



EEB

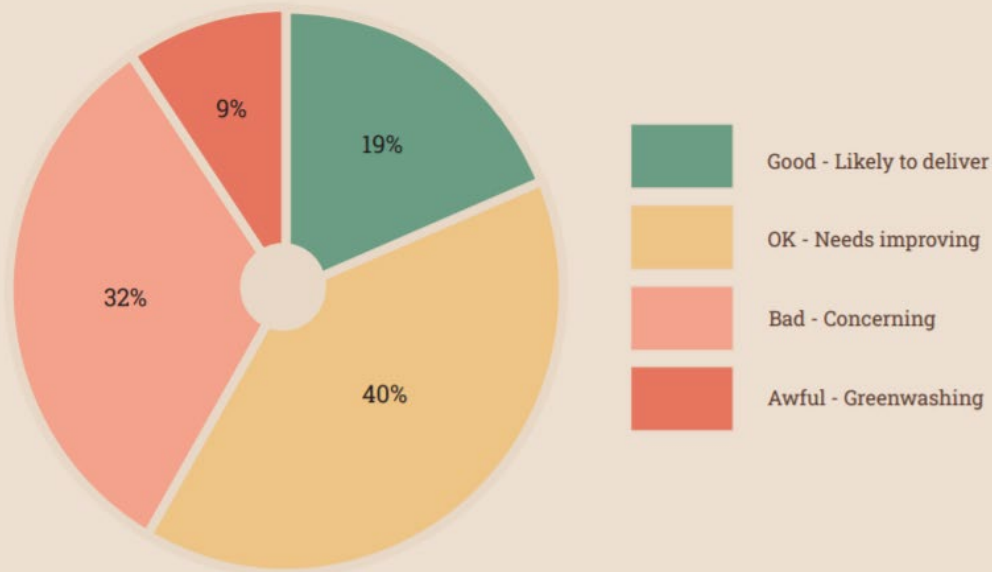
European
Environmental
Bureau

Analysis covers 166 eco-schemes from
22 draft Strategic Plans –will CAP eco-
schemes be worth their name?



Main findings

Figure 1: Overall Assessment of eco-schemes

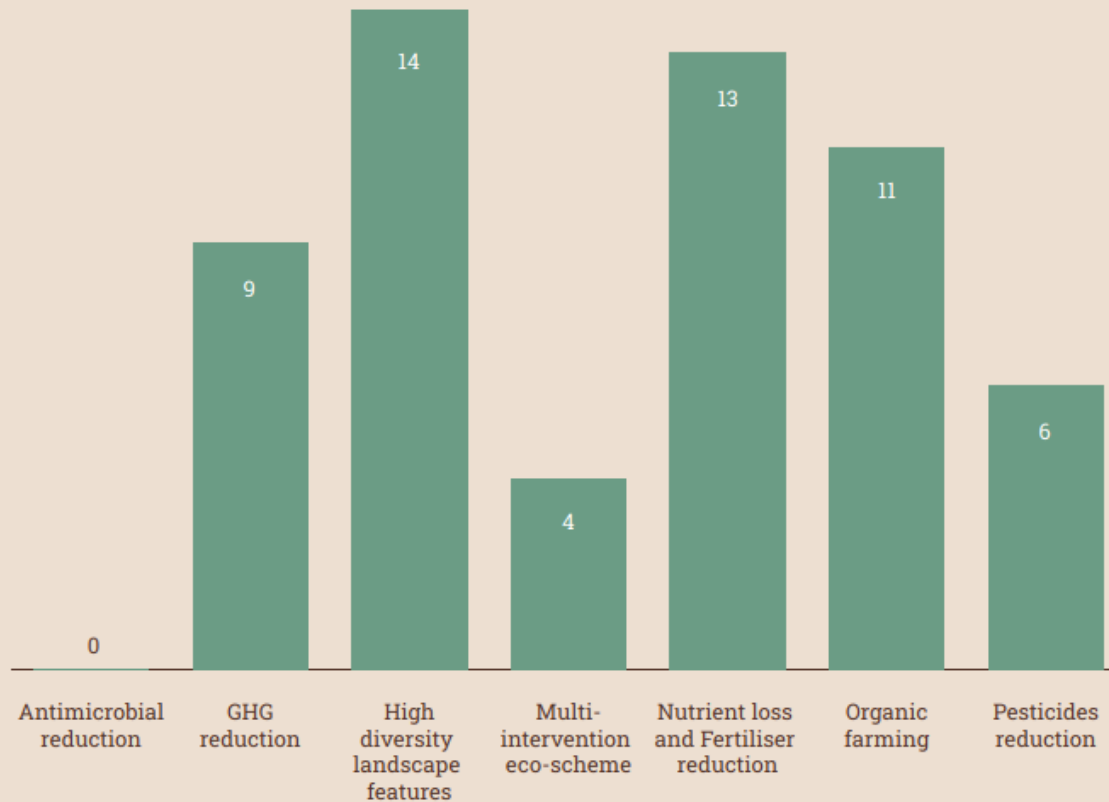


- MS's proposed eco-schemes will fall very short of expectations
- only **19% of eco-schemes** are deemed **likely to deliver** on their stated environmental objectives
- **40%** going in the right direction, but still requiring some key improvements to ensure their environmental benefits,
- **41% are completely misaligned**



Main findings

Figure 2: Number of EU countries/regions with "Good" or "OK" assessment per European Green Deal target





Main findings

1. Worst examples: precision farming, eco-schemes for direct seeding without limits on herbicides, end-of pipe solutions for livestock (additives to feed), “greening type” eco-schemes, grassland schemes without right livestock densities – few focus on biggest GHG sources
2. Conditionality standards implemented weakly by MSs & some basic farming practices (like catch crops to protect soils) are instead being proposed as eco-schemes.
3. On the contrary, some well designed schemes (space4nature) are under-funded or likely to be out-competed by less demanding schemes



... Are the CAP eco-schemes worth their name?

Short-Assessment of the German CAP Strategic Plan

No support to Green Deal targets

Biodiversity Strategy

- *10% high-biodiversity landscape features:* insufficient funding under eco-schemes, no attractive design of support, low conditionality standards

Farm-to-Fork Strategy

- *25% share of organic farming:* funding adapted to old target of 20%, insecurities around 1st pillar.
- *50% reduction of pesticides:* eco-scheme unattractive due to low payments, not targeted enough.

Ignores EC recommendations on climate

- *German agriculture sectors with highest emissions in the EU, including LULUCF (EC recommendations Dec. 2020): no sufficient solutions in German CAP plan.*
- *No plans for reduction of livestock.*
- *Drained peatlands responsible for highest emissions from grass- and arable land under LULUCF in the EU: Plan neglects the potential of peatlands, e.g. insufficient conditionality standards, funding insufficient.*

Undermining (future) EU environmental law

- *German CAP plan barrier to success of new legal initiatives on EU level: LULUCF, Restoration Law, Sustainable Use Regulation.*
- *No support to implementation of existing legislation: e.g. no clear and sufficient reference to financial needs assessment under Habitats-Directive reporting.*
- *Ongoing infringement procedures go unanswered (tbc).*