

The Institute for European Environmental Policy

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CAP Strategic Plans and NECPs

- What is the purpose of NECPs?
 - Determine national contribution of MS towards binding EU energy-climate targets over 10-year period
 - Explanation of HOW EU obligations will be fulfilled – required under the ‘Governance Regulation’
 - Energy-climate objectives, national targets and contributions are non-binding
 - Exception: binding targets under ESR



CAP Strategic Plans and NECPs

- NECPs: Current timeline for 2030 targets
 - First submission end of 2019
 - Requirement to submit draft updates to Commission by mid 2023
 - Final update by mid-2024



CAP Strategic Plans and NECPs

- What is included in NECPs?
 - General overview of investments needed
 - Current situation under 5 dimensions of energy and climate
 - Projections for objectives with already existing measures (WEMs) and with additional measures (WAMs)
 - Assessment of impacts of planned measures on GHG reduction objectives
 - Description of (non)regulatory barriers
 - Required to provide overview of current trends for ESR and LULUCF sectors



NECPs

- Governance Regulation
 - Member States must indicate how they intend to achieve their obligated contributions under EU legislation (Annex I)
 - Member States are required to provide an overview of sources of investment, including EU programmes and instruments
 - In practice, NECPs indicate where a measure is funded through the CAP

CAP Strategic Plans

- CAP Regulation
 - CSPs must indicate how objectives of the Plan will contribute to EU climate legislation (Annex XIII)
 - SWOT analysis should consider relevant climate legislation
 - Assessment of needs should consider national environmental and climate plans emanating from legislation listed in Annex XIII (i.e. Governance Regulation)

EU Legislation & Strategic Planning Requirements

EU Climate Legislation	NECPs	CSPs
Effort Sharing Regulation	√	√
LULUCF Regulation	√	√
Energy Efficiency Directive	√	√
Renewable Energy Directive	√	√
Farm to Fork Strategy	x	√
EU ETS	√ (<i>Where applicable</i>)	x
Energy Performance of Buildings Directive	√	x
Governance Regulation	Not applicable	√



2023 NECPs: Objectives

	Overall 2030 reduction target	Updated ESR target	Ag sector target
Lithuania	-30%*	Above ESR requirement	-11%
Croatia	-45%	ESR requirement	n/a
Slovenia	-55%*	Above ESR requirement	-1%
Estonia	-70%**	ESR requirement	n/a
Hungary	-50%**	ESR requirement	n/a
Czechia		ESR requirement	n/a
Slovakia	n/a	ESR requirement	-10% (proposed)
Romania	-78%**	ESR requirement	-47%**

*Compared to 2005 levels

** Compared to 1990 levels

Note: all CEE Member States have a removals target that reflects their binding targets for 2030 under the LULUCF Regulation



2023 NECPs: Level of detail

Member State	Detailed list of additional measures for ag	Detailed list of additional measures for LULUCF sector	Measure specific information includes			
			Corresponding expected emission reduction	Budget	Period of implementation	Monitoring indicators
→ Lithuania	Included	Included	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
→ Croatia	Included	Not included	No	Yes	Partially	Partially
Slovenia	Not included	Not included	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
→ Estonia*	Not included	Not included	No	No	No	No
Hungary	Not included	Not included	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Czechia	Not included	Not included	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Slovakia	Not included	Partially included	No	No	No	No
→ Romania	Included	Not included	No	No	Partially	No

*Estonia's NECP includes detailed list of existing measures



2023 NECP Draft Updates: Ag measures

- Lithuania: detailed list of policies and measures
 - Includes a WAM scenario description explaining link between additional mitigation measures and assumptions
 - Measure descriptions include details on mitigation potential, implementing entity, type of instrument, activity indicator and measurement unit, quantitative.
Targets
- Croatia and Romania: also detailed list but less info compared to LT
- Estonia: focuses on existing measures
- Slovakia: brief mention of ag measures in WAM scenario description
- Czechia, Slovenia, Hungary: brief summaries of CAP SP measures



2023 Draft NECP Updates: Scope of objectives

	Energy use in ag	Enteric fermentation	Manure management	Biogas production	Soil management	Crop management	Fertiliser use	Organic farming	Agro-forestry	Peatland re-wetting	Consumption/food waste	MRV. Requirements
Lithuania	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√
Croatia	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	
Estonia	√		√	√		√	√	√		√		
Romania	√	√	√	√		√	√				√	

The CAP and NECPs

- Are CAP Strategic Plans being utilized as a means for delivering on climate action?
 - CAP subsidies consistently appear to be a key source of funding for mitigation both in agriculture and LULUCF sectors in all CEE Member States
 - High degree of calibration between measures proposed in both CSPs and NECPs in 4 Member States which include comprehensive list of measures
 - For Member States without a comprehensive list of measures, the focus is almost exclusively on the CAP as a reference point for mitigation efforts



NECPs: Delivering ambitious climate action in ag?

	Projected to meet national ESR target in WAM scenario (EEA)	Projected to meet national LULUCF target in WAM scenario (EEA)
Lithuania	No (but very close)	No
Croatia	Yes	No
Slovenia	No (but very close)	Yes
Estonia	No	No
Hungary	No	No
Czechia	No	No
Slovakia	No	No
Romania	No	No



NECPs: Delivering ambitious climate action in ag?

- Predicted ag emissions under WAM scenarios
 - For MS with ag targets (LT; SL; SK): WAM scenarios indicate these Member States are on track to meet ag sector climate targets
 - Romania: ag emissions expected to go down by 44% by 2030 (close to target)
 - Croatia: no quantification of ag emission reductions
 - Estonia, Hungary, Czechia: ag emissions expected to increase



Initial conclusions

- There is a discrepancy between Member States in how they plan to utilize CAP CSP measures to achieve climate mitigation objectives
 - Lithuania, in particular, clearly demonstrates how CAP measures will be used to achieve quantified GHG reductions in agriculture and demonstrates increased ambition through CAP measures.
 - Croatia links each additional measure in the NECP to the corresponding measure in the CSP, together with the anticipated financing volume.
 - For many Member States, the alignment between the NECPs and CSPs is less concrete and the impacts of CAP measures on climate objectives is unclear



Open Question

- What changes could be made to NECP strategic planning requirements to facilitate greater climate ambition through CAP measures?





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