

# MODEL FOR NY GRØN LANDBRUGSSTØTTE I EU

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13. december 2024

RGO webinar: Hvordan ser fremtidens europæiske landbrug ud

# AGENDA

1. ENIGHED OM EUS LANDBRUGSSTØTTE IKKE STØTTER GRØN OMSTILLING
2. NØDVENDIGT AT KORRIGERE MARKEDSFEJLEN I NUVÆRENDE ØKONOMI
3. HVAD ER VIGTIGT FOR LANDMANDEN
4. FORSLAG TIL CAP28
5. ANBEFALET MINDRE JUSTERING I NUVÆRENDE FORORDNING FOR STRATEGISKE CAP PLANER



# EU AND OECD

NI RAPPORTER SAMME KONKLUSION

1. CAP LEVERER IKKE GRØN OMSTILLING
2. CAP BØR BETALE FOR FÆLLES GODER
3. DER ER BEHOV FOR VERIFIKATIONSVÆRKTØJER MED FÆLLES METRIKS OG INDIKATORER



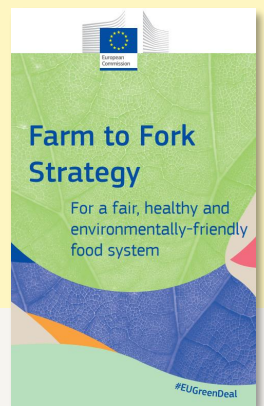
# FARM TO FORK STRATEGY

MAY 2020

IT IS CLEAR THE TRANSITION MUST BE SUPPORTED BY A CAP THAT FOCUSES ON THE GREEN DEAL AIMS TO HELP FARMERS TO IMPROVE THEIR ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE PERFORMANCE THROUGH A MORE RESULTS-ORIENTED MODEL, BETTER USE OF DATA AND ANALYSIS, IMPROVED MANDATORY ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS, NEW VOLUNTARY MEASURES

## Recommendations in EU Farm to Fork Strategy:

- Better targeting income support to farmers who need it and who deliver on the green ambition, rather than to entities and companies who merely own farmland
- Member States must set explicit national values for those targets, in the recommendations from the COM taking into account their specific situation. Based on these values, the Member States will identify the necessary measures in their Strategic Plans.
- EU tax systems should also aim to ensure that the price of different foods reflects their real costs in terms of use of finite natural resources, pollution, GHG emissions and other environmental externalities.



# EU BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY FOR 2030

MAY, 2020

TO SUPPORT THE LONG-TERM SUSTAINABILITY OF BOTH NATURE AND FARMING, THE BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY WILL WORK IN SYNERGY WITH THE FARM TO FORK STRATEGY AND THE NEW COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

## TARGETS

### Bring nature back to agricultural land

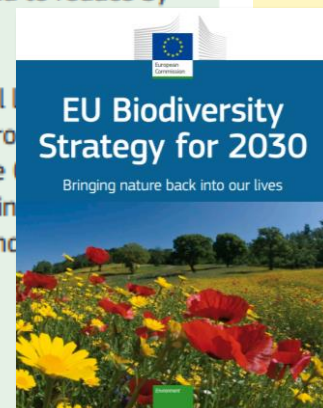
As guardians of our land, farmers play a vital role in preserving biodiversity. At the same time, certain agricultural practices are a key driver of biodiversity decline. To support the long-term sustainability of both nature and farming, the Biodiversity Strategy will work in synergy with the Farm to Fork Strategy and the new Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).

To provide more space for nature, at least 10% of agricultural area should be transformed into high diversity landscape features by 2030 in order to provide space for wild animals, plants, pollinators and natural pest regulators. Such landscape features could include, for example, buffer strips, rotational or non-rotational fallow land, hedges, non-productive trees, terrace walls, and ponds.

Action will also be taken to reduce by 50% the overall use of – and risk from – chemical pesticides by 2030, and to reduce by 50% the use of more hazardous pesticides.

In addition, at least 25% of the EU's agricultural land need to be organically farmed by 2030, and agroecological practices will be encouraged. In this context, the Commission will put forward an Action Plan on organic farming to help Member States stimulate both supply and demand for organic products.

Countryside in the Val d'Orcia in Spring, Tuscany, Italy.



# NATURE RESTORATION LAW

JUNE 2024

IT IS APPROPRIATE TO SET A GENERAL OBLIGATION TO IMPROVE BIODIVERSITY IN AGRICULTURAL ECOSYSTEMS AND MEASURE THE FULFILMENT OF THAT OBLIGATION ON THE BASIS OF A SELECTION OF INDICATORS

THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY (CAP) AIMS TO SUPPORT AND STRENGTHEN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, INCLUDING BIODIVERSITY

Nature Restoration Law article 11:

Member states shall put in place measures to achieve an increasing trend at national level :

- grassland butterfly index
- Farmland bird index
- stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils
- share of agricultural land with high-diversity landscape features.



# EUROPEAN COURT OF AUDITORS, 2021

CAP DOES NOT ENCOURAGE FARMERS TO ADOPT NEW EFFECTIVE CLIMATE MITIGATION PRACTICES

European Court of Auditors/ 2021:

- Member States should establish a target for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from their agricultural sector
- direct payments, conditionality or rural development interventions should incentivize carbon farming approaches
- EU Commission should set monitoring indicators that allow an annual assessment of the effect of the 2021-2027 CAP funded climate mitigation measures on net greenhouse gas emissions
- EU Commission should assess the potential to apply the polluter-pays principle to emissions from agricultural activities, and reward farmers for long-term carbon removals.



# EUROPEAN COURT OF AUDITORS/ 2024

HAS IDENTIFIED A GAP BETWEEN THE POLICY'S ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS AND THE ACTIONS OF MEMBER STATES.

## European Court of Auditors/ 2024:

- key elements for assessing green performance are missing
- The plans are not well aligned with Green Deal goals and targets
- The CAP Strategic Plans Regulation does not include specific targets to be achieved within the CAP
- With a few exceptions, member states did not supply targets or estimates at Plan level, partly due to the lack of common definitions and methodologies.



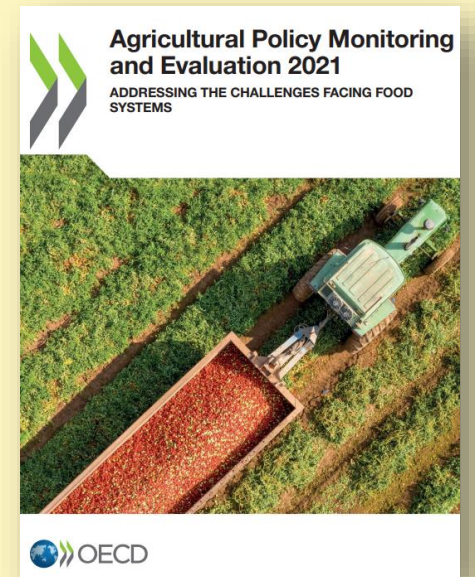


# AGRICULTURAL POLICY MONITORING AND EVALUATION 2021, OECD

ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES FACING FOOD SYSTEMS

COUNTRIES SHOULD SEIZE THE OPPORTUNITY TO TRANSLATE INTERNATIONAL AWARENESS INTO SPECIFIC NATIONAL ACTIONS ON CLIMATE, BIODIVERSITY, REFORMING FOOD SYSTEM TO DELIVER ON SUSTAINABLE GOALS

- Food systems around the world are expected to deliver food security and nutrition for a growing world population in a sustainable manner, without depleting land, water and biodiversity resources, while contributing to reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
- The agricultural policies covered in this report – across developed and emerging economies – do not address the needs effectively
- Reorient – budgetary support to the provision of public goods

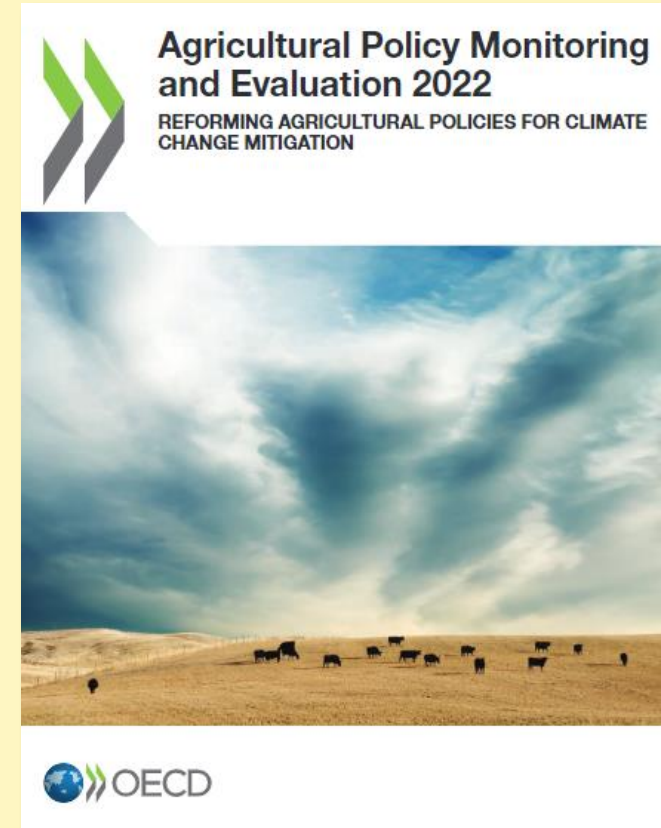


# AGRICULTURAL POLICY MONITORING AND EVALUATION 2022, OECD

REFORMING AGRICULTURAL POLICIES FOR CLIMATE CHANGE  
MITIGATION

REORIENT – BUDGETARY SUPPORT TO THE PROVISION  
OF PUBLIC GOODS

- Climate action for agriculture should build on synergies and should manage potential trade offs



# STRATEGISK DIALOG OM FREMTIDEN FOR EU LANDBRUG

SEPTEMBER 2024

MILJØBETALINGER SKAL GÅ UDOVER,  
HVAD DER ER KRÆVET FOR AT OPFYLDE  
EU FORORDNINGER OG RETTE SIG  
MOD AMBITIØSE MÅL I ET SYSTEM,  
DER ER KNYTTET TIL RESULTATER DER  
KAN KVANTIFICERES GENNEM  
ROBUSTE INDIKATORER

Preparing a Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) fit for purpose:

- Members call for launching an EU-wide benchmarking system in agriculture and food systems aiming to harmonize methodologies of **on-farm sustainability** assessments. This system should be based on common objectives, principles, and criteria, and include monitoring and verification tools with common metrics and indicators. It should measure where each farm and sector stands, facilitate comparisons across diverse sustainability objectives and ambitions and thus contribute to carry out the necessary steps to increase sustainability standards



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ROBUSTE INDIKATORER

- Betalinger skal gøres betinget af kvantificerbare resultater, der kan måles med robuste indikatorer.
- Niveaulet for betaling kan fastlægges i sammenhæng med et dedikeret benchmarking system for bæredygtig praksis og resultater på bedriftsniveau.
- Rammesættet skal fastsætte forskellige ambitionsniveauer for ecosystem services i respekt for eksisterende miljølovgivning som baseline.
- Landbrugere der leverer bedre på ecosystem services som defineret via benchmarking systemet skal kunne belønnes yderligere



# MISSION LETTER AGRICULTURE SEPTEMBER 2024

President-elect Ursula von der Leyen



YOU WILL DESIGN AND DEPLOY A NEW  
APPROACH TO DELIVER ON SUSTAINABILITY TO  
SUPPORT FARMERS IN DECARBONISATION AND  
PRESERVING BIODIVERSITY

Mission letter from Ursula Von der Leyen:

- As part of this, you will propose an EU-wide benchmarking system in the agri-food sector, as recommended by the Strategic Dialogue.

## Christophe Hansen - Mission letter

GENERAL PUBLICATIONS | 17 September 2024

Christophe Hansen - Mission letter



# TRUE COST ACCOUNTING

IGNORING NEGATIVE EXTERNALITIES LEAD TO FALSE PRICE SIGNALS

ENCOURAGE CHANGES IN NATIONAL FISCAL SYSTEMS TO SHIFT BURDEN FROM LABOUR TO POLLUTION, RESOURCE USE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT EXTERNALITIES



The collage features the following elements:

- EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030** cover page with the subtitle "Bringing nature back into our lives" and the European Commission logo.
- A **GREEN DEAL** graphic in the top right corner.
- A slide titled **Enabling transformative change** with a blue header and a light blue background. It includes a small number "22" in the top left corner.
- A photograph of a vibrant field of yellow and red flowers.
- A smaller document cover titled **Farm to Fork Strategy** with the subtitle "For a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system" and the European Commission logo.
- A slide titled **Pillar three: Key commitments and goals** with a blue header and a light blue background. It features a small number "3" in a blue circle on the left and a photograph of a group of people hiking in a forest.

**Enabling transformative change**

Creating the right implementation conditions will be crucial for the actions proposed under the new EU Biodiversity Strategy to reach their full potential. An enabling environment is essential to change the way biodiversity is perceived and integrated into the wider EU policy framework. Adopting a more integrated and whole-of-society approach to biodiversity will also ensure co-responsibility and co-ownership by all relevant actors in meeting the EU's biodiversity commitments.

**3**

**Pillar three: Key commitments and goals**

- Establish a strengthened European biodiversity governance framework.
- Step up implementation and enforcement of EU environmental legislation.
- Launch a new initiative for sustainable corporate governance and support a European Business for Biodiversity movement.
- Strengthen the Commission's biodiversity proofing framework to ensure that EU funding contributes to, and does not harm, biodiversity.
- Unlock at least €20 billion a year for nature and ensure that a significant proportion of the 30% of the EU budget dedicated to climate action is invested in biodiversity and nature-based solutions.
- Establish a common classification of economic activities that contribute to biodiversity, supported by the Renewed Sustainable Finance Strategy.
- **Encourage changes in national fiscal systems to shift tax burden from labour to pollution, resource use and other environmental externalities.**
- Introduce a new long-term strategic research agenda for biodiversity in the future Horizon Europe programme, set up a dedicated Biodiversity Partnership and a Knowledge Centre for Biodiversity.
- Propose a Council Recommendation on education for environmental sustainability.
- Use the new Skills Agenda to help biodiversity restoration and sustainable management, as well as a fair and inclusive transition to a green economy.

# HVAD ER VIGTIGT FOR LANDMAND EN

SIMPEL

SÅ LIDT BUREAUKRATISK SOM MULIGT

FORUDSIGELIGT

FLEKSIBELT

GIVER MENING



# FORSLAG TIL MODEL FOR EN GRØN CAP 28



# ARKITEKTUR CAP28

## Søjle I

Resultater over  
konditionalitetsniveau/ GLM  
niveau

Eco-schemes  
2 el. 3 eco-schemes  
Resultater frem for handlinger

Hvis resultaterne er bedre end GLM  
kravet er der adgang til ekstrabetaling fra  
eco-schemes

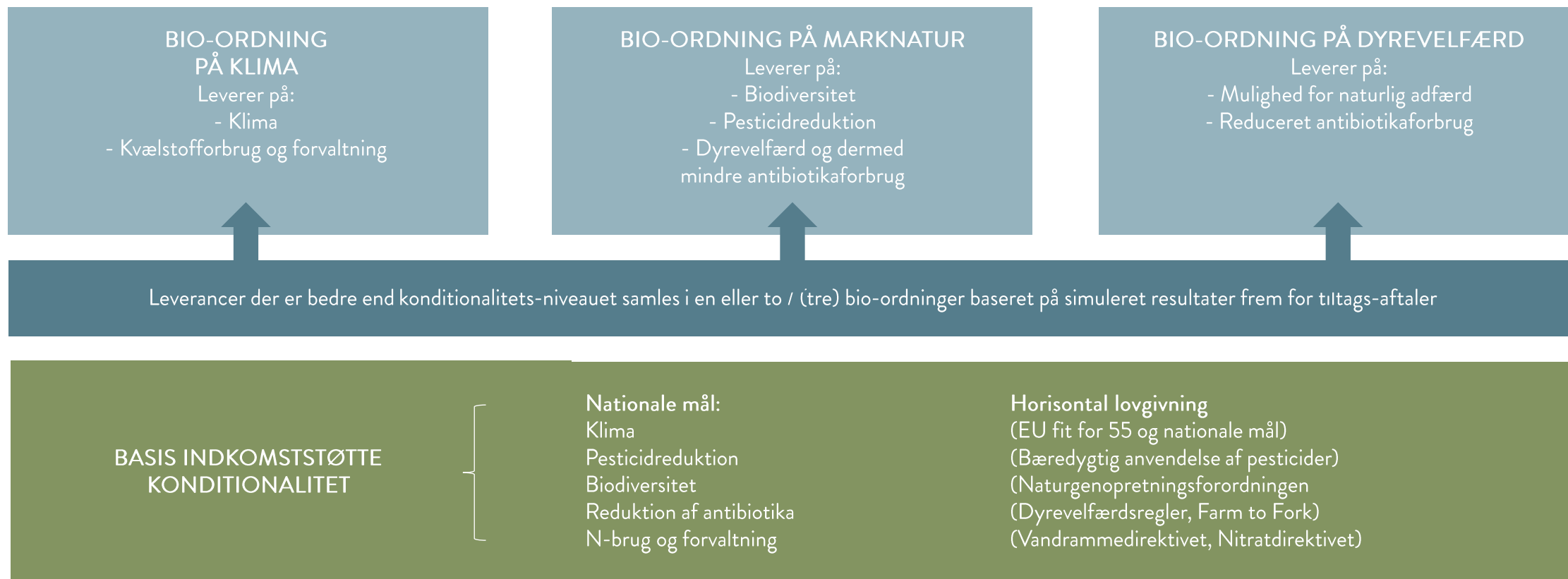
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GLM er grænseværdier, der  
afspejler nationale mål der er  
fastlagt for at opfylde EU  
byrdeforpligtelser eller national  
krav i mangel af EU forpligtelser

Basis indkomststøtte

Hvis GLM kravet ikke er opfyldt er  
der træk i indkomststøtten

# En grøn Cap28 integrerer nationale byrder i henhold til nationale og europæiske forpligtelser

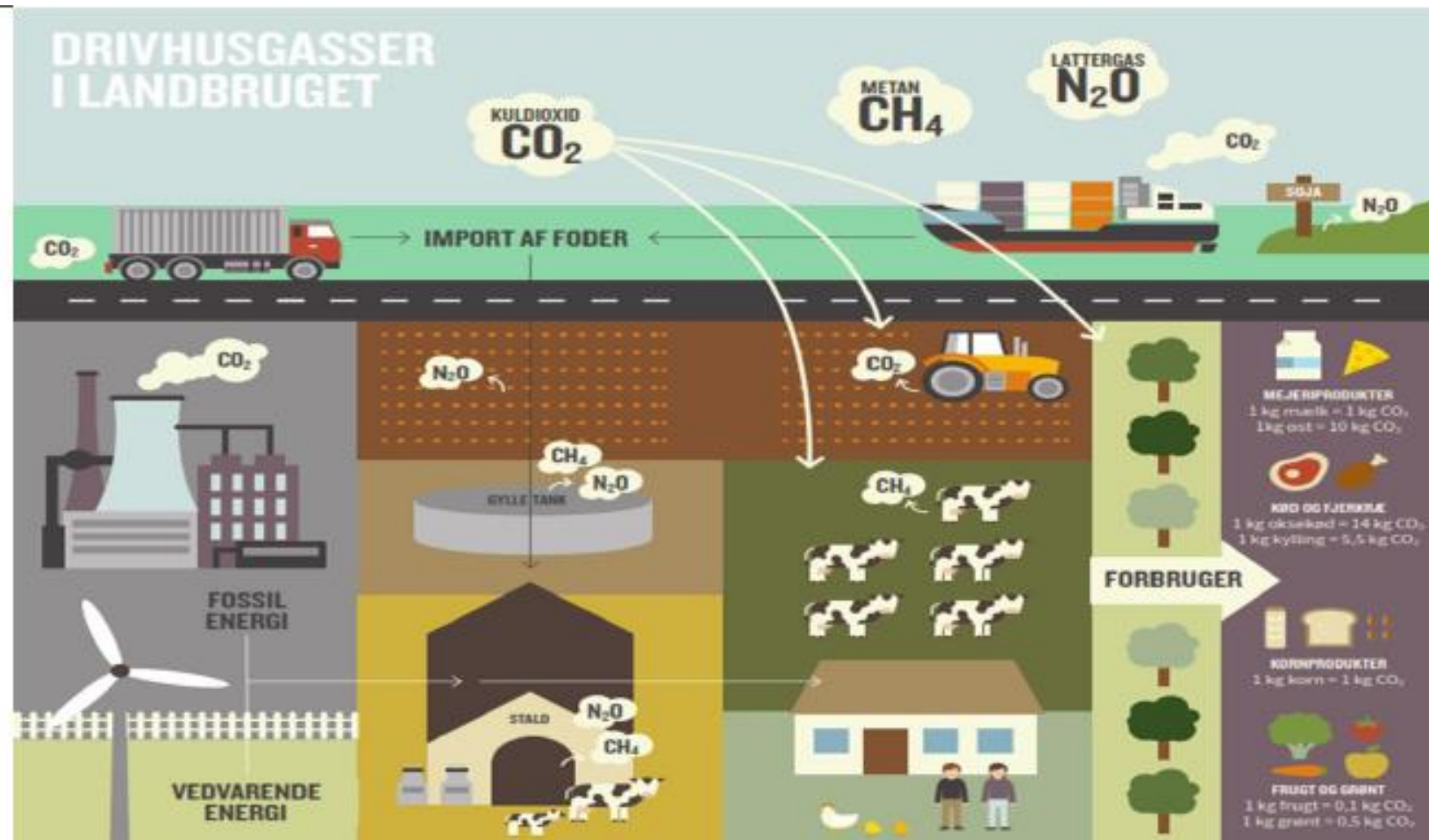


# CLIMATE ACCOUNTING, CO<sub>2</sub>E

Holistic and close to practice, must

Consider:

- Enteric fermentation
- Management of manure and fertilizer regime
- Management of soil and carbon farming/sequestration,
- Use of energy
- Export/import – (feed, machinery, renewable energy, fertilizer, manure, animals)
- Scope: 1,2,3
- Across sectors



# FIELD ECOSPACE INDEX

<p><b>Quality component</b> Quality of provided space, Eco-scheme payment 1 – 5 points scale</p> <p>Info partly collected from consultant every 5 years</p>	<p><b>Crop rotational area</b> Baseline 3 points</p>	<p><b>Permanent grassland</b> Baseline 3 points. Area with restrictions 4 points</p>	<p><b>Landscape features</b> Baseline 3 points</p>
<p><b>Structural component</b> Provided space on the farm</p> <p>Basic Income Support 100</p> <p>Info collected from electronic data, GIS</p>	<p><b>Crop rotational area</b> Baseline 100</p>	<p><b>Permanent grassland</b> Baseline 100</p>	<p><b>Landscape features</b> Baseline 100</p>
	<p>Min. 3 crops – one crop MAX 40% Perimeter:Area = 200</p>	<p>8% of Gross area Perimeter:Area = 300</p>	<p>10% of gross area Perimeter:Area = 2500</p>

# FORDELE VED DEN FORESLÅEDE CAP28 MODEL

- Direkte svar på diverse analyser af EUs landbrugsstøtte
- Tilnærmelse til True Cost Accounting
- Helhedsorienteret, forholder sig til trade offs
- De facto finansiering af omstilling af landbrugsbedrifterne
- Teknologineutral
- Betaler for kulstofpositiv dyrkningspraksis og håndterer, at det er vanskeligt at kvantificere en kulstoflagring på markniveau
- Realistisk system til at dokumentere biodiversitet
- Nemt at måle på effekten af CAP sammenholdt med EU og nationale mål
- En løsning der kan håndtere en udvidelse af EU

# CAP23

## ALLEREDE:

- TILLADER MEDLEMSLANDE AT FASTSÆTTE KONDITIONALITETSKRAV PÅ KLIMA, NATUR OG DYREVELFÆRD, DER GÅR UD OVER NIVEAUET I FORORDNINGEN.
- TILLADER MEDLEMSLANDE AT INDRETTE BIOORDNINGERNE, SÅ DE BETALER I OVERENSSTEMMELSE MED SIMULEREDE RESULTATER FREMFØR AFTALTE HANDLINGER
- KRÆVER MEDLEMSLANDENE REDUCERER BASISINDKOMSTSTØTTEN SÅ DET AFSPEJLER AFVIGELSEN FRA KONDITIONALITETSKRAVET

## Legal framework (EU) 2021/2115 establishing rules on support for strategic plans

### Conditionality as threshold values

(43) Member States should set a national standard for each of the standards set at Union level, taking into account the specific characteristics of the area concerned, including soil and climatic conditions, existing farming conditions, farming practices, farm size and farm structures, land use, and the specificities of outermost regions. Member States should be able to set other national standards related to the main objectives of the GAEC standards in order to improve the environmental and climate delivery of the framework of the CAP.

## Legal framework (EU) 2021/2115 strategic plans

### Conditionality and administrative penalty

(42) Co  
the ba  
shoul  
Regula  
require

Article 12  
Principle and scope

Member States shall include in their CAP Strategic Plans a system of conditionality under which farmers

## Legal framework (EU) 2021/2115 strategic plans

### Member states may set additional GAEC standards

71 and 72 are  
uirements  
nnex III,

#### Article 13

#### Obligations of Member States relating to good agricultural and environmental condition

1. ... Member States shall set, at national or regional level, minimum standards for farmers and other beneficiaries for each GAEC standard listed in Annex III in line with the main objective of those standards as referred to in that Annex. In setting their standards, Member States shall take into account, where relevant, the specific characteristics of the areas concerned including soil and climatic condition, existing farming systems, farming practices, farm size and farm structures, land use, and the specificities of outermost regions.

2. ... In respect of the main objectives laid down in Annex III, Member States may set standards additional to those laid down in that Annex concerning those main objectives. Such additional standards shall be non-discriminatory and proportionate and shall correspond to the needs identified.

# ANBEFALING TIL FORBEDRET CAP28 FORORDNING

FORSLAGET ER I OVERENSSTEMMELSE MED  
CAP23 MEN FRA AT VÆRE ET FRIVILLIGT MODEL  
DESIGN SKAL DET VÆRE ET OBLIGATORISK DESIGN

1. Tilbageholdte søjle 1 skal kunne bruges i bioordninger de efterfølgende budgetår
2. Konditionalitetskravene på bedriftsniveau skal afspejle nationale byrdeforpligtelser, der er aftalt for at opfylde EU eller nationale krav på klima, kvælstofforbrug og forvaltning, vandmiljø, Biodiversitet, pesticidforbrug, Dyrevelfærd
3. Verifikationsredskaber med fælles metriske og indikatorer skal være obligatorisk
4. Verifikationsværktøjer skal notificeres til EU kommissionen indtil der foreligger et fælles benchmarking system

# LANDBRUGSLANDSKAB 2024 I DK





# ET BÆREDYGTIGT LANDBRUGSLANDSKAB MED CAP28

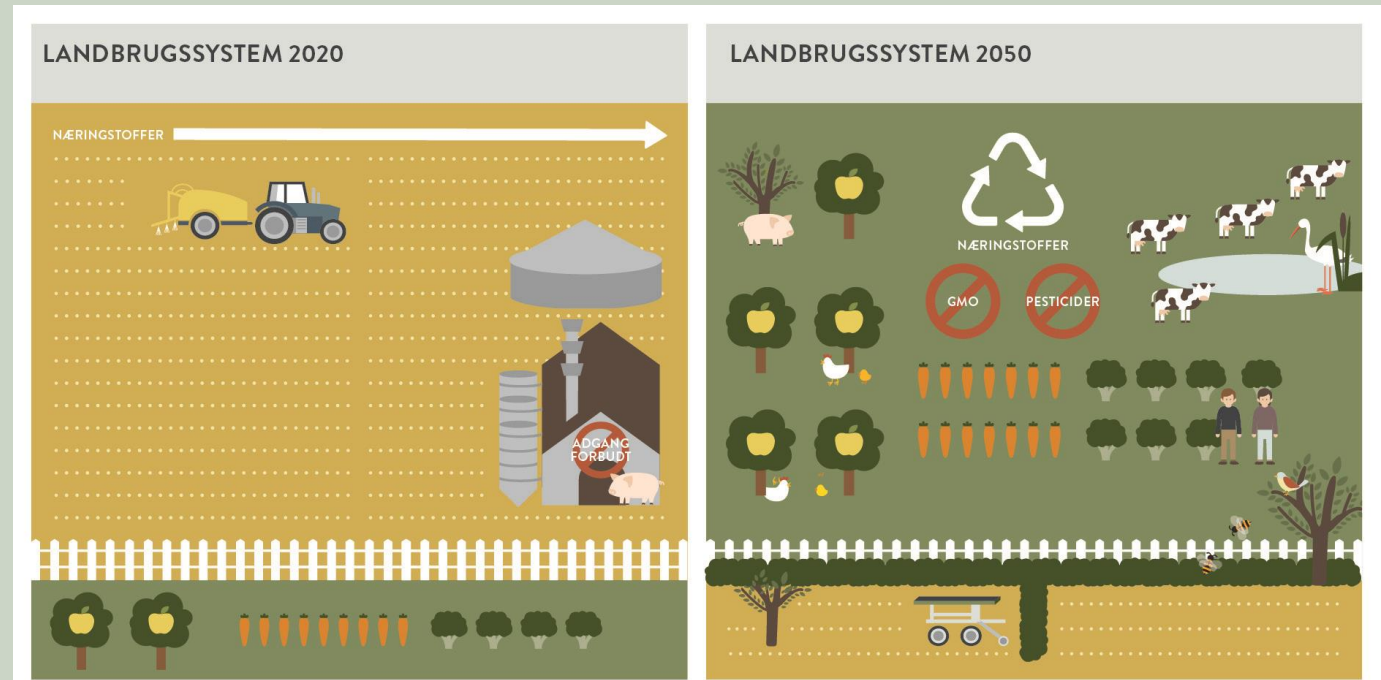


Økologisk Landsforenings vision:

# FREMTIDENS LANDBRUG I PAGT MED KLIMA OG NATUR

- et bæredygtigt landbrugssystem bygget på økologiske værdier

- **Klima: flere konsumafgrøder** færre foderafgrøder
- **Mere plads** til natur
- **Dyrene** på græs, dyrevelfærd, raske dyr
- **Biodiversitet: samspil** dyr, planter og natur
- **Næringsstoffer** i kredsløb
- **Rent vand: ingen pesticider** og GMO
- **Liv på landet** i mark og by
- **Brødføde verdens befolkning:** lokalt og globalt



Økologisk Landsforenings vision:

# FREMTIDENS LANDBRUG I PAGT MED KLIMA OG NATUR

- et bæredygtigt landbrugssystem forudsætter en bæredygtig kost

## ”Vend tallerkenen på hovedet”

- Ca. halvering af dagligt forbrug af husdyrprodukter
- Vælg bælgfrugter og fisk
- Spis planterigt og varieret
- Spis fuldkorn
- Reducer madspild

