
















Procedure file

Basic information	
COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Regulation	Awaiting committee decision
Common agricultural policy (CAP): financing, management and monitoring 2021?2027 Repealing Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 2011/0288(COD)	
Subject 3.10 Agricultural policy and economies 3.10.12 Agrimonetary policy, compensatory amounts	
Legislative priorities Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027	

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	 Agriculture and Rural Development	 MÜLLER Ulrike	18/09/2019
		Shadow rapporteur	
		 SANDER Anne	
		 PICIERNO Pina	
		 CARTHY Matt	
	Former committee responsible		
	 Agriculture and Rural Development	ALDE MÜLLER Ulrike	04/07/2018
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	 Development		
	 Budgets		
	 Budgetary Control		
	 Environment, Public Health and Food Safety		
 Regional Development			
Former committee for opinion			
 Development	Verts/ALE HEUBUCH Maria	11/07/2018	
 Budgets	ECR KUŹMIUK Zbigniew	09/07/2018	
 Budgetary Control	PPE SCHMIDT Claudia	12/07/2018	
 Environment, Public Health and Food Safety			

Council of the European Union
European Commission

Commission DG

[Agriculture and Rural Development](#)

PPE [BOGOVIČ Franc](#)

Commissioner

HOGAN Phil

European Economic and
Social Committee

Key events

01/06/2018	Legislative proposal published	COM(2018)0393	Summary
11/06/2018	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		
15/05/2019	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading	A8-0199/2019	Summary

Technical information

Procedure reference	2018/0217(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
	Repealing Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 2011/0288(COD)
Legal basis	Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 043-p2
Mandatory consultation of other institutions	European Economic and Social Committee
Stage reached in procedure	Awaiting committee decision
Committee dossier	AGRI/9/00344

Documentation gateway

Legislative proposal	COM(2018)0393	01/06/2018	EC	Summary
Document attached to the procedure	SWD(2018)0301	01/06/2018	EC	
Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	CES3141/2018	17/10/2018	ESC	
Court of Auditors: opinion, report	N8-0019/2019 OJ C 041 01.02.2019, p. 0001	25/10/2018	CofA	Summary
Committee of the Regions: opinion	CDR3637/2018	05/12/2018	CofR	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading	A8-0199/2019	15/05/2019	EP	Summary

Additional information

Research document	Briefing
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2018/0217(COD) - 01/06/2018 Legislative proposal

PURPOSE: to modernise and simplify the common agricultural policy (CAP) beyond 2020 (horizontal regulation on the financing, management and monitoring of the CAP).

PROPOSED ACT: Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: the European Parliament decides in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure and on an equal footing with the Council.

BACKGROUND: the context in which the last CAP reform was decided in 2013 has shifted considerably. More specifically: (i) agricultural prices have fallen sharply as a result of macroeconomic factors and geopolitical tensions; (ii) the EU has become more open to global markets; (iii) the EU has made new commitments at international level, for example on climate change mitigation (through COP 21).

On the basis of the Commission [proposal](#) for the multiannual financial framework (MFF) 2021-2027, the Commission is presenting a set of regulations which define the legislative framework of the CAP for the period 2021-2027, namely:

- a [regulation](#) defining the objectives of the CAP as well as rules on support for strategic plans to be developed by Member States in the framework of the CAP;
- a horizontal regulation on the financing, management and monitoring of the CAP;
- and a common organisation of the markets (CMO) [Regulation](#).

These proposals give shape to the reflections on the future of the CAP presented in the Commission [Communication](#) on the future of food and agriculture in November 2017, which highlighted the challenges, objectives and possible avenues for a 'future-proof' CAP, that needs to be simpler, smarter and more modern, leading to the transition to a more sustainable agriculture.

The CAP general objectives shall focus on the economic viability, the resilience and income of farms, on an enhanced environmental and climate performance, and on the strengthened socio-economic fabric of rural areas. Moreover, fostering knowledge, innovation and digitalisation in agriculture and rural areas is a cross-cutting objective.

CONTENT: this proposal for a horizontal regulation of the CAP seeks to maintain the current structure of the CAP in two pillars with annual measures of general application in Pillar I (direct payments) complemented by measures reflecting the national and regional specificities under a multi-annual programming approach in Pillar II (rural development).

The financing of the various CAP interventions and measures from the Union budget is provided by (i) the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and (ii) the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD).

Increased subsidiarity for Member States: the new design of the CAP for post 2020 will point to an increased subsidiarity so that Member States can better tailor implementing measures under both Pillars to their realities and farmers' concrete circumstances.

On this basis, the current CAP Horizontal Regulation is adapted to the new delivery model and reflects more flexibility for Member States in implementing the policy (in line with their local needs), less bureaucracy for beneficiaries and shift to a performance-based policy.

Setting targets at EU level: the move at EU level from an emphasis on compliance to performance requires a clear identification of the objectives which the policy has to achieve: again, these objectives shall be established at EU level. In order to advance towards a more result-driven policy mechanism, there shall be a shift from assurance on legality and regularity of the underlying transactions to assurance on performance and the respect of EU basic requirements, like (IACS) or the governance bodies (paying agencies, coordinating bodies, competent authorities and certification bodies). The robust and reliable governance structures which characterise the CAP will be maintained.

Controls and sanctions: in addition to financing provisions, the CAP Horizontal Regulation continues to have provisions on general principles for checks and penalties, checks for conditionality and the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS). A new system of conditionality shall link all farmers' income support (and other area- and animal-based payments) to the application of environment- and climate-friendly farming practices.

Accordingly, the proposed Regulation lays down rules on financing, management and control systems, clearance processes (annual financial clearance and annual performance clearance) and conformity procedure.

Simplification: in line with the new delivery model, an annual performance clearance shall be established in order to check the eligibility of the expenditure in relation to the reported outputs. The proposal also provides for a reduction in the number of paying agencies and strengthens the role of the coordinating body and the certification body. It introduces the concept of the single audit approach and provides that the number of audits carried out by the Commission can be reduced.

AVAILABLE BUDGET: the Commission proposal on the multiannual financial framework for 2021-2027 provides that a significant part of the EU budget should continue to be dedicated to agriculture, which is a common policy of strategic importance. Thus, in current prices, it is proposed that the CAP should focus on its core activities with EUR 286.2 billion allocated to the EAGF and EUR 78.8 billion for the EAFRD.

These agricultural funds are complemented by additional funding from Horizon Europe, as the proposed envelope for this programme includes EUR 10 billion to support research and innovation in food, agriculture, rural development and the bioeconomy.

Agricultural reserve: a new agricultural reserve shall be established in the EAGF, to provide additional support for the agricultural sector for the purpose of safety-net measures in the context of market management or stabilisation and/or in case of crises affecting the agricultural production or distribution. The amount of the reserve shall be at least EUR 400 million at the beginning of each financial year. Non-committed appropriations of the agricultural reserve shall be carried over without time limitation to finance the agricultural reserve in the following financial years.

Transfer of allocations: Member States shall have the possibility to transfer up to 15% of their CAP allocations between direct payments and rural development and vice versa, to ensure the financing of their priorities and measures.

2018/0217(COD) - 15/05/2019 Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading

The Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development adopted the report by Ulrike MÜLLER (ALDE, DE) on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the financing, management and monitoring of the common agricultural policy and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013.

The committee recommended that the European Parliament's position adopted at first reading under the ordinary legislative procedure should

amend the Commission's proposal as follows.

Competent authority

The report proposes that Member States shall designate an authority at ministerial level responsible for:

- the issuing, reviewing and withdrawing of accreditation of paying agencies;
- the issuing, reviewing and withdrawing of the accreditation of the coordinating body;
- the appointment, and revocation thereof, of the certification body.

The Commission shall promote the exchange of best practices for the operation of governance systems between Member States.

Coordinating bodies

Where more than one paying agency is accredited, Member States shall appoint a public coordinating body, to which it shall assign the following tasks:

- to collate the documents, data and information to be provided to the Commission and to send that information to the Commission;
- to furnish the annual accounts, the annual clearance report and the performance report, by condensing and collating the data and documents submitted by paying agencies;
- to take or coordinate actions with a view to resolving any deficiencies of a common nature and to keep the Commission informed of any follow-up;
- to ensure the harmonised application of Union rules.

Budget ceiling

It is very important that the Member States have the limits concerning payments so that there is no possibility for those Member States who uses first to have the most.

EU agricultural crisis reserve

This reserve shall be established in the budget of the CAP to provide additional support for the agricultural sector for the purpose of market management or stabilisation and to respond promptly in the case of crises affecting the agricultural production or distribution.

The appropriations for the reserve shall be entered directly in the Union's budget and deployed, in the financial year or years for which additional support is required.

An initial amount of EUR 400 million in current prices shall be set up in 2021 in addition to the EAGF and EAFRD budgets, while further funds could be added each year together with any unused money from the previous year, until it reaches EUR 1.5 billion. If this is not enough, the so-called financial discipline mechanism, which reduces direct payments for farmers, shall be activated, but only as a last resort and excluding the first EUR 2 000 of payments.

Checks by the Commission

Members endorsed the shift from a system based on checking that beneficiaries comply with detailed rules to a new performance-based one, focused on achieving results as defined in national strategic plans. To avoid overburdening national administrations and farmers, Member States shall report their achievements to the Commission once every two years, not every year as proposed.

In the case of serious deficiencies detected in the Member State's management and control systems, and in order to ensure the protection of the financial interests of the Union, the Commission may extend its checks to confirm the terms on which the operations financed by the funds were undertaken and checked to ensure compliance with applicable Union law for all the interventions laid down in the CAP Strategic Plans.

The Commission may continue to carry out the extended monitoring as long as the serious deficiencies in the governance system persist.

The Commission shall summarise that information and publish multiannual reports, communicating them to the European Parliament.

Recoveries for non-compliance

Member States shall request recovery from the beneficiary for any undue payment following the occurrence of irregularities and other cases of non-compliance by beneficiaries with the conditions of the interventions referred in the CAP Strategic Plan and bring legal proceedings to that effect where necessary.

Protection of the financial interests of the Union

Member States shall set up efficient management and control systems in order to ensure compliance with the Union legislation governing Union interventions. The control systems shall be described in the national CAP Strategic Plan. Such management and control systems may include early warning mechanisms.

Control and penalties system

Member States shall set up a control and penalties system for the aid. Member States, through the paying agencies or the bodies delegated by them, shall carry out administrative checks on the aid application to verify the eligibility conditions for the aid. Those checks shall be supplemented by on-the-spot checks.

For each of the interventions, Member States shall ensure that the control sample for on-the-spot checks carried out each year covers at least 5 % of all beneficiaries. That percentage shall be increased appropriately where any significant non-compliance in the context of a given intervention or measure is detected. However, Member States may reduce that percentage where the error rates remain at an acceptable level.

In the case of intentional non-compliance, the percentage reduction shall be at least 15 % of the total amount of the payments and may as amount to the total exclusion from payments and may apply for one or more calendar years.

