



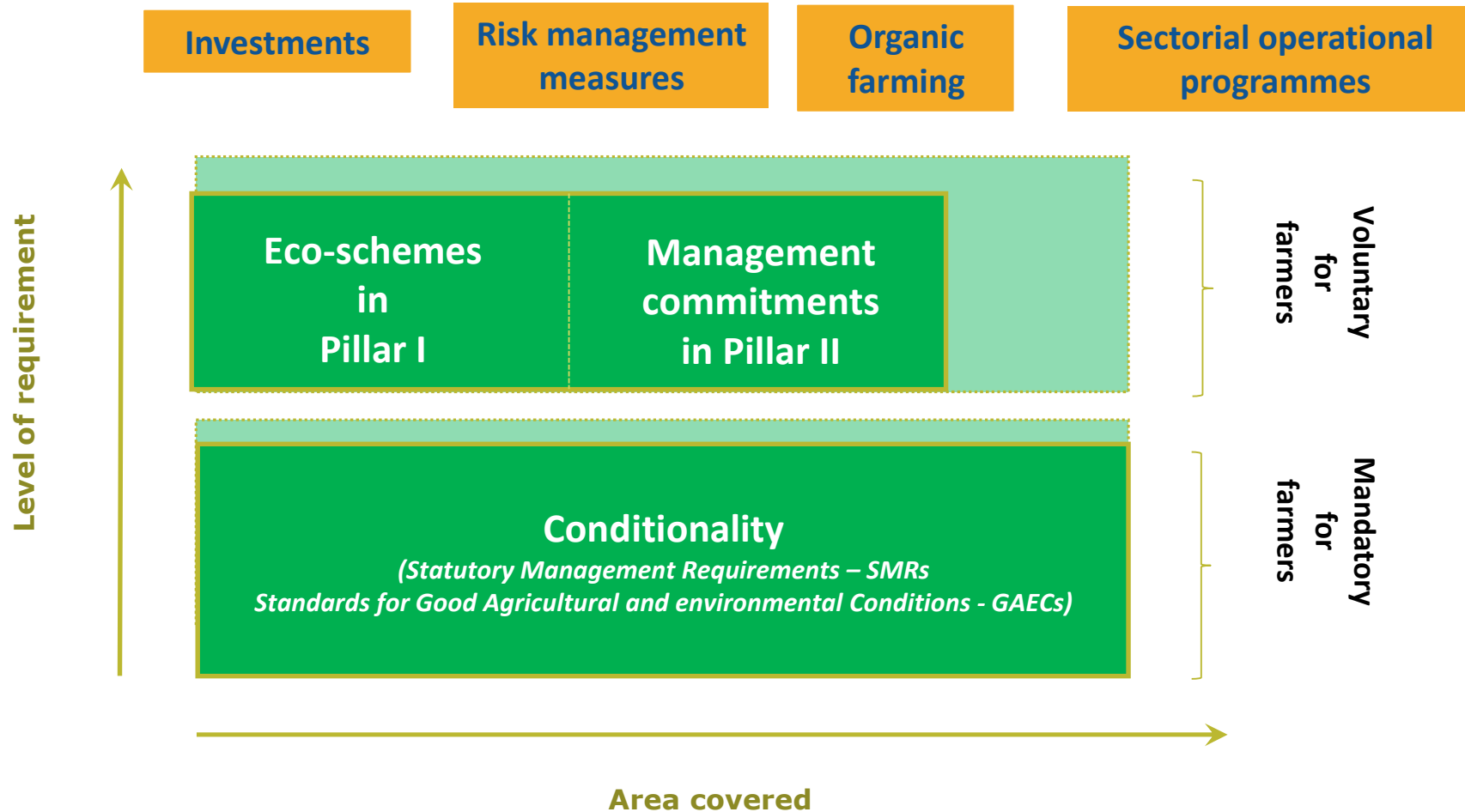
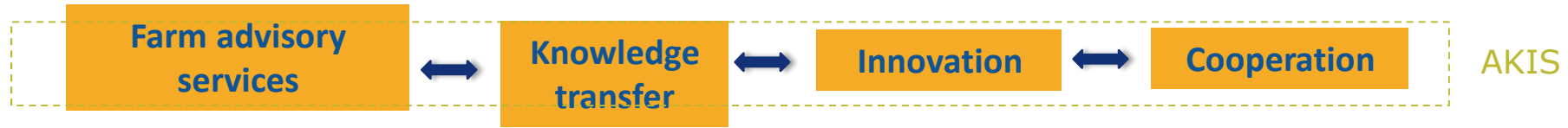
# *The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and sustainable use of pesticides*

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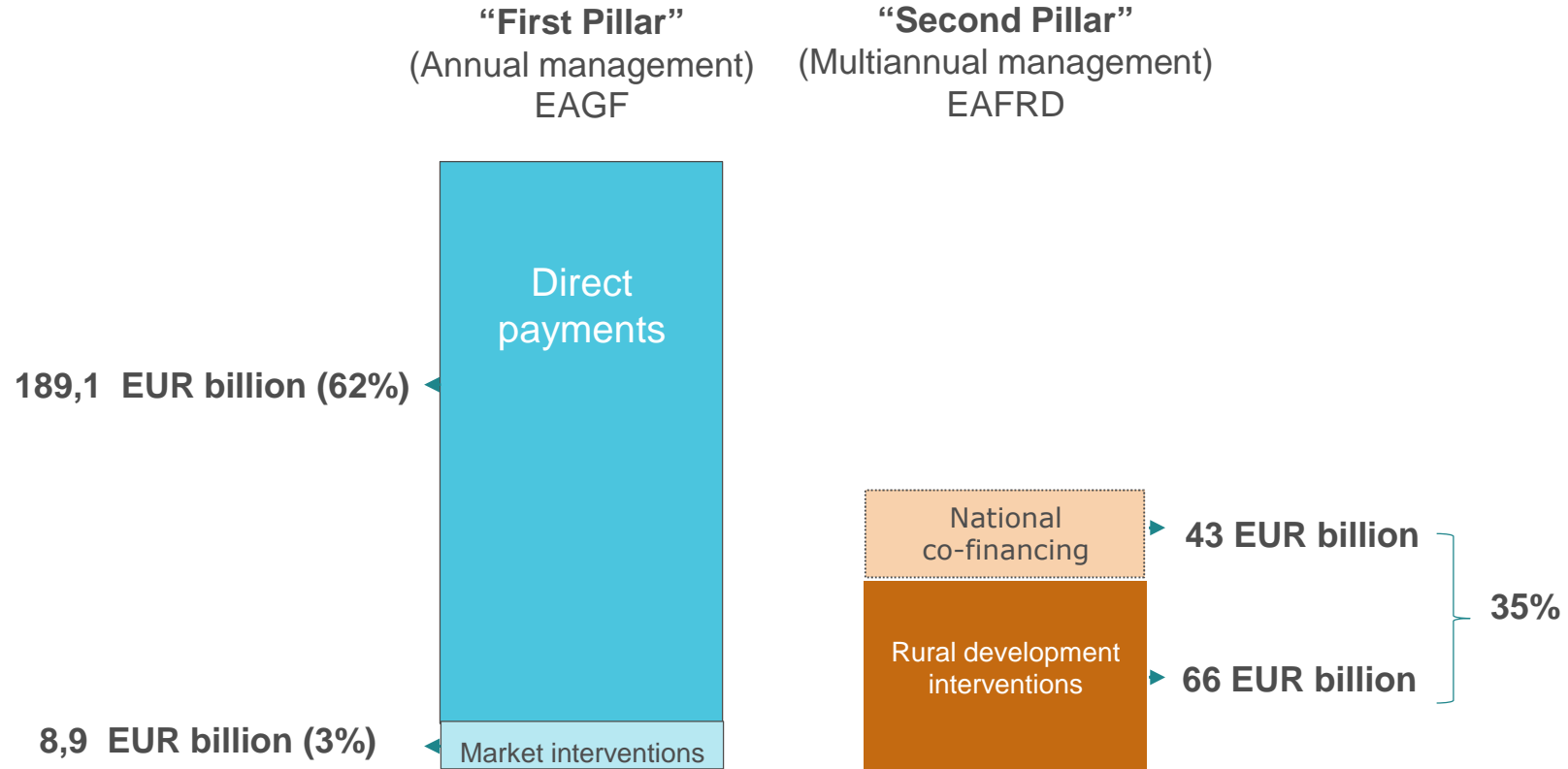
# The broad picture

# The “green architecture” of the CAP 2023-2027



# CAP budget

(CAP total financing 2021-2027 (% of total public expenditure (EU + nat.))



# CAP national Strategic Plans

- Member States must describe in **CAP Strategic Plans** how they intend to implement the CAP (in particular the green architecture)
- The Strategic plans must take into account the **CAP objectives** defined at EU level (including a more sustainable agriculture). They must also take into account the **other policies** (PPP Regulation, SUD, WFD, etc.)
- Member States set **targets and milestones** to demonstrate their path towards objectives. **Context, impact, results and output indicators** from an EU list are used to assess the CAP contribution to the objectives.
- The Strategic Plans and their amendments are **approved by the Commission**.
- Member States regularly **report on the implementation** of their CAP Strategic plans
- In case of significant deviation in the way towards objectives, the **Commission may take action**

# More in details

# Conditionality



- A **link** between CAP payments and Directives & Regulation (Statutory Management Requirements-SMRs) and standards of Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAECs)
- **Reduction of CAP payments** in case of non-compliances
- Applies to **89% of farmers and agricultural area**
- Includes the **pesticides Regulation**
- **New requirements** added in the scope, in particular **the Directive on sustainable use of pesticides (SUD)**

# Conditionality

- The **SUD provisions** include
  - Certification of equipment
  - Certification of users
  - Restrictions in protected areas
  - Handling, storage and disposal of remnants
- The conditionality framework also allows Member States covering by conditionality the **general Integrated Pest Management (IPM) principles** which are fit for this mechanism, depending on how the principles are implemented at national level on the basis of the SUD:
  - General IPM principle 1: GAEC standards on crop rotation, ecological infrastructure, cultivation techniques, adequate plant protection techniques, ...
  - General IPM principles 5, 6 and 7: SMR on relevant conditions for proper use





# Eco-schemes



- **Voluntary** support to be offered by Member States to farmers
- **25% of direct payments budget**
- Basically **annual** commitments
- Practices **beyond the baseline** of legal requirements
- **Level of support** to be decided by Member States, which may take the form of :
  - **Remuneration of public good** provided (top-up of income support), and/or
  - **Compensation** of cost incurred/income foregone

# Eco-schemes



- Support many types of **voluntary actions** going beyond conditionality and other relevant obligations, such as for instance :
  - *Establishment of non-productive areas on agricultural land*
  - *Diversified crops on the rotation*
  - *Conservation agriculture without pesticides: rotation, no ploughing, soil cover*
  - *Maintenance of organic farming*
  - *etc...*

# Support for rural development



- **Voluntary** support to be offered by Member States to farmers or other beneficiaries
- Rural development support
  - must cover **environment- and climate-friendly land management**, and
  - may also cover animal welfare, compensation for disadvantages, **investments, risk management, knowledge-building, innovation** and **co-operation**.
- Basically **multi-annual** commitments (5-7 years for management commitments)
- Practices **beyond the baseline** of legal requirements
- **Level of support** takes the form of **compensation** of cost incurred/income foregone
- Minimum mandatory expenditure for **environment and climate: 35%** of the EAFRD

# Support for rural development



- Support many types of **voluntary actions** going beyond conditionality and other relevant obligations, such as for instance :
  - *Reduced or ban of use of pesticides*
  - *Use of Integrated Pest Management beyond the obligations under the SUD*
  - *Longer multiannual rotation and diversified crops*
  - *Payments for investments for pesticides management and localized spraying*
  - *Payments for training and advice*
  - *Conversion to organic farming, etc...*
- But also
  - *Investments for precision spraying equipment*
  - *Financing risk management*
  - *Contributing to advice, cooperation and monitoring systems, etc ...*

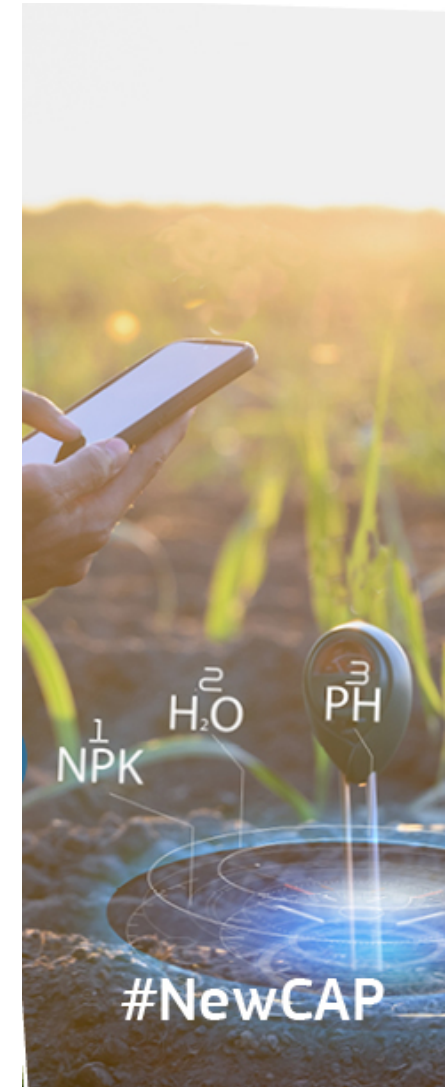
# Sectoral interventions



- **Sectoral programmes (wine, fruit & vegetables, olive oil, hops...)** integrated in strategic plan regulation
- **A higher profile for the environment and climate**
- **At least 15% of funding** for operational programmes in the **fruit and vegetables sector** must be spent on actions for environment and climate (10% in the past period), such as IPM
- Possibility for **dedicated actions in other sectors**

# Knowledge, research & innovation

- Advancing research, knowledge-sharing, and innovation is essential for a smart and sustainable agricultural sector
- EUR 9 billion under **Horizon Europe (2021-2027)** dedicated to food, environment, agriculture, bioeconomy
- Knowledge and innovation are a **cross-cutting objectives** of all CAP strategic plans
- **European Innovation Partnership (EIP-AGRI)** key to stronger agricultural knowledge and innovation systems
- The **Farm Advisory Services (FAS)** are key tool in sharing new knowledge and ideas, to be included in the AKIS



# Integrated Pest Management: the “IPM Toolbox” database

- A **database** hosted by the Commission (Joint Research Centre-Sevilla) makes available **IPM approaches** to **advisors, farmers, researchers and any other stakeholders** interested by the topic.
- The database includes information of various origins and with various status:
  - **IPM crop- or sector-specific guidelines** developed by national authorities in implementation of the SUD
  - **IPM “Best practices”** developed by scientific, technical and professional institutes and research projects
  - **IPM guidelines developed by the International Organisation for Biological and Integrated Control (IOBC)**
  - .....more in the future

<https://datam.jrc.ec.europa.eu/datam/mashup/IPM/index.html>

# Take away messages



## Take away messages

- **The CAP can significantly contribute** to the sustainable use of pesticides, e.g. by promoting the uptake of IPM and biocontrol.
- The CAP includes **relevant policy instruments** and a **significant budget** to support farmers in their transition.
- **A good enforcement of the pesticides legislation** is however needed to ensure a good basis for the CAP contribution.

# Thank you



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