COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY post-2020 The new green architecture Research§Innovation

DG AGRI, European Commission Emmanuel Petel & Susana Gaona Sáez European Conference on Crop Diversification

> 20 September 2019 #HorizonEU

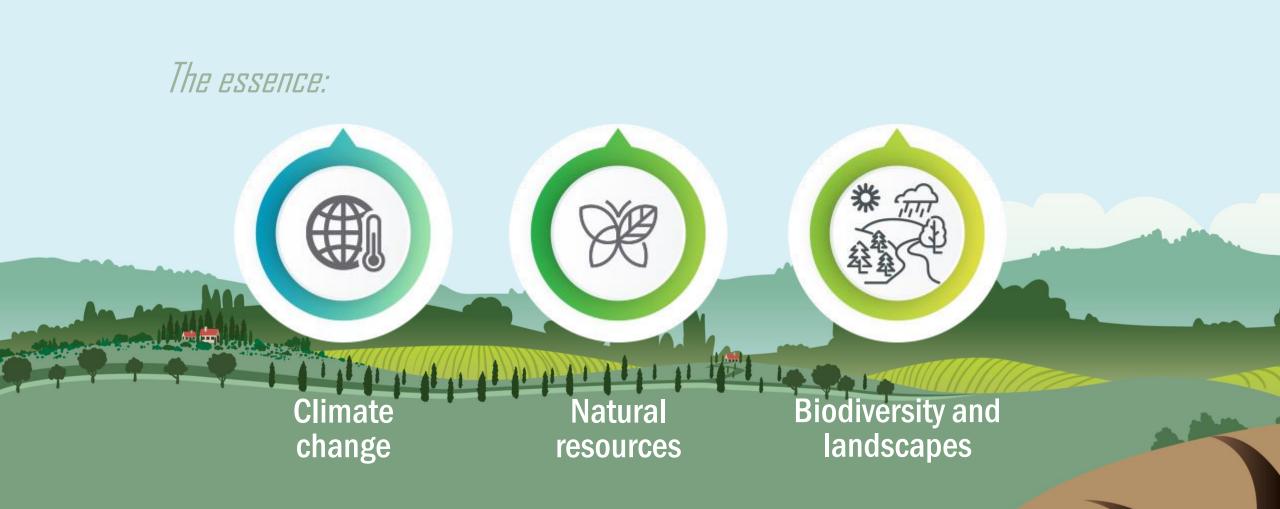
#FutureofCAP



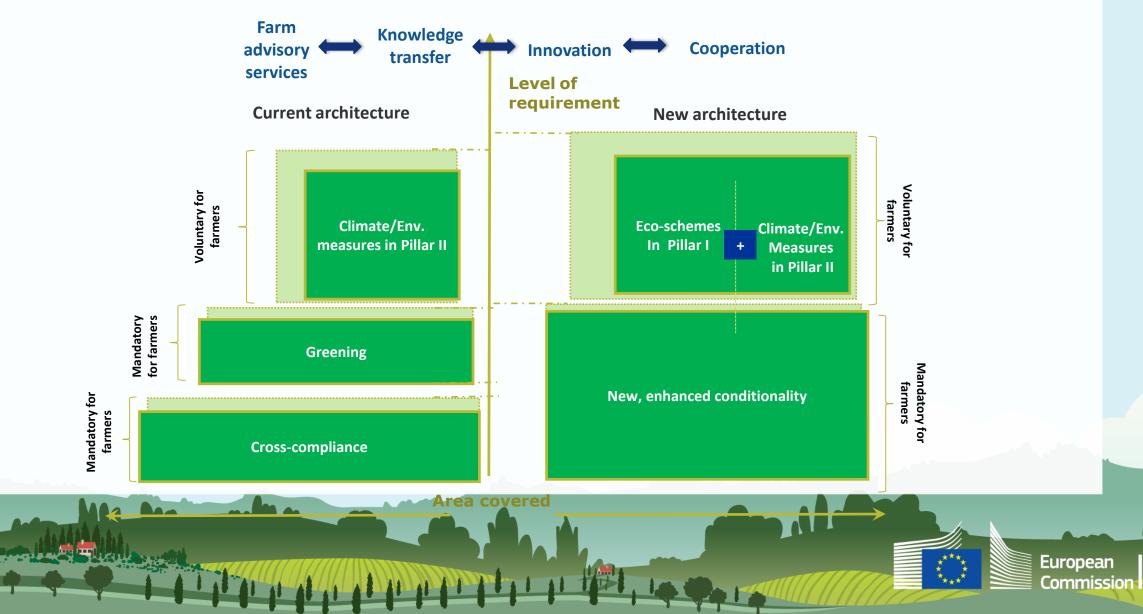
## I. Key elements of the reform



## **CAP SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ON THE ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE**

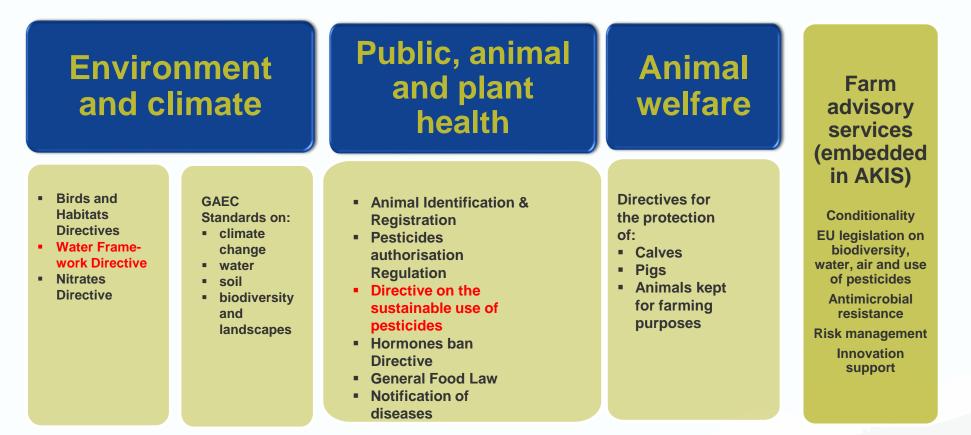


## **CURRENT VS NEW GREEN ARCHITECTURE**





#### **CONDITIONALITY: OVERVIEW**







Natural ressources







CLIMATE CHANGE	GAEC 1: Maintenance of permanent grassland	
(mitigation and	GAEC 2: Protection of wetland & peatland	
adaptation)	GAEC 3: Ban on burning arable stubble	



Natural ressources



PRESERVE LANDSCAPES & BIODIVERSITY





CLIMATE CHANGE	GAEC 1: Maintenance of permanent grassland	
(mitigation and	GAEC 2: Protection of wetland & peatland	
adaptation)	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

Natural ressources







CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION	(mitigation and	GAEC 1: Maintenance of permanent grassland GAEC 2: Protection of wetland & peatland GAEC 3: Ban on burning arable stubble
Ŕ	WATER	GAEC 4: Establishment of buffer strips along water courses GAEC 5: Use of Farm Sustainability Tool for Nutrients
Natural ressources	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

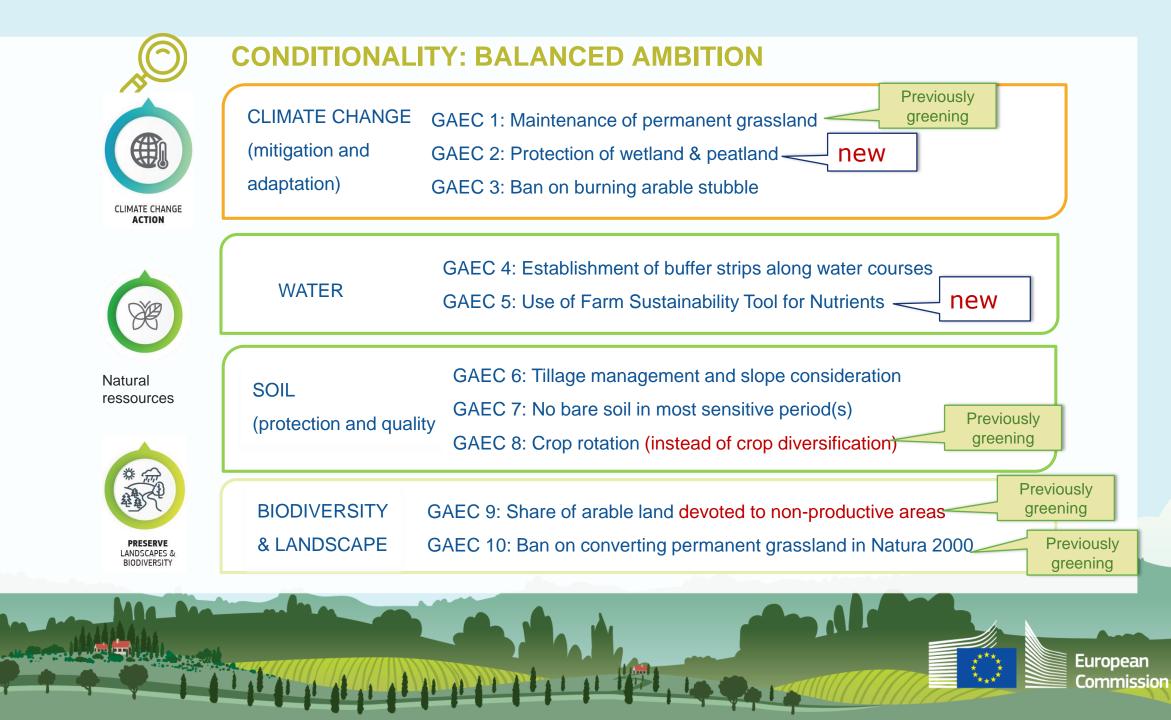


CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION	CLIMATE CHANGEGAEC 1: Maintenance of permanent grassland(mitigation and adaptation)GAEC 2: Protection of wetland & peatlandGAEC 3: Ban on burning arable stubble
R	GAEC 4: Establishment of buffer strips along water coursesWATERGAEC 5: Use of Farm Sustainability Tool for Nutrients
Natural ressources	SOIL (protection and qualityGAEC 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	BIODIVERSITYGAEC 9: Share of arable land devoted to non-productive areas& LANDSCAPEGAEC 10: Ban on converting permanent grassland in Natura 2000

CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION	CLIMATE CHANGEGAEC 1: Maintenance of permanent grassland(mitigation and adaptation)GAEC 2: Protection of wetland & peatlandGAEC 3: Ban on burning arable stubble	Previously greening
R	GAEC 4: Establishment of buffer strips along water of WATER GAEC 5: Use of Farm Sustainability Tool for Nutrien	
Natural ressources	SOIL (protection and quality GAEC 6: Tillage management and slope consideral GAEC 7: No bare soil in most sensitive period(s) GAEC 8: Crop rotation (instead of crop diversification)	
PRESERVE LANDSCAPES & BIODIVERSITY	BIODIVERSITY GAEC 9: Share of arable land devoted to non-product & LANDSCAPE GAEC 10: Ban on converting permanent grassland in	
		Europea Commis

CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION	(mitigation and adaptation)	GAEC 1: Maintenance of permanent grassland <u>greening</u> GAEC 2: Protection of wetland & peatland GAEC 3: Ban on burning arable stubble
Ŕ	WATER	GAEC 4: Establishment of buffer strips along water courses GAEC 5: Use of Farm Sustainability Tool for Nutrients
Natural ressources	SOIL (protection and quali	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
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 Previously greening

Sources Sources (protection and quality GAEC 7: No bare soil in most sensitive period(s) Previously greening GAEC 8: Crop rotation (instead of crop diversification) Previously greening P	LIMATE CHANGE ACTION	CLIMATE CHANGE (mitigation and adaptation)	GAEC 1: Maintenance of permanent grassland Previously greening GAEC 2: Protection of wetland & peatland GAEC 3: Ban on burning arable stubble
SOIL (protection and quality GAEC 7: No bare soil in most sensitive period(s) GAEC 8: Crop rotation (instead of crop diversification) Previously greening Previously greening Previously greening Previously greening Previously greening Previously greening Previously greening Previously greening Previously greening Previously greening Previously greening Previously greening Previously greening Previously greening Previously greening Previously greening Previously greening	Ê	WATER	
BIODIVERSITY       GAEC 9: Share of arable land devoted to non-productive areas       greening         PRESERVE LANDSCAPE       & LANDSCAPE       GAEC 10: Ban on converting permanent grassland in Natura 2000       Previousl			GAEC 7: No bare soil in most sensitive period(s) Previously
	LANDSCAPES &		GAEC 9: Share of arable land devoted to non-productive areas greening



## PILLAR I "ECO-SCHEMES"

- New way of spending Pillar I funding on the environment and climate (i.e. without co-financing)
- Can be useful to design a scheme that is attractive to a larger number of farmers and will help achieve a higher level of ambition
- Mandatory for MS, voluntary for farmers
- May target areas in which MS has particular challenges (e.g. emissions or nitrates or biodiversity)
- Annual commitments and payments can be useful feature
- MS have flexibility over content of eco-schemes...
- ...and flexibility over payment possibility of incentives
  - environmental "top-ups" to basic income support; or compensation payments based on costs incurred, income foregone



## PILLAR II

- Full range of relevant Pillar II support remains available...
- Key relevant support types:
  - Payments for management commitments (including agri-environment-climate commitments)
  - Payments to compensate for constraints (natural, or related to Natura 2000 / Water Framework Directive)

European

- Support for investments, knowledge transfer, innovation, co-operation
- "Negative list" for investment support (unsustainable irrigation & forestry)

## **ECO-SCHEMES & ENVIRONMENTAL-CLIMATE COMMITMENTS**

SCHEMES FOR THE CLIMATE AND THE ENVIRONMENT -	ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE AND OTHER MANAGEMENT
ECO-SCHEMES (ART 28)	COMMITMENTS (ART 65)
Funded by Pillar I (annual, not co-funded)	Funded by Pillar II (multiannual, co-funded)
Payments to genuine farmers	Payments to farmers and other beneficiaries
Payment per hectares eligible to direct payment	Payment per hectares (not necessarily eligible to direct payments)/animal
Annual (or possibly multiannual)	Multiannual (5 to 7 years or more) and contractual commitments
Compensation for cost incurred/income foregone, or Incentive payment: top-up of basic income support (amount to be fixed and justified by MS)	Compensation for cost incurred/income foregone





## 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

European Commission

indicators

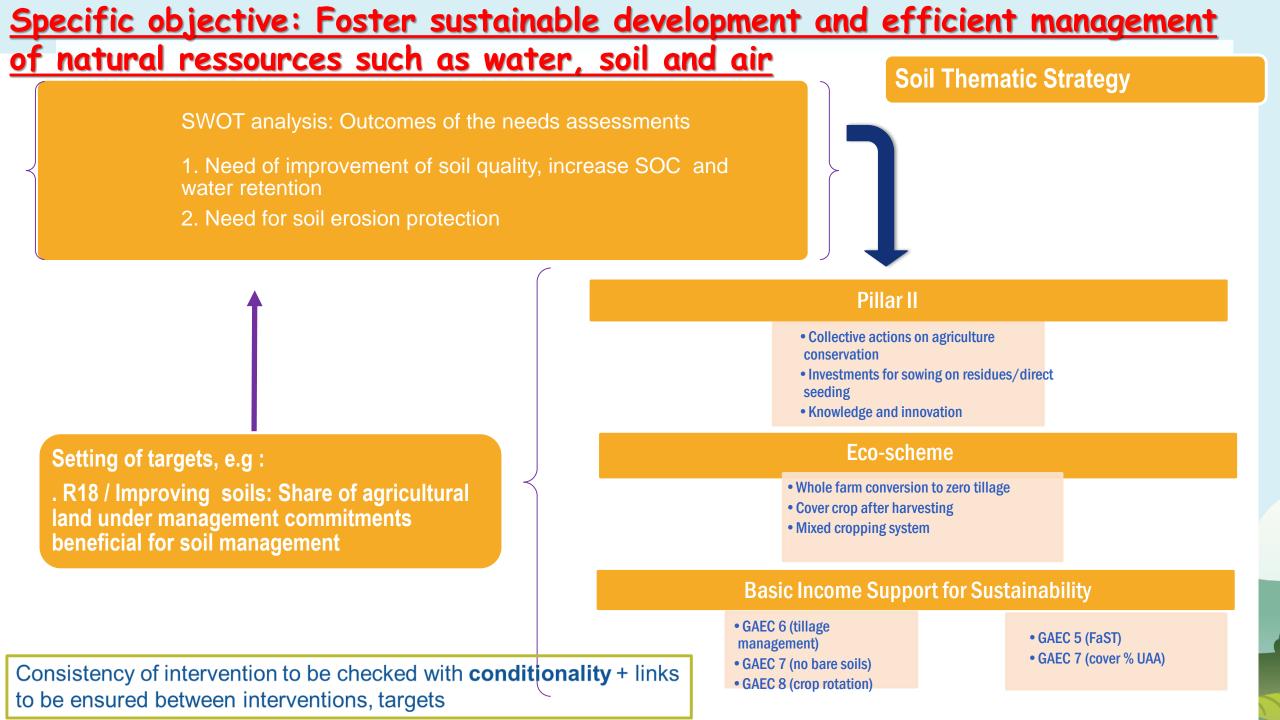


#### **BUDGET ALLOCATION**

- EAGF: No ring-fenced spending (but MS must provide for Pillar I eco-schemes in CAP plans)
- EAFRD:
  - At least 30% of each MS's EAFRD funding to be spent on interventions addressing the three environment- and climate-related specific objectives (exclusion of areas facing natural constraints (ANCs).
- Possibility to transfer funds between Pillars (15% + 15% for the environment/climate)

European

# II. New opportunities for Agro-ecology system



## Specific objective: Foster sustainable development and efficient management

## of natural ressources such as water, soil and air

SWOT analysis: Outcomes of the needs assessments

- 1 Need for water quality protection
- 2. Need for a response to societal demand on food quality
- 3. Need of improvement of biodiversity

#### Directive on sustainable use of Pesticide



- Use of Integrated Pest Management (beyond SUD)
- Reduce or ban of use of pesticides
- Long multiannual rotation and diversified crops
- Payment for training and advice

#### **Eco-scheme**

- Diversified crops on the rotation including leguminous ( beyond GAEC 8
- Specific management or establishment of non-productive areas on agricultural (Beyond GAEC 9)

#### **Basic Income Support for Sustainability**

- GAEC 6 (tillage management) • GAEC 8 (crop rotation)
- GAEC 9: protection features and mandatory biodiversity area

SMR 1- Water Framework Directive SMR12- 13 Pesticide legislation

#### Setting of targets, e.g :

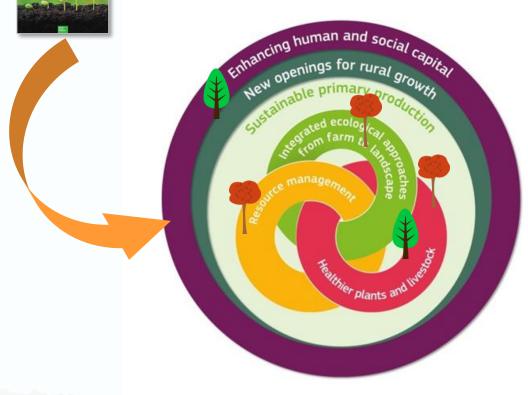
. R.20 Protecting water quality, R37 Sustainable use of pesticides

Consistency of intervention to be checked with **conditionality** + links to be ensured between interventions, targets

## II. Agriculture as a R&I topic

## 2016: "A strategic approach to EU agricultural research and innovation" Enhancing human and social capital openings for rural o Rallhier plants and live European Commission

## 2016: "A strategic approach to EU agricultural research and innovation"

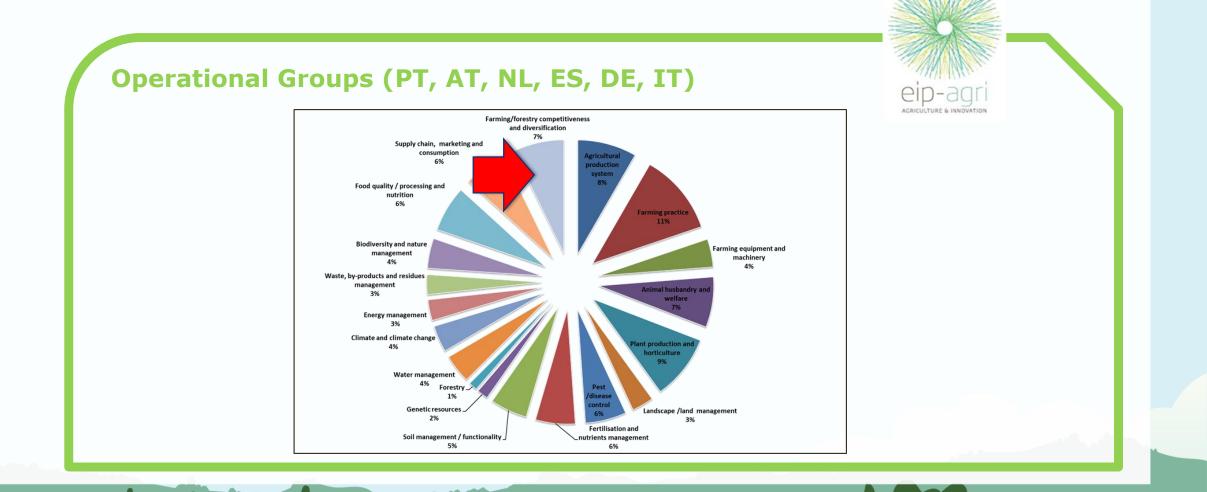


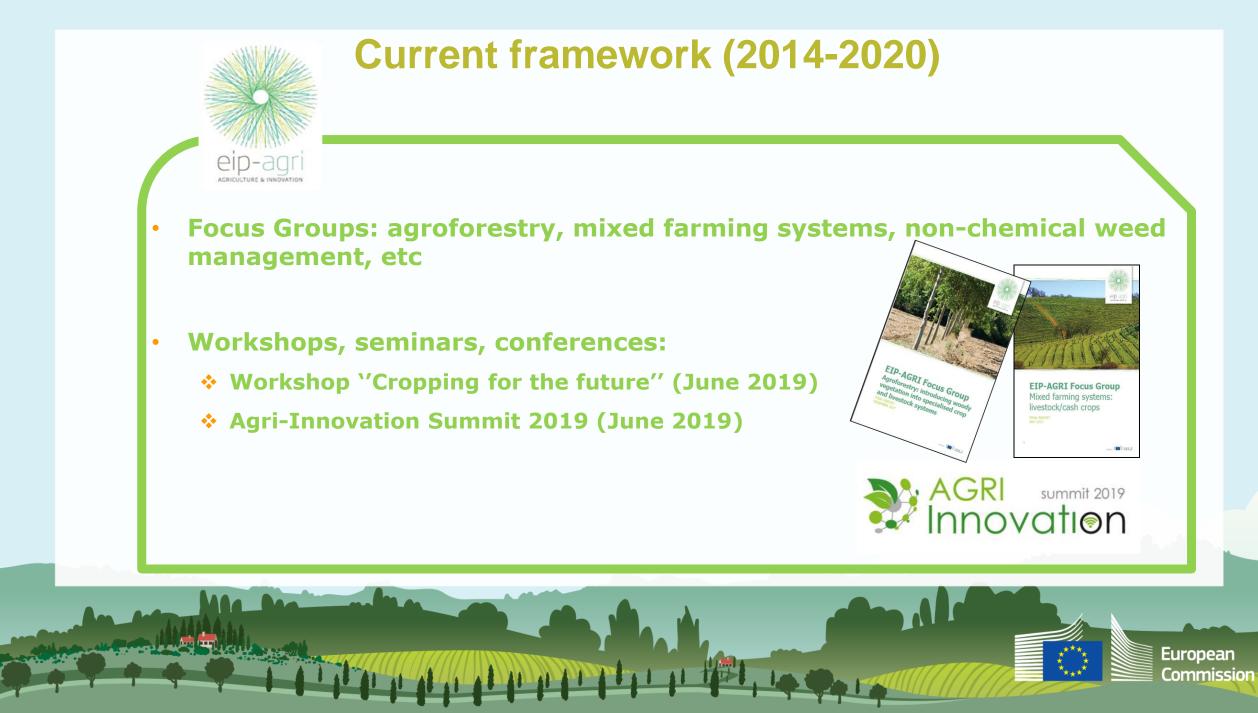
- Five priorities
- Crop diversification relevant for all of them

## Current framework (2014-2020)



## Current framework (2014-2020)





## Next framework (2021-2027): Horizon Europe

#### **Strategic planning has started:**

- Public consultation (until 4 October)
- R&I Days (Brussels, 24-26 September)
- Roadmaps on key R&I topics
- Preparation of first work programme of Horizon Europe

Partnership on agroecology and living labs

Mission on soil health and food





## Next framework (2021-2027): Horizon Europe



#### **Public consultation on orientations of Horizon Europe:**

https://ec.europa.eu/info/news/have-your-say-future-objectives-eu-funded-researchand-innovation-2019-jun-28 en

#### **R&I Days:**

https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/events/upcoming-events/europeanresearch-and-innovation-days\_en

