

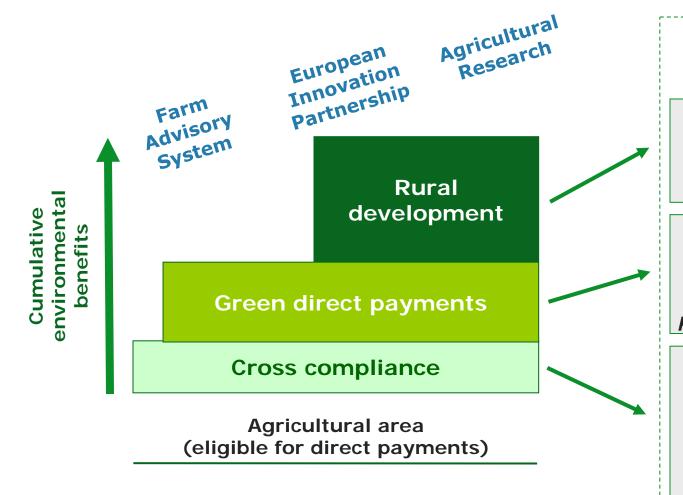
Europe's wood pastures 17 November 2015







The new greening architecture of the CAP



Implementation mechanism

Voluntary with compensation for cost incurred and income forgone

Mandatory
with financial
support
(decoupled "green"
payment per hectare)

Regulatory
(Statutory
Management
Requirements and
Good Agricultural
Environmental
Conditions)



Estimates of area coverage of green Direct Payments

Crop diversification, EFA & permanent grassland

- 13 % of arable land concerned by crop diversification (2 crops)
- 74 % of arable land concerned by crop diversification (3 crops)
- 83 % of arable land concerned by ecological focus area obligation
- 100 % of permanent grassland (except: organic and small farmers scheme)

Exemption and non-application of greening

- Organic farming: (5.2% of UAA and 4.6% of arable land)
- Small farmer scheme: up to 10% of UAA
- Permanent crops: 6.2% of UAA

Additional exemptions

 Farms with >75% grassland, north of 62nd parallel, more than 50% with forests etc. the precise impact of these categories of exemption is difficult to estimate with available data base and with additional risks of overlap



Greening

Ecological Focus Areas - notifications sent in August 2014

Main figures on EFA

- Number of activated EFA types
 - Between 2 and 4 EFA: 6 MS
 - Between 5 and 9 EFA: 9 MS
 - Over 10 EFA: 13 MS
- Category of EFA type
 - Nitrogen fixing crops: 27 MS
 - Land lying fallow: 26 MS
 - Landscape features (at least one): 23 MS
 - Short rotation coppice: 21 MS
 - Catch crops: 20 MS
 - Buffer strips: 19 MS
 - Afforested areas: 13 MS
 - Agroforestry: 12 MS
 - Strips along forest edges with production: 8MS; without production: 11 MS
 - Terraces: 8 MS



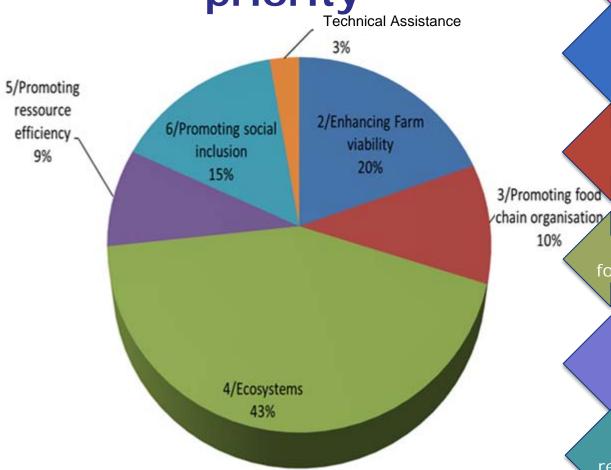
Ecologically Sensitive Permanent Grassland (ESPG) Sent by 15 December 2014

- ESPG in Natura 2000 areas compulsory: MS adopted different approaches to the designation:
 - 10 MS designated all grassland in Natura 2000
 - 5 MS between 50% and 100%
 - 11 MS less than half of the grassland
 - 1 MS with no grassland
 - For 1 MS data provided remains to be completed
- 4 MS designated ESPG outside Natura 2000 areas (optional)



10%

Share of funds 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



Green rural development targets 2014-2020

Green Rural Development targets 2014-2020



19% of EU farmland under biodiversity management contract



15% of EU farmland under soil management contract



15% of EU farmland under better water management contract



7% of EU farmland under contract to reduce GHG or Ammonia



2% of livestock units (equivalent of 3 million pigs) concerned

by climate investments



The Issue of Permanent Grassland

The new CAP clarified the definition of permanent grassland and introduced clearer eligibility rules for agricultural parcels with landscape features and trees:

- Maximum density of trees (Art 9(3) of Reg No 640/2014) max 100 trees/ha
 - Exceptions : trees that can be grazed
- Pro-rata system (Art 10 of Reg No 640/2014)
 - Reduction coefficient can allow up to 10 % of landscape features and trees to be eligible, i.e. no reduction coefficient for up to 10% coverage of land.



Assurance and Audit issues

The European Court of Auditors has just published its annual report for financial year 2014 it determined the following error rates relating to the CAP:

- 2.9 % for EAGF (2.2 % without cross-compliance (c-c))
- 6.2 % for EAFRD, environment, climate action and fisheries (6.0% without c-c)
- The ECA in its report also recognises the work done in Member States to exclude ineligible areas from the Land Parcel Identification Systems

ECA report relates to claim year 2013 for direct payments and agri-environmental measures EAFRD, so "old" CAP.