



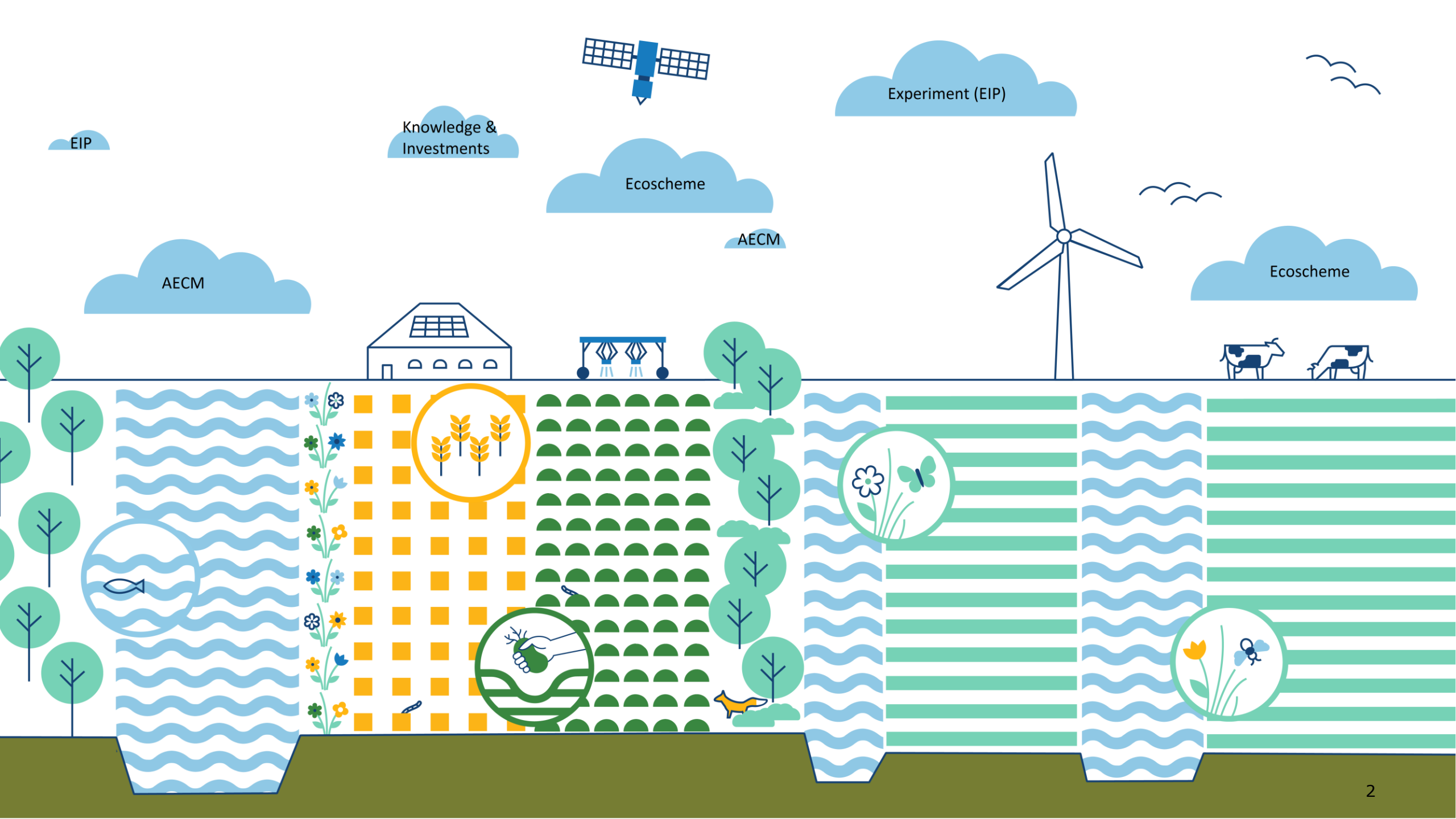
Rijksoverheid

A rating system for the future CAP

A way to implement ecoschemes in the future CAP

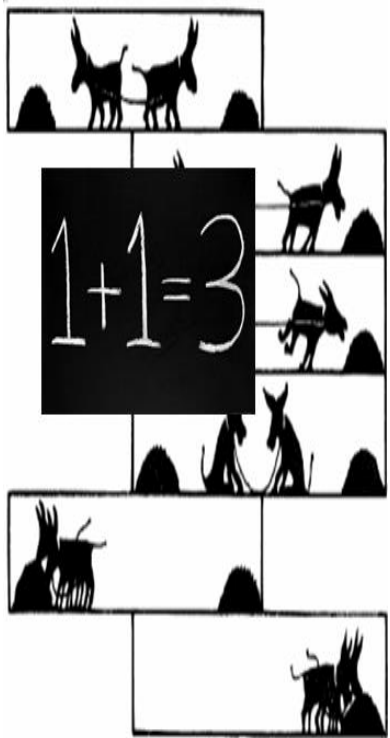


Aard Mulders, 13 April 2021



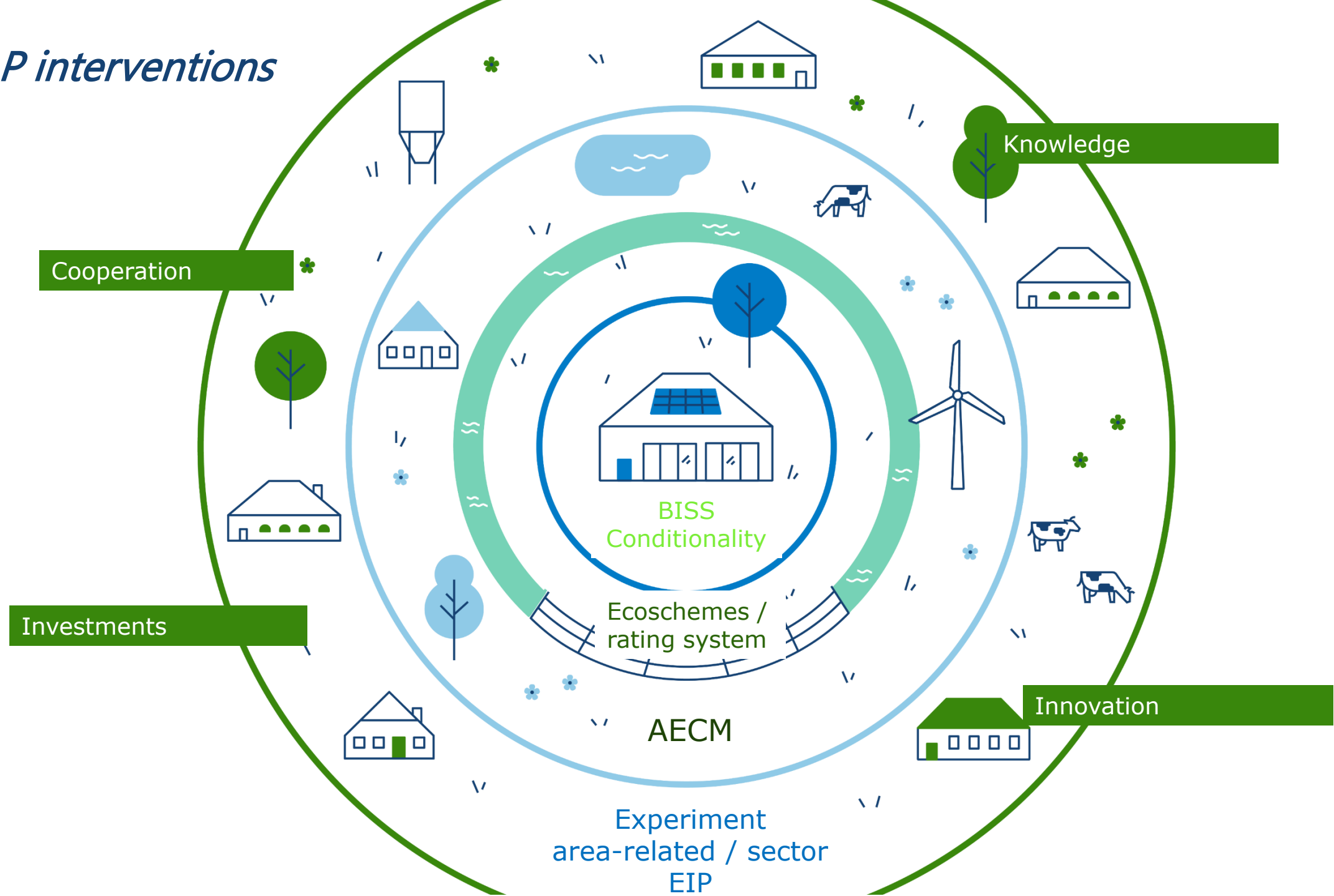


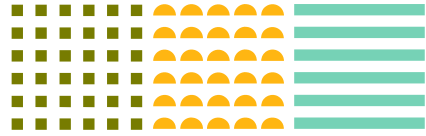
A new approach for green blue delivery



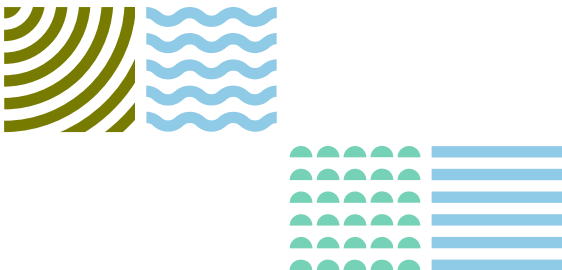
- A new intervention logic for green delivery:
 - Supporting a change in agriculture: growing towards future-proof (sustainable/profitable) agriculture.
 - A performance-based approach for EU legal obligations with focus on public objectives for climate, soil-, water-, air quality, biodiversity and landscape elements.
 - Linking income support with interventions for rural development:
 - Aligning conditionality, ecoschemes and AECM;
 - Supported by investments, improvement of knowledge skills, cooperation, experiments and innovation, both on agricultural land, farmhouses as other rural areas;
 - Linking policy goals with policy results in a region;
 - Efficient and simple.
- Discussion: long term change to sustainable agriculture versus short term area-related priorities (f.ex climate, biodiversity, water quality..)?

CAP interventions

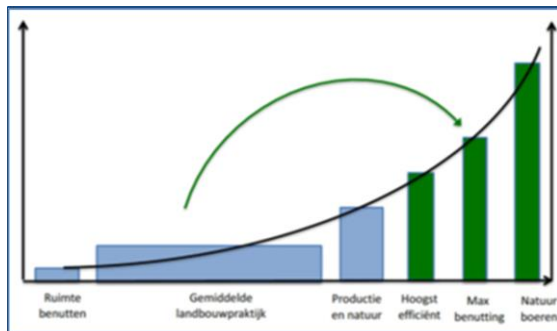
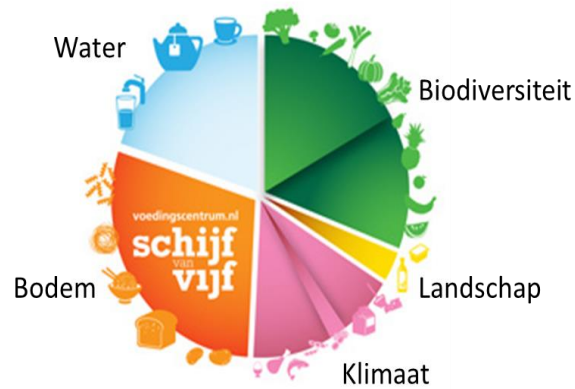




Ecoscheme: a rating system



What should it do?



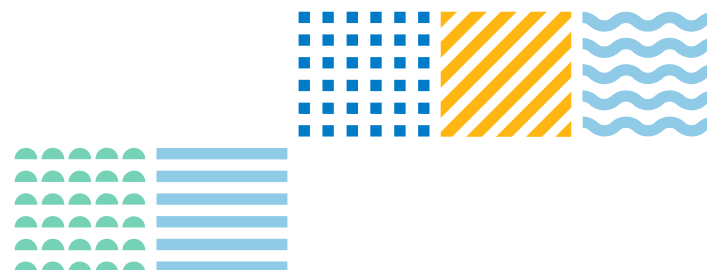
- A rating system, developed by the government, supported by farmers and other stakeholders.
- The goal is to strengthen the sustainability performance of farmers, in a:
 - National rating system with regional differentiation;
 - broadly accessible by farmers (the platoon);
 - activities go beyond conditionality AND good agricultural practices.
- Working with the rating system should be easy and flexible for farmers.
- The rating system gives insight in a farm(ers) sustainability profile and can improve farmers' market award.
- The measures in a rating system should be easy to monitor.






Central characteristics

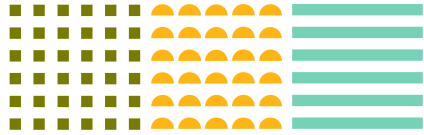
- National scheme for all beneficiaries.
- Regional differentiation with goals and activities.
- Fixed maximum payment per hectare for all farmers, differentiated by:
 - points (bronze, silver, gold).
 - silver is the mean, gold for the top 10% (and organic farmers).
- Payment when enough activities to justify the fixed maximum payment.



Score op gebiedsdoelen											
<div><div>doel</div><div><div>Klimaat</div><div>Bodem</div><div>Water</div><div>Lucht</div><div>Landschap</div><div>Biodiversiteit</div></div></div>	Score per doel	Wegingsfactor (minimum vanuit landelijk)	Wegingsfactor vanuit gebiedsdoel	Wegingsfactor	aantal punten brons	aantal punten zilver	aantal punten goud	Brons	Zilver	Goud	
	Klimaat	66,0	25%	0%	25%	50	50	50	voldoende		
	Bodem	174,2	10%	15%	25%	50	50	50	voldoende		
	Water	117,9	10%	0%	10%	20	20	20	voldoende		
	Lucht	0,0	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	voldoende		
	Landschap	139,0	10%	5%	15%	30	30	30	voldoende		
	Biodiversiteit	164,0	25%	0%	25%	50	50	50	voldoende		
Totaal	661,1	voldoende						voldoende	voldoende	voldoende	

Various potential measures on farmland

Growth plan change



- more resting crops
- more protein crops
- deep-rooting crops
- long-term grassland
- multi-annual crops
- agroforestry
- various grassland (grass/clover; more herbs)



Landscape elements

- ditches
- wooden elements
- borders

Cultivation/use



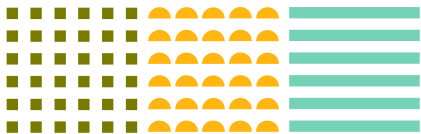
- keep soil covered
- fewer (deep) ploughs
- no pest management



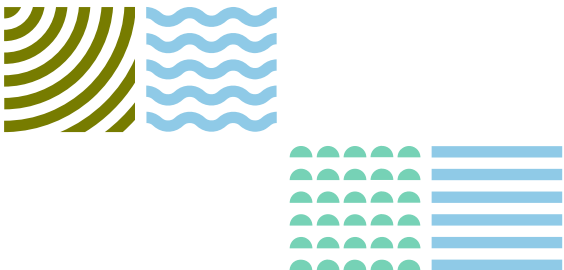
Other measures

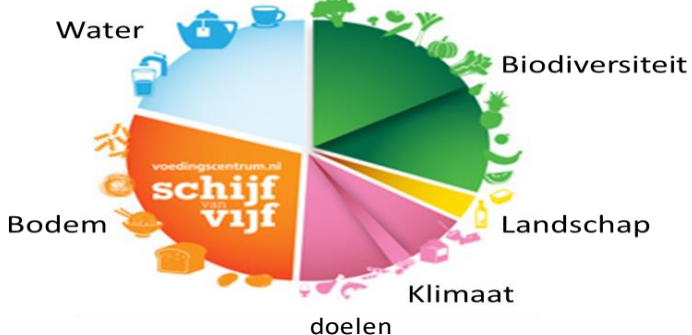
- cooperation in circular agriculture
- cooperating farmers in an area (sustainability plan)
- soil passport
- cooperation with AECM management

From activity to payment



- 1. A farmer chooses to join.
- 2. He chooses from a list of measures (app?).
- 3. The measures have a total of points per CAP-NSP target.
- 4. The farmer must score a minimum number of points.
- 5. The farmer must score a minimum number of points per goal.
- 6. Control: If so? Then eco-premium.
- 7. Bronze, silver, gold.



	Score per doel	Wegingsfactor (gebiedsafhankelijk)	Benodigd aantal punten	Uitslag
Klimaat	11,4	10%	10	voldoende
Bodem	25,4	25%	25	voldoende
Water	15,8	15%	15	voldoende
Lucht	0,0	0%	0	voldoende
Landschap	26,4	25%	25	voldoende
Biodiversiteit	28,0	25%	25	voldoende

Main culture measures	
1	Resting crops >25% (see list 'Resting crops') 25-30 30-35 35 >
2	Deep rooting crops (see list 'Deep rooting crops')
3	Protein crops (see list 'Protein crops') 5-7,5 7,5-10 >10
4	Perennial cropping systems Arable crops (see list 'Perennial crops') > 24 months on field Agroforestry: arable crops combined with a minimum of x and a maximum y trees per ha
5	Perennial grassland (>5 years) Grassland field margin Grassland field margin Grassland field margin along side water (bufferstrip)
6	Grass/clover
7	Herbeceous grassland
8	Strip cropping, a combination of crops from the 3 folowing lists 'spring', 'summer', 'autumn' in strips
Soil-cropping measures	
9	Mixed cropping, combination of crops from list 'mixed cropping'
10	Cultingvating ground cover/catch crop (no glyfosate)
11	Ground cover until March 1st
Soil measures	
12	No tillage/minumum tillage
13	Infiltration ditch. The ditch needs to be maintained with a minimum width of 1,3 met
Livestock measures	
14	Extended grazing; cows are grazing with a minimum of 160 days with at least 12 hour
15	Low protein diet (urea in milk <30mg/l)
Landschapselementen (niet productief land)	
16	Woudy landscape feature shape is maintained (hedge, hedge row, thicket)
17	Water landscape element is ecological maintained, cleared after June 15 for 25 to 75
18	Non productive field margin
	Field margin grass cover
	Field margin black fallow
	Field margin herbaceous cover
	Non productive field margin along side surface water system
	Field margin grass cover
	Field margin black fallow
	Field margin herbaceous cover
Bonus	
	Bodempaspoort
	Circular agronomy cooperation
	Tuning/cooperation with neighbouring parcels/farms
	Supportive to the regional AECM management plan

Questions?

