



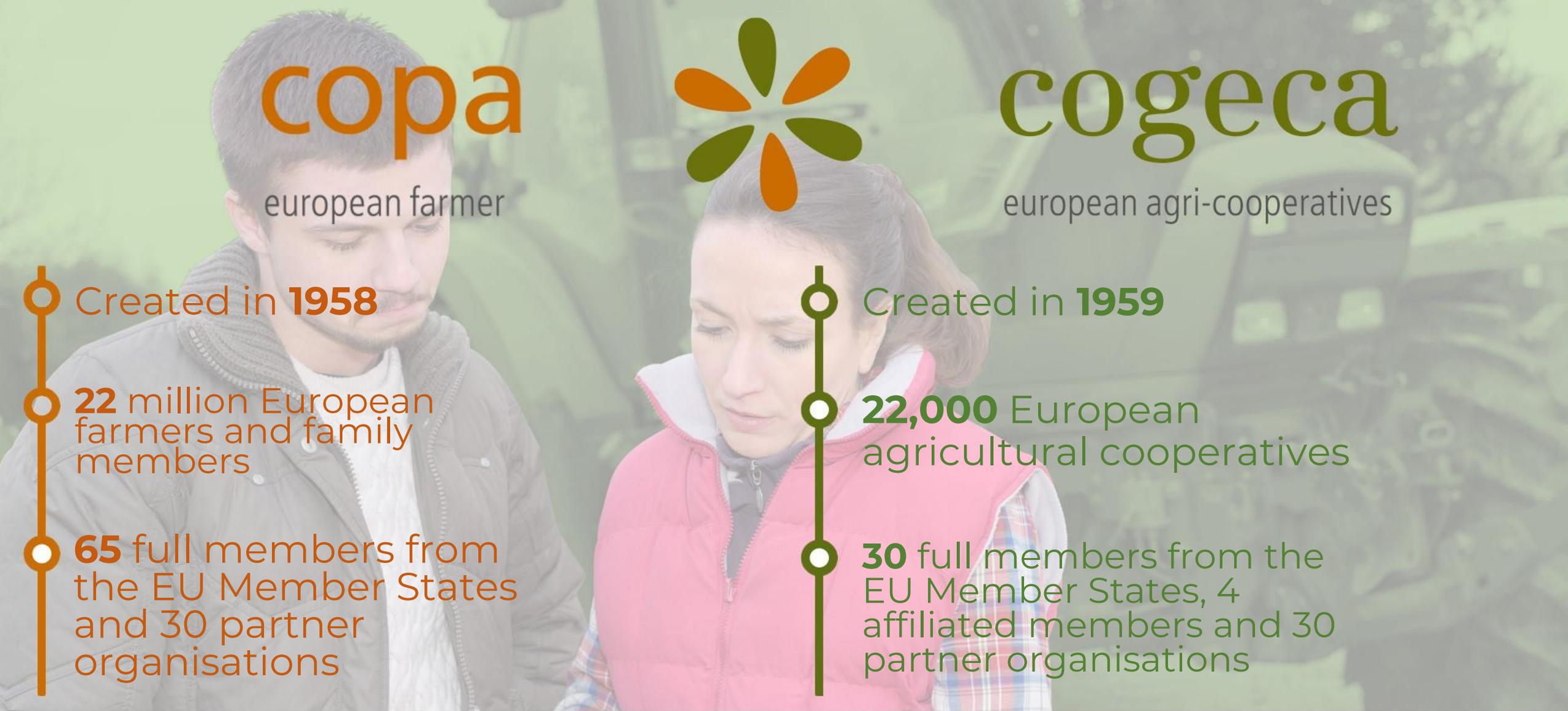
Meeting environmental and climate targets in European countries

Environmental Forum 2023

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copa

european farmer



cogeca

european agri-cooperatives

Created in **1958**

22 million European farmers and family members

65 full members from the EU Member States and 30 partner organisations

Created in **1959**

22,000 European agricultural cooperatives

30 full members from the EU Member States, 4 affiliated members and 30 partner organisations



In **1962**, a joint Secretariat was created, making it one of the largest and most active organisations in Brussels for the past **60** years.

Secretary General



- * CAP (incl. rural development)
- * CAP reform
- * Food chain competitiveness
- * EU budget
- * Economic analysis
- * Policy coordination, Praesidia meetings
- * Relations with European Parliament
- * Cooperative affairs
- * Brexit
- * Communications and campaigning

Commodities/Trade



- * 25 agricultural sectors covered
- * Trade negotiations
- * Organic production
- * Non-food issues
- * Technologies
- * Breeding
- * Agricultural Commodity Markets

General Affairs



- * Forestry and Bioeconomy
- * Environmental policy
- * Research and innovation
- * Plant and Animal health and welfare
- * Sustainable consumption and production
- * Promotion policy
- * Social issues and Women in agriculture
- * Feed
- * Risk management

Administration



- * Copa and Cogeca budget and finance
- * HR
- * Language services
- * I.T. services
- * Seminars, Travelling and catering



EU Green Deal Proposals

- * Nature Package: 22nd June 2022

 - * Nature Restoration Law (NRL)

 - * Sustainable Use of Pesticides Regulation (SUR)

- * Industrial Emissions Directive (IED): 5th April 2022



Nature Package: Nature Restoration Law

- * Released June 2022
- * Biodiversity Strategy
 - * Protect Nature,
 - * Restore Nature,
 - * Enable transformative change,
 - * EU Action to support biodiversity globally
- * Regulation





Format of the Law

- Regulation vs Directive
 - Legally applied to all Member States upon implementation
- National Restoration Plan
 - Member States create national plan – CAP Strategic Plan
 - Checked by the Commission
- Delegating and Implementing Acts
 - Extension of the law after implementation
 - Delegated Acts: Upto 5 years after
 - Commission empowered to adapt the Annex I, Annex II, Annex III, Annex IV, Annex V, Annex VI, Annex VII
 - Expert Groups from EU Countries
 - Implementing Acts
 - Committee with each Member State, with stakeholders, NGOs, citizens.



National Restoration Plans:

- National Restoration Plans:
 - Draft plans to be submitted within 2 years of entry into force of the regulation.
 - Plan up to 2050
 - Time Set Targets
 - Measures
 - Estimated Financing
 - How it shall be financed
 - Identification of harmful subsidies
- Assessment 5 months after receipt
- Return within 5 months
- Expect full implementation by 2026/2027
- Review every 10 years



Nature Restoration

Targets:

- 20% of all EU land and sea – covered by restoration measures 2030
 - On all ecosystems named in the Habitats Directive Annexes.
 - 1992 piece of legislation which lists the protected ecosystems and species under EU law
 - NRL has new annexes
 - Annex 1 names all the terrestrial, coastal and freshwater habitat types listed in the Habitats Directive under 6 habitat type
 1. Wetlands
 2. Grasslands
 3. River, lake, alluvial and riparian habitats
 4. Forests
 5. Steppe, heath, and scrub habitats
 6. Rocky and dune habitats
 - All of these habitats which are not in good condition are to be restored to “Good Condition”: 30% by 2030; 60% by 2040; 90% by 2050



Nature Restoration – “Favourable Conservation Status” vs “Good Condition”

- **FCS** - “conservation status will be taken as ‘favourable’ when: population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats, and the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.”
- **Good condition** – Dependent on an assessment of the habitat or species under the Habitats and Birds Directive and differs from each to each



Nature Restoration

- Specific Targets: Article 9 Agricultural Ecosystems
 - Restore: return to a favourable condition or a good condition
 - Agricultural Peatlands – it means protection of the land
 - 30% by 2030 – 7.5% rewetted by 2030
 - 50% by 2040 – 25% rewetted by 2040
 - 70% by 2050 – 35% rewetted by 2050
- Arable peatland favoured
- Addendum: 20% of the total target to be rewet can constitute drained peatlands under land uses other than agricultural use and peat extraction & count those.
 - Other uses include forestry, and peat extraction (turf cutting)
 - Only 20% of the total target can be taken up by the land being rewet by Bord na Móna



EU programmes and funds under MFF 2021-27 and Next Generation EU

- Under the MFF 2021-2027, estimates for biodiversity spending are available for 8 funds/programmes, amounting to nearly **100 billion euro (99.123 billion euro)**
- Expected that the **EUR 14 billion** annual biodiversity spending under the MFF could cover to a large extent the annual total costs of restoration of **EUR 6-8 billion**, complemented with other sources of funding mentioned below. Not benefits to agricultural or forestry sector

The SUR: what is it?

- *The European Commission has adopted proposals for a new Regulation on the Sustainable Use of Plant Protection Products, including EU wide targets to reduce by 50% the use and risk of chemical pesticides by 2030, in line with the EU's Farm to Fork and Biodiversity strategies.
- *These new proposals, adopted on 22 June 2022, are part of a package of measures to reduce the environmental footprint of the EU's food system and help mitigate the economic losses that we are already suffering due to climate change and biodiversity loss.



What does the SUR entail for agriculture?

* The main measures include:

* **Legally binding targets at EU level to reduce by 50% the use and the risk of chemical pesticides as well as the use of the more hazardous pesticides by 2030.**

* Member States will set their own national reduction targets within defined parameters to ensure that the EU wide targets are achieved.

* **Environmentally friendly pest control:**

* New measures will ensure that all farmers and other professional pesticide users practice Integrated Pest Management (IPM).

* This is an environmentally friendly system of pest control which focuses on pest prevention and prioritises alternative pest control methods, with chemical pesticides only used as a last resort.

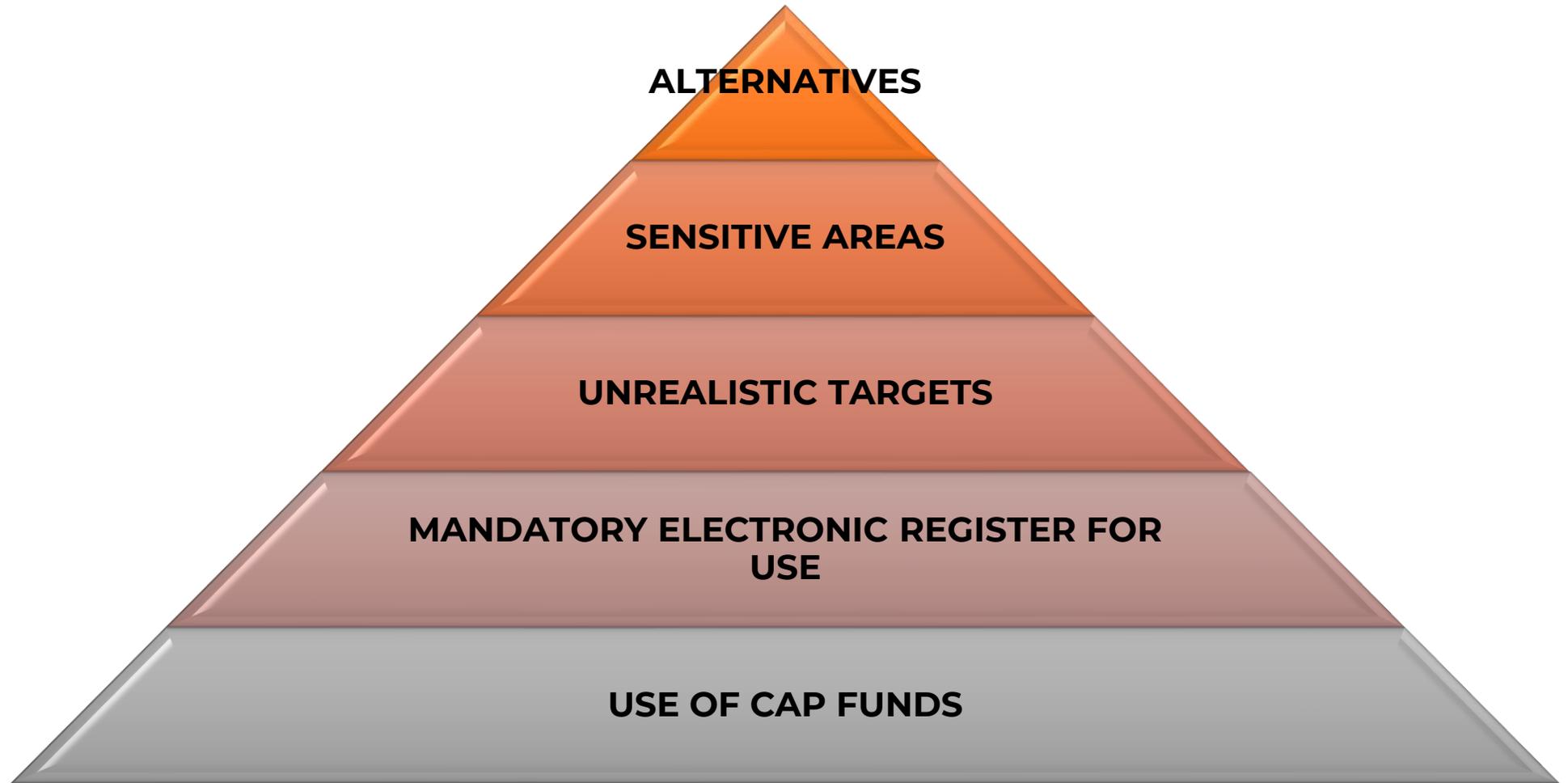
* **A ban on all pesticides in sensitive areas:**

* The use of all pesticides is prohibited in places such as urban green areas, including public parks or gardens, playgrounds, recreation or sports grounds, public paths as well as protected areas in accordance with Natura 2000 and any ecologically sensitive area to be preserved for threatened pollinators.

* May change slightly: **non-paper from the EC on Sensitive Areas from Dec 2022**



Copa and Cogeca's position: 5 main concerns



Why do we support the call of the Council for a “complementary” impact assessment?

- * **The Impact Assessment Report accompanying the SUR does not sufficiently explore the impacts of the Commission’s proposals on agricultural production.**
- * These impacts should, of course, be taken seriously and verified by appropriate research and field trials. It is irresponsible to compromise the sources of nutrition of more than 450 million people on the basis of an insufficient impact assessment.
- * **We insist on the need for a full impact assessment with a view to security of supply with nutrients and leakage effects.**



Industrial Emissions Directive: Copa-Cogeca's position (I)

EU Agricultural community

- * Supports the EU's climate objectives and is committed to the Paris Agreement
- * Is not industrial: Equating agricultural sectors to industrial installations is unacceptable

Commission's proposal:

- * Did not take into account that the Russian war against Ukraine has changed the environment in which we produce food and adversely impacted our food supplies.
- * Lacks a comprehensive impact assessment or proper and coherent approach for all the current policy initiatives under the Green Deal
- * Creates a disproportionate administrative and financial burden and add a lot of complexity to normal daily operations and for future investments.



Copa-Cogeca's position (II)

- * Not compare animal rearing to industrial activities
- * Take the consequences of the war on our food supplies into account;
- * Have a comprehensive impact assessment concerning all the policy initiatives under the Green Deal affecting the agricultural sector;
- * Ensure consistency with other EU policies, legislation and goals to, above all, make sure the IED does not impede further enhancing animal welfare.
- * Clarify LSU conversion rates;



Copa-Cogeca's position (III)



Find a
balance
between
environmental
objectives and
economic and social
needs

- * Reduce the ambition of the proposed threshold;
- * Elimination of “mixed farms” from the scope of the IED;
- * Eliminate the aggregation rule;
- * Clarify the criteria for applying the registration procedure based on free-range, pasture-based rearing, grazing or stables with natural ventilation;



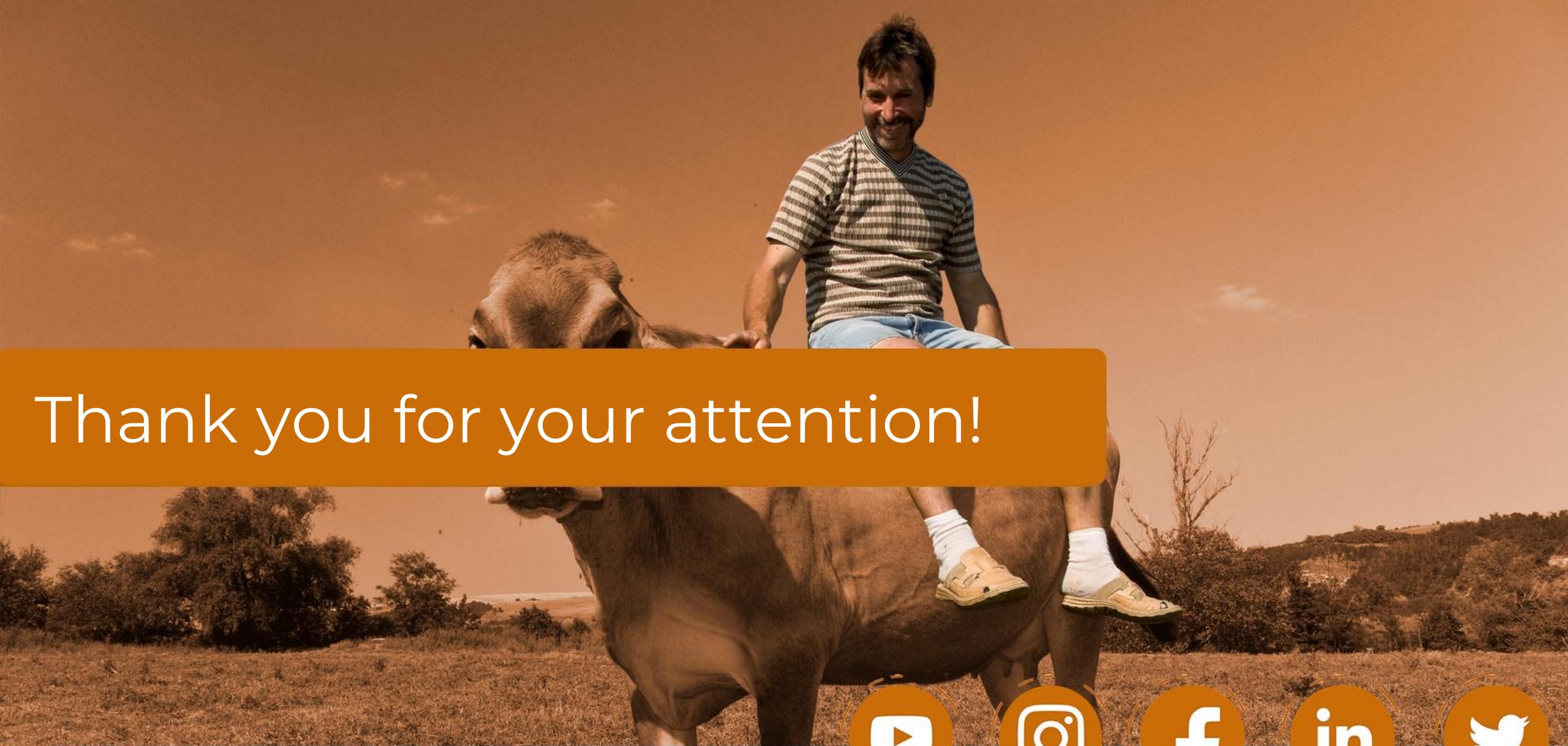
Copa-Cogeca's position (IV)

Other aspects

- * Specify that manure shall not be considered as “waste”;
- * Eliminate the use of delegated acts to modify the scope of the IED and develop operating rules for permits in the future;
- * Moderate public scrutiny in respect of farmers' privacy and wellbeing;
- * Not reverse the burden of proof in cases of alleged violations of the IED;
- * Address requirements for slaughterhouses, dairy and other food businesses covered by Chapter II in a cost-efficient and proportionate way;
- * Not impose an obligation for competent authorities to suspend activities in cases of non-compliance;

New Industrial Emissions Portal, the obligation to submit a notification pursuant to Article 5(2) must be criticised and amended since, as it currently stands, even farms below the established thresholds will have to submit their notifications creating an actual burden in workload and potentially economic terms.





Thank you for your attention!



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