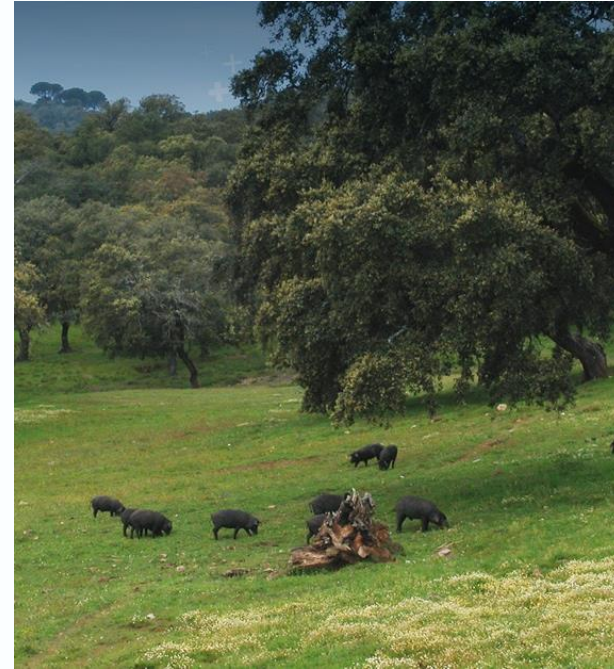
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Enhanced Conditionality

*A strengthened system of conditionality with wider coverage
New requirements (for example a new obligation to protect wetlands and peatlands)*

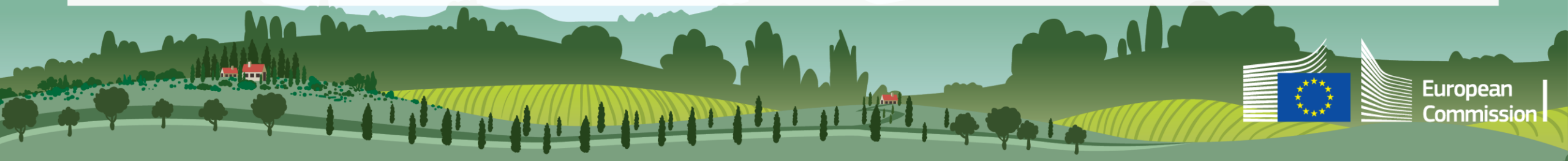
Improvements to existing requirements

But also... removal of certain provisions (e.g. animal identification)



Main outcomes

- All 10 GAEC are accepted except one GAEC 5 on use of Farm Sustainability Tool for Nutrients;
- All GAEC applicable from 2023
- All GAEC applicable in principle and where relevant across the territory and for all farmers
- Only two GAEC (GAEC 7 “crop rotation” and GAEC 8 “on share of area for biodiversity”) are subject to EU exemptions (depending on Member States decision)
- Possibility to set additional standards to those in Annex III (in line with corresponding objective of Annex III)



Annex III: GAEC

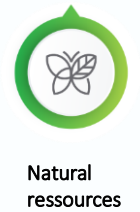


CLIMATE CHANGE

GAEC 1: Maintenance of permanent grassland **(G)**

GAEC 2: Protection of wetland and peatland **(New)**

GAEC 3: Ban on burning arable stubble **(X-C)**



WATER

GAEC 4: Establishment of buffer strips along water courses **(X-C)**



SOIL

GAEC 5: Tillage management and slope consideration **(X-C)**

GAEC 6: Minimum soil cover to avoid bare soil in periods that are most sensitive **(X-C)**

GAEC 7: Crop rotation in arable land, except for crops growing under water **(G)**

BIODIVERSITY & LANDSCAPE

GAEC 8: Minimum share of agricultural area [arable land] devoted to non-productive areas or features **(G)**

GAEC 9: Ban on converting permanent grassland in Natura 2000 (G) **(G)**



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ressources

GAEC 7 Crop rotation on arable land, except for crops growing under water

Rotation shall consist in a change of crop at least once a year at land parcel level (except in case of multiannual crops, grasses and other herbaceous forage, and land lying fallow), including the appropriately managed secondary crops.

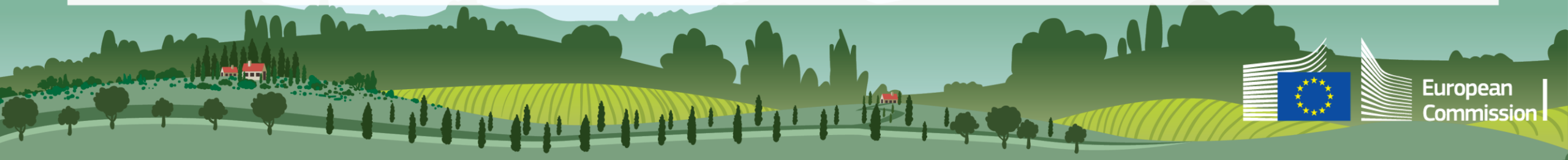
On the basis of diversity of farming methods and agro-climatic conditions Member States may authorise in the regions concerned other practices of enhanced crop rotation with leguminous crops or crop diversification, which aim at improving and preserving the soil potential in line with the objectives of this GAEC





GAEC 8 Minimum share of arable land devoted to non-productive features or areas calculated as follows:

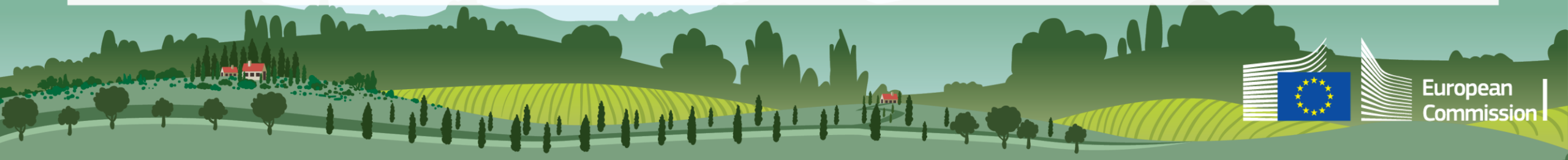
1. At least 4% of arable land at farm level devoted to non-productive areas and features, including land lying fallow.
2. Where a farmer commits to devote at least 7% of his/her arable land to non-productive areas and features, including land lying fallow, under an enhanced eco-scheme in accordance with Article 28(5a), the share to be attributed to compliance with this GAEC shall be limited to 3%.
3. At least 7% of arable land at farm level devoted to non-productive areas and features, including land lying fallow, catch crops or nitrogen fixing crops, cultivated without the use of plant protection products, of which 3% shall be non-productive areas and features, including land lying fallow. Member States should use the weighting factor of 0,3 for catch crops.





GAEC 8 (previous existing GAEC 7)

1. Retention of landscape features
2. Ban on cutting hedges and trees during the bird breeding and rearing season
3. As an option, measures for avoiding invasive plant species

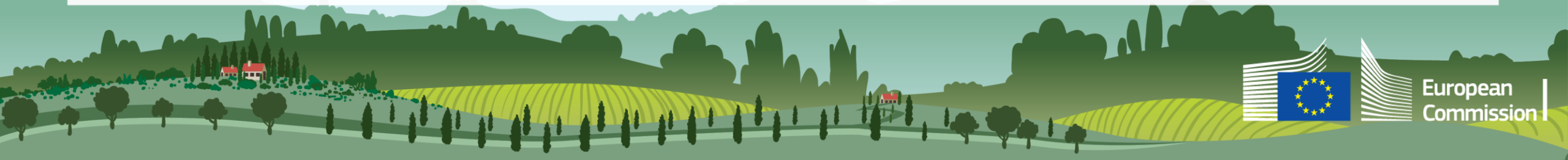




Exemptions for GAEC 7 and GAEC 8 (Minimum share of arable land)

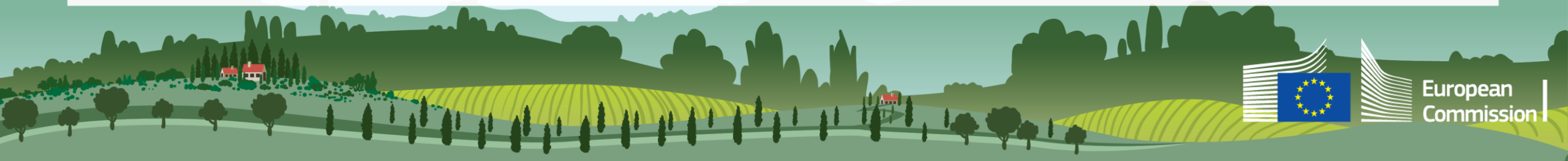
Member States may exempt from the obligation under this bullet point holdings:

- (a) where more than 75 % of the arable land is used for the production of grasses or other herbaceous forage, is land lying fallow, is used for cultivation of leguminous crops, or is subject to a combination of those uses;**
- (b) where more than 75 % of the eligible agricultural area is permanent grassland, is used for the production of grasses or other herbaceous forage or for the cultivation of crops under water either for a significant part of the year or for significant part of crop cycle, or is subject to combination of those;**
- (c) with a size of arable land up to 10 hectares.**



Eco-schemes

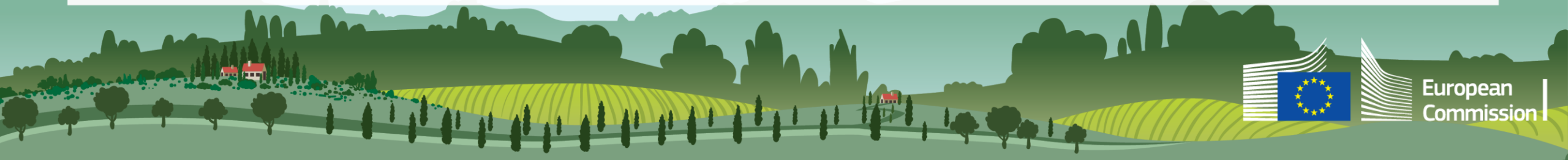
- Voluntary tools to be offered by Member States to farmers
- 25% of direct payments budget**, coupled with a “rebate system”
- 2 year “learning period” (with a “floor system at 20%”)
- Annual or multi-annual commitments
- Support many types of voluntary action going beyond conditionality and other relevant obligations – e.g. practices related to better nutrient management, agro-ecology and carbon farming



List of potential AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES that ECO-SCHEMES could support

Agricultural practices that could be supported by eco-schemes have to meet the following conditions:

- they should meet the specific objectives related **to climate, environment, animal welfare and antimicrobial resistance**;
- their level of ambition has to go **beyond the requirements and obligations established under the baseline (including conditionality)**;
- **They shall address at least two areas of actions as following :**
 - **a. Climate change mitigation,**
 - **b. Climate change adaptation,**
 - **c. Protection or improvement of water quality**
 - **d. Prevention of soil degradation,**
 - **e. Protection of biodiversity,**
 - **f. Actions for a sustainable and reduced use of pesticides,**
 - **g. Actions to enhance animal welfare**



MAIN types of AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES (indicative)

1. PRACTICES ESTABLISHED IN EU POLICIES

- Organic farming: conversion and maintenance
- Integrated Pest Management practices (Directive SUD)

2. OTHER types of PRACTICES

- Agro-ecology
- Husbandry and animal welfare plans
- Agro-forestry
- Landscape features
- High nature value (HNV) farming
- Precision farming
- Nutrient management
- Protecting water resources
- Practices beneficial for soil
- Practices related to GHG emissions



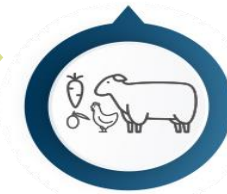
CLIMATE CHANGE
ACTION



NATURAL
RESSOURCES



PRESERVE
LANDSCAPES &
BIODIVERSITY



ANIMAL WELFARE
& AMR



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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 (Annex XI)

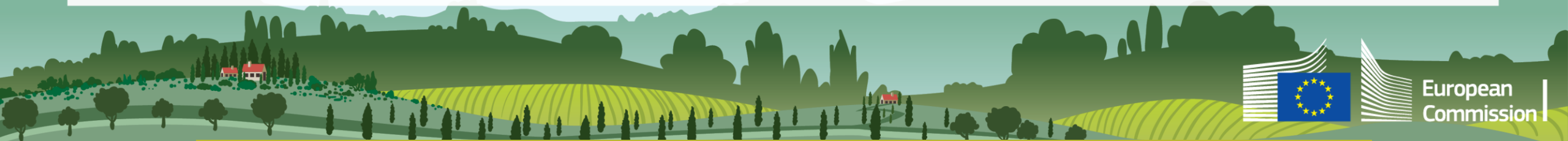
3/ Intervention strategy

Member States shall organise a partnership with regional authorities and with stakeholder (economic and social partners) Art 94

Setting GAEC standards

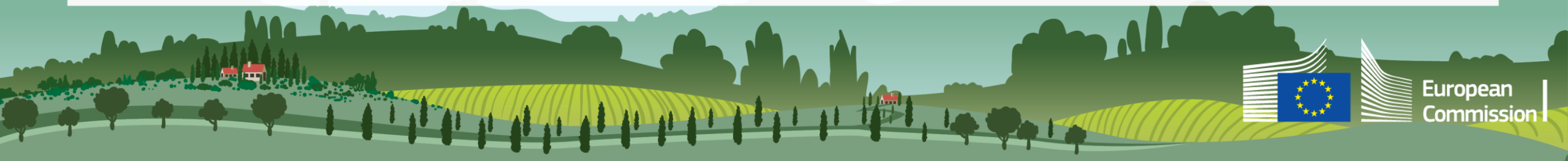
Selection of the interventions and financial allocations

Targets for result Indicators (supported hectare/total agricultural hectares)

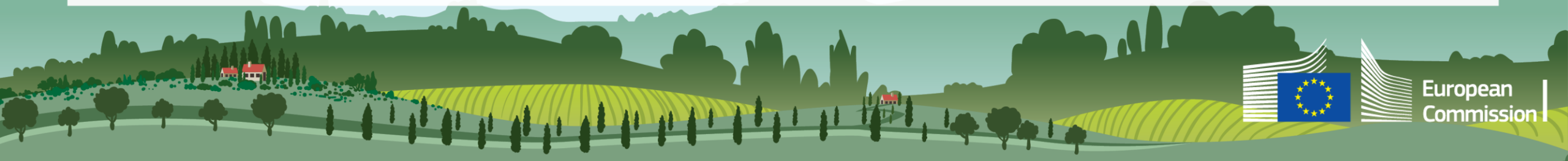


Approval and implementation of strategic plans

- The Commission is supporting Member States in preparation of their national CAP Plans.
- Approval based on criteria defined in the CAP Strategic Plan regulation
- All CAP Plans will be made public
- An English summary of each CAP Plan will be published after the approval
- Implementation starting from 2023



Thank you



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Ecoschemes (Pillar I) and Management commitments (Pillar II)

<i>ECO-SCHEMES</i>	<i>ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE AND OTHER MANAGEMENT COMMITMENTS</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Funded by Pillar I not co-funded)• Compulsory for Member States, voluntary for farmers• Payments to genuine farmers (or groups of farmers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Funded by Pillar II (co-funded)• Compulsory for Member States (ringfenced budget), voluntary for farmers• Payments to farmers and other beneficiaries (including NGOs, forest managers, public administrations etc.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Payment per hectares eligible to direct payment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Payment per hectares (not necessarily eligible to direct payments) and possible livestock headage payment
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Annual (or possibly multiannual) and non-contractual commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Multiannual (5 to 7 years or more) and contractual commitments
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Calculation of the premia:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Compensation for cost incurred/income foregone, or– Incentive payment: top-up of basic income support	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Calculation of the premia:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Compensation for cost incurred/income foregone
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Baseline: conditionality + national legislation + area management• Part of CAP Strategic Plans• Eco-schemes and management commitments need to be "different" in term of commitments and "consistent" between each other	

