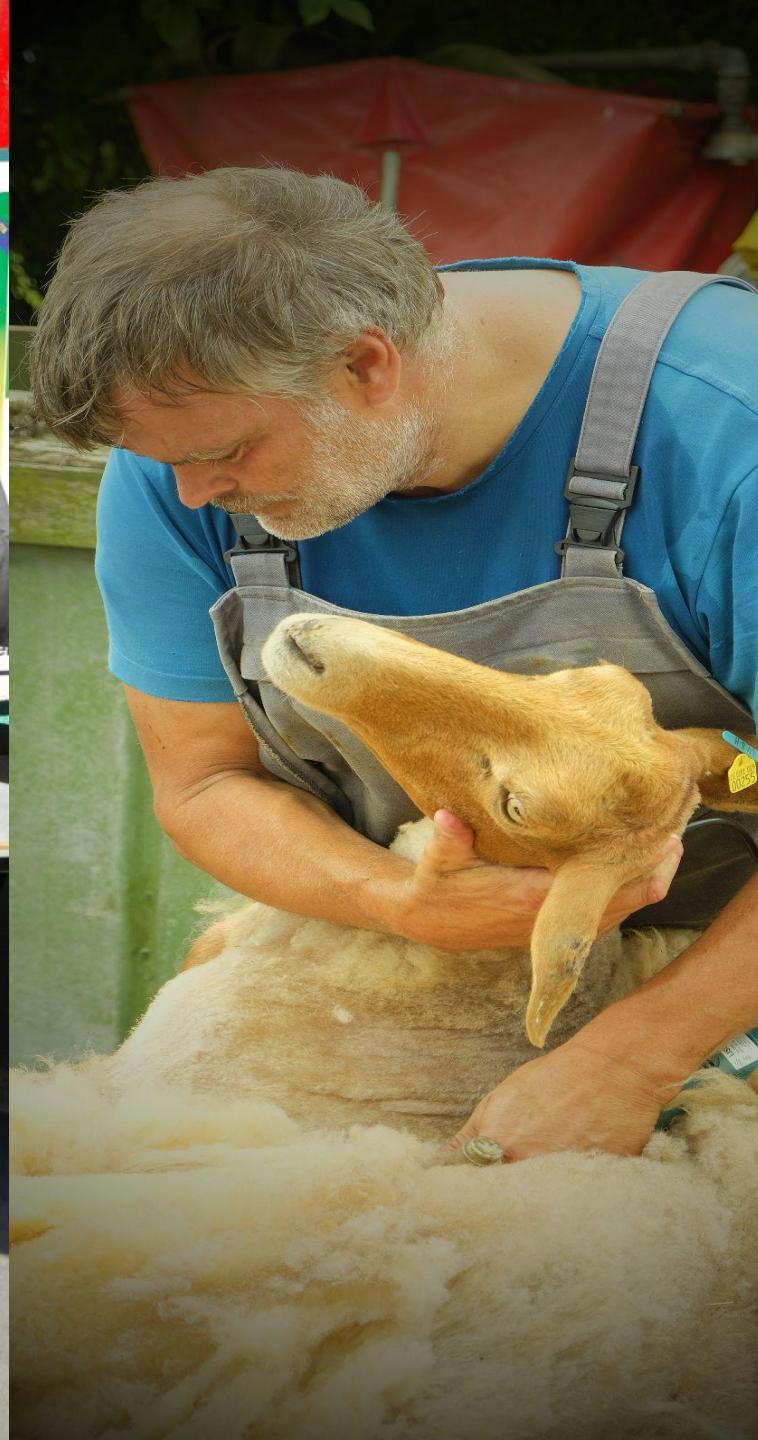


The New European CAP - post-2023 -

High ambitions:

**Greener - Simpler
Fair - & Good for
people, food and
animals.**

**Still much to be
done to make it
work**



Hannes Lorenzen



New Common Agriculture Policy - New Principles - New Strategies



The new CAP starts in 2023 -
However, the Original Commission proposals were launched in **2018**



The new CAP principles:
-Result-Based
-National Strategic Planning
-Conditionalities for payments



Three new EU-Strategies adopted:
-The Green Deal
-Farm to Fork,
- Biodiversity



June 2021
End of Trilogues ?
December 2021
National Strategic Plans finished
January 2023
New CAP starts



CAP STRATEGIC PLANS

What is National Strategic Planning?

Member states must identify *SWOT and Needs* and deliver detailed Strategic Plans for their CAP spending - this included first and second pillar payments

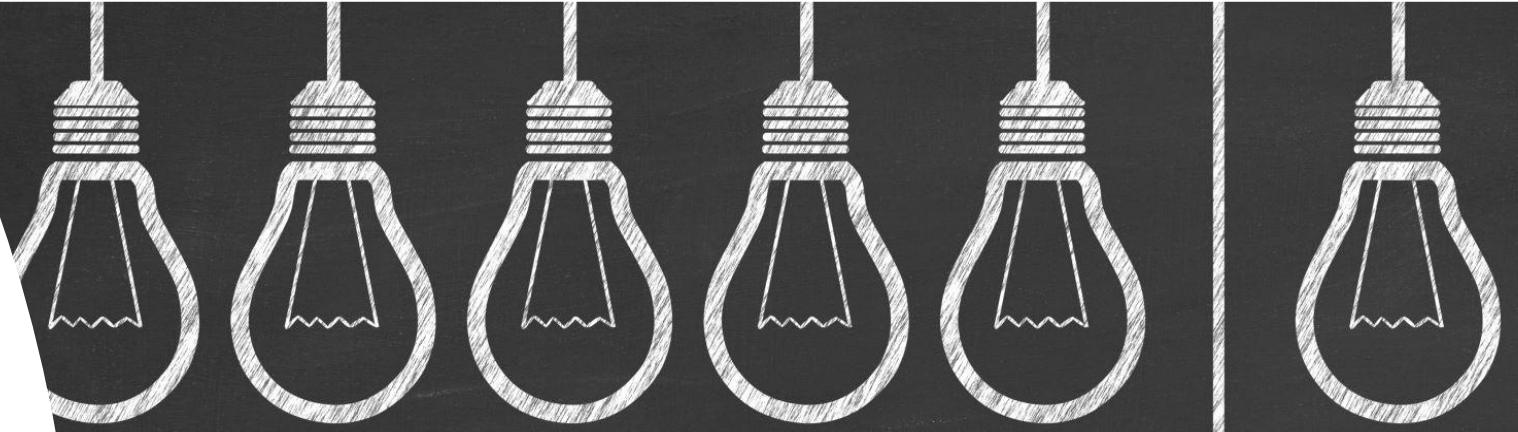


Which *Conditionalities* will apply for direct payments?

Eco-schemes ? Thresholds for subsidies ? Crop rotation? Targets and terms of implementation still need to be defined by EU and SP

Will it be a *simpler* CAP?

- More
decentralisation -
or more
centralisation in
the new delivery
model?



Current CAP

- 26 Direct Payments notifications per MS
- 118 Rural Development Programmes
- 65 Sectoral Strategies -Market Regulation



New CAP delivery model

27 CAP Strategic Plans at National Level



The New EU strategies: Green Deal - Farm to Fork - Biodiversity

Reduction of CO2 - carbon neutral by 2050- improvement of soil fertility, water quality & biodiversity; fair income for farmers, good food quality for public health - animal welfare - quality jobs...

Achieving climate
neutrality

Sustainable transport

Clean, reliable and
affordable energy

Financing
the transition

Leave no one behind
(Just Transition)

Towards a modernised
and simplified CAP

The transformation
of agriculture
and rural areas

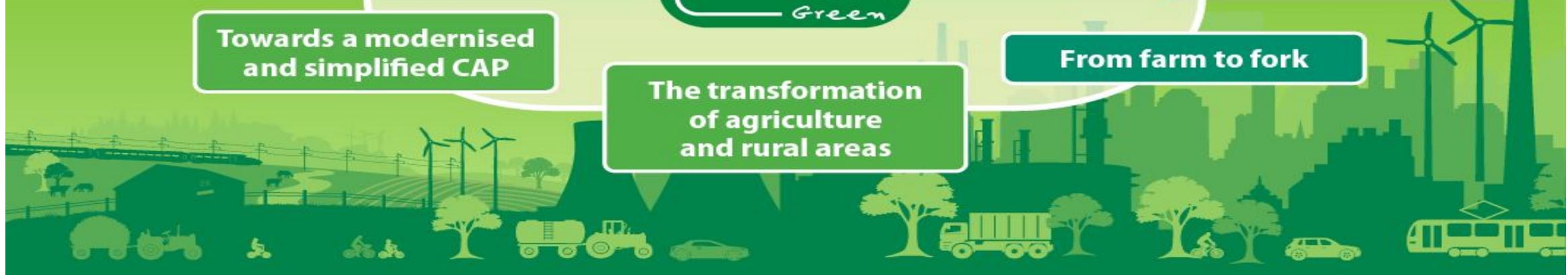
Preserving Europe's
natural capital

Transition to a
circular economy

A zero-pollution
Europe

From farm to fork

Green Deal Going Local



How will the Green Deal be applied in the New CAP?
... and how can it be applied in IPARD III?

The Farm to Fork Strategy

Targets:

- Converting 25% of EU agricultural land into organic farming
- Reduce by 50% the overall use and risks of chemical pesticides
- Reduce by 50% the use of very hazardous pesticides
- Reduce the use of fertilizers by 20% by 2030
- Reduce nutrient loss by at least 50%
- Create sustainable food labelling
- Reduce food waste by 50% by 2030
- Dedicate to Research in Farm to Fork issues €10 billion
- Reduce the use of antimicrobials in agriculture and aquaculture by 50% by 2030



The biodiversity strategy

is aiming to reach:

Recovery of biodiversity systems by 2030

“In the post-COVID-19 context to strengthen our societies’ resilience to future threats such as:

- . - impacts of climate change
- . - forest fires
- . - food insecurity
- . - disease outbreaks - including by protecting wildlife and fighting illegal wildlife trade”



Will the CAP reform post-2023 be rural proofed?



**For effective implementation of the Green Deal
ring-fencing of a minimum of 35% for climate and
environmental spending under Pillar II
would be essential, along with clear targets and
result based checks**



Rural Development is supposed to be
integrated, territorial, bottom-up, inclusive, based on local needs, - so
getting together with administration and decision-makers is essential

Rural Development Measures 2014-2022

1. Knowledge transfer and information	2. Advisory services, farm management and relief services	3. Quality schemes for agri-products and foodstuffs	4. Investments in physical assets	5. Natural disasters: restoring production potential and preventing damage (farmers + public entities)	6. Farm and business development (farmers, but also for non-agricultural activities)
7. Basic services and village renewal in rural areas	8. Investments in forest area development and improvement of the viability of forests	9. Setting up of producer groups and organisations	10. Agri-environment-climate (farmers + land managers on agricultural land)	11. Organic farming	12. Natura 2000 and Water Framework Directive payments
13. Payments to areas facing natural or other specific constraints	14. Animal welfare	15. Forest-environmental and climate services and forest conservation	16. Cooperation	17. Risk management	18. Complementary direct payments
Boxes with white background: measures predominately targeted to farmers					19. Support for LEADER local development (CLLD)
					20. Technical assistance

More info on the [ENRD Contact Point's website](#) or R1305/2013

Is there a more integrated territorial development coming? EU Regulations touching rural development until today..

Within the CAP 2014-2022

- R1305/2013 **Rural Development**
- R1306/2013 Horizontal Regulation
- R1307/2013 **Direct Payments**
- R1308/2013 **Common Market Organisation (CMO)** – POs, EU Agri-food quality schemes, EU Agri-Food Promotion Policy

Outside the CAP 2014-2022

- R1303/2013 Common Provision Regulation for **European Structural and Investments Funds**, including Regional, Social, Rural funds
- **Financial Policy and Instruments (InvestEU)**
- **Investment and Trade Agreements** (WTO, Mercosur, CETA), including *Partnership Agreements* or bilateral *trade agreements* with third countries
- **More** (Research Policy like Horizon-2020)

Questions to be raised for *rural proofing* of the new EU CAP Strategic Planning Regulation

- Are the Strategic Planning Regulation and National Strategic Plans integrating a **gender perspective**?
- Are **definitions** enabling the support for '**new farmers**', or **non-farmers** living in rural areas?
- Is the **CAP specific objective for rural development** framed with the territorial lenses (Art 5 and 6)?
- Are **rural development investments** possible for **public infrastructure** (e.g. rural digital and capacity building? or only limited to farm modernisation (Art. 68)?
- Are grants for **business start-ups** open to rural businesses, farm and non-farm activities? Is their combination with other rural development interventions promoted? (cooperation, investments, etc.)- (Art. 69)

RURAL & DIGITAL

- Who will support the digital rural infrastructure ?
- Connectivity infrastructure needs investment in human capital - from which funds?
- Competitive and precision farming vs eco-schemes?
- Investments in new farm advisory services ?
- Increasing autonomy and improving economic position of farmers in the food supply chain?
- More opportunities for women and young people to shape and use digitalisation



LEADER & CLLD:

Uptake and exchange of good practices:

Will CAP and Cohesion Policy for LEADER and CLLD be better integrated in the future?

Synchronising timing for LAGs selection

in multifunded strategies is very important.

And how to apply the “Green Agenda” for the WB



Main results of CAP Negotiations so far

Is rural development strengthened within the CAP?

- ⌚ A narrowed rural development objective, tightening it up to farming and farmers' income (Article 5)
- ⌚ Channelling rural development to support '**precision farming**', while forgetting to enshrine social farming
- ⌚ Tightening rural development funds to 'farm advisory services', instead of increasing the support from Pillar I
- ⌚ Introducing 'boost-schemes' for farmers in Pillar I, using Pillar II funds
- ⌚ Introducing investments for 'installation of digital technologies', but leaving unclear CAP support to broadband coverage in rural areas (Green Deal Objective)
- ⌚ Introduced 'organic farming' intervention, but not including support from Pillar I and avoiding to make commitments to F2F targets
- ⌚ Risk management tools (funded by Pillar II) but only targeted to income loss from 'agricultural production'.
- ⌚ Provisions on LEADER are very unclear (no budget increase over 5%, no clarity on the partnership balance, transnational cooperation, etc.)
- ⌚ An article on SMART villages introduced in the legislation, but with many unclarities (loopholes to finance precision farming)
- ⌚ Higher Pillar II spending to environment (from 30 to 35%) but diluted with support to ANC (the Commission excluded it) and doubtful animal welfare payments (good, but if well conditioned otherwise it is another form of support to intensive livestock)
- ⌚ Lower possibility to transfer funds from Pillar I to II (from max 15% to 12%)

So, - to make the *rural voice* heard in the wider Europe - and make the new CAP and the Green Deal work for the people on local and regional level - there is still much to be done.

The best moment for cooperation with and between rural stakeholders is now!

