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Best practices for environment and climate change

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The CAP - Have your say

Best practices for environment/climate

change **CAP** **CAP** 

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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

- Independant advisory systems should be strenghtened
- 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

