

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

post-2020

The Environment and Climate Dimension



#FutureofCA



KEY ISSUES FOR DESIGNING THE FUTURE CAP

1. Simplifying and modernising the policy
2. Rebalancing responsibility between EU and Member States (subsidiarity)
3. Shifting focus from compliance to performance
4. Ensuring fairer distribution of direct payments
5. Encouraging innovation
6. Enhancing ambitions in relation to the environment and climate
7. Taking up citizens concerns about quality and production methods
8. Mobilising rural capacities for jobs and growth





THE 9 COMMON OBJECTIVES

**INCREASE
COMPETITIVENESS**



**REBALANCE
POWER IN FOOD CHAIN**



**ENSURE
VIABLE INCOME**



**CLIMATE CHANGE
ACTION**

3 GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

- **Foster a Resilient Farm Sector**
- **Bolster Environment and Climate**
- **Strengthen Fabric in Rural Areas**

**9 SPECIFIC
CAP
OBJECTIVES**

**SUSTAINABLE
RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT**



**RESPOND TO
CITIZENS' CONCERNS**
in terms of
**FOOD, HEALTH &
ANIMAL**



**PRESERVE
LANDSCAPES
&
BIODIVERSITY**



WFI FARE

Cross-cutting Issues:

- **Knowledge & Innovation**
- **Sustainable Development**
- **Simplification**

**VIBRANT
RURAL AREAS**



**SUPPORT
GENERATIONAL
RENEWAL**





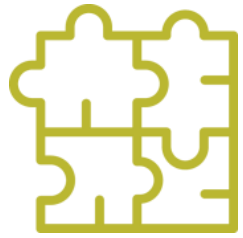
CAP 2021-2027 - BUDGET

billion € in current prices (without UK)	2014-2020	2021-2027
CAP (Total)	380.7	365
Pillar 1 (EAGF)	287.6	286.2
Pillar 2 (EAFRD)	93.0	78.8

Total public expenditure for Rural Development almost stable due to requirement for increased Member States contributions

Re-balancing between EAFG and EAFRD possible through budget transfers:

- 15% between both funds;
- additional 15% from EAGF to EAFRD for environment/climate interventions;
- additional 2% from EAGF to EAFRD for young farmers support



A NEW DELIVERY MODEL

- Common framework, setting out **EU-level objectives** (general, specific) and **general types of interventions**
- Simplified rules, addressing **Member States** (single audit, system checks, annual clearance)
- Comprehensive set of **common** indicators for target setting and reporting
- **Target-setting**, specification of **interventions**, and **funds allocation** according to **EU objectives** and identified needs



A NEW GOVERNANCE

The EU will assess and approve the plans and monitor progress.

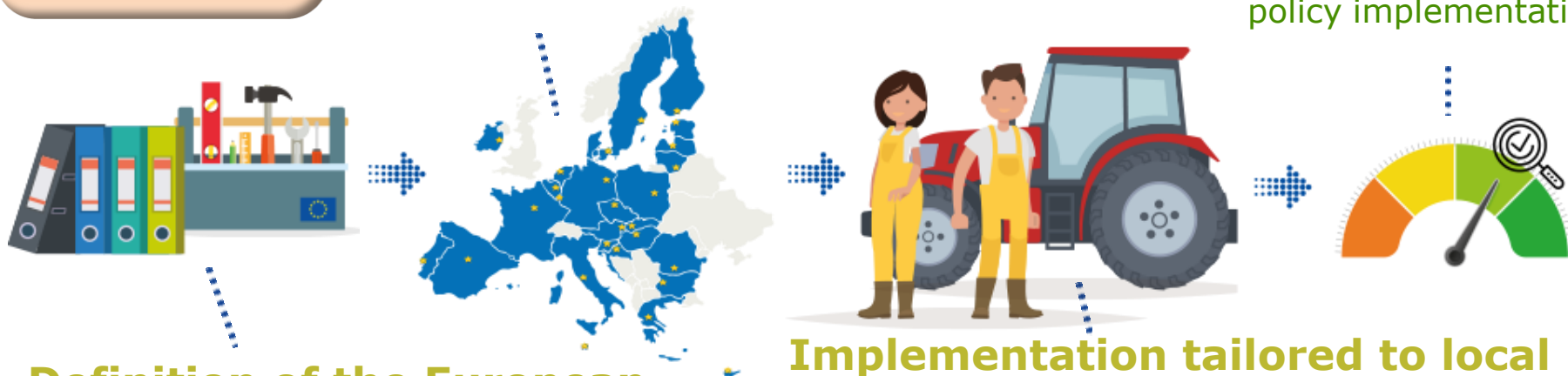


Development of a national CAP Strategic Plan (MS)

Identification of needs, selection of tailored interventions and quantified objectives, responsibility for the implementation

Annual and multiannual monitoring (MS, EU)

Annual report on the performance of the policy implementation



Definition of the European framework (EU)

9 objectives, indicators to monitor implementation, types of possible measures (interventions)

Implementation tailored to local realities (MS)

In order to improve the economic, social and environmental performance

Stability in national governance structures
(paying agencies, certifying bodies and systems in the management of agricultural plots)



A COMMON SET OF INDICATORS



NB: Output counts each action once but one action can contribute to several results



NB: One result can contribute to several impacts

Output Indicators



CAP Assurance

The output indicators serve the purpose of linking expenditure to output. They are used for annual performance clearance.

Result Indicators



CAP Plan Management

Result indicators are used for CAP plan target setting. They are then used to monitor progress towards those targets (annual performance review)

Impact Indicators



CAP Policy Performance

Impact indicators are used to evaluate the performance at the level of overall objectives (mid-term and ex-post).



CLIMATE, NATURAL RESSOURCES, ECO-SYSTEMS – RESULT INDICATORS

Cross-cutting:

R.23 Environment-/climate-related performance through investment

R.24 Environmental/climate performance through knowledge

Climate:

R.13 Reducing emissions in the livestock sector

R.14 Carbon storage in soils and biomass

R.15 Green energy from agriculture and forestry

R.16 Enhance energy efficiency

Natural Resources:

R.18 Improving soils

R.19 Improving air quality

R.20 Protecting water quality

R.21 Sustainable nutrient management

Habitats and Eco-systems

R.25 Supporting sustainable forest management

R.26 Protecting forest ecosystems

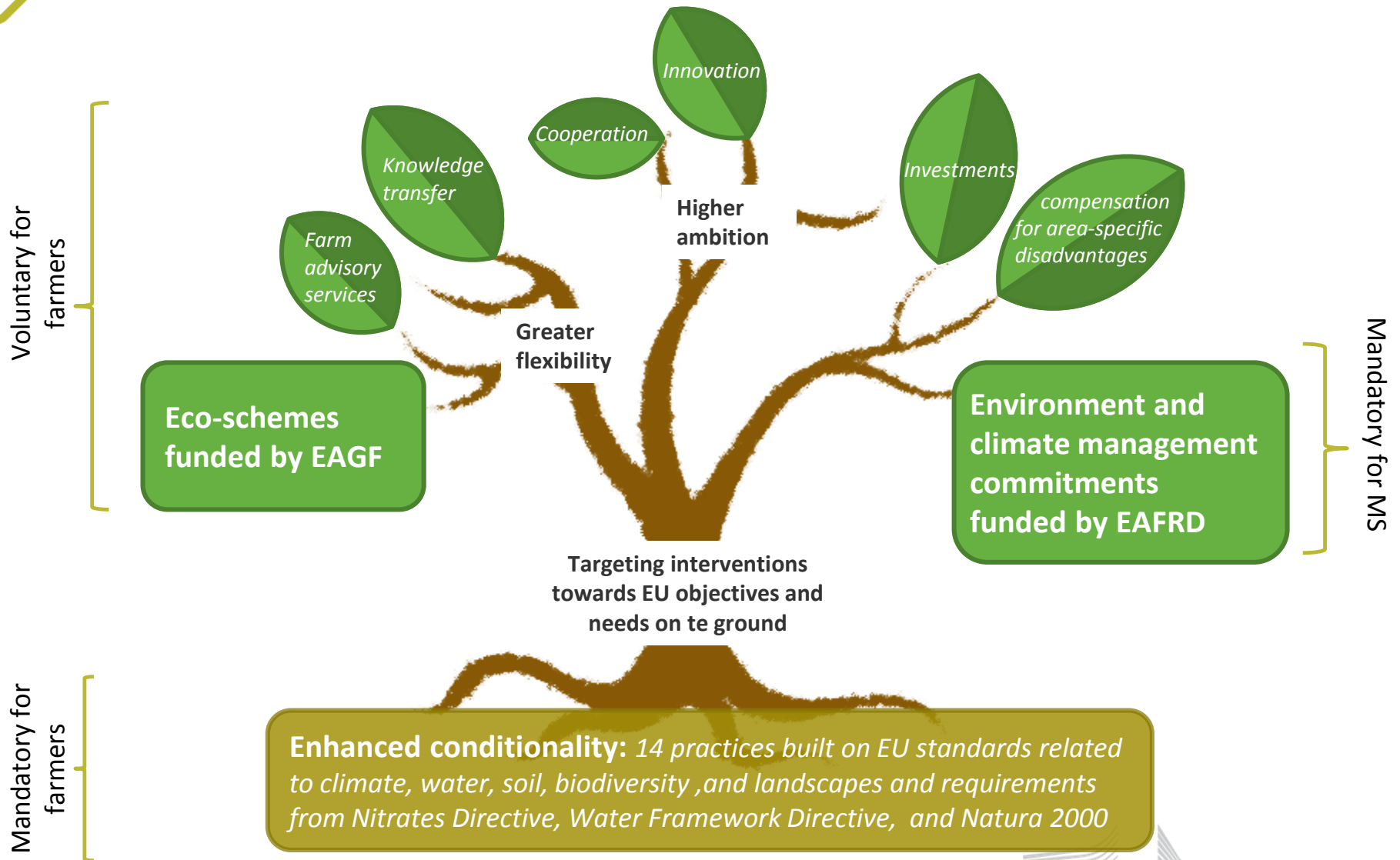
R.27 Preserving habitats and species

R.28 Supporting Natura 2000

R.29 Preserving landscape features

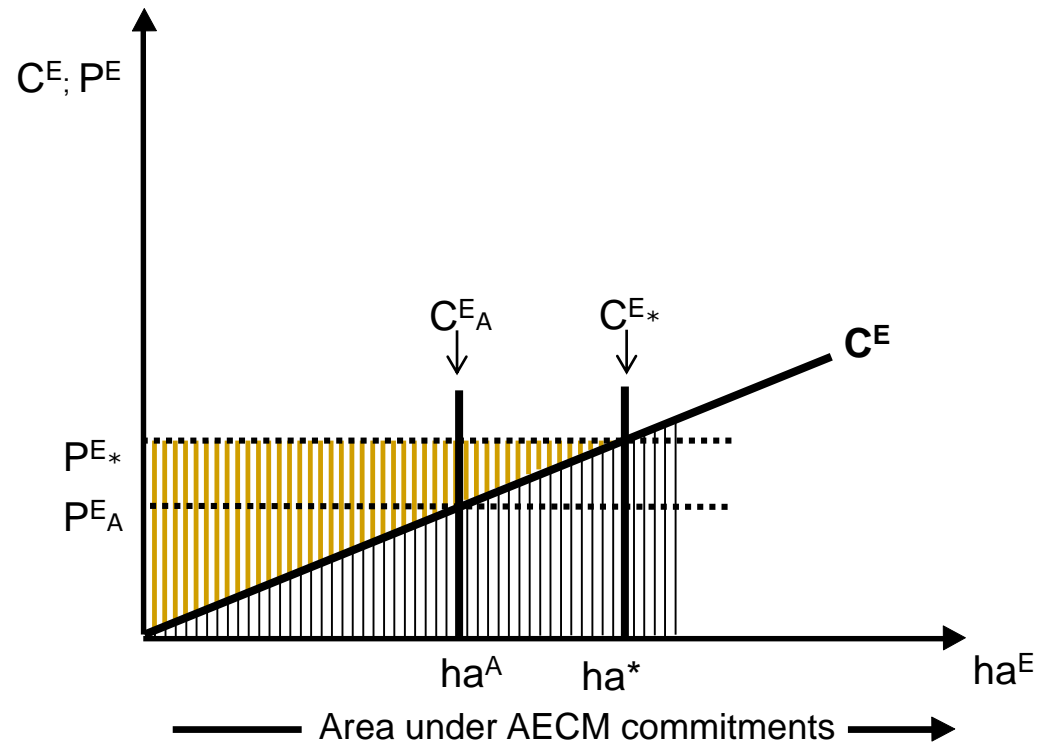


THE NEW GREEN ARCHITECTURE





TARGETING ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE COMMITMENTS



Conclusion:

- Achieving targets requires premia calculations reflecting compliance costs
- Any premium defined for a given area generates an incentive effect



CAP STRATEGIC PLAN: WHAT'S IN?



Principles:

- ✓ Strategic: based on territorial and sectorial SWOT and needs assessment
- ✓ Streamlined: focus on “need to now”: MS decisions related to definitions, targets, interventions, and fund allocations,
- ✓ Sufficient: Provide Commission with necessary information to assess and approve plans



CAP STRATEGIC PLAN: WHAT'S IN?

Needs

- Analysis of sectorial and territorial needs
- Prioritisation and ranking

Strategy

- Definitions of results, targets, budgets
- Funds allocations

Interventions

- Design of interventions
- Description of conditions and eligibility rules

Cross-cutting

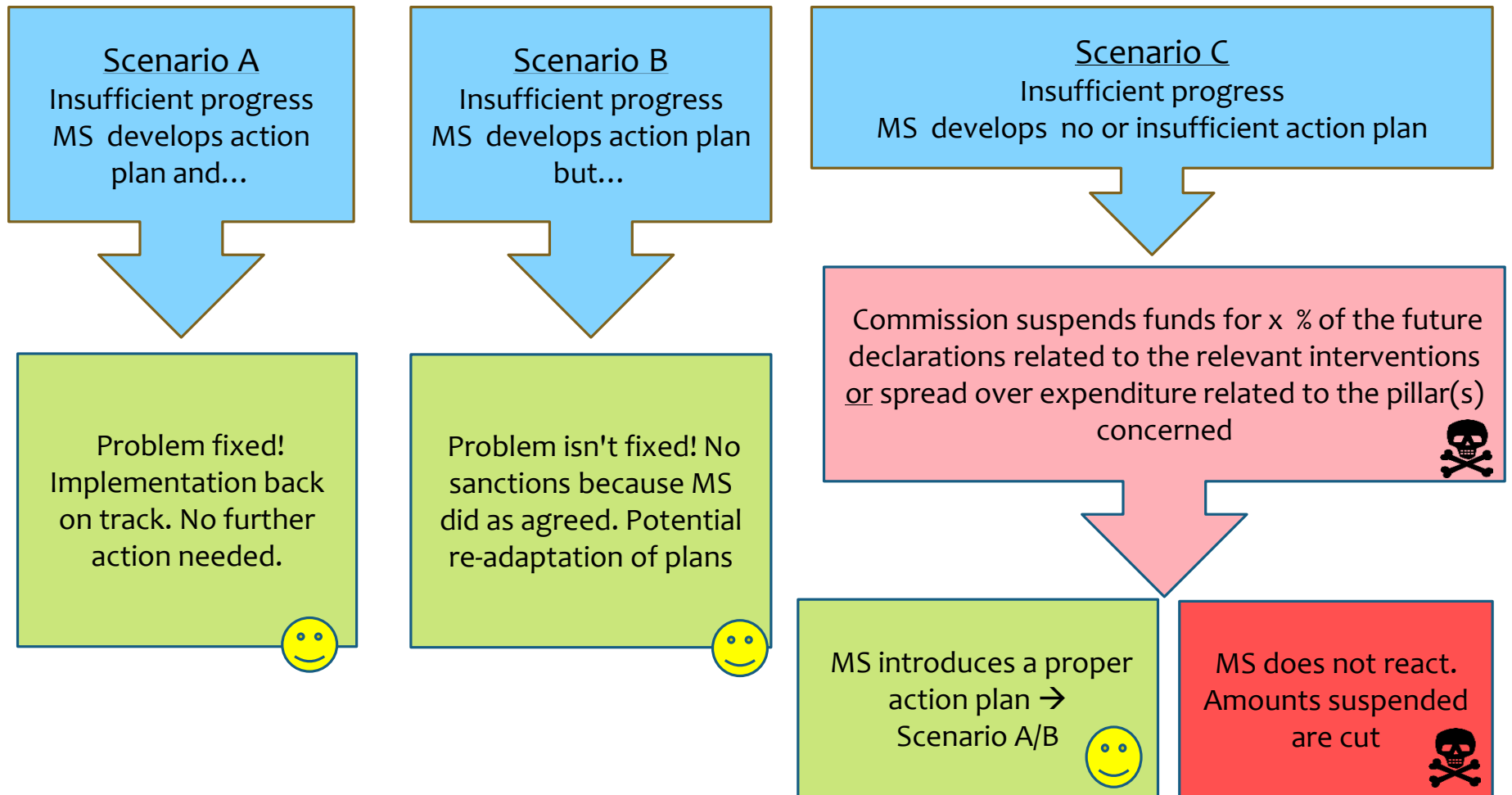
- Definitions, conditionality, GAP Network,
- Payment entitlements and reductions

Other

- Financial plans, targets and milestones, Governance
- Modernisation and simplification



WHAT HAPPENS IF MS ARE OFF TARGETS?



Thank you