

Does the Common Agricultural Policy support ambitious climate action in Central Eastern European agri-food systems?

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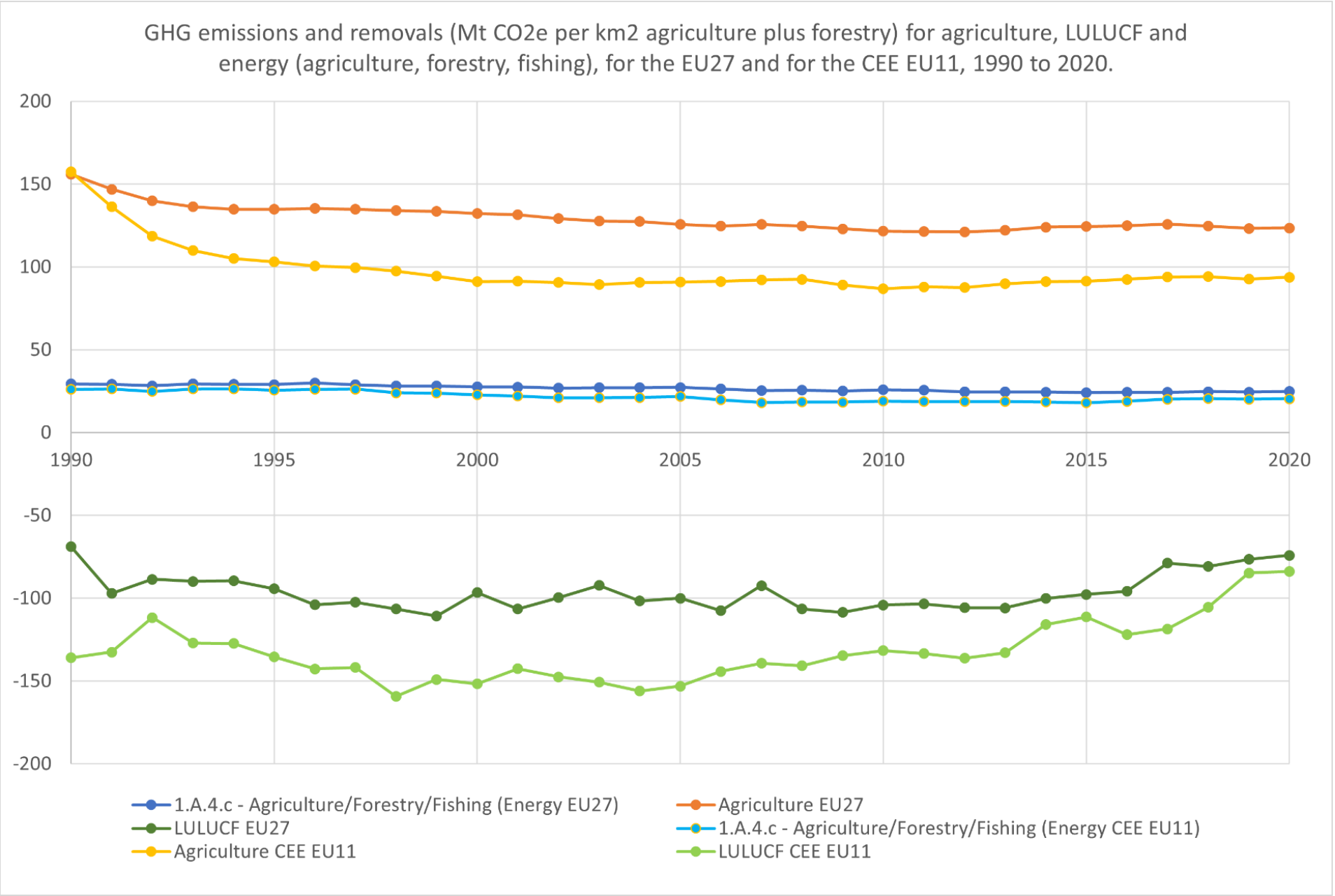
Webinar series: climate action in agri-food systems in Central Eastern Europe

Robert Bosch Stiftung

eco logic

CAP relevance and impact on climate action depends on …

- How well the programming is aligned with the needs for climate
- Budget allocation in the CAP and area supported
- Design of interventions (including effective combinations)
- Actual implementation and uptake of interventions (not just stated targets and plans)



Own depiction based on EEA and Eurostat data

Mitigation potentials

	Managing peatlands	Agroforestry	Maintain and enhance SOC on mineral soils	Livestock and manure management	Nutrient management on croplands and grasslands
Carbon farming actions	Maintenance / rewetting /management, paludiculture	Creation, restoration, and management of woody features in the landscape	Cropland and grassland management (e.g cover cropping, crop rotations, organic farming)	Technologies to reduce enteric methane, manure management, increased herd and feed efficiency	Improved nutrient planning, timing and application of fertilisers; reduction in fertilisers
Total EU mitigation potential (Mt CO_2-e/yr)	**51- 54 Mt CO_2-e/yr**	**8 – 235 Mt CO_2-e/yr**	**9 – 70 Mt CO_2-e/yr**	**14 – 66 Mt CO_2-e/yr**	**19 Mt CO_2-e/yr**
Per hectare mitigation potential (t CO_2-e/ha/yr)	3.5 - 29	0.03 – 27	0.5-7	Not available	Not available
Mitigation mechanism	Avoided emissions	Removal	Removal and avoided emissions	Reduced emissions	Reduced emissions
Type of change	Land use	Management	Management and land use	Management	Management

McDonald, H., Frelih-Larsen, A., Keenleyside, C., Lóránt, A., Duin, L., Pyndt Andersen, S., Costa, G., Aubert G., Nora H. *Carbon Farming – Making Agriculture Fit for 2030*, Study for the committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI), Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies, European Parliament, Luxembourg, 2021.

Peter Dlhopolec, Edit Inotai, Nicholas Watson and Claudia Ciobanu
Bratislava, Budapest, Prague, Warsaw | BIRN | July 24, 2023 08:34

The Czech Republic, with drought covering almost its entire territory, is the region's worst affected. Yet the whole of Central

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Gdje se nalazim? Agroklub.com » Poljoprivredne vijesti » Kako smanjiti ranjivost hrvatskog agrara na klimatske promjene?

AGROEKOTEH 22.01.2023. 13:30

Kako smanjiti ranjivost hrvatskog agrara na klimatske promjene?

Klimatska nestabilnost i promjene značajno utječu na globalnu pa tako i hrvatsku poljoprivredu. Stoga je nužna optimizacija gospodarenja tlom i prilagodba agroekosustava i agrotehničkih mjera, a što je i cilj projekta Agroekoteh kojega provodi HAPIH

Estonian government declares emergency situation in agriculture sector

NEWS
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Жегата изсуши реколтата - чакат по-малко царевица, зърно и слънчоглед

02.08.2023 14:49 12708

Gorenjska: Posledice neurja za kmetijstvo usodne

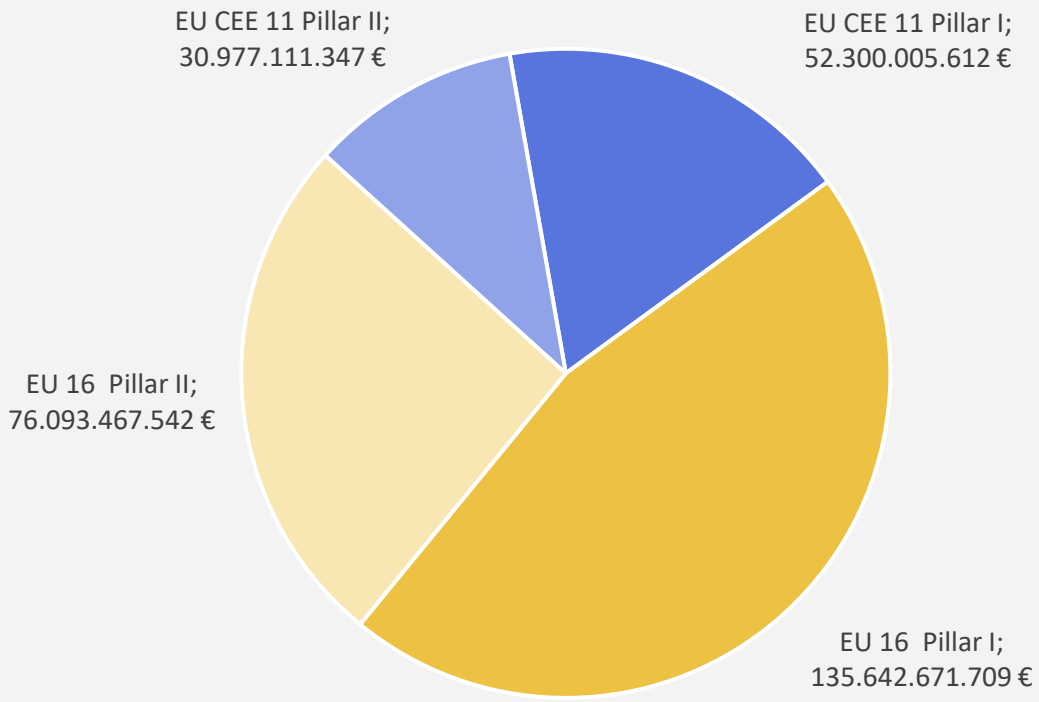
Na Gorenjskem tako velikega obsega in takšne toče, kot je v torek padala v več pasovih, ne pomnijo. Med poljščinami so najbolj prizadeti nasadi solate, koruze, krompirja in žit, zelo velika je škoda v vrtovih, je za STA povedal vodja oddelka za kmetijsko svetovanje na Kmetijsko gozdarskem zavodu Kranj Robert Golc. Toča je padala tudi na Dolenjskem.

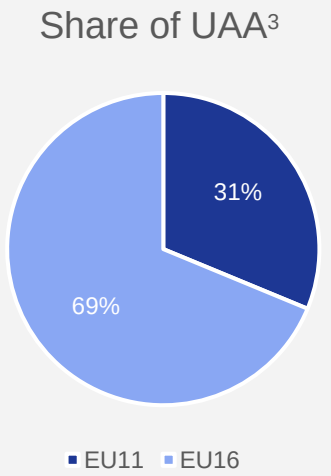
Nemcsak megsülünk, éhen is halunk a klímaváltozás miatt

Tóth-Gál Enikő fordítása 2023.07.08. 02:09

A kutatók szerint itt az ideje, hogy felébredjünk: az éghajlatváltozás súlyosan fenyegeti az élelmiszer ellátási láncot, és eddig alábecsülték a világ nagy élelmiszertermő vidékein várható terméskiesések kockázatát.

Total public expenditure for EU11 (CEE) and EU16

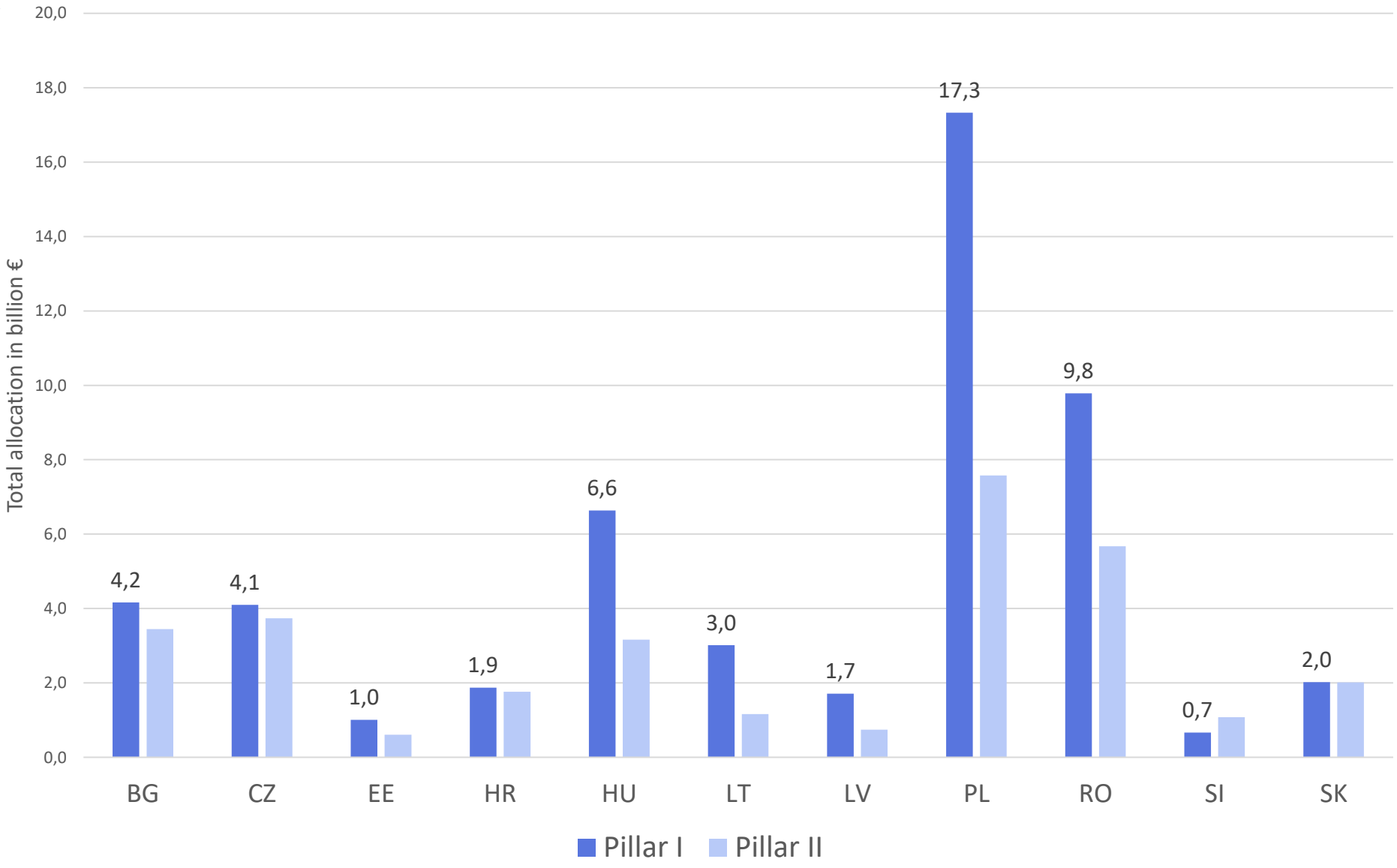




	UAA 2022 (1000 ha)[1]	Public expenditure CSP	Budget per ha of UAA
EU11	**50.153,45**	**83.277.116.959 €**	**1.660 €**
EU16	**110.394,77[2]**	**211.736.139.251 €**	**1.918 €**

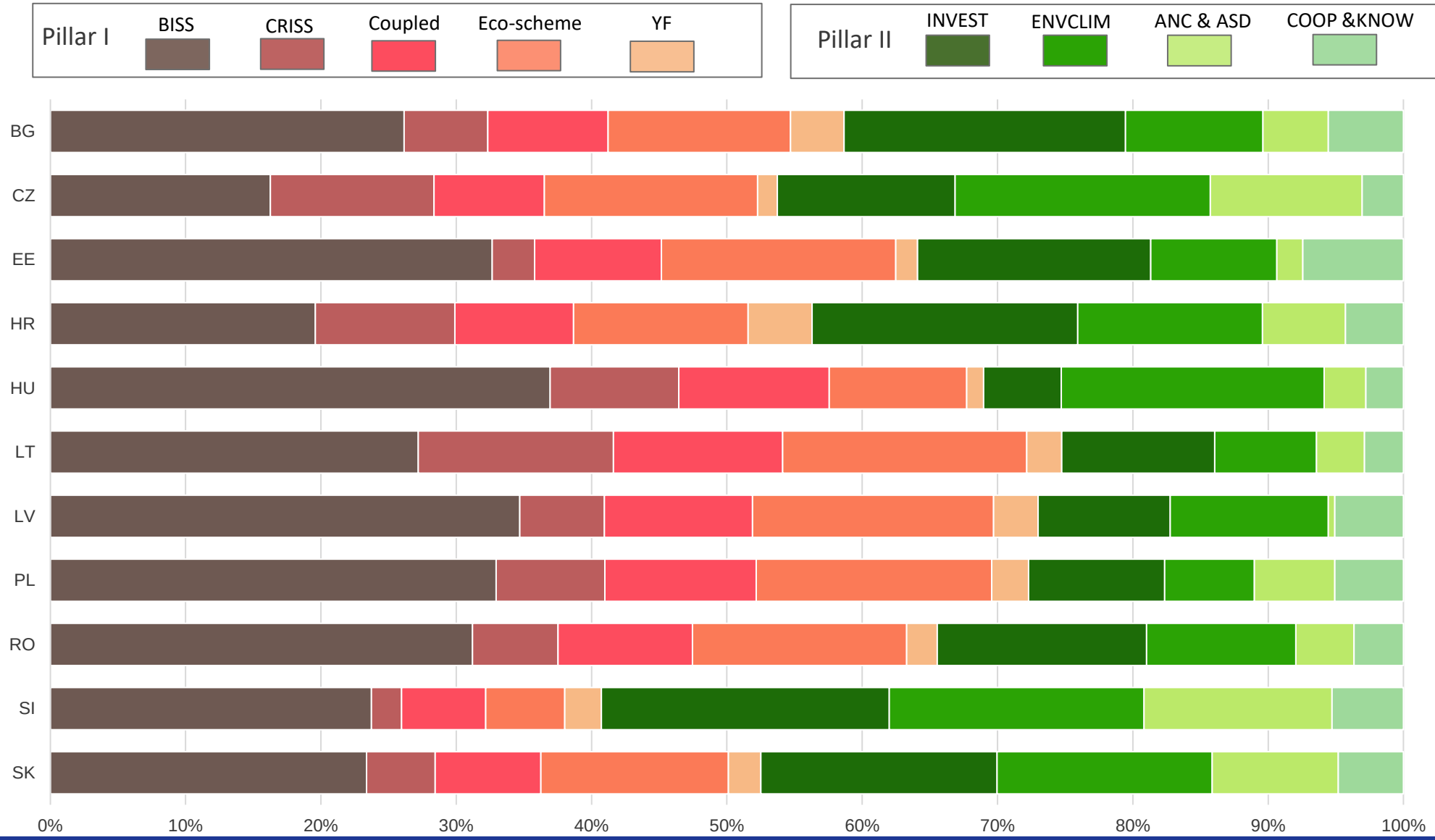
[1] Source: Eurostat
[2] EU16 without data for Malta
[3] Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA). 2022

Total public expenditure in billion € (2023 – 2027)



	UAA 2022 (1000 ha)
PL	14.198
RO	12.678
HU	5.081
BG	5.022
CZ	3.530
LT	2.911
LV	1.970
SK	1.849
HR	1.448
EE	986
SI	479

Total public expenditure (in %) for CSP interventions[1] (2023 – 2027)



BISS = Basic income support for sustainability

CRISS = Complementary redistributive income support for sustainability

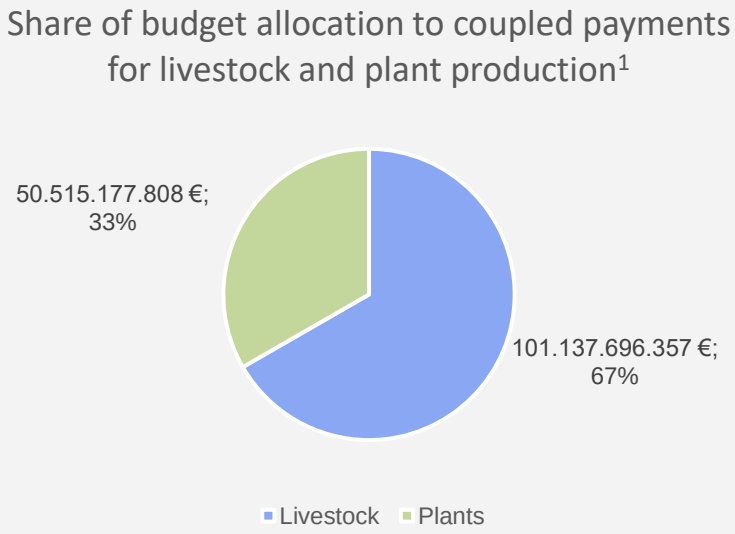
YF= Setting up of young farmers and new farmers and rural business start-up

ANC = Natural or other area-specific constraints

ASD = Area-specific disadvantages resulting from certain mandatory requirements

[1] Not included here: Sectoral interventions, Technical Assistance and Risk Management, accounting for less < 3% of total public expenditure

Public expenditure on coupled payments



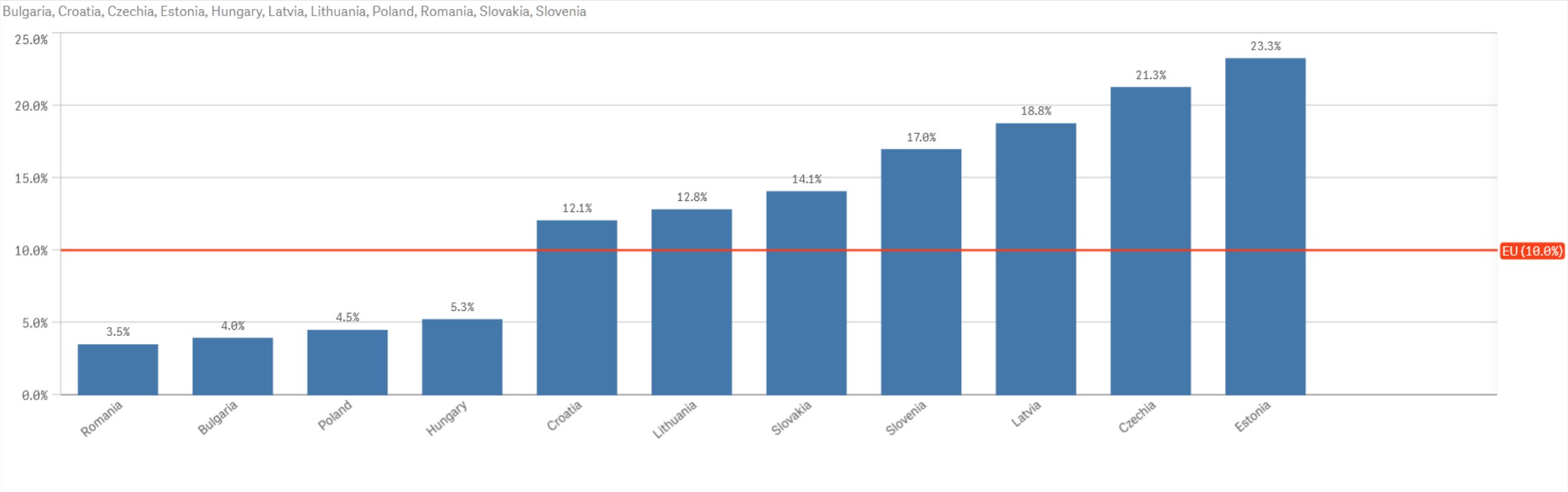
Coupled P. category	LSU/ha 2024	LSU/ha 2028
Livestock	8.096.918,91 LSU	8.089.696,76 LSU
Cereals, vegetables, permanent corps	1.303.195,89 ha	1.293.561,20 ha
Protein plants	661.567,55 ha	661.567,55 ha
Fodder plants	388.623,58 ha	388.623,96 ha

Country	Share of livestock [2] in the country covered by coupled payments	Share of agricultural land covered by coupled payments (% of UAA)
BG	29%	5%
CZ	19%	1%
EE	96%	1%
HR	37%	5%
HU	26%	7%
LT	67%	10%
LV	33%	9%
PL	46%	6%
RO	16%	3%
SI	45%	0%
SK	26%	0%
EU 11	**35%**	**5%**

[1] Out of 153 CIS measures, two measures lack data on the total public expenditure, and are not included here. They support plant production.
[2] Based on UAA data of 2016 for member states, source: Eurostat

Development of organic agriculture

Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) supported by the CAP for organic farming with a split between maintenance and conversion

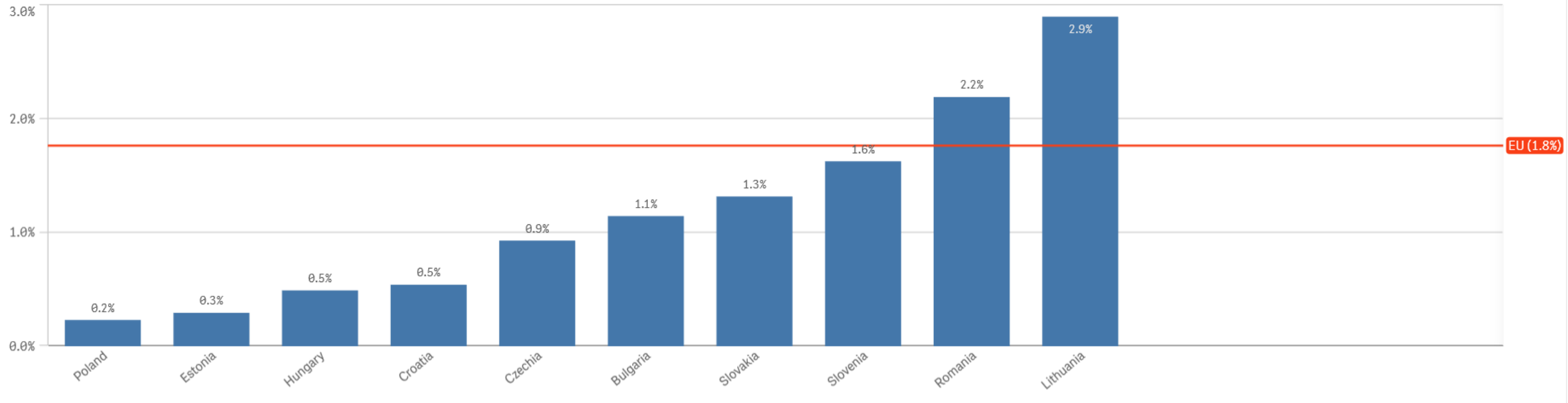


Source: Result Indicators dashboard https://agridata.ec.europa.eu/extensions/DashboardCapPlan/result_indicators.html

Preserving landscape features

Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) under supported commitments for managing landscape features, including hedgerows and trees

Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia

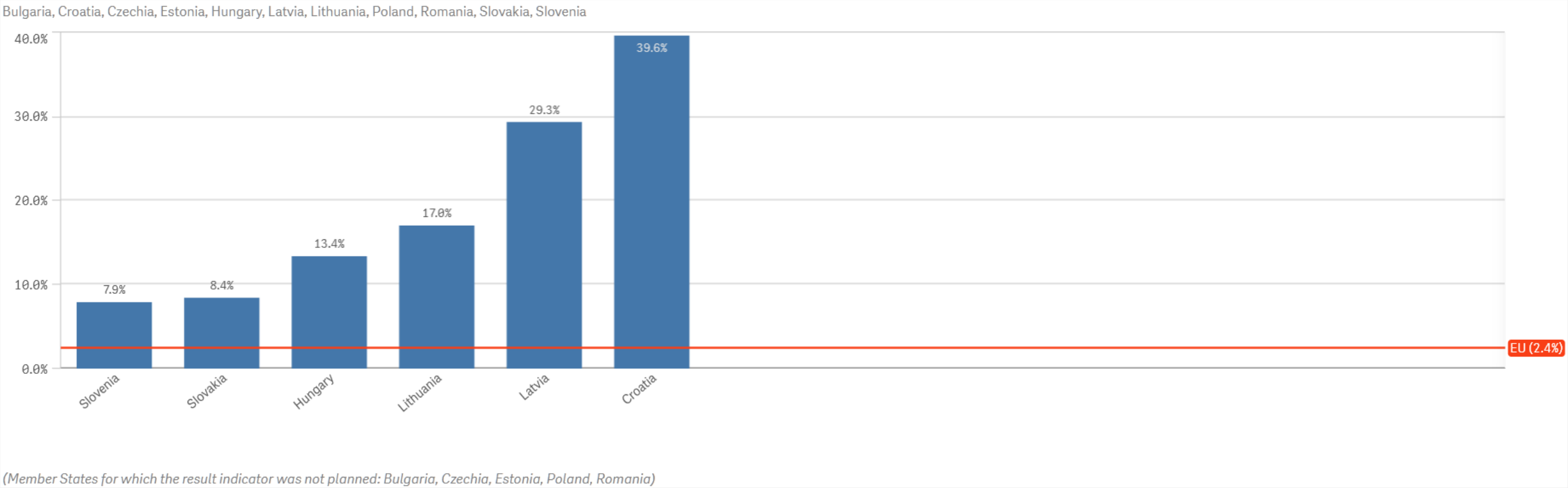


(Member States for which the result indicator was not planned: Latvia)

Source: Result Indicators dashboard https://agridata.ec.europa.eu/extensions/DashboardCapPlan/result_indicators.html

Reducing emissions in the livestock sector

Share of livestock units (LU) under supported commitments to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and/or ammonia, including manure management



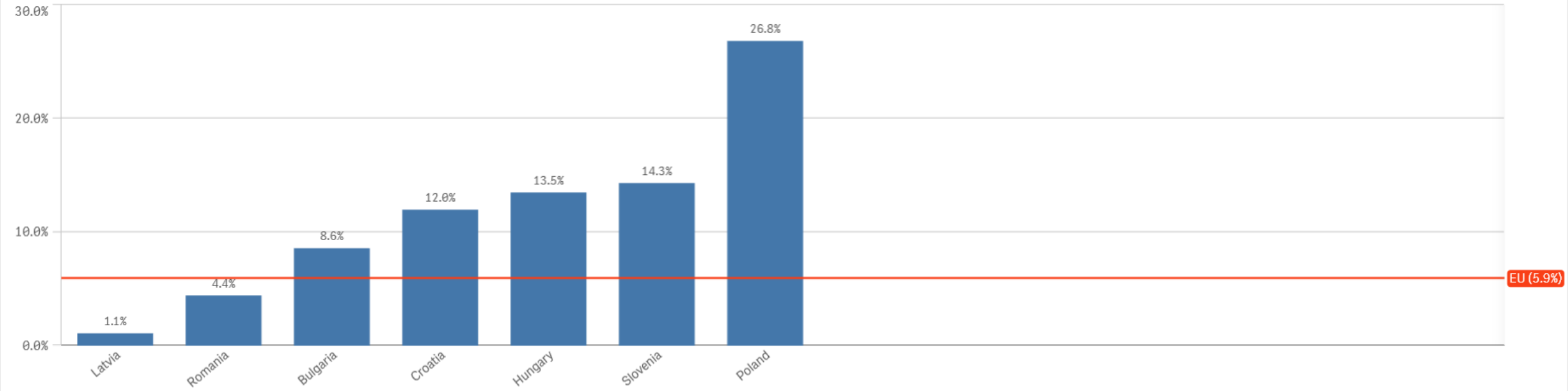
(Member States for which the result indicator was not planned: Bulgaria, Czechia, Estonia, Poland, Romania)

Source: Result Indicators dashboard https://agridata.ec.europa.eu/extensions/DashboardCapPlan/result_indicators.html

Improving air quality

Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) under supported commitments to reduce ammonia emission

Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia



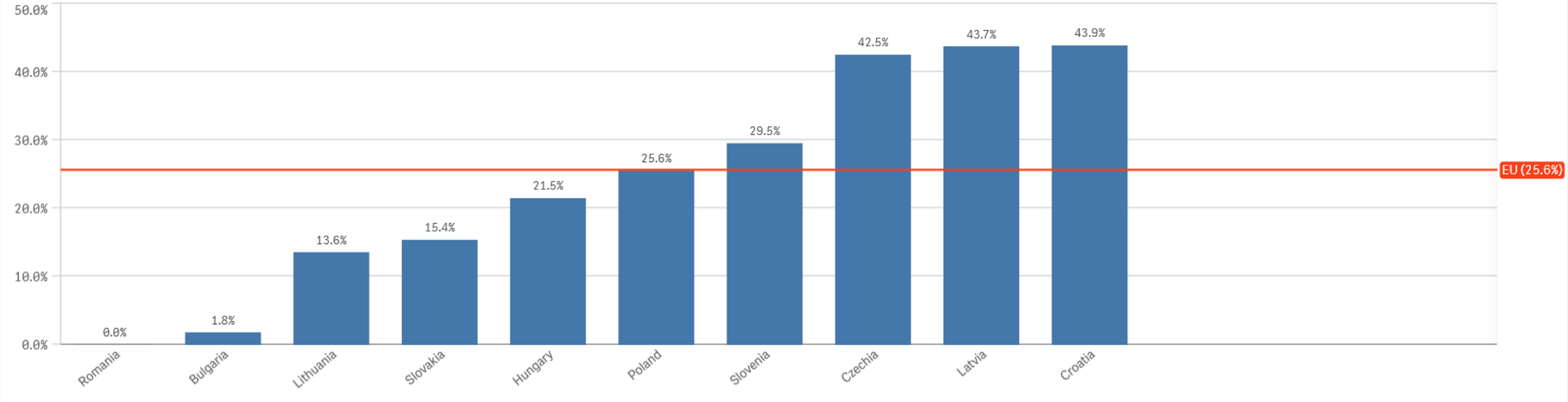
(Member States for which the result indicator was not planned: Czechia, Estonia, Lithuania, Slovakia)

Source: Result Indicators dashboard https://agridata.ec.europa.eu/extensions/DashboardCapPlan/result_indicators.html

Adaptation to climate change

Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) under supported commitments to improve climate adaptation

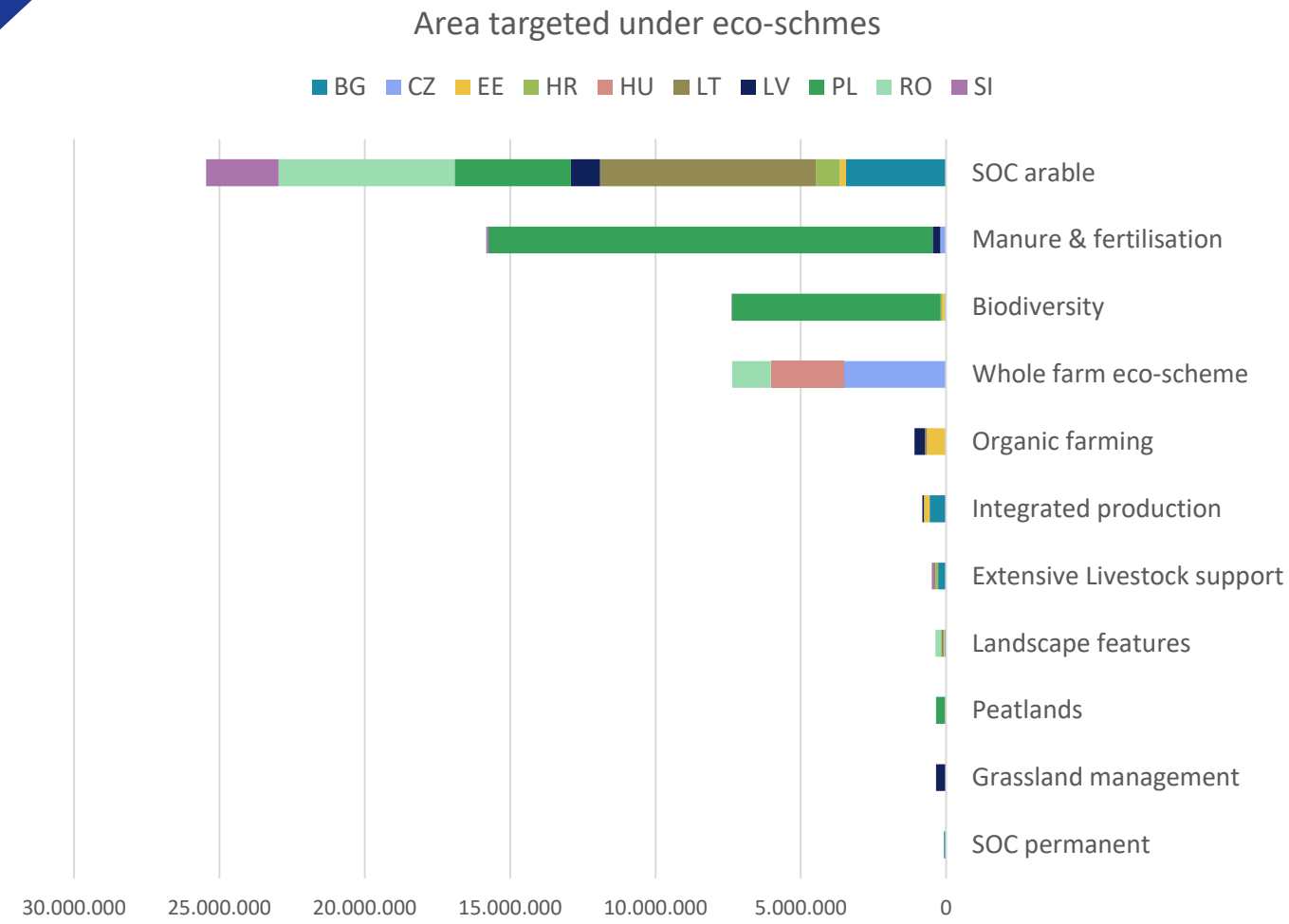
Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia



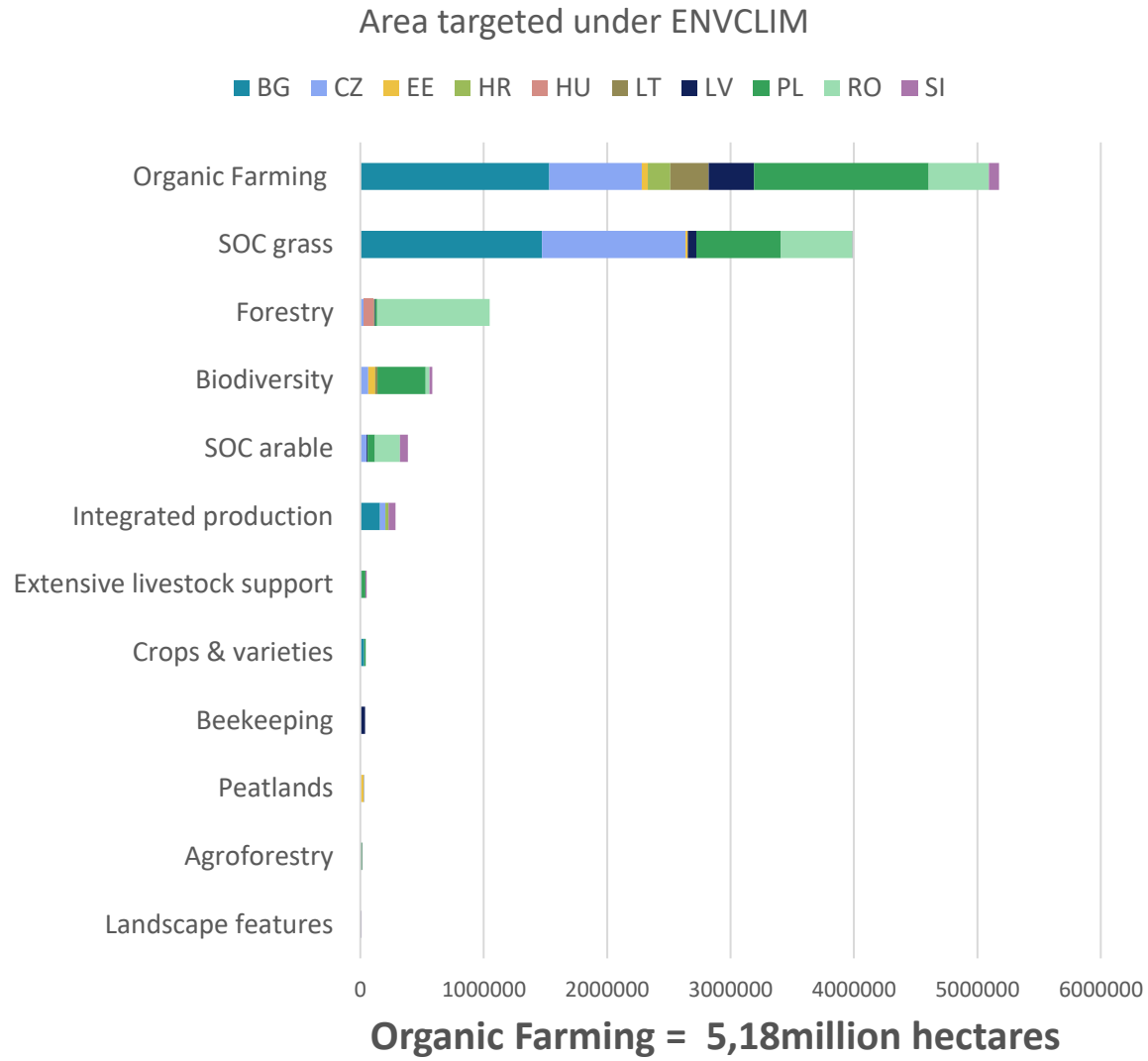
(Member States for which the result indicator was not planned: Estonia)

Source: Result Indicators dashboard https://agridata.ec.europa.eu/extensions/DashboardCapPlan/result_indicators.html

Area targets for climate relevant measures (in ha, 2028)[1]



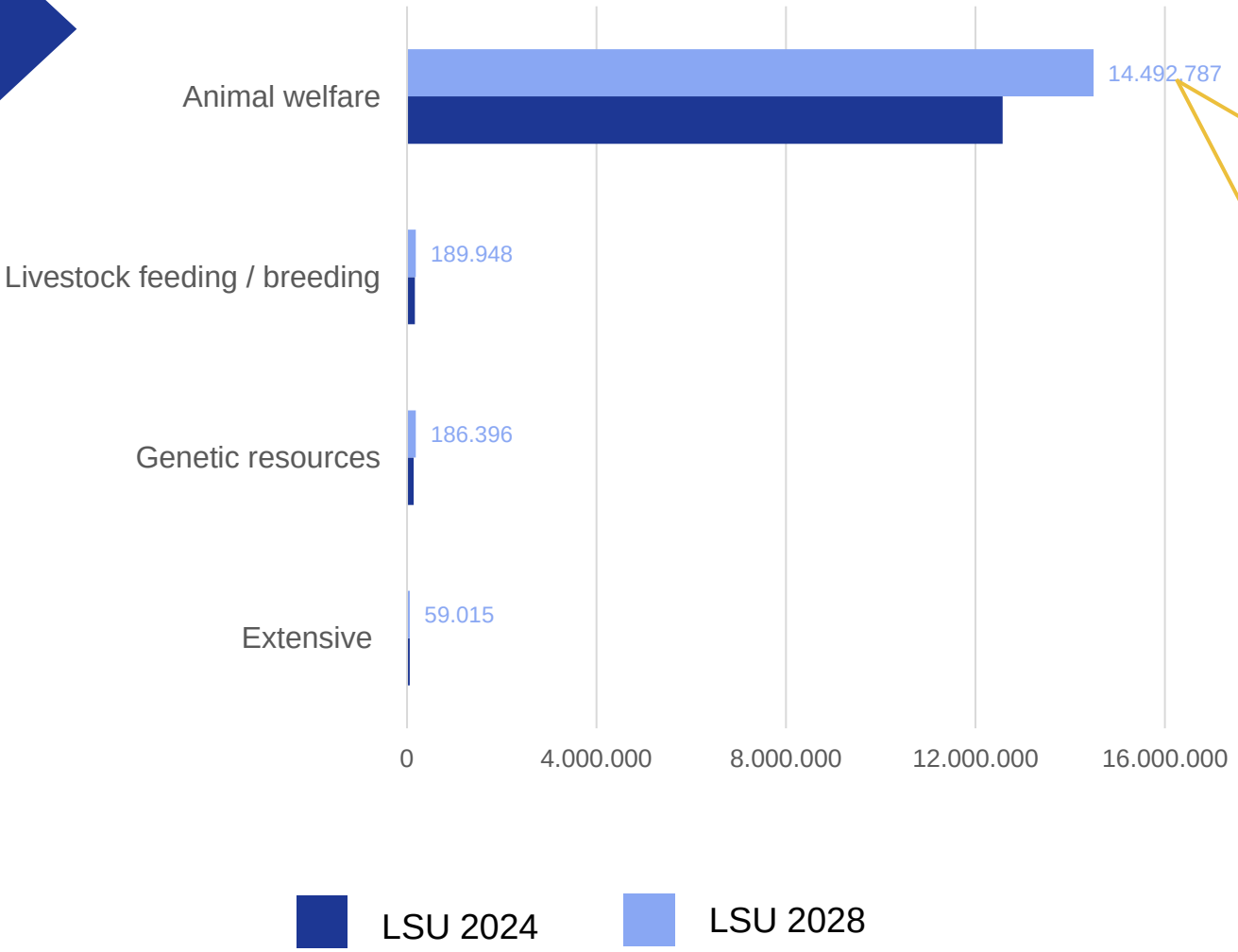
SOC arable = 25,46 million hectares

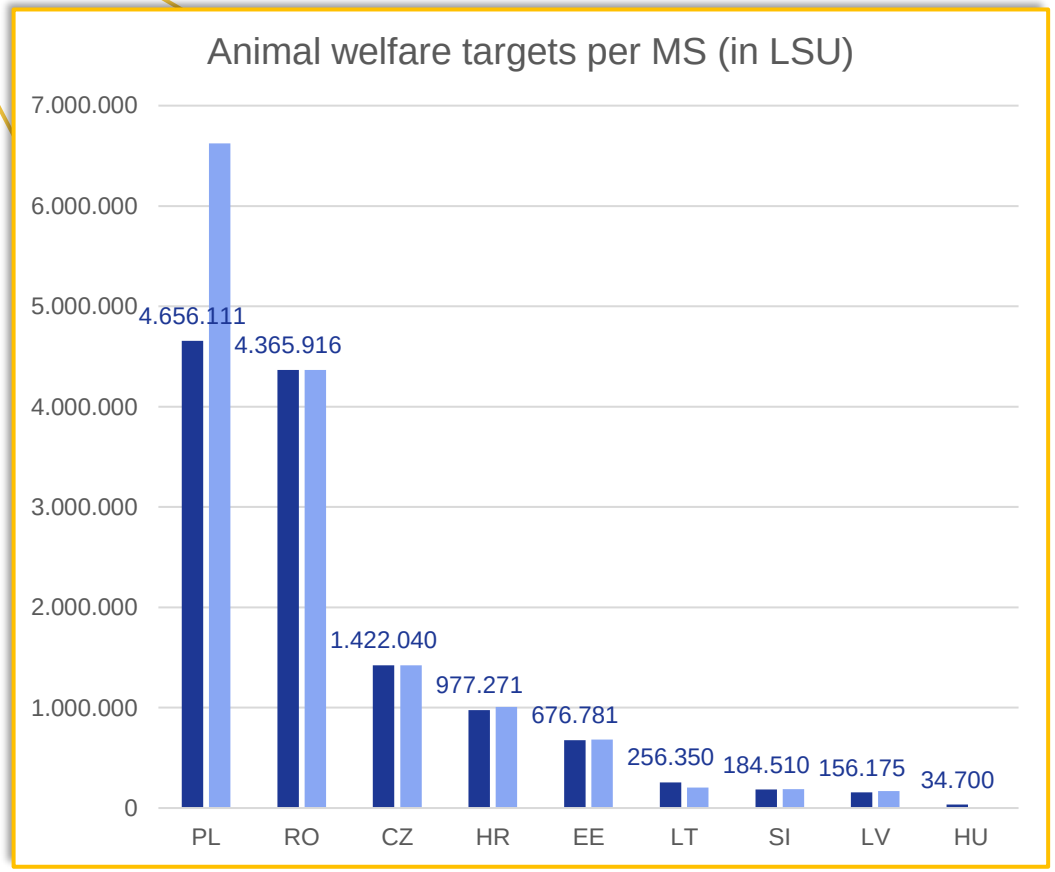


Organic Farming = 5,18million hectares

[1] excluding SK (ha targets not available for sub-interventions), HU targets only partially available, combinations of measures on the same land not accounted for

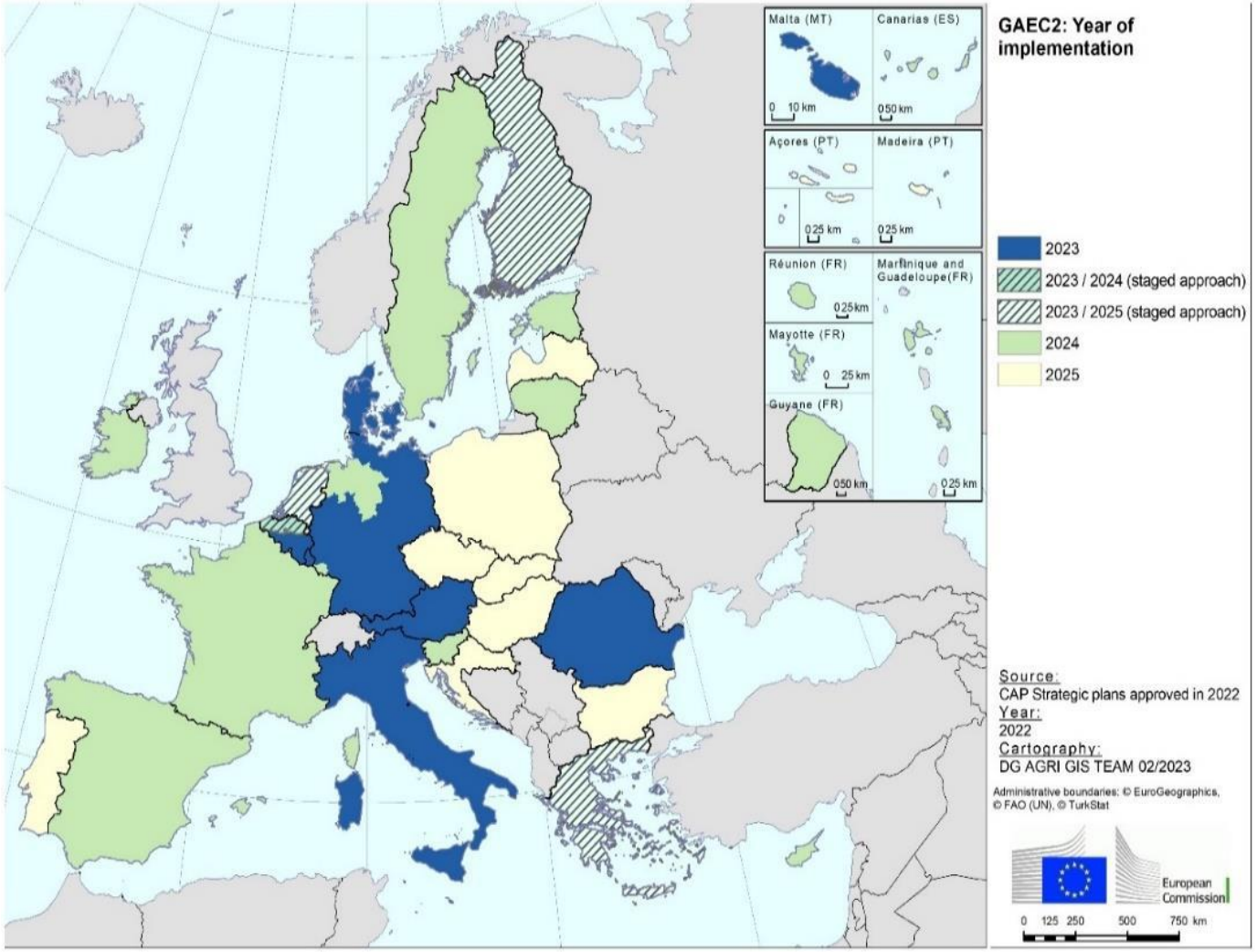
Livestock targets for climate relevant measures (LSU)[1]





[1]**SK** does not set targets in terms of LSU (but rather Nr of holdings), **BG** does not set targets at sub-intervention level, **HU** only partially

Conditionality requirements - Peatlands



Delay in implementation:

- Only RO will implement GAEC2 already in 2023, most only in 2025 – delay

Restrictions:

- Drainage: BG, EE, LV, LT, RO
- Tillage/ploughing: EE, LV, LT, RO, SI
- Peat extraction/burning: BG, LT, RO, SI
- Other: BG, RO, SI
- HU, PL, SK, HR, CZ – no restrictions set yet?

https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2023-06/approved-28-cap-strategic-plans-2023-27.pdf

Conditionality requirements – GAEC7 & GAEC8

- GAEC7: Crop rotation as the key measure for maintaining and enhancing SOC on mineral soils
  - Overall improvement: some crop rotation requirement included, with much variation
- GAEC8: Landscape features: multiple benefits, including carbon removal
  - LV, SI – basic option (4%); HR basic option or eco-scheme top up
  - choice to farmers between basic option (4%) or option including catch crops or nitrogen fixing crops (CZ, HU, LT, PL, RO, SK) → limited to no impact on landscape features?
  - BG, EE – all three options
- Exemptions for both GAECs applied by practically all CEE countries –> large share of the land is exempt from GAEC7 & 8? Except HU, CZ, RO where corporate arable structures dominate?

Investments

- Support primarily modernisation, efficiency, productivity – risks of lock-in effects for livestock and irrigation?
- Priority given to ambitious win-win climate measures is minor (beyond investments in emission intensity reductions)
- Uptake very much dependent on conditions and prioritisation

To sum up …

- ***Majority of funding*** under Pillar 1: including large transfer of funds from Pillar 1 to Pillar 2 (PL & HU).
- ***Conditionalities*** are being strengthened and (start to) include topics such as peatlands and crop rotation. But they remain limited. Many exemptions and delays means the impact of conditionalities in this period is likely very limited?
- ***Eco-schemes*** support focuses predominantly on measures affecting SOC on arable land, extensive livestock support (grazing/pastures), manure and fertilisation, and biodiversity measures. Not ambitious win-win climate measures such as peatlands or agroforestry.
- Funding for coupled payments (Pillar 1) and animal welfare (Pillar 2) means that ***significant support goes to livestock farming*** –to what extent this supports more intensive livestock farming?
- ***Budget allocation for ambitious interventions with clear positive impacts is limited compared to the full budget****:* large share of Pillar 2 funds are allocated to investments and animal welfare payments – with uncertain, minor, positive climate impact (livestock, irrigation)
- ***Organic farming receiving more attention***: question whether sufficient support beyond area payments for advice / market development?
- Area under more ***ambitious Pillar 2 remains minor compared to eco-schemes***. Focus is on organic farming, SOC on grass, forestry and biodiversity. Very limited focus in Pillar 2 on ambitious measures for SOC on arable land.
- ***Minor to no ambition for*** effective win-win climate measures such as ***peatland protection and agroforestry.***
- ***Climate relevance of investments and young farmers measures uncertain***, although these are crucial in terms of setting the direction of travel and for preventing further lock-in → require further analysis

In short…

- Some incremental progress
- Remains very limited in ambition on win-win measures
- With potential red flags around coupled / animal welfare / investment interventions