

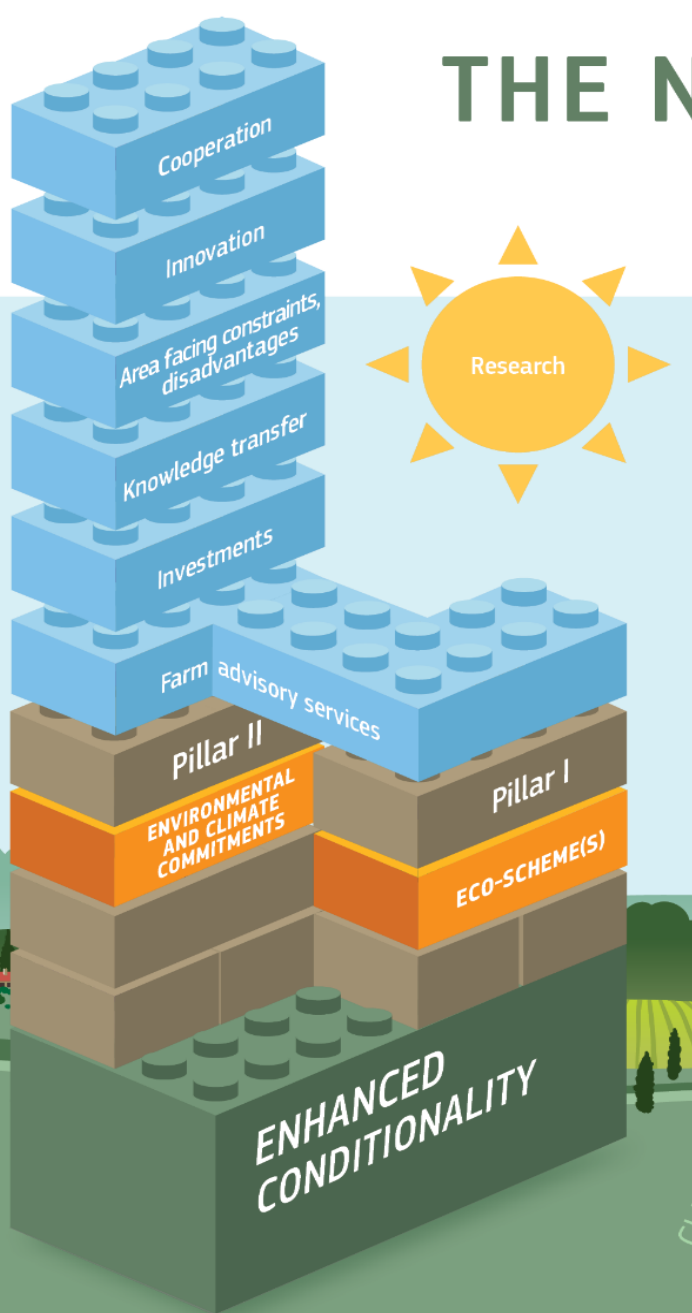
CAP interventions on Environment

Valentin Opfermann, DG AGRI

Andreas Gumbert, DG ENV

This presentation is only intended to facilitate the work of ENRD workshop. It has no interpretative value as regards to the draft Regulation for the CAP post-2020.

THE NEW GREEN ARCHITECTURE



For all potential combinations of interventions in this presentation:

- Flexibility for MS to arrange their combination
- No backsliding principle
- Consistency between Eco-scheme and Pillar II, avoid double-funding
- Support for eco-schemes takes the form of an annual payment per eligible hectare (compatible with WTO green box), granted either as i) additional payment to the basic income support or ii) as compensating payments for additional costs incurred and income foregone. MSs must always carefully consider the WTO green box compatibility
- Knowledge transfer and Innovation are horizontal measures that can be always mentioned in all combinations, as well as cooperation
- Other relevant interventions (AKIS, advice, sectorial interventions, training, etc.) can also be considered (not included in the following examples)

CLIMATE

ANIMAL
WELFARE

WATER

SOIL

ANIMAL &
PLANT HEALTH

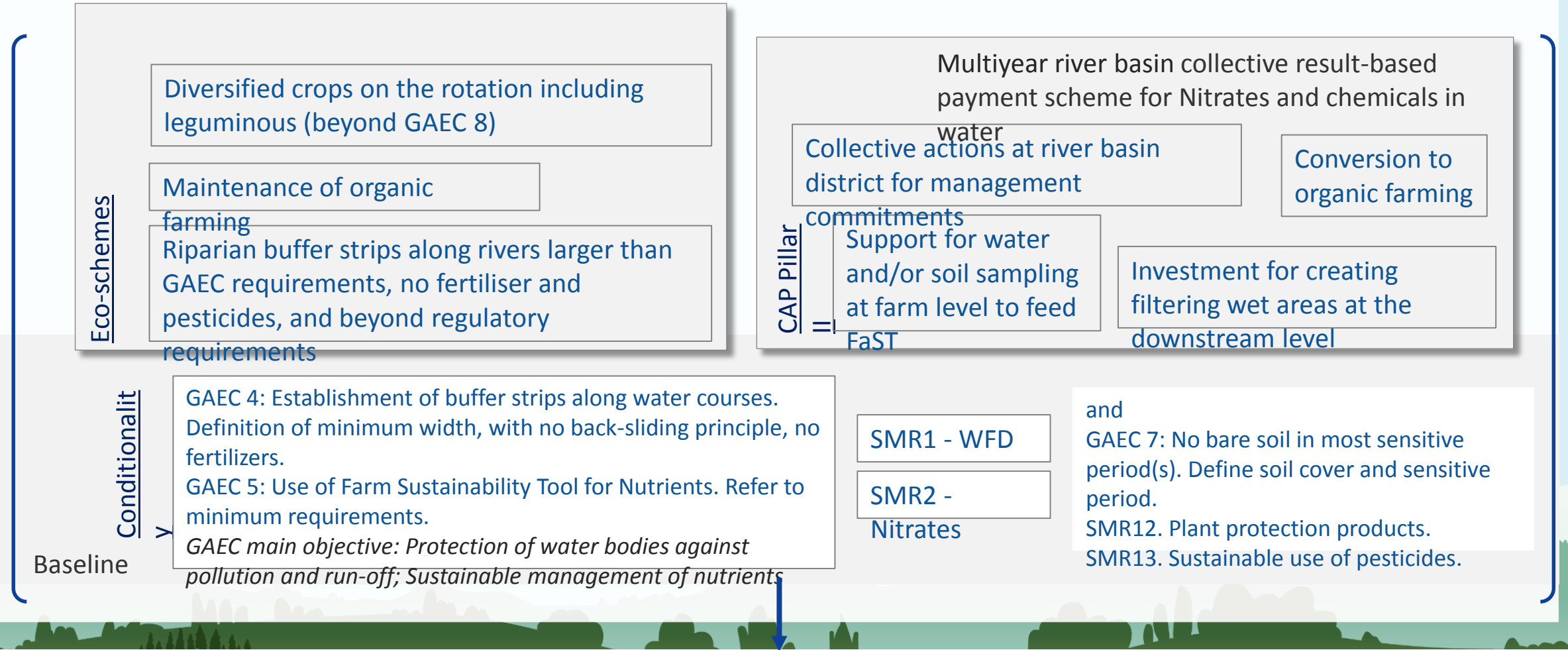
BIODIVERSITY



European
Commission

Green architecture for the quality of water bodies (nutrients and plant protection products)

A scheme specifically designed for the protection and increase of the quality of water bodies, not only referring to nutrient loads, but also to the presence of chemicals. The scheme would aim on one side at increasing the efficiency of input uses, and on the other side to filter the water before reaching water bodies.

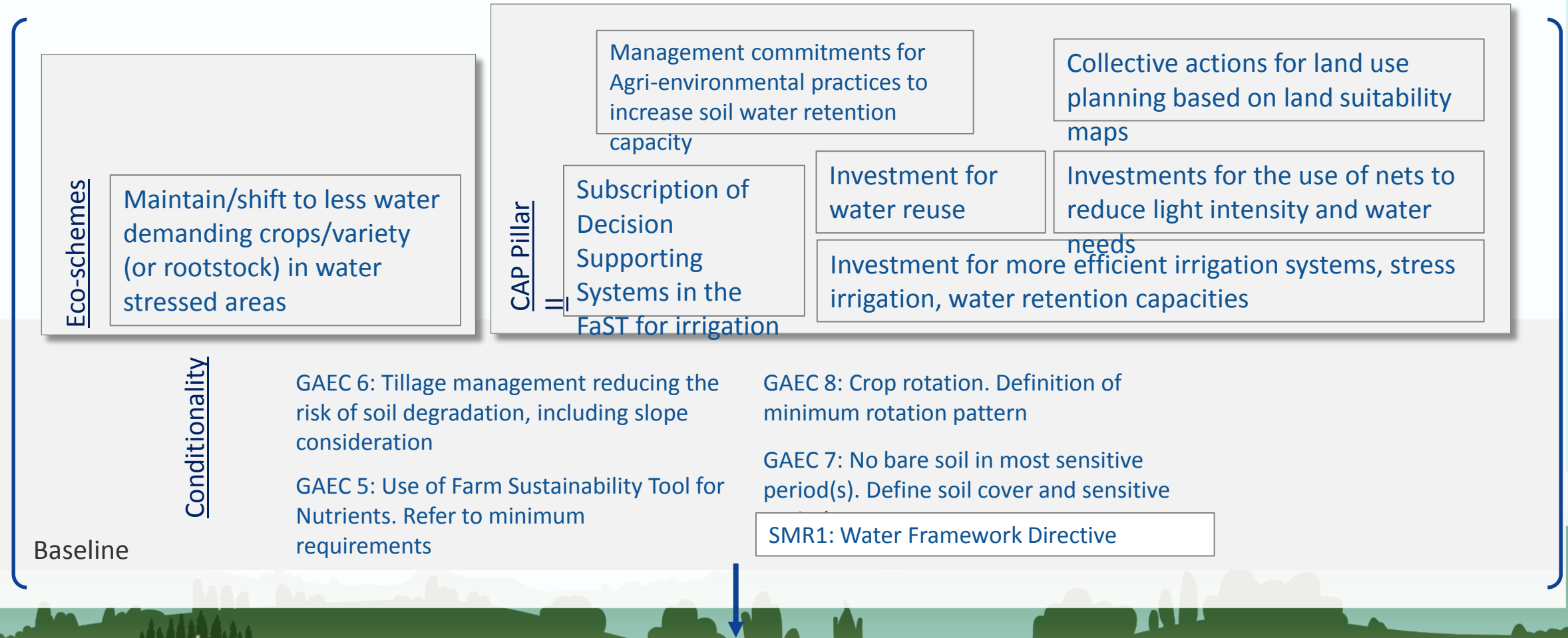


CAP specific objective:

Foster sustainable development and efficient management of natural resources such as WATER, soil and air

Green architecture for water use (quantity) in agriculture

Specifically designed for resilience to water scarcity and drought episodes, to answer to the specific need of ensuring long-term availability of water, for areas in which the use of water for irrigation purposes it is causing unsustainable pressures to reservoirs, considering climate change trends (more droughts, different rainfall patterns limiting water recharge, etc.). MS can identify this specific need in its SWOT analysis.

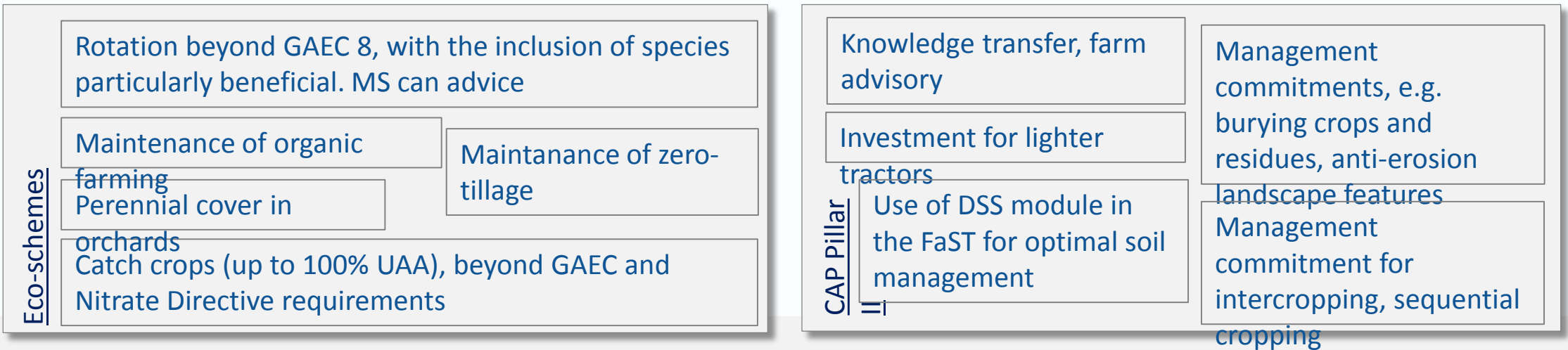


CAP specific objective:

Foster sustainable development and efficient management of natural resources such as WATER, soil and air

Green architecture for agricultural soils (protection and quality)

Together with soil organic content, other soil characteristics are important to ensure fertility. They are all interconnected and good practices are beneficial for all of them. A general rule is avoiding as much as possible bare soils, and reducing its disturbance.



Conditionality

GAEC 6: Tillage management reducing the risk of soil degradation, including slope consideration
 GAEC 7: No bare soil in most sensitive period(s). Define soil cover and sensitive period
 GAEC 8: Crop rotation. Definition of minimum rotation pattern
Main objective of GAECs: Minimum land management reflecting site specific conditions to limit erosion; Protection of soils in winter; Preserve the soil potential

Baseline

CAP specific objective:

Foster sustainable development and efficient management of natural resources such as water, SOIL and air

Green architecture for landscape and biodiversity in agricultural lands

Designed to focus on several elements beneficial to biodiversity on farm, including birds, pollinator protection, and EU protected species. Can promote the protection of existing elements, but also increasing the presence of elements, and of management practices which are beneficial. Provides also measures to prevent damage of protected species on agriculture (e.g., wolves).

Eco-schemes

Maintenance of organic

farming

Land lying fallow, with enhanced species composition dedicated for pollination and farmland birds

Higher share of permanent devoted area and additional types of elements to be retained, beyond GAEC 9

Conditionality

GAEC 9: Biodiversity and landscape (protection and quality).

MS to define Minimum share of agricultural area devoted to non-productive features or areas; Retention level of landscape features - Ban on cutting hedges and trees during the bird breeding and rearing season"

Main objective of GAECs: Maintenance of non-productive features and area to improve on-farm biodiversity

SMR 3 and 4. Conservation of wild birds and Natural habitats.

Baseline

Multi-year collective result-based payment scheme: e.g. based on a

biodiversity index
Investments for new landscape elements /or to improve their quality

Support for commitments for High Nature Value farmland, as specified by MS

Conversion to organic farming

Investment for agroforestry

Support for the measures indicated in EU and National Species Actions plans

CAP Pillar II

CAP specific objective:

Contribute to the protection of biodiversity, enhance ecosystem services and preserve habitats and landscapes

and
GAEC 8: Crop rotation.
Definition of minimum rotation pattern.

Green architecture for NATURA 2000 sites

The combination for Natura 2000 aims at contributing to reach a favourable conservation status of habitats and species of EU interest in agricultural area covered by Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC, by preserving or restoring habitats associated with agriculture through adequate management for Natura 2000 sites (e.g. adequate grazing, mowing, habitats re-creation, restoring hydrological management, extensive management of arable land, protecting and restoring hedges and ponds, protection of breeding birds from farm operations), in accordance with the Prioritized Actions Frameworks.



Conditionality

GAEC 10: Ban on converting or ploughing permanent grassland in Natura 2000 sites.
GAEC related objective: Protection of habitats and species

SMR 3. Conservation of wild birds
SMR 4. Natural habitats

Baseline

CAP specific objective:

Contribute to the protection of biodiversity, enhance ecosystem services and PRESERVE HABITATS and landscapes