

CAP Reform – Achieving GHG Reductions



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Overview

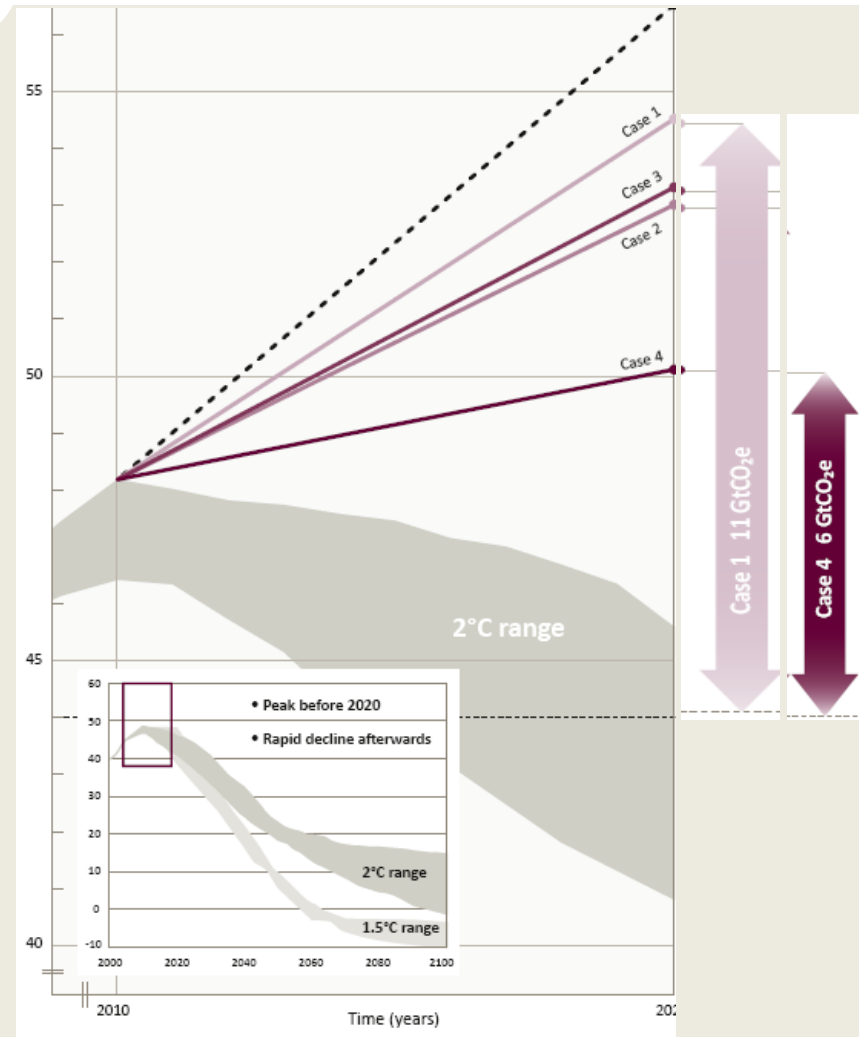


- ☐ Challenges
- ☐ CAP Reform
- ☐ Pillar 1
- ☐ Pillar 2
- ☐ EU Council conclusions
- ☐ Summary

Challenges

Global Climate issues:

- Limit temperature increase to **2°C**
- Note the ambition gap
- 2020 levels consistent with 2°C : **~44 GtCO₂e**
- Ambition gap: **6-11 GtCO₂e** To stay below 2°C:

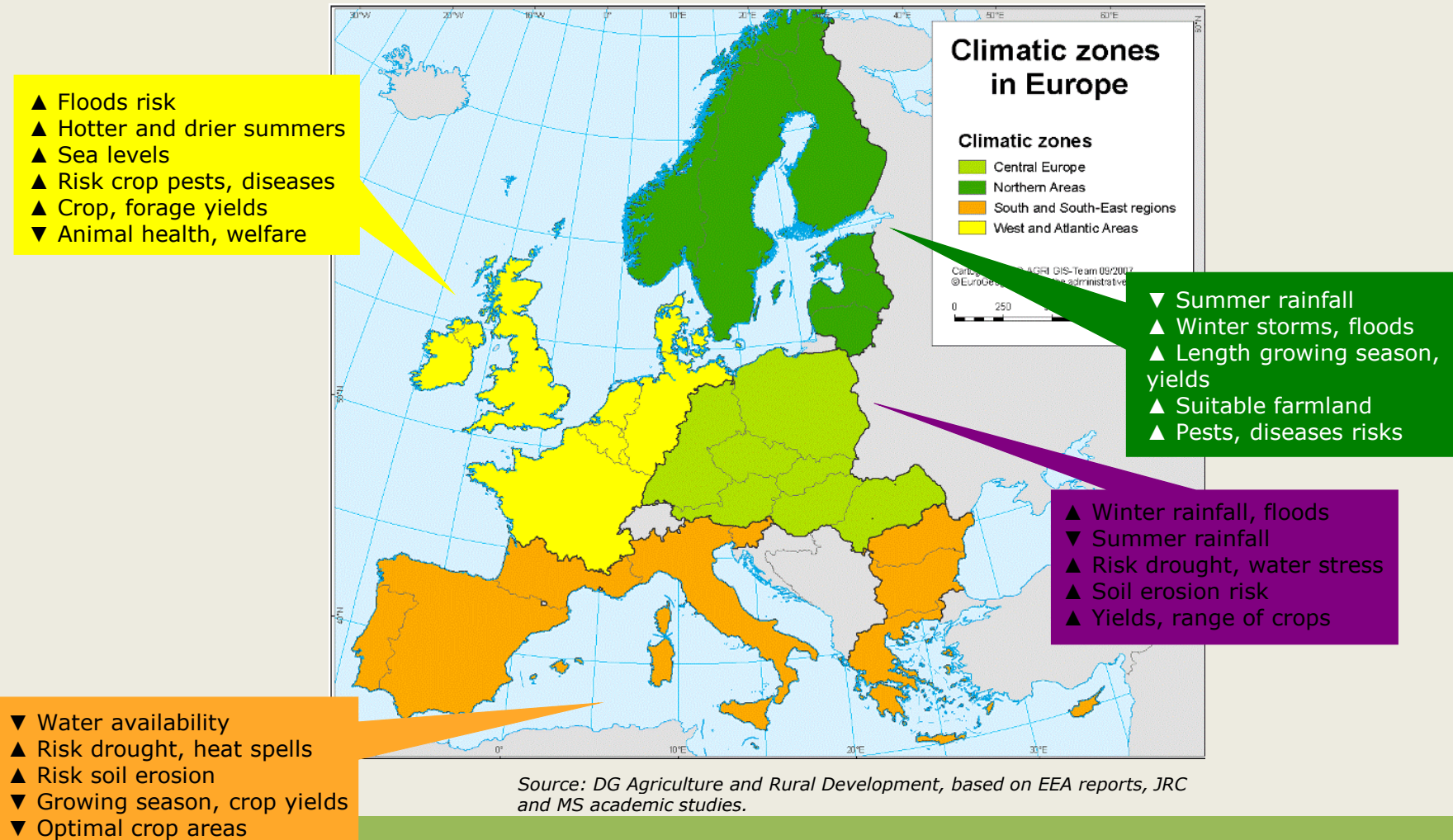


Challenges



- Ensure food security for 9 billion people
- EU has the objective of eliminating net deforestation
- Efforts to reduce agricultural emissions and increase sink function of agriculture and forestry
 - Methane
 - Nitrous Oxide
 - Carbon
- Increased biomass use for energy as a result of global action on climate change
- Adapting to Climate Change and Building resilience

Climate change – Possible impacts on EU agriculture



Emission reduction target: key policy instruments

GHG Target in 2020: -20% compared to 1990

-14% compared to 2005

EU Emissions Trading System (ETS)
-21% compared to 2005

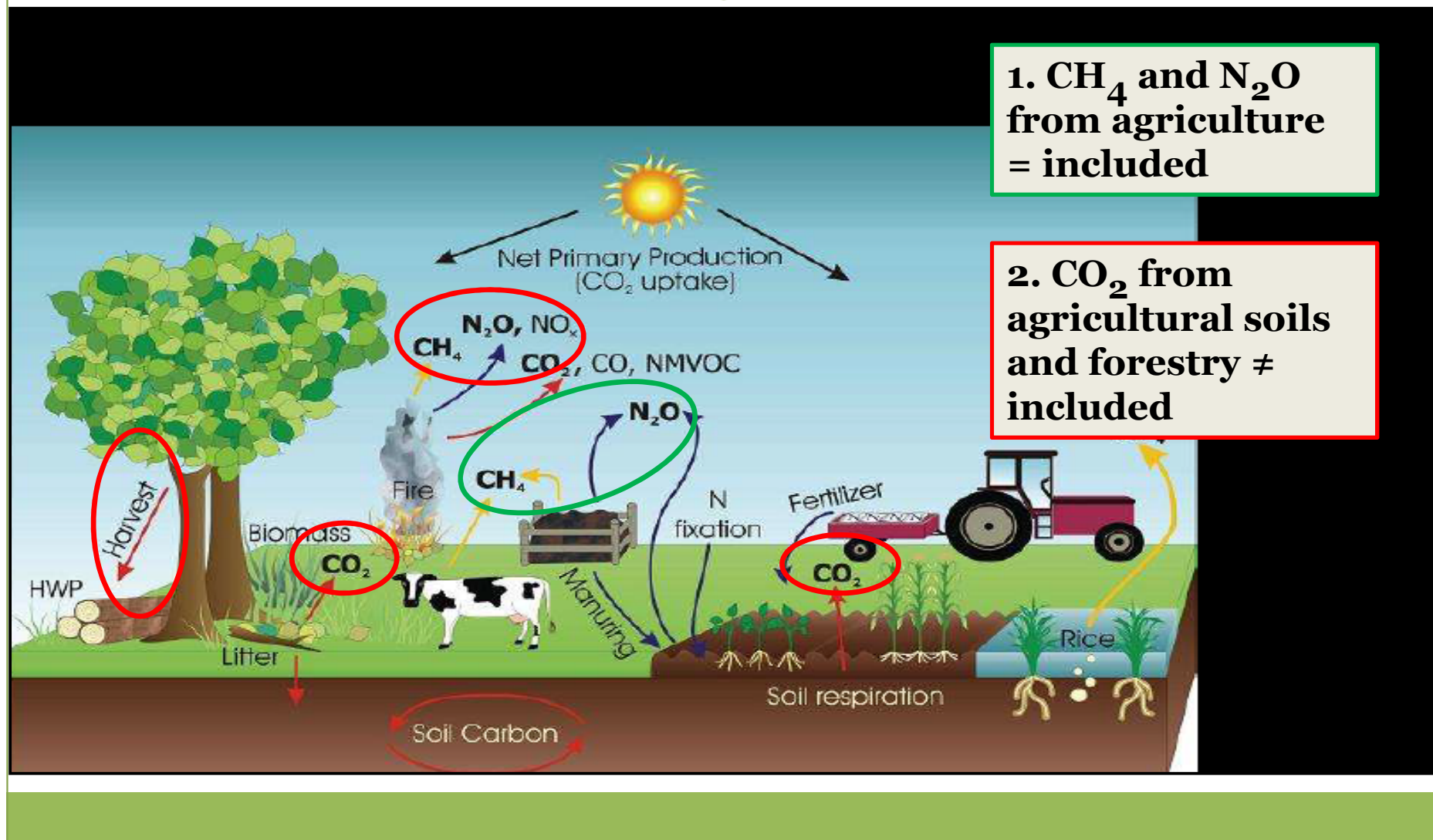
Non ETS sectors (transport, buildings, waste, agriculture)
-10% compared to 2005

CH₄ and N₂O from agriculture included

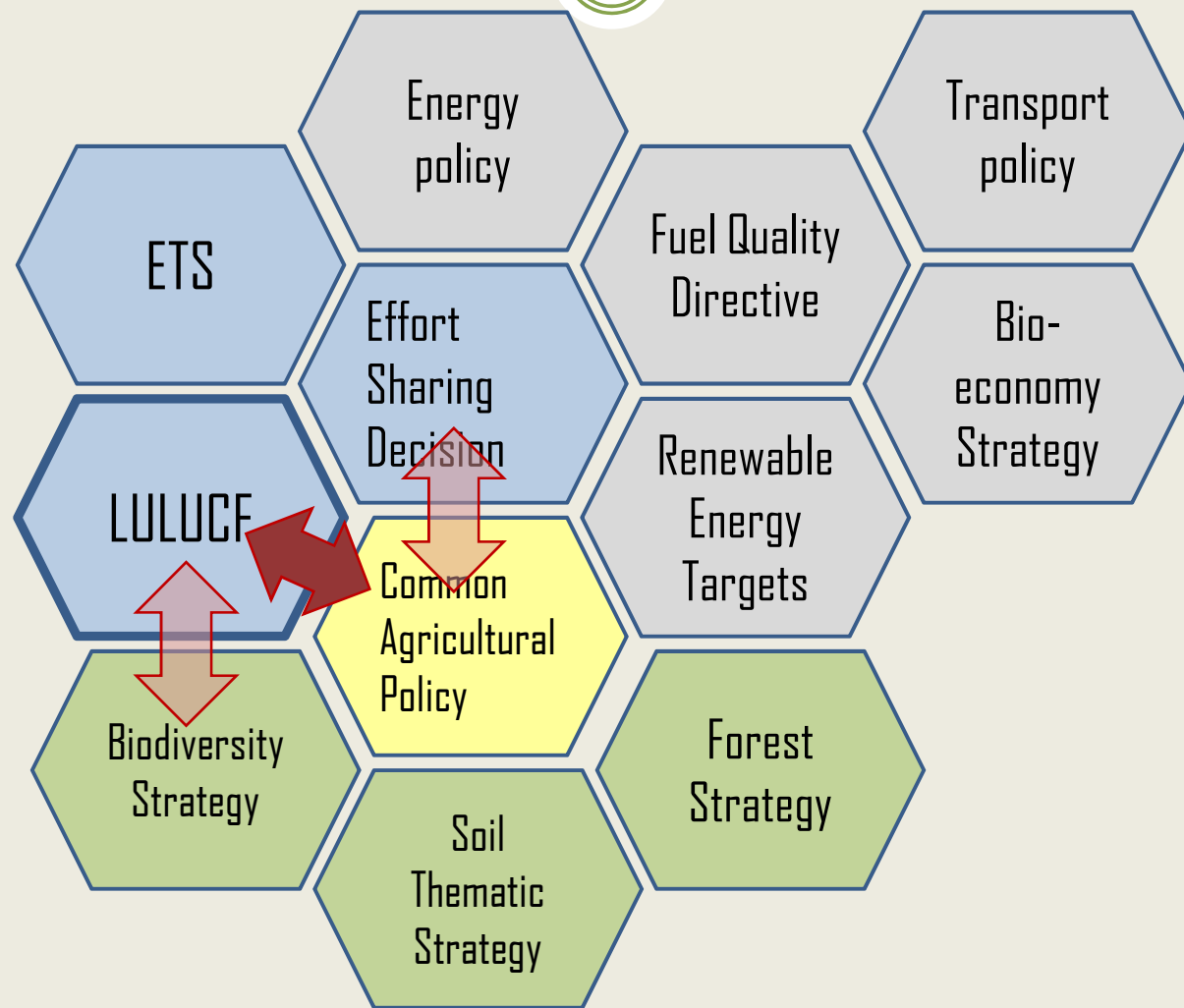
CO₂ from LULUCF NOT included

27 Member State targets stretching from -20% to +20%

Agriculture and Forestry in EU Climate Policy



CAP is a driver of Agriculture and Land Management



Climate Mainstreaming into CAP



Greening of the CAP direct payments, in particular... ...Rural Development!

- Mainstreaming the climate-related share of the EU budget will be raised significantly to **20% of the whole EU budget** (at least €200bn for climate-related expenditures)
- **Horizon 2020:** around 35% of the Horizon 2020 budget should be climate-related expenditure.
- **Cohesion policy:** more developed and transition regions should allocate at least 20% of their ERDF resources to investment in efficiency and renewables.

CAP Reform



Challenges

Economic

Environmental

Territorial

Policy objectives

Viable food production

Sustainable
management of natural
resources and climate
action

Balanced territorial
development

Reform objectives

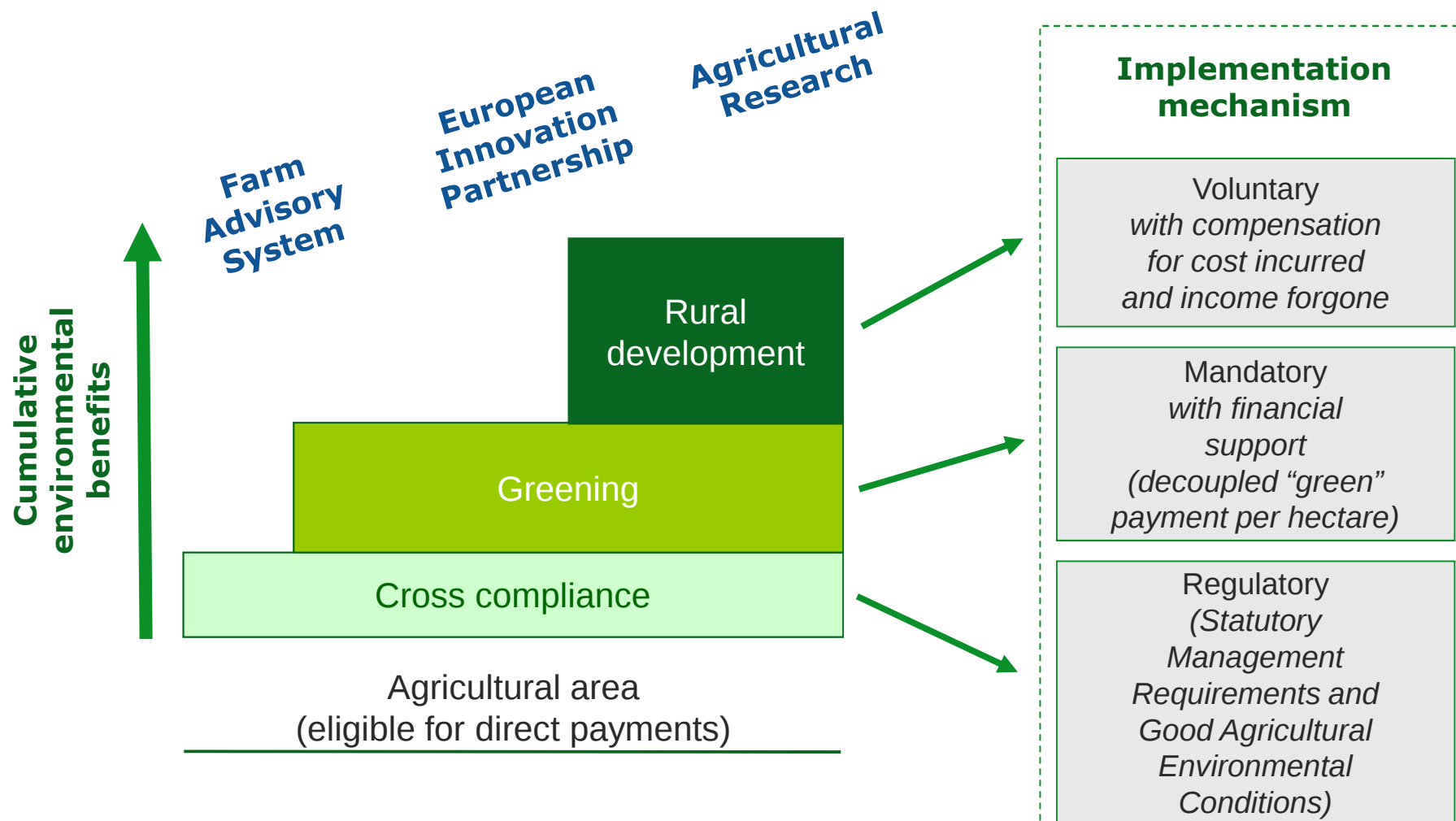
Enhanced
competitiveness

Improved
sustainability

Greater
effectiveness



New Greening Architecture of CAP



Pillar 1 - Cross Compliance



- 18 SMRs
 - 5 of which relate to the environment
 - SMR4 Nitrates – Climate benefits to improve N use efficiency
- Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition
 - Landscape features
 - Soil protection
 - Ban on Burning
- So EU CAP hasn't been complacent in relation climate action

Pillar 1 - The Green Direct Payment



30% of the direct payment to apply three basic practices :

- Maintaining permanent grassland
- Crop diversification
- Maintaining “ecological focus area”
 - EFAs may include: field margins, buffer strips, fallow land, landscape features, afforested area, terraces, areas with catch crops, green cover and nitrogen fixing crops, short rotation coppices, agro-forestry, strips of land along forest edges

Equivalence: e.g. crop rotation instead of crop diversification

Pillar 2 – 6 EU priorities for Rural Development

1. Fostering knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry, and rural areas

2. Enhancing farm viability and competitiveness of all types of agriculture in all regions and promoting innovative farm technologies and sustainable management of forests

3. Promoting food chain organisation, including processing and marketing of agricultural products, animal welfare and risk management in agriculture

4. Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry

5. Promoting resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low carbon and climate resilient economy in agriculture, food and forestry sectors

30%

6. Promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas

Analysis

FH 2020 Environmental Assessment

Teagasc MACC

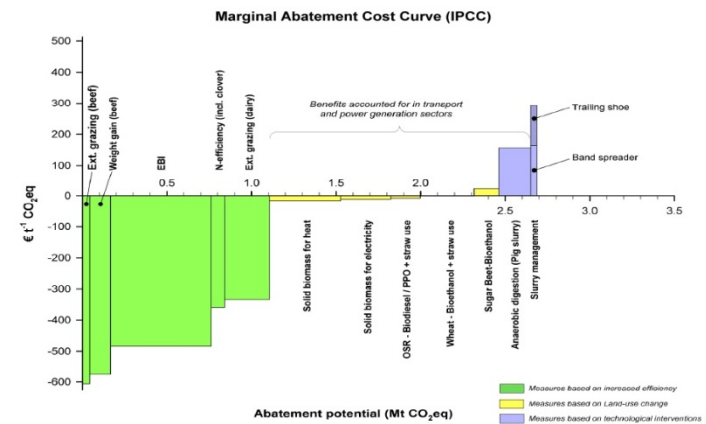
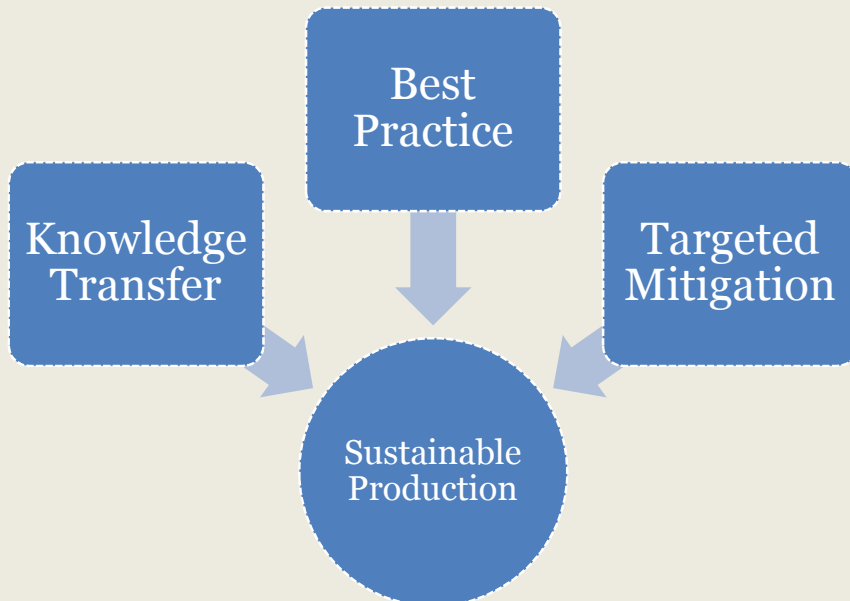


Figure 3.2: Marginal Abatement Cost Curve for Irish Agriculture, using IPCC analysis. Colours indicate measures based on efficiency (green), land use change (yellow) and technological interventions (blue).

Rural Development Programme



- Knowledge Transfer schemes
 - Grassland and fertiliser management, best husbandry practice
- Beef Genomics and data collection
 - Improved rate of genetic gain to reduce emissions intensity
- GLAS
 - Hedgerows
 - Small woodlands
 - Sown green cover
- Organics
- Farm investment
 - Trailing shoe slurry tankers
 - Biomass scheme

Carbon benefits of selected GLAS actions



Action	Target	Est. Sequestration t carbon/year	Potential tonnes/year
New hedgerow	1.4 million metres	0.1	1400
Cover crops	90,000ha	0.16	14,400
Min till	30,000ha	0.1	3,000

Aertsens, Nocker & Gobin 2013, Valuing the C sequestration potential for European Agriculture

EU Council Conclusions



Paragraph 2.14

- the multiple objectives of the agriculture and land use sector, with their lower mitigation potential....
-to ensure coherence between the EU's food security and climate change objectives.
-to examine the best means of encouraging the sustainable intensification of food production, while optimising the sector's contribution to greenhouse gas mitigation and sequestration, including through afforestation.
- Policy on how to include.....

Summary



- Emitter – source of GHG
- Sink – soils and forestry can sequester carbon
- Adaptation – Agriculture needs to adapt
- Climate change requires coordinated mitigation and adaptation efforts
- Mainstreaming of climate action into EU policies:
 - EU 20-20-20 climate strategy
 - Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry Decision (2013)
 - 20% of EU budget for climate action
 - Greening of the Common Agricultural Policy as a baseline
 - More targeted action in post 2013 Rural Development Programmes



Department of
**Agriculture,
Food and the Marine**

An Roinn
**Talmhaíochta,
Bia agus Mara**



THANK YOU