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It has no interpretative value as regards the draft Regulations for the CAP post-2020.*



Specific Objective 4: Climate change action

ENRD webinar on ‘Preparing the CAP Strategic Plans: Designing the Intervention Strategy’

2 October 2020

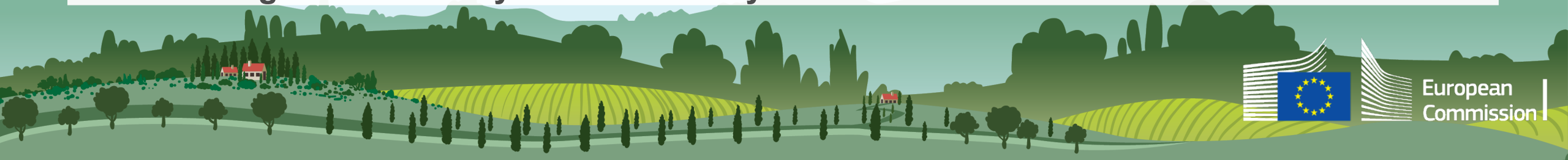
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Supported by Nicola Di Virgilio & Risto Artjoki (Environment, climate change and bioeconomy unit D4)



EU Commitments against climate change

- Under the Paris agreement, EU commitment to a -40 % reduction target to 2030.
- In November 2018, the Commission adopted the Communication “A Clean Planet for all: A European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy”, responding to the call by the European Parliament and the European Council. It proposes a strategy to reach net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 and explores corresponding pathways
- With the European Green Deal, in 2019 reduction target to be increased at least 50 % and towards 55 % compared with 1990 levels
- Proposal of European Climate Law, adopted in March 2020, enshrines the 2050 Climate neutrality objective into law
- Release of 2030 Climate Target plan (17/09/2020), proposal based on impact assessment a target reduction by at least 55 % by 2030



Agriculture and forestry in Climate mitigation and adaptation

Reduce GHG emission from agriculture

Reduction non CO2 emission mainly CH4-N2O)
Via technologie and appropriate farming

Increase carbon sink in agricultural land

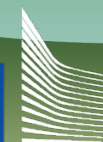
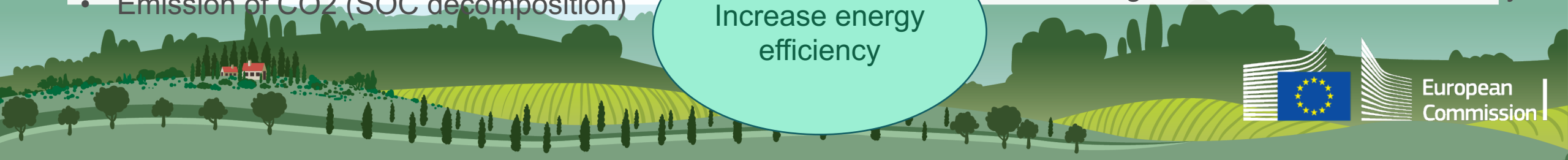
Climate change mitigation and adaptation sustainable energy

Adapt to climate change

- Removal of CO2: biomass +carbon sequestration via SOC accumulation
- Emission of CO2 (SOC decomposition)

Increase energy efficiency

Sustainable production of biomass, including afforestation for bioeconomy



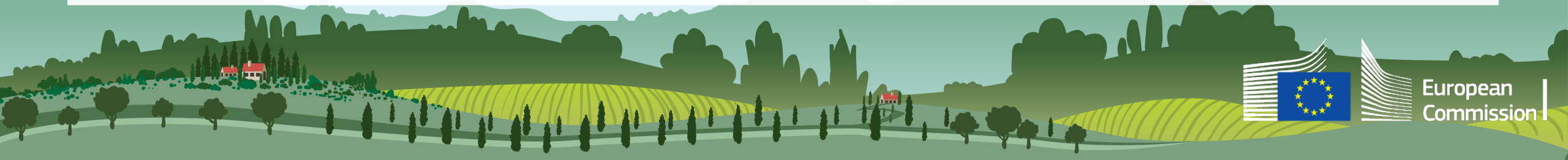
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EU 2030 Climate and Energy Framework

The EU 2030 Climate and Energy Framework sets targets for GHG reductions, and all sectors, including agriculture have to contribute.

- **Non-CO2 emissions of agriculture (CH₄ and N₂O)** is part of the **Effort Sharing Regulation**, together with other sectors, for which there is an emission **reduction target (- 30 % by 2030 compared 2005), which is not specific for agriculture alone** –Regulation (EU) 2018/842;
- **The carbon dimension in soil is reported within the LULUCF** (Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry), together with CO₂ emissions and sequestration changes of agricultural land uses and forestry- Regulation (EU) 2018/841. Accounting rules to create LULUCF debits or credits – **No debits target for Member States**
- **Renewable Energy Directive (or RED II)** set a binding target of 32 % for renewable energy source in the EU's energy mix by 2030 and **Energy Efficiency Directive**

Art 97 (2) (b) SPR link with other EU legislation- set out in Annex XI of the CAP





Eco-schemes
(Pillar 1)

AEMC
(Pillar 2)

Conditionality

Key elements

CAP GREEN ARCHITECTURE

Other elements

Non-
productive
investments

Knowledge
transfer

Cooperation/
innovation
measures

National plans emanating from the EU climate legislation

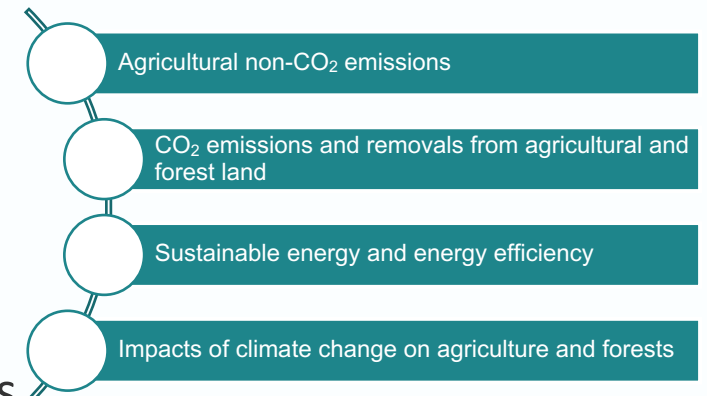
- National Energy and Climate Action Plan (NECP)
- Integrated reporting on national adaptations action



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Strategic approach and logic intervention



1/ SWOT analysis



2/ Identification, prioritisation and ranking of needs



3/ Intervention strategy

Greening architecture

Annex XI of SPR

- National Energy and Climate Action Plan (NECP)
- Nation Action Plan

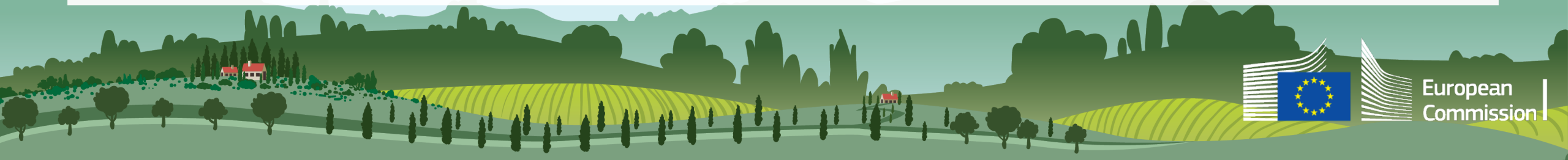
Setting GAEC standards

Selection of the interventions and financial allocations

Targets for result indicators



Example of green architecture

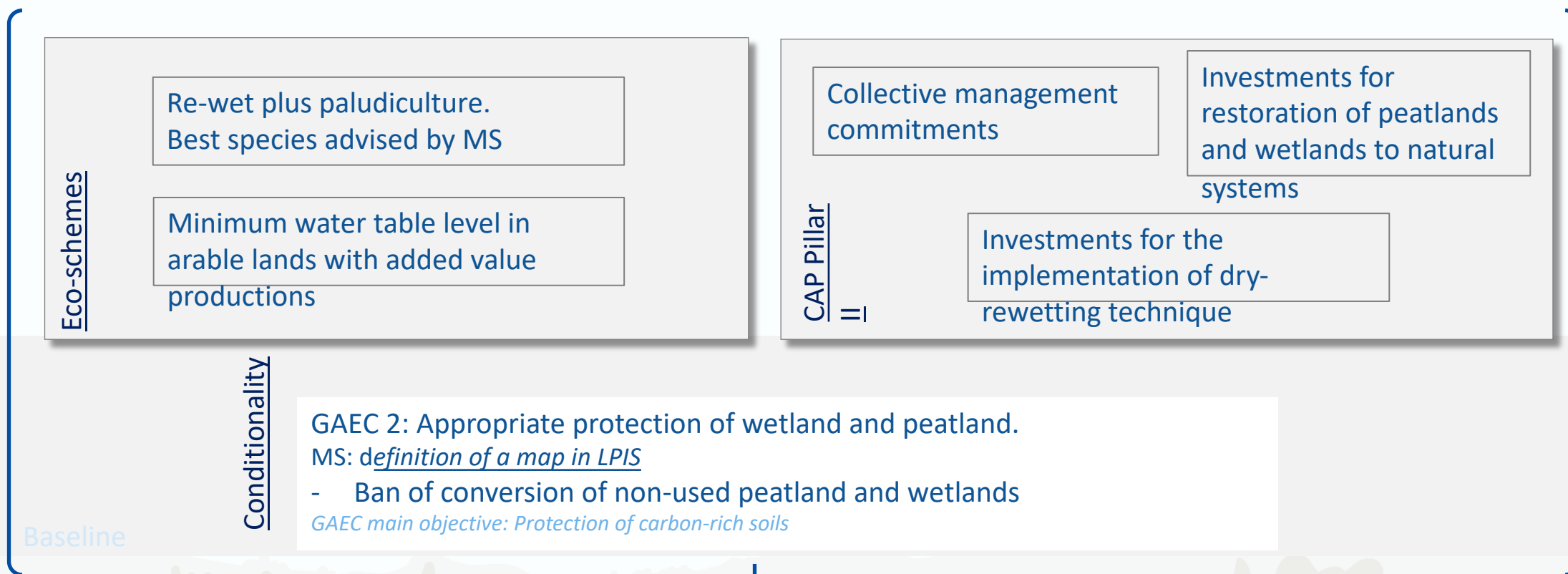


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Green architecture for wetlands and peatlands

Specifically designed for soils with high content of organic C in the top layer, with the scope of minimizing, and, if possible, avoiding mineralization processes.

A differentiated approach may be applied depending on the typology and current use of peatlands and wetlands.



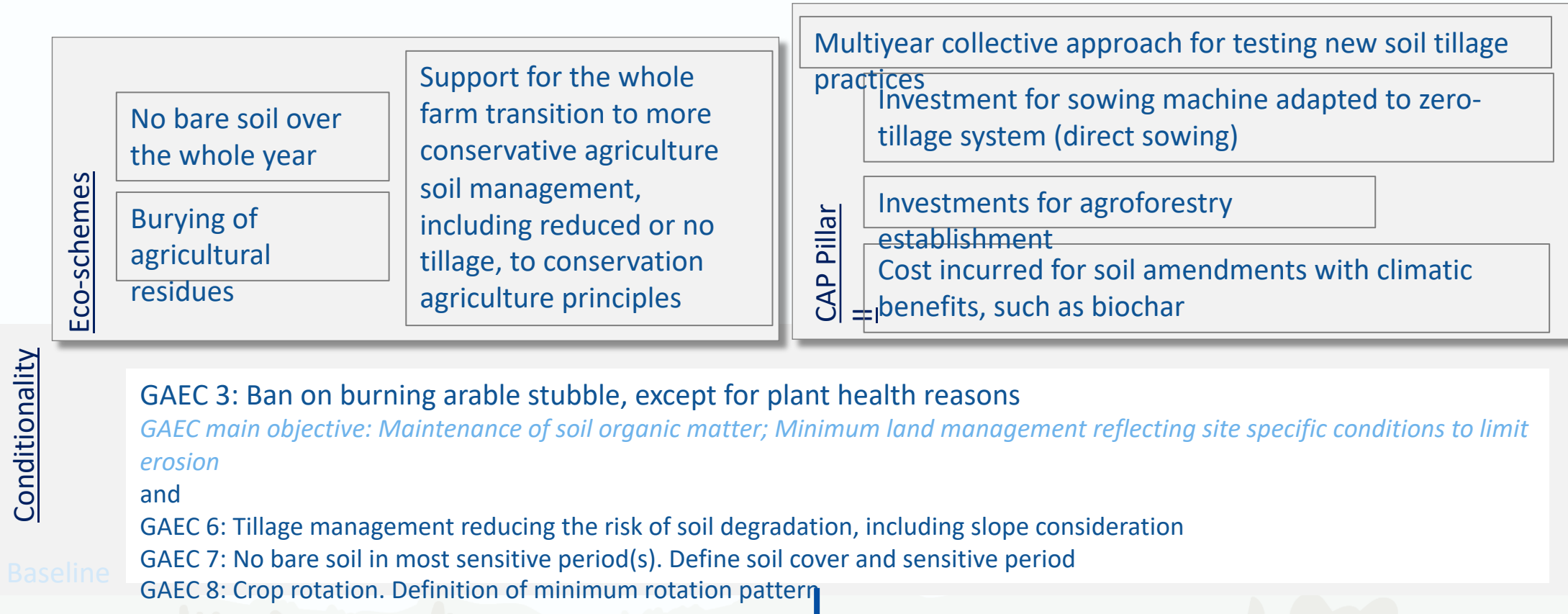
CAP specific objective:

Contribute to climate change MITIGATION and adaptation, as well as sustainable energy

Green architecture for land tillage in arable lands, for SOC and soil quality

A combination specifically designed for arable soils. Starting from the ban of burning stubble, which is detrimental for SOC, the scope can be enlarged to the enhancement of SOC and to a general protection of soil.

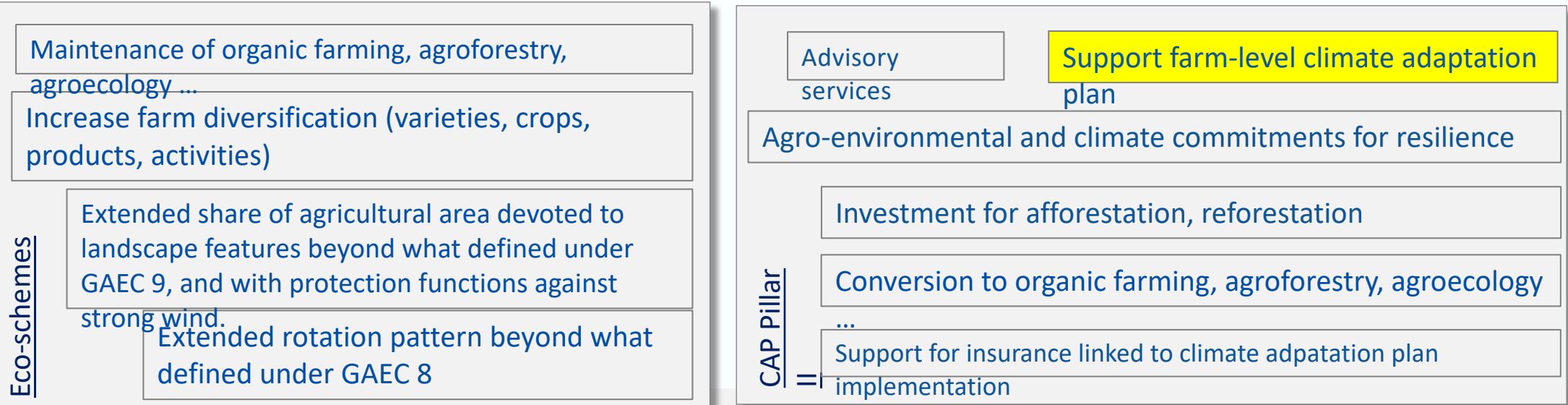
When going beyond the conditionality, several practices are beneficial both for SOC and other soil quality factors.



CAP specific objective:
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Green architecture for improving the resilience to climate change of farming systems

Specifically designed to increase resilience to climate change through natural-based solutions, including the conversion to and maintenance of land under organic, agroforestry, agro-ecological types of farming practices, with risk management elements.



Conditionality

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
GAEC 6: Tillage management reducing the risk of soil degradation, including slope consideration

and
GAEC 5: Use of Farm Sustainability Tool for Nutrients. Refer to minimum requirements
GAEC 9: Biodiversity and landscape (protection and quality)
SMR 3 and 4. Conservation of wild birds and Natural habitats

Baseline

CAP specific objective:

Contribute to climate change mitigation and ADAPTATION, as well as sustainable energy