

## **The Common Agricultural Policy post-2020:**

### **Recommendations from >300 scientists in 22 Member States to improve performance for biodiversity**

#### **Report release – online event**

**19 May 2021**

**14:30-16:30**

#### **Background**

Despite significant efforts and investments and some local successes, overall the EU's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) hasn't been successful in halting the loss of farmland biodiversity. To address this weakness, the post-2020 CAP proposes a new "Green Architecture" comprising (*inter alia*) compulsory elements ("enhanced conditionality"), Agri-Environment-Climate Measures and a new, voluntary-based instrument called "Eco-schemes". Will this new Green Architecture, combined with a result-based approach (which entails higher flexibility for Member States in terms of implementation), help address the biodiversity crisis?

Between October-December 2020, scientists from 13 EU Member States collected and delivered recommendations to improve the CAP's performance for biodiversity in online workshops. The recommendations were complemented by an online survey. In total, over 300 scientists from 22 Member States have contributed from their expertise.

The full synthesis report, to be published on 19.5.2021, summarizes recommendations for both the EU as a whole and for individual Member States.



## Agenda

When	What
14:30 – 14:45	Greetings by Georg Teutsch, Scientific Managing Director, Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research – UFZ Opening speech by Janusz Wojciechowski, Commissioner for Agriculture
14:45 – 15:10	Presentation of the study, approach and key outcomes by Guy Pe'er, German Centre for integrative Biodiversity Research (iDiv) Halle-Jena-Leipzig, & UFZ - Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research, Dept Ecosystem Services and Maren Birkenstock, Thünen Institute of Rural Studies, Germany)
15:10 – 15:30	Key issues on policy <b>design</b> presented by workshop coordinators in selected countries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ireland: The role of landscape features and extensively managed grasslands, and how the three key GA instruments should address them. A point-based system? (John Finn, Teagasc Environment Research Centre)</li> <li>Spain: Regionalization and spatial planning: how can the Green Architecture address EU's Green Infrastructure (Mario Diaz Esteban, Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales (CSIC) Biogeografía y Cambio Global, Elena Concepción, Manuel Morales)</li> <li>Italy: Considerations on the bioeconomy (Stefano Targetti, Alma Mater Studiorum Università di Bologna)</li> </ul>
15:30 – 15:50	Key issues on policy <b>implementation</b> presented by workshop coordinators in selected countries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bulgaria: Setting ambition right in counties with much more than 10% nature, and a rapid loss of small- and traditional systems (Yanka Kazakova, University of National and World Economy)</li> <li>France: setting the indicators and monitoring right to achieve the EU's Green Deal. Result-based CAP? (Hervé Guyomard, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique (INRAE))</li> <li>Slovenia: Meeting implementation challenges while filling institutional and data gaps (Tanja Šumrada, University of Ljubljana)</li> </ul>
15:50 – 16:20	Introduction to panel discussion by Lukas Visek, cabinet member, office of Executive Vice President Frans Timmermans  Structured panel debate with questions from the public. Panelists: Guy Pe'er (iDiv / UFZ, Germany), Alan Matthews (Trinity College, Ireland), Mike Mackenzie (DG Agri Unit C1: Policy Perspectives), Maria Fuentes (DG Agri Unit D2: Greening, Cross Compliance & POSEI)
16:20 – 16:30	Closing statements by Pierre Bascou (Director, Sustainability and Income Support, DG AGRI) on the way forward: what's next?

Moderation: Dr. Jennifer Hauck, CoKnow

Link: <https://zoom.us/j/92653882295>

Further information:

The study addressed four key questions:

1. How can the different Green-Architecture elements optimally complement each other?
2. What can be the role(s) of Eco-schemes in the Green Architecture, and accordingly, how could they best be designed and implemented?
3. How can the EU and MSs set S.M.A.R.T targets?
4. What landscape- and biodiversity indicators could be used to strengthen the indicator-system of the CAP?

Scientists went further beyond these questions, delivering also recommendations on monitoring and practical implementation; as well as comments on the proposed set of “Eco-scheme flagships”.

In co-operation with DG AGRI and the office of European Commission Executive Vice-President Frans Timmermans, the independent study was led by the German Centre for integrative Biodiversity Research (iDiv) Halle-Jena-Leipzig, & UFZ - Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research, Thünen Institute of Rural Studies and University Rostock.

Workshop coordination and report-writing:

Guy Pe’er, Maren Birkenstock, Sebastian Lakner, Norbert Röder

Workshop leads:

Austria: Stefan Schindler; Bulgaria: Yanka Kazakova; Croatia: Sonja Karoglan Todorovic; Cyprus: Menelaos Stavrinides, Ioannis Vogiatzakis; France: Herve Guyomard; Germany: Guy Pe’er, Maren Birkenstock, Norbert Röder, Sebastian Lakner; Ireland: Alan Matthews, John Finn; Italy: Davide Viaggi, Stefano Targetti; Poland: Edward Majewski; Slovakia: Peter Bezák, Jana Špulerová; Slovenia: Tanja Šumrada, Ilona Rac; Spain: Mario Diaz, Elena D. Concepción, Manuel B. Morales; Sweden: Juliana Dänhardt, Lovisa Nilsson

Funding:

The study was conducted voluntarily by all participating scientists. Guy Pe’er is funded by iDiv’s strategic project iCAP-BES: “Impacts of the Common Agricultural Policy on Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services and people” (under DFG – FZT 118, 202548816; [www.idiv.de/de/icap-bes](http://www.idiv.de/de/icap-bes))