

Environment and climate assessment of Germany's CAP Strategic Plan (Institute for European Environmental Policy, 2023)

EU food systems => 30% of Europe's GHG emission

EU CAP <- 30% of total EU budget

German CAP Strategic Plan -> implements the absolute minimum of enhanced conditionality
-> low incentives to voluntary interventions

MS CAP Strategic Plans -> can be amended once/year

- promise: replace direct payments by 2027 by rewarding environment and climate services

Two sets of recommendations:

1 Potential amendments in the current period

- ensure no further derogations to the enhanced conditionality (exemption of GAEC 7-crop diversification & 8-non-productive features in 2023 must remain exception)
- increase buffer strips of GAEC 4 to min. 5 m (as uniform baseline) + prohibition of pesticide and fertilizer use in buffer strip:
- increase the allocation of budget to eco-schemes to min. 25%
- introduce eco-schemes to reduce nutrients and nitrogen-losses
- increasing unit amounts/additional % for the eco-scheme on non-productive land (DZ-0401) -> incentivise farmers to increase non-productive features to the max. 6% to meet EU Biodiv. Strategy on 10% non-productive land
- ensure federal states implement a min. set of rural development interventions in Pillar II -> beneficial for climate change mitigation+biodiv. protection + taking regional characteristics into consideration
 - > Conference of German Ministers of Agriculture based on proposal by Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture
- phase out direct payments on peatlands (organic soils) -> eco-schemes + rural development interventions for long-term rewetting peatland:
 - = conversion of arable land/organic soil to grassland
 - = extensification of use of peatland grassland + reduction of livestock
- interventions to support mixed-crop livestock systems, high on-farm feed-production, reduction of LU/ha at farm level (in high livestock density areas)

2 Recommendations for the next CAP and related policies:

- environmental and climate ring-fencing for cross-cutting measures for all sectoral interventions and productive investments in the next EU regulation -> ensure min. share of budget
- increase environmental and climate ring-fencing for Pillar II + min. budget for eco-schemes:
- measurable integrated pest management criteria in enhanced conditionality
- financing basis -> comprehensive, long-term restructuring of livestock farming on national level

Introduction

EU food system =>

- 30% of EU GHG emissions
- main pressure on biodiversity: pesticide use, landscape simplification, habitat destruction
- physical, chemical, biological degradation of soil
- decrease in water quality and availability

EC -> EU Green Deal

- Farm to Fork Strategy -> fair, healthy, environmentally friendly food systems
- Biodiversity Strategy -> Europe's biodiv. on path of recovery by 2030

agricultural targets included:

50% reduction in use and risk of chemical pesticides	
25% agricultural land under organic farming	
10% agricultural land under high-diversity landscape features	by 2030
50% reduction of nutrient losses	
min. 20% reduction of fertilizer use	
contribution to the 55% GHG emission reduction target	
contribution to climate neutrality	by 2050

-> CAP has crucial role through subsidies

CAP -> created 60 years ago = main policies of EU accounting 30% of total EU budget

historically:

- increasing productivity + competitiveness
- ensuring food production, fair income for farmers, reasonable prices for consumers

-> supported intensification of agriculture -> indirectly contributed to negative impact on environment and climate since the end of XX century: - environmental and climate aspects gradually included
2018: - EC -> new structure for CAP -> started operating in MS in 2023

D: climate action
 - 10 specific objectives -> 3 related to environment and climate: E: protection of natural resources
 F: conservation of biodiversity

- new structure:
 a. shift to performance and result-based approach
 b. more flexibility to MS to consider local needs and conditions
 c. increase EU ambitions in sustainability

Germany: 11% of total EU agricultural area 270 000 farms most important production sectors in 2021: milk, pigs, cereals, vegetables, horticulture
 13% of total EU crop production value produced
 16% of total EU animal production value produced
 CAP Strategic Plan of Germany approved by EC on 21.11.2021

General overview of the CAP Strategic Plan's priorities: Does the money go to environmental and climate action?

CAP funding -> Pillar I = European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) -> historically interventions related to income support
 Pillar II = European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) -> target rural development + environmental and climate objective:
 - environmental and climate objectives gradually integrated in Pillar I since 2014: cross-compliance, greening, enhanced conditionality, eco-schemes

2023: 66% of total CAP funding -> Pillar I = below EU average of 75%
 by 2026: gradual shift 15% of funds from Pillar I to Pillar II -> for sustainable agriculture

EU CAP regulation: MS must dedicate min. 25% for direct payments to eco-schemes + min. 35% of Pillar II to environmental, climate, organic and animal welfare commitments -> guarantee a min. budget for benefitting public goods = ring-fencing

= environmental, climate and other management (= agri-envi & climate measures) + compensation payments (Water Framework Directive & Natura 2000) + interventions targeting these objectives + 50% of payments for natural constraints areas (ANC)
 Pillar II ring-fencing
 Pillar I ring-fencing = 22% to eco-schemes

	CAP budget %	2021	2027	
basic income support	40%	170 EUR/ha	149 EUR/ha	<- reallocation from Pillar I to Pillar II

eco-schemes	22%			-> biodiversity objectives (F) + sustainable development (E) + small extent climate objectives (D)
redistributive income support	12%			
young farmers income support	3%			of Pillar I
coupled payments	2%			
sectoral interventions	1%			
agri-envi & climate measures	45%			= 15% of total CAP budget

	CAP budget %		
investments	26%	of Pillar II	-> 60% to climate and environmental objectives: non-productive water investments, flood and coastal protection + 40% to improve overall economic situation of farmers
cooperation measures	17%		
intervention on organic farming	20%		
measures aiming climate change mitigation	1.3%		
water protection measures	2%		
soil protection measures	2.3%		

Budget allocation = indication on priorities, but NOT on effectiveness

Overview of German eco-schemes: DZ-0401 Improvement of biodiversity and habitat conservation 200 - 1200 EUR/ha

a non-productive land on arable land descending unit amounts: 1300 EUR/ha:1%; 500 EUR/ha:2%; 400 EUR/ha:3-6%

b planting flower strips or areas on arable land submeasures that farmers can choose from or combine

c planting flower strips or areas in permanent crops

			them	
		d old grass strips or areas in permanent grassland		descending unit amounts: 900 EUR/ha:1%; 300 EUR/ha:2%; 200 EUR/ha:3-6%
		DZ-0402 Diverse crops (min. 10% legumes)	40 EUR/ha	
		DZ-0403 Maintaining of Agroforestry	60 EUR/ha	
		DZ-0404 Extensification of permanent grassland	100 EUR/ha	
		DZ-0405 Result-oriented extensive management of permanent grassland	210 - 240 EUR/ha	
		DZ-0406 No use of chemical-synthetic pesticides	110 - 130 EUR/ha	
		DZ-0407 Protection of Natura 2000 sites	40 EUR/ha	
EU + national law -> eco-schemes can be adjusted at any time				
engagement period: 1 year	= short duration	=>	not effective for climate and biodiversity measures	-
			incentivize farmers to try env.friendly practices	+
				-> could be made attractive by increasing the payments in the following years

Contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation

1 GHG emission reduction

State of play in Germany and resulting needs:

- Germany = biggest GHG emitter, 2nd biggest GHG contributor from agriculture (after France) in EU
- 2021: agriculture -> 55 Mt CO2eq = 7% of total Germany's emissions
- 2020: agriculture emissions:
 - 54% -> methane from animal husbandry (enteric fermentation + manure)
 - 38% -> N2O from fertiliser use + manure management
- agricultural use of drained peatland (arable + grassland) -> 37 Mt CO2eq = 5% of total annual GHG emission
- => agriculture -> 13% of total GHG emission
- 1990-2020: GHG emissions from agriculture decreased by 20.5% <= decline of livestock numbers, introduction of milk quota system
- 2006-2014: GHG emissions increased <= digestates (nitrogen) from biogas production
- since 2014: GHG emissions decrease <= declining animal numbers, decreasing use of synthetic fertilisers
- > still emissions high in EU context
- > need for GHG reduction -> potential: livestock + manure management

Planned interventions:

German Strategic Plan -> no priority to GHG emission reduction, Pillar I -> hardly contributes to climate target:

- enhanced conditionality do not address reduction of methane and N2O
- eco-schemes
- 2/7 eco-schemes prohibit fertilisers -> contribute to N2O reduction (DZ-0401, DZ-0404)

- DZ-0404 Extensification of permanent grassland will incentivise the conversion of intensive grasslands or will be used only for already extensive farming? (deadweight effect)
- DZ-0402 Diverse crops (min. 10% legumes) -> possible contribution to N2O reduction, but fertilisers permitted -> hardly any effect expected

-> rural development interventions of Pillar II

- incentives for extensification <- measures relate more to grasslands than arable lands
- EL-0101 Extensive grassland management -> objective to contribute to climate target: -> offered only in 4/16 federal states - livestock-rich states do not offer this intervention
- EL-0105 Nature-oriented grassland and arable land management -> offered in all states
- EL-0102 Precision farming, EL-0403 New machinery -> available only to limited extent in 1 state
- 1 investment intervention (Pillar II) + 2 sectoral interventions (Pillar I) -> efficient use of fuel + use of renewable energy
- no reduction targets set

2 Carbon storage

State of play in Germany and resulting needs:

natural sinks protected and increased -> climate targets = forestes, peatland soils
biomass above ground = landscape features (hedges, trees) -> carbon storage, protection against erosion, habitat for biodiv
Germany: 90% of peatlands used for agriculture and forestry
40% of emissions of agriculture <- LULUCF + drained & farmed peatlands
organic soils = 7% of agricultural area
Peatland management ways for climate protection: 1. keeping undrained peatlands wet -> protect existing carbon stores and sinks
2. rewetting/restoring drained peatlands
- arable land conversion -> wet grassland/paludiculture
- infrastructure for water retention
- setting min. water levels, damming targets
agricultural soils lose SOC <= negative balance of carbon inputs/losses <= - simplified crop rotation
- intensive tillage
- removal of crop residues from fields
keeping and increasing SOC <= - grasslands
- permanent soil cover
- agroforestry
1991-2013: permanent grassland area decreased by 11% <- increased demand for fodder + energy crops = conversion of organic soils to arable crops
since 2013: permanent grassland area slightly increased by 2%
threats to grasslands: - demand for arable fodder
- energy crops cultivation promotion
- abandonment

Planned interventions:

enhanced conditionality -> carbon storage in soils
- GAEC 2: protection of wetland and peatland - implementation less effective: - ploughing on arable allowed 0-30 cm
- renewal and deepening of drainage remains possible with permits
- GAEC 1: protection of permanent grassland - possible improvement by introducing min. water level (at least from a certain point in the year
-> long-term use of arable land as grassland
- no promotion of increase of permanent grassland
- newly created grassland onwards from 2021 can be converted back into arable land without permission
- contrast with CAP 2014-2022: arable land used as grassland for 5 years lost its arable status -> counterproductive emergency break
by farmers
- GAEC 6: 80% of arable land covered during winter -> achieved on 70% of arable land in Germany => targets increased by 10%

eco-schemes -> carbon storage in soils
- DZ-0403 Maintaining of Agroforestry: - offered for the first time in Germany
- targeted only on 1% of agricultural land + lowest funding
- DZ-0402 Diverse crops (min. 10% legumes): - contribute to increase SOC
- DZ-0404 Extensification of permanent grassland + ban on ploughing: - conservation of carbon stocks

rural development programs -> implemented in few federal states + limited area coverage
- EL-0101-03 Peatland rewetting and promotion of paludiculture -> promoted in 3 states/2 states with significant peatland area do not offer measures via Pillar I
- conversion of arable land to grassland in sensible areas -> promoted in all federal states + high payments -> can be incentivising
- EL-105-05 Maintaining rows of trees & hedges -> funded in only 2 federal states
- EL-0403 Establishing agroforestry systems -> available in all federal states via individual productive investment:
- EL-0108 Organic farming -> highly promoted with 20% of Pillar II budget

3 Climate change adaptation

State of play in Germany and resulting needs:

climate change in Germany -> droughts, floods, erosion risks due to heavy rainfall, frost damage, mild winters -> increasing crop damage due to pests + disease:
2018, 2019, 2020: significant yield losses due to droughts
2018: N-Germany - not just arable but grasslands too affected by extreme weather

- agriculture must adapt to climate change:
- increasing water storage capacity of soils <- sequestration of SOC
 - water retention in landscape
 - climate-adapted cultivation systems
 - improved crop rotations
 - plant-improvement
 - water-saving irrigation systems investments
 - avoiding conflict with other water uses
 - erosion control
- => flood risk reduction + drought resilience increase
- Planned interventions:
- eco-schemes
 - enhanced conditionality
 - GAEC 7 = crop diversification, not real crop rotation (missed opportunity)
 - rural development programmes:
 - EL-0101-04 water retention in the landscape
 - EL-0402 investments in flood protection
 - EL-0401 improved water management in the landscape (development of buffer areas, modernising dams)
 - EL-0403 investment on irrigation systems = linked to environmental requirements (water-saving technology, use of recycled water)
 - sectoral support:
 - SP-0106 resistant seed, planting material
 - SP-0403 introduction of new hop varieties
 - SP-0303 introducing fungal-resistant vine varieties

Contribution to the protection of natural resources

1 Water quality

State of play in Germany and resulting needs:

- most significant impacts:
- eutrophication
 - pollutant inputs: pesticides
 - habitat alteration
 - diffuse agricultural pollution -> 69% of surface + groundwater bodies affected
 - nitrate levels in surface waters -> 75% affected -> failure of Water Framework Directive (WFD)
 - highest nitrogen surpluses in intensive arable + livestock production areas

water bodies in Germany -> fail good ecological status, all surface waters fail good chemical status

reduce the pressure of nitrogen, phosphorus, pesticide on water bodies -> by increasing resource use efficiency:

- reducing + improving organic + inorganic fertilization
- nutrient planning
- precision farming
- avoiding fertilizer use in risk areas
- improved soil + crop management -> avoid nitrate leaching, soil erosion, pesticide contamination
- improved grassland management + crop rotations -> include N-fixing crops
- promoting integrated pest management measures

- Planned interventions:
- Strategic Plan covers the absolute minimum = enhanced conditionality
 - GAEC 4: 3 m buffer strips along water courses = absolute minimum
 - Water Resources Act => uniform baseline should be 5 m for
 - Fertilizer Regulation prohibition of using fertilizers and
 - Plant Protection Application Regulation pesticides
 - federal state laws
 - low incentivising voluntary interventions = missing interventions to reduce nutrients and nitrogen losses
 - eco-scheme:
 - DZ-0406 No use of chemical-synthetic pesticides -> low remuneration -> risk of low uptake by farmers

rural development interventions: - EL-0102 + variety of sub-measures in several federal states -> can be applied by organic farms? -> avoid double payment?
 1 state offers precision farming 50 EUR/ha
 5 federal states offer no sub-measures

- Nitrates Directive = partially/indirectly addressed

2 Soil quality

State of play in Germany and resulting needs:

- threats: - soil erosion + compaction
 - loss of organic matter + soil biodiversity

climate change => heavy precipitation + droughts -> soil erosion by water vineyards 25 mil T/year soil eroded by water in Germany: 22 mil T from arable land + 1.4 mil T from
 - risk mainly in mountainous areas
 -> soil erosion by wind - mainly in lowlands and coastal areas

- possible reducing measures:
- > - increasing field size
 - absence of soil cover
 - intensity of soil management
 - cultivation of row crops (maize, potatoes, hops, beet)
 - intensity of tillage -> soil compaction
 - permanent soil cover
 - intercropping, undersowing
 - minimum tillage
 - mulching

Planned interventions: enhanced conditionality: GAEC 5: tillage management = minimum practices for minimising erosion -> based on the erosion risk map
 GAEC 6: soil cover

calculation of classes for water erosion based on 3 factors in Germany: soil erodibility -> k-factor mandatory for federal states in
 slope -> s-factor the new funding period =>
 regeneration and surface draining factor -> erosion risk will be increased
 r-factor
 length of slope (in case of long, gentle slopes) -> L-factor
 optional for federal states -> if not
 considered, erosion risk can be

eco-schemes = not specifically designed to prevent erosion + positive side-effects
 - DZ-0402 diverse crops including 10% legumes -> reduce subsoil compaction, increase SOC

rural development programmes: - EL-0103 improve soil protection = targets soil quality improvement
 - several sub-measures: - creation of erosion strips
 - improved crop rotation
 - cultivation of (fodder) legumes for soil protection
 - soil conservation management measures
 - offered in 1-4 states, have low area coverage
 - other contributing measures: - improved grassland management
 - chemical-synthetic free crop management

Contribution to the protection of biodiversity

1 Common species related to agricultural landscapes

State of play in Germany and resulting needs:

common farmland species: birds, insects, invertebrates -> decline <- agricultural landscapes + practices = main driver:
 - farmland bird population decline speed > species inhabiting new habitats speed Perdix perdix 90% decline
 Vanellus vanellus between 1992-2016
 - formerly common farmland birds -> rare -> abundance decline => range contractor
 - agricultural activity -> drastic decline in insect biomass

EU biodiversity strategy 2030: min. 10% EU agricultural area -> high-diversity landscape features -> CAP Strategic Plan has critical role

measures to protect common farmland species:

- reduction of pesticides, fertilizers
- promoting landscape elements
- maintenance + promotion of extensive grassland (meadows & pastures & orchard grassland)
- promotion of agroforestry systems

- in intensive arable/livestock systems:

- improved crop rotation -> break pest + disease cycle -> reduce chemical synthetic pesticides
- fallow land
- flowering strips

- organic farms = more grasslands, less intensive management => key role in promotion of biodiversity

Planned interventions: CAP - protection of biodiversity budget > climate change adaptation budget

- derogation of GAEC 8
- low uptake of rural development measures by some federal states

-> low ambition

enhanced conditionality: minimum standard: farmers receiving income payment from CAP do no significant harm to biodiversity

GAECs possible positive effect on biodiv., unknown impact

GAEC 8: non-productive landscape features = important min. requirement

- derogation of GAEC 8 for 2023 = wrong signal

eco-schemes: 6/7 have potential positive effect

- insufficient financial incentives + low uptake by federal states

DZ-0401 Improvement of biodiversity and habitat conservation -> potentially effective sub-measures:

- GAEC 8 + DZ-0401 a: non-productive land on arable land -> opportunity to reach 10% non-productive
- staggered units -> decreased uptake for every extra % of non-productive land -> expectation: topping GAEC 8 only with 1-2% more non-productive

=> not likely to meet 10% non-productive target, only 6%

DZ-0405 Result-oriented extensive management of permanent grassland -> potentially moderate effectiveness

rural development interventions: EL-0105 Management commitments to improve biodiversity -> several sub-measures offered but not all applied by federal states

2 Protected habitats and species

State of play in Germany and resulting needs: 63 % Hab. Dir. species = unfavorable-insuff./poor cons. status - incl. habitats + species assoc. with grasslands, inland waters, wetlands, seas, coasts

69% Hab. Dir. habitats

2014-2020 CAP reports: deterioration -> main drivers: - conversion of grassland to arable for biogas production <- renewable energy policy

- intensified fertilisation + mowing
- increased silage maize production for intensive dairy production
- structural change of farms: increase of crop production instead of grassland for higher revenue

effective measures:

- reduction of pesticides, fertilizers
- promoting landscape elements
- maintenance + promotion of extensive grassland (meadows & pastures & orchard grassland)
- improved crop rotation -> break pest + disease cycle -> reduce chemical synthetic pesticides
- flowering strips

Planned interventions: conditionality: GAEC 9 -> conservation of protected habitats

voluntary eco-schemes: DZ-0407 protection of N2k sites on agricultural land can be effective, overall effect

DZ-0406 no use of chemical-synthetic pesticides difficult to estimate

- enhancement of protected habitats -> missed out

rural development program: EL-0105 intervention to improve biodiversity -> several sub-measures offered but not all applied by federal states

- result-oriented rewarding of more than 4 species of wild plant flora innovative approach
- cooperative biodiversity measures

EL-0110 conservation of genetic resources -> potential enhancement of biodiversity but low uptake by federal states

Cross-cutting and innovative measures

1 Cross-cutting measures

= - support for co-operation LEADER

EIP-Agri

EL-0701 Networks and Cooperation -> support practice-oriented networks to exchange knowledge - incl. climate-, resource-, environmental-friendly, biodiv. enhancing agriculture

- EL-0101-05 climate protection through cooperative approach -> potential to upgrade

- knowledge exchange + dissemination + advisory services
 - > improve farmers' knowledge incl. on climate, natural resources, biodiversity protection
 - > provide necessary skills to change farming systems to more sustainable + resilient
 - EL-0801 improve qualifications of advisory staff
 - EL-0802 increase awareness and acceptance of landscape and nature conservation + environmental education + group-oriented information & demonstration

- 2 Innovative measures
- integration of agroforestry:
 - DZ-0403 agroforestry eco-scheme -> maintenance -> SOC sequestration potential 0.05 mill T CO2 in 2023
 - EL-0105-05 creation of new agroforestry systems agri-envi-climate measure
 - targeted only on 1% UAA + low budget
 - only few federal states offer the agri-envi-climate measure
 - result-oriented approach:
 - DZ-0405 extensive management of permanent grassland eco-scheme -> min. 4 regional characteristics -> potential of high demand from farmers + low effectivity, no quantifiable GHG savings -> important only for protection of biodiversity
 - EL-0105 rewarding of more than 4 species of wild plant flora agri-envi measure -> management of species-rich grasslands
 - DZ-0401 old grassland strips eco-scheme -> nature conservation, biodiversity, climate mitigation co-benefits, refuges
 - DZ-0404 extensification of grassland -> trial-and-error measures for farmers
 - DZ-0406 no chemical-synthetic PPP on arable interested in organic farming
 - CAP strategic plan advisory committee
 - > supporting the ministry in implementation + development of CAP strategic plan = economic, social, environmental stakeholders, politicians, administrators
 - > chaired by Ministry of Food and Agriculture
 - agreements hard to reach
 - science not represented = missed opportunity

Conclusions

- German CAP Strategic Plan:
- potential for ambitious 2023-2027 period in regards with environmental, biodiversity, climate protection
 - current Plan for 2023 falls short of expectation -> room for improvement until 2027 -> improvements need to be used
 - strong gap with climate objectives: Pillar I interventions hardly contribute to climate change mitigation
 - focus on protecting and enhancing biodiversity
 - potential low uptake + low remuneration -> limitations of positive impact
 - regarding problems with surface + coastal + underground waters -> covering the absolute min. by enhanced conditionality
 - low incentives for voluntary intervention
 - missing interventions to reduce nutrient and nitrogen loss
 - > this reflected in budget distribution:
 - eco-schemes on biodiversity objectives (SO F) -> largest budget share
 - sustainable development and efficient natural resource management (SO E)
 - climate objectives (SO D) -> smallest budget extent
 - eco-scheme in total -> 22% of budget (4.9 bil EUR, less than the min. 25% direct payments budget)
 - agri-envi-climate measures -> 15% of total budget
 - environmental, climate, organic, animal welfare obj. -> 60% of total budget (11.4 bil EUR, exceeding min.)
 - MS CAP Strategic Plans can be amended once/year -> Germany will review and adapt at mid-term of legislation period
 - EU mid-term review programmed in 2026
 - German promise to coalition: replace direct payments by rewarding climate and environmental services by 2027
 - > 2 sets of recommendations:
 1. amendments in the current period
 2. wider recommendations for CAP and EU agri-food policy as a whole

1 Recommendations for amending the German Plan:

- no further derogations to enhanced conditionality after 2023 (exemption on GAEC 7 crop diversification and GAEC 8 non-productive elements must remain only 2023 exemptions)
- increase of buffer strips in GAEC 4 to min. 5 m as uniform baseline + prohibit pesticide and fertilizer use in them
- increase budget allocation to eco-schemes to min. 25% of total budget
- introduce eco-schemes to reduce nutrient and nitrogen losses
- increasing unit amounts/additional % in eco-scheme DZ-0401 about non-productive land to max. 6% -> to meet EU Biodiversity Strategy target of 10%

- ensure that federal states implement a min. set of rural development interventions in Pillar II - highly beneficial for climate change mitigation + natural resources and biodiv. enhancement + regional characteristics taken into consideration

- in 2023 March conference of agricultural ministers - based on positive list proposed by Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food

- phase out direct payments on drained peatlands (organic soils) + eco-schemes and rural development interventions for rewetting peatland:

= conversion of arable land on organic soil to grassland + extensification of use of peatland grassland + reduction of livestock in these areas:

- introduce interventions for mixed crop-livestock systems, high on-farm feed production, reduction of LU/ha on farm level in regions with high livestock density

2 Wider recommendations:

- effectiveness of Strategic Plans towards natural resources, climate, biodiv. objectives assessed by EC in more differentiated way -> to avoid greenwashing of CAP

- increase action to reduce agric. sector's GHG emission + carbon removal -> in 2023 revision of MS NECPs -> amend CAP Strategic Plan accordingly

- introduce envi. and climate ring-fencing for cross-cutting measures, sectoral interventions, productive investments -> min. share of budget contributes to those objectives

- ensure that Strategic Plan reflects the ambition of Green Deal, Farm to Fork Strategy + integrating all relevant EU envi. and climate regulation:

- progressively increase the budget allocation for climate, biodiv., envi. obj

- include measurable integrated pest management criteria into the enhanced conditionality

- establish financial basis for comprehensive, long-term restructuring of Germany's livestock farming