

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY post-2020 **A new Green Architecture**

18 November 2020

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#FutureofC
AP



New Common Agricultural Policy proposals in June 2018- under discussion with Co-legislators





CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION

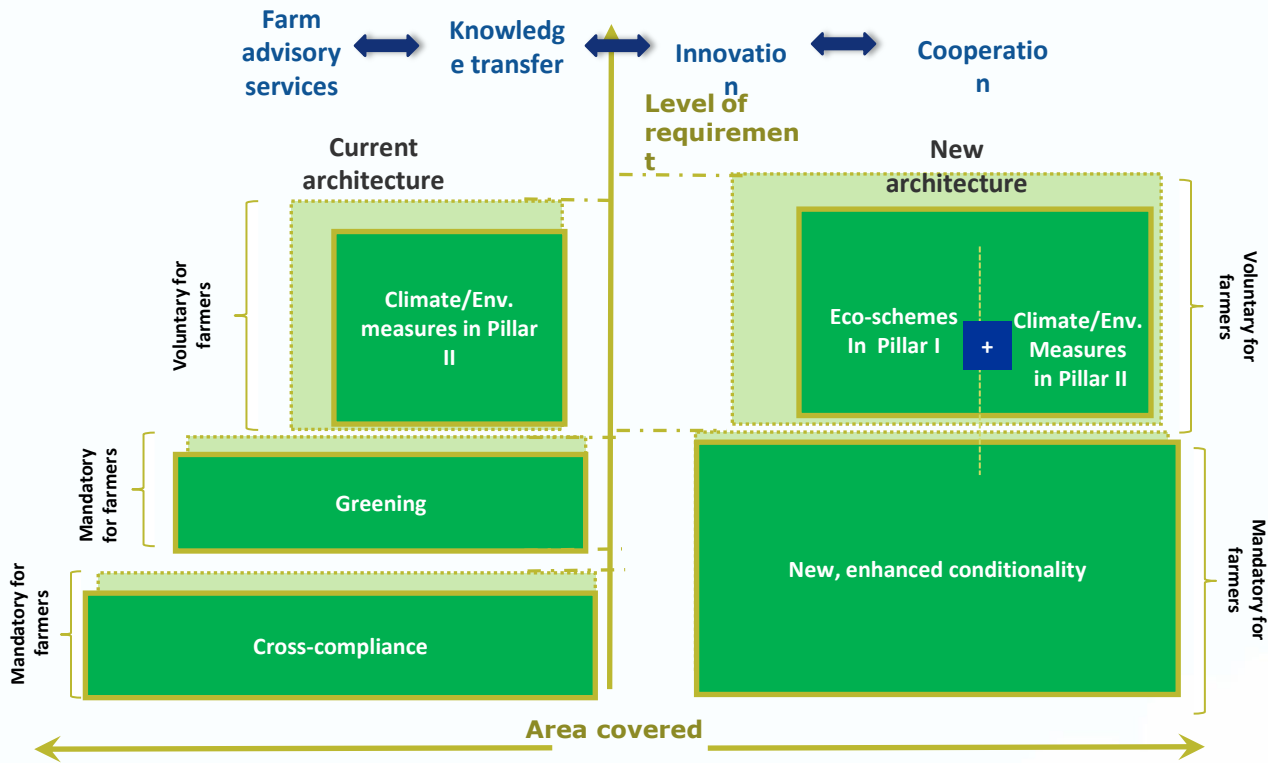


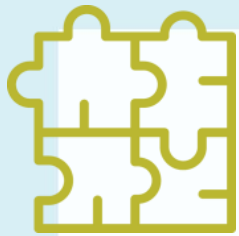
Natural Resources



PRESERVE LANDSCAPES & BIODIVERSITY

The new green architecture





Enhanced conditionality"



CLIMATE CHANGE
ACTION

CLIMATE CHANGE
(mitigation and
adaptation)

GAEC 1: Maintenance of permanent grassland

GAEC 2: Protection of wetland & peatland

GAEC 3: Ban on burning arable stubble

new



Natural
ressources

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*)



PRESERVE
LANDSCAPES &
BIODIVERSITY

BIODIVERSITY
& LANDSCAPE

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

GAEC 10: Ban on converting permanent grassland in Natura

2000



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Commission



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) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funded by Pillar II (co-funded)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compulsory for Member States, voluntary for farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compulsory for Member States (ringfenced budget), voluntary for farmers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payments to genuine farmers (or groups of farmers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	

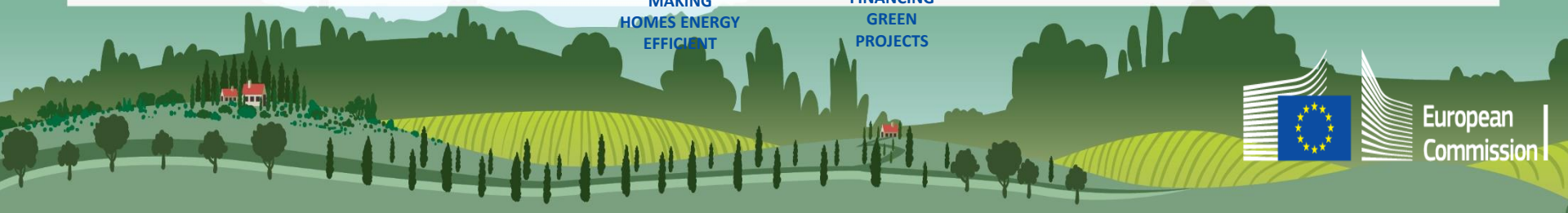
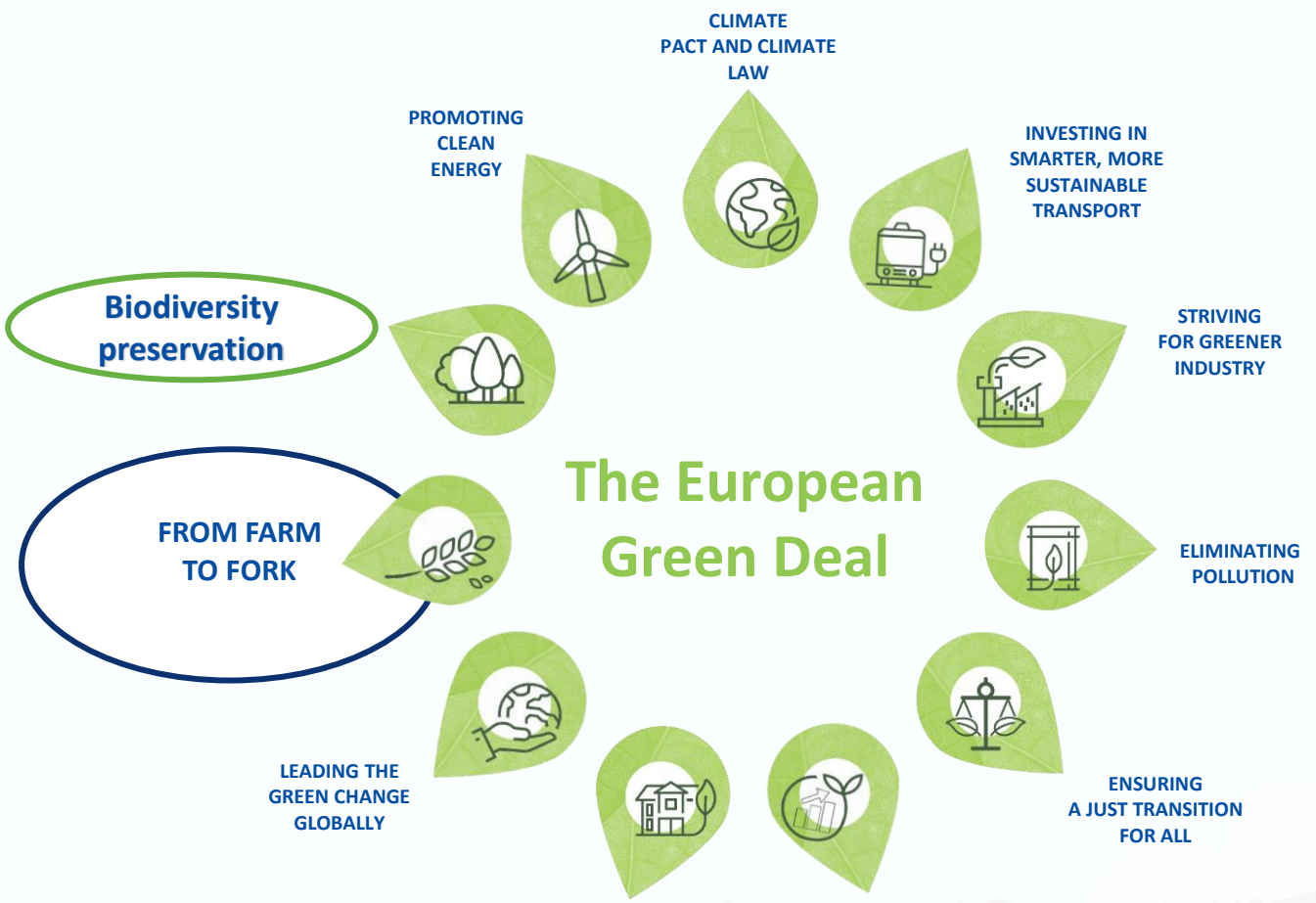


Green deal and Impact on new CAP

The CAP reform is compatible with the European Green Deal

What needs to be done to achieve this with the CAP?





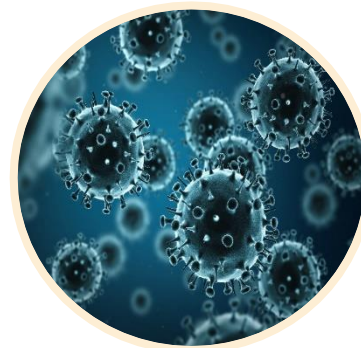
2030 Targets for sustainable food production



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



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



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



Achieve at least 25% of the EU's agricultural land under **organic farming**

CAP STRATEGIC PLANS

Target-setting

Green Deal EU Targets

Pesticides
Fertilisers
Antimicrobial
Organic farming
Landscape features

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

SWOT analysis

Identification, prioritisation and ranking of needs

Intervention strategy

**Setting GAEC
standards**

**Selection of the
interventions
and financial allocations**

**Targets for result
indicators**

Structured Dialogue
Commission – Member State

National values

Potential improvements of PILLAR I "ECO-SCHEMES"

- spending Pillar I funding and ring-fencing
 - Minimum envelope (%) to be fixed for all MS (20 -30 %)
 - Issue on financial monitoring and flexibility year per year
- Need to target areas in which MS has particular challenges and depending on political priorities in relation with CAP SO
- Some indicative and non exhaustive list example to be provided as a guidance
- the '4 flagship eco-schemes' – organic farming, agro-ecology, carbon farming and precision farming) Working Document WK 10899/2020
- Delegated act project to be adopted in 2021

Potential improvements of PILLAR I "ECO-SCHEMES"

- Even MS will have flexibility on detail to define requirements for the practices of eco-schemes....:
 - Important to have a logic intervention (conditionality –Eco-scheme - Pilar II) in relation with CAP SO
 - Payment should be performance based. This means relevant practices need to be selected
- Multi annual payments: improved policy impact and better results:
 - For example , special coverage (mixture of species) on non productive area aiming to develop beneficial organisms for plant protection (minimum duration
 - Issue of aid application
 - Issue of control and penalties system: retroactive recovery should be foreseen



Agro-ecology _ Working Document WK 10899/2020

Agro-ecology is not any particular production system, but rather a way of thinking holistically about agronomy, ecology and biology. The aim is to produce food in harmony with nature, not against it. The approach relies on, and maximizes, ecological processes to support production system, for example by:

- maximizing biomass production-adequate soil coverage over year;
- crop rotation including leguminous (nitrogen input);
- mixing crops (good synergy and interaction between crops);
- reducing the ploughing (avoiding soil disturbance and improving soil microbiology) and under-sowing

Its main benefits include increased soil fertility, higher resilience, enhanced biodiversity, improvement plant health.

Possible practices for an eco-scheme:

- 1) organic farming: the farmer receives the payment under the single main condition that his farm complies with commitments laid down in Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.
- 2) Sustainable land management practices: farmers that follow some land management practices going beyond conditionality or as defined in the organic regulation. These practices could include the rotation of crops, soil fertilisation with low release nitrogen source, use of natural substances as plant protection production with a focus on plant health by prevention or no use of chemical fertilizers.
- 4) Landscape Features, higher share of permanently devoted areas to landscape features and additional types of elements to be retained, beyond GAEC 9.



Action from Commission to assist effective implementation

- Increase transparency in the approval process of the CAP Strategic Plans
- Structured dialogue and internal support for Member States in preparation of the national action plan (AGRI Geohubs per MS)
- Recommendations to 27 Member States before 31 December 2020 based on analytic part including indicators (from CMEF)
- Proposing a Farm Sustainability Data Network



II . New opportunities for good practices

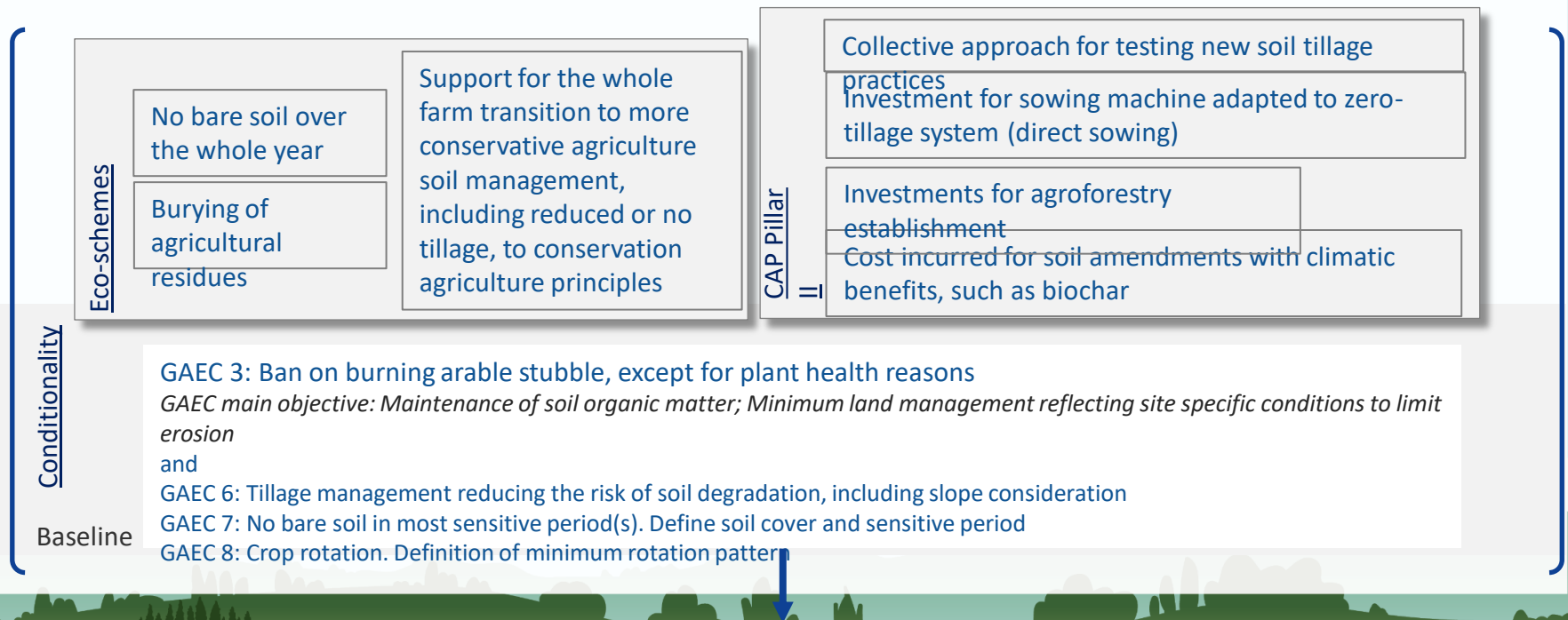


European
Commission

Green architecture for land tillage in arable lands, for SOC and soil quality

A combination specifically designed for arable soils. Starting from the ban of burning stubble, which is detrimental for SOC, the scope can be enlarged to the enhancement of SOC and to a general protection of soil.

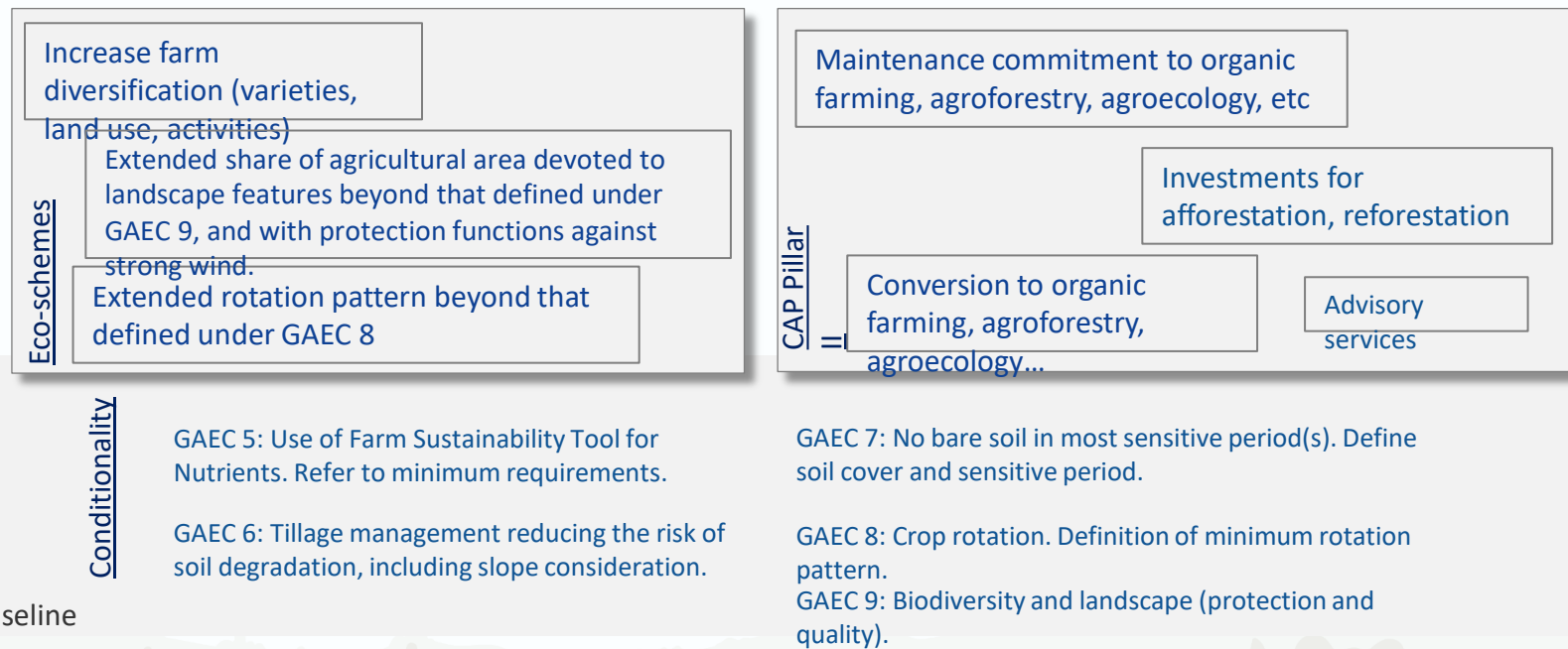
When going beyond the conditionality, several practices are beneficial both for SOC and other soil quality factors.



CAP specific objective:
Contribute to climate change MITIGATION and adaptation, as well as sustainable energy

Green architecture for improving the resilience to climate change of farming systems through biodiversity

Specifically designed to increase resilience to climate change through enhanced biodiversity at farm and crop/livestock level, including the conversion to and maintenance of land under organic, agroforestry, agro-ecological types of farming practices.



CAP specific objective:
Contribute to climate change mitigation and ADAPTATION, as well as sustainable energy