





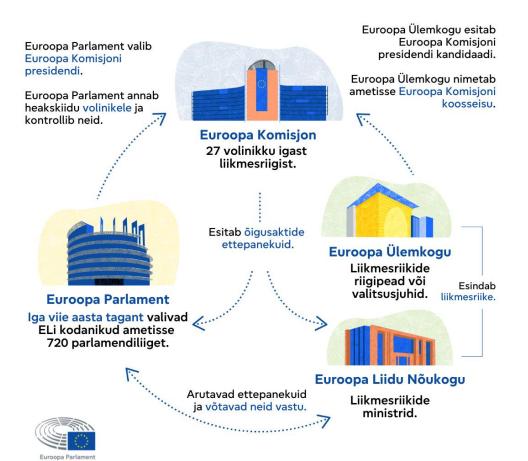


Dealing with the regulatory burden



Regulatory burden: a question of governance?

> EU decision making process

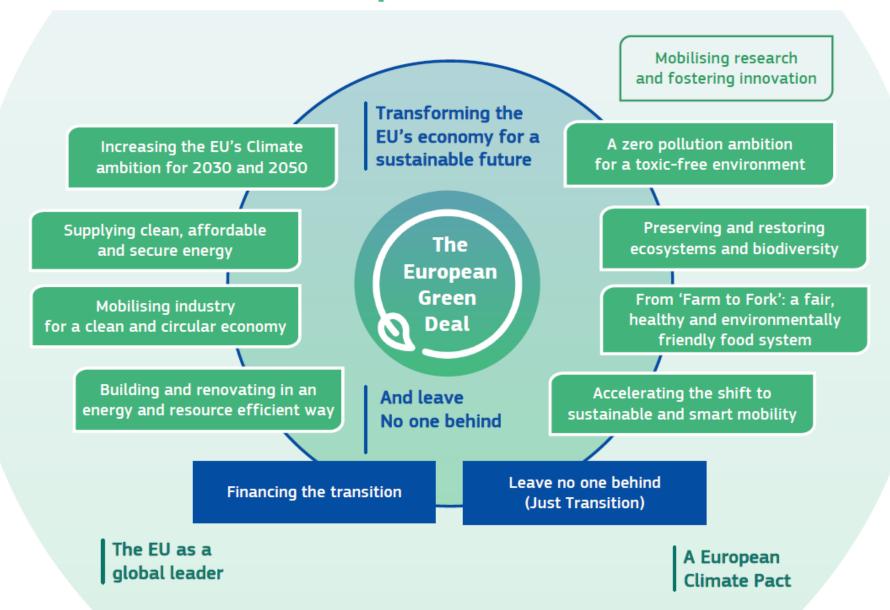


> National strategic plan : decision making process





The European Green Deal







COMMON CAP OBJECTIVES

Increase Competitiveness



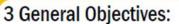


Rebalance Power in Food Chain



Climate Change Actionen

Ensure viable Income



- Foster a Resilient Farm Sector
- Bolste Environment and Climate
- Strengthen Fabric in Rural Areas

Nahrungsmittelsicherheit, Qualität und Tierwohl



9 specific

CAP OBJECTIVES



Sustainable Resource Management



Preserve

Landscapes &

Biodiversity

Cross-cutting:

- Knowledge & Innovation
- Sustainable Development
- Simplification



Vibrant Rural Areas Support

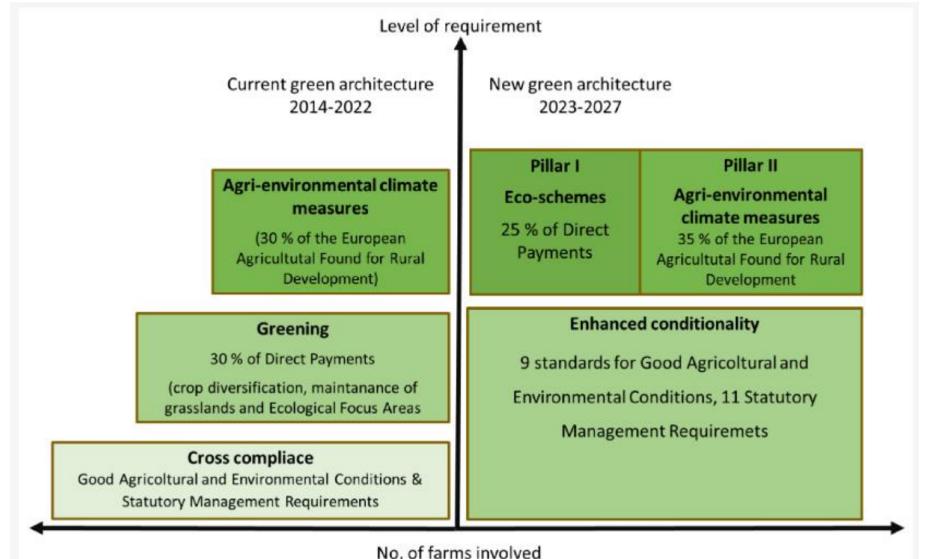
Generational Renewal







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

- Ocontrols (< 10 ha UAA farms)</p>
- \circ Conditionnality (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)
- \circ Conditionnality (GAEC 1 6 7 8 9)
- National flexibilities (GAEC 6)

≻ CAP post 2027

- o a CAP for farmers : agriculture Council
- Strategic dialogue



Next CAP Strategic dialogue on the future of agriculture

Time to change is now Attractive rural areas are of crucial importance for food security, the future viability Cooperation and dialogue across of society, and liberal democracy the food value chain are critical The shift towards balanced diets Policy measures must be coherent and that are healthier and more sustainable is essential for create powerful enabling environments based on fruitful synergies a successful transition The opportunities of technology and Food and agricultural production play innovation should be leveraged to a strategic role in the new geopolitical support the transition towards context, as an essential part of more sustainable agri-food systems European security The role of young people in agriculture Markets should drive sustainability and rural areas and the diversity of and value creation across the chain and European food and farming systems better internalize externalities are an important asset



Economic, environmental and social sustainability can reinforce each other



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
 - o 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)
- \circ Conditionnality (GAEC 1 6 7 8 9)
- National flexibilities (GAEC 6)

≻ CAP post 2027

- o 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



Based on the EU
QU.A.L.ITY framework, the
Commission, supported by
an expert group, will develop
tailored certification
methodologies for the
different types of carbon
removal activities

Then, **certification schemes** will certify carbon removal activities through third-party verification.
The certificates will be published in transparent and interoperable registries to avoid double-counting.



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.

- ...











Thank you for your attention