Best practices for environment and climate change
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The CAP - Have your say

Best practices for environment/climate change

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Scope of the workshop

- Identify environmental needs to better target policy responses.
- Identify best practices and their environmental/economic performance.
- Propose new policy design for modernisation and simplification.
Main questions

1. How to make sure that recommended practices respond to environmental needs?
   
   *Role of data base – models – new technologies – experience of MS*

2. How to improve the policy design for more efficiency and better acceptance?
   
   *Synergies – collective approach – spatial analysis – risk management – behaviour*

3. How to improve monitoring and control?
   
   *Information systems – GPS-based precision farming – mapping – self assessment*

4. How to make the best out of research, innovation and advice?
Key take-away messages

(1) One-size fits all solutions to agri-environmental challenges are rarely efficient

- Recommended and implemented environmentally-friendly practices must match local environmental and climate needs and challenges: it should be the responsibility of member states/ region to justify priorities to fulfill EU environmental /climate objectives

- Therefore, more flexibility should be brought into the first environmental layer of the CAP (at local level), above the baseline of cross-compliance.
Key take-away messages

(1) One-size fits all solutions to agri-environmental challenges are rarely efficient

- Recommended or prescribed measures should be based on knowledge and evidence.

- There is a need to improve databases on environment but also to mobilize more efficiently existing ones to help identify needs and best responses. New technologies can help.
Key take-away messages

(2) No consensus on the best combination of mandatory and voluntary approaches for the first environmental layer

- The first environmental layer should be established for results or efforts provided above the cross-compliance reference level: there are **pros and cons** to whether this layer should be **mandatory** or established as a **simplified voluntary entry-scheme level**.

- A second voluntary more targeted and more ambitious environmental tier should complete the system.
Key take-away messages

(2) No consensus on the best combination of mandatory and voluntary approaches for the first environmental layer

- It is essential that farmers **understand and see** the benefits of their environmental efforts, in order to create a dynamic of change.

- The administrative **burden** of monitoring and control should be **alleviated** both for beneficiaries and for payment agencies, and be made **proportionate** to the objectives pursued. New technologies can be mobilized.

- Greater attention could be granted to **behavioural** dimensions.
Key take-away messages

(3) The research, innovation and advice complex is at the heart of the further implementation of agri-environmental policy

- Independent advisory systems should be strengthened

- The European Innovation Partnership will play an essential role
Key take-away messages

(3) The research, innovation and advice complex is at the heart of the further implementation of agri-environmental policy

- New technologies (remote sensing, precision farming, connected agriculture) can be very helpful with monitoring /self assessment and control needs in the future
Pending issues

- What is the most efficient combination of mandatory and voluntary approaches?

- How to resolve simultaneously the need for more flexibility and the simplification requirements?

- How to foster the role of independent advisory services?

- How to mainstream new technologies and to extend access to smaller farms?
Thanks for your attention