

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Current and future green architecture
for
nature conservation

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European Commission
DG Agriculture & Rural Development

Environmental and climate challenges

European
Commission

Air

**Climate
change**

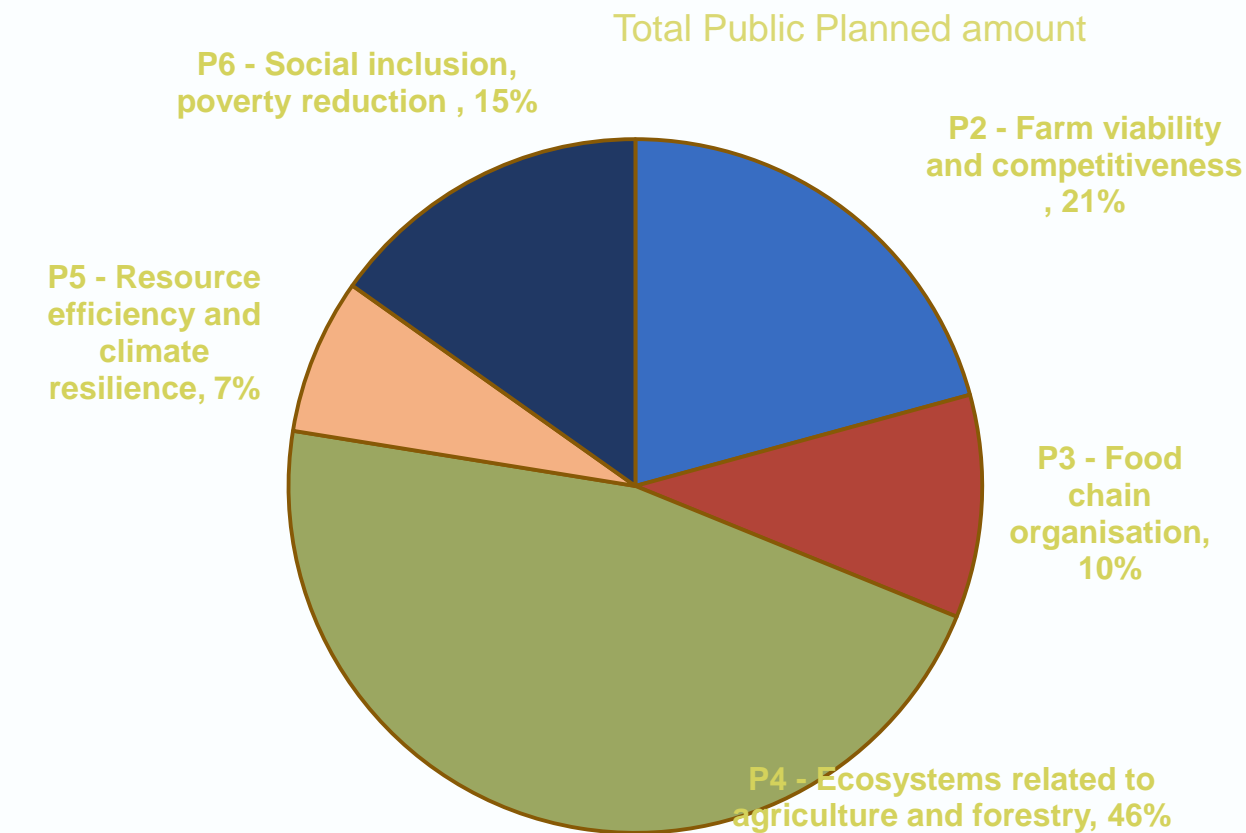
Water

Soil

Biodiversity

Landscape

CAP 2014-2020: Programming by priority



Share of budget per RD priority

Knowledge Transfer and Innovation (cross cutting)

Farm viability competitiveness, sustainable forest management

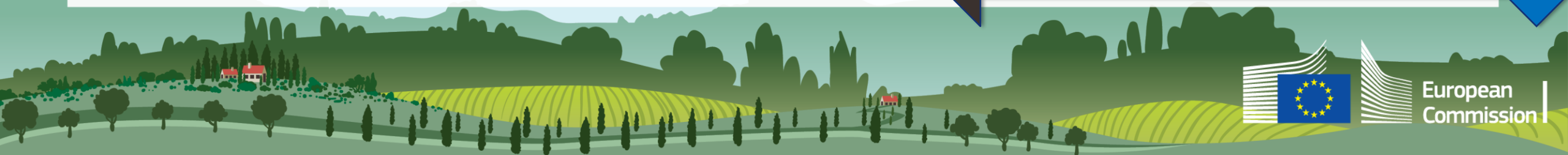
Food chain organisation, animal welfare, risk management

Ecosystems in agriculture and forestry

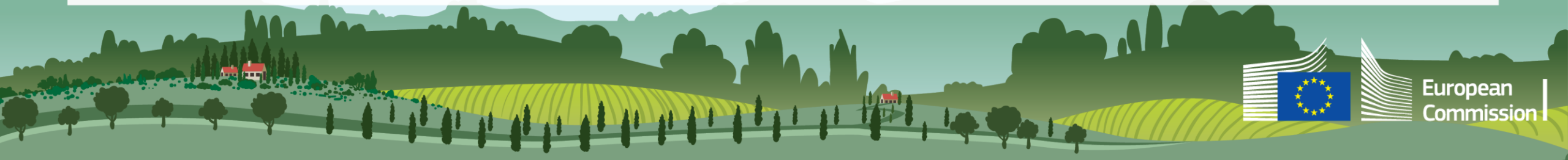
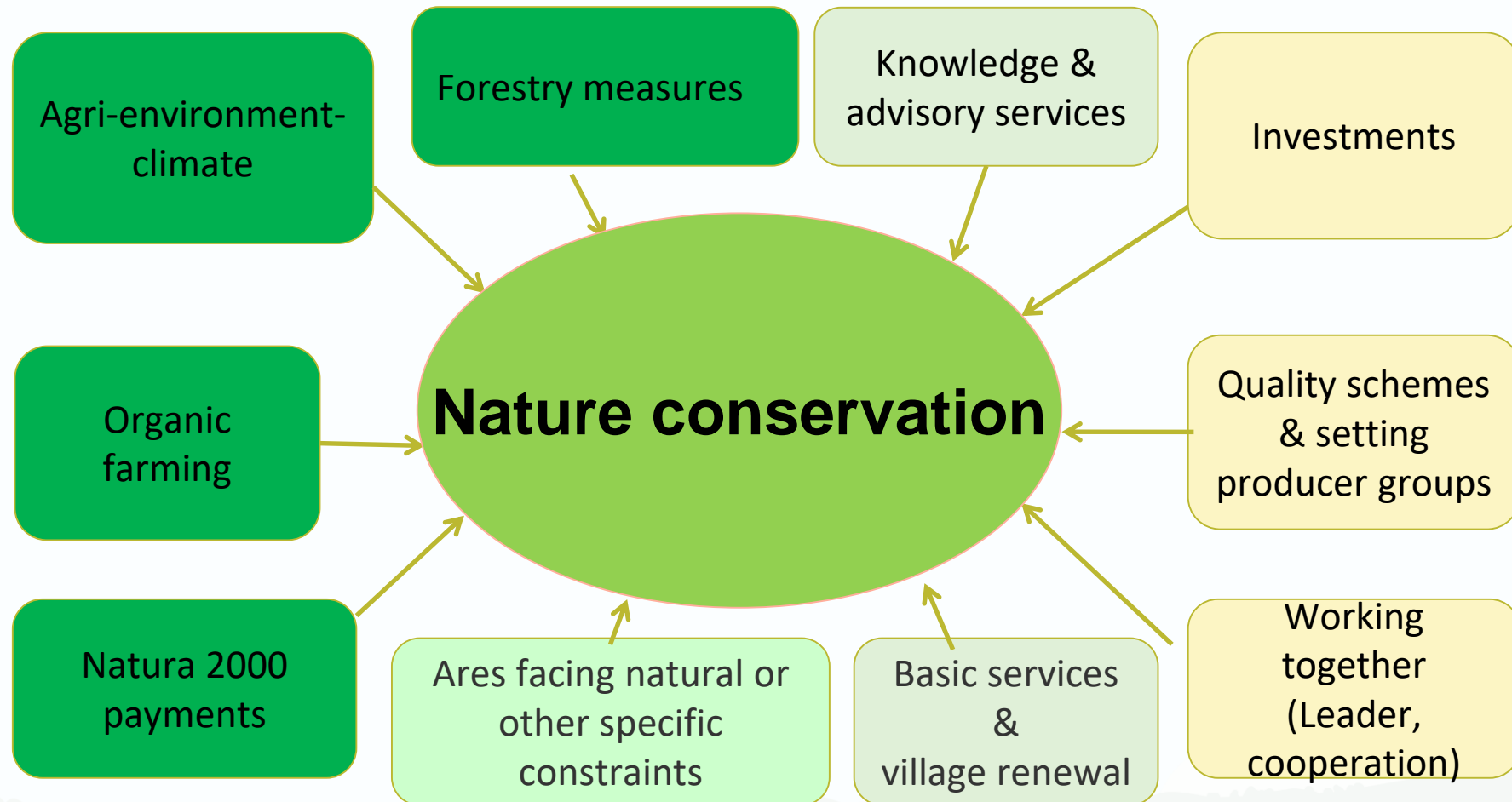
Resource efficiency, low carbon and climate resilience

Social inclusion, poverty reduction, economic development

18 Focus Areas



Nature conservation – RD 2013-20 toolbox



CAP-SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES



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CAP post 2020 – RD interventions



CAP post 2020 – environmental ambition

Minimum budget ring-fencing of total EAFRD contribution:

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

Art. 92: MS to show greater ambition (in CAP plans) with regard to environment & climate in comparison with current period

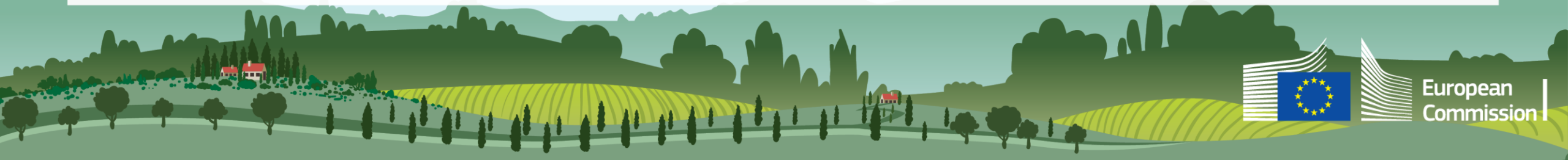
Link in CAP to EU legislation on water, air, biodiversity, climate change, energy and pesticides (Annex XI)

MS' CAP plans showing a contribution to achieving long term national targets referred to EU environmental & climate and relevant action plans

Overview of the coordination, demarcation and complementarities between EAFRD and other EU funds in rural areas in the CAP Plan: involvement of env and climate authorities + stakeholders

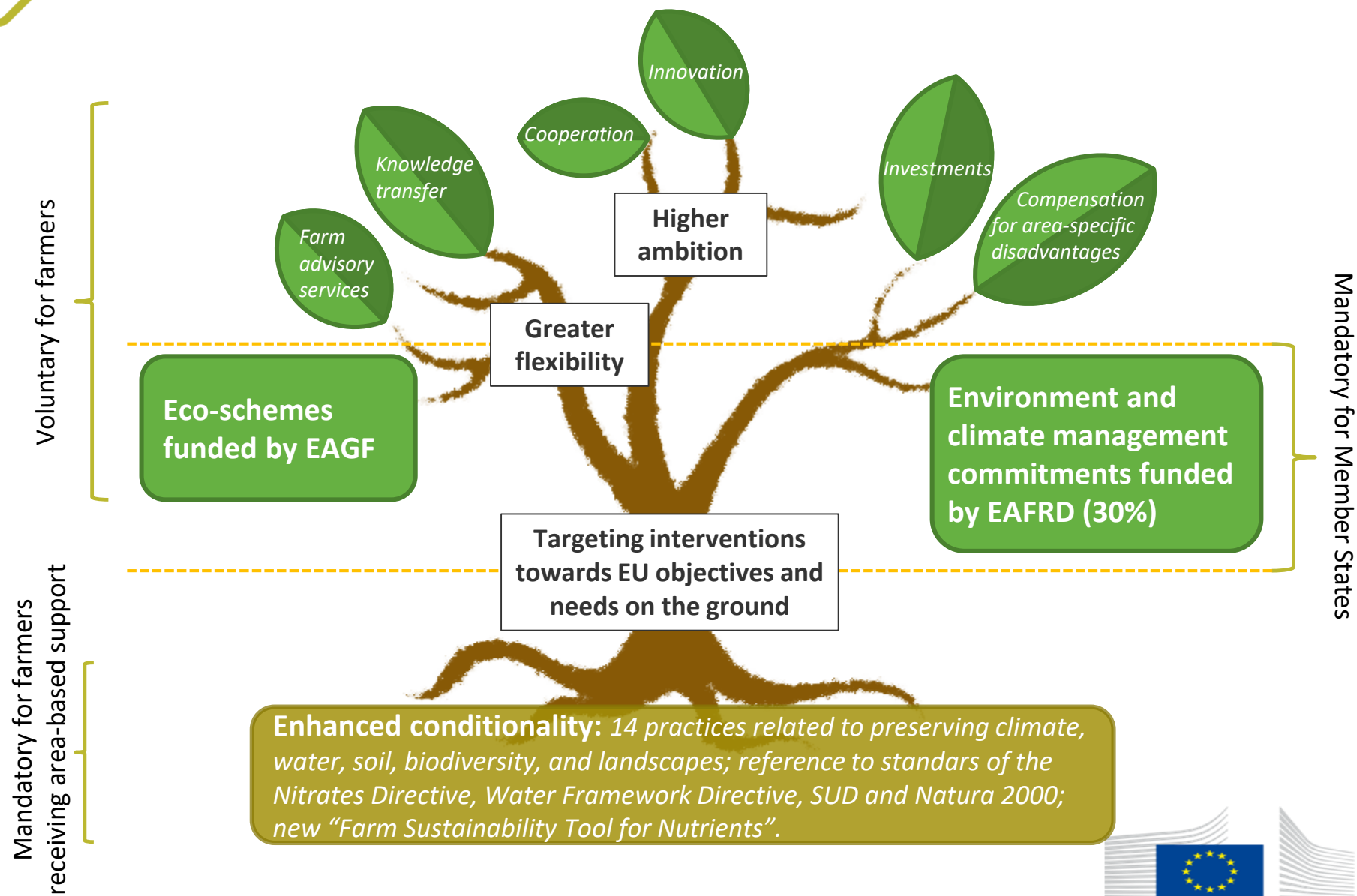
Possibility to enhance synergies with and fund LIFE projects

Whole CAP" approach/green architecture: conditionality + environment-relevant Pillar I and Pillar II interventions - all planned together in CAP plans



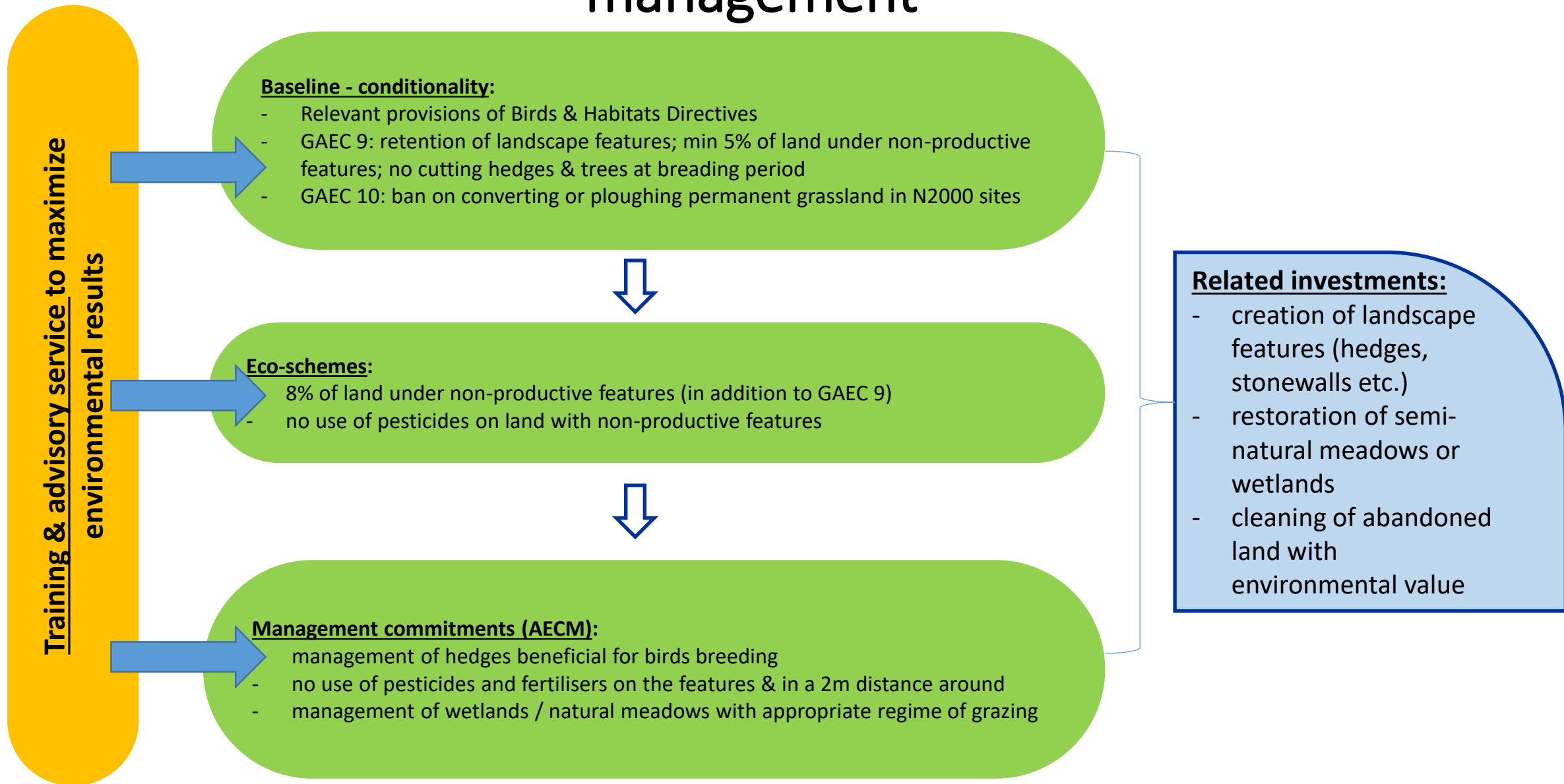


THE NEW GREEN ARCHITECTURE

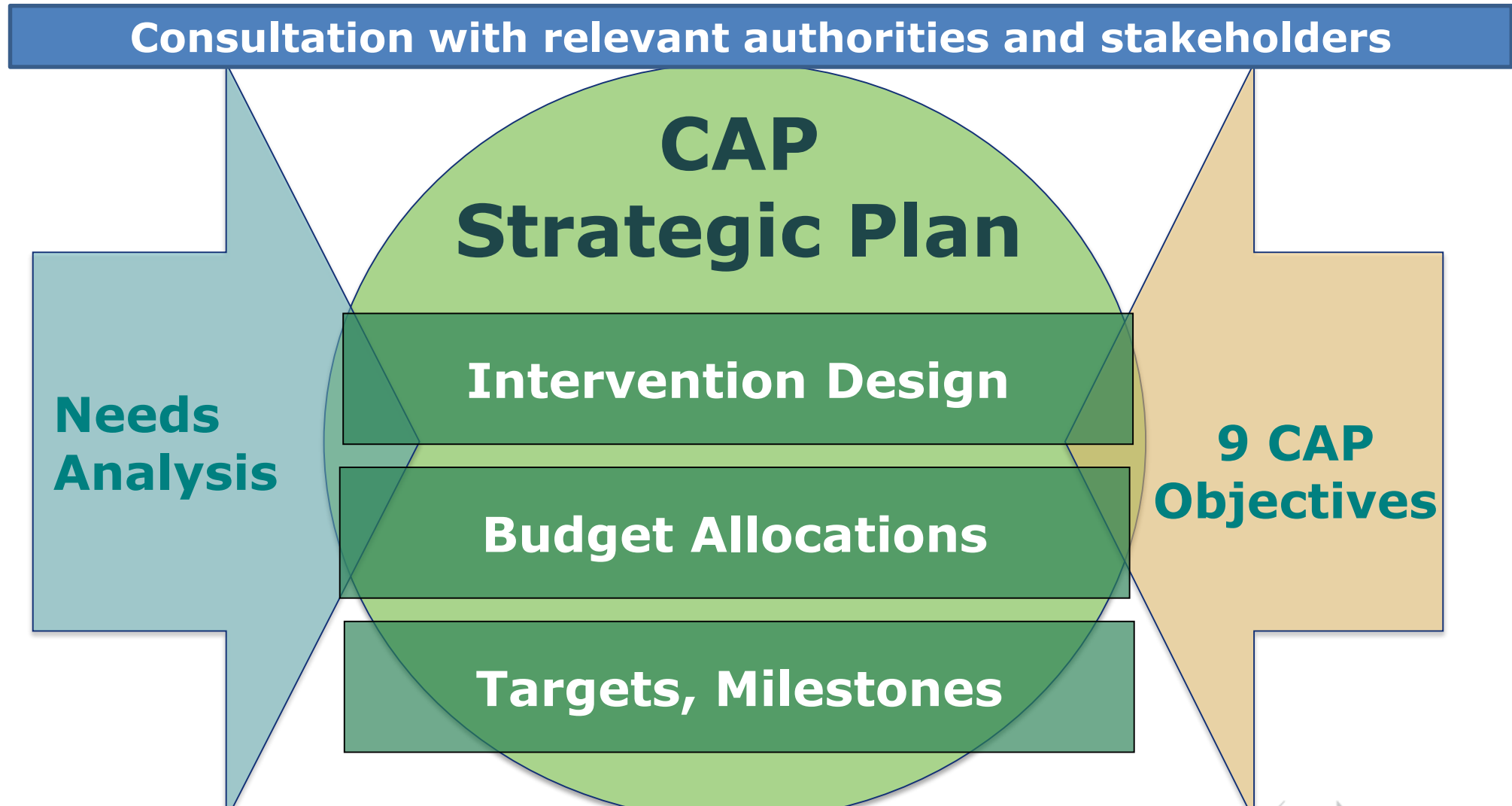


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CAP environmental architecture – example biodiversity management



CAP STRATEGIC PLANS – all CAP



The Commission assesses and approves CAP plans and monitors progress

Green architecture - conclusions



- **More options:** The new green architecture is good for the farmers and the environment: it provides more opportunities to pay farmers who are willing to do more – more public money for more public goods
- **More flexibility:** Simplifies delivery of environmental measures: no one size – fits all approach
- **Higher ambition:** All three layers of the green architecture are important to reach a higher level of ambition, they work in synergy.