THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY POST-2020 Local Government and Rural Development

Chiara DELLAPASQUADG AGRI
European Commission



INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

"THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENTS IN SHAPING THE FUTURE OF FOOD AND FARMING"

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#FutureofCAP



Index

- 1. The challenges to be addressed
- 2. The new delivery model of the CAP
- 3. Rural development-type of interventions





THE CHALLENGES TO BE ADDRESSED, especially from a rural development perspective

Current CAP based on compliance with detailed EU rules...

- Focus on the enforcement of rules, controls and penalties rather than objectives and results
- Incentives to all actors to focus on compliance (potential loss of funds, keep a low error rate...)
- Consequences: tight controls and requests for more precise rules from the Commission

Very diverse agricultural and socio-economic conditions across the EU

- Difficulties to apply the same detailed rules throughout the current EU
- Different impacts of the same measure in different territories (both environmental and economic)
- Experience of the last reform: large set of choices and exceptions needed

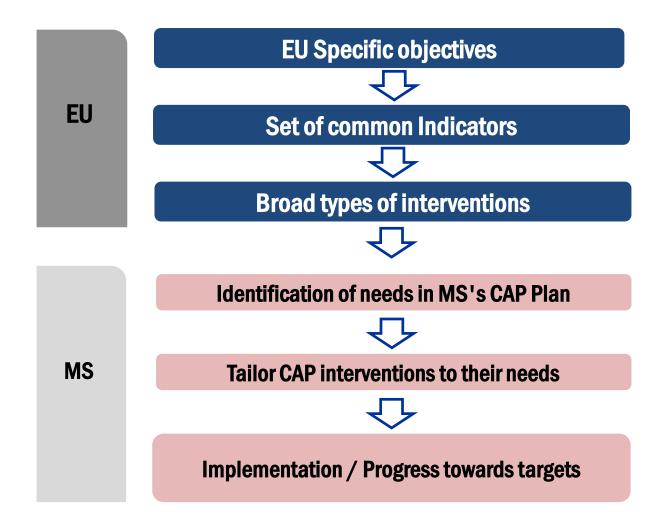
Growing concerns on the effectiveness and efficiency of the policy

- Due to the limited coordination between the implementation of the two pillars of the CAP
- Need to strengthen the synergies between policy instruments
- Growing calls for a more targeted policy design based on needs assessment





HOW: THE NEW DELIVERY MODEL OF THE CAP





A STREAMLINED APPROACH



- From **118** rural development programmes to **27** CAP plans
- Reduction from some 70 detailed measures/sub-measures to 8 broad types of rural development interventions
- Definition of detailed eligibility conditions left to Member States
- Maintained or enlarged scope and form of support





FOCUS ON PERFORMANCE

Multi-annual approach for the whole CAP

Common objectives, types of interventions, indicators

Assurance

Annual Performance Clearance

Linking expenditure to output



Common Output Indicators

Expenditure without outputs will not be eligible

Monitoring

Annual Performance Review

Checking progress towards targets



Common Result Indicators

Actions to be taken if lack of progress towards targets

If actions not in place or not effective, payments may be suspended

Policy performance

Interim Evaluation

Assessing performance towards objectives



Common Impact Indicators





NEW OPPORTUNITIES

- EU focus on results and performance of the policy
- Simplification and reduction of administrative burden
 - stems from requirement of the CAP Strategic Plan
- Design of a plan adapted to local needs
- Streamline schemes in both pillars
- Potential for a lighter compliance framework

FOR BENEFICIARIES

- No detailed EU rules on individual beneficiaries
- Use of technologies for faster, slimmer and more automatic fulfilment of administrative procedures
- Access to improved farm advice and assistance in applying for support

FOR ADMINISTRATIONS

- Less prescription from EU requirements
- Streamlining of reporting requirements
- Stability in governance bodies (Paying Agencies, Certification Bodies) and systems (IACS, LPIS)





GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS and PARTICIPATION

Continuity of governance systems:

- Governance bodies: accredited paying agencies, coordinating body, competent authority and certification body
- Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS), including LPIS
- Basic EU requirements, including performance reporting

Participation:

- Elements of the CAP Plan are possible at regional level but MS need to ensure overall coherence and consistency
- Involvement in the preparation of CAP Plan:
 - Relevant public authorities
 - Economic and social partners and relevant bodies representing civil society
 - Where relevant bodies responsible for promoting social inclusion, fundamental rights, gender equality and non-discrimination.
- The competent authorities for the environment and climate are to be effectively involved in the preparation of the environmental and climate aspects of the plan







OVERVIEW

8 types of broad interventions





KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Minimum budget ring-fencing of total EAFRD contribution:

- 30% for interventions addressing the three environmental/ climate objectives
- 5% for LEADER

Overview of the coordination,
demarcation and
complementarities between
EAFRD and other EU funds in rural
areas in the CAP Plan



Possibility to enhance
synergies with and fund
LIFE projects and
Erasmus-type exchanges
for young farmers

Possibility of using financial instruments (incl. working capital), also in combination with grants



Increase of the maximum amount of aid for the installation of young farmers (up to EUR 100.000)



NCREASED AMBITION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE ACTION

Level of requirement

Farm advisory services

Knowledge transfer and Innovation

New architecture

Cooperation

30% RD for environment, climate & biodiversity

15% possible transfer from IP to IIP for envi & clima actions

Voluntary for farmers

Mandatory for farmers

Current architecture

Voluntary for

Mandatory for farmers

Mandatory for

farmers

Climate & Environmental measures in Pillar II

(AECM, Forestry measures, investment measures...)

Greening

(3 detailed obligations (crop diversification, permanent grassland, EFA)

Cross-compliance

(on Climate/Env, 7 GAEC standards (water, soil, carbon stock, landscape) and requirements from Nitrates Directive and Natura 2000 Directives)

Eco-schemes

in Pillar I

Climate & environmental measures in Pillar

New, enhanced conditionality

(on Climate/Env, 14 practices built upon EU minima (climate change, water, soil, biodiversity and landscape) and requirements from Nitrates Directive, Water Framework Directive and Natura 2000 Directives)



European Commission

THANK YOU!

REPORTS AND MORE INFORMATION:

On CAP legislative proposals, Impact Assessment and Background

https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/key-policies/common-agricultural-

policy/future-common-agricultural-policy_en

