



Council of the European Union
General Secretariat

Brussels, 03 October 2025

**Interinstitutional files:
2025/0241 (COD)**

WK 12860/2025 ADD 11

LIMITE

**AGRI
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CONTRIBUTION

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| From: | General Secretariat of the Council |
| To: | Delegations |
| N° Cion doc.: | ST 11733 2025 ADD 1 COR 1 + ST 11733 2025 ADD 1 + ST 11733 2025 INIT |
| Subject: | Regulation establishing the conditions for the implementation of Union support under the CAP - Comments from Romania on block I |

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
establishing the conditions for the implementation of the Union support to the Common
Agriculture Policy for the period from 2028 to 2034


| DATA | MEMBER STATE |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 02 October 2025 | ROMANIA |

| ARTICLE | COMMISSION PROPOSAL | COMMENTS |
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| <i>Article 1</i> | <p><i>Subject matter</i></p> <p>In order to ensure a strong, sustainable and resilient common agricultural policy, Union food security, generational renewal and vibrant rural areas, this Regulation lays down specific conditions for the implementation of the Union support for the common agricultural policy (CAP) in accordance with the general objective laid down in Article 2, point (c), of Regulation (EU) [...] [NRP].</p> <p>This Union support shall be provided under the National and Regional Partnership Fund (the ‘Fund’) in accordance with the rules governing that Fund laid down in Regulation (EU) [...] [NRP].</p> | <p>RO</p> <p>Romania respinge reducerea fondurilor pentru agricultură și centralizarea acestora într-un fond național, susținând menținerea unei Politici Agricole Comune finanțate printr-un buget distinct și suficient. România se opune ideii de „plan unic”, pledând pentru păstrarea celor doi piloni actuali (FEGA și FEADR) și pentru o guvernare independentă, care să asigure sprijin direct fermierilor și investiții în dezvoltarea rurală. Astfel, viitorul PAC ar trebui să rămână separat de alte fonduri europene, bazat pe un buget solid, pentru a</p> |

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| | | <p>garanta reziliența și competitivitatea agriculturii europene.</p> <p>De asemenea, printre obiectivele enumerate în prezentul articol, competitivitatea nu se regăsește, or aceasta este o trăsătură de bază a PAC, care trebuie menținută.</p> <p>EN</p> <p>Romania firmly rejects the reduction of agricultural funds and their centralization within a national fund, and instead advocates for the preservation of the Common Agricultural Policy, to be financed through a distinct and adequate budget. Romania opposes the concept of a “single plan,” and strongly supports the continuation of the current two-pillar structure (EAGF and EAFRD), alongside an independent governance framework designed to ensure both direct support for farmers and sustained investment in rural development.</p> <p>Accordingly, the future CAP should remain separate from other European funds, underpinned by a robust budget, in order to safeguard the resilience and competitiveness of European agriculture. Moreover, it is noteworthy that competitiveness is not explicitly included among the objectives set out in the present article, although it represents a core dimension of the CAP and must be maintained.</p> |
| <i>Article 2</i> | <p><i>CAP national recommendations and steering</i></p> <p>1. The Commission shall adopt CAP national recommendations providing guidance to each Member State for the implementation of the CAP-relevant specific objectives set out</p> | <p>RO</p> <p>Având în vedere prevederile art. 3, lit. d) din Regulamentul PPNR, cum putem integra fermierii în lanțul valoric, având în vedere că procesarea nu este</p> |


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| | <p>in Article 3, point (d), of Regulation (EU) [...] [NRP], within their NRP Plans in line with Article 22 of that Regulation in advance of the submission of the NRP Plans by the Member States. The CAP national recommendations shall be based on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) contribution to fair and sufficient income for farmers and their long-term competitiveness, including the farmers’ position in the value chain; (b) improvement of attractiveness of the profession and foster generational renewal; (c) enhancing climate action, ecosystem services provision, circular solutions, the conservation of biodiversity and natural resources, sustainable farming and improve animal welfare; (d) improving resilience, farmers’ preparedness and ability to cope with crises and risks; (e) enhancing the access to knowledge and accelerate innovation and the digital transition for a thriving agri-food sector. <p>The CAP national recommendations may be updated by the Commission, as appropriate.</p> | <p>prevăzută în cadrul PAC 2028–2034? Procesarea în afara fermei nu este reglementată în proiectul de regulament, ceea ce îngreunează crearea de către fermieri a produselor cu valoare adăugată în lipsa acordării de sprijin.</p> <p>Elementele enumerate în cadrul art. 2, alin. (1), lit. (c), <i>enhancing climate action, ecosystem services provision</i> necesită explicații detaliate, pentru o bună înțelegere a textului.</p> <p>EN</p> <p>According to Article 3, point (d) of the CAP Strategic Plan Regulation, it is not clear how farmers can be effectively integrated into the value chain, given that processing activities are not envisaged under the CAP 2028–2034. The draft regulation does not provide for off-farm processing, which significantly hinders farmers’ ability to generate value-added products in the absence of dedicated support measures.</p> <p>The elements enumerated in Article 2(1), (c), namely “<i>enhancing climate action, ecosystem services provision</i>” require detailed explanatory guidance to ensure a clear and consistent understanding and application of the text.</p> |
| | <p>2.The Commission shall base the CAP national recommendations on an analysis of the situation of the agricultural sector and rural areas, including demographic</p> | <p>RO</p> |

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| | <p>factors, structural and territorial characteristics as well as food security in each Member State.</p> | <p>Textul regulamentului nu oferă informații precum: cine elaborează analiza sectorului agricol și a zonelor rurale.</p> <p>RO consideră că este necesar să fie precizat în cadrul textului de lege, faptul că recomandările făcute de COM fiecărui SM nu sunt obligatorii, ci își păstrează regimul de recomandare.</p> <p>EN Further explanations are required, as the regulatory text doesn't provide information regarding, inter alia, who is responsible for carrying out the analysis of the agricultural sector and rural areas.</p> <p>Romania would welcome a clarification of the legal text explicitly stating that the recommendations issued by the Commission to each Member State are not binding, but retain their recommendatory nature.</p> |
| | <p>3. In the CAP national recommendations, the Commission shall in particular identify key challenges to be addressed by each Member State in their NRP Plan, on the basis of the CAP-relevant specific objectives set out in Article 3, point (d), of Regulation (EU) [...] [NRP].</p> | |
| <p><i>Article 3</i></p> | <p><i>Farm stewardship</i></p> <p>1. Farm stewardship shall comprise statutory management requirements listed in Annex I, Part A [<i>Annex with SMRs</i>], protective practices defined by Member States in the NRP Plan in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Article and Annex I, Part C, and the social conditionality system which comprises the statutory management requirements listed in Annex I, Part B.</p> | |

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| | <p>2. Payments under interventions referred to in Article 5(1), points (a) to (f), and points (o) and (p), to the extent they concern support for local agricultural products, shall be subject to compliance with a system of statutory management requirements and protective practices collectively referred to as ‘farm stewardship’.</p> <p>The list of statutory management requirements and the objectives of protective practices are set out in Annex I.</p> <p>However, the conditions of farm stewardship listed in Annex I, Parts A and C, shall not apply to farmers receiving support under Article 5(1), point (g).</p> |  |
| | <p>3. Support subject to the farm stewardship conditions shall be deemed to comply with the principle of ‘do no significant harm’ in accordance with Article 33(2), point (d), of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2024/2509.</p> <p>For the purposes of this Article, ‘statutory management requirement’ means each individual requirement listed in Annex I, Parts A and B, set out within a given legal act listed in Annex I, Parts A and B, differing in substance from any other requirement in the same act.</p> <p>The legal acts listed in Annex I concerning the statutory management requirements shall apply in the version that is applicable and, in the case of Directives, as implemented by the Member States. Acts implementing directives may however not have the purpose or effect of an exemption of farmers or other beneficiaries from the statutory management requirements listed in Annex I, Parts A and B.</p> | |
| | <p>4. Member States shall define in accordance with Annex I, Part C, at a national or regional level, protective practices to be respected by farmers and other beneficiaries receiving the</p> | |

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| | <p>support referred to in paragraph 2, to achieve the following objectives:</p> <p>(a) protection of carbon-rich soils, landscape features and permanent grasslands on agricultural area;</p> <p>(b) protection of soil against erosion, preservation of the soil potential, maintenance of soil organic matter, including through crop rotation or diversification, as well as protection against burning of stubble on arable land;</p> <p>(c) protection of water courses and ground water against pollution and runoff.</p> | |
| | <p>5. Member States shall include in the NRP Plan a description of the protective practices defined for each of the objectives set out in paragraph 4 including their territorial scope, farmers and other beneficiaries subject to the practice and a summary of the protective practice. In setting the protective practices, Member States shall take utmost account of the CAP national recommendations referred to in Article 2.</p> <p>Member States shall adapt the protective practices to different land management systems and different environmental and climatic conditions in their territory.</p> | |
| | <p>6. Farmers whose entire holding is certified in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹² shall be deemed to comply with protective practices set out in the NRP Plans in respect to objectives set out in paragraph 4, points (b) and (c).</p> | |
| | <p>7. In setting the protective practices referred to in paragraph 4, Member States may establish in their NRP Plan specific exemptions from those protective practices based on objective and non-discriminatory criteria, such as crops, soil types and farming systems or damage to permanent grasslands due, inter alia, to wild animals or invasive species. Those specific exemptions shall be limited in terms of their area coverage, shall be established only in the event, and to the extent, that they are</p> | |

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| | <p>necessary to address specific problems in the application of those practices and shall not hamper the objectives set out in paragraph 4 or distort competition.</p> | |
| | <p>8. Member States may grant temporary derogations from protective practices, where weather conditions prevent farmers and other beneficiaries from implementing those practices or where the implementation of those protective practices would hamper the objectives set out in paragraph 4. Member States shall ensure that the temporary derogations are limited in their scope and duration to the extent necessary, granted based on objective and non-discriminatory criteria and that they do not hamper the objectives set out in paragraph 4 or distort competition.</p> | |
| | <p>9. Member States may recognise the management practices under agri-environmental and climate actions referred to in Article 10(1), point (a), that contribute to the objectives set out in paragraph 4 of this Article in an equivalent way as the relevant protective practices established in the NRP Plan pursuant to that paragraph. Member States may deem farmers and other beneficiaries who commit to implement those equivalent practices to be compliant with the relevant protective practice.</p> | |
| <p><i>Article 4</i></p> | <p><i>Environment and climate priority areas</i> 1. Member States shall provide support to farmers and other beneficiaries at least in each of the following environmental and climate priority areas: (a) climate change adaptation and water resilience; (b) climate change mitigation including carbon removals and on-farm renewable energy production, including biogas production;</p> | |

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| | <p>(c) soil health; (d) preservation of biodiversity, such as conservation of habitats or species, landscape features, reduction of use of pesticides; (e) development of organic farming; (f) animal health and welfare.</p> <p>Member States with areas affected by water pollution due to nitrate surplus shall provide support to farmers for extensification of livestock systems or for diversification to other agricultural activities.</p> <p>2. For each of the priority areas referred to in paragraph 1 support shall be provided under the conditions laid down in Articles 9, 10 and 13.</p> |  |
| <p><i>Article 5</i></p> | <p>Types of support</p> <p>1. The following CAP interventions are set out:</p> <p>(a) degressive area-based income support; (b) coupled income support; (c) crop specific payment for cotton; (d) payment for natural and other area specific constraints; (e) support for disadvantages resulting from certain mandatory requirements; (f) agri-environmental and climate actions; (g) payment for small farmers; (h) support for risk management tools; (i) support for investments for farmers and forest holders; (j) support for setting-up of young farmers, new farmers, rural business and startups and development of small farms; (k) support for farm relief services; (l) LEADER; (m) support for knowledge sharing and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural</p> | <p>RO</p> <p>Pachetul legislativ PAC este reglementat prin intermediul a 5 Regulamente UE, ceea ce contravine demersurilor de simplificare începute prin pachetul Omnibus III. Informațiile din propunerile legislative sunt dificil de corelat, favorizând apariția confuziilor, conțin pe alocuri suprapuneri și unele neconcordanțe. Mai mult, anumite intervenții sunt reglementate atât în Regulamentul “Fondului comun”, cât și în Regulamentul PAC (LEADER, sprijinul cuplat, degresivitatea), iar alte intervenții PAC nu se regăsesc în Regulamentul PAC, ci în propunerea de modificare a Reg. UE 1308/2013. Solicităm COM clarificări cu privire la această abordare.</p> <p>În ceea ce privește sprijinul prevăzut la lit. a) <i>degressive area-based income support</i>, RO nu este de acord cu degresivitatea și plafonarea plăților</p> |


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| | <p>areas;</p> <p>(n) territorial and local cooperation initiatives;</p> <p>(o) interventions in outermost regions;</p> <p>(p) interventions in smaller Aegean islands;</p> <p>(q) EU school scheme referred to in Title I, Part II, Chapter IIa, of Regulation</p> <p>(EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹³;</p> <p>(r) interventions in certain sectors referred to in Title I, Part II, Chapter IIa, of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013;</p> <p>(s) crisis payments for farmers.</p> | <p>directe, întrucât acestea penalizează fermele medii/mari, afectează viabilitatea economică și descurajează comasarea terenurilor agricole.</p> <p>În cazul intervențiilor sprijinite din bugetul alocat PAC, sprijinul se referă doar la fermieri? În acest caz ce se întâmplă cu solicitanții din sectorul forestier, unde majoritatea solicitanților sunt persoane juridice care nu au calitatea de fermier?</p> <p>În cadrul draftului de regulament nu se regăsesc tipurile de intervenții de silvo-mediu. Solicităm detalii suplimentare astfel încât să se poată determina unde se pot încadra acțiunile de silvo-mediu.</p> <p>Solicităm informații suplimentare cu privire la semnificația terminologiei întreprinderi rurale (rural businesses). Întreprinderile rurale se adresează tot fermierilor ca activitate de diversificare? Antreprenorul trebuie să fie obligatoriu și fermier sau poate fi orice beneficiar în sensul art. 4 din Regulamentul “Fondului comun”?</p> <p>Intervenția prevăzută în art. 5, alin. 1, lit. (s) Plățile de criză pentru fermieri nu se regăsește și în cadrul art. 35 din Regulamentul „Fondului comun”. Sunt necesare clarificări privitoare la sursa de finanțare a acestui instrument.</p> <p>Referitor la instrumentele de risc și criză, (h) <i>support for risk management tools</i> + (s) <i>crisis payments for farmers</i> sunt utile clarificări în sensul</p> |
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| | | <p>compatibilității, complementarității și demarcării acestor tipuri de sprijin cu unity safety net.</p> <p>Referitor la lit. r), există o necorelare identificată între art. 35, alin. 1, lit. (r) Support for interventions in certain sectors referred to in Title X of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 din Reg. „Fondului comun” – 2025/0240 (COD) și art. 5, alin. 2, lit. (r) interventions in certain sectors referred to in Title I, Part II, Chapter IIa, of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, din Reg. privind PAC - 2025/0241 (COD). Atât în cuprinsul Regulamentului UE 1308/2013, cât și în propunerea de regulament care modifică Regulamentul UE 1308/2013, nu am identificat Titlul X. Aceste aspecte trebuie corectate și corelate în cadrul propunerilor legislative.</p> <p>EN</p> <p>The CAP legislative package is currently regulated through five EU Regulations, which appears to run counter to the simplification efforts initiated under the Omnibus III package. The information contained in the legislative proposals is difficult to correlate, facilitating confusion, and in certain instances it includes overlaps and inconsistencies. Furthermore, some interventions are regulated both in the “Common Fund” Regulation and in the CAP Regulation (e.g. LEADER, coupled support, degressivity), while other CAP interventions are not included in the CAP Regulation, but instead in the proposed amendment to Regulation (EU) 1308/2013. Romania would therefore appreciate clarifications from the Commission regarding this approach.</p> |
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| | | <p>With regard to the support provided under point (a) – degressive area-based income support – Romania would invite the Commission to reconsider the application of degressivity and capping of direct payments, as these measures could disproportionately affect medium and large farms, jeopardize their economic viability and discourage the consolidation of agricultural land.</p> <p>With regard to interventions financed from the CAP budget, Romania would invite the Commission to clarify whether the support is intended exclusively for farmers. In particular, Romania would appreciate guidance on the approach for applicants in the forestry sector, where the majority of beneficiaries are legal entities without farmer status. Moreover, the draft regulation does not specify the types of agri-environmental and climate interventions applicable to forestry. Romania would therefore welcome further details to ensure that forestry-related agri-environmental actions can be properly classified and supported under the CAP framework.</p> <p>Further clarification regarding the meaning of the term “rural businesses” is needed. Are rural businesses intended exclusively for farmers as part of diversification activities? Must the entrepreneur necessarily be a farmer, or can any beneficiary within the meaning of Article 4 of the “Common Fund” Regulation qualify?</p> <p>The intervention provided for in Article 5(1), (s) – crisis payments for farmers – is not included in</p> |
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| | | <p>Article 35 of the “Common Fund” Regulation. Clarification is needed regarding the source of financing for this instrument.</p> <p>With regard to risk and crisis management instruments, namely (h) <i>support for risk management tools</i> and (s) <i>crisis payments for farmers</i>, further clarifications would be welcome concerning their compatibility, complementarity, and distinction in relation to the Unity Safety Net.</p> <p>With regard to point (r), an inconsistency has been identified between Article 35(1)(r) – “Support for interventions in certain sectors referred to in Title X of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013” – of the “Common Fund” Regulation (2025/0240 (COD)) and Article 5(2)(r) – “interventions in certain sectors referred to in Title I, Part II, Chapter IIa, of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013” – of the CAP Regulation (2025/0241 (COD)). Neither in Regulation (EU) 1308/2013 nor in the draft amending Regulation have we been able to identify Title X. These issues should be addressed and harmonized within the legislative proposals.</p> |
| | <p>2. Interventions referred to in paragraph 1, points (a) to (k), and interventions in certain sectors referred to in Title I, Part II, Chapter IIa, of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 shall be income support interventions to be financed from the Fund in accordance with Article 10(2), point (a), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) [...] [NRP].</p> | |
| | <p>3. Production of hemp varieties with Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) content exceeding</p> | |

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| | 0,3% shall not be eligible for support under this Regulation. | |
| <i>Article 6</i> | <i>Degressive area-based income support</i> 1. Member States shall provide area-based income support for eligible hectares to farmers to address income needs. | |
| | 2.The payment per eligible hectare shall be differentiated by groups of farmers or geographical areas, on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria. The groups of farmers or geographical areas that are basis for the differentiation of payments shall be established based on farmers' income from agricultural activity in a representative reference period. When differentiating the payments, Member States shall target the support at farmers who are the most in need, in particular young and new farmers, women, family or small farmers, farmers combining the production of crops and livestock or farmers in areas with natural or other area-specific constraints determined in accordance with Article 8. The differentiation of payments may take the form of annual lump sum payments that replace fully or partially the area-based income support per eligible hectare. Members States shall increase the support per eligible hectare granted to young farmers. | |
| | 3.The total amount of payments per farmer established in accordance with paragraph 2 shall be degressive in accordance with the following rules: (a) Member States shall reduce the annual amount of the area-based income support exceeding EUR 20 000 to be granted to a | |

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| | <p>farmer by 25 % where the amount of the area-based income support granted to a farmer is between EUR 20 000 and EUR 50 000;</p> <p>(b) Member States shall reduce the annual amount of the area-based income support exceeding EUR 50 000 to be granted to a farmer by 50 % where the amount of the area-based income support granted to a farmer is more than EUR 50 000 and not more than EUR 75 000;</p> <p>(c) Member States shall reduce the annual amount of the area-based income support exceeding EUR 75 000 to be granted to a farmer by 75 % where the amount of the area-based income support granted to a farmer exceeds EUR 75 000.</p> |  |
| | <p>4. The total amount of area-based income support shall not be higher than maximum EUR 100 000 per farmer per year. In the case of a legal person or groups of legal persons, the capping shall cover all holdings under the control of one legal or natural person.</p> | |
| | <p>5. The Member States shall ensure that the support under this Article is primarily directed towards farmers who exercise an agricultural activity on their holding and actively contribute to food security. Small farmers, whose principal activity is not agriculture, but who are engaged in at least a minimum level of agricultural activity, as set out by Member States, shall be considered farmers as well.</p> | |
| | <p>6. Member States shall ensure that at the latest by 2032 the applicants who reach the</p> | |

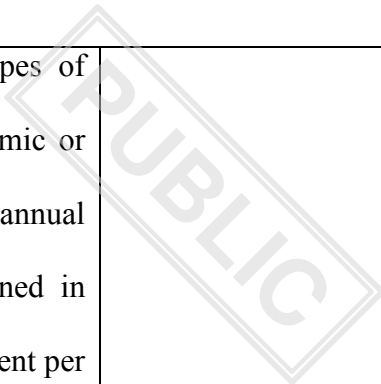
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| | <p>retirement age, determined by national law, and who receive a retirement pension, no longer receive support under this Article.</p> | |
| | <p>7. Member States shall ensure that the eligible hectare comprises only areas which are at the farmers' disposal and which comprise:</p> <p>(a) agricultural areas on which an agricultural activity is performed under the farmer's controls in terms of management, benefits and financial risks. If nonagricultural activities are also performed on these areas, the agricultural activity shall be predominant;</p> <p>(b) areas for which support is provided under Article 5(1), points (a) and (g), or under the basic income support for sustainability under Title III, Chapter II, Section 2, Subsection 2, of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115, where agricultural activity is not performed due to commitments and obligations arising from Union or national interventions or other programmes which contribute to the CAP environmental and climate priority areas referred to in Article 4;</p> <p>(c) Member States may decide to include in the 'eligible hectare' landscape features, not covered by the commitments and schemes referred to in point (b), provided that these landscape features do not significantly hamper the performance of agricultural activity and are not predominant on the agricultural parcel.</p> | |
| <p><i>Article 7</i></p> | <p><i>Payment for small farmers</i></p> <p>1. Member States shall provide income support to small farmers, as determined by the Member States replacing the support under interventions referred to in Article 5(1), points (a), (b) and (d). Member States shall design the intervention in the NRP Plan as optional for farmers.</p> | |


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| | <p>The Member States shall ensure that the support under this Article is primarily directed towards farmers who exercise an agricultural activity on their holding and actively contribute to food security.</p> <p>The annual payment for each small farmer shall not exceed EUR 3 000.</p> | |
| | <p>2. Member States may differentiate support granted under this Article for different groups of farmers or geographical areas.</p> | |
| <i>Article 8</i> | <p><i>Payment for natural or other area-specific constraints</i></p> <p>1. Member States shall provide support to compensate farmers for natural or other area specific constraints.</p> | |
| | <p>2. The payment for areas with natural and other specific constraints may be provided in respect of areas that:</p> <p>(a) were designated pursuant to Article 32 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁴;</p> <p>(b) are newly designated in view of specific constraints defined by Member States and have been included in the NRP Plan.</p> <p>Member States may carry out a fine-tuning with the purpose of excluding areas within the areas designated in accordance the first subparagraph, points (a) and (b), under the conditions laid down in Article 32(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013.</p> <p>The surface of the areas designated pursuant to the first subparagraph, point (b), shall not exceed 2 % of the utilised agricultural area of the Member State concerned.</p> | |
| | <p>3. The payments per eligible hectare shall be limited to the additional costs or loss of</p> | |

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| | income related to undertaking agricultural production in the designated areas compared to production in non-designated areas. | |
| <i>Article 9</i> | <p><i>Support for disadvantages resulting from certain mandatory requirements</i></p> <p>1. Member States may provide area-based support in agricultural and forest areas for disadvantages resulting from the implementation of:</p> <p>(a) Council Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council;</p> <p>(b) Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.</p> <p>In addition to the areas referred to in the first subparagraph, point (a), Member States may decide to support other delimited nature protection areas with environmental restrictions applicable to farming or forestry which contribute to the implementation of Article 10 of Directive 92/43/EEC, provided that those areas do not exceed 5 % of the designated Natura 2000 areas covered by the NRP Plan.</p> | |
| | 2. Payments under this Article may be granted to farmers, forest holders and their associations. | |
| | 3. Member States may only grant payments under this Article in order to compensate beneficiaries for all or part of the additional costs and income foregone related to the compliance with mandatory requirements resulting from the implementation of the Union acts and provisions listed in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, including transaction costs. | |
| <i>Article 10</i> | <p><i>Agri-environmental and climate actions</i></p> <p>1. Member States shall provide incentives for the following actions beneficial for the climate, environment, animal health and welfare and sustainable forestry:</p> | |

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| | <p>(a) voluntary management commitments taken up by farmers and other beneficiaries, including commitments to maintain organic farming and extensification of livestock production, established and implemented in accordance with paragraph 3;</p> <p>(b) voluntary transition towards resilient production systems carried out by farmers at the level of the holding or for part of a holding, including conversion to organic farming and extensification of livestock production systems, established and implemented in accordance with paragraph 4.</p> | |
| | <p>2. Each Member State shall provide support for organic farming certified in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁸ and extensive livestock production systems under both forms of action referred to in paragraph 1.</p> | |
| | <p>3. The management commitments referred to in paragraph 1, point (a), may be annual or multiannual and may have in particular the following objectives:</p> <p>(a) protection of water quality and reduction of pressure on water resources, protection of soil, nutrient management, biodiversity conservation, including landscape features and reduction of the use of pesticides;</p> <p>(b) climate change mitigation, including reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and carbon sequestration, climate change adaptation, including animal and plant diversity for resilient ecosystems;</p> <p>(c) animal health and welfare, including combating of antimicrobial resistance;</p> <p>(d) sustainable use and development of genetic resources; or</p> <p>(e) forest environmental services and forest conservation.</p> | |

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| | <p>4. Support for the transition actions referred to in paragraph 1, point (b), shall be granted on the basis of a transition action plan drawn up by a farmer and approved by the Member State. To implement the support for transition actions referred to in paragraph 1, point (b), Member States shall describe in the NRP Plan the production systems that they deem beneficial for the climate and environment. Member States shall pay the support to farmers in instalments over the period of implementation of the transition action plan. The payment of the last instalment shall be conditional upon completion of the implementation of the transition action plan. Member States shall ensure that the payments are recovered if the farmer fails to implement the transition action plan.</p> | |
| | <p>5. Member States shall only grant support for management commitments referred to in paragraph 1, point (a), which go beyond the relevant statutory management requirements referred to in Annex I, Part A, and the relevant minimum requirements for the use of fertiliser and plant protection products, animal welfare and other relevant mandatory requirements established by national and Union law. However, where national law imposes requirements which go beyond the corresponding mandatory minimum requirements laid down in Union law, support may be granted for management commitments referred to in paragraph 1, point (a), contributing to compliance with those requirements.</p> | |
| <p><i>Article 11</i></p> | <p><i>Coupled income support</i> 1. Member States shall provide coupled income support to farmers in specific agricultural sectors and products, where relevant defined in accordance with Annex I</p> | |



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| <i>Article 12</i> | <p><i>Support for participation in risk management tools</i></p> <p>1. Member States shall provide support to farmers for participation in risk management tools. Member States shall ensure that support is granted only for losses which exceed a threshold of at least 20 % of the average annual production or income of the farmer in the preceding three-year period, or a three-year average based on the preceding five-year period excluding the highest and lowest entry.</p> <p>By way of derogation from the first subparagraph, Member States that demonstrate in the NPR Plan the existence of national systems which provide risk coverage for farmers shall be exempt from the obligation to include in their NRP Plan interventions for risk management tools under this Article.</p> |  |
| | <p>2. Sectoral production risk management tools shall calculate the losses either at holding level, at the level of the holding's activity in the sector concerned or related to the specific area insured.</p> <p>For permanent crops and in other justified cases for which the calculation methods referred to in the first subparagraph are not appropriate, Member States may provide for a method for calculation of the losses based on the average annual production or income of the farmer over a period that does not exceed eight years, excluding the highest and lowest entry.</p> | |
| | <p>3. Member States may apply an appropriate alternative method for calculating the losses for young farmers and new farmers.</p> | |

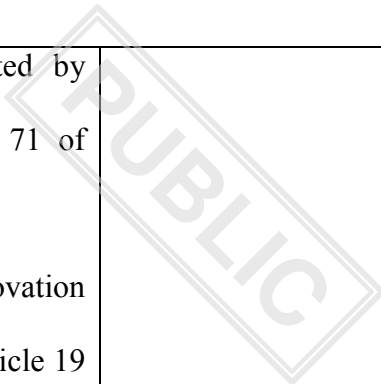
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| | <p>4. Member States shall establish the methodology for the calculation of losses and triggering factors for compensation in their NRP Plan. Member States shall ensure that any overcompensation resulting from the combination of the interventions under this Article with other public or private risk management schemes is avoided.</p> | |
| <p><i>Article 13</i></p> | <p><i>Support for investments for farmers and forest holders</i> 1. Member States shall grant support under this Article for productive and nonproductive investments making an appropriate overall contribution to resilience of agriculture, food systems, forestry and rural areas, in particular climate and water resilience. Member States shall explain in their NRP Plans how they plan to grant such support.</p> | |
| | <p>2. For holdings above a certain size, to be determined by Member States in their NRP Plans, support for the forestry sector shall be conditional on the presentation of the relevant information from a forest management plan or equivalent instrument in accordance with the sustainable management of forests as defined in the most recent version of Forest Europe’s General Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Forests in Europe.</p> | |
| | <p>3. Support for investments in the restoration of agricultural or forestry production</p> | |

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| | <p>potential damaged by natural disasters, adverse climate events or catastrophic events shall be granted only when the event concerned has caused the destruction of at least 30 % of the agricultural production potential or at least 20 % of the forestry production potential.</p> | |
| | <p>4. Member States shall establish a list of ineligible investments and categories of expenditure, including at least the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) purchase of agricultural production rights; (b) purchase of land for an amount exceeding 10 % of the total eligible expenditure for the operation concerned, with the exception of land purchase for environmental conservation and carbon-rich soil preservation; (c) purchase of animals, and purchase of annual plants and their planting for a purpose other than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) restoring agricultural or forestry potential following natural disasters, adverse climatic events or catastrophic events; (ii) protecting livestock against large predators or being used in forestry instead of machinery; (iii) rearing endangered breeds as defined in Article 2, point (24), of Regulation (EU) 2016/1012 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁹ under the management commitments referred to in Article 10(1), point (a); (iv) rearing of bovine, sheep or goat pure-bred animals of high genetic value for breeding to improve the quality and productivity of livestock herds or to preserve rare or local breeds; (v) preserving plant varieties under threat of genetic erosion under the commitments referred to in Article 10(1), point (a); (d) interest rate on debt, except in relation to grants given in the form of an interest rate subsidy or guarantee fee subsidy. | |

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| | <p>5. By way of derogation from paragraph 4, points (a), (b) and (c), that requirement shall not apply where the support is provided through financial instruments.</p> | |
| | <p>6. Where Union law results in the imposition of new requirements on farmers, support may be granted for investments to comply with those requirements for a maximum period of 36 months from the date on which they become mandatory for the holding. Member States may only grant payments under this paragraph in order to compensate beneficiaries for all or part of the additional costs related to the compliance with those requirements.</p> <p>For young farmers setting up for the first time in an agricultural holding as head of the holding support for investments to comply with the requirements of Union law may be granted for a maximum period of 36 months from the date of setting up, or until the actions defined in the business plan referred to in Article 14(3) are completed. Member States may only grant payments under this paragraph in order to compensate beneficiaries for all or part of the additional costs related to the compliance with those requirements.</p> | |
| <p><i>Article 14</i></p> | <p><i>Setting-up of young farmers, rural business start-up and development of small farms</i></p> <p>1. Member States shall provide support for the setting-up of young farmers and the</p> | |


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| | <p>start-up of rural businesses, including the setting-up of new farmers, under the conditions laid down in this Article and as further specified in their NRP Plans.</p> | |
| | <p>2. Member States may only grant support under this Article to help:</p> <p>(a) the setting-up of young farmers who fulfil the conditions provided for by Member States in their NRP Plans in accordance with Article 4(22), point (d), of Regulation (EU) [...] [NRP];</p> <p>(b) the start-up of rural businesses linked to agriculture or forestry including the setting up of new farmers, or farm household income diversification into nonagricultural activities;</p> <p>(c) the start-up of rural businesses;</p> <p>(d) the business development of small farms, as determined by Member States.</p> | |
| | <p>3. Member States shall set conditions for the submission and the content of a business plan which beneficiaries must provide in order to receive support under this Article.</p> | |
| | <p>4. Member States shall grant support in the form of lump sums or financial instruments or a combination of both. Support shall be limited to the maximum amount of aid of EUR 300 000 and may be differentiated in accordance with objective and nondiscriminatory criteria.</p> | |
| <i>Article 15</i> | <i>Generational Renewal strategy</i> | |

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| | <p>Member States shall establish in their NRP Plan a Strategy on Generational Renewal in Agriculture to enhance the effectiveness and coherence of interventions targeting young farmers under this Regulation, and national initiatives. The Strategy shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an assessment of the current demographic situation in the agricultural sector; (b) identification of entry barriers for young farmers and proposed national initiatives and measures to overcome them; (c) description of how the Starter pack for young farmers referred to in Article 16 will be utilised in the national context; (d) synergies between measures contributing to generational renewal set out in the NRP Plan. | |
| <p><i>Article 16</i></p> | <p><i>Starter pack for young farmers</i></p> <p>1. The Starter pack for young farmers shall include a set of the following measures, in line with the Strategy on Generational Renewal in Agriculture referred to in Article 15;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) support for setting-up of young farmers in accordance with Article 14; (b) degressive area-based income support for young farmers in accordance with Article 6; (c) support for small farmers in accordance with Article 7 targeting young farmers; (d) investment support with higher aid intensity for young farmers; | |

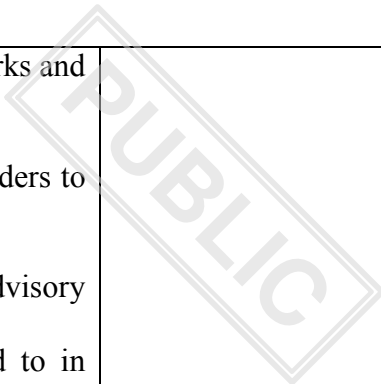


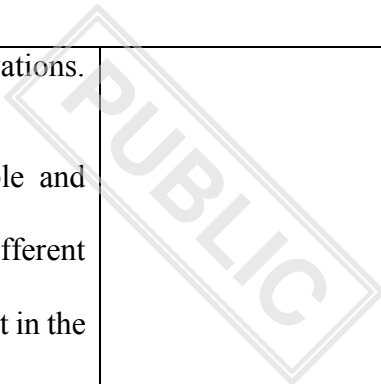
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| | inter alia information on support opportunities and procedures and facilitate the entry and the establishment in the agricultural sector, including submission of funding applications and guidance. | |
| <i>Article 17</i> | <i>Farm relief services</i> 1. Member States may provide support for the farm relief services, allowing farmers to take a leave for sickness, childbearing, care for children and other family members, holidays and similar life events, as well as participation in trainings, as further specified in their NRP Plans. | |
| | 2. This support shall be limited to the setting up of farm relief services and to costs of wages of the workers replacing the farm holder during a limited period of time. | |
| <i>Article 18</i> | <i>LEADER</i> 1. Member States shall provide support for LEADER to prepare and implement LEADER local development strategies under the conditions laid down in Article 76 of Regulation (EU) [...] [NRP] and as further specified in their NRP Plans. | |
| | 2. Member States shall support LEADER at least in rural areas with specific disadvantages defined by the Member States in the NPR Plans. | |
| | 3. Member States shall provide support through LEADER for projects implemented by local action groups involving startups, value added capacity in transformation, diversification of farm | |

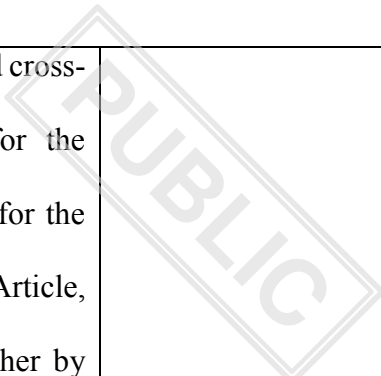
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| | <p>activities, including agrotourism, direct sale of agricultural products and innovation.</p> | |
| | <p>4. Support provided from LEADER shall be focused on rural development fields with added value for farmers and forest holders, such as social, environmental, digital and economic transformation of rural areas, improvement of well-being of rural citizens, strengthening social capital.</p> | |
| <p><i>Article 19</i></p> | <p><i>Support for knowledge sharing and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas</i></p> <p>1. Member States shall provide support for knowledge sharing and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas under the conditions laid down in this Article.</p> <p>Member States shall provide support:</p> <p>(a) to prepare and implement the projects of the EIP-AGRI operational groups as well as actions to ensure broader uptake of projects' results;</p> <p>(b) for actions to promote innovation, training and advice, skills development, advisory services and other forms of knowledge sharing and dissemination of information.</p> <p>Support for advisory services shall only be granted for those advisory services that comply with Article 20(3).</p> | |
| | <p>2. The aim of EIP-AGRI shall be to accelerate development and use of innovations by improving the exchange of knowledge and fostering synergies between policies, actors and instruments in agriculture, forestry and rural areas. Results from its work shall be disseminated and multiplied through the AKIS.</p> <p>The EIP-AGRI shall:</p> | |

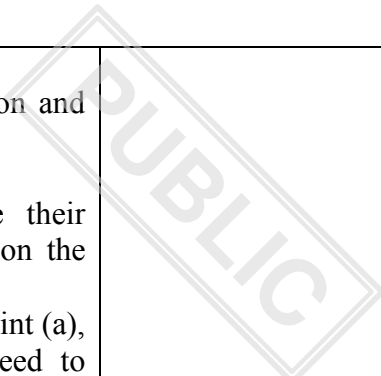
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| | <p>(a) support cooperation projects for innovation through operational groups based on the ‘interactive innovation model’ referred to in paragraph 4;</p> <p>(b) link research and farming and forestry practice and inform the scientific community of the needs of those practices;</p> <p>(c) connect innovation actors and projects, particularly via the Union and national CAP networks;</p> <p>(d) promoting the use of innovative solutions through dissemination of information and knowledge, including farmer-to-farmer exchanges.</p> |  |
| | <p>3. The projects implemented by the EIP-AGRI operational groups shall be based on the ‘interactive innovation model’ that complies with the following principles:</p> <p>(a) develop innovative solutions focusing on the specific needs of farmers, forester holders and rural actors;</p> <p>(b) bring together partners with complementary knowledge such as academia, researchers and the farming community, and where relevant, actors of the food chain and ensure their active involvement in projects;</p> <p>(c) the projects are co-created and co-decided among the actors involved in the projects and implemented in a consultative manner, including ensuring the potential for scale up.</p> <p>Member States shall ensure that the key results of the projects referred to in this paragraph are disseminated through practice-oriented channels, including the national and Union CAP networks. The disseminated information shall include the objectives of the projects, participating partners, key thematic areas addressed, geographical location of the project, total budget, and the final outcome of the project, with focus on the practical innovative solutions developed.</p> | |
| | <p>4. Member States may grant support for projects of EIP-AGRI operational groups under the following conditions:</p> | |

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| | <p>(a) support may only be granted on the basis of an approved project plan that is based on the principles referred to paragraph 3;</p> <p>(b) the operational group implementing the project shall involve at least two different actors and shall contribute to one or more CAP-related specific objectives set out in Article 3, point (d), of Regulation (EU) [...] [NRP];</p> <p>Member States shall set objective criteria and transparent requirements for the content, the duration, the submission and approval of project plans to be drawn up by the EIP-AGRI operational groups.</p> | |
| | <p>5. Member States shall not provide support under this Article to knowledge sharing and innovation involving research bodies only.</p> | |
| <p><i>Article 20</i></p> | <p><i>Agricultural knowledge and innovation systems and farm advisory services</i></p> <p>1. Each Member State shall ensure that farmers and forest holders have access to innovation and that new knowledge reaches them in a timely and effective manner, enabling them to deploy innovative and sustainable solutions effectively and profit from up-to-date knowledge in the agricultural sector.</p> | |
| | <p>2. To meet the requirement laid down in paragraph 1, each Member State shall establish in the NRP Plan how innovations and up-to-date knowledge reach farmers, in particular through the Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation System (the AKIS). The AKIS shall include:</p> <p>(a) arrangements to ensure effective knowledge flows and synergies between</p> | |





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| | <p>coordinating actions to achieve and maintain national and cross-border interoperability between information systems used for the implementation, administration, monitoring and evaluation of the CAP for the benefit of farmers and other CAP beneficiaries. For the purposes of this Article, interoperability means the ability of information systems to interact with each other by sharing data by means of electronic communication.</p> |  |
| | <p>2. The designated authority shall have in particular the following tasks:</p> <p>(a) drawing up and submitting to the Commission a Roadmap at the level of the Member State to achieve and maintain interoperability (hereinafter the ‘Roadmap’) and follow up of Commission observations on the Roadmap;</p> <p>(b) coordination of the implementation, or, as decided by the Member State, implementation of the Roadmap in an efficient, effective and timely way.</p> <p>The Member States shall notify the Commission of the designation of the authority at the latest by [OPOCE: [within three months from the entry into force of this Regulation]].</p> | |
| | <p>3. The Roadmap referred to in paragraph 2 shall cover:</p> <p>(a) identification of needs to achieve and maintain interoperability as referred to in paragraph 1, and design of measures to address them as well as timeframe with</p> | |

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| | <p>milestones and targets for their implementation; (b) identification of possible synergies with other Union and national interoperability initiatives.</p> <p>To the extent possible, Member States shall base their assessment of needs and the design of the measures on the principle that data is collected only once and re-used. For the elements referred to in the first subparagraph, point (a), the Member State shall consider in particular the need to establish a single digital identity framework and shall consider alignment with Regulation (EU) No 910/2014, including as regards the European Digital Identity Wallet for natural and legal persons.</p> |  |
| | <p>4. The Member States shall submit to the Commission by 16 December of each calendar year an annual report on the implementation of the Roadmap, assessing the progress of the implementation of the steps and measures and the timeframe set out in the Roadmap. Where necessary, Member States shall submit to the Commission amendments of the Roadmaps together with the annual reports. Member States shall submit the first annual report to the Commission by 16 December 2029.</p> | |
| | <p>5. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 23, which are necessary to ensure that interoperability and seamless data exchange</p> | |

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| | <p>between information systems used for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the CAP are implemented in an efficient, coherent, effective and timely manner, supplementing this Article with rules where the implementation of the Roadmap referred to in paragraph 2 so requires as well as rules on interoperability measures referred to in paragraph 3, point (b).</p> | |
| | <p>6. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down rules on: (a) form and content of the Roadmap and annual report; (b) arrangements for transmitting or making available to the Commission the Roadmaps and annual reports. These implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 24.</p> | |
| <p><i>Article 22</i></p> | <p><i>Measures to resolve specific problems</i> 1. In order to resolve specific problems, the Commission shall adopt implementing acts which are both necessary and justifiable in an emergency. Such implementing acts may derogate from provisions of this Regulation to the extent and for such a period as strictly necessary. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 24(2). 2. On duly justified imperative grounds of urgency, and in order to resolve specific problems as referred to in paragraph 1 while ensuring the continuity of the CAP</p> | |

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| | <p>interventions set out in the NRP Plan in case of extraordinary circumstances, the Commission shall adopt immediately applicable implementing acts in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 24(3).</p> | |
| | <p>3. Measures adopted pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 shall remain in force for a period not exceeding 12 months. If after this period, the specific problems referred to in those paragraphs persist, the Commission may, in order to establish a permanent solution, submit an appropriate legislative proposal.</p> | |
| | <p>4. The Commission shall inform the European Parliament and the Council of any measure adopted under paragraph 1 or 2 within two working days of its adoption.</p> | |
| <i>Article 23</i> | <p><i>Exercise of the delegation</i></p> <p>1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.</p> | |
| | <p>2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 21(6) shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of seven years from [OPOCE: [date of entry into force of this Regulation]]. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the seven-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical</p> | |

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| | <p>duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.</p> | |
| | <p>3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 21(6) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.</p> | |
| | <p>4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making.</p> | |
| | <p>5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p> | |
| | <p>6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 21(6) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That</p> | |

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| | <p>period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.</p> | |
| <p><i>Article 25</i></p> | <p><i>Entry into force and application</i> This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in <i>the Official Journal of the European Union</i>.</p> <p>It shall apply from [OPOCE: [date of application of Regulation (EU) [...] establishing the National and Regional Partnership Fund for the period 2028 to 2034].</p> <p>This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.</p> | |
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