



The European Green Deal, the CAP after 2020 and Climate Change

Herwig Ranner, DG AGRI D4

ENRD Webinar
25th June 2020

#EUGreenDeal
#FutureofCAP

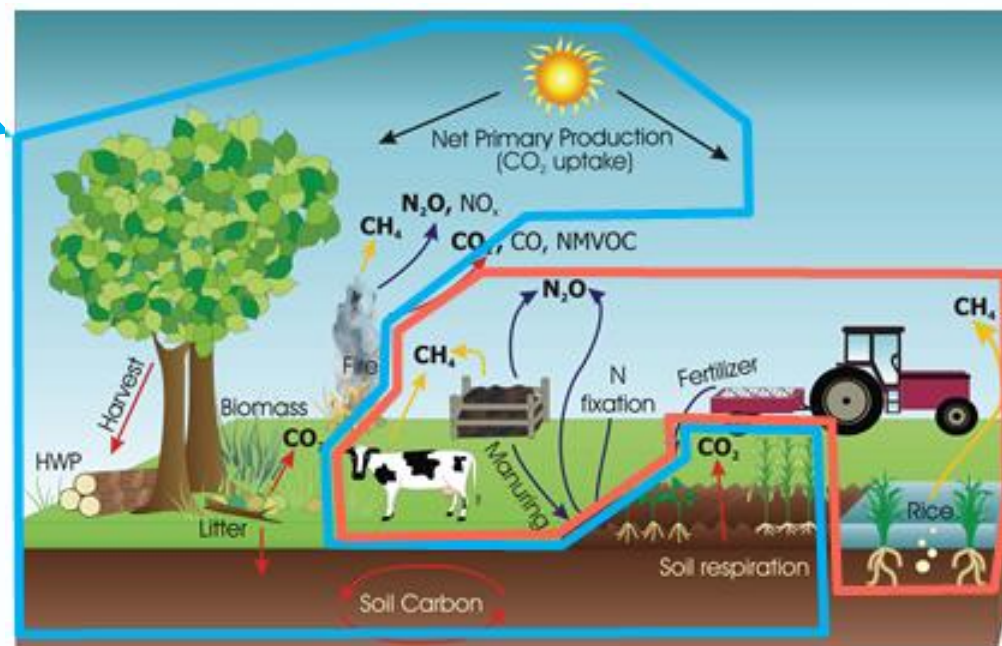
Land use and agriculture emissions: split across two pieces of legislation

Land Use, Land Use Change and
Forestry (LULUCF): CO_2

AGRICULTURE *non- CO_2* (CH_4 , N_2O)
in the ESR

Partly human induced,
partly linked to global
natural carbon cycle

- Need for accounting rules to identify the human-induced emissions / removals
- Accounting rule = change vs a baseline



All human induced

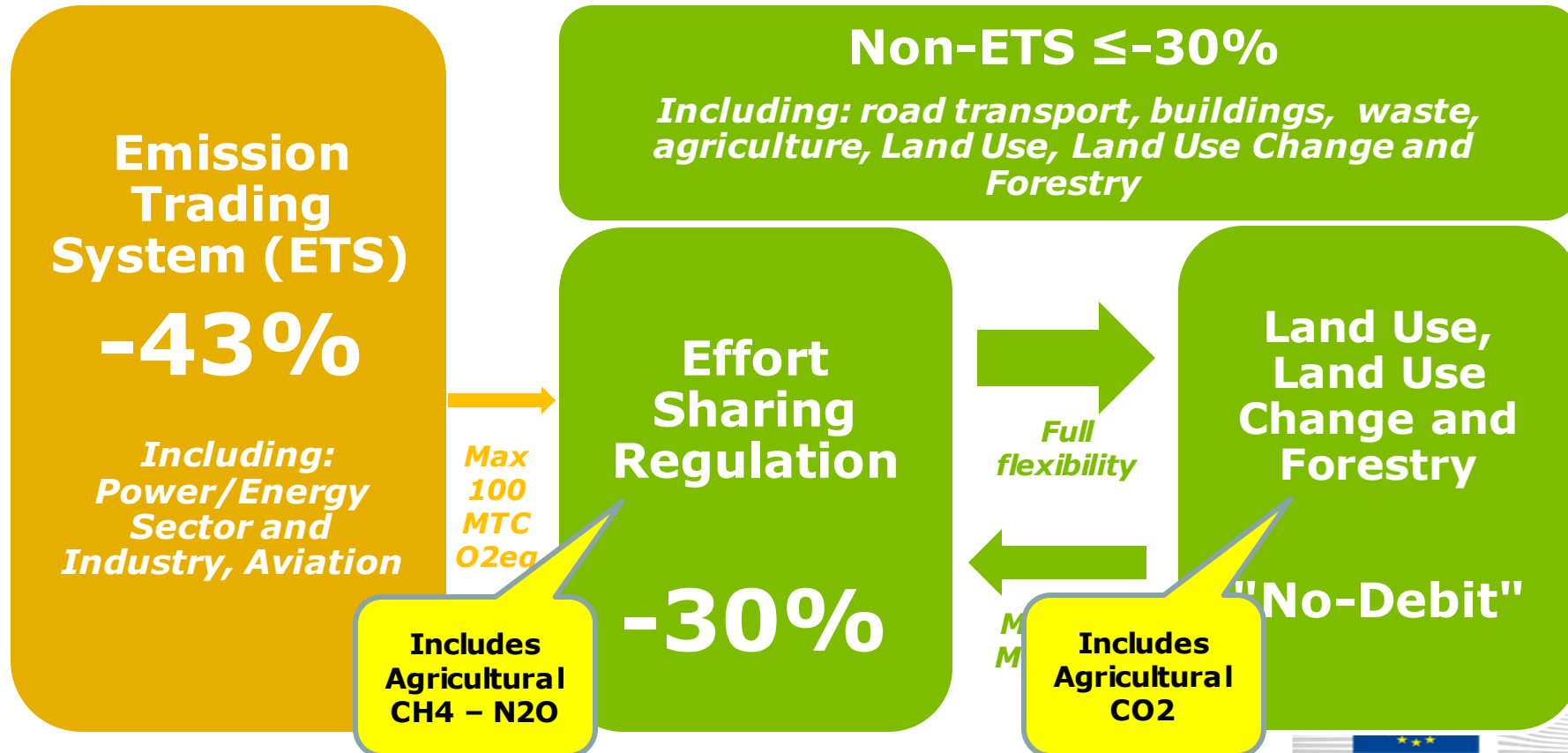


European
Commission

2030 Climate and Energy Framework

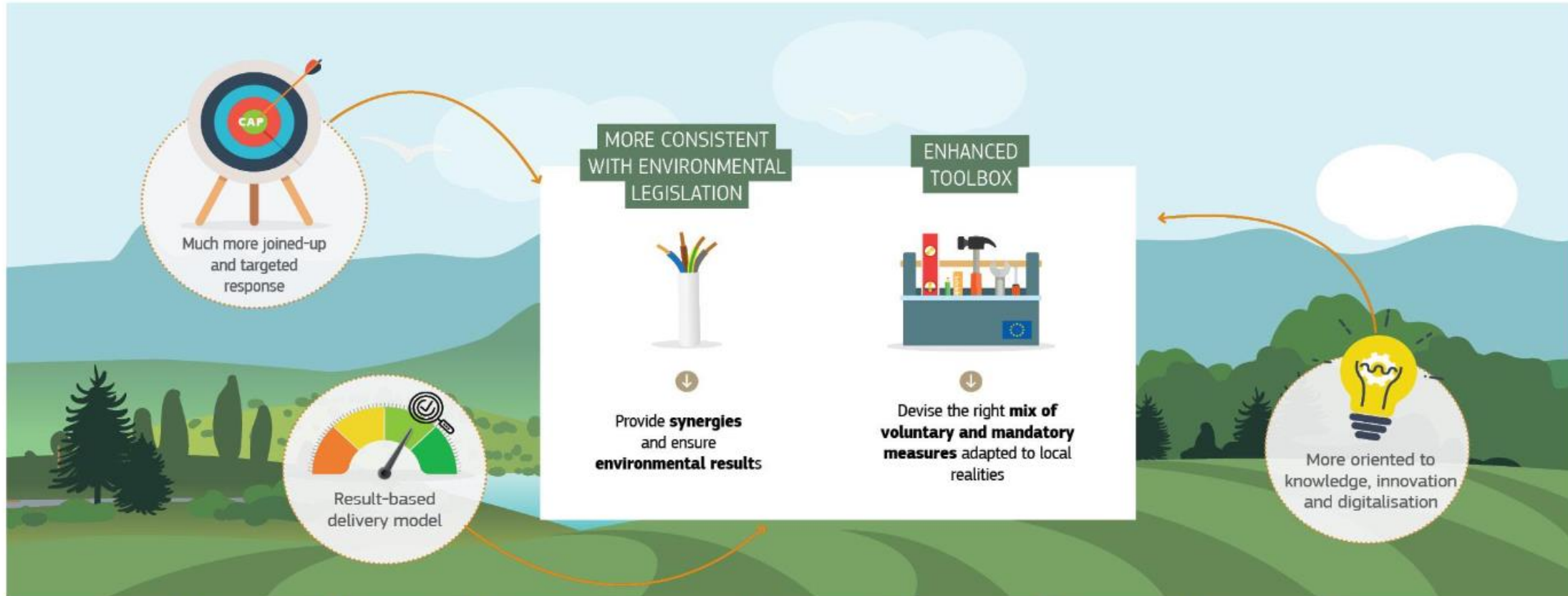
≤ -40 % Greenhouse Gas Emissions

from 1990 levels



The Future Common Agricultural Policy:

Proposed June 2018/ on-going work by co-legislators



ENSURE
FAIR INCOME



INCREASE
COMPETITIVENESS



REBALANCE
POWER IN
FOOD CHAIN



CLIMATE CHANGE
ACTION



ENVIRONMENTAL
CARE



PRESERVE
LANDSCAPES &
BIODIVERSITY



SUPPORT
GENERATIONAL
RENEWAL



VIBRANT
RURAL AREAS



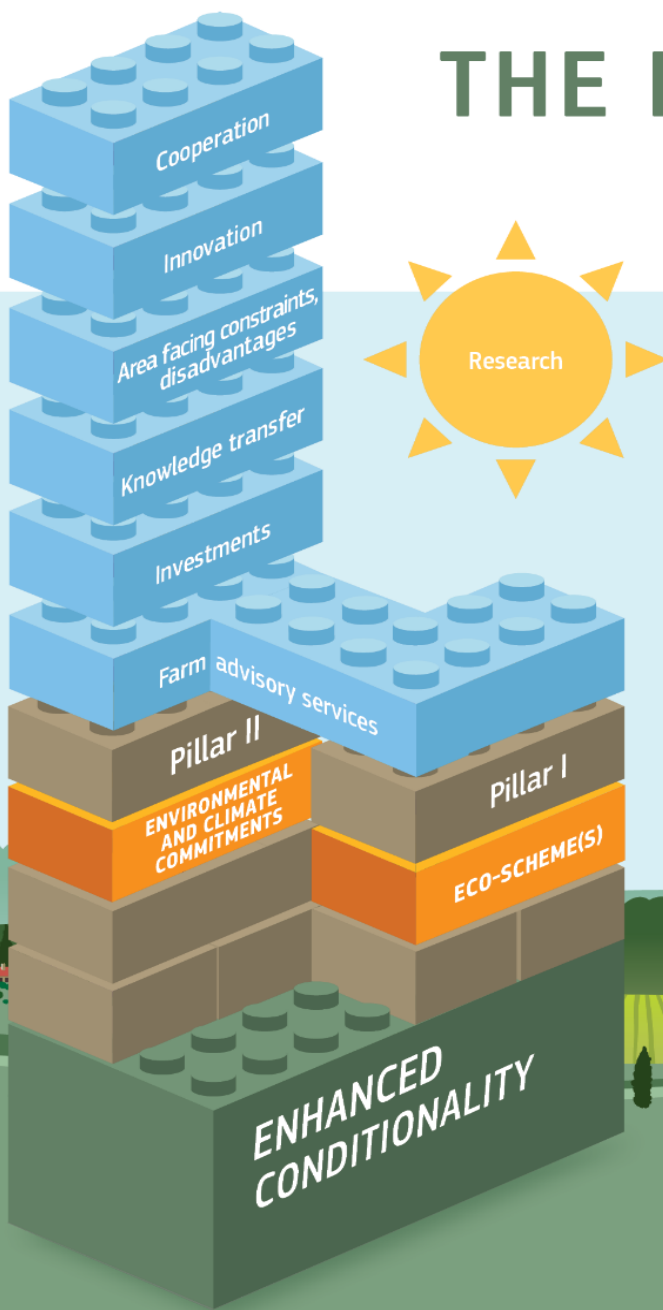
PROTECT
FOOD & HEALTH
QUALITY



European
Commission

THE NEW GREEN ARCHITECTURE

Green architecture for reduction of emission of N₂O from agricultural lands
 Designed for answering to the specific need of reducing N₂O emissions to the atmosphere, through reducing the nitrification process of nitrogen in excess due to fertilization.



Eco-schemes

- Maintenance of leguminous in cropping systems
- Perennial cover in orchards
- Catch crops beyond the sensitive period
- Maintenance of organic farming

CAP Pillar II

Result-based N₂O schemes

- Conversion to organic farming
- Support for training, for the application of precision farming
- Investments for precision fertilization facilities and tools (hardware, software, services and data)
- Cost for soil sampling at sub parcel level to feed Farm Sustainability Toll (GAEC5)

Conditionality

Baseline

Co-benefits for N₂O reduction:
 SMR2: Nitrate Directive
GAEC 5: Use of Farm Sustainability Tool for Nutrients. Refer to minimum requirements.
 GAEC 7: No bare soil in most sensitive period(s). Define soil cover and sensitive period.

CAP specific objective:
 Contribute to climate change **MITIGATION** and adaptation, as well as sustainable energy

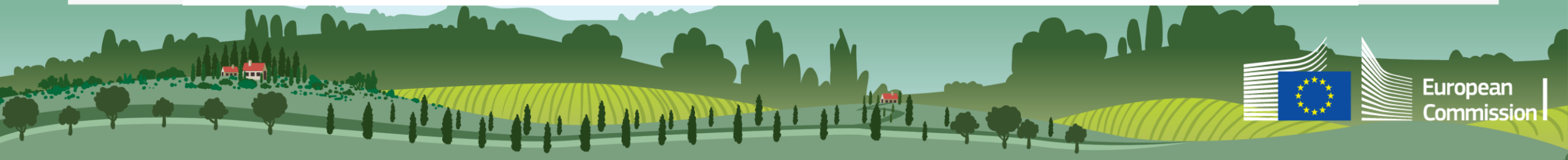
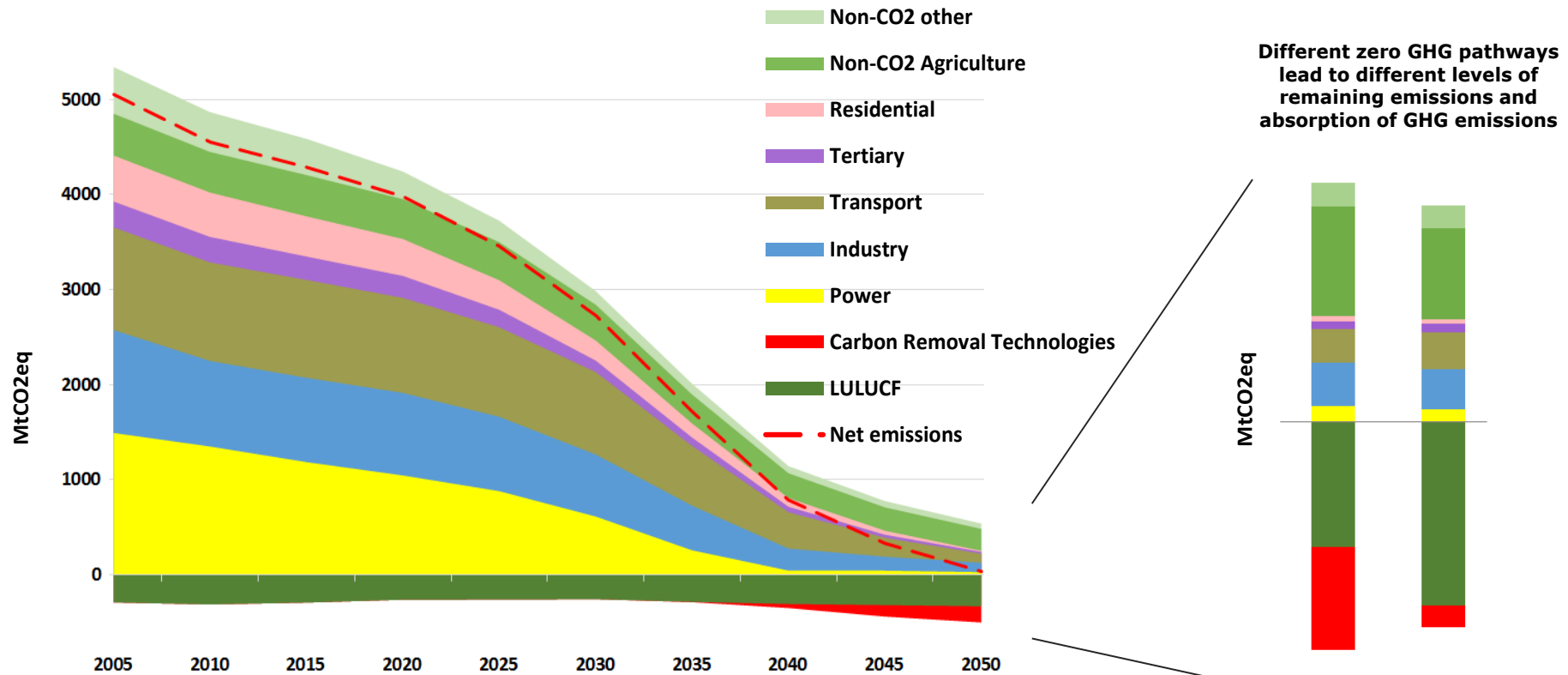




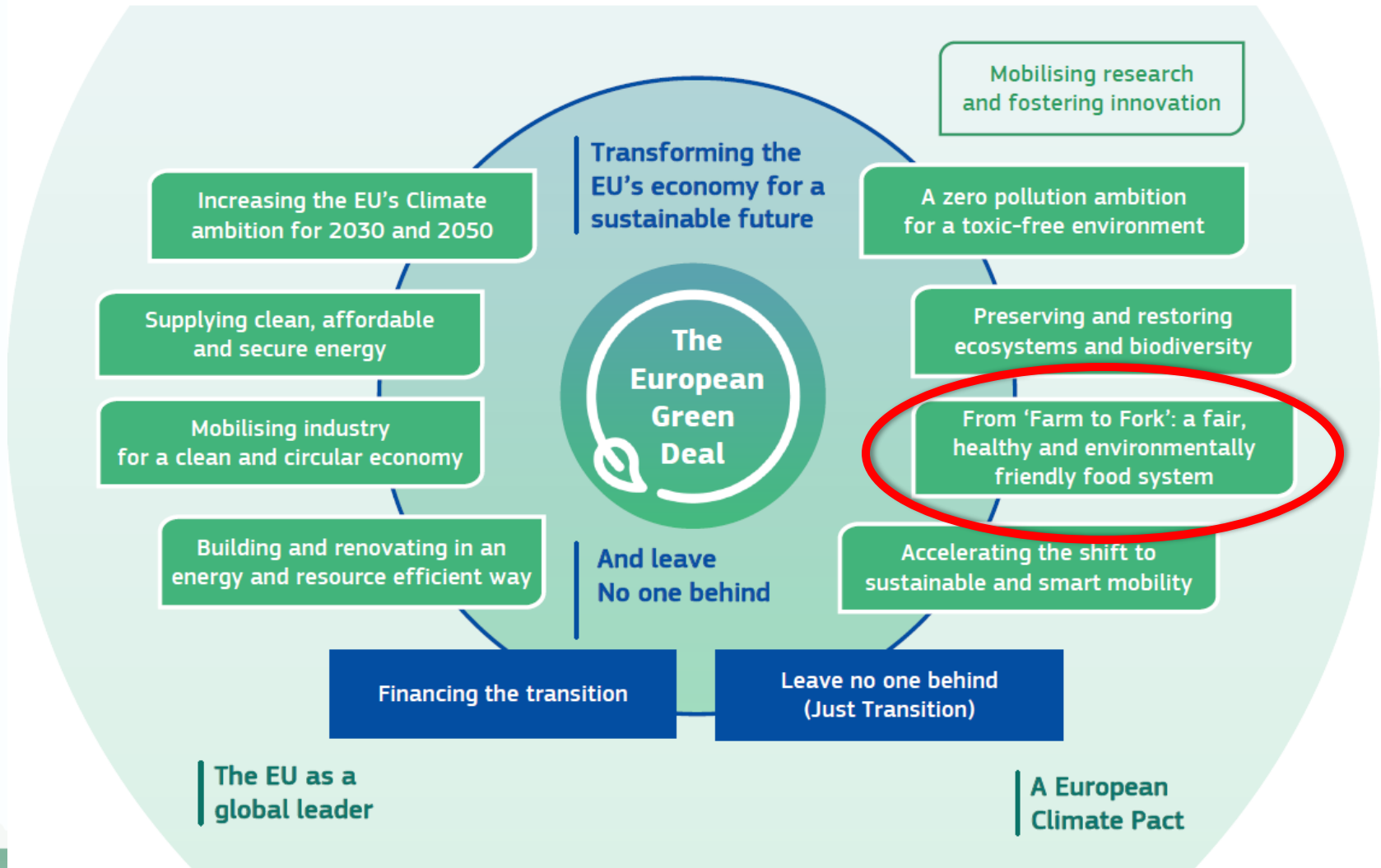
Key relevant elements in CAP reform proposal

- Relevant economic, environment and social **objectives**
- Results-oriented delivery model, based on data and with **targeting** against result indicators
- Improved set of basic **standards** (conditionality)
- Wide range of relevant types of **intervention**
- **Obligation to “aim higher”** regarding the environment and climate
- *But is more required....?*

The 2050 Long Term Strategy



The European Green Deal



Increasing the EU's Climate ambition for 2030 and 2050

- European '**Climate Law**' enshrining the 2050 climate neutrality objective in legislation by March 2020
- **Comprehensive plan** to increase the EU's climate target for 2030 to at least 50% and towards 55% in a responsible way by October 2020
- **Review and revise where needed all relevant legislative measures to deliver on this increased ambition** by June 2021
- **Carbon border adjustment mechanism** for selected sectors by 2021.
- A new EU **Strategy on Adaptation** in 2020/2021

The EU as a global leader

A European Climate Pact

- **EU Biodiversity Strategy** for 2030 in March 2020
- Follow up with concrete measures in 2021 to **address the main drivers of biodiversity loss**
- A new **EU Forest Strategy** in 2020
- Measures to support **deforestation-free value chains** from 2020

Preserving and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity

The EU as a global leader

A European Climate Pact

Green Deal EU Targets

Pesticides
Fertilisers
Antimicrobial
Organic farming
Landscape features

Structured Dialogue
Commission – Member State

National values

CAP STRATEGIC PLANS Target-setting

SWOT analysis

Identification, prioritisation and ranking of needs

Intervention strategy

*Selection of the interventions
and financial allocations*

Targets for result indicators



Challenges of EU food systems

Farm



To



Fork

Climate change is jeopardising crops, livestock and fish stocks

Fisheries

Low farm income; Difficult access for young generations

Food and agricultural sectors are GHG emitters

Agriculture

Macro and trade tensions put downward pressure on some prices

Environmental degradation puts at risk natural resources and biodiversity

Competition for natural resources between food use/energy/urbanisation

Yield increases are slowing down, while agricultural area is fixed

Expected extreme weather events and cost squeeze can increase volatility

Food industry

Asymmetry in the transmission of food prices will remain

Tensions between quantity vs quality and attitude vs behaviour will be exacerbated

Shifting values of EU society

Retailers

Consumers

Changes in retail channels trigger standardisation and concentration

Food losses and waste are growing

Mixed prospects for rural areas net job gains in some, social exclusion in others

Risks linked to unhealthy diet remain high

Demand for food will grow





Essence of the Farm to Fork Strategy

**Moving towards a more healthy and sustainable EU food system,
a corner stone of the European Green Deal**



Make sure Europeans get healthy, affordable and sustainable food



Tackle climate change



Protect the environment and preserve biodiversity



Fair economic return in the food chain



Increase organic farming



The use of pesticides in agriculture contributes to pollution of soil, water and air. The Commission will take actions to:

- ✓ **reduce by 50%** the use and risk of chemical pesticides by 2030.
- ✓ **reduce by 50%** the use of more hazardous pesticides by 2030.



The **excess of nutrients** in the environment is a major source of air, soil and water pollution, negatively impacting biodiversity and climate. The Commission will act to:

- ✓ **reduce nutrient losses by at least 50%**, while ensuring no deterioration on soil fertility.
- ✓ **reduce fertilizer use by at least 20%** by 2030.



Antimicrobial resistance linked to the use of antimicrobials in animal and human health leads to an estimated 33,000 human deaths in the EU each year. The Commission will **reduce by 50% the sales of antimicrobials for farmed animals and in aquaculture by 2030**.



Organic farming is an environmentally-friendly practice that needs to be further developed. The Commission will boost the development of EU organic farming area with the aim to achieve **25% of total farmland under organic farming by 2030**.

Green Deal, F2F and the Future CAP imply the need to:

- ***Strategic plans ...***

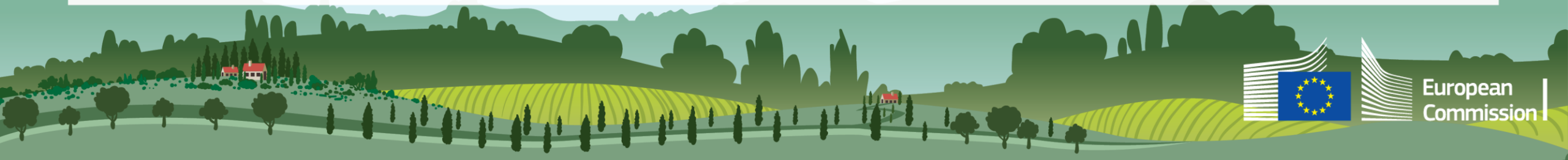
... which, based on SWOT analysis, link national climate strategies to CAP policy measures

- ***Significant reduction in input use ...***

... need to be reflected in CAP plans with respect to fertilisers, pesticides and antibiotics

- ***Boosting organic production ...***

... with measures that ensure a balanced growth of both supply and demand



Amended Commission proposal at a glance

2018 prices

Endorsed by
European Council
on 23 April

SURE / ESM Pandemic
Crisis Support / EIB
Guarantee Fund for
Workers and Businesses)

EUR 540 billion

Proposed by
Commission on
27 May

Next Generation EU
(Recovery Instrument)

Temporary Reinforcement
EUR 750 billion

Revised Multiannual
Financial Framework

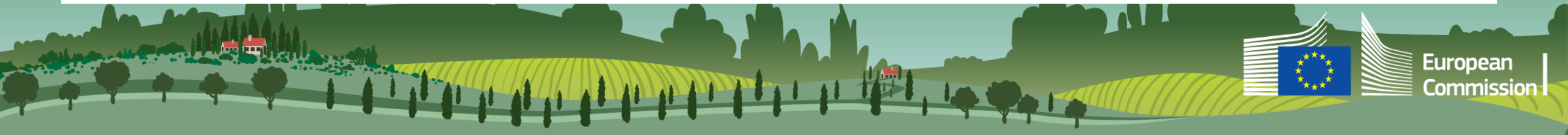
EUR 1 100 billion



Summary: CAP allocation 2021-2027

Current prices

	2018 proposal	2020 proposal	
	EUR million	EUR million	Change EUR million %
EAGF	286 195	290 702	4 508 1,6%
EAFRD	78 811	100 738	21 927 27,8%
<i>of which Next Generation EU</i>		16 483	
CAP	365 006	391 440	26 434 7,2%
Compared to current levels (2020)	5% decrease	2% increase	



THANK YOU

Further information is available at:

https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en