

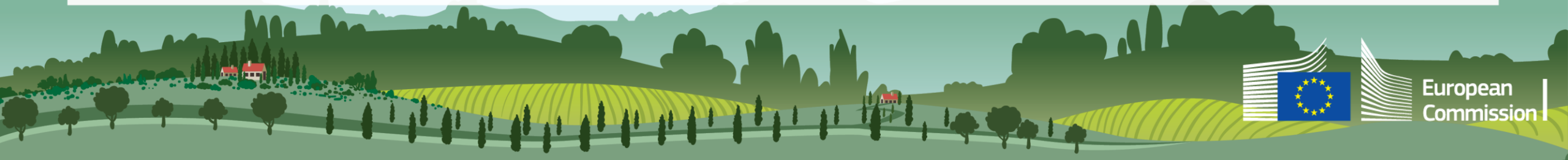


# The CAP, Peatlands and Paludiculture

Zélie Peppiette, DG AGRI, European Commission

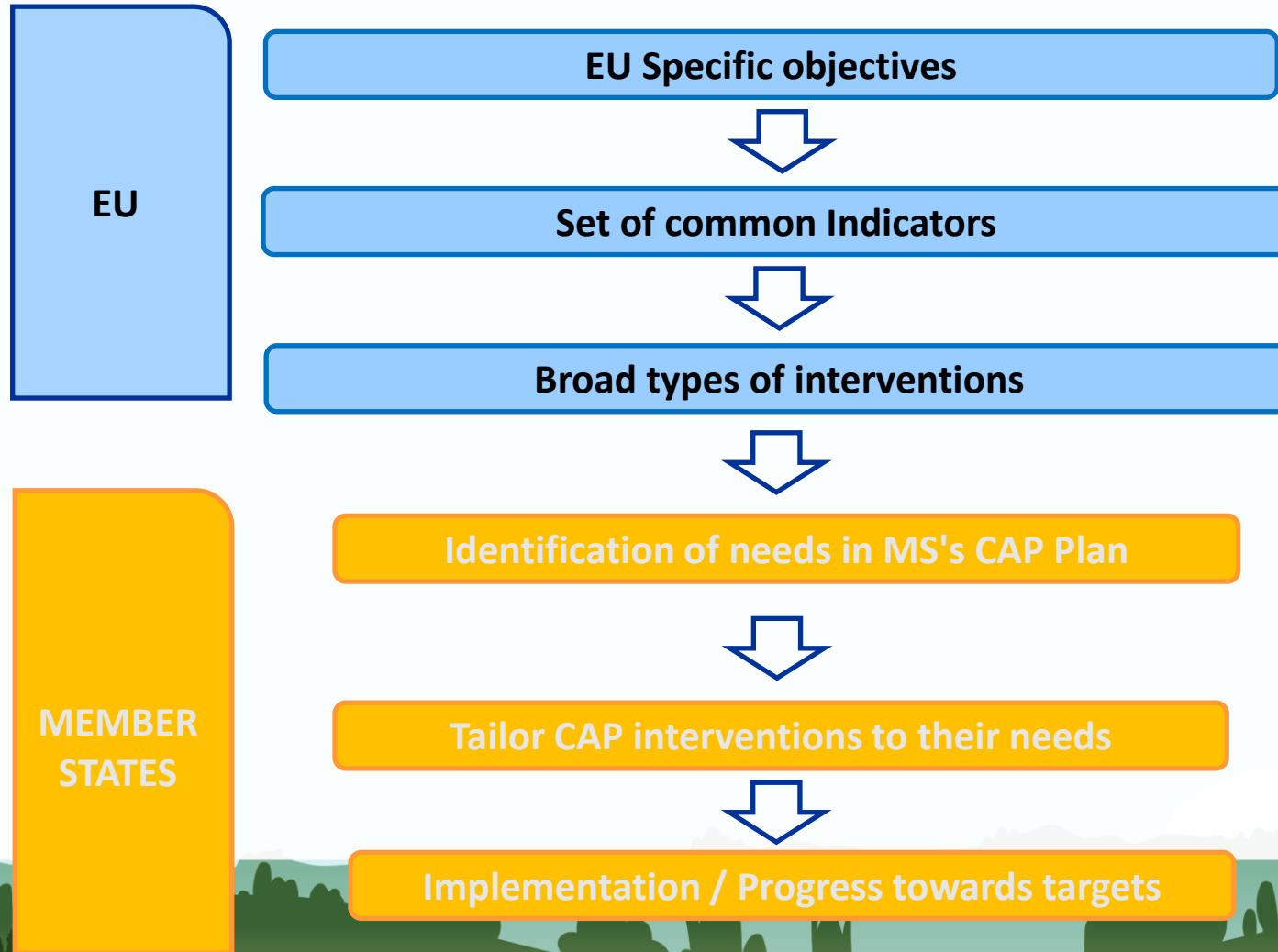
*RRR 2021 10<sup>th</sup> March 2021*

## Planned timeline





# The New Delivery Model of the CAP





# CAP SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ON THE ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE

*The essence:*



Climate  
change

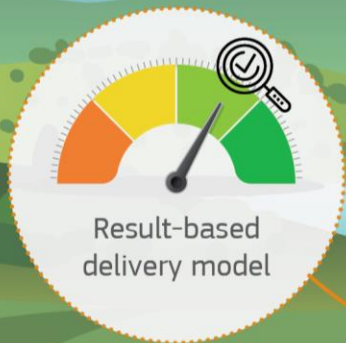


Natural  
resources



Biodiversity  
and  
landscapes

# HOW THE NEW CAP WILL IMPROVE ITS ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE PERFORMANCE...



MORE CONSISTENT WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION



Provide **synergies** and ensure **environmental results**

ENHANCED TOOLBOX

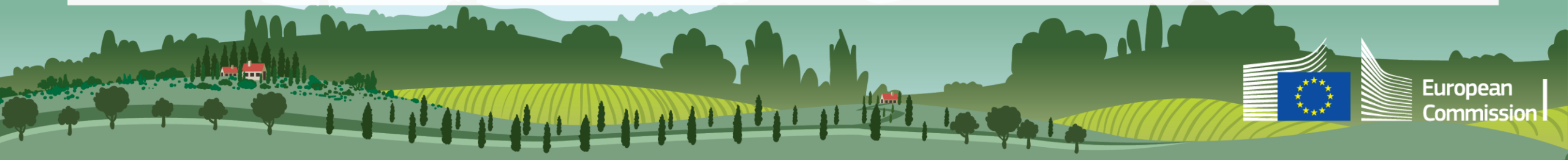


Devise the right **mix of voluntary and mandatory measures** adapted to local realities



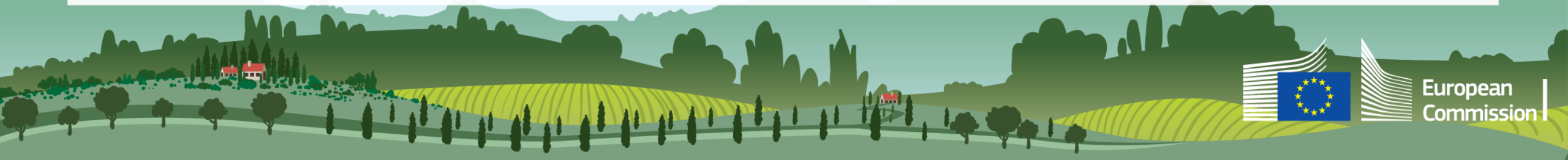
# LINKS TO NON-CAP LEGISLATION ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE

- **Linking CAP interventions to national planning tools from EU legislation on:**
- **water**, air, biodiversity (e.g. Programmes of Measures, Prioritized Action Framework)
- climate change, energy (e.g. nat. climate and energy plans)
- pesticides
- **MS' CAP Plans must:**
- **Take account** of analysis, targets from the relevant planning tools, etc.
- Make an **appropriate contribution** to achieving those targets



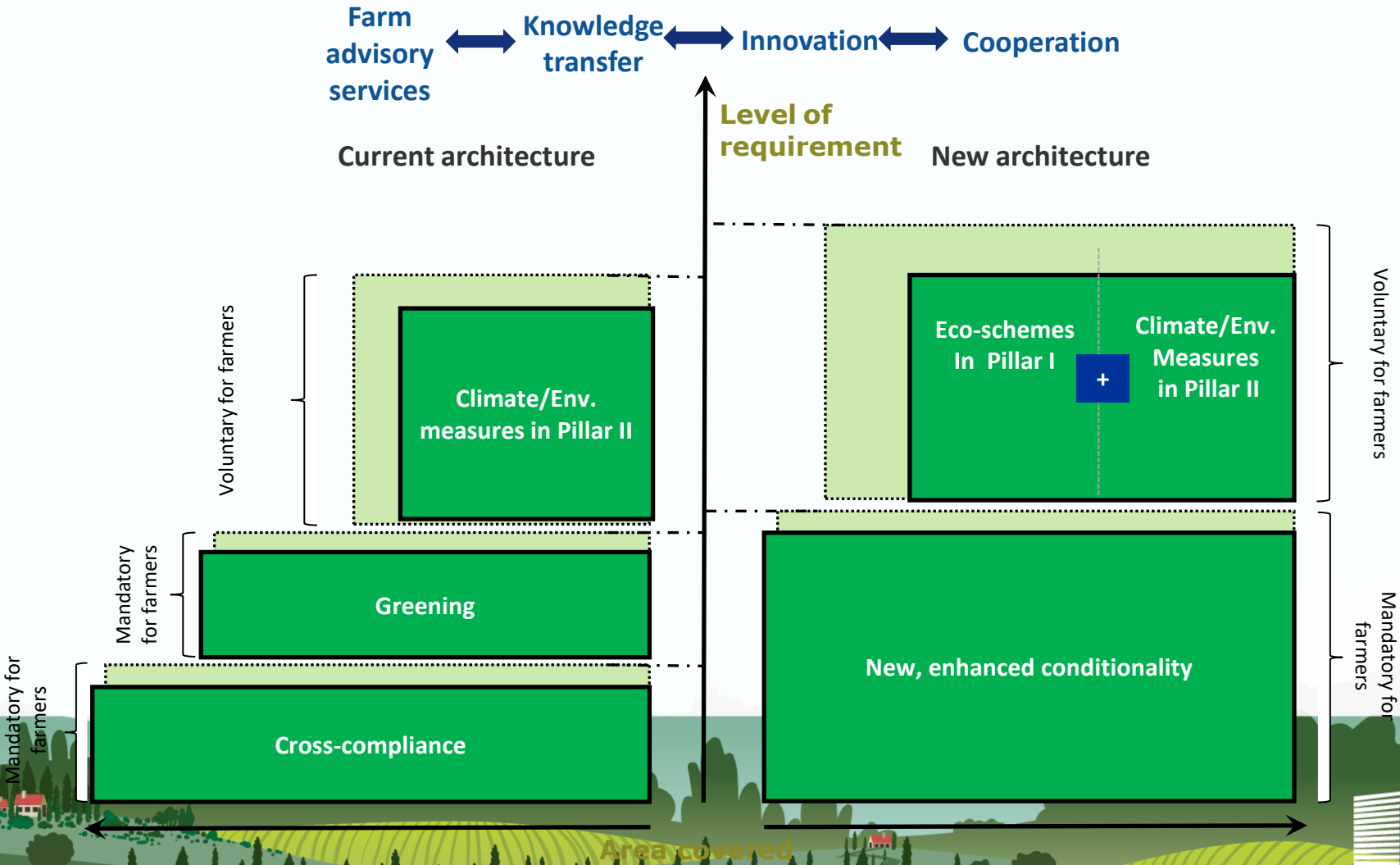
# A JOINED-UP, RESULTS-BASED APPROACH

- MS Strategic Plan with **both CAP Pillars together**
- **Starting point: SWOT** analysis, **needs** assessment
- **Set Targets**
- Design of the **interventions**: right combination of tools
- Monitoring of achievements
- **Consultation with national stakeholders**
- CAP plans **approved by Commission**



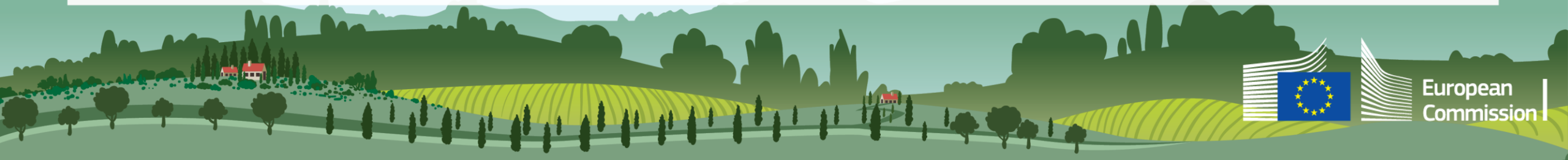


# The new green architecture



## CONDITIONALITY: BALANCED AMBITION

- **SWOT** analysis, assessment of **needs** are the **foundation**
- **New elements in the system of “conditionality”:**
  - **Protection of wetland and peatland – GAEC 2**
  - Water Framework Directive, Directive on Sustainable Use of Pesticides
- Substantial **flexibility** for MS in implementation
- Commission **assesses implementation choices** in CAP plans, enhanced transparency and comparability between MS, level playing field

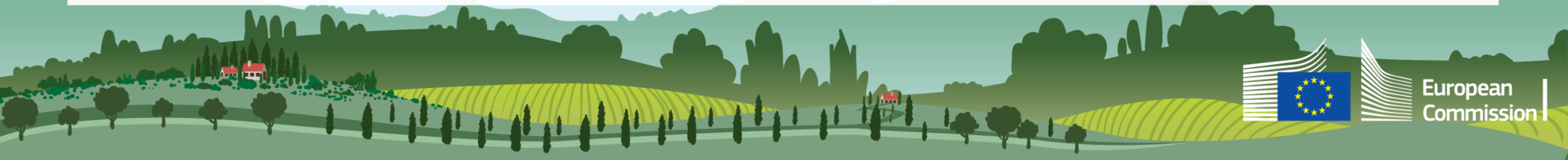


# DIRECT PAYMENTS

- Aim = **eligibility** where:
  - **Rewetting** is consequence of **GAEC 2**
  - Appropriate **Eco Scheme** or **AECM** commitments
- Aim = use for **paludiculture** would be **eligible**



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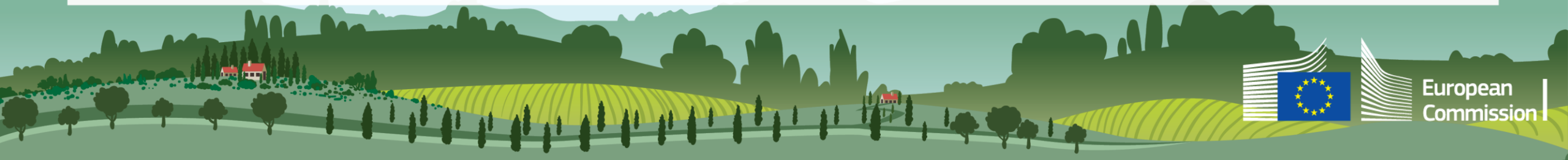


## PILLAR I "ECO-SCHEMES"

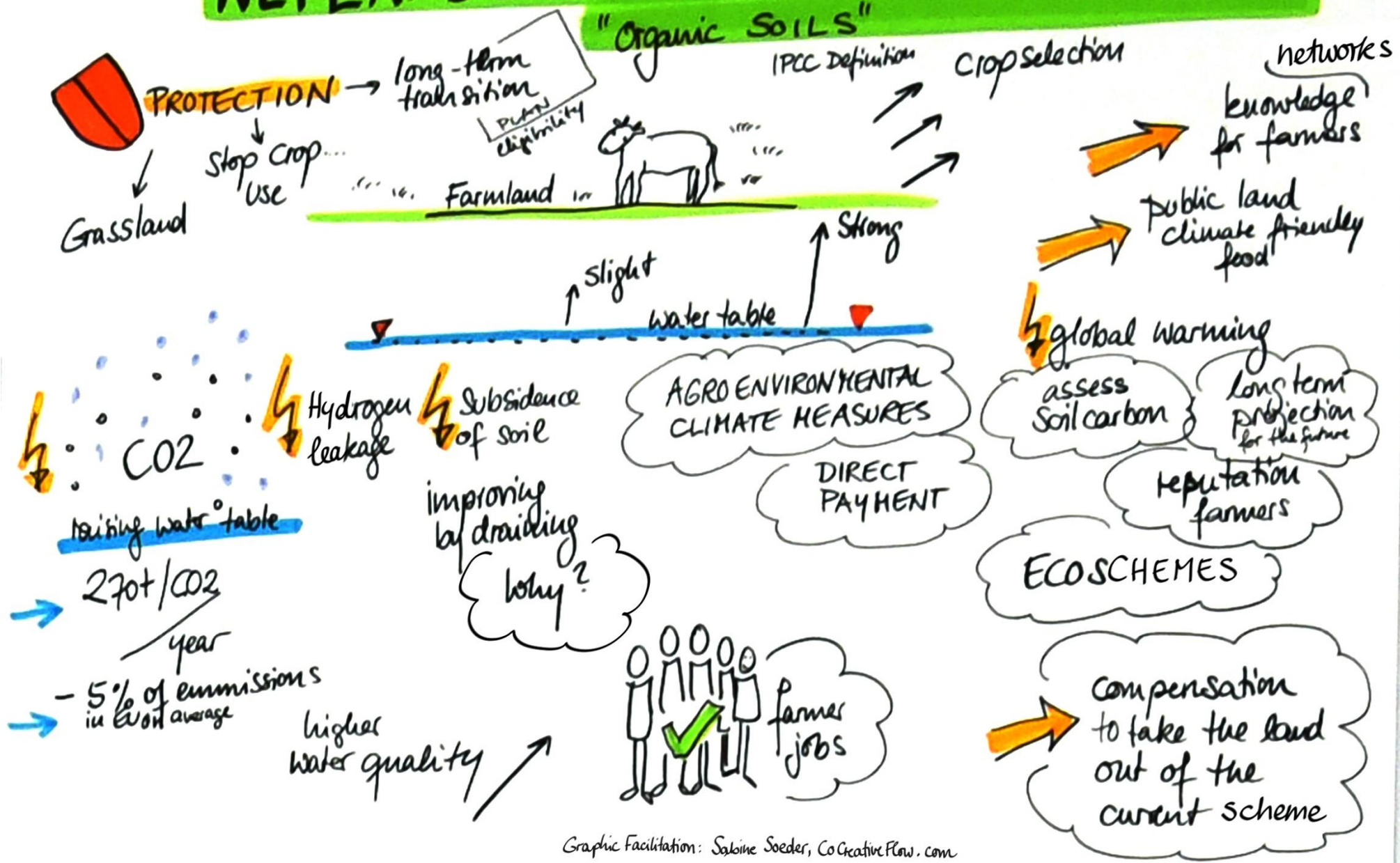
- New way of spending Pillar I funding on the environment and climate (i.e. without co-financing)
- Can be useful to design a scheme that is attractive to a larger number of farmers – and will help achieve a higher level of ambition
- **Mandatory** for MS, voluntary for farmers
- May target areas in which MS has particular challenges (e.g. emissions or nitrates or biodiversity)
- MS have flexibility over content of eco-schemes...
- ...and flexibility over payment – possibility of incentives
- **Environmental “top-ups” to basic income support; or compensation payments based on costs incurred, income foregone**

## PILLAR II

- Full range of relevant Pillar II support remains available...
- Key relevant support types:
  - Payments for management commitments (including agri-environment-climate commitments)
  - Payments to compensate for constraints (natural, or related to Natura 2000 / Water Framework Directive)
  - Support for **investments, knowledge transfer, innovation, co-operation**
- Negative list" for investment support (unsustainable irrigation & forestry)

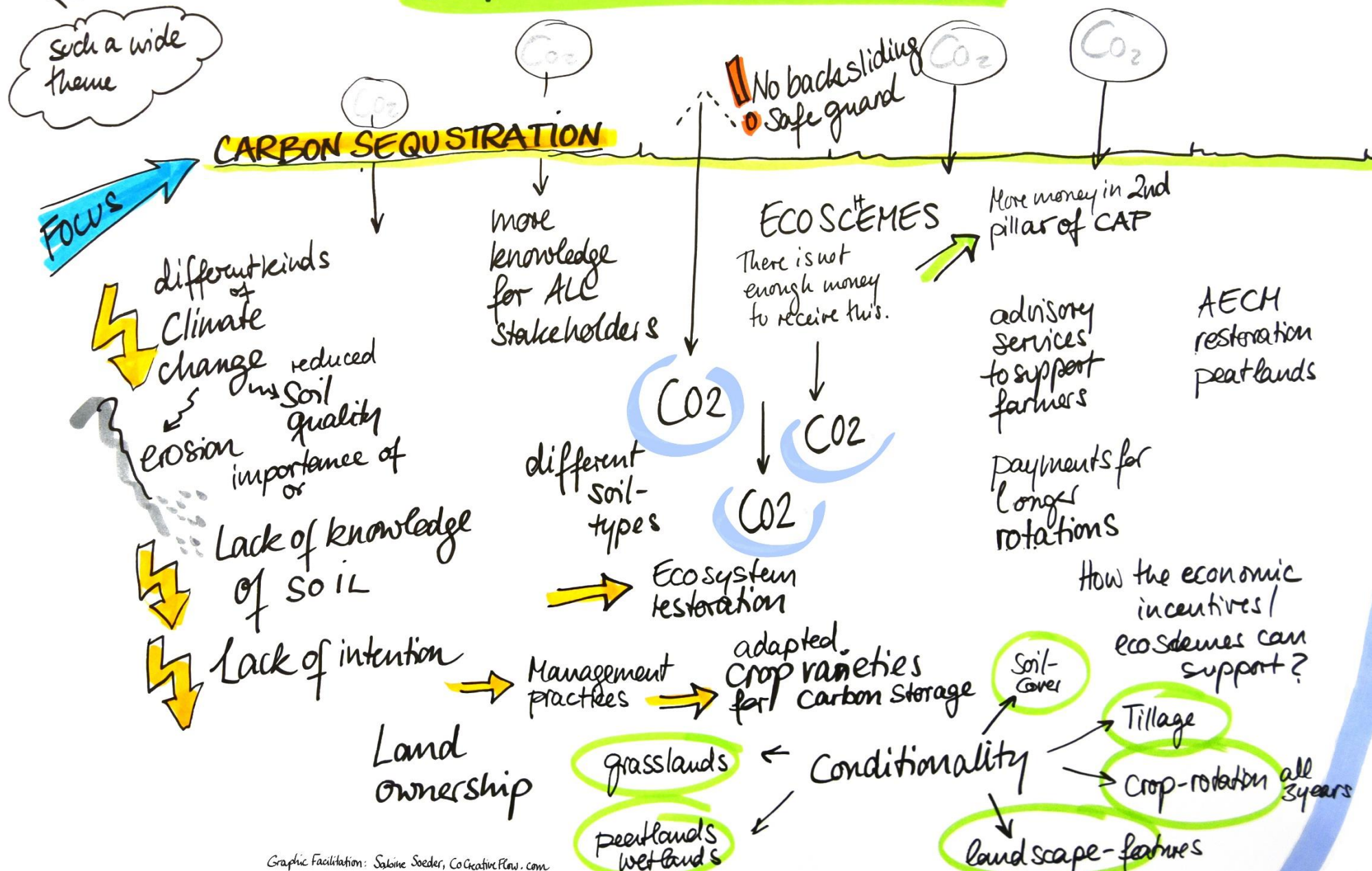


# WETLANDS / PEATLANDS



Graphic Facilitation: Sabine Soeder, CoCreativeFlow.com

# CARBON FARMING



such a wide theme

FOCUS

different kinds of Climate change  
erosion  
Soil quality importance of or

Lack of knowledge of SOIL

Lack of intention

CARBON SEQUESTRATION

CO<sub>2</sub>

CO<sub>2</sub>

more knowledge for ALL Stakeholders

No backsliding Safe guard

CO<sub>2</sub>

CO<sub>2</sub>

ECO SCHEMES

There is not enough money to receive this.

More money in 2nd pillar of CAP

advisory services to support farmers

payments for longer rotations

AECH restoration peat lands

different soil-types

CO<sub>2</sub>

CO<sub>2</sub>

CO<sub>2</sub>

Ecosystem restoration

Management practices

adapted crop varieties for carbon storage

Land ownership

grasslands

peatlands wetlands

Conditionality

Soil-Cover

Tillage

Crop-rotation all 3 years

landscape-features

How the economic incentives / eco schemes can support?

# WATER MANAGEMENT

(long term sustainability)

✓ recognition  
✓ be part of the solution  
good relation to neighbors

Agroenvironment Schemes



Wet lands

less Pesticid leakage

Market cases for good schemes of water protection

access to market

fertilizer reduction

lower water consumption crops

FINANCIAL

CAP investment support  
Rural Development Plans

Buffer Strips  
lower water consumption crops

efficient & higher

QUALITY

integrated Pest-/Water management systems

QUANTITY

→ Drainage  
→ Scarcity  
→ overabstraction  
→ floods

lower greenhouse gases

nutrients in water

plant protection product

fish-resources

WATER BODIES

research advise

monitoring benefits

OUTPUTS:

- slower water flow
- resources used more effectively
- Water-RE-use

investments

Savings

REGULATIONS

✓ enough of regulations

nature directives





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# Thank you



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