

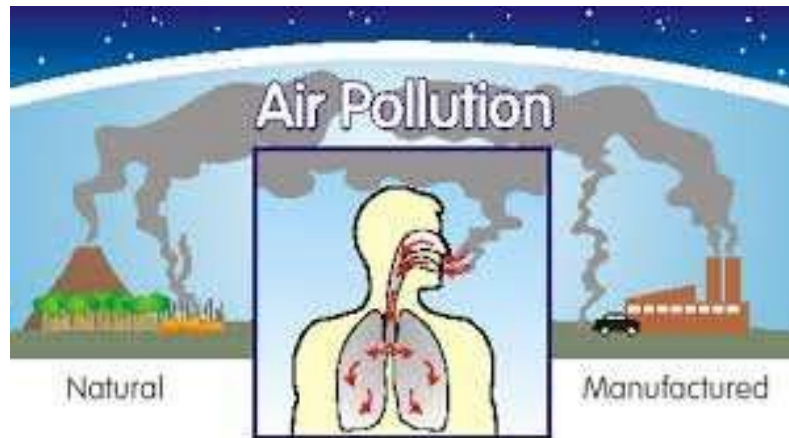


ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND THE NEW CAP



Unit B1- Agriculture, Forests and Soil
DG Environment

GeoCAP, 4th December, 2013





ENVIRONMENT MANDATE



Article 3

The Union shall establish an internal market. It shall work for the sustainable development of Europe based on **balanced economic growth and price stability**, a highly competitive **social market economy**, aiming at **full employment and social progress**, and a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment.

ENVIRONMENT MANDATE



Article 11- INTEGRATION

Environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of the Union's policies and activities, in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development.

TITLE XX

Articles 191-
193



The 7 Environmental Action Programme

- A 2020 timeframe and 2050 vision
- 9 Priority objectives



3 T H E M A T I C :

1. Natural capital
2. Resource efficient, low-carbon growth
3. Health & environment

4 'ENABLING'

-
4. Implementation
5. Knowledge/evidence base
6. Investment
7. Integration
- CAP

2 'SPATIAL':

- Urban environment
- International

SOCIETAL EXPECTATIONS

- High number of complaints
- High number of infringement cases
- EUROBAROMETER 2011

SOCIETAL EXPECTATIONS

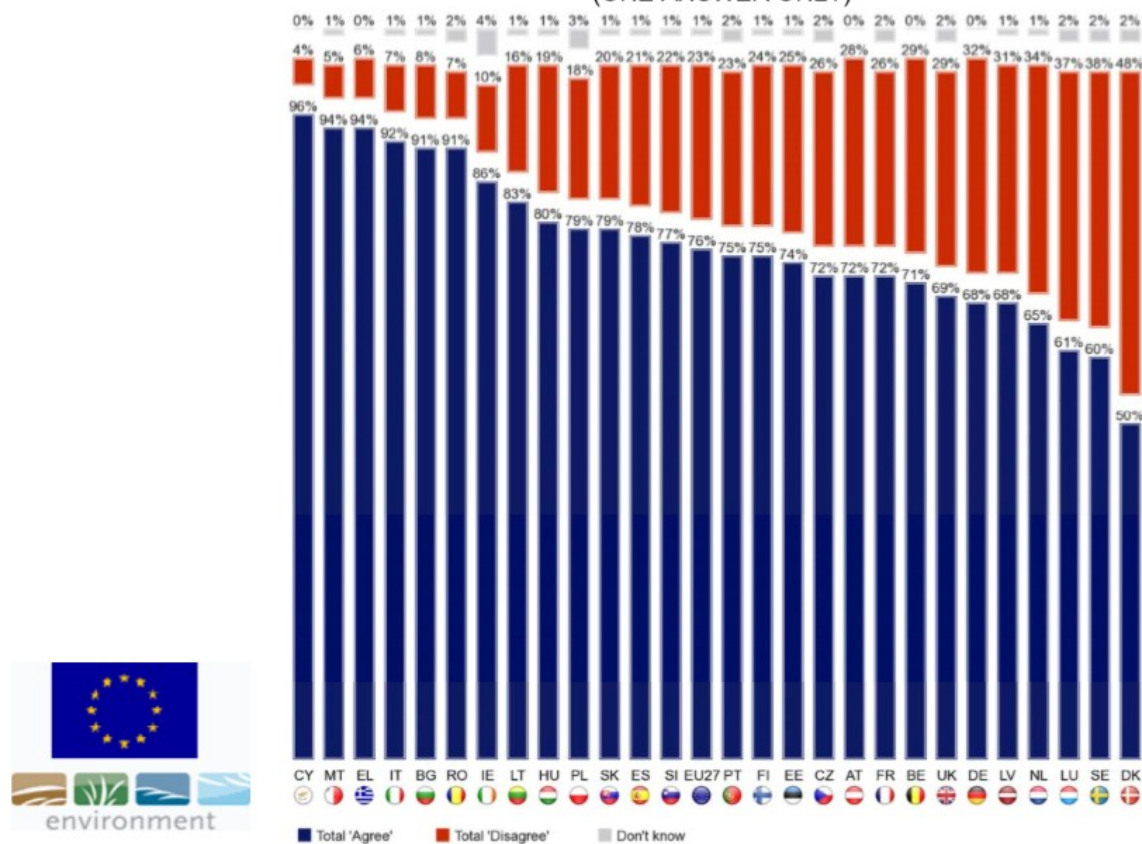
- RESOURCE EFFICIENCY, ENVIRONMENT AND GROWTH: 83% of people believe that better use of resources can lead to economic growth; 77% of people believe that protection of the environment can do the same (up from 66% in 2009).
- CITIZENS AND THE ENVIRONMENT: 72% of Europeans (compared to 75% in 2007) are willing to pay more for products which are specifically environmentally friendly. However, 69% of them believe that they are not doing enough to use natural resources efficiently.
- THE EU AND THE ENVIRONMENT: 64% of people believe that actions should be taken at a European level.
- INFORMATION: 60% of the respondents think that they are “well-informed” about environmental issues (up from 55% in 2007)



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européenne

Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.
Environmental problems have a direct effect on your daily life

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)



18

EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020

2050 Vision

2020 Headline target

200-300
BEUR/year
Benefits in EU

15 BEUR/year
benefits in EU

12 BEUR/year
losses in EU

7% GDP loss by
2050 globally



Target 1



Target 2



Target 3



Target 4



Target 5



Target 6

Actions / Monitoring

The EU Nature Directives: Habitats Dir. (1992) & Birds Dir. (1979)

Aims at favourable conservation status

Both directives have a site protection (Natura 2000) & a species protection pillar

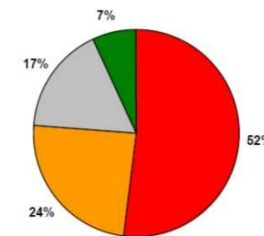
57 habitat types, 193 species, 62 bird species are dependent on or associated with extensive agricultural practices:

Actions needed:

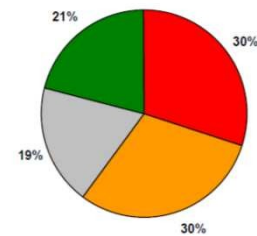
- Define Conservation Objectives
- Establish Conservation Measures
- Develop Management Plans, Legal, statutory or contractual arrangements
- Guidance (eg farming, forestry)
- Full stakeholder engagement



Habitat types associated with agriculture
(204 assessments)



Habitat types not associated with agriculture
(497 assessments)



Source: Composite Report on the Conservation Status of Habitat Types and Species as required under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive. European Commission, 2009. COM(2009) 358 final

Topics Data and maps Indicators Publications

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Populations of grassland butterflies decline almost 50 % over two decades

Published : 23 Jul 2013 Last modified : 22 Jul 2013, 03:13 PM

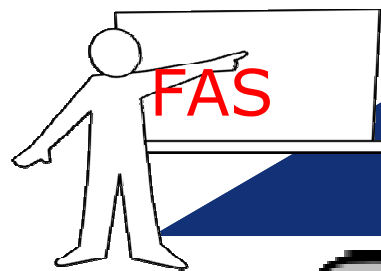
Topics: Biodiversity Land use Agriculture

Grassland butterflies have declined dramatically between 1990 and 2011. This has been caused by intensifying agriculture and a failure to properly manage grassland ecosystems, according to a report from the European Environment Agency (EEA).

The Common Blue (*Polyommatus icarus*) Image © Dominik Hofer



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CAP and biodiversity

Environmentally sensitive grassland



Permanent grassland

30%

Enlarged DEFINITION

SMR3



SMR2



GAEC7

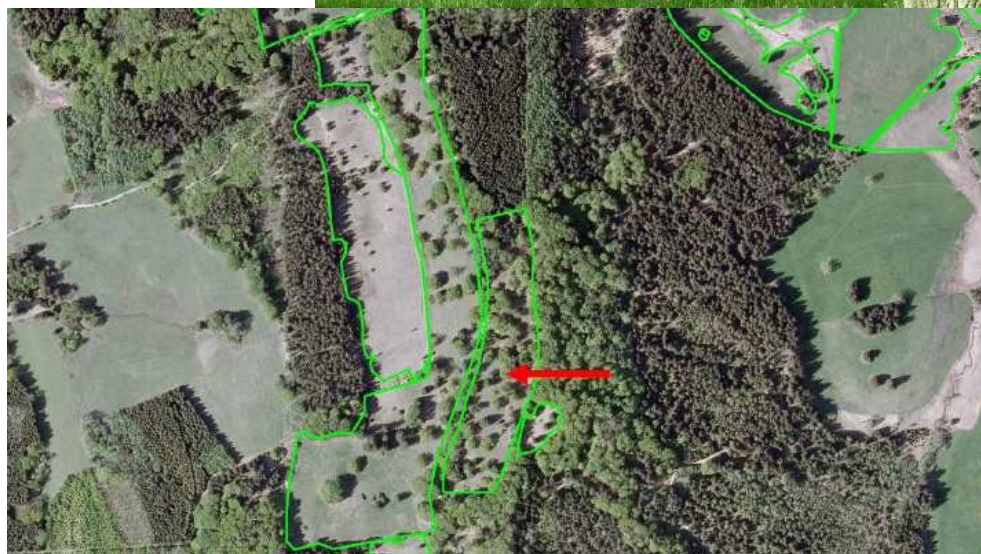


HEATHERS

Cross compliance

PILLAR I

ELIGIBILITY ?



Commission I

CAP and biodiversity



30%

Voluntary
with premia
AEMC : covering
cost incurred
and income
foregone

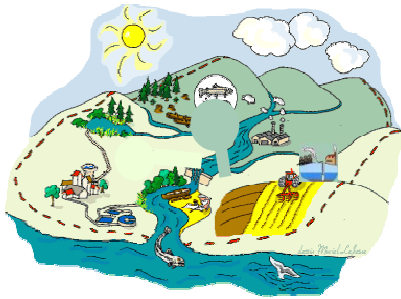
- Investments in physical assets
- Investments improving the resilience and environmental value of forest ecosystems
- Investments in new forestry technologies and in processing, in mobilising and in the marketing of forest products
- **Agri-environment –climate [Dark green, light green, result based, collective]**
 - Organic Farming
 - Natura 2000 payments
 - Payments to areas facing natural or other specific constraints
 - Designation of areas facing natural and other specific constraints
 - Forest-environmental and climate services and forest conservation
- Basic services
- Training/advice

Cross
compliance

PILLAR II

- focus area 4a: 'restoring, preserving and enhancing biodiversity'
- CMEF Relevant indicators: Impact/context indicator: farmland bird index, HNV, Conservation status of habitats (grasslands)

Water Framework Directive



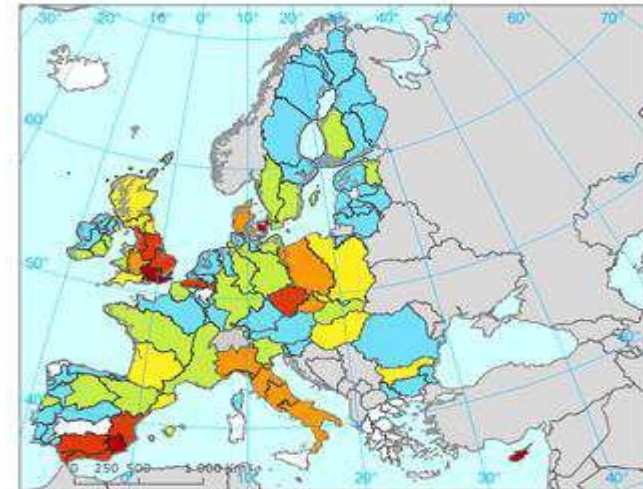
Objective:
Good status
2015

Pressures
(Article 5)

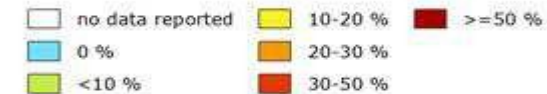
Supplementary
measures
(e.g. wetlands paid under
RDP)

Basic measures
Article 11.3 a-l
(e.g. controls on phosphate
application at farm level,
controls on water
abstractions, etc.)

River Basin Management Plan, which is revised every 6 years
Proper planning and decision making at river basin scale should
identify cost-effective solutions

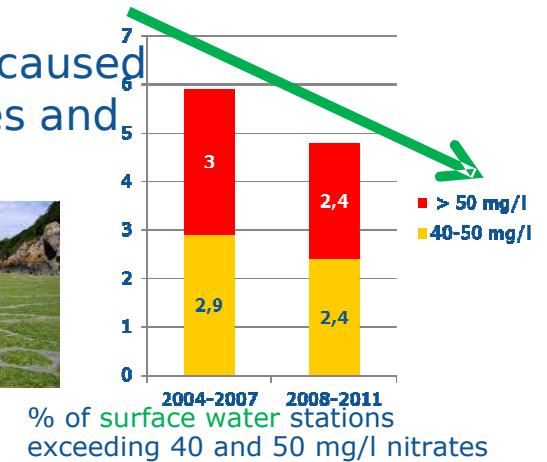


% of classified groundwater bodies
with poor quantitative status



Nitrates Directive : how does it work ?

OBJECTIVE: reduce water pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources and prevent further such pollution



1) Water monitoring

Water courses, lakes, saline waters, groundwaters

2) Identification of polluted waters or waters at risk of pollution

Criteria: nitrates concentrations (50 mg/l nitrates) and trophic status

3) Designation of nitrate vulnerable zones (NVZ) or "whole territory approach"

Obligatory measures will apply to NVZ (land draining into waters identified in (2)) or to the whole territory, based on the MS' choice

4) Elaboration of codes of good agricultural practices

Voluntary, applying to whole territory

5) Elaboration of Action Programmes (AP)

Obligatory, applying to NVZ or to the whole territory. Reviewed/revised at least every 4 years

6) Reporting

MSs → Commission (NVZ, AP, CGAP)

Commission → Parliament, Council, general public (implementation of Directive)

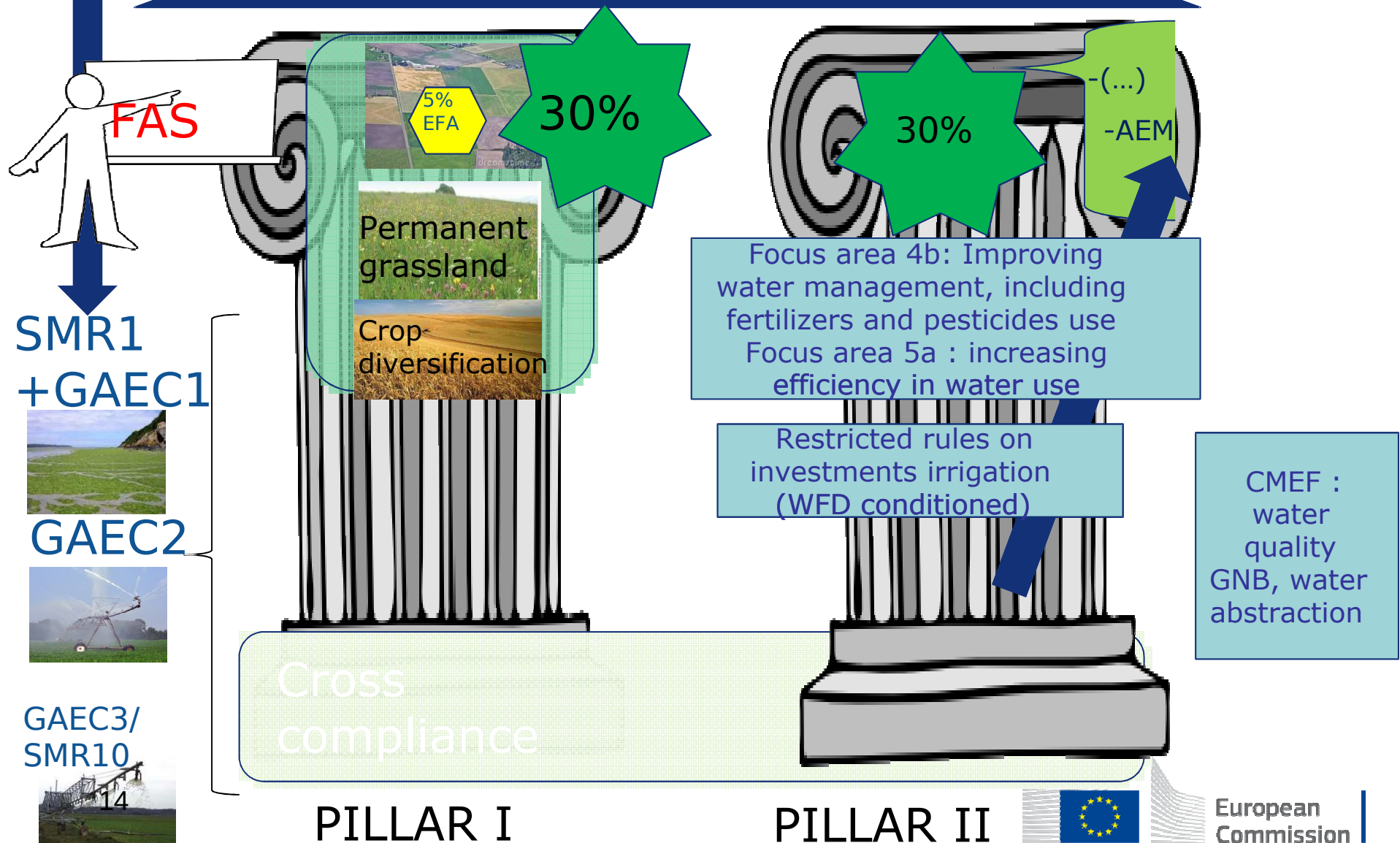
Cross
compliance/baseline
for agri-
environment
measures



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WFD
+SUD?

CAP and Water





Soil protection : soil thematic strategy



Soil is a non-renewable natural resource, performs crucial ecological, social and economic functions

Soils are being increasingly degraded or irreversibly lost across the EU: Some 1,000 km²/year = 270 ha/day taken over by urban and infrastructure expansion. Estimated costs of soil degradation reach up to €38bn per year (SEC(2006)620)



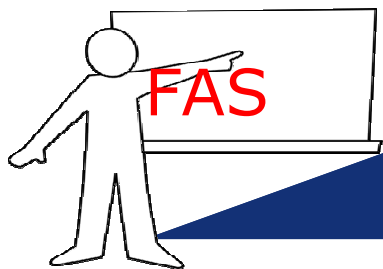
Resource Efficiency Roadmap SEC(2011) 1067 – Part 2

Reducing the anthropogenic pressure on ecosystems from land take : Annual land take (i.e. the increase of artificial land) does not exceed 800 km² per year at the EU level by 2020.

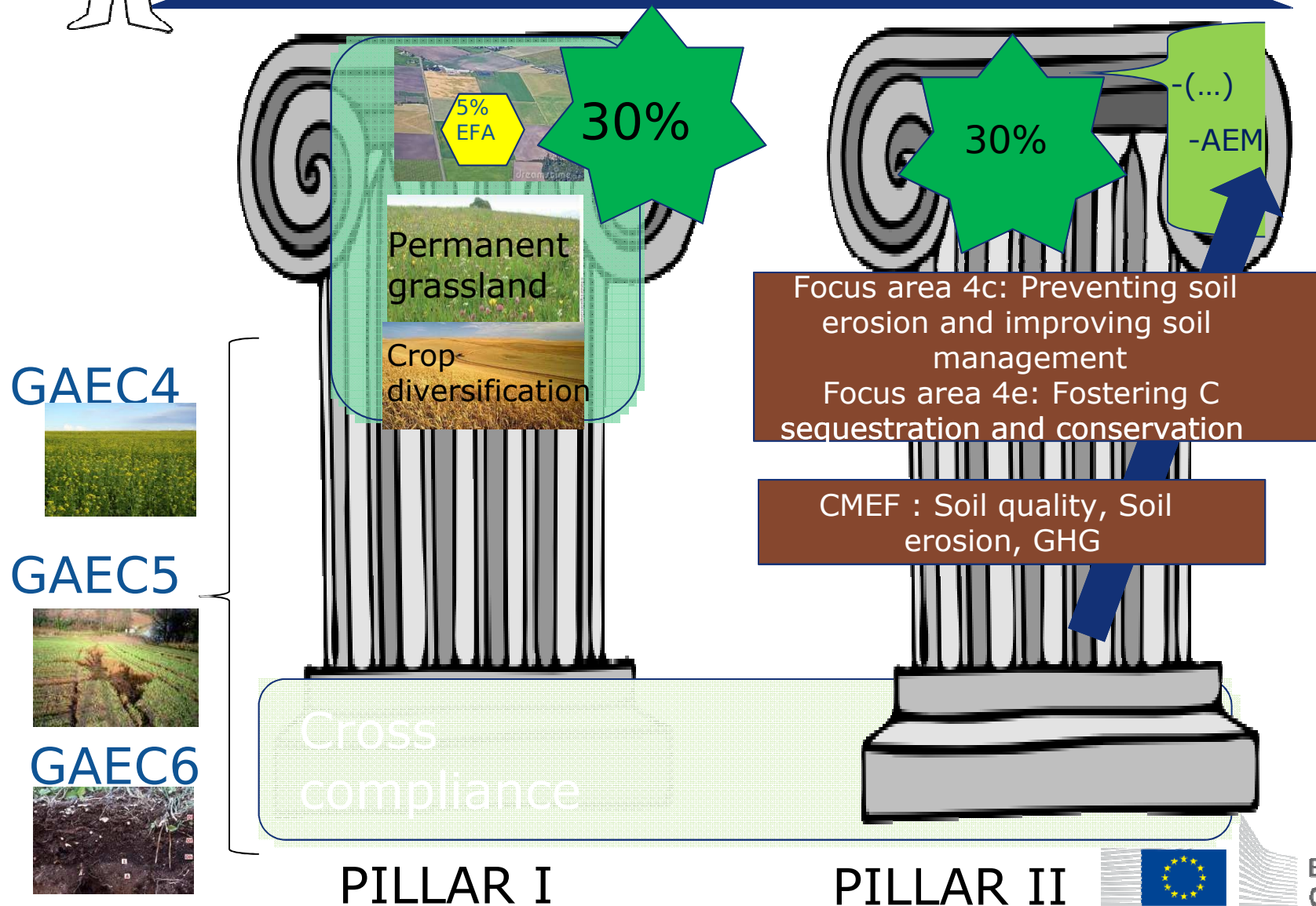
Reducing soil erosion : The area of land in the EU that is subject to soil erosion of more than 10 tonnes per hectare per year should be reduced by at least 25% by 2020.

Maintaining soil organic matter levels: By 2020 soil organic matter levels do not decrease overall and increase for soils currently with less than 3.5% organic matter.

Identifying and remediating contaminated sites : Member States should have started undertaking remediation actions on identified contaminated sites by 2020.



CAP and Soil



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Air Pollution

Why is ammonia a problem?

Eutrophication, Acidification, Health impacts through formation of secondary PM



Which sector emits most ammonia?

90-95% of ammonia emissions come from agriculture

- 70-80% from manure (mainly cattle, pigs, poultry)
- 15-20% from mineral fertilisers

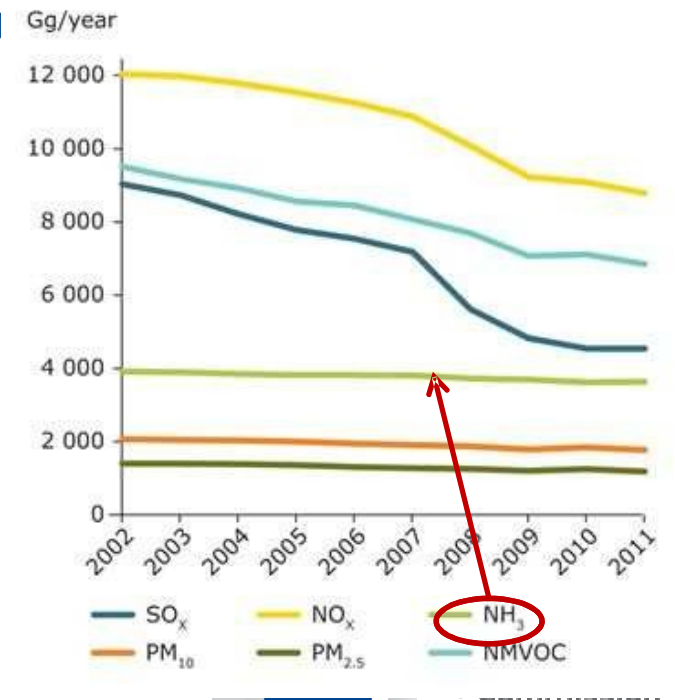
- Best practices: Fertiliser management, Low emission manure application techniques, Low emission manure storage (cover). Low emission feeding strategies, Low emission housing. National/farm level nitrogen budgets

Existing legislations:

National emission ceilings in place for 2010 in the NEC Directive (now under revision)

Only very large pig and poultry covered by the Industrial Emissions Directive (requiring installations to apply BAT)

Indirect benefits from implementing the Nitrates Directive and the EU Water Framework Directive

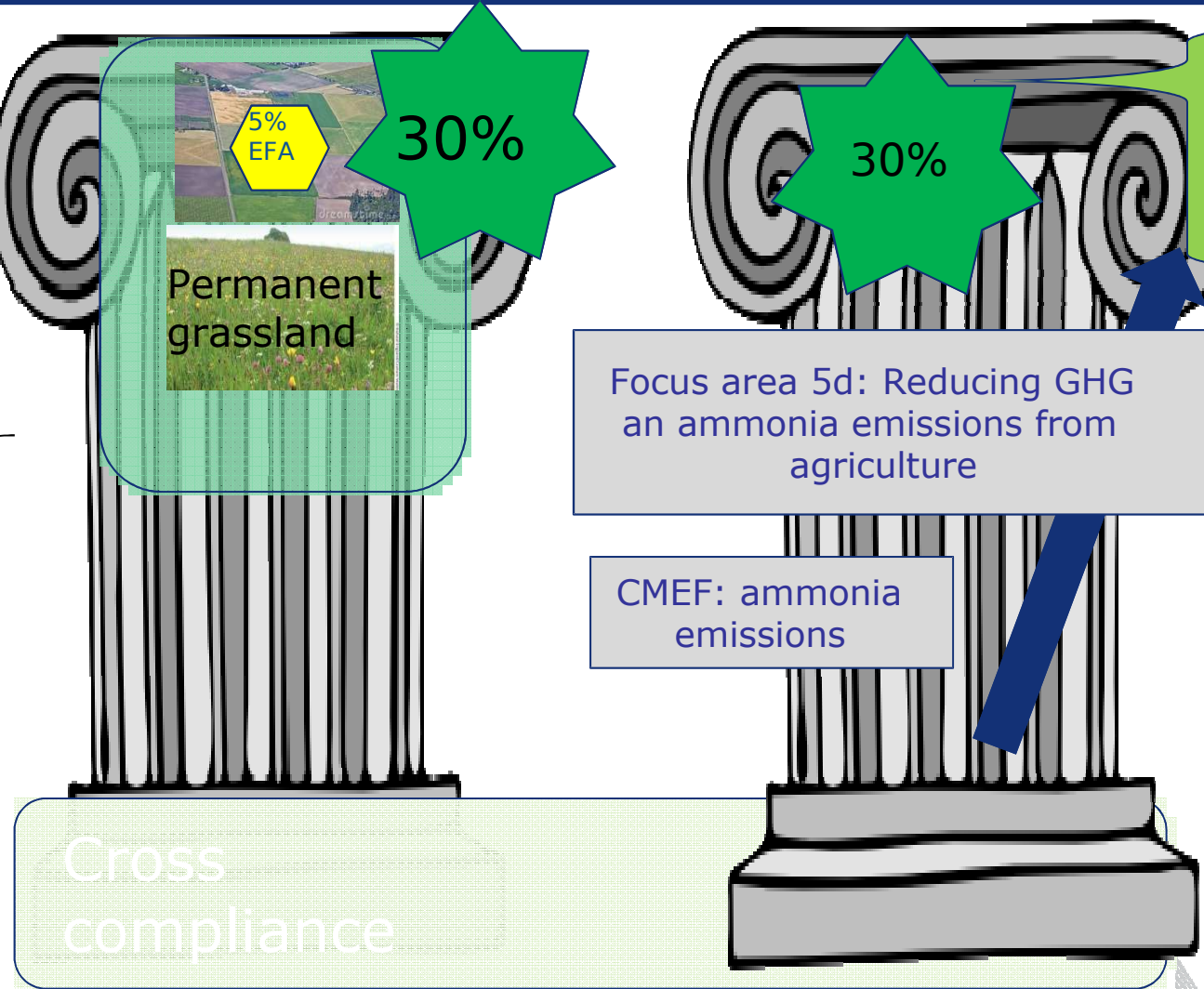


CAP and Air

SMR1



18



PILLAR I

PILLAR II



European Commission

IMPLICATIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS ABOUT MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF NEW CAP



- Let us make it administrable:

- the new CAP is greener: More important now that CAP administrative tools be consistent with environmental administrative tools.
- Synergies to build with enforcement provisions of EU environmental law.
- Avoid duplication of instruments in CAP and environmental policies
- Farmers obligations that relate to implementation of env directive should be clearly identified (eg WFD)
- Ensuring that rules do not go against environmental objectives (eg Natura 2000)
- BUT the environment is not a black and white science so it is always challenging to translate in CAP rules

IMPLICATIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS ABOUT MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF NEW CAP



- Let us make it controllable:

- Need to ensure sound financial management of CAP environmental expenditure

- Synergies with control, sanction and infringement system in place for environmental law implementation

BUT

- environmental management can be complex and complexity might be needed. Rules should be as simple as possible but not simpler if environmental benefits risks being weakened

- controls can lead to unintended negative effects on the environment. Importance to consult environmental authorities when setting eligibility rules.

IMPLICATIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS ABOUT MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF NEW CAP



- Let us make it measurable
 - Need to demonstrate the added value of the greening in comparison to status quo. Citizens/Court of Auditors expectation.
 - Detail needed on each outputs of the individual greening elements.
 - Using indicators developed by environmental authorities
- BISE (Biodiversity). MAES exercice.
- WISE (Water)
- LUCAS (Soil)
- Need to develop indicators to measure the net CAP contribution to environmental impact [at EU, farm or regional level]
- For monitoring of CAP and environmental policies :
 - Need to develop the use of LPIS/IACS database. Need to develop AEI with farm level data of IACS, which can complement current AEI. Need to evaluate complementarities and develop synergies between IACS data and other surveying system/database. An extended role of IACS/LPIS could use the reference system (RS, orthophotos) to create statistics on LF, permanent crops, for FAS and monitoring the CAP
 - Good example of Italy (Tuscany, Sicilia, Marche) which tested the combined use of information in LPIS with information collected in farm structure surveys. Various agrienvironment indicators could be linked to AEM, DP, GAEC



Thank you for your attention !

MORE INFO:

- [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/agriculture/index
.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/agriculture/index.htm)
- [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/soil/index_en.ht
m](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/soil/index_en.htm)
- [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/index_en.
htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/index_en.htm)
- [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/pollutants/im
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- [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-
nitrates/index_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-nitrates/index_en.html)
- [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-
framework/index_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html)

