

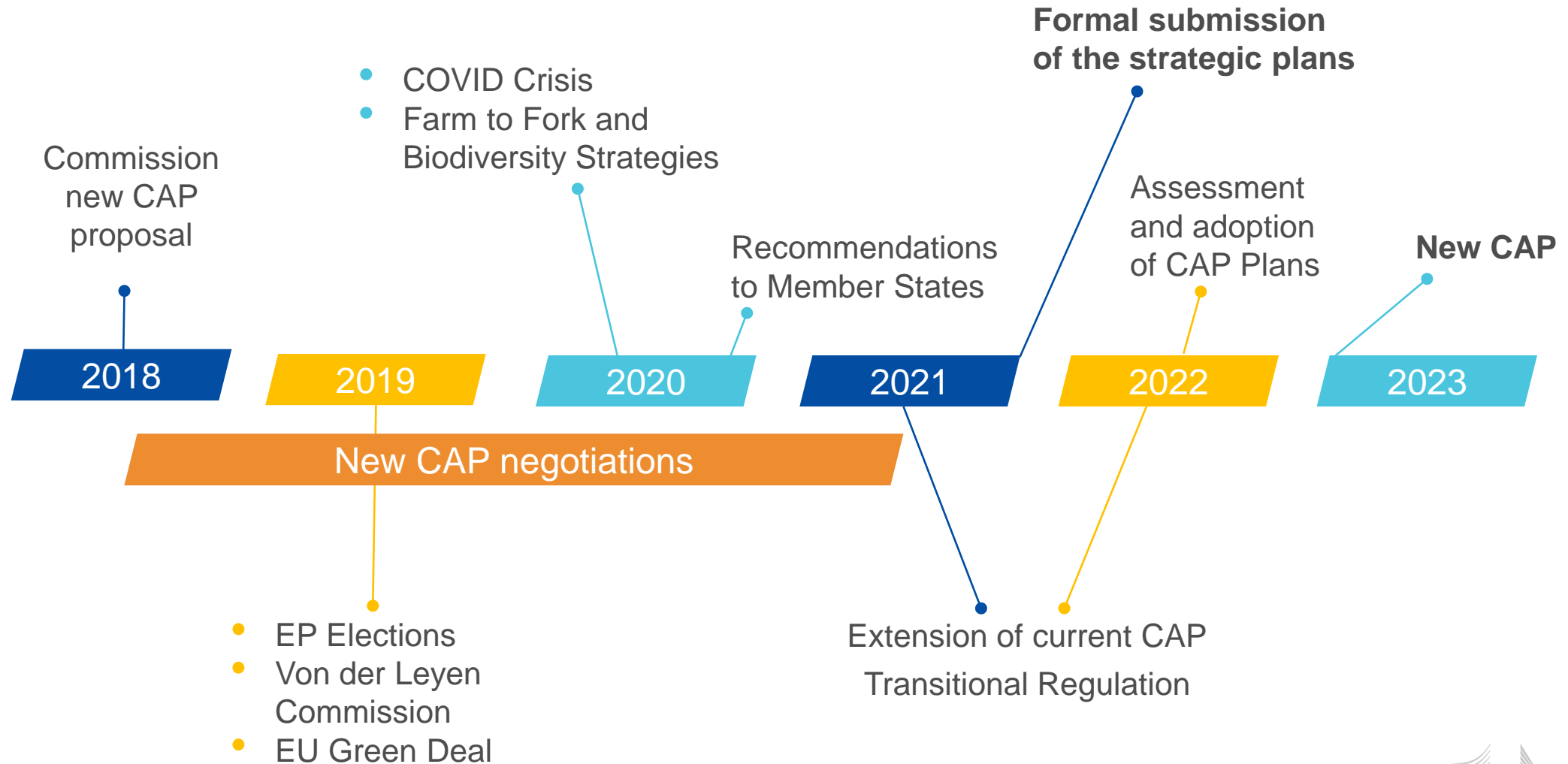


# New Common Agricultural Policy

*A renewed CAP supporting a greener, fairer and innovative transition*

Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development

# Timeline



# Green Deal & Farm to Fork

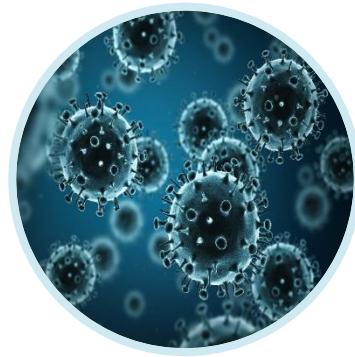
# Farm to Fork Strategy Targets



Reduction by 50 % of the overall use and risk of **chemical pesticides** and reduction use by 50 % of more hazardous **pesticides** by 2030



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



Reduced 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



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



Achieve 100 % access to **almost broadband internet** in rural areas by 2025

# Key Farm to Fork Initiatives



# JRC study on modelling environmental and climate ambition in the agricultural sector with the CAPRI model

# JRC study

- Modelled scenario of an **ambitious implementation of the CAP reform proposals** assessing the effects on EU agriculture...
- ... including the **effects of achieving four quantitative targets** as put forward in the Farm to Fork and Biodiversity strategies...
- ... largely in isolation from the actions envisaged by the two **Strategies**, as well from the other targets.

# Conclusions: significant benefits and impacts

- **Significant environmental and climate benefits:** reductions in GHG + ammonia emissions, gross nutrient surplus and use of pesticides.
- Reaching targets will inevitably have an impact & contribute to real transformation – but **no-action is not an option.**
- **Innovative agronomic practices and technologies** (agro-ecology, knowledge transfer, precision farming, digital technologies...), as well as synergies could not be captured by the model. Their implementation may limit production decrease.
- **Increase in agricultural prices** compensate production decrease for some products. **EU to remain net exporter** for cereals and meats.
- **Impacts not expected to be uniform** across EU - more concentrated where current production practices have strong negative environmental impacts; **many factors to influence the magnitude of impacts:** changes in diets; reduction of food waste; extent of positive feedback loops; actions by third countries...

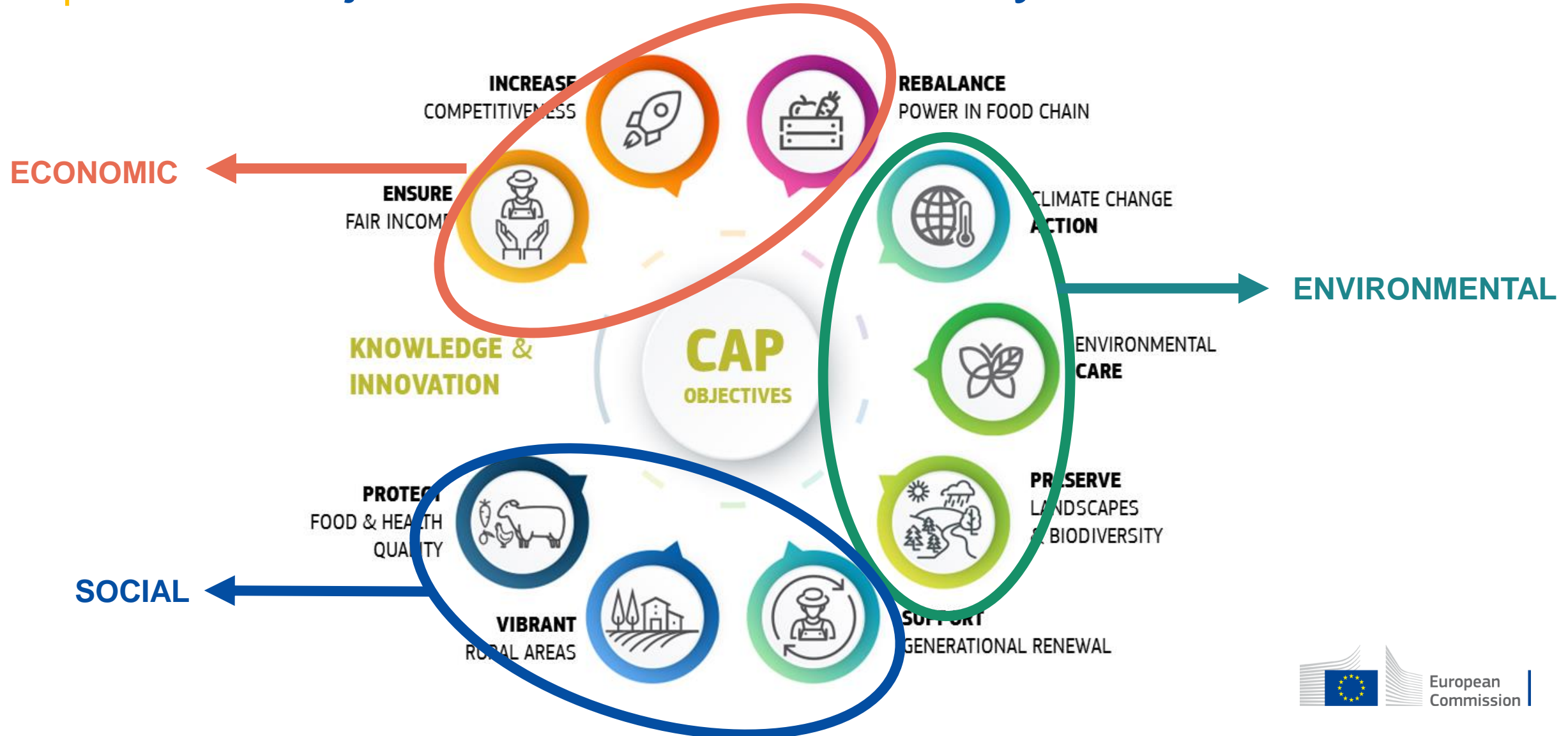


# Conclusions : a policy perspective

- The **CAP** will help reaching the targets but **success depends on ambition of measures in Member States' CAP Strategic Plans**
- We must continue to **invest in innovation, knowledge transfer, technological development and efficiency improvement**, and **support farmers** who want to adopt new agronomic practices & invest in new technologies
- We need to **implement all actions in the Farm to Fork Strategy** and adopt a **food systems approach**: to change the way we produce, transport, process, sell and consume food
- Commission will **closely monitor the impact** of the Farm to Fork & Biodiversity strategies
- **EU leadership at global level** needed, reflected in sustainable trade agreements
- Further investment is needed in **developing the capacity of the models** to capture the complexity of systems change and deliver a more realistic estimate of their impacts.

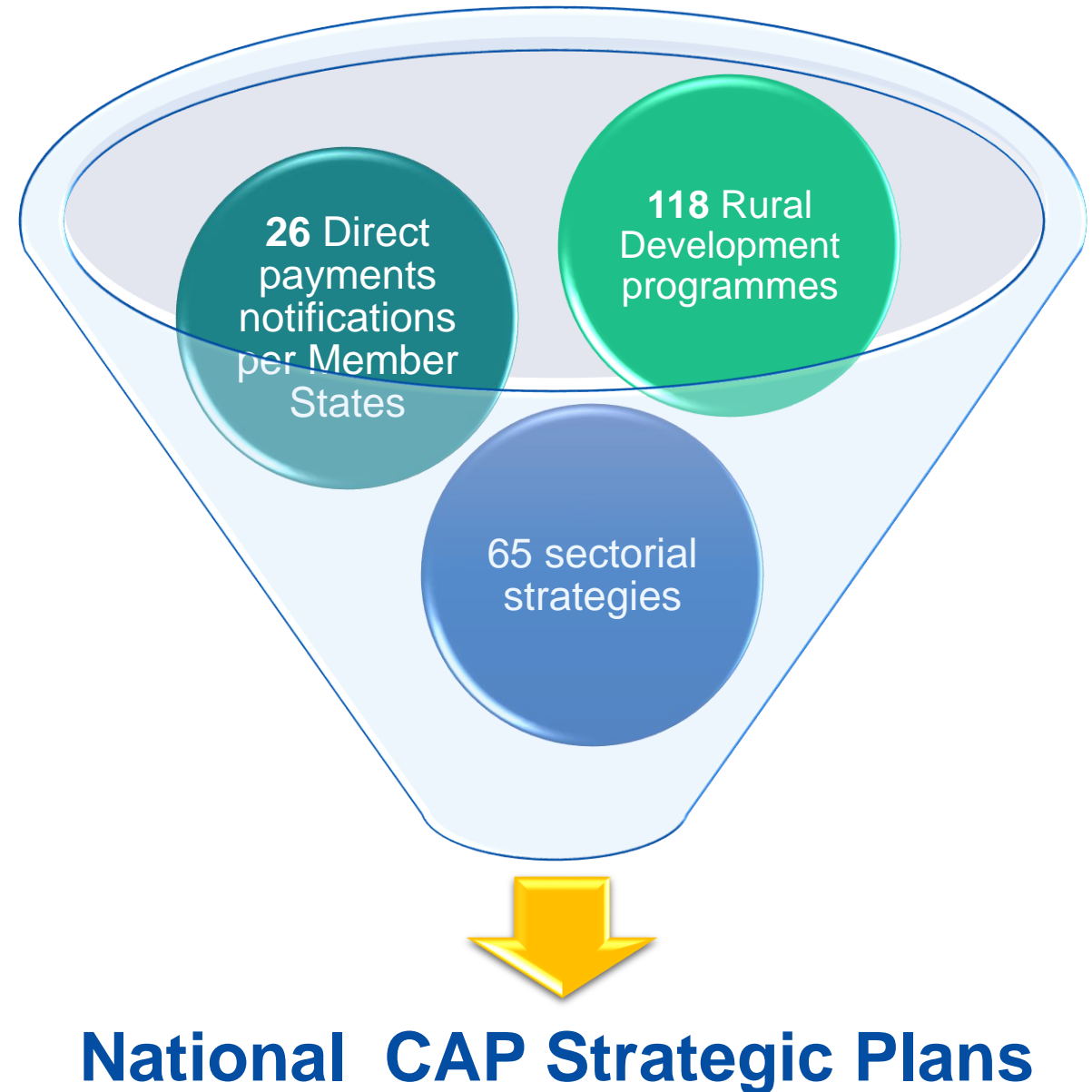
# CAP Reform

# CAP Objectives & sustainability dimensions

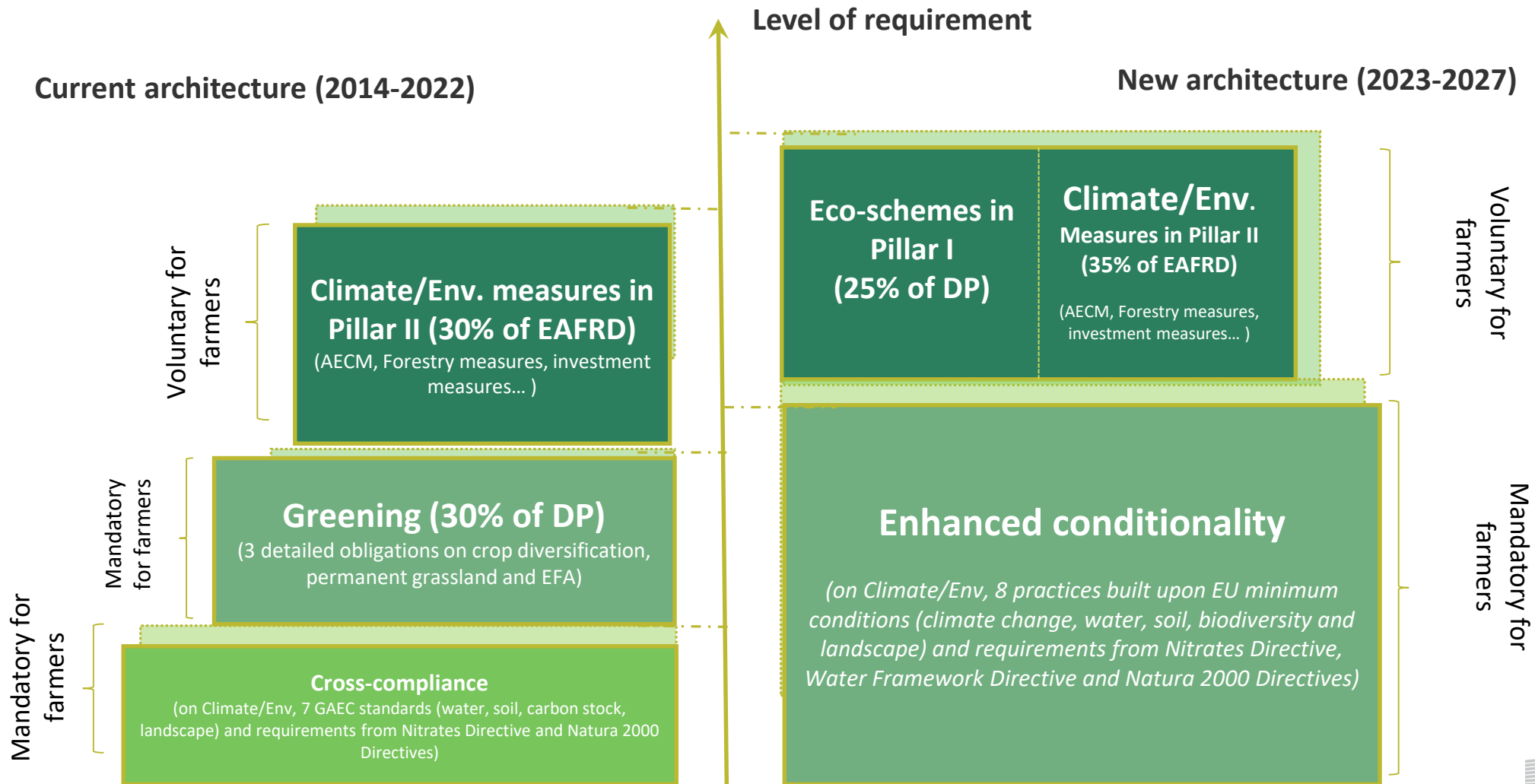


# New way of working

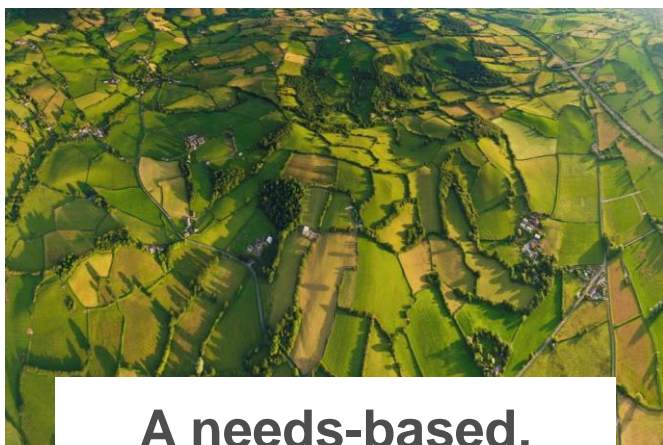
- **Single CAP plan** for interventions from both pillars
- **Strategic approach** based on needs assessment
- **Structured dialogue** with Member States
- CAP Plan will be **approved by the Commission**
- Need to **ensure the commonality** while recognising the specificities of each Member State
- Must be **ambitious**



# The new Green architecture



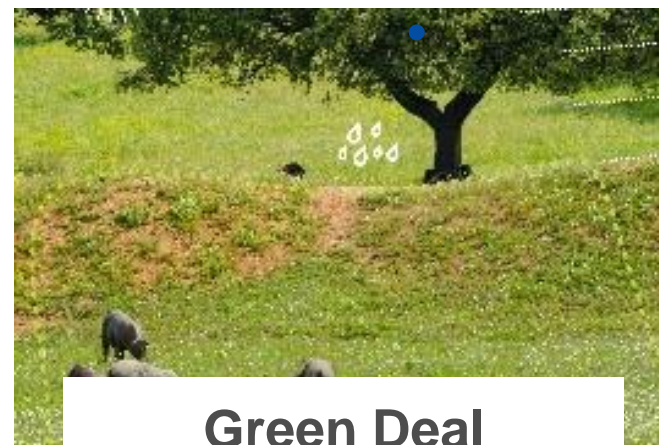
# A greener CAP



**A needs-based,  
targeted approach  
to addressing  
environmental &  
climate objectives**



**“No backsliding”  
clause**



**Green Deal  
Alignment**



# Sustainable beef production

## **CAP tools** to support sustainable beef production:

- No “one size fits all”, but a **tailor made approach** at regional, local level to be implemented by a combination of policy instruments.
- Mandatory **conditionality standards** to be fulfilled by all beneficiaries lay important foundation for sustainable farming: maintenance of permanent pasture, water & nitrates legislation, animal welfare...
- **Eco-schemes** are land-based payments to support farmers adopting sustainable production practices. Wide range of possibilities, including carbon sequestration, animal welfare.
- Rural development interventions: **agri-environment-climate** actions, **animal welfare actions**. (Including via investments in infrastructure, training or transfer of knowledge and innovation.)
- Support for **producer organisations**

# Thank you

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# Actions to ensure sustainable food production (1)



Adopt recommendations to MS addressing the nine specific objectives of the **Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)**, before submission draft **CAP Strategic Plans** (2020)



Revision of **Sustainable Use of Pesticides Directive** and enhancement of Integrated Pest Management (2022)



Revision of Regulations to facilitate **plant protection products containing biological active substances** (2021)



Action plan **for the organic sector** for 2021-2026 to stimulate supply and demand for organic products (2020)



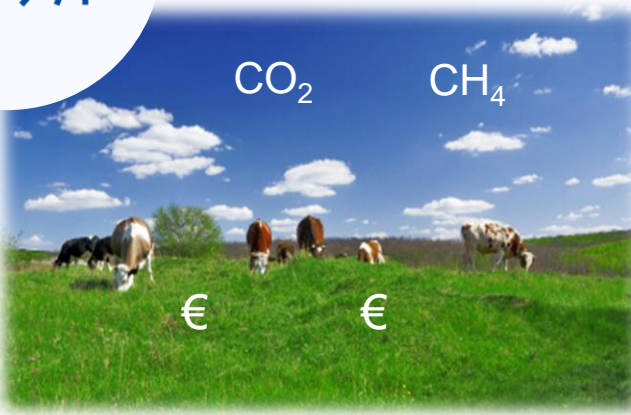
Action plan for **integrated nutrient management** to reduce the pollution from fertilisers (2021)



# Actions to ensure sustainable food production (2)

Proposal for a revision of the existing **animal welfare** legislation, including on transport and slaughter (2023)

Proposal for a revision of the **feed additives** Regulation to reduce the environmental impact of livestock farming (2021)



Clarification of the scope of **competition rules** with regard to sustainability in collective actions (2022)

Legislative initiatives to enhance cooperation of primary producers (support position in food chain) (2021-22)

Proposal for a **Farm Sustainability Data Network** (data and advice on sustainable farming practices) (2022)



# Actions to stimulate sustainable practices by food industry and retail, hospitality and food service

Develop an EU code and monitoring framework for **responsible business and marketing conduct** in the food supply chain (2021)

Set **nutrient profiles** to restrict promotion of food high in salt, sugar or fat (2022)

Proposal for revision EU legislation on **Food Contact Materials** to improve food safety, and reduce the environmental footprint (2022)



Enhance coordination to tackle **Food Fraud** (2021-2022)

Stimulate **reformulation** of processed food, including the setting of **maximum levels for certain nutrients** (2021)

Revise **EU marketing standards** (uptake and supply of sustainable products (2021-2022))

Strengthen the legislative framework on **geographical indications**

# Actions to promote shift towards healthy, sustainable diets

Proposal for a harmonised **mandatory front-of-pack nutrition labelling** to enable consumers to make health conscious food choices (2022)

Proposal to require **origin indication** for certain products. (2022)

Determine the best modalities for setting **minimum mandatory criteria for sustainable food procurement** (2021)



Review of the **EU school scheme** legal framework: refocus on healthy and sustainable food (2023)

Review of the **EU promotion programme** for agricultural and food products to enhance its contribution to sustainable production and consumption (2020)

Proposal for a **sustainable food labelling framework** to empower consumers to make sustainable food choices (2024)

Nutrition - health

Environment

Social

Nutrition Declaration	Per 100 g
Energy	kJ/kcal
Fat	g
of which saturates	g
Carbohydrate	g
of which sugars	g
Protein	g
Salt	g

