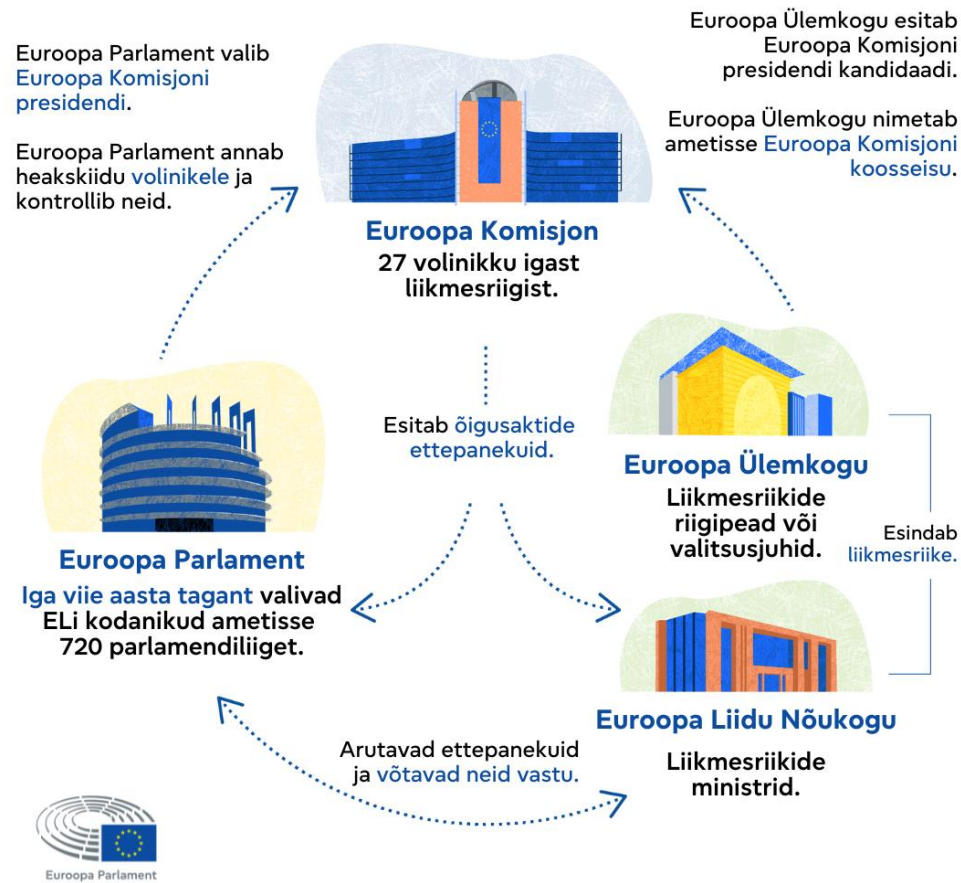




Dealing with the regulatory burden

Regulatory burden : a question of governance ?

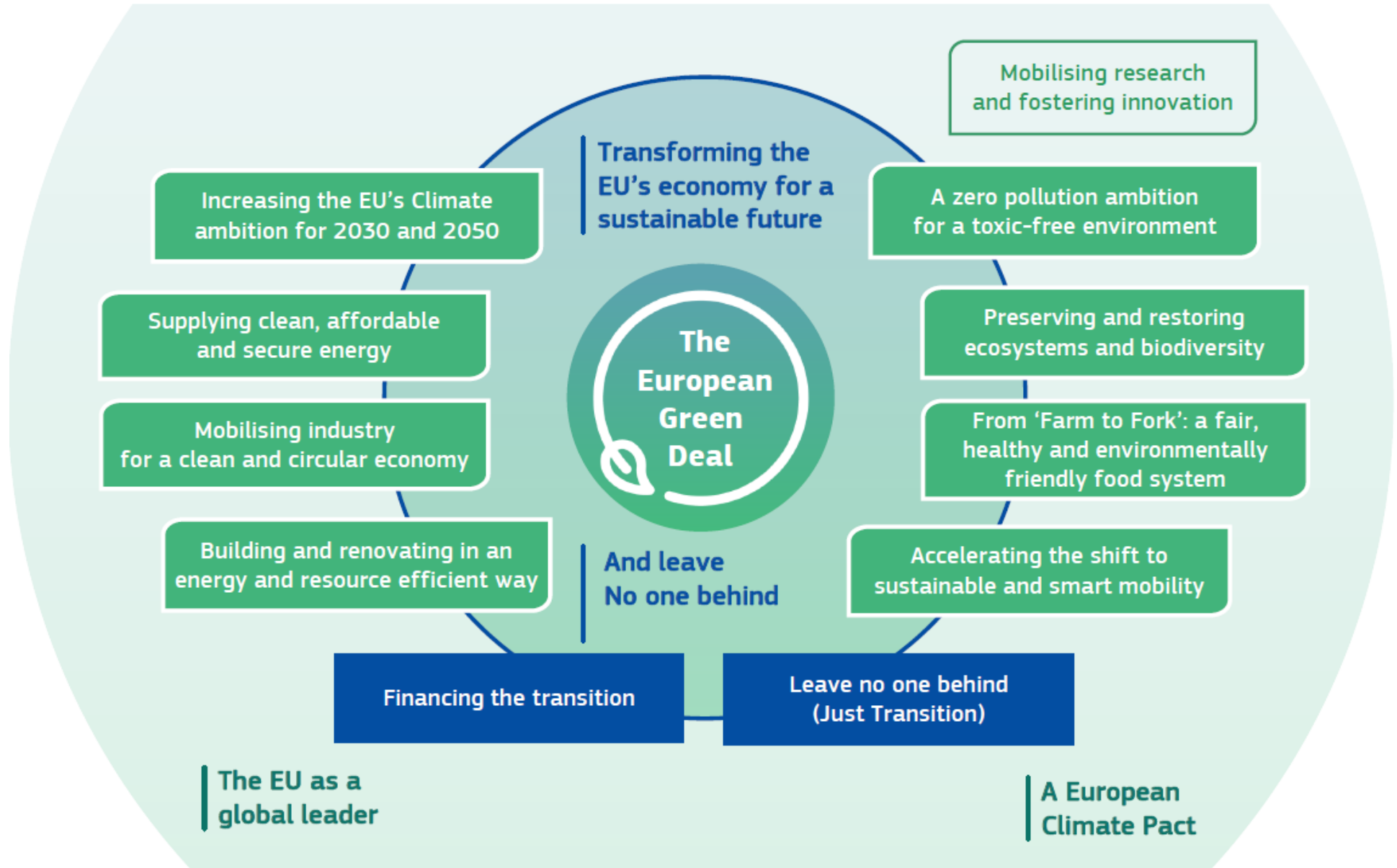
➤ EU decision making process



➤ National strategic plan : decision making process

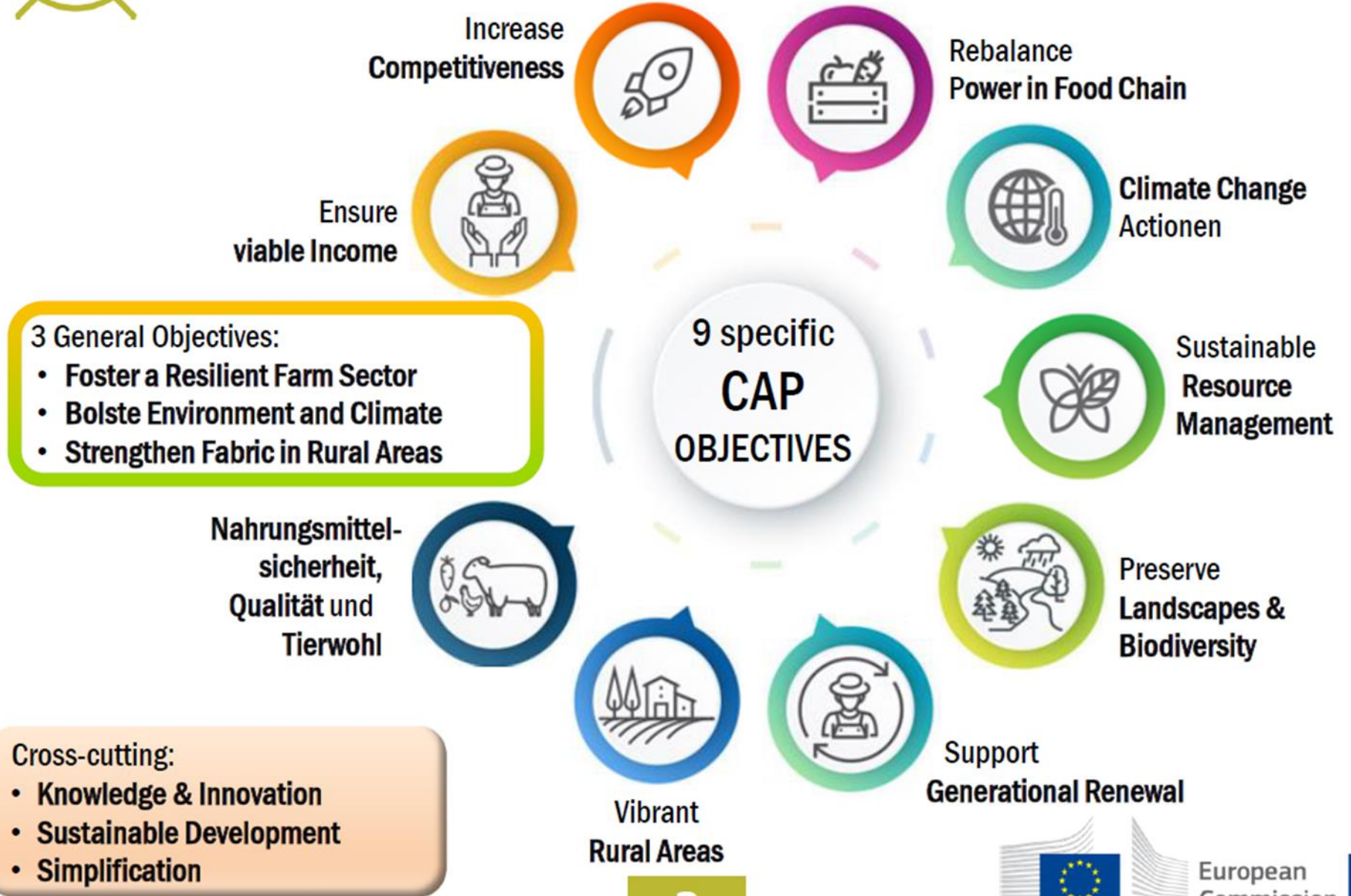


The European Green Deal



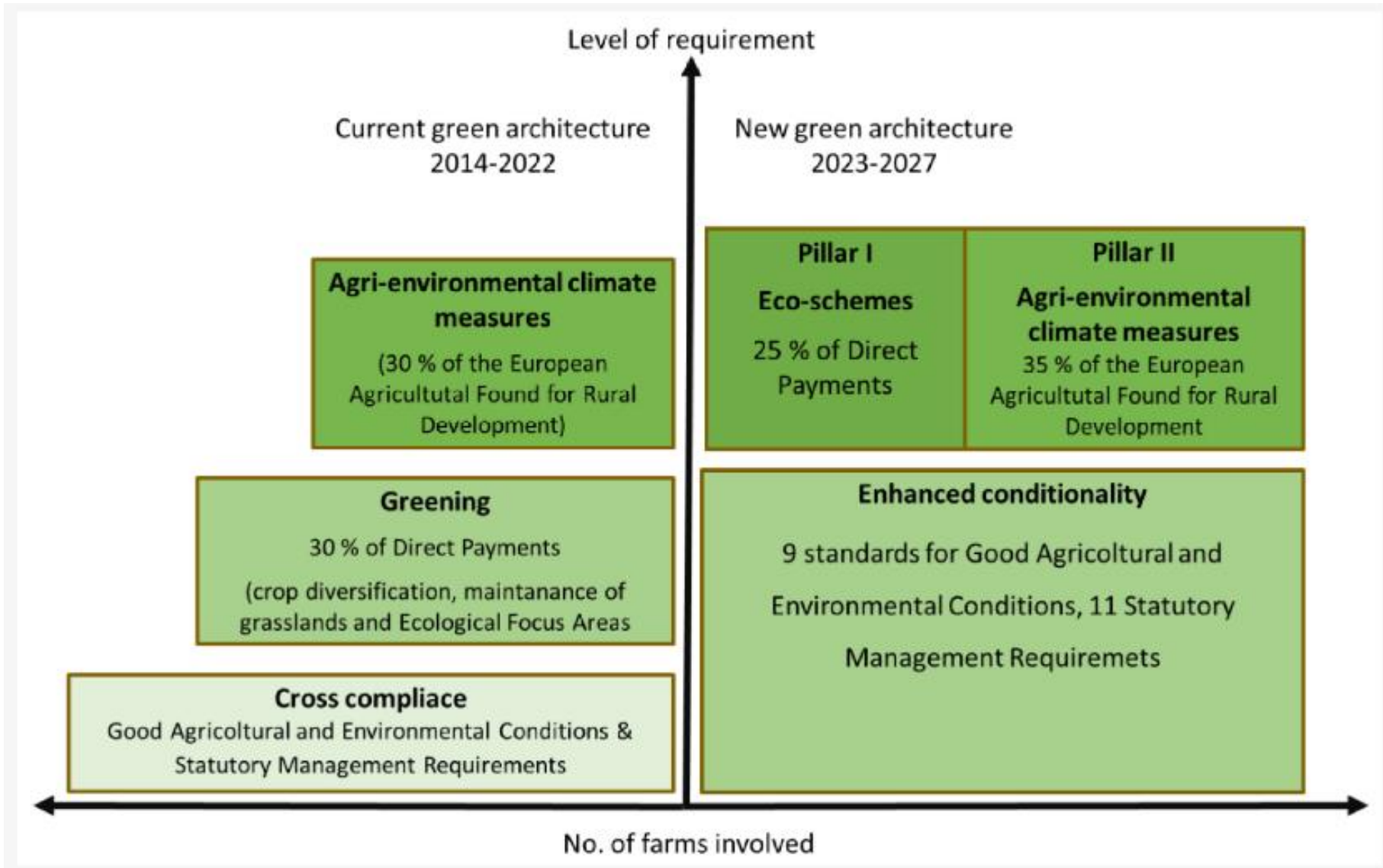


COMMON CAP OBJECTIVES



Regulatory burden – national strategic plans

A new green architecture : greener for less support



Regulatory burden : already some progress But a lot still to come

➤ Progress - 2024 decisions on CAP

- Controls (< 10 ha UAA farms)
- Conditionality (GAEC 1 – 6 – 7 – 8 – 9)
- National flexibilities (GAEC 6)

**Enhanced
cross-
compliance
The GAECs**

Climate change
(mitigation & adaptation)

GAEC 1: Maintenance of permanent grasslands
GAEC 2: Protection of wetlands and moors
GAEC 3: Ban on stubble burning

Water

GAEC 4: Establishment of buffer zones along watercourses 5 m without inputs (irr 1 m channels)

Soils
(protection & quality)

GAEC 5: Tillage management (erosion, slopes...)
GAEC 6: Soil cover in sensitive periods
GAEC 7: Crop Rotation

**Biodiversity
Landscapes**

GAEC 8: 4% of non-productive elements (TA), maintenance periods for hedges, etc.
GAEC 9: Prohibition on conversion of sensitive permanent grassland (Natura 2000)

Regulatory burden : already some progress But a lot still to come

➤ Progress - 2024 decisions on CAP

- Controls (< 10 ha UAA farms)
- Conditionality (GAEC 1 – 6 – 7 – 8 – 9)
- National flexibilities (GAEC 6)

➤ CAP post 2027

- a CAP for farmers : agriculture Council
- Strategic dialogue

Next CAP

Strategic dialogue on the future of agriculture



Next CAP : Agriculture Council a CAP focused on farmers

- **Future CAP focused on farmers and rewarding their efforts**
 - A Common Agricultural Policy
 - Coherence and synergy between policies, tools, etc.
 - Appropriate resources and instruments (budget)
- **Strengthening competitiveness and improving farmers' position in the food chain**
 - Position in the food chain
 - Generational renewal / Investment
- **Implementation model that respects farmers**
 - Simplification, digitalisation
- **Encouraging farmers to make the ecological transition to a more sustainable agricultural sector**
- **Risk and crisis management**
- **Knowledge/innovation**

Regulatory burden : already some progress But a lot still to come

➤ Progress - 2024 decisions on CAP

- Controls (< 10 ha UAA farms)
- Conditionality (GAEC 1 – 6 – 7 – 8 – 9)
- National flexibilities (GAEC 6)

➤ CAP post 2027

- a CAP for farmers : agriculture Council
- Strategic dialogue

➤ Budapest declaration (Heads of State and Governments)

- Delivering a competitive, sustainable and resilient agricultural sector, providing a stable and predictable framework for farmers, strengthening their position in the food supply chain, and ensuring fair competition globally and in the internal market.

How to deal with regulatory burden

➤ **Policy cohérence : avoid silos work**

- CAP declaration
- EU deforestation regulation (EUDR) : soybeans - cattle
- RED (renewable energy directive – sustainability, esca : farming practices
- Carbon removal

➤ **Explaining our job to Governments and Members of European Parliament**

- Only what is needed linked to the risks
 - » Renewal energy directive : EU database (UDB)
 - » Deforestation regulation : due diligence
- Simplification
- Limiting reports

➤ **Support role of our cooperatives**

The example of carbon removal certification : 4 criteria



Quantification

Carbon removal activities are measured accurately and deliver unambiguous benefits for the climate



Additionality

Carbon removal activities go beyond standard practices and what is legally required



Long-term storage

Certificates clearly account for the duration of carbon storage and distinguish permanent storage from temporary storage



Sustainabil-ITY

Carbon removal activities must support sustainability objectives such as climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity, circular economy, water and marine resources

Carbon removal : next steps



A simplification program proposed by COPA-COGECA

- **Assess the conditionality requirements** when it comes to their impact on the cost and burden for farmers.
- Guidance issued by the European Commission as well as secondary legislation should help with the implementation of the CAP legislation and should in no case go beyond the scope of the legal provisions by creating additional obligations.
- For now, there is an excessive red tape, more obligations, stricter implementation. Thus, there should be more autonomy to the Member States to intervene in the management of the plans, leaving only the approval of the core principles to the Commission. For example, the competence to determine the most sensitive period for the minimum land cover according to GAEC 6 should be given to the Member States.
- ...



Euroopa Maaelu Arengu
Põllumajandusfond:
Euroopa investeeringud
maapiirkondadesse

Thank you for your attention