Council of the European Union
General Secretariat

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MEETING DOCUMENT

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
Subject:	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 - Presentations from the Commission

Delegations will find in the Annex the presentations from the Commission, which were presented at the Working Party on Agricultural Horizontal Questions (Post-2027 CAP) on 14-15 October 2025.



Post-2027 CAP proposal: coupled income support

Working Party on Horizontal Agricultural Questions

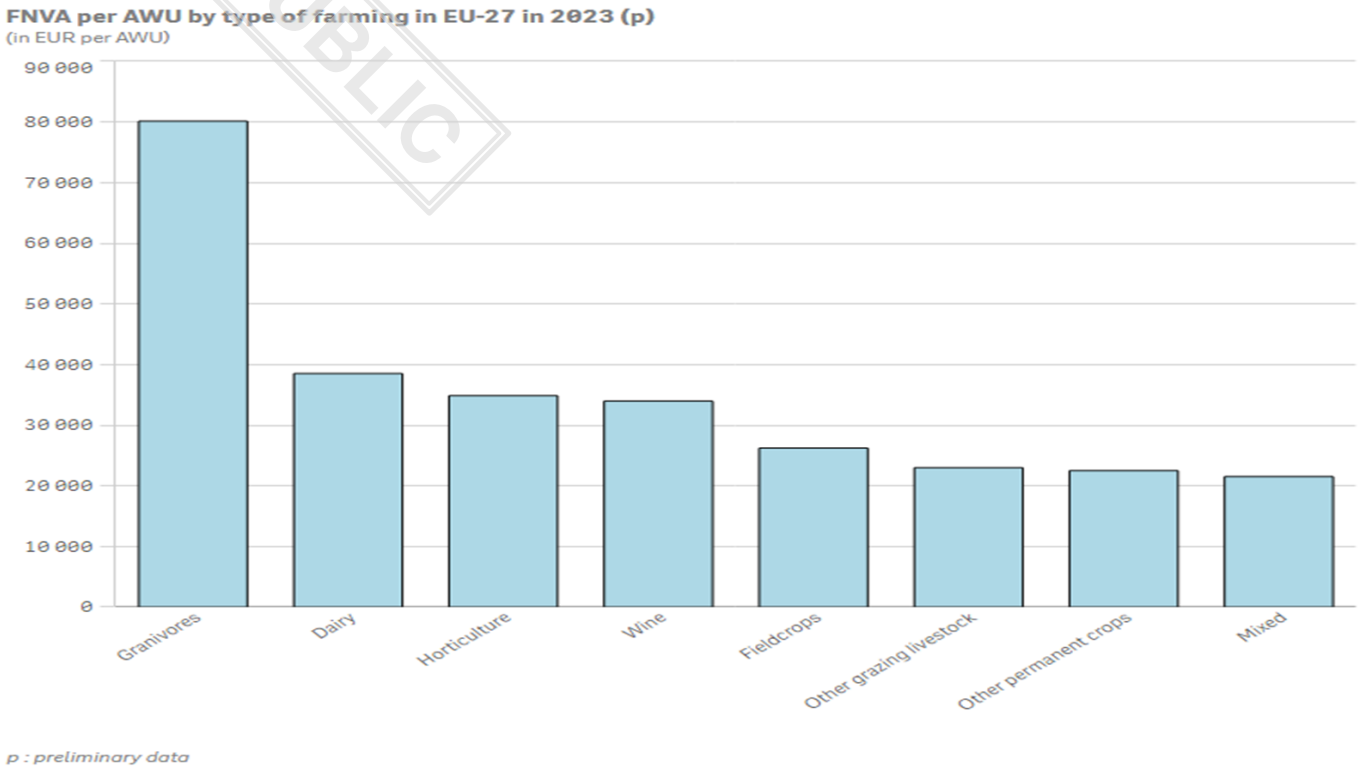
14-15 October 2025

European Commission

An important tool to target farmers in need

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- Large differences in farm income across sectors – certain sectors particularly vulnerable.
- Necessary to improve the **CAP's targeting and fairness to address sectoral differences** – additional to e.g. farm size and territorial constraints.



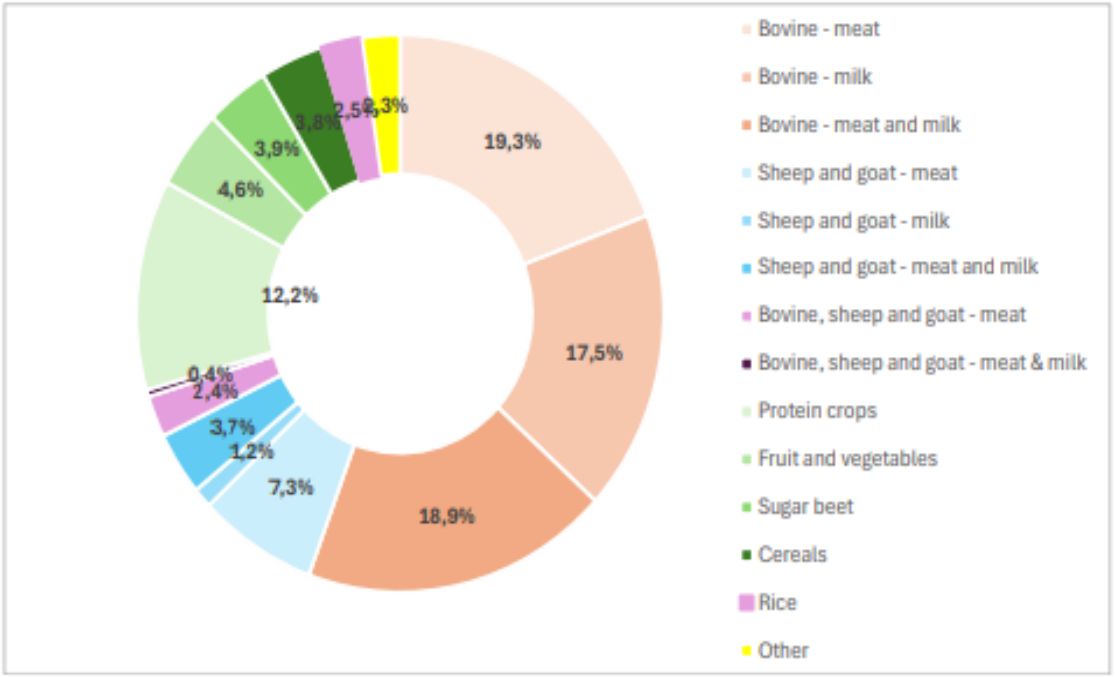
- Coupled Income Support is a **versatile sectoral support** for precise targeting of very specific groups (e.g. farms producing a specific crop in a specific region).
- As such, well complementing other instruments with the aim of targeting (e.g. DABIS)

Background: Coupled support 2023-2027

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- 26 Member States support 18 sectors with 200+ CIS interventions.
- Primarily grazing livestock (cattle, sheep, goat including dairy) – about EUR 3.1 billion per year, 70% of total CIS expenditure.
- Other large beneficiaries: protein crops (13%), to reduce EU plant-protein dependency, supported in 20 CSPs.
- CIS well placed to target 'mixed farms' (crops + livestock)

CIS - % of expenditure per sector



THE 28 CAP STRATEGIC PLANS UNDERWAY
Summary of implementation in 2023-2024 – facts and figures – June 2025

Rationale

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- COM proposal based on experience over the last decades.
- Possible budget increase compared to the current: Coupled income support should play an **important role in the better targeted and fairer CAP** – remains in Member States' toolbox after 2027, with certain adaptations (see later).
- Ruminants: extending the **eligibility to grasslands** enables to better target the grass-based livestock farms in need.
- To minimise the risk for market and trade distortion, it must remain subject to **strict preconditions and limits**.
- The proposal aims for a good balance between **policy ambition, continuity, flexibility and simplification**.

Post-2027: Rules covered and structure of the presentation

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- Legal basis: **Art. 11 of the CAP proposal** on “coupled income support” (CIS hereafter)
- But, for clarity, it also touches upon:
  - CIS budgetary ceiling (Art 35(5) of NRP reg.)
  - International obligations (Art 40-41 of NRP reg.)
  - Certain CMO provisions and horizontal rules
- Structure of the presentation:
  - Objective
  - General principles
  - Potentially eligible sectors
  - Financial rules
  - Environmental impact
  - Potential trade impact and international obligations

Post-2027: Objective (Art 11(1) and (2))

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Broader context:

- Recitals (9) and (10) of CAP reg.
  - ✓ Need to **target** the support to **those most in need**
  - ✓ The new CAP should entail a streamlined and consistent toolbox of income support types of intervention enabling Member States to deliver on the CAP-relevant specific objectives.
- Art. 3 of NRP reg. – Specific objectives of the Fund:
  - ✓ (d)(i) supporting fairer and sufficient income for farmers

CIS objective ***(amended/simplified)***: To address, on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria, **additional income needs** in those **sectors, products or specific types of farming therein, which undergo difficulties** and are **important** for socio-economic and/or environmental reasons.

Post-2027: General principles (Art. 11(1))

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- **Mandatory** for Member States to offer for the purpose of targeting, optional for farmers ***(NEW)***
- Beneficiary must be a **‚farmer'** as per the horizontal definition (Art. 4(3)(c) of NRP reg.) ***(unchanged)***
- Annual payment per **hectare / animal / animal equivalent** ***(unchanged)***
- Area-based: only for areas determined as **‚eligible hectares'** in Art 6(7) of CAP/Art 4(22)(c) NRP reg. ***(unchanged)***
- **Pre-condition** of granting CIS: only for sectors that undergo **difficulties** and are **important** for socio-economic and/or environmental reasons ***(unchanged)***
- Intervention design: **Large flexibility** to tailor-make and target the support to local needs ***(unchanged)***

Post-2027: Potentially eligible sectors (Art. 11(1))

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- The aid targets specific **sectors or products** (or specific types of farming therein) ***(unchanged)*** -> CMO definitions apply, where relevant (Annex I to R1308/2013)
- Area-based payments open to:
  - **Any area-based sector/product** in accordance with Art 4(22)(c) NRP reg ***(NEW)***, also including **grasses and other herbaceous forage** to allow targeting grazing livestock farm types on the basis hectares of grasslands ***(NEW)***
  - **Exclusions**: tobacco, wine, hemp varieties with 0,3<% THC content (Art. 5(3) of CAP reg.), confectionery sunflower seed (Art. 41(7) of NRP reg.) ***(unchanged)***
- Animal-based payments limited to:
  - Ruminants: **beef and veal**, **milk and milk products**, **sheep and goat meat** ***(unchanged)***
  - **Silkworms** ***(unchanged)*** and **apiculture** ***(NEW)***

Post-2027: Financial rules

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- **100% EU financed (no national contribution allowed)** to ensure level playing field, financed from the **ringfenced CAP envelope alone** (No access to non-allocated NRPP funds)

	CY2023-27	CY2028-34
Baseline limit	13% of Direct Payments	20% of DABIS+SFP+AECA+Cotton
Possible increase	Optional: +2% for • **protein crops** including in mixture with grass	Optional: +5% for • **protein crops** and/or • **mixed farms** and/or • **areas at risk of abandonment** – particular in Eastern border regions
Basis for percentage calculation	The Member State's direct payments envelope fixed in EU law	Total Member State allocations in NRP Plan to DABIS + small farmers payment + Agri-environmental and climate actions + cotton payment
Derogations	• Increased share for certain Member States based upon their historical allocations • Alternative limit (max EUR 3 million)	None

How the CIS ceiling is calculated

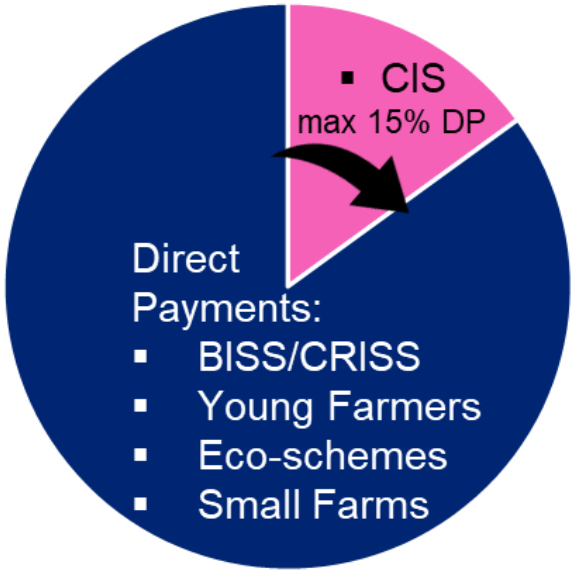
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Current CIS ceiling

13(+2)% of the DP budget fixed* in EU law

=> *Maximum 15% <u>from</u> the Direct Payments*

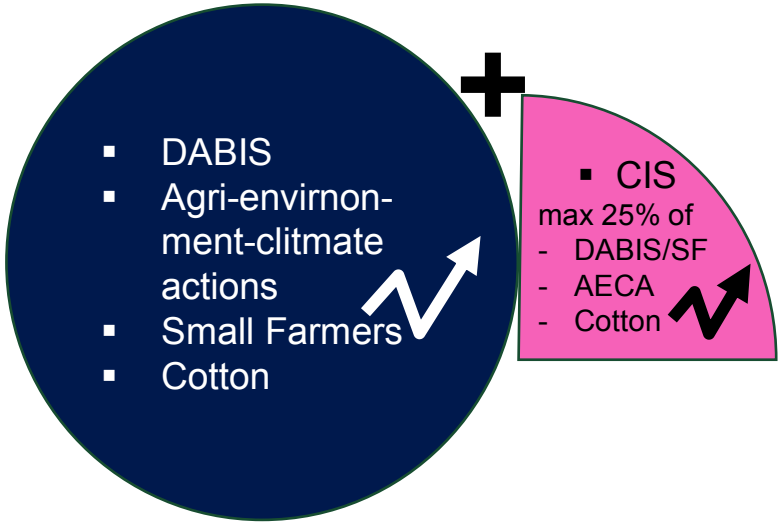
Current CIS ceiling is calculated as a share of the overall DP envelope



Future CIS ceiling proposal

20(+5)% of the budget that MS decide to allocate to certain other CAP interventions

=> *Maximum 25% of (DABIS+SF+AECA+Cotton) <u>additional to</u> these interventions*



Future CIS ceiling depends on the financial allocation to notably DABIS and AECA

* without taking into account transfers between pillars

Post-2027 CIS: Environmental impact

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- Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) and Farm stewardship (Art. 3. of CAP reg.)
  - CIS is **subject to "Farm Stewardship" (Annex I, Parts A and C relevant for DNSH)**
  - Therefore, deemed to comply automatically with **DNSH principle**

- **Livestock sectors:** Member States must take into account **environmental impacts**, including by **setting a maximum livestock density criteria in nitrate vulnerable zones** (Art. 11(4) of CAP reg.) ***(reinforced from current justification regarding CIS consistency with WFD)***

- Budget expenditure tracking according to Annex I of the Performance Regulation proposal

Policy area (level 1)	Policy area (level 2)	#	Intervention field	CCM	CCA	ENV	SOC	Output indicator	Result indicator
Agriculture and fisheries	Agriculture	3	Support to farmers in sectors in need, protein crops and their mixture with grass	100%	40%	40%	0%	• Hectares; • Number of smallholders in third countries;	
Agriculture and fisheries	Agriculture	4	Support to farmers in sectors in need, grasses and other herbaceous forage	100%	40%	40%	0%	• Hectares; • Number of smallholders in third countries;	
Agriculture and fisheries	Agriculture	5	Support to farmers in sectors in need, ruminants' livestock sectors	0%	40%	40%	0%	• Number of livestock units; • Number of smallholders in third countries;	• Percentage of additional income support per hectare for eligible farms – by sector;
Agriculture and fisheries	Agriculture	6	Support to farmers in sectors in need - other sectors	0%	0%	0%	0%	• Hectares; • Number of beehives; • Number of silkworms' boxes; • Number of smallholders in third countries;	

Post-2027 CIS: Potential trade impact / International obligations

- When planning the support, Member States must **minimise the potential impact** of their support decisions **on the internal market**. – Art 11(3) of CAP reg. ***(reinforced)***
  - MSs will have to justify, e.g. import/export situation or production trends.

  A safeguard additional to:
  - the **financing rules to ensure a level playing field** (within the ring-fenced CAP envelope and the maximum ceiling allocated to CIS);
  - justification of the support on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria to **address additional income needs**.
- **WTO domestic support** (Art 40 of NRP reg.): ***(unchanged)***
- **Blair House agreement,** i.e. Implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding on oilseeds (Art. 41 of NRP reg.): The mechanism must be maintained, but restrictions remain extremely unlikely ***(unchanged)***

Thank you for your attention!

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The post-2027 CAP: support for participation in risk management tools

Working Party on Horizontal Agricultural Questions
15 October 2025

European Commission

Structure of the presentation

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- **Context** of increasing risks in European agriculture
- **Current implementation** of CAP risk management tools
- **The proposal for future CAP support** for risk management tools

Current risk scenario (1)

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- **€28.3 billion** is the current *Annual Average Loss (AAL)* - about **6 % of total EU agricultural production**
  - **€17.4 billion** from crops
  - **€10.9 billion** from livestock

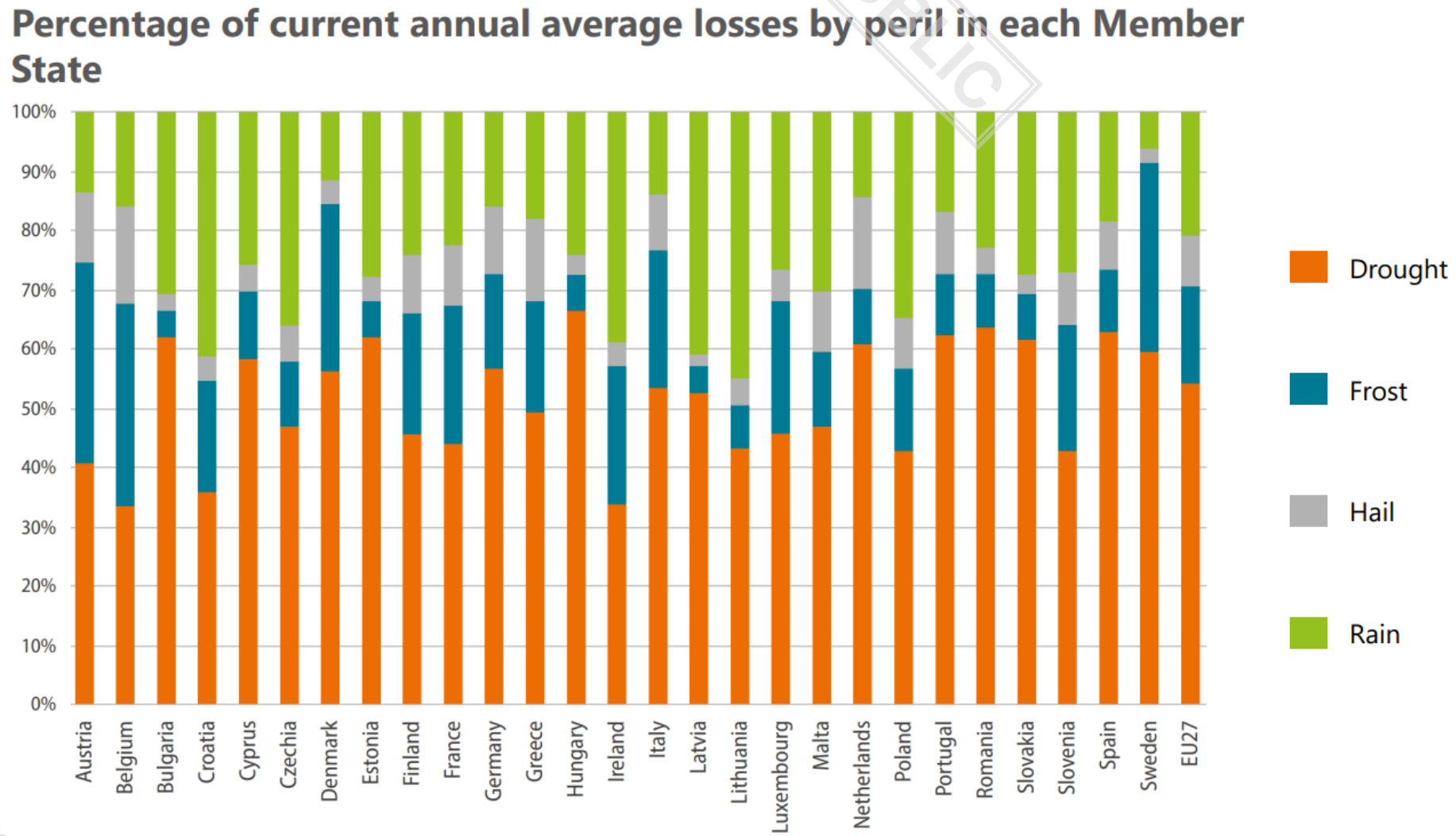
- Only **20-30%** climate-related losses are insured (with or without public support) – meaning **70-80%** remains



Source: Fi-compass (2025). Insurance and Risk Management Tools for Agriculture in the EU

Current risk scenario (2)

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Source: Fi-compass (2025). Insurance and Risk Management Tools for Agriculture in the EU

Future risk scenario (1)

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2025

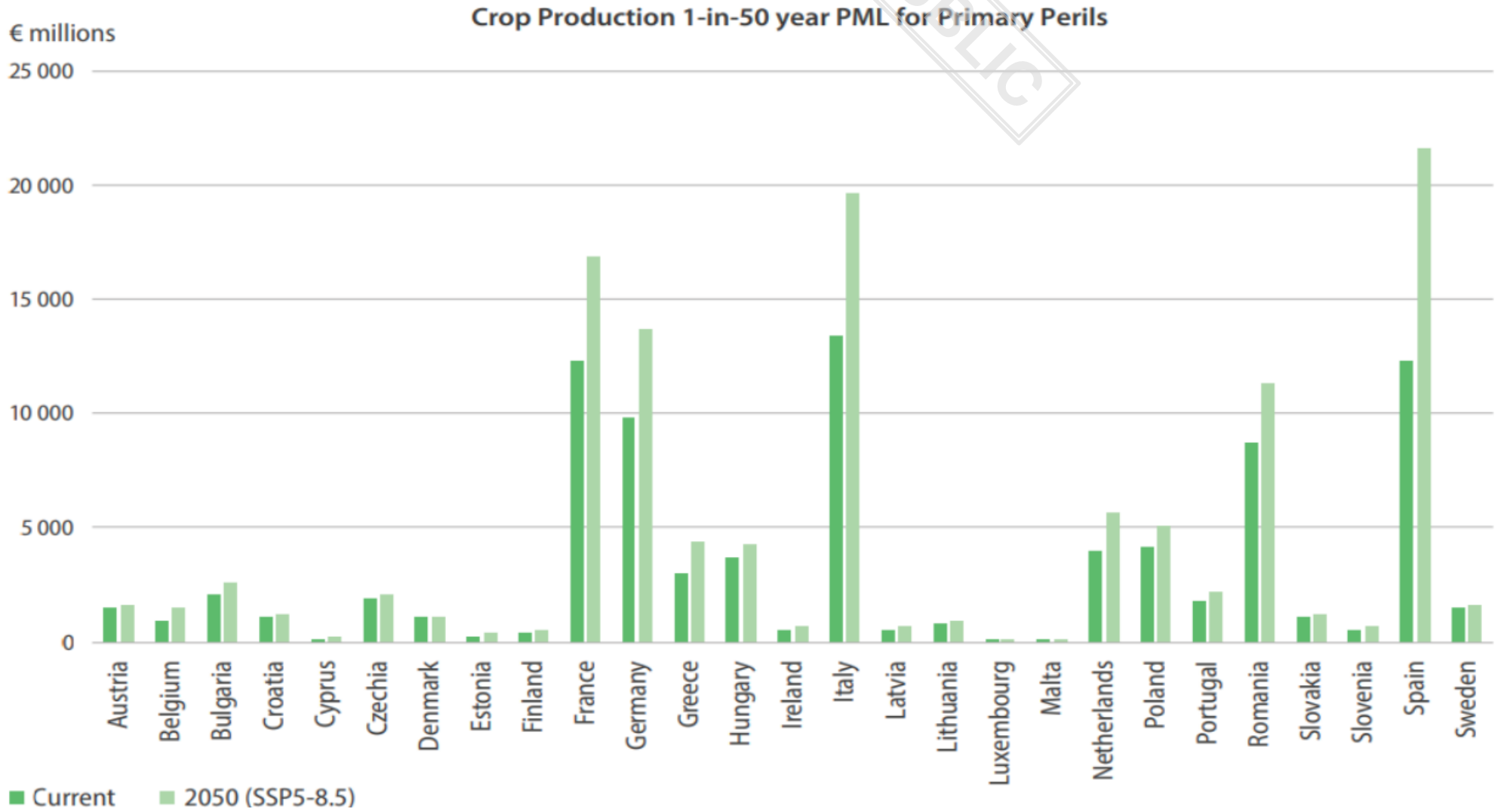
In 2025, **EUR 60 billion loss** is a realistic extreme disaster year for EU agriculture (crops & livestock)

2050

By 2050, the overall EU extreme losses are forecast to grow by 50%: **EUR >90 billion**

Future risk scenario (2)

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Source: Fi-compass (2025). Insurance and Risk Management Tools for Agriculture in the EU

State of play CAP 2023-2027

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- **Since 2014**, CAP supports farmers' participation in risk management tools (e.g., insurance, mutual funds, income stabilization tools) under RD
- *Article 76* of Reg 2021/2115: **various levels of implementation** across MS
  - In 2024, **1.6%** of total holdings (161,000) received support vs **14.7%** average planned milestone
  - Up to now, **15 MS** implemented risk management tools

RD risk management tools	Insurance premium schemes	BG, DE, EE, EL, FR, HR, HU, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SK (15)
	Mutual fund support schemes	BG, EL, FR, HU, LT, IT, PL (7)
	Income stability tool	(BE-WA), EL, (FR), (HU), IT (5)

Rationale

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- Increasing **intensity of climate change** and **frequency** of catastrophic weather events as well as **global market exposure**
- We need to better equip farmers with strategies and tools to ensure the **EU agri-food sector's long-term resilience** via **preparedness** and **prevention**: flexible framework to encourage MS to further develop systems
- Should **avoid moral hazard**, provide **incentives** for farmers to manage risks
- Should **equally avoid market distortion** between MS
- **Objective**: a balanced system

Risk management instruments

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AECA – transition to resilient systems

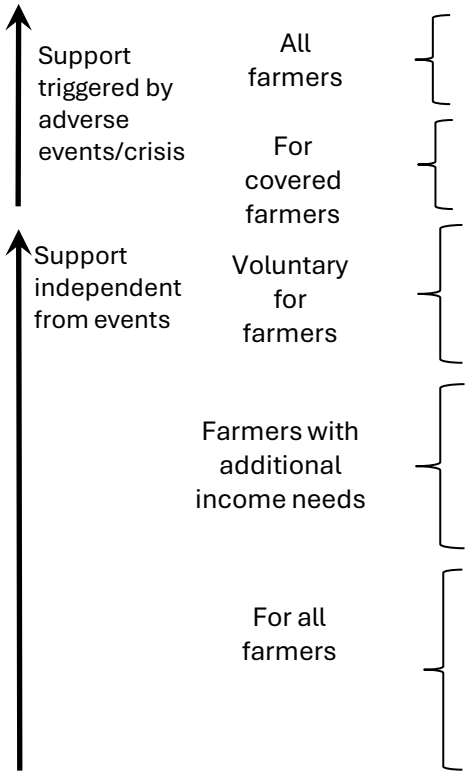
Farm advisory services

Knowledge

Preventive and other investments

Cooperation

→ De-risking for farmers, insurers, banks, etc



All farmers

For covered farmers

Voluntary for farmers

Farmers with additional income needs

For all farmers

Support via restoration, crisis payments, Unity Safety Net

Compensation from insurance, mutual funds,

Support for risk management (premia)

Additional income support in ANC, via coupled support

DABIS

Stewardship contributing to resilience (e.g. crop rotation, soil cover)

CAP post 2027: Better synergies

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- Need to **strengthen** the link between **risk and crisis management**
- ***Art. 22(2)(h)(ii)*** **NRP**: MS to describe how their Plans will contribute to farm-level resilience and risk management:
  - **Choice and complementarity of instruments**: investments in prevention and restoration of agricultural production potential (Art. 13 CAP) and crisis payments (Art 38 NRP)
  - **Comprehensive analysis, based on available evidence, and description o**f the actions planned
- Risk management tools are a CAP income support intervention to be financed from the **ring-fenced CAP income support budget**

CAP post 2027: potential examples for synergies between agricultural and other risk management

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	Shared challenges	Shared solutions / synergies	Benefits
Hazard monitoring & early warning	Unpredictable weather, extreme events (drought, floods)	Investments in weather & climate stations, remote sensing, real-time data feeds, forecasts	Reduces both agricultural losses & civil disaster costs; enables timely interventions
Data & Infrastructure	Sparse, low quality, or unevenly distributed weather & yield / exposure data	Public investment in meteorological networks; standardised data platforms, open access data; integration of civil & agriculture data systems	Lower basis risk; better insurance pricing; better disaster preparedness
Risk assessment & modelling	Climate change altering weather patterns, crop/sector vulnerabilities; uncertainties	Joint civil-agricultural risk models; scenario analysis; mapping exposure & vulnerability; integrating climate projections	Informs policy land use planning, insurance design; helps with adaptation strategies
Policy & Institutional Coordination	Fragmented responsibilities (agriculture vs environment vs disaster risk vs insurance)	Cross-sector working groups; integrating risk management into CAP; aligning flood risk management plans / civil protection with agricultural policies	More coherent risk management; efficient use of public funds; avoids duplication

Article 12: Continuity elements

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- MS will continue to have **flexibility in designing innovative interventions** beyond insurance and mutual funds
- **Calculation of losses**:
  - Minimum 20% loss of the average annual production or income of the farmer
  - Method for loss calculation and triggering factors to be established by MS in their NRP Plans
- **Overcompensation** to be avoided
- Designed as **WTO Amber or Green Box**, depending on choice of **minimum loss threshold**, **maximum compensation rate** and **calculation method**

Article 12: New elements

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- Support for farmers' participation in risk management tools becomes **mandatory**
  - unless MS demonstrate existence of national systems
- Minimum national contribution of **30%** is required (NRP Regulation, Art. 35 (4))
- New alternative options introduced for calculation losses (already in 2025 CAP simplification proposal):
  - In sectoral tools losses can be calculated also based on the **'specific area insured'**
  - Up to 8-year reference period for **permanent crops** and other **justified cases**
  - MS may apply alternative calculation methods for young and new farmers who have been in business for less than 3 years, and who would otherwise be excluded from support

Calculation of losses – examples

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Calculation for a **young farmer with less than 3 years of activity** covered by a general risk management tool:

- Alternative method may be applied for the calculation, e.g. based on the average annual production or income of similar farmers in the same region, or sector, etc.

Calculation for a farmer covered by a **sectoral production risk management tool**:

- The basis for calculation of losses can be that activity of the farm only.

Calculation for a farmer covered by a **general risk management tool**:

- The basis for the calculation of losses is the overall production or income of the farmer.



Thank you!

European Commission

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The post-2027 CAP: support for knowledge sharing, innovation, farm advisory services and AKIS

Working Party on Horizontal Agricultural Questions

15 October 2025

European Commission

Scope of this presentation

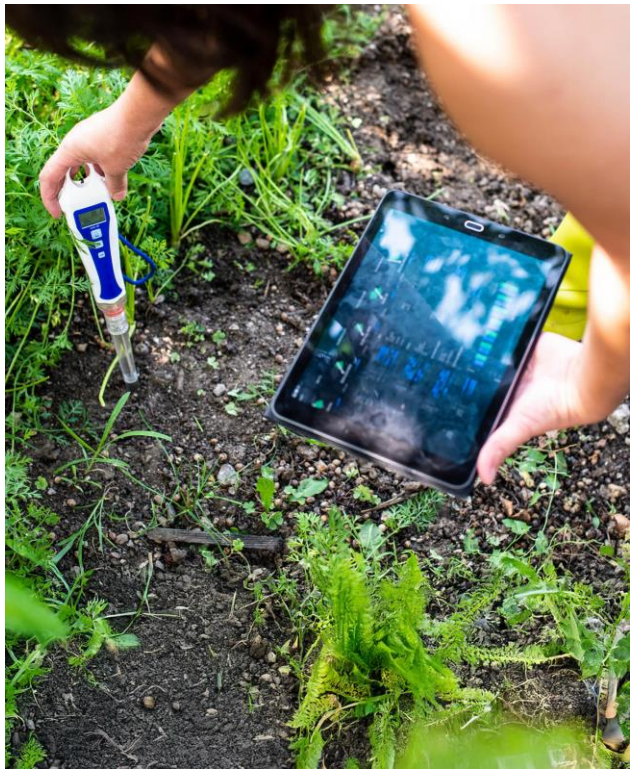
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- This presentation focuses on:
  - “Support for knowledge sharing and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas” - **Art. 19 of proposed CAP regulation**
  - “Agricultural knowledge and innovation systems and farm advisory services” **- Art. 20 of proposed CAP regulation**

Vision for Agriculture and Food

Creating an enabling environment

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Main priorities:

- ❑ Further advancing the transition through digitalization
- ❑ Using **knowledge, research and innovation** as catalysts for change
- ❑ Strengthening **AKIS** and supporting **advisory services**

Main actions:

- ✓ EU Digital Strategy for Agriculture
- ✓ EU strategic approach to R&I to improve the competitiveness of agriculture
- ✓ **CAP supporting AKIS with EIP-AGRI as cornerstone**
- ✓ Strengthening the role of **independent advisors**
- ✓ Soil Mission

Knowledge, innovation and advice in CAP post-2027

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Provisions on knowledge sharing and innovation are a continuation of current provisions with strong emphasis on well-functioning Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Systems:

1. Support for the preparation and implementation of **EIP-AGRI operational groups** and for **knowledge sharing** (Art.19 of proposed CAP Regulation).
    - Focus on practical, farmer-led innovation. No support for knowledge sharing and innovation actions involving research bodies only.
2. Provisions on **Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation System (AKIS)** to support innovation and knowledge sharing (Art. 20 of proposed CAP Regulation)
3. Member States need to ensure access to **advisory services**, a continuity of the current provisions (Art. 20 of proposed CAP Regulation).

Main provisions

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CAP 2023-2027 – Regulation (EU) 2021/2115

- **Art. 127** – EIP-AGRI
- **Art. 77** – Cooperation (funding to EIP-AGRI OG projects)
- **Art. 78** – Knowledge exchange and dissemination of information
- **Art. 15** – Farm advisory services
- **Art. 114** – Modernisation (including provisions on AKIS)
- **Art. 126** – National and EU CAP Networks (task to foster innovation and knowledge exchange)

CAP post-2027 – proposed CAP Regulation

- **Art. 19** – Support for knowledge sharing and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas
- **Art. 20** – AKIS and farm advisory services

CAP post-2027 – proposed NRP Regulation

- **Art. 57** – National and EU CAP Networks (task to foster innovation and knowledge exchange)

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Article 19 – Support for knowledge sharing and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas

Overview of support to knowledge sharing and innovation – Art. 19 of proposed CAP Regulation

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Min. NATIONAL CONTRIBUTION rate depends on region: 15% 40% 60% - Art 20(1) of NRP

Possible additional national financing – Art 85(3) of NRP

MAXIMUM SUPPORT RATES set only by state aid rules

SIMPLIFIED COST OPTIONS: Obligatory when estimated cost of operation = or below EUR 100 000* - Art. 78(2) of NRP

Funding from outside the ring-fenced allocations for CAP

Art. 19 – support for knowledge sharing and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas

Art. 19(1)(a) EIP-AGRI OG projects – preparation, implementation and actions to ensure broader uptake of projects' results

Art. 19(1)(b) actions to promote innovation, training and advice, skills development, advisory services and other forms of knowledge sharing and dissemination of information

OG projects continue to be funded as cooperation projects - Art. 74 of NRP

Support for advisory services to comply with Article 20(3) of CAP

Art 36(1) of NRP – specific requirements for CAP interventions

General provisions of NRP

Aim of EIP-AGRI

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- 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**.
- The EIP-AGRI shall:
  - (a) support cooperation projects for innovation through **operational groups based on the 'interactive innovation model'** referred to in paragraph 4;
  - (b) **link research and farming and forestry practice** and inform the scientific community of the needs of those practices;
  - (c) **connect innovation actors and projects**, particularly via the Union and national CAP networks;
  - (d) promoting the use of innovative solutions through **dissemination of information and knowledge**, including farmer-to-farmer exchanges

General principles for OG project (1)

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- Support to **prepare** and **implement** the projects of the EIP-AGRI operational groups as well as **actions to ensure broader uptake of projects' results**
- Projects implemented by the EIP-AGRI OGs shall be based on the 'interactive innovation model':
  - develop innovative solutions focusing on the **specific needs of farmers, forester holders and rural actors**;
  - 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;
  - 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

General principles for OG project (2)

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- Member States may grant support for projects of EIP-AGRI operational groups under the following **conditions**:
  - (a) support may only be granted on the basis of an **approved project plan that is based on the principles referred to paragraph 3**;
  - (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]
- 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.
- Member States shall not provide support under this Article to knowledge sharing and innovation involving research bodies **only.**

Networking and dissemination for OG projects

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- **Dissemination** of OG projects and results – Art 19(3)
  - 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
- **Networking** between OG projects via CAP Networks – Art 57(4)(d) of NRP
  - The networks shall support the networking of funded cooperation projects, such as local action groups under Article 77 [LEADER], **EIP-AGRI operational groups** referred to in Article 19 of Regulation (EU) 202X/XXXX [CAP Regulation] and promote links to other Union-funded strategies.

The objectives of the national and European CAP networks shall be to:[...]

(d) foster innovation, peer-to-peer learning, and knowledge-sharing

Investments & EIP–AGRI OGs Art 19(1) of proposed CAP Regulation

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EIP-AGRI OG projects – preparation, implementation and actions to ensure broader uptake of projects' results - Art 19(1)(a) CAP Regulation

INVESTMENTS in OG projects when **beneficiary is farmer and forest holder - Art. 13 of CAP** regulation applies

- Min. NATIONAL CONTRIBUTION rate depends on region: 15% 40% 60% - Art 20(1) of NRP
- MAXIMUM SUPPORT RATES: 85% for young farmers, 75% for other farmers (UNLESS state aid rules set lower limit) - Art 35(4) of NRP
- SIMPLIFIED COST OPTIONS: obligatory when = or below EUR 100 000* - Art 36(3) of NRP

INVESTMENTS in OG projects done **by other beneficiaries**: Art.13 of CAP regulation does not apply

- Min. NATIONAL CONTRIBUTION rate depends on region: 15% 40% 60% - Art 20(1) of NRP
- MAXIMUM SUPPORT RATES set only by state aid rules
- SIMPLIFIED COST OPTIONS: obligatory when = or below EUR 100 000* - Art. 78(2) of NRP

Funding from the outside of the ring-fenced budget for CAP

General principles for support knowledge sharing under 19(1)(b)

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- Member States shall provide support for actions to promote **innovation, training and advice, skills development, advisory services** and other **forms of knowledge sharing and dissemination of information**.
- Support for **advisory services** shall only be granted for those advisory services that comply with Article 20(3).
- Member States shall not provide support under this Article to knowledge sharing and innovation involving research bodies only.
- General rules laid down in NRP Regulation proposal apply

Funding from outside the ring-fenced allocations for CAP

Minimum national contribution rates for support under Art 19 of CAP regulation

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N.B. The minimum national contribution rate is the minimum percentage of support that must come from national funds.

- Legal references: Art. 20(1) of proposed NRP Regulation
- Minimum national contribution rate depends on nature of region - at least: **15%** for less developed regions; **40%** for transition regions; **60%** for more developed regions.

Maximum support rates for support under Art 19 of CAP regulation

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When support planned and implemented under Art. 19 of proposed CAP Regulation

- NRP Regulation lays down no maximum rates applicable to interventions under Art. 19 of the CAP regulation. However, **state aid rules** apply – which set limits and conditions
- Art. 85(2) of NRP Regulation **provides for exemption from state aid rules** for certain CAP interventions, **including knowledge sharing and innovation support** [Art. 35(1)(m) of NRP Regulation / Art. 19 of CAP Regulation] – provided they fall under Art. 42 TFEU and are included in the NRP Plan
- For **investments within EIP-AGRI OG projects** where beneficiary is farmer or forest holder, maximum support rates apply as per Art. 35(4), first subparagraph, of proposed NRP Regulation

Simplified cost options (SCOs)

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Art. 78 of proposed NRP Regulation:

1. Unless provided otherwise in this Regulation, where the total estimated cost of an operation does not exceed EUR 400 000, the public support provided to the beneficiary by the Member State shall take the form of financing not linked to cost or, a unit costs, lump sums or, flat rate, except for operations for which the support constitutes state aid.

2. For operations supported under interventions referred to in Article 35(1) [Types of interventions], **the requirements of the first sub-paragraph shall apply only to those operations of which the total cost does not exceed EUR 100 000**.

= Art. 78(2) applies to support under Art. 19 of proposed CAP Regulation.

Art. 13 of proposed CAP Regulation applies for investments when beneficiary is farmer or forest holder:

- SCOs obligatory for MS for investment support under Art. 13 (Article 36(3) NRP Regulation):
  - where **public support** is worth **EUR 100 000 or less** (given typical size of CAP projects)
  - unless rules on public procurement apply

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Article 20 - Agricultural knowledge and innovation systems and farm advisory services

Overview of AKIS and farm advisory services – Art 20 of proposed CAP Regulation

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Art 4 of NRP – AKIS definition

Art 22(2)(h) of NRP promoting the use of cooperation interventions

Art. 22(2)(i) point (ii) of NRP – NRP Plans to promote partnership, knowledge exchange and as relevant distribution of agricultural products by setting out (…) AKIS including its organisational set-up in accordance with Art. 20 of the CAP

Art. 20 – Agricultural knowledge and innovation systems and farm advisory services

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.

AKIS – Art 20(1) and (2)

Farm advisory services – Art 20(1), (2)(f), (3) and (4)

Art 20(2) point (e) of CAP – AKIS shall include (…) interventions set out in the NRP Plan supporting AKIS operation, **in particular those referred to in Article 19**, and their complementarity and coherence with relevant national initiatives and other relevant measures set out in the NRP Plan

Art. 20 – AKIS and farm advisory services

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- 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**:
  - (a) arrangements to ensure **effective knowledge flows and synergies** between advisors, researchers, practitioners, national CAP networks and other relevant stakeholders;
  - (b) actions to improve access for farmers and forest holders to **impartial and qualified advice**;
  - (c) support for innovation as a part of the farm advisory services, particularly support for the **EIP-AGRI operational groups** referred to in Article 19 including for the use of the 'interactive innovation model' referred to in Article 19(4);
  - (d) a plan to improve **dissemination and demonstration of research outcomes and innovative and sustainable solutions** to farmers, forester holders and other end-users at a large scale;
  - (e) **interventions set out in the NRP Plan supporting AKIS operation**, in particular those referred to in Article 19, and their **complementarity and coherence** with relevant national initiatives and other relevant measures set out in the NRP Plan;
  - (f) **a system for provision of farm advisory services**, established in accordance with paragraph 3.

Art. 20 – AKIS and farm advisory services

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- **As part of the AKIS**, Member States shall describe in the NRP Plans, and implement, a **system for provision of farm advisory service**s to be established to support access to knowledge and wider deployment and use of innovations. The **farm advisory services shall cover all the following elements**:
  - (a) **advice to farmers and forest holders** on sustainable and resilient management of land, farms and forests **tailored to farm types and different production systems**, as well as on the **requirements for support set out in the NRP Plans**, including farm stewardship, setting-up and transfers of holdings and start-ups; business management, access to social support, raising awareness about mental health issues and availability of the relevant services; and the use of innovations, data-driven solutions and digital tools;
  - (b) **targeted advice for young farmers**, in particular as regards business management, access to finance, access to public support, access to knowledge and innovation.
- Member States shall ensure that farmers and forester holders have **direct access to advisers, such as by providing public databases of advisors**. Member States shall ensure that the advice provided to farmers and forest holders is **impartial, and that advisors are suitably qualified and free from conflict of interest**.

Link with R&I policy

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- Recital 15 to proposed CAP Regulation:
  - In line with the need to boost innovation and more sustainable practices, the European Innovation Partnership for agricultural productivity and sustainability (the 'EIP-AGRI') should remain a key policy tool, to support interactive innovation, enhancing the exchange of knowledge between actors with a view to spreading solutions ready for practice10. **Synergies between the CAP and the Union Research Framework Programme (FP10)**, established by Regulation (EU) …/… of the European Parliament and of the Council, should encourage agriculture to make the best use of research and innovation results, in particular those stemming from projects funded by FP10 and the EIP-AGRI, leading to innovations in the farming and bioeconomy sector and rural areas.
- Art. 20(2) of proposed CAP Regulation within the **AKIS**, in particular points (a), (d) and (e)

Thank you very much for your attention

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