The new Common Agricultural Policy and the Environment

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Summary of the presentation

1. Objectives of the CAP reform
2. Legislative instruments
3. Structure of the new CAP
4. Financial resources
5. Environmental aspects
6. Reform of the Common Agricultural Policy
7. Auditing priorities
1. Objectives of the CAP reform

- Food production competitive, healthy and of quality
- Sustainable management of natural resources
- Balanced territorial development
Main legislation and guidelines

EU and Parliament Regulations
- Direct Payments: Regulation 1307/2013
- Management and Monitoring: 1306/2013
- Rural Development: 1305/2013
- Single Market Organization: 1308/2013

Commission Implementing Regulations
- 640/2014 (DA): LPIS, eligibility of landscape features, calculation of aid and penalties
- 809/2014 (IA): aid applications, administrative controls, on-the-spot checks (OTSC)

Commission Delegated Regulations
- 907/2014 , 807/2014
- Guidelines: LPIS, EFA layer, OTSC, aid applications, RD, Financial corrections
3. Structure of the new CAP

First pillar

Direct payments

Payments "green" "(30%)

Single CMO

Second pillar

Support to Rural Development

Cross compliance CAP

Research and Innovation

emphasis on partnership for innovation
3. Structure of the new CAP: DIRECT PAYMENTS

- "Green" Payments (30%)
- Crop diversification
- Permanent grassland
- Ecological focus areas
3. Structure of the new CAP

6 Priorities for RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1) Fostering knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry, and rural areas with a focus on the following areas;

2) Enhancing farm viability and competitiveness of all types of agriculture in all regions and promoting innovative farm technologies and the sustainable management of forests, with a focus on the following areas;

3) Promoting food chain organisation, including processing and marketing of agricultural products, animal welfare and risk management in agriculture, with a focus on the following areas;

4) Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry, with a focus on the following areas;

5) Promoting resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low carbon and climate resilient economy in agriculture, food and forestry sectors, with a focus on the following areas;

(6) Promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas, with a focus on the following areas.
3. Structure of the new CAP: RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- Training
- Assistance
- Investments
- Diff areas Nat
- Agro-environment
- Organic Farming
- Water and Nature
- Forests
- Animal welfare
- Cooperation
- Managing risks
- LEADER
- Natural disasters
- Basic services
3. Structure of the CAP
New mechanism of operation 1st and 2nd PILLAR

- Business support
- Partnership for innovation
- Research on agriculture
- Agro-environmental measures
- "Green" payments
- Cross compliance of the CAP
- Agricultural area eligible for direct payment
- Rules for equivalence
4. Financial resources

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<td>(billion € - 2011 prices)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAP</td>
<td>362.79</td>
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<td>First pillar</td>
<td>277.85</td>
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<td>Second Pillar</td>
<td>84.94</td>
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<td>reserve in case of crisis: 2.8 billion</td>
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<td>% of the CAP on the EU's general budget</td>
<td>37.8%</td>
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5. Environmental aspects

AGRICULTURE

SOIL

AIR / CLIMATE

WATER

LANDSCAPE

BIODIVERSITY AND HABITAT
5. Environmental aspects

Water:

- Agriculture is the cause of significant diffuse pollution in many river basins due to nitrates, phosphorus, pesticides.

- In 37% of cases (2009 data) excessive withdrawal of water for irrigation is reported (the data is incomplete, however).


Decrease less important of nitrates in groundwater.

Rural Development finances investments in technologies to reduce water consumption for irrigation + measures to reduce inputs (water quality).
5. Environmental aspects

Eutrophication: nitrate pollution

Some data on the pressures of agriculture
5. Environmental aspects

Some data on the pressures of agriculture
5. Environmental aspects

Soil:
- loss of land (agriculture undergoes this pressure)
- erosion
- low in organic matter
- contamination

Some data on the pressures of agriculture

- Standard of cross compliance against erosion and little organic matter
- Agri-environmental payments and green payments to protect soil
5. Environmental aspects

Biodiversity:

Some data on the pressures of agriculture

European Union
(drawn up on 25 Member States)

European Union
(aggregate changing according to the context)

EUROSTAT
5. Environmental aspects

Biodiversity:

- The Natura 2000 network of protected areas covers 18% of the total area of the EU with 26 400 sites (the Habitats Directive and wild birds)

- Land for agriculture account for about 40% of Natura 2000 areas

- The maintenance of farming systems of high nature value areas is essential to conserve biodiversity

Cross compliance + "green" payments + agri-environmental measures (43 million Ha in 2012) + non-productive investments + Natura 2000 payments to preserve and enhance biodiversity
5. Environmental aspects

Air Pollution:

- Agriculture contributes 90% of emissions of ammonia (NH3) in the air.
- Urine of livestock and fertilizers are ammonia emitters.

Support for investment to reduce emissions of NH3
5. Environmental aspects

Climate change:

- Agriculture accounts for 9% of the total emissions after industry for the Energy, Transportation, Housing and Services, Manufacturing.
- Agriculture emissions decreased about 20% over the last 20 years.
- Contributed with farms and intensive use of the land.

Agriculture mitigation

Agriculture adaptation

Forests to secure the CO2
Thank you for your attention