

此呈：

中华人民共和国商务部

中华人民共和国马铃薯淀粉产业申请对原产于欧盟的进口马铃薯淀粉所适用的反补贴措施进行期终复审调查

马铃薯淀粉反补贴措施期终复审调查申请书

【附件】

期终复审申请人：

中国淀粉工业协会马铃薯淀粉分会

申请人全权代理人：

北京市博恒律师事务所

二〇二二年七月十一日

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附件一

申请人社会团体分支机构登记证书和授权委托书



社会团体分支机构登记证书

社证字第 3806-10 号

名称：中国淀粉工业协会马铃薯淀粉分会

负责人：周庆锋

住所：内蒙古自治区呼和浩特市和林格尔县
和清路98号

业务范围：行业管理、信息交流、书刊编辑、
业务培训、国际合作、咨询服务

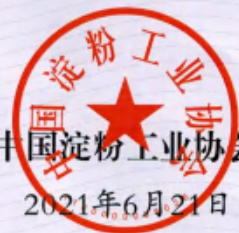
活动地域：全国

登记日期：2006年7月14日

有效期限：自 2021年06月21日至 2026年06月20日

发证机关：中国淀粉工业协会

发证日期：2021年6月21日



授权委托书

委托人：中国淀粉工业协会马铃薯淀粉分会

被委托人：北京市博恒律师事务所

委托事由：委托人特此全权委托北京市博恒律师事务所代表委托人对原产于欧盟的进口马铃薯淀粉产品所适用的反补贴措施提起期终复审申请及相关事宜。

北京市博恒律师事务所的代理权限为：全权代理。具体权限包括但不限于：

- 1、制订反补贴期终复审工作计划和方案，根据调查结果和案件的实际进展提供相应的法律意见和策略性建议；
- 2、在委托人的协助下，代表或者协助收集和整理案件所需要的证据材料和信息，包括国内外市场信息和国内企业生产经营状况等证据资料；
- 3、协助委托人配合调查机关开展的与反补贴措施实施效果跟踪有关的工作；
- 4、根据法律规定起草反补贴期终复审申请书及准备相关附件材料；
- 5、代表委托人与调查机关进行磋商并正式提出反补贴期终复审书面申请；
- 6、指导和协助委托人填写调查机关发放的调查问卷；
- 7、指导和协助委托人配合国家调查机关的实地核查工作；
- 8、代表委托人参加题述案件的审理、陈述会、听证会等；
- 9、根据案件的进展情况代表委托人依法向调查机关查阅应诉方的抗辩和评论意见，并及时提出相应反驳意见；
- 10、根据案件具体情况，代表委托人向调查机关提出相应请求和意见；
- 11、代表委托人进行反补贴期终复审案件所需的其他工作；
- 12、在日后可能发生的与反补贴措施有关的行政复议、诉讼、复审等程序中，代表委托人处理与之有关的辅助性事宜，比如代为接收和提交有关文件等。

本授权书所规定的权限自授权事宜完成时终结。

委托人：中国淀粉工业协会马铃薯淀粉分会（盖章）

日期：二〇二二年三月



附件二

关于马铃薯淀粉反补贴期终复审事务商讨会的会议纪要

非保密概要

本附件为申请人内部对原产于欧盟的进口马铃薯淀粉提起反补贴措施期终复审申请事务商讨会的会议纪要。鉴于会议纪要和涉及申请人的内部表决程序、反补贴期终复审工作**建议**、聘请律师事务所、律师费支付事宜以及对内对外保密工作等事宜，属于内部保密资料，只在协会及会员内部传印，对外披露将对申请人的日常管理运作以及会员单位的生产经营造成不便或其他不利影响，故申请保密处理，不予全文对外公开披露。但是，申请人提供非保密性概要如下：

根据协会章程的有关规定和年度工作安排，协会召开本次会议，就对欧盟马铃薯淀粉反补贴措施提起期终复审申请进行专题讨论和决策，符合协会章程的有关规定。

会议审议通过了马铃薯淀粉反倾销期终复审工作**建议**；决定由中国淀粉工业协会马铃薯淀粉分会作为申请人，代表国内马铃薯淀粉产业尽快向商务部提交反补贴措施期终复审申请材料；聘请北京市博恒律师事务所全权代理，与会单位同意积极配合协会、律师事务所以及国家调查机关的相关申请及或调查工作，并按照要求提供案件所需的相关材料和数据。

附件三

律师指派书和律师执业证明

马铃薯淀粉反补贴措施期终复审调查申请 律师指派书

为中国马铃薯淀粉产业对原产于欧盟的进口马铃薯淀粉提请反补贴措施期终复审调查申请之目的，中国淀粉工业协会马铃薯淀粉分会授权北京市博恒律师事务所作为其全权代理人，代理题述案件的申请及调查工作。

北京市博恒律师事务所根据上述委托，特指派本所郭东平律师、贺京华律师、蓝雄律师共同代理，处理上述委托的与题述案件有关的全部事宜，同时指派本所律师助理姚峰文、荆惠云、曾新祥处理上述委托的与题述案件有关的事宜，包括但不限于提交问卷答卷、提交问题单答复意见、提交评论意见、文件签收、公开信息查阅室查询并复印资料、资料收集等。

北京市博恒律师事务所

二〇二二年三月三十日



律师事务所 执业许可证

(副本)

统一社会信用代码 31110000757700498L

北京市博恒 律师事务所，

符合《律师法》及《律师事务所管理办法》
规定的条件，准予设立并执业。

发证机关：

发证日期： 2016 年 08 月 01 日

与原件一致

代码

0100



附件四

马铃薯淀粉生产企业会员单位情况说明

中国淀粉工业协会马铃薯淀粉分会文件

马铃薯淀粉生产企业会员单位情况

中国淀粉工业协会马铃薯淀粉分会是全国从事马铃薯淀粉加工和深加工的生产、应用、流通、科研、设备制造等相关企、事业单位及相关行业工作者自愿组成的全国性行业组织、是非营利性的社会团体。

目前，中国淀粉工业协会马铃薯淀粉分会共有 56 家生产马铃薯淀粉的会员单位，均为国内规模较大，并且具有代表性和影响力的企业。

根据各会员单位的数据汇总，2018 年至 2022 年 1 季度我会会员单位的合计马铃薯淀粉（优级品和一级品）总产量如下表所示：

期 间	合计产量（吨）
2018 年	401,227
2019 年	327,176
2020 年	457,490
2021 年	501,399
2021 年 1 季度	16,275
2022 年 1 季度	21,151

以上情况，特此说明。

中国淀粉工业协会马铃薯淀粉分会



附件五

关于中国和欧盟马铃薯淀粉供需状况的说明

中国淀粉工业协会

中淀协 [2022] 第 19 号

关于中国和欧盟马铃薯淀粉 供需状况的说明

马铃薯淀粉是以马铃薯为原料加工而成，由多葡萄糖分子组成的一种白色粉状物，具有高白度、高透明度、高粘度、低糊化温度、高聚合度、低蛋白、低脂肪残留量、低酸性、良好的成膜性、抗凝沉性等特性，广泛应用于食品、医药、石油化工、造纸、纺织、饲料、发酵、铸造、建材等各工业领域。

全球马铃薯淀粉生产主要集中在欧盟和中国两个地区，包括美国、俄罗斯等其他国家（地区）虽然也有生产，但规模相对较小。以下是中国和欧盟马铃薯淀粉的供需状况说明。

一、中国马铃薯淀粉的生产和销售状况

我国马铃薯淀粉生产主要分布在西北、华北、东北和西南四个产区，目前装置产能将近 200 万吨。

马铃薯淀粉具有“季产年销”的生产销售特点。正常情况下，每年 9-11 月，伴随着马铃薯的收获期，淀粉企业将大

规模收购马铃薯并将其加工成淀粉。近年来，随着马铃薯种植在南方进行推广，以及部分企业可能会有上年度马铃薯留存的情况，局部地区的生产企业在春季期间也会加工一部分马铃薯淀粉，但生产规模不大。当期生产加工的马铃薯淀粉通常会跨年度全年进行销售。

根据我会的统计和分析，2018年至2022年，我国马铃薯淀粉的总产量以及需求量如下所示：

单位：万吨

期 间	中国总产量	中国需求量
2018 年	55.83	53.59
2019 年	43.97	54.50
2020 年	63.67	61.93
2021 年	65.33	66.09
2021 年 1 季度	2.25	11.78
2022 年 1 季度	2.78	10.31
2022 年预计	60.00	67.41

注：（1）我会统计的马铃薯淀粉是指符合国标 GB/T8884—2017 优级品和一级品要求的马铃薯淀粉；

（2）中国需求量为国产马铃薯淀粉在国内市场的消费量和中国马铃薯淀粉进口量的总和。

二、欧盟马铃薯淀粉的供需状况

欧盟是全球最大的马铃薯淀粉生产地区，淀粉生产主要分布在德国、荷兰、法国、丹麦、波兰、芬兰、奥地利等，年产能合计为 194.88 万吨。

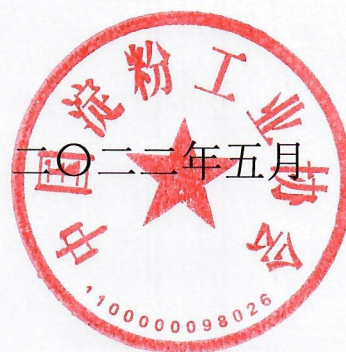
根据我会的调研和分析，2018 年至 2022 年欧盟马铃薯淀粉的供需数据统计如下：

单位：万吨

期 间	欧盟总产量	欧盟需求量
2018 年	143.47	112.49
2019 年	128.89	102.68
2020 年	151.24	121.74
2021 年	147.88	107.43
2022 年预计	149.82	112.75

注：上述产需数据为欧盟 27 个成员国的数据，不包括英国。欧盟马铃薯淀粉需求量 = 总产量 + 进口量 - 出口量。

以上情况，特此说明。



附件六

中华人民共和国进出口税则，2018年—2022年版

中华人民共和国 海关进出口税则

十位编码·监管条件·申报目录·出口退税·政策法规·海关代征税一览表

2018年中英文对照版(附光盘)

中华人民共和国海关进出口税则 编委会 编

Customs Import and Export Tariff
of the People's Republic of China

Decade Coding of HS, Customs Control Conditions, Declares Contents,
Export Drawback, Regulations, Detailed Customs Duties Levied on Commission Basis

Compiled by the Editorial Department of the Customs
Import and Export Tariff of the People's Republic of China



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税则号列	货品名称	最惠 (%)	普通 税率	增值 税率	出口 退税	计量 单位	监管 条件	Article Description
1102.9019 01	其他大米细粉(配额内)	9	130	11		千克	4ABtxy	Other rice flour (in-quota)
1102.9019 90	其他大米细粉(配额外)	40	130	11		千克	4ABxy	Other rice flour (out-quota)
1102.9090	--其他	5	14	11		千克	AB	--Other
11.03	谷物的粗粒、粗粉及团粒:							Cereal groats, meal and pellets:
	-粗粒及粗粉:							-Groats and meal;
1103.1100	--小麦的		130	13		千克		--Of wheat
1103.1100 01	小麦粗粒及粗粉(配额内)	9	130	11	11	千克	4ABtxy	Wheat groats and meal (in-quota)
1103.1100 90	小麦粗粒及粗粉(配额外)	65	130	11	11	千克	4ABxy	Wheat groats and meal (out-quota)
1103.1300	--玉米的		130	13		千克		--Of maize (corn)
1103.1300 01	玉米粗粒及粗粉(配额内)	9	130	11		千克	4ABtxy	Maize(corn) groats and meal (in-quota)
1103.1300 90	玉米粗粒及粗粉(配额外)	65	130	11		千克	4ABxy	Maize (corn) groats and meal (out-quota)
	--其他:							--Other:
1103.1910	--燕麦的	5	14	11		千克	AB	--Of oats
	--大米的:							--Of rice:
1103.1921	---籼米的		70	13		千克		---Of long grain
1103.1921 01	籼米大米粗粒及粗粉(配额内)	9	70	11		千克	4ABtxy	long grain groats and meal (in-quota)
1103.1921 90	籼米大米粗粒及粗粉(配额外)	10	70	11		千克	4ABxy	long grain groats and meal (out-quota)
1103.1929	--其他		70	13		千克		---Other
1103.1929 01	其他大米粗粒及粗粉(配额内)	9	70	11		千克	4ABtxy	Other rice groats and meal (in-quota)
1103.1929 90	其他大米粗粒及粗粉(配额外)	10	70	11		千克	4ABxy	Other rice groats and meal (out-quota)
1103.1990	--其他	5	14	11		千克	AB	--Other
	-团粒:							-Pellets:
1103.2010	--小麦的		180	13		千克		--Of wheat
1103.2010 01	小麦团粒(配额内)	10	180	11	11	千克	4ABtxy	Wheat pellets (in-quota)
1103.2010 90	小麦团粒(配额外)	65	180	11	11	千克	4ABxy	Wheat pellets (out-quota)
1103.2090	--其他	20	50	11		千克	AB	--Of other cereals
11.04	经其他加工的谷物(例如,去壳、滚压、制片、制成粒状、切片或粗磨),但税目 10.06 的稻谷、大米除外;谷物胚芽,整粒、滚压、制片或磨碎的:							Cereal grains otherwise worked (for example, hulled, rolled, flaked, pearled, sliced or kibbled), except rice of heading No. 10.06; germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground:
	-滚压或制片的谷物:							-Rolled or flaked grains:
1104.1200	--燕麦的	20	50	17		千克	AB	--Of oats
	--其他:							--Other:
1104.1910	--大麦的	20	50	17		千克	AB	--Of barley
1104.1990	--其他	20	50	17		千克		---Other
1104.1990 10	滚压或制片的玉米	20	50	17		千克	4ABxy	Rolled or flaked maize
1104.1990 90	滚压或制片的其他谷物	20	50	17		千克	AB	Rolled or flaked other cereals
	-经其他加工的谷物(例如,去壳、制成粒状、切片或粗磨):							-Other worked grains (for example, hulled, pearled, sliced or kibbled):
1104.2200	--燕麦的	20	50	17		千克	AB	--Of oats
1104.2300	--玉米的		180	13		千克		--Of maize (corn)
1104.2300 01	经其他加工的玉米(配额内)	10	180	11		千克	4xAByt	Maize (corn) otherwise worked (in-quota)
1104.2300 90	经其他加工的玉米(配额外)	65	180	11		千克	4xABy	Maize (corn) otherwise worked (out-quota)
	--其他:							--Other:
1104.2910	---大麦的	65	114	11		千克	AB	---Of barley
1104.2990	--其他	20	50	11		千克	AB	--Other
1104.3000	-谷物胚芽,整粒、滚压、制片或磨碎的	20	50	17		千克	AB	-Germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground
11.05	马铃薯的细粉、粗粉、粉末、粉片、颗粒及团粒:							Flour, meal, powder, flakes, granules and pellets of potatoes:
1105.1000	-细粉、粗粉及粉末	15	50	17	15	千克	AB	-Flour, meal and powder
1105.2000	-粉片、颗粒及团粒	15	50	17	15	千克	AB	-Flakes, granules and pellets
11.06	用税目 07.13 的干豆或税目 07.14 的西谷茎髓及植物根茎、块茎制成的细粉、粗粉及粉末;用第八章的产品制成的细粉、粗粉及粉末:							Flour, meal and powder of the dried leguminous vegetables of heading No. 07.13, of sago or of roots or tubers of heading No. 07.14; or of the products of Chapter 8:
1106.1000	-用税目 07.13 的干豆制成的	10	30	17	15	千克	AB	-Of the dried leguminous vegetables of heading No. 07.13
1106.2000	-用税目 07.14 的西谷茎髓及植物根茎、块茎制成的	20	50	17	15	千克	AB	-Of sago or of roots or tubers of heading No. 07.14
1106.3000	-用第八章的产品制成的	20	80	17	5,15	千克	AB	-Of the products of Chapter 8
11.07	麦芽,不论是否焙制:							Malt, whether or not roasted:
1107.1000	-未焙制	10	50	17	15	千克	AB	-Not roasted
1107.2000	-已焙制	10	50	17	15	千克	AB	-Roasted
11.08	淀粉;菊粉:							Starches; inulin;
	-淀粉:							-Starches:
1108.1100	--小麦淀粉	20	50	17		千克	AB	--Wheat starch
1108.1200	--玉米淀粉	20	50	17	11,13	千克	AB	--Maize (corn) starch
1108.1300	--马铃薯淀粉	15	50	17	15	千克	AB	--Potato starch
1108.1400	--木薯淀粉	10	50	17	15	千克	AB	--Mamoc (cassava) starch
1108.1900	--其他	20	50	17	15	千克	AB	--Other starches
1108.2000	-菊粉	20	50	17	15	千克	AB	-Inulin
11.09	面筋,不论是否干制:							Wheat gluten, whether or not dried:
1109.0000	面筋,不论是否干制	18	80	17	15	千克	AB	Wheat gluten, whether or not dried

中华人民共和国 海关进出口税则

十三位编码·监管条件·申报目录·出口退税·政策法规·海关代征税一览表

2019年中英文对照版

中华人民共和国海关进出口税则 编委会 编

Customs Import and Export Tariff
of the People's Republic of China

Decade Coding of HS, Customs Control Conditions, Declares Contents,
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Compiled by the Editorial Department of the Customs
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1106.1000	-用税目07.13的干豆制成的[999]	10		30	16/16	千克	AB	PRQS	
1106.2000	-用税目07.14的西谷茎髓及植物根茎、块茎制成的[999]	20		50	16/16	千克	AB	PRQS	
1106.3000	-用第八章的产品制成的[999其他籽仁为皮或衣等包被的籽实,998其他籽仁为坚硬外壳包被的籽实]	20		80	16/10,16	千克	AB	PRQS	
11.07	麦芽,不论是否焙制:								
1107.1000	-未焙制[101食用,102药用未焙制麦芽]	10		50	16/16	千克	AB	PRQS	
1107.2000	-已焙制[101食用,102食用其他粮食加工产品,103药用已焙制麦芽,104其他粮食制品]	10		50	16/16	千克	AB	PRQS	
11.08	淀粉;菊粉:								
1108.1100	-淀粉:								
1108.1100	--小麦淀粉[999]	20		50	16/0	千克	AB	PRQS	
1108.1200	--玉米淀粉[999食用,101饲用,102工业用]	20		50	16/10,13	千克	AB	PRQS	
1108.1300	--马铃薯淀粉[999]	15		50	16/16	千克	AB	PRQS	
1108.1400	--木薯淀粉[999]	10		50	16/16	千克	AB	PRQS	
1108.1900	-其他[101其他粮食加工产品,102其他粮食制品,103其他淀粉制品,104淀粉]	20		50	16/16	千克	AB	PRQ	
1108.2000	-菊粉[999]	20		50	16/16	千克	AB	PRQS	
11.09	面筋,不论是否干制:								
1109.0000	面筋,不论是否干制[101面筋,102其他粮食制品]	18		80	16/16	千克	AB	PRQS	

亚大 5国	协定税率 %										特惠税率 %			Article Description
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													Flour, meal and powder of the dried leguminous vegetables of heading No. 07. 13, of sago or of roots or tubers of heading No. 07. 14; or of the products of Chapter 8:	
	0/0/0		5	0	0	0	0	0/0/0	0/0/		/0/	0/0/0	-Of the dried leguminous vegetables of heading No. 07. 13	
	0/0/0		13.3	8	0	0	0	0/0/0	0/0/		0/0/0	0/0/0	-Of sago or of roots or tubers of heading No. 07. 14	
10	0/0/0	10	13.3	8	0	0	0	0/0/0	0/0/			0/0/	-Of the products of Chapter 8	
	0/0/0		5	5	0	0	0	0/0/0	0/0/			0/0/	Malt, whether or not roasted:	
	0/0/0		5	5	0	0	0	0/0/0	0/0/			0/0/	-Not roasted	
													-Roasted	
													Starches; inulin:	
													-Starches:	
	0/0/		13.3	8	0	0	0	0/0/0	0/0/			0/0/	--Wheat starch	
	0/0/		13.3	8	0	0	0	0/0/0	0/0/			0/0/	--Maize (corn) starch	
	0/0/	12	7.5	6	0	0	0	0/0/0	0/0/			0/0/	--Potato starch	
	0/0/	5	5	0	0	0	0	0/0/0	0/0/			0/0/0	--Manioc (cassava) starch	
	0/0/		13.3	8	0	0	0	0/0/0	0/0/			0/0/	--Other starches	
	0/0/0		10	8	0	0	0	0/0/0	0/0/			0/0/	-Inulin	
	0/0/0												Wheat gluten, whether or not dried:	
	0/0/0	14.4	12	7.2	0	0	0	0/0/0	0/0/			0/0/	Wheat gluten, whether or not dried	

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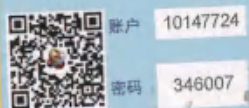
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11.06	用税目 07.13 的干豆或税目 07.14 的西谷茎髓及植物根茎、块茎制成的细粉、粗粉及粉末;用第八章的产品制成的细粉、粗粉及粉末:									
1106.1000	-用税目 07.13 的干豆制成的[999]	10		30	13/	13	千克	AB	PRQS	/25
1106.2000	-用税目 07.14 的西谷茎髓及植物根茎、块茎制成的[999]	20		50	13/	13	千克	AB	PRQS	/30
1106.3000	-用第八章的产品制成的[999 其他籽仁为皮或衣等包被的籽实, 998 其他籽仁为坚硬外壳包被的籽实]	20		80	13/	9.13	千克	AB	PRQS	/45
11.07	麦芽,不论是否焙制:									
1107.1000	-未焙制[101 食用,102 药用未焙制麦芽]	10		50	13/	13	千克	AB	PRQS	/35
1107.2000	-已焙制[101 食用,102 食用其他粮食加工产品,103 药用已焙制麦芽,104 其他粮食制品]	10		50	13/	13	千克	AB	PRQS	/35
11.08	淀粉;菊粉:									
	-淀粉:									
1108.1100	--小麦淀粉[999]	20		50	13/	0	千克	AB	PRQS	/30
1108.1200	--玉米淀粉[101 饲用,102 工业用,103 食用]	20		50	13/	9.13	千克	AB	PRQS	/30
1108.1300	--马铃薯淀粉[999]	15		50	13/	13	千克	AB	PRQS	/40
1108.1400	--木薯淀粉[999]	10		50	13/	13	千克	AB	PRQS	/35
1108.1900	-其他[101 其他粮食加工产品,102 其他粮食制品,103 其他淀粉制品,104 淀粉]	20		50	13/	13	千克	AB	PRQ	/45
1108.2000	-菊粉[999]	20		50	13/	13	千克	AB	PRQS	/30
11.09	面筋,不论是否干制:									
1109.0000	面筋,不论是否干制[101 面筋,102 其他粮食制品]	18		80	13/	13	千克	AB	PRQS	/43

亚太 5 国	协定税率 %									特惠税率 %			Article Description
	东/ 冰/格	巴基 斯坦	韩国	瑞士	哥达	秘鲁	澳大 利亚	新西 坡/智	港/ 澳/台	亚太 2 国	老/ 柬/緬	36/ 3/1	
													Flour, meal and powder of the dried leguminous vegetables of heading No. 07.13, of sago or of roots or tubers of heading No. 07.14; or of the products of Chapter 8:
	0/0/0		4	0	0	0	0	0/0/0	0/0/	/0/	0/0/0		-Of the dried leguminous vegetables of heading No. 07.13
	0/0/0		12	6	0	0	0	0/0/0	0/0/	0/0/0	0/0/0		-Of sago or of roots or tubers of heading No. 07.14
10	0/0/0	10	12	6	0	0	0	0/0/0	0/0/		0/0/		-Of the products of Chapter 8
													Malt, whether or not roasted:
	0/0/0	4.5	4	0	0	0	0	0/0/0	0/0/		0/0/		-Not roasted
	0/0/0	4.5	4	0	0	0	0	0/0/0	0/0/		0/0/		-Roasted
													Starches; inulin:
													-Starches:
	0/0/		12	6	0	0	0	0/0/0	0/0/		0/0/		--Wheat starch
	0/0/		12	6	0	0	0	0/0/0	0/0/		0/0/		--Maize (corn) starch
	0/0/	12	6	4.5	0	0	0	0/0/0	0/0/		0/0/		--Potato starch
	0/0/	5	4	0	0	0	0	0/0/0	0/0/		0/0/0		--Manioc (cassava) starch
	0/0/		12	6	0	0	0	0/0/0	0/0/		0/0/		--Other starches
	0/0/0		8	6	0	0	0	0/0/0	0/0/		0/0/		-Inulin
	0/0/0	14.4	10.8	5.4	0	0	0	0/0/0	0/0/		0/0/		Wheat gluten, whether or not dried:
													Wheat gluten, whether or not dried

中华人民共和国 海关进出口税则

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											1106.3000
11.07	麦芽,不论是否焙制:										
1107.1000	-未焙制[101食用,102药用未焙制麦芽]	10		50	13/	13	千克	AB/	PRQS	35	
1107.2000	-已焙制[101食用,102食用其他粮食加工产品,103药用已焙制麦芽,104其他粮食制品]	10		50	13/	13	千克	AB/	PRQS	35	
11.08	淀粉;菊粉:										
	-淀粉:										
1108.1100	--小麦淀粉[999]	20		50	13/	0	千克	AB/	PRQS	25	
1108.1200	--玉米淀粉[101饲用,102工业用,999:食用]	20		50	13/	9.13	千克	AB/	PRQS	30	
1108.1300	--马铃薯淀粉[999]	15		50	13/	13	千克	AB/	PRQS	40	
1108.1400	--木薯淀粉[999]	10		50	13/	13	千克	AB/	PRQS	35	
1108.1900	-其他[101其他粮食加工产品不包括马铃薯及木薯淀粉(其他粮食加工产品),102其他粮食制品,103其他淀粉制品,104淀粉]	20		50	13/	13	千克	AB/	PRQ	45	
1108.2000	-菊粉[999]	20		50	13/	13	千克	AB/	PRQS	25	
11.09	面筋,不论是否干制:										
1109.0000	面筋,不论是否干制[101面筋,102其他粮食制品]	18		80	13/	13	千克	AB/	PRQS	43	

亚 太 6 国	协定税率 %									特惠税率 %			Article Description
	东/ 冰/ 格	巴 基 斯 坦	韩 国	瑞 士	哥 达	秘 鲁	澳 /毛	新 西 /坡 /智	中 国 港 /澳 /台	亚 太 2 国	老 /东 /緬	36/ 3/1	
10	0/0/0	10	10.6	4	0	0	0/0	0/0/0	0/0/			0/0/	-Of the products of Chapter 8
	0/0/0	4	3	0	0	0	0/0	0/0/0	0/0/			0/0/	Malt, whether or not roasted;
	0/0/0	4	3	0	0	0	0/0	0/0/0	0/0/			0/0/	-Not roasted
												0/0/	-Roasted
	0/0/		10.6	4	0	0	0/0	0/0/0	0/0/			0/0/	Starches; inulin;
	0/0/		10.6	4	0	0	0/0	0/0/0	0/0/			0/0/	-Starches;
	0/0/	12	4.5	3	0	0	0/0	0/0/0	0/0/			0/0/	--Wheat starch
	0/0/	5	3	0	0	0	0/0	0/0/0	0/0/			0/0/0	--Maize (corn) starch
	0/0/		10.6	4	0	0	0/0	0/0/0	0/0/			0/0/	--Potato starch
												0/0/0	--Manioc (cassava) starch
												0/0/	--Other starches
	0/0/0		6	4	0	0	0/0	0/0/0	0/0/			0/0/	-Inulin
	0/0/0	14.4	9.6	3.6	0	0	0/0	0/0/0	0/0/			0/0/	Wheat gluten, whether or not dried;
												0/0/	Wheat gluten, whether or not dried

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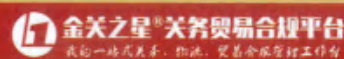
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- ④ 自动制单(报关单、合同、发票、箱单)。
- ⑤ 一键加贸平衡计算和核销。
- ⑥ “啄木鸟”一键关务体检(200+ 风险模型)。
- ⑦ 出口管制黑名单筛查。



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税则号列	货品名称[CIQ扩展编码及品名-T2表示见附表2]	最惠 (%)	暂定 税率	普通 税率	增值/出口 消费/退税	计量 单位	监管 条件/ 特殊证件	检验 检疫	对美 关税	亚太 上/下
1106.3000	-用第八章的产品制成的[101;其他籽仁为坚硬外壳包被的籽实提取(晒干的除外)、压榨、烹制、烘焙、冻干、脱水、裹糖屑、发酵、冷冻(经漂汤和杀青,并在-18度以下冷冻)、浸酸、腌渍、炒制等工艺进行加工处理的);102;其他籽仁为皮或衣等包的籽实提取(晒干的除外)、压榨、烹制、烘焙、冻干、脱水、裹糖屑、发酵、冷冻(经漂汤和杀青,并在-19度以下冷冻)、浸酸、腌渍、炒制等工艺进行加工处理的);103;其他籽仁为坚硬外壳包被的籽实(扁桃仁粉)其他工艺;104;其他籽仁为坚硬外壳包被的籽实(椰子粉、椰壳粉、椰浆粉)其他工艺;105;其他籽仁为坚硬外壳包被的籽实(杏仁粉)其他工艺;106;其他籽仁为坚硬外壳包被的籽实(巴旦杏粉)其他工艺;107;其他籽仁为坚硬外壳包被的籽实(榴莲粉)其他工艺;108;其他籽仁为坚硬外壳包被的籽实(榛子粉)其他工艺;109;其他籽仁为坚硬外壳包被的籽实(罗望子粉)其他工艺;110;其他籽仁为皮或衣等包被的籽实(蓝莓粉)其他工艺;111;其他籽仁为皮或衣等包被的籽实(香蕉粉)(其他工艺);112;其他籽仁为皮或衣等包被的籽实(樱桃粉)(其他工艺);113;其他籽仁为皮或衣等包被的籽实(阿萨伊果粉)(其他工艺);114;其他籽仁为皮或衣等包被的籽实(竹芋果粉)(其他工艺);115;其他籽仁为皮或衣等包被的籽实(蔓越莓粉)(其他工艺);116;其他籽仁为皮或衣等包被的籽实(柠檬粉、柠檬皮粉)(其他工艺);117;其他籽仁为皮或衣等包被的籽实(柑橘粉、桔子粉)(其他工艺);118;其他籽仁为皮或衣等包被的籽实(梅粉)(其他工艺);998;其他籽仁为坚硬外壳包被的籽实(其他工艺);999;其他籽仁为皮或衣等包被的籽实(其他工艺)]	20		80	13/9.13	千克	AB/	PRQS	45	10/10
11.07	麦芽,不论是否焙制:									
1107.1000	-未焙制[101食用,102药用未焙制麦芽]	10		50	13/13	千克	AB/	PRQS	35	
1107.2000	-已焙制[101食用,102食用其他粮食加工产品,103药用已焙制麦芽,104其他粮食制品]	10		50	13/13	千克	AB/	PRQS	35	
11.08	淀粉;菊粉:									
	-淀粉:									
1108.1100	--小麦淀粉[999]	20		50	13/0	千克	AB/	PRQS	25	
1108.1200	--玉米淀粉[101饲用,102工业用,999:食用]	20		50	13/9.13	千克	AB/	PRQS	30	
1108.1300	--马铃薯淀粉[999]	15		50	13/13	千克	AB/	PRQS	40	
1108.1400	--木薯淀粉[999]	10		50	13/13	千克	AB/	PRQS	35	
1108.1900	-其他[101其他粮食加工产品不包括马铃薯及木薯淀粉(其他粮食加工产品),102其他粮食制品,103其他淀粉制品,104淀粉]	20		50	13/13	千克	AB/	PRQ	45	
1108.2000	-菊粉[999]	20		50	13/13	千克	AB/	PRQS	25	
11.09	面筋,不论是否干制:									
1109.0000	面筋,不论是否干制[101面筋,102其他粮食制品]	18		80	13/13	千克	AB/	PRQS	43	

协定税率 %										RCEP		特惠税率 %		Article Description
东/冰/格/斯/丹	巴/基/斯/坦	韩/国	瑞/士/上/下	哥/伦/比/亚	澳/洲/毛/里/求/斯	新/西/巴/尼/达	中/国/海/关/台	东/澳	日/新	亚/太/2/国	老/东/盟/97/95	98/95		
0/0/0	10	9.3	2/2	0/0/0	0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	18.7/19	18.8/19			0/0/0	-Of the products of Chapter 8	
0/0/0	3.5	2	0/0	0/0/0	0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0	9.1/0			0/0/0	Malt, whether or not roasted;	
0/0/0	3.5	2	0/0	0/0/0	0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0	9.1/0			0/0/0	-Not roasted	
													-Roasted	
													Starches; inulin;	
													-Starches:	
0/0/0		9.3	2/2	0/0/0	0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	18/18	18.8/18			0/0/0	--Wheat starch	
0/0/0		9.3	2/2	0/0/0	0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	18/18	18.8/18			0/0/0	--Maize (corn) starch	
0/0/0	12	3	1.5/1.5	0/0/0	0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0	13.6/0			0/0/0	--Potato starch	
0/0/0	5	2	0/0	0/0/0	0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0	9.1/0			0/0/0	--Manioc (cassava) starch	
0/0/0	9.3	2/2	0/0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	18/18	18.8/18			0/0/0	--Other starches	
0/0/0		4	2/2	0/0/0	0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0	18.2/0			0/0/0	-Inulin	
0/0/0	14.4	8.4	1.8/1.8	0/0/0	0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	16.2/16.2	16.9/16.2			0/0/0	Wheat gluten, whether or not dried;	
													Wheat gluten, whether or not dried	

附件七

中华人民共和国海关总署马铃薯淀粉进口数据统计

马铃薯淀粉海关统计数据
 海关税则号：11081300

期 间	国别/地区	数量 (吨)	金额 (美元)	价格 (美元/吨)	数量所占比例	数量变化幅度	价格变化幅度
2018年	中国总进口	48,746	41,050,339	842	100.00%	-21.77%	9.66%
	欧盟27	43,541	36,266,407	833	89.32%	-24.11%	11.47%
2019年	中国总进口	30,930	31,444,477	1,017	100.00%	-36.55%	20.72%
	欧盟27	27,196	27,532,453	1,012	87.93%	-37.54%	21.54%
2020年	中国总进口	44,597	37,393,245	838	100.00%	44.18%	-17.52%
	欧盟27	37,454	31,290,639	835	83.98%	37.72%	-17.48%
2021年	中国总进口	93,896	66,037,146	703	100.00%	110.55%	-16.12%
	欧盟27	78,285	57,675,463	737	83.37%	109.02%	-11.82%
2021年1-3月	中国总进口	21,897	14,879,272	680	100.00%		
	欧盟27	15,761	11,456,897	727	71.98%		
2022年1-3月	中国总进口	10,546	7,974,879	756	100.00%	-51.84%	11.29%
	欧盟27	7,271	6,408,305	881	68.94%	-53.87%	21.25%

注：数据来源于中国海关统计。

数据年月	商品编码	商品名称	贸易伙伴编码	贸易伙伴名称	第一数量	第一计量单位	美元	国别地区	数量吨
201801	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	109	朝鲜	852638	千克	426,323	朝鲜	852.638
201802	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	109	朝鲜	34203	千克	17,102	朝鲜	34.203
201803	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	109	朝鲜	68060	千克	34,030	朝鲜	68.06
201804	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	109	朝鲜	34360	千克	17,180	朝鲜	34.36
201805	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	109	朝鲜	234120	千克	117,060	朝鲜	234.12
201808	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	109	朝鲜	202100	千克	101,050	朝鲜	202.1
201809	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	109	朝鲜	67080	千克	33,540	朝鲜	67.08
201811	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	109	朝鲜	205960	千克	102,980	朝鲜	205.96
201812	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	109	朝鲜	435606	千克	217,803	朝鲜	435.606
201801	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	111	印度	2	千克	157	印度	0.002
201804	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	111	印度	100000	千克	61,500	印度	100
201810	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	112	印度尼西亚	43000	千克	33,468	印度尼西亚	43
201812	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	112	印度尼西亚	90775	千克	68,716	印度尼西亚	90.775
201801	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	4468	千克	12,418	日本	4.468
201802	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	20000	千克	57,374	日本	20
201803	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	13675	千克	77,999	日本	13.675
201804	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	94	千克	459	日本	0.094
201805	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	2475	千克	7,009	日本	2.475
201806	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	19831	千克	58,354	日本	19.831
201807	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	11399	千克	33,099	日本	11.399
201808	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	10467	千克	50,243	日本	10.467
201809	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	10006	千克	30,666	日本	10.006
201810	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	16228	千克	46,179	日本	16.228
201811	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	20405	千克	56,572	日本	20.405
201812	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	11379	千克	31,336	日本	11.379
201801	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	澎金马关税	2358	千克	3,928	台澎金马关税区	2.358
201802	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	澎金马关税	315	千克	298	台澎金马关税区	0.315
201803	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	澎金马关税	1458	千克	2,638	台澎金马关税区	1.458
201804	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	澎金马关税	3330	千克	3,421	台澎金马关税区	3.33
201805	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	澎金马关税	1410	千克	2,522	台澎金马关税区	1.41
201806	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	澎金马关税	1890	千克	2,747	台澎金马关税区	1.89
201807	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	澎金马关税	2670	千克	3,627	台澎金马关税区	2.67
201808	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	澎金马关税	2100	千克	2,458	台澎金马关税区	2.1
201809	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	澎金马关税	1332	千克	1,398	台澎金马关税区	1.332
201810	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	澎金马关税	1938	千克	3,379	台澎金马关税区	1.938
201811	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	澎金马关税	2145	千克	2,606	台澎金马关税区	2.145
201812	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	澎金马关税	1200	千克	1,390	台澎金马关税区	1.2
201801	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	213750	千克	155,723	欧盟27	213.75
201802	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	210000	千克	151,200	欧盟27	210
201803	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	347250	千克	249,837	欧盟27	347.25
201805	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	158250	千克	118,781	欧盟27	158.25
201806	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	24750	千克	18,439	欧盟27	24.75
201807	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	133500	千克	97,842	欧盟27	133.5
201808	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	281500	千克	203,940	欧盟27	281.5
201809	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	42000	千克	27,694	欧盟27	42
201810	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	74250	千克	59,153	欧盟27	74.25
201811	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	186750	千克	139,498	欧盟27	186.75
201812	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	266750	千克	244,525	欧盟27	266.75
201801	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	1397001	千克	1,157,900	欧盟27	1397.001
201802	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	180000	千克	162,569	欧盟27	180
201803	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	473008	千克	409,278	欧盟27	473.008
201804	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	339925	千克	265,049	欧盟27	339.925
201805	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	260005	千克	212,788	欧盟27	260.005
201806	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	404000	千克	337,371	欧盟27	404
201807	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	294500	千克	269,132	欧盟27	294.5
201808	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	362004	千克	285,429	欧盟27	362.004
201809	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	222017	千克	195,928	欧盟27	222.017
201810	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	348000	千克	266,429	欧盟27	348
201811	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	131000	千克	106,353	欧盟27	131
201812	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	244950	千克	201,840	欧盟27	244.95
201801	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	305	法国	6300	千克	7,426	欧盟27	6.3

201802	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	305	法国	206000	千克	152,103	欧盟27	206
201803	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	305	法国	80000	千克	64,000	欧盟27	80
201804	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	305	法国	24000	千克	19,400	欧盟27	24
201805	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	305	法国	501	千克	2,258	欧盟27	0.501
201806	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	305	法国	1125	千克	1,688	欧盟27	1.125
201807	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	305	法国	48050	千克	37,520	欧盟27	48.05
201808	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	305	法国	45000	千克	34,750	欧盟27	45
201810	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	305	法国	21500	千克	16,025	欧盟27	21.5
201811	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	305	法国	60000	千克	42,000	欧盟27	60
201812	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	305	法国	60000	千克	42,000	欧盟27	60
201803	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	307	意大利	94	千克	248	欧盟27	0.094
201801	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	1970000	千克	1,684,474	欧盟27	1970
201802	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	1450000	千克	1,136,150	欧盟27	1450
201803	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	1120000	千克	978,708	欧盟27	1120
201804	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	760000	千克	664,530	欧盟27	760
201805	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	3055000	千克	2,683,026	欧盟27	3055
201806	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	3450000	千克	2,931,138	欧盟27	3450
201807	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	3039000	千克	2,525,674	欧盟27	3039
201808	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	3560000	千克	2,998,564	欧盟27	3560
201809	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	4733750	千克	3,757,730	欧盟27	4733.75
201810	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	3700000	千克	2,964,162	欧盟27	3700
201811	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	5773000	千克	4,914,919	欧盟27	5773
201812	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	2350000	千克	2,193,615	欧盟27	2350
201801	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	327	波兰	374000	千克	267,190	欧盟27	374
201803	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	327	波兰	42400	千克	30,891	欧盟27	42.4
201804	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	327	波兰	110000	千克	79,750	欧盟27	110
201808	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	327	波兰	100000	千克	78,500	欧盟27	100
201809	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	327	波兰	310000	千克	234,000	欧盟27	310
201810	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	327	波兰	100000	千克	78,500	欧盟27	100
201811	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	327	波兰	242000	千克	186,340	欧盟27	242
201812	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	327	波兰	154000	千克	122,430	欧盟27	154
201804	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	340	白俄罗斯	21000	千克	15,960	白俄罗斯	21
201810	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	340	白俄罗斯	103000	千克	71,625	白俄罗斯	103
201811	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	340	白俄罗斯	315000	千克	213,675	白俄罗斯	315
201812	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	340	白俄罗斯	105000	千克	80,850	白俄罗斯	105
201801	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	502	美国	133000	千克	272,677	美国	133
201803	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	502	美国	133000	千克	272,677	美国	133
201804	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	502	美国	38017	千克	77,959	美国	38.017
201805	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	502	美国	76000	千克	155,815	美国	76
201807	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	502	美国	58200	千克	122,989	美国	58.2
201808	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	502	美国	115200	千克	241,018	美国	115.2
201809	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	502	美国	1	千克	8	美国	0.001
201810	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	502	美国	95000	千克	196,707	美国	95
201811	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	502	美国	228004	千克	472,151	美国	228.004
201812	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	502	美国	38001	千克	78,696	美国	38.001
201801	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	601	澳大利亚	60000	千克	36,600	澳大利亚	60
201802	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	601	澳大利亚	40000	千克	24,400	澳大利亚	40
201804	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	601	澳大利亚	140000	千克	85,658	澳大利亚	140
201805	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	601	澳大利亚	60000	千克	36,600	澳大利亚	60
201806	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	601	澳大利亚	80000	千克	48,800	澳大利亚	80
201807	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	601	澳大利亚	140000	千克	85,400	澳大利亚	140
201808	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	601	澳大利亚	80000	千克	48,800	澳大利亚	80
201809	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	601	澳大利亚	120000	千克	73,200	澳大利亚	120
201810	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	601	澳大利亚	80000	千克	48,800	澳大利亚	80
201811	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	601	澳大利亚	20000	千克	8,665	澳大利亚	20
201801	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	609	新西兰	108000	千克	79,736	新西兰	108
201804	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	609	新西兰	36000	千克	27,588	新西兰	36
201806	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	609	新西兰	72000	千克	54,094	新西兰	72
201809	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	609	新西兰	36000	千克	26,686	新西兰	36
201810	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	609	新西兰	72000	千克	51,273	新西兰	72
201811	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	609	新西兰	72000	千克	51,273	新西兰	72
201811	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	701	国(地)别不详	350	千克	523	国(地)别不详	0.35

数据年月	商品编码	商品名称	贸易伙伴编码	贸易伙伴名称	第一数量	第一计量单位	美元	国别地区	数量吨
201903	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	109	朝鲜	275580	千克	137,790	朝鲜	275.58
201904	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	109	朝鲜	480340	千克	240,170	朝鲜	480.34
201905	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	109	朝鲜	360840	千克	180,420	朝鲜	360.84
201906	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	109	朝鲜	136180	千克	68,090	朝鲜	136.18
201907	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	109	朝鲜	69060	千克	34,530	朝鲜	69.06
201911	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	109	朝鲜	207720	千克	103,860	朝鲜	207.72
201912	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	109	朝鲜	553060	千克	276,530	朝鲜	553.06
201910	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	110	香港	48	千克	634	香港	0.048
201911	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	110	香港	248	千克	2,290	香港	0.248
201912	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	110	香港	44	千克	665	香港	0.044
201912	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	112	印度尼西亚	11775	千克	9,562	印度尼西亚	11.775
201901	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	8320	千克	56,766	日本	8.32
201902	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	7748	千克	29,367	日本	7.748
201903	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	12094	千克	33,177	日本	12.094
201904	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	6885	千克	25,714	日本	6.885
201905	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	2445	千克	6,219	日本	2.445
201906	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	3604	千克	18,781	日本	3.604
201907	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	7919	千克	56,186	日本	7.919
201908	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	9293	千克	49,117	日本	9.293
201909	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	26702	千克	81,224	日本	26.702
201910	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	2690	千克	8,295	日本	2.69
201911	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	9000	千克	25,784	日本	9
201912	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	20526	千克	91,432	日本	20.526
201910	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	133	韩国	150	千克	314	韩国	0.15
201906	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	141	越南	15000	千克	31,896	越南	15
201909	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	141	越南	8000	千克	17,011	越南	8
201910	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	141	越南	1	千克	82	越南	0.001
201901	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	台澎金马关税区	1440	千克	2,430	澎金马关税	1.44
201903	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	台澎金马关税区	2205	千克	2,566	澎金马关税	2.205
201904	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	台澎金马关税区	540	千克	818	澎金马关税	0.54
201905	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	台澎金马关税区	2130	千克	3,245	澎金马关税	2.13
201906	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	台澎金马关税区	315	千克	320	澎金马关税	0.315
201907	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	台澎金马关税区	945	千克	1,621	澎金马关税	0.945
201908	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	台澎金马关税区	945	千克	961	澎金马关税	0.945
201909	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	台澎金马关税区	2130	千克	3,261	澎金马关税	2.13
201910	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	台澎金马关税区	630	千克	1,112	澎金马关税	0.63
201911	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	台澎金马关税区	1575	千克	2,503	澎金马关税	1.575
201912	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	台澎金马关税区	3240	千克	4,878	澎金马关税	3.24
201901	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	248750	千克	178,851	欧盟27	248.75
201903	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	256250	千克	197,318	欧盟27	256.25
201904	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	1921	千克	2,101	欧盟27	1.921
201905	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	346752	千克	253,396	欧盟27	346.752
201906	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	24750	千克	22,275	欧盟27	24.75
201908	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	24750	千克	22,275	欧盟27	24.75
201909	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	69920	千克	63,278	欧盟27	69.92
201910	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	24750	千克	22,275	欧盟27	24.75
201911	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	24750	千克	22,275	欧盟27	24.75
201912	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	126000	千克	80,658	欧盟27	126
201901	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	916015	千克	919,900	欧盟27	916.015
201902	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	195002	千克	170,411	欧盟27	195.002
201903	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	115002	千克	145,889	欧盟27	115.002
201904	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	8796	千克	11,165	欧盟27	8.796
201905	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	215009	千克	196,693	欧盟27	215.009
201906	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	556950	千克	525,423	欧盟27	556.95
201907	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	659850	千克	665,228	欧盟27	659.85
201908	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	232000	千克	236,969	欧盟27	232
201909	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	828000	千克	911,978	欧盟27	828

201910	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	468004 千克	457,678	欧盟27	468.004
201911	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	538260 千克	554,676	欧盟27	538.26
201912	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	1316000 千克	1,136,461	欧盟27	1316
201901	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	305	法国	50125 千克	42,191	欧盟27	50.125
201903	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	305	法国	80000 千克	58,600	欧盟27	80
201904	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	305	法国	4500 千克	6,075	欧盟27	4.5
201905	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	305	法国	41000 千克	31,000	欧盟27	41
201907	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	305	法国	37000 千克	25,900	欧盟27	37
201910	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	305	法国	44700 千克	35,320	欧盟27	44.7
201911	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	305	法国	325625 千克	263,376	欧盟27	325.625
201912	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	305	法国	65750 千克	53,113	欧盟27	65.75
201901	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	1580000 千克	1,558,955	欧盟27	1580
201902	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	1240000 千克	1,306,800	欧盟27	1240
201903	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	1040000 千克	1,101,800	欧盟27	1040
201904	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	2020000 千克	2,180,300	欧盟27	2020
201905	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	2280000 千克	2,495,300	欧盟27	2280
201906	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	2357500 千克	2,563,450	欧盟27	2357.5
201907	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	1800000 千克	1,956,400	欧盟27	1800
201908	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	660000 千克	721,200	欧盟27	660
201909	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	637500 千克	668,950	欧盟27	637.5
201910	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	940000 千克	982,700	欧盟27	940
201911	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	960000 千克	962,600	欧盟27	960
201912	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	3180000 千克	3,090,800	欧盟27	3180
201904	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	327	波兰	44000 千克	36,080	欧盟27	44
201905	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	327	波兰	44000 千克	36,080	欧盟27	44
201906	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	327	波兰	52500 千克	55,125	欧盟27	52.5
201907	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	327	波兰	147000 千克	154,350	欧盟27	147
201908	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	327	波兰	147000 千克	154,350	欧盟27	147
201911	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	327	波兰	5 千克	8	欧盟27	0.005
201912	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	327	波兰	220000 千克	193,600	欧盟27	220
201907	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	330	瑞典	175 千克	545	欧盟27	0.175
201910	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	330	瑞典	50 千克	157	欧盟27	0.05
201912	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	330	瑞典	50 千克	155	欧盟27	0.05
201901	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	502	美国	76004 千克	157,396	美国	76.004
201902	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	502	美国	57001 千克	118,046	美国	57.001
201903	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	502	美国	2 千克	26	美国	0.002
201905	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	502	美国	0 千克	3	美国	0
201906	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	502	美国	95000 千克	196,707	美国	95
201907	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	502	美国	152000 千克	314,731	美国	152
201908	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	502	美国	95000 千克	196,707	美国	95
201909	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	502	美国	133002 千克	275,454	美国	133.002
201910	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	502	美国	114000 千克	236,048	美国	114
201911	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	502	美国	151980 千克	314,708	美国	151.98
201912	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	502	美国	76000 千克	157,381	美国	76
201901	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	601	澳大利亚	100000 千克	61,000	澳大利亚	100
201905	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	601	澳大利亚	80000 千克	48,800	澳大利亚	80
201906	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	601	澳大利亚	80000 千克	48,800	澳大利亚	80
201907	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	601	澳大利亚	80000 千克	48,800	澳大利亚	80
201908	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	601	澳大利亚	60000 千克	36,600	澳大利亚	60
201911	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	601	澳大利亚	40000 千克	24,400	澳大利亚	40
201912	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	601	澳大利亚	20000 千克	12,200	澳大利亚	20
201906	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	609	新西兰	36000 千克	25,637	新西兰	36
201912	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	609	新西兰	36000 千克	27,081	新西兰	36
201904	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	701	国(地)别不详	1 千克	42	国(地)别不详	0.001
201905	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	701	国(地)别不详	198 千克	611	国(地)别不详	0.198
201907	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	701	国(地)别不详	960 千克	1,037	国(地)别不详	0.96
201908	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	701	国(地)别不详	12 千克	188	国(地)别不详	0.012

数据年月	商品编码	商品名称	贸易伙伴编码	贸易伙伴名称	第一数量	第一计量单位	美元	国别地区	数量吨
202001	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	110	中国香港	59	千克	712	中国香港	0.059
202002	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	110	中国香港	19	千克	292	中国香港	0.019
202003	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	110	中国香港	62	千克	582	中国香港	0.062
202004	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	110	中国香港	31	千克	272	中国香港	0.031
202001	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	112	印度尼西亚	90000	千克	76,278	印度尼西亚	90
202002	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	112	印度尼西亚	312000	千克	262,240	印度尼西亚	312
202003	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	112	印度尼西亚	138500	千克	110,160	印度尼西亚	138.5
202004	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	112	印度尼西亚	87150	千克	69,996	印度尼西亚	87.15
202005	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	112	印度尼西亚	411500	千克	324,670	印度尼西亚	411.5
202006	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	112	印度尼西亚	299000	千克	234,444	印度尼西亚	299
202007	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	112	印度尼西亚	322000	千克	252,479	印度尼西亚	322
202008	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	112	印度尼西亚	230000	千克	173,595	印度尼西亚	230
202009	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	112	印度尼西亚	299000	千克	225,673	印度尼西亚	299
202010	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	112	印度尼西亚	158500	千克	119,629	印度尼西亚	158.5
202011	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	112	印度尼西亚	299000	千克	242,617	印度尼西亚	299
202012	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	112	印度尼西亚	365500	千克	296,576	印度尼西亚	365.5
202001	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	8823	千克	23,710	日本	8.823
202002	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	15510	千克	44,557	日本	15.51
202003	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	2340	千克	6,459	日本	2.34
202004	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	12275	千克	35,460	日本	12.275
202005	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	11470	千克	48,358	日本	11.47
202006	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	17400	千克	72,595	日本	17.4
202007	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	15579	千克	60,279	日本	15.579
202008	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	11010	千克	33,075	日本	11.01
202009	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	11687	千克	34,098	日本	11.687
202010	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	20760	千克	92,365	日本	20.76
202011	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	20915	千克	63,335	日本	20.915
202012	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	12585	千克	36,625	日本	12.585
202009	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	122	马来西亚	131925	千克	72,559	马来西亚	131.925
202010	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	122	马来西亚	748000	千克	411,400	马来西亚	748
202011	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	122	马来西亚	528000	千克	290,400	马来西亚	528
202012	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	122	马来西亚	880000	千克	480,766	马来西亚	880
202007	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	132	新加坡	2	千克	19	新加坡	0.002
202003	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	133	韩国	120	千克	536	韩国	0.12
202004	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	133	韩国	50	千克	98	韩国	0.05
202006	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	136	泰国	84480	千克	46,464	泰国	84.48
202007	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	136	泰国	84480	千克	46,464	泰国	84.48
202008	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	136	泰国	253440	千克	139,392	泰国	253.44
202001	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	中国台湾	2490	千克	3,558	中国台湾	2.49
202002	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	中国台湾	1500	千克	2,350	中国台湾	1.5
202003	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	中国台湾	315	千克	452	中国台湾	0.315
202004	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	中国台湾	315	千克	453	中国台湾	0.315
202006	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	中国台湾	1500	千克	2,350	中国台湾	1.5
202007	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	中国台湾	1500	千克	2,350	中国台湾	1.5
202008	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	中国台湾	945	千克	1,556	中国台湾	0.945
202010	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	中国台湾	315	千克	460	中国台湾	0.315
202011	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	中国台湾	3987	千克	5,505	中国台湾	3.987
202012	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	中国台湾	2835	千克	3,291	中国台湾	2.835
202001	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	221250	千克	194,925	欧盟27	221.25
202002	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	183000	千克	163,977	欧盟27	183
202003	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	168000	千克	139,161	欧盟27	168
202004	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	400000	千克	304,000	欧盟27	400
202005	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	299000	千克	237,636	欧盟27	299
202006	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	434000	千克	361,205	欧盟27	434
202007	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	25075	千克	20,679	欧盟27	25.075
202008	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	24750	千克	20,419	欧盟27	24.75
202009	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	66750	千克	47,969	欧盟27	66.75
202010	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	42000	千克	27,752	欧盟27	42

202012	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 302	丹麦	137250 千克	109,429	欧盟27	137.25
202001	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 303	英国	100 千克	4,676	英国	0.1
202003	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 303	英国	125 千克	5,930	英国	0.125
202006	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 303	英国	90 千克	4,139	英国	0.09
202007	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 303	英国	35 千克	1,598	英国	0.035
202001	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 304	德国	90000 千克	88,394	欧盟27	90
202002	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 304	德国	453750 千克	398,413	欧盟27	453.75
202003	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 304	德国	899950 千克	717,472	欧盟27	899.95
202004	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 304	德国	343750 千克	278,595	欧盟27	343.75
202005	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 304	德国	1017950 千克	866,889	欧盟27	1017.95
202006	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 304	德国	369000 千克	328,667	欧盟27	369
202007	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 304	德国	393875 千克	324,416	欧盟27	393.875
202008	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 304	德国	934000 千克	794,848	欧盟27	934
202009	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 304	德国	377425 千克	359,194	欧盟27	377.425
202010	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 304	德国	439975 千克	379,031	欧盟27	439.975
202011	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 304	德国	40000 千克	49,200	欧盟27	40
202012	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 304	德国	224250 千克	199,725	欧盟27	224.25
202001	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 305	法国	200 千克	1,040	欧盟27	0.2
202002	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 305	法国	3375 千克	5,738	欧盟27	3.375
202004	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 305	法国	47250 千克	44,888	欧盟27	47.25
202005	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 305	法国	27625 千克	22,498	欧盟27	27.625
202006	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 305	法国	27000 千克	22,276	欧盟27	27
202007	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 305	法国	33850 千克	32,730	欧盟27	33.85
202008	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 305	法国	21375 千克	14,963	欧盟27	21.375
202009	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 305	法国	63750 千克	44,626	欧盟27	63.75
202011	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 305	法国	43875 千克	31,614	欧盟27	43.875
202012	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 305	法国	21375 千克	14,963	欧盟27	21.375
202001	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 309	荷兰	1460000 千克	1,419,500	欧盟27	1460
202002	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 309	荷兰	2020000 千克	1,749,300	欧盟27	2020
202003	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 309	荷兰	1602500 千克	1,449,475	欧盟27	1602.5
202004	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 309	荷兰	1195075 千克	1,067,523	欧盟27	1195.075
202005	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 309	荷兰	1270000 千克	1,189,450	欧盟27	1270
202006	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 309	荷兰	2360000 千克	1,928,800	欧盟27	2360
202007	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 309	荷兰	5476500 千克	4,168,874	欧盟27	5476.5
202008	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 309	荷兰	3895000 千克	2,924,164	欧盟27	3895
202009	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 309	荷兰	2495000 千克	2,039,641	欧盟27	2495
202010	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 309	荷兰	1476500 千克	1,313,697	欧盟27	1476.5
202011	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 309	荷兰	2540000 千克	2,238,288	欧盟27	2540
202012	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 309	荷兰	2487375 千克	2,110,541	欧盟27	2487.375
202003	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 327	波兰	286000 千克	251,680	欧盟27	286
202005	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 327	波兰	220000 千克	178,200	欧盟27	220
202006	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 327	波兰	220000 千克	182,600	欧盟27	220
202008	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 327	波兰	110000 千克	80,300	欧盟27	110
202009	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 327	波兰	154000 千克	112,420	欧盟27	154
202011	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 327	波兰	66000 千克	48,180	欧盟27	66
202012	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 327	波兰	245003 千克	190,674	欧盟27	245.003
202002	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 340	白俄罗斯	20700 千克	19,737	白俄罗斯	20.7
202006	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 340	白俄罗斯	21000 千克	18,174	白俄罗斯	21
202006	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 347	乌克兰	168000 千克	142,840	乌克兰	168
202009	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 347	乌克兰	105000 千克	86,100	乌克兰	105
202010	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 347	乌克兰	42000 千克	33,600	乌克兰	42
202012	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 347	乌克兰	42000 千克	30,660	乌克兰	42
202001	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 502	美国	57000 千克	118,038	美国	57
202002	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 502	美国	57006 千克	118,119	美国	57.006
202003	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 502	美国	57002 千克	118,083	美国	57.002
202004	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 502	美国	4 千克	45	美国	0.004
202006	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 502	美国	4 千克	44	美国	0.004
202007	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 502	美国	0 千克	5	美国	0
202008	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 502	美国	114001 千克	236,056	美国	114.001

202011	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 502	美国	228001	千克	472,100	美国	228.001
202012	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 502	美国	0	千克	10	美国	0
202001	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 601	澳大利亚	20000	千克	12,200	澳大利亚	20
202002	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 601	澳大利亚	20000	千克	12,200	澳大利亚	20
202003	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 601	澳大利亚	40000	千克	24,400	澳大利亚	40
202005	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 609	新西兰	72000	千克	55,137	新西兰	72
202006	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 609	新西兰	36000	千克	27,579	新西兰	36
202007	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 609	新西兰	36000	千克	27,395	新西兰	36
202008	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 609	新西兰	36000	千克	27,397	新西兰	36
202011	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 609	新西兰	36000	千克	27,394	新西兰	36
202012	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 609	新西兰	36000	千克	27,395	新西兰	36
202008	11081300	马铃薯淀粉 701	国(地)别不详	0	千克	1	国(地)别不详	0

数据年月	商品编码	商品名称	贸易伙伴编码	贸易伙伴名称	第一数量	第一计量单位	美元	国别地区	数量吨
202111	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	111	印度	-	千克	22	印度	-
202103	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	112	印度尼西亚	209,500	千克	160,928	印度尼西亚	210
202103	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	18,900	千克	100,841	日本	19
202106	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	23,455	千克	65,521	日本	23
202109	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	15,295	千克	43,031	日本	15
202112	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	19,605	千克	79,065	日本	20
202101	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	13,638	千克	40,909	日本	14
202104	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	19,368	千克	53,709	日本	19
202107	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	16,595	千克	46,955	日本	17
202110	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	16,504	千克	44,351	日本	17
202105	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	8,300	千克	35,999	日本	8
202108	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	14,405	千克	78,417	日本	14
202111	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	34,970	千克	95,921	日本	35
202102	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	120	千克	426	日本	0
202101	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	122	马来西亚	660,000	千克	330,000	马来西亚	660
202104	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	122	马来西亚	220,000	千克	88,000	马来西亚	220
202107	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	122	马来西亚	1,760,000	千克	704,000	马来西亚	1,760
202110	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	122	马来西亚	1,672,000	千克	691,288	马来西亚	1,672
202109	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	122	马来西亚	2,200,000	千克	898,656	马来西亚	2,200
202112	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	122	马来西亚	418,000	千克	174,306	马来西亚	418
202102	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	122	马来西亚	1,630,000	千克	655,948	马来西亚	1,630
202108	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	122	马来西亚	440,000	千克	183,480	马来西亚	440
202111	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	122	马来西亚	440,000	千克	177,232	马来西亚	440
202103	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	122	马来西亚	1,630,000	千克	653,484	马来西亚	1,630
202106	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	122	马来西亚	440,000	千克	176,000	马来西亚	440
202103	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	137	土耳其	500,000	千克	365,140	土耳其	500
202105	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	137	土耳其	100,000	千克	76,029	土耳其	100
202102	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	137	土耳其	400,000	千克	278,107	土耳其	400
202101	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	137	土耳其	100,000	千克	68,026	土耳其	100
202104	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	141	越南	22,000	千克	16,280	越南	22
202103	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	中国台湾	1,575	千克	1,767	中国台湾	2
202106	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	中国台湾	3,780	千克	6,762	中国台湾	4
202109	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	中国台湾	1,575	千克	1,921	中国台湾	2
202112	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	中国台湾	1,890	千克	3,157	中国台湾	2
202111	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	中国台湾	1,575	千克	1,943	中国台湾	2
202107	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	中国台湾	3,780	千克	4,509	中国台湾	4
202110	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	中国台湾	315	千克	389	中国台湾	0
202101	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	中国台湾	945	千克	869	中国台湾	1
202102	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	中国台湾	900	千克	1,680	中国台湾	1
202108	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	中国台湾	1,725	千克	2,240	中国台湾	2
202108	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	435,250	千克	284,180	欧盟27	435
202111	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	1,391,000	千克	942,634	欧盟27	1,391
202105	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	471,250	千克	316,251	欧盟27	471
202103	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	367,250	千克	269,320	欧盟27	367
202106	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	707,000	千克	461,851	欧盟27	707
202109	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	336,250	千克	225,487	欧盟27	336
202107	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	42,000	千克	29,256	欧盟27	42
202110	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	544,000	千克	387,543	欧盟27	544
202112	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	1,369,250	千克	1,001,460	欧盟27	1,369
202101	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	99,000	千克	81,799	欧盟27	99
202104	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	269,500	千克	181,775	欧盟27	270
202111	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	303	英国	33	千克	1,663	英国	0
202106	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	303	英国	105	千克	4,629	英国	0
202109	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	303	英国	222	千克	10,676	英国	0
202107	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	303	英国	45	千克	2,217	英国	0
202112	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	303	英国	67	千克	4,911	英国	0
202103	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	760,000	千克	526,195	欧盟27	760
202106	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	1,688,750	千克	1,168,803	欧盟27	1,689
202109	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	756,500	千克	610,464	欧盟27	757
202112	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	994,900	千克	824,650	欧盟27	995
202101	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	968,750	千克	656,175	欧盟27	969
202104	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	360,750	千克	246,836	欧盟27	361
202107	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	2,251,450	千克	1,540,592	欧盟27	2,251
202110	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	898,925	千克	712,095	欧盟27	899
202105	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	1,600,002	千克	1,038,071	欧盟27	1,600
202108	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	1,400,004	千克	984,918	欧盟27	1,400

202111	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	723,675	千克	552,958	欧盟27	724
202102	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	62,000	千克	61,428	欧盟27	62
202105	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	305	法国	82,250	千克	77,486	欧盟27	82
202101	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	305	法国	23,625	千克	22,680	欧盟27	24
202104	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	3,910,500	千克	2,818,711	欧盟27	3,911
202107	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	6,216,000	千克	4,582,225	欧盟27	6,216
202110	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	3,103,750	千克	2,358,937	欧盟27	3,104
202108	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	4,000,000	千克	3,030,880	欧盟27	4,000
202111	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	4,000,000	千克	3,509,406	欧盟27	4,000
202102	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	1,740,000	千克	1,319,600	欧盟27	1,740
202105	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	8,060,950	千克	5,664,913	欧盟27	8,061
202103	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	6,360,000	千克	4,426,200	欧盟27	6,360
202106	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	8,428,000	千克	5,926,761	欧盟27	8,428
202109	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	4,052,500	千克	3,035,493	欧盟27	4,053
202112	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	2,727,500	千克	2,439,425	欧盟27	2,728
202101	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	4,940,000	千克	3,762,400	欧盟27	4,940
202110	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	327	波兰	330,000	千克	250,800	欧盟27	330
202101	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	327	波兰	220,000	千克	163,900	欧盟27	220
202107	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	327	波兰	220,000	千克	161,700	欧盟27	220
202106	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	327	波兰	220,000	千克	162,800	欧盟27	220
202109	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	327	波兰	220,000	千克	167,200	欧盟27	220
202112	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	327	波兰	660,000	千克	486,200	欧盟27	660
202103	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	327	波兰	220,000	千克	167,200	欧盟27	220
202111	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	327	波兰	52,500	千克	35,805	欧盟27	53
202105	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	340	白俄罗斯	210,000	千克	170,100	白俄罗斯	210
202111	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	340	白俄罗斯	51,950	千克	35,066	白俄罗斯	52
202104	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	340	白俄罗斯	420,000	千克	274,594	白俄罗斯	420
202102	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	347	乌克兰	105,000	千克	76,650	乌克兰	105
202105	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	347	乌克兰	168,000	千克	125,160	乌克兰	168
202107	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	347	乌克兰	42,000	千克	36,540	乌克兰	42
202110	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	347	乌克兰	63,000	千克	45,990	乌克兰	63
202101	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	347	乌克兰	525,000	千克	383,250	乌克兰	525
202104	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	347	乌克兰	294,000	千克	219,324	乌克兰	294
202111	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	347	乌克兰	88,000	千克	64,240	乌克兰	88
202103	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	347	乌克兰	231,000	千克	168,630	乌克兰	231
202112	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	347	乌克兰	242,000	千克	194,744	乌克兰	242
202103	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	502	美国	2	千克	27	美国	0
202106	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	502	美国	5	千克	45	美国	0
202109	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	502	美国	1	千克	14	美国	0
202107	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	502	美国	1	千克	20	美国	0
202101	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	502	美国	1	千克	23	美国	0
202104	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	502	美国	3	千克	42	美国	0
202102	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	502	美国	38,001	千克	78,704	美国	38
202105	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	502	美国	4	千克	64	美国	0
202108	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	502	美国	5	千克	58	美国	0
202103	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	609	新西兰	72,000	千克	56,966	新西兰	72
202109	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	701	国(地)别不详	-	千克	28	国(地)别不详	-

数据年月	商品编码	商品名称	贸易伙伴编码	贸易伙伴名称	第一数量	第一计量单	美元	贸易伙伴名称	数量吨
202201	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	9054	千克	23,742	日本	9
202201	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	122	马来西亚	1342000	千克	556,750	马来西亚	1,342
202201	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	143	中国台湾	630	千克	1,087	中国台湾	1
202201	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	242250	千克	159,599	欧盟27	242
202201	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	303	英国	389	千克	29,011	英国	0
202201	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	963750	千克	898,978	欧盟27	964
202201	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	1225000	千克	1,140,850	欧盟27	1,225
202201	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	327	波兰	184000	千克	110,500	欧盟27	184
202201	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	347	乌克兰	88000	千克	74,800	乌克兰	88
202202	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	16800	千克	46,642	日本	17
202202	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	122	马来西亚	88000	千克	35,446	马来西亚	88
202202	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	141	越南	44000	千克	37,620	越南	44
202202	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	297000	千克	217,429	欧盟27	297
202202	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	662000	千克	605,920	欧盟27	662
202202	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	305	法国	1125	千克	1,688	欧盟27	1
202202	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	235000	千克	188,640	欧盟27	235
202202	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	502	美国	0	千克	7	美国	-
202203	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	116	日本	14280	千克	38,197	日本	14
202203	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	122	马来西亚	1540000	千克	620,312	马来西亚	1,540
202203	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	302	丹麦	566750	千克	414,884	欧盟27	567
202203	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	304	德国	1733750	千克	1,623,767	欧盟27	1,734
202203	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	309	荷兰	1160000	千克	1,046,050	欧盟27	1,160
202203	11081300	马铃薯淀粉	347	乌克兰	132000	千克	102,960	乌克兰	132

附件八

欧盟 2020/2220 条例

I

(Legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

REGULATION (EU) 2020/2220 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 23 December 2020

laying down certain transitional provisions for support from the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and from the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) in the years 2021 and 2022 and amending Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013, (EU) No 1306/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013 as regards resources and application in the years 2021 and 2022 and Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 as regards resources and the distribution of such support in respect of the years 2021 and 2022

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 43(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ⁽¹⁾,

After consulting the Committee of the Regions,

Having regard to the opinion of the Court of Auditors ⁽²⁾,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure ⁽³⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) The Commission's legislative proposals on the common agricultural policy (CAP) beyond 2020 aimed to establish the strong Union framework essential to ensure that the CAP remains a common policy with a level playing field, while also giving Member States greater responsibility as regards how they meet the objectives and achieve the targets set. Accordingly, Member States are to draw up CAP strategic plans and to implement them after their approval by the Commission.
- (2) The legislative procedure regarding the Commission's legislative proposals on the CAP beyond 2020 has not been concluded in time to allow Member States and the Commission to prepare all elements necessary to apply the new legal framework and the CAP strategic plans as from 1 January 2021, as initially proposed by the Commission. That delay has created uncertainty and risks for farmers in the Union and the entire Union agriculture sector. In order to alleviate that uncertainty and to maintain the vitality of rural areas and regions, as well as to contribute to environmental sustainability, this Regulation should provide for the continued application of the rules of the current CAP framework covering the period 2014 to 2020 ('current CAP framework') and for uninterrupted payments to farmers and other beneficiaries, and thus provide predictability and stability during the transitional period in the years 2021 and 2022 ('transitional period') until the date of application of the new legal framework covering the period starting on 1 January 2023 ('new legal framework').

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 232, 14.7.2020, p. 29.

⁽²⁾ OJ C 109, 1.4.2020, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ Position of the European Parliament of 16 December 2020 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and decision of the Council of 22 December 2020.

- (3) Since the legislative procedure regarding the Commission's legislative proposals on CAP beyond 2020 still needs to be concluded and the CAP strategic plans are still to be developed by Member States, and the stakeholders need to be consulted, the current CAP framework should continue to apply for the additional period of two years. The aim of the transitional period is to facilitate a smooth transition for beneficiaries to a new programming period and to provide for the possibility to take into account the Commission's Communication of 11 December 2019 on the European Green Deal ('European Green Deal').
- (4) In order to ensure that support can be granted to farmers and other beneficiaries from the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) in the years 2021 and 2022, the Union should continue to grant such support during the transitional period under the conditions of the current CAP framework. The current CAP framework was established, in particular, by Regulations (EU) No 1303/2013 ⁽⁴⁾, (EU) No 1305/2013 ⁽⁵⁾, (EU) No 1306/2013 ⁽⁶⁾, (EU) No 1307/2013 ⁽⁷⁾ and (EU) No 1308/2013 ⁽⁸⁾ of the European Parliament and of the Council.
- (5) This Regulation should provide Member States with sufficient time to prepare their respective CAP strategic plans, as well as facilitate the creation of administrative structures necessary for successful implementation of the new legal framework, in particular by allowing for an increase in technical assistance. All CAP strategic plans should be ready to enter into force once the transitional period ends in order to provide much-needed stability and certainty for the farming sector.
- (6) In light of the fact that the Union should continue to support rural development throughout the transitional period, Member States should have the possibility to finance their extended rural development programmes from the corresponding budget allocation for the years 2021 and 2022. The extended programmes should ensure that at least the same overall share of the EAFRD contribution is reserved for the measures referred to in Article 59(6) of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013, in line with the new ambitions set out in the European Green Deal.
- (7) Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 lays down common rules applicable to the EAFRD and to other funds which operate under a common framework. That Regulation should continue to apply to programmes supported by the EAFRD for the 2014–2020 programming period and programming years 2021 and 2022.
- (8) The deadlines laid down in Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 in respect of implementation reports, annual review meetings, *ex-post* evaluations and synthesis reports, eligibility of expenditure and de-commitment as well as budget commitments are limited to the 2014–2020 programming period. Those deadlines should be adapted in order to take account of the extended duration of the period during which programmes relating to support from the EAFRD should be implemented.

⁽⁴⁾ Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 320).

⁽⁵⁾ Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 487).

⁽⁶⁾ Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the financing, management and monitoring of the common agricultural policy and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 352/78, (EC) No 165/94, (EC) No 2799/98, (EC) No 814/2000, (EC) No 1290/2005 and (EC) No 485/2008 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 549).

⁽⁷⁾ Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing rules for direct payments to farmers under support schemes within the framework of the common agricultural policy and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 637/2008 and Council Regulation (EC) No 73/2009 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 608).

⁽⁸⁾ Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671).

- (9) Regulation (EU) No 1310/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁹⁾ and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 807/2014 ⁽¹⁰⁾ provide that expenditure for certain long-term commitments undertaken pursuant to certain regulations that granted support for rural development before Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 was applicable, should continue, under certain conditions, to be paid by the EAFRD in the 2014-2020 programming period. That expenditure should also continue to be eligible for the duration of their respective legal commitment under the same conditions in the programming years 2021 and 2022. For reasons of legal clarity and certainty, it should also be made clear that the legal commitments undertaken under earlier measures that correspond to the measures of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 to which the integrated administration and control system applies, should be subject to that integrated administration and control system and that payments related to those legal commitments should be made within the period from 1 December to 30 June of the following calendar year.
- (10) The EAFRD should be able to support the costs of capacity-building and preparatory actions supporting the design and the future implementation of the community-led local development strategies under the new legal framework.
- (11) In 2015, at the allocation of payment entitlements or at the recalculation of payment entitlements for Member States keeping existing entitlements under Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013, some Member States made errors when establishing the number or value of payment entitlements. Many of those errors, even when they occurred in respect of a single farmer, influence the value of the payment entitlements for all farmers and for all years. Some Member States also made errors after 2015, when allocating entitlements from the reserve, for example in the calculation of the average value. Such non-compliance is normally subject to financial correction until corrective measures are taken by the Member State concerned. In the light of the time that has elapsed since the first allocation, the efforts made by Member States to establish, and where relevant, correct entitlements, and also in the interest of legal certainty, the number and value of payment entitlements should be considered legal and regular with effect from a certain date.
- (12) Under Article 24(6) of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013, Member States were given the option to apply for the allocation of payment entitlements a reduction coefficient to eligible hectares consisting of permanent grassland located in areas with difficult climate conditions. Alpine pastures are often managed collectively and therefore areas are assigned on a yearly basis, thus creating a significant degree of uncertainty amongst farmers in the Member States concerned. The implementation of that system has proven to be particularly complex especially with regard to the exact definition of the areas concerned. Since the value of payment entitlements in areas where the reduction coefficient is not applied depends on the sum of the payment entitlements in the designated areas, that uncertainty subsequently affects all farmers in the Member States concerned. In order to stabilise the system currently applied in those Member States, and with a view to ensuring legal certainty for all farmers in the Member States concerned as early as possible, the Member States concerned should be able to consider legal and regular the value and number of all entitlements allocated to all farmers before 1 January 2020. The value of those entitlements should, without prejudice to any legal remedies open to individual beneficiaries, be the value for calendar year 2019 valid on 31 December 2019.
- (13) The confirmation of payment entitlements does not represent an exemption from Member States' responsibility under the shared management of the EAGF to ensure the protection of the Union budget from irregular expenditure. Hence, the confirmation of the payment entitlements allocated to farmers before 1 January 2021 or, by way of derogation, before 1 January 2020, should not prejudice the Commission's power to take decisions

⁽⁹⁾ Regulation (EU) No 1310/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 laying down certain transitional provisions on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), amending Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards resources and their distribution in respect of the year 2014 and amending Council Regulation (EC) No 73/2009 and Regulations (EU) No 1307/2013, (EU) No 1306/2013 and (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards their application in the year 2014 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 865).

⁽¹⁰⁾ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 807/2014 of 11 March 2014 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and introducing transitional provisions (OJ L 227, 31.7.2014, p. 1).

referred to in Article 52 of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 in relation to irregular payments granted in respect of any calendar year up to 2020 inclusive or, by way of derogation, up to 2019 inclusive, resulting from errors in the number or value of those payment entitlements.

- (14) In light of the fact that the new legal framework for the CAP has not yet been adopted, it should be made clear that transitional arrangements should be laid down to regulate the transition from existing support schemes granted on a multiannual basis to the new legal framework.
- (15) In order to limit a significant carry-over of commitments from the current programming period for rural development to the CAP strategic plans, the duration of new multiannual commitments in relation to agri-environment-climate, organic farming and animal welfare should, as a general rule, be limited to a period of a maximum of three years. From 2022, the extension of existing commitments should be limited to one year.
- (16) Article 31(5) of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 provided for transitional arrangements to facilitate the phasing-out of payments in areas that, because of the application of new delimitation criteria, would no longer be considered areas facing natural constraints. Such payments were to be paid until 2020 and for a maximum period of four years. Regulation (EU) 2017/2393 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹¹⁾ extended the initial deadline for the new delimitation of such areas to 2019. For farmers in the Member States setting the delimitation in 2018 and 2019, phasing-out of payments could not reach the maximum of four years. In order to continue the phasing-out of payments, Member States should be allowed to continue paying them in the years 2021 and 2022, where applicable. In order to ensure an adequate level of payments per hectare, in accordance with Article 31(5) of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013, the level of payments in the years 2021 and 2022 should be fixed at EUR 25 per hectare.
- (17) Since farmers are exposed to increasing economic and environmental risks as a consequence of climate change and increased price volatility, Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 provides for a risk management measure to assist farmers in addressing those risks. That measure includes financial contributions to mutual funds and an income stabilisation tool. Specific conditions were provided for the granting of support under that measure in order to ensure that farmers receive equal treatment across the Union, competition is not distorted and the international obligations of the Union are complied with. In order to further promote the use of that measure to farmers of all sectors, Member States should be provided with the possibility to reduce the threshold of 30 % that triggers the compensation of farmers for the drop in production or income applicable to the respective tool, however to not lower than 20 %.
- (18) Farmers and rural businesses have been affected by the consequences of the COVID-19 outbreak in an unprecedented manner. The prolongation of extensive restrictions on movement put in place in the Member States, as well as mandatory closures of shops, outdoor markets, restaurants and other hospitality establishments, have created economic disruption in the agricultural sector and rural communities and have led to liquidity and cash-flow problems for farmers and for small businesses active in the processing, marketing or development of agricultural products. In order to respond to the impact of the crisis arising from the COVID-19 outbreak, the duration of the measure referred to in Article 39b of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 should be extended to address the ongoing liquidity problems that put at risk the continuity of farming activities and of small businesses active in the processing, marketing or development of agricultural products. Support for that measure should be financed by up to 2 % of the EAFRD funds allocated to Member States in the programming period 2014-2020.

⁽¹¹⁾ Regulation (EU) 2017/2393 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2017 amending Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), (EU) No 1306/2013 on the financing, management and monitoring of the common agricultural policy, (EU) No 1307/2013 establishing rules for direct payments to farmers under support schemes within the framework of the common agricultural policy, (EU) No 1308/2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and (EU) No 652/2014 laying down provisions for the management of expenditure relating to the food chain, animal health and animal welfare, and relating to plant health and plant reproductive material (OJ L 350, 29.12.2017, p. 15).

- (19) In order to avoid a situation in which funds for community-led local development in the programming years 2021 and 2022 are unspent, Member States that make use of the possibility to transfer amounts from direct payments to rural development should be able to apply the 5 %, and in the case of Croatia 2,5 %, minimum allocation for community-led local development only to the EAFRD contribution to the rural development extended to 31 December 2022 calculated before the transfer of amounts from direct payment has been made.
- (20) In accordance with Council Regulation (EU) 2020/2094 ⁽¹²⁾ establishing a European Union Recovery Instrument ('EURI') to support the recovery in the aftermath of the COVID-19 crisis ('EURI Regulation'), additional resources should be made available for the years 2021 and 2022 to address the impact of the COVID-19 crisis and its consequences for the Union agricultural sector and rural areas.
- (21) Given the unprecedented challenges the Union agricultural sector and rural areas are faced with because of the COVID-19 crisis, the additional resources provided by the EURI should be used to fund measures under Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013, paving the way for a resilient, sustainable and digital economic recovery in line with the objectives of the Union's environmental and climate commitments and with the new ambitions set out in the European Green Deal.
- (22) Member States should therefore not reduce the environmental ambition of their existing rural development programmes. They should ensure the same overall share for the additional resources as the overall share which they reserved in their rural development programmes for measures that are particularly beneficial for the environment and climate under the EAFRD contribution ('non-regression principle'). In addition, at least 37 % of the additional resources provided by the EURI should be devoted to measures that are particularly beneficial to the environment and climate, as well as to animal welfare and LEADER. Moreover, at least 55 % of those additional resources should be devoted to measures that promote economic and social development in rural areas, namely to investments in physical assets, farm and business development, support for basic services and village renewal in rural areas and cooperation.
- (23) In the event that Member States are otherwise unable to comply with the non-regression principle, they should have the possibility to derogate from the obligation to allocate at least 55 % of the additional resources from the EURI for measures that promote economic and social development in rural areas, and should preferably support measures that are particularly beneficial to the environment and climate. However, in order to provide Member States with sufficient flexibility, Member States should also have the possibility to derogate from the non-regression principle in respect of those additional resources to the extent necessary to comply with that obligation of 55 %.
- (24) The additional resources from the EURI are subject to specific conditions. Those additional resources should thus be programmed and monitored separately from the Union support for rural development, while applying, as a general rule, the rules set out in Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013. Hence, those additional resources should be implemented through Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 and considered in the framework of that Regulation as amounts that finance measures under the EAFRD. In consequence, the rules set out in Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013, including the rules on amendments of rural development programmes, Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013, including the rules on automatic de-commitment, and Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 should apply, except where this Regulation provides otherwise.
- (25) A specific maximum Union co-financing rate, as well as an increased support rate for investments contributing to a resilient, sustainable and digital economic recovery, and support aid for young farmers should be established in order to ensure the adequate leverage effect of the additional resources provided by the EURI.
- (26) In order to ensure continuity during the transitional period, the reserve for crises in the agricultural sector should be maintained for the years 2021 and 2022. The relevant amount of the reserve for the years 2021 and 2022 should be included in that reserve.
- (27) As regards pre-financing arrangements from the EAFRD, it should be made clear that neither the extension until 31 December 2022 of programmes supported by the EAFRD in accordance with this Regulation nor the additional resources made available on the basis of the EURI Regulation should lead to any additional pre-financing granted for the programmes concerned.

⁽¹²⁾ Council Regulation (EU) 2020/2094 of 14 December 2020 establishing a European Union Recovery Instrument to support the recovery in the aftermath of the COVID-19 crisis (OJ L 433, 22.12.2020, p. 23).

- (28) Article 11 of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 currently only provides for a notification obligation for Member States as regards their decisions taken in accordance with that Article and the estimated product related to the reduction of the part of the amount of direct payments to be granted to a farmer for a given calendar year exceeding EUR 150 000 for the years 2015 to 2020. With a view to ensuring a continuation of the existing system, Member States should also notify their decisions taken in accordance with that Article and the estimated product related to the reduction for calendar years 2021 and 2022.
- (29) Article 14 of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 allows Member States to transfer funds between direct payments and rural development as regards calendar years 2014 to 2020. In order to ensure that Member States may follow their own strategy, the flexibility between pillars should be made available also for calendar year 2021 (financial year 2022) and calendar year 2022 (financial year 2023).
- (30) In order to allow the Commission to be able to set the budgetary ceilings in accordance with Article 22(1), Article 36(4), Article 42(2), Article 49(2), Article 51(4) and Article 53(7) of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013, it is necessary for Member States to notify their decisions on financial allocations by scheme for calendar year 2021 by 19 February 2021 and for calendar year 2022 by 1 August 2021.
- (31) Article 22(5) of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 provides for a linear adjustment of the value of payment entitlements in the event of a change in the ceiling for the basic payment scheme from one year to the following due to certain decisions taken by Member States and affecting the ceiling for the basic payment scheme. The extension of Annex II to that Regulation on national ceilings after calendar year 2020 and the possible annual changes from that date might have an impact on the ceiling for the basic payment scheme. Therefore, for Member States to be able to respect the obligation of equality of the sum of the value of payment entitlements and reserves with the ceiling for the basic payment scheme laid down in Article 22(4) of that Regulation, it is appropriate to provide for a linear adjustment to adapt to the extension of or the amendments to Annex II to that Regulation during the transitional period. Moreover, to provide Member States with greater flexibility, it appears appropriate to allow them to adapt the value of payment entitlements or of the reserve, possibly with different rates of adjustment.
- (32) In accordance with the current legal framework, Member States notified in 2014 their decisions up to calendar year 2020 on the division of the annual national ceiling for the basic payment scheme between the regions and the possible annual progressive modifications for the period covered by Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013. It is necessary that Member States also notify those decisions for calendar years 2021 and 2022.
- (33) The internal convergence mechanism is the core process for a more equitable distribution of direct income support among farmers. Significant individual differences based on old historic references become increasingly difficult to justify. In Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013, the basic model of internal convergence consists of the application by Member States of a uniform flat rate for all payment entitlements, at national or regional level, from 2015. However, in order to ensure a smoother transition to a uniform value, a derogation was set out allowing Member States to differentiate the values of payment entitlements by applying partial convergence, also called the 'tunnel model', between 2015 and 2019. Some Member States made use of that derogation. To continue the process towards a more equitable distribution of direct payments, Member States should be able to further converge towards a national or regional average after 2019 instead of going to a uniform flat rate or keeping the value of entitlements at their 2019 level. That possibility for Member States should therefore apply as of 1 January 2021. Member States should notify the Commission on an annual basis of their decision for the following year.
- (34) The provisions of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 on the adjustment of all payment entitlements being amended by this Regulation should apply retroactively from 1 January 2020 so that it is clarified that Member States were able to converge after 2019.
- (35) Article 30 of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 provides for annual progressive modifications in the value of the payment entitlements allocated from the reserve to reflect the annual steps of the national ceiling set out in Annex II to that Regulation, reflecting a multiannual management of the reserve. Those rules should be adapted in order to reflect that it is possible to amend both the value of all allocated payment entitlements and of the reserve to adjust to a change in the amount in Annex II to that Regulation between two years. In Member States deciding to continue internal convergence, that internal convergence is implemented on an annual basis. For calendar years 2020, 2021 and 2022, only the value of the payment entitlement of the current year needs to be determined in the year of allocation. The unit value of payment entitlements to be allocated from the reserve in a given year should be

calculated after possible adjustment of the reserve in accordance with Article 22(5) of that Regulation. In any subsequent year, the value of the payment entitlements allocated from the reserve should be adapted in accordance with Article 22(5) of that Regulation.

- (36) Article 36 of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 provides for the application of the single area payment scheme until 31 December 2020. It is appropriate to allow the prolongation of the single area payment scheme in the years 2021 and 2022.
- (37) Given that the amendment, set out in this Regulation, to Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 will enter into force too late for Member States to observe the original deadline for certain notification obligations in 2020, it is necessary to postpone the deadline for Member States to take the decision to introduce for the first time the redistributive payment from 2021 or 2022, and the notification of that decision to the Commission. It is appropriate to set that deadline at the same time as the deadline for the decisions concerning flexibility between pillars.
- (38) Under Article 37 of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013, Member States applying the single area payment scheme may decide to grant transitional national aid in the period 2015-2020 to avoid a sudden and substantial decrease of support in those sectors that benefitted from transitional national aid until 2014. In order to ensure that, during the transitional period, such aid continues to play its role in supporting the income of farmers in those specific sectors, provision should be made for the continuation of that aid under the same conditions and limitations as in the period 2015-2020.
- (39) For the sake of legal certainty, it should be clarified that Articles 41 and 42 of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 allow Member States to review, on an annual basis, their decisions on the redistributive payment. The deadline for the review applicable in 2021 and 2022 should be set at the same time as the deadline for the decisions concerning flexibility between pillars.
- (40) Article 52(10) of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 empowers the Commission to adopt delegated acts allowing Member States to decide that voluntary coupled support can continue to be paid until 2020 on the basis of the production units for which such support was granted in a past reference period. That empowerment aims at ensuring the greatest possible consistency between Union schemes targeting sectors that can be marked by structural market imbalances. It is therefore appropriate to prolong that empowerment to also cover the years 2021 and 2022.
- (41) Given that the amendment, set out in this Regulation, to Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 will enter into force too late for Member States to observe the original deadline for certain notification obligations in 2020, it is necessary to postpone the deadline for Member States to take the decision to introduce for the first time the voluntary coupled support from 2021 or 2022 and the notification of that decision to the Commission. It is appropriate to set that deadline at the same time as the deadline for the decisions concerning flexibility between pillars. Similarly, the deadline for a decision of Member States to continue or cease granting voluntary coupled support in the years 2021 and 2022, and the notification of that decision to the Commission, should be postponed to the same date.
- (42) Article 54 of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 lays down the elements of Member States' notifications concerning voluntary coupled support. It is appropriate to clarify that those notifications for calendar years 2021 and 2022 should include the percentage of the national ceiling used to finance that support for the years 2021 and 2022.
- (43) Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 lays down rules for the common organisation of agricultural markets and includes certain aid schemes. The Commission's legislative proposals on the CAP beyond 2020 provided that those aid schemes are to be integrated in the future CAP strategic plans of Member States. To ensure a smooth integration of those aid schemes into the future CAP, rules should be laid down regarding the duration of each of those aid schemes when they are to be renewed during the transitional period. Therefore, as regards the aid scheme in the olive oil and table olive sector, the existing work programmes drawn up for the period running from 1 April 2018 until 31 March 2021 should be followed by new work programmes running from 1 April 2021 until 31 December 2022. Existing operational programmes in the fruit and vegetable sector that have not reached their maximum duration of five years may only be extended until 31 December 2022. New operational programmes in the fruit and vegetable sector should only be approved for a maximum duration of three years. The existing national programmes for the apiculture sector drawn up for a period running from 1 August 2019 until 31 July 2022 should be extended until 31 December 2022.

- (44) Due to the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, winegrowers holding planting authorisations for new plantings or for replanting which expire in 2020 were largely prevented from making planned use of those authorisations in the last year of their validity. To avoid the loss of those authorisations and reduce the risk of the deterioration of the conditions under which the planting would need to be carried out, it is necessary to allow for a prolongation of the validity of planting authorisations for new plantings or for replanting which expire in 2020. All planting authorisations for new plantings or for replanting expiring in 2020 should therefore be prolonged until 31 December 2021. Also, taking into account changes in market perspectives, the holders of planting authorisations that expire in 2020 should have the possibility not to use their authorisations without being subject to the administrative penalties.
- (45) The provision of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 on planting authorisations for new plantings or for replanting that expire in 2020, amended by this Regulation, should, because of the disturbances due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the difficulties it caused as regards the use of those planting authorisations, apply retroactively from 1 January 2020.
- (46) In 2013, transitional provisions were laid down in order to ensure a smooth transition from the former wine grape planting rights regime to the new scheme of planting authorisations, in particular in order to avoid excessive plantings before the start of that new scheme. The latest deadline for the submission of requests for conversion of planting rights into authorisations ends on 31 December 2020. However, authorisations have to be used by the applicant and are not tradable as the former planting rights used to be. Moreover, the applicants for authorisations might be requested to have a corresponding vineyard area, which can lead to situations where holders of planting rights did not yet manage to acquire the corresponding vineyard areas to use the authorisations which would result from the conversion of their planting rights. The severe economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the wine sector has led to cash flow problems for winegrowers and also to uncertainty concerning the future demand for wine. Winegrowers still holding planting rights should not be forced to decide whether they want to convert their planting rights into authorisations while facing exceptional difficulties due to the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, especially as they would be subject to an administrative penalty if they do not use their planting authorisations resulting from the conversion. Those Member States that allowed winegrowers to submit their requests for conversion of planting rights until 31 December 2020 should therefore be enabled to extend the deadline for the submission of such requests to 31 December 2022. Consequently, the latest date for the validity of such converted authorisations should be adapted and should end on 31 December 2025.
- (47) Article 214a of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 allowed Finland to grant, under certain conditions, national aid in Southern Finland until 2020, subject to the authorisation of the Commission. In order to ensure continuity of payments of that aid during the transitional period, the granting of that national aid needs to continue to be allowed under the same conditions and same amounts as in 2020.
- (48) In order to improve the operation of the market for olive oil, Member States should be able to decide on implementation of marketing rules to regulate supply. The scope of such decisions should, however, exclude practices which could distort competition.
- (49) Recent events have shown that farmers are increasingly facing risks of income volatility, partly because of market exposure and partly because of extreme weather events and frequent sanitary and phytosanitary crises affecting Union livestock and agronomic assets. To alleviate the effects of income volatility by encouraging farmers to make savings in good years to cope with bad years, national tax measures whereby the income tax base applied to farmers is calculated on the basis of a multiannual period should be exempted from the application of State aid rules.
- (50) Since the objective of this Regulation, namely to provide for the continued application of the rules of the current CAP framework and for uninterrupted payments to farmers and other beneficiaries, and thus provide predictability and stability during the transitional period, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of the scale and effects of the action, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective.

- (51) Horizontal financial rules adopted by the European Parliament and the Council on the basis of Article 322 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) apply to this Regulation. Those rules are laid down in Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽¹³⁾ and determine in particular the procedure for establishing and implementing the budget through grants, procurement, prizes and indirect implementation, and provide for checks on the responsibility of financial actors. Rules adopted on the basis of Article 322 TFEU also include a general regime of conditionality for the protection of the Union budget.
- (52) Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013, (EU) No 1306/2013, (EU) No 1307/2013 and (EU) No 1308/2013 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (53) In order to ensure that the additional resources made available on the basis of the EURI Regulation are available from 1 January 2021, the provisions on EURI support in this Regulation should apply retroactively from that date.
- (54) In view of the overriding need to immediately ensure legal certainty for the agricultural sector in the current circumstances, this Regulation should enter into force as a matter of urgency on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

TITLE I

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

CHAPTER I

Extension of certain periods under Regulations (EU) No 1303/2013 and (EU) No 1310/2013 and continued application of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 for the programming years 2021 and 2022

Article 1

Extension of the period of duration of programmes supported by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development

1. For programmes supported by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2020 laid down in Article 26(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 is hereby extended until 31 December 2022.
2. The extension of the period of duration of programmes supported by the EAFRD, referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, shall be without prejudice to the need to submit a request to amend rural development programmes for the transitional period as referred to in point (a) of Article 11 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013. Such an amendment shall ensure that at least the same overall share of the EAFRD contribution is reserved for the measures referred to in Article 59(6) of that Regulation.

Article 2

Continued application of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 to programmes supported by the EAFRD

1. Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 shall continue to apply to programmes supported by the EAFRD under the 2014–2020 programming period and extended in accordance with Article 1 of this Regulation.
2. For programmes extended in accordance with Article 1 of this Regulation, the references to periods or deadlines in Article 50(1), Article 51(1), Article 57(2) and Article 65(2) and (4) and the first paragraph of Article 76 of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 shall be extended by two years.

⁽¹³⁾ Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

3. For programmes extended in accordance with Article 1 of this Regulation, Member States shall amend their targets established in the context of the performance framework set out in Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 to establish targets for 2025. For those programmes, references to targets for 2023 set out in implementing acts adopted in accordance with Article 22(7) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 or Article 8(3), Article 67, Article 75(5) or Article 76(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 shall be read as references to targets for 2025.

4. The final date by which the Commission is to prepare a synthesis report outlining the main conclusions of *ex-post* evaluations of the EAFRD provided for in Article 57(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 shall be 31 December 2027.

Article 3

Eligibility of certain types of expenditure during the transitional period

Without prejudice to Article 2(2) of this Regulation, to Article 65(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 and to Article 38 of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013, the expenditure referred to in Article 3(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1310/2013 and in Article 16 of Delegated Regulation (EU) No 807/2014 shall be eligible for an EAFRD contribution from the 2021 and 2022 allocation for programmes supported by the EAFRD which were extended in accordance with Article 1 of this Regulation, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) such expenditure is provided for in the respective rural development programme for the years covered by the transitional period;
- (b) the EAFRD contribution rate of the corresponding measure under Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013, as set out in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1310/2013 and in Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) No 807/2014, applies;
- (c) the system referred to in Article 67(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 applies to the legal commitments undertaken under measures that correspond to support granted in accordance with points (a) and (b) of Article 21(1) and Articles 28 to 31, 33, 34 and 40 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 and the relevant operations are clearly identified; and
- (d) the payments for the legal commitments referred to in point (c) of this Article are made within the period laid down in Article 75 of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013.

CHAPTER II

Preparation of future community-led local development strategies in the programming years 2021 and 2022

Article 4

Community-led local development

For programmes extended in accordance with Article 1 of this Regulation, the EAFRD may support the costs of capacity building and preparatory actions supporting the design and future implementation of community-led local development strategy under the new legal framework.

CHAPTER III

Payment entitlements for direct payments to farmers

Article 5

Definitive payment entitlements

1. Payment entitlements allocated to farmers before 1 January 2020 shall be considered legal and regular as from 1 January 2021. The value of those entitlements to be considered legal and regular shall be the value for calendar year 2020 valid on 31 December 2020.

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, a Member State which has made use of the option provided for in Article 24(6) of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 may, while respecting the legitimate expectations of farmers, decide that all payment entitlements allocated before 1 January 2020 shall be considered legal and regular as from that date. In that case, the value of those entitlements to be considered legal and regular shall be the value for calendar year 2019 valid on 31 December 2019.
3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall apply without prejudice to the relevant provisions of Union law, in particular to Article 22(5) and Article 25(12) of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013, concerning the value of payment entitlements for calendar year 2020 and onwards.
4. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to payment entitlements allocated to farmers on the basis of factually incorrect applications, except in cases where the error could not reasonably have been detected by the farmer.
5. Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall not prejudice the Commission's power to take decisions referred to in Article 52 of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 in relation to expenditure incurred for payments granted in respect of calendar years up to 2020 inclusive where paragraph 1 of this Article applies, or up to 2019 inclusive where paragraph 2 of this Article applies.

CHAPTER IV

Transitional provisions relating to rural development

Article 6

Eligibility of expenditure incurred under Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013, and certain types of expenditure incurred under Regulations (EC) No 1698/2005 and (EC) No 1257/1999

Expenditure relating to legal commitments to beneficiaries incurred under Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013, and certain types of expenditure incurred under Council Regulations (EC) No 1698/2005⁽¹⁴⁾ and (EC) No 1257/1999⁽¹⁵⁾ may be eligible for a contribution from the EAFRD in the period 2023-2027 from 1 January 2023, subject to the conditions to be determined in accordance with the CAP legal framework applicable in the period 2023-2027.

TITLE II

AMENDMENTS

Article 7

Amendments to Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013

Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 is amended as follows:

(1) point (h) of Article 8(1) is amended as follows:

(a) point (i) is replaced by the following:

‘(i) a table setting out, in accordance with Article 58(4) and Article 58a(2) of this Regulation, the total EAFRD contribution planned for each year. That table shall indicate separately the additional resources as referred to in Article 58a(2) of this Regulation. When applicable, that table shall also indicate separately, within the total

⁽¹⁴⁾ Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 of 20 September 2005 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) (OJ L 277, 21.10.2005, p. 1).

⁽¹⁵⁾ Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999 of 17 May 1999 on support for rural development from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) and amending and repealing certain Regulations (OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 80).

EAFRD contribution, the appropriations provided for the less developed regions and the funds transferred to the EAFRD pursuant to Article 7(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013. The planned annual EAFRD contribution shall be compatible with the Multiannual Financial Framework;'

(b) point (ii) is replaced by the following:

'(ii) a table setting out, for each measure, for each type of operation with a specific EAFRD contribution rate, for the type of operation referred to in Article 37(1) and Article 39a, for the type of operation referred to in Article 38(3) and Article 39(1) when a Member State applies a percentage less than 30 %, and for technical assistance, the total Union contribution planned and the applicable EAFRD contribution rate. Where applicable, that table shall indicate separately the EAFRD contribution rate for less developed regions and for other regions;'

(2) in Article 28(5), the following subparagraphs are added:

'For new commitments to be undertaken from 2021, Member States shall determine a shorter period of one to three years in their rural development programmes.

If Member States provide for an annual extension of commitments after the termination of the initial period in accordance with the first subparagraph, from 2022 the extension shall not go beyond one year.

By way of derogation from the second subparagraph, for new commitments to be undertaken in 2021 and 2022, Member States may determine a period of longer than three years in their rural development programmes based on the nature of the commitments and the environmental and climate-related objectives sought;'

(3) in Article 29(3), the following subparagraphs are added:

'For new commitments to be undertaken from 2021, Member States shall determine a shorter period of one to three years in their rural development programmes.

If Member States provide for an annual extension for the maintenance of organic farming after the termination of the initial period in accordance with the first subparagraph, from 2022 the extension shall not go beyond one year.

By way of derogation from the second subparagraph, for new commitments to be undertaken in 2021 and 2022, where support is granted for conversion to organic farming, Member States may determine a period of longer than three years in their rural development programmes;'

(4) in Article 31(5), the second subparagraph is replaced by the following:

'In the years 2021 and 2022, for programmes extended in accordance with Article 1 of Regulation (EU) 2020/2220 of the European Parliament and of the Council *, where degressive payments were not granted by the Member States for the maximum duration of four years up to 2020, those Member States may decide to continue those payments until the end of 2022 but for no longer than four years in total. In that case, the payments in the years 2021 and 2022 shall not exceed EUR 25 per hectare.

* Regulation (EU) 2020/2220 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 December 2020 laying down certain transitional provisions for support from the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and from the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) in the years 2021 and 2022 and amending Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013, (EU) No 1306/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013 as regards resources and application in the years 2021 and 2022 and Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 as regards resources and the distribution of such support in respect of the years 2021 and 2022 (OJ L 437, 28.12.2020, p. 1).';

(5) in Article 33(2), the following subparagraphs are added:

'For new commitments to be undertaken as from 2021, Member States shall determine a shorter period of one to three years in their rural development programmes.

If Member States provide for an annual renewal of commitments after the termination of the initial period in accordance with the second subparagraph, as from 2022 the renewal shall not go beyond one year.

By way of derogation from the third subparagraph, for new commitments to be undertaken in 2021 and 2022, Member States may determine a period of longer than three years in their rural development programmes based on the nature of the commitments and the animal welfare benefits sought.’;

- (6) in Article 38(3), the second subparagraph is replaced by the following:

‘Support under point (b) of Article 36(1) shall only be granted to cover for loss caused by the outbreak of adverse climatic events, animal or plant disease, pest infestation, or measures adopted in accordance with Directive 2000/29/EC to eradicate or contain a plant disease or pest or environmental incident, which destroy more than 30 % of the average annual production 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. Indexes may be used in order to calculate the annual production of the farmer. The calculation method used shall permit the determination of the actual loss of an individual farmer in a given year. Member States may decide to reduce that percentage of 30 %, however, to not less than 20 %.’;

- (7) in Article 39, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

‘1. Support under point (c) of Article 36(1) shall only be granted where the drop in income exceeds 30 % of the average annual income of the individual 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. Income for the purposes of point (c) of Article 36(1) shall refer to the sum of revenues the farmer receives from the market, including any form of public support, deducting input costs. Payments by the mutual fund to farmers shall compensate for less than 70 % of the income lost in the year the producer becomes eligible to receive this assistance. Indexes may be used to calculate the annual loss of income of the farmer. Member States may decide to reduce that percentage of 30 %, however, to not less than 20 %.’;

- (8) in Article 39b, paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:

‘4. The support shall take the form of a lump sum payment to be paid by 31 December 2021, based on applications for support approved by the competent authority by 30 June 2021. The subsequent reimbursement by the Commission shall be made in accordance with budget appropriations and subject to available funding. The level of payment may be differentiated by categories of beneficiaries, in accordance with objective and non-discriminatory criteria.’;

- (9) in Article 42, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

‘1. In addition to the tasks referred to in Article 34 of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 and in Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 2020/2220, local action groups may also perform additional tasks delegated to them by the Managing Authority and/or the paying agency.’;

- (10) in Article 51(2), the following subparagraph is added:

‘By way of derogation from the first subparagraph, Member States for which the total amount of Union support for rural development for the years 2014-2020 as laid down in Annex I to this Regulation is less than EUR 1 800 million may, after the extension of their programmes in accordance with Article 1 of Regulation (EU) 2020/2220, decide to devote 5 % of the total amount of each rural development programme to tasks referred to in Article 59 of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013.’;

- (11) Article 58 is amended as follows:

- (a) in paragraph 1, the following subparagraph is added:

‘Without prejudice to paragraphs 5, 6 and 7, the total amount of Union support for rural development under this Regulation for the period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2022 shall be a maximum of EUR 26 896 831 880, in current prices, in accordance with the multiannual financial framework for the years 2021 to 2027.’;

- (b) paragraph 7 is replaced by the following:

‘7. In order to take account of the developments relating to the annual breakdown referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article, including the transfers referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 of this Article and the transfers resulting from the application of Article 1 of Regulation (EU) 2020/2220, to make technical adjustments without changing the overall allocations, or to take account of any other change provided for by a legislative act after the

adoption of this Regulation, the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts, in accordance with Article 83 of this Regulation, to review the ceilings set out in Annex I to this Regulation.’;

(12) the following Article is inserted:

Article 58a

Resources for the recovery of the Union agricultural sector and rural areas

1. Point (g) of Article 1(2) of Council Regulation (EU) 2020/2094 (‘EURI Regulation’) * shall be implemented in accordance with this Article through measures that are eligible under the EAFRD and that are directed at addressing the impact of the COVID-19 crisis, with an amount of EUR 8 070 486 840 in current prices of the amount referred to in point (vi) of Article 2(2)(a) of that Regulation, subject to Article 3(3), (4) and (8) thereof.

That amount of EUR 8 070 486 840 in current prices shall constitute external assigned revenues in accordance with Article 21(5) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council **.

It shall be made available as additional resources for budgetary commitment under the EAFRD for the years 2021 and 2022, in addition to the total resources set out in Article 58 of this Regulation as follows:

- 2021: EUR 2 387 718 000;
- 2022: EUR 5 682 768 840.

For the purpose of this Regulation and Regulations (EU) No 1306/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013, those additional resources shall be considered as amounts financing measures under the EAFRD. They shall be considered as being part of the total amount of Union support for rural development, as referred to in Article 58(1) of this Regulation, to which they shall be added when reference is made to the total amount of Union support for rural development. Article 14 of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 shall not apply to the additional resources referred to in this paragraph and in paragraph 2 of this Article.

2. The breakdown for each Member State of the additional resources referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, after deduction of the amount referred to in paragraph 7 of this Article, is set out in Annex Ia.

3. The percentage thresholds of the total EAFRD contribution to the rural development programme referred to in Article 59(5) and (6) of this Regulation shall not apply to the additional resources referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article. However, Member States shall ensure that at least the same overall share of the EAFRD contribution, including the additional resources referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, is reserved in each rural development programme for the measures referred to in Article 59(6) of this Regulation, in line with Article 1(2) of Regulation (EU) 2020/2220.

4. At least 37 % of the additional resources referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be reserved in each rural development programme for measures referred to in Article 33 and Article 59(5) and (6), and in particular for:

- (a) organic farming;
- (b) mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change, including reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture;
- (c) soil conservation, including the enhancement of soil fertility through carbon sequestration;
- (d) improvement of the use and management of water, including water saving;
- (e) creation, conservation and restoration of habitats favourable to biodiversity;
- (f) reduction of the risks and impacts of pesticide and antimicrobial use;
- (g) animal welfare;
- (h) LEADER cooperation activities.

5. At least 55 % of the additional resources referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be reserved in each rural development programme for measures referred to in Articles 17, 19, 20 and 35, provided that the designated use of such measures in the rural development programmes promotes economic and social development in rural areas, and contributes to a resilient, sustainable and digital economic recovery in line, inter alia, with the agri-environment-climate objectives pursued under this Regulation, and in particular:

- (a) short supply chains and local markets;
- (b) resource efficiency, including precision and smart farming, innovation, digitalisation and modernisation of production machinery and equipment;
- (c) safety conditions at work;
- (d) renewable energy, circular and bio-economy;
- (e) access to high-quality ICT in rural areas.

When allocating the additional resources referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, Member States may decide to derogate from the percentage threshold set out in the first subparagraph of this paragraph to the extent necessary to comply with the non-regression principle set out in Article 1(2) of Regulation (EU) 2020/2220. However, Member States may instead decide to derogate from that non-regression principle to the extent necessary to comply with the percentage threshold set out in the first subparagraph of this paragraph.

6. Up to 4 % of the total additional resources referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article may be allocated to technical assistance, at the initiative of the Member States, to the rural development programmes in accordance with Article 51(2). That percentage threshold may be 5 % for those Member States to which the fourth subparagraph of Article 51(2) applies.

7. Up to 0,25 % of the total additional resources referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be allocated to technical assistance in accordance with Article 51(1).

8. The budget commitments relating to the additional resources referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall in each rural development programme be made separately from the allocation referred to in Article 58(4).

9. Articles 20, 21 and 22 of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 shall not apply to the total additional resources referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article.

* Council Regulation (EU) 2020/2094 of 14 December 2020 establishing a European Union Recovery Instrument to support the recovery in the aftermath of the COVID-19 crisis (OJ L 433, 22.12.2020, p. 23).

** Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).;

(13) Article 59 is amended as follows:

(a) in paragraph 4, the following point is inserted:

‘(ea) 100 % for operations receiving funding from additional resources referred to in Article 58a(1). Member States may establish a single, specific EAFRD contribution rate applicable to all those operations;’;

(b) paragraph 5 is replaced by the following:

‘5. At least 5 %, and in the case of Croatia 2,5 %, of the total EAFRD contribution to the rural development programme shall be reserved for LEADER and community-led local development as referred to in Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 2020/2220.

When Member States make use of the possibility provided for in the sixth or seventh subparagraph of Article 14 (1) of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013, the percentages laid down in the first subparagraph of this paragraph shall apply to the total EAFRD contribution to the rural development programme without the additional support made available in accordance with the sixth or seventh subparagraph of Article 14(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013.;

(c) paragraph 6a is replaced by the following:

‘6a. The EAFRD support provided under Article 39b shall not exceed 2 % of the total EAFRD contribution to the rural development programme for the years 2014-2020 as provided for in Part One of Annex I.;

(14) in Article 75, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

‘1. By 30 June 2016 and by 30 June of each subsequent year until and including 2026, the Member State shall submit to the Commission the annual implementation report on implementation of the rural development programme in the previous calendar year. The report submitted in 2016 shall cover the calendar years 2014 and 2015.;

(15) Article 78 is replaced by the following:

‘In 2026, an *ex-post* evaluation report shall be prepared by the Member States for each of their rural development programmes. That report shall be submitted to the Commission by 31 December 2026.;

(16) Annex I is amended in accordance with Annex I to this Regulation;

(17) A new Annex Ia is inserted as set out in Annex II to this Regulation;

(18) Annex II is amended as follows:

(a) Article 17(3) Investment in physical assets, fourth column is amended as follows:

(i) row 6 is replaced by the following:

‘Of the amount of eligible investment in other regions

The above rates may be increased by an additional maximum 35 percentage points in case of financing operations from funds referred to in Article 58a(1) contributing to a resilient, sustainable and digital economic recovery, provided that such support does not exceed 75 %, and by an additional 20 percentage points, provided that maximum combined support does not exceed 90 %, for:

- Young farmers as defined in this Regulation, or who have already set up during the five years preceding the application for support;
- Collective investments and integrated projects, including those linked to a merger of producer organisations;
- Areas facing natural constraints and other specific constraints as referred to in Article 32;
- Operations supported in the framework of the EIP;
- Investments linked to operations under Articles 28 and 29’;

(ii) row 11 is replaced by the following:

‘Of the amount of eligible investment in other regions

The above rates may be increased by an additional maximum 35 percentage points in case of financing operations from funds referred to in Article 58a(1) contributing to a resilient, sustainable and digital economic recovery, provided that such support does not exceed 75 %, and by an additional 20 percentage points, provided that maximum combined support does not exceed 90 %, for operations supported in the framework of the EIP or those linked to a merger of producer organisations’;

(b) Article 19(6) Farm and business development, fourth column, row 1 is replaced by the following:

‘Per young farmer under Article 19(1)(a)(i)

That amount may be increased by an additional maximum of EUR 30 000 in the case of financing operations from funds referred to in Article 58a(1).’

Article 8

Amendments to Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013

Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 is amended as follows:

(1) in Article 25, the following subparagraph is added:

For each of the years 2021 and 2022, the amount of the reserve shall be EUR 400 million (at 2011 prices) and shall be included under Heading 3 of the Multiannual Financial Framework as set out in the Annex to Council Regulation (EU) 2020/2093 * [MFF].

* Council Regulation (EU) 2020/2093 of 17 December 2020 laying down the multiannual financial framework for the years 2021 to 2027 (OJ L 433, 22.12.2020, p. 11).;

(2) Article 33 is replaced by the following:

'Article 33

Budget commitments

As regards the Union's budget commitments for rural development programmes, Article 76 of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 and where applicable in conjunction with Article 2(2) of Regulation (EU) 2020/2220 of the European Parliament and of the Council * shall apply.

* Regulation (EU) 2020/2220 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 December 2020 laying down certain transitional provisions for support from the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and from the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) in the years 2021 and 2022 and amending Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013, (EU) No 1306/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013 as regards resources and application in the years 2021 and 2022 and Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 as regards resources and the distribution of such support in respect of the years 2021 and 2022 (OJ L 437, 28.12.2020, p. 1).;

(3) in Article 35, the following paragraph is added:

'5. For programmes extended in accordance with Article 1 of Regulation (EU) 2020/2220, no pre-financing shall be granted for the 2021 and 2022 allocation or for additional resources referred to in Article 58a(1) and (2) of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013.;

(4) in Article 36(3), the following subparagraph is added:

'Point (b) of the first subparagraph shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the additional resources referred to in Article 58a of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013.;

(5) in Article 37, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

'1. After receiving the last annual progress report on the implementation of a rural development programme, the Commission shall pay the balance, subject to the availability of resources, on the basis of the financial plan in force, the annual accounts for the last execution year for the relevant rural development programme and of the corresponding clearance decision. Those accounts shall be presented to the Commission no later than six months after the final eligibility date of expenditure as referred to in Article 65(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013, and where applicable in conjunction with Article 2(2) of Regulation (EU) 2020/2220, and shall cover the expenditure effected by the paying agency up to the last eligibility date of expenditure.;

(6) in Article 38, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:

'2. The part of budget commitments that is still open on the last eligibility date for expenditure as referred to in Article 65(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013, and where applicable in conjunction with Article 2(2) of Regulation (EU) 2020/2220, for which no declaration of expenditure has been made within six months of that date shall be automatically de-committed.;

Article 9

Amendments to Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013

Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 is amended as follows:

- (1) in Article 11(6), the following subparagraph is added:

'Member States shall notify the Commission of the decisions taken in accordance with this Article and of any estimated product of reductions for the year 2021 by 19 February 2021 and for the year 2022 by 1 August 2021.');

- (2) Article 14 is amended as follows:

- (a) in paragraph 1, the following subparagraph is added:

'Member States may decide to make available, as additional support financed under the EAFRD in financial years 2022 and 2023, up to 15 % of their annual national ceilings for the calendar years 2021 and 2022 set out in Annex II to this Regulation. As a result, the corresponding amount shall no longer be available for granting direct payments. That decision shall be notified to the Commission for the calendar year 2021 by 19 February 2021 and for the calendar year 2022 by 1 August 2021 and shall set out the percentage chosen.');

- (b) in paragraph 2, the following subparagraph is added:

'Member States which do not take the decision referred to in the seventh subparagraph of paragraph 1 for financial years 2022 and 2023, may decide to make available as direct payments up to 15 %, or in the case of Bulgaria, Estonia, Spain, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Finland and Sweden up to 25 %, of the amount allocated to support financed under the EAFRD in financial year 2022 by Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 and in financial year 2023 by Union legislation adopted after the adoption of Council Regulation (EU) 2020/2093 * [MFF]. As a result, the corresponding amount shall no longer be available for support financed under the EAFRD. That decision shall be notified to the Commission for the financial year 2022 by 19 February 2021 and for the financial year 2023 by 1 August 2021 and shall set out the percentage chosen.

* Council Regulation (EU) 2020/2093 of 17 December 2020 laying down the multiannual financial framework for the years 2021 to 2027 (OJ L 433, 22.12.2020, p. 11).';

- (3) Article 22 is amended as follows:

- (a) paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:

'2. For each Member State, the amount calculated in accordance with the paragraph 1 of this Article may be increased by a maximum of 3 % of the relevant annual national ceiling set out in Annex II after deduction of the amount resulting from the application of Article 47(1) for the relevant year. When a Member State applies such an increase, that increase shall be taken into account by the Commission when setting the annual national ceiling for the basic payment scheme pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article. For that purpose, Member States shall notify the Commission by 1 August 2014 of the annual percentages by which the amount calculated pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article is to be increased. By 19 February 2021, Member States shall notify the Commission of the annual percentage by which the amount calculated pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article is to be increased for calendar years 2021 and 2022.');

- (b) in paragraph 5, the following subparagraph is added:

'For calendar years 2021 and 2022, if the ceiling for a Member State set by the Commission pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article is different from that of the previous year as a result of a change in the amount set out in Annex II or as a result of any decision taken by that Member State in accordance with this Article, Article 14(1) or (2), Article 42(1), Article 49(1), Article 51(1) or Article 53, that Member State shall linearly reduce or increase the value of all payment entitlements and/or reduce or increase the national reserve or regional reserves in order to ensure compliance with paragraph 4 of this Article.');

- (4) in Article 23(6), the following subparagraph is added:

'Member States applying the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 shall notify the Commission for calendar year 2021 by 19 February 2021 and for calendar year 2022 by 1 August 2021 of the decisions referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3.;

- (5) in Article 25, the following paragraphs are added:

'11. After having applied the adjustment referred to in Article 22(5), Member States that have made use of the derogation provided for in paragraph 4 of this Article may decide that payment entitlements held by farmers on 31 December 2019 which have a value lower than the national or regional unit value in 2020 as calculated in accordance with the second subparagraph of this paragraph have their unit value increased towards the national or regional unit value in 2020. The increase shall be calculated under the following conditions:

- (a) the calculation method for the increase decided upon by the Member State concerned is based on objective and non-discriminatory criteria;
- (b) in order to finance the increase, all or part of the owned or leased-in payment entitlements held by farmers on 31 December 2019 which have a value higher than the national or regional unit value in 2020 as calculated in accordance with the second subparagraph shall be reduced; that reduction shall apply to the difference between the value of those entitlements and the national or regional unit value in 2020; the application of that reduction shall be based on objective and non-discriminatory criteria, which may include the fixing of a maximum decrease.

The national or regional unit value in 2020 referred to in the first subparagraph of this paragraph shall be calculated by dividing the national or regional ceiling for the basic payment scheme set in accordance with Article 22(1) or Article 23(2) for 2020, excluding the amount of the national or regional reserves, by the number of the owned or leased-in payment entitlements held by farmers on 31 December 2019.

By way of derogation from the first subparagraph of this paragraph, Member States that have made use of the derogation provided for in paragraph 4 of this Article may decide to keep the value of payment entitlements calculated in accordance with that paragraph subject to the adjustment referred to in Article 22(5).

Member States shall inform farmers in due time of the value of their payment entitlements as calculated in accordance with this paragraph.

12. For calendar years 2021 and 2022, Member States may decide to apply further internal convergence by applying paragraph 11 to the year concerned.;

- (6) in Article 29, the following paragraph is added:

'For calendar years 2020 and 2021, Member States shall notify the Commission of their decisions referred to in Article 25(11) and (12) by 19 February 2021.

For calendar year 2022, Member States shall notify the Commission of their decision referred to in Article 25(12) by 1 August 2021.;

- (7) in Article 30(8), the following subparagraph is added:

'For allocations from the national reserve or regional reserves in 2021 and 2022, the amount of the national reserve or regional reserves to be excluded in accordance with the second subparagraph of this paragraph shall be adjusted in accordance with the second subparagraph of Article 22(5). For allocations from the national reserve or regional reserves in 2021 and 2022, the third subparagraph of this paragraph shall not apply.;

- (8) Article 36 is amended as follows:

- (a) in paragraph 1, the following subparagraph is added:

'Member States applying the single area payment scheme in 2020 shall continue to do so after 31 December 2020.;

- (b) in paragraph 4, the second subparagraph is replaced by the following:

'For each Member State, the amount calculated in accordance with the first subparagraph of this paragraph may be increased by a maximum of 3 % of the relevant annual national ceiling set out in Annex II after deduction of the amount resulting from the application of Article 47(1) for the relevant year. When a Member State applies such an increase, that increase shall be taken into account by the Commission when setting the annual national ceiling for the single area payment scheme pursuant to the first subparagraph of this paragraph. For that purpose, Member States shall notify the Commission by 31 January 2018 of the annual percentages by which

the amount calculated pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article is to be increased each calendar year from 2018. By 19 February 2021, Member States shall notify the Commission of the annual percentage by which the amount calculated pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article is to be increased for calendar years 2021 and 2022.;

(9) Article 37 is amended as follows:

(a) in paragraph 1, the following subparagraph is added:

‘Member States granting transitional national aid in the period 2015-2020 may decide to grant transitional national aid in 2021 and 2022.;

(b) in paragraph 4, the sixth indent is replaced by the following:

‘— 50 % in 2020, 2021 and 2022.;

(10) in Article 41, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

‘1. Member States may decide by 1 August of any given year to grant, from the following year, an annual payment to farmers who are entitled to a payment under the basic payment scheme referred to in Sections 1, 2, 3 and 5 of Chapter 1 or under the single area payment scheme referred to in Section 4 of Chapter 1 (“the redistributive payment”). Member States may take such a decision by 19 February 2021 for calendar year 2021 and by 1 August 2021 for calendar year 2022. Member States already applying the redistributive payment may review their decision to grant such payment or the details of the scheme by 19 February 2021 for calendar year 2021 and by 1 August 2021 for calendar year 2022.

Member States shall notify the Commission of any such decision by the relevant date referred to in the first subparagraph.;

(11) in Article 42(1), the following subparagraph is added:

‘Member States shall notify the Commission of the percentage referred to in the first subparagraph by 19 February 2021 for calendar year 2021 and by 1 August 2021 for calendar year 2022.;

(12) in Article 49(1), the following subparagraph is added:

‘Member States granting payments in accordance with Article 48 in calendar year 2020 shall notify the Commission of the percentage referred to in the first subparagraph by 19 February 2021 for calendar year 2021 and by 1 August 2021 for calendar year 2022.;

(13) in Article 51(1), the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:

‘1. In order to finance the payment for young farmers, Member States shall use a percentage, which shall not be higher than 2 %, of the annual national ceiling set out in Annex II. The Member States shall notify the Commission, by 1 August 2014, of the estimated percentage necessary to finance that payment. By 19 February 2021, Member States shall notify the Commission of the estimated percentages necessary to finance that payment for calendar years 2021 and 2022.;

(14) in Article 52, paragraph 10 is replaced by the following:

‘10. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 70 supplementing this Regulation as regards measures in order to avoid beneficiaries of voluntary coupled support suffering from structural market imbalances in a sector. Those delegated acts may allow Member States to decide that such support may continue to be paid until 2022 on the basis of the production units for which voluntary coupled support was granted in a past reference period.;

(15) Article 53 is amended as follows:

(a) in paragraph 1, the following subparagraph is added:

‘Member States not having granted voluntary coupled support until claim year 2020 may take a decision in accordance with the first subparagraph for calendar year 2021 by 19 February 2021.;

(b) paragraph 6 is replaced by the following:

‘6. Member States may, by 1 August of any given year, review their decision pursuant to this Chapter.

By 8 February 2020, Member States may also review their decision pursuant to this Chapter to the extent necessary to adjust to the decision on flexibility between pillars for calendar year 2020 taken in accordance with Article 14.

Member States shall decide by 19 February 2021 for calendar year 2021, and by 1 August 2021 for calendar year 2022, whether to continue or cease granting voluntary coupled support for the respective claim year.

By means of a review pursuant to the first and second subparagraphs of this paragraph, or a notification pursuant to the third subparagraph of this paragraph, Member States may decide with effect from the following year and for calendar years 2020 and 2021 with effect from the same calendar year:

- (a) to leave unchanged, increase or decrease the percentage fixed pursuant to paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, within the limits laid down therein where applicable, or to leave unchanged or decrease the percentage fixed pursuant to paragraph 4;
- (b) to modify the conditions for granting the support;
- (c) to cease granting the support under this Chapter.

Member States shall notify the Commission of any decision relating to the first, second and third subparagraphs of this paragraph by the respective dates referred to in those subparagraphs. The notification of the decision relating to a review pursuant to the second subparagraph of this paragraph shall explain the link between the review and the decision on flexibility between pillars for calendar year 2020 taken in accordance with Article 14.;

(16) in Article 54, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

‘1. Member States shall notify the Commission of the decisions referred to in Article 53 by the dates referred to in that Article. Except for the decision referred to in point (c) of the fourth subparagraph of Article 53(6), the notification shall include information on the regions targeted, the selected types of farming or sectors, and the level of support to be granted. The notifications of the decisions referred to in Article 53(1) and of the decision referred to in the third subparagraph of Article 53(6) shall also include the percentage of the national ceiling referred to in Article 53 for the relevant calendar year.’;

(17) in Article 58, paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:

‘3. The amount of the crop-specific payment for cotton per hectare of eligible area shall be calculated for 2020 by multiplying the yields established in paragraph 2 with the following reference amounts:

- Bulgaria: EUR 649,45,
- Greece: EUR 234,18,
- Spain: EUR 362,15,
- Portugal: EUR 228,00.

The amount of the crop-specific payment for cotton per hectare of eligible area shall be calculated for 2021 and 2022 by multiplying the yields established in paragraph 2 with the following reference amounts:

- Bulgaria: EUR 636,13,
- Greece: EUR 229,37,
- Spain: EUR 354,73,
- Portugal: EUR 223,32.’;

(18) Annexes II and III are amended in accordance with Annex III to this Regulation.

Article 10

Amendments to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013

Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 is amended as follows:

(1) Article 29 is amended as follows:

- (a) in paragraph 1, the following subparagraph is added:

‘Work programmes drawn up for the period running from 1 April 2021 shall end on 31 December 2022.’;

(b) paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:

‘2. The Union financing of the work programmes referred to in paragraph 1 for 2020 shall be:

(a) EUR 11 098 000 for Greece;

(b) EUR 576 000 for France;

(c) EUR 35 991 000 for Italy.

The Union financing of the work programmes referred to in paragraph 1 for each of the years 2021 and 2022 shall be:

(a) EUR 10 666 000 for Greece;

(b) EUR 554 000 for France;

(c) EUR 34 590 000 for Italy.’;

(2) in Article 33(1), the following subparagraphs are added:

‘Operational programmes for which an extension in line with the maximum duration of five years referred to in the first subparagraph is to be approved after 29 December 2020 may only be extended until 31 December 2022.

By way of derogation from the first subparagraph, new operational programmes that are approved after 29 December 2020 shall have a maximum duration of three years.’;

(3) in Article 55(1), the following subparagraph is added:

‘By way of derogation from the first subparagraph, national programmes drawn up for the period running from 1 August 2019 until 31 July 2022 shall be extended until 31 December 2022. Member States shall modify their national programmes to take account of that extension and shall notify the modified programmes to the Commission for their approval.’;

(4) in Article 58, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:

‘2. The Union financing for the aid to producer organisations provided for in paragraph 1 for 2020 shall be EUR 2 277 000 for Germany.

The Union financing for the aid to producer organisations provided for in paragraph 1 for each of the years 2021 and 2022 shall be EUR 2 188 000 for Germany.’;

(5) in Article 62(3), the following subparagraphs are added:

‘By way of derogation from the first subparagraph, the validity of authorisations granted in accordance with Article 64 and Article 66(1), which expires in the year 2020, is extended until 31 December 2021.

Producers who hold authorisations in accordance with Article 64 and Article 66(1) of this Regulation, which expire in 2020, shall not, by way of derogation from the first subparagraph of this paragraph, be subject to the administrative penalty referred to in Article 89(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 provided that they inform the competent authorities by 28 February 2021 that they do not intend to make use of their authorisation and do not wish to benefit from the extension of their validity as referred to in the second subparagraph of this paragraph.’;

(6) Article 68 is amended as follows:

(a) in paragraph 1, the second subparagraph is replaced by the following:

‘Such conversion shall take place upon a request to be submitted by those producers before 31 December 2015. Member States may decide to allow producers to submit such a request to convert rights into authorisations until 31 December 2022.’;

(b) paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:

‘2. Authorisations granted pursuant to paragraph 1 shall have the same period of validity as the planting rights referred to in paragraph 1. If those authorisations are not used, they shall expire at the latest by 31 December 2018, or, where a Member State has taken the decision referred to in the second subparagraph of paragraph 1, at the latest by 31 December 2025.’;

(7) The following Article is inserted at the end of Title II, Chapter III, Section 4:

‘Article 167a

Marketing rules to improve and stabilise the operation of the common market in olive oils

1. In order to improve and stabilise the operation of the common market in olive oils, including the olives from which they derive, producer Member States may lay down marketing rules to regulate supply.

Such rules shall be proportionate to the objective pursued and shall not:

- (a) relate to any transaction after the first marketing of the produce concerned;
- (b) allow for price fixing, including where prices are set for guidance or recommendation;
- (c) render unavailable an excessive proportion of the production of the marketing year that would otherwise be available.

2. The rules provided for in paragraph 1 shall be brought to the attention of operators by being published in full in an official publication of the Member State concerned.

3. Member States shall notify the Commission of any decisions taken under this Article.’;

(8) in Article 211, the following paragraph is added:

‘3. By way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, Articles 107, 108 and 109 TFEU shall not apply to national fiscal measures whereby Member States decide to deviate from general tax rules by allowing for the income tax base applied to farmers to be calculated on the basis of a multiannual period with a view to evening out the tax base over a certain number of years.’;

(9) in Article 214a, the following paragraph is added:

‘In 2021 and 2022, Finland may continue to grant the national aids referred to in the first paragraph subject to the same conditions and amounts as authorised by the Commission for 2020.’;

(10) Annex VI is replaced by the text set out in Annex IV to this Regulation.

TITLE III

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 11

Entry into force and application

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Point 5 of Article 9 (concerning Article 25(11) of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013) and point 5 of Article 10 (concerning Article 62(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013) shall apply from 1 January 2020.

By way of derogation from the first paragraph of this Article, point 12, point (a) of point 13 and points 17 and 18 of Article 7 shall enter into force on the date of entry into force of the EURI Regulation. Point 12, point (a) of point 13 and points 17 and 18 of Article 7 shall apply from 1 January 2021.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 23 December 2020.

For the European Parliament
The President
D. M. SASSOLI

For the Council
The President
M. ROTH

ANNEX I

Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 is amended as follows:

(1) the title is replaced by the following:

'PART ONE: BREAKDOWN OF UNION SUPPORT FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (2014 TO 2020)';

(2) the following title and table are added:

'PART TWO: BREAKDOWN OF UNION SUPPORT FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (2021 AND 2022)

(current prices in EUR)

	2021	2022
Belgium	101 120 350	82 800 894
Bulgaria	344 590 304	282 162 644
Czechia	316 532 230	259 187 708
Denmark	92 734 249	75 934 060
Germany	1 334 041 136	1 092 359 738
Estonia	107 490 074	88 016 648
Ireland	380 590 206	311 640 628
Greece	680 177 956	556 953 600
Spain	1 319 414 366	1 080 382 825
France	1 782 336 917	1 459 440 070
Croatia	363 085 794	297 307 401
Italy	1 648 587 531	1 349 921 375
Cyprus	29 029 670	23 770 514
Latvia	143 490 636	117 495 173
Lithuania	238 747 895	195 495 162
Luxembourg	15 034 338	12 310 644
Hungary	509 100 229	416 869 149
Malta	24 406 009	19 984 497
Netherlands	89 478 781	73 268 369
Austria	635 078 708	520 024 752
Poland	1 612 048 020	1 320 001 539
Portugal	660 145 863	540 550 620
Romania	1 181 006 852	967 049 892
Slovenia	134 545 025	110 170 192
Slovakia	316 398 138	259 077 909
Finland	432 993 097	354 549 956
Sweden	258 769 726	211 889 741
Total EU-27	14 750 974 100	12 078 615 700
Technical Assistance	36 969 860	30 272 220
Total	14 787 943 960	12 108 887 920'

ANNEX II

Annex Ia to Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 is inserted as follows:

'ANNEX Ia

BREAKDOWN OF THE ADDITIONAL RESOURCES BY MEMBER STATE AS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 58A

(current prices, in EUR)

	2021	2022
Belgium	14 246 948	33 907 737
Bulgaria	59 744 633	142 192 228
Czechia	54 879 960	130 614 305
Denmark	16 078 147	38 265 991
Germany	209 940 765	499 659 020
Estonia	18 636 494	44 354 855
Ireland	56 130 739	133 591 159
Greece	108 072 886	257 213 470
Spain	212 332 550	505 351 469
France	256 456 603	610 366 714
Croatia	59 666 188	142 005 526
Italy	269 404 179	641 181 947
Cyprus	3 390 542	8 069 491
Latvia	24 878 226	59 210 178
Lithuania	41 393 810	98 517 267
Luxembourg	2 606 635	6 203 790
Hungary	88 267 157	210 075 834
Malta	2 588 898	6 161 577
Netherlands	15 513 719	36 922 650
Austria	101 896 221	242 513 006
Poland	279 494 858	665 197 761
Portugal	104 599 747	248 947 399
Romania	204 761 482	487 332 328
Slovenia	21 684 662	51 609 495
Slovakia	48 286 370	114 921 561
Finland	61 931 116	147 396 056
Sweden	44 865 170	106 779 104
Total EU-27	2 381 748 705	5 668 561 918
Technical Assistance (0,25 %)	5 969 295	14 206 922
Total	2 387 718 000	5 682 768 840

ANNEX III

Annexes II and III to Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 are amended as follows:

(1) in Annex II, the following columns are added:

'2021	2022
494 926	494 926
788 626	797 255
854 947	854 947
862 367	862 367
4 915 695	4 915 695
190 715	193 576
1 186 282	1 186 282
1 891 660	1 890 730
4 800 590	4 797 439
7 285 001	7 274 171
344 340	374 770
3 628 529	3 628 529
47 648	47 648
339 055	344 140
569 965	578 515
32 748	32 748
1 243 185	1 243 185
4 594	4 594
717 382	717 382
677 582	677 582
3 030 049	3 061 233
595 873	600 528
1 891 805	1 919 363
131 530	131 530
391 174	396 034
515 713	517 532
685 676	685 904'

(2) in Annex III, the following columns are added:

'2021	2022
494,9	494,9
791,2	799,8
854,9	854,9
862,4	862,4

'2021	2022
4 915,7	4 915,7
190,7	193,6
1 186,3	1 186,3
2 075,7	2 074,7
4 860,3	4 857,1
7 285,0	7 274,2
344,3	374,8
3 628,5	3 628,5
47,6	47,6
339,1	344,1
570,0	578,5
32,7	32,7
1 243,2	1 243,2
4,6	4,6
717,4	717,4
677,6	677,6
3 030,0	3 061,2
596,1	600,7
1 891,8	1 919,4
131,5	131,5
391,2	396,0
515,7	517,5
685,7	685,9'

ANNEX IV

Annex VI to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 is replaced by the following:

'ANNEX VI

BUDGETARY LIMITS FOR SUPPORT PROGRAMMES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 44(1)

in 1 000 EUR per budget year					
	2014	2015	2016	2017-2020	2021 onwards
Bulgaria	26 762	26 762	26 762	26 762	25 721
Czechia	5 155	5 155	5 155	5 155	4 954
Germany	38 895	38 895	38 895	38 895	37 381
Greece	23 963	23 963	23 963	23 963	23 030
Spain	353 081	210 332	210 332	210 332	202 147
France	280 545	280 545	280 545	280 545	269 628
Croatia	11 885	11 885	11 885	10 832	10 410
Italy	336 997	336 997	336 997	336 997	323 883
Cyprus	4 646	4 646	4 646	4 646	4 465
Lithuania	45	45	45	45	43
Luxembourg	588	—	—	—	—
Hungary	29 103	29 103	29 103	29 103	27 970
Malta	402	—	—	—	—
Austria	13 688	13 688	13 688	13 688	13 155
Portugal	65 208	65 208	65 208	65 208	62 670
Romania	47 700	47 700	47 700	47 700	45 844
Slovenia	5 045	5 045	5 045	5 045	4 849
Slovakia	5 085	5 085	5 085	5 085	4 887
United Kingdom	120	—	—	—	—

文件 32020R2220

分享

欧洲议会和理事会于 2020 年 12 月 23 日颁布的第 (EU) 2020/2220 号条例规定了欧洲农村发展农业基金 (EAFRD) 和欧洲农业担保基金 (EAGF) 多年来提供的支持的某些过渡性条款 2021 年和 2022 年, 以及关于 2021 年和 2022 年的资源和应用的法规 (EU) No 1305/2013、(EU) No 1306/2013 和 (EU) No 1307/2013 以及法规 (EU) No 1308/2013 修订为关于 2021 年和 2022 年的资源和此类支持的分配

OJ L 437, 28.12.2020, p. 1-29 (BG, ES, CS, DA, DE, ET, EL, EN, FR, GA, HR, IT, LV, LT, HU, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SK, SL, FI, SV)

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欧盟官方公报

L 437/1

欧洲议会和理事会条例 (EU) 2020/2220

2020 年 12 月 23 日

为 2021 年和 2022 年欧洲农村发展农业基金 (EAFRD) 和欧洲农业担保基金 (EAGF) 的支持制定某些过渡性条款, 并修订 (EU) No 1305/2013、(EU) No 1306 条例/2013 和 (EU) No 1307/2013 关于 2021 年和 2022 年的资源和应用, 以及关于 2021 年和 2022 年资源和此类支持分配的条例 (EU) No 1308/2013

欧洲议会和欧盟理事会,

考虑到《欧洲联盟运作条约》, 特别是其第 43 条第 2 款,

考虑到欧盟委员会的提议,

在将立法草案转交各国议会后,

考虑到欧洲经济和社会委员会的意见 (1),

在咨询了地区委员会后,

考虑到审计法院的意见 (2),

按照普通立法程序 (3) 行事,

然而:

- (1) 委员会关于 2020 年后共同农业政策 (CAP) 的立法提案旨在建立强有力的联盟框架, 以确保 CAP 仍然是一项具有公平竞争环境的共同政策, 同时在如何满足目标并实现设定的目标。因此, 成员国将制定 CAP 战略计划并在委员会批准后实施。
(2) 关于委员会关于 2020 年以后 CAP 立法提案的立法程序尚未及时完成, 以使成员国和委员会准备从 2021 年 1 月 1 日起应用新的法律框架和 CAP 战略计划所需的所有要素, 就像最初一样委员会提出的。这种延迟给欧盟和整个欧盟农业部门的农民带来了不确定性和风险。为了减轻这种不确定性, 保持农村地区的活力, 以及促进环境的可持续性, 本条例应规定在 2014 年至 2020 年期间继续适用现行 CAP 框架的规则 (‘当前的 CAP 框架’) 以及对农民和其他受益人的不间断付款。
(3) 由于委员会关于 2020 年以后 CAP 立法提案的立法程序仍有待完成, 且 CAP 战略计划仍有待成员国制定, 并需要征求利益相关者的意见, 因此当前的 CAP 框架应继续适用于两年的额外期限。过渡期的目的是促进受益人顺利过渡到新的规划期, 并提供考虑欧盟委员会 2019 年 12 月 11 日关于欧洲绿色协议 (‘欧洲绿色协议’) 的通讯的可能性。
(4) 为确保 2021 年和 2022 年欧洲农业担保基金 (EAGF) 和欧洲农业农村发展基金 (EAFRD) 能够向农民和其他受益人提供支持, 欧盟应在当前 CAP 框架条件下的过渡期。当前的 CAP 框架是根据 (EU) No 1303/2013 (4)、(EU) No 1305/2013 (5)、(EU) No 1306/2013 (6)、(EU) No 1307 规定建立的/2013 (7) 和 (EU) No 1308/2013 (8) 欧洲议会和理事会...

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争云。

- (5) 该条例应为成员国提供足够的时间来制定各自的 CAP 战略计划，并促进创建成功实施新法律框架所必需的行政结构，特别是允许增加技术援助。一旦过渡期结束，所有 CAP 战略计划都应准备好生效，以便为农业部门提供急需的稳定性和确定性。
- (6) 鉴于欧盟应在整个过渡期间继续支持农村发展，成员国应有可能从 2021 年和 2022 年相应的预算拨款中为其扩展的农村发展计划提供资金。扩展计划应确保根据欧洲绿色协议中提出的新目标，至少将 EAFRD 捐款中的相同总份额保留给第 1305/2013 号条例 (EU) 第 59(6) 条中提及的措施。
- (7) (EU) No 1303/2013 条例规定了适用于 EAFRD 和在共同框架下运作的其他基金的其他基金。该条例应继续适用于 EAFRD 支持的 2014-2020 规划期和 2021 和 2022 规划年的规划。
- (8) 条例 (EU) No 1303/2013 规定的关于执行报告、年度审查会议、事后评估和综合报告、支出资格和解除承诺以及预算承诺的最后期限仅限于 2014-2020 年编程期。应调整这些期限，以考虑到与 EAFRD 支持有关的计划应实施的时间延长。
- (9) 欧洲议会和理事会⁶ 条例 (EU) No 1310/2013 和委员会授权条例 (EU) No 807/2014¹⁰ 规定在 (EU) No 1305/2013 法规适用之前，根据某些法规为农村发展提供支持的某些长期承诺的支出应在某些条件下继续由 EAFRD 在 2014-2020 年期间支付编程期。在 2021 年和 2022 年规划年的相同条件下，该支出还应继续符合其各自法律承诺的期限。出于法律明确性和确定性的原因，还应明确指出，根据先前措施作出的法律承诺对应于集成管理和控制系统适用的法规 (EU) No 1305/2013 的措施。
- (10) EAFRD 应该能够支持在新的法律框架下支持社区主导的地方发展战略的设计和将来实施的能力建设和准备行动的成本。
- (11) 2015 年，在分配支付权利或重新计算成员国根据第 1307/2013 号条例保留现有权利的支付权利时，一些成员国在确定支付权利的数量或价值时出现了错误。许多这些错误，即使它们发生在单个农民身上，也会影响所有农民和所有年份的付款权利的价值。2015 年之后，一些成员国在从储备金中分配权利时也犯了错误，例如在计算平均值时。在相关成员国采取纠正措施之前，此类违规行为通常会受到财务纠正。鉴于自第一次分配以来已经过去的时间，会员国为建立并在相关情况下作出的努力。
- (12) 根据第 1307/2013 号法规 (EU) 第 24(6) 条，成员国可以选择向位于气候条件恶劣的地区的永久草地组成的合格公顷申请分配支付权利减少系数。高山牧场通常是集体管理的，因此每年都会分配区域，从而给相关成员国的农民带来很大程度的不确定性。事实证明，该系统的实施特别复杂，特别是在有关领域的确切定义方面。由于未应用折减系数的区域的支付权利的价值取决于指定区域的支付权利的总和，这种不确定性随后影响了相关成员国的所有农民。为了稳定这些成员国目前应用的制度，并为了尽早确保相关成员国所有农民的法律确定性，相关成员国应该能够考虑合法和正规的价值和数量在 2020 年 1 月 1 日之前分配给所有农民的所有权利的价值。在不影响对个人受益人开放的任何法律补救措施的情况下，这些权利的价值应为 2019 年日历年的价值，有效期为 2019 年 12 月 31 日。
- (13) 支付权利的确认并不代表成员国在 EAGF 共同管理下的责任免除，以确保护联盟预算免受非正常支出。因此，在 2021 年 1 月 1 日之前确认分配给农民的付款权利，或以减损的方式，在 2020 年 1 月 1 日之前确认分配给农民的付款权利，不应损害委员会做出第 1306/2013 号条例 (EU) 第 52 条所述决定的权力与截至 2020 年 (含) 或 (作为减损) 至 2019 年 (含) 的任何日历年授予的不正常付款有关，这是由于这些付款权利的数量或价值错误而导致的。
- (14) 鉴于 CAP 的新法律框架尚未通过，应明确规定制定过渡安排，以规范从现有的以多年为基础的支持计划向新法律框架的过渡。
- (15) 为了限制从当前农村发展规划期到 CAP 战略计划的重大承诺，与农业-环境-气候、有机农业和动物福利有关的新的多年期承诺的期限应作为一般规定，期限最长为三年。从 2022 年起，现有承诺的延长期限应限制为一年。
- (16) 第 1305/2013 号条例 (EU) 第 31(5) 条规定了过渡性安排，以促进在由于应用新的划界标准而不再被视为面临自然约束的区域中逐步停止支付。此类付款将在 2020 年之前支付，最长期限为四年。欧洲议会和理事会 (EU) 2017/2393 条例¹¹ 将这些区域的新划界的初始期限延长至 2019 年。对于在 2018 年和 2019 年划界的成员国的农民，分阶段付款不能达到最长四年。为了继续逐步取消付款，应允许会员国在适用的情况下在 2021 年和 2022 年继续付款。为了确保每公顷支付的适当水平，根据第 1305/2013 号法规 (EU) 第 31(5) 条，2021 年和 2022 年的支付水平应固定为每公顷 25 欧元。
- (17) 由于气候变化和价格波动加剧，农民面临越来越多的经济和环境风险，因此 (EU) No 1305/2013 法规规定了风险管理措施，以帮助农民应对这些风险。该措施包括对共同基金的财政捐助和收入稳定工具。为根据该措施提供支持提供了具体条件，以确保农民在整个联盟内获得平等待遇，不扭曲竞争并遵守联盟的国际义务。为进一步促进各部门农民使用该措施。
- (18) 农民和农村企业以前所未有的方式受到 COVID-19 爆发后果的影响。延长成员国实施的广泛行动限制，以及强制关闭商店、户外市场、餐馆和其他招待场所，对农业部门和农村社区造成了经济破坏，并导致流动性和现金流动-农民和活跃于农产品加工、营销或开发的小企业的流动问题。为了应对因 COVID-19 爆发而引发的危机的影响，应延长第 1305/2013 号法规 (EU) 第 39b 条所述措施的期限，以解决持续存在的流动性问题，这些问题可能危及农业活动的连续性以及活跃于加工、营销或开发的小企业的风险。农产品。在 2014-2020 年规划期间，分配给成员国的 EAFRD 资金的 2% 应为该措施提供支持。
- (19) 为了避免在 2021 年和 2022 年规划年用于社区主导的地方发展的资金未用完的情况，利用直接支付资金转移到农村发展的可能性的会员国应该能够适用 5%，在克罗地亚 2.5% 的情况下，仅对 EAFRD 对农村发展的贡献的社区主导的地方发展的最低分配延长至 2022 年 12 月 31 日，在直接支付金额转移之前计算。
- (20) 根据理事会条例 (EU) 2020/2094¹² 建立欧盟复苏工具 (EURI) 以支持 COVID-19 危机后的复苏 (EURI 条例)，应提供额外资源可用于 2021 年和 2022 年，以应对 COVID-19 危机的影响及其对联盟农业部门和农村地区的后果。
- (21) 鉴于 COVID-19 危机导致联盟农业部门和农村地区面临前所未有的挑战，EURI 提供的额外资源应用于资助第 1305/2013 号条例 (EU) 下的措施，为实现符合欧盟环境和气候承诺的目标以及《欧洲绿色协议》中提出的新目标的有弹性、可持续和数字化的经济复苏。
- (22) 因此，成员国不应降低其现有农村发展计划的环境雄心。他们应确保额外资源的总体份额与他们在农村发展计划中为在 EAFRD 贡献下对环境和气候特别有益的措施保留的总体份额相同 (“非回归原则”)。此外，EURI 提供的至少 37% 的额外资源应用于特别有利于环境和气候以及动物福利和 LEADER 的措施。此外，至少 55% 的额外资源应用于促进农村地区经济社会发展的措施，即投资于实物资产、农场和商业发展。
- (23) 如果成员国在其他方面无法遵守不倒退原则，它们应该有可能减免从 EURI 中分配至少 55% 的额外资源用于促进经济和社会发展的措施的义务。农村地区，最好支持对环境和气候特别有利的措施。然而，为了向成员国提供足够的灵活性，成员国还应该有可能在履行 55% 义务所需的范围内，就这些额外资源减损不回归原则。
- (24) EURI 的额外资源受特定条件限制。因此，这些额外资源应与欧盟对农村发展的支持分开进行规划和监测，同时作为一般规划应用第 1305/2013 号条例 (EU) 中指定的规划。因此，这些额外资源应通过第 1305/2013 号条例 (EU) 实施。

并在该条例的框架内被视为资助 EAFRD 措施的金額。因此，第 1305/2013 号法规 (EU) No 1305/2013 中规定的规则，包括关于修订农村发展计划的规则、第 (EU) No 1306/2013 号法规，包括关于自动解除承诺的规则，以及法规 (EU) 除非本法另有规定，否则第 1307/2013 号不应适用。

- (25) 应确定特定的最高联盟共同融资率，并提高对有助于恢复弹性、可持续和数字经济复苏的投资的支持率，并为年轻农民提供支持援助，以确保额外资源的充分杠杆作用由 EURI 提供。
- (26) 为确保过渡时期的连续性，2021 年和 2022 年农业部门危机准备金应保持在 2021 年和 2022 年的相关准备金中。
- (27) 关于 EAFRD 的预融资安排，应明确指出，根据本条例将 EAFRD 支持的计划延长至 2022 年 12 月 31 日或根据 EURI 条例提供的额外资源均不应导致为有关计划授予的任何额外预融资。
- (28) 第 1307/2013 号条例 (EU) 第 11 条目前仅规定了成员国根据其根据该条作出的决定以及减少直接支付的部分金额相关的估计产品的通知义务。在 2015 年至 2020 年期间，授予农民的特定日历年超过 150,000 欧元。为了确保现有系统的延续，成员国还应通知其根据该条做出的决定和估计的产品相关减少到 2021 和 2022 日历年。
- (29) 第 1307/2013 号条例 (EU) 第 14 条允许成员国在 2014 年至 2020 日历年期间在直接支付和农村发展之间转移资金。为了确保成员国可以遵循自己的战略，支柱之间的灵活性应该是也可用于 2021 日历年 (2022 财年) 和 2022 日历年 (2023 财年)。
- (30) 为了使委员会能够根据第 22 条第 1 款、第 36 条第 4 款、第 42 条第 2 款、第 49 条第 2 款、第 51 条第 4 款和第 53 条 (根据 (EU) No 1307/2013 条例 7)，成员国有必要在 2021 年 2 月 19 日和 2021 年 8 月 1 日之前通知其关于 2021 日历年和 2022 日历年计划财务分配的决定。
- (31) 第 1307/2013 号条例 (EU) 第 22(5) 条规定，如果由于做出某些决定而将基本支付计划的上限从一年更改为下一年，则对支付权利的价值进行线性调整会会员国和影响基本支付计划的上限。在 2020 日历年之后对该法规的附件 II 的扩展以及从该日期起可能发生的年度变化可能会对基本支付计划的上限产生影响。因此，为了使成员国能够尊重支付权利和准备金的价值之和与该条例第 22 条第 4 款规定的基本支付计划的上限相等的义务，提供线性调整以适应过渡期间该法规附件 II 的扩展或修订是适当的。此外，为了给成员国提供更大的灵活性，允许它们调整支付权利或准备金的价值似乎是适当的，可能有不同的调整率。
- (32) 根据当前的法律框架，成员国于 2014 年通知了其截至 2020 日历年度的决定，关于区域之间基本支付计划的年度国家上限划分以及法规 (欧盟) 第 1307/2013 号。会员国也有必要在 2021 和 2022 日历年通知这些决定。
- (33) 内部趋同机制是农民直接收入支持更公平分配的核心过程。基于旧历史参考的显著个体差异变得越来越难以证明。在第 1307/2013 号条例 (EU) 中，内部趋同的基本模式包括成员国从 2015 年开始在国家或地区层面对所有支付权利采用统一的统一费率。在向统一价值过渡时，规定了一项减损，允许成员国在 2015 年至 2019 年期间通过应用部分趋同 (也称为“隧道模型”) 来区分支付权利的价值。一些成员国利用了这种减损，为了继续实现更公平地分配直接付款，成员国应该能够在 2019 年之后进一步趋同于国家或地区平均水平，而不是采用统一的统一费率或将权利价值保持在 2019 年的水平。因此，会员国的这种可能性应自 2021 年 1 月 1 日起适用。会员国应每年将其下一年的决定通知委员会。
- (34) 条例 (EU) No 1307/2013 关于调整本条例修订的所有付款权利的规定应自 2020 年 1 月 1 日起追溯适用，以便明确成员国能够在 2019 年之后趋同。
- (35) 第 1307/2013 号 (EU) 条例第 30 条规定每年逐步修改从储备金中分配的支付权利的价值，以反映该条例附件 II 中规定的国家上限的年度步骤，反映了多年度管理储备金。应调整这些规则，以反映可以修改所有分配的付款权利的价值和储备金的价值，以适应两年间该条例附件 II 中金额的变化。在决定继续内部趋同的成员国中，内部趋同每年进行一次。对于 2020、2021 和 2022 日历年，仅需要在分配年份确定当年的付款权利价值。在给定年份从储备金中分配的支付权利的单位价值应在根据该条例第 22 条第 5 款对储备金进行可能的调整后计算。在随后的任何一年，从储备金中分配的支付权利的价值应根据该条例第 22 条第 5 款进行调整。
- (36) 第 1307/2013 号 (EU) 条例第 36 条规定，单一区域支付计划的适用期至 2020 年 12 月 31 日。允许在 2021 年和 2022 年延长单一区域支付计划是适当的。
- (37) 鉴于本法规中规定的对法规 (EU) No 1307/2013 附件 II 的修订生效太晚，以至于成员国无法在 2020 年遵守某些通知义务的原始截止日期，因此有必要推迟成员国作出决定从 2021 年或 2022 年首次引入再分配付款的最后期限，并将该决定通知委员会。将该最后期限设定为与支柱之间灵活性相关的决定的最后期限是适当的。
- (38) 根据 (EU) No 1307/2013 条例第 37 条，实施单一地区支付计划的成员国可以决定在 2015-2020 年期间提供过渡性国家援助，以避免对那些受益于过渡性的行业的支持突然大幅减少国家援助直至 2014 年。为确保在过渡期间，此类援助在支持这些特定部门的农民收入方面继续发挥作用，应规定在相同条件和限制下继续提供这种援助与 2015-2020 年期间一样。
- (39) 为确保法律确定性，应明确规定 (EU) No 1307/2013 第 41 条和第 42 条允许成员国每年审查其关于再分配支付的决定。适用于 2021 年和 2022 年的审查期限应与有关支柱之间灵活性的决定的期限同时确定。
- (40) (EU) No 1307/2013 条例第 52(10) 条授权委员会通过授权法案，允许成员国根据获得此类支持的生产单位决定在 2020 年之前继续支付自愿挂钩补贴在过去的参考期内。这种授权旨在确保针对可能以结构性市场失衡为特征的行业的欧盟计划之间的最大可能一致性。因此，将授权延长至 2021 年和 2022 年是适当的。
- (41) 鉴于本法规中规定的对法规 (EU) No 1307/2013 附件 II 的修订生效太晚，以至于成员国无法在 2020 年遵守某些通知义务的原始截止日期，因此有必要推迟成员国作出决定从 2021 年或 2022 年首次引入自愿联合支持并将该决定通知委员会的最后期限。将该最后期限设定为与支柱之间灵活性相关的决定的最后期限是适当的。同样，成员国决定在 2021 年和 2022 年继续或停止提供自愿联合支持的最后期限以及将该决定通知委员会的截止日期应推迟到同一日期。
- (42) (EU) No 1307/2013 条例第 54 条规定了成员国关于自愿耦合支持的通知要素。需要澄清的是，2021 和 2022 日历年度的通知应包括用于资助 2021 和 2022 年支持的国家上限的百分比。
- (43) 法规 (EU) No 1308/2013 为农业市场的共同组织制定了规则，并包括某些援助计划。委员会关于 2020 年后 CAP 的立法提案规定，这些援助计划将被纳入成员国未来的 CAP 战略计划中。为确保将这些援助计划顺利整合到未来的 CAP 中，应就每项援助计划在过渡期间更新的期限制定规则。因此，关于橄榄油和食用橄榄部门的援助计划，为 2018 年 4 月 1 日至 2021 年 3 月 31 日期间制定的现有工作计划应遵循从 2021 年 4 月 1 日至 2022 年 12 月 31 日期间的新的工作计划。尚未达到最长五年期限的现有果蔬行业运营计划只能延长至 2022 年 12 月 31 日。果蔬行业的新运营计划最长只能获批三年。为 2019 年 8 月 1 日至 2022 年 7 月 31 日制定的现有养蜂业国家计划应延长至 2022 年 12 月 31 日。
- (44) 由于 COVID-19 大流行造成的危机，持有 2020 年到期的新种植或补种种植许可的葡萄种植者在很大程度上无法在其有效期的最后一年按计划使用这些许可。为了避免失去这些授权并降低需要进行种植的条件恶化的风险，有必要允许延长种植授权的有效期以进行新种植或重新种植过 2020 年。因此，所有新种植或 2020 年到期的补种的种植授权应延长至 2021 年 12 月 31 日。此外，考虑到市场前景的变化，
- (45) 由于 COVID-19 大流行造成的干扰及其造成的困难，本条例修订的关于 2020 年到期的新种植或再种植的种植授权的条例 (EU) No 1308/2013 的规定应从 2020 年 1 月 1 日起追溯使用这些种植许可。

- (46) 2013年制定了过渡性规定，以确保从以前的酿酒葡萄种植权制度顺利过渡到新的种植许可制度，特别是为了避免在新制度开始前过度种植。提交种植权转授权申请的最晚截止日期为2020年12月31日。但是，授权必须由申请人使用，并且不能像以前的种植权那样进行交易。此外，可能会要求授权申请人拥有相应的葡萄园面积，这可能导致种植权持有人尚未设法获得相应的葡萄园面积来使用因种植权转换而产生的授权的情况。COVID-19大流行对葡萄酒行业的严重经济影响已导致葡萄种植者出现现金流问题，并导致未来葡萄酒需求的不确定性。不应强迫仍持有种植权的葡萄种植者在面临因 COVID-19 大流行造成的危机而面临特殊困难的情况下，决定是否要将其种植权转换为授权，尤其是如果他们这样做将受到行政处罚不得使用因转换而产生的种植许可。因此，那些允许葡萄种植者在 2020 年 12 月 31 日之前提交其种植权转换请求的成员国应该能够将提交此类请求的截止日期延长至 2022 年 12 月 31 日。因此，
- (47) 第 1308/2013 号法规 (EU) 第 214a 条允许芬兰在一定条件下在 2020 年之前向芬兰南部提供国家援助，但须经委员会授权。为了确保在过渡期间继续支付该援助，需要在与 2020 年相同的条件和相同的金额下继续允许提供该国家援助。
- (48) 为了改善橄榄油市场的运作，成员国应该能够决定实施营销规则以规范供应。然而，此类决定的范围应排除可能扭曲竞争的做法。
- (49) 最近发生的事件表明，农民越来越多地面临收入波动的风险，部分原因是市场敞口，部分原因是极端天气事件以及影响联盟牲畜和农业资产的频繁的卫生和植物检疫危机。为缓解收入波动的影响，鼓励农民在好年积蓄以应对坏年，对农民适用的所得税税基按多年期计算的国家税收措施，应免除国家适用的税收措施。援助规则。
- (50) 由于本条例的目标，即规定继续适用当前 CAP 框架的规则，以及不间断地向农民和其他受益人付款，从而在过渡期间提供可预测性和稳定性，成员无法充分实现但由于行动的规模和效果能够更好地在联盟层面实现，联盟可以根据《欧洲联盟条约》第 5 条规定的辅助性原则采取措施。根据该条规定的相称性原则，本条例不超出实现该目标所必需的范围。
- (51) 欧洲议会和理事会根据《欧盟运作条约》(TFEU) 第 322 条通过的横向金融规则适用于本条例。这些规则在欧洲议会和理事会 () 条例 (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 中规定，并特别确定了通过赠款、采购、奖品和间接实施来建立和实施预算的程序，并提供用于检查金融行为者的责任。根据 TFEU 第 322 条通过的规则还包括保护欧盟预算的一般条件性制度。
- (52) 因此，应相应修订 (EU) No 1305/2013、(EU) No 1306/2013、(EU) No 1307/2013 和 (EU) No 1308/2013 法规。
- (53) 为确保自 2021 年 1 月 1 日起可使用根据 EURI 法规提供的额外资源，本法规中有关 EURI 支持的规定应自该日起追溯适用。
- (54) 鉴于在当前情况下迫切需要立即确保农业部门的法律确定性，该法规应在其在欧盟官方公报上发布的第二天作为紧急事项生效。

已通过本条例：

标题一 过渡性规定

第一章

根据 (EU) No 1303/2013 和 (EU) No 1310/2013 法规延长某些期限，并在 2021 年和 2022 年规划年继续适用法规 (EU) No 1303/2013

第1条

延长欧洲农村发展农业基金支持的计划期限

1. 对于欧洲农村发展农业基金 (EAFRD) 支持的计划，特此将第 1303/2013 号法规 (EU) 第 26(1) 条规定的 2014 年 1 月 1 日至 2020 年 12 月 31 日的期限延长至 12 月 31 日 2022 年。
2. 本条第 1 款所指的 EAFRD 支持的计划期限的延长，不应影响提交修改上述过渡时期农村发展计划的请求的需要。(a) 条例 (EU) No 1305/2013 第 11 条。此类修订应确保为该条例第 59 条第 6 款所述措施保留至少相同的 EAFRD 贡献份额。

第二条

继续将法规 (EU) No 1303/2013 应用于 EAFRD 支持的计划

1. 条例 (EU) No 1303/2013 应继续适用于 EAFRD 在 2014-2020 年规划期间支持并根据本条例第 1 条延长的项目。
2. 对于根据本条例第 1 条延长的计划，第 50 条第 1 款、第 51 条第 1 款、第 57 条第 2 款和第 65 条第 2 款和第 4 款中提到的期限或期限以及第 1303/2013 号法规 (EU) 第 76 条第一款应延长两年。
3. 对于根据本条例第 1 条扩展的计划，成员国应修改其在第 1303/2013 号条例 (EU) 附件 II 中规定的绩效框架背景下制定的目标，以制定 2025 年的目标。计划，在实施根据 (EU) No 1303/2013 条例第 22(7) 条或第 8(3) 条、第 67 条、第 75(5) 条或第 76(1) 条通过的法案中提及的 2023 年目标) 条例 (EU) No 1305/2013 应理解为对 2025 年目标的引用。
4. 委员会准备一份综合报告的最后日期是 2027 年 12 月 31 日，该报告概述了第 1303/2013 号法规 (EU) 第 57(4) 条规定的 EAFRD 事后评估的主要结论。

第三条

过渡期间某些类型支出的资格

在不影响本法规第 2(2) 条、第 1303/2013 号法规 (EU) 第 65(2) 条和第 1306/2013 号法规 (EU) 第 38 条的情况下，第 3(1) 条中提及的支出) 的第 1310/2013 号法规 (EU) 第 16 条和第 807/2014 号授权法规 (EU) 第 16 条有资格从 EAFRD 支持的计划的 2021 年和 2022 年分配中获得 EAFRD 捐款，这些计划根据本条例第 1 条，但须符合下列条件：

- (一) 此类支出在过渡期所涉年份的相应农村发展方案中提供；
- (二) 适用于法规 (EU) No 1305/2013 的相应措施的 EAFRD 贡献率，如法规 (EU) No 1310/2013 的附件 I 和授权法规 (EU) No 807/2014 的附件 I 中所述；
- (C) 第 1306/2013 号法规 (EU) 第 67(2) 条中提及的制度适用于根据第 21(1) 条 (a) 和 (b) 点授予的支持所对应的措施所作出的法律承诺，以及 (EU) No 1305/2013 条例第 28 至 31、33、34 和 40 条及相关操作明确；和
- (d) 本条 (c) 点中提及的法律承诺的付款应在 (EU) No 1306/2013 条例第 75 条规定的期限内支付。

第二章
在 2021 年和 2022 年规划年制定未来以社区为主导的地方发展战略

第四条
社区主导的地方发展

对于根据本条例第 1 条扩展的计划，EAFRD 可以支持能力建设和准备行动的成本，以支持在新的法律框架下设计和未来实施以社区为主导的地方发展战略。

第三章
直接向农民付款的付款权利

第五条
确定的付款权利

1. 2020 年 1 月 1 日之前分配给农民的付款权利自 2021 年 1 月 1 日起应被视为合法和正常。被视为合法和正常的这些权利的价值应为 2020 年 2020 年日历年的价值，有效期为 2020 年 12 月 31 日。
2. 作为对本条第 1 款的减损，使用了第 1307/2013 号条例 (EU) 第 24(6) 条规定的选项的成员国可以在尊重农民的合法期望的同时，决定在 2020 年 1 月 1 日之前分配的所有付款权利自该日期起应被视为合法且正常。在这种情况下，被视为合法和正常的权利的价值应为 2019 年 2019 年日历年的价值，有效期为 2019 年 12 月 31 日。
3. 本条第 1 款和第 2 款的适用不影响欧盟法律的相关规定，特别是第 1307/2013 号条例 (EU) 第 22(5) 条和第 25(12) 条关于付款价值的规定 2020 日历年及以后的权利。
4. 第 1 款和第 2 款不适用于根据事实不正确的申请分配给农民的付款权利，除非农民无法合理地发现错误。
5. 本条第 1 款和第 2 款不得损害委员会就截至 2020 年 (含) 的日历年支付的支出作出第 1306/2013 号条例 (EU) 第 52 条所述决定的权力，其中本条第 1 款适用，或在本条第 2 款适用的情况下至 2019 年 (含)。

第四章
与农村发展有关的过渡性规定

第六条

根据条例 (EU) No 1305/2013 发生的支出的资格，以及根据条例 (EC) No 1698/2005 和 (EC) No 1257/1999 发生的某些类型的支出

与根据 (EU) No 1305/2013 条例对受益人作出的法律承诺相关的支出，以及根据理事会条例 (EC) No 1698/2005¹⁴ 和 (EC) No 1257/1999¹⁵ 发生的某些类型的支出可能是从 2023 年 1 月 1 日起，有资格在 2023-2027 年期间获得 EAFRD 的捐款，但条件将根据 2023-2027 年期间适用的 CAP 法律框架确定。

标题二
修正案

第七条

法规 (EU) No 1305/2013 修正案

法规 (EU) No 1305/2013 修订如下：

- (1) 第 8 条第 1 款 (h) 项修改如下：

(一) (i) 点改为：

“¹ (一) 根据本条例第 58 条第 4 款和第 58a 条第 2 款列出每年计划的 EAFRD 捐款总额的表格。该表应单独说明本世) 条例第 58a(2) 条所指的额外资源。适用时，该表还应在 EAFRD 总捐款中单独说明为欠发达地区提供的拨款以及根据 (EU) No 1307/2013 条例第 7(2) 条转移到 EAFRD 的资金。计划的年度 EAFRD 捐款应与多年度财务框架兼容；”

(二) 第 (ii) 点由以下内容代替：

“¹ (二) 针对每项措施，针对每种具有特定 EAFRD 贡献率的运营类型，针对第 37 条第 (1) 款和第 39a 条中提及的运营类型，针对第 38 条 (3) 中提及的运营类型列出的表格) 和第 39 条第 1 款，当成员国应用的百分比低于 30% 时，对于技术援助，计划的联盟捐款总额和适用的 EAFRD 捐款率。在适用的情况下，该表应分别说明欠发达地区和其他地区的 EAFRD 缴费率；”

- (2) 第二十八条第 (五) 款增加下列各款：

“对于从 2021 年开始作出的新承诺，成员国应在其农村发展计划中确定一到三年的较短期限。

如果成员国根据第一小段规定在初始期限结束后每年延长承诺，则从 2022 年起，延期不得超过一年。

作为对第二小段的减损，对于将在 2021 年和 2022 年作出的新承诺，成员国可以根据承诺的性质以及与环境和气候相关的寻求的目标。

- (3) 第 29 条第 3 款，增加下列各款：

“对于从 2021 年开始作出的新承诺，成员国应在其农村发展计划中确定一到三年的较短期限。

如果成员国根据第一小段规定在初始阶段结束后每年延长有机农业的维护时间，则从 2022 年起，延长时间不得超过一年。

作为对第二小段的减损，对于将在 2021 年和 2022 年作出的新承诺，在支持向有机农业转变的情况下，成员国可以确定其农村发展计划的期限超过三年。

- (4) 第 31 条第 5 款第 2 项由以下内容代替：

¹ 在 2021 年和 2022 年，对于根据欧洲议会和理事会 () 条例 (EU) 2020/2220 第 1 条延长的计划，成员国未在最长期限内授予递减付款在截至 2020 年的四年中，这些成员国可以决定将这些付款继续到 2022 年底，但总共不超过四年。在

这种情况下，2021 年和 2022 年的付款不得超过每公顷 25 欧元。

() 欧洲议会和理事会于 2020 年 12 月 23 日颁布的第 (EU) 2020/2220 号条例规定了欧洲农村发展农业基金 (EAFRD) 和欧洲农业担保基金 (EAGF) 支持的某些过渡性条款在 2021 年和 2022 年，以及关于 2021 年和 2022 年的资源和应用的法规 (EU) No 1305/2013、(EU) No 1306/2013 和 (EU) No 1307/2013 以及法规 (EU) No 1308/2013 年关于 2021 年和 2022 年的资源和此类支持的分配 (OJ L 437, 28.12.2020, p.1) 。 ”

(5) 第三十三条第二款增加下列各款：

“对于从 2021 年开始作出的新承诺，成员国应在其农村发展计划中确定一到三年的较短期限。

如果成员国根据第二项规定在初始期限结束后每年更新承诺，从 2022 年起，更新期限不得超过一年。

作为对第三小段的减损，对于将在 2021 年和 2022 年作出的新承诺，成员国可以根据承诺的性质和所寻求的动物福利福利，确定其农村发展计划中超过三年的期限。”

(6) 在第 38 条第 3 款中，第二项由以下内容代替：

“第 36 条第 1 款 (b) 项下的支持仅适用于因不利气候事件、动植物疾病、虫害或根据指令 2000/29/EC 采取的措施而造成的损失根除或遏制植物病虫害或环境事件，该事件破坏了农民前三年平均年产量的 30% 以上或基于前五年期间的三年平均产量，不包括最高和最低的入口。可以使用指数来计算农民的年产量。使用的计算方法应允许确定单个农民在给定年份的实际损失。但是，成员国可以决定将 30% 的百分比降低到不少于 20%。

(7) 第三十九条第一款改为：

“1. 第 36 条第 1 款 (c) 项的支持仅在收入下降超过前三年个体农民平均年收入的 30% 或基于前一年的三年平均值的情况下给予五年期间，不包括最高和最低条目。就第 36 条第 (1) 款 (c) 点而言，收入是指农民从市场获得的收入总和，包括任何形式的公共支持，扣除投入成本。共同基金向农民支付的款项应补偿生产者有资格获得此项援助的当年收入损失的 70% 以下。指数可用于计算农民的年收入损失。但是，成员国可以决定将 30% 的百分比降低到不少于 20%。

(8) 在第 39b 条中，第 4 款由以下内容代替：

“4. 根据主管部门在 2021 年 6 月 30 日之前批准的支持申请，支持应采取一次性支付的形式，在 2021 年 12 月 31 日之前支付。委员会随后的报销应根据预算拨款和主题进行到可用的资金。根据客观和非歧视性标准，支付水平可能因受益人类别而有所不同。

(9) 第四十二条第一款改为：

“1. 除了第 1303/2013 号法规 (EU) 第 34 条和第 (EU) 2020/2220 号法规第 4 条中提到的任务外，地方行动小组还可以执行管理机构和/或支付机构。”

(10) 在第五十一条第二款中，增加了以下一项：

“作为对第一小段的减损，本条例附件一规定的 2014-2020 年欧盟对农村发展的支持总额低于 18 亿欧元的成员国可以在延期后根据法规 (EU) 2020/2220 第 1 条，决定将每个农村发展计划总额的 5% 用于第 1303/2013 号法规 (EU) 第 59 条所述的任务。

(11) 第五十八条修改如下：

(一) 在第 1 款中，增加了以下分段：

“个) “在不影响第 5、6 和 7 段的情况下，欧盟在 2021 年 1 月 1 日至 2022 年 12 月 31 日期间根据本条例对农村发展的支持总额，按现行价格计算，最高为 26,896,831,880 欧元，根据 2021 年至 2027 年的多年度财务框架。

(二) 第 7 段改为：

“7. 为了考虑到与本条第 4 款提及的年度明细相关的发展，包括本条第 5 款和第 6 款提及的转移以及因适用法规 (欧盟) 第 1 条而产生的转移 2020/2220，在不改变总体分配的情况下进行技术调整，或考虑到本条例通过后立法案规定的任何其他变化，委员会应有权根据第 83 条采取授权法案审查本条例附件 1 中规定的上限。

(12) 插入以下条款：

“第 58a 条

恢复联盟农业部门和农村地区的资源

1. 理事会条例 (EU) 2020/2094 (“EURI 条例”) () 第 1(2) 条的 (g) 点应根据本条通过符合 EAFRD 条件且被指示的措施实施在应对 COVID-19 危机的影响时，按照该条例第 2(2)(a) 条第 (vi) 点所述金额的当前价格计算，金额为 8 070 486 840 欧元，但须遵守第 3 条(3)、(4)和(8)。

根据欧洲议会和理事会() 条例 (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 第 21(5) 条，按当前价格计算的 8 070 486 840 欧元应构成外部分配收入。

除了本条例第 58 条规定的如下总资源外，它还应作为 EAFRD 下 2021 年和 2022 年预算承诺的额外资源提供：

— 2021 年：2 387 718 000 欧元；

— 2022 年：5 682 768 840 欧元。

就本条例和条例 (EU) No 1306/2013 和 (EU) No 1307/2013 而言，这些额外资源应被视为 EAFRD 下的金额融资措施。应视为本条例第 58 条第 1 款所述的联盟对农村发展的支持总额的一部分，在提及联盟对农村的支持总额时应予以补充。发展。(EU) No 1307/2013 条例第 14 条不适用于本款和本条第 2 款提及的额外资源。

2. 在扣除本条第 7 款所述数额后，本条第 1 款所述额外资源的每个成员国的细目载于附件 1a。

3. 本条例第 59 条第 5 款和第 6 款所述的 EAFRD 对农村发展计划贡献总额的百分比门槛不适用于本条第 1 款所述的额外资源。但是，成员国应确保在每个农村发展计划中为第 59 条第 6 款提及的措施保留至少相同的 EAFRD 捐款总额，包括本条第 2 款提及的额外资源。本法规符合法规 (EU) 2020/2220 第 1(2) 条。

4. 本条第 2 款所述额外资源的至少 37% 应保留在每个农村发展计划中，用于第 33 条和第 59 条第 5 款和第 6 款所述措施，特别是：

(一) 有机农业；

(二) 减缓和适应气候变化，包括减少农业温室气体排放；

(C) 土壤保持，包括通过固碳提高土壤肥力；

(d) 改善水的使用和管理，包括节水；

(e) 创造、保护和恢复有利于生物多样性的栖息地。

(F) 减少使用杀虫剂和抗微生物药物的风险和影响;

(G) 动物福利;

(H) LEADER合作活动。

5. 本条第 2 款所指的额外资源的至少 55% 应保留在每个农村发展计划中, 用于第 17 条、第 19 条、第 20 条和第 35 条所指的措施, 前提是这些措施的指定用途是农村发展计划促进农村地区的经济和社会发展, 并有助于实现有弹性、可持续和数字化的经济复苏, 除其他外, 符合本条例所追求的农业-环境-气候目标, 特别是:

(一) 短供应链和当地市场;
(个)

(二) 资源效率, 包括精准和智能农业、生产机械和设备的创新、数字化和现代化;

(C) 工作中的安全条件;

(d) 可再生能源、循环经济和生物经济;

(e) 在农村地区获得高质量的 ICT。

在分配本条第 2 款提及的额外资源时, 成员国可决定在遵守第 1 条规定的不倒退原则所需的范围内减损本款第 1 小段中规定的百分比阈值(2) 条例(EU) 2020/2220。但是, 成员国可以改为决定在遵守本段第一小段中规定的百分比阈值所需的范围内减损该不倒退原则。

6. 根据第 51 条第 2 款, 在成员国的倡议下, 最多可将本条第 2 款提及的额外资源总额的 4% 分配给农村发展计划的技术援助。对于第 51 条第 2 款第四项适用的成员国, 该百分比阈值可以是 5%。

7. 根据第 51 条第 1 款, 可将本条第 1 款所指的额外资源总额的 0.25% 分配给技术援助。

8. 与本条第 1 款和第 2 款所述的额外资源有关的预算承诺应在每个农村发展计划中与第 58 条第 4 款所述的拨款分开进行。

9. (EU) No 1303/2013 条例第 20、21 和 22 条不适用于本条第 1 和第 2 款中提及的额外资源总额。

(*) 2020 年 12 月 14 日的理事会条例(EU) 2020/2094, 建立了欧盟恢复工具, 以支持 COVID-19 危机后的恢复(OJ L 433, 22.12.2020, p. 23)。

(**) 欧洲议会和理事会 2018 年 7 月 18 日关于适用于欧盟一般预算的财务规则的条例(EU, Euratom) 2018/1046, 修订条例(EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No ...

(13) 第五十九条修改如下:

(一) 在第 4 段中插入了以下一点:

(个) (一) 从第 58a(1) 条所述的额外资源中获得资金的运营 100%。成员国可制定适用于所有这些业务的单一、具体的 (个) EAFRD 缴费率; ;

(二) 第 5 款改为:

5. EAFRD 对农村发展计划的总贡献中至少有 5%, 在克罗地亚的情况下为 2.5%, 应保留给《2020 年条例(EU)》第 4 条所述的领导者和社区主导的地方发展/ 2220。

当成员国利用第 1307/2013 号法规(EU) 第 14(1) 条第 6 或第 7 小段规定的可能性时, 本段第 1 小段规定的百分比应适用于 EAFRD 总捐款在没有根据(EU) No 1307/2013 条例第 14(1) 条第 6 或第 7 小段提供的额外支持的情况下参与农村发展计划。

(C) 第 6a 段改为:

6a. 根据第 39b 条提供的 EAFRD 支持不得超过附件 I 第一部分规定的 2014-2020 年 EAFRD 对农村发展计划的总贡献的 2%。

(14) 第七十五条第一款改为:

1. 在 2016 年 6 月 30 日和随后每年的 6 月 30 日之前, 直到并包括 2026 年, 成员国应向委员会提交上一日历年农村发展计划实施情况的年度实施报告。2016 年提交的报告应涵盖 2014 和 2015 日历年。

(15) 第七十八条改为:

“到 2026 年, 成员国应为其每个农村发展计划准备一份事后评估报告, 该报告应在 2026 年 12 月 31 日之前提交给委员会。

(16) 附件一根据本条例附件一进行修改;

(17) 按照本法规附件 II 的规定插入新的附件 Ia;

(18) 附件二修改如下:

(一) 第十七条第三款实物资产投资, 第四栏修改如下:

(个) (一) 第 6 行替换为以下内容:

世) 在其他地区的合格投资金额

如果使用第 58a(1) 条中提到的有助于弹性、可持续和数字经济复苏的资金为运营融资, 上述费率最多可再增加 35 个百分点, 前提是此类支持不超过 75%, 并且额外增加 20 个百分点, 前提是最大综合支持率不超过 90%, 用于:

- 本条例所指的青年农民, 或在申请扶持前五年内已成立的青年农民;
- 集体投资和综合项目, 包括与生产者组织合并有关的项目;
- 面临第三十二条所述的自然限制和其他特定限制的区域;
- 在 EIP 框架内支持的操作;
- 与第 28 条和第 29 条下的运营相关的投资;

(二) 第 11 行替换为以下内容:

在其他地区的合格投资金额

如果使用第 58a(1) 条中提到的有助于弹性、可持续和数字经济复苏的资金为运营融资, 上述费率最多可再增加 35 个百分点, 前提是此类支持不超过 75%, 并且对于在 EIP 框架内支持的运营或与生产者组织合并相关的运营, 如果最大联合支持不超过 90%, 则额外增加 20 个百分点;

(二) 第 19 条第 6 款农场和企业发展, 第四栏, 第 1 行替换为以下内容:

根据第 19(1)(a)(i) 条, 每位年轻农民

如果使用第 58a(1)条所述资金进行融资业务, 该金额最多可增加 30,000 欧元。’。

第八条

法规 (EU) No 1306/2013 修正案

条例 (EU) No 1306/2013 修订如下:

(1) 第二十五条增加下列款:

“对于 2021 年和 2022 年的每一年, 储备金金额应为 4 亿欧元 (按 2011 年价格计算), 并应包括在《2020 年理事会条例 (EU) 附件》中规定的多年度财务框架标题 3 下/2093 () [MFF],

() 2020 年 12 月 17 日理事会条例 (EU) 2020/2093, 规定了 2021 年至 2027 年的多年财务框架 (OJ L 433, 22.12.2020, p. 11)。”

(2) 第三十三条改为:

第 33 条

预算承诺

关于欧盟对农村发展计划的预算承诺, 第 1303/2013 号条例 (EU) 第 76 条以及在适用的情况下与欧洲议会和理事会第 (EU) 2020/2220 号条例第 2(2) 条相结合 () 应适用。

() 欧洲议会和理事会于 2020 年 12 月 23 日颁布的第 (EU) 2020/2220 号条例规定了欧洲农村发展农业基金 (EAFRD) 和欧洲农业担保基金 (EAGF) 支持的某些过渡性条款在 2021 年和 2022 年, 以及关于 2021 年和 2022 年的资源和应用的法律 (EU) No 1305/2013、(EU) No 1306/2013 和 (EU) No 1307/2013 以及法规 (EU) No 1308/2013 年关于 2021 年和 2022 年的资源和此类支持的分配 (OJ L 437, 28.12.2020, p.1)。”

(3) 第三十五条增加下列一款:

“5. 对于根据 (EU) 2020/2220 条例第 1 条扩展的计划, 不得为 2021 年和 2022 年分配或条例 (EU) 第 58a(1) 和 (2) 条中提及的额外资源提供预融资) 第 1305/2013 号。”;

(4) 第 36 条第 3 款增加以下项:

“第 1 小段 (b) 点应比照适用于第 1305/2013 号条例 (EU) 第 58a 条所述的额外资源。”;

(5) 第三十七条第一款改为:

“1. 在收到关于实施农村发展计划的最后年度进展报告后, 委员会应在资源允许的情况下, 根据现行财务计划支付最后一个执行年度的年度账目余额。相关的农村发展计划和相应的清理决定。这些账户应在第 1303/2013 号条例 (EU) 第 65(2) 条所述的支出最终合格日期后六个月内提交给委员会, 并在适用的情况下与第 2(2) 条结合使用条例 (EU) 2020/2220 的规定, 并应涵盖支付机构截至支出的最后合格日期为止的支出。

(6) 第三十八条第二款改为:

“2. 根据第 1303/2013 号条例 (EU) 第 65(2) 条以及在适用情况下与条例第 2(2) 条 (欧盟) 2020/2220, 在该日期后六个月内未申报支出的, 将自动取消承诺。

第九条

法规 (EU) No 1307/2013 修正案

法规 (EU) No 1307/2013 修订如下:

(1) 第 11 条第 (6) 款增加了以下一项:

“成员国应在 2021 年 2 月 19 日之前将根据本条作出的决定以及 2021 年和 2022 年在 2021 年 8 月 1 日之前的任何估计削减结果通知委员会。”;

(2) 第十四条修改如下:

(一) 在第 1 款中, 增加了以下分段:

(个) “成员国可以决定在 2022 年和 2023 年财政年度提供根据 EAFRD 资助的额外支持, 最高可达本条例附件 II 中规定的 2021 年和 2022 年日历年国家年度上限的 15%。因此, 相应的金额将不再可用于授予直接付款。该决定应在 2021 年 2 月 19 日之前通知委员会 2021 日历年, 并在 2021 年 8 月 1 日之前通知 2022 日历年, 并应列出所选百分比。

(二) 在第 2 款中, 增加了以下分段:

“未对 2022 和 2023 财政年度作出第 1 段第 7 小段所述决定的成员国, 可决定直接支付高达 15% 的款项, 或者在保加利亚、爱沙尼亚、西班牙、拉脱维亚的情况下、立陶宛、波兰、葡萄牙、罗马尼亚、斯洛伐克、芬兰和瑞典, 在 2022 财年 (欧盟) 第 1305/2013 号条例和 2023 财年根据欧盟立法分配给 EAFRD 资助的支持金额的 25%”

在通过理事会条例 (EU) 2020/2093 () 后通过 [MFF]。因此, 相应的金额将不再可用于根据 EAFRD 资助的支持。该决定应在 2021 年 2 月 19 日之前通知委员会 2022 财年, 并在 2021 年 8 月 1 日之前通知 2023 财年, 并应列出所选择的百分比。

() 2020 年 12 月 17 日理事会条例 (EU) 2020/2093, 规定了 2021 年至 2027 年的多年财务框架 (OJ L 433, 22.12.2020, p. 11)。”

(3) 第二十二 条修改如下:

(一) 第 2 款改为:

(个) “2. 对于每个成员国, 根据本条第 1 款计算的金额在扣除适用第 47 条所产生的金额后, 最多可增加附件 II 中规定的相关国家年度最高限额的 3% (1) 相关年份。当一个成员国应用这种增加时, 委员会在根据本条第 1 款设定基本支付计划的年度国家上限时应考虑到这种增加。为此, 成员国应在 2014 年 8 月 1 日之前通知委员会根据本条第 1 款计算的金额将增加的年度百分比。到 2021 年 2 月 19 日,

(二) 在第 5 段中, 增加了以下分段:

“对于 2021 和 2022 日历年, 如果委员会根据本条第 1 款为成员国设定的上限由于附件 II 中规定的金额变化或因该成员国根据本条、第 14 条第 (1) 款或第 (2) 款、第 42 条第 (1) 款、第 49 条第 (1) 款、第 51 条第 (1) 款或第 53 条作出的任何决定的结果应线性减少或增加所有支付权利的价值和/或减少或增加国家储备或区域储备, 以确保符合本条第 4 款。

- (4) 第23条第(6)款增加了以下一项:
“适用第1段第一小段的成员国应在2021年2021日历年和2021年8月1日之前将第2和第3段所述决定通知委员会。”;
- (5) 第二十五条增加下列各款:
“11. 在应用第22条第5款所述的调整后,使用本条第4款规定的减损的成员国可以决定农民在2019年12月31日持有的价值低于依照本款第二项计算的2020年国家或地区单位价值,其单位价值向2020年国家或地区单位价值增加,增加额按下列条件计算:
(一)由有关会员国决定的增加的计算方法是基于客观和非歧视性的标准;
(二)为资助增加,农民在2019年12月31日持有的全部或部分自有或租入的付款权利,其价值高于按照第二款计算的2020年国家或地区单位价值的价值。减少;该减少应适用于这些权利的价值与2020年国家或地区单位价值之间的差异;该减免的适用应基于客观和非歧视性的标准,其中可包括确定最大减免。
本款第一款所称的2020年国家或地区单位价值,应按照第22条第1款或第23条第2款规定的2020年基本支付制度的国家或地区最高限额除以计算。不包括国家或地区储备金,按2019年12月31日农民自有或租入的支付权利数量计算。
作为对本款第一小段的减损,已使用本条第4款规定的减损的成员国可以决定保留根据该款计算的付款权利的价值,但需进行上述调整。第22条第5款。
成员国应及时通知农民根据本款计算的付款权利的价值。
12. 对于2021和2022日历年,成员国可以决定通过将第11段应用于相关年份来进一步应用内部趋同。”
- (6) 第二十九条增加以下一款:
“对于2020和2021日历年,成员国应在2021年2月19日之前将其第25条第11款和第12款中提到的决定通知委员会。
对于2022日历年,成员国应在2021年8月1日之前将其第25条第12款所述的决定通知委员会。”
- (7) 第三十条第(八)款增加了以下一项:
2021年和2022年从国家储备或区域储备中划拨的,按照本款第二项规定排除的国家储备或区域储备的数额,按照第二十二条第二项(5)。2021年和2022年从国家储备或区域储备中划拨,不适用本款第三项。”
- (8) 第三十六条修改如下:
(一)在第1款中,增加了以下分段:
(个)“在2020年实施单一地区支付计划的成员国应在2020年12月31日之后继续这样做。”;
(二)在第4段中,第二项改为:
“对于每个成员国,在扣除适用第47条产生的金额后,根据本款第一小段计算的金额最多可增加附件II中规定的相关国家年度上限的3%(1)有关年份。当一个成员国应用这种增加时,委员会在根据本段第一小段为单一地区支付计划设定年度国家上限时应考虑到这种增加。为此,成员国应在2018年1月31日之前将根据本条第1款计算的金额从2018年起每个日历年增加的年度百分比通知委员会。到2021年2月19日,”
- (9) 第三十七条修改如下:
(一)在第1款中,增加了以下分段:
(个)“在2015-2020年期间给予过渡性国家援助的成员国可以决定在2021年和2022年给予过渡性国家援助。”;
(二)在第4段中,第六个缩进由以下内容代替:
“——2020年、2021年和2022年50%。”
- (10) 第四十一条第一款改为:
“1. 成员国可在任何特定年份的8月1日之前决定,从下一年开始,向有权根据第1章第1、2、3和5节所述基本支付计划或根据第1章第4节所述的单一区域支付计划(“再分配支付”)。成员国可以在2021年2021年2月19日之前做出决定,2021年在2021年8月1日之前做出决定。已经申请再分配付款的成员国可以在2021年2月19日之前审查其批准此类付款的决定或计划的细节2021日历年和2021年8月1日2022日历年。
成员国应在第一小段所述的相关日期之前将任何此类决定通知委员会。”
- (11) 第四十二条第一款增加了以下一项:
“对于2021日历年,成员国应在2021年2月19日之前和对于2022日历年,在2021年8月1日之前将第一小段中提到的百分比通知委员会。”;
- (12) 第四十九条第一款增加了以下一项:
“在2020日历年根据第48条给予付款的成员国应在2021年2月19日之前通知委员会第一小段中提到的百分比,对于2021日历年,在2021年8月1日之前对于2022日历年。”;
- (13) 在第51条第1款中,第一项由以下内容代替:
“1. 为了资助青年农民的生产,成员国应使用附件II中规定的国家年度上限的百分比,该百分比不得高于2%。成员国应在2014年8月1日之前通知委员会为该款项提供资金所需的估计百分比。到2021年2月19日,成员国应通知委员会为2021和2022日历年支付这笔款项所需的估计百分比。”
- (14) 第五十二条第十款改为:
“10. 委员会有权根据补充本条例的第70条就措施采取授权法案,以避免自愿联合支持的受益人遭受行业结构性市场失衡的影响。这些授权法案可能允许成员国根据在过去的参考期内获得自愿耦合支持的生产单位,决定在2022年之前继续支付这种支持。”
- (15) 第五十三条修改如下:
(一)在第1款中,增加了以下分段:
(个)“在2020年索赔年之前未给予自愿耦合支持的成员国可在2021年2月19日之前根据2021日历年的第一小段作出决定。”;
(二)第6段改为:
“6. 成员国可在任何一年的8月1日之前,根据本章审查其决定。”

到 2020 年 2 月 8 日，成员国还可以在必要的范围内审查其根据本章做出的决定，以适应根据第 14 条做出的关于 2020 日历年支柱之间灵活性的决定。

成员国应在 2021 年 2 月 19 日和 2022 年 2021 年 8 月 1 日之前决定是否继续或停止为各自的索赔年度提供自愿耦合支持。

通过根据本款第一和第二款的审查，或根据本款第三款的通知，成员国可以决定从下一年开始生效，并在 2020 和 2021 日历年生效公历年：

(一) 在适用的情况下，在其中规定的限度内保持不变、增加或减少根据第 1、2 和 3 款确定的百分比，或保持不个) 变或减少根据第 4 款确定的百分比；

(二) 修改给予支持的条件；

(C) 停止根据本章提供支持。

成员国应在这些小段中提及的相应日期之前将与本段第一、第二和第三小段有关的任何决定通知委员会。根据本款第二项的审查决定通知应解释审查与根据第 14 条作出的关于 2020 日历年支柱之间灵活性的决定之间的联系。

(16) 第五十四条第一款改为：

“1. 成员国应在第 53 条提及的日期之前将第 53 条提及的决定通知委员会。除第 53 条第 6 款第 4 项 (c) 点所述的决定外，通知应包括有关目标区域、选定的农业或部门类型以及给予的支持水平的信息。第 53 条第 1 款提及的决定和第 53 条第 6 款第 3 项提及的决定的通知还应包括相关日历年第 53 条提及的国家上限的百分比。；

(17) 第五十八条第三款改为：

“3. 2020 年每公顷合格面积的棉花特定作物支付金额应通过将第 2 款确定的产量乘以以下参考金额来计算：

— 保加利亚：649,45 欧元，

— 希腊：234,18 欧元，

— 西班牙：362,15 欧元，

— 葡萄牙：228,00 欧元。

2021 年和 2022 年每公顷合格面积的棉花特定作物支付金额应通过将第 2 款确定的产量乘以以下参考金额来计算：

— 保加利亚：636,13 欧元，

— 希腊：229,37 欧元，

— 西班牙：354,73 欧元，

— 葡萄牙：223,32 欧元。；

(18) 附件 II 和 III 根据本法规的附件 III 进行了修订。

第十条

法规 (EU) No 1308/2013 修正案

法规 (EU) No 1308/2013 修订如下：

(1) 第二十九条修改如下：

(一) 在第 1 款中，增加了以下分段：

个) “从 2021 年 4 月 1 日起制定的工作计划将于 2022 年 12 月 31 日结束。”；

(二) 第 2 款改为：

“2. 第 1 段中提到的 2020 年工作计划的联盟资金应为：

(一) 希腊为 11 098 000 欧元；

个)

(二) 法国 576 000 欧元；

(C) 意大利 35 991 000 欧元。

2021 年和 2022 年每一年的第 1 段所述工作计划的联盟资金应为：

(一) 希腊为 10 666 000 欧元；

个)

(二) 法国 554 000 欧元；

(C) 意大利为 34 590 000 欧元。

(2) 第三十三条第一款增加下列各款：

“在 2020 年 12 月 29 日之后批准按照第一小段所指的最长 5 年延期的运营计划只能延期至 2022 年 12 月 31 日。

作为对第一小段的减损，2020 年 12 月 29 日之后批准的新业务计划的最长持续时间为三年。

(3) 第五十五条第一款增加下列一项：

“作为对第一小段的减损，为 2019 年 8 月 1 日至 2022 年 7 月 31 日期间制定的国家计划应延长至 2022 年 12 月 31 日。成员国应修改其国家计划以考虑到该延长，并应通知修改后的计划提交委员会批准。

(4) 第五十八条第二款改为：

“2. 第 1 段中规定的 2020 年欧盟对生产者组织的援助资金应为 227.7 万欧元。

2021 年和 2022 年，欧盟为第 1 段规定的生产者组织提供的援助资金应为 218.8 万欧元。

(5) 第六十二条第三款增加下列各款：

“作为对第一小段的减损，根据第 64 条和第 66 条第 1 款授予的授权有效期将在 2020 年到期，延长至 2021 年 12 月 31 日。

依照本条例第六十四条和第六十六条第 (一) 项规定，2020 年届满的生产者，不得减免本款第一款规定的行政处罚。

(4) 条例 (EU) No 1306/2013 规定，他们在 2021 年 2 月 28 日之前通知主管当局，他们不打算使用其授权，也不希望从延长其有效期中受益，如本段第二小段。

(6) 第六十八条修改如下：

(一) 在第1款中, 第二项改为:

“此类转换应根据这些生产者在 2015 年 12 月 31 日之前提交的请求进行。成员国可以决定允许生产者在 2022 年 12 月 31 日之前提交将权利转换为授权的请求。”;

(二) 第2款改为:

“2. 根据第 1 段授予的授权应与第 1 段所述的种植权具有相同的有效期。如果未使用这些授权, 它们最迟应在 2018 年 12 月 31 日到期, 或者, 如果成员国已采取最迟在 2025 年 12 月 31 日之前作出第 1 段第二小段所述的决定。”

(7) 在第二篇第三章第 4 节末尾插入以下条款:

第 167a 条

改善和稳定橄榄油共同市场运作的营销规则

1. 为了改善和稳定橄榄油共同市场的运作, 包括从中提取的橄榄, 生产成员国可以制定营销规则来规范供应。

此类规则应与所追求的目标相称, 并且不得:

(一) 与有关产品首次上市后的任何交易有关;

(二) 允许定价, 包括为指导或建议设定价格;

(三) 使销售年度中本来可以使用的过多部分产品无法使用。

2. 第 1 款规定的规则应在相关成员国的官方出版物上完整公布, 以引起运营商的注意。

3. 成员国应根据本条做出的任何决定通知委员会。

(8) 第 211 条增加以下一款:

“3. 作为对本条第 1 款的减损, TFEU 第 107 条、第 108 条和第 109 条不适用于成员国决定偏离一般税收规则的国家财政措施, 允许适用于农民的所得税基数按以多年期为基础, 以期在一定年限内平衡税负。”

(9) 在第 214a 条中, 增加了以下一款:

“在 2021 年和 2022 年, 芬兰可以继续提供第一段中提到的国家援助, 但条件和数额与委员会授权的 2020 年相同。”;

(10) 附录 VI 由本法规附录 IV 中的文本代替。

第三篇

最后条款

第 11 条

生效和适用

本条例应在其在欧盟官方公报上公布的次日生效。

第 9 条第 5 点 (关于 (EU) No 1307/2013 条例第 25(11) 条) 和第 10 条第 5 点 (关于 (EU) No 1308/2013 条例第 62(3) 条) 应从 1 月 1 日起适用 2020 年。

作为对本条第一款的减损, 第 12 点、第 13 点 (a) 点和第 7 条第 17 和 18 点应在 EURI 法规生效之日生效。第 12 点、第 13 点 (a) 点和第 7 条第 17 和 18 点自 2021 年 1 月 1 日起适用。

本条例应具有整体约束力, 并直接适用于所有成员国。

于 2020 年 12 月 23 日在布鲁塞尔完成。

对于欧洲议会

总统

DM 萨索利

对于理事会

总统

M·罗斯

¹
() OJ C 232, 14.7.2020, p. 29.

²
() OJ C 109, 1.4.2020, p. 1.

³
() 欧洲议会 2020 年 12 月 16 日的立场 (尚未在官方公报上公布) 和理事会 2020 年 12 月 22 日的决定。

⁴
() 2013 年 12 月 17 日欧洲议会和理事会第 1303/2013 号条例 (EU), 规定了欧洲区域发展基金、欧洲社会基金、凝聚基金、欧洲农村发展农业基金的共同规定和欧洲海事和渔业基金, 并就欧洲区域发展基金、欧洲社会基金、凝聚基金和欧洲海事和渔业基金制定一般规定, 并废除理事会条例 (EC) No 1083/2006 (OJ L 347, 2013 年 12 月 20 日, 第 320 页) 。

⁵
() 2013 年 12 月 17 日欧洲议会和理事会第 1305/2013 号条例 (EU) 关于欧洲农村发展农业基金 (EAFRD) 支持农村发展并废除理事会条例 (EC) 第 1698/2005 号 (OJ L 347, 2013 年 12 月 20 日, 第 487 页) 。

⁶
() 2013 年 12 月 17 日欧洲议会和理事会第 1306/2013 号条例 (EU) 关于共同农业政策的融资、管理和监测以及废除理事会条例 (EEC) 第 352/78 号 (EC) 第 165/94 号、(EC) 第 2799/98 号、(EC) 第 814/2000 号、(EC) 第 1290/2005 号和 (EC) 第 485/2008 号 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 549) 。

⁷
() 2013 年 12 月 17 日欧洲议会和理事会第 1307/2013 号条例 (EU) 规定了在共同农业政策框架内根据支持计划直接向农民付款的规则, 并废除理事会条例 (EC) 第 637 号/2008 和理事会条例 (EC) 第 73/2009 号 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 608) 。

⁸
() 2013 年 12 月 17 日欧洲议会和理事会第 1308/2013 号条例 (EU) 建立农产品市场共同组织并废除理事会条例 (EEC) 第 922/72 号、(EEC) 第 234 号/79、(EC) No 1037/2001 和 (EC) No 1234/2007 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671) 。

⁹
() 2013 年 12 月 17 日欧洲议会和理事会第 1310/2013 号条例 (EU), 规定了欧洲农村发展农业基金 (EAFRD) 支持农村发展的某些过渡性条款, 修订条例 (EU) 欧洲议会和理事会关于 2014 年资源及其分配的 1305/2013 号修订理事会条例 (EC) 第 73/2009 号和条例 (EU) 第 1307/2013 号、(EU) 第 1306 号/2013 和 (EU) No 1308/2013 欧洲议会和理事会关于其在 2014 年的应用 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 865) 。

¹⁰
() 2014 年 3 月 11 日委员会授权条例 (EU) No 807/2014 补充了欧洲议会和理事会关于欧洲农村发展农业基金 (EAFRD) 支持农村发展的条例 (EU) No

1305/2013并引入过渡性条款 (OJ L 227, 31.7.2014, p. i)。

¹¹
() 欧洲议会和理事会于 2017 年 12 月 13 日颁布的 (EU) 2017/2393 条例, 修订了关于欧洲农村发展农业基金 (EAFRD) 支持农村发展的条例 (EU) No 1305/2013, (EU) 关于共同农业政策的融资、管理和监测的第 1306/2013 号, (EU) 第 1307/2013 号, 规定在共同农业政策框架内根据支持计划直接向农民付款的规则, (EU) 第 1308 号/2013 年建立了农产品市场的共同组织, 以及 (EU) No 652/2014 规定了食品链、动物健康和动物福利以及植物健康和植物生殖材料相关支出的管理规定 (OJ L 350, 29.12.2017, p. 15)。

¹²
() 理事会条例 (EU) 2020/2094 于 2020 年 12 月 14 日建立了欧盟恢复工具, 以支持 COVID-19 危机后的恢复 (OJ L 433, 22.12.2020, p. 23)。

¹³
() 2018 年 7 月 18 日欧洲议会和理事会关于适用于欧盟一般预算的财务规则的条例 (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046, 修订条例 (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) 编号 1301/2013, (EU) 编号 1303/2013, (EU) 编号 1304/2013, (EU) 编号 1309/2013, (EU) 编号 1316/2013, (EU) 编号 223/2014, (EU) 编号 283/2014, 以及第 541/2014/EU 号决定和第 966/2012 号废除条例 (欧盟, 欧洲原子能联营) (OJ L 193, 2018 年 7 月 30 日, 第 1 页)。

¹⁴
() 2005 年 9 月 20 日关于欧洲农村发展农业基金 (EAFRD) 支持农村发展的理事会条例 (EC) 第 1698/2005 号 (OJ L 277, 21.10.2005, p. 1)。

¹⁵
() 1999 年 5 月 17 日理事会条例 (EC) 第 1257/1999 号, 关于欧洲农业指导和保证基金 (EAGGF) 支持农村发展以及修改和废除某些条例 (OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 80)。

附件一

法规 (EU) No 1305/2013 的附件 I 修订如下:

(1) 标题替换为以下内容:

“第一部分: 工会对农村发展的支持分解 (2014 年至 2020 年)”;

(2) 添加了以下标题和表格:

第二部分: 工会对农村发展的支持分解 (2021 年和 2022 年)
(现价欧元)

	2021	2022
比利时	101 120 350	82 800 894
保加利亚	344 590 304	282 162 644
捷克	316 532 230	259 187 708
丹麦	92 734 249	75 934 060
德国	1 334 041 136	1 092 359 738
爱沙尼亚	107 490 074	88 016 648
爱尔兰	380 590 206	311 640 628
希腊	680 177 956	556 953 600
西班牙	1 319 414 366	1 080 382 825
法国	1 782 336 917	1 459 440 070
克罗地亚	363 085 794	297 307 401
意大利	1 648 587 531	1 349 921 375
塞浦路斯	29 029 670	23 770 514
拉脱维亚	143 490 636	117 495 173
立陶宛	238 747 895	195 495 162
卢森堡	15 034 338	12 310 644
匈牙利	509 100 229	416 869 149
马耳他	24 406 009	19 984 497
荷兰	89 478 781	73 268 369
奥地利	635 078 708	520 024 752
波兰	1 612 048 020	1 320 001 539
葡萄牙	660 145 863	540 550 620
罗马尼亚	1 181 006 852	967 049 892
斯洛文尼亚	134 545 025	110 170 192
斯洛伐克	316 398 138	259 077 909
芬兰	432 993 097	354 549 956
瑞典	258 769 726	211 889 741
EU-27 总数	14 750 974 100	12 078 615 700
技术援助	36 969 860	30 272 220
全部的	14 787 943 960	12 108 887 920'

附件二

法规 (EU) No 1305/2013 的附录 Ia 插入如下:

附件一

第 58A 条中提及的按会员国划分的额外资源细目

(当前价格, 欧元)

	2021	2022
比利时	14 246 948	33 907 737
保加利亚	59 744 633	142 192 228
捷克	54 879 960	130 614 305
丹麦	16 078 147	38 765 001

德国	209 940 765	499 659 020
爱沙尼亚	18 636 494	44 354 855
爱尔兰	56 130 739	133 591 159
希腊	108 072 886	257 213 470
西班牙	212 332 550	505 351 469
法国	256 456 603	610 366 714
克罗地亚	59 666 188	142 005 526
意大利	269 404 179	641 181 947
塞浦路斯	3 390 542	8 069 491
拉脱维亚	24 878 226	59 210 178
立陶宛	41 393 810	98 517 267
卢森堡	2 606 635	6 203 790
匈牙利	88 267 157	210 075 834
马耳他	2 588 898	6 161 577
荷兰	15 513 719	36 922 650
奥地利	101 896 221	242 513 006
波兰	279 494 858	665 197 761
葡萄牙	104 599 747	248 947 399
罗马尼亚	204 761 482	487 332 328
斯洛文尼亚	21 684 662	51 609 495
斯洛伐克	48 286 370	114 921 561
芬兰	61 931 116	147 396 056
瑞典	44 865 170	106 779 104
EU-27 总数	2 381 748 705	5 668 561 918
技术援助 (0.25 %)	5 969 295	14 206 922
全部的	2 387 718 000	5 682 768 840

附件三

法规 (EU) No 1307/2013 的附件 II 和 III 修订如下:

(1) 在附件二中, 增加了以下列:

2021	2022
494 926	494 926
788 626	797 255
854 947	854 947
862 367	862 367
4 915 695	4 915 695
190 715	193 576
1 186 282	1 186 282
1 891 660	1 890 730
4 800 590	4 797 439
7 285 001	7 274 171
344 340	374 770
3 628 529	3 628 529
47 648	47 648
339 055	344 140
569 965	578 515
32 748	32 748
1 243 185	1 243 185
4 594	4 594
717 382	717 382
677 582	677 582
3 030 049	3 061 233
595 873	600 528
1 891 805	1 919 363
131 530	131 530
391 174	396 034
515 713	517 532
685 676	685 904

(2) 在附件三中, 增加了以下列:

2021	2022
------	------

494,9	494,9
791,2	799,8
854,9	854,9
862,4	862,4
4 915,7	4 915,7
190,7	193,6
1 186,3	1 186,3
2 075,7	2 074,7
4 860,3	4 857,1
7 285,0	7 274,2
344,3	374,8
3 628,5	3 628,5
47,6	47,6
339,1	344,1
570,0	578,5
32,7	32,7
1 243,2	1 243,2
4,6	4,6
717,4	717,4
677,6	677,6
3 030,0	3 061,2
596,1	600,7
1 891,8	1 919,4
131,5	131,5
391,2	396,0
515,7	517,5
685,7	685,9

附件四

法规 (EU) No 1308/2013 的附件 VI 由以下内容代替:

附件六

第 44 条第 1 款中提及的支持计划的预算限额

每个预算年 1 000 欧元					
	2014	2015	2016	2017-2020	2021 年以后
保加利亚	26 762	26 762	26 762	26 762	25 721
捷克	5 155	5 155	5 155	5 155	4 954
德国	38 895	38 895	38 895	38 895	37 381
希腊	23 963	23 963	23 963	23 963	23 030
西班牙	353 081	210 332	210 332	210 332	202 147
法国	280 545	280 545	280 545	280 545	269 628
克罗地亚	11 885	11 885	11 885	10 832	10 410
意大利	336 997	336 997	336 997	336 997	323 883
塞浦路斯	4 646	4 646	4 646	4 646	4 465
立陶宛	45	45	45	45	43
卢森堡	588	—	—	—	—
匈牙利	29 103	29 103	29 103	29 103	27 970
马耳他	402	—	—	—	—
奥地利	13 688	13 688	13 688	13 688	13 155
葡萄牙	65 208	65 208	65 208	65 208	62 670
罗马尼亚	47 700	47 700	47 700	47 700	45 844
斯洛文尼亚	5 045	5 045	5 045	5 045	4 849
斯洛伐克	5 085	5 085	5 085	5 085	4 887
英国	120	—	—	—	—

最佳

附件九

欧盟 2021/2115 条例（节选）

I

(Legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

REGULATION (EU) 2021/2115 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 2 December 2021

establishing rules on support for strategic plans to be drawn up by Member States under the common agricultural policy (CAP Strategic Plans) and financed by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 42 and Article 43(2) thereof,

Having regard to the 1979 Act of Accession, and in particular paragraph 6 of Protocol No 4 on cotton attached thereto,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the Court of Auditors ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ⁽³⁾,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure ⁽⁴⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) The Commission communication of 29 November 2017 entitled ‘The Future of Food and Farming’ sets out the challenges, objectives and orientations for the future common agricultural policy (CAP) after 2020. Those objectives include making the CAP more result-driven and market-oriented, boosting modernisation and sustainability, including the economic, social, environmental and climate sustainability of the agricultural, forestry and rural areas, and helping reduce the Union legislation-related administrative burden for beneficiaries.
- (2) In order to address the global dimension and implications of the CAP, the Commission should ensure coherence with the Union external policies and instruments, in particular in development cooperation and trade. The Union’s commitment to policy coherence for development requires the taking into account of development objectives and principles when designing policies.

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 41, 1.2.2019, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ C 62, 15.2.2019, p. 214.

⁽³⁾ OJ C 86, 7.3.2019, p. 173.

⁽⁴⁾ Position of the European Parliament of 23 November 2021 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and decision of the Council of 2 December 2021.

- (3) Since the CAP needs to sharpen its responses to the challenges and opportunities as they manifest themselves at international, Union, national, regional, local and farm levels, it is necessary to streamline the governance of the CAP and improve its delivery on the Union objectives and to significantly decrease the administrative burden. The CAP should be based on delivery of performance ('the delivery model'). Therefore, the Union should set the basic policy parameters, such as the objectives of the CAP and its basic requirements, while Member States should bear greater responsibility as to how they meet those objectives and achieve targets. Enhanced subsidiarity makes it possible to better take into account local conditions and needs and the particular nature of agricultural activity, which results from the social structure of agriculture and from structural and natural disparities between the various agricultural regions, tailoring the support to maximise the contribution to the achievement of Union objectives.
- (4) Horizontal financial rules adopted by the European Parliament and the Council on the basis of Article 322 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) apply to this Regulation. Those rules are laid down in Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁵⁾ (the 'Financial Regulation') and determine in particular the procedure for establishing and implementing the budget through grants, procurement, prizes and indirect implementation, and provide for checks on the responsibility of financial actors. Rules adopted on the basis of Article 322 TFEU also include a general regime of conditionality for the protection of the Union budget.
- (5) Rules on measures linking the effectiveness of Union funds to sound economic governance, on territorial development and on the visibility of support from Union funds laid down in Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁶⁾ should also apply to support for rural development under this Regulation to ensure coherence with the Union funds concerned in relation to those aspects.
- (6) Synergies between the EAFRD and Horizon Europe, established by Regulation (EU) 2021/695 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁷⁾, should encourage the EAFRD to make the best use of research and innovation results, in particular those stemming from projects funded by Horizon Europe and the European Innovation Partnership for agricultural productivity and sustainability (EIP), leading to innovations in the farming sector and rural areas.
- (7) Given the importance of tackling the dramatic loss of biodiversity, support under this Regulation should contribute to mainstreaming biodiversity action in Union policies and to the achievement of the overall ambition of providing 7,5 % of annual spending under the multiannual financial framework (MFF) to biodiversity objectives in 2024 and 10 % of annual spending under the MFF to biodiversity objectives in 2026 and 2027.
- (8) Member States should be given the flexibility to specify certain definitions and conditions in their CAP Strategic Plans. In order to ensure a common level playing field, a certain framework has, however, to be set at Union level constituting the necessary common elements to be included in those definitions and conditions ('framework definitions').
- (9) In order to enhance the role of agriculture in providing public goods, it is necessary to establish an appropriate framework definition of 'agricultural activity'. Moreover, in order to ensure that the Union can comply with its international obligations on domestic support as set out in the WTO Agreement on Agriculture, and in particular that the basic income support for sustainability and related types of intervention continue to be notified as 'Green

⁽⁵⁾ Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

⁽⁶⁾ Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund Plus, the Cohesion Fund, the Just Transition Fund and the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund and financial rules for those and for the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, the Internal Security Fund and the Instrument for Financial Support for Border Management and Visa Policy (OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 159).

⁽⁷⁾ Regulation (EU) 2021/695 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing Horizon Europe – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, laying down its rules for participation and dissemination, and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1290/2013 and (EU) No 1291/2013 (OJ L 170, 12.5.2021, p. 1).

Box' support which has no, or at most minimal, trade-distorting effects or effects on production, the framework definition of 'agricultural activity' should provide for both the production of agricultural products and the maintenance of the agricultural area, leaving the choice between those two types of activity to farmers. In order to adjust to local conditions, Member States should lay down the actual definition of 'agricultural activity' and the relevant conditions in their CAP Strategic Plans.

- (10) In order to retain essential Union-wide elements to ensure comparability between Member State decisions, without however limiting Member States in reaching Union objectives, a framework definition of 'agricultural area' should be set out. The related framework definitions of 'arable land', 'permanent crops' and 'permanent grassland' should be set out in a broad way so as to allow Member States to further specify definitions according to their local conditions.
- (11) The framework definition of 'arable land' should be laid down in such a way that it allows Member States to cover different production forms and that requires the inclusion of fallow land areas in order to ensure the decoupled nature of the interventions.
- (12) The framework definition of 'permanent crops' should include both areas actually used for production and those that are not, as well as nurseries and short rotation coppice to be defined by Member States.
- (13) The framework definition of 'permanent grassland' should be set in such a way that, in cases where grasses and other herbaceous forage remain predominant, it does not exclude other species that can be grazed. It should also enable Member States to specify further criteria and allow them to include species other than grasses or other herbaceous forage that may produce animal feed, whether used for actual production or not. This could encompass species of which parts of the plant, such as leaves, flowers, stems or fruits, can be grazed directly or when they fall to the ground. Member States should also be able to decide whether to limit the land where grasses and other herbaceous forage are not predominant or absent in grazing areas, including limiting it to land which forms part of established local practices.
- (14) The framework definitions of 'agricultural area' should ensure that Member States cover agroforestry systems, where trees are grown in agricultural parcels on which agricultural activities are carried out to improve the sustainable use of the land.
- (15) In order to ensure legal certainty that support is paid for an agricultural area which is at the farmer's disposal and where an agricultural activity is exercised, a framework definition of 'eligible hectare' with the essential elements should be set out. In particular, Member States should set the conditions to determine whether the land is at the farmer's disposal. Considering the likelihood of occasional and temporary use of agricultural land for an activity which is not strictly agricultural, and given the potential of certain non-agricultural activities to contribute to the income diversification of agricultural holdings, Member States should set appropriate conditions to include areas also used for non-agricultural activities as eligible hectares.
- (16) In view of the high environmental ambition of the CAP, the eligible area should not be reduced as a result of the implementation of certain rules of conditionality and of the schemes for the climate, the environment and animal welfare ('eco-schemes') under direct payments. Agricultural areas should not become ineligible for direct payments when cultivated with non-agricultural products by way of paludiculture under either Union or national schemes which contribute to achieving one or more environmental or climate-related objectives of the Union. Furthermore, agricultural areas should remain eligible for direct payments when subject to certain Union requirements relating to the environmental protection, or afforested under rural development measures, including those afforested under the compliant national schemes, or areas under certain set-aside commitments.
- (17) Taking into account the need for simplification, Member States should be allowed to decide that landscape features that do not significantly hamper the performance of the agricultural activity on a parcel remain part of the eligible area. When calculating the eligible area of permanent grassland while deducting the areas occupied by ineligible features, Member States should be allowed to apply simplified methodology.

- (18) As regards the areas used for the production of hemp, in order to preserve public health and to ensure coherence with other bodies of legislation, the use of hemp seed varieties with tetrahydrocannabinol content below 0,3 % should be included within the definition of 'eligible hectare'.
- (19) With a view to further improving the performance of the CAP, income support should be targeted towards active farmers. To ensure a common approach at Union level, a framework definition of 'active farmer' displaying the essential elements should be set out. Member States should determine in their CAP Strategic Plans, on the basis of objective conditions, which farmers are considered to be active farmers. To reduce the administrative burden, Member States should be allowed to grant direct payments to smaller farmers who also contribute to the vitality of rural areas and to establish a negative list of non-agricultural activities compared to which the agricultural activities are typically marginal. The negative list should not be the only way in which the definition is determined but should be used as a complementary tool to help to identify such non-agricultural activities, without prejudice for the persons concerned to prove that they fulfil the criteria of the definition of 'active farmer'. To ensure a better income, strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas or pursue related objectives, the definition of 'active farmer' should not preclude the granting of support to pluri-active or part-time farmers who in addition to farming are also engaged in non-agricultural activities.
- (20) In order to ensure consistency between the direct-payment types of intervention and the rural-development types of intervention when addressing the objective of generational renewal, a framework definition of 'young farmer' with the essential elements should be set out at Union level.
- (21) In order to ensure consistency between the direct-payment types of intervention and the rural-development types of intervention when addressing the objective of facilitating business development in rural areas, a framework definition of 'new farmer' with common elements should be set out at Union level.
- (22) In order to give substance to the objectives of the CAP as established by Article 39 TFEU, as well as to ensure that the Union adequately addresses its most recent challenges, it is appropriate to provide for a set of general objectives reflecting the orientations given in the communication on 'The Future of Food and Farming'. A set of specific objectives should be further defined at Union level and applied by the Member States in their CAP Strategic Plans, taking into account the fact that in the Member States agriculture constitutes a sector closely linked with the economy as a whole. While striking a balance across the dimensions of sustainable development, in line with the impact assessment, those specific objectives should translate the general objectives of the CAP into more concrete priorities and take into account relevant Union legislation, particularly with regard to climate, energy and environment.
- (23) A smarter, modernised and more sustainable CAP needs to embrace research and innovation in order to serve the multi-functionality of Union agriculture, forestry and food systems, investing in technological development and digitalisation, as well as improving the uptake and effective deployment of technologies, digital technologies in particular, and the access to, and increased sharing of, impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge.
- (24) The Union needs to foster a modern, competitive, resilient and diversified agricultural sector which reaps the benefits of high-quality production and resource-efficiency and which ensures long-term food security as part of a competitive and productive agri-food sector while safeguarding the family farm model.
- (25) In order to support viable farm income and resilience of the agricultural sector across the Union to enhance long-term food security, there is a need to improve the farmers' position in the value chain, in particular by encouraging forms of cooperation that involve and benefit farmers, as well as by promoting short supply chains and improving market transparency.

- (26) The Union needs to improve the response to societal demands on food and health, including high-quality, safe, and nutritious food produced in a sustainable way. In order to advance in that direction, specific sustainable farming practices, such as organic farming, integrated pest management, agro-ecology, agroforestry or precision farming, will need to be promoted. Similarly, actions to promote higher levels of animal welfare and initiatives to combat antimicrobial resistance should also be stimulated.
- (27) The delivery model should not lead to a situation in which there are 27 different national agricultural policies, thus endangering the common nature of the CAP and the internal market. It should, however, leave to Member States a certain degree of flexibility within a strong common regulatory framework. This Regulation should therefore set the Union objectives and establish the types of intervention as well as the common Union requirements applicable to Member States, thus ensuring the common nature of the CAP. Member States should be in charge of translating that Union regulatory framework into support arrangements applicable to beneficiaries using an increased level of flexibility. In that context, Member States should act in line with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and the general principles of Union law and ensure that the legal framework for the granting of Union support to beneficiaries is based on their CAP Strategic Plans and complies with the principles and requirements set out under this Regulation and Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁸⁾. They should also implement their CAP Strategic Plans as approved by the Commission.
- (28) In order to foster a smart and resilient agricultural sector, direct payments keep on constituting an essential part to guarantee a fair income support to farmers. Likewise, investments into farm restructuring, modernisation, innovation, diversification and uptake of new practices and technologies are necessary to improve farmers' market reward.
- (29) In the context of greater market orientation of the CAP, as outlined by the communication on 'The Future of Food and Farming', market exposure, climate change and associated frequency and severity of extreme weather events, as well as sanitary and phytosanitary crises, may lead to risks of price volatility and increasing pressures on incomes, in particular of primary producers. Thus, although farmers are ultimately responsible for designing their on-farm strategies and for improving the resilience of their farms, a robust framework should be set up to ensure appropriate risk management.
- (30) Supporting and improving environmental protection and climate action and contributing to the achievement of Union's environmental and climate-related objectives is a very high priority in the future of Union agriculture and forestry. The CAP should play a role both in reducing negative impacts on the environment and climate, including biodiversity, and in increasing the provision of environmental public goods on all types of farmland and forest land (including high-nature-value areas) and in rural areas as a whole. The architecture of the CAP should therefore reflect greater ambition with respect to those objectives. It should include elements which support or otherwise induce a wide range of action in pursuit of the objectives within agriculture, food production, forestry and rural areas as a whole.
- (31) The best combination of types of action for addressing those objectives will vary from one Member State to another. Concurrently with the need to increase efforts on adaptation to climate change, reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and enhanced carbon sequestration are both important in mitigating climate change. Energy production and use supported through the CAP should concern energy which clearly displays the characteristics of sustainability, including as regards greenhouse gases. With regard to the management of natural resources, a lower dependence on chemicals such as artificial fertilisers and pesticides may be particularly helpful including for the protection of biodiversity, where lower dependence on pesticides and action to halt and reverse the decline of pollinator populations is needed in a timely manner in many parts of the Union.

⁽⁸⁾ Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2 December 2021 on the financing, management and monitoring of the common agricultural policy and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 (see page 187 of this Official Journal).

- (32) As many rural areas in the Union suffer from structural problems such as a lack of attractive employment opportunities, skill shortages, underinvestment in broadband and connectivity, digital and other infrastructures and essential services, as well as youth drain, it is fundamental to strengthen the socio-economic fabric in those areas, in line with the Cork 2.0 Declaration 'A Better Life in Rural Areas', in particular through job creation and generational renewal, by bringing the Commission's jobs and growth agenda to rural areas, by promoting social inclusion, support for young people, generational renewal and the development of 'smart villages' across the European countryside, and by contributing to mitigating depopulation.
- (33) Equality between women and men is a core principle of the Union and gender mainstreaming is an important tool in the integration of that principle into the CAP. There should therefore be a particular focus on promoting the participation of women in the socio-economic development of rural areas, with special attention to farming, supporting women's key role. Member States should be required to assess the situation of women in farming and address challenges in their CAP Strategic Plans. Gender equality should be an integral part of the preparation, implementation and evaluation of CAP interventions. Member States should also strengthen their capacity in gender mainstreaming and in the collection of data disaggregated by gender.
- (34) With a view to stabilising and diversifying the rural economy, the development, establishment and retention of non-agricultural enterprises should be supported. As indicated in the communication on 'The Future of Food and Farming', new rural value chains such as renewable energy, the emerging bio-economy, the circular economy, and ecotourism can offer good growth and job potential for rural areas while conserving natural resources. In this context, financial instruments and the use of the EU guarantee under InvestEU, established by Regulation (EU) 2021/523 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽⁹⁾, can play a crucial role for ensuring access to financing and for bolstering the growth capacity of farms and enterprises. There is a potential for employment opportunities in rural areas for legally staying third-country nationals, promoting their social and economic integration especially in the framework of community-led local development strategies.
- (35) The CAP should keep ensuring food security, which should be understood as meaning access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food at all times. Moreover, it should help to improve the response of Union agriculture to new societal demands on food and health, including sustainable agricultural production, healthier nutrition, animal welfare and reduction of food waste. The CAP should continue to promote production with specific and valuable characteristics while helping farmers to proactively adjust their production according to market signals and consumers' demands.
- (36) In view of the scope of the reform that is necessary to achieve the objectives pursued and respond to concerns raised, it is appropriate to provide for a new legal framework in one single Regulation that covers the Union support financed by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and that replaces the arrangements currently laid down in Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽¹⁰⁾ and Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽¹¹⁾.
- (37) This Regulation should lay down the rules that apply to Union support financed by the EAGF and the EAFRD and granted in the form of types of intervention specified in CAP Strategic Plans drawn up by the Member States and approved by the Commission.
- (38) In order to ensure that the Union can respect its international obligations on domestic support as set out in the WTO Agreement on Agriculture, certain types of intervention provided for in this Regulation should continue to be notified as 'Green Box' support which has no, or at most minimal, trade-distorting effects or effects on production, or to be notified as 'Blue Box' support under production-limiting programmes and therefore exempted from

⁽⁹⁾ Regulation (EU) 2021/523 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 March 2021 establishing the InvestEU Programme and amending Regulation (EU) 2015/1017 (OJ L 107, 26.3.2021, p. 30).

⁽¹⁰⁾ Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 487).

⁽¹¹⁾ Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing rules for direct payments to farmers under support schemes within the framework of the common agricultural policy and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 637/2008 and Council Regulation (EC) No 73/2009 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 608).

reduction commitments. While the provisions of this Regulation for such types of intervention are already in compliance with the 'Green Box' requirements set out in Annex 2 to the WTO Agreement on Agriculture or the 'Blue Box' requirements set out in its Article 6.5, it should be ensured that the interventions planned by Member States in their CAP Strategic Plans for those types of intervention continue to comply with those requirements. In particular, the crop-specific payment for cotton under this Regulation should continue to be designed to comply with the provisions of the 'Blue Box'.

- (39) It should be ensured that interventions, including coupled income support, comply with the Union's international commitments. This includes the requirements of the Memorandum of Understanding between the European Economic Community and the United States of America on oil seeds under GATT ⁽¹²⁾, as applicable subsequent to changes to the Union separate base area for oilseeds following changes to the composition of the Union.
- (40) The information on, and assessment of, the performance of the CAP based on the implementation of the CAP Strategic Plans will be taken into account in the regular assessments by the Commission of the Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development, established on the basis of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- (41) Building on the previous system of cross-compliance implemented until 2022, the system of new conditionality links full receipt of CAP support to the compliance of farmers and other beneficiaries with basic standards concerning the environment, climate change, public health, plant health and animal welfare. The basic standards encompass in a streamlined form a list of statutory management requirements (SMRs) and standards of good agricultural and environmental conditions of land (GAEC standards). Those basic standards should better take into account the environmental and climate challenges and the new environmental architecture of the CAP, thus delivering a higher level of environmental and climate ambition as set out in the Commission communication on the 'Future of Food and Farming' and the MFF for the years 2021 to 2027, established by Council Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2020/2093 ⁽¹³⁾.
- (42) Conditionality aims to contribute to the development of sustainable agriculture through better awareness on the part of beneficiaries of the need to comply with those basic standards. It also aims to make the CAP more compatible with the expectations of society through improving consistency of the CAP with the environment, public health, plant health and animal welfare objectives. Conditionality should form an integral part of the environmental architecture of the CAP, as part of the baseline for more ambitious environmental and climate-related commitments, and should be comprehensively applied across the Union. Member States should ensure that proportionate, effective and dissuasive penalties are applied in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 to farmers and other beneficiaries who do not comply with those requirements.
- (43) The framework of GAEC standards aims to contribute to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change, tackling water challenges, the protection and quality of soil and the protection and quality of biodiversity. The framework needs to be enhanced to take into account in particular the practices set until the year 2022 under the greening of direct payments, the mitigation of climate change and the need to improve farms' sustainability and their contribution to biodiversity. It is acknowledged that each GAEC standard contributes to achieving multiple objectives. In order to implement the framework, Member States should set a national standard for each of the standards set at Union level, taking into account the specific characteristics of the area concerned, including soil and climatic conditions, existing farming conditions, farming practices, farm size and farm structures, land use, and the specificities of outermost regions. Member States should be able to set other national standards related to the main objectives of the GAEC standards in order to improve the environmental and climate delivery of the framework of the GAEC standards. Given the existing practices under organic farming system, no further requirement should be imposed on organic farmers as regards crop rotation. In addition, as regards the standards on crop rotation and on minimum share of arable land for biodiversity, Member States should be able to consider certain exceptions to avoid excessive burden on smaller farms or to exclude some farms that already fulfil the objective of the GAEC standards as they are covered to a significant extent by grassland, land lying fallow or leguminous crops. An exception should also be provided for the biodiversity requirement of minimum share of arable land in the case of predominantly forested Member States.

⁽¹²⁾ OJ L 147, 18.6.1993, p. 26.

⁽¹³⁾ Council Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2020/2093 of 17 December 2020 laying down the multiannual financial framework for the years 2021 to 2027 (OJ L 433 I, 22.12.2020, p. 11).

- (44) SMRs need to be fully implemented by Member States in order to become operational at farm level and ensure equal treatment of farmers. To ensure the consistency of the rules on conditionality in enhancing the sustainability of the policy, SMRs should encompass the main Union legislation on the environment, public health, plant health and animal welfare, as implemented at national level, which imposes precise obligations on individual farmers and other beneficiaries, including obligations under Council Directive 92/43/EEC⁽¹⁴⁾ and Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽¹⁵⁾ or Council Directive 91/676/EEC⁽¹⁶⁾. In order to follow up on the joint statement made by the European Parliament and the Council annexed to Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽¹⁷⁾, the relevant provisions of Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽¹⁸⁾ and Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽¹⁹⁾ should be included as SMRs into the scope of conditionality and the list of GAEC standards should be adapted accordingly.
- (45) In order to contribute to the development of socially sustainable agriculture through better awareness, on the part of beneficiaries of CAP support, of the employment and social standards, a new mechanism integrating social concerns should be introduced.
- (46) Such a mechanism should link full receipt of CAP direct payments as well as payments for environmental, climate-related and other management commitments, payments for natural or other area-specific constraints and payments for area-specific disadvantages resulting from certain mandatory requirements to the compliance of farmers and other beneficiaries with basic standards concerning working and employment conditions for farm workers and occupational safety and health, in particular certain standards under Council Directive 89/391/EEC⁽²⁰⁾ and Directives 2009/104/EC⁽²¹⁾ and (EU) 2019/1152⁽²²⁾ of the European Parliament and of the Council. By 2025, the Commission should assess the feasibility of including Article 7(1) of Regulation (EU) 492/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽²³⁾ and should, if appropriate, propose legislation to that effect.
- (47) Member States should ensure that proportionate, effective and dissuasive penalties are applied in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 to farmers and other beneficiaries who do not comply with those standards. Due to the principle of judicial independence, it is not possible to impose upon the judicial systems specific requirements on how decisions and convictions are made other than what is provided for in the legislation upon which those decisions and convictions are based.
- (48) When establishing the social conditionality mechanism, in order to respect the right of Member States to define the fundamental principles of their social and labour systems, due account should be taken of the diverse national frameworks. Therefore, the Member State's choice of enforcement methods, collective bargaining and the role of social partners, including, where applicable, in the implementation of directives in the social and employment

⁽¹⁴⁾ Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992, p. 7).

⁽¹⁵⁾ Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p. 7).

⁽¹⁶⁾ Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (OJ L 375, 31.12.1991, p. 1).

⁽¹⁷⁾ Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the financing, management and monitoring of the common agricultural policy and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 352/78, (EC) No 165/94, (EC) No 2799/98, (EC) No 814/2000, (EC) No 1290/2005 and (EC) No 485/2008 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 549).

⁽¹⁸⁾ Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1).

⁽¹⁹⁾ Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 71).

⁽²⁰⁾ Council Directive 89/391/EEC of 12 June 1989 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work (OJ L 183, 29.6.1989, p. 1).

⁽²¹⁾ Directive 2009/104/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 concerning the minimum safety and health requirements for the use of work equipment by workers at work (second individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC) (OJ L 260, 3.10.2009, p. 5).

⁽²²⁾ Directive (EU) 2019/1152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on transparent and predictable working conditions in the European Union (OJ L 186, 11.7.2019, p. 105).

⁽²³⁾ Regulation (EU) No 492/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2011 on freedom of movement for workers within the Union (OJ L 141, 27.5.2011, p. 1).

domain, should be considered. National labour market models and the autonomy of the social partners should be respected. This Regulation should not impose any obligations on the social partners or on Member States regarding enforcement or controls in areas which according to the national labour market models are the responsibility of the social partners.

- (49) Because of the complexity of setting up systems at national level which respect the autonomy and specificity of national systems, Member States should be allowed to implement social conditionality at a later date but in any event no later than as from 1 January 2025.
- (50) Member States should ensure that there are farm advisory services tailored to the various types of production for the purpose of improving the sustainable management and overall performance of agricultural holdings and rural businesses, covering economic, environmental and social dimensions, and of identifying the necessary improvements as regards all measures at farm level provided for in the CAP Strategic Plans, including digitalisation. Farm advisory services should help farmers and other beneficiaries of CAP support to become more aware of the relationship between farm management and land management on the one hand, and certain standards, requirements and information, including environmental and climate ones, on the other hand. The list of the latter includes standards applying to, or necessary for, farmers and other CAP beneficiaries, including cooperatives, and set in the CAP Strategic Plan, as well as those stemming from the legislation on water, on the sustainable use of pesticides, on nutrient management as well as on the initiatives to combat antimicrobial resistance. Advice should also be available on the management of risks and innovation support for preparing and implementing emerging EIP operational group projects, whilst capturing and making use of grassroot innovative ideas. In order to enhance the quality and effectiveness of the advice, Member States should integrate all public and private advisors and advisory networks within the Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Systems (AKIS), in order to be able to deliver up-to-date technological and scientific information developed by research and innovation.
- (51) In order to support both the agronomic and the environmental performance of farms, information on nutrient management, with focus on nitrogen and phosphate which are the nutrients that from an environmental perspective can pose particular challenges and therefore deserve particular attention, should be provided with the help of a dedicated electronic Farm Sustainability Tool made available by the Member States to individual farmers. The Farm Sustainability Tool should provide on-farm decision support. In order to ensure a level playing field between farmers and across the Union, the Commission should be able to provide support to the Member States in the design of the Farm Sustainability Tool.
- (52) In order to better inform and advise farmers on their obligations towards their workers with regard to the social dimension of the CAP, the farm advisory services should inform about the requirements regarding the provision, in writing, of the information referred to in Article 4 of Directive (EU) 2019/1152 and on the health and safety standards which are applicable on farms.
- (53) In order to ensure a fairer distribution of income support, Member States should be allowed to cap or reduce the amounts of direct payments above a certain ceiling and the product should either be used for decoupled direct payments and in priority for the complementary redistributive income support for sustainability, or be transferred to the EAFRD. In order to avoid negative effects on employment, Member States should be allowed to take into account labour when applying the mechanism.
- (54) To avoid the excessive administrative burden caused by managing numerous payments of small amounts and to ensure an effective contribution of the support to achieving the objectives of the CAP to which the direct payments contribute, Member States should set requirements in terms of minimum area or support-related minimum amount for receiving direct payments in their CAP Strategic Plans. When Member States decide to grant animal-related income support to be paid per animal, they should always set a threshold in terms of minimum amount to avoid penalising farmers who are eligible for this support, but whose area is below the threshold. Due to the very specific farming structure in the smaller Aegean islands, Greece should be able to decide whether any minimum threshold should apply in that area.
- (55) Considering the importance of farmers' participation in risk management tools, Member States should be allowed to assign a certain percentage of direct payments to support the farmers' contributions to such tools.

- (56) In order to guarantee a minimum level of agricultural income support for all active farmers, as well as to comply with the objective of ensuring a fair standard of living for the agricultural community laid down in Article 39(1), point (b), TFEU, an annual area-based decoupled payment should be established as the type of intervention 'basic income support for sustainability'. In order to better target that support, it should be possible to differentiate the payment amounts by groups of territories, based on socio-economic or agronomic conditions, or to reduce them taking into account other interventions. With a view to avoiding disruptive effects for farmers' income, Member States should be allowed to implement the basic income support for sustainability on the basis of payment entitlements. In that case, the value of payment entitlements before any further convergence should be proportional to their value as established under the basic payment schemes pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013, taking into account the payments for agricultural practices beneficial for the climate and the environment. Member States should also achieve further convergence in order to continue to move progressively away from historical values.
- (57) When providing decoupled direct payments based on the system of payment entitlements, Member States should continue to manage a national reserve or reserves per group of territories. Such reserves should be used, as a matter of priority, for young farmers and new farmers. Rules on the use and transfers of payment entitlements are also necessary in order to guarantee a smooth functioning of the system.
- (58) Small farms remain a cornerstone of Union agriculture as they play a vital role in supporting rural employment and contribute to territorial development. In order to promote a more balanced distribution of support and to reduce administrative burden for beneficiaries of small amounts, Member States should have the option to design a specific intervention for small farmers replacing the other direct payments interventions. In order to ensure better targeting of that support, a differentiation of the payment should be possible. To enable small farmers to choose the system that best suits their needs, participation of farmers in the intervention should be optional.
- (59) In view of the acknowledged need to promote a more balanced distribution of support to small and medium-sized holdings in a visible and measurable way, Member States should implement complementary redistributive income support for sustainability and dedicate at least 10 % of the direct payments envelope to such support. To allow for a better targeting of this complementary support and in view of the differences in farm structures across the Union, Member States should have the possibility to provide different amounts of complementary support for different ranges of hectares as well as to differentiate the support by regional level or by the same groups of territories as set in their CAP Strategic Plans for the basic income support for sustainability.
- (60) It is within the responsibility of Member States to provide for a targeted distribution of direct payments and to reinforce income support for those who need it most. Various instruments available for Member States can effectively contribute to the achievement of that objective, including capping and degressivity, as well as interventions such as the complementary redistributive income support for sustainability and the payment for small farmers. An overview of Member States' efforts in that respect should be laid down in their CAP Strategic Plans. Based on the needs in terms of fairer distribution of direct payments, including needs based on specific farm structure, Member States should have the possibility to opt either for the application of a mandatory redistributive payment and the corresponding minimum percentage, or for other appropriate measures, including the redistributive payment at a lower percentage.
- (61) The creation and development of new economic activity in the agricultural sector by young farmers is financially challenging and constitutes an element that should be considered when designing the intervention strategy in the allocation and targeting of direct payments. That development is essential for the competitiveness of the agricultural sector in the Union and, for that reason, Member States should be allowed to establish complementary income support for young farmers. That type of intervention should provide young farmers with additional income support after the initial setting-up. Based on their assessment of needs, Member States should be able to decide on a calculation method for the payment, either per hectare or as a lump sum, and possibly limited to a maximum number of hectares. Since it should only cover the initial period of the life of the business, such payment should only be granted for a maximum duration after the submission of aid application and shortly after the initial setting-up. Where the duration of the payment goes beyond the year 2027, Member States should ensure that no legal expectations of beneficiaries are created for the period after that year.

- (62) The CAP should ensure that Member States increase the environmental delivery by respecting local needs and farmers' actual circumstances. Member States should, under direct payments in the CAP Strategic Plan, set up eco-schemes which are voluntary for farmers, and which should be fully coordinated with the other relevant interventions. They should be determined by the Member States as a payment granted either for incentivising and remunerating the provision of public goods by agricultural practices beneficial to the environment and climate, or as compensation for carrying out those practices. In both cases, they should aim to enhance the environmental and climate-related performance of the CAP and should consequently be conceived to go beyond the mandatory requirements already prescribed by the system of conditionality.
- (63) To ensure efficiency, eco-schemes should as a general rule cover at least two areas of action for the climate, the environment, animal welfare and combatting antimicrobial resistance. For the same purpose, while compensation should be based on costs incurred, income loss and transaction costs stemming from the agricultural practices committed, taking into account the targets set under eco-schemes, the payments additional to basic income support need to reflect the level of ambition of the practices committed. Member States should have the possibility to set up eco-schemes for agricultural practices carried out by farmers on agricultural areas, in particular agricultural activities but also certain practices going beyond agricultural activities. Those practices may include the enhanced management of permanent pastures and landscape features, the rewetting of peatlands, paludiculture, and organic farming.
- (64) Organic farming, regulated by Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁴⁾, is a farming system that has the potential to substantially contribute to the achievement of multiple specific objectives of the CAP, and in particular to its specific environmental and climate-related objectives. In view of the positive effects of organic farming on the environment and the climate, Member States should in particular be able to consider organic farming when setting up eco-schemes for agricultural practices and assess in that context the level of support needed for agricultural land managed under the organic farming scheme.
- (65) It should be possible for Member States to establish eco-schemes as 'entry-level schemes' as a condition for farmers for taking up more ambitious environmental, climate-related and animal welfare commitments under rural development. To ensure simplification, Member States should be able to establish enhanced eco-schemes. Member States should also be able to establish eco-schemes for supporting practices on animal welfare and combatting antimicrobial resistance.
- (66) In order to ensure a level playing field between farmers, a maximum allocation should be set for the coupled income support under direct payments that Member States are allowed to grant in order to improve competitiveness, sustainability, or quality in certain sectors and productions that are particularly important for social, economic or environmental reasons and encounter certain difficulties. When designing those interventions, Member States should take into account their potential impact on the internal market.
- (67) As it is widely recognised that the production of protein crops is encountering serious difficulties in the Union, there is no need to demonstrate such difficulties in the case of coupled income support interventions that target those crops. Member States should be allowed to use an additional part of their financial ceiling available for direct payments to grant coupled income support specifically for the support of protein crop production in order to reduce the Union's deficit in this regard. Furthermore, Member States should be able to support mixtures of legumes and grasses under coupled income support as long as legumes remain predominant in the mixture.
- (68) In accordance with the objectives set out in Protocol No 4 on cotton attached to the 1979 Act of Accession, it is necessary to continue a 'crop-specific payment' per eligible hectare linked with the cultivation of cotton, as well as the support for interbranch organisations in the cotton producing regions. However, since the budgetary allocation for cotton is fixed and cannot be used for other purposes and because the implementation of the crop-specific payment has a legal basis in the Treaties, the payment for cotton should not be part of the interventions approved in the CAP Strategic Plan and should not be subject to performance clearance and performance review. Specific rules as well as derogations from this Regulation and Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 should thus be laid down accordingly. For the sake of consistency, it is appropriate to do so in this Regulation.

⁽²⁴⁾ Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 (OJ L 150, 14.6.2018, p. 1).

- (69) Types of intervention in certain sectors are needed to contribute to achieving the CAP objectives and reinforce synergies with other CAP instruments. In line with the delivery model, minimum requirements concerning the contents and objectives for such types of intervention in certain sectors should be established at Union level in order to ensure a level playing field in the internal market and avoid conditions of unequal and unfair competition. Member States should justify their inclusion in their CAP Strategic Plans and ensure consistency with other interventions at sector level. The broad types of intervention to be established at Union level should be laid down for the fruit and vegetables, wine, apiculture products, olive oil and table olives and hops sectors, as well as for other sectors among the sectors referred to in Article 1(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽²⁵⁾ and sectors covering products to be listed in an Annex to this Regulation, for which the establishment of specific interventions is deemed to have beneficial effects on the achievement of some or all of the general and specific objectives of the CAP pursued by this Regulation. In particular, given the Union's deficit on plant protein and the environmental benefits their production brings, legumes should be included among the products listed in that Annex while respecting the EU WTO schedule on oilseeds, and those benefits should be promoted to farmers through, inter alia, the farm advisory services.
- (70) National financial envelopes or other limitations in the form of caps are needed in order to maintain specificity of intervention and facilitate programming interventions for apiculture products, wine, olive oil and table olives, hops and other sectors to be defined in this Regulation. However, in order not to undermine the achievement of the objectives of the types of intervention in the fruit and vegetables sector, no financial limitations should apply in line with the current approach. Where Member States would introduce support for types of intervention in other sectors in their CAP Strategic Plans, the corresponding financial allocation should be deducted from the allocations for direct payments of the Member State concerned in order to remain financially neutral. Where a Member State would choose not to implement the specific interventions for the hops sector or the olive oil and table olives sector, the related allocations for that Member State should be made available as additional allocations for types of intervention in the form of direct payments.
- (71) For interventions for rural development, principles are set out at Union level, in particular with regard to the basic requirements for the Member States to apply selection criteria. However, Member States should have ample discretion to lay down specific conditions according to their needs. Types of intervention for rural development include payments for environmental, climate-related and other management commitments that Member States should support throughout their territories, in accordance with their specific national, regional or local needs. Member States should grant payments to farmers and other land managers who undertake, on a voluntary basis, management commitments that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to the protection and improvement of the environment including water quality and quantity, air quality, soil, biodiversity and ecosystem services including voluntary commitments in Natura 2000 and support for genetic diversity. Support under payments for management commitments may also be granted in the form of locally-led, integrated or cooperative approaches and result-based interventions.
- (72) Support for management commitments may in particular include organic farming premiums for the maintenance of, and the conversion to, organic land. Member States should, on the basis of their in-depth analysis of the organic sector and taking into account the objectives they intend to achieve in relation to organic production, consider organic farming for management commitments in accordance with their specific territorial needs, allocate support to increase the share of agricultural land managed under the organic farming scheme and ensure that allocated budgets match the expected growth in organic production. Support for management commitments could also include payments for other types of intervention supporting environmentally friendly production systems such as agro-ecology, conservation agriculture and integrated production; forest environmental and climate services and forest conservation; premiums for forests and establishment of agroforestry systems; animal welfare; conservation, sustainable use and development of genetic resources, in particular through traditional breeding methods. Member States should be allowed to develop other schemes under that type of intervention on the basis of their needs. That type of payment should cover additional costs and income foregone only resulting from commitments going beyond the baseline of mandatory standards and requirements established in Union and national law, as well as conditionality, as laid down in the CAP Strategic Plan. It should be possible for commitments related to that type of intervention to be undertaken for a pre-established annual or pluri-annual period and go beyond seven years where duly justified.

⁽²⁵⁾ Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671).

- (73) Forestry interventions should contribute to the implementation of Commission communication of 16 July 2021 entitled 'New EU Forest Strategy for 2030' and, where appropriate, to widening the use of agroforestry systems. They should be based on Member States' national or subnational forest programmes or equivalent instruments, which should build on the commitments stemming from Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁶⁾ and those made by the Ministerial Conferences on the Protection of Forests in Europe. Interventions should be based on sustainable forest management plans or equivalent instruments that duly consider effective carbon storage and sequestration from the atmosphere while enhancing biodiversity protection and may comprise forest area development and sustainable management of forests, including the afforestation of land, fire prevention and the creation and regeneration of agroforestry systems; the protection, restoration and improvement of forest resources, taking into account adaptation needs; investments to guarantee and enhance forest conservation and resilience, and the provision of forest ecosystem and climate services; and measures and investments in support of the renewable energy and bio-economy.
- (74) In order to ensure a fair income and a resilient agricultural sector across the Union territory, Member States should be allowed to grant support to farmers in areas facing natural and other area-specific constraints, including mountain and island areas. As regards payments for areas facing natural and other specific constraints, the designation made pursuant to Article 32 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 should continue to apply.
- (75) For the CAP to deliver enhanced Union added value on the environment and to reinforce its synergies with the financing of investments in nature and biodiversity, it is necessary to keep a separate measure aiming at compensating beneficiaries for disadvantages related to the implementation of Natura 2000, established by Directive 92/43/EEC, and of Directive 2000/60/EC. Support should therefore continue to be granted to farmers and forest holders to help address specific disadvantages resulting from the implementation of Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC and in order to contribute to the effective management of Natura 2000 sites. Support should also be made available to farmers to help address disadvantages in river basin areas resulting from the implementation of Directive 2000/60/EC. Support should be linked to specific requirements described in the CAP Strategic Plans that go beyond relevant mandatory standards and requirements. Member States should also ensure that payments to farmers do not lead to double funding with eco-schemes while allowing enough flexibility in CAP Strategic Plans to facilitate complementarity between different interventions. Furthermore, the specific needs of Natura 2000 areas should be taken into account by Member States in the overall design of their CAP Strategic Plans.
- (76) The objectives of the CAP should also be pursued through support for investments, productive as well as non-productive, on-farm as well as off-farm. Such investments may concern, inter alia, infrastructures related to the development, modernisation or adaptation to climate change of agriculture and forestry, including access to farm and forest land, land consolidation and improvement, agro-forestry practices and the supply and saving of energy and water. It may also cover investments in the restoration of agricultural or forestry potential following natural disasters, adverse climatic events or catastrophic events, including fires, storms, floods, pests and diseases. In order to better ensure the consistency of the CAP Strategic Plans with Union objectives, as well as a level playing field between Member States, a negative list of investment topics should be included in this Regulation. Member States should make the best use of the available funds for investments by aligning support for investments with the relevant Union rules in the areas of environment and animal welfare.
- (77) Young farmers in particular need to modernise their farms in order to make them viable in the long term. However, they often experience low turnover during the first years of business. It is therefore important that Member States facilitate and give priority to investment interventions carried out by young farmers. To that end, Member States should be allowed to set in their CAP Strategic Plans higher support rates and other preferential conditions for investments on young farmers' holdings. Member States should also be allowed to give increased investment support to small farms.

⁽²⁶⁾ Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1).

- (78) When providing support for investments, Member States should take particularly into account the cross-cutting objective of modernising agriculture and rural areas by fostering and sharing of knowledge, innovation and digitalisation in agriculture and rural areas, and encouraging their uptake. Support for investments in installation of digital technologies in agriculture, forestry and rural areas, such as investments in precision farming, smart villages, rural businesses and information and communications technology infrastructures should be included in the description in the CAP Strategic Plans of the contribution of those plans to the cross-cutting objective.
- (79) Taking into consideration the Union's objective of good status for water bodies and the need for investments to be in line with that objective, it is important to set rules as regards the support for the modernisation and the development of irrigation infrastructures so that agricultural water use does not put that objective at risk.
- (80) In the light of the need to fill the investment gap in the Union agricultural sector and improve access to finance for priority groups, particularly young farmers and new farmers with higher risk profiles, use of the EU guarantee under InvestEU and combination of grants and financial instruments should be encouraged. Since the use of financial instruments across Member States varies considerably as a result of differences in terms of access to finance, banking sector development, presence of risk capital, familiarity of public administrations and potential range of beneficiaries, Member States should establish in their CAP Strategic Plans appropriate targets, beneficiaries and preferential conditions, and other possible eligibility rules.
- (81) Young farmers, new farmers and other new entrants still face significant barriers regarding access to land, high prices or access to credit. Their businesses are more threatened by price volatility for both inputs and produce and their needs in terms of training in entrepreneurial, risk prevention and risk management skills are high. It is therefore essential to continue the support for the setting-up of new businesses and new farms. Member States should also be allowed to set in their CAP Strategic Plans preferential conditions for financial instruments for young farmers, new farmers and other new entrants. The maximum amount of aid for the setting-up of young farmers and rural business start-up should be increased up to EUR 100 000, which can be accessed also through or in combination with financial instrument form of support.
- (82) In the light of the need to ensure appropriate risk management tools, support to help farmers manage their production and income risks should be maintained and widened under the EAFRD. Specifically, insurance premiums and mutual funds, including an income stabilisation tool, should remain possible, but support should also be made available for other risk management tools. Furthermore, all types of risk management tool should have the scope to cover production or income risks, as well as to be targetable to agricultural sectors or territorial areas where needed. Member States should be allowed to make use of procedural simplifications, such as relying on indexes to calculate the production and income of the farmer, while ensuring appropriate responsiveness of the tools to the farmers' individual performance and avoiding overcompensation of losses.
- (83) Support should enable the establishment and implementation of cooperation between at least two entities with a view to achieving the objectives of the CAP. It should be possible for such support to entail all aspects of such cooperation, such as the setting-up of quality schemes and information and promotion activities for quality schemes; collective environmental and climate action; the promotion of short supply chain and local markets; pilot projects; operational group projects within the EIP local development projects, smart villages, buyers' clubs and machinery rings; farm partnerships; forest management plans; networks and clusters; social farming; community supported agriculture; actions within the scope of LEADER; and the setting-up of producer groups and producer organisations, as well as other forms of cooperation deemed necessary to achieve the specific objectives of the CAP.
- (84) It is important to support preparation of certain kind of cooperation, in particular for EIP operational groups, LEADER groups and smart-village strategies.

- (85) The communication on 'The Future of Food and Farming' refers to the exchange of knowledge and focus on innovation as a cross-cutting objective for the new CAP. The CAP should continue to support the interactive innovation model, which enhances the collaboration between actors to make best use of complementary knowledge with a view to spreading solutions ready for practice. Farm advisory services should be strengthened within the AKIS. The CAP Strategic Plan should provide information on how advisors, researchers and the national CAP network will work together. Each Member State or region, as appropriate, in order to strengthen its AKIS and in line with its AKIS strategic approach should be able to fund a number of actions aimed at knowledge exchange and innovation, as well as facilitate the development by farmers of farm-level strategies to increase the resilience of their holdings, using the types of intervention developed in this Regulation. In addition, each Member State should establish a strategy for the development of digital technologies and for the use of those technologies to demonstrate how digitalisation in agriculture and rural areas will be boosted.
- (86) The EAGF should continue financing types of intervention in the form of direct payments and types of intervention in certain sectors, whereas the EAFRD should continue financing types of intervention for rural development. The rules for the financial management of the CAP should be laid down separately for the two funds and for the activities supported by each of them, taking into account that the new delivery model gives more flexibility and subsidiarity for Member States to reach their objectives. Types of intervention under this Regulation should cover the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2027.
- (87) Support for direct payments under the CAP Strategic Plans should be granted within national allocations to be fixed by this Regulation. Those national allocations should reflect a continuation of the changes whereby the allocations to Member States with the lowest support level per hectare are gradually increased to close 50 % of the gap towards 90 % of the Union average. In order to take into account the reduction of payments' mechanism and the use of its product in the Member State, the total indicative financial allocations per year in the CAP Strategic Plan of a Member State should be allowed to exceed the national allocation.
- (88) In order to facilitate the management of EAFRD funds, a single contribution rate for support from the EAFRD should be set in relation to public expenditure in the Member States. In order to take account of their particular importance or nature, specific contribution rates should be set in relation to certain types of operation. In order to mitigate the specific constraints resulting from their level of development, their remoteness or their insularity, an appropriate EAFRD contribution rate should be set for less developed regions, for the outermost regions, and the smaller Aegean islands, and for transition regions.
- (89) Objective criteria should be established for categorising regions and areas at Union level for support from the EAFRD. To that end, the identification of the regions and areas at Union level should be based on the common system of classification of the regions established by Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and the Council ⁽²⁷⁾. The latest classifications and data should be used to ensure adequate support, in particular for addressing regions that are lagging behind and interregional disparities within a Member State.
- (90) The EAFRD should not provide support for investments that would harm the environment. Hence, it is necessary to provide in this Regulation a number of exclusion rules. In particular, the EAFRD should not finance investments in irrigation which do not contribute to the achievement, or the preservation, of good status of the associated water body or bodies, and should not finance investments in afforestation which are not consistent with environmental and climate-related objectives in line with sustainable forest management principles.

⁽²⁷⁾ Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) (OJ L 154, 21.6.2003, p. 1).

- (91) For the purpose of ensuring adequate financing for certain priorities, rules on minimum and maximum financial allocations for these priorities should be set. Member States should reserve at least an amount corresponding to 3 % of their annual direct payments envelope before any transfer for interventions targeting generational renewal. Such interventions may include enhanced income support and setting-up support. Considering the importance of investment support for young farmers to make their farms viable in the long term and reinforce the attractiveness of the sector, a share of the expenditure for the investment interventions with higher support rate for young farmers should also count towards the minimum amount to be reserved for contributing to achieving the specific objective to attract and sustain young farmers and new farmers and facilitate sustainable business development in rural areas.
- (92) With a view to ensuring that sufficient financing is made available under the CAP to deliver on the environmental, climate-related and animal welfare objectives in line with the Union's priorities, a certain share of both EAFRD support, including investments, and direct payments should be reserved for those purposes. Given that the schemes for the climate, the environment and animal welfare are introduced for the first time under direct payments, certain flexibilities in terms of planning and implementation should be granted, in particular in the first two years, to allow Member States and farmers to gain experience and ensure a smooth and successful implementation, taking also the level of the environmental and climate-related ambitions under EAFRD into account. With a view to respecting the overall environmental and climate-related ambition, such flexibility should be framed and subject to compensation within certain limits.
- (93) The LEADER approach for local development has proven its effectiveness in promoting the development of rural areas by fully taking into account the multi-sectoral needs for endogenous rural development through its bottom-up approach. LEADER should therefore be continued in the future and its application should remain compulsory with a minimum allocation under the EAFRD.
- (94) Reflecting the importance of tackling climate change in line with the Union's commitments to implement the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, the CAP should contribute to mainstreaming climate action in the Union's policies and to the achievement of an overall target of 30 % of the Union's budget expenditures supporting climate objectives. Actions under the CAP are expected to contribute 40 % of the overall financial envelope of the CAP to the achievement of climate-related objectives. Relevant actions should be identified during the CAP Strategic Plans' preparation and implementation, and reassessed in the context of the relevant evaluations and review processes.
- (95) Where unit amounts are not based on actual costs or income foregone, Member States should set the appropriate level of support based on their assessment of needs. The appropriate unit amount might be a range of appropriate unit amounts rather than one single uniform or average unit amount. Therefore, Member States should also be allowed to lay down, in their CAP Strategic Plans, a justified maximum or minimum unit amount for certain interventions without prejudice to the provisions relating to the level of payments for the relevant interventions.
- (96) The transfer of responsibility to Member States for assessing needs and achieving targets goes hand in hand with an increased flexibility to set up the combination of types of intervention in the form of direct payments, types of intervention in certain sectors and types of intervention for rural development. This should be supported by some flexibility to adjust the relevant national allocations of funds. When Member States estimate that the pre-allocated envelope is too low to have room for all intended measures, a certain degree of flexibility is therefore justified, while avoiding considerable fluctuations in the level of annual direct income support versus the amounts available for multi-annual interventions under the EAFRD.
- (97) To enhance the Union added value and to preserve a functioning agricultural internal market, as well as to pursue the general and specific objectives of the CAP, Member States should not take decisions pursuant to this Regulation in isolation but in the framework of a structured process that should materialise in a CAP Strategic Plan. Union top-down rules should lay down the specific Union-wide objectives of the CAP, the main types of intervention, the performance framework and the governance structure. Such a distribution of tasks is aimed at ensuring full correspondence between financial resources invested and results achieved.

- (98) In order to ensure a clear strategic nature of these CAP Strategic Plans and to facilitate the links with other Union policies, and particularly with established long-term national targets deriving from Union legislation or international agreements such as those related to climate change, forests, biodiversity, and water, it is appropriate that there should be one single CAP Strategic Plan per Member State, taking into account its constitutional and institutional provisions. The CAP Strategic Plan may, where appropriate, include regionalised interventions.
- (99) In the process of development of their CAP Strategic Plans, Member States should analyse their specific situation and needs, set targets linked to the achievement of the objectives of the CAP and design the interventions which will allow those targets to be reached, while being adapted to the national and specific regional contexts, including those of the outermost regions. Such process should promote more subsidiarity within a common Union framework, while compliance with the general principles of Union law and the objectives of the CAP should be ensured. It is therefore appropriate to set rules on the structure and content of the CAP Strategic Plans.
- (100) In order to ensure that the setting of targets by Member States and that the design of interventions is appropriate and maximises the contribution to achieving the objectives of the CAP, it is necessary to base the strategy of the CAP Strategic Plans on a prior analysis of the local contexts and an assessment of needs in relation to the objectives of the CAP. It is also important to ensure that the CAP Strategic Plans can reflect changes in Member States' conditions, structures (both internal and external) and market situations adequately and that they can, therefore, be adjusted over time to reflect those changes.
- (101) The CAP Strategic Plans should aim to ensure enhanced coherence across the multiple tools of the CAP, since they should cover types of intervention in the form of direct payments, types of intervention in certain sectors and types of intervention for rural development. They should also ensure and demonstrate the alignment and appropriateness of the choices made by Member States to the Union priorities and objectives. In that perspective, CAP Strategic Plans should include an overview and explanation of the tools ensuring a fairer distribution and more effective and efficient targeting of income support. It is therefore appropriate that they contain a result-oriented intervention strategy structured around the specific objectives of the CAP, including quantified targets in relation to those objectives. In order to allow their monitoring on an annual basis, it is appropriate that those targets are based on result indicators.
- (102) The intervention strategy should also highlight complementarity both between CAP tools and with the other Union policies. In particular, each CAP Strategic Plan should take account of the relevant environmental and climate legislation, and national plans emanating from that legislation should be described as part of the analysis of the current situation ('SWOT analysis'). It is appropriate to list the legislative acts which should specifically be referred to in the CAP Strategic Plan.
- (103) Given that flexibility should be accorded to Member States as regards the choice of delegating part of the design and implementation of their CAP Strategic Plans at regional level on the basis of a national framework, in order to facilitate co-ordination among the regions in addressing nation-wide challenges, it is appropriate that the CAP Strategic Plans provide a description of the interplay between national and regional interventions.
- (104) Since the CAP Strategic Plans should allow the Commission to assume its responsibility for the management of the Union budget and provide Member States with legal certainty on certain elements of the CAP Strategic Plan, it is appropriate that the CAP Strategic Plans contain a specific description of the individual interventions, including the eligibility conditions, the budgetary allocations, the planned outputs and the unit costs. A financial plan is necessary to provide an overview on all budgetary aspects and for each intervention, together with a target plan.
- (105) In order to ensure the immediate start and efficient implementation of the CAP Strategic Plans, support from the EAGF and the EAFRD should be based on the existence of sound administrative framework conditions. Each CAP Strategic Plan should therefore include the identification of all governance and coordination structures of the CAP Strategic Plan, including the control systems and penalties, and the monitoring and reporting structure.

- (106) Considering the importance of the specific objective of modernising agriculture and rural areas, and in view of its cross-cutting nature, it is appropriate that Member States include in their CAP Strategic Plans a dedicated description of the contribution that those CAP Strategic Plans will make to achieving that objective, including their contribution to the digital transition.
- (107) In view of the concerns related to administrative burden under shared management, simplification should also be subject to specific attention in the CAP Strategic Plan.
- (108) Given that it is not appropriate for the Commission to approve information which can be considered to be background or historical information, or which is under the responsibility of the Member States, certain information should be provided as Annexes to the CAP Strategic Plan.
- (109) Pursuant to paragraphs 22 and 23 of the Inter institutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making ⁽²⁸⁾, Union funds need to be evaluated on the basis of information collected through specific monitoring requirements, while avoiding overregulation and administrative burdens, in particular on Member States. Those requirements, where appropriate, can include measurable indicators, as a basis for evaluating the effects of the funds on the ground.
- (110) The approval of the CAP Strategic Plan by the Commission is a crucial step in order to ensure that the policy is implemented in accordance with the common objectives. In accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, the Commission should provide the Member States with appropriate guidance in presenting coherent and ambitious intervention logics.
- (111) It is necessary to provide for the possibility for programming and revising CAP Strategic Plans, in accordance with the conditions laid down in this Regulation.
- (112) A national managing authority should be responsible for the management and implementation of each CAP Strategic Plan and should be the primary contact point for the Commission. However, where elements relating to rural development policy are dealt with on a regional basis, Member States should be able to establish regional managing authorities. The managing authorities should be able to delegate part of their duties while retaining responsibility for the efficiency and correctness of management and ensuring coherence and consistency of the CAP Strategic Plan and coordination between the national managing authority and the regional managing authorities. Member States should ensure that, in the management and implementation of their CAP Strategic Plans, the financial interests of the Union are protected in accordance with the Financial Regulation and Regulation (EU) 2021/2116.
- (113) The responsibility for monitoring the CAP Strategic Plan should be shared between the national managing authority and a national monitoring committee set up for that purpose. The national monitoring committee should be responsible for the monitoring of the effectiveness of the implementation of the CAP Strategic Plan. To that end, its responsibilities should be specified. Where the CAP Strategic Plan contains elements that are established by regions, Member States and the regions concerned should be able to establish and compose regional monitoring committees. In that event, the rules on coordination with the national monitoring committee should be clarified.
- (114) The EAFRD should support through technical assistance, at the initiative of the Commission, actions relating to the fulfilment of the tasks referred to in Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116. Technical assistance may also be provided, at the initiative of Member States, for the purpose of the fulfilment of the tasks necessary for the effective administration and implementation of support in relation to the CAP Strategic Plan. An increase in the technical assistance at the initiative of Member States is only available for Member States whose EAFRD allocation is not higher than EUR 1,1 billion. The EAFRD support for technical assistance should take into account the increase in administrative capacity building as regards the new governance and control systems in the Member States.

⁽²⁸⁾ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

- (115) In a context where Member States will have much more flexibility and subsidiarity in the design of interventions to reach common objectives, networks are a key tool to drive and steer policy and to promote stakeholder engagement, knowledge sharing and capacity building for Member States and other actors. The scope of networking activities will be extended from rural development to encompass both pillars of the CAP. A single Union-level CAP network should ensure better coordination between networking activities at the Union and at the national and regional levels. The European and national CAP networks should replace the current European Network for Rural Development and the EIP-AGRI Network at Union level and the national rural networks, respectively. The European CAP network should contribute to the activities of the national CAP networks to the extent possible. The networks should provide a platform for promoting increased exchange of knowledge in order to improve the implementation of the CAP Strategic Plans and capture the results and added value of the policy at Union level, including the Horizon Europe policy and its multi-actor projects. In the same perspective of improvement of the exchange of knowledge and innovation, the EIP assisted by the European and national CAP networks should support the implementation of the interactive innovation model in accordance with the methodology outlined in this Regulation.
- (116) Each CAP Strategic Plan should be subject to regular monitoring of the implementation and of progress towards the established targets. Such a performance, monitoring and evaluation framework of the CAP should be set up with the purpose of demonstrating the progress and assessing the impact and efficiency of policy implementation.
- (117) The result orientation triggered by the delivery model requires a strong performance framework, particularly since CAP Strategic Plans would contribute to the achievement of broad general objectives for other policies under shared management. A performance-based policy implies annual and multi-annual assessment on the basis of selected outputs, result and impact indicators, as defined in the performance, monitoring and evaluation framework. To that end, a limited and targeted set of indicators should be selected in a way which reflects as closely as possible whether the supported intervention contributes to achieving the envisaged objectives. It should be possible for the indicators relating to the specific environmental and climate-related objectives to cover interventions which contribute to fulfilling the commitments emanating from the relevant Union legislative acts.
- (118) As part of the performance, monitoring and evaluation framework, Member States should monitor and report annually to the Commission on the progress made. The information provided by the Member States is the basis on which the Commission should report on the progress towards the achievement of specific objectives over the whole CAP Strategic Plan period, using for that purpose a core set of indicators.
- (119) Mechanisms should be put in place to take action to protect the Union's financial interests in case the CAP Strategic Plan implementation deviates significantly from the targets set. It should therefore be possible for the Commission to ask Member States to submit action plans in the case of significant and non-justified underperformance. This could lead to suspensions and, ultimately, reductions of the Union funds if the planned results are not achieved.
- (120) In accordance with the principle of shared management, Member States, where relevant ensuring the involvement of the regions in the design of the evaluation plan and in the monitoring and evaluation of the regional interventions of the CAP Strategic Plan, should be responsible for the evaluation of their CAP Strategic Plans, whereas the Commission should be responsible for the syntheses at Union level of the Member States' ex-ante evaluations, and for carrying out the Union-level interim and ex-post evaluations.
- (121) In order to ensure a comprehensive and meaningful evaluation of the CAP at Union level, the Commission should rely on context and impact indicators. Those indicators should be primarily based on established data sources. The Commission and the Member States should cooperate to ensure and further improve the robustness of the data needed for the context and impact indicators.
- (122) When assessing the proposed CAP Strategic Plans, the Commission should assess the consistency and contribution of the proposed CAP Strategic Plans to the Union's environmental and climate legislation and commitments and, in particular, to the Union targets for 2030 set out in the Commission communication of 20 May 2020 entitled 'A Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system' ('Farm to Fork Strategy') and the Commission communication of 20 May 2020 entitled 'EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030: Bringing nature back into our lives' ('EU Biodiversity Strategy').

- (123) Member States should be required to show, through their CAP Strategic Plans, a greater overall ambition in comparison with the past in respect of the specific environmental and climate-related objectives of the CAP. Such ambition should be considered to consist of a range of elements related to, inter alia, impact indicators, targets set against result indicators, design of interventions, intended implementation of the system of conditionality, and financial planning. Member States should be required to explain in their CAP Strategic Plans how they are displaying the greater overall ambition required, with reference to the various relevant elements. That explanation should include national contributions to achieving the Union's targets for 2030 set out in the Farm to Fork Strategy and the EU Biodiversity Strategy.
- (124) The Commission should draw up a summary report on Member States' CAP Strategic Plans to assess the joint effort and collective ambition of Member States to address the specific objectives of the CAP at the beginning of the implementation period, taking into account the Union's targets for 2030 set out in the Farm to Fork Strategy and the EU Biodiversity Strategy.
- (125) The Commission should submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council in order to assess the operation of the new delivery model by the Member States and combined contribution of the interventions set out in Member States' CAP Strategic Plans' to achieving the environmental and climate-related commitments of the Union, in particular those emerging from the European Green Deal.
- (126) Articles 107, 108 and 109 TFEU should apply to the support for the types of intervention under this Regulation. Nevertheless, given the specific characteristics of the agricultural sector, those TFEU provisions should not apply to types of intervention in the form of direct payments and types of intervention for rural development concerning operations falling within the scope of Article 42 TFEU that are carried out under and in conformity with this Regulation, or to payments made by Member States intended to provide additional national financing for types of intervention for rural development for which Union support is granted and which fall within the scope of Article 42 TFEU.
- (127) In order to avoid a sudden and substantial decrease in support in certain sectors in Member States having granted transitional national aid in the period 2015-2022, those Member States should be allowed to continue to grant such aid under certain conditions and limitations. Taking into account the transitional nature of that aid, it is appropriate to continue its phasing out by gradually reducing, on an annual basis, the sector-specific financial envelopes for that aid.
- (128) Personal data collected for the purposes of the application of any provision enshrined in this Regulation should be processed in a way that is compatible with those purposes. They should also be made anonymous when processed for monitoring or evaluation purposes, and be protected in accordance with Union law concerning the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, in particular Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁹⁾ and Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³⁰⁾. Data subjects should be informed of such processing and of their data protection rights.
- (129) Notifications are needed from Member States for the purpose of applying this Regulation, and for the purpose of monitoring, analysing and managing financial entitlements.
- (130) In order to supplement or amend certain non-essential elements of this Regulation, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU should be delegated to the Commission. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Inter institutional Agreement

⁽²⁹⁾ Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1).

⁽³⁰⁾ Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39).

on Better Law-Making. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.

- (131) In order to ensure legal certainty, protect the rights of farmers and guarantee a level playing field between Member States as regards common requirements and indicators, the power to adopt certain acts should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the adaptation of common indicators related to output, result, impact and context to address technical problems with their implementation; and rules as regards the ratio for GAEC standard 1.
- (132) In order to ensure legal certainty, protect the rights of farmers and guarantee a smooth, coherent and efficient functioning of types of intervention in the form of direct payments, the power to adopt certain acts should be delegated to the Commission in respect of rules making the granting of payments conditional upon the use of certified seeds of certain hemp varieties and the procedure for the determination of hemp varieties and the verification of their tetrahydrocannabinol content; rules establishing a harmonised basis for the calculation of the reduction of payments in the framework of capping and degressivity; measures to avoid beneficiaries of coupled income support suffering from structural market imbalances in a sector, including the decision that such support may continue to be paid until 2027 on the basis of the production units for which it was granted in a past reference period; rules and conditions for the authorisation of land and varieties for the purposes of the crop-specific payment for cotton and rules on the conditions for the granting of that payment and on the eligibility requirements and agronomic practices relating thereto; rules in respect of criteria for the approval of interbranch organisations and rules governing the consequences where the approved interbranch organisation does not satisfy such criteria and obligations for producers.
- (133) In order to ensure that types of intervention in certain sectors contribute to achieving the CAP objectives and reinforce synergies with other CAP instruments and in order to ensure a level playing field in the internal market and avoid unequal or unfair competition, the power to adopt certain acts should be delegated to the Commission in respect of rules for the proper functioning of types of intervention in certain sectors, the type of expenditure to be covered and in particular administrative and personnel costs, the basis for the calculation of Union financial assistance, including the reference periods and the calculation of the value of marketed production and of the degree of organisation of producers in certain regions, and the maximum level of Union financial assistance for certain interventions aiming to prevent market crisis and to manage risks in certain sectors; rules for the fixing of a ceiling for expenditure on the replanting of orchards, olive groves or vineyards; rules under which producers are to withdraw the by-products of winemaking, and on exceptions to that obligation in order to avoid additional administrative burden and rules for the voluntary certification of distillers, and rules for the different form of support and the minimum durability of supported investments in certain sectors as well as on the combination of funding for some interventions in the wine sector. In particular, in order to ensure the effective and efficient use of Union funds for interventions in the apiculture sector, the power to adopt certain acts should be delegated to the Commission in respect of additional requirements concerning the notification obligation and the establishment of a minimum Union contribution to the expenditure to implement those types of intervention.
- (134) In order to ensure legal certainty and to guarantee that interventions for rural development achieve their objectives, the power to adopt certain acts should be delegated to the Commission in respect of support for management commitments concerning genetic resources and animal welfare and for quality schemes.
- (135) In order to take into account future changes in Member States' financial allocations or to address problems experienced by Member States in the implementation of their CAP Strategic Plans, the power to adopt certain acts should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the Member States' allocations for types of intervention in the form of direct payments, modifying weightings applied to support on the basis of its contribution to the achievement of climate change objectives, and rules on the content of the CAP Strategic Plan.

- (136) In order to facilitate the transition from the arrangements provided for in Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013 to those laid down in this Regulation, the power to adopt certain acts should be delegated to the Commission in respect of measures to protect any acquired rights and legitimate expectations of beneficiaries.
- (137) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation and to avoid unfair competition or discrimination between farmers, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission as regards the fixing of reference areas for the support for oilseeds, rules for the authorisation of land and varieties for the purposes of the crop-specific payment for cotton and related notifications, the calculation of the reduction where the eligible area of cotton exceeds the base area, the Union financial assistance for distillation of by-products of winemaking, rules on the presentation of the elements to be included in the CAP Strategic Plan, uniform conditions for the application of the information and publicity requirements relating to the possibilities offered by the CAP Strategic Plans, setting out the organisational structure and operation of the European CAP network, rules relating to the performance, monitoring and evaluation framework, rules for the presentation of the content of the annual performance report, rules on the information to be sent by the Member States for the performance assessment by the Commission and rules on the data needs and synergies between potential data sources, and rules for the operation of a system for a secure exchange of data of common interest between the Commission and Member States. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³¹⁾.
- (138) In the light of the fact that indicators are already laid down in Annex I for the purpose of monitoring, evaluation and the annual performance reporting, the adoption of other indicators for the monitoring and evaluation of the CAP should be submitted to additional scrutiny by Member States. Equally, the additional information that Member States are required to provide to the Commission for the monitoring and evaluation of the CAP should be subject to a positive opinion of the Common Agricultural Policy Committee. The Commission should therefore not be allowed to lay down an obligation for Member States to provide additional indicators and information on CAP implementation for the monitoring and evaluation of the CAP if the Common Agricultural Policy Committee does not find a qualified majority for or against the Commission proposal and therefore cannot express any opinion.
- (139) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, the implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission to adopt implementing acts without applying Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 approving the CAP Strategic Plans and the amendments thereof.
- (140) The Commission should adopt immediately applicable implementing acts where, in duly justified cases relating to solving specific problems while ensuring the continuity of the direct payments system in the case of extraordinary circumstances, imperative grounds of urgency so require. Moreover, in order to solve urgent problems occurring in one or more Member States while ensuring the continuity of the direct payments system, the Commission should adopt immediately applicable implementing acts where, in duly justified cases, extraordinary circumstances affect the granting of support and jeopardise the effective implementation of the payments under the support schemes listed in this Regulation.
- (141) Regulation (EU) No 228/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³²⁾ and Regulation (EU) No 229/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³³⁾ should remain outside the scope of this Regulation, except where some of their provisions are explicitly referred to.

⁽³¹⁾ Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by the Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).

⁽³²⁾ Regulation (EU) No 228/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 March 2013 laying down specific measures for agriculture in the outermost regions of the Union and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 247/2006 (OJ L 78, 20.3.2013, p. 23).

⁽³³⁾ Regulation (EU) No 229/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 March 2013 laying down specific measures for agriculture in favour of the smaller Aegean islands and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1405/2006 (OJ L 78, 20.3.2013, p. 41).

- (142) Since the objectives of this Regulation cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of the disparities between the various rural areas and the limited financial resources of the Member States, be better achieved at Union level through the multiannual guarantee of Union financing and by concentrating on clearly identified priorities, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.
- (143) Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013 should therefore be repealed.
- (144) In order to ensure the smooth implementation of the measures envisaged and as a matter of urgency, this Regulation should enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

TITLE I

SUBJECT MATTER AND SCOPE, APPLICABLE PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS

Article 1

Subject matter and scope

1. This Regulation lays down rules on:
 - (a) general and specific objectives to be pursued through Union support financed by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) under the common agricultural policy (CAP) as well as the related indicators;
 - (b) types of intervention and common requirements for Member States to pursue those objectives as well as the related financial arrangements;
 - (c) CAP Strategic Plans, which are to be drawn up by Member States and which set targets, specify conditions for interventions and allocate financial resources, according to the specific objectives and identified needs;
 - (d) coordination and governance as well as monitoring, reporting and evaluation.
2. This Regulation applies to Union support financed by the EAGF and the EAFRD for interventions specified in a CAP Strategic Plan drawn up by a Member State and approved by the Commission, covering the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2027 ('the CAP Strategic Plan period').

Article 2

Applicable provisions

1. Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 and the provisions adopted pursuant to that Regulation apply to support provided under this Regulation.
2. Article 19, Chapter II of Title III with the exception of Article 28, first subparagraph, point (c), and Articles 46 and 48 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 apply to support financed by the EAFRD under this Regulation.

*Article 3***Definitions**

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:

- (1) 'farmer' means a natural or legal person, or a group of natural or legal persons, regardless of the legal status granted to such group and its members by national law, whose holding is situated within the territorial scope of the Treaties, as defined in Article 52 of the Treaty on European Union in conjunction with Articles 349 and 355 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), and who exercises an agricultural activity as determined by Member States in accordance with Article 4(2) of this Regulation;
- (2) 'holding' means all the units used for agricultural activities and managed by a farmer situated within the territory of the same Member State;
- (3) 'intervention' means a support instrument with a set of eligibility conditions specified by a Member State in its CAP Strategic Plan based on a type of intervention provided for in this Regulation;
- (4) 'operation' means:
 - (a) a project, contract, action or group of projects or actions selected under the CAP Strategic Plan concerned;
 - (b) in the context of financial instruments, the total eligible public expenditure granted to a financial instrument and the subsequent financial support provided to final recipients by that financial instrument;
- (5) 'public expenditure' means any contribution to the financing of operations the source of which is the budget of national, regional or local public authorities, the budget of the Union made available to the EAGF and the EAFRD, the budget of public law bodies or the budget of associations of public authorities or of public law bodies;
- (6) 'milestones' means intermediate pre-established values, set by Member States in the framework of their intervention strategies referred to in Article 107(1), point (b), for a specific financial year to be achieved at a given point in time during the CAP Strategic Plan period to ensure timely progress in relation to the result indicators;
- (7) 'targets' means pre-established values, set by Member States in the framework of their intervention strategies referred to in Article 107(1), point (b), to be achieved at the end of the CAP Strategic Plan period in relation to the result indicators;
- (8) 'outermost regions' means the outermost regions referred to in Article 349 TFEU;
- (9) 'AKIS' means the combined organisation and knowledge flows between persons, organisations and institutions who use and produce knowledge for agriculture and interrelated fields (Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation System);
- (10) 'smaller Aegean islands' means smaller Aegean islands as defined in Article 1(2) of Regulation (EU) No 229/2013;
- (11) 'mutual fund' means a scheme accredited by a Member State in accordance with its national law for affiliated farmers to insure themselves, whereby compensation payments are made to affiliated farmers who experience economic losses;
- (12) 'less developed regions' means less developed regions within the meaning of Article 108(2), first subparagraph, point (a), of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060;
- (13) 'beneficiary' in relation to the types of intervention for rural development referred to in Article 69 means:
 - (a) a public or private law body, an entity with or without legal personality, a natural person or a group of natural or legal persons responsible for initiating or both initiating and implementing operations;
 - (b) in the context of State aid schemes, the undertaking which receives the aid;

- (c) in the context of financial instruments, the body that implements the holding fund or, where there is no holding fund structure, the body that implements the specific fund or, where the managing authority referred to in Article 123 ('the managing authority') manages the financial instrument, the managing authority;
- (14) 'support rate' means the rate of public expenditure to an operation; in the context of financial instruments it refers to the gross grant equivalent of the support as defined in Article 2, point (20), of Commission Regulation (EU) No 702/2014 ⁽³⁴⁾;
- (15) 'LEADER' means community-led local development referred to in Article 31 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060;
- (16) 'intermediate body' means any public or private law body, including regional or local bodies, regional development bodies or non-governmental organisations, which acts under the responsibility of a national or regional managing authority, or which carries out duties on behalf of such an authority;
- (17) 'financial year' means agricultural financial year in accordance with Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116.

Article 4

Definitions and conditions to be provided in the CAP Strategic Plans

1. Member States shall provide in their CAP Strategic Plans the definitions of 'agricultural activity', 'agricultural area', 'eligible hectare', 'active farmer', 'young farmer' and 'new farmer', as well as the relevant conditions in accordance with this Article.
2. 'Agricultural activity' shall be determined in such a way that it allows to contribute to the provision of private and public goods through one or both of the following:
- (a) the production of agricultural products, which includes actions such as raising animals or cultivation including by way of paludiculture, where agricultural products means products listed in Annex I to the TFEU with the exception of fishery products, as well as cotton and short rotation coppice;
- (b) the maintenance of the agricultural area in a state which makes it suitable for grazing or cultivation, without preparatory action going beyond the use of usual agricultural methods and machinery.
3. 'Agricultural area' shall be determined in such a way as to comprise arable land, permanent crops and permanent grassland, including when they form agroforestry systems on that area. The terms 'arable land', 'permanent crops' and 'permanent grassland' shall be further specified by Member States within the following framework:
- (a) 'arable land' shall be land cultivated for crop production or areas available for crop production but lying fallow; in addition, it shall, for the duration of the commitment, be land cultivated for crop production or areas available for crop production but lying fallow that have been set aside in accordance with Article 31 or Article 70 or GAEC standard 8 listed in Annex III to this Regulation, or with Articles 22, 23 or 24 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999 ⁽³⁵⁾, or with Article 39 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 ⁽³⁶⁾, or with Article 28 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³⁷⁾;
- (b) 'permanent crops' shall be non-rotational crops other than permanent grassland and permanent pasture that occupy the land for five years or more and that yield repeated harvests, including nurseries and short rotation coppice;

⁽³⁴⁾ Commission Regulation (EU) No 702/2014 of 25 June 2014 declaring certain categories of aid in the agricultural and forestry sectors and in rural areas compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (OJ L 193, 1.7.2014, p. 1).

⁽³⁵⁾ Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999 of 17 May 1999 on support for rural development from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) and amending and repealing certain Regulations (OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 80).

⁽³⁶⁾ Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 of 20 September 2005 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) (OJ L 277, 21.10.2005, p. 1).

⁽³⁷⁾ Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 487).

- (c) 'permanent grassland and permanent pasture' (together referred to as 'permanent grassland') shall be land that is used to grow grasses or other herbaceous forage naturally (self-seeded) or through cultivation (sown) and that has not been included in the crop rotation of the holding for five years or more and, where Member States so decide, that has not been ploughed up, or tilled, or reseeded with different types of grass or other herbaceous forage, for five years or more. It may include other species, such as shrubs or trees, which can be grazed and, where Member States so decide, other species such as shrubs or trees which produce animal feed, provided that the grasses and other herbaceous forage remain predominant.

Member States may also decide to consider the following types of land to be permanent grassland:

- (i) land which is covered by any of the species referred to in this point and which forms part of established local practices, where grasses and other herbaceous forage are traditionally not predominant or absent in grazing areas;
- (ii) land covered by any of the species referred to in this point, where grasses and other herbaceous forage are not predominant or are absent in grazing areas.

4. For the purpose of types of intervention in the form of direct payments, 'eligible hectare' shall be determined in such a way that it covers areas which are at the farmer's disposal and which consist of:

- (a) any agricultural area of the holding that, during the year for which support is requested, is used for an agricultural activity or, where the area is also used for non-agricultural activities, is predominantly used for agricultural activities; where duly justified for environmental, biodiversity and climate-related reasons, Member States may decide that eligible hectares also include certain areas used for agricultural activities only every second year;
- (b) any area of the holding which is:
- (i) covered by landscape features subject to the retention obligation under GAEC standard 8 listed in Annex III;
- (ii) used to attain the minimum share of arable land devoted to non-productive areas and features, including land lying fallow, under GAEC standard 8 listed in Annex III; or
- (iii) for the duration of the relevant commitment by the farmer, established or maintained as a result of an eco-scheme referred to in Article 31.

If Member States so decide, 'eligible hectare' may contain other landscape features, provided they are not predominant and do not significantly hamper the performance of the agricultural activity due to the area they occupy on the agricultural parcel. In implementing that principle, Member States may set a maximum share of the agricultural parcel covered by those other landscape features.

As regards permanent grassland with scattered ineligible features, Member States may decide to apply fixed reduction coefficients to determine the area considered eligible;

- (c) any area of the holding that gave a right to payments under Title III, Chapter II, Section 2, Subsection 2, of this Regulation or under the basic payment scheme or the single area payment scheme laid down in Title III of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013, and which is not an 'eligible hectare' as determined by Member States on the basis of points (a) and (b) of this paragraph:
- (i) as a result of the application of Directive 92/43/EEC, 2009/147/EC or 2000/60/EC to that area;
- (ii) as a result of area-based interventions set out under this Regulation covered by the integrated system referred to in Article 65(1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 allowing for the production of products not listed in Annex I TFEU by way of paludiculture, or under national schemes for biodiversity or greenhouse gas reductions the conditions of which comply with those area-based interventions, provided that those interventions and national schemes contribute to achieving one or more specific objectives set out in Article 6(1), points (d), (e) and (f), of this Regulation;

- (iii) for the duration of an afforestation commitment by the farmer, pursuant to Article 31 of Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999 or to Article 43 of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 or to Article 22 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 or to Article 70 or Article 73 of this Regulation, or under a national scheme the conditions of which comply with Article 43(1), (2) and (3) of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 or Article 22 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 or Article 70 or Article 73 of this Regulation;
- (iv) for the duration of a commitment by the farmer resulting in the setting aside of the area, pursuant to Articles 22, 23 and 24 of Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999, to Article 39 of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005, to Article 28 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 or to Article 70 of this Regulation.

Areas used for the production of hemp shall be eligible hectares only if the varieties used have a tetrahydrocannabinol content not exceeding 0,3 %.

5. 'Active farmer' shall be determined in such a way as to ensure that support is granted only to natural or legal persons, or to groups of natural or legal persons, engaged in at least a minimum level of agricultural activity, while not necessarily precluding the granting of support to pluri-active or part-time farmers.

When determining who is an 'active farmer', Member States shall apply objective and non-discriminatory criteria, such as income tests, labour inputs on the farm, company object and inclusion of their agricultural activities in national or regional registers. Such criteria may be introduced in one or more forms chosen by Member States, including through a negative list disqualifying a farmer from being considered to be an active farmer. If a Member State considers to be 'active farmers' those farmers who did not receive direct payments exceeding a certain amount for the previous year, such an amount shall not be higher than EUR 5 000.

6. 'Young farmer' shall be determined in such a way as to include:

- (a) an upper age limit set between 35 years and 40 years;
- (b) the conditions for being 'head of the holding';
- (c) the appropriate training or skills required, as determined by Member States.

7. 'New farmer' shall be determined in such a way as to refer to a farmer other than a young farmer and who is 'head of the holding' for the first time. Member States shall include further objective and non-discriminatory requirements concerning appropriate training and skills.

8. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 152 supplementing this Regulation with rules making the granting of payments conditional upon the use of certified seeds of certain hemp varieties and the procedure for the determination of hemp varieties, as well as the verification of their tetrahydrocannabinol content referred to in paragraph 4, second subparagraph, of this Article, to preserve public health.

TITLE II

OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS

Article 5

General objectives

In accordance with the objectives of the CAP set out in Article 39 TFEU, with the objective to maintain the functioning of the internal market and a level playing field between farmers in the Union and with the principle of subsidiarity, support from the EAGF and the EAFRD shall aim to further improve the sustainable development of farming, food and rural areas and shall contribute to achieving the following general objectives in the economic, environmental and social spheres, which will contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development:

- (a) to foster a smart, competitive, resilient and diversified agricultural sector ensuring long-term food security;

- (b) to support and strengthen environmental protection, including biodiversity, and climate action and to contribute to achieving the environmental and climate-related objectives of the Union, including its commitments under the Paris Agreement;
- (c) to strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas.

Article 6

Specific objectives

1. The achievement of the general objectives shall be pursued through the following specific objectives:
 - (a) to support viable farm income and resilience of the agricultural sector across the Union in order to enhance long-term food security and agricultural diversity as well as to ensure the economic sustainability of agricultural production in the Union;
 - (b) to enhance market orientation and increase farm competitiveness both in the short and long term, including greater focus on research, technology and digitalisation;
 - (c) to improve the farmers' position in the value chain;
 - (d) to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, including by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing carbon sequestration, as well as to promote sustainable energy;
 - (e) to foster sustainable development and efficient management of natural resources such as water, soil and air, including by reducing chemical dependency;
 - (f) to contribute to halting and reversing biodiversity loss, enhance ecosystem services and preserve habitats and landscapes;
 - (g) to attract and sustain young farmers and new farmers and facilitate sustainable business development in rural areas;
 - (h) to promote employment, growth, gender equality, including the participation of women in farming, social inclusion and local development in rural areas, including the circular bio-economy and sustainable forestry;
 - (i) to improve the response of Union agriculture to societal demands on food and health, including high-quality, safe and nutritious food produced in a sustainable way, to reduce food waste, as well as to improve animal welfare and to combat antimicrobial resistance.
2. The objectives set out in paragraph 1 shall be complemented and interconnected with the cross-cutting objective of modernising agriculture and rural areas by fostering and sharing of knowledge, innovation and digitalisation in agriculture and rural areas and by encouraging their uptake by farmers, through improved access to research, innovation, knowledge exchange and training.
3. When pursuing the specific objectives set out in paragraphs 1 and 2, Member States, with the support of the Commission, shall take appropriate measures to reduce the administrative burden and ensure simplification in the implementation of the CAP.

Article 7

Indicators

1. Achievement of the objectives referred to in Articles 5 and Article 6(1) and (2) shall be assessed on the basis of common indicators related to output, result, impact and context as set out in Annex I. Those common indicators shall include:
 - (a) output indicators relating to the realised output of the interventions supported;

- (b) result indicators relating to the specific objectives concerned referred to in Article 6(1) and (2), and which are used for the establishment of quantified milestones and targets in relation to those specific objectives in the CAP Strategic Plans and for assessing progress towards those targets; result indicators relating to environmental and climate-related objectives may cover interventions which contribute to the fulfilment of the commitments emanating from the Union legislative acts listed in Annex XIII;
- (c) impact indicators related to the objectives set out in Article 5 and Article 6(1) and (2) and used in the context of the CAP Strategic Plans and of the CAP;
- (d) context indicators referred to in Article 115(2) and listed in Annex I.

2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 152 amending Annex I to adapt the common output, result, impact and context indicators. Those delegated acts shall be strictly limited to addressing technical problems experienced by Member States regarding the application of those indicators.

TITLE III

COMMON REQUIREMENTS AND TYPES OF INTERVENTION

CHAPTER I

COMMON REQUIREMENTS

Section 1

General principles

Article 8

Strategic approach

Member States shall pursue the objectives set out in Title II by specifying interventions on the basis of the types of intervention set out in Chapters II, III and IV of this Title in accordance with their assessment of needs and with the common requirements set out in this Chapter.

Article 9

General principles

Member States shall design the interventions of their CAP Strategic Plans and GAEC standards referred to in Article 13 in accordance with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and the general principles of Union law.

Member States shall ensure that interventions and GAEC standards referred to in Article 13 are set out on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria, are compatible with the proper functioning of the internal market and do not distort competition.

Member States shall establish the legal framework governing the granting of Union support to farmers and other beneficiaries in accordance with the CAP Strategic Plans as approved by the Commission in accordance with Articles 118 and 119 of this Regulation and with the principles and requirements set out in this Regulation and in Regulation (EU) 2021/2116. They shall implement those CAP Strategic Plans as approved by the Commission.

*Article 10***WTO domestic support**

Member States shall design the interventions on the basis of the types of intervention which are listed in Annex II to this Regulation, including the definitions and conditions set out in Article 4, in such a way that they qualify under the criteria of Annex 2 to the WTO Agreement on Agriculture.

In particular, the basic income support for sustainability, the complementary redistributive income support for sustainability, the complementary income support for young farmers and the schemes for the climate, the environment and animal welfare shall qualify under the criteria of the paragraphs of Annex 2 to the WTO Agreement on Agriculture indicated in Annex II to this Regulation for those interventions. For other interventions, the paragraphs of Annex 2 to the WTO Agreement on Agriculture indicated in Annex II to this Regulation are indicative and those interventions may instead comply with a different paragraph of Annex 2 to the WTO Agreement on Agriculture if that is specified and explained in the CAP Strategic Plan.

*Article 11***Implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding on oilseeds**

1. Where Member States provide for area-based interventions, other than those which comply with the provisions of Annex 2 to the WTO Agreement on Agriculture, including coupled income support under Title III, Chapter II, Section 3, Subsection 1, of this Regulation, and where those interventions concern some or all of the oilseeds referred to in the Annex to the Memorandum of Understanding between the European Economic Community and the United States of America on oil seeds under GATT, the total of the support area based upon the planned outputs included in the CAP Strategic Plans of the Member States concerned shall not exceed the maximum support area for the whole Union for the purpose of ensuring compliance with its international commitments.

2. By 8 June 2022, the Commission shall adopt implementing acts fixing an indicative reference support area for each Member State, calculated on the basis of each Member State's share of the average cultivation area in the Union during the years 2016 to 2020. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 153(2).

3. Each Member State that intends to grant the support referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall indicate the corresponding planned outputs in terms of hectares in its CAP Strategic Plan proposal referred to in Article 118(1).

If, following the notification of all planned outputs by Member States, the maximum support area for the whole Union referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is exceeded, the Commission shall calculate for each Member State that notified an excess compared to its reference area a reduction coefficient that is proportionate to the excess of its planned outputs so that the maximum support area for the whole Union is maintained. Each Member State concerned shall be informed about that reduction coefficient in the Commission's observations to the CAP Strategic Plan in accordance with Article 118(3). The reduction coefficient for each Member State shall be set in the implementing decision referred to in Article 118(6) by means of which the Commission approves the CAP Strategic Plan.

Member States shall not amend their support area on their own initiative after the date referred to in Article 118(1).

4. If a Member State intends to increase its planned outputs referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article set out in its CAP Strategic Plan approved by the Commission, it shall notify the Commission of the revised planned outputs by means of a request for amendment of its CAP Strategic Plan in accordance with Article 119 before 1 January of the year preceding the claim year concerned.

5. Where appropriate, in order to avoid the maximum support area for the whole Union referred to in paragraph 1 being exceeded, the Commission shall set reduction coefficients, or revise the existing reduction coefficients where such coefficients were set in accordance with paragraph 3, second subparagraph, for all Member States that exceeded their reference support area in their CAP Strategic Plans.

The Commission shall inform the Member States concerned about the reduction coefficients by 31 January of the year preceding the claim year concerned.

Each Member State concerned shall submit a corresponding request for amendment of its CAP Strategic Plan with the reduction coefficient referred to in the second subparagraph by 31 March of the year preceding the claim year concerned. The reduction coefficient for that Member State shall be set in the implementing decision referred to in Article 119(10) by means of which the Commission approves the amendment of the CAP Strategic Plan.

6. With regard to the oilseeds concerned by the Memorandum of Understanding referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, Member States shall inform the Commission of the total number of hectares for which support has been actually paid in the annual performance reports referred to in Article 134.

7. Member States shall exclude the cultivation of confectionery sunflower seed from any area-based intervention referred to in paragraph 1.

Section 2

Conditionality

Article 12

Principle and scope

1. Member States shall include in their CAP Strategic Plans a system of conditionality under which farmers and other beneficiaries receiving direct payments under Chapter II or annual payments under Articles 70, 71 and 72 are subject to an administrative penalty if they do not comply with the statutory management requirements under Union law and the GAEC standards established in the CAP Strategic Plans, as listed in Annex III, relating to the following specific areas:

- (a) the climate and the environment, including water, soil and biodiversity of ecosystems;
- (b) public health and plant health;
- (c) animal welfare.

2. The CAP Strategic Plans shall include rules on an effective and proportionate system of administrative penalties. Those rules shall comply in particular with the requirements set out in Title IV, Chapter IV, of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116.

3. The legal acts referred to in Annex III 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.

4. For the purpose of this Section, 'statutory management requirement' means each individual statutory management requirement under Union law listed in Annex III within a given legal act, differing in substance from any other requirement in the same act.

Article 13

Obligations of Member States relating to good agricultural and environmental condition

1. Member States shall ensure that all agricultural areas, including land which is no longer used for production purposes, are maintained in good agricultural and environmental condition. Member States shall set, at national or regional level, minimum standards for farmers and other beneficiaries for each GAEC standard listed in Annex III in line with the main objective of those standards as referred to in that Annex. In setting their standards, Member States shall take into account, where relevant, the specific characteristics of the areas concerned including soil and climatic condition, existing farming systems, farming practices, farm size and farm structures, land use, and the specificities of outermost regions.

2. In respect of the main objectives laid down in Annex III, Member States may set standards additional to those laid down in that Annex concerning those main objectives. Such additional standards shall be non-discriminatory and proportionate and shall correspond to the needs identified.

Member States shall not set minimum standards for main objectives other than the main objectives laid down in Annex III.

3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 152 supplementing this Regulation with rules to ensure a level playing field as regards the ratio for GAEC standard 1.

Section 3

Social conditionality

Article 14

Principle and scope

1. Member States shall indicate in their CAP Strategic Plans that, at the latest as from 1 January 2025, farmers and other beneficiaries receiving direct payments under Chapter II or annual payments under Articles 70, 71 and 72 are to be subject to an administrative penalty if they do not comply with the requirements related to applicable working and employment conditions or employer obligations arising from the legal acts referred to in Annex IV.

2. When including a system of administrative penalties in their CAP Strategic Plans as referred in paragraph 1, Member States shall, in accordance with their institutional provisions, consult relevant national social partners representing management and labour in the agriculture sector and shall fully respect their autonomy, as well as their right to negotiate and conclude collective agreements. That system of administrative penalties shall not affect the rights and obligations of the social partners where they are, in accordance with national legal and collective bargaining frameworks, responsible for the implementation or enforcement of the legal acts referred to in Annex IV.

3. The CAP Strategic Plan shall include rules on an effective and proportionate system of administrative penalties. Those rules shall comply with the relevant requirements set out in Title IV, Chapter V, of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116.

4. The legal acts referred to in Annex IV containing the provisions to be covered by the system of administrative penalties referred to in paragraph 1 shall apply in the version that is applicable, and as implemented by the Member States.

Section 4

Farm advisory services

Article 15

Farm advisory services

1. Member States shall include in their CAP Strategic Plans a system providing services for advising farmers and other beneficiaries of CAP support on land management and farm management ('farm advisory services'). Member States may build upon existing systems.

2. The farm advisory services shall cover economic, environmental and social dimensions, taking into account existing farming practices, and deliver up-to-date technological and scientific information developed by means of research and innovation projects, including as regards the provision of public goods.

Through the farm advisory services, appropriate assistance shall be offered along the cycle of the farm development, including for the setting-up for the first time, conversion of production patterns towards consumer demand, innovative practices, agricultural techniques for resilience to climate change, including agroforestry and agroecology, improved animal welfare, and where necessary safety standards and social support.

Farm advisory services shall be integrated within the interrelated services of farm advisors, researchers, farmer organisations and other relevant stakeholders that form the AKIS.

3. Member States shall ensure that the advice given is impartial and that advisors are suitably qualified, appropriately trained and have no conflict of interest.

4. The farm advisory services shall be adapted to the various types of production and farms and shall cover at least the following:

- (a) all requirements, conditions and management commitments applying to farmers and other beneficiaries set in the CAP Strategic Plan, including requirements and standards under conditionality and conditions for interventions, as well as information on financial instruments and business plans established under the CAP Strategic Plan;
- (b) the requirements laid down by Member States for implementing Directive 92/43/EEC, Directive 2000/60/EC, Article 55 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³⁸⁾, Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³⁹⁾, Directive 2009/128/EC, Directive 2009/147/EC, Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁰⁾, Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴¹⁾ and Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴²⁾;
- (c) farm practices preventing the development of antimicrobial resistance as set out in Commission communication of 29 June 2017 entitled 'A European One Health Action Plan against Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)';
- (d) risk prevention and management;
- (e) innovation support, in particular for preparing and for implementing the projects of the EIP operational groups referred to in Article 127(3);
- (f) digital technologies in agriculture and rural areas as referred to in Article 114, point (b);
- (g) sustainable management of nutrients, including at the latest as from 2024 the use of a Farm Sustainability Tool for Nutrients, which is any digital application that provides at least:
 - (i) a balance of the main nutrients at field scale;
 - (ii) the legal requirements on nutrients;
 - (iii) soil data, based on available information and analyses;
 - (iv) data from the integrated administration and control system (IACS) relevant for nutrient management;
- (h) conditions of employment, employer obligations, occupational health and safety and social support in farming communities.

⁽³⁸⁾ Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1).

⁽³⁹⁾ Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (OJ L 152, 11.6.2008, p. 1).

⁽⁴⁰⁾ Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law') (OJ L 84, 31.3.2016, p. 1).

⁽⁴¹⁾ Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament of the Council of 26 October 2016 on protective measures against pests of plants, amending Regulations (EU) No 228/2013, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directives 69/464/EEC, 74/647/EEC, 93/85/EEC, 98/57/EC, 2000/29/EC, 2006/91/EC and 2007/33/EC (OJ L 317, 23.11.2016, p. 4).

⁽⁴²⁾ Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2016 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, amending Directive 2003/35/EC and repealing Directive 2001/81/EC (OJ L 344, 17.12.2016, p. 1).

CHAPTER II

TYPES OF INTERVENTION IN THE FORM OF DIRECT PAYMENTS

Section 1

Types of intervention, reduction and minimum requirements

Article 16

Types of intervention in the form of direct payments

1. The types of intervention under this Chapter may take the form of decoupled and coupled direct payments.
2. Decoupled direct payments shall be the following:
 - (a) the basic income support for sustainability;
 - (b) the complementary redistributive income support for sustainability;
 - (c) the complementary income support for young farmers;
 - (d) the schemes for the climate, the environment and animal welfare.
3. Coupled direct payments shall be the following:
 - (a) the coupled income support;
 - (b) the crop-specific payment for cotton.

Article 17

Capping and degressivity of payments

1. Member States may cap the amount of the basic income support for sustainability to be granted to a farmer for a given calendar year. Member States that choose to introduce capping shall reduce by 100 % the amount exceeding EUR 100 000.
2. Member States may reduce the amount of the basic income support for sustainability to be granted to a farmer for a given calendar year exceeding EUR 60 000 by up to 85 %.

Member States may set additional tranches above EUR 60 000, and specify the percentages of reduction for those additional tranches. They shall ensure that the reduction for each tranche is equal to or higher than for the previous tranche.

3. Before applying paragraph 1 or 2, Member States may subtract from the amount of the basic income support for sustainability to be granted to a farmer in a given calendar year:
 - (a) all the salaries linked to an agricultural activity declared by the farmer, including taxes and social contributions related to employment;
 - (b) the equivalent cost of regular and unpaid labour linked to an agricultural activity practiced by persons working on the farm concerned who do not receive a salary, or who receive less remuneration than the amount normally paid for the services rendered, but are rewarded through the economic result of the farm business;
 - (c) the labour cost element of the contracting costs linked to an agricultural activity declared by the farmer.

To calculate the amounts referred to in the first subparagraph, point (a), Member States shall use salary costs actually incurred by the farmer. In duly justified cases, farmers may request to use standard costs to be determined by the Member State concerned according to a method to be further specified in its CAP Strategic Plan based on the average standard salaries linked to an agricultural activity at national or regional level multiplied by the number of annual work units declared by the farmer concerned.

To calculate the amounts referred to in the first subparagraph, point (b), Member States shall use standard costs to be determined by the Member State concerned according to a method to be further specified in its CAP Strategic Plan based on the average standard salaries linked to an agricultural activity at national or regional level multiplied by the number of annual work units declared by the farmer concerned.

4. In the case of a legal person, or a group of natural or legal persons, Member States may apply the reduction referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 at the level of the members of those legal persons or groups where national law provides for the individual members to assume rights and obligations comparable to those of individual farmers who have the status of a head of holding, in particular as regards their economic, social and tax status, provided that they have contributed to strengthening the agricultural structures of the legal persons or groups concerned.

5. The estimated product of the reduction of payments shall primarily be used to contribute to the financing of the complementary redistributive income support for sustainability, if it is established in the relevant CAP Strategic Plan, and thereafter of other interventions belonging to decoupled direct payments.

Member States may also use all or part of the product to finance types of intervention under the EAFRD as specified in Chapter IV by means of a transfer. Such transfer to the EAFRD shall be part of the CAP Strategic Plan financial tables and may be reviewed in 2025 in accordance with Article 103. It shall not be subject to the maximum limits for the transfers of funds from the EAGF to the EAFRD established under that Article.

6. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 152 supplementing this Regulation with rules establishing a harmonised basis for the calculation of the reduction of payments laid down in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article to provide detailed rules for the distribution of funds to farmers.

Article 18

Minimum requirements

1. Member States shall set a minimum area and not grant direct payments to active farmers whose eligible area of the holding for which direct payments are claimed is lower than that minimum area.

Alternatively, Member States may set a minimum amount of direct payments that may be paid to a farmer.

2. Where a Member State has decided to set a minimum area in accordance with paragraph 1, first subparagraph, it shall nevertheless set a minimum amount in accordance with paragraph 1, second subparagraph, for those farmers receiving an animal-related support to be paid per animal in the form of direct payments who hold fewer hectares than that minimum area.

When setting the minimum area or minimum amount, Member States shall aim to ensure that direct payments are granted only to active farmers if:

- (a) the management of the corresponding payments does not cause excessive administrative burden; and
- (b) the corresponding amounts make an effective contribution to achieving the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1) to which direct payments contribute.

3. Greece may decide not to apply this Article to the smaller Aegean islands.

Article 19

Contribution to risk management tools

By way of derogation from Article 44(1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116, a Member State may decide to assign up to 3 % of the direct payments to be paid to a farmer for the farmer's contribution to a risk management tool.

Member States that decide to make use of this provision shall apply it to all farmers receiving direct payments in a given year.

Section 2

Decoupled direct payments

Subsection 1

General provisions

Article 20

General requirements for receiving decoupled direct payments

Member States shall grant decoupled direct payments to active farmers under the conditions set out in this Section and as further specified in their CAP Strategic Plans.

Subsection 2

Basic income support for sustainability

Article 21

General rules

1. Member States shall provide for a basic income support for sustainability ('basic income support') under the conditions set out in this Subsection and as further specified in their CAP Strategic Plans.
2. Member States shall provide for a basic income support in the form of an annual decoupled payment per eligible hectare.
3. Without prejudice to Articles 23 to 27, the basic income support shall be granted for each eligible hectare declared by an active farmer.

Article 22

Amount of support per hectare

1. Unless Member States decide to grant the basic income support on the basis of payment entitlements as referred to in Article 23, the support shall be paid as a uniform amount per hectare.
2. Member States may decide to differentiate the amount of the basic income support per hectare amongst different groups of territories faced with similar socio-economic or agronomic conditions, including traditional forms of agriculture as determined by Member States, such as traditional extensive alpine pasture. In accordance with Article 109(2), point (d), the amount of basic income support per hectare may be reduced, taking into account support under other interventions in the CAP Strategic Plan concerned.

Article 23

Payment entitlements

1. Member States having applied the basic payment scheme as laid down in Title III, Chapter I, Section 1, of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 may decide to grant the basic income support on the basis of payment entitlements in accordance with Articles 24 to 27 of this Regulation.

2. Where Member States having applied the basic payment scheme as laid down in Title III, Chapter I, Section 1, of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 decide to no longer grant the basic income support on the basis of payment entitlements, the payment entitlements allocated under that Regulation shall expire on 31 December of the year preceding the year from which the decision is to apply.

Article 24

Value of payment entitlements and convergence

1. Member States shall determine the unit value of payment entitlements before convergence in accordance with this Article by adjusting the value of payment entitlements proportionally to their value as established in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 for claim year 2022 and the related payment for agricultural practices beneficial for the climate and environment provided for in Title III, Chapter III, of that Regulation for claim year 2022.

2. Member States may decide to differentiate the value of payment entitlements in accordance with Article 22(2).

3. Each Member State shall, by claim year 2026 at the latest, set a maximum level for the value of individual payment entitlements for the Member State or for each group of territories referred to in Article 22(2).

4. Where the value of payment entitlements as determined in accordance with paragraph 1 is not uniform within a Member State or within a group of territories referred to in Article 22(2), the Member State concerned shall ensure a convergence of the value of payment entitlements towards a uniform unit value by claim year 2026 at the latest.

5. For the purposes of paragraph 4, each Member State shall ensure that, for claim year 2026 at the latest, all payment entitlements have a value of at least 85 % of the planned average unit amount referred to in Article 102(1) for the basic income support for claim year 2026, as laid down in its CAP Strategic Plan for the Member State or for the group of territories referred to in Article 22(2).

6. Member States shall finance the increases in the value of payment entitlements needed to comply with paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Article by using any possible amounts that become available through the application of paragraph 3 of this Article, and, where necessary, by reducing the difference between the unit value of payment entitlements determined in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article and the planned unit amount referred to in Article 102(1), for the basic income support for claim year 2026, as laid down in the CAP Strategic Plan for the Member State or for the group of territories referred to in Article 22(2).

Member States may decide to apply the reduction to all or part of the payment entitlements with a value determined in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article exceeding the planned unit amount referred to in Article 102(1) for the basic income support for claim year 2026, as laid down in the CAP Strategic Plan for the Member State or for group of territories referred to in Article 22(2).

7. The reductions referred to in paragraph 6 shall be based on objective and non-discriminatory criteria. Without prejudice to the minimum value set in accordance with paragraph 5, such criteria may include the fixing of a maximum decrease that may not be lower than 30 %.

8. Member States shall ensure that the adjustment of the payment entitlement values in accordance with paragraphs 3 to 7 starts from the year 2023.

Article 25

Activation of payment entitlements

1. Member States which have decided to grant support on the basis of payment entitlements shall grant basic income support to active farmers holding owned or leased-in payment entitlements upon activation of those payment entitlements. Member States shall ensure that, for the purpose of the activation of payment entitlements, active farmers declare the eligible hectares accompanying any payment entitlement.

2. Member States shall ensure that payment entitlements, including in the case of actual or anticipated inheritance, are activated only in the Member State or within the group of territories referred to in Article 22(2) where they were allocated.
3. Member States shall ensure that activated payment entitlements give a right to payment based on the amount fixed therein.

Article 26

Reserves for payment entitlements

1. Each Member State that decides to grant the basic income support on the basis of payment entitlements shall manage a national reserve.
2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, where a Member State decides to differentiate the basic income support in accordance with Article 22(2), it may decide to have a reserve for each group of territories referred to in that Article.
3. Member States shall ensure that payment entitlements from the reserve be only allocated to active farmers.
4. Member States shall use their reserve as a matter of priority to allocate payment entitlements to the following farmers:
 - (a) young farmers who have newly set up a holding for the first time;
 - (b) new farmers.
5. A Member State shall allocate payment entitlements to, or increase the value of the existing payment entitlements of, active farmers who are entitled by virtue of a final court ruling or by virtue of a final administrative act of the competent authority of that Member State. It shall ensure that those active farmers receive the number and value of payment entitlements established in that ruling or act at a date to be fixed by that Member State.
6. Member States shall ensure that the reserve is replenished by a linear reduction of the value of all payment entitlements where the reserve is insufficient to cover the allocation of payment entitlements in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5.
7. Member States may lay down additional rules for the use of the reserve, including additional categories of farmer to be served from the reserve provided the priority groups referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 have been served, and for the cases that would trigger the replenishment of the reserve. Where the reserve is replenished by linear reduction of the value of payment entitlements, such linear reduction shall apply to all payment entitlements at national level or, where Member States apply the derogation provided for in paragraph 2, at the level of the relevant group of territories referred to in Article 22(2).
8. Member States shall fix the value of new payment entitlements allocated from the reserve at the national average value of payment entitlements in the year of allocation or at the average value of payment entitlements for each group of territories referred to in Article 22(2) in the year of allocation.
9. Member States may decide to increase the value of the existing payment entitlements up to the national average value in the year of allocation or up to the average value for each group of territories referred to in Article 22(2).

Article 27

Transfers of payment entitlements

1. Except in the case of transfer by actual or anticipated inheritance, payment entitlements shall be transferred only to an active farmer established in the same Member State.
2. Where Member States decide to differentiate the basic income support in accordance with Article 22(2), payment entitlements shall only be transferred within the group of territories where they were allocated.

*Article 28***Payments for small farmers**

Member States may grant a payment to small farmers, as determined by Member States, by way of a lump sum or of amounts per hectare replacing direct payments under this Section and Section 3 of this Chapter. Member States shall design the corresponding intervention in the CAP Strategic Plan as optional for the farmers.

The annual payment for each farmer shall not exceed EUR 1 250.

Member States may decide to set different lump sums or amounts per hectare linked to different area thresholds.

*Subsection 3***Complementary income support***Article 29***Complementary redistributive income support for sustainability**

1. Member States shall provide for a complementary redistributive income support for sustainability ('redistributive income support') under the conditions set out in this Article and as further specified in their CAP Strategic Plans.

By way of derogation from the first subparagraph of this paragraph or from Article 98, Member States may address the need for redistribution of income support by other instruments and interventions financed by the EAGF pursuing the objective of fairer distribution and more effective and efficient targeting of income support, provided they can demonstrate in their CAP Strategic Plans that such need is sufficiently addressed.

2. Member States shall ensure redistribution of direct payments from larger to smaller or medium-sized holdings by providing for a redistributive income support in the form of an annual decoupled payment per eligible hectare to farmers who are entitled to a payment under the basic income support referred to in Article 21.

3. Member States shall establish at national or regional level, which may be the level of the groups of territories referred to in Article 22(2), an amount per hectare or different amounts for different ranges of hectares, as well as the maximum number of hectares per farmer for which the redistributive income support shall be paid.

4. The amount per hectare planned for a given claim year shall not exceed the national average amount of direct payments per hectare for that claim year.

5. The national average amount of direct payments per hectare is defined as the ratio of the national ceiling for direct payments for a given claim year laid down in Annex V and the total planned outputs for the basic income support for that claim year, expressed in number of hectares.

6. In the case of a legal person, or a group of natural or legal persons, Member States may apply the maximum number of hectares referred to in paragraph 3 at the level of the members of those legal persons or groups where national law provides for the individual members to assume rights and obligations comparable to those of individual farmers who have the status of a head of holding, in particular as regards their economic, social and tax status, provided that they have contributed to strengthening the agricultural structures of the legal persons or groups concerned.

In the case of farmers who are part of a group of affiliated legal entities, as determined by Member States, Member States may apply the maximum number of hectares referred to in paragraph 3 at the level of that group under conditions to be determined by them.

*Article 30***Complementary income support for young farmers**

1. Member States may provide for complementary income support for young farmers determined in accordance with the criteria laid down in Article 4(6) under the conditions set out in this Article and as further specified in their CAP Strategic Plans.
2. As part of their obligations to attract young farmers in line with the objective set out in Article 6(1), point (g), and to dedicate to this objective, in accordance with Article 95, at least an amount as set out in Annex XII, Member States may provide a complementary income support for young farmers who have newly set up for the first time and who are entitled to a payment under the basic income support referred to in Article 21.

Member States may decide to grant the support under this Article to farmers who have received support under Article 50 of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 for the remainder of the period referred to in paragraph 5 of that Article.

3. The complementary income support for young farmers shall be granted for a maximum duration of five years, starting from the first year of submission of the application for the payment for young farmers, and subject to the conditions to be determined by the CAP legal framework applicable for the period after 2027 when the duration of five years goes beyond 2027. Member States shall ensure that no legal expectations of beneficiaries are created for the period after 2027.

That support shall take the form either of an annual decoupled payment per eligible hectare or of a lump-sum payment per young farmer.

Member States may decide to grant the support under this Article only to a maximum number of hectares per young farmer.

4. In the case of a legal person, or a group of natural or legal persons such as group of farmers, producer organisations or cooperatives, Member States may apply the maximum number of hectares referred to in paragraph 3 at the level of the members of those legal persons or groups:

- (a) who comply with the definition and conditions for a 'young farmer' determined in accordance with Article 4(6); and
- (b) where national law provides for the individual members to assume rights and obligations comparable to those of individual farmers who have the status of a head of holding, in particular as regards their economic, social and tax status, provided that they have contributed to strengthening the agricultural structures of the legal persons or groups concerned.

*Subsection 4***Schemes for the climate, the environment and animal welfare***Article 31***Schemes for the climate, the environment and animal welfare**

1. Member States shall establish, and provide support for, voluntary schemes for the climate, the environment and animal welfare ('eco-schemes') under the conditions set out in this Article and as further specified in their CAP Strategic Plans.
2. Member States shall support under this Article active farmers or groups of active farmers who make commitments to observe agricultural practices beneficial for the climate, the environment and animal welfare and combatting antimicrobial resistance.

3. Member States shall establish a list of the agricultural practices beneficial for the climate, the environment and animal welfare and combatting antimicrobial resistance referred to in paragraph 2. Those practices shall be designed to meet one or more of the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1), points (d), (e) and (f) and, as regards improving animal welfare and combatting antimicrobial resistance, in Article 6(1), point (i).

4. Each eco-scheme shall in principle cover at least two of the following areas of actions for the climate, the environment, animal welfare and combatting antimicrobial resistance:

- (a) climate change mitigation, including reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural practices, as well as maintenance of existing carbon stores and enhancement of carbon sequestration;
- (b) climate change adaptation, including actions to improve resilience of food production systems and animal and plant diversity for stronger resistance to diseases and climate change;
- (c) protection or improvement of water quality and reduction of pressure on water resources;
- (d) prevention of soil degradation, soil restoration, improvement of soil fertility and of nutrient management and soil biota;
- (e) protection of biodiversity, conservation or restoration of habitats or species, including maintenance and creation of landscape features or non-productive areas;
- (f) actions for a sustainable and reduced use of pesticides, in particular pesticides that present a risk for human health or environment;
- (g) actions to enhance animal welfare or combat antimicrobial resistance.

5. Under this Article, Member States shall only provide payments covering commitments which:

- (a) go beyond the relevant statutory management requirements and GAEC standards established under Chapter I, Section 2;
- (b) go beyond the relevant minimum requirements for the use of fertiliser and plant protection products, animal welfare, as well as other relevant mandatory requirements established by national and Union law;
- (c) go beyond the conditions established for the maintenance of the agricultural area in accordance with Article 4(2), point (b);
- (d) are different from commitments in respect of which payments are granted under Article 70.

For commitments referred to in the first subparagraph, point (b), where national law imposes new requirements which go beyond the corresponding minimum requirements laid down in Union law, support may be granted for commitments contributing to compliance with those requirements for a maximum of 24 months from the date on which they become mandatory for the holding.

6. Pursuant to paragraph 5, Member States may, for the description of the commitments to be fulfilled by the beneficiary of eco-schemes referred to in this Article, build upon one or more of the requirements and standards established under Chapter I, Section 2, provided that the obligations of the eco-schemes go beyond the relevant statutory management requirements and the minimum standards for good agricultural and environmental condition of land established by Member States under Chapter I, Section 2.

Without prejudice to Article 87(1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116, active farmers or groups of active farmers participating in eco-schemes established in accordance with the first subparagraph shall be deemed to comply with the relevant requirements and standards referred to in Annex III, provided that they fulfil the commitments under the eco-scheme concerned.

Member States that establish eco-schemes in accordance with the first subparagraph of this paragraph may ensure that their management and control systems do not duplicate checks where the same requirements and standards apply both under those eco-schemes and the obligations set in Annex III.

7. Support for a particular eco-scheme shall take the form of an annual payment for all eligible hectares covered by the commitments. Payments shall be granted as either:

- (a) payments additional to the basic income support set out in Subsection 2; or
- (b) payments compensating active farmers or groups of active farmers for all or part of the additional costs incurred and income foregone as a result of the commitments made which shall be calculated in accordance with Article 82 and taking into account the targets for eco-schemes; those payments may also cover transaction costs.

By way of derogation from the first subparagraph, payments granted in accordance with point (b) thereof for animal welfare commitments, commitments combatting antimicrobial resistance and, if duly justified, commitments for agricultural practices beneficial for the climate may also take the form of an annual payment for the livestock units.

8. Member States shall demonstrate how the agricultural practices committed under eco-schemes respond to the needs referred to in Article 108 and how they contribute to the environmental and climate architecture referred to in Article 109(2), point (a), and to animal welfare and combatting antimicrobial resistance. They shall use a rating or scoring system or any other appropriate methodology to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the eco-schemes to deliver on the targets set. When establishing the level of payments for different commitments under the eco-schemes pursuant to paragraph 7, first subparagraph, point (a), of this Article, Member States shall take into account the level of sustainability and ambition of each eco-scheme, based on objective and transparent criteria.

9. Member States shall ensure that interventions under this Article are consistent with those based on Article 70.

Section 3

Coupled direct payments

Subsection 1

Coupled income support

Article 32

General rules

1. Member States may grant coupled income support to active farmers under the conditions set out in this Subsection and as further specified in their CAP Strategic Plans.
2. The Member States' interventions shall help the supported sectors and productions or specific types of farming therein listed in Article 33 to address the difficulties encountered by improving competitiveness, sustainability or quality. Member States shall not be required to demonstrate the difficulties encountered in relation to protein crops.
3. Coupled income support shall take the form of an annual payment per hectare or animal.

Article 33

Scope

Coupled income support may only be granted to the following sectors and productions or specific types of farming therein where they are important for socio-economic or environmental reasons:

- (a) cereals;
- (b) oilseeds excluding confectionary sunflower seeds as laid down in Article 11(7);

- (c) protein crops, including legumes and mixtures of legumes and grasses provided that legumes remain predominant in the mixture;
- (d) flax;
- (e) hemp;
- (f) rice;
- (g) nuts;
- (h) starch potatoes;
- (i) milk and milk products;
- (j) seeds;
- (k) sheep meat and goat meat;
- (l) beef and veal;
- (m) olive oil and table olives;
- (n) silk worms;
- (o) dried fodder;
- (p) hops;
- (q) sugar beet, cane and chicory roots;
- (r) fruit and vegetables;
- (s) short rotation coppice.

Article 34

Eligibility

1. Member States may grant coupled income support in the form of a payment per hectare only for areas they have determined as eligible hectares.

2. Where the coupled income support concerns bovine animals or sheep and goats, Member States shall set as eligibility conditions for the support the requirements to identify and register the animals in compliance with Part IV, Title I, Chapter 2, Section 1, of Regulation (EU) 2016/429. However, without prejudice to other applicable eligibility conditions, bovine animals or sheep and goats shall be considered to be eligible for support as long as the identification and registration requirements are met by a certain date in the claim year concerned to be fixed by the Member States.

Article 35

Delegated powers in the case of structural market imbalances in a sector

The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 152 supplementing this Regulation with measures to avoid beneficiaries of coupled income support suffering from structural market imbalances in a sector. Those delegated acts may allow Member States to decide that coupled income support may continue to be paid until 2027 on the basis of the production units for which such support was granted in a past reference period.

*Article 41***Derogations**

1. Articles 101 and 102 and Title VII, with the exception of Chapter III thereof, shall not apply to the crop-specific payment for cotton laid down in this Subsection.
2. The crop-specific payment for cotton shall not be included in any of the sections of the CAP Strategic Plan referred to in Articles 108 to 114, except as regards Article 112(2), point (a), relating to the financial plan.
3. Article 55(1), second and third subparagraphs, of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 shall not apply to the interventions referred to in this Subsection.

CHAPTER III

TYPES OF INTERVENTION IN CERTAIN SECTORS

Section 1

General provisions*Article 42***Scope**

This Chapter lays down rules concerning the types of intervention:

- (a) in the fruit and vegetables sector, as referred to in Article 1(2), point (i), of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013;
- (b) in the apiculture products sector, as referred to in Article 1(2), point (v), of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 ('apiculture sector');
- (c) in the wine sector, as referred to in Article 1(2), point (l), of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013;
- (d) in the hops sector, as referred to in Article 1(2), point (f), of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013;
- (e) in the olive oil and table olives sector, as referred to in Article 1(2), point (g), of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013;
- (f) in the other sectors set out in Article 1(2), points (a) to (h), (k), (m), (o) to (t) and (w), of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 and sectors covering products listed in Annex VI to this Regulation.

*Article 43***Mandatory and optional types of intervention**

1. The types of intervention in the fruit and vegetables sector referred to in Article 42, point (a), shall be mandatory for Member States with producer organisations in that sector recognised under Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.

Where a Member State without recognised producer organisations in the fruit and vegetables sector at the moment of submitting its CAP Strategic Plan recognises a producer organisation in that sector under Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 during the CAP Strategic Plan period, that Member State shall submit a request for amendment of its CAP Strategic Plan in accordance with Article 119 in order to include interventions in the fruit and vegetables sector.

2. The types of intervention in the apiculture sector referred to in Article 42, point (b), shall be mandatory for every Member State.
3. The types of intervention in the wine sector referred to in Article 42, point (c), shall be mandatory for the Member States listed in Annex VII.

- (ii) verified historical data of individual beneficiaries; or
 - (iii) the application of usual cost accounting practices of individual beneficiaries;
- (b) draft budgets established on a case-by-case basis and agreed ex ante by the body selecting the operation;
 - (c) in accordance with the rules for application of corresponding unit costs, lump sums and flat rates applicable in Union policies for a similar type of operation;
 - (d) in accordance with the rules for application of corresponding unit costs, lump sums and flat rates applied under schemes for grants funded entirely by the Member State for a similar type of operation.
3. Member States may provide to beneficiaries grants under conditions which are fully or partially repayable as specified in the document setting out the conditions for support and in accordance with the following conditions:
- (a) repayments by the beneficiary shall be made under the conditions agreed by the managing authority and the beneficiary;
 - (b) Member States shall reuse resources paid back by the beneficiary for the same specific objective of the CAP Strategic Plan by 31 December 2029 either in the form of grants under conditions, in the form of a financial instrument or in another form of support; the amounts paid back and information about their reuse shall be included in the last annual performance report;
 - (c) Member States shall adopt the necessary measures to ensure that the resources are kept in separate accounts or under appropriate accounting codes;
 - (d) Union resources paid back by beneficiaries at any time but not reused by 31 December 2029 shall be repaid to the Union budget in accordance with Article 34 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116.

Article 84

Delegated powers for additional requirements for types of intervention for rural development

The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 152 supplementing this Regulation with requirements additional to those laid down in this Chapter concerning the conditions for granting support for the:

- (a) management commitments referred to in Article 70 concerning genetic resources and animal welfare;
- (b) quality schemes referred to in Article 77 as regards the specificity of the final product, the access to the scheme, the verification of binding product specifications, the transparency of the scheme and the traceability of the products, as well as the recognition by Member States of voluntary certification schemes.

TITLE IV

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Article 85

EAGF and EAFRD expenditure

1. The EAGF shall finance the types of intervention related to:
- (a) direct payments laid down in Article 16;
 - (b) interventions in certain sectors laid down in Title III, Chapter III.

2. The EAFRD shall finance the types of intervention referred to in Title III, Chapter IV, and technical assistance at the initiative of the Member States referred to in Article 94.

Article 86

Eligibility of expenditure

1. Expenditure shall be eligible:
 - (a) for a contribution from the EAGF from 1 January of the year following the year of the approval of the CAP Strategic Plan by the Commission;
 - (b) for a contribution from the EAFRD from the date of submission of the CAP Strategic Plan, but not before 1 January 2023.
2. Expenditure that becomes eligible as a result of an amendment of a CAP Strategic Plan shall be eligible for a contribution from the EAGF after the approval of that amendment by the Commission and from the date of effect of the amendment set by the Member State concerned in accordance with Article 119(8).
3. Expenditure that becomes eligible as a result of an amendment of a CAP Strategic Plan shall be eligible for a contribution from the EAFRD from the date of submission to the Commission of the request for amendment, or from the date of notification of modification referred to in Article 119(9).

By way of derogation from the first subparagraph of this paragraph and from paragraph 4, second subparagraph, the CAP Strategic Plan may provide that, in cases of emergency measures due to natural disasters, catastrophic events or adverse climatic events or a significant and sudden change in the socio-economic conditions of the Member State or region, the eligibility of EAFRD-financed expenditure relating to amendments to the CAP Strategic Plan may start from the date on which the event occurred.

4. Expenditure shall be eligible for a contribution from the EAFRD if it has been incurred by a beneficiary and paid by 31 December 2029. In addition, expenditure shall be eligible for a contribution from the EAFRD only if the relevant aid is actually paid by the paying agency by 31 December 2029.

Member States shall set the starting date of eligibility of costs incurred by the beneficiary. The starting date shall not be before 1 January 2023.

Operations shall not be eligible for support where they have been physically completed or fully implemented before the application for support is submitted to the managing authority, irrespective of whether all related payments have been made.

However, operations relating to early tending of seedling stands and tending of young stands in accordance with sustainable forest management principles and addressing one or more of the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1), points (d), (e) and (f), as defined by the Member State, may be eligible for support even if they had been physically completed before the application for support is submitted to the managing authority.

5. Contributions in kind and depreciation costs may be eligible for support under the EAFRD, subject to conditions to be set by the Member States.

Article 87

Financial allocations for types of intervention in the form of direct payments

1. Without prejudice to Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116, the total amount for types of intervention in the form of direct payments which may be granted in a Member State pursuant to Title III, Chapter II, of this Regulation in respect of a calendar year shall not exceed the financial allocation of that Member State set out in Annex V.

Without prejudice to Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116, the maximum amount which may be granted in a Member State, in a calendar year, pursuant to Title III, Chapter II, Section 3, Subsection 2, of this Regulation and before the application of Article 17 of this Regulation, shall not exceed the financial allocation of that Member State set out in Annex VIII.

For the purpose of Articles 96, 97 and 98, the financial allocation of a Member State set out in Annex V after deduction of the amounts set out in Annex VIII and before any transfers pursuant to Article 17 is set out in Annex IX.

2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 152 amending the Member States' allocations set out in Annexes V and IX to take account of the developments relating to the total maximum amount of direct payments that may be granted, including the transfers referred to in Articles 17 and 103, transfers of financial allocations referred to in Article 88(5) and any deductions needed to finance types of intervention in other sectors referred to in Article 88(6).

However, the adaptation of Annex IX shall not take into account any transfers in accordance with Article 17.

3. The amount of the indicative financial allocations per intervention referred to in Article 101 for the types of intervention in the form of direct payments laid down in Article 16 to be granted in a Member State in respect of a calendar year may exceed the allocation of that Member State set out in Annex V by the estimated amount of reduction of payments taken up in the CAP Strategic Plan in accordance with Article 112(3), point (a), second subparagraph.

Article 88

Financial allocations for certain types of intervention in certain sectors

1. The Union financial assistance for types of intervention in the wine sector is allocated to Member States as set out in Annex VII.

2. The Union financial assistance for types of intervention in the apiculture sector is allocated to Member States as set out in Annex X.

3. The Union financial assistance for types of intervention in the hops sector allocated to Germany shall be EUR 2 188 000 per financial year.

4. The Union financial assistance for types of intervention in the olive oil and table olives sector, per financial year, is allocated as follows:

- (a) EUR 10 666 000 for Greece;
- (b) EUR 554 000 for France; and
- (c) EUR 34 590 000 for Italy.

5. The Member States concerned may decide in their CAP Strategic Plans to transfer the total financial allocations referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 to their allocations for direct payments. That decision may not be reviewed.

The Member States' financial allocations transferred to allocations for direct payments shall no longer be available for the types of intervention referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4.

6. Member States may decide in their CAP Strategic Plans to use up to 3 % of their allocations for direct payments set out in Annex V, where relevant after deduction of the allocations for cotton set in Annex VIII, for types of intervention in other sectors referred to in Title III, Chapter III, Section 7.

Member States may decide to increase the percentage referred to in the first subparagraph up to 5 %. In that case, the amount corresponding to that increase shall be deducted from the maximum set in Article 96(1), (2) or (5) and shall no longer be available for allocation to coupled income support interventions referred to in Title III, Chapter II, Section 3, Subsection 1.

The amount corresponding to the percentage of Member States' allocations for direct payments referred to in the first and second subparagraphs of this paragraph and used for types of intervention in other sectors for a certain financial year shall be considered to be Member States' allocations per financial year for types of intervention in other sectors.

7. Member States may, in 2025, review their decisions referred to in paragraph 6 as part of a request for amendment of their CAP Strategic Plans made in accordance with Article 119.

8. The amounts set out in the approved CAP Strategic Plan resulting from the application of paragraphs 6 and 7 shall be binding in the Member State concerned.

Article 89

Financial allocations for types of intervention for rural development

1. The total amount of Union support for types of intervention for rural development under this Regulation for the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2027 shall be EUR 60 544 439 600 in current prices in accordance with the multiannual financial framework for the years 2021 to 2027 set out in Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2020/2093.

2. 0,25 % of the resources referred to in paragraph 1 shall be devoted to finance the activities of technical assistance on the initiative of the Commission referred to in Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116, including the European CAP network referred to in Article 126(2) of this Regulation and the EIP referred to in Article 127 of this Regulation. Those activities may concern previous programming periods and subsequent CAP Strategic Plan periods.

3. The annual breakdown by Member State of the amounts referred to in paragraph 1, after deduction of the amount referred to in paragraph 2, is set out in Annex XI.

4. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 152 amending Annex XI to review the annual breakdown by Member State to take account of relevant developments, including the transfers referred to in Articles 17 and 103, to make technical adjustments without changing the overall allocations, or to take account of any other change provided for by a legislative act after the adoption of this Regulation.

Article 90

EAFRD contribution

The Commission implementing decision approving a CAP Strategic Plan pursuant to Article 118(6) shall set the maximum contribution from the EAFRD to the plan. The EAFRD contribution shall be calculated on the basis of the amount of eligible public expenditure, excluding additional national financing referred to in Article 115(5).

Article 91

EAFRD contribution rates

1. The CAP Strategic Plans shall establish, at regional or national level, a single EAFRD contribution rate applicable to all interventions.

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the maximum EAFRD contribution rate shall be:

- (a) 85 % of the eligible public expenditure in less developed regions;
- (b) 80 % of the eligible public expenditure in the outermost regions and in the smaller Aegean islands;
- (c) 60 % of the eligible public expenditure in transition regions within the meaning of Article 108(2), first subparagraph, point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060;
- (d) 43 % of the eligible public expenditure in the other regions.

3. By way of derogation from paragraphs 1 and 2, the maximum EAFRD contribution rate shall, if the rate set in the CAP Strategic Plan in accordance with paragraph 2 is lower, be:
 - (a) 65 % of the eligible public expenditure for payments for natural or other area-specific constraints under Article 71;
 - (b) 80 % of the eligible public expenditure for payments under Article 70, for payments under Article 72, for support for non-productive investments referred to in Article 73, for support for the projects of the EIP operational groups under Article 77(1), point (a), and for LEADER under Article 77(1), point (b);
 - (c) 100 % of the eligible public expenditure for operations receiving funding from funds transferred to the EAFRD in accordance with Articles 17 and 103.
4. The minimum EAFRD contribution rate shall be 20 % of the eligible public expenditure.
5. The eligible public expenditure referred to in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 shall exclude the additional national financing referred to in Article 115(5).

Article 92

Minimum financial allocations for LEADER

1. At least 5 % of the total EAFRD contribution to the CAP Strategic Plan set out in Annex XI shall be reserved for LEADER.
2. For the entire period of the CAP Strategic Plan, the total EAFRD expenditure for rural development other than for LEADER as established in the financial plan in accordance with Article 112(2), point (a), shall not exceed 95 % of the total EAFRD contribution to the CAP Strategic Plan set out in Annex XI. That financial ceiling, once approved by the Commission in accordance with Article 118 or Article 119, shall constitute a financial ceiling set by Union law.

Article 93

Minimum financial allocations for interventions addressing environmental and climate-related specific objectives

1. At least 35 % of the total EAFRD contribution to the CAP Strategic Plan as set out in Annex XI shall be reserved for the interventions addressing the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1), points (d), (e) and (f) and, as regards animal welfare, in Article 6(1), point (i).
2. For the purpose of determining the contribution towards the percentage set out in paragraph 1, Member States shall include expenditure for the following interventions:
 - (a) 100 % for management commitments referred to in Article 70;
 - (b) 50 % for natural or other area-specific constraints referred to in Article 71;
 - (c) 100 % for area-specific disadvantages referred to in Article 72;
 - (d) 100 % for investments under Articles 73 and 74 linked to one or more of the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1), points (d), (e) and (f) and, as regards animal welfare, in Article 6(1), point (i).
3. For the entire period of the CAP Strategic Plan, the total EAFRD expenditure for rural development other than for the interventions referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, as established in the financial plan in accordance with Article 112(2), point (a), shall not exceed 65 % of the total EAFRD contribution to the CAP Strategic Plan as set out in Annex XI. That financial ceiling, once approved by the Commission in accordance with Article 118 or Article 119, shall constitute a financial ceiling set by Union law.
4. This Article shall not apply to expenditure for the outermost regions.

*Article 94***Maximum financial allocations for technical assistance**

1. A maximum of 4 % of the total EAFRD contribution to the CAP Strategic Plan as set out in Annex XI may be used to finance the actions of technical assistance at the initiative of the Member States referred to in Article 125.

The EAFRD contribution may be increased to 6 % for CAP Strategic Plans where the total amount of Union support for rural development is up to EUR 1,1 billion.

2. Technical assistance shall be reimbursed as a flat-rate financing in accordance with Article 125(1), point (e), of the Financial Regulation in the framework of interim payments pursuant to Article 32 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116. That flat rate shall represent the percentage set in the CAP Strategic Plan for technical assistance of the total expenditure declared.

*Article 95***Minimum financial allocations for support for young farmers**

1. For each Member State the minimum amount set out in Annex XII shall be reserved for contributing to the achievement of the specific objective set out in Article 6(1), point (g). On the basis of the analysis of the situation in terms of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats ('the SWOT analysis') and the identification of the needs that are to be addressed, the amount shall be used for either or both of the following types of intervention:

- (a) the complementary income support for young farmers laid down in Article 30;
- (b) the setting-up of young farmers referred to in Article 75(2), point (a).

2. In addition to the types of intervention referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, Member States may use the minimum amount referred to in that paragraph for investment interventions for young farmers referred to in Article 73, provided that a higher support rate in accordance with Article 73(4), second subparagraph, point (a)(ii), is applied. When that possibility is used, a maximum of 50 % of the expenditure for investments referred to in the first sentence shall be counted against the minimum amount to be reserved.

3. For each calendar year, the total expenditure for types of intervention in the form of direct payments other than the complementary income support for young farmers laid down in Article 30 shall not exceed the financial allocation for direct payments for the relevant calendar year as laid down in Annex V, reduced by the part of Annex XII reserved under the complementary income support for young farmers for the relevant calendar year, as established by Member States in their financial plans in accordance with Article 112(2), point (a), and approved by the Commission in accordance with Article 118 or Article 119. That financial ceiling shall constitute a financial ceiling set by Union law.

4. For the entire period of the CAP plan, the total EAFRD expenditure for rural development other than for the setting-up of young farmers referred to in Article 75(2), point (a), shall not exceed the total EAFRD contribution to the CAP Strategic Plan as set out in Annex XI, reduced by the part of Annex XII reserved for the setting-up of young farmers referred to in Article 75(2), point (a), for the entire CAP Strategic Plan period, as established by Member States in their financial plans in accordance with Article 112(2), point (a), and approved by the Commission in accordance with Article 118 or Article 119. That financial ceiling shall constitute a financial ceiling set by Union law.

5. Where a Member State decides to use the possibility provided for in paragraph 2 of this Article, the share of expenditure for investment interventions for young farmers with a higher support rate in accordance with Article 73(4), second subparagraph, point (a)(ii), not exceeding 50 % as established by that Member State in its financial plan in accordance with Article 112(2), point (a), and approved by the Commission in accordance with Article 118 or Article 119, shall be counted for the establishment of the financial ceiling referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article.

*Article 96***Maximum financial allocations for coupled income support**

1. The indicative financial allocations for the coupled income support interventions referred to in Title III, Chapter II, Section 3, Subsection 1, shall be limited to a maximum of 13 % of the amounts set out in Annex IX.
2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, Member States that, in accordance with Article 53(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013, used for the purpose of voluntary coupled support more than 13 % of their annual national ceiling set out in Annex II to that Regulation may decide to use for the purpose of coupled income support more than 13 % of the amount set out in Annex IX to this Regulation. The resulting percentage shall not exceed the percentage approved by the Commission for voluntary coupled support in respect of claim year 2018.
3. The percentage referred to in paragraph 1 may be increased by a maximum of 2 percentage points, provided that the amount corresponding to the percentage exceeding the 13 % is allocated to the support for protein crops under Title III, Chapter II, Section 3, Subsection 1.
4. The amount included in the approved CAP Strategic Plan resulting from the application of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 may not be exceeded.
5. By way of derogation from paragraphs 1 and 2, Member States may choose to use up to EUR 3 million per year for financing coupled income support.
6. Without prejudice to Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116, the maximum amount which may be granted in a Member State before the application of Article 17 of this Regulation pursuant Title III, Chapter II, Section 3, Subsection 1, of this Regulation in respect of a calendar year shall not exceed the amounts fixed in the CAP Strategic Plan in accordance with this Article.

*Article 97***Minimum financial allocations for eco-schemes**

1. At least 25 % of the allocations set out in Annex IX shall be reserved for every calendar year from 2023 to 2027 for eco-schemes referred to in Title III, Chapter II, Section 2, Subsection 4.
2. Where the amount of the total EAFRD contribution reserved by a Member State for interventions in accordance with Articles 70, 72, 73 and 74, insofar as those interventions address the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1), points (d), (e) and (f) and, as regards animal welfare, in Article 6(1), point (i), exceeds 30 % of the total EAFRD contribution as set out in Annex XI for the CAP Strategic Plan period, Member States may reduce the sum of the amounts to be reserved under paragraph 1 of this Article. The total reduction shall not be higher than the amount by which the percentage referred to in the first sentence is exceeded.
3. The reduction referred to in paragraph 2 may not lead to a reduction of the annual amount to be reserved for eco-schemes for the CAP Strategic Plan period pursuant to paragraph 1 by more than 50 %.
4. By way of derogation from paragraph 3, Member States may reduce the annual amount to be reserved pursuant to paragraph 1 by up to 75 % if the total amount planned for interventions under Article 70 over the CAP Strategic Plan period amounts to more than 150 % of the sum of the amounts to be reserved pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article before application of paragraph 2.
5. Member States may, in calendar years 2023 and 2024, in accordance with Article 101(3), use amounts reserved in accordance with this Article for eco-schemes to finance in that year other interventions referred to in Title III, Chapter II, Section 2, provided that all possibilities to use the funds for eco-schemes have been exhausted,
 - (a) up to a threshold corresponding to 5 % of the amounts set out in Annex IX for the calendar year concerned;

- (b) above a threshold corresponding to 5 % of the amounts set out in Annex IX for the calendar year concerned, provided that the conditions of paragraph 6 are complied with.

6. When applying paragraph 5, point (b), Member States shall amend their CAP Strategic Plans in accordance with Article 119 in order to:

- (a) increase the amounts reserved in accordance with this Article for eco-schemes for the remaining years of the CAP Strategic Plan period by an amount at least equivalent to the amount used to finance other interventions referred to in Title III, Chapter II, Section 2, in accordance with paragraph 5, point (b), of this Article; or
- (b) increase the amounts reserved for interventions under Articles 70, 72, 73 and 74, insofar as those interventions address the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1), points (d), (e) and (f) and, as regards animal welfare, in Article 6(1), point (i), by an amount at least equivalent to the amount used to finance other interventions referred to in Title III, Chapter II, Section 2, in accordance with paragraph 5, point (b), of this Article. Additional amounts reserved for interventions under Articles 70, 72, 73 and 74 in accordance with this paragraph shall not be taken into account if a Member State makes use of the option referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

7. If a Member State, when applying paragraph 5, point (a), uses for the total period 2023 to 2024 an amount exceeding 2,5 % of the sum of the allocations set out in Annex IX for the years 2023 and 2024 to finance other interventions referred to in Title III, Chapter II, Section 2, it shall compensate for the amounts exceeding the 2,5 % of the sum of the allocations set out in Annex IX for the years 2023 and 2024 and used to finance in those years other interventions referred to in Title III, Chapter II, Section 2, by amending its CAP Strategic Plan in accordance with Article 119 in order to:

- (a) increase the amounts reserved in accordance with this Article for eco-schemes for the remaining years of the CAP Strategic Plan period by an amount at least equivalent to the amounts exceeding the 2,5 % of the sum of the allocations set out in Annex IX for the years 2023 and 2024; or
- (b) increase the amounts reserved for interventions under Articles 70, 72, 73 and 74, insofar as those interventions address the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1), points (d), (e) and (f) and, as regards animal welfare, in Article 6(1), point (i), by an amount at least equivalent to the amount exceeding the 2,5 % of the sum of the allocations set out in Annex IX for the years 2023 and 2024. Additional amounts reserved for interventions under Articles 70, 72, 73 and 74 in accordance with this paragraph shall not be taken into account if a Member State makes use of the option referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

8. Member States may, in calendar years 2025 and 2026, in accordance with Article 101(3), use an amount up to a threshold corresponding to 2 % of the amounts set out in Annex IX for the calendar year concerned, and reserved in accordance with this Article for eco-schemes to finance within the same year other interventions referred to in Title III, Chapter II, Section 2, provided that all possibilities to use the funds for eco-schemes have been exhausted and the conditions of paragraph 9 are complied with.

9. When applying paragraph 8, Member States shall amend their CAP Strategic Plans in accordance with Article 119 in order to:

- (a) increase the amounts reserved in accordance with this Article for eco-schemes for the remaining years of the CAP Strategic Plan period by an amount at least equivalent to the amount used to finance other interventions referred to in Title III, Chapter II, Section 2, in accordance with paragraph 8; or
- (b) increase the amounts reserved for interventions under Articles 70, 72, 73 and 74, insofar as those interventions address the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1), points (d), (e) and (f) and, as regards animal welfare, in Article 6(1), point (i), by an amount at least equivalent to the amount used to finance other interventions referred to in Title III, Chapter II, Section 2, in accordance with paragraph 8 of this Article. Additional amounts reserved for interventions under Articles 70, 72, 73 and 74 in accordance with this paragraph shall not be taken into account if a Member State makes use of the option referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

10. For each calendar year as from calendar year 2025, the total expenditure for types of intervention in the form of direct payments other than eco-schemes shall not exceed the financial allocation for direct payments for the relevant calendar year as laid down in Annex V, reduced by an amount corresponding to 23 % of the amount in Annex IX reserved for eco-schemes in accordance with this paragraph for calendar years 2025 and 2026, and corresponding to 25 % of the amount in Annex IX reserved for eco-schemes in accordance with this paragraph for calendar year 2027, where relevant corrected by the amount resulting from the application of paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 9 of this Article, and as established by Member States in their financial plans in accordance with Article 112(2), point (a), and approved by the Commission in accordance with Article 118 or Article 119. That financial ceiling shall constitute a financial ceiling set by Union law.

11. If Member States apply paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 9 of this Article for the entire CAP Strategic Plan period, the total EAFRD expenditure for rural development other than the amounts reserved for interventions in accordance with Articles 70, 72, 73 and 74, insofar as those interventions address the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1), points (d), (e) and (f) and, as regards animal welfare, in Article 6(1), point (i), shall not exceed the total EAFRD contribution for rural development for the entire CAP Strategic Plan period as set out in Annex XI, reduced by the amounts reserved for interventions in accordance with Articles 70, 72, 73 and 74, insofar as those interventions address the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1), points (d), (e) and (f) and, as regards animal welfare, in Article 6(1), point (i), following the application of paragraphs 2, 6, 7 and 9 of this Article, as established by Member States in their financial plans in accordance with Article 112(2), point (a), and approved by the Commission in accordance with Article 118 or Article 119. That financial ceiling shall constitute a financial ceiling set by Union law.

Article 98

Minimum financial allocations for the redistributive income support

1. At least 10 % of the allocations set out in Annex IX shall be reserved annually for the redistributive income support referred to in Article 29.
2. For each calendar year, the total expenditure for types of intervention in the form of direct payments other than the redistributive income support shall not exceed the financial allocation for direct payments for the relevant calendar year as laid down in Annex V, reduced by an amount corresponding to 10 % of the financial allocation for direct payments for the relevant calendar year as laid down in Annex IX, where relevant corrected following the application of Article 29(1), second subparagraph, as established by Member States in their financial plans in accordance with Article 112(2), point (a), and approved by the Commission in accordance with Article 118 or Article 119. That financial ceiling shall constitute a financial ceiling set by Union law.

Article 99

Voluntary contribution from the EAFRD allocation to actions under LIFE and Erasmus+

Member States may decide in their CAP Strategic Plans to use a certain share of the EAFRD allocation to leverage support and upscale integrated Strategic Nature Projects benefitting farmers' communities as provided for under Regulation (EU) 2021/783 and to finance actions in respect of transnational learning mobility of people in the field of agricultural and rural development with a focus on young farmers and women in rural areas, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/817 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁹⁾.

⁽⁴⁹⁾ Regulation (EU) 2021/817 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2021 establishing Erasmus+: the Union Programme for education and training, youth and sport and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1288/2013 (OJ L 189, 28.5.2021, p. 1).

*Article 100***Tracking climate expenditure**

1. On the basis of the information provided by Member States, the Commission shall evaluate the contribution of the policy to achieving the climate change objectives using a simple and common methodology.
2. The contribution to achieving the expenditure target shall be estimated through the application of specific weightings differentiated on the basis of whether the support makes a significant or a moderate contribution towards achieving climate change objectives. Those weightings shall be as follows:
 - (a) 40 % for the expenditure under the basic income support and the complementary income support referred to in Title III, Chapter II, Section 2, Subsections 2 and 3;
 - (b) 100 % for expenditure under the eco-schemes referred to in Title III, Chapter II, Section 2, Subsection 4;
 - (c) 100 % for expenditure for the interventions referred to in Article 93(1) other than those referred to in point (d) of this paragraph;
 - (d) 40 % for expenditure for natural or other area-specific constraints referred to in Article 71.
3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts after 31 December 2025 in accordance with Article 152 amending paragraph 2 of this Article to modify the weightings referred to therein where such modification is warranted for more precise tracking of expenditure on environmental and climate-related objectives.

*Article 101***Indicative financial allocations**

1. Member States shall set out, in their CAP Strategic Plans, an indicative financial allocation for each intervention and for each year. This indicative financial allocation shall represent the expected level of payments under the CAP Strategic Plan for the intervention in the relevant financial year, excluding expected payments on the basis of additional national financing referred to in Article 115(5).
2. By derogation to paragraph 1, for the types of intervention in the sectors referred to in Article 42, points (a), (d), (e) and (f), Member States shall set out, in their CAP Strategic Plans, an indicative financial allocation for each sector and for each year, representing the expected level of payments for the interventions in that sector per financial year, excluding expected payments on the basis of national financial assistance referred to in Article 53.
3. The indicative financial allocations set out by Member States in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not prevent those Member States from using funds from those indicative financial allocations as funds for other interventions, without amending their CAP Strategic Plans in accordance with Article 119, subject to compliance with this Regulation, and in particular with Articles 87, 88, 89, 90, 92 to 98 and 102 thereof, and with Regulation (EU) 2021/2116, and in particular with Article 32(6), point (b), thereof, as well as with the following conditions:
 - (a) financial allocations for interventions in the form of direct payments are used for other interventions in the form of direct payments;
 - (b) financial allocations for rural development interventions are used for other interventions for rural development;
 - (c) financial allocations for interventions in the apiculture sector and in the wine sector are only used for other interventions in the same sector;
 - (d) financial allocations for interventions in other sectors referred to in Article 42, point (f), are used for interventions in other sectors referred to in that point laid down in the CAP Strategic Plan and such use does not affect approved operational programmes.

For the purpose of the first subparagraph, point (a), Member States which have decided to grant the basic income support on the basis of payment entitlements in accordance with Article 23 may linearly increase or decrease the amounts to be paid on the basis of the value of the entitlements activated in the calendar year, within the limits of the minimum and maximum planned unit amounts set out for interventions under the basic income support in accordance with Article 102(2).

Article 102

Planned unit amounts and planned outputs

1. Member States shall set out one or more planned unit amounts for each intervention included in their CAP Strategic Plans. The planned unit amount may be uniform or average, as determined by Member States. The 'planned uniform unit amount' is the value that is expected to be paid for each related output. The 'planned average unit amount' is the average value of the different unit amounts that are expected to be paid for the related outputs.

For interventions covered by the integrated system referred to in Article 65(2) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116, uniform unit amounts shall be set out, except where uniform unit amounts are not possible or appropriate because of the design or scope of the intervention. In such cases, average unit amounts shall be set out.

2. For types of intervention in the form of direct payments, Member States may set maximum or minimum planned unit amounts or both for each unit amount planned for each intervention.

The 'maximum planned unit amount' and the 'minimum planned unit amount' are the maximum and minimum unit amounts that are expected to be paid for the related outputs.

When setting the maximum or minimum planned unit amounts or both, Member States may justify those values with the necessary flexibility for reallocation to avoid unused funds.

The realised unit amount referred to in Article 134(5), first subparagraph, point (c), may only be lower than the planned unit amount or the minimum planned unit amount, where such amount is set out, to prevent an excess of the financial allocations for types of intervention in the form of direct payments referred to in Article 87(1).

3. For types of intervention for rural development, when using planned average unit amounts, Member States may set a maximum planned average unit amount.

The 'maximum planned average unit amount' is the maximum amount that is expected to be paid on average for the related outputs.

4. Where different unit amounts are established for an intervention, paragraphs 2 and 3 shall apply to each relevant unit amount of that intervention.

5. Member States shall set out the annual planned outputs for each intervention quantified for each planned uniform or average unit amount. Within an intervention, the annual planned outputs may be provided at an aggregated level for all unit amounts or for a group of unit amounts.

Article 103

Flexibility between direct payment allocations and EAFRD allocations

1. As part of its CAP Strategic Plan proposal referred to in Article 118(1), a Member State may decide to transfer:
 - (a) up to 25 % of its allocation for direct payments set out in Annex V, where relevant after deduction of the allocations for cotton set in Annex VIII for calendar years 2023 to 2026, to its allocation for the EAFRD in financial years 2024 to 2027; or
 - (b) up to 25 % of its allocation for the EAFRD in financial years 2024 to 2027 to its allocation for direct payments set out in Annex V for calendar years 2023 to 2026.

2. The percentage of transfer from a Member State's allocation for direct payments to its allocation for the EAFRD referred to in paragraph 1, point (a), may be increased by:
 - (a) up to 15 percentage points if that Member State uses the corresponding increase for EAFRD-financed interventions addressing the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1), points (d), (e) and (f);
 - (b) up to 2 percentage points if that Member State uses the corresponding increase in accordance with Article 95(1), point (b).
3. The percentage of transfer from a Member State's allocation for the EAFRD to its allocation for direct payments referred to in paragraph 1, point (b), may be increased to 30 % for Member States with direct payments per hectare below 90 % of the Union average. This condition is fulfilled in the case of Bulgaria, Estonia, Spain, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Finland and Sweden.
4. The decisions referred to in paragraph 1 shall set out the percentage referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, which may vary by calendar year.
5. Member States may, in 2025, review their decisions referred to in paragraph 1 as part of a request for amendment of their CAP Strategic Plans referred to in Article 119.

TITLE V

CAP STRATEGIC PLAN

CHAPTER I

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Article 104

CAP Strategic Plans

1. Member States shall establish CAP Strategic Plans in accordance with this Regulation to implement the Union support financed by the EAGF and the EAFRD for the achievement of the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1) and (2).
2. Each Member State shall establish a single CAP Strategic Plan for its entire territory, taking into account its constitutional and institutional provisions.

Where elements of the CAP Strategic Plan are established at regional level, the Member State shall ensure the coherence and the consistency with the elements of the CAP Strategic Plan established at national level. The elements established at regional level shall be appropriately reflected in the relevant sections of the CAP Strategic Plan as laid down in Article 107.

3. Based on the SWOT analysis referred to in Article 115(2) and an assessment of needs referred to in Article 108, Member State shall establish in the CAP Strategic Plans an intervention strategy as referred to in Article 109 in which quantitative targets and milestones shall be set to achieve the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1) and (2). The targets shall be set using a common set of result indicators set out in Annex I.

To reach those targets Member States shall set out interventions based on the types of intervention laid down in Title III.

4. Each CAP Strategic Plan shall cover the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2027.

*Article 105***Increased ambition with regard to environmental and climate-related objectives**

1. Member States shall aim to make, through their CAP Strategic Plans and in particular through the elements of the intervention strategy referred to in Article 109(2), point (a), a greater overall contribution to the achievement of the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1), points (d), (e) and (f), in comparison to the overall contribution made to the achievement of the objective laid down in Article 110(2), first subparagraph, point (b), of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 through support under the EAGF and the EAFRD in the period 2014 to 2020.
2. Member States shall explain in their CAP Strategic Plans, on the basis of available information, how they intend to achieve the greater overall contribution set out in paragraph 1. That explanation shall be based on relevant information, such as the elements referred to in Article 107(1), points (a) to (f), and in Article 107(2), point (b), as well as the expected improvements against the relevant impact indicators set out in Annex I.

*Article 106***Procedural requirements**

1. Member States shall draw up the CAP Strategic Plans on the basis of transparent procedures, where applicable in collaboration with their regions, in accordance with their institutional and legal framework.
2. The body of the Member State responsible for drawing up the CAP Strategic Plan shall ensure that:
 - (a) where applicable, the relevant authorities at regional level are effectively involved in the preparation of the CAP Strategic Plan; and
 - (b) the public competent authorities for the environment and climate are effectively involved in the preparation of the environmental and climate-related aspects of the CAP Strategic Plan.
3. Each Member State shall organise a partnership with the competent regional and local authorities. The partnership shall include at least the following partners:
 - (a) relevant authorities at regional and local level, as well as other public authorities, including authorities competent for environmental and climate issues;
 - (b) economic and social partners, including representatives of the agricultural sector;
 - (c) relevant bodies representing civil society and where relevant bodies responsible for promoting social inclusion, fundamental rights, gender equality and non-discrimination.

Member States shall effectively involve those partners in the preparation of the CAP Strategic Plans and shall consult with relevant stakeholders, including as regards the minimum standards referred to in Article 13, where appropriate.

4. Member States, including where applicable their regions, and the Commission shall cooperate to ensure effective coordination in the implementation of CAP Strategic Plans, taking account of the principles of proportionality and shared management.
5. The organisation and implementation of partnership shall be carried out in accordance with the delegated act adopted on the basis of Article 5(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013.

CHAPTER II

CONTENT OF THE CAP STRATEGIC PLAN*Article 107***Content of the CAP Strategic Plan**

1. Each CAP Strategic Plan shall contain sections on the following:
 - (a) the assessment of needs;
 - (b) the intervention strategy;
 - (c) the elements common to several interventions;
 - (d) the direct payments, interventions in certain sectors and interventions for rural development specified in the strategy;
 - (e) target and financial plans;
 - (f) the governance and coordination system;
 - (g) the elements that ensure modernisation of the CAP;
 - (h) where elements of the CAP Strategic Plan are established at regional level, a short description about the Member State's national and regional set-up, and in particular which elements are established at national and at regional level.
2. Each CAP Strategic Plan shall contain the following annexes:
 - (a) Annex I on the ex-ante evaluation and the strategic environmental assessment (SEA) referred to in Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁵⁰⁾;
 - (b) Annex II on the SWOT analysis;
 - (c) Annex III on the consultation of the partners;
 - (d) where relevant, Annex IV on the crop-specific payment for cotton;
 - (e) Annex V on the additional national financing provided within the scope of the CAP Strategic Plan;
 - (f) where relevant, Annex VI on transitional national aid.
3. Detailed rules for the content of the sections and the annexes of the CAP Strategic Plans referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 are laid down in Articles 108 to 115.

*Article 108***Assessment of needs**

The assessment of needs referred to in Article 107(1), point (a), shall include the following:

- (a) summary of the SWOT analysis as referred to in Article 115(2);
- (b) identification of needs for each specific objective set out in Article 6(1) and (2) based on the evidence from the SWOT analysis; all the needs arising from the SWOT analysis shall be described, regardless whether they will be addressed through the CAP Strategic Plan or not;
- (c) for the specific objective of supporting viable farm income and resilience set out in Article 6(1), point (a), an assessment of needs in relation to a fairer distribution and more effective and efficient targeting of direct payments, where relevant taking into account their farm structure, and in relation to risk management;

⁽⁵⁰⁾ Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (OJ L 197, 21.7.2001, p. 30).

- (d) where relevant, an analysis of the needs of specific geographical areas, such as the outermost regions as well as mountain and island areas;
- (e) prioritisation of needs, including a sound justification of the choices made covering if relevant the reasons why certain identified needs are not addressed or partially addressed in the CAP Strategic Plan.

For the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1), points (d), (e), and (f), the assessment of needs shall take into account the national environmental and climate plans emanating from the legislative acts listed in Annex XIII.

Member States shall use for their assessment of needs data which are recent and reliable and, where available, disaggregated by gender.

Article 109

Intervention strategy

1. The intervention strategy referred to in Article 107(1), point (b), shall set out, for each specific objective set out in Article 6(1) and (2) and addressed in the CAP Strategic Plan:

- (a) targets and related milestones for the relevant result indicators used by the Member State on the basis of its assessment of needs referred to in Article 108. The value of those targets shall be justified on the basis of that assessment of needs. As regards the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1), points (d), (e), and (f), targets shall be derived from the elements of explanation given in paragraph 2, point (a), of this Article;
- (b) interventions, based on the types of intervention set out in Title III, which shall be designed to address the specific situation in the area concerned, following a sound intervention logic, supported by the ex-ante evaluation referred to in Article 139, the SWOT analysis referred to in Article 115(2) and the assessment of needs referred to in Article 108;
- (c) elements showing how the interventions allow reaching the targets and how they are mutually coherent and compatible;
- (d) elements demonstrating that the allocation of financial resources to the interventions of the CAP Strategic Plan is justified and adequate to achieve the targets set, and is consistent with the financial plan referred to in Article 112.

2. The intervention strategy shall demonstrate the consistency of the strategy and the complementarity of interventions across the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1) and (2) by providing:

- (a) an overview of the environmental and climate architecture of the CAP Strategic Plan which describes the following:
 - (i) for each GAEC standard listed in Annex III, the way in which the Union standard is implemented, including the following elements: summary of the on-farm practice, territorial scope, types of farmers and other beneficiaries subject to the standard, and where necessary a description of how the practice contributes to achieving that GAEC standard's main objective;
 - (ii) the overall contribution of conditionality to achieving the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1), points (d), (e) and (f);
 - (iii) the complementarity between the relevant baseline conditions, as referred to in Article 31(5) and Article 70(3), conditionality and the different interventions, including support for organic farming, addressing the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1), points (d), (e), and (f);
 - (iv) the way to achieve the greater overall contribution set out in Article 105;
 - (v) how the environmental and climate architecture of the CAP Strategic Plan is meant to contribute to the achievement of, and be consistent with, the long-term national targets set out in or deriving from the legislative acts listed in Annex XIII;

- (b) in relation to the specific objective set out in Article 6(1), point (g), an overview of the relevant interventions and specific conditions for young farmers set out in the CAP Strategic Plan such as those specified in Article 26(4), point (a), Articles 30, 73 and 75 and Article 77(6). Member States shall in particular refer to Article 95 when presenting the financial plan in relation to the types of intervention referred to in Articles 30, 73 and 75. The overview shall also explain in general terms the interplay with national instruments with a view of improving the consistency between Union and national actions in this area;
 - (c) an explanation how the interventions under coupled income support as referred to in Title III, Chapter II, Section 3, Subsection 1, are consistent with Directive 2000/60/EC;
 - (d) in relation to the specific objective set out in Article 6(1), point (a), an overview of how the aim of fairer distribution and more effective and efficient targeting of income support to be granted to farmers under the CAP Strategic Plan is addressed including, where applicable, information justifying the use of the derogation provided for in Article 29(1), second subparagraph. That overview shall, where relevant, also address the consistency and complementarity of the territorialisation of the basic income support referred to in Article 22(2) with support under other interventions, in particular the payments for natural or other area-specific constraints referred to in Article 71;
 - (e) an overview of the sector-related interventions, including the coupled income support referred to in Title III, Chapter II, Section 3, Subsection 1, and the interventions in certain sectors referred to in Title III, Chapter III, providing a justification for targeting the sectors concerned, the list of interventions per sector, and their complementarity;
 - (f) where relevant, an explanation as to which interventions are intended to contribute to ensuring a coherent and integrated approach to risk management;
 - (g) where relevant, a description of the interplay between national and regional interventions, including the distribution of financial allocations per intervention and per fund;
 - (h) an overview of how the CAP Strategic Plan contributes to achieving the specific objective of improving animal welfare and combatting antimicrobial resistance set out in Article 6(1), point (i), including the baseline conditions and the complementarity between conditionality and the different interventions;
 - (i) an explanation of how the interventions and elements common to several interventions contribute to simplification for final beneficiaries and reducing the administrative burden.
3. Where elements of the CAP Strategic Plan are established at regional level, the intervention strategy shall ensure the coherence and the consistency of those elements with the elements of the CAP Strategic Plan established at national level.

Article 110

Elements common to several interventions

The section on the elements common to several interventions referred to in Article 107(1), point (c), shall include:

- (a) the definitions and conditions provided by Member States in compliance with Article 4, as well as the minimum requirements for interventions in the form of direct payments pursuant to Article 18;
- (b) a description of the use of 'technical assistance' referred to in Articles 94 and 125 and a description of the national CAP network referred to in Article 126;
- (c) in relation to the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1), the definition of rural areas used in the CAP Strategic Plan as determined by Member States;
- (d) other information on implementation, in particular:
 - (i) a short description of the establishment of the value of payment entitlements and of the functioning of the reserve, where applicable;
 - (ii) where relevant, the use of the estimated product of the reduction of direct payments referred to in Article 17;
 - (iii) the decision and its justification with regard to the implementation of Article 17(4), Article 29(6), and Article 30(4) of this Regulation and of Article 17(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116;

- (iv) where relevant, the decision and the description of its main elements with regard to the implementation of Article 19;
- (v) an overview of the coordination, demarcation and complementarities between the EAFRD and other Union funds active in rural areas.

Article 111

Interventions

The section on each intervention specified in the strategy referred to in Article 107(1), point (d), including the interventions established at regional level, shall include:

- (a) the type of intervention on which it is based;
- (b) the territorial scope;
- (c) the specific design or requirements of that intervention that ensure an effective contribution to achieving the specific objective or objectives set out in Article 6(1) and (2); for environmental and climate-related interventions, articulation with the conditionality requirements shall show that the practices are complementary and do not overlap;
- (d) the eligibility conditions;
- (e) the result indicators as laid down in Annex I to which the intervention should contribute directly and significantly;
- (f) for each intervention which is based on the types of intervention listed in Annex II to this Regulation, how it respects the relevant provisions of Annex 2 to the WTO Agreement on Agriculture as specified in Article 10 of this Regulation and in Annex II to this Regulation, and for each intervention which is not based on the types of intervention listed in Annex II to this Regulation, whether and, if so, how it respects relevant provisions of Article 6.5 of, or Annex 2 to, the WTO Agreement on Agriculture;
- (g) one output indicator and the annual planned outputs for the intervention referred to in Article 102(5);
- (h) the annual planned uniform or average unit amounts referred to in Article 102(1) and, where relevant, the maximum or minimum planned unit amounts referred to in Article 102(2) and (3);
- (i) an explanation of how the amounts referred to in point (h) of this paragraph were set;
- (j) where applicable:
 - (i) the form and rate of support;
 - (ii) the method for calculating the planned unit amounts of support and its certification in accordance with Article 82;
- (k) the annual financial allocation for the intervention referred to in Article 101(1) or, in the case of sectors referred to in Article 42, points (a), (d), (e) and (f), the annual financial allocation for the relevant sector referred to in Article 101(2), including, where applicable, a breakdown on amounts planned for grants and amounts planned for financial instruments;
- (l) an indication as to whether the intervention falls outside the scope of Article 42 TFEU and is subject to State aid assessment.

Point (e) of the first subparagraph shall not apply to interventions under the type of intervention in the apiculture sector referred to in Article 55(1), points (a) and (c) to (g), interventions under the type of intervention in the wine sector referred to in Article 58(1), points (h) to (k), and the information and promotion actions for quality schemes under the type of intervention for cooperation referred to in Article 77.

Article 112

Target and financial plans

1. The target plan referred to in Article 107(1), point (e), shall consist of a recapitulative table showing the targets and milestones referred to in Article 109(1), point (a).

2. The financial plan referred to in Article 107(1), point (e), shall comprise an overview table providing for:
 - (a) the Member State's allocations for the types of intervention in the form of direct payments referred to in Article 87(1), for the types of intervention in the wine sector referred to in Article 88(1), for the types of intervention in the apiculture sector referred to in Article 88(2) and for the types of intervention for rural development referred to in Article 89(3), with a specification of the annual and overall amounts reserved by Member States to comply with the requirements on minimum financial allocations laid down in Articles 92 to 98;
 - (b) the transfers of the amounts referred to in point (a) between types of intervention in the form of direct payments and types of intervention for rural development in accordance with Article 103 and any deductions of the Member State's allocations for the types of intervention in the form of direct payments to make amounts available for the types of intervention in other sectors referred to in Title III, Chapter III, Section 7, in accordance with Article 88(6);
 - (c) the Member State's allocations for the types of intervention in the hops sector referred to in Article 88(3) and for the types of intervention in the olive oil and table olives sector referred to in Article 88(4), and if those types of intervention are not implemented, the decision to include the corresponding allocations in the Member State's allocation for direct payments in accordance with Article 88(5);
 - (d) where relevant, transfer of Member State's allocations from the EAFRD for support under InvestEU in accordance with Article 81 of this Regulation, under Regulation (EU) 2021/783 or under Regulation (EU) 2021/817 in accordance with Article 99 of this Regulation;
 - (e) where relevant, the amounts planned for the outermost regions.

3. In addition to paragraph 2, a detailed financial plan shall provide for each financial year, and expressed as Member State's forecasts of execution of payments, the following tables consistent with Article 111, points (g) and (k):

- (a) a breakdown of the Member State's allocations for types of intervention in the form of direct payments after transfers as specified in paragraph 2, points (b) and (c), based on indicative financial allocations per type of intervention and per intervention, specifying for each intervention the planned outputs, the planned average or uniform unit amounts referred to in Article 102(1) and, where relevant, the maximum or minimum planned unit amounts, or both, referred to in Article 102(2). Where applicable, the breakdown shall include the amount of the reserve of payment entitlements.

The total estimated product of the reduction of payments referred to in Article 17 shall be specified.

Taking into account the use of the estimated product of the reduction of payments referred to in Article 17 and Article 87(3), those indicative financial allocations, the related planned outputs and the corresponding planned average or uniform unit amounts shall be established before the reduction of payments;

- (b) a breakdown of the allocations for the types of intervention referred to in Title III, Chapter III, per intervention and with an indication of the planned outputs or in the case of sectors referred to in Article 42, points (a), (d), (e) and (f) the indicative financial allocation per sector with an indication of the planned outputs expressed as number of operational programmes per sector;
- (c) a breakdown of the Member State's allocations for rural development after transfers to and from direct payments as specified in point (b), per type of intervention and per intervention, including totals for the CAP Strategic Plan period, indicating also the applicable EAFRD contribution rate, broken down per intervention and per type of region where applicable. In the case of transfer of funds from direct payments, the intervention(s) or part of intervention financed by the transfer shall be specified. That table shall also specify the planned outputs per intervention and the planned average or uniform unit amounts referred to in Article 102(1), as well as, where relevant, the maximum planned average unit amounts referred to in Article 102(3). Where applicable, the table shall also include a breakdown of the grants and amounts planned for financial instruments. The amounts for technical assistance shall also be specified.

*Article 113***Governance and coordination systems**

The section on the governance and coordination systems referred to in Article 107(1), point (f), shall comprise:

- (a) the identification of all governance bodies referred to in Title II, Chapter II, of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 as well as of the national managing authority and, where relevant, the regional managing authorities;
- (b) the identification and role of intermediate bodies referred to in Article 123(4) of this Regulation;
- (c) information on the control systems and penalties referred to in Title IV of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116, including:
 - (i) the integrated administration and control system referred to in Title IV, Chapter II, of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116;
 - (ii) the control and penalty system for conditionality referred to in Title IV, Chapters IV and V, of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116;
 - (iii) the competent control bodies responsible for the checks;
- (d) an overview of the monitoring and reporting structure.

*Article 114***Modernisation**

The section on the elements that ensure modernisation of the CAP referred to in Article 107(1), point (g), shall highlight the elements of the CAP Strategic Plan that support the modernisation of the agriculture and rural areas and the CAP, and shall contain in particular:

- (a) an overview of how the CAP Strategic Plan will contribute to the achievement of the cross-cutting objective set out in Article 6(2), in particular through:
 - (i) a description of the organisational set-up of the AKIS;
 - (ii) a description of how advisory services as referred to in Article 15, research and the national CAP network referred to in Article 126 will cooperate to provide advice, knowledge flows and innovation services and how the actions supported under interventions pursuant to Article 78 or other relevant interventions are integrated into the AKIS;
- (b) a description of the strategy for the development of digital technologies in agriculture and rural areas and for the use of those technologies to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the CAP Strategic Plan interventions.

*Article 115***Annexes**

1. Annex I to the CAP Strategic Plan referred to in Article 107(2), point (a), shall include a summary of the main results of the ex-ante evaluation referred to in Article 139 and the SEA referred to in Directive 2001/42/EC and how they have been addressed or a justification of why they have not been taken into account, and a link to the complete ex-ante evaluation report and SEA report.
2. Annex II to the CAP Strategic Plan referred to in Article 107(2), point (b), shall include a SWOT analysis of the current situation of the area covered by the CAP Strategic Plan.

The SWOT analysis shall be based on the current situation of the area covered by the CAP Strategic Plan and shall comprise, for each specific objective set out in Article 6(1) and (2), an overall description of the current situation of the area covered by the CAP Strategic Plan, based on common context indicators and other quantitative and qualitative up-to-date information such as studies, past evaluation reports, sectoral analyses and lessons learned from previous experiences.

Where relevant, the SWOT analysis shall include an analysis of territorial aspects, including regional specificities, highlighting those territories specifically targeted by interventions, and an analysis of sectoral aspects, in particular for those sectors that are subject to specific interventions or programmes.

In addition, that description shall, in particular, highlight in relation to each general and specific objective set out in Article 5 and Article 6(1) and (2):

- (a) strengths identified in the CAP Strategic Plan area;
- (b) weaknesses identified in the CAP Strategic Plan area;
- (c) opportunities identified in the CAP Strategic Plan area;
- (d) threats identified in the CAP Strategic Plan area.

For the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1), points (d), (e) and (f), the SWOT analysis shall refer to the national plans emanating from the legislative acts listed in Annex XIII.

For the specific objective set out in Article 6(1), point (g), the SWOT analysis shall include a short analysis of access to land, land mobility and land restructuring, access to finance and credits, and access to knowledge and advice.

For the cross-cutting objective set out in Article 6(2), the SWOT analysis shall also provide relevant information about the functioning of the AKIS and related structures.

3. Annex III to the CAP Strategic Plan referred to in Article 107(2), point (c), shall include the outcomes of the consultation of the partners, and in particular the relevant authorities at regional and local level, and a brief description of how the consultation was carried out.

4. Annex IV to the CAP Strategic Plan referred to in Article 107(2), point (d), shall provide a brief description of the crop-specific payment for cotton and its complementarity with the other CAP Strategic Plan interventions.

5. Annex V to the CAP Strategic Plan referred to in Article 107(2), point (e), shall contain the following:

- (a) a short description of additional national financing for interventions in rural development laid down in Title III, Chapter IV, which is provided within the scope of the CAP Strategic Plan, including the amounts per intervention and indication of compliance with the requirements under this Regulation;
- (b) an explanation of the complementarity with the CAP Strategic Plan interventions;
- (c) an indication as to whether the additional national financing falls outside the scope of Article 42 TFEU and is subject to State aid assessment; and
- (d) the national financial assistance in the fruit and vegetables sector referred to in Article 53.

6. Annex VI to the CAP Strategic Plan referred to in Article 107(2), point (f), shall contain the following information as regards transitional national aid:

- (a) the annual sector-specific financial envelope for each sector for which transitional national aid is granted;
- (b) where relevant, the maximum unit rate of support for each year of the period;
- (c) where relevant, information as regards the reference period modified in accordance with Article 147(2), second subparagraph;
- (d) a brief description of the complementarity of the transitional national aid with CAP Strategic Plan interventions.

Article 116

Delegated powers for the content of the CAP Strategic Plan

The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 152 until 31 December 2023 amending this Chapter as regards the content of the CAP Strategic Plan and its annexes. Those delegated acts shall be strictly limited to addressing problems experienced by Member States.

*Article 117***Implementing powers for the content of the CAP Strategic Plan**

The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down rules for the presentation of the elements described in Articles 108 to 115 in CAP Strategic Plans. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 153(2).

CHAPTER III

APPROVAL AND AMENDMENT OF THE CAP STRATEGIC PLAN*Article 118***Approval of the CAP Strategic Plan**

1. Each Member State shall submit to the Commission a proposal for a CAP Strategic Plan, with the content referred to in Article 107, no later than 1 January 2022.

2. The Commission shall assess the proposed CAP Strategic Plan as regards its completeness, its consistency and coherence with the general principles of Union law, with this Regulation and the delegated and implementing acts adopted pursuant to it and with Regulation (EU) 2021/2116, its effective contribution to the achievement of the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1) and (2) and its impact on the proper functioning of the internal market and distortion of competition and on the level of administrative burden on beneficiaries and administration. The assessment shall address, in particular, the adequacy of the strategy of the CAP Strategic Plan, the corresponding specific objectives, targets, interventions and the allocation of budgetary resources to meet the specific CAP Strategic Plan objectives through the proposed set of interventions on the basis of the SWOT analysis and the ex-ante evaluation.

3. Depending on the results of the assessment referred to in paragraph 2, the Commission may address observations to the Member States within three months of the date of submission of the CAP Strategic Plan.

The Member State shall provide to the Commission all necessary additional information and, where appropriate, revise the proposed plan.

4. The Commission shall approve the proposed CAP Strategic Plan provided that the necessary information has been submitted and the Plan is compatible with Article 9 and the other requirements set out in this Regulation and in Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 as well as the delegated and implementing acts adopted pursuant to them. The approval shall exclusively be based on acts which are legally binding on Member States.

5. The approval of each CAP Strategic Plan shall take place no later than six months following its submission by the Member State concerned.

The approval shall not cover the information referred to in Article 113, point (c), and in Annexes I to IV to the CAP Strategic Plan referred to in Article 107(2), points (a) to (d).

In duly justified cases, a Member State may ask the Commission to approve a CAP Strategic Plan which does not contain all elements. In that case the Member State concerned shall indicate the parts of the CAP Strategic Plan that are missing and provide indicative targets and financial plans as referred to in Article 112 for the whole CAP Strategic Plan in order to show the overall consistency and coherence of the plan. The missing elements of the CAP Strategic Plan shall be submitted to the Commission as an amendment of the plan in accordance with Article 119 within a timeframe not exceeding three months from the date of approval of the CAP Strategic Plan.

6. Each CAP Strategic Plan shall be approved by the Commission by means of an implementing decision without applying the Committee procedure referred to in Article 153.

7. The CAP Strategic Plans shall have legal effects only after their approval by the Commission.

Article 119

Amendment of the CAP Strategic Plan

1. Member States may submit to the Commission requests to amend their CAP Strategic Plans.
2. Requests for amendment of CAP Strategic Plans shall be duly justified and shall in particular set out the expected impact of the changes to the plan on achieving the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1) and (2). They shall be accompanied by the amended plan including the updated annexes as appropriate.
3. The Commission shall assess the consistency of the amendment with this Regulation and the delegated and implementing acts adopted pursuant to it as well as with Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 and its effective contribution to achieving the specific objectives.
4. The Commission shall approve the requested amendment of a CAP Strategic Plan provided that the necessary information has been submitted and the amended plan is compatible with Article 9 and the other requirements set out in this Regulation and in Regulation (EU) 2021/2116, as well as the delegated and implementing acts adopted pursuant to them.
5. The Commission may make observations within 30 working days from the submission of the request for amendment of the CAP Strategic Plan. The Member State shall provide to the Commission all necessary additional information.
6. The approval of a request for amendment of a CAP Strategic Plan shall take place no later than three months after its submission by the Member State.
7. A request for amendment of the CAP Strategic Plan may be submitted once per calendar year, subject to possible exceptions provided for in this Regulation or to be determined by the Commission in accordance with Article 122. In addition, three further requests for amendment of the CAP Strategic Plan may be submitted during the duration of the CAP Strategic Plan period. This paragraph shall not apply to requests for amendments to submit the missing elements in accordance with Article 118(5).

A request for amendment of the CAP Strategic Plan related to Article 17(5), Article 88(7), Article 103(5) or Article 120 shall not count for the limitation laid down in the first subparagraph of this paragraph.

8. An amendment of the CAP Strategic Plan related to Article 17(5), Article 88(7) or Article 103(1) in relation to the EAGF shall take effect from 1 January of the calendar year following the year of approval of the request for amendment by the Commission and following the corresponding amendment of the allocations in accordance with Article 87(2).

An amendment of the CAP Strategic Plan related to Article 103(1) in relation to the EAFRD shall take effect after the approval of the request for amendment by the Commission and following the corresponding amendment of the allocations in accordance with Article 89(4).

An amendment of the CAP Strategic Plan related to the EAGF, other than amendments referred to in the first subparagraph of this paragraph, shall take effect from a date to be determined by the Member State that is later than the date of approval of the request for that amendment by the Commission. Member States may set different date or dates of effect for different elements of the amendment. When determining this date, Member States shall take into account the time limits for the approval procedure laid down in this Article and the need of farmers and other beneficiaries to have sufficient time to take the amendment into account. The planned date shall be indicated by the Member State with the request to amend the CAP Strategic Plan and shall be subject to the approval by the Commission in accordance with paragraph 10 of this Article.

9. By way of derogation from paragraphs 2 to 8, 10 and 11 of this Article, Member States may, at any time, make and apply modifications to elements of their CAP Strategic Plans pertaining to interventions under Title III, Chapter IV, including the eligibility conditions of such interventions, that do not lead to changes of the targets referred to in Article 109(1), point (a). They shall notify such modifications to the Commission by the time they start applying them and include them in the next request for amendment of the CAP Strategic Plan in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article.

10. Each amendment of the CAP Strategic Plan shall be approved by the Commission by means of an implementing decision without applying the committee procedure referred to in Article 153.

11. Without prejudice to Article 86, amendments to CAP Strategic Plans shall only have legal effects after their approval by the Commission.

12. Corrections of clerical or obvious errors or of a purely editorial nature that do not affect the implementation of the policy and the intervention shall not be considered to be a request for amendment under this Article. Member States shall inform the Commission of such corrections.

Article 120

Review of the CAP Strategic Plans

When an amendment is made to any of the legislative acts listed in Annex XIII, each Member State shall assess whether its CAP Strategic Plan should be amended accordingly, in particular the explanation referred to in Article 109(2), point (a)(v), and the further elements of the CAP Strategic Plan referred to in that explanation. Each Member State shall, within six months after the deadline of transposition of the amendment in the case of a Directive listed in Annex XIII or within six months after the date of application of the amendment in the case of a Regulation listed in Annex XIII, notify the Commission of the outcome of its assessment with an accompanying explanation and, if necessary, submit a request to amend its CAP Strategic Plan in accordance with Article 119(2).

Article 121

Calculation of time limits for Commission actions

For the purposes of this Chapter, where a time limit is set for an action by the Commission, that time limit shall start when all information complying with the requirements laid down in this Regulation and the provisions adopted pursuant to it has been submitted.

This time limit shall not include:

- (a) the period which starts on the date following the date on which the Commission sends its observations or a request for revised documents to the Member State and ends on the date on which the Member State responds to the Commission;
- (b) for amendments related to Article 17(5), Article 88(7) and Article 103(5), the period for the adoption of the delegated act for the amendment of the allocations in accordance with Article 87(2).

Article 122

Delegated powers concerning amendments of CAP Strategic Plans

The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 152 supplementing this Chapter as regards:

- (a) procedures and time limits for submission of requests for amendment to CAP Strategic Plans;
- (b) the determination of further cases for which the maximum number of amendments referred to in Article 119(7) does not count.

TITLE VI

COORDINATION AND GOVERNANCE

*Article 123***Managing authority**

1. Each Member State shall designate a national managing authority for its CAP Strategic Plan.

Member States may, taking into account their constitutional and institutional provisions, designate regional managing authorities to be responsible for some or all of the tasks referred to in paragraph 2.

Member States shall ensure that the relevant management and control system has been set up in such a way that it ensures a clear allocation and separation of functions between the national managing authority and, where relevant, regional managing authorities and other bodies. Member States shall be responsible for ensuring that the system functions effectively throughout the CAP Strategic Plan period.

2. The managing authority shall be responsible for managing and implementing the CAP Strategic Plan in an efficient, effective and correct way. In particular, it shall ensure that:

- (a) there is an electronic information system as referred to in Article 130;
- (b) farmers, other beneficiaries and other bodies involved in the implementation of interventions:
 - (i) are informed of their obligations resulting from the aid granted, and maintain either a separate accounting system or an adequate accounting code for all transactions relating to an operation, where relevant;
 - (ii) are aware of the requirements concerning the provision of data to the managing authority and the recording of outputs and results;
- (c) the farmers and other beneficiaries concerned are provided, where appropriate by the use of electronic means, with clear and precise information on the statutory management requirements and the minimum GAEC standards established pursuant to Title III, Chapter I, Section 2, as well as on the requirements related to social conditionality established pursuant to Title III, Chapter I, Section 3, to be applied at farm level;
- (d) the ex-ante evaluation referred to in Article 139 conforms to the evaluation and monitoring system and is submitted to the Commission;
- (e) the evaluation plan referred to in Article 140(4) is in place and that the ex-post evaluations referred to in that Article are conducted within the time limits laid down in this Regulation, ensuring that such evaluations conform to the monitoring and evaluation system and that they are submitted to the monitoring committee and the Commission;
- (f) the monitoring committee is provided with the information and documents needed to monitor the implementation of the CAP Strategic Plan in the light of its specific objectives and priorities;
- (g) the annual performance report is drawn up, including aggregate monitoring tables, and, after the report has been submitted to the monitoring committee for opinion, is submitted to the Commission in accordance with Article 9(3), first subparagraph, point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116.
- (h) relevant follow-up actions on Commission's observations on the annual performance reports are taken;
- (i) the paying agency receives all necessary information, in particular on the procedures operated and any controls carried out in relation to interventions selected for funding, before payments are authorised;
- (j) beneficiaries under interventions financed by the EAFRD, other than area- and animal-related interventions, acknowledge the financial support received, including the appropriate use of the Union emblem in accordance with the rules laid down by the Commission in accordance with paragraph 5;

- (k) publicity is made for the CAP Strategic Plan, including through the national CAP network, by informing:
- (i) potential beneficiaries, professional organisations, the economic and social partners, bodies involved in promoting equality between men and women, and the non-governmental organisations concerned, including environmental organisations, of the possibilities offered by the CAP Strategic Plan and the rules for gaining access to the CAP Strategic Plan funding; and
 - (ii) farmers, other beneficiaries and the general public of the Union support for agriculture and rural development through the CAP Strategic Plan.

For support financed by the EAGF, as appropriate, Member States shall provide for the managing authority to use the visibility and communication tools and structures used by the EAFRD.

3. Where regional managing authorities referred to in paragraph 1, second subparagraph, are responsible for the tasks referred to in paragraph 2, the national managing authority shall ensure appropriate coordination between those authorities with a view to guaranteeing the coherence and consistency of the CAP Strategic Plan design and implementation.

4. The national managing authority or, where relevant, the regional managing authorities may delegate tasks to intermediate bodies. In that case, the delegating managing authority shall retain full responsibility for the efficiency and correctness of the management and implementation of those tasks and ensure that appropriate provisions are in place to allow the intermediate body to obtain all necessary data and information for the execution of those tasks.

5. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down uniform conditions for the application of the information, publicity and visibility requirements referred to in paragraph 2, points (j) and (k). Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 153(2).

Article 124

Monitoring committee

1. Each Member State shall set up a national committee to monitor the implementation of the CAP Strategic Plan within three months of the date of notification to the Member State of the Commission implementing decision approving a CAP Strategic Plan.

Each monitoring committee shall adopt its rules of procedure, which shall include provisions on the coordination with regional monitoring committees when set up in accordance with paragraph 5, on the prevention of conflicts of interest and on the application of the principle of transparency.

The monitoring committee shall meet at least once a year and shall review all issues that affect the CAP Strategic Plan progress towards achieving its targets.

Each Member State shall publish the rules of procedure and the opinions of the monitoring committee.

2. Each Member State shall decide the composition of the monitoring committee and shall ensure a balanced representation of the relevant public authorities and intermediate bodies and of representatives of the partners referred to in Article 106(3).

Each member of the monitoring committee shall have a vote.

The Member State shall publish the list of the members of the monitoring committee online.

Representatives of the Commission shall participate in the work of the monitoring committee in an advisory capacity.

3. The monitoring committee shall examine in particular:

- (a) progress in CAP Strategic Plan implementation and in achieving the milestones and targets;

- (b) any issues that affect the performance of the CAP Strategic Plan and the actions taken to address those issues, including progress towards simplification and reduction of administrative burden for final beneficiaries;
- (c) the elements of the ex-ante assessment listed in Article 58(3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 and the strategy document referred to in Article 59(1) of that Regulation;
- (d) progress made in carrying out evaluations, syntheses of evaluations and any follow-up given to findings;
- (e) relevant information related to the performance of the CAP Strategic Plan supplied by the national CAP network;
- (f) the implementation of communication and visibility actions;
- (g) administrative capacity building for public authorities and farmers and other beneficiaries, where relevant.

4. The monitoring committee shall give its opinion on:

- (a) the methodology and criteria used for the selection of operations;
- (b) the annual performance reports;
- (c) the evaluation plan and amendments thereof;
- (d) any proposal by the managing authority for an amendment of the CAP Strategic Plan.

5. Where elements are established at regional level, the Member State concerned may set up regional monitoring committees to monitor the implementation of the regional elements and provide the national monitoring committee with information in this respect. This Article shall apply to those regional monitoring committees *mutatis mutandis* as regards the elements established at regional level.

Article 125

Technical assistance at the initiative of Member States

1. At the initiative of a Member State, the EAFRD may support actions which are necessary for the effective administration and implementation of support in relation to the CAP Strategic Plan, including establishing and operating the national CAP networks referred to in Article 126(1). The actions referred to in this paragraph may concern previous programming periods and subsequent CAP Strategic Plan periods.
2. Actions of the authority of the Lead Fund in accordance with Article 31(4), (5) and (6) of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 may also be supported provided that LEADER involves support from the EAFRD.
3. Technical assistance at the initiative of Member States shall not finance certification bodies referred to in Article 12 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116.

Article 126

National and European CAP networks

1. Each Member State shall establish a national network for the common agricultural policy ('national CAP network') for the networking of organisations and administrations, advisors, researchers and other innovation actors, and other actors in the field of agriculture and rural development at national level at the latest 12 months after the approval by the Commission of the CAP Strategic Plan. The national CAP networks shall build on the existing networking experience and practices in the Member States.
2. The Commission shall establish a European network for the common agricultural policy ('European CAP network') for the networking of national networks, organisations, and administrations in the field of agriculture and rural development at Union level.

3. Networking through the national and European CAP networks shall have the following objectives:
- (a) increase the involvement of all relevant stakeholders in the implementation of CAP Strategic Plans and, where relevant, in their design;
 - (b) accompany the Member States' administrations in the implementation of CAP Strategic Plans and the transition to a performance-based delivery model;
 - (c) contribute to improving the quality of implementation of CAP Strategic Plans;
 - (d) contribute to the information of the public and potential beneficiaries on the CAP and funding opportunities;
 - (e) foster innovation in agriculture and rural development and support peer-to-peer learning and the inclusion of, and the interaction between, all stakeholders in the knowledge-exchange and knowledge-building process;
 - (f) contribute to monitoring and evaluation capacity and activities;
 - (g) contribute to the dissemination of CAP Strategic Plans results.

The objective set out in the first subparagraph, point (d), shall be addressed in particular through the national CAP networks.

4. The tasks of the national and European CAP networks for the achievement of the objectives set out in paragraph 3 shall be the following:

- (a) collection, analysis and dissemination of information on actions and good practices implemented or supported under CAP Strategic Plans as well as analysis on developments in agriculture and rural areas relevant to the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1) and (2);
- (b) contribution to capacity building for Member States administrations and of other actors involved in the implementation of CAP Strategic Plans, including as regards monitoring and evaluation processes;
- (c) creation of platforms, fora and events to facilitate exchanges of experience between stakeholders and peer-to-peer learning, including where relevant exchanges with networks in third countries;
- (d) collection of information and facilitation of its dissemination as well as networking of funded structures and projects, such as local action groups referred to in Article 33 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060, EIP operational groups referred to in Article 127(3) of this Regulation and equivalent structures and projects;
- (e) support for cooperation projects between EIP operational groups referred to in Article 127(3) of this Regulation, local action groups referred to in Article 33 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 or similar local development structures, including transnational cooperation;
- (f) creation of links to other Union-funded strategies or networks;
- (g) contribution to the further development of the CAP and preparation of any subsequent CAP Strategic Plan period;
- (h) in the case of national CAP networks, participating in, and contributing to, the activities of the European CAP network;
- (i) in the case of the European CAP network, cooperating with, and contributing to, the activities of the national CAP networks.

5. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts setting out the organisational structure and operation of the European CAP network. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 153(2).

Article 127

European Innovation Partnership for agricultural productivity and sustainability

1. The aim of the European Innovation Partnership for agricultural productivity and sustainability (EIP) shall be to stimulate innovation and improve the exchange of knowledge.

The EIP shall support the AKIS, by connecting policies and instruments to speed up innovation.

2. The EIP shall contribute to achieving the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1) and (2).

It shall in particular:

- (a) create added value by better linking research and farming practice and encouraging the wider use of available innovation measures;
- (b) connect innovation actors and projects;
- (c) promote the faster and wider transposition of innovative solutions into practice, including farmer-to-farmer exchange; and
- (d) inform the scientific community about the research needs of farming practice.

3. EIP operational groups supported under the cooperation type of intervention referred to in Article 77 shall form part of the EIP. Each EIP operational group shall draw up a plan for an innovative project to be developed or implemented. The innovative project shall be based on the interactive innovation model which has as key principles:

- (a) developing innovative solutions focusing on farmers' or foresters' needs while also tackling the interactions across the whole supply chain where useful;
- (b) bringing together partners with complementary knowledge such as farmers, advisors, researchers, enterprises or non-governmental organisations in a targeted combination as best suited to achieve the project objectives; and
- (c) co-deciding and co-creating all along the project.

EIP operational groups may act at transnational, including cross-border, level. The envisaged innovation may be based on new practices, but also on traditional practices in a new geographical or environmental context.

EIP operational groups shall disseminate a summary of their plans and of the results of their projects, in particular through the national and European CAP networks.

TITLE VII

MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION

CHAPTER I

PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK

Article 128

Establishment of the performance framework

1. A performance framework shall be established under the shared responsibility of Member States and the Commission. The performance framework shall allow reporting, monitoring and evaluation of the performance of the CAP Strategic Plan during its implementation.

2. The performance framework shall include the following elements:

- (a) a set of common output, result, impact and context indicators referred to in Article 7 which will be used as the basis for monitoring, evaluation and the annual performance reporting;
- (b) targets and annual milestones established in relation to the relevant specific objective using the relevant result indicators;
- (c) data collection, storage and transmission;

- (d) regular reporting on performance, monitoring and evaluation activities;
- (e) the ex-ante, interim, and ex-post evaluations and all other evaluation activities linked to the CAP Strategic Plan.

Article 129

Objectives of the performance framework

The performance framework's objectives shall be to:

- (a) assess the impact, effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, coherence and Union added value of the CAP;
- (b) monitor progress made towards achieving the targets of the CAP Strategic Plans;
- (c) assess the impact, effectiveness, efficiency, relevance and coherence of the interventions of the CAP Strategic Plans;
- (d) support a common learning process related to monitoring and evaluation.

Article 130

Electronic information system

Member States shall establish a secure electronic information system, or use an existing one, in which they shall record and keep key information on the implementation of the CAP Strategic Plan that is needed for monitoring and evaluation, in particular for monitoring progress towards the objectives and targets set, including information on each beneficiary and operation.

Article 131

Provision of information

Member States shall ensure that beneficiaries of support under the CAP Strategic Plan interventions and local action groups referred to in Article 33 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 provide to the managing authority, or other bodies delegated to perform functions on its behalf, all the information necessary for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation of the CAP Strategic Plan.

Member States shall ensure that comprehensive, timely and reliable data sources are established to enable effective follow-up of policy progress towards objectives using output, result and impact indicators.

Article 132

Monitoring procedures

The managing authority and the monitoring committee shall monitor the implementation of the CAP Strategic Plan and progress made towards achieving the targets of the CAP Strategic Plan on the basis of the output and result indicators.

Article 133

Implementing powers for the performance framework

The Commission shall adopt implementing acts on the content of the performance framework. Such acts shall include indicators other than those of Annex I which are needed for the appropriate monitoring and evaluation of the policy, the methods for the calculation of indicators set out in and outside of Annex I, and the necessary provisions to guarantee accuracy and reliability of the data collected by Member States. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 153(2).

CHAPTER II

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORTS*Article 134***Annual performance reports**

1. Member States shall, in accordance with Article 9(3) and Article 10 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 provide an annual performance report on the implementation of the CAP Strategic Plan in the previous financial year.
2. The last annual performance report, to be provided in accordance with Article 9(3) and Article 10 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116, shall comprise a summary of the evaluations carried out during the implementation period.
3. In order to be admissible, the annual performance report shall contain all the information required in paragraphs 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10, and, where relevant, paragraph 6. Without prejudice to the annual clearance procedures provided for in Regulation (EU) 2021/2116, the Commission shall inform the Member State concerned within 15 working days from the submission of the annual performance report if it is not admissible, failing which it shall be deemed admissible.
4. Annual performance reports shall set out key qualitative and quantitative information on the implementation of the CAP Strategic Plan by reference to financial data and to output and result indicators, including at regional level where relevant.
5. The quantitative information referred to in paragraph 4 shall include:
 - (a) the realised outputs;
 - (b) the expenditure declared in the annual accounts and relevant to the outputs referred to in point (a), before application of any penalties or other reductions, and for the EAFRD, taking into account reallocation of cancelled or recovered funds pursuant to Article 57 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116;
 - (c) the ratio between expenditure referred in point (b) and relevant outputs referred to in point (a) ('realised unit amount');
 - (d) results and distance to corresponding milestones set in accordance with Article 109(1), point (a).

The information referred to in the first subparagraph, points (a), (b) and (c), shall be broken down per unit amount as set out in the CAP Strategic Plan in accordance with Article 111, point (h), for the purpose of performance clearance. For output indicators which are marked in Annex I as used only for monitoring, only the information referred to in the first subparagraph, point (a), of this paragraph shall be included.

6. For an intervention not covered by the integrated system referred to in Article 65(2) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116, Member States may, in addition to the information provided under paragraph 5 of this Article, decide to provide in each annual performance report:
 - (a) either the average unit amounts for the operations selected in the previous financial year and the related number of outputs and expenditure; or
 - (b) the ratio between the total public expenditure excluding additional national financing referred to in Article 115(5), committed for operations for which payments have been made in the previous financial year and the realised outputs as well as the related number of outputs and expenditure.

That information shall be used by the Commission for the purposes of Articles 40 and 54 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 for each of the years when payments are made for the related operations.

7. The qualitative information referred to in paragraph 4 shall include:
 - (a) a synthesis of the state of implementation of the CAP Strategic Plan in respect of the previous financial year;

(b) any issues which affect the performance of the CAP Strategic Plan, in particular as regards deviations from milestones, where appropriate, giving reasons and, where relevant, describing the measures taken.

8. For the purposes of Article 54(2) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116, Member States may decide to also include under the qualitative information referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article:

- (a) justification of any excess of the realised unit amount compared to the corresponding planned unit amount or, where applicable, the maximum planned unit amount referred to in Article 102 of this Regulation; or
- (b) where a Member State decides to make use of one of the possibilities provided in paragraph 6 of this Article, justification of any excess of the realised unit amount compared to either the corresponding average unit amount for operations selected or the ratio between the total public expenditure, excluding additional national financing referred to in Article 115(5), committed for operations for which payments have been made in the previous financial year and the related realised outputs, depending on the Member State's choice.

9. Justification shall be included for the purpose of Article 40(2) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 where the excess referred to in paragraph 8, point (a), of this Article is higher than 50 %.

Alternatively, where a Member State decides to make use of the possibility provided for in paragraph 6, justification shall be required only where the excess referred to in paragraph 8, point (b), is higher than 50 %.

10. For financial instruments, in addition to the data to be provided under paragraph 4, information shall be provided on:

- (a) the eligible expenditure by type of financial product;
- (b) the amount of management costs and fees declared as eligible expenditure;
- (c) the amount, by type of financial product, of private and public resources mobilised in addition to the EAFRD;
- (d) interest and other gains generated by support from the EAFRD contribution to financial instruments in accordance with Article 60 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 and resources returned attributable to support from the EAFRD in accordance with Article 62 of that Regulation;
- (e) total value of loans, equity or quasi-equity investments in final recipients which were guaranteed with eligible public expenditure excluding additional national financing referred to in Article 115(5) of this Regulation and which were actually disbursed to final recipients.

Where Member States decide to apply paragraph 6 of this Article to financial instruments, the information referred to in that paragraph shall be provided at the level of final recipients.

11. For the purpose of the biennial performance review referred to in Article 135, the annual performance report shall contain information on the additional national financing referred to in Article 115(5), points (a) and (d). That financing shall be taken into account for the biennial performance review.

12. The annual performance reports, as well as a summary for citizens of their content, shall be made available to the public.

13. Without prejudice to the annual clearance procedures provided for in Regulation (EU) 2021/2116, the Commission may make observations on the admissible annual performance reports within one month from their submission. Where the Commission does not provide observations within that deadline, the reports shall be deemed to be accepted. Article 121 of this Regulation on calculation of time limits for Commission actions shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

14. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts laying down rules for the presentation of the content of the annual performance report. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 153(2).

Article 135

Biennial performance review

1. The Commission shall carry out a biennial performance review based on the information provided in the annual performance reports.

2. Where the value of one or more result indicators reported in accordance with Article 134 that have been used by the Member State concerned for performance review in the CAP Strategic Plan in accordance with Annex I reveals a shortfall of more than 35 % from the respective milestone for financial year 2024 and 25 % for financial year 2026, the Member State concerned shall submit a justification for this deviation. Following the assessment of that justification, the Commission may where necessary ask the Member State concerned to submit an action plan in accordance with Article 41(1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 describing the intended remedial actions and the expected timeframe.

3. In 2026, the Commission shall review the information provided in the performance reports for financial year 2025. Where the value of one or more result indicators reported in accordance with Article 134 that have been used by the Member State concerned for performance review in the CAP Strategic Plan in accordance with Annex I reveals a shortfall of more than 35 % from the milestone concerned for financial year 2025, the Commission may ask the Member State concerned for remedial actions.

Article 136

Annual review meetings

1. Member States shall organise each year a review meeting with the Commission. The review meeting shall be chaired jointly or by the Commission and shall take place not earlier than two months after the submission of the annual performance report.

2. The review meeting shall aim to examine the performance of each plan, including progress made towards achieving established targets and available information on relevant impacts, as well as any issues affecting performance and past or future actions to be taken to address them.

CHAPTER III

REPORTING FOR THE CROP-SPECIFIC PAYMENT FOR COTTON AND THE TRANSITIONAL NATIONAL AID

Article 137

Annual reporting

By 15 February 2025 and 15 February of each subsequent year until 2030, the Member States that grant the crop-specific payment for cotton laid down in Title III, Chapter II, Section 3, Subsection 2, shall provide the Commission with the following information on the implementation of that payment in the previous financial year:

- (a) the number of beneficiaries;
- (b) the amount of payment per hectare; and
- (c) the number of hectares for which the payment was granted.

*Article 138***Annual reporting on transitional national aid**

By 15 February 2025 and 15 February of each subsequent year until 2030, the Member States that grant the transitional national aid laid down in Article 147 shall provide the Commission with the following information on the implementation of that aid in the previous financial year for each relevant sector:

- (a) the number of beneficiaries;
- (b) the total amount of transitional national aid granted; and
- (c) the number of hectares, animals or other units for which that aid has been granted.

*CHAPTER IV***CAP STRATEGIC PLAN EVALUATION***Article 139***Ex-ante evaluations**

1. Member States shall carry out ex-ante evaluations to improve the quality of the design of their CAP Strategic Plans.
2. The ex-ante evaluation shall be carried out under the responsibility of the authority responsible for the preparation of the CAP Strategic Plan.
3. The ex-ante evaluation shall assess:
 - (a) the contribution of the CAP Strategic Plan to achieving the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1) and (2), taking into account national and regional needs and potential for development as well as lessons drawn from implementation of the CAP in previous programming periods;
 - (b) the internal coherence of the proposed CAP Strategic Plan and its relationship with other relevant instruments;
 - (c) the consistency of the allocation of budgetary resources with those specific objectives set out in Article 6(1) and (2) that are addressed by the CAP Strategic Plan;
 - (d) how the expected outputs will contribute to results;
 - (e) whether the quantified target values for results and milestones are appropriate and realistic, having regard to the support envisaged from the EAGF and EAFRD;
 - (f) measures planned to reduce the administrative burden on farmers and other beneficiaries;
 - (g) where relevant, the rationale for the use of financial instruments financed by the EAFRD.
4. The ex-ante evaluation may incorporate the requirements for the SEA set out in Directive 2001/42/EC taking into account climate change mitigation needs.

*Article 140***Evaluation of CAP Strategic Plans during the implementation period and ex post**

1. Member States shall carry out evaluations of their CAP Strategic Plans during implementation and ex post to improve the quality of the design and implementation of the plans. Member States shall assess their CAP Strategic Plans' effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, coherence, Union added value and impact in relation to their contribution to achieving the CAP general objectives set out in Article 5 and those specific objectives set out in Article 6(1) and (2) which are addressed by the CAP Strategic Plan concerned. The CAP Strategic Plan's overall impact shall be assessed by the ex-post evaluation only.

2. Member States shall entrust evaluations to functionally independent experts.
3. Member States shall ensure that procedures are in place to produce and collect the data necessary for evaluations.
4. Member States shall draw up an evaluation plan providing indications on intended evaluation activities during the implementation period.
5. Member States shall submit the evaluation plan to the monitoring committee no later than one year after the adoption of the CAP Strategic Plan.
6. The managing authority shall be responsible for completing a comprehensive ex-post evaluation of the CAP Strategic Plan by 31 December 2031.
7. Member States shall make all evaluations available to the public.

CHAPTER V

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT BY THE COMMISSION

Article 141

Performance assessment and evaluation

1. The Commission shall establish a multiannual evaluation plan of the CAP to be carried out under its responsibility. That evaluation plan shall also cover the measures under Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.
2. The Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a summary report of Member States' CAP Strategic Plans by 31 December 2023. The report shall include an analysis of the joint effort and collective ambition of Member States to address the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1) and (2), in particular those mentioned in Article 6(1), points (d), (e), (f) and (i).
3. By 31 December 2025, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council in order to assess the operation of the new delivery model by the Member States and consistency and combined contribution of the interventions in Member States' CAP Strategic Plans to achieving environmental and climate-related commitments of the Union. When necessary, the Commission shall issue recommendations to the Member States to facilitate the achievement of those commitments.
4. The Commission shall carry out an interim evaluation to examine the effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, coherence and Union added value of the EAGF and the EAFRD by 31 December 2026, taking into account the indicators set out in Annex I. The Commission may make use of all relevant information already available in accordance with Article 128 of the Financial Regulation.
5. The Commission shall carry out an ex-post evaluation to examine the effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, coherence and Union added value of the EAGF and the EAFRD.
6. Based on evidence provided in evaluations on the CAP, including evaluations on CAP Strategic Plans, as well as other relevant information sources, the Commission shall present a report on the interim evaluation, including first results on the performance of the CAP, to the European Parliament and the Council by 31 December 2027. A second report including an assessment of the performance of the CAP shall be presented by 31 December 2031.

Article 142

Reporting based on a core set of indicators

In compliance with the reporting requirement pursuant to Article 41(3), point (h)(iii), of the Financial Regulation, the Commission shall present to the European Parliament and the Council the performance information referred to in that Article measured by the core set of indicators set out in Annex XIV to this Regulation.

*Article 143***General provisions**

1. Member States shall provide the Commission with the available information necessary to enable it to perform the monitoring and evaluation of the CAP referred to in Article 141.
2. Data needed for the context and impact indicators shall primarily come from established data sources, such as the Farm Accountancy Data Network and Eurostat. Where data for those indicators are not available or not complete, the gaps shall be addressed in the context of the European Statistical Programme established under Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁵¹⁾, the Farm Accountancy Data Network established by Council Regulation (EC) No 1217/2009 ⁽⁵²⁾, or through formal agreements with other data providers such as the Joint Research Centre and the European Environment Agency.
3. Data from administrative registers, such as the integrated system referred to in Article 65(2) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116, the identification system for agricultural parcels referred to in Article 68 of that Regulation, and animal and vineyard registers, shall also be used for statistical purposes, in cooperation with statistical authorities in Member States and with Eurostat.
4. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down rules on the information to be sent by Member States, taking into account the need to avoid any undue administrative burden, as well as the data needs and synergies between potential data sources. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 153(2).

TITLE VIII

COMPETITION PROVISIONS*Article 144***Rules applying to undertakings**

Where support under Title III of this Regulation is granted to forms of cooperation between undertakings, it may be granted only to such forms of cooperation which comply with the competition rules as they apply by virtue of Articles 206 to 210 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.

*Article 145***State aid**

1. Save as otherwise provided for in this Title, Articles 107, 108 and 109 TFEU shall apply to support under this Regulation.
2. Articles 107, 108 and 109 TFEU shall not apply to support provided by Member States pursuant to and in accordance with this Regulation, or to additional national financing referred to in Article 146 of this Regulation, falling within the scope of Article 42 TFEU.

⁽⁵¹⁾ Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics and repealing Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1101/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the transmission of data subject to statistical confidentiality to the Statistical Office of the European Communities, Council Regulation (EC) No 322/97 on Community Statistics, and Council Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom establishing a Committee on the Statistical Programmes of the European Communities (OJ L 87, 31.3.2009, p. 164).

⁽⁵²⁾ Council Regulation (EC) No 1217/2009 of 30 November 2009 setting up a network for the collection of accountancy data on the incomes and business operation of agricultural holdings in the European Union (OJ L 328, 15.12.2009, p. 27).

*Article 146***Additional national financing**

Support provided by Member States in relation to operations falling within the scope of Article 42 TFEU that is intended to provide additional financing for interventions in rural development laid down in Title III, Chapter IV, of this Regulation for which Union support is granted at any time during the CAP Strategic Plan period may only be made if it complies with this Regulation and is included in Annex V to the CAP Strategic Plans approved by the Commission.

Member States shall not provide support for interventions in sectors referred to in Title III, Chapter III, of this Regulation except where it is explicitly provided for in that Chapter.

*Article 147***Transitional national aid**

1. Member States having granted transitional national aid in the period 2015-2022 in accordance with Article 37 of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 may continue to grant transitional national aid to farmers.

2. The conditions for granting transitional national aid shall be identical to those referred to in Article 37(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013.

By way of derogation from the first subparagraph of this paragraph, where the conditions for granting transitional national aid referred to in the first subparagraph related to a reference period, Member States may decide to modify the reference period to no later than year 2018.

3. The total amount of transitional national aid that may be granted per sector shall be limited to the following percentage of the level of payments in each of the sector-specific financial envelopes authorised by the Commission in accordance with Article 132(7) or Article 133a(5) of Council Regulation (EC) No 73/2009 ⁽⁵³⁾ in 2013:

- 50 % in 2023,
- 45 % in 2024,
- 40 % in 2025,
- 35 % in 2026,
- 30 % in 2027.

For Cyprus, the percentage shall be calculated on the basis of the sector-specific financial envelopes set out in Annex XVIIIa to Regulation (EC) No 73/2009.

⁽⁵³⁾ Council Regulation (EC) No 73/2009 of 19 January 2009 establishing common rules for direct support schemes for farmers under the common agricultural policy and establishing certain support schemes for farmers, amending Regulations (EC) No 1290/2005, (EC) No 247/2006, (EC) No 378/2007 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 (OJ L 30, 31.1.2009, p. 16).

TITLE IX

GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 148

Measures to resolve specific problems

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 is strictly necessary. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 153(2).
2. On duly justified imperative grounds of urgency, and in order to resolve such specific problems as referred to in paragraph 1 while ensuring the continuity of the CAP Strategic Plan in the case of extraordinary circumstances, the Commission shall adopt immediately applicable implementing acts in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 153(3).
3. Measures adopted under paragraph 1 or 2 shall remain in force for a period not exceeding twelve 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.
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.

Article 149

Application to the outermost regions and the smaller Aegean islands

1. Title III, Chapter II, does not apply to the outermost regions.
2. For direct payments granted in the outermost regions of the Union in accordance with Chapter IV of Regulation (EU) No 228/2013 and in the smaller Aegean islands in accordance with Chapter IV of Regulation (EU) No 229/2013, Article 3, points (1) and (2), Article 4(2), (3) and (5), Article 4(4), second subparagraph, Title III, Chapter I, Sections 2 and 3, and Title IX of this Regulation apply. Article 4(2), (3) and (5) and Title III, Chapter I, Section 2, apply without any obligations related to the CAP Strategic Plan.

CHAPTER II

INFORMATION SYSTEM AND PROTECTION OF PERSONAL DATA

Article 150

Exchange of information and documents

1. The Commission, in collaboration with Member States, shall establish an information system to enable the secure exchange of data of common interest between the Commission and each Member State.
2. The Commission shall ensure that there is an appropriate secure electronic system in which key information and report on monitoring and evaluation can be recorded, maintained and managed.

3. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts laying down rules for the operation of the system referred to in paragraph 1. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 153(2).

Article 151

Processing and protection of personal data

1. Without prejudice to Articles 98, 99 and 100 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116, Member States and the Commission shall collect personal data for the purpose of carrying out their respective management, control, monitoring and evaluation obligations under this Regulation, and in particular those laid down in Titles VI and VII, and shall not process those data in a way which is incompatible with this purpose.

2. Where personal data are processed for monitoring and evaluation purposes under Title VII using the secure electronic system referred to in Article 150, they shall be made anonymous.

3. Personal data, including when they are processed by providers of farm advisory services referred to in Article 15, shall be processed in accordance with Regulations (EU) 2016/679 and (EU) 2018/1725. In particular, such data shall not be stored in a form which permits identification of data subjects for longer than is necessary for the purposes for which they were collected or for which they are further processed, taking into account the minimum retention periods laid down in the applicable national and Union law.

4. Member States shall inform the data subjects that their personal data may be processed by national and Union bodies in accordance with paragraph 1 and that in this respect they enjoy the data protection rights provided by Regulations (EU) 2016/679 and (EU) 2018/1725.

CHAPTER III

DELEGATED ACTS AND IMPLEMENTING ACTS

Article 152

Exercise of delegation

1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.

2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 4(8), Article 7(2), Article 13(3), Article 17(6), Article 35, Article 37(5), Article 38(5), Article 39(3), Articles 45, 56 and 84, Article 87(2), Article 89(4), Article 100(3) and Articles 116, 122 and 158 shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of seven years from 7 December 2021. 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 duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.

3. The delegation of powers referred to in Article 4(8), Article 7(2), Article 13(3), Article 17(6), Article 35, Article 37(5), Article 38(5), Article 39(3), Articles 45, 56 and 84, Article 87(2), Article 89(4), Article 100(3) and Articles 116, 122 and 158 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 powers specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the *Official Journal of the European Union* or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.

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.

5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.

6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 4(8), Article 7(2), Article 13(3), Article 17(6), Article 35, Article 37(5), Article 38(5), Article 39(3), Articles 45, 56 and 84, Article 87(2), Article 89(4), Article 100(3) and Articles 116, 122 and 158 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 period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.

Article 153

Committee procedure

1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee called 'Common Agricultural Policy Committee'. That Committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.

2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.

In the case of acts referred to in Article 133 and Article 143(4) of this Regulation, where the Committee delivers no opinion, the Commission shall not adopt the draft implementing act and Article 5(4), third subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.

3. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 8 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011, in conjunction with Article 5 thereof, shall apply.

CHAPTER IV

TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 154

Repeals

1. Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 is repealed with effect from 1 January 2023.

However, it shall, subject to Regulation (EU) 2020/2220 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽⁵⁴⁾, continue to apply to the implementation of rural development programmes pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 until 31 December 2025. It shall, under the same conditions, apply to expenditure incurred by the beneficiaries and paid by the paying agency in the framework of those rural development programmes until 31 December 2025.

Article 32 of, and Annex III to, Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 shall continue to apply in respect of the designation of areas facing natural and other specific constraints. References to the rural development programmes shall be read as references to the CAP Strategic Plans.

Until the national and European CAP networks referred to in Article 126 of this Regulation are established, the European network for rural development, the European Innovation Partnership network and the national rural networks referred to in Articles 52, 53 and 54 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 may carry out, in addition to the activities referred to in those Articles, the activities referred to in Article 126 and 127 of this Regulation.

⁽⁵⁴⁾ Regulation (EU) 2020/2220 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 December 2020 laying down certain transitional provisions for support from the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and from the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) in the years 2021 and 2022 and amending Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013, (EU) No 1306/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013 as regards resources and application in the years 2021 and 2022 and Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 as regards resources and the distribution of such support in respect of the years 2021 and 2022 (OJ L 437, 28.12.2020, p. 1).

When the national and European CAP networks referred to in Article 126 of this Regulation are established, they may carry out until 31 December 2025, in addition to the activities referred to in Articles 126 and 127 of this Regulation, the tasks referred to in Article 52(3), Article 53(3) and Article 54(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 related to the implementation of the rural development programmes pursuant to that Regulation.

2. Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 is repealed with effect from 1 January 2023.

However, it shall continue to apply in respect of aid applications relating to claim years starting before 1 January 2023.

3. The references made in this Regulation to Regulations (EC) No 73/2009 and (EU) No 1307/2013 shall be understood as being made to those Regulations such as they were in force before their repeal.

Article 155

Eligibility of certain types of expenditure relating to the CAP Strategic Plan period

1. Expenditure relating to legal commitments to beneficiaries incurred under the measures referred to in Article 31 of Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999 or in Article 39 or Article 43 of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 which are receiving support under Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 may continue to be eligible for an EAFRD contribution in the CAP Strategic Plan period, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) such expenditure is provided for in the relevant CAP Strategic Plan in accordance with this Regulation and complies with Regulation (EU) 2021/2116;
- (b) the EAFRD contribution rate of the intervention set in the CAP Strategic Plan in accordance with this Regulation to cover those measures applies;
- (c) the integrated system referred to in Article 65(2) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 applies to the legal commitments undertaken under measures that correspond to the area- and animal-based types of intervention listed in Title III, Chapters II and IV, of this Regulation and the relevant operations are clearly identified; and
- (d) the payments for the legal commitments referred to in point (c) are made within the period laid down in Article 44(2) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116.

2. Expenditure relating to legal commitments to beneficiaries incurred under the measures referred to in Article 23 of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 may continue to be eligible for an EAFRD contribution in the CAP Strategic Plan period, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) such expenditure is notified to the Commission as an additional information in the part of the CAP Strategic Plan dedicated to the intervention strategy, referred to in Article 109, and by indicating the expenditure in the financial plan of the CAP Strategic Plan referred to in Article 112(2);
- (b) it complies with Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013, which continues to apply to such expenditure in accordance with Article 104(1), second subparagraph, point (d), of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116; and
- (c) the EAFRD contribution rate established in the CAP Strategic Plan pursuant to Article 91(2), point (d), of this Regulation applies.

3. Expenditure relating to legal commitments to beneficiaries incurred under the multiannual measures referred to in Articles 22, 28, 29, 33 and 34 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 may be eligible for an EAFRD contribution in the CAP Strategic Plan period, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) such expenditure is provided for in the relevant CAP Strategic Plan in accordance with this Regulation and complies with Regulation (EU) 2021/2116;

- (b) the EAFRD contribution rate of the intervention set in the CAP Strategic Plan in accordance with this Regulation to cover those measures applies;
- (c) the integrated system referred to in Article 65(2) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 applies to the legal commitments undertaken under measures that correspond to the area- and animal-based types of intervention listed in Title III, Chapters II and IV, of this Regulation and the relevant operations are clearly identified; and
- (d) the payments for the legal commitments referred to in point (c) of this paragraph are made within the period laid down in Article 44(2) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116.

4. Expenditure relating to legal commitments to beneficiaries incurred under the measures referred to in Articles 14 to 18, Article 19(1), points (a) and (b), and Articles 20, 23 to 27, 35, 38, 39 and 39a of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013, Article 35 of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 and Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 2020/2220 after 31 December 2025 may be eligible for an EAFRD contribution in the CAP Strategic Plan period, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) such expenditure is provided for in the relevant CAP Strategic Plan in accordance with this Regulation, with the exception of Article 73(3), first subparagraph, point (f), thereof, and complies with Regulation (EU) ;
- (b) the EAFRD contribution rate of the intervention established in the CAP Strategic Plan in accordance with this Regulation to cover those measures applies.

5. Expenditure relating to legal commitments to beneficiaries incurred under the multiannual measures referred to in Articles 28 and 29 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 may be eligible for support from the EAGF in the CAP Strategic Plan period, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) such expenditure is provided for in the relevant CAP Strategic Plan in accordance with Article 31(7), first subparagraph, point (b), of this Regulation and complies with Regulation (EU) 2021/2116;
- (b) the integrated system referred to in Article 65(2) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 applies to the legal commitments undertaken under measures that correspond to eco-schemes referred to in Article 31 of this Regulation and the relevant operations are clearly identified;
- (c) the payments for the legal commitments referred to in point (b) of this paragraph are made within the period laid down in Article 44(2) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116.

Article 156

Transition for financial allocations for types of intervention in certain sectors

As from the date from which a CAP Strategic Plan has legal effects in accordance with Article 118(7) of this Regulation, the sum of the payments made in a financial year within each of the aid schemes referred to in Articles 29 to 31 and Articles 39 to 60 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 and within each of the types of intervention for certain sectors referred to in Article 42, points (b) to (e), of this Regulation shall not exceed the financial allocations laid down in Article 88 of this Regulation for each financial year for each of those types of intervention.

Article 157

Eligibility of expenditure for multi-funded community-led local development

By way of derogation from Articles 86(1) and 118(7) of this Regulation, expenditure incurred under Article 31(2), point (c), and Article 31(3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 in combination with Article 77(1), point (b), and Article 2(2) of this Regulation shall be eligible for a contribution from the EAFRD from the date of submission of the CAP Strategic Plan provided that the support is paid by the paying agency as of 1 January 2023. Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 shall apply in respect of such expenditure from the date of submission of the CAP Strategic Plan until 31 December 2022.

*Article 158***Transitional measures**

The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 152 supplementing this Regulation with measures to protect any acquired rights and legitimate expectations of beneficiaries to the extent necessary for the transition from the arrangements provided for in Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013, (EU) No 1307/2013 and (EU) No 1308/2013 to those laid down in this Regulation. Those transitional rules shall in particular lay down the conditions under which support approved by the Commission under Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013 and (EU) No 1308/2013 may be integrated into support provided for under this Regulation, including for technical assistance and for the ex-post evaluations.

*Article 159***Review of Annex XIII**

By 31 December 2025, the Commission shall review the list in Annex XIII on the basis of the Union acquis in the area of environment and climate existing at that time and, where appropriate, make legislative proposals to add additional legislative acts to that list.

*Article 160***Entry into force**

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 2 December 2021.

For the European Parliament

The President

D. M. SASSOLI

For the Council

The President

J. VRTOVEC

ANNEX V

MEMBER STATES' ALLOCATIONS FOR DIRECT PAYMENTS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 87(1), FIRST SUBPARAGRAPH

(current prices, in EUR)

Calendar year	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027 and subsequent years
Belgium	494 925 924	494 925 924	494 925 924	494 925 924	494 925 924
Bulgaria	808 442 754	817 072 343	825 701 932	834 331 520	834 331 520
Czechia	854 947 297	854 947 297	854 947 297	854 947 297	854 947 297
Denmark	862 367 277	862 367 277	862 367 277	862 367 277	862 367 277
Germany	4 915 695 459	4 915 695 459	4 915 695 459	4 915 695 459	4 915 695 459
Estonia	196 436 567	199 297 294	202 158 021	205 018 748	205 018 748
Ireland	1 186 281 996	1 186 281 996	1 186 281 996	1 186 281 996	1 186 281 996
Greece	2 075 656 043	2 075 656 043	2 075 656 043	2 075 656 043	2 075 656 043
Spain	4 874 879 750	4 882 179 366	4 889 478 982	4 896 778 599	4 896 778 599
France	7 285 000 537	7 285 000 537	7 285 000 537	7 285 000 537	7 285 000 537

Calendar year	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027 and subsequent years
Croatia	374 770 237	374 770 237	374 770 237	374 770 237	374 770 237
Italy	3 628 529 155	3 628 529 155	3 628 529 155	3 628 529 155	3 628 529 155
Cyprus	47 647 540	47 647 540	47 647 540	47 647 540	47 647 540
Latvia	349 226 285	354 312 105	359 397 925	364 483 744	364 483 744
Lithuania	587 064 372	595 613 853	604 163 335	612 712 816	612 712 816
Luxembourg	32 747 827	32 747 827	32 747 827	32 747 827	32 747 827
Hungary	1 243 185 165	1 243 185 165	1 243 185 165	1 243 185 165	1 243 185 165
Malta	4 594 021	4 594 021	4 594 021	4 594 021	4 594 021
Netherlands	717 382 327	717 382 327	717 382 327	717 382 327	717 382 327
Austria	677 581 846	677 581 846	677 581 846	677 581 846	677 581 846
Poland	3 092 416 671	3 123 600 494	3 154 784 317	3 185 968 140	3 185 968 140
Portugal	613 619 128	622 403 166	631 187 204	639 971 242	639 971 242
Romania	1 946 921 018	1 974 479 078	2 002 037 137	2 029 595 196	2 029 595 196

Calendar year	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027 and subsequent years
Slovenia	131 530 052	131 530 052	131 530 052	131 530 052	131 530 052
Slovakia	400 894 402	405 754 516	410 614 629	415 474 743	415 474 743
Finland	519 350 246	521 168 786	522 987 325	524 805 865	524 805 865
Sweden	686 131 966	686 360 116	686 588 267	686 816 417	686 816 417

ANNEX IX

MEMBER STATES' ALLOCATIONS FOR DIRECT PAYMENTS WITHOUT COTTON AND BEFORE THE TRANSFERS
REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 87(1), THIRD SUBPARAGRAPH

(current prices, in EUR)

Calendar year	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027 and subsequent years
Belgium	494 925 924	494 925 924	494 925 924	494 925 924	494 925 924
Bulgaria	805 884 934	814 514 523	823 144 112	831 773 700	831 773 700
Czechia	854 947 297	854 947 297	854 947 297	854 947 297	854 947 297
Denmark	862 367 277	862 367 277	862 367 277	862 367 277	862 367 277
Germany	4 915 695 459	4 915 695 459	4 915 695 459	4 915 695 459	4 915 695 459
Estonia	196 436 567	199 297 294	202 158 021	205 018 748	205 018 748
Ireland	1 186 281 996	1 186 281 996	1 186 281 996	1 186 281 996	1 186 281 996

Calendar year	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027 and subsequent years
Greece	1 891 660 043	1 891 660 043	1 891 660 043	1 891 660 043	1 891 660 043
Spain	4 815 189 110	4 822 488 726	4 829 788 342	4 837 087 959	4 837 087 959
France	7 285 000 537	7 285 000 537	7 285 000 537	7 285 000 537	7 285 000 537
Croatia	374 770 237	374 770 237	374 770 237	374 770 237	374 770 237
Italy	3 628 529 155	3 628 529 155	3 628 529 155	3 628 529 155	3 628 529 155
Cyprus	47 647 540	47 647 540	47 647 540	47 647 540	47 647 540
Latvia	349 226 285	354 312 105	359 397 925	364 483 744	364 483 744
Lithuania	587 064 372	595 613 853	604 163 335	612 712 816	612 712 816
Luxembourg	32 747 827	32 747 827	32 747 827	32 747 827	32 747 827
Hungary	1 243 185 165	1 243 185 165	1 243 185 165	1 243 185 165	1 243 185 165
Malta	4 594 021	4 594 021	4 594 021	4 594 021	4 594 021
Netherlands	717 382 327	717 382 327	717 382 327	717 382 327	717 382 327

Calendar year	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027 and subsequent years
Austria	677 581 846	677 581 846	677 581 846	677 581 846	677 581 846
Poland	3 092 416 671	3 123 600 494	3 154 784 317	3 185 968 140	3 185 968 140
Portugal	613 441 539	622 225 577	631 009 615	639 793 653	639 793 653
Romania	1 946 921 018	1 974 479 078	2 002 037 137	2 029 595 196	2 029 595 196
Slovenia	131 530 052	131 530 052	131 530 052	131 530 052	131 530 052
Slovakia	400 894 402	405 754 516	410 614 629	415 474 743	415 474 743
Finland	519 350 246	521 168 786	522 987 325	524 805 865	524 805 865
Sweden	686 131 966	686 360 116	686 588 267	686 816 417	686 816 417

文件 32021R2115

分享

欧洲议会和理事会 2021 年 12 月 2 日第 (EU) 2021/2115 号条例, 制定了支持成员国根据共同农业政策 (CAP 战略计划) 制定并由欧洲农业担保基金 (EAGF) 和欧洲农村发展农业基金 (EAFRD) 资助的战略计划的规则基金 (EAGF) 和欧洲农村发展农业基金 (EAFRD) 和废除条例 (EU) No 1305/2013 和 (EU) No 1307/2013

PE/64/2021/REV/1

OJ L 435, 6.12.2021, p. 1-186 (BG, ES, CS, DA, DE, ET, EL, EN, FR, GA, HR, IT, LV, LT, HU, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SK, SL, FI, SV)

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2021 年 12 月 6 日

CN

欧盟官方公报

L 435/1

欧洲议会和理事会条例 (EU) 2021/2115

2021 年 12 月 2 日

制定支持由成员国根据共同农业政策 (CAP 战略计划) 制定并由欧洲农业担保基金 (EAGF) 和欧洲农村发展农业基金 (EAFRD) 资助的战略计划的规则和废除条例 (EU) No 1305/2013 和 (EU) No 1307/2013

欧洲议会和欧盟理事会,

考虑到《欧洲联盟运作条约》, 特别是其第 42 条和第 43(2) 条,

考虑到 1979 年加入法, 特别是所附关于棉花的第 4 号议定书第 6 段,

考虑到欧盟委员会的提议,

在将立法草案转交各国议会后,

考虑到审计法院的意见⁽¹⁾,

考虑到欧洲经济和社会委员会⁽²⁾的意见,

考虑到大区委员会⁽³⁾的意见,

按照普通立法程序行事⁽⁴⁾,

然而:

- 2017 年 11 月 29 日题为“粮食和农业的未来”的委员会通讯列出了 2020 年后未来共同农业政策 (CAP) 的挑战、目标和方向。这些目标包括使 CAP 更加以结果为导向和以市场为导向, 促进现代化和可持续性, 包括农业、林业和农村地区的经济、社会、环境和气候可持续性, 并帮助减轻受益人与欧盟立法相关的行政负担。
- 为了解决 CAP 的全球层面和影响, 委员会应确保与欧盟外部政策和工具的一致性, 特别是在发展合作和贸易方面。欧盟对发展政策一致性的承诺要求在制定政策时考虑发展目标和原则。
- 由于 CAP 需要加强对国际、联盟、国家、地区、地方和农场层面的挑战和机遇的反应, 因此有必要简化 CAP 的治理并改进其对联盟目标和大幅减轻行政负担。CAP 应基于绩效交付 (“交付模型”)。因此, 欧盟应设定基本政策参数, 例如 CAP 的目标及其基本要求, 而成员国应在如何实现这些目标和实现目标方面承担更大的责任。加强辅助性可以更好地考虑当地条件和需求以及农业活动的特殊性。
- 欧洲议会和理事会根据《欧盟运作条约》(TFEU) 第 322 条通过的横向金融规则适用于本条例。这些规则在欧洲议会和理事会⁽⁵⁾条例 (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 (“财务条例”) 中规定, 并特别确定了通过赠款、采购、奖和间接实施, 并规定对金融行为者的责任进行检查。根据 TFEU 第 322 条通过的规则还包括保护欧盟预算的一般条件性制度。

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目录

- (17) 欧洲议会和理事会第 (EU) 2021/1060 号条例⁽⁶⁾ 中规定的关于将联盟资金的有效性与其健全的经济治理、领土发展和联盟资金支持的可见性联系起来的措施规则也应适用根据本条例支持农村发展，以确保在这些方面与相关的联盟资金保持一致。
- (6) 根据欧洲议会和理事会⁽⁷⁾ 条例 (EU) 2021/695 建立的 EAFRD 和 Horizon Europe 之间的协同作用 应鼓励 EAFRD 充分利用研究和创新成果，特别是来自项目的成果由 Horizon Europe 和欧洲农业生产力和可持续性创新伙伴关系 (EIP) 资助，导致农业部门和农村地区的创新。
- (7) 鉴于解决生物多样性急剧丧失的重要性，本条例下的支持应有助于将生物多样性行动纳入联盟政策的主流，并有助于实现在多年度财务框架 (MFF) 下提供 7.5% 年度支出的总体目标 2024 年的生物多样性目标和 MFF 下年度支出的 10% 用于 2026 年和 2027 年的生物多样性目标。
- (8) 应给予成员国在其 CAP 战略计划中指定某些定义和条件的灵活性。然而，为了确保一个共同的公平竞争环境，必须在联盟层面设置特定的框架，构成这些定义和条件中包含的必要共同要素 (“框架定义”)。
- (9) 为了加强农业在提供公共产品方面的作用，有必要为“农业活动”建立一个适当的框架定义。此外，为了确保欧盟能够遵守其在 WTO 农业协定中规定的国内支持的国际义务，特别是对可持续性活动和相关干预类型的基本收入支持继续被通知为“绿色如果没有或最多对生产产生贸易扭曲影响或影响最小，则“农业活动”的框架定义应规定农产品的生产和农业区域的维护，在两者之间做出选择这两种类型的活动给农民。为了因地制宜，
- (10) 为了保留全联盟的基本要素以确保成员国决定之间的可比性，但又限制成员国实现联盟目标，应制定“农业领域”的框架定义。“耕地”、“永久性作物”和“永久性草地”的相关框架定义应广泛地列出，以便成员国根据当地情况进一步明确定义。
- (11) “耕地”的框架定义应以允许成员国涵盖不同生产形式的方式制定，并要求包括休耕地，以确保干预措施的脱钩性质。
- (12) “永久性作物”的框架定义应包括实际用于生产的区域和未用于生产的区域，以及由成员国定义的苗圃和短轮作林。
- (13) “永久性草地”的框架定义应该这样设置，即在草和其他草本牧草仍然占主导地位的情况下，它不排除其他可以放牧的物种。它还应该使成员国能够详细说明标准，并允许它们包括除草或其他草本草料以外的可能生产动物饲料的物种，无论是否用于实际生产。这可能包括植物的哪些部分，例如叶子、花、茎或果实，可以直接放牧或当它们落到地上时放牧的物种。成员国还应能够决定是否限制草和其他草本牧草在放牧区不占优势或不存在的土地，包括将其限制在构成当地既定做法的一部分的土地上。
- (14) “农业区”的框架定义应确保成员国涵盖农林系统，在农林系统中种植树木，在农地进行农业活动以改善土地的可持续利用。
- (15) 为了确保在法律上确定为由农民支配和从事农业活动的农业区域支付支持，应列出具有基本要素的“合格公顷”的框架定义。特别是，成员国应设定条件以确定土地是否由农民支配。考虑到偶尔和临时将农业用地用于非严格农业活动的可能性，并鉴于某些非农业活动有助于农业生产经营收入多样化的潜力，成员国应设定适当的条件，将领域也包括在内用于非农业活动的合格公顷。
- (16) 鉴于 CAP 的高度环保目标，符合条件的区域不应因实施某些条件规则以及气候、环境和动物福利计划 (“生态计划”) 而减少直接付款。根据有助于实现联盟的一个或多个环境或气候相关目标的联盟或国家计划，以非农产品养殖的方式，农业区域不应失去直接支付的资格。此外，在符合某些与环境保护相关的欧盟要求或根据农村发展措施植树造林 (包括根据合规的国家计划植树造林的那些) 时，农业地区仍应有资格获得直接付款。
- (17) 考虑到简化的必要性，应允许成员国决定不会显着阻碍地块上农业活动绩效的景观特征仍然是合格区域的一部分。在扣除不符合条件的地物占用面积的情况下计算符合条件的永久草地面积时，应允许成员国采用简化方法。
- (18) 至于用于生产大麻的地区，为了维护公众健康并确保与其他立法机构的一致性，使用四氢大麻酚含量低于 0.3% 的大麻种子品种应包括在“合格”的定义中公债。
- (19) 为了进一步提高 CAP 的绩效，收入支持应针对积极的农民。为确保在联盟层面采用通用方法，应制定显示基本要素的“活跃农民”框架定义。成员国应在其 CAP 战略计划中，根据客观条件确定哪些农民被认为是积极的农民。为减轻行政负担，应允许成员国向同样为农村地区活力做出贡献的小农提供直接付款，并建立非农业活动负面清单，与农业活动相比，农业活动通常处于边缘地位。负面清单不应是确定定义的唯一方式，而应作为辅助工具，帮助识别此类非农业活动。同时不妨碍有关人员证明其符合定义的标准。活跃的农民，为确保更高的收入、加强农村地区的社会经济结构或追求相关目标，“活跃农民”的定义不应排除向多头或兼职农民提供支持，他们除了从事农业外，还从事非农业活动。
- (20) 为了确保在解决代际更新的目标时直接支付类型的干预和农村发展类型的干预之间的一致性，应在联盟层面制定具有基本要素的“年轻农民”的框架定义。
- (21) 在解决促进农村地区商业发展的目标时，为了确保直接支付类型干预和农村发展类型干预之间的一致性，应在联盟制定具有共同要素的“新农民”的框架定义等级。
- (22) 为了实现 TFEU 第 39 条确立的 CAP 目标的实质，并确保欧盟充分应对其最近的挑战，提供一套反映 TFEU 中给出的方向的总体目标是适当的。关于“粮食和农业的未来”的交流。考虑到在成员国中农业构成与整个经济密切相关的部门这一事实，应在联盟层面进一步确定一系列具体目标，并由成员国在其 CAP 战略计划中应用。根据影响评估，在实现可持续发展各个层面的平衡的同时。
- (23) 一个更智能、更现代化和更可持续的 CAP 需要接受研究和创新，以服务于联盟农业、林业和粮食系统的多功能性，投资于技术开发和数字化，以及提高技术的采用和有效部署，尤其是数字技术，以及获取和增加公正、可靠、相关和新知识的共享。
- (24) 欧盟需要培育一个现代化、有竞争力、有弹性和多样化的农业部门，从高质量生产和资源效率中获益，确保长期粮食安全，作为具有竞争力和生产性的农业食品部门的一部分，同时保护家庭农场模式。
- (25) 为了支持整个欧盟农业部门的可行农业收入和复原力，以加强长期粮食安全，有必要提高农民在价值链中的地位，特别是通过鼓励参与和受益的合作形式农民，以及促进短供应链和提高市场透明度。
- (26) 欧盟需要改进对食品和健康的社会需求的响应，包括以可持续方式生产的高质量、安全和营养食品。为了朝着这个方向前进，需要推广特定的可持续农业实践，例如有机农业、综合虫害管理、农业生态学、农林业或精准农业。同样，也应鼓励采取行动促进更高层次的动物福利和抗击抗菌素耐药性的举措。
- (27) 交付模式不应导致国家农业政策有 27 种不同的情况，从而危及 CAP 和内部市场的共同性。然而，它应该在强有力的共同监管框架内为成员国留出一定程度的灵活性。因此，本条例应设定欧盟目标并确定干预类型以及适用于成员国的欧盟共同要求，从而确保 CAP 的共同性质。成员国应负责将欧盟监管框架转化为适用于受益人的支持安排，并提高灵活性。在这种情况下，⁽⁸⁾ 他们还应实施委员会批准的 CAP 战略计划。
- (28) 为了培育一个智能和有弹性的农业部门，直接支付一直是保证向农民提供公平收入支持的重要组成部分。同样，对农场重组、现代化、创新、多样化和采用新的做法和技术的投资对于提高农民的市场回报是必要的。

- (29) 在 CAP 更大的市场导向背景下, 正如关于“粮食和农业的未来”的通讯所概述的那样, 市场风险、气候变化和极端天气事件的相关频率和严重程度, 以及卫生和植物检疫危机, 可能导致价格波动风险和增加收入压力, 特别是初级生产者。因此, 尽管农民最终负责设计他们的农场战略和提高农场的复原力, 但应该建立一个强有力的框架来确保适当的风险管理。
- (30) 支持和改进环境保护和气候行动并实现联盟的环境和气候相关目标做出贡献是联盟农业和林业未来的一个高度优先事项。CAP 应在减少对环境的气候(包括生物多样性)的负面影响方面发挥作用, 并在增加对各类农田和林地(包括高自然价值地区)和农村地区的环境公共产品的提供方面发挥作用作为一个整体。因此, CAP 的架构应该反映对这些目标的更大雄心。它应包括支持或以其他方式引发广泛行动的要素, 以实现农业、粮食生产、林业和整个农村地区的目标。
- (31) 实现这些目标的最佳行动类型组合将因会员国而异。在需要加大适应气候变化的力度的同时, 减少温室气体排放和加强碳封存对于减缓气候变化都很重要。通过 CAP 支持的能源生产和使用应关注清楚显示可持续性特征的能源, 包括温室气体。在自然资源管理方面, 降低对人工化肥和杀虫剂等化学物质的依赖可能特别有助于保护生物多样性, 因为需要降低对杀虫剂的依赖, 并采取行动制止和扭转传粉媒介种群的减少。在联盟的许多地方及时进行。
- (32) 由于欧盟的许多农村地区都存在结构性问题, 例如缺乏吸引力的就业机会、技能短缺、对宽带和连接、数字和其他基础设施和基本服务的投资不足以及青年流失, 因此加强社会-这些地区的经济结构, 符合科克 2.0 宣言“农村地区更美好的生活”, 特别是通过创造就业机会和世代更新, 将委员会的就业和增长议程带到农村地区, 促进社会包容, 支持对于年轻人来说, 代际更新和整个欧洲农村“智能村庄”的发展, 并有助于缓解人口减少。
- (33) 男女平等是欧盟的核心原则, 性别主流化是将这一原则纳入 CAP 的重要工具。因此, 应特别重视促进妇女参与农村地区的社会经济发展, 特别关注农业, 支持妇女发挥关键作用。应要求成员国评估妇女在农业中的状况, 并在其 CAP 战略计划中应对挑战。性别平等应该是 CAP 干预措施的准备、实施和评估的一个组成部分。会员国还应加强将性别观点纳入主流和收集按性别分列的数据的能力。
- (34) 着眼于稳定和多元化农村经济, 支持非农企业的发展、设立和保留。正如关于“粮食和农业的未来”的交流中所指出的, 可再生能源、新兴生物经济、循环经济和生态旅游等新农村价值链可以在保护自然资源的同时为农村地区提供良好的增长和就业潜力。在此背景下, 根据欧洲议会和理事会⁽⁹⁾条例(EU) 2021/523 建立的 InvestEU 下的金融工具和欧盟担保的使用, 可以在确保获得融资和增强农场和企业的增长能力方面发挥关键作用。农村地区有可能为合法居留的第三国国民提供就业机会, 促进他们的社会和经济融合, 特别是在社区主导的地方发展战略框架内。
- (35) CAP 应继续确保粮食安全, 应将其理解为始终获得充足、安全和营养的食物。此外, 它应该有助于改善联盟农业对社会对食品和健康的新需求的反应, 包括可持续农业生产、更健康的营养、动物福利和减少食物浪费。CAP 应继续促进具有特定和有价值特征的生产, 同时帮助农民根据市场信号和消费者需求主动调整生产。
- (36) 鉴于为实现所追求的目标和回应所提出的问题所必需的改革范围, 在一项涵盖由欧洲农业担保基金(EAGF)资助的欧盟支持的单一法规中提供新的法律框架是适当的)和欧洲农村发展农业基金(EAFRD), 并取代目前在欧洲议会和理事会⁽¹⁰⁾条例(EU) No 1305/2013 和条例(EU) No 1307/2013 中规定的安排欧洲议会和理事会⁽¹¹⁾。
- (37) 本条例应制定适用于由 EAGF 和 EAFRD 资助并以成员国制定并经委员会批准的 CAP 战略计划中指定的干预类型形式授予的联盟支持的规则。
- (38) 为了确保欧盟能够遵守 WTO 农业协议中规定的国内支持的国际义务, 本条例中规定的某些类型的干预应继续作为“绿箱”支持通知, 该支持没有, 或至多是最小的贸易扭曲影响或对生产的影响, 或者在限产计划下被通知为“蓝箱”支持, 因此免于减产承诺。虽然本法规对此类干预的规定已经符合 WTO 农业协定附件 2 中规定的“绿箱”要求或其第 6.5 条中规定的“蓝箱”要求, 应确保成员国在其 CAP 战略计划中针对这些类型的干预计划的干预继续符合这些要求, 特别是, 根据本条例对棉花的特定作物支付应继续设计为符合“蓝箱”的规定。
- (39) 应确保包括联合收入支持在内的干预措施符合欧盟的国际承诺。这包括欧洲经济共同体和美利坚合众国之间关于 GATT⁽¹²⁾下油料种子的谅解备忘录的要求, 适用于在联盟组成发生变化后对油料种子的联盟单独地区区域进行更改之后。
- (40) 基于 CAP 战略计划实施情况的 CAP 绩效信息和评估将在委员会根据 2030 年议程建立的可持续发展政策一致性定期评估中予以考虑可持续发展。
- (41) 在之前实施至 2022 年的交叉合规系统的基础上, 新的条件系统将完全接受 CAP 支持与农民和其他受益人遵守有关环境、气候变化、公共卫生、植物健康和动物福利的基本标准联系起来。基本标准以精简的形式包含法定管理要求(SMR)清单和良好农业和土地环境条件标准(GAEC 标准)。这些基本标准应更好地考虑到环境和气候挑战以及 CAP 的新环境架构, 从而实现更高水平的环境和气候雄心, 如委员会关于“粮食和农业的未来”的通讯以及 2021 年至 2027 年的 MFF,⁽¹³⁾
- (42) 附加条件旨在通过提高受益者对遵守这些基本标准的必要性的认识, 促进可持续农业的发展。它还旨在通过提高 CAP 与环境、公共卫生、植物健康和动物福利目标的一致性, 使 CAP 更符合社会的期望。附加条件应成为 CAP 环境架构的一个组成部分, 作为更雄心勃勃的环境和气候相关承诺的基线的一部分, 并应在整个欧盟范围内得到全面应用。成员国应确保根据法规(EU) 2021/2116 对不遵守这些要求的农民和其他受益人实施相称、有效和劝诫性的处罚。
- (43) GAEC 标准框架旨在为缓解和适应气候变化、应对水资源挑战、保护土壤和质量以及保护和生物多样性做出贡献。需要加强该框架, 以特别考虑到 2022 年在绿化直接支付、减缓气候变化以及提高农场可持续性及其对生物多样性的贡献的必要性。众所周知, 每个 GAEC 标准都有助于实现多个目标。为了实施该框架, 成员国应在在联盟层面制定的每项标准制定国家标准, 同时考虑到相关地区的具体特征, 包括土壤和气候条件、现有耕作条件、耕作方法、农场规模和农场结构、土地利用以及最外围地区的特殊性。成员国应能够制定与 GAEC 标准的主要目标相关的其他国家标准, 以改进 GAEC 标准框架的环境和气候交付。鉴于有机耕作系统的现有做法, 在轮作方面不应有机农民提出进一步的要求。此外, 关于作物轮作和生物多样性最低耕地份额的标准, 成员国应能够考虑某些例外情况, 以避免对小型农场造成过度负担, 或排除一些已经达到 GAEC 标准目标的农场因为它们在很大程度上被草地、休耕地或豆科作物覆盖。
- (44) SMR 需要由成员国全面实施, 以便在农场层面开始运作并确保农民得到平等对待。为确保在提高政策可持续性方面条件规则的一致性, SMR 应包括在国家层面实施的关于环境、公共卫生、植物健康和动物福利的主要欧盟立法, 这对个体农民施加了明确的义务和其他受益人, 包括理事会指令 92/43/EEC⁽¹⁴⁾和欧洲议会和理事会指令 2009/147/EC⁽¹⁵⁾或理事会指令 91/676/EEC⁽¹⁶⁾规定的义务。为跟进欧洲议会和理事会发表的欧洲议会和理事会⁽¹⁷⁾条例(EU) No 1306/2013 附件的联合声明, 指令 2000/60/EC 的相关规定欧洲议会和理事会⁽¹⁸⁾和欧洲议会和理事会⁽¹⁹⁾指令 2009/128/EC 应作为 SMR 纳入条件范围, 并应相应调整 GAEC 标准清单。
- (45) 为了促进社会可持续农业的发展, 让 CAP 支持的受益者更好地了解就业和社会标准, 应该引入一种整合社会关切的新机制。

- (46) 这种机制应将全额收到 CAP 直接付款以及对环境、气候相关和其他管理承诺的付款、对自然或其他特定区域限制的付款以及对某些强制性要求导致的特定区域不利条件的付款与合规性联系起来农民和其他受益人在农场工人在工作和就业条件以及职业安全和健康方面的基本标准，特别是理事会指令 89/391/EEC⁽²⁰⁾ 和指令 2009/104/EC⁽²¹⁾ 和 (欧盟) 下的某些标准) 2019/1152⁽²²⁾ 欧洲议会和理事会。到 2025 年，委员会应评估纳入欧洲议会和理事会 (EU) 492/2011 条例第 7(1) 条的可行性⁽²³⁾，并应在适当时提出相关立法。
- (47) 成员国应确保根据法规 (EU) 2021/2116 对不遵守这些标准的农民和其他受益人实施相称、有效和劝阻的处罚。由于司法独立的原则，不可能对司法系统施加关于如何作出决定和定罪的具体要求，除非这些决定和定罪所依据的法律规定。
- (48) 在建立社会条件机制时，为了尊重成员国定义其社会和劳工制度基本原则的权利，应考虑不同的国家框架。因此，应考虑成员国对执行方法、集体谈判和社会伙伴的作用的选择，包括在适用的情况下实施社会和就业领域的指令。应尊重国家劳动力市场模式和社会伙伴的自主权。本条例不对社会伙伴或成员国在根据国家劳动力市场模式由社会伙伴负责的领域的执法或控制施加任何义务。
- (49) 由于在国家层面建立尊重国家制度的自主性和特殊性的制度的复杂性，应允许成员国在以后但无论如何不迟于从 2025 年 1 月 1 日起实施社会条件。
- (50) 成员国应确保提供针对各种生产类型的农场咨询服务，以改善农业生产经营单位和农村企业的可持续管理和整体绩效，涵盖经济、环境和社会方面，并确定必要的改进措施：考虑到 CAP 战略计划中规定的农场层面的所有措施，包括数字化。农场咨询服务一方面应帮助农民和 CAP 支持的其他受益者更加了解农场管理与土地管理之间的关系，另一方面应帮助了解某些标准、要求和信息，包括环境和气候标准、要求和信息。后者的清单包括适用于农民和其他 CAP 受益人或对他们来说必要的标准，包括合作社，并在 CAP 战略计划中规定，以及源自关于水的立法、农药的可持续使用、养分管理以及抗击抗微生物药物耐药性的举措。还应提供有关风险管理和创新支持的建议，以提高建议的质量和有效性，成员国应将所有公共和私人顾问和咨询网络整合到农业知识和创新系统 (AKIS) 中，以便能够提供最新的技术和科学通过研究和创新开发的信息。以及源自关于水的立法、农药的可持续使用、养分管理以及抗击抗菌素耐药性举措的立法。还应提供有关风险管理和创新支持的建议，以准备和实施新兴的生态产业园运营组项目，同时捕捉和利用基层创新思想。为了提高建议的质量和有效性，成员国应将所有公共和私人顾问和咨询网络整合到农业知识和创新系统 (AKIS) 中，以便能够提供最新的技术和科学通过研究和创新开发的信息。以及源自关于水的立法、农药的可持续使用、养分管理以及抗击抗菌素耐药性举措的立法。还应提供有关风险管理和创新支持的建议，以准备和实施新兴的生态产业园运营组项目，同时捕捉和利用基层创新思想。为了提高建议的质量和有效性，成员国应将所有公共和私人顾问和咨询网络整合到农业知识和创新系统 (AKIS) 中，以便能够提供最新的技术和科学通过研究和创新开发的信息。营养管理以及抗击抗菌素耐药性的举措。还应提供有关风险管理和创新支持的建议，以准备和实施新兴的生态产业园运营组项目，同时捕捉和利用基层创新思想。为了提高建议的质量和有效性，成员国应将所有公共和私人顾问和咨询网络整合到农业知识和创新系统 (AKIS) 中，以便能够提供最新的技术和科学通过研究和创新开发的信息。同时捕捉和利用草根创新思想。为了提高建议的质量和有效性，成员国应将所有公共和私人顾问和咨询网络整合到农业知识和创新系统 (AKIS) 中，以便能够提供最新的技术和科学通过研究和创新开发的信息。同时捕捉和利用草根创新思想。为了提高建议的质量和有效性，成员国应将所有公共和私人顾问和咨询网络整合到农业知识和创新系统 (AKIS) 中，以便能够提供最新的技术和科学通过研究和创新开发的信息。
- (51) 为了支持农场的农艺和环境绩效，应提供有关养分管理的信息，重点关注氮和磷酸盐，这些养分从环境角度可能会带来特殊挑战，因此值得特别关注，应在帮助下提供成员国向个体农民提供的专用电子农场可持续发展工具。农场可持续性工具应提供农场决策支持。为了确保农民和整个联盟之间的公平竞争环境，委员会应该能够在设计农场可持续性工具时为成员国提供支持。
- (52) 为了更好地告知农民关于 CAP 的社会层面他们对工人的义务，农场咨询服务机构应告知有关以书面形式提供指令第 4 条中提及的信息的要求(EU) 2019/1152 以及适用于农场的健康和标准。
- (53) 为了确保收入支持的更公平分配，应允许成员国限制或减少超过一定上限的直接支付金额，产品应用于脱钩的直接支付，并优先用于补充性的再分配收入支持可持续性，或转移到 EAFRD。为避免对就业产生负面影响，应允许成员国在应用该机制时考虑劳动力。
- (54) 为避免因管理大量小额付款而造成的过度行政负担，并确保支持有效地促进实现直接付款有助于实现 CAP 的目标，成员国应在最小面积或支持方面设定要求——在其 CAP 战略计划中接收直接付款的相关最低金额。当成员国决定为每只动物支付与动物相关的收入支持时，它们应始终设定最低金额的门槛，以避免惩罚有资格获得这种支持但面积低于门槛的农民。由于爱琴海较小岛屿的农业结构非常特殊，希腊应该能够决定是否应在该地区适用任何最低门槛。
- (55) 考虑到农民参与风险管理工具的重要性，应允许成员国分配一定比例的直接付款，以支持农民对此类工具的贡献。
- (56) 为了保证为所有活跃的农民提供最低水平的农业收入支持，并遵守 TFEU 第 39 条第 1 款第 b 项规定的确保农业社区公平生活水平的目标，应建立以地区为基础的年度脱钩支付作为“可持续性基本收入支持”的干预类型。为了更好地针对这种支持，应该可以根据社会经济或农艺条件，按地区分区分支付金额，或者在考虑其他干预措施的情况下减少支付金额。为避免对农民收入造成破坏性影响，应允许成员国在支付权利的基础上实施基本收入支持以实现可持续性。在这种情况下，在进一步趋同之前，支付权利的价值应与根据第 1307/2013 号条例 (EU) 的基本支付计划建立的价值成正比，同时考虑到对气候和环境有益的农业实践的支持。成员国还应进一步趋同，以继续逐步远离历史价值。
- (57) 在根据支付权利系统提供脱钩的直接支付时，成员国应继续管理每级领土的一个或多个国家储备金。这些储备金应优先用于年轻农民和新农民。为了保证系统的顺利运行，支付权利的使用和转移规则也是必要的。
- (58) 小农场仍然是联盟农业的基石，因为它们的支持农村就业和促进领土发展方面发挥着至关重要的作用。为了促进更平衡的支持分配并减轻小额受益人的行政负担，成员国应该可以选择为小农设计一种特定的干预措施，以取代其他直接支付干预措施。为了确保更好地针对这种支持，应该可以区分付款方式。为了使小农能够选择最适合他们需要的系统，农民参与干预应该是可选的。
- (59) 鉴于公认需要以可见和可衡量的方式促进对中小型企业的支持分配更加平衡，成员国应实施补充性的再分配收入支持以实现可持续性，并将至少 10% 的直接支付信封用于这样的支持。为了更好地针对这种补充支持并考虑到整个联盟农场结构的差异，成员国应该有可能为不同的公顷范围提供不同数量的补充支持，并区分不同区域的支持 CAP 战略计划中为可持续发展提供基本收入支持的同一地区或同一地区组。
- (60) 成员国有责任有针对性地分配直接付款并加强对最需要的人的收入支持。成员国可用的各种工具可以有效地促进实现这一目标，包括上限和递减，以及干预措施，例如对可持续性的补充性再分配收入支持和对小农的支持。应在其 CAP 战略计划中概述成员国在这方面的努力。根据直接支付更公平分配的需要，包括基于特定农场结构的需要，成员国应该可以选择强制再分配支付和相应的最低百分比。

- (61) 年轻农民在农业部门创造和发展新的经济活动在财务上具有挑战性，并且是在设计直接支付分配和目标的干预策略时应考虑的一个因素。这种发展对于欧盟农业部门的竞争力至关重要，因此，应允许成员国为年轻农民提供补充性收入支持。这种类型的干预应在初始设置后为年轻农民提供额外的收入支持。根据对需求的评估，成员国应该能够决定支付的计算方法，无论是每公顷还是一次性支付，并且可能限于最大公顷数。由于它应仅涵盖企业生命周期的初始阶段，因此此类付款应在提交援助申请后和初始设置后不久授予最长期限。如果付款期限超过 2027 年，成员国应确保在该年之后的时期内不会对受益人产生任何法律期望。
- (62) CAP 应确保成员国通过尊重当地需求和农民的实际情况来增加环境交付。成员国应根据 CAP 战略计划中的直接支付，建立农民自愿的生态计划，并应与其他相关干预措施充分协调。成员国应将其确定为奖励和奖励通过有利于环境和气候的农业实践提供公共产品的款项，或作为对实施这些实践的补偿。在这两种情况下，它们的目标应该是提高 CAP 的环境和气候相关绩效，因此应该被认为超越条件系统已经规定的强制性要求。
- (63) 为确保效率，生态计划通常应涵盖气候、环境、动物福利和抗击抗微生物药物耐药性的至少两个行动领域。出于同样的目的，虽然补偿应基于所承担的农业实践所产生的成本、收入损失和交易成本，同时考虑到生态计划下设定的目标，但基本收入支持的额外支付需要反映农业生产的水平。所承诺的做法的雄心。成员国应有可能为农民在农业地区开展的农业实践制定生态计划，特别是农业活动，但也包括某些超出农业活动的实践。这些做法可能包括加强对永久性牧场和景观特征的管理。
- (64) 受欧洲议会和理事会 (EU) 2018/848 条例²⁴ 监管的有机农业是一种农业系统，有可能为实现 CAP 的多个具体目标做出重大贡献，尤其是其具体的环境和气候相关目标。鉴于有机农业对环境和气候的积极影响，成员国在制定农业实践生态计划时尤其应能够考虑有机农业，并在此背景下评估管理农业用地所需的支持水平在有机农业计划下。
- (65) 成员国应该有可能将生态计划建立为“入门级计划”，作为农民在农村发展下承担更雄心勃勃的环境、气候相关和动物福利承诺的条件。为确保简化，成员国应该能够建立增强的生态计划。成员国还应该能够建立生态计划，以支持动物福利实践和对抗抗微生物药物耐药性。
- (66) 为了确保农民之间的公平竞争环境，应在允许成员国给予直接支付的情况下为挂钩补贴支持设定最大分配，以提高某些部门和生产的竞争力。可持续性或质量，特别是对社会、经济或环境原因很重要并遇到某些困难。在设计这些干预措施时，成员国应考虑到它们对内部市场的潜在影响。
- (67) 众所周知，欧盟的蛋白质作物生产正面临严重困难，因此在针对这些作物的联合收入支持干预措施的情况下，没有必要证明这些困难。应允许成员国使用其可用于直接支付的财政上限的额外部分，提供专门用于支持蛋白质作物生产的联合收入支持，以减少欧盟在这方面的赤字。此外，只要豆类植物在混合物中占主导地位，成员国就应该能够在联合收入支持下支持豆科植物和禾本科植物的混合物。
- (68) 根据 1979 年《加入法》所附关于棉花的第 4 号议定书中规定的目标，有必要继续对与棉花种植相关的每符合条件的公顷“作物特定付款”，以及对分支机构间的支持棉花产区组织。然而，由于棉花的预算拨款是固定的，不能用于其他目的，而且由于实施特定作物支付在条约中有法律依据，棉花支付不应成为 CAP 批准的干预措施的一部分战略计划。不应受到绩效审查和绩效审查。因此，应相应制定具体规则以及对本条例和条例 (EU) 2021/2116 的减损。为了一致性，
- (69) 需要对某些部门进行干预，以促进实现 CAP 目标并加强与其他 CAP 工具的协同作用。根据交付模式，应在联盟层面确定对某些部门此类干预的内容和目标的最低要求，以确保内部市场的公平竞争环境并避免不平等和不公平竞争的条件。成员国应证明将其纳入其 CAP 战略计划的合理性，并确保与部门层面的其他干预措施保持一致。应为水果和蔬菜、葡萄酒、养蜂产品、橄榄油和食用橄榄和啤酒花部门制定在联盟层面建立的广泛干预类型，²⁵ 和涵盖本法规附件中列出的产品的行业，对其制定具体干预措施被认为对实现本法规所追求的 CAP 的部分或全部一般和具体目标具有有益影响。特别是，鉴于欧盟在植物蛋白方面的赤字及其生产带来的环境效益，豆类应包括在该附件中列出的产品中，同时尊重欧盟 WTO 关于油籽的时间表，并且应通过除其他外向农民推广这些效益，农场咨询服务。
- (70) 需要国家财政信封或上限形式的其他限制，以保持干预的特异性并促进对本法规中定义的养蜂产品、葡萄酒、橄榄油和食用橄榄、啤酒花和其他部门的规划干预。然而，为了不破坏水果和蔬菜部门干预类型目标的实现，按照目前的方法，不应施加任何财务限制。如果成员国将在其 CAP 战略计划中对其他部门的干预类型提供支持，则应从相关成员国的直接支付拨款中扣除相应的财政拨款，以保持财务中立。
- (71) 对于农村发展干预措施，在联盟层面制定了原则，特别是关于成员国应用选择标准的基本要求。然而，成员国应有充分的酌处权，根据其需要制定具体条件。农村发展干预的类型包括支付会员国应根据其特定的国家、区域或地方需求在其整个领土内支持的环境、气候相关和其他管理承诺。成员国应向自愿承担有助于减缓和适应气候变化以及保护和改善环境（包括水质和水量、空气质量、土壤、生物多样性和生态系统服务，包括 Natura 2000 中的自愿承诺和对遗传多样性的支持。还可以通过地方主导、综合或合作的方法和基于结果的干预措施，为管理承诺付款提供支持。
- (72) 对管理承诺的支持可能特别包括用于维护和转换为有机土地的有机农业溢价。成员国应在对有机部门进行深入分析的基础上，考虑到它们打算实现的与有机生产相关的目标，根据其特定的领土需求考虑将有机农业用于管理承诺，分配支持增加在有机农业计划下管理的农业用地的份额，并确保分配的预算与有机生产的预期增长相匹配。对管理承诺的支持还可以包括为支持环境友好型生产系统（如农业生态、保护性农业和综合生产）的其他类型的干预措施付费；森林环境和气候服务以及森林保护；森林保育和农林系统的建立；动物福利；遗传资源的保护、可持续利用和开发，特别是通过传统育种方法。应允许会员国根据其需要在此类干预下制定其他计划。此类付款应涵盖仅因承诺超出联盟和国家法律规定的强制性标准和要求的基线以及 CAP 战略计划中规定的条件而导致的额外成本和收入。与此类干预相关的承诺应有可能在预先确定的年度或多年期间内进行，并在有正当理由的情况下超过七年。
- (73) 林业干预措施应有助于落实委员会 2021 年 7 月 16 日题为“2030 年新欧盟森林战略”的通讯，并在适当情况下扩大农林系统的使用。它们应以成员国的国家或地方森林计划或同等文书为基础，这些文书应以欧洲议会和理事会²⁶ 条例 (EU) 2018/841 的承诺为基础以及欧洲森林保护部长级会议制定的。干预措施应基于可持续森林管理计划或同等文书，适当考虑有效的碳储存和从大气中封存，同时加强生物多样性保护，并可能包括林区开发和森林的可持续管理，包括造林、防火和创造农林系统的再生；考虑到适应需要，保护、恢复和改善森林资源；投资以保证和加强森林保护和恢复力，以及提供森林生态系统和气候服务；支持可再生能源和生物经济的措施和投资。
- (74) 为了确保整个欧盟领土的公平收入和具有弹性的农业部门，应允许成员国向面临自然和其他特定地区限制的地区（包括山区和岛屿地区）的农民提供支持。对于面临自然和其他特定限制的地区付款，根据 (EU) No 1305/2013 条例第 32 条作出的指定应继续适用。
- (75) 为使 CAP 提高联盟对环境的附加值，并加强其与自然和生物多样性投资融资的协同作用，有必要保留一项单独的措施，旨在补偿受益人与实施 Natura 2000 相关的劣势，建立根据指令 92/43/EEC 和指令 2000/60/EC。因此，应继续向农民和森林所有者提供支持，以帮助解决因执行 92/43/EEC 和 2009/147/EC 指令而导致的特定不利因素，并有助于对 Natura 2000 场地进行有效管理。还应向农民提供支持，以帮助解决因实施 2000/60/EC 指令而导致的流域地区的不利条件。支持应与 CAP 战略计划中描述的超出相关强制性标准和要求的特定要求相关联。成员国还应确保向农民付款不会导致生态计划的资金翻倍，同时在 CAP 战略计划中允许足够的灵活性，以促进不同干预措施之间的互补性。此外，成员国在其 CAP 战略计划的总体设计中应考虑到 Natura 2000 领域的具体需求。

- (76) 还应通过支持投资、生产性和非生产性、农场内和农场外的投资来实现 CAP 的目标。除其他外，此类投资可能涉及与农业和林业的发展、现代化或适应气候变化有关的基础设施，包括获得农田和林地、土地整治和改良、农林业做法以及能源和能源的供应和节约。水。它还可能涵盖在自然灾害、不利气候事件或灾难性事件（包括火灾、风暴、洪水、病虫害）之后恢复农业或林业潜力的投资。为了更好地确保 CAP 战略计划与联盟目标的一致性，以及成员国之间的公平竞争环境，本条例应当列入投资主题负面清单。成员国应使投资支持与环境和动物福利领域的相关欧盟规则保持一致，从而充分利用可用资金进行投资。
- (77) 年轻的农民尤其需要对他们的农场进行现代化改造，以使它们能够长期生存。然而，他们在创业的头几年经常经历低流动率。因此，成员国必须促进并优先考虑年轻农民进行的投资干预。为此，应允许成员国在其 CAP 战略计划中为年轻农民的财产投资设定更高的支持率和其他优惠条件。还应允许成员国增加对小农场的投资支持。
- (78) 在为投资提供支持时，成员国应特别考虑通过促进和分享农业和农村地区的知识、创新和数字化，并鼓励采用这些方法，实现农业和农村地区现代化的跨领域目标。对在农业、林业和农村地区安装数字技术的投资的支持，例如对精准农业、智能村庄、农村企业和信息和通信技术基础设施的投资，应纳入 CAP 战略计划对这些国家的贡献的描述跨领域目标的计划。
- (79) 考虑到欧盟水体良好状态的目标以及与该目标相一致的投资需求，重要的是制定有关支持现代化和发展灌溉基础设施的规则，以便农业用水不要把把这个目标置于危险之中。
- (80) 鉴于需要填补欧盟农业部门的投资缺口并改善优先群体的融资渠道，特别是年轻农民和风险较高的新农民，使用 InvestEU 下的欧盟担保以及赠款和金融工具的结合应该鼓励。由于在融资渠道、银行业发展、风险资本的存在、公共行政部门的熟悉程度和潜在受益人范围等方面存在差异，各成员国对金融工具的使用差异很大，成员国应在其 CAP 战略中确立计划适当的目标、受益人和优惠条件以及其他可能的资格规则。
- (81) 年轻农民、新农民和其他新进入者在获得土地、高价格或获得信贷方面仍然面临重大障碍。他们的业务更容易受到投入品和产品价格波动的威胁，他们在创业培训、风险预防和风险管理技能方面的需求很高。因此，必须继续支持建立新企业和新农场。还应允许成员国在其 CAP 战略计划中为年轻农民、新农民和其他新进入者提供金融工具的优惠条件。对青年农民创办和农村创业的最高援助金额应增加到 10 万欧元，这也可以通过或结合金融工具形式的支持获得。
- (82) 鉴于需要确保适当的风险管理工具，EAFRD 应维持和扩大对帮助农民管理其生产和收入风险的支持。具体来说，保费和共同基金，包括收入稳定工具，应该仍然可行，但也应该为其他风险管理工具提供支持。此外，所有类型的风险管理工具都应涵盖生产或收入风险，并在需要时可针对农业部门或地区。应允许成员国利用程序简化，例如依靠指数来计算农民的生产或收入，同时确保工具对农民个人绩效的适当响应，避免过度补偿损失。
- (83) 支持应使至少两个实体之间能够建立和实施合作，以实现 CAP 的目标。这种支持应该有可能涉及这种合作的所有方面，例如建立质量计划以及质量计划的信息和促进活动；集体环境和气候行动；促进供应链和本地市场；试点项目；生态产业园地方发展项目、智慧村、买家俱乐部和机械圈内的运营组项目；农场伙伴关系；森林管理计划；网络和集群；社会农业；社区支持的农业；LEADER 范围内的行动；以及建立生产者团体和生产者组织。
- (84) 支持某种合作的准备是很重要的，特别是对于生态产业园运营小组、领导小组和智慧村战略。
- (85) 关于“粮食和农业的未来”的交流是指知识交流和将创新作为新 CAP 的跨领域目标。CAP 应继续支持互动创新模式，该模式加强参与者之间的合作，以充分利用互补知识，以传播可用于实践的解决方案。应在 AKIS 内加强农场咨询服务。CAP 战略计划应提供有关顾问、研究人员和国家 CAP 网络如何协同工作的信息。为加强其 AKIS 并根据其 AKIS 战略方针，每个成员国或地区酌情应能够资助一些旨在知识交流和创新的行动，以及利用本法规中制定的干预类型促进农民制定农场层面的战略，以提高其生产经营的复原力。此外，每个成员国应制定数字技术发展战略，并利用这些技术展示如何推动农业和农村地区的数字化。
- (86) EAGF 应继续以直接支付的形式和某些部门的干预类型为干预类型提供资金，而 EAFRD 应继续为农村发展的干预类型提供资金。考虑到新的交付模式为成员国实现其目标提供了更大的灵活性和辅助性，CAP 的财务管理规则应分别针对这两个基金和它们各自支持的活动制定。本条例下的干预类型应涵盖 2023 年 1 月 1 日至 2027 年 12 月 31 日期间。
- (87) 对 CAP 战略计划下的直接支付的支持应在本条例确定的国家拨款范围内给予。这些国家拨款应反映变化的延续，即逐步增加对每公顷支持水平最低的成员国的拨款，以缩小 50% 的差距，接近联盟平均水平的 90%。为了考虑到减少支付机制及其产品在成员国的使用，应允许成员国在 CAP 战略计划中每年的指示性财政拨款总额超过国家拨款。
- (88) 为促进 EAFRD 资金的管理，应针对成员国的公共支出确定 EAFRD 支持的单一缴款率。为了考虑到它们的特殊重要性或性质，应针对某些类型的操作设定特定的贡献率。为了减轻由于其发展水平、地处偏远或与世隔绝而产生的具体限制，应为欠发达地区、最外围地区、较小的爱琴海岛屿和过渡地区设定适当的 EAFRD 贡献率。
- (89) 应建立客观标准，以在联盟层面对区域和地区进行分类，以获得 EAFRD 的支持。为此，在联盟层面确定区域和区域应基于欧洲议会和理事会¹⁷ 条例 (EC) No 1059/2003 建立的区域分类共同系统。应使用最新的分类和数据来确保提供足够的支持，特别是在解决成员国内落后的区域和区域间差异方面。
- (90) EAFRD 不应为会损害环境的投资提供支持。因此，有必要在本条例中规定若干排除规则。特别是，EAFRD 不应资助无助于实现或保持相关水体或水体良好状态的灌溉投资，也不应资助不符合环境和气候的造林投资。符合可持续森林管理原则的相关目标。
- (91) 为确保为某些优先事项提供充足的资金，应制定这些优先事项的最低和最高资金分配规则。成员国应在进行任何以实际更新为目标的干预措施进行转移之前，至少保留相当于其年度直接付款信封 3% 的金额。此类干预措施可能包括增加收入支持和建立支持。考虑到投资支持对年轻农民的重要性，以使他们的农场长期可行并增强该部门的吸引力。
- (92) 为了确保在 CAP 下提供足够的资金来实现符合欧盟优先事项的环境、气候相关和动物福利目标，EAFRD 支持（包括投资）和直接支付的一定份额应保留用于这些目的。鉴于气候、环境和动物福利计划首次以直接支付方式引入，因此应在规划和实施方面给予一定的灵活性，特别是在头两年，以允许成员国和农民获得经验并确保顺利和成功地实施，同时考虑到 EAFRD 下与环境和气候相关的雄心水平。为了尊重与环境和气候相关的总体目标。
- (93) LEADER 地方发展模式充分考虑了农村内生发展的多部门需求，自下而上的方法证明了其在促进农村地区发展方面的有效性。因此，LEADER 应在未来继续使用，其应用应保持强制性，并根据 EAFRD 进行最低分配。
- (94) CAP 反映了根据欧盟实施《巴黎协定》和联合国可持续发展目标的承诺应对气候变化重要性，CAP 应有助于将气候行动纳入欧盟政策的主流，并有助于实现 30% 的总体目标欧盟支持气候目标的预算支出。预计 CAP 下的行动将贡献 CAP 总资金的 40%，用于实现气候相关目标。应在 CAP 战略计划的准备和实施过程中确定相关行动，并在相关评估和审查过程中重新评估。
- (95) 如果单位金额不是基于实际成本或放弃的收入，成员国应根据其对需求的评估确定适当的支持水平。适当的单位数量可能是一系列适当的单位数量，而不是一个单一或平均单位数量。因此，还应允许成员国在其 CAP 战略计划中为某些干预措施制定合理的最大或最小单位金额，而不影响与相关干预措施的支持水平有关的规定。
- (96) 将评估需求和实现目标的责任移交给成员国，同时增加了设置直接支付形式干预类型、某些部门干预类型和农村发展

干预类型组合的灵活性。这应通过调整相关国家资金分配的一些灵活性来支持。当会员国估计分配的金额太低而无法为所有预期措施留出空间时，一定程度的灵活性是合理的，同时避免年度直接收入支持水平与可用于多年度的金额之间出现相当大的波动。EAFRD 下的干预措施。

- (97) 为提高欧盟附加价值并维护正常运作的农业内部市场，以及追求 CAP 的总体和具体目标，成员国不应孤立地根据本条例做出决定，而应在结构化过程的框架内做出决定，应在 CAP 战略计划中实现。工会自上而下的规则应规定 CAP 的具体工会范围目标、主要干预类型、绩效框架和治理结构。这种任务分配的目的是确保投入的财政资源与取得的成果完全一致。
- (98) 为了确保这些 CAP 战略计划具有明确的战略性质，并促进与其他欧盟政策的联系，特别是与源自欧盟立法或国际协议（例如与气候变化、森林、生物多样性相关的协议）的既定长期国家目标的联系和水，考虑到其宪法和制度规定，每个成员国应该有一个单一的 CAP 战略计划是适当的。CAP 战略计划可酌情包括区域化干预措施。
- (99) 在制定 CAP 战略计划的过程中，成员国应分析其具体情况和需求，设定与实现 CAP 目标相关的目标，并设计能够实现这些目标的干预措施，同时适应国家和特定区域的情况，包括最外围地区的情况。此类程序应在共同的欧盟框架内促进更多的辅助性，同时应确保遵守欧盟法律的一般原则和 CAP 的目标。因此，对 CAP 战略计划的结构和内容制定规则是适当的。
- (100) 为了确保会员国设定目标和干预措施的设计是适当的，并最大限度地促进实现 CAP 的目标，有必要将 CAP 战略计划的战略建立在对当地情况和与 CAP 目标相关的需求评估。同样重要的是要确保 CAP 战略计划能够充分反映成员国条件、结构（内部和外部）和市场情况的变化，因此可以随着时间的推移进行调整以反映这些变化。
- (101) CAP 战略计划旨在确保 CAP 多种工具之间的一致性增强，因为它们应涵盖直接支付形式的干预类型、某些部门的干预类型以及农村发展的干预类型。它们还应确保并证明成员国做出的选择与欧盟的优先事项和目标相一致且适当。从这个角度来看，CAP 战略计划应包括对工具的概述和解释，以确保更公平的分配以及更有效和更有效率的收入支持目标。因此，它们包含围绕 CAP 的具体目标构建的以结果为导向的干预策略是适当的，包括与这些目标相关的量化目标。
- (102) 干预策略还应强调 CAP 工具之间以及与其他欧盟政策之间的互补性。特别是，每个 CAP 战略计划都应考虑相关的环境和气候立法，并且应将源自该立法的国家计划描述为当前形势分析的一部分（“SWOT 分析”）。列出应在 CAP 战略计划中具体提及的立法行为是适当的。
- (103) 鉴于在国家框架的基础上，在选择将其 CAP 战略计划的部分设计和实施委派给成员国时，应给予成员国以灵活性，以促进各地区之间在解决国家问题上的协调。广泛的挑战，CAP 战略计划提供对国家和区域干预措施之间相互作用的描述是适当的。
- (104) 由于 CAP 战略计划应允许委员会承担其管理联盟预算的责任，并为成员国提供有关 CAP 战略计划某些要素的法律确定性，因此 CAP 战略计划包含对个人干预，包括资格条件、预算分配、计划产出和单位成本。财务计划对于提供所有预算方面和每项干预措施的概述以及目标计划是必要的。
- (105) 为确保 CAP 战略计划的立即启动和有效实施，EAGF 和 EAFRD 的支持应基于健全的行政框架条件。因此，每个 CAP 战略计划都应包括识别 CAP 战略计划的所有治理和协调结构，包括控制系统和处罚，以及监测和报告结构。
- (106) 考虑到农业和农村地区现代化这一具体目标的重要性，并鉴于其跨领域性质，成员国宜在其 CAP 战略计划中专门描述这些 CAP 战略计划将对实现这一目标，包括他们对数字化转型的贡献。
- (107) 考虑到与共享管理下的行政负担相关的问题，简化也应在 CAP 战略计划中得到特别关注。
- (108) 鉴于委员会不宜批准可被视为背景或历史信息或由成员国负责的信息，某些信息应作为 CAP 战略计划的附件提供。
- (109) 根据 2016 年 4 月 13 日关于改善立法的机构间协议²⁵ 第 22 和 23 段，需要根据通过特定监测要求收集的信息评估联盟资金，同时避免过度监管和行政负担，特别是关于会员国。在适当的情况下，这些要求可以包括可衡量的指标，作为评估资金在当地的的影响的基础。
- (110) 委员会批准 CAP 战略计划是确保政策按照共同目标实施的关键步骤。根据辅助性原则，委员会应为成员国提供适当的指导，以提出连贯且雄心勃勃的干预逻辑。
- (111) 根据本条例规定的条件，有必要为 CAP 战略计划的编制和修订提供可能性。
- (112) 国家管理机构应负责每个 CAP 战略计划的管理和实施，并应成为委员会的主要联络点。但是，如果在区域基础上处理与农村发展政策有关的要素，成员国应该能够建立区域管理机构。管理当局能够委派其部分职责，同时保留对管理效率和正确性的责任，并确保 CAP 战略计划的连贯性和一致性以及国家管理当局和区域管理当局之间的协调，成员国应确保在其 CAP 战略计划的管理和实施中。
- (113) 监督 CAP 战略计划的责任应由国家管理当局和为此目的设立的国家监督委员会分担。国家监督委员会应负责监督 CAP 战略计划实施的有效性。为此，应明确其职责。如果 CAP 战略计划包含由区域制定的要素，会员国和相关区域应能够建立和组成区域监测委员会。在这种情况下，应明确与国家监测委员会的协调规则。
- (114) EAFRD 应在委员会的倡议下，通过技术援助支持与执行 (EU) 2021/2116 条例第 7 条所述任务相关的行动。还可以在成员国的倡议下提供技术援助，以完成有效管理和实施与 CAP 战略计划相关的支持所需的任务。成员国倡议增加的技术援助仅适用于 EAFRD 拨款不高于 11 亿欧元的成员国。EAFRD 对技术援助的支持应考虑到在成员国新的治理和控制系统方面行政能力建设的增加。
- (115) 在会员国在设计干预措施以实现共同目标方面将拥有更大的灵活性和辅助性的背景下，网络是推动和指导政策以及促进利益攸关方参与、知识共享和会员国和其他行为者能力建设的关键工具。网络活动的范围将从农村发展扩展到包括 CAP 的两个支柱。单一的联盟级别 CAP 网络应确保在联盟以及国家和地区级别的网络活动之间更好地协调。欧洲和国家 CAP 网络应分别取代目前的欧洲农村发展网络和欧盟层面的 EIP-AGRI 网络和国家农村网络。欧洲 CAP 网络应尽可能为国家 CAP 网络的活动做出贡献。这些网络应该提供一个促进知识交流的平台，以改进 CAP 战略计划的实施，并在联盟层面捕捉政策的结果和附加值，包括 Horizon Europe 政策及其多方项目。从改善知识交流和创新的角度来看，由欧洲和国家 CAP 网络协助的 EIP 应支持按照本条例概述的方法实施交互式创新模式。这些网络应该提供一个促进知识交流的平台，以改进 CAP 战略计划的实施，并在联盟层面捕捉政策的结果和附加值，包括 Horizon Europe 政策及其多方项目。从改善知识交流和创新的角度来看，由欧洲和国家 CAP 网络协助的 EIP 应支持按照本条例概述的方法实施交互式创新模式。
- (116) 每个 CAP 战略计划都应接受对既定目标的实施和进展情况的定期监测。建立这种 CAP 的绩效、监测和评估框架，目的是展示进展，评估政策实施的影响和效率。
- (117) 交付模型触发的结果导向需要一个强大的绩效框架，特别是因为 CAP 战略计划将有助于实现共同管理下其他政策的广泛总体目标。基于绩效的政策意味着根据绩效、监测和评估框架中定义的选定产出、结果和影响指标进行年度和多年度评估。为此，应选择一组有限且有针对性的指标，以尽可能反映所支持的干预措施是否有助于实现预期目标。

- (118)作为绩效、监测和评估框架的一部分，会员国应每年监测并向委员会报告所取得的进展。成员国提供的信息是委员会报告在整个 CAP 战略计划期间实现特定目标的进展的基础，为此目的使用一套核心指标。
- (119)如果 CAP 战略计划的实施显著偏离设定的目标，应建立机制采取行动保护联盟的财务利益。因此，委员会应该可以要求成员国在表现显著和无正当理由的表现不佳的情况下提交行动计划。如果未实现计划的结果，这可能会导致中止并最终减少联盟资金。
- (120)根据共享管理的原则，成员国应在相关情况下确保区域参与评估计划的设计以及对 CAP 战略计划的区域干预措施的监测和评估，应负责评估其 CAP 战略计划，而委员会应负责在联盟层面综合成员国的事前评估，并负责执行联盟层面的中期和事后评估。
- (121)为了确保在联盟层面对 CAP 进行全面而有意义的评估，委员会应依赖背景和影响指标。这些指标应主要基于已建立的数据来源。委员会和成员国应合作确保并进一步提高背景和影响指标所需数据的稳健性。
- (122)在评估拟议的 CAP 战略计划时，委员会应评估拟议的 CAP 战略计划对欧盟环境和气候立法和承诺的一致性和贡献，特别是对欧盟委员会 20 年通讯中规定的 2030 年目标的一致性和贡献。2020 年 5 月题为“公平、健康和环保的食品系统的农场到餐桌战略”（“农场到餐桌战略”）和委员会 2020 年 5 月 20 日题为“2030 年欧盟生物多样性战略：将自然带回我们的生命”（“欧盟生物多样性战略”）。
- (123)与过去相比，在 CAP 的具体环境和气候相关目标方面，应要求成员国通过其 CAP 战略计划表现出更大的总体雄心。这种雄心应考虑包括一系列与影响指标、针对结果指标设定的目标、干预措施的设计、条件系统的预期实施和财务规划等相关的要素。应要求成员国在其 CAP 战略计划中解释它们如何展示所需的大总体雄心，并参考各种相关要素。该解释应包括各国对实现从农场到餐桌战略和欧盟生物多样性战略中规定的 2030 年联盟目标的国家贡献。
- (124)委员会应起草一份关于成员国 CAP 战略计划的摘要报告，以评估成员国在实施期开始时为实现 CAP 的具体目标而做出的共同努力和集体雄心，同时考虑到欧盟 2030 年的目标《从农场到餐桌战略》和《欧盟生物多样性战略》。
- (125)委员会应向欧洲议会和理事会提交一份报告，以评估成员国对新交付模式的运行情况以及成员国 CAP 战略计划中规定的干预措施对实现环境和气候的综合贡献-欧盟的相关承诺，特别是来自欧洲绿色协议的承诺。
- (126)TFEU 第 107、108 和 109 条应适用于支持本条例下的干预类型。然而，鉴于农业部门的具体特点，这些 TFEU 规定不应适用于直接支付形式的干预类型和涉及属于 TFEU 第 42 条范围内的农村发展的干预类型，这些业务是根据和符合本条例的规定，或成员国支付的款项，旨在为获得欧盟支持且属于 TFEU 第 42 条范围内的农村发展干预类型提供额外的国家融资。
- (127)为了避免在 2015-2022 年期间给予过渡性国家援助的成员国某些部门的支持突然大幅减少，应允许这些成员国在某些条件和限制下继续提供此类援助。考虑到该援助的过渡性质，继续逐步淘汰该援助是适当的，每年逐步减少该援助的特定部门财政额度。
- (128)为适用本条例所载任何规定而收集的个人数据应以符合这些目的的方式进行处理。在出于监控或评估目的进行处理时，它们也应匿名，并根据欧盟法律保护个人数据处理和此类数据的自由流动，特别是法规 (EU) 欧洲议会和理事会 (2016/679) 的第 2016/679 号条例和欧洲议会和理事会 (2018/1725) 的条例 (EU) 2018/1725。应告知数据主体此类处理及其数据保护权利。
- (129)为了应用本条例以及为了监控、分析和管理财务权利，需要成员国发出通知。
- (130)为了补充或修改本法规的某些非必要要素，应根据 TFEU 第 290 条采取行动的权力授予委员会。特别重要的是，委员会在其筹备工作期间进行适当的磋商，包括在专家层面进行磋商，并且这些磋商应按照《关于更好地立法的机构间协议》中规定的原则进行。特别是，为了确保平等参与授权法案的制定，欧洲议会和理事会与成员国专家同时收到所有文件，他们的专家可以系统地参加委员会专家组会议，讨论起草委托行为。
- (131)为了确保法律确定性、保护农民的权利并保证成员国之间在共同要求和指标方面的公平竞争环境，应将采取某些法案的权力授予委员会，以适应与农业相关的共同指标。产出、结果、影响和背景，以解决实施过程中的技术问题；和有关 GAEC 标准 I 的比率的规则。
- (132)为了确保法律确定性，保护农民的权利，并保证以直接支付形式进行的干预类型的顺利、连贯和有效运作，采取某些行动的权力应授予委员会，以制定规则在使用某些大麻品种的认证种子以及确定大麻品种的程序和验证其四氢大麻酚含量的条件下给予付款；在上限和递减框架内为计算支付减少额建立统一基础的规则；避免联合收入支持的受益者遭受行业结构性市场失衡的措施，包括决定在 2027 年之前继续支付这种支持，具体取决于在过去的参考期内获得的生产单位；为特定作物支付棉花而授权土地和品种的规则和条件，以及关于授予该支付的条件以及与此相关的资格要求和农艺实践的规则；关于批准跨部门组织的标准的规则以及管理批准的跨部门组织不满足生产者的此类标准和义务的规则的规则。为特定作物支付棉花而授权土地和品种的规则和条件，以及关于授予该支付的条件以及与此相关的资格要求和农艺实践的规则；关于批准跨部门组织的标准的规则以及管理批准的跨部门组织不满足生产者的此类标准和义务的规则的规则。为特定作物支付棉花而授权土地和品种的规则和条件，以及关于授予该支付的条件以及与此相关的资格要求和农艺实践的规则；关于批准跨部门组织的标准的规则以及管理批准的跨部门组织不满足生产者的此类标准和义务的规则的规则。
- (133)欧盟对某些旨在防止市场危机和管理某些部门风险的干预措施提供最高水平的财政援助；确定重新种植果园、橄榄园或葡萄园的支出上限的规则；生产商撤回酿酒副产品的规则，以及该义务的例外情况，以避免额外的行政负担和蒸馏器自愿认证规则，以及不同形式的支持和支持的最低持久性的规则对某些行业的投资以及为葡萄酒行业的一些干预措施提供资金的组合。特别是，为了确保有效和高效地使用联盟资金来干预养蜂业。
- (134)为了确保法律确定性并保证农村发展干预措施实现其目标，在支持有关遗传资源和动物福利的管理承诺以及质量计划方面，应将通过某些法案的权力下放给委员会。
- (135)为了考虑成员国财政拨款的未来变化或解决成员国在实施其 CAP 战略计划中遇到的问题，应将通过某些法案的权力授予委员会，以保护成员国的利益。直接支付形式的干预类型的分配，根据其实现气候变化目标的贡献修改应用于支持的权重，以及关于 CAP 战略计划内容的规则。
- (136)为了促进从法规 (EU) No 1305/2013 和 (EU) No 1307/2013 中规定的安排过渡到本法规中规定的安排，采取某些行动的权力应授予委员会保护受益人任何既得权利和合法期望的措施。
- (137)规定了欧洲 CAP 网络的组织结构和运作，与绩效、监测和评估框架相关的规则，年度绩效报告内容的呈现规则，成员国向欧盟委员会发送的信息规则委员会的绩效评估和潜在数据源之间的数据需求和协同作用的规则，以及委员会和成员国之间安全交换共同感兴趣的数据的系统的运行规则。这些权力应根据欧洲议会和理事会第 182/2011 号条例 (EU) 行使关于成员国为委员会绩效评估而发送的信息的规则，关于数据需求和潜在数据源之间协同作用的规则，以及为安全交换共同利益数据的系统运行规则委员会和成员国。这些权力应根据欧洲议会和理事会第 182/2011 号条例 (EU) 行使关于成员国为委员会绩效评估而发送的信息的规则，关于数据需求和潜在数据源之间协同作用的规则，以及为安全交换共同利益数据的系统运行规则委员会和成员国。这些权力应根据欧洲议会和理事会第 182/2011 号条例 (EU) 行使⁸¹。
- (138)鉴于附件 1 中已经规定了用于监测、评估和年度绩效报告的指标，采用其他指标来监测和评估 CAP 应由成员国进行

额外审查。同样，要求成员国为监测和评估 CAP 向委员会提供的额外信息应获得共同农业政策委员会的积极意见。

- (139) 为确保实施本条例的统一条件，应授予委员会实施权力，以在不适用批准 CAP 战略计划及其修正案的 (EU) No 182/2011 条例的情况下采用实施法案。
- (140) 在与解决特定问题有关的正当理由的情况下，委员会应立即采取适用的实施法案，同时确保在特殊情况下直接支付系统的连续性，迫切需要如此紧迫的理由。此外，为了解决一个或多个成员国发生的紧急问题，同时确保直接支付系统的连续性，在有正当理由的情况下，特殊情况影响提供支持并危及直接支付系统的连续性，委员会应立即采取适用的实施法案。有效执行本条例所列支持计划下的付款。
- (141) 欧洲议会和理事会³²的 (EU) No 228/2013 条例和欧洲议会和理事会³³的 (EU) No 229/2013 条例应不在本条例的范围内，除非其中一些条款被明确提及。
- (142) 由于该法规的目标不能由成员国充分实现，而是由于各个农村地区之间的差距和成员国的财政资源有限，可以通过联盟的多年保证在联盟层面更好地实现根据《欧盟条约》第 5 条规定的辅助性原则，欧盟可以通过资助和集中于明确确定的优先事项采取措施。根据该条规定的比例原则，本条例不超出实现这些目标所必需的范围。
- (143) 因此，应废除 (EU) No 1305/2013 和 (EU) No 1307/2013 法规。
- (144) 为了确保所设想的措施的顺利实施，并作为紧急事项，本条例应在其在欧盟官方公报上公布的次日生效，已通过本条例：

标题一 标的物范围和、适用的规定和定义

第 1 条 主题和范围

1. 本条例规定了以下规则：
- (一) 根据共同农业政策 (CAP) 以及相关指标，通过欧洲农业担保基金 (EAGF) 和欧洲农村发展农业基金 (EAFRD) 资助的 (个) 欧盟支持来实现的一般和具体目标；
- (二) 会员国实现这些目标的干预类型和共同要求以及相关的财务安排；
- (C) CAP 战略计划，由会员国制定，根据具体目标和确定的需求设定目标、明确干预条件和分配财政资源；
- (d) 协调和治理以及监测、报告和评估。
2. 本条例适用于由 EAGF 和 EAFRD 资助的欧盟对由成员国制定并经委员会批准的 CAP 战略计划中指定的干预措施的支持，涵盖 2023 年 1 月 1 日至 2027 年 12 月 31 日期间 (“CAP 战略计划期”)。

第二条 适用规定

1. 条例 (EU) 2021/2116 和根据该条例通过的规定适用于根据本条例提供的支持。
2. 第 III 篇第 II 章第 19 条，除第 28 条第一小段 (c) 点以及 (EU) 2021/1060 条例第 46 条和第 48 条外，适用于根据本条例由 EAFRD 资助的支持。

第三条 定义

为本条例的目的，以下定义适用：

- (1) “农民”是指自然人或法人，或一组自然人或法人，无论国家法律赋予该组及其成员的法律地位如何，其持有地位于条约的领土范围内，定义见《欧盟条约》第 52 条与《欧盟运作条约》(TFEU) 第 349 条和第 355 条相结合，并且谁从事成员国根据本协议第 4 条第 2 款确定的农业活动规定；
- (2) “控股”是指用于农业活动并由位于同一成员国领土内的农民管理的所有单位；
- (3) “干预”是指具有由成员国在其 CAP 战略计划中根据本条例规定的干预类型指定的一组资格条件的支持工具；
- (4) “操作”是指：
- (一) 根据相关 CAP 战略计划选定的项目、合同、行动或项目组或行动；
- (二) 就金融工具而言，授予金融工具的合格公共支出总额以及该金融工具向最终接受者提供的后续财务支持；
- (5) “公共支出”是指对运营融资的任何捐款，其来源是国家、地区或地方公共当局的预算、提供给 EAGF 和 EAFRD 的联盟预算、公法机构的预算或公共当局协会或公法机构的预算；
- (6) “里程碑”是指成员国在第 107 条第 1 款 (b) 项中提及的干预战略框架内为特定财政年度在特定时间点实现的中间预先确定的价值 CAP 战略计划期间，以确保在结果指标方面及时取得进展；
- (7) “目标”是指成员国在第 107 条第 1 款 (b) 项中提及的干预战略框架内设定的预先确定的价值，将在 CAP 战略计划期结束时与结果指标；
- (8) “最外围地区”是指 TFEU 第 349 条所指的最外围地区；
- (9) “AKIS”是指在农业和相关领域使用和生产知识的个人、组织和机构之间的联合组织和知识流动 (农业知识和创新系统)；
- (10) “较小的爱琴海岛屿”是指第 229/2013 号条例 (EU) 第 1(2) 条所定义的较小的爱琴海岛屿；
- (11) “共同基金”是指由成员国根据其国家法律认可的为附属农民自己投保的计划，向遭受经济损失的附属农民支付赔偿金；
- (12) “欠发达地区”是指第 (EU) 2021/1060 号条例第 108(2) 条第 (a) 点第 1 款所指的欠发达地区；
- (13) 与第 69 条所述的农村发展干预类型有关的“受益人”是指：
- (一) 公共或私人法律机构、具有或不具有法人资格的实体、负责发起或同时发起和实施业务的自然人或一组自然人 (个) 或法人；
- (二) 在国家援助计划的背景下，接受援助的企业；

(C) 在金融工具的情况下, 实施持有基金的机构, 或在没有持有基金结构的情况下, 实施特定基金的机构, 或第 123 条所述的管理机构 (“管理机构”) 管理的机构金融工具, 管理机构;

- (14) “支持率”是指公共支出对一项业务的比率; 在金融工具的背景下, 它是指欧盟委员会条例 (EU) No 702/2014 (¹⁴) 第 2 条第 (20) 点所定义的支持的总赠款等值;
- (15) “领导者”是指 (EU) 2021/1060 条例第 31 条中提到的社区主导的地方发展;
- (16) “中间机构”是指任何公法或私法机构, 包括地区或地方机构、地区发展机构或非政府组织, 它们在国家或地区管理机构的职责下行事, 或代表此类机构履行职责权威;
- (17) “财政年度”是指根据 (EU) 2021/2116 条例第 35 条的农业财政年度。

第四条

CAP 战略计划中提供的定义和条件

1. 成员国应在其 CAP 战略计划中提供“农业活动”、“农业面积”、“合格公顷”、“活跃农民”、“年轻农民”和“新农民”的定义以及相关条件根据本条。

2. “农业活动”的确定方式应允许通过以下一项或两项为提供私人 and 公共产品做出贡献:

(一) 农产品生产, 包括饲养动物或养殖等活动, 包括通过渔业养殖, 其中农产品是指 TFEU 附件 I 中列出的产品, 渔业产品) 品除外, 以及棉花和短轮育林;

(二) 将农业区维持在适合放牧或耕种的状态, 而无需采取超出使用常规农业方法和机械的准备行动。

3. “农业区”应以包括耕地、永久作物和永久草地的方式确定, 包括在该区域形成农林业系统时。成员国应在以下框架内进一步规定“耕地”、“永久性作物”和“永久性草地”的术语:

(一) “耕地”是指用于种植作物的土地或可用于种植作物但处于休耕状态的区域; 此外, 在承诺期间, 应为根据第 31 条或个) 第 70 条或 GAEC 标准 8 列于附件 III 中的已耕作作物生产的土地或可用于作物生产但处于休耕状态的区域。本条

例, 或理事会条例 (EC) No 1257/1999 (³⁵) 第 22、23 或 24 条, 或理事会条例 (EC) No 1698/2005 (³⁶) 第 39 条, 或条例 (EC) 第 28 条 (EU) 第 1305/2013 号欧洲议会和理事会 (³⁷);

(二) “永久性作物”是指除永久性草地和永久性牧场外, 占用土地五年或五年以上并产生重复收获的非轮作作物, 包括苗圃和短轮作林。

(C) 永久性草地和永久性牧场 (统称永久性草地) 是指用于自然 (自播) 或耕作 (播种) 种植草类或其他草本牧草的土地 5 年或更长时间的生产经营单位轮作, 并且在成员国由此决定的情况下, 5 年或更长时间没有耕种、耕种或重新播种不同类型的草或其他草本草料。它可能包括可以放牧的其他物种, 例如灌木或树木, 如果成员国决定, 还可以包括其他物种, 例如生产动物饲料的灌木或树木, 前提是草和其他草本草料仍然占主导地位。

成员国还可以决定将以下类型的土地视为永久性草地:

(一) 被本点所指的任何物种所覆盖的土地, 是当地既定做法的一部分, 在这些地方, 草和其他草本草料传统上在放牧) 牧区并不占优势或不存在;

(二) 被本点所指的任何物种所覆盖的土地, 其中草和其他草本牧草不占优势或在放牧区不存在。

4. 就直接支付形式的干预类型而言, “合格公顷”应以涵盖农民可支配的区域的方式确定, 其中包括:

(一) 生产经营单位的任何农业区, 在请求支持的年份内用于农业活动, 或在该地区也用于非农业活动的情况下, 主要用于个) 农业活动; 如果出于环境、生物多样性和气候相关原因有正当理由, 成员国可决定合格公顷还包括仅每两年一次用于农业活动的某些区域;

(二) 控股的任何区域:

(一) 由附件 III 中列出的 GAEC 标准 8 规定的受保留义务约束的景观特征所涵盖;

(二) 用于达到附件 III 中列出的 GAEC 标准 8 下用于非生产性区域和特征的耕地的最低份额, 包括休耕地; 或者

(三) 在农民的相关承诺期间, 由于第 31 条所述的生态计划而建立或维持。

如果成员国如此决定, “合格公顷”可能包含其他景观特征, 只要它们不是主要的, 并且不会因为它们在农业地块上占据的面积而显着阻碍农业活动的表现。在实施该原则时, 成员国可以设定那些其他景观特征所覆盖的农业地块的最大份额。

对于具有分散不合格特征的永久性草地, 成员国可以决定采用固定的折减系数来确定被认为合格的面积;

(C) 根据本条例第 III 章第 II 章第 2 节第 2 小节或根据条例 (EU) 第 III 章规定的基本支付计划或单一区域支付计划给予支付权利的任何持有区域否 1307/2013, 并且不是成员国根据本段 (a) 和 (b) 点确定的“合格公顷”:

(一) 由于该区域适用指令 92/43/EEC、2009/147/EC 或 2000/60/EC;

(二) 由于本条例规定的基于区域的干预措施, 该干预措施涵盖在条例 (EU) 2021/2116 第 65(1) 条所指的综合系统中, 允许通过渔业养殖生产未列入附件 I TFEU 的产品, 或根据国家生物多样性或温室气体减排计划, 其条件符合这些基于区域的干预措施, 前提是这些干预措施和国家计划有助于实现第 6 条第 1 款中规定的一个或多个具体目标, 要点 (d)、(e) 及 (f), 本规例;

(三) 根据第 1257/1999 号条例 (EC) 第 31 条或第 1698/2005 号条例 (EC) 第 43 条或第 1305/2013 号条例 (EU) 第 22 条, 在农民承诺造林期间或本法规第 70 条或第 73 条, 或根据符合第 1698/2005 号法规 (EC) 第 43(1)、(2) 和 (3) 条或法规第 22 条的国家计划 (EU) No 1305/2013 或本法规第 70 条或第 73 条;

(四) 根据第 1257/1999 号条例 (EC) 第 22、23 和 24 条以及第 1698/2005 号条例 (EC) 第 39 条, 在农民承诺留出该区域期间, (EU) No 1305/2013 条例第 28 条或本条例第 70 条。

仅当所用品种的四氢大麻酚含量不超过 0.3% 时, 用于生产大麻的区域才属于合格公顷。

5. “活跃农民”的确定方式应确保仅向从事最低限度农业活动的自然人或法人或自然人或法人团体提供支持, 但不一定排除向多产或兼职农民提供支持的可能性。

在确定谁是“活跃的农民”时, 成员国应采用客观和非歧视性的标准, 例如收入测试、农场的劳动力投入、公司目标以及将其农业活动纳入国家或地区登记册。此类标准可以以成员国选择的一种或多种形式引入, 包括通过负面清单取消农民被视为活跃农民的资格。如果成员国认为上一年没有收到超过一定金额的直接付款的农民是“活跃的农民”, 则该金额不得高于 5,000 欧元。

6. “年轻农民”的定义应包括:

(一) 年龄上限设定在 35 岁至 40 岁之间;
(个)

(二) 成为“控股公司负责人”的条件;

(C) 所需的适当培训或技能, 由会员国确定。

7. “新农民”的定义应指除年轻农民以外的第一次成为“生产经营单位负责人”的农民。成员国应包括有关适当培训和技能的进一步客观和非歧视性要求。

8. 委员会有权根据补充本条例的第 152 条采取授权行为, 其中规定以使用某些大麻品种的认证种子和确定大麻品种的程序为条件, 以及核实本条第 4 款第 2 项所述的四氢大麻酚含量, 以维护公众健康。

标题二 目标和指标

第五条

一般目标

根据 TFEU 第 39 条规定的 CAP 目标, 旨在维持内部市场的运作和联盟农民之间的公平竞争环境, 并遵循辅助性原则, 得到 EAGF 和 EAFRD 的支持旨在进一步改善农业、粮食和农村地区的可持续发展, 并应有助于实现以下经济、环境和社会领域的总体目标, 这将有助于实施 2030 年可持续发展议程:

(一) 培育一个智能、有竞争力、有弹性和多样化的农业部门, 确保长期粮食安全;
(个)

(二) 支持和加强包括生物多样性在内的环境保护和气候行动, 并促进实现欧盟的环境和气候相关目标, 包括其在《巴黎协定》下的承诺;

(C) 加强农村地区的社会经济结构。

第六条

具体的目标

1. 总体目标的实现应通过以下具体目标来追求:

(一) 支持整个欧盟农业部门的可行农业收入和复原力, 以加强长期粮食安全和农业多样性, 并确保欧盟农业生产的经济可
(个) 持续性;

(二) 在短期和长期内加强市场导向并提高农场竞争力, 包括更加注重研究、技术和数字化;

(C) 提高农民在价值链中的地位;

(d) 为减缓和适应气候变化做出贡献, 包括通过减少温室气体排放和加强碳封存, 以及促进可持续能源;

(e) 促进可持续发展和对水、土壤和空气等自然资源的有效管理, 包括减少对化学品的依赖;

(F) 为制止和扭转生物多样性丧失做出贡献, 加强生态系统服务, 保护栖息地和景观;

(G) 吸引和维持年轻农民和新农民, 促进农村地区的可持续商业发展;

(H) 促进就业、增长、性别平等, 包括妇女参与农业、社会包容和农村地区的农村发展, 包括循环生物经济和可持续林业;

(一) 改善联盟农业对社会对食品和健康的需求的响应, 包括以可持续方式生产的高质量、安全和营养食品, 减少食物浪费) 费, 以及改善动物福利和对抗抗生素耐药性。

2. 第 1 段所述目标应与农业和农村地区现代化的跨领域目标相辅相成并相互关联, 方法是促进和共享农业和农村地区的知识、创新和数字化, 并鼓励农民采用改善获得研究、创新、知识交流和培训的机会。

3. 在实现第 1 段和第 2 段中规定的具体目标时, 成员国应在委员会的支持下, 采取适当措施减轻行政负担并确保简化 CAP 的实施。

第七条

指标

1. 第 5 条和第 6 条第 1 款和第 2 款所述目标的实现情况应根据附件 I 所列与产出、结果、影响和背景相关的共同指标进行评估。这些共同指标应包括:

(一) 与支持的干预措施的已实现产出相关的产出指标;
(个)

(二) 与第 6 条第 1 款和第 2 款中提及的具体目标相关的结果指标, 用于建立与 CAP 战略计划中的具体目标相关的量化里程碑和目标, 以及评估实现这些目标的进展目标; 与环境 and 气候相关目标相关的结果指标可能涵盖有助于履行附件 XIII 中所列的欧盟立法法案所产生的承诺的干预措施;

(C) 与第 5 条和第 6 条第 1 款和第 2 款规定的目标相关的影响指标, 并在 CAP 战略计划和 CAP 的背景下使用;

(d) 第 115 条第 2 款中提及并在附件 I 中列出的背景指标。

2. 委员会有权根据修订附件 I 的第 152 条通过授权法案, 以调整共同产出、结果、影响和背景指标。这些授权行为应严格限于解决成员国在应用这些指标方面遇到的技术问题。

第三篇 常见要求和干预类型

第一章 常见要求

第 1 节

一般原则

第八条

战略方针

成员国应根据其对需求的评估和本篇中规定的共同要求，根据本篇第 II、III 和 IV 章中规定的干预类型，通过具体干预措施来实现第 II 篇中规定的目标。章节。

第九条

一般原则

成员国应根据《欧盟基本权利宪章》和欧盟法律的一般原则设计其 CAP 战略计划和第 13 条中提及的 GAEC 标准的干预措施。

成员国应确保第 13 条中提及的干预措施和 GAEC 标准是在客观和非歧视性标准的基础上制定的，与内部市场的正常运作相兼容，并且不会扭曲竞争。

成员国应根据委员会根据本条例第 118 条和第 119 条批准的 CAP 战略计划以及本条例中规定的原则和要求，建立管理向农民和其他受益人提供联盟支持的法律框架条例和条例 (EU) 2021/2116。他们应实施委员会批准的 CAP 战略计划。

第十条

世贸组织国内支持

成员国应根据本法规附件 II 中列出的干预类型（包括第 4 条中规定的定义和条件）设计干预措施，使其符合《法规》附件 2 的标准。世贸组织农业协定。

特别是，可持续性的基本收入支持、可持续性的补充性再分配收入支持、年轻农民的补充性收入支持以及气候、环境和动物福利计划应符合《公约》附件 2 段落的标准。WTO 农业协定在本条例附件 II 中指明了这些干预措施。对于其他干预措施，本条例附件 II 中指出的 WTO 农业协定附件 2 的段落是指示性的，如果在 WTO 农业协定附件 2 的不同段落中有具体说明和解释，这些干预措施可以改为遵守不同段落。CAP 战略计划。

第十一条

执行油籽谅解备忘录

1. 除符合 WTO 农业协定附件 2 规定的干预措施外，成员国提供基于地区的干预措施，包括本条例第 III 篇第 II 章第 3 节第 1 小节下的联合收入支持，如果这些干预措施涉及欧洲经济共同体和美利坚合众国之间关于关税总协定油料种子的谅解备忘录附件中提到的部分或全部油料种子，则基于计划产出的支持区域总数包括在相关成员国的 CAP 战略计划中的，不得超过整个联盟为确保遵守其国际承诺而提供的最大支持范围。

2. 到 2022 年 6 月 8 日，委员会应通过实施法案，确定每个成员国的指示性参考支持面积，根据每个成员国在 2016 年至 2020 年期间在联盟平均种植面积中的份额计算。法案应按照第 153 条第 2 款所述的审查程序通过。

3. 打算给予本条第 1 款所述支持的每个成员国应在其第 118 条第 (1) 款所述的 CAP 战略计划提案中以公顷为单位指明相应的计划产出。

如果在成员国通知所有计划产出后，超过了本条第 1 款中提到的整个联盟的最大支持区域，委员会应为通知超出其参考区域的每个成员国计算 a 减少系数与其计划产出的过剩成正比，以便维持整个联盟的最大支持区域。根据第 118 条第 (3) 款，应在委员会对 CAP 战略计划的意见中告知每个相关成员国该减少系数。每个成员国的减少系数应在第 118 条第 6 款提及的实施决定中设定，委员会通过该决定批准 CAP 战略计划。

在第 118 条第 1 款规定的日期之后，成员国不得自行修改其支持领域。

4. 如果成员国打算增加其在委员会批准的 CAP 战略计划中规定的本条第 1 款所述的计划产出，它应通过请求修正的方式通知委员会修订后的计划产出根据第 119 条的 CAP 战略计划，在相关索赔年度的前一年的 1 月 1 日之前。

5. 在适当的情况下，为避免超过第 1 段中提到的整个欧盟的最大支持区域，委员会应设置缩减系数，或修改根据第 3 段第二段设置的现有缩减系数。项，适用于在其 CAP 战略计划中超出其参考支持领域的所有成员国。

委员会应在相关索赔年度前一年的 1 月 31 日之前通知相关成员国有关减少系数的信息。

每个相关成员国应在相关索赔年度的前一年的 3 月 31 日之前提交相应的修改其 CAP 战略计划的请求，其中包含第二小段中提到的减少系数。该成员国的缩减系数应在第 119(10) 条中提及的实施决定中设定，委员会通过该决定批准 CAP 战略计划的修订。

6. 对于本条第 1 款所指的谅解备忘录所涉及的油籽，成员国应在本条所指的年度绩效报告中告知委员会已实际支付支持的总公顷数。134.

7. 成员国应将糖果葵花籽的种植排除在第 1 款所述的任何基于区域的干预措施之外。

第 2 节

条件性

第十二条

原则和范围

1. 成员国应在其 CAP 战略计划中纳入一个条件制度，根据该制度，农民和其他受益人根据第 II 章直接支付或根据第 70、71 和 72 条接受年度支付，如果他们不遵守附件 III 中列出的欧盟法律和 CAP 战略计划中建立的 GAEC 标准的法定管理要求涉及以下特定领域：

(一) 气候和环境，包括水、土壤和生态系统的生物多样性；
个)

(二) 公共卫生和植物健康；

(C) 动物福利。

2. CAP 战略计划应包括关于有效和相称的行政处罚制度的规则。这些规则应特别符合 (EU) 2021/2116 法规第 IV 章第 IV 章规定的要求。

3. 附件 III 中提及的有关法定管理要求的法律行为应适用于适用的版本，如果是指令，则应由成员国实施。

4. 就本节而言，“法定管理要求”是指在特定法律案件中附件 III 中列出的欧盟法律下的每项单独法定管理要求，在实质上不同于同一法案中的任何其他要求。

第十三条

成员国对良好农业和环境条件的义务

1. 成员国应确保所有农业区，包括不再用于生产目的的土地，保持良好的农业和环境条件。成员国应根据附件 III 中所列标准的主要目标，在国家或地区层面为农民和其他受益人制定附件 III 中列出的每个 GAEC 标准的最低标准。在制定标准时，成员国应酌情考虑相关地区的具体特征，包括土壤和气候条件、现有耕作系统、耕作方式、农场规模和农场结构、土地利用以及最外围地区的具体情况。
2. 关于附件 III 中规定的主要目标，成员国可以就这些主要目标制定该附件中规定的标准以外的标准。此类附加标准应是非歧视性的和相称的，并应符合所确定的需求。
成员国不得为附件三规定的主要目标以外的主要目标设定最低标准。
3. 委员会有权根据补充本条例的第 152 条采取授权行为，并附有规则以确保 GAEC 标准 I 的比率的公平竞争环境。

第 3 节

社会条件

第十四条

原则和范围

1. 成员国应在其 CAP 战略计划中表明，最迟自 2025 年 1 月 1 日起，根据第二章直接支付或根据第 70、71 和 72 条接受年度支付的农民和其他受益人将受到行政处罚如果他们不遵守与适用的工作和就业条件或由附件 IV 中提及的法律行为引起的雇主义务相关的要求。
2. 在第 1 段所述的 CAP 战略计划中纳入行政处罚制度时，成员国应根据其制度规定，与代表农业部门管理和劳工的相关国家社会伙伴协商，并应充分尊重其自主权，以及他们谈判和缔结集体协议的权利。该行政处罚制度不应影响社会伙伴根据国家法律和集体谈判框架负责实施或执行附件四所述法律行为的权利和义务。
3. CAP 战略计划应包括关于有效和相称的行政处罚制度的规则。这些规则应符合 (EU) 2021/2116 法规第 IV 章第 V 章中规定的相关要求。
4. 附件四中提及的包含第 1 款所述的行政处罚制度所涵盖的规定的法律行为应适用于适用的版本，并由成员国实施。

第 4 节

农场咨询服务

第十五条

农场咨询服务

1. 成员国应在其 CAP 战略计划中纳入一个系统，该系统为农民和 CAP 支持的其他受益人提供关于土地管理和农场管理的建议（“农场咨询服务”）。成员国可以建立在现有系统的基础上。
2. 农场咨询服务应涵盖经济、环境和社会方面，同时考虑到现有的耕作方式，并提供通过研究和创新项目开发的最新技术和科学信息，包括提供公共产品方面的信息。
通过农场咨询服务，应在农场发展的整个周期内提供适当的帮助，包括首次建立、将生产模式转变为消费者需求、创新做法、适应气候变化的农业技术，包括农林业和农业生态学，改善动物福利，必要时提供安全标准和社会支持。
农场咨询服务应整合到组成 AKIS 的农场顾问、研究人员、农民组织和其他相关利益相关者的相关服务中。
3. 成员国应确保所提供的建议是公正的，并且顾问具有适当的资格、经过适当的培训并且没有利益冲突。
4. 农场咨询服务应适应不同类型的生产和农场，至少应包括以下内容：
 - (一) CAP 战略计划中规定的适用于农民和其他受益人的所有要求、条件和管理承诺，包括干预条件和条件下的要求和标准，以及根据 CAP 战略计划制定的金融工具和业务计划的信息；
 - (二) 成员国为实施指令 92/43/EEC、指令 2000/60/EC、欧洲议会和理事会 (³⁸) 条例 (EC) No 1107/2009 第 55 条、指令 2008/50 制定的要求/EC of the European Parliament and the Council (³⁹), Directive 2009/128/EC, Directive 2009/147/EC, Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council (⁴⁰), Regulation (EU) 欧洲议会和理事会 (⁴¹) 的 2016/2031 号指令和欧洲议会和理事会 (⁴²) 的指令 (EU) 2016/2284;
 - (C) 2017 年 6 月 29 日题为“抗微生物药物耐药性 (AMR) 的欧洲统一卫生行动计划”的委员会通讯中规定的防止产生抗微生物药物耐药性的农场做法；
 - (d) 风险防范与管理；
 - (e) 创新支持，特别是为准备和实施第 127 条第 3 款中提到的生态工业园区运营组的项目提供支持；
 - (F) 第 114 条 (b) 点所述的农业和农村地区数字技术；
 - (G) 养分的可持续管理，包括最迟从 2024 年开始使用养分的农场可持续性工具，这是任何至少提供以下服务的数字应用程序：
 - (一) 田间主要养分的平衡；
 - (二) 对营养素的法律要求；
 - (三) 土壤数据，基于现有信息和分析；
 - (四) 来自与营养管理相关的综合管理和控制系统 (IACS) 的数据；
 - (H) 农业社区的就业条件、雇主义务、职业健康和安全性以及社会支持。

第二章

直接支付形式的干预类型

第 1 节
干预类型、减少和最低要求

第十六条

直接支付形式的干预类型

1. 本章规定的干预类型可以采取脱钩和耦合直接支付的形式。
2. 脱钩的直接支付应如下：
 - (a) 对可持续性的基本收入支持；
 - (b) 对可持续性的补充性再分配收入支持；
 - (c) 对年轻农民的补充收入支持；
 - (d) 气候、环境和动物福利计划。
3. 耦合直接付款应如下：（直接挂钩补贴）
 - (a) 耦合收入支持； 收入挂钩补贴
 - (b) 棉花的特定作物付款。

第十七条

支付的上限和递减

1. 成员国可以限制在给定日历年授予农民的可持续性基本收入支持的金额。选择引入上限的成员国应将超过 10 万欧元的金额减少 100%。
2. 在给定日历年超过 60,000 欧元的特定日历年，成员国可将给予农民的可持续性基本收入支持金额最多减少 85%。成员国可以设定超过 60,000 欧元的额外付款，并指定这些额外付款的减少百分比。他们应确保每一批次的减少量等于或高于前一批次。
3. 在适用第 1 段或第 2 段之前，成员国可以从给定日历年授予农民的可持续性基本收入支持金额中减去：
 - (a) 与农民申报的农业活动相关的所有工资，包括与就业相关的税收和社会贡献；
 - (b) 与在相关农场工作的人从事农业活动相关的正常和无酬劳动的等价成本，这些人没有领取工资，或领取的报酬低于为提供的服务通常支付的金额，但通过经济结果获得回报农场业务；
 - (c) 与农民申报的农业活动相关的合同成本中的劳动力成本要素。

为了计算第一小段 (a) 点中提到的金额，成员国应使用农民实际发生的工资成本。在有正当理由的情况下，农民可以要求使用由相关成员国根据其 CAP 战略计划中进一步规定的方法确定的标准成本，该方法基于与国家或地区层面农业活动相关的平均标准工资乘以按有关农民申报的年度工作单位数计算。

为计算第一小段 (b) 点中提及的金额，成员国应使用相关成员国根据其 CAP 战略计划中进一步规定的方法确定的标准成本，该方法基于相关的平均标准工资国家或地区一级的农业活动乘以相关农民申报的年度工作单位数。

4. 对于法人或自然人或法人团体，成员国可以在国家法律规定的情况下，在这些法人或团体的成员层面适用第 1 款和第 2 款所述的减免。个体成员承担与拥有所有者身份的个体农民相当的权利和义务，特别是在经济、社会和税收状况方面，前提是他们为加强法人的农业结构或有关团体。

5. 减少支付的估计产品应主要用于资助补充性再分配收入支持以实现可持续性（如果在相关 CAP 战略计划中建立），然后用于其他属于脱钩直接支付的干预措施。

成员国也可以使用该产品的全部或部分资金，通过转让的方式为第四章规定的 EAFRD 下的干预类型提供资金。此类向 EAFRD 的转移应成为 CAP 战略计划财务报表的一部分，并可根据第 103 条在 2025 年进行审查。它不受根据该条款建立的从 EAGF 向 EAFRD 转移资金的最高限额的限制。文章。

6. 委员会有权根据补充本条例的第 152 条采取授权法案，其中规定了本条第 1 款和第 2 款规定的用于计算付款减少额的统一基础的规则，以提供分配的详细规则。给农民的资金。

第十八条

最低要求

1. 成员国应设定最低面积，并且不向声称直接付款的生产经营单位的合格面积低于该最低面积的活跃农民直接付款。或者，成员国可以设定可以支付给农民的直接付款的最低金额。
2. 如果成员国已决定根据第 1 段第 1 小段设定最小面积，但它仍应根据第 1 段第 2 小段为接受动物相关支持的农民设定最低金额每只动物以直接付款的形式持有少于该最小面积的公顷数。
在设定最小面积或最低金额时，成员国应旨在确保仅在以下情况下向活跃的农民提供直接付款：
 - (a) 相应支付的管理不会造成过多的行政负担；和
 - (b) 相应的金额对实现第 6 条第 1 款中规定的具体目标做出有效贡献，直接支付有助于实现这些目标。
3. 希腊可以决定不将本条适用于较小的爱琴海岛屿。

第十九条

对风险管理工具的贡献

作为对 (EU) 2021/2116 条例第 44(1) 条的减损，成员国可以决定将最多 3% 的直接付款分配给农民，用于农民对风险管理工具的贡献。

决定使用该规定的成员国应将其应用于在给定年份接受直接付款的所有农民。

第 2 节

脱钩的直接支付

第 1 款 一般规定

第二十条

接收脱钩直接付款的一般要求

成员国应根据本节规定的条件以及其 CAP 战略计划中进一步规定的条件，向活跃的农民提供脱钩的直接付款。

第 2 小节 可持续发展的基本收入支持

第二十一条

通用规则

1. 成员国应在本小节规定的条件下以及在其 CAP 战略计划中进一步规定的条件下，为可持续性提供基本收入支持（“基本收入支持”）。
2. 成员国应以每符合条件的公顷每年脱钩付款的形式提供基本收入支持。
3. 在不违反第 23 条至第 27 条的情况下，应在在业农民申报的每公顷合格土地提供基本收入支持。

第二十二条

每公顷支持量

1. 除非成员国决定根据第 23 条所述的支付权利给予基本收入支持，否则支持应按每公顷统一的金额支付。
2. 成员国可以决定在面临相似社会经济或农艺条件（包括成员国确定的传统农业形式，例如传统的广阔高山牧场）的不同领土群体中区分每公顷基本收入支持的数额。根据第 109 条第 2 款 (d) 项，考虑到相关 CAP 战略计划中其他干预措施的支持，可以减少每公顷基本收入支持的数量。

第二十三条

付款权利

1. 已应用第 1307/2013 号法规 (EU) 第 III 篇第 I 章第 1 节规定的基本支付计划的成员国可以决定根据条款的支付权利授予基本收入支持本条例第 24 至 27 条。
2. 如果已应用第 1307/2013 号条例 (EU) 第 III 篇第一章第 1 节规定的基本支付计划的成员国决定不再根据支付权利授予基本收入支持，根据该条例分配的付款权利应在决定适用的前一年的 12 月 31 日到期。

第二十四条

支付权利的价值和趋同

1. 成员国应根据本条确定收敛前的支付权利的单位价值，方法是调整支付权利的价值，使其与根据条例 (EU) No 1307/2013 规定的 2022 年索赔年及相关规定的价值成比例。为 2022 年索赔年支付该条例第三章第三章规定的有利于气候和环境的农业实践。
 2. 成员国可以根据第 22 条第 2 款决定区分支付权利的价值。
 3. 每个成员国最迟应在 2026 年索赔年之前，为成员国或第 22 条第 2 款所指的每一组领土设定个人付款权利价值的最高水平。
 4. 如果根据第 1 款确定的支付权利的价值在一个成员国内或在第 22 条第 2 款所指的一组领土内不一致，有关成员国应确保支付价值的趋同最迟在 2026 年索赔年度获得统一单位价值的权利。
 5. 就第 4 款而言，每个成员国应确保最迟在 2026 年索赔年，所有付款权利的价值至少为第 102 条第 1 款中提及的计划平均单位金额的 85% 2026 年索赔年的基本收入支持，如其 CAP 战略计划中针对成员国或第 22(2) 条中提到的地区组的规定。
 6. 成员国应使用通过适用本条第 3 款获得的任何可能金额，并在必要时减少根据本条第 1 款确定的支付权利的单位价值与第 102 条第 1 款所述的计划单位金额之间的差额，用于 CAP 战略计划中规定的 2026 年索赔年度基本收入支持成员国或第 22 条第 2 款所述的领土组。
- 成员国可以决定对根据本条第 1 款确定的价值超过第 102 条第 1 款所述的 2026 年基本收入支持计划单位金额的全部或部分付款权利进行减免，如 CAP 战略计划中针对成员国或第 22 条第 2 款中提及的领土组的规定。
7. 第 6 段提及的削减应基于客观和非歧视性标准。在不影响根据第 5 款设定的最小值的情况下，此类标准可包括确定不得低于 30% 的最大减少量。
 8. 成员国应确保从 2023 年开始根据第 3 至 7 段调整支付权利价值。

第二十五条

激活付款权限

1. 已决定根据付款权利给予支持的成员国应在激活这些付款权利时向持有自有或租赁付款权利的活跃农民提供基本收入支持。成员国应确保，为了激活支付权利，活跃的农民申报任何支付权利附带的合格公顷。
2. 成员国应确保付款权利，包括在实际或预期继承的情况下，仅在成员国或第 22 条第 2 款所述的分配领土范围内激活。
3. 成员国应确保激活的付款权利赋予基于其中固定金额的付款权利。

第二十六条

支付权利准备金

1. 每个决定根据支付权利提供基本收入支持的成员国应管理国家储备金。
2. 作为对本条第 1 款的减损，如果一个成员国决定根据第 22 条第 2 款区分基本收入支持，它可以决定为该条所指的每一组领土设立储备金。

3. 成员国应确保储备金的支付权利只分配给活跃的农民。
4. 成员国应优先使用其储备金向以下农民分配付款权利：
 - (一) 首次设立控股的青年农民；
 - (二) 新农民。
5. 成员国应向根据法院最终裁决或根据该成员国主管当局的最最终行政行为而享有权利的活跃农民分配付款权利或增加其现有付款权利的价值。它应确保那些活跃的农民在该成员国确定的日期收到该裁决或法案中规定的付款权利的数量和价值。
6. 如果准备金不足以支付根据第 4 和第 5 款分配的支持权利，成员国应确保通过线性减少所有支付权利的价值来补充准备金。
7. 成员国可以为保护区的使用制定额外的规则，包括在第 4 段和第 5 段中提到的优先群体得到服务的情况下，从保护区为额外的农民类别提供服务，并针对可能触发补充储备金。如果储备金通过支付权利价值的线性减少来补充，这种线性减少应适用于国家一级的所有支付权利，或者，如果成员国适用第 2 款规定的减损，则适用于相关领土组的水平第 22 条第 2 款所述。
8. 成员国应将储备金中分配的新支付权利的价值确定为分配当年支付权利的国家平均值或第 22 条第(2)款所述的每组领土的支付权利的平均值在分配年份。
9. 成员国可以决定将现有支付权利的价值增加到分配当年的国家平均值，或增加到第 22 条第 2 款所述的每组领土的平均值。

第二十七条

支付权利的转移

1. 除通过实际或预期继承进行转移的情况外，付款权利应仅转移给在同一成员国建立的活跃农民。
2. 如果成员国决定根据第 22 条第 2 款区分基本收入支持，则支付权利只能在分配的领土范围内转移。

第二十八条

小农的付款

成员国可以根据成员国的决定，以一次性或每公顷金额的方式向小农支付款项，以取代本章和本章第 3 节规定的直接付款。成员国应在 CAP 战略计划中设计相应的干预措施，供农民选择。

每个农民的年度付款不得超过 1250 欧元。

成员国可以决定设置与不同面积阈值相关的不同一次性总付或每公顷金额。

第 3 小节

补充收入支持

第二十九条

对可持续性的补充性再分配收入支持

1. 成员国应在本条规定的条件下以及在其 CAP 战略计划中进一步规定的条件下，为可持续性提供补充性再分配收入支持（“再分配收入支持”）。

作为对本款第一小段或第 98 条的减损，成员国可以通过 EAGF 资助的其他工具和干预措施解决收入支持重新分配的需要，以追求更公平的分配和更有效和更有效率的收入目标支持，前提是他们可以在其 CAP 战略计划中证明此类需求已得到充分满足。

2. 成员国应通过向有权获得基本收入支持的农民提供以每符合条件的公顷每年脱钩支付的形式提供再分配收入支持，以确保将直接支付从大农场重新分配到小农场或中小农场第 21 条所述。

3. 成员国应在国家或地区层面（可以是第 22 条第(2)款中提到的领土组的层面）确定每公顷的数量或不同范围的公顷的不同数量，以及最大数量每个农民应支付再分配收入支持的公顷数。

4. 给定索赔年度的每公顷计划金额不得超过该索赔年度的全国平均每公顷直接支付金额。

5. 全国平均每公顷直接支付金额定义为附件 V 中规定的给定申请年度的国家直接支付上限与该申请年度基本收入支持的计划总产出之比，表示为公顷数。

6. 对于法人或自然人或法人团体，成员国可以在国家法律规定的法人或团体的成员层面上适用第 3 款所述的最大公顷数。个体成员承担与拥有所有者身份的个体农民相当的权利和义务，特别是在经济、社会和税收状况方面，前提是他们为加强法人的农业结构做出了贡献或有关团体。

对于属于成员国确定的一组附属法人实体的农民，成员国可以在其确定的条件下，在该组的层面上适用第 3 段中提到的最大公顷数。

第三十条

对年轻农民的补充收入支持

1. 成员国可以根据第 4 条第 6 款规定的标准，在本条规定的条件下并在其 CAP 战略计划中进一步规定，为年轻农民提供补充收入支持。

2. 作为其根据第 6 条第(1)款(g)项规定的目标吸引年轻农民的义务的一部分，并根据第 95 条为该目标投入至少一在附件 XII 中，成员国可以为新成立并有权获得第 21 条所述基本收入支持项下付款的青年农民提供补充收入支持。

成员国可以决定在该条第 5 款提及的剩余时间段内根据 (EU) No 1307/2013 条例第 50 条获得支持的农民提供本条下的支持。

3. 对青年农民的补充收入支持，最长期限为五年，从提交青年农民补助申请的第一年开始，并符合 CAP 法律框架确定的条件适用于 2027 年之后的时期，即 5 年的期限超过 2027 年。成员国应确保在 2027 年之后的时期内不会对受益人产生法律期望。

这种支持应采取每符合条件的公顷每年脱钩付款或每名年轻农民一次性付款的形式。

成员国可以决定仅向每位年轻农民的最大公顷数提供本条规定的支持。

4. 对于法人或自然人或法人团体，例如农民团体、生产者组织或合作社，成员国可以在成员国的成员层面上应用第 3 段中提

到的最大公顷数。这些法人或团体：

(一符合根据第 4 条第 6 款确定的“年轻农民”的定义和条件；和
个)

(二) 国家法律规定个体成员承担与拥有所有者身份的个体农民相当的权利和义务，特别是在经济、社会和税收状况方面，前提是他们为加强农业有关法人或团体的结构。

第 4 小节

气候、环境和动物福利计划

第三十一条

气候、环境和动物福利计划

1. 成员国应在本条规定的条件下以及在其 CAP 战略计划中进一步规定的条件下，建立气候、环境和动物福利自愿计划（“生态计划”）并为其提供支持。

2. 成员国应根据本条支持积极的农民或积极的农民团体，他们承诺遵守有利于气候、环境和动物福利的农业实践，并与抗微生物药物耐药性作斗争。

3. 成员国应制定一份有利于气候、环境和动物福利以及对抗第 2 段所述抗微生物药物耐药性的农业实践清单。这些实践旨在满足第 2 条中规定的一个或多个具体目标。6(1) 的 (d)、(e) 和 (f) 点，关于改善动物福利和抗击抗微生物药物耐药性，第 6 条 (1) 的 (i) 点。

4. 每个生态计划原则上应至少涵盖以下两个针对气候、环境、动物福利和抗击抗菌素耐药性的行动领域：

(一) 减缓气候变化，包括减少农业活动产生的温室气体排放，以及维持现有的碳储存和加强碳封存；
个)

(二) 适应气候变化，包括采取行动提高粮食生产系统和动植物多样性的复原力，以增强对疾病和气候变化的抵抗力；

(C) 保护或改善水质，减轻水资源压力；

(d) 防止土壤退化、土壤恢复、提高土壤肥力以及养分管理和土壤生物群；

(e) 保护生物多样性，保护或恢复栖息地或物种，包括维护和创造景观特征或非生产性区域；

(F) 采取可持续和减少使用农药的行动，特别是对人类健康或环境构成风险的农药；

(G) 提高动物福利或对抗抗菌素耐药性的行动。

5. 根据本条，成员国应仅提供涵盖以下承诺的付款：

(一) 超出第一章第 2 节规定的相关法定管理要求和 GAEC 标准；
个)

(二) 超越肥料和植物保护产品使用、动物福利的相关最低要求，以及国家和欧盟法律规定的其他相关强制性要求；

(C) 超出根据第 4 条第 (2) 款 (b) 项为维护农业区而建立的条件；

(d) 不同于根据第 70 条给予付款的承诺。

对于第一小段 (b) 点中提到的承诺，如果国家法律规定了超出欧盟法律规定的相应最低要求的新要求，则可以对有助于遵守这些要求的承诺给予最多 24 次支持自它们成为强制持有之日起几个月。

6. 根据第 5 段，为了描述本条所指生态计划受益人应履行的承诺，成员国可以建立在第一章第 2 节规定的一项或多项要求和标准之上。前提是生态计划的义务超出相关的法定管理要求和成员国根据第一章第 2 节制定的土地良好农业和环境条件的最低标准。

在不影响法规 (EU) 2021/2116 第 87(1) 条的情况下，参与根据第一小段建立的生态计划的活跃农民或活跃农民团体应被视为符合第 2 条所述的相关要求和标准。附件三，前提是它们履行了相关生态计划下的承诺。

根据本款第一小段建立生态计划的成员国可以确保其管理和控制系统不会重复检查，如果相同的要求和标准适用于这些生态计划和附件 III 中规定的义务。

7. 对特定生态计划的支持应采取每年支付承诺涵盖的所有合格公顷的形式。付款应按以下方式授予：

(一) 第 2 小节规定的基本收入支持的额外付款；或者
个)

(二) 补偿因作出承诺而产生的全部或部分额外费用和损失的收入的积极农民或积极农民群体的付款，应根据第 82 条计算并考虑到生态计划的目标；这些付款也可能包括交易成本。

作为对第一小段的减损，根据其中 (b) 点对动物福利承诺、抗击抗微生物药物耐药性的承诺以及如果有正当理由的对有利于气候的农业实践的承诺给予的付款也可以采取年度形式为畜牧单位付款。

8. 成员国应展示在生态计划下实施的农业实践如何响应第 108 条中提到的需求，以及它们如何为第 109 条第 2 款第 (a) 点中提到的环境和气候架构做出贡献，以及动物福利和抗击抗菌素耐药性。他们应使用评级或评分系统或任何其他适当的方法来确保生态计划的有效性和效率，以实现设定的目标。在根据本条第 7 款第 1 项 (a) 项确定生态计划下不同承诺的支付水平时，成员国应考虑每个生态计划的可持续性和雄心，基于客观和透明的标准。

9. 成员国应确保本条下的干预与基于第 70 条的干预一致。

第 3 节

耦合直接付款

第 1 款

结合收入支持

第三十二条

通用规则

1. 成员国可在本小节规定的条件下以及其 CAP 战略计划中进一步规定的条件下，向活跃的农民提供联合收入支持。

2. 成员国的干预措施应帮助第 33 条所列受支持的部门和生产或其中的特定农业类型解决在提高竞争力、可持续性 or 质量方面遇到的困难。不应要求成员国证明在蛋白质作物方面遇到的困难。

3. 联合收入支持应采取每公顷或每动物每年支付的形式。

第三十三条

范围

对社会经济或环境原因具有重要意义的以下部门和生产或其中的特定农业类型只能给予耦合收入支持：

(一) 谷物；

(二) 油籽，不包括第 11 条第 (7) 款规定的糖果葵花籽；

(C) 蛋白质作物，包括豆类以及豆类和草类的混合物，前提是豆类在混合物中仍然占主导地位；

(d) 亚麻；

(e) 麻；

(F) 白饭；

(G) 坚果；

(H) 淀粉土豆；

(一牛奶和奶制品；
世)

(j) 种子；

(k) 绵羊肉和山羊肉；

(l) 牛肉和小牛肉；

(男) 橄榄油和食用橄榄；

(n) 蚕；

(o) 干饲料；

(p) 酒花；

(q) 甜菜、甘蔗和菊苣根；

(r) 水果和蔬菜；

(s) 短轮转灌木。

第三十四条

合格

1. 成员国只能以每公顷支付的形式为他们确定为合格公顷的地区提供联合收入支持。

2. 如果联合收入支持涉及牛类动物或绵羊和山羊，成员国应根据法规第 IV 部分第 I 篇第 2 章第 1 节规定识别和登记动物的要求作为支持的资格条件（欧盟）2016/429。但是，在不影响其他适用的资格条件的情况下，只要在成员国确定的相关索赔年度的某个日期之前满足识别和登记要求，牛类动物或绵羊和山羊将被视为有资格获得支持。

第三十五条

部门结构性市场失衡情况下的授权

委员会有权根据补充本条例的第 152 条采取授权行为，并采取避免联合收入支持的受益人遭受行业结构性市场失衡的影响。这些授权法案可能允许成员国根据在过去的参考期内获得此类支持的生产单位，决定在 2027 年之前继续支付耦合收入支持。

第 2 小节

棉花的特定作物付款

第三十六条

范围

保加利亚、希腊、西班牙和葡萄牙应根据本小节规定的条件，向生产 CN 代码 5201 00 范围内的棉花的活跃农民发放针对棉花的作物特定付款。

第三十七条

通用规则

1. 按每公顷符合条件的棉花面积给予棉花定种补贴。该地区只有位于成员国授权用于棉花生产的农业土地上、以成员国授权的品种播种并在正常生长条件下实际收获的情况下才符合资格。

2. 棉花按作物付费，按质量合理、公平、适销对路的棉花支付。

3. 保加利亚、希腊、西班牙和葡萄牙应根据根据第 5 款通过的任何规则和条件对第 1 款所述的土地和品种进行授权。

4. 对于本小节所涵盖的干预措施：

(一) 支出的资格应根据 (EU) 2021/2116 条例第 37 条 (a) 点确定；
个)

(二) 就法规 (EU) 2021/2116 第 12(2) 条而言，认证机构提供的意见应涵盖其中的 (a)、(b) 和 (d) 点以及管理声明。

5. 委员会有权根据补充本条例的第 152 条通过授权法案，为棉花特定作物支付的土地和品种授权规则和条件。

6. 委员会应通过实施法案，规定为棉花特定作物付款的目的的土地和品种授权程序以及与此授权相关的向生产者通知的规则。这些实施行为应按照第 153 条第 2 款所述的审查程序通过。

第三十八条

基地面积、固定产量和参考数量

- 一、设立下列国家根据地：
 - 保加利亚：3 342 公顷，
 - 希腊：250 000 公顷，
 - 西班牙：48 000 公顷，
 - 葡萄牙：360 公顷。
2. 建立以下基准期内的固定收益率：
 - 保加利亚：1.2 吨/公顷，
 - 希腊：3.2 吨/公顷，
 - 西班牙：3.5 吨/公顷，
 - 葡萄牙：2.2 吨/公顷。
3. 每公顷合格面积的作物特定支付金额应通过将第 2 段中确定的产量乘以以下参考金额来计算：
 - 保加利亚：636,13 欧元，
 - 希腊：229,37 欧元，
 - 西班牙：354,73 欧元，
 - 葡萄牙：223,32 欧元。
4. 如果特定成员国和特定年份的合格棉花面积超过第 1 款确定的基面积，则第 3 段所述的该成员国的数量应与超出的基面积成比例减少。
5. 委员会有权根据补充本条例的第 152 条通过授权法案，其中规定了棉花特定作物付款条件、资格要求和农艺实践的规则。
6. 委员会可以通过实施法案，规定第 4 款规定的减免计算规则。这些实施法案应根据第 153 条第 2 款所述的审查程序通过。

第三十九条 批准的跨部门组织

1. 就本款而言，“经批准的分支机构间组织”是指由生产棉花的农民和至少一名轧花厂组成的法人实体，开展以下活动：
 - (一) 帮助更好地协调棉花投放市场的方式，特别是通过研究和市场调查；
 - (二) 制定符合欧盟规则的标准合同格式；
 - (c) 将生产导向更适合市场需求和消费者需求的产品，特别是在质量和消费者保护方面；
 - (d) 更新提高产品质量的方法和手段；
 - (e) 制定营销策略，通过质量认证计划推广棉花。
2. 轧花厂所在成员国应批准满足根据第 3 款规定的任何标准的分支机构间组织。
3. 委员会有权根据补充本条例的第 152 条采取授权法案，并规定：
 - (一) 分支机构间组织的批准标准；
 - (二) 生产者的义务；
 - (c) 经批准的分支机构间组织不符合 (a) 点所述标准的后果。

第四十条 支付款项

1. 第 38 条规定的符合条件的公顷，应向农民发放棉花作物专用款。
2. 对于属于经批准的跨部门组织成员的农民，第 38 条第 1 款规定的基区内符合条件的公顷的棉花作物特定支付应增加 2 欧元。

第四十一条 减损

1. 除第 III 章外，第 101 条和第 102 条和第 VII 章不适用于本款规定的棉花特定作物付款。
2. 棉花的特定作物付款不应包含在第 108 至 114 条提及的 CAP 战略计划的任何部分中，但与财务计划有关的第 112(2) 条 (a) 点除外。
3. (EU) 2021/2116 条例第 55(1) 条第 2 和第 3 小段不适用于本小节中提及的干预措施。

第三章 某些部门的干预类型

第 1 节 一般规定

第四十二条 范围

本章规定了有关干预类型的规则：

- (一) 在水果和蔬菜行业，如第 1308/2013 号法规 (EU) 第 1(2) 条第 (i) 点所述；
- (二) 在养蜂产品部门，如第 1308/2013 号法规 (EU) 第 1(2) 条第 (v) 点所述 (“养蜂业”) ；

- (C) 在葡萄酒行业, 如第 1308/2013 号法规 (EU) 第 1(2) 条第 (l) 点所述;
- (d) 在酒花行业, 如第 1308/2013 号法规 (EU) 第 1(2) 条 (f) 点所述;
- (e) 在橄榄油和食用橄榄行业, 如第 1308/2013 号法规 (EU) 第 1(2) 条第 (g) 点所述;
- (F) 在第 1(2) 条规定的其他部门中, 第 (a) 至 (h)、(k)、(m)、(o) 至 (t) 和 (w) 点 (EU) No 1308/2013 年和涵盖本法规附件 VI 所列产品的行业。

第四十三条

强制和可选干预类型

1. 第 42 条 (a) 点中提及的水果和蔬菜行业干预类型对于在该行业拥有根据 (EU) No 1308/2013 法规认可的生产者组织的成员国是强制性的。

如果在提交其 CAP 战略计划时在水果和蔬菜行业没有得到认可的生产者组织的成员国在 CAP 战略计划期间根据 (EU) No 1308/2013 条例承认该部门的生产者组织, 则该成员国应根据第 119 条提交修改其 CAP 战略计划的请求, 以便将干预措施纳入水果和蔬菜行业。

2. 第 42 条 (b) 点中提及的养蜂业干预类型对每个成员国都是强制性的。

3. 第 42 条 (c) 点中提及的葡萄酒行业干预类型对于附件 VII 中列出的成员国应是强制性的。

4. 成员国可以在其 CAP 战略计划中选择实施第 42 条 (d)、(e) 和 (f) 点中提及的干预类型。

5. 德国可以在酒花行业实施第 42 条 (f) 点中提及的干预类型, 前提是它在其 CAP 战略计划中决定不实施第 42 条 (d) 点中提及的干预类型。

6. 希腊、法国和意大利可以在橄榄油和食用橄榄部门实施第 42 条 (f) 点中提及的干预类型, 前提是它们在其 CAP 战略计划中决定不实施提及的干预类型在第 42 条 (e) 点。

第四十四条

支持形式

一、在第四十二条所指的领域, 支持可以采取以下任何一种形式:

(一) 补偿受益人实际发生的合格费用;
个)

(二) 单位成本;

(C) 一次性付款;

(d) 平息融资。

2. 第 1 款 (b)、(c) 和 (d) 点所指的支持形式的金额应以下列方式之一确定:

(——一种公平、公正和可验证的计算方法, 基于:

个) (一) 统计数据、其他客观信息或专家判断;
世)

(二) 核实受益人历史数据; 或者

(三) 受益人通常的成本会计做法的应用;

(二) 在葡萄酒和养蜂业干预的情况下, 由选择业务的机构或批准第 50 条所述的业务计划的机构在干预的情况下根据具体情况制定并事先商定的预算草案其他符合条件的部门;

(C) 根据适用于类似干预类型的欧盟政策的相应单位成本、一次性付款和统一费率的应用规则;

(d) 根据在完全由成员国资助的类似干预措施的支持计划下应用的相应单位成本、一次性付款和统一费率的应用规则。

第四十五条

对干预类型的附加要求的授权

委员会应有权根据补充本条例的第 152 条采取授权法案, 并在本章中规定的要求之外增加关于以下方面的要求:

(一) 确保本章规定的干预类型的正常运作, 特别是通过避免内部市场竞争的扭曲;
个)

(二) 本章所包含的干预措施所涵盖的支出类型, 包括 (作为对 (EU) 2021/2116 号法规第 22 条的减损) 实施这些干预措施时生产者组织或其他受益人的行政和人事成本的资格;

(C) 本章所述联盟财政援助的计算基础, 包括参考期和销售产品价值的计算, 以及为所述国家财政援助的目的计算生产者组织化程度的依据在第 53 条中;

(d) 对于第 47 条第(2) 款第 (a)、(c)、(f)、(g)、(h) 和 (i) 点中提及的干预类型以及类型第 58 条第 (1) 款第 1 小段 (c)、(d) 和 (l) 项中提及的干预措施, 包括为免费配送而撤回的产品的包装和运输费率, 以及为此目的交付前的加工费用;

(e) 为第 47 条第 2 款第 d 项和第 58 条第 1 款第 1 项所述干预类型的目的确定支出上限和衡量合格区域的规则, (a) 点;

(F) 生产者撤回酿酒副产品的规则, 该义务的例外规则以避免额外的行政负担, 以及酿酒商自愿认证的规则;

(G) 使用第 44 条第 1 款所列支持形式的条件。

(H) 本章所包含的干预措施支持的生产性和非生产性投资的最低持久性要求规则;

(一根据第 58 条第 1 款第 1 项 (b) 项的投资资金和根据第 58 条第 1 项第 1 项 (k) 项的促进资金组合的规则。
世)

第四十六条

水果和蔬菜部门、啤酒花部门、橄榄油和食用橄榄部门以及第 42 条 (f) 点提及的其他部门的目标

第 42 条 (a)、(d)、(e) 和 (f) 点所述部门的目标应如下:

(一) 计划和组织生产, 根据需求调整生产, 特别是在质量和数量方面, 优化生产成本和投资回报, 以及稳定生产者价格;
个) 这些目标与第 6(1) 条 (a)、(b)、(c) 和 (i) 点中规定的具体目标相关;

(二) 集中供应和产品投放市场, 包括通过直接营销; 这些目标与第 6 条第 (1) 款 (a)、(b) 和 (c) 点中规定的具体目标相关;

- (C) 提高中长期竞争力，特别是通过现代化；该目标与第 6 条第 1 款 (c) 项中规定的具体目标有关；
- (d) 研究和开发可持续生产方法，包括害虫复原力、动物抗病性和气候变化减缓和适应、提高经济竞争力和促进市场发展的创新做法和生产技术；这些目标与第 6(1) 条 (a)、(b)、(c) 和 (i) 点中规定的具体目标相关；
- (e) 促进、发展和实施：
 - (一) 尊重环境的生产方法和技术；
 - (二) 抗病虫害生产实践；
 - (三) 动物健康和福利标准超出欧盟和国家法律规定的最低要求；
 - (四) 减少废物和副产品的无害环境使用和管理，包括其再利用和增值；
 - (五) 保护和加强生物多样性和自然资源的可持续利用，特别是保护水、土壤和空气。
 这些目标与第 6 条第 1 款 (e)、(f) 和 (i) 点中规定的具体目标有关；
- (F) 有助于减缓和适应气候变化，如第 6 条第 1 款 (d) 项所述；
- (G) 提高产品的商业价值和品质，包括提高产品质量和开发具有受保护的原产地名称或受保护的地理标志或受欧盟或成员国认可的国家质量计划覆盖的产品；这些目标与第 6 条第 1 款 b 项中规定的具体目标有关；
- (H) 产品的推广和营销；这些目标与第 6 条第 1 款 (b)、(c) 和 (i) 点中规定的具体目标有关；
 - (一) 增加水果和蔬菜部门产品的消费，无论是新鲜的还是加工的；该目标与第 6 条第 1 款第 (i) 项中规定的具体目标有关；
- (j) 危机预防和风险管理，旨在避免和处理相关行业市场的动荡；这些目标与第 6 条第 1 款 (a)、(b) 和 (c) 点中规定的具体目标相关；
- (k) 根据指令 89/391/EEC、2009/104/EC 和 (EU) 2019/1152，改善就业条件并执行雇主义务以及职业健康和安全管理。

第四十七条

水果和蔬菜部门、啤酒花部门、橄榄油和食用橄榄部门以及第 42 条 (f) 点提及的其他部门的干预类型

1. 对于从第 46 条 (a) 至 (i) 和 (k) 点提及的目标中选择的每个目标，成员国应在其 CAP 战略计划中选择以下类型的一种或多种干预措施在第 42 条 (a)、(d)、(e) 和 (f) 点中：
 - (一) 投资于有形和无形资产、研究、实验和创新的生产方法和其他行动，例如：
 - (一) 土壤保护，包括提高土壤碳和土壤结构，减少污染物；
 - (二) 改善水的使用和健全的管理，包括节水、节水和排水；
 - (三) 防止不利气候事件造成的损失，促进适应不断变化的气候条件的品种、品种和管理实践的开发和使用；
 - (四) 提高节能、能源效率和可再生能源的使用；
 - (五) 生态包装，仅在研究和实验生产领域；
 - (六) 生物安全、动物健康和福利；
 - (七) 减少排放和废物，改进副产品的使用，包括其再利用和增值，以及废物管理；
 - (八) 提高对害虫的抵御能力，降低农药使用的风险和影响，包括实施害虫综合管理技术；
 - (九) 提高对动物疾病的抵抗力并减少兽药（包括抗生素）的使用；
 - (X) 创造和维护有利于生物多样性的栖息地；
 - (十) 提高产品质量；
 - (十一) 改善遗传资源；
 - (十二) 根据指令 89/391/EEC、2009/104/EC 和 (EU) 2019/1152，改善就业条件并执行雇主义务以及职业健康和安全管理；
 - (二) 咨询服务和技术援助，特别是关于可持续病虫害控制技术、植物保护和动物健康产品的可持续利用、气候变化适应和减缓、就业条件、雇主义务以及职业健康和安全管理；
 - (三) 培训，包括指导和交流最佳做法，特别是关于可持续病虫害控制技术、植物保护和动物健康产品的可持续使用、气候变化适应和缓解，以及使用有组织的贸易平台和商品交易所现货和期货市场；
 - (d) 有机或综合生产；
 - (e) 采取行动提高产品运输和储存的可持续性和效率；
 - (F) 推广、交流和营销，包括旨在提高消费者对欧盟质量计划和健康饮食重要性的认识以及市场多样化和整合的行动和活动；
 - (G) 实施联盟和国家质量计划；
 - (H) 实施可追溯性和认证系统，特别是监测出售给最终消费者的产品质量；
 - (一) 减缓和适应气候变化的行动。
2. 关于第 46 条 (j) 点所述的目标，成员国应在其 CAP 战略计划中选择一种或多种对第 42 条 (a) 点所述部门的干预类型，(d)、(e) 和 (f)：
 - (一) 由生产者组织和生产者组织协会根据第 1308/2013 号条例或本条例第 67(7) 条承认的共同基金的设立、填充和补充；
 - (二) 对有形和无形资产的投资，使投放市场的数量管理更加有效，包括集体存储；
 - (C) 生产者组织或其成员生产的产品集体存储，包括必要的集体加工以促进这种存储；
 - (d) 根据成员国主管当局的指示，在出于健康或植物检疫原因或为适应气候变化而进行强制挖掘后，必要时重新种植果园或橄榄园；

- (e) 由于健康原因或因自然灾害造成的损失，使饲养者羊后重新放弃饲养；
 - (F) 免费配送或其他目的地的市场撤回，包括必要的处理以促进此类撤回；
 - (G) 绿色收获，包括在给定区域对未成熟的非销售产品的总收获，这些产品在绿色收获之前未因气候原因、疾病或其他原因而受损；
 - (H) 非收获，包括在产品开发良好且质量良好、公平和适销对路的相关地区终止当前生产周期，不包括由于气候事件或疾病造成的产品破坏；
- (一收获和生产保险，有助于在因自然灾害、不利气候事件、疾病或虫害造成损失的情况下保护生产者的收入，同时确保世) 受益人采取必要的风险预防措施；
- (j) 向其他生产者组织和生产者组织协会提供指导 (欧盟) 第 1308/2013 号条例或本条例第 67(7) 条或个人生产者；
 - (k) 在欧盟境内实施和管理第三国卫生和植物检疫要求，以促进进入第三国市场；
 - (l) 旨在提高认识和告知消费者的沟通行动。

第四十八条

运营计划级别的规划、报告和绩效审核

第 7 条第 1 款 (a) 项、第 102 条、第 111 条 (g) 和 (h) 条、第 112 条第 (3) 款 (b) 项和第 134 条应适用于该部门的干预类型第 42 条 (a)、(d)、(e) 和 (f) 点中提到的，在业务计划层面而不是在干预层面。此类干预的规划、报告和绩效审核也应在业务计划层面进行。

第 2 节

水果和蔬菜部门

第四十九条

水果和蔬菜行业的目标

成员国应在第 42 条 (a) 点所述的水果和蔬菜部门实现第 46 条中规定的一项或多项目标。第 46 条 (g)、(h)、(i) 和 (k) 点规定的目标应涵盖新鲜或加工形式的产品，而该条其他点规定的目标应包括仅涵盖新鲜形式的产品。

成员国应确保干预措施符合根据第 47 条选择的干预措施类型。

第五十条

运营方案

1. 第 46 条中提及的目标以及成员国在其 CAP 战略计划中规定的水果和蔬菜部门的干预措施，应通过生产者组织或生产者组织协会根据法规 (EU) 认可的经批准的运营计划来实施根据本条规定的条件，第 1308/2013 号，或两者兼有。

2. 业务计划的持续时间最短为三年，最长为七年。

3. 业务计划应至少追求第 46 条 (b)、(e) 和 (f) 点所述的目标。

4. 对于每个选定的目标，业务计划应描述从成员国在其 CAP 战略计划中列出的干预措施中选择的干预措施。

5. 根据第 1308/2013 号法规 (EU) 认可的生产者组织或生产者组织协会应向成员国提交运营计划以供批准，如果获得批准，则应予以实施。

6. 生产者组织协会的运营计划不应涵盖与成员组织的运营计划相同的干预措施。成员国应考虑生产者组织协会的运营计划以及成员组织的运营计划。

为此，成员国应确保：

(一在不影响第 51(1) 条 (b) 点的情况下，生产者组织协会的运营计划下的干预完全由该协会的成员组织的捐款资助，并个) 且此类资金来自这些成员的运营资金组织；

(二) 在每个成员组织的运营计划中确定了干预措施及其相应的财务份额；

(C) 没有重复供资。

7. 成员国应确保，对于每个业务计划：

(一至少 15% 的支出用于与第 46 条 (e) 和 (f) 点所述目标相关的干预措施；个)

(二) 业务计划包括与第 46 条 (e) 和 (f) 点所述目标相关的三个或更多行动；

(C) 至少 2% 的支出用于与第 46 条 (d) 点所述目标相关的干预措施；和

(d) 第 47 条第 (2) 款第 (f)、(g) 和 (h) 点所述干预类型中的干预支出不超过总支出的三分之一。

如果生产者组织的至少 80% 的成员受到第四章规定的一项或多项相同的农业-环境-气候或有机农业承诺的约束，则每项承诺均应视为至少三个提到的行动第一项(b)点。

8. 运营计划可以列出为确保该部门的工人享有公平和安全的工作条件而提议的行动。

第五十一条

运营资金

1. 果蔬行业的任何生产者组织或此类生产者组织的协会均可设立运营基金。该基金的资金来源为：

(一来自以下方面的财政捐助：

个) (一生产者组织或生产者组织本身或两者的成员；或者世)

(二) 生产者组织协会通过该协会的成员；

(二) 工会财务援助，可授予生产者组织或其协会，如果这些组织或协会提交了运营计划。

2. 运营资金只能用于资助经成员国批准的业务计划。

第五十二条

联盟对水果和蔬菜部门的财政援助

1. 联盟财政援助应等于第 51 条第 (1) 款 (a) 项所述的实际支付的财政会费金额，并限于实际支出的 50%。
2. 联盟的财政援助应限于：
 - (一) 每个生产者组织的销售产品价值的 4.1%；
 - (二) 每个生产者组织协会的销售产品价值的 4.5%；
 - (C) 每个跨国生产者组织或跨国生产者组织协会的销售产品价值的 5%。这些限制可以增加 0.5 个百分点，前提是超过第一小段中规定的相关百分比的金额仅用于与第 46 条 (d) 点所述目标相关的一项或多项干预措施，(e)、(f)、(h)、(i) 和 (j)。对于生产者组织协会，包括跨国生产者组织协会，这些干预措施可由协会代表其成员实施。
3. 应生产者组织或生产者组织协会的要求，如果以下至少一项适用，则第 1 段中规定的 50% 限制应针对运营计划或运营计划的一部分提高到 60%：
 - (一) 跨国生产者组织在两个或多个成员国实施与第 46 条 (b)、(e) 和 (f) 点所述目标相关的干预措施；
 - (二) 一个或多个生产者组织或生产者组织协会参与跨部门干预；
 - (C) 运营计划仅涵盖对法规 (EU) 2018/848 所涵盖的有机产品生产的具体支持；
 - (d) 根据第 1308/2013 号法规 (EU) 认可的生产者组织或生产者组织协会首次实施运营计划；
 - (e) 生产者组织在一个成员国销售不到 20% 的水果和蔬菜产品；
 - (F) 生产者组织在最外围的地区之一运营；
 - (G) 业务计划包括与第 46 条 (d)、(e)、(f)、(i) 和 (j) 点所述目标相关的干预措施；
 - (H) 该业务计划首次由公认的生产者组织实施，这是两个或多个公认的生产者组织合并的结果。
4. 对于与第 46 条 (d) 点所述目标相关的支出，如果该支出至少占业务计划支出的 5%，则第 1 款规定的 50% 限制应增加到 80%。
5. 对于与第 46 条 (e) 和 (f) 点提及的目标相关的支出，如果该支出至少涵盖了以下支出的 20%，则第 1 款规定的 50% 限额应增加到 80%。业务方案。
6. 在下列情况下，第 1 款规定的 50% 限制应增加到 100%：
 - (一) 水果和蔬菜的市场撤回，不超过每个生产者组织销售产量的 5%，并通过以下方式处置：
 - (一) 免费分发给会员国批准的慈善组织和基金会，用于其活动以帮助那些获得公共援助的权利在国家法律中得到承认的人，特别是因为他们缺乏必要的谋生手段；
 - (二) 免费分发给惩教机构、学校和公共教育机构、第 1308/2013 号条例 (EU) 第 22 条所指的机构、儿童度假营以及成员国指定的医院和敬老院，这些机构应采取确保如此分配的数量超出此类机构通常购买的数量所有必要步骤；
 - (二) 与根据法规 (EU) No 1308/2013 认可的其他生产者组织的指导相关的行动，前提是这些生产者组织来自本法规第 53(2) 条所述成员国的地区，或来自个体生产者。

第五十三条

国家财政援助

1. 在水果和蔬菜行业的生产者组织程度显著低于欧盟平均水平的成员国地区，成员国可以向根据 (EU) No 1308/2013 法规认可的生产者组织提供相当于本法规第 51(1) 条 (a) 点所述的财政援助的最高 80% 和任何此类生产组织的市场产品价值的最高 10%。国家财政援助应在业务基金之外。
2. 如果在实施运营计划之前连续三年平均组织程度低于 20%，则成员国区域内的生产者组织程度应被视为显著低于联盟平均水平。组织化程度应计算为在相关地区获得并由生产者组织和生产者组织协会根据法规 (EU) No 1308/2013 认可的水果和蔬菜生产的价值除以总价值。在该地区获得的水果和蔬菜产量。
3. 根据第 1 段提供国家财政援助的成员国应告知委员会符合第 2 段所述标准的地区以及向这些地区的生产者组织提供的国家财政援助。

第 3 节

养蜂业

第五十四条

养蜂业的目标

成员国应在养蜂业至少实现第 6 条第 1 款规定的相关具体目标之一。

第五十五条

养蜂业干预类型和联盟财政援助

1. 成员国应在其 CAP 战略计划中为第 6 条第 1 款规定的每个选定的具体目标选择以下一种或多种养蜂业干预类型：
 - (一) 为养蜂人和养蜂人组织提供咨询服务、技术援助、培训、信息和最佳做法交流，包括通过网络建立；
 - (二) 对有形和无形资产的投资，以及其他行动，包括：
 - (一) 对抗蜂巢入侵者和疾病，特别是瓦螨病；
 - (二) 防止不利气候事件造成的损害，促进开发和使用适应不断变化的气候条件的管理做法；
 - (三) 在联盟补充蜂箱，包括养蜂；
 - (四) 使迁徙合理化；
 - (C) 采取行动支持实验室分析养蜂产品、蜜蜂损失或生产力下降，以及对蜜蜂有潜在毒性的物质；
 - (d) 采取行动保护或增加联盟现有的蜂箱数量，包括养蜂；

- (e) 与专门机构合作实施养蜂和养蜂产品领域的研究计划;
 - (F) 促销、沟通和营销, 包括市场监测行动和活动, 特别是旨在提高消费者对养蜂产品质量的认识;
 - (G) 提高产品质量的措施。
2. 成员国应在其 CAP 战略计划中证实其选择的具体目标和干预类型。在选择的干预类型中, 他们应指定干预措施。
 3. 成员国应在其 CAP 战略计划中列出它们为其 CAP 战略计划中选择的干预类型提供的资金。
 4. 成员国应提供至少与其根据第 88 条第 2 款为支持本条第 2 款所述干预类型所使用的欧盟财政援助相同数量的资金。
 5. 联盟和成员国提供的财政援助总额不得超过受益人的支出。
 6. 在制定 CAP 战略计划时, 成员国应与养蜂领域组织的代表合作。
 7. 成员国应每年向委员会通报其领土内的蜂箱数量。

第五十六条

对养蜂业干预类型的额外授权

委员会应有权根据补充本条例的第 152 条采取授权法案, 并在本节中规定的要求之外附加要求:

- (一) 成员国义务每年向委员会通报其领土内第 55 条第 7 款规定的蜂箱数量;
- (二) “蜂箱”的定义和计算蜂箱数量的方法;
- (C) 与实施第 55 条所指的干预类型和干预措施相关的支出的最低联盟缴款。

第 4 节

葡萄酒行业

第五十七条

葡萄酒行业的目标

第 88 条第 1 款所指的成员国应在葡萄酒行业实现以下一项或多项目标:

- (一) 提高联合葡萄酒生产商的经济可持续性和竞争力; 该目标与第 6(1) 条 (a)、(b)、(c) 和 (h) 点中规定的具体目标相关;
- (二) 有助于减缓和适应气候变化, 提高生产系统的可持续性, 减少联盟葡萄酒部门对环境的影响, 包括支持葡萄种植者减少投入品的使用, 实施更具环境可持续性的方法和种植实践; 这些目标与第 6 条第 (1) 款 (d) 至 (f) 和 (i) 点中规定的具体目标相关;
- (C) 根据指令 89/391/EEC、2009/104/EC 和 (EU) 2019/1152, 改善就业条件并执行雇主义务以及职业健康和安全要求;
- (d) 提高联合葡萄酒企业的绩效及其对市场需求的适应能力, 并提高其在葡萄产品生产和营销方面的长期竞争力, 包括节能、全球能源效率和可持续工艺; 这些目标与第 6 条第 1 款 (a)、(e)、(g) 和 (h) 点中规定的具体目标相关;
- (e) 有助于恢复联盟葡萄酒市场的供需平衡, 以防止市场危机; 该目标与第 6 条第 (1) 款 (a) 项中规定的具体目标有关;
- (F) 在因自然灾害、不利气候事件、动物、疾病或害虫侵扰而遭受损失的情况下, 为保障联盟生产者的收入做出贡献; 该目标与第 6 条第 (1) 款 (a) 项中规定的具体目标有关;
- (G) 提高联合葡萄藤产品的市场竞争力和竞争力, 特别是通过开发创新产品、工艺和技术, 以及在供应链的任何阶段增加价值; 该目标可能包括知识转让, 并与第 6 条第 1 款 (a)、(b)、(c)、(e) 和 (i) 点中规定的具体目标相关;
- (H) 维持将酿酒副产品用于工业和能源目的, 以确保联合葡萄酒的质量, 同时保护环境; 该目标与第 6 条第 (1) 款 (d) 和 (e) 点中规定的具体目标相关;
- (一) 有助于提高消费者对负责任地消费葡萄酒和联盟葡萄酒质量计划的认识; 该目标与第 6 条第 (1) 款 (b) 和 (i) 点中规定的具体目标相关;
- (j) 提高联盟葡萄产品在第三国的竞争力, 包括葡萄酒市场的开放和多样化; 该目标与第 6(1) 条 (b) 和 (h) 点中规定的具体目标相关;
- (k) 有助于提高生产者抵御市场波动的能力; 该目标与第 6 条第 1 款 (a) 项中规定的具体目标有关。

第五十八条

葡萄酒行业的干预类型

1. 对于从第 57 条规定的目标中选择的每个目标, 第 88 条第 (1) 款所述的成员国应在其 CAP 战略计划中选择以下一种或多种干预类型:

- (一) 葡萄园的重组和转换, 这是一个由以下一项或多项组成的过程:
- (一) 品种转换, 也可以通过嫁接的方式进行, 包括提高质量或环境可持续性, 以适应气候变化或增强遗传多样性;
- (二) 搬迁葡萄园;
- (三) 根据成员国主管当局的指示, 在出于健康或植物检疫原因进行强制挖掘后, 必要时重新种植葡萄园;
- (四) 改进葡萄园管理技术, 特别是引进先进的可持续生产系统, 包括减少杀虫剂的使用, 但不包括正常更新葡萄园, 包括根据相同的葡萄栽培系统重新种植相同的葡萄品种。必须走到自然生命的尽头;
- (二) 对葡萄种植系统中的有形和无形资产的投资, 不包括与 (a) 点规定的干预类型、加工设施和酒庄基础设施以及营销结构和工具相关的运营;
- (C) 绿色收获, 即在葡萄未成熟阶段完全破坏或移除葡萄串, 从而将相关区域的产量降至零, 不包括在正常结束时将商业葡萄留在植物上的非收获生产周期;
- (d) 因自然灾害等不利气候事件、不利气候事件、动物、植物病害或虫害造成的损害而导致的收入损失的收获保险;
- (e) 创新的有形和无形投资, 包括创新产品的开发, 包括葡萄酒酿造的产品和副产品、葡萄酒产品生产的创新工艺和技术以及这些工艺和技术的数字化, 以及其他投资在供应链的任何阶段增加价值, 包括知识交流和为适应气候变化做出贡献;
- (F) 咨询服务, 特别是有关就业条件、雇主义务和职业健康与安全的咨询服务;

- (G) 根据第 1308/2013 号法规 (EU) 附件 VIII 第 II 部分 D 节中规定的限制对葡萄酒酿造的副产品进行蒸馏;
- (H) 在成员国开展的有关欧盟葡萄酒的信息行动, 鼓励负责任地消费葡萄酒或促进涵盖原产地名称和地理标志的欧盟质量计划;
- (一) 成员国认可的葡萄酒行业分支机构间组织根据第 1308/2013 号法规 (EU) 采取的行动, 旨在通过促进产区葡萄酒旅游世) 来提高欧盟葡萄酒园的声音;
- (j) 成员国认可的葡萄酒行业分支机构间组织根据 (EU) No 1308/2013 条例采取的旨在提高市场知识的行动;
- (k) 在第三国进行的推广和交流, 包括以下一项或多项旨在提高葡萄酒行业竞争力以及市场开放、多样化或整合的行动和活动:
 - (一) 公共关系、促销或广告活动, 特别是强调欧盟产品的高标准, 特别是在质量、食品安全或环境方面;
 - (二) 参加具有国际重要性的活动、交易会或展览;
 - (三) 宣传活动, 特别是关于原产地名称、地理标志和有机生产的欧盟质量计划;
 - (四) 研究扩大和巩固市场渠道所必需的新市场或现有市场;
 - (五) 研究评估信息和促销活动的结果;
 - (六) 准备技术文件, 包括实验室测试和评估, 涉及酿酒实践、植物检疫和卫生规则, 以及葡萄酒行业产品进口的其他第三国要求, 以防止限制或允许进入第三国——国家市场;
- (l) 临时和递减援助, 以支付设立共同基金的行政费用;
- (男) 投资有形和无形资产, 旨在通过以下方式提高葡萄酒生产的可持续性:
 - (一) 改善水的使用和管理;
 - (二) 转为有机生产;
 - (三) 引进综合生产技术;
 - (四) 购买精密或数字化生产方法的设备;
 - (五) 有助于土壤保持和加强土壤碳固存;
 - (六) 创建或保护有利于生物多样性或维护景观的栖息地, 包括保护历史特征; 或者
 - (七) 减少废物产生并改善废物管理。

第一项 (k) 项应仅适用于具有受保护的原产地名称或受保护的地理标志的葡萄酒或带有酿酒葡萄品种标志的葡萄酒。旨在整合市场渠道的推广和交流应限于最长三年不可延期, 并且应仅涉及涵盖原产地名称和地理标志的欧盟质量计划。

2. 第 88 条第 1 款提及的成员国应在其 CAP 战略计划中证实其对葡萄酒行业目标的选择和干预类型。在选择干预类型中, 他们应指定干预措施。

选择本条第 1 款第 1 项 (k) 点规定的干预类型的成员国应为信息和宣传行动和活动制定具体规定, 特别是关于其最长持续时间。

3. 除了标题 V 中规定的要求外, 第 88 条第 1 款中提到的成员国应在其 CAP 战略计划中列出所选干预类型、干预措施的实施时间表和显示根据附件 VII 中规定的财务分配, 将部署的资源以及在所选干预类型之间和干预之间的预期资源分配。

第五十九条

联盟对葡萄酒行业的财政援助

1. 第 58 条第 1 款第 1 项 (a) 点所述的葡萄园重组和转换的联盟财政援助不得超过葡萄园重组和转换的实际成本的 50%, 或 75% 欠发达地区葡萄园重组和转换的实际成本。

但是, 对于坡度大于 40% 的地区的陡坡和梯田, 该财政援助可能高达葡萄园重组和转换实际成本的 60%, 或高达重组实际成本的 80% 欠发达地区的葡萄园改建。

援助的形式只能是补偿生产者因实施干预而造成的收入损失以及对重组和转换成本的贡献。对生产者因实施干预而造成的收入损失的赔偿最高可覆盖相关损失的 100%, 并采取以下形式之一:

- (一) 允许新老藤共存期限最长不超过三年;
 - (二) 最长不超过三年的经济补偿。
2. 欧盟对第 58 条第 1 款第 1 项 (b) 点所述投资的财政援助不得超过:
- (一) 欠发达地区符合条件的投资成本的 50%;
 - (二) 欠发达地区以外地区合格投资成本的 40%;
 - (三) 最外围地区符合条件的投资成本的 75%;
 - (四) 爱琴海小岛的合格投资成本的 65%。

按照第一小段规定的最高费率, 欧盟财政援助只能提供给委员会建议 2003/361/EC ()⁴³ 所指的微型、中小型企业。但是, 它可以授予最外围地区和较小的爱琴海岛屿的所有企业。

对于 2003/361/EC 建议书附件第 2(1) 条未涵盖的企业, 雇员少于 750 人或年营业额少于 2 亿欧元的企业, 欧盟财政援助的最高水平在第一个本款应减半。

欧盟不得向欧盟委员会题为“拯救和重组陷入困境的非金融企业的国家援助指南” ()⁴⁴ 所指的陷入困境的企业提供财政援助。

3. 第 58 条第 (1) 款第 1 项 (c) 项中提到的联盟对绿色采收的财政援助不得超过葡萄串的破坏或移除直接成本和葡萄串损失之和的 50%。与此类销毁或移除有关的收入。

4. 欧盟对第 58 条第 (1) 款第 1 小段 (i)、(j) 和 (m) 点所述干预措施的财政援助不得超过直接或合格成本的 50%。

5. 第 58 条第 (1) 款第 1 小段 (d) 点中提及的联盟对收获保险的财政援助不得超过:

- (一) 生产者因可同化为自然灾害的不利气候事件造成的损失而支付的保险费的 80%;

个)

(二) 生产者以下为保险支付的保险费成本的 50%:

(一(a) 点所述的损失和其他不利气候事件造成的损失;

世)

(二) 因动物、植物病害或虫害造成的损失。

考虑到生产者可能从与保险风险相关的其他支持计划中获得的任何补偿, 如果相关保险付款未对生产者所遭受的收入损失的 100% 进行补偿, 则可以授予联盟为收获保险提供的财政援助。保险合同应当要求受益人采取必要的风险防范措施。

6. 第 58 条第 (1) 款第 1 项 (e) 点所述的联盟对创新的财政援助不得超过:

(一) 欠发达地区符合条件的投资成本的 50%;

个)

(二) 欠发达地区以外地区合格投资成本的 40%;

(C) 80% 的合格投资成本在最外围地区;

(d) 爱琴海小岛的合格投资成本的 65%。

第 1 小段中规定的最高费率的欧盟财政援助应提供给第 2003/361/EC 号建议所指的微型、中小型企业; 但是, 它可以授予最外围地区和较小的爱琴海岛屿的所有企业。

对于 2003/361/EC 建议书附件第 2(1) 条未涵盖的企业, 雇员少于 750 人或年营业额少于 2 亿欧元的企业, 欧盟财政援助的最高水平在第一个本款应减半。

7. 第 58 条第 (1) 款第 1 小段 (h) 和 (k) 中提及的联盟对信息行动和宣传的财政援助不得超过合格支出的 50%。

此外, 第 88 条第 (1) 款中提及的成员国可以给予国家支付高达合格支出的 30%, 但联盟财政援助和成员国支付的总和不得超过合格支出的 80%。

8. 委员会应根据第 60 条规定的具体规则, 通过实施法案, 确定第 58 条第 1 款第 1 小段 (g) 点中提到的葡萄酒酿造副产品蒸馏的欧盟财政援助(3)。这些实施行为应按照第 153 条第 2 款所述的审查程序通过。

第六十条

关于联盟对葡萄酒行业的财政援助的具体规则

1. 第 88 条第 (1) 款所述的成员国应确保欧盟对收获保险的财政援助不会扭曲保险市场的竞争。

2. 第 88 条第 1 款所指的成员国应建立基于客观标准的制度, 以确保绿色采伐不会导致对个别生产者的补偿超过第 59 条第 3 款规定的限额。

3. 第 58 条第 1 款第 1 小段 (g) 点中提及的葡萄酒酿造副产品蒸馏的欧盟援助金额应按每生产每百升酒精的体积百分比确定。对于所蒸馏的副产品中所含的酒精量超过所生产的葡萄酒中所含酒精量的 10%, 则不应向联盟支付任何财政援助。

第 88 条第 1 款所指的成员国应确保向将交付用于蒸馏的酿酒副产品加工成酒精浓度为至少 92% (按体积计)。

联盟的财政援助应包括一次性金额, 以补偿收集酿酒副产品的费用。如果相关费用由后者承担, 则该金额应从蒸馏器转移到生产者。

第 88 条第 1 款提及的成员国应确保获得欧盟财政援助的酿酒副产品蒸馏产生的酒精仅用于不扭曲竞争的工业或能源目的。

4. 第 88 条第 1 款所指的成员国应确保在其 CAP 战略计划中, 至少 5% 的支出被指定用途, 并至少采取一项行动来实现有利于环境保护、适应的目标根据第 57 条 (b) 点规定的目标, 气候变化、提高生产系统和流程的可持续性、减少欧盟葡萄酒行业对环境的影响、节能和提高葡萄酒行业的全球能源效率, (d) 和 (h)。

第 5 节

啤酒花部门

第六十一条

啤酒花行业干预的目标和类型

1. 德国应在酒花行业实现第 46 条 (a) 至 (h)、(j) 和 (k) 点中规定的一项或多项目标。

2. 德国应在其 CAP 战略计划中选择第 47 条中提及的一种或多种干预类型, 以实现本条第 1 款规定的目标。在选定的干预类型中, 德国应具体说明干预措施。它应在其 CAP 战略计划中证实目标的选择、干预类型和实现这些目标的干预措施。

3. 德国规定的干预措施应通过生产者组织或其协会根据法规 (EU) No 1308/2013 认可的经批准的运营计划实施。

4. 第 3 款所述的运行计划应满足第 50 条第 2 款、第 4 款、第 5 款、第 6 款和第 8 款规定的条件。

5. 德国应确保欧盟根据本条向每个生产者组织或生产者组织协会提供第 47 条第 2 款 (f)、(g) 和 (h) 点所述干预类型的财政援助, 连续三年平均不超过同期为其业务计划收到的欧盟财政援助总额的三分之一。

第六十二条

工会财政援助

1. 在第 88 条第 3 款规定的财政拨款范围内, 德国应按照种植公顷数的比例向实施第 61 条第 3 款所述经营计划的生产者组织或其协会分配最大的欧盟财政援助由每个生产者组织代表的啤酒花。

2. 在根据第 1 款分配给每个生产者组织或生产者组织协会的最大金额内, 联盟对第 61 条所指的运营计划的财政援助应限制为干预类型实际支出的 50% 该条所指。其余部分支出由受益于欧盟财政援助的生产者组织或协会承担。

欧盟财政援助应支付给生产者组织或其协会根据实施运营计划的第 1308/2013 号条例认可的运营基金。为此, 准用本条例第五十一条。

3. 第 2 段规定的 50% 限制应增加到 100%:

(一) 对于与第 46 条 (d)、(e)、(f) 和 (h) 点提及的一个或多个目标相关的干预类型;

个)

(二) 用于集体储存、咨询服务、技术援助、培训和交流与第 46 条 (a) 和 (j) 点中提及的一个或两个目标相关的最佳做法的干预。

第 6 节
橄榄油和食用橄榄部门

第六十三条

橄榄油和食用橄榄领域的目标

希腊、法国和意大利应在橄榄油和食用橄榄部门实现第 46 条 (a) 至 (h)、(j) 和 (k) 点中规定的一项或多项目标。

第六十四条

橄榄油和食用橄榄行业的干预类型

1. 为实现第 63 条提及的目标，希腊、法国和意大利应在其 CAP 战略计划中选择第 47 条提及的一种或多种干预类型。在选择的干预类型中，它们应具体说明干预措施。
2. 希腊、法国和意大利规定的干预措施应通过经批准的生产者组织或生产者组织协会的经批准的运营计划来实施（欧盟）第 1308/2013 号条例认可。为此，在不影响第六十五条第三款的情况下，*准用本条例第五十条第二款、第四款、第五款、第六款、第八款和第五十一条。*

第六十五条

工会财政援助

1. 联盟对合格费用的财政援助不得超过：
 - (一) 与第 46 条 (a) 至 (f)、(h) 和 (k) 点提及的目标相关的干预措施实际支出的 75%；
 - (二) 固定资产投资实际支出的 75% 和与第 46 条 (g) 点所述目标相关的其他干预措施的 50%；
 - (C) 与第 46 条 (j) 点所述目标相关的干预措施实际支出的 50%；
 - (d) 生产者在至少三个第三国或非生产成员国实施第 47(1) 条 (f) 和 (h) 点所述干预类型实际支出的 75% 来自至少两个生产成员国的生产者组织或协会，或 50% 的生产者不满足该条件。
2. 2023 年和 2024 年，联盟的财政援助应限制为每个生产者组织或生产者组织协会的销售产品价值的 30%，2025 年和 2026 年为 15%，自 2027 年起为 10%。
3. 希腊、法国和意大利可以为第 51 条所指的运营资金提供补充融资，最高可达欧盟财政援助未涵盖的费用的 50%。
4. 希腊、法国和意大利应确保第 47 条第 2 款 (f)、(g) 和 (h) 点所述干预类型的支出不超过每个项目总支出的三分之一 CAP 战略计划中规定的运营计划。

第 7 节

其他行业

第六十六条

其他部门的目标

成员国可以在其 CAP 战略计划中选择第 42 条 (f) 点中提到的那些实施第 47 条规定的干预类型的部门。对于成员国选择的每个部门，它们应实施一个或多个第 46 条规定的目标中的 (a) 至 (h)、(j) 和 (k) 点。成员国应证实其选择的部门和目标。

第六十七条

其他部门的干预类型

1. 对于根据第 66 条选择的每个部门，成员国应选择第 47 条所述的一种或多种干预类型，通过由以下机构制定的经批准的业务计划实施：
 - (一) 根据 (EU) No 1308/2013 条例或本条第 7 款承认的生产者组织及其协会；或者
 - (二) 合作社，以及由生产者发起并由其控制的生产者之间的其他合作形式，已被成员国主管部门确定为生产者团体，从开始的过渡期最长为四年最迟于 2027 年 12 月 31 日结束的经批准的运营计划。
2. 成员国应制定被认定为生产者团体的标准，并应确定第 1 段 (b) 点中提及的生产者团体的活动和目标，以使这些生产者团体能够满足以下要求：根据 (EU) No 1308/2013 条例第 152 至 154 或 161 条或本条第 7 款承认生产者组织。
3. 第 1 段 (b) 点中提及的生产者团体，除了业务计划外，还应制定并提交认可计划，以期在该点提及的过渡期内满足所提出的要求 (EU) No 1308/2013 条例第 152 至 154 或 161 条或本条第 7 款规定的生产者组织。
认可计划应设定活动和目标，以确保在获得此类认可方面取得进展。
对过渡期结束时未被承认为生产者组织的生产者团体提供的支持应予以恢复。
4. 成员国应证实其对第 1 款所述干预类型的选择。
决定对附件 VI 所列产品实施本节规定的干预类型的成员国应针对他们选择的每个部门指定该部门涵盖的产品清单。
5. 第 47(2) 条 (c) 和 (f) 至 (i) 点中提及的干预类型不适用于附件 VI 中的棉花、油菜和菜籽、葵花籽和大豆。
6. 第 1 款所述的运行计划应满足第 50 条第 2 款、第 4 款、第 5 款、第 6 款和第 8 款规定的条件。
7. 选择在棉花部门实施第 42 条 (f) 点所述干预类型的成员国应根据要求并使用规定的程序承认该部门的生产者组织和此类生产者组织的协会在第 1308/2013 号法规 (EU) 第 152(1) 条和第 153 至 156 条中。就本条而言，在本法规生效之前，成员国根据希腊共和国 1979 年加入法案第 4 号议定书承认的棉花生产者团体和此类生产者团体的联盟被认为是分别是生产者组织或生产者组织协会。
8. 成员国应确保第 47 条第 (2) 款 (f)、(g) 和 (h) 点所述干预类型的支出不超过每个业务计划总支出的三分之一，因为在他们的 CAP 战略计划中列出。

第六十八条

工会财政援助

1. 欧盟财政援助应限于第 67 条所述干预类型实际支出的 50%。其余部分由受益人承担。

欧盟财政援助应支付给生产者组织或其根据条例 (EU) No 1308/2013 或本条例第 67(7) 条承认的协会或第 67(1) 条中提及的生产者团体设立的运营资金, 本条例 (b) 点。为此, 准用本条例第五十一条和第五十二条第一款。

2. 第 1 款规定的 50% 限制应在前五年针对根据 (EU) No 1308/2013 条例或本条例第 67(7) 条认可的生产者组织或生产者组织协会提高到 60% 认可年后。

3. 联盟的财政援助应限于以下产品销售价值的 6%:

(一) 第 67 条第 (1) 款 (a) 项中提及的每个生产者组织或生产者组织协会; 或者
个)

(二) 第 67 条第 1 款第 b 项中提及的每个生产者群体。

第四章

农村发展的干预类型

第 1 节

干预类型

第六十九条

农村发展干预的类型

本章规定的干预类型应包括以下方面的付款或支持:

(一) 环境、气候相关和其他管理承诺;
个)

(二) 自然或其他特定区域的限制;

(C) 某些强制性要求导致的特定领域的不利条件;

(d) 投资, 包括灌溉投资;

(e) 青年农民和新农民的建立和农村创业;

(F) 风险管理工具;

(G) 合作;

(H) 知识交流和信息传播。

第七十条

环境、气候相关和其他管理承诺

1. 成员国应在其 CAP 战略计划的干预措施中包括农业-环境-气候承诺, 并可能在其中包括其他管理承诺。这些承诺的付款应根据本条规定的条件以及 CAP 战略计划中的进一步规定进行。

2. 成员国应仅向自愿承担管理承诺且被认为有利于实现第 6 条第 1 款和第 2 款规定的一项或多项具体目标的农民或其他受益人支付款项。

3. 根据本条, 成员国应仅为以下承诺提供付款:

(一) 超出第一章第 2 节规定的相关法定管理要求和 GAEC 标准;
个)

(二) 超出使用肥料和植物保护产品或动物福利的相关最低要求, 以及国家和欧盟法律规定的其他相关强制性要求; 该要求不适用于与农林业系统和维护造林区有关的承诺;

(C) 超出第 4 条第 2 款规定的农业区维护条件;

(d) 不同于根据第 31 条给予付款的承诺。

对于第一小段 (b) 点中提到的承诺, 如果国家法律规定了超出欧盟法律规定的相应最低要求的新要求, 则可以对有助于遵守这些要求的承诺给予最多 24 次支持自它们成为强制持有之日起几个月。

4. 成员国应根据作出的承诺所产生的额外成本和放弃的收入, 并考虑到设定的目标, 确定要支付的款项。这些款项应每年发放一次, 也可能包括交易成本。在有正当理由的情况下, 成员国可以按每单位一次性付款的形式提供支持。

5. 成员国可以促进和支持集体计划和基于结果的支付计划, 以鼓励农民或其他受益人在更大范围内或以可衡量的方式显著提高环境质量。

6. 承诺期限为五至七年。

但是, 成员国可以在其 CAP 战略计划中确定:

(一) 为特定类型的承诺提供更长的期限, 包括通过在初始期限结束后规定其年度延期的方式, 如果为了实现或维持某些环境或动物福利利益而需要这种更长的期限;

(二) 对于动物福利承诺、遗传资源保护、可持续利用和开发的承诺、向有机农业的转变、在初始阶段或其他正当合理的承诺之后直接做出的新承诺, 至少一年的较短期限案例。

7. 成员国应确保为在本条所述干预类型下实施的操作提供修订条款, 以确保其因对第 3 段中提及的相关强制性标准、要求或义务的修订而进行调整承诺必须履行或确保遵守该款的第一小段 (d) 点。如果受益人不接受这种调整, 则承诺到期, 并且在承诺有效期内不要求偿还本条规定的款项。

成员国还应确保为根据本条所述干预类型实施的、超出 CAP 战略计划期的运营提供修订条款, 以使其适应下一时期适用的法律框架。

8. 如果本条规定的支持授予农业-环境-气候承诺或转换或维持条例 (EU) 2018/848 中规定的有机耕作做法和方法的承诺, 成员国应确定每公顷付款。对于其他承诺, 成员国可以采用公顷以外的单位。在有正当理由的情况下, 成员国可以根据本条一次性提供支持。

9. 成员国应确保在此类干预下进行操作的人员能够获得实施此类操作所需的相关知识和信息, 并且为了帮助承诺改变其生产系统的农民, 进行适当的培训可供需要的人使用, 并获得专业知识。

10. 成员国应确保本条规定的干预措施与基于第 31 条的干预措施一致。

第七十一条

自然或其他特定区域的限制

1. 成员国可以在本条规定的条件下以及在其 CAP 战略计划中进一步规定的条件下，为自然或其他特定地区的限制条件支付费用，以促进实现所规定的一个或多个具体目标。在第 6(1) 和 (2) 条中。
2. 根据第 1305/2013 号法规 (EU) 第 32 条，应向活跃的农民支付本条规定的款项。
3. 成员国可以根据第 1305/2013 号法规 (EU) 第 32(3) 条第 3 款规定的条件进行微调。
4. 成员国可以根据本条给予付款，仅是为了补偿受益人因相关地区的自然或其他特定地区的限制而放弃的全部或部分额外成本和收入。
5. 与不受自然或其他特定区域限制影响的区域相比，应根据自然或其他特定区域限制计算第 4 段中放弃的额外成本和收入。
6. 本条规定的付款应按每公顷农业面积每年支付。

第七十二条

某些强制性要求导致的特定领域的劣势

1. 成员国可以根据本条规定的条件和进一步规定的条件，对因实施指令 92/43/EEC、2009/147/EC 或 2000/60/EC 的要求而造成的特定区域不利条件给予付款在他们的 CAP 战略计划中，以促进实现第 6(1) 和 (2) 条中规定的一个或多个具体目标。
2. 本条规定的报酬应发给农民、林主及其协会以及其他土地管理者。
3. 在确定劣势领域时，成员国可以包括以下一个或多个领域：
 - (一) 根据指令 92/43/EEC 和 2009/147/EC 指定的 Natura 2000 农业和森林区域；
 - (二) 其他划定的自然保护区，具有适用于农业或林业的环境限制，有助于实施指令 92/43/EEC 第 10 条，前提是这些区域不超过每个国家领土范围所涵盖的指定 Natura 2000 区域的 5% CAP 战略计划；
 - (C) 根据 2000/60/EC 指令，纳入流域管理计划的农业区。
4. 成员国只能根据本条给予付款，以补偿受益人因相关地区的特定劣势而放弃的全部或部分额外成本和收入，包括交易成本。
5. 第 4 段所指的额外成本和收入应计算：
 - (一) 关于指令 92/43/EEC 和 2009/147/EC 产生的限制，与超出本标题第一章第 2 节规定的相关 GAEC 标准的要求以及建立个) 的条件相关的不利因素根据本条例第 4 条第 2 款维护农业区；
 - (二) 关于指令 2000/60/EC 产生的限制，与超出相关法定管理要求的要求导致的不利因素有关，但本法规附件 III 中列出的 SMR 1 和根据第一章制定的 GAEC 标准除外，本标题第 2 节以及根据本条例第 4 条第 2 款为维护农业区而建立的条件。
6. 根据本条支付的款项应每年每公顷支付一次。

第七十三条

投资

1. 成员国可以在本条规定的条件下以及在其 CAP 战略计划中进一步规定的条件下为投资提供支持。
 2. 成员国只能根据本条对有助于实现第 6 条第 1 款和第 2 款规定的一项或多项具体目标的有形和无形资产投资给予支持。

对于一定规模以上的生产经营单位，将由成员国在其 CAP 战略计划中确定，对林业部门的支持应以提供森林管理计划或根据可持续管理 1993 年 6 月 16 日至 17 日在赫尔辛基举行的第二届欧洲森林保护部长级会议通过的《欧洲森林可持续管理一般准则》中定义的森林。
 3. 成员国应建立不合格投资和支出类别清单，至少包括以下内容：
 - (一) 购买农业生产权；
 - (二) 购买付款权利；
 - (C) 购买土地的金額超过相关经营符合条件的总支出的 10%，但环保、富碳土壤保护用地或青年农民通过金融工具购买的土地除外；在金融工具的情况下，该上限应适用于支付给最终收款人的合格公共支出，或者在担保的情况下，适用于基础贷款的金額；
 - (d) 购买动物，购买一年生植物及其种植。出于以下目的：
 - (一) 在自然灾害、不利气候事件或灾难性事件后恢复农业或林业潜力；
 - (二) 保护牲畜免受大型掠食者的侵害或用于林业而不是机械；
 - (三) 根据第 70 条提及的承诺，饲养欧洲议会和理事会⁴⁵ 条例 (EU) 2016/1012 第 2 条第 (24) 点所定义的濒危品种；或者
 - (四) 根据第 70 条所述的承诺，保护面临遗传侵蚀威胁的植物品种；
 - (e) 债务利率，但以利率补贴或担保费补贴形式提供的赠款除外；
 - (F) 成员国在其 CAP 战略计划中确定的大型基础设施投资，不属于 (EU) 2021/1060 条例第 32 条规定的社区主导的地方发展战略的一部分，宽带和洪水或沿海地区除外旨在减少可能发生的自然灾害、不利气候事件或灾难性事件的后果的保护性预防措施；
 - (G) 与《泛欧造林和再造林指南》中制定的可持续森林管理原则相一致的环境和气候相关目标的造林投资。
- 第一项 (a)、(b)、(d) 和 (f) 点不适用于通过金融工具提供支持的情况。
4. 成员国应将支持限制在一个或多个不超过合格成本的 65% 的比率。

最大支持率可能会提高：
 - (一) 以下投资最高可达 80%：
 - 个) (一) 与第 6 条第 (1) 款 (d)、(e) 和 (f) 项以及关于动物福利的第 6 条第 (1) 款 (i) 项中规定的一项或多项具体目标相关的投资。

- (二) 根据第 4(6) 条, 满足成员国在其 CAP 战略计划中规定的条件的年轻农民的投资;
 - (三) 对最外围地区或较小的爱琴海岛屿的投资;
- (二) 高达 85% 的小农场投资, 由成员国决定;
- (C) 以下投资最高可达 100%:
- (一) 植树造林、农林系统的建立和更新、林业土地整治和非生产性投资与第 6 条第 1 款 (d)、(e) 和 (f) 点中规定的一项或多项具体目标相关, 包括旨在保护牲畜和农作物免受野生动物损害的非生产性投资;
 - (二) 由会员国确定的对农村地区基本服务和农业和林业基础设施的投资;
 - (三) 投资于自然灾害、不利气候事件或灾难性事件后恢复农业或林业潜力, 投资于适当的预防行动, 以及投资于维护森林健康;
 - (四) 通过 (EU) 2021/1060 条例第 32 条规定的社区主导的地方发展战略和本条例第 127(3) 条所述生态工业园区运营小组的项目支持的非生产性投资。
5. 如果欧盟法律对农民施加了新的要求, 则可以在自强制持有之日起最多 24 个月内为符合这些要求的投资提供支持。

第七十四条

灌溉投资

1. 只要满足第 73 条和本条规定的条件, 成员国可以对新灌溉区和现有灌溉区的灌溉投资给予支持。
 2. 只有在相关成员国向委员会提交了第 2000/60/EC 号指令所规定的整个投资区域的流域管理计划的情况下, 才能支持对灌溉的投资, 以及对于环境可能受到投资影响的任何其他领域。根据该指令第 11 条在流域管理计划下生效并与农业部门相关的措施应在相关措施计划中具体说明。
 3. 应建立或应作为投资的一部分建立在支持的投资水平上能够测量用水量的水计量。
 4. 只有在以下情况下, 成员国才可以支持对现有灌溉设施或灌溉基础设施要素进行改进的投资:
 - (一) 它被事前评估为提供潜在的节水, 反映了现有装置或基础设施的技术参数;
 - (二) 如果投资影响的地下水或地表水体由于水量相关原因在相关流域管理计划中被确定为较差, 则可以有效减少用水量, 有助于实现良好状态 2000/60/EC 指令第 4(1) 条规定的水体。
- 成员国应根据第 111 条 (d) 点在其 CAP 战略计划中设定潜在节水和有效减少用水的百分比作为合格条件。这种节水应反映本法规附件 XIII 中列出的指令 2000/60/EC 所规定的流域管理计划中的需求。
- 本段中的任何条件均不适用于对仅影响能源效率的现有设施的投资、对建造水库的投资或对使用不影响地下水的再生水的投资或地表水。
5. 仅当再生水的供应和使用符合欧洲议会和理事会的 (EU) 2020/741 条例⁴⁶ 时, 成员国才可以支持投资使用再生水作为替代供水。
 6. 只有在以下情况下, 成员国才可以支持一项投资, 该投资会导致影响特定地下水或地表水的灌溉面积净增加:
 - (一) 水体状况未因水量相关原因在相关流域管理规划中认定为不良; 和
 - (二) 环境影响分析表明投资不会对环境造成重大负面影响; 环境影响分析应由主管当局进行或批准, 也可涉及生产经营单位组。
 7. 只有在不会对环境造成重大负面影响的情况下, 成员国才可以支持投资兴建或扩建用于灌溉的水库。
 8. 成员国应将支持限制在一个或多个不超过:
 - (一) 根据第 4 款进行的农业灌溉投资的合格成本的 80%;
 - (二) 用于灌溉的农业非基础设施投资的合格成本的 100%;
 - (C) 其他农业灌溉投资的合格成本的 65%。

第七十五条

青年农民和新农民的建立和农村创业

1. 成员国可以在本条规定的条件下并在其 CAP 战略计划中进一步规定的条件下, 为青年农民的建立和农村企业的开办提供支持, 包括新农民的建立以有助于实现第 6 条第 1 款和第 2 款规定的一项或多项具体目标。
2. 成员国只能根据本条给予支持以帮助:
 - (一) 根据第 4 条第 6 款建立满足成员国在其 CAP 战略计划中规定的条件的年轻农民;
- (二) 开办与农业或林业相关的农村企业, 包括建立新的农民, 或将农户收入多样化, 从事非农业活动;
 - (C) 在农村地区开展与第 2021/1060 号法规第 32 条规定的社区主导的地方发展战略相关的非农业活动。
3. 成员国应为受益人必须提供的商业计划的提交条件和内容设定条件, 以便根据本条获得支持。
4. 成员国应以一次性或金融工具或两者结合的形式给予支持。支持应限于最高 100,000 欧元的援助, 并可根据客观标准加以区分。

第七十六条

风险管理工具

1. 成员国可以在本条规定的条件下以及在其 CAP 战略计划中进一步规定的条件下为风险管理工具提供支持。
2. 可根据本条提供支持以推广风险管理工具, 帮助积极的农民管理与其农业活动相关的生产和收入风险, 这些风险超出了他们的控制范围, 并有助于实现第 6 条规定的一个或多个具体目标 (1) 和 (2)。
3. 成员国可根据其对需求的评估, 为不同类型的风险管理工具提供支持, 包括收入稳定工具, 特别是:
 - (一) 为保险计划缴纳保费;

(二) 对共同基金的财政捐助, 包括设立的行政费用。

4. 在提供第 3 段所述的支持时, 成员国应建立以下资格条件:

(一) 合格风险管理工具的类型和覆盖范围;
(个)

(二) 计算损失的方法和赔偿的触发因素;

(C) 共同基金的组成和管理规则, 以及其他合格的风险管理工具 (如相关)。

5. 成员国应确保仅对超过前三年农民平均年产量或收入的至少 20% 或根据前五期间, 不包括最高和最低条目。部门生产风险管理工具应在控股层面或控股在相关部门的活动层面计算损失。

成员国可以根据第 80 条第 (3) 款所述的金融工具以独立营运资金融资的形式提供支持, 以补偿不参与风险管理工具的农民在本款第 1 项中提到的损失。

6. 成员国应将支持限制在不超过合格费用 70% 的一种或多种费率。

本款不适用于第十九条所述的会费。

7. 成员国应确保避免因本条下的干预措施与其他公共或私人风险管理计划相结合而导致的任何过度补偿。

第七十七条

合作

1. 成员国可在本条规定的条件下以及其 CAP 战略计划中进一步规定的条件下给予合作支持, 以:

(一) 准备和实施第 127 条第 3 款中提到的生态工业园区运营组的项目;
(个)

(二) 准备和实施领导者;

(C) 促进和支持欧盟或成员国认可的质量计划以及农民对其的使用;

(d) 支持生产者团体、生产者组织或跨部门组织;

(e) 制定和实施会员国确定的智能乡村战略;

(F) 支持其他形式的合作。

2. 成员国只能根据本条给予支持以促进新形式的合作, 包括在开始新活动时现有的合作形式。该合作应至少涉及两个参与者, 并应有助于实现第 6 条第 1 款和第 2 款中规定的一个或多个具体目标。

3. 成员国可根据本条承担与合作所有方面有关的费用。

4. 成员国可以根据本条提供全额支持, 包括合作成本和实施业务的成本, 或者它们可以仅支付合作成本并使用其他类型的农村发展干预资金, 或来自其他国家或联盟的支持工具, 以支付所实施业务的成本。

如果支持按总额支付, 成员国应确保实施的业务符合第 70 条至第 76 条和第 78 条规定的相关规则和要求。

在 LEADER 的情况下, 作为对本段第一小段的减损:

(一) 对符合第 34(1) 条第 (a) 款第 2021/1060 号条例第 34 条第 (1) 款第 (a) 点的准备性支持以及根据该款 (b) 和 (c) 点实施 (个) 选定战略的所有费用的支持, 只能作为本条规定的总额; 和

(二) 成员国应确保由投资组成的已实施业务符合本条例第 73 条规定的投资干预类型下的相关欧盟规则和要求。

5. 成员国不应根据本条支持仅涉及研究机构的合作。

6. 在农场继承方面的合作情况下, 特别是在农场层面的世代更新方面, 成员国只能向已经或将在运营结束时达到退休年龄的农民提供支持有关成员国根据其国家立法。

7. 成员国应将支持限制在最长七年。该条件不适用于 LEADER, 在有正当理由的情况下, 也不适用于实现第 6 条第 1 款 (d)、(e) 和 (f) 点中规定的具体目标所必需的集体环境和气候行动。

8. 成员国应限制对以下方面的支持:

(一) 质量计划的信息和促销行动, 以不超过合格成本的 70% 的一个或多个费率;
(个)

(二) 建立生产者团体、生产者组织或跨部门组织, 占该团体或组织年销售产量的 10%, 每年最高 100,000 欧元; 这种支持应是递减的, 仅限于承认后的头五年。

第七十八条

知识交流和信息传播

1. 成员国可以在本条规定的条件下以及在其 CAP 战略计划中进一步详述的条件下, 为知识交流和信息传播提供支持, 以期有助于实现第 6 条规定的一个或多个具体目标 (1) 和 (2) 同时专门针对自然、环境和气候的保护, 包括环境教育和宣传行动以及农村企业和社区的发展。

2. 根据本条提供的支持可涵盖为促进创新、培训和建议以及其他形式的知识交流和信息传播而采取的任何相关行动的费用, 包括通过制定和更新旨在知识交流和研究的计划和研究信息的传播。此类行动应有助于实现第 6 条第 1 款和第 2 款规定的一项或多项具体目标。

3. 对咨询服务的支持仅适用于符合第 15 条第 3 款的咨询服务。

4. 为建立咨询服务, 成员国可以提供最多 20 万欧元的固定金额的支持。他们应确保支持的时间有限。

5. 成员国应确保此类干预支持的行动基于并符合其 CAP 战略计划中根据第 114 条 (a)(i) 点提供的 AKIS 描述。

第 2 节

适用于多种干预的要素

第七十九条

操作选择

1. 在与第 124 条所述的监督委员会 (“监督委员会”) 协商后, 国家管理机构、相关的地区管理机构或指定的中间机构应制定与以下干预类型有关的干预选择标准: 投资、青年农民和新农民的建立和农村企业的开办、合作、知识交流和信息传播。这些选择标准应在确保平等对待申请人、更好地利用财政资源, 并根据干预的目的确定具体的目标。

成员国可以决定对明确针对环境目的或与恢复活动相关的投资干预不适用选择标准。

作为对第一小段的减损，在与监督委员会协商后，可以在有正当理由的情况下确定不同的选择方法。

- 第 1 段中规定的管理机构或指定中间机构的责任不应影响法规 (EU) 2021/1060 第 33 条中提及的地方行动小组的任务。
- 第一款不适用于以金融工具形式提供支持的情况。
- 成员国可以决定不对根据欧洲议会和理事会第 1291/2013 号条例 (EU) No 1291/2013 制定的 Horizon 2020 下获得卓越印章认证的运营机构应用第 1 段中提到的选择标准⁽⁴⁷⁾，在 Horizon Europe 或环境与气候行动计划 (LIFE) 下，由欧洲议会和理事会⁽⁴⁸⁾条例 (EU) 2021/783 制定，前提是这些操作符合 CAP 战略计划。
- 全部或部分业务可以在相关成员国之外实施，包括在欧盟之外，只要该业务有助于实现 CAP 战略计划的目标。

第八十条

金融工具的具体规则

- (EU) 2021/1060 条例第 58 条所述的金融工具形式的支持可根据本条例第 73 至 78 条所述的干预类型授予。
- 以金融工具形式给予支持的，“金融工具”、“金融产品”、“最终接受方”、“持有基金”、“专项基金”、“杠杆效应”、“乘数比率”的定义，“管理成本”和“管理费”在法规 (EU) 2021/1060 第 2 条以及该法规第 V 篇第 II 章第 II 节的规定应适用。此外，本条第 3 款、第 4 款和第 5 款应适用。
- 根据 (EU) 2021/1060 条例第 58(2) 条，营运资金，包括独立营运资金，可以是本条例第 73、74、76、77 和 78 条下的合格支出，如果它有助于实现至少一个与相关干预相关的具体目标。可以根据这些条款提供对独立营运资金金融支持，而不受最终接受者根据同一条款获得其他支出支持的要求的约束。对于 IFEU 第 42 条范围内的活动，在三个财政年度的任何时期内，向最终接受者提供的营运资金支持总额不得超过相当于 200,000 欧元的赠款总额。
- 作为对第 73 条、第 74 条、第 76 条、第 77 条和第 78 条的减损，这些条款中规定的支持率不适用于单独的流动资金融资。
- 金融工具的合格支出应为已支付的合格公共支出总额，不包括第 115 条第 5 款所述的额外国家融资，或者在担保的情况下，为金融工具的担保合同预留在资格期限内。该金额应对应于：
 - (一) 在贷款、股权和准股权投资的情况下，向最终收款人付款；
 - (二) 为担保合同预留的资源，无论是未完成的还是已经到期的，以履行可能的损失担保要求，根据为最终接受者的相关已发放新贷款或股权投资确定的乘数比率计算；
 - (C) 根据 (EU) 2021/1060 条例第 58(5) 条，向最终收款人付款或为最终收款人的利益付款；
 - (d) 支付管理费和偿还实施金融工具的机构产生的管理费用。

如果金融工具在连续的规划期内实施，则可以根据在前一个规划期达成的协议，向最终接受者提供支持或为最终接受者的利益提供支持，包括管理成本和费用，前提是此类支持符合资格后续编程周期的规则。在这种情况下，应根据有关规划期间的规则确定支出申报表中提交的支出资格。

就第一小段 (b) 点而言，如果受益于担保的实体未按照乘数比率向最终接受方支付计划的新增贷款、股权或类股权投资金额，则符合条件的支出应按比例减少。如果市场条件的后续变化证明是合理的，则可以审查乘数比率。这种审查不具有追溯力。

为本款第一小段 (d) 点的目的，管理费应以绩效为基础。如果根据 (EU) 2021/1060 条例第 59(3) 条通过直接授予合同的方式选择实施控股基金的机构，则支付给可以宣布为合格支出的机构的管理成本和费用金额应为以贷款或担保合同的形式支付给最终接受者的合格公共支出总额的 5% 和以股权和准形式支付给最终接受者的合格公共支出总额的 7% 为限-股权投资。

如果根据 (EU) 2021/1060 条例第 59(3) 条通过直接授予合同的方式选择实施特定基金的机构，则支付给这些机构的管理成本和费用金额应为以贷款或担保合同的形式支付给最终接受者的合格公共支出总额的 7% 和以股权或股权形式支付给最终接受者的合格公共支出总额的 15% 为上限准股权投资。

就第一小段 (d) 点而言，如果实施持有基金或特定基金的机构是根据适用法律通过竞争性招标选择的，则管理成本和费用的数额应在资助协议和应反映竞争性招标的结果。

向最终受助人收取安排费或其任何部分的，不得申报为合格支出。

第八十一条

使用通过 InvestEU 提供的 EAFRD

1. 成员国可在第 118 条所述的 CAP 战略计划提案中或在第 119 条所述的 CAP 战略计划修订请求中分配高达 EAFRD 初始总拨款的 3% CAP 战略计划将贡献给 InvestEU，并通过欧盟担保和 InvestEU 咨询中心交付。CAP 战略计划应包含使用 InvestEU 的理由及其对实现第 6(1) 和 (2) 条中规定并在 CAP 战略计划中选择一个或多个具体目标的贡献。

向 InvestEU 捐款的金额应按照 (EU) 2021/523 条例中规定的规则执行。

2. 成员国应确定每年的捐款总额。在要求修改 CAP 战略计划的情况下，这些金额应仅涉及未来年份。

3. 第 1 段中提及的金额应用于在欧盟法规第 10 条第 3 款中提及的出资协议缔结后，在成员国隔间和 InvestEU 咨询中心提供部分欧盟担保 (欧盟) 2021/523。欧盟委员会可在 2023 年 1 月 1 日至 2027 年 12 月 31 日期间按年度分期支付每项会费协议的预算承诺。

4. 如果 (EU) 2021/523 条例第 10(2) 条所述的在 CAP 战略计划中分配的本条第 1 款所述金额的捐款协议在通过后四个月内未达成根据本条例第 118 条批准 CAP 战略计划的委员会实施决定，在批准成员国根据本条例第 119 条提交的修改请求后，相应的金额应在 CAP 战略计划中重新分配规定。

根据本条例第 119 条提交的修改 CAP 战略计划的请求中分配的本条第 1 款所述金额的捐款协议应与委员会通过批准该修正案的执行决定同时缔结 CAP 战略计划。

5. 如果在出资协议批准后九个月内未签订第 2021/523 号条例第 10 条第 (4) 款第 2 项所指的担保协议，则应终止或延长出资协议经双方同意。

如果成员国停止参与 InvestEU，作为准备金支付给共同准备金的相关金额应根据《金融条例》第 21 条第 5 款作为内部分配收入收回，并且该成员国应提交申请修订其 CAP 战略计划，以根据本条第 2 款使用回收的金额和分配给未来日历年的

金额。

捐款协议的终止或修订应与委员会通过批准 CAP 战略计划相关修订的实施决定同时完成，最迟于 2026 年 12 月 31 日完成。

6. 如果 (EU) 2021/523 条例第 10(4) 条第 3 款所述的担保协议未在出资协议约定的期限内正式实施，但自签署之日起不超过四年担保协议、出资协议应当修改。成员国可要求按照本条第 5 款处理根据本条第 1 款向欧盟担保提供的、在担保协议中承诺但不包括基础贷款、股权投资或其他风险承担工具的金額。

7. 欧盟担保所产生的或归属于欧盟担保的资源应根据法规 (EU) 2021/523 第 10(5) 条 (a) 点提供给成员国，并用于以金融工具或预算担保的形式支持本条第 1 款所述的同一目标或目标。

8. 法规 (EU) 2021/2116 第 34 条规定的自动解除承诺时限应在 CAP 战略计划中根据本条第 4、5 和 6 段重复使用的金额开始于当年作出相应的预算承诺。

第八十二条

支付计算的充分性和准确性

在根据第 70 条、第 71 条和第 72 条放弃的额外成本和收入支付的情况下，成员国应确保相关计算充分和准确，并在公平、公正和可验证的计算基础上预先确定方法。为此，在职能上独立于负责实施 CAP 战略计划的当局并拥有适当专业知识的机构应进行计算或确认计算的充分性和准确性。

第八十三条

赠款形式

一、在不违反第七十条、第七十一条、第七十二条和第七十五条的规定的情况下，本章授予的赠款可以采取下列任何一种形式：

(一) 补偿受益人实际发生的合格费用；

(二) 单位成本；

(C) 一次性付款；

(d) 平息融资。

2. 第 1 款 (b)、(c) 和 (d) 点中提及的补助金形式的金额应以下列方式之一确定：

(一) 一种公平、公正和可验证的计算方法，基于：

(i) (一) 统计数据、其他客观信息或专家判断；

(ii) (二) 核实个人受益人的历史数据；或者

(iii) (三) 个人受益人通常的成本会计做法的应用；

(二) 根据具体情况制定并由选择业务的机构事先商定的预算草案；

(C) 根据适用于类似业务类型的联盟政策中的相应单位成本、一次性付款和统一费率的应用规则；

(d) 根据在完全由成员国资助的类似业务的赠款计划下适用的相应单位成本、一次性付款和统一费率的应用规则。

3. 成员国可在规定支持条件的文件中规定的全额或部分偿还条件下并根据以下条件向受益人提供赠款：

(一) 受益人的还款应在管理机构和受益人同意的条件下进行；

(ii) (二) 成员国应在 2029 年 12 月 31 日之前，以有条件赠款、金融工具或其他形式的支持的形式，再利用受益人为 CAP 战略计划的同一具体目标偿还的资源；偿还的金额和有关其重复使用的信息应包含在上一次年度绩效报告中；

(C) (三) 成员国应采取必要措施，确保将资源存放在单独的账户或适当的会计准则下；

(d) (四) 受益人在任何时候偿还但在 2029 年 12 月 31 日之前未重新使用的联盟资源应根据 (EU) 2021/2116 条例第 34 条归还给联盟预算。

第八十四条

对农村发展干预类型的附加要求的授权

委员会有权根据补充本条例的第 152 条采取授权法案，并在本章规定的关于给予支持的条件之外的要求：

(一) 第 70 条提及的有关遗传资源和动物福利的管理承诺；

(ii) (二) 第 77 条中提到的质量计划，涉及最终产品的特殊性、计划的获取、约束性产品规格的验证、计划的透明度和产品的可追溯性，以及成员国对自愿认证计划。

第四篇

财务规定

第八十五条

EAGF 和 EAFRD 支出

1. EAGF 应资助与以下相关的干预类型：

(一) 第 16 条规定的直接付款；

(ii) (二) 第三章第三章中规定的某些部门的干预措施。

(C) (三) 第三章第三章中规定的某些部门的干预措施。

2. EAFRD 应资助第 III 篇第 IV 章中提到的干预类型，以及第 94 条中提到的成员国倡议的技术援助。

第八十六条

支出资格

1. 支出应符合条件：

(一) 从委员会批准 CAP 战略计划的次年 1 月 1 日起获得 EAGF 的捐款；
(二) 从提交 CAP 战略计划之日起（但不得早于 2023 年 1 月 1 日）获得 EAFRD 的贡献。

2. 因修订 CAP 战略计划而符合条件的支出应在委员会批准修订后以及相关成员国设定的修订生效之日起有资格获得 EAGF 的捐款根据第 119(8) 条。

3. 因修订 CAP 战略计划而符合资格的支出，应从向委员会提交修订请求之日起或从上述修订通知之日起，有资格获得 EAFRD 的捐款第 119 条第 9 款。

作为对本段第一小段和第 4 段第二小段的减损，CAP 战略计划可规定，在因自然灾害、灾难性事件或不利气候事件或气候发生重大和突然变化而采取紧急措施的情况下，成员国或地区的社会经济条件，EAFRD 资助的与 CAP 战略计划修订相关的支出资格可能从事件发生之日开始。

4. 如果支出是由受益人产生并在 2029 年 12 月 31 日之前支付的，则有资格获得 EAFRD 的捐款。此外，只有当相关援助由 EAFRD 实际支付时，支出才有资格获得 EAFRD 的捐款。2029 年 12 月 31 日之前的付款机构。

成员国应确定受益人产生的费用资格的开始日期。开始日期不得早于 2023 年 1 月 1 日。

如果在向管理机构提交支持申请之前已经实际完成或完全实施的运营，无论是否已支付所有相关款项，运营均无资格获得支持。

但是，根据可持续森林管理原则并针对第 6 条第 (1) 款 (d)、(e) 和 (f) 根据成员国的定义，即使在向管理当局提交支持申请之前已经实际完成，也可能有资格获得支持。

5. 根据成员国设定的条件，实物捐助和折旧费用可能有资格获得 EAFRD 的支持。

第八十七条

直接支付形式的干预类型的财政拨款

1. 在不影响 (EU) 2021/2116 条例第 17 条的情况下，根据本条例第 III 篇第 II 章，可以在成员国授予的直接付款形式的干预类型的总额一个日历年的拨款不得超过附件 V 中规定的该成员国的财政拨款。

在不影响 (EU) 2021/2116 条例第 17 条的情况下，根据本条例第 III 篇第 II 章第 3 节第 2 小节和之前在一个日历年内可以在成员国授予的最大金额本法规第 17 条的适用，不得超过附件 VIII 中规定的该成员国的财政拨款。

就第 96 条、第 97 条和第 98 条而言，附件 IX 中列出的成员国在扣除附件 VIII 所列金额后和根据第 17 条进行的任何转移之前的财政分配载于附件 IX。

2. 委员会有权根据第 152 条通过授权法案，修改附件 V 和 IX 中规定的成员国分配，以考虑与可能授予的直接支付最高总额有关的发展，包括第 17 条和第 103 条中提到的转移，第 88 条第 5 款中提到的财政拨款的转移以及为第 88 条第 6 款中提到的其他部门的干预类型提供资金所需的任何扣除。

但是，附件 IX 的改编不应考虑根据第 17 条进行的任何转让。

3. 第 101 条所述的每次干预的指示性财政拨款数额，用于第 16 条规定的直接支付形式的干预类型，在成员国就一个日历年授予该成员国根据第 112 条第 (3) 款 (a) 项第 2 小段在附件 V 中列出了 CAP 战略计划中所承担的预计减少付款额。

第八十八条

为某些部门的某些类型的干预分配财政拨款

1. 欧盟对葡萄酒行业干预类型的财政援助分配给成员国，详见附件 VII。

2. 欧盟对养蜂业干预类型的财政援助按照附件 X 的规定分配给成员国。

3. 欧盟对分配给德国的酒花行业干预类型的财政援助应为每个财政年度 2 188 000 欧元。

4. 每个财政年度，联盟对橄榄油和食用橄榄部门干预类型的财政援助分配如下：

(一) 希腊为 10 666 000 欧元；

(二) 法国 554 000 欧元；和

(C) 意大利 34 590 000 欧元。

5. 有关成员国可在其 CAP 战略计划中决定将第 3 段和第 4 段中提及的总财政拨款转移到其直接支付拨款中。该决定可能不会被审查。

成员国将转为直接支付拨款的财政拨款将不再适用于第 3 段和第 4 段中提及的干预类型。

6. 成员国可以在其 CAP 战略计划中决定将最多 3% 的拨款用于附件 V 中规定的直接支付，如果相关，在扣除附件 VIII 中规定的棉花拨款后，用于其他部门的干预类型第 III 篇第 III 章第 7 节中提及。

成员国可以决定将第一小段中提到的百分比提高到 5%。在这种情况下，应从第 96 条第 1 款、第 2 款或第 5 款规定的最高金额中扣除相应增加的金额，并且不得再分配给第 III 篇中提到的联合收入支持干预措施，第二章第三节第一小节。

对应于成员国在本段第一和第二小段中提到的直接支付拨款的百分比，并用于某一财政年度对其他部门的干预类型的数额，应被视为成员国每财政年度的拨款。其他部门干预类型的年份。

7. 成员国可以在 2025 年审查其第 6 段中提及的决定，作为根据第 119 条提出的修改其 CAP 战略计划请求的一部分。

8. 因实施第 6 和第 7 段而在已批准的 CAP 战略计划中规定的金额对相关成员国具有约束力。

第八十九条

农村发展干预类型的财政拨款

1. 根据 2021 年多年度财务框架，2023 年 1 月 1 日至 2027 年 12 月 31 日期间，欧盟对本条例项下农村发展干预类型的总支持金额为 60 544 439 600 欧元（按现价计算）2027 年至 2027 年法规（欧盟、欧洲原子能联营）2020/2093。

2. 第 1 段中提到的资源的 0.25% 应用于资助第 2021/2116 号条例第 7 条中提到的委员会倡议的技术援助活动，包括提到的欧洲 CAP 网络本条例第 126 条第 2 款和本条例第 127 条所指的 EIP。这些活动可能涉及之前的规划期和后续的 CAP 战略计划期。

3. 扣除第 2 段所述数额后，按成员国划分的第 1 段所述数额的年度明细载于附件 XI。

4. 委员会有权根据修订附件 XI 的第 152 条采取授权法案，审查成员国的年度明细，以考虑相关发展，包括第 17 条和第 103 条中提到的转移，在不改变的情况下进行技术调整总体分配，或考虑在本条例通过后立法行为规定的任何其他变化。

第九十条

EAFRD 贡献

执行根据第 118 条第 6 款批准 CAP 战略计划的决定的委员会应设定 EAFRD 对该计划的最大贡献。EAFRD 捐款应根据符合条件的公共支出金额计算，不包括第 115 条第 5 款所述的额外国家融资。

第九十一条

EAFRD 缴费率

1. CAP 战略计划应在区域或国家层面建立适用于所有干预措施的单一 EAFRD 贡献率。
2. 作为对第 1 款的减损，EAFRD 的最高缴费率应为：
 - (一) 欠发达地区符合条件的公共支出的 85%；
 - (二) 最外围地区和爱琴海小岛的合格公共支出的 80%；
 - (C) (EU) 2021/1060 条例第 108(2) 条第 (b) 点第 1 款 (b) 点所指的过渡地区合格公共支出的 60%；
 - (d) 其他地区符合条件的公共支出的 43%。
3. 作为对第 1 段和第 2 段的减损，如果 CAP 战略计划中根据第 2 段设定的比例较低，则 EAFRD 的最高缴费率应为：
 - (一) 根据第 71 条，用于支付自然或其他特定地区限制的合格公共支出的 65%；
 - (二) 符合条件的公共支出的 80%，用于根据第 70 条支付、根据第 72 条支付、用于支持第 73 条所述的非生产性投资、用于支持第 77 条第 1 款下的生态产业园运营小组的项目，点(a)，对于第 77 条第(1)款的领导者，(b)点；
 - (C) 根据第 17 条和第 103 条，从转移到 EAFRD 的资金中获得资金的运营的合格公共支出的 100%。
4. EAFRD 最低缴费率应为合格公共支出的 20%。
5. 第 2 款、第 3 款和第 4 款中提及的合格公共支出应不包括第 115 条第 5 款中提及的额外国家融资。

第九十二条

LEADER 的最低财政拨款

1. EAFRD 对附件 XI 中列出的 CAP 战略计划的总贡献中至少 5% 应保留给 LEADER。
2. 在整个 CAP 战略计划期间，根据第 112 条第 2 款 (a) 项在财务计划中确定的 LEADER 以外的农村发展 EAFRD 总支出不得超过 95% EAFRD 对附件 XI 中列出的 CAP 战略计划的总贡献。该财务上限一经委员会根据第 118 条或第 119 条批准，即构成欧盟法律规定的财务上限。

第九十三条

针对环境和气候相关具体目标的干预措施的最低财政拨款

1. 附件 XI 中规定的 EAFRD 对 CAP 战略计划的总贡献中至少 35% 应保留用于针对第 6(1) 条 (d)、(e) 点和(f) 以及关于动物福利，第 6 条第 1 款第 (i) 项。
 2. 为确定对第 1 款规定的百分比的贡献，会员国应包括以下干预措施的支出：
 - (一) 第 70 条所述的管理承诺 100%；
 - (二) 50% 用于第 71 条中提到的自然或其他特定区域的限制；
 - (C) 第 72 条中提及的特定地区劣势 100%；
 - (d) 根据第 73 条和第 74 条，与第 6 条第 (1) 款 (d)、(e) 和 (f) 点以及动物福利第 6 条 (1)，第 (i) 点。
 3. 在整个 CAP 战略计划期间，根据第 112 条第 2 款在财务计划中确定的除本条第 2 款提及的干预措施之外的 EAFRD 农村发展总支出，点 (a) 不得超过附件 XI 中规定的对 CAP 战略计划的 EAFRD 贡献总额的 65%。该财务上限一经委员会根据第 118 条或第 119 条批准，即构成欧盟法律规定的财务上限。
- 四、本条不适用于最外围地区的支出。

第九十四条

技术援助的最高财政拨款

1. 根据第 125 条所述成员国的倡议，最多可将 EAFRD 对 CAP 战略计划的总捐款的 4% 用于资助技术援助行动。对于 CAP 战略计划，EAFRD 的贡献可能会增加到 6%，其中联盟对农村发展的支持总额高达 11 亿欧元。
2. 根据条例 (EU) 2021/2116 第 32 条，技术援助应根据财务条例第 125(1) 条第 (e) 点在中期付款框架内作为统一费率融资进行报销。该统一费率应代表 CAP 战略计划中规定的技术援助占申报总支出的百分比。

第九十五条

支持年轻农民的最低财政拨款

1. 对于每个成员国，应保留附件 XII 中规定的最低金额，用于帮助实现第 6 条第 1 款 (g) 项中规定的具体目标。根据对优势、劣势、机会和威胁方面的情况进行分析 (“SWOT 分析”) 并确定要解决的需求，该金额应用于以下一项或两项干预类型：
 - (一) 第三十条规定的对青年农民的补充收入支持；
 - (二) 第 75 条第 2 款 (a) 项中提到的青年农民的建立。
2. 除了本条第 1 款提及的干预类型外，成员国可以使用该款提及的最低金额来对第 73 条提及的年轻农民进行投资干预，前提是按照更高的支持率第 73 条第 4 款第 2 项第 (a)(ii) 点适用。当使用这种可能性时，第一句中提到的投资支出的最多 50% 应计入最低保留金额。
- 三、每一历年，除第三十条规定的青年农民补充收入支持外，以直接支付形式进行的所有干预的总支出不得超过规定的有关所在直接支付的财政拨款。在附件 V 中减少。减去附件 XII 在相关日历年为年轻农民提供的补充收入支持下保留的部

分, 该部分由成员国根据第 112 条第 2 款 (a) 项在其财务计划中确定, 并由委员会根据第 118 条或第 119 条批准。该财政上限应构成欧盟法律规定的财政上限。

4. 在整个 CAP 计划期间, 除第 75 条第 2 款 (a) 项所述的建立青年农民外, EAFRD 用于农村发展的总支出不得超过 EAFRD 贡献总额附件 XI 中规定的 CAP 战略计划, 减少了附件 XII 中为第 75 条第 2 款第 (a) 点中提到的青年农民的建立而保留的部分, 用于整个 CAP 战略计划期间, 如由成员国根据第 112(2) 条 (a) 点在其财务计划中建立, 并由委员会根据第 118 条或第 119 条批准。该财务上限应构成欧盟法律规定的财务上限。

5. 如果成员国决定使用本条第 2 款规定的可能性, 则根据第 73 条第 4 款第 2 项第 (ii), 不超过该成员国根据第 112(2) 条 (a) 点在其财务计划中确定并由委员会根据第 118 条或第 119 条批准的 50%, 应计算在内为本条第 4 款所指的财政上限的设置。

第九十六条

耦合收入支持的最大财务分配 收入挂钩补贴

1. 第 III 篇第 II 章第 3 节第 1 小节中提及的联合收入支持干预措施的指示性财政拨款最多应限制在附件 IX 中所列金额的 13% 以内。

2. 作为对第 1 款的减损, 根据第 1307/2013 号法规 (EU) 第 53(4) 条, 将超过其年度国家上限设定的 13% 用于自愿耦合支持的成员国该条例附件 II 中规定的国家可以决定将本条例附件 IX 中规定的金额的 13% 以上用于联合收入支持。由此产生的百分比不得超过委员会批准的关于 2018 年索赔年度的自愿联合支持的百分比。

3. 第 1 段中提到的百分比最多可以增加 2 个百分点, 前提是超过 13% 的百分比对应的数额分配给第 III 篇第 II 章第 3 节下的蛋白质作物支持, 第 1 小节。

4. 不得超过因应用第 1、2 和 3 段而产生的批准的 CAP 战略计划中的金额。

5. 作为对第 1 段和第 2 段的减损, 成员国可以选择每年最多使用 300 万欧元来资助耦合收入支持。

6. 在不影响法规 (EU) 2021/2116 第 17 条的情况下, 在适用本法规第 17 条之前, 根据欧盟第 III 篇第 II 章第 3 节第 1 小节可在成员国授予的最高金额本条例就一个日历年而言, 不得超过根据本条在 CAP 战略计划中确定的金额。

第九十七条

生态计划的最低财政拨款

1. 从 2023 年到 2027 年的每个日历年, 附件 IX 中至少 25% 的拨款应预留给第 III 篇第 II 章第 2 节第 4 小节中提及的生态计划。

2. 如果成员国根据第 70 条、第 72 条、第 73 条和第 74 条为干预措施保留的 EAFRD 捐款总额, 只要这些干预措施涉及第 6 条第 1 款中规定的具体目标, 则 (d) 点、(e) 和 (f) 以及关于动物福利, 在第 6(1) 条第 (i) 点中, 超过附录 XI 中规定的 CAP 战略计划期间 EAFRD 总捐款的 30%, 成员国可以减少根据本条第 1 款保留的金额的总和。总减少量不得高于超过第一句所述百分比的数额。

3. 第 2 段中提及的减少可能不会导致根据第 1 段为 CAP 战略计划期间为生态计划预留的年度金额减少 50% 以上。

4. 作为对第 3 款的减损, 如果在 CAP 战略计划期间根据第 70 条进行干预的计划总金额超过 150 在适用第 2 款之前根据本条第 1 款保留的金额总和的百分比。

5. 成员国可以在 2023 和 2024 日历年, 根据第 101 条第 (3) 款, 使用根据本条为生态计划预留的金额, 为当年第三篇第二章中提到的其他干预措施提供资金, 第 2 节, 前提是已经用尽了将资金用于生态计划的所有可能性,

(一) 不超过相关日历年附件 IX 所列金额的 5% 的阈值;
(个)

(二) 如果符合第 6 段的条件, 则高于相关日历年附件 IX 所列金额的 5% 的阈值。

6. 在适用第 5 段 (b) 点时, 成员国应根据第 119 条修改其 CAP 战略计划, 以便:

(一) 将根据本条为 CAP 战略计划期间剩余年份的生态计划预留的金额增加至少相当于用于资助第 III 篇第 II 章第 2 节中 (个) 提及的其他干预措施的金额根据本条第 5 款 (b) 项; 或者

(二) 增加为第 70 条、第 72 条、第 73 条和第 74 条规定的干预措施预留的金额, 只要这些干预措施涉及第 6 条第 (1) 款 (d)、(e) 和 (f) 点规定的具体目标, 以及关于动物福利根据第 6(1) 条第 (i) 点的规定, 按照第 5 段 (b) 点, 提供至少相当于用于资助第三篇第二章第 2 节中提及的其他干预措施的金额, 本条。如果成员国使用本条第 2 款提及的选项, 则不应考虑根据本款根据第 70、72、73 和 74 条为干预保留的额外金额。

7. 如果一个会员国在应用第 5 段 (a) 点时, 在 2023 年至 2024 年期间将超过附件 IX 所列 2023 年和 2024 年拨款总和的 2.5% 用于为第 III 篇第 II 章第 2 节中提及的其他干预措施提供资金, 它应补偿超过附件 IX 中规定的 2023 年和 2024 年拨款总额的 2.5% 的金额, 并用于资助这些通过根据第 119 条修改其 CAP 战略计划, 实施第 III 篇第 II 章第 2 节中提及的其他干预措施, 以便:

(一) 将根据本条为 CAP 战略计划期间剩余年份的生态计划预留的金额增加至少相当于超过附件 IX 中规定的拨款总额的 (个) 2.5% 的金额 2023 年和 2024 年; 或者

(二) 增加为第 70 条、第 72 条、第 73 条和第 74 条规定的干预措施预留的金额, 只要这些干预措施涉及第 6 条第 (1) 款 (d)、(e) 和 (f) 点规定的具体目标, 以及关于动物福利, 第 6(1) 条第 (i) 点, 至少相当于超过附件 IX 中规定的 2023 年和 2024 年分配总和的 2.5% 的金额。保留的额外金额如果成员国使用本条第 2 款提及的选项, 则不应考虑根据本款根据第 70、72、73 和 74 条进行的干预。

8. 成员国可在 2025 和 2026 日历年, 根据第 101 条第 (3) 款, 使用最高为附件 IX 所列相关日历年金额的 2% 的阈值, 并保留在根据本条生态计划在同一年内资助第三篇第二章第 2 节中提及的其他干预措施, 前提是已用尽所有可能将资金用于生态计划并且符合第 9 段的条件符合。

9. 在适用第 8 段时, 成员国应根据第 119 条修改其 CAP 战略计划, 以便:

(一) 将根据本条为 CAP 战略计划期间剩余年份的生态计划预留的金额增加至少相当于用于资助第 III 篇第 II 章第 2 节中 (个) 提及的其他干预措施的金额根据第 8 段; 或者

(二) 增加为第 70 条、第 72 条、第 73 条和第 74 条规定的干预措施预留的金额, 只要这些干预措施涉及第 6 条第 (1) 款 (d)、(e) 和 (f) 点规定的具体目标, 以及关于动物福利根据本条第 8 款, 第 6 条第 1 款第 (i) 项中的福利, 其金额至少相当于用于资助第三篇第二章第 2 节中提及的其他干预措施的金额。如果成员国使用本条第 2 款提及的选项, 则不应考虑根据本款根据第 70、72、73 和 74 条为干预保留的额外金额。

10. 自 2025 日历年起, 除生态计划外的直接支付形式的干预类型的总支出不得超过附件 V 规定的相关日历年直接支付的财政拨款 2025 年和 2026 日历年, 减少相当于附件 IX 中为生态计划保留的金额的 23%, 并相应于附件 IX 中为生态计划保留的金额的 23% 本款适用于 2027 日历年, 在相关情况下, 根据适用本条第 2、3、4、6、7 和 8 款以及会员

成员国根据第 112 条在其财务计划中确定的金额进行更正(2)、(a)点, 并由委员会根据第 118 条或第 119 条批准。该财政上限应构成欧盟法律规定的财政上限。

11. 如果成员国在整个 CAP 战略计划期间适用本条第 2、3、4、6、7 和 9 款, 则除根据第 70、72 条为干预措施预留的金额外, EAFRD 用于农村发展的总支出, 73 和 74, 只要这些干预措施涉及第 6 条第 (1) 款 (d)、(e) 和 (f) 点规定的具体目标, 就动物福利而言, 第 6 条第 (1) 款 (i) 不得超过附件 XI 中规定的整个 CAP 战略计划期间 EAFRD 对农村发展的贡献总额, 减去根据第 70、72、73 和 74 条为干预措施预留的金额, 只要这些干预措施解决第 6(1) 条第 (d)、(e) 和 (f) 点规定的具体目标, 以及关于动物福利, 第 6(1) 条第 (i) 点规定的具体目标, 按照本条第 2、6、7 和 9 段的应用, 由成员国根据第 112 条第 2 款第 (a) 项在其财务计划中确定, 并由委员会根据第 118 条批准, 或第 119 条该财政上限应构成欧盟法律规定的财政上限。

第九十八条

再分配收入支持的最低财政拨款

1. 附件 IX 所列拨款的至少 10% 应每年预留用于第 29 条所述的再分配收入支持。

2. 对于每个日历年, 除再分配收入支持外的直接支付形式的干预类型的总支出不得超过附件 V 规定的相关日历年直接支付的财政拨款, 减少一相当于附件 IX 中规定的相关日历年直接支付财政拨款的 10% 的金额, 在相关情况下根据成员国在其财务计划中确定的第 29 条第 1 款第 2 项的适用进行更正根据第 112(2) 条 (a) 点, 并由委员会根据第 118 条或第 119 条批准。该财务上限应构成欧盟法律规定的财务上限。

第九十九条

EAFRD 分配给 LIFE 和 Erasmus+ 下的行动的自愿捐款

成员国可以在其 CAP 战略计划中决定使用 EAFRD 分配的一定份额来利用支持和升级综合战略自然项目, 以根据条例 (EU) 2021/783 的规定造福农民社区, 并为跨国行动提供资金根据欧洲议会和理事会 (EU) 2021/817 条例⁴⁹, 学习农业和农村发展领域的人员流动, 重点关注农村地区的年轻农民和妇女。

第一百条

跟踪气候支出

1. 根据成员国提供的信息, 委员会应使用简单和通用的方法评估政策对实现气候变化目标的贡献。

2. 对实现支出目标的贡献应根据支持对实现气候变化目标的贡献是显著还是中等, 通过应用不同的特定权重来估计, 这些权重如下:

- (一) 40% 用于基本收入支持和补充收入支持下的支出, 如第三章第二章第 2 节第 2 和第 3 小节中所述;
- (二) 100% 用于第 III 章第 II 章第 2 节第 4 小节中提及的生态计划下的支出;
- (C) 100% 用于第 93 条第 1 款所述干预措施的支出, 本款 (d) 点所述干预措施除外;
- (d) 40% 用于第 71 条所述的自然或其他特定地区限制的支出。

3. 委员会有权根据修订本条第 2 款的第 152 条在 2025 年 12 月 31 日之后通过授权法案, 以修改其中提到的权重, 以便更准确地跟踪环境和气候相关目标的支出。

第一百零一条

指示性财务分配

1. 成员国应在其 CAP 战略计划中为每项干预措施和每年制定指示性财政拨款。该指示性财务分配应代表 CAP 战略计划下相关财政年度干预的预期支付水平, 不包括第 115 条第 5 款中提到的基于额外国家融资的预期支付。

2. 作为对第 1 款的减损, 对于第 42 条 (a)、(d)、(e) 和 (f) 点所述部门的干预类型, 成员国应在其 CAP 战略计划中规定, 每个部门和每年的指示性财务分配, 代表每个财政年度该部门干预措施预期支付水平, 不包括第 53 条所述的基于国家财政援助的预期支付。

3. 成员国根据第 1 款和第 2 款规定的指示性财政拨款不应阻止这些成员国来自这些指示性财政拨款的资金用作其他干预措施的资金, 而无需根据第 119 条修改其 CAP 战略计划, 在遵守本法规的前提下, 特别是第 87、88、89、90、92 至 98 和 102 条, 以及 (EU) 2021/2116 法规, 特别是第 32(6) 条第 (b) 点, 以及以下条件:

- (一) 直接支付形式的干预措施的财政拨款用于直接支付形式的其他干预措施;
- (二) 农村发展干预措施的财政拨款用于农村发展的其他干预措施;
- (C) 对养蜂业和葡萄酒业干预措施的财政拨款仅用于同一部门的其他干预措施;
- (d) 第 42 条 (f) 点中提及的其他部门干预的财政拨款用于 CAP 战略计划中规定的该点中提及的其他部门的干预, 并且此类使用不影响已批准的业务计划。

就第一小段 (a) 点而言, 已决定根据第 23 条的支付权利授予基本收入支持的成员国可以根据第 23 条线性增加或减少支付的金额在根据第 102 条第 2 款为基本收入支持下的干预措施设定的最小和最大计划单位金额的范围, 在日历年内激活的权利的价值。

第一百零二条

计划单位数量和计划产出

1. 成员国应为其 CAP 战略计划中包含的每项干预措施制定一个或多个计划单位数量。计划的单位数量可以是统一的或平均的, 由成员国决定。“计划统一单位金额”是预期为每个相关产出支付的价值。“计划平均单位金额”是预期为相关产出支付的不同单位金额的平均值。

对于法规 (EU) 2021/2116 第 65(2) 条所指的综合系统所涵盖的干预措施, 应规定统一的单位数量, 除非由于设计或范围而无法或不适合统一的单位数量, 干涉。在这种情况下, 应列出平均单位金额。

2. 对于直接支付形式的干预类型, 会员国可以为每次干预计划的每个单位数量设置最大或最小计划单位数量或两者。
“最大计划单位金额”和“最小计划单位金额”是预计为相关产出支付的最大和最小单位金额。

在设置最大或最小计划单位数量或两者时, 成员国可以用重新分配的必要性来证明这些值的合理性, 以避免未使用资金。

第 134 条第 5 款第 1 项 (c) 项中提及的已实现单位数量只能低于计划单位数量或规定的最低计划单位数量, 以防止超过第 87 条第 1 款中提到的直接支付形式的干预类型的财政拨款。

3. 对于农村发展的干预类型, 在使用计划平均单位数量时, 成员国可以设置最大计划平均单位数量。

“最大计划平均单位金额”是预计为相关产出平均支付的最大金额。

4. 如果为干预确定了不同的单位数量, 第 2 款和第 3 款应适用于该干预的每个相关单位数量。

5. 成员国应为每个计划的统一或平均单位数量量化每个干预措施的年度计划产出。在一项干预措施中, 年度计划产出可按所有单位数量或一组单位数量的汇总水平提供。

第一百零三条

直接支付分配和 EAFRD 分配之间的灵活性

1. 作为第 118 条第 1 款提及的 CAP 战略计划提案的一部分, 成员国可以决定转让:

(一) 在扣除附件 VIII 中规定的 2023 至 2026 日历年的棉花分配后, 将其用于附件 V 中直接支付的分配的 25% 用于 2024 个) 至 2027 财政年度的 EAFRD 分配; 或者

(二) 在 2024 至 2027 财政年度拨给 EAFRD 的拨款中, 最多 25% 用于 2023 至 2026 日历年附件 V 中规定的直接付款拨款。

2. 从成员国直接支付拨款转移到第 1 段 (a) 点所述的 EAFRD 拨款的百分比可以增加:

(一) 如果该会员国针对第 6 条第 1 款 (d)、(e) 和 (f) 点规定的具体目标, 对 EAFRD 资助的干预措施使用相应的增长, 则个) 最高 15 个百分点;

(二) 如果该成员国根据第 95 条第 1 款 (b) 项使用相应的增加, 则最多增加 2 个百分点。

3. 对于每公顷直接支付低于 90% 的成员国, 从 EAFRD 分配到第 1 段 (b) 点所述直接支付分配中的转移百分比可增加至 30%。工会平均水平, 保加利亚、爱沙尼亚、西班牙、拉脱维亚、立陶宛、波兰、葡萄牙、罗马尼亚、斯洛伐克、芬兰和瑞典均符合这一条件。

4. 第 1 款提及的决定应规定第 1、2 和 3 款提及的百分比, 该百分比可能因日历年而异。

5. 成员国可在 2025 年审查其第 1 段中提及的决定, 作为修改第 119 条中提及的其 CAP 战略计划请求的一部分。

第五篇

上限战略计划

第一章

一般要求

第一百零四条

CAP 战略计划

1. 成员国应根据本条例制定 CAP 战略计划, 以实施由 EAGF 和 EAFRD 资助的欧盟支持, 以实现第 6(1) 和 (2) 条规定的具体目标。

2. 每个成员国应为其整个领土制定一个单一的 CAP 战略计划, 同时考虑到其宪法和制度规定。

如果 CAP 战略计划的要素是在区域层面建立的, 成员国应确保与在国家层面建立的 CAP 战略计划要素的连贯性和一致性。区域层面确立的要素应当反映在第 107 条规定的 CAP 战略计划的相关章节中。

3. 根据第 115(2) 条中提到的 SWOT 分析和第 108 条中提到的需求评估, 成员国应在 CAP 战略计划中制定第 109 条中提到的干预策略, 其中量化目标和里程碑应设置为实现第 6 条第 1 款和第 2 款规定的具体目标。应使用附件 I 中列出的一组通用结果指标来设定目标。

为实现这些目标, 会员国应根据第三篇规定的干预类型制定干预措施。

4. 每个 CAP 战略计划应涵盖 2023 年 1 月 1 日至 2027 年 12 月 31 日期间。

第一百零五条

提高环境和气候相关目标的雄心

1. 成员国应致力于通过其 CAP 战略计划, 特别是通过第 109 条第 2 款 (a) 项中提及的干预策略的要素, 为实现所设定的具体目标做出更大的总体贡献第 6 条第 1 款 (d)、(e) 和 (f) 项中的内容, 与对实现第 110 条第 (2) 款第 1 项 (b) 项规定的目标的总体贡献进行比较, 通过在 2014 年至 2020 年期间在 EAGF 和 EAFRD 的支持下获得法规 (EU) No 1306/2013。

2. 成员国应在其 CAP 战略计划中, 根据现有信息解释它们打算如何实现第 1 段中规定的更大的总体贡献。该解释应基于相关信息, 例如第 1 段中提到的要素第 107(1) 条 (a) 至 (f) 点和第 107(2) 条 (b) 点, 以及针对附件 I 所列相关影响指标的预期改进。

第一百零六条

程序要求

1. 成员国应根据其体制和法律框架, 在透明程序的基础上, 在适用的情况下与其区域合作, 制定 CAP 战略计划。

2. 负责起草 CAP 战略计划的成员国机构应确保:

(一) 在适用的情况下, 区域层面的相关当局有效地参与了 CAP 战略计划的制定; 和个)

(二) 环境和气候的公共主管当局有效地参与了 CAP 战略计划的环境和气候相关方面的准备工作。

3. 每个成员国应与主管地区和地方当局建立伙伴关系。合伙企业至少包括以下合伙人:

(一) 区域和地方层面的相关当局, 以及其他公共当局, 包括主管环境和气候问题的当局; 个)

(二) 经济和社会伙伴, 包括农业部门的代表;

(C) 代表民间社会的相关机构以及负责促进社会包容、基本权利、性别平等和不歧视的相关机构。

成员国应有效地让这些合作伙伴参与制定 CAP 战略计划，并应酌情与相关利益攸关方协商，包括就第 13 条中提及的最低标准进行协商。

4. 成员国，包括适用的地区，以及委员会应合作确保有效协调 CAP 战略计划的实施，同时考虑到相称性和共同管理的原则。

5. 伙伴关系的组织和实施应按照根据 (EU) No 1303/2013 条例第 5(3) 条通过的授权法案进行。

第二章

CAP 战略计划的内容

第一百零七条

CAP 战略计划的内容

1. 每个 CAP 战略计划应包含以下部分：

(一) 需求评估；

(二) 干预策略；

(C) 几种干预措施的共同要素；

(d) 战略中规定的直接支付、某些部门的干预措施和农村发展干预措施；

(e) 目标和财务计划；

(F) 治理和协调系统；

(G) 确保 CAP 现代化的要素；

(H) 如果 CAP 战略计划的要素是在区域层面建立的，则简要说明成员国的国家和区域设置，特别是在国家和区域层面建立哪些要素。

2. 每个 CAP 战略计划应包含以下附件：

(一) 需求评估；

(二) 欧洲议会和理事会指令 2001/42/EC (⁵⁰) 中提到的事前评估和战略环境评估 (SEA) 的附件 I ；

(三) 关于 SWOT 分析的附件二；

(C) 关于合作伙伴协商的附件三；

(d) 相关情况下，关于棉花特定作物支付的附件 IV；

(e) 关于在 CAP 战略计划范围内提供的额外国家资金的附件 V；

(F) 相关情况下，关于过渡性国家援助的附件六。

3. 第 1 款和第 2 款提及的 CAP 战略计划的章节和附件内容的详细规则在第 108 至 115 条中规定。

第一百零八条

需求评估

第 107 条第 (1) 款 (a) 项所述的需求评估应包括以下内容：

(一) 第 115(2) 条所述的 SWOT 分析摘要；

(二) 根据来自 SWOT 分析的证据，确定第 6 条第 1 款和第 2 款中规定的每个具体目标的需求；应描述从 SWOT 分析产生的所有需求，无论它们是否将通过 CAP 战略计划解决；

(C) 为实现第 6 条第 1 款 (a) 项中规定的支持可行的农业收入和恢复力的具体目标，评估与更公平分配和更有效和更有效率的直接支付目标相关的需求，在相关时考虑到他们的农场结构，以及与风险管理有关的；

(d) 在相关情况下，分析特定地理区域的需求，例如最外围地区以及山区和岛屿地区；

(e) 需求的优先顺序，包括对所做出选择的合理理由，如果相关，则涵盖某些已确定需求未在 CAP 战略计划中解决或部分解决的原因。

对于第 6(1) 条 (d)、(e) 和 (f) 点中规定的具体目标，需求评估应考虑到附件 XIII 中所列立法行为所产生的国家环境和气候计划。

成员国在评估需求时应使用最新的可靠数据，并在可用的情况下按性别分类。

第一百零九条

干预策略

1. 第 107 条第 (1) 款 (b) 项中提及的干预策略应针对第 6 条第 (1) 款和第 (2) 款中规定并在 CAP 战略计划中涉及的每个具体目标规定：

(一) 成员国根据第 108 条所述的需求评估使用的相关结果指标的目标和相关里程碑。这些目标的价值应根据需求评估来证明。关于第 6 条第 1 款 (d)、(e) 和 (f) 点中规定的具体目标，目标应源自本条第 2 款 (a) 点中给出的解释要素；

(二) 干预措施，基于标题 III 中规定的干预类型，其设计旨在解决相关领域的具体情况，遵循合理的干预逻辑，并得到第 139 条中提到的事前评估的支持，SWOT 分析第 115 条第 2 款所述和第 108 条所述的需求评估；

(C) 显示干预措施如何实现目标以及它们如何相互连贯和兼容的要素；

(d) 证明为 CAP 战略计划的干预措施分配财政资源是合理和充分的，以实现设定的目标，并且与第 112 条中提到的财政计划相一致。

2. 干预策略应通过提供：

(一) CAP 战略计划的环境和气候架构概述，其中描述了以下内容：

(二) 附加条件对实现第 6 条第 1 款 (d)、(e) 和 (f) 点规定的具体目标的总体贡献；

(三) 第 11 条第 1 款和第 10 条第 2 款所述的相关基础设施之间的互补性、条件和不同的干预措施，包括支持有机农

四) 第 21 条第 2 款和第 22 条第 2 款所述的日常基础设施之间的互操作性、支付和个性化的干预措施，包括支付和农业，解决第 6 条第 1 款规定的具体目标，要点(d)、(e)和(f)；

(四) 实现第 105 条规定的更大总体贡献的方式；

(五) CAP 战略计划的环境和气候架构如何有助于实现附件 XIII 中列出的或源自立法法案的长期国家目标并为之保持一致；

(二) 关于第 6 条第 1 款第 g 项中规定的具体目标，概述 CAP 战略计划中为青年农民制定的相关干预措施和具体条件，例如第 26 条第 4 款中规定的那些，(a) 点，第 30、73 和 75 条以及第 77(6) 条。成员国在提交与第 30 条、第 73 条和第 75 条提及的干预类型有关的财务计划时，应特别参考第 95 条。概述还应笼统地解释与国家文书的相互作用，以改进联盟和国家在该领域的行动之间的一致性；

(C) 解释第 III 章第 II 章第 3 节第 1 小节中提到的耦合收入支持下的干预措施如何与指令 2000/60/EC 保持一致；

(d) 关于第 6 条第 (1) 款 (a) 项中规定的具体目标，概述如何实现更公平分配和更有效、更有效率地针对根据 CAP 战略计划给予农民的收入支持的目标在适用的情况下，包括证明使用第 29 条第 1 款第 2 项规定的减损的信息。在相关情况下，该概述还应解决第 22 条第 2 款中提到的基本收入支持的地域化与其他干预措施的支持的一致性和互补性，特别是支付第七十一条；

(e) 与部门相关的干预措施的概述，包括标题 III 第 II 章第 3 节第 1 小节中提到的耦合收入支持，以及标题 III 第 III 章中提到的某些部门的干预措施，为针对相关部门、每个部门的干预措施清单及其互补性；

(F) 在相关的情况下，解释哪些干预措施旨在有助于确保采用连贯和综合的方法进行风险管理；

(G) 在相关情况下，描述国家和区域干预措施之间的相互作用，包括每个干预措施和每个基金的资金分配分配；

(H) 概述 CAP 战略计划如何有助于实现第 6 条第 (1) 款第 (i) 项中规定的改善动物福利和对抗抗微生物药物耐药性的具体目标，包括基线条件以及条件与不同干预措施之间的互补性；

(一解释干预措施和几种干预措施的共同要素如何有助于简化最终受益人并减轻行政负担。

世)

3. 如果 CAP 战略计划的要素是在区域层面建立的，干预策略应确保这些要素与在国家层面建立的 CAP 战略计划要素的连贯性和一致性。

第一百一十条

几种干预措施的共同要素

第 107 条第 1 款 (c) 项中提及的若干干预措施的共同要素部分应包括：

(一成员国根据第 4 条提供的定义和条件，以及根据第 18 条以直接支付形式进行干预的最低要求；
个)

(二) 对第 94 条和第 125 条中提到的“技术援助”的使用的描述以及对第 126 条中提到的国家 CAP 网络的描述；

(C) 关于第 6 条第 1 款规定的具体目标，由成员国确定的 CAP 战略计划中使用的农村地区定义；

(d) 关于执行的其他信息，特别是：

(一简要说明支付权利价值的确定和储备金的运作情况 (如适用) ；
世)

(二) 在相关情况下，第 17 条所述直接支付减少的估计产品的使用；

(三) 关于执行本条例第 17 条第 4 款、第 29 条第 6 款和第 30 条第 4 款以及第 2021 号条例第 17 条第 1 款第 2 项的决定及其理由/ 2116；

(四) 在相关的情况下，关于执行第 19 条的决定及其主要内容的描述；

(五) 概述 EAFRD 与活跃在农村地区的其他联盟基金之间的协调、划分和互补性。

第一百一十一条

干预措施

第 107 条第 (1) 款 (d) 项提及的战略中规定的每项干预措施部分，包括在区域层面建立的干预措施，应包括：

(一它所依据的干预类型；
个)

(二) 地域范围；

(C) 确保有效促进实现第 6 条第 1 款和第 2 款规定的具体目标的干预措施的具体设计或要求；对于与环境 and 气候相关的干预措施，与条件要求的说明应表明这些做法是互补的，不重叠；

(d) 资格条件；

(e) 干预措施应直接和显著促进的附件 1 中规定的结果指标；

(F) 对于基于本条例附件二所列干预类型的每项干预措施，它如何尊重本条例第 10 条和本条例附件二中规定的 WTO 农业协定附件 2 的相关规定，对于不是基于本条例附件二所列干预类型的每一项干预，是否以及如果是，它如何尊重世贸组织农业协定第 6.5 条或附件 2 的相关规定；

(G) 一项产出指标和第 102 条第 5 款所述干预措施的年度计划产出；

(H) 第 102 条第 1 款中提到的年度计划统一或平均单位数量，以及在相关情况下第 102 条第 2 款和第 3 款中提到的最大或最低计划单位数量；

(一解释如何确定本段 (h) 点中提及的金额；
世)

(j) 适用时：

(一资助的形式和比率；
世)

(二) 82 条规定的计划支持单位数量的计算方法和证明；

(k) 第 101 条第 1 款所述干预措施的年度财政拨款，或在第 42 条第 (a)、(d)、(e) 和 (f) 点提到的部门的情况下，年度财政拨款第 101 条第 (2) 款提及的相关部门，包括 (如适用) 计划赠款金额和计划用于金融工具的金额的明细；

(l) 说明干预措施是否超出 TFEU 第 42 条的范围并接受国家援助评估。

第一项的 (e) 点不适用于第 55 条第 (1) 款 (a) 和 (c) 至 (g) 点中提及的养蜂业干预类型下的干预，干预类型下的干预在第 58 条第 1 款所述的葡萄酒行业，第 (h) 至 (k) 点，以及在第 77 条所述的合作干预类型下的质量计划的信息和促进行动。

第一百一十二条

目标和财务计划

- 第 107 条第 (1) 款 (e) 项中提及的目标计划应包含一个概括表，显示第 109 条第 (1) 款 (a) 项中提及的目标和里程碑。
- 第 107 条第 (1) 款 (e) 项所述的财务计划应包括一个概述表，规定：
 - (一) 成员国分配给第 87 条第 1 款中提到的直接支付形式的干预类型、第 88 条第 1 款中提到的葡萄酒行业干预类型、养蜂业干预类型的拨款第 88 条第 2 款中提到的部门和第 89 条第 3 款中提到的农村发展干预类型，并说明成员国为遵守最低财政拨款的要求而保留的年度和总金额第 92 条至第 98 条；
 - (二) 根据第 103 条，在直接支付形式的干预类型和农村发展干预类型之间转移 (a) 点中提到的金额，以及从以下表格中扣除成员国对干预类型的拨款根据第 88 条第 6 款，直接支付款项以用于第三章第三章第 7 节中提及的其他部门的干预类型；
 - (C) 成员国为第 88 条第 (3) 款中提到的酒花行业干预类型以及第 88 条第 (4) 款中提到的橄榄油和食用橄榄行业中的干预类型分配的拨款，如果这些干预类型未执行，根据第 88 条第 5 款将相应拨款纳入成员国直接支付拨款的决定；
 - (d) 在相关情况下，根据本法规第 81 条，根据欧盟第 2021/783 号法规或根据本法规第 99 条，根据欧盟第 2021/817 号法规，从 EAFRD 转移成员国的拨款以支持 InvestEU；
 - (e) 在相关情况下，计划用于最外围区域的数量。
- 除第 2 款外，详细的财务计划应为每个财政年度提供，并以成员国对付款执行情况的预测表示，下表与第 111 条 (g) 和 (k) 点一致：

(一) 成员国对第 2 段 (b) 和 (c) 点中规定的转移后直接支付形式的干预类型的拨款细目，基于每种干预类型和每次干预的指示性财政拨款，具体说明干预计划产出、第 102 条第 1 款中提及的计划平均或统一单位数量，以及在相关情况下第 102 条第 2 款中提及的最大或最小计划单位数量，或两者兼而有之。在适用的情况下，细目应包括支付权利准备金的金额。

第十七条所称减免之总估计积应载明。

考虑到使用第 17 条和第 87 条第 (3) 款所述的减少付款的估计产品，应在减少前确定那些指示性财务分配、相关计划产出和相应的计划平均或统一单位金额付款；

- (二) 第 III 篇第 III 章中提到的干预类型的分配细目，每项干预，并说明计划的产出，或者在第 42 条第 (a)、(d) 点提到的部门的情况下，(e) 和 (f) 每个部门的指示性财政分配，并说明以每个部门的业务方案数量表示的计划产出；
- (C) 根据 (b) 点规定的直接支付转入和转出后，成员国对农村发展的拨款细目，每种干预类型和每次干预，包括 CAP 战略计划期间的总额，还表明适用的 EAFRD 缴款率，在适用的情况下按干预和按区域类型细分。在直接支付资金转移的情况下，应明确由转移资助的干预或干预的一部分。该表还应详细说明每次干预的计划产出和第 102 条第 1 款中提及的计划平均或统一单位数量，以及在相关情况下第 102 条第 3 款中提及的最大计划平均单位数量。在适用的情况下，该表还应包括为金融工具计划的赠款和数额的细目，还应规定技术援助的数额。

第一百一十三条

治理和协调系统

第 107 条第 (1) 款 (f) 项中提及的治理和协调系统部分应包括：

- (一) 识别第 (EU) 2021/2116 号法规第 II 章第 II 章中提及的所有治理机构以及国家管理机构以及相关的区域管理机构；
- (二) 本法规第 123 条第 4 款所指的中间机构的识别和作用；
- (C) 有关法规 (EU) 2021/2116 标题 IV 中提及的控制系统和处罚的信息，包括：
 - (一) (EU) 2021/2116 法规第 IV 章第 II 章中提到的综合管理和控制系统；
 - (二) 法规 (EU) 2021/2116 第四章第四章和第五章中提到的条件控制和处罚系统；
 - (三) 负责检查的主管控制机构；
- (d) 监测和报告结构概述。

第一百一十四条

现代化

第 107 条第 1 款 (g) 项中关于确保 CAP 现代化的要素的部分应突出 CAP 战略计划中支持农业和农村地区现代化的要素和 CAP，并应特别包含：

(一) 概述 CAP 战略计划将如何有助于实现第 6 条第 2 款规定的跨领域目标，特别是通过：

- (一) 一对 AKIS 组织设置的描述；
 - (二) 描述第 15 条中提到的咨询服务、研究和第 126 条中提到的国家 CAP 网络将如何合作提供建议、知识流和创新服务，以及根据第 78 条的干预措施或其他相关干预措施如何支持行动集成到 AKIS 中；
- (二) 描述在农业和农村地区发展数字技术以及使用这些技术提高 CAP 战略计划干预措施的有效性和效率的战略。

第一百一十五条

附件

- 第 107(2) 条 (a) 点中提及的 CAP 战略计划附件 I 应包括第 139 条中提及的事前评估和 2001 年指令中提及的 SEA 的主要结果摘要/42/EC 以及它们是如何被解决的或为什么它们没有被考虑的理由，以及指向完整的事前评估报告和 SEA 报告的链接。
- 第 107 条第(2)款 (b) 项中提及的 CAP 战略计划附件 II 应包括对 CAP 战略计划所涵盖区域的现状的 SWOT 分析。

SWOT 分析应基于 CAP 战略计划所涵盖地区的现状，并应针对第 6 条第 1 款和第 2 款规定的每个具体目标，包括对该地区现状的总体描述 CAP 战略计划涵盖的内容，基于共同的背景指标和其他定量和定性的最新信息，例如研究，过去的评

估报告、部门分析和从以往经验中汲取的教训。

在相关的情况下，SWOT 分析应包括对地域方面的分析，包括区域特性，突出干预措施特别针对的地域，以及对部门方面的分析，特别是针对那些受到特定干预或计划影响的部门。

此外，该描述应特别强调与第 5 条和第 6 条第 1 款和第 2 款中规定的每个一般和具体目标有关的内容：

(一) 在 CAP 战略计划领域确定的优势；
(二) 在 CAP 战略计划领域发现的弱点；

(C) 在 CAP 战略计划领域确定的机会；

(d) CAP 战略计划领域中确定的威胁。

对于第 6(1) 条 (d)、(e) 和 (f) 点中规定的具体目标，SWOT 分析应参考附件 XIII 中列出的立法行为所产生的国家计划。

对于第 6(1) 条 (g) 点中规定的具体目标，SWOT 分析应包括对土地获取、土地流动和土地重组、融资和信贷获取以及知识和建议获取的简短分析。

对于第 6 条第 2 款规定的跨领域目标，SWOT 分析还应提供有关 AKIS 和相关结构运作的相关信息。

3. 第 107 条第 (2) 款 (c) 项中提及的 CAP 战略计划附件 III 应包括合作伙伴的协商结果，特别是区域和地方层面的相关当局，以及简要说明咨询是如何进行的。

4. 第 107 条第 (2) 款 (d) 项中提到的 CAP 战略计划附件 IV 应简要说明棉花的特定作物付款及其与其他 CAP 战略计划干预措施的互补性。

5. 第 107 条第 (2) 款 (e) 项提及的 CAP 战略计划附件 V 应包含以下内容：

(一) 在 CAP 战略计划范围内提供的第 III 篇第 IV 章中规定的农村发展干预措施的额外国家融资的简短描述，包括每次干预措施的金額和符合本条例要求的指示；

(二) 解释与 CAP 战略计划干预措施的互补性；

(C) 说明额外的国家融资是否超出 TFEU 第 42 条的范围并接受国家援助评估；和

(d) 第五十三条所述的水果和蔬菜部门的国家财政援助。

6. 第 107 条第 (2) 款 (f) 项中提及的 CAP 战略计划附件 VI 应包含有关过渡性国家援助的以下信息：

(一) 授予过渡性国家援助的每个部门的年度特定部门财政信封；
(二) 在相关的情况下，该期间每一年的最高单位支持率；

(C) 相关时，根据第 147 条第 2 款第 2 项修改的参考期信息；

(d) 简要说明过渡性国家援助与 CAP 战略计划干预措施的互补性。

第一百一十六条

CAP 战略计划内容的授权

委员会有权根据第 152 条通过授权法案，直至 2023 年 12 月 31 日，就 CAP 战略计划及其附件的内容修订本章。这些授权行为应严格限于解决成员国遇到的问题。

第一百一十七条

CAP 战略计划内容的实施权

委员会可以通过实施法案，为 CAP 战略计划中第 108 条至第 115 条中描述的要素的呈现制定规则。这些实施行为应严格按照第 153 条第 2 款所述的审查程序通过。

第三章

CAP 战略计划的批准和修订

第一百一十八条

批准 CAP 战略计划

1. 每个成员国应在 2022 年 1 月 1 日之前向委员会提交一份包含第 107 条所述内容的 CAP 战略计划提案。

2. 委员会应评估拟议的 CAP 战略计划的完整性、一致性和与欧盟法律一般原则、本条例以及根据该条例通过的授权和实施法案以及条例 (EU) 2021/2116 的一致性，其为实现第 6 条第 1 款和第 2 款规定的具体目标的有效贡献及其对内部市场的正常运作和竞争的扭曲以及对受益人和行政部门的行政负担水平的影响。评估应特别关注 CAP 战略计划战略的充分性、相应的具体目标、指标。

3. 根据第 2 段中提到的评估结果，委员会可以在提交 CAP 战略计划之日起三个月内向成员国提出意见。

成员国应向委员会提供所有必要的附加信息，并在适当的情况下修改提议的计划。

4. 委员会应批准拟议的 CAP 战略计划，前提是已提交必要的信息并且该计划符合第 9 条以及本法规和法规 (EU) 2021/2116 以及授权的其他要求并执行根据它们通过的法案。批准应完全基于对成员国具有法律约束力的行为。

5. 每个 CAP 战略计划的批准应在相关成员国提交后不迟于六个月内进行。

批准不应涵盖第 113 条 (c) 点和第 107(2) 条 (a) 至 (d) 点提及的 CAP 战略计划附件 I 至 IV 中提及的信息。

在有正当理由的情况下，成员国可以要求委员会批准不包含所有要素的 CAP 战略计划。在这种情况下，有关成员国应指出 CAP 战略计划中缺失的部分，并为整个 CAP 战略计划提供第 112 条所述的指示性目标和财务计划，以显示计划的整体一致性和连贯性。CAP 战略计划的缺失要素应在 CAP 战略计划批准之日起不超过三个月的时间内根据第 119 条作为计划修正案提交给委员会。

6. 每个 CAP 战略计划应由委员会通过实施决定的方式批准，无需应用第 153 条所述的委员会程序。

7. CAP 战略计划只有在委员会批准后才具有法律效力。

第一百一十九条

CAP 战略计划的修订

1. 成员国可以向委员会提交修改其 CAP 战略计划的请求。
2. 修改 CAP 战略计划的请求应有正当理由，并应特别说明计划变更对实现第 6 条第 1 款和第 2 款规定的具体目标的预期影响。它们应附有经修订的计划，包括酌情更新的附件。
3. 委员会应评估修正案与本法规和根据其通过的授权和实施法案以及法规 (EU) 2021/2116 的一致性及其对实现特定目标的有效贡献。
4. 委员会应批准对 CAP 战略计划的要求修订，前提是已提交必要的信息并且修订后的计划符合第 9 条以及本法规和法规 (EU) 2021/2116 中规定的其他要求，以及根据它们通过的授权和实施法案。
5. 委员会可在提交修订 CAP 战略计划的请求后 30 个工作日内提出意见。成员国应向委员会提供所有必要的附加信息。
6. CAP 战略计划修改请求的批准应在成员国提交后三个月内进行。
7. 修订 CAP 战略计划的请求可以在每个日历年提交一次，但本条例规定的可能例外情况或委员会根据第 122 条确定的例外情况除外。此外，还有三项修订请求 CAP 战略计划可以在 CAP 战略计划期间提交。本款不适用于根据第 118 条第 5 款提交缺失要素的修改请求。
与第 17 条第 (5) 款、第 88 条第 (7) 款、第 103 条第 (5) 款或第 120 条有关的 CAP 战略计划修正请求不应计入本款第一小段规定的限制。
8. 与 EAGF 相关的第 17 条第 5 款、第 88 条第 7 款或第 103 条第 1 款有关 CAP 战略计划的修订应自 EAGF 批准后的日历年的 1 月 1 日起生效。根据第 87 条第 2 款对分配进行相应修改后，委员会提出修改请求。
与 EAFRD 相关的第 103(1) 条有关 CAP 战略计划的修订应在委员会批准修订请求并根据第 89(4) 条对分配进行相应修订后生效。
与 EAGF 相关的 CAP 战略计划的修正案，除本段第一小段中提及的修正案外，应自成员国确定的日期起生效，该日期晚于批准委员会的该修正案。成员国可以为修正案的不同内容设定不同的生效日期。在确定这一日期时，成员国应考虑本条规定的批准程序的时限以及农民和其他受益人需要足够的时间来考虑修改。计划日期应由请求修改 CAP 战略计划的成员国指明，并应根据本条第 10 款获得委员会的批准。
9. 作为对本条第 2 至第 8、第 10 和第 11 款的减损，成员国可随时对其与第 III 篇第 IV 章下的干预措施有关的 CAP 战略计划的要素进行修改，包括此类干预的资格条件，不会导致第 109 条第 1 款 (a) 项中提及的目标发生变化。他们应在开始应用此类修改时通知委员会，并将其包含在根据本条第 1 款修改 CAP 战略计划的下一次请求中。
10. 对 CAP 战略计划的每项修订均应由委员会通过实施决定的方式批准，而不适用第 153 条所述的委员会程序。
11. 在不影响第 86 条的情况下，对 CAP 战略计划的修订只有在委员会批准后才具有法律效力。
12. 不影响政策实施和干预的笔误或明显错误或纯编辑性质的更正不应被视为根据本条提出的修改请求。成员国应将此类更正通知委员会。

第一百二十条

审查 CAP 战略计划

当对附件 XIII 中列出的任何立法行为进行修改时，每个成员国应评估是否应相应修改其 CAP 战略计划，特别是第 109 条第 2 款第 (a)(v) 点中提到的解释，以及该解释中提到的 CAP 战略计划的其他要素。对于附件 XIII 中列出的指令，每个成员国应在修改的最后期限后六个月内或在附件 XIII 中列出的法规的修正案应用之日后六个月内通知委员会将其评估结果和随附的解释，并在必要时根据第 119 条第 2 款提交修改其 CAP 战略计划的请求。

第一百二十一条

计算委员会行动的时限

就本章而言，如果委员会为某项行动设定了时限，则该时限应从符合本条例规定的要求和根据本条例通过的规定的规定的所有信息提交时开始计算。

该期限不包括：

(一) 自委员会向成员国发送其意见或要求修订文件之日起至成员国对委员会作出回应之日止的期间；
(个)

(二) 对于与第 17 条第 5 款、第 88 条第 7 款和第 103 条第 5 款有关的修正案，根据第 87 条第 2 款通过授权法案修改分配的期限。

第 122 条

关于修订 CAP 战略计划的授权

委员会有权根据本章补充的第 152 条就以下方面采取授权法案：

(一) 提交修订 CAP 战略计划请求的程序和时限；
(个)

(二) 确定不计算第 119 条第 7 款所指的最大修改次数的进一步案件。

第六篇

协调与治理

第一百二十三条

管理权限

1. 每个成员国应为其 CAP 战略计划指定一个国家管理机构。

考虑到其宪法和机构规定，成员国可以指定区域管理机构负责第 2 款中提及的部分或全部任务。

成员国应确保建立相关的管理和控制系统，以确保国家管理机构与相关的区域管理机构和其他机构之间的职能明确分配和分离。成员国应负责确保系统在整个 CAP 战略计划期间有效运行。

2. 管理机构应负责以高效、有效和正确的方式管理和实施 CAP 战略计划。特别是，它应确保：

(一) 有第一百三十条所指的电子信息系统；
(个)

(二) 参与实施干预措施的农民、其他受益人和其他机构：

- (一) 被告知他们因获得的援助而产生的义务，并为与业务相关的所有交易（如果相关）维护单独的会计系统或适当世的会计代码；
- (二) 了解向管理当局提供数据以及记录输出和结果的要求；
- (C) 在适当的情况下，通过使用电子方式向农民和其他相关受益人提供关于法定管理要求和根据标题 III 第 1 章第 2 节制定的最低 GAEC 标准的清晰和准确的信息，以及关于根据标题 III 第 1 章第 3 节制定的与在农场一级适用的社会条件相关的要求；
- (d) 第 139 条所指的事前评估符合评估和监测制度，并提交给委员会；
- (e) 第 140 条第 4 款所指的评估计划已经到位，并且该条所指的事后评估在本条例规定的时限内进行，确保此类评估符合监测和评估系统，以及将它们提交给监察委员会和委员会；
- (F) 根据其具体目标和优先事项，向监督委员会提供监督 CAP 战略计划实施所需的信息和文件；
- (G) 起草年度绩效报告，包括汇总监测表，并在报告提交给监测委员会征求意见后，根据第 9 条第 3 款第 1 项 (b) 点提交给委员会，法规 (EU) 2021/2116。
- (H) 就委员会对年度表现报告的意见采取相关跟进行动；
- (一) 在授权付款之前，支付机构会收到所有必要的信息，特别是关于所执行的程序和与选择资助的干预措施相关的任何控制制；
- (j) 由 EAFRD 资助的干预措施（区域和动物相关干预措施除外）的受益人承认收到的财政支持，包括根据委员会根据第 5 段制定的规则适当使用联盟标志；
- (k) 为 CAP 战略计划进行宣传，包括通过国家 CAP 网络，通知：
- (一) 潜在受益者、专业组织、经济和社会合作伙伴、参与促进男女平等的机构以及相关的非政府组织，包括环境组织，了解 CAP 战略计划提供的可能性和获得资源的规则 CAP 战略计划资金；和
- (二) 农民、其他受益者和联盟公众通过 CAP 战略计划支持农业和农村发展。
- 对于由 EAGF 资助的支持，成员国应酌情提供管理权限，以使用 EAFRD 使用的可见性和沟通工具和结构。
3. 如果第 1 款第 2 项中提到的区域管理当局负责第 2 款中提到的任务，国家管理当局应确保这些当局之间的适当协调，以保证 CAP 战略的连贯性和一致性计划设计和实施。
4. 国家管理机构或相关的地区管理机构可将任务委托给中间机构。在这种情况下，授权管理机构应对这些任务的管理和执行的效率和正确性承担全部责任，并确保制定适当的规定，使中间机构能够获得执行这些任务所需的所有数据和信息。任务。
5. 委员会可以通过实施法案，规定适用第 2 段 (j) 和 (k) 点所述信息、宣传和知名度要求的统一条件。这些实施行为应按照国家第 153 条第 2 款所述的审查程序通过。

第 124 条

监察委员会

1. 每个成员国应在向委员会成员国通知批准 CAP 战略计划的实施决定之日起三个月内成立一个国家委员会来监督 CAP 战略计划的实施。
- 每个监测委员会应通过其议事规则，其中应包括与根据第 5 款设立的区域监测委员会的协调、防止利益冲突和适用透明度原则的规定。
- 监督委员会应至少每年开会一次，并应审查影响 CAP 战略计划实现其目标进展的所有问题。
- 各成员国应公布议事规则和监察委员会的意见。
2. 每个成员国应决定监督委员会的组成，并确保相关公共当局和中间机构以及第 106 条第 3 款中提及的合作伙伴代表的平衡代表。
- 监督委员会的每个成员都有投票权。
- 成员国应在线公布监测委员会成员名单。
- 委员会代表应以顾问身份参与监督委员会的工作。
3. 监察委员会应特别审查：
- (一) CAP 战略计划的实施以及里程碑和目标的实现进展；
- (二) 影响 CAP 战略计划绩效的任何问题以及为解决这些问题而采取的行动，包括在简化和减少最终受益人的行政负担方面取得的进展；
- (C) (EU) 2021/1060 条例第 58(3) 条和该条例第 59(1) 条提及的战略文件中列出的事前评估的要素；
- (d) 在开展评价、评价综合和对调查结果的任何后续行动方面取得的进展；
- (e) 由国家 CAP 网络提供的与 CAP 战略计划绩效相关的相关信息；
- (F) 沟通和可见性行动的实施；
- (G) 公共当局、农民和其他受益人的行政能力建设（如相关）。
4. 监察委员会应就以下事项发表意见：
- (一) 用于选择业务的方法和标准；
- (二) 年度业绩报告；
- (C) 评估计划及其修改；
- (d) 管理当局提出的关于修订 CAP 战略计划的任何提案。
5. 在区域层面设立要素的情况下，有关成员国可成立区域监督委员会以监督区域要素的实施，并向国家监督委员会提供这方面的信息。本条应比照适用于在区域一级设立的区域监督委员会。

第 125 条

会员国倡议的技术援助

1. 在成员国的倡议下，EAFRD 可以支持有效管理和实施与 CAP 战略计划相关的支持所必需的行动，包括建立和运营第 126 条第 1 款中提到的国家 CAP 网络。本段中提到的行动可能涉及之前的规划期和后续的 CAP 战略计划期。
2. 如果 LEADER 涉及 EAFRD 的支持，也可以支持牵头基金当局根据条例 (EU) 2021/1060 第 31(4)、(5) 和 (6) 条采取的行动。
3. 成员国主动提供的技术援助不应资助 (EU) 2021/2116 条例第 12 条中提及的认证机构。

第 126 条

国家和欧洲 CAP 网络

1. 每个成员国应建立一个国家共同农业政策网络 (“国家 CAP 网络”)，以便在委员会批准 CAP 战略计划后的最迟 12 个月内，在国家层面进行。国家 CAP 网络应以成员国现有的网络经验和实践为基础。
2. 委员会应建立一个欧洲共同农业政策网络 (“欧洲 CAP 网络”)，以便在联盟层面将农业和农村发展领域的国家网络、组织和管理机构联网。
3. 通过国家和欧洲 CAP 网络建立网络应具有以下目标：
 - (A) 增加所有相关利益攸关方参与 CAP 战略计划的实施，并在相关情况下参与其设计；
 - (B) 在实施 CAP 战略计划和向基于绩效的交付模式过渡时陪伴成员国的行政当局；
 - (C) 有助于提高 CAP 战略计划的实施质量；
 - (d) 为公众和潜在受益人提供关于 CAP 和融资机会的信息；
 - (e) 促进农业和农村发展的创新，支持同行学习，在知识交流和知识建设过程中，所有利益攸关方的包容和互动；
 - (F) 有助于监测和评估能力和活动；
 - (G) 有助于传播 CAP 战略计划结果。第一项 (d) 点中规定的目标应特别通过国家 CAP 网络来解决。
4. 为实现第 3 段所述目标，国家和欧洲 CAP 网络的任务如下：
 - (A) 收集、分析和传播关于在 CAP 战略计划下实施或支持的行动和良好做法的信息，以及对与第 6 条第 1 款和第 2 款规定的具体目标相关的农业和农村地区发展的分析；
 - (B) 为成员国行政机构和参与实施 CAP 战略计划的其他行为者的能力建设做出贡献，包括在监测和评估过程方面；
 - (C) 创建平台、论坛和活动，以促进利益攸关方之间的经验交流和同行学习，包括与第三国网络的相关交流；
 - (d) 收集信息并促进其传播以及受资助结构和项目的联网，例如法规 (EU) 2021/1060 第 33 条中提及的地方行动小组，本法规第 127(3) 条中提及的 EIP 运营小组法规和同等结构和项目；
 - (e) 支持本条例第 127(3) 条所述生态工业园区运营小组、(EU) 2021/1060 号条例第 33 条所述地方行动小组或类似的地方发展结构之间的合作项目，包括跨国合作；
 - (F) 创建与其他工会资助的战略或网络的链接；
 - (G) 为 CAP 的进一步发展和任何后续 CAP 战略计划期间的准备做出贡献；
 - (H) 对于国家 CAP 网络，参与并促进欧洲 CAP 网络的活动；(一就欧洲 CAP 网络而言，与国家 CAP 网络的活动合作并做出贡献。
5. 委员会应通过实施法案规定欧洲 CAP 网络的组织结构和运作。这些实施行为应按照第 153 条第 2 款所述的审查程序通过。

第一百二十七条

欧洲农业生产力和可持续性创新伙伴关系

1. 欧洲农业生产力和可持续性创新伙伴关系 (EIP) 的目标应是激发创新并改善知识交流。EIP 应通过连接政策和工具来加速创新，从而支持 AKIS。
 2. EIP 应有助于实现第 6 条第 1 款和第 2 款规定的具体目标。它尤其应：
 - (A) 通过更好地将研究和农业实践联系起来并鼓励更广泛地使用现有的创新措施来创造附加值；
 - (B) 连接创新参与者和项目；
 - (C) 促进将创新解决方案更快、更广泛地转化为实践，包括农民之间的交流；和
 - (d) 向科学界通报农业实践的研究需求。
 3. 在第 77 条所述的合作干预类型下支持的生态工业园运营组应构成生态工业园的一部分。各生态工业园运营组应制定拟开发或实施的创新项目计划。创新项目应基于互动创新模式，其关键原则是：
 - (A) 开发创新解决方案，关注农民或林农的需求，同时在有用的情况下解决整个供应链的相互作用；
 - (B) 将具有互补知识的合作伙伴，如农民、顾问、研究人员、企业或非政府组织，在最适合实现项目目标的目标组合中聚集在一起；和
 - (C) 在整个项目中共同决定和共同创造。生态工业园区运营小组可以在跨国 (包括跨境) 层面采取行动。设想的创新可能基于新实践，也可能基于新地理或环境背景下的传统实践。
- EIP 运营小组应传播其计划和项目结果的摘要，特别是通过国家和欧洲 CAP 网络。

第七篇

监测、报告和评估

第一章 绩效框架

第一百二十八条

建立绩效框架

1. 应在成员国和委员会的共同责任下建立绩效框架。绩效框架应允许在实施 CAP 战略计划期间对其绩效进行报告、监测和评估。
2. 绩效框架应包括以下要素：
 - (一) 第 7 条中提到的一套共同的产出、结果、影响和背景指标，将用作监测、评估和年度绩效报告的基础；
 - (二) 使用相关结果指标针对相关具体目标确定的目标和年度里程碑；
 - (C) 数据收集、存储和传输；
 - (d) 定期报告绩效、监测和评价活动；
 - (e) 事前、中期和事后评估以及与 CAP 战略计划相关的所有其他评估活动。

第一百二十九条

绩效框架的目标

绩效框架的目标应是：

- (一) 评估 CAP 的影响、有效性、效率、相关性、连贯性和联盟附加值；
- (二) 监测实现 CAP 战略计划目标的进展；
- (C) 评估 CAP 战略计划干预措施的影响、有效性、效率、相关性和连贯性；
- (d) 支持与监测和评估相关的共同学习过程。

第一百三十条

电子信息系统

成员国应建立一个安全的电子信息系统，或使用现有的电子信息系统，在该系统中，它们应记录和保存监测和评估所需的 CAP 战略计划实施的关键信息，特别是监测实现目标和设定的目标，包括每个受益人和业务的信息。

第一百三十一条

提供信息

成员国应确保 CAP 战略计划干预措施和地方行动组的受益人（欧盟）2021/1060 条例第 33 条中提及的地方行动小组向管理当局或授权代表其履行职能的其他机构提供所有监测和评估 CAP 战略计划所需的信息。

成员国应确保建立全面、及时和可靠的数据来源，以便使用产出、结果和影响指标有效跟踪政策进展，实现目标。

第 132 条

监测程序

管理当局和监测委员会应根据产出和结果指标监测 CAP 战略计划的实施情况和实现 CAP 战略计划目标的进展情况。

第一百三十三条

绩效框架的权力

委员会应就绩效框架的内容通过实施法案。此类行为应包括对政策进行适当监测和评估所需的附件 I 以外的指标，附件 I 内外规定的指标计算方法，以及保证政策准确性和可靠性的必要规定。会员国收集的数据。这些实施行为应按照第 153 条第 2 款所述的审查程序通过。

第二章

年度业绩报告

第一百三十四条

年度业绩报告

1. 成员国应根据法规 (EU) 2021/2116 第 9(3) 条和第 10 条提供上一财政年度实施 CAP 战略计划的年度绩效报告。
2. 根据 (EU) 2021/2116 条例第 9(3) 条和第 10 条提供的上一份年度绩效报告应包含在实施期间进行的评估摘要。
3. 为了被采纳，年度绩效报告应包含第 4、5、7、8、9 和 10 段以及相关时第 6 段要求的所有信息。根据 (EU) 2021/2116 条例，委员会应在年度绩效报告提交后 15 个工作日内通知相关成员国，如果不予受理，则视为不予受理。
4. 年度绩效报告应参考财务数据以及产出和结果指标，包括在相关的区域层面，列出关于实施 CAP 战略计划的关键定性和定量信息。
5. 第 4 款所述的定量信息应包括：
 - (一) 已实现的产出；
 - (二) 在适用任何处罚或其他减免措施之前，在考虑到根据条例第 57 条对取消或收回的资金进行重新分配的情况下，在年度账目中申报的支出以及与 (a) 点所述的产出相关的支出，以及针对 EAFRD 的支出 (欧盟) 2021/2116；
 - (C) (b) 点所述支出与 (a) 点所述相关产出之间的比率 (“已实现的单位金额”)；
 - (d) 根据第 109 条第 1 款 (a) 项设定的相应里程碑的结果和距离。

第一项 (a)、(b) 和 (c) 点中提及的信息应按照 CAP 战略计划根据第 111 条 (h) 点按单位数量进行细分，用于性能间隙的目的。对于在附件 I 中标记为仅用于监测的输出指标，仅应包括本段第一小段 (a) 点中提及的信息。

6. 对于法规 (EU) 2021/2116 第 65(3) 条中提及的综合系统互通性的干预，除了根据本条第 4 款提供的信息外，成员国可以

决定在每个年度业绩报告:

(一上一财政年度选定业务的平均单位金额以及相关的产出和支出数量; 或者
个)

(二) 不包括第 115 条第 5 款所述的额外国家融资的公共总支出与已实现的产出之间的比率, 以及相关的产出和支出数量。
在为相关业务付款的每一年, 委员会应根据第 (EU) 2021/2116 号条例第 40 条和第 54 条的规定使用该信息。

7. 第 4 段所述的定性信息应包括:

(一上一财政年度 CAP 战略计划的实施情况综合;
个)

(二) 影响 CAP 战略计划绩效的任何问题, 特别是与里程碑的偏差, 在适当的情况下, 说明原因, 并在相关的情况下描述所采取的措施。

8. 就法规 (EU) 2021/2116 第 54(2) 条的目的而言, 成员国可以决定在本条第 4 款提及的定性信息中还包括:

(一与相应的计划单位数量或本法规第 102 条所指的最大计划单位数量 (如适用) 相比, 任何已实现单位数量超出的理
个) 由; 或者

(二) 如果成员国决定利用本条第 6 款中提供的一种可能性, 请说明已实现的单位金额与所选业务的相应平均单位金额或总
公共支出之间的比率相比的任何超出部分的理由, 不包括第 115 条第 5 款中提及的额外国家融资, 承诺用于在上一财
政年度支付的运营以及相关的已实现产出, 具体取决于成员国的选择。

9. 如果本条第 8 段 (a) 点中提及的超出量高于 50%, 则应根据法规 (EU) 2021/2116 第 40(2) 条的目的包括理由。

或者, 如果成员国决定利用第 6 段中规定的可能性, 则只有在第 8 段 (b) 点中提到的超出量高于 50% 时才需要说明理由。

10. 对于金融工具, 除了根据第 4 款提供的数据外, 还应提供以下信息:

(一按金融产品类别划分的合格开支;
个)

(二) 申报为合格开支的管理成本及费用金额;

(C) 除 EAFRD 外, 按金融产品类型划分的私人 and 公共资源的数量;

(d) 根据 (EU) 2021/1060 条例第 60 条, EAFRD 对金融工具的贡献所产生的利息和其他收益, 以及根据该条例第 62 条由
EAFRD 提供支持而返还的资源;

(e) 最终接受者的贷款、股权或准股权投资的总价值, 这些投资由符合条件的公共支出担保, 不包括本条例第 115 条第 5
款所述的额外国家融资, 并且实际支付给最终接受者。

如果成员国决定将本条第 6 款应用于金融工具, 则该款中提及的信息应在最终接收方层面提供。

11. 就第 135 条所述的两年期绩效审查而言, 年度绩效报告应包含第 115(5) 条 (a) 和 (d) 点中提及的额外国家融资的信息。
在两年期业绩审查中应考虑到这笔资金。

12. 年度绩效报告及其内容摘要应向公众公开。

13. 在不影响法规 (EU) 2021/2116 规定的年度审批程序的情况下, 委员会可在提交后一个月内对可接受的年度绩效报告提
出意见, 如果委员会未在该期限内提供意见, 则该报告应被视为已被接受。本条例第一百二十一条关于委员会行动期限的
计算比照适用。

14. 委员会应通过实施法案, 规定年度绩效报告内容的呈现规则。这些实施行为应按照第 153 条第 2 款所述的审查程序通
过。

第一百三十五条

两年一次的绩效审查

1. 委员会应根据年度绩效报告中提供的信息进行两年一次的绩效评估。

2. 如果相关成员国根据附件 I 在 CAP 战略计划中用于绩效审查的根据第 134 条报告的一个或多个结果指标的值显示与各
自的差距超过 35% 2024 财政年度的里程碑和 2026 财政年度的 25%, 有关成员国应提交此偏差的理由。在对该理由进行
评估后, 委员会可在必要时要求相关成员国根据法规 (EU) 2021/2116 第 41(1) 条提交一份行动计划, 描述预期的补救行动
和预期的时间框架。

3. 在 2026 年, 委员会应审查 2025 财政年度绩效报告中提供的信息。如果有关成员国根据第 134 条报告的一项或多项结果
指标的值已被相关成员国用于绩效评估根据附件 I 的 CAP 战略计划显示, 与 2025 财年相关里程碑相比, 缺口超过 35%,
委员会可能会要求相关成员国采取补救措施。

第一百三十六条

年度审查会议

1. 成员国应每年与委员会组织一次审查会议。审查会议应由委员会联合或由委员会主持, 并应在提交年度绩效报告后不早
于两个月举行。

2. 审查会议应旨在审查每个计划的绩效, 包括在实现既定目标方面取得的进展和有关相关影响的可用信息, 以及影响绩效
的任何问题以及为解决这些问题而采取的未来行动。

第三章

报告针对棉花的特定作物支付和过渡性国家援助

第一百三十七条

年度报告

在 2025 年 2 月 15 日和到 2030 年之前的每一年的 2 月 15 日之前, 授予第 III 篇第 II 章第 3 节第 2 小节规定的棉花特定作
物付款的成员国应向委员会提供以下信息: 上一财政年度支付的执行情况:

(一受益人的数量;
个)

(二) 每公顷的支付金额; 和

(C) 获批付款的公顷数。

第一百三十八条
过渡性国家援助年度报告

在 2025 年 2 月 15 日和到 2030 年之前的每一年的 2 月 15 日之前，给予第 147 条规定的过渡性国家援助的成员国应向委员会提供以下信息，说明该援助在上一财政年度的每个相关部门：

- (一) 受益人的数量；
(个)
- (二) 授予的过渡性国家援助总额；和
- (C) 获得该援助的公顷、动物或其他单位的数量。

第四章
CAP 战略计划评估

第一百三十九条
事前评估

1. 成员国应进行事前评估，以提高其 CAP 战略计划的设计质量。
2. 事前评估应由负责制定 CAP 战略计划的主管部门负责进行。
3. 事前评估应评估：
 - (一) CAP 战略计划对实现第 6 条第 1 款和第 2 款中规定的具体目标的贡献，同时考虑到国家和地区的需求和发展潜力，
(个) 以及从以前规划期间实施 CAP 中吸取的经验教训；
 - (二) 拟议的 CAP 战略计划的内部一致性及其与其他相关文书的关系；
 - (C) 预算资源分配与第 6 条第 1 款和第 2 款规定的 CAP 战略计划所涉及的具体目标的一致性；
 - (d) 预期产出将如何促成结果；
 - (e) 考虑到 EAGF 和 EAFRD 所设想的支持，结果和里程碑的量化目标值是否适当和现实；
 - (F) 计划采取措施减轻农民和其他受益人的行政负担；
 - (G) 在相关的情况下，使用 EAFRD 资助的金融工具的理由。
4. 事前评估可以纳入指令 2001/42/EC 中规定的 SEA 要求，同时考虑到减缓气候变化的需要。

第一百四十条
在实施期间和事后评估 CAP 战略计划

1. 成员国应对其 CAP 战略计划在实施期间和事后进行评估，以提高计划设计和实施的质量。成员国应评估其 CAP 战略计划的有效性、效率、相关性、连贯性、联盟附加值和影响，这些计划与它们对实现第 5 条规定的 CAP 总体目标和第 6(1) 条规定的具体目标的贡献有关(2) 相关的 CAP 战略计划涉及的内容。CAP 战略计划的整体影响应仅通过事后评估来评估。
2. 成员国应将评估委托给职能独立的专家。
3. 成员国应确保制定程序来生成和收集评估所需的数据。
4. 成员国应制定评价计划，说明实施期间的预期评价活动。
5. 成员国应在 CAP 战略计划通过后一年内向监督委员会提交评估计划。
6. 管理机构应负责在 2031 年 12 月 31 日前完成对 CAP 战略计划的全面事后评估。
7. 成员国应向公众公开所有评估。

第五章
委员会的绩效评估

第一百四十一条
绩效评估与评价

1. 委员会应制定 CAP 的多年度评估计划，由其负责执行。该评估计划还应涵盖法规 (EU) No 1308/2013 规定的措施。
2. 委员会应在 2023 年 12 月 31 日之前向欧洲议会和理事会提交一份关于成员国 CAP 战略计划的摘要报告。该报告应包括对成员国为实现特定目标而做出的共同努力和集体雄心的分析第 6(1) 和 (2) 条，特别是第 6(1) 条 (d)、(e)、(f) 和 (i) 点中提到的那些。
3. 到 2025 年 12 月 31 日，委员会应向欧洲议会和理事会提交一份报告，以评估成员国对新交付模式的运行情况以及干预措施在成员国 CAP 战略计划中的一致性和综合贡献以实现欧盟的环境和气候相关承诺。必要时，委员会应向成员国提出建议，以促进实现这些承诺。
4. 委员会应在 2026 年 12 月 31 日之前进行中期评估，以检查 EAGF 和 EAFRD 的有效性、效率、相关性、连贯性和联盟附加值，同时考虑到附件 I 中列出的指标。委员会可以使根据《财务条例》第 128 条使用现有的所有相关信息。
5. 委员会应进行事后评估，以检查 EAGF 和 EAFRD 的有效性、效率、相关性、连贯性和联盟附加值。
6. 根据 CAP 评估中提供的证据，包括对 CAP 战略计划的评估，以及其他相关信息来源，委员会应向欧洲议会和理事会于 2027 年 12 月 31 日之前提交。包括对 CAP 绩效评估的第二份报告应在 2031 年 12 月 31 日之前提交。

第 142 条
基于一组核心指标的报告

根据《金融条例》第 41(3) 条 (h)(iii) 点的报告要求，委员会应向欧洲议会和理事会提交该条中提到的由核心机构衡量的绩效信息本法规附件 XIV 中规定的一组指标。

第 143 条
一般规定

1. 成员国应向委员会提供必要的可用信息，使其能够对第 141 条所述的 CAP 进行监测和评估。
2. 背景和影响指标所需的数据应主要来自自己建立的数据源，例如农场会计数据网络和欧盟统计局。如果这些指标的数据不可用或不完整，应在根据欧洲议会和理事会⁵¹) 条例 (EC) No 223/2009 建立的欧洲统计计划的范围内解决这些差距，农场会计数据网络由理事会条例 (EC) No 1217/2009⁵²) 建立，或通过与合作研究机构和欧洲环境署等其他数据提供者的正式协议建立。
3. 来自行政登记册的数据，例如 (EU) 2021/2116 条例第 65(2) 条中提到的综合系统、该条例第 68 条中提到的农业地块识别系统以及动物和葡萄园登记册，还应与成员国统计当局和欧盟统计局合作，用于统计目的。
4. 考虑到避免任何不当行政负担的必要性，以及数据需求和潜在数据源之间的协同作用，委员会可以通过实施法案来制定成员国发送信息的规则。这些实施行为应按照第 153 条第 2 款所述的审查程序通过。

第八条

比赛规定

第一百四十四条

适用于企业的规则

如果本法规 III 篇下的支持被授予企业之间的合作形式，则只能授予符合根据欧盟第 1308 号法规第 206 至 210 条适用的竞争规则的合作形式/2013。

第一百四十五条

国家补助

1. 除本标题另有规定外，TFEU 第 107、108 和 109 条应适用于本法规下的支持。
2. TFEU 第 107、108 和 109 条不适用于成员国根据本条例提供的支持，或本条例第 146 条提及的属于 TFEU 第 42 条范围内的额外国家融资。

第一百四十六条

额外的国家融资

成员国为属于 TFEU 第 42 条范围内的运营提供的支持，旨在为本条例第 III 篇第 IV 章中规定的农村发展干预措施提供额外资金，欧盟随时给予支持只有在符合本条例并包含在委员会批准的 CAP 战略计划附件 V 中的情况下，才能在 CAP 战略计划期间制定。

除非该章明确规定，否则成员国不得为本法规第三章第三章提及的部门的干预提供支持。

第一百四十七条

过渡性国家援助

1. 根据 (EU) No 1307/2013 条例第 37 条在 2015-2022 年期间给予过渡性国家援助的成员国可以继续向农民提供过渡性国家援助。

2. 授予过渡性国家援助的条件应与第 1307/2013 号法规 (EU) 第 37(3) 条所述的条件相同。

作为对本款第一小段的减损，如果第一小段中提到的给予过渡性国家援助的条件与参考期有关，成员国可以决定将参考期修改为不迟于 2018 年。

3. 每个部门可授予的过渡性国家援助总额应限制在委员会根据第 132 条第 7 款或第 2013 年理事会条例 (EC) No 73/2009⁵³) 133a(5)：

- 2023 年 50%，
- 2024 年 45%，
- 2025 年 40%，
- 2026 年 35%，
- 2027 年为 30%。

对于塞浦路斯，该百分比应根据第 73/2009 号法规 (EC) 附件 XVIIa 中规定的行业特定财务包络计算。

第九条

一般和最后条款

第一章

一般规定

第一百四十八条

解决具体问题的措施

1. 为解决具体问题，委员会应在紧急情况下采取必要且正当的实施行为。此类实施行为可以在严格必要的范围和期限内减损本条例的规定。这些实施行为应按照第 153 条第 2 款所述的审查程序通过。

2. 基于正当的紧迫理由，为了解决第 1 段中提到的具体问题，同时确保 CAP 战略计划在特殊情况下的连续性，委员会应根据采用第 153 条第 3 款所述的程序。

3. 根据第 1 款或第 2 款采取的措施应在不超过 12 个月的期限内继续有效。如果在这段时间之后，这些段落中提到的具体问题仍然存在，委员会可以为建立永久解决方案，提交适当的立法提案。

4. 委员会应在根据第 1 段或第 2 段通过的任何措施通过后两个工作日内通知欧洲议会和理事会。

第一百四十九条

1. 第三章第二章不适用于最外围地区。

2. 根据第 228/2013 号条例 (EU) 第 IV 章在欧盟最外围地区授予的直接付款, 以及根据第 (EU) 第 229/2013 号条例第 IV 章第 3 条在较小的爱琴海岛屿授予的直接付款, 第 (1) 和 (2) 点, 第 4(2)、(3) 和 (5) 条, 第 4(4) 条, 第二小段, 标题 III, 第一章, 第 2 和第 3 节, 以及本法规的标题 IX 申请。第 4(2)、(3) 和 (5) 条以及第三篇第一章第 2 节适用, 没有与 CAP 战略计划相关的任何义务。

第二章 **信息系统和个人数据保护**

第一百五十条 **交换信息和文件**

1. 委员会应与成员国合作, 建立一个信息系统, 以确保委员会和每个成员国之间能够安全地交换共同感兴趣的数据。
2. 委员会应确保有一个适当的安全电子系统, 可以记录、维护和管理关键信息和监测和评估报告。
3. 委员会应通过实施法案, 为第 1 款所述系统的运行制定规则。这些实施法案应根据第 153 条第 2 款所述的审查程序通过。

第一百五十一条 **个人数据的处理和保护**

1. 在不影响 (EU) 2021/2116 条例第 98、99 和 100 条的情况下, 成员国和委员会应收集个人数据, 以履行各自在本条例下的管理、控制、监测和评估义务, 以及特别是那些在标题 VI 和 VII 中规定的的数据, 并且不得以不符合此目的的方式处理这些数据。
2. 如果使用第 150 条所述的安全电子系统根据第 VII 篇的监控和评估目的处理个人数据, 则应匿名处理。
3. 个人数据, 包括由第 15 条所述的农场咨询服务提供商处理时, 应按照 (EU) 2016/679 和 (EU) 2018/1725 法规进行处理。尤其是, 考虑到数据中规定的最短保留期限, 此类数据不得以允许识别数据主体的时间超过收集数据或进一步处理数据的目的所必需的时间存储。适用的国家和欧盟法律。
4. 成员国应告知数据主体, 他们的个人数据可能由国家和欧盟机构根据第 1 款进行处理, 并且在这方面他们享有法规 (EU) 2016/679 和 (EU) 规定的的数据保护权利 2018/1725。

第三章 **授权行为和实施行为**

第 152 条 **行使授权**

1. 根据本条规定的条件, 授予委员会通过授权行为的权力。
2. 通过第 4 条第 8 款、第 7 条第 2 款、第 13 条第 3 款、第 17 条第 6 款、第 35 条、第 37 条第 5 款、第 38 条第 5 款所述的授权行为的权力, 第 39 条第 3 款、第 45 条、第 56 条和第 84 条、第 87 条第 2 款、第 89 条第 4 款、第 100 条第 3 款和第 116 条、第 122 条和第 158 条的授权期限为七年 2021 年 12 月 7 日。委员会应在七年期限结束前不迟于九个月就权力下放起草一份报告。授权应默认延长相同的期限, 除非欧洲议会或理事会在每个期限结束前不迟于三个月反对这种延长。
3. 第 4 条第 8 款、第 7 条第 2 款、第 13 条第 3 款、第 17 条第 6 款、第 35 条、第 37 条第 5 款、第 38 条第 5 款、第 39 条所述的授权(3)、第 45 条、第 56 条和第 84 条、第 87(2)条、第 89(4)条、第 100(3)条和第 116、122 和 158 条可随时被欧洲议会或理事会撤销。撤销决定应终止该决定中规定的权力下放。它应在该决定在欧盟官方公报上公布后的第二天或其中指定的较晚日期生效。它不影响任何已经生效的授权行为的有效性。
4. 在通过授权法案之前, 委员会应根据 2016 年 4 月 13 日关于更好立法的机构间协议中规定的原则咨询每个成员国指定的专家。
5. 一旦通过授权法案, 委员会应同时通知欧洲议会和理事会。
6. 根据第 4 条第 8 款、第 7 条第 2 款、第 13 条第 3 款、第 17 条第 6 款、第 35 条、第 37 条第 5 款、第 38 条第 5 款、第 39 条 (3) 第 45、56 和 84 条、87(2)、89(4)、100(3) 和 116、122 和 158 条只有在欧洲议会没有表示反对的情况下才生效在向欧洲议会和理事会通知该法案后的两个月内, 或者如果在该期限届满之前, 欧洲议会和理事会都通知委员会他们不会反对。该期限应根据欧洲议会或理事会的倡议延长两个月。

第一百五十三条 **委员会程序**

1. 委员会应由一个名为“共同农业政策委员会”的委员会协助。该委员会应为法规 (EU) No 182/2011 所指的委员会。
2. 凡提及本款, 应适用法规 (EU) No 182/2011 第 5 条。
对于本条例第 133 条和第 143(4) 条提及的行为, 如果委员会未发表意见, 委员会不应通过实施法案草案和条例第 5(4) 条第 3 款 (欧盟) 第 182/2011 号适用。
3. 在提及本款时, 应适用法规 (EU) No 182/2011 第 8 条及其第 5 条。

第四章 **过渡和最终条款**

第 154 条 **废除**

1. 法规 (EU) No 1305/2013 自 2023 年 1 月 1 日起废除。

但是, 根据欧洲议会和理事会⁵⁴ 条例 (EU) 2020/2220, 它应继续适用于根据条例 (EU) No 1305/2013 实施的农村发展计划, 直至 2025 年 12 月 31 日。2025 年 12 月 31 日前, 受益人在农村发展项目框架内发生并由支付机构支付的支出, 在同等条件下适用。

(EU) No 1305/2013 条例的第 32 条和附件 III 应继续适用于指定面临自然和其他特定限制的区域。对农村发展计划的引用应被视为对 CAP 战略计划的引用。

在建立本法第 126 条所指的国家和欧洲 CAP 网络之前，欧洲农村发展网络、欧洲创新合作伙伴网络和法规 (EU) No 第 52、53 和 54 条所指的国家和农村网络 1305/2013 除了这些条款中提及的活动外，还可以开展本法第 126 条和第 127 条中提及的活动。

当本条例第 126 条所指的国家和欧洲 CAP 网络建立时，除本条例第 126 条和第 127 条所指的活动外，它们可以在 2025 年 12 月 31 日之前执行第 52 条所指的任务(3)、第 1305/2013 号条例 (EU) 第 53(3) 条和第 54(3) 条与根据该条例实施农村发展计划有关。

2. 法规 (EU) No 1307/2013 自 2023 年 1 月 1 日起废除。

但是，它将继续适用于与 2023 年 1 月 1 日之前开始的索赔年度有关的援助申请。

3. 本法中对法规 (EC) No 73/2009 和 (EU) No 1307/2013 的引用应理解为对这些法规的引用，例如它们在其废除之前有效。

第 155 条

与 CAP 战略计划期间相关的某些类型支出的资格

1. 根据第 1257/1999 号法规 (EC) 第 31 条或第 1698/2005 号法规 (EC) 第 39 条或第 43 条所述措施对受益人的法律承诺相关的支出，这些措施根据法规 (EC) 获得支持 (EU) No 1305/2013 可能继续有资格在 CAP 战略计划期间获得 EAFRD 捐款，但须符合以下条件：

(一) 此类支出根据本法在相关 CAP 战略计划中进行了规定，并符合法规 (EU) 2021/2116；

(二) CAP 战略计划中根据本条例为涵盖这些措施而设定的干预措施的 EAFRD 贡献率适用；

(C) (EU) 2021/2116 条例第 65(2) 条中提到的综合系统适用于根据与第 III 章第 II 章和第 IV 章中列出的基于区域和基于动物的干预类型相对应的措施作出的法律承诺，本条例的内容及相关操作有明确标识；和

(d) (c) 点中提及的法律承诺的付款应在 (EU) 2021/2116 条例第 44(2) 条规定的期限内支付。

2. 根据第 1698/2005 号条例 (EC) 第 23 条所述措施产生的与受益人法律承诺相关的支出在 CAP 战略计划期间可能继续有资格获得 EAFRD 捐款，但须符合以下条件：

(一) 此类支出将作为 CAP 战略计划中专门针对第 109 条所述干预策略的部分中的附加信息通知委员会，并通过在第 112 条提及的 CAP 战略计划的财务计划中指明支出(2)；

(二) 它符合第 1306/2013 号条例 (EU) No 1306/2013，根据条例 (EU) 2021/2116 第 104(1) 条第 2 款 (d) 点，该条例继续适用于此类支出；和

(C) 根据本条例第 91(2) 条 (d) 点在 CAP 战略计划中确定的 EAFRD 缴费率适用。

3. 根据第 1305/2013 号条例 (EU) 第 22、28、29、33 和 34 条所述的多年度措施产生的与受益人法律承诺相关的支出可能有资格在 CAP 战略计划期间获得 EAFRD 捐款，受以下条件限制：

(一) 此类支出根据本法在相关 CAP 战略计划中进行了规定，并符合法规 (EU) 2021/2116；

(二) CAP 战略计划中根据本条例为涵盖这些措施而设定的干预措施的 EAFRD 贡献率适用；

(C) (EU) 2021/2116 条例第 65(2) 条中提到的综合系统适用于根据与第 III 章第 II 章和第 IV 章中列出的基于区域和基于动物的干预类型相对应的措施作出的法律承诺，本条例的内容及相关操作有明确标识；和

(d) 本款 (c) 点所述法律承诺的付款应在 (EU) 2021/2116 条例第 44(2) 条规定的期限内支付。

4. 根据第 14 条至第 18 条、第 19 条第 (1) 款 (a) 和 (b) 点以及第 20 条、第 23 条至第 27 条、第 35 条、第 38 条、第 39 条和 2025 年 12 月 31 日后 (EU) No 1305/2013 条例 39a、条例 (EU) No 1303/2013 第 35 条和条例 (EU) 2020/2220 第 4 条在 CAP 战略计划期间可能有资格获得 EAFRD 捐款，受以下条件限制：

(一) 此类支出根据本条例在相关 CAP 战略计划中作出规定，但第 73(3) 条第 1 款 (f) 点除外，并符合条例 (EU)；

(二) 适用于根据本条例在 CAP 战略计划中建立的干预措施的 EAFRD 贡献率，以涵盖这些措施。

5. 根据第 1305/2013 号条例 (EU) 第 28 条和第 29 条所述的多年期措施对受益人的法律承诺相关支出可能有资格在 CAP 战略计划期间获得 EAGF 的支持，但须符合以下条件：

(一) 根据本法第 31(7) 条第 (b) 点第 31 条第 (7) 款的规定，此类支出在相关 CAP 战略计划中进行了规定，并符合法规 (EU) 2021/2116；

(二) (EU) 2021/2116 条例第 65(2) 条所指的综合系统适用于根据本条例第 31 条所指生态计划对应的措施作出的法律承诺，并明确识别相关操作；

(C) 本款 (b) 点中提及的法律承诺的付款应在 (EU) 2021/2116 条例第 44(2) 条规定的期限内支付。

第 156 条

某些部门干预类型的财政拨款过渡

自 CAP 战略计划根据本条例第 118 条第 7 款具有法律效力之日起，在第 29 条至第 31 条和第 (EU) No 1308/2013 条例第 39 至 60 条以及在本条例第 42 条 (b) 至 (e) 点提及的某些部门的每种干预类型中，不得超过本条例规定的财政拨款本条例第 88 条针对每个财政年度的每种干预类型。

第 157 条

多资金资助的社区主导的地方发展的支出资格

作为对本法规第 86(1) 条和第 118(7) 条的减损，根据 (EU) 2021/1060 法规第 31(2) 条第 (c) 点和第 31(3) 条发生的支出与本法第 77 条第 1 款第 b 项和第 2 条第 2 款应有资格从提交 CAP 战略计划之日起获得 EAFRD 的捐款，前提是付款机构支付的支持为 2023 年 1 月 1 日。条例 (EU) No 1306/2013 应适用于此类支出，从 CAP 战略计划提交之日起至 2022 年 12 月 31 日。

委员会有权根据补充本条例的第 152 条采取授权行为，并采取措施保护受益人的任何既得权利和合法期望，以适应从条例 (EU) No 1305/2013 规定的安排过渡的必要程度，(EU) No 1307/2013 和 (EU) No 1308/2013 至本法规中规定的内容。这些过渡性规则应特别规定委员会根据条例 (EU) No 1305/2013 和 (EU) No 1308/2013 批准的支持可以纳入本条例规定的支持的条件，包括技术援助和用于事后评价。

第 159 条

审查附件十三

到 2025 年 12 月 31 日，委员会应根据当时欧盟在环境和气候领域的现有成果，审查附件 XIII 中的清单，并在适当的情况下提出立法建议，在该清单中增加额外的立法行为。

第一百六十条

生效

本条例应在其在欧盟官方公报上公布的次日生效。

本条例应具有整体约束力，并直接适用于所有成员国。

于 2021 年 12 月 2 日在布鲁塞尔完成。

对于欧洲议会

总统

DM萨索利

对于理事会

总统

J.VRTOVEC

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() OJ C 41, 1.2.2019, p. 1.

2

() OJ C 62, 15.2.2019, p. 214.

3

() OJ C 86, 7.3.2019, p. 173.

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() 欧洲议会 2021 年 11 月 23 日的立场 (尚未在官方公报上公布) 和理事会 2021 年 12 月 2 日的决定。

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() 2018 年 7 月 18 日欧洲议会和理事会关于适用于欧盟一般预算的财务规则的条例 (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046, 修订条例 (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) 编号 1301/2013, (EU) 编号 1303/2013, (EU) 编号 1304/2013, (EU) 编号 1309/2013, (EU) 编号 1316/2013, (EU) 编号 223/2014, (EU) 编号 283/2014, 以及第 541/2014/EU 号决定和废除条例 (EU, Euratom) 第 966/2012 号 (OJ L 193, 2018 年 7 月 30 日, 第 1 页)。

6

() 2021 年 6 月 24 日欧洲议会和理事会第 2021/1060 号条例 (EU) 2021/1060, 对欧洲区域发展基金、欧洲社会基金 Plus、凝聚基金、公正过渡基金和欧洲海事、渔业和水产养殖基金以及这些基金以及庇护、移民和融合基金、内部安全基金以及边境管理和签证政策财政支持工具的财务规则 (OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 159)。

7

() 欧洲议会和理事会于 2021 年 4 月 28 日颁布的 (EU) 2021/695 条例, 建立了 Horizon Europe——研究和创新框架计划, 制定了参与和传播规则, 并废除了条例 (EU) No 1290/2013 和 (EU) No 1291/2013 (OJ L 170, 12.5.2021, p. 1)。

8

() 欧洲议会和理事会 2021 年 12 月 2 日关于共同农业政策的融资、管理和监测的条例 (EU) 2021/2116 和废除条例 (EU) No 1306/2013 (见本第 187 页官方公报)。

9

() 欧洲议会和理事会于 2021 年 3 月 24 日颁布的 (EU) 2021/523 条例, 建立了 InvestEU 计划和修订条例 (EU) 2015/1017 (OJ L 107, 26.3.2021, p. 30)。

10

() 2013 年 12 月 17 日欧洲议会和理事会第 1305/2013 号条例 (EU) 关于欧洲农村发展农业基金 (EAFRD) 支持农村发展并废除理事会条例 (EC) 第 1698/2005 号 (OJ L 347, 2013 年 12 月 20 日, 第 487 页)。

11

() 2013 年 12 月 17 日欧洲议会和理事会第 1307/2013 号条例 (EU) 规定在共同农业政策框架内根据支持计划直接向农民付款的规则, 并废除理事会条例 (EC) 第 637 号/2008 和理事会条例 (EC) 第 73/2009 号 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 608)。

12

() OJ L 147, 18.6.1993, p. 26.

13

() 2020 年 12 月 17 日理事会条例 (EU, Euratom) 2020/2093, 规定了 2021 年至 2027 年的多年财务框架 (OJ L 433 L 22.12.2020, p. 11)。

14

() 1992 年 5 月 21 日关于保护自然栖息地和野生动植物的理事会指令 92/43/EEC (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992, p. 7)。

15

() 欧洲议会和理事会 2009 年 11 月 30 日关于保护野生鸟类的指令 2009/147/EC (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p. 7)。

16

() 1991 年 12 月 12 日理事会指令 91/676/EEC, 关于保护水域免受农业来源硝酸盐造成的污染 (OJ L 375, 1991 年 12 月 31 日, 第 1 页)。

17

() 2013 年 12 月 17 日欧洲议会和理事会第 1306/2013 号条例 (EU) 关于共同农业政策的融资、管理和监测以及废除理事会条例 (EEC) 第 352/78 号 (EC) 第 165/94 号、(EC) 第 2799/98 号、(EC) 第 814/2000 号、(EC) 第 1290/2005 号和 (EC) 第 485/2008 号 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 549)。

18

() 欧洲议会和理事会 2000 年 10 月 23 日的指令 2000/60/EC, 建立了水政策领域的共同体行动框架 (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1)。

19

() 欧洲议会和理事会 2009 年 10 月 21 日指令 2009/128/EC, 建立了共同体行动框架, 以实现杀虫剂的可持续使用 (OJ L 309, 2009 年 11 月 24 日, 第 71 页)。

20

() 1989 年 6 月 12 日理事会指令 89/391/EEC, 关于采取措施鼓励改善工作中工人的安全和健康 (OJ L 183, 29.6.1989, p. 1)。

21

() 欧洲议会和理事会 2009 年 9 月 16 日关于工人在工作中使用工作设备的最低安全和健康要求的指令 2009/104/EC (第 16 条第 (1) 条含义内的第二个单独指令) 指令 89/391/EEC (OJ L 260, 3.10.2009, p. 5)。

22

() 欧洲议会和理事会 2019 年 6 月 20 日关于欧盟透明和可预测工作条件的指令 (EU) 2019/1152 (OJ L 186, 11.7.2019, p. 105)。

23

() 欧洲议会和理事会 2011 年 4 月 5 日第 492/2011 号条例 (EU) 关于联盟内工人的行动自由 (OJ L 141, 27.5.2011, p. 1)。

24

() 欧洲议会和理事会 2018 年 5 月 30 日关于有机生产和有机产品标签的条例 (EU) 2018/848 并废除理事会条例 (EC) No 834/2007 (OJ L 150, 14.6.2018, 第 1 页)。

25

() 2013 年 12 月 17 日欧洲议会和理事会第 1308/2013 号条例 (EU), 建立农产品市场共同组织, 并废除理事会条例 (EEC) 第 922/72 号、(EEC) 第 234 号/79, (EC) No 1057/2001 和 (EC) No 1234/2007 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671)。

26

() 欧洲议会和理事会于 2021 年 12 月 2 日颁布的 (EU) 2021/1060 号条例, 对欧洲区域发展基金、欧洲社会基金 Plus、凝聚基金、公正过渡基金和欧洲海事、渔业和水产养殖基金以及这些基金以及庇护、移民和融合基金、内部安全基金以及边境管理和签证政策财政支持工具的财务规则 (OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 159)。

- () 欧洲议会和理事会于 2018 年 2 月 20 日颁布的 (EU) 2018/841 条例，关于将土地利用、土地利用变化和林业的温室气体排放和移除列入 2009 年气候和能源框架，并修订条例 (EU) No 525/2013 和决定号 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1)。
- 27
() 2003 年 5 月 26 日欧洲议会和理事会第 1059/2003 号条例 (EC) 关于建立统一的地域统计单位分类 (NUTS) (OJ L 154, 21.6.2003, p. 1)。
- 28
() OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1。
- 29
() 欧洲议会和理事会于 2016 年 4 月 27 日颁布的 (EU) 2016/679 条例，关于在处理个人数据和此类数据的自由流动方面保护自然人，并废除指令 95/46/EC (通用数据保护条例) (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1)。
- 30
() 欧洲议会和理事会于 2018 年 10 月 23 日颁布的 (EU) 2018/1725 条例，关于在欧盟机构、机关、办公室和机构处理个人数据方面保护自然人，以及关于自由移动此类数据，并废除第 45/2001 号条例 (EC) 和第 1247/2002/EC 号决定 (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39)。
- 31
() 2011 年 2 月 16 日欧洲议会和理事会第 182/2011 号条例 (EU)，规定了有关成员国控制委员会行使执行权力的机制的规则和一般原则 (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, 第 13 页)。
- 32
() 2013 年 3 月 13 日欧洲议会和理事会第 228/2013 号条例 (EU) 规定了欧盟最外围地区农业的具体措施，并废除理事会条例 (EC) 第 247/2006 号 (OJ L 78, 20.3.2013, 第 23 页)。
- 33
() 2013 年 3 月 13 日欧洲议会和理事会第 229/2013 号条例 (EU) 规定了有利于爱琴海小岛的农业具体措施，并废除理事会条例 (EC) 第 1405/2006 号 (OJ L 78, 20.3.2013, 第 41 页)。
- 34
() 2014 年 6 月 25 日第 702/2014 号委员会条例 (EU)，宣布在农业和林业部门以及农村地区的某些类别的援助与内部市场相一致，适用于《欧盟运作条约》第 107 条和第 108 条。欧盟 (OJ L 193, 1.7.2014, p. 1)。
- 35
() 1999 年 5 月 17 日理事会条例 (EC) 第 1257/1999 号，关于欧洲农业指导和担保基金 (EAGGF) 支持农村发展以及修改和废除某些条例 (OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 80)。
- 36
() 2005 年 9 月 20 日关于欧洲农村发展农业基金 (EAFRD) 支持农村发展的理事会条例 (EC) 第 1698/2005 号 (OJ L 277, 21.10.2005, p. 1)。
- 37
() 欧洲议会和理事会 2013 年 12 月 17 日关于欧洲农村发展农业基金 (EAFRD) 支持农村发展的第 1305/2013 号条例 (EU) 和废除第 1698/2005 号理事会条例 (EC) (OJ L 347, 2013 年 12 月 20 日, 第 487 页)。
- 38
() 2009 年 10 月 21 日欧洲议会和理事会第 1107/2009 号条例 (EC) 关于将植物保护产品投放市场并废除理事会指令 79/117/EEC 和 91/414/EEC (OJ) L 309, 2009 年 11 月 24 日, 第 1 页)。
- 39
() 欧洲议会和理事会 2008 年 5 月 21 日关于欧洲环境空气质量和清洁空气的指令 2008/50/EC (OJ L 152, 2008 年 6 月 11 日, 第 1 页)。
- 40
() 欧洲议会和理事会于 2016 年 3 月 9 日颁布的 (EU) 2016/429 条例，关于可传染的動物疾病以及修改和废除动物健康领域的某些法案 (“动物健康法”) (OJ L 84, 2016 年 3 月 31 日, 第 1 页)。
- 41
() 2016 年 10 月 26 日欧洲议会关于植物有害生物保护的 (EU) 2016/2031 条例，修订条例 (EU) No 228/2013、(EU) No 652/2014 和 (EU) 欧洲议会和理事会第 1143/2014 号和废除理事会指令 69/464/EEC、74/647/EEC、93/85/EEC、98/57/EC、2000/29/EC、2006/91/EC 和 2007/33/EC (OJ L 317, 23.11.2016, p. 4)。
- 42
() 欧洲议会和理事会 2016 年 12 月 14 日关于减少某些大气污染物国家排放的指令 (EU) 2016/2284，修订指令 2003/35/EC 并废除指令 2001/81/EC (OJ L 344, 2016 年 12 月 17 日, 第 1 页)。
- 43
() 委员会 2003 年 5 月 6 日关于微型、中小型企业定义的建议 2003/361/EC (OJ L 124, 20.5.2003, p. 36)。
- 44
() OJ C 249, 31.7.2014, p. 1。
- 45
() 欧洲议会和理事会于 2016 年 6 月 8 日颁布的 (EU) 2016/1012 条例，关于纯种繁殖动物、杂交种猪和生发产品的繁殖、贸易和进入联盟的畜牧技术和家畜条件并修订法规 (EU) No 652/2014、理事会指令 89/608/EEC 和 90/425/EEC，并废除动物育种领域的某些法案 (“动物育种条例”) (OJ L 171, 29.6.2016, 第 66 页)。
- 46
() 欧洲议会和理事会于 2020 年 5 月 25 日颁布的 (EU) 2020/741 条例，关于中水回用的最低要求 (OJ L 177, 5.6.2020, p. 32)。
- 47
() 2013 年 12 月 11 日欧洲议会和理事会第 1291/2013 号条例 (EU)，确立了 Horizon 2020 - 研究和创新框架计划 (2014-2020) 并废除了第 1982/2006/EC 号决定 (OJ) L 347, 20.12.2013, 第 104 页)。
- 48
() 欧洲议会和理事会于 2021 年 4 月 29 日颁布的 (EU) 2021/783 条例，建立环境和气候行动 (LIFE) 计划，并废除条例 (EU) No 1293/2013 (OJ L 172), 2021 年 5 月 17 日, 第 53 页)。
- 49
() 欧洲议会和理事会 2021/817 号条例 (EU) 2021/817 建立伊拉斯谟+: 教育和培训、青年和体育联盟计划和废除条例 (EU) No 1288/2013 (OJ L 189, 2021 年 5 月 28 日, 第 1 页)。
- 50
() 2001 年 6 月 27 日欧洲议会和理事会关于评估某些计划和计划对环境的影响的指令 2001/42/EC (OJ L 197, 21.7.2001, p. 30)。
- 51
() 欧洲议会和理事会 2009 年 3 月 11 日第 223/2009 号条例 (EC) 关于欧洲统计和废除欧洲议会和理事会第 1101/2008 号条例 (EC, Euratom) 关于传输数据受欧洲共同体统计局统计保密，关于共同体统计的理事会条例 (EC) 第 322/97 号和理事会第 89/382/EEC 号决定，Euratom 建立欧洲共同体统计计划委员会 (OJ) L 87, 2009 年 3 月 31 日, 第 164 页)。
- 52
() 2009 年 11 月 30 日第 1217/2009 号理事会条例 (EC) 建立了一个网络，用于收集欧盟农业控股收入和商业运营的会计数据 (OJ L 328, 15.12.2009, p. 27)。
- 53
() 2009 年 1 月 19 日第 73/2009 号理事会条例 (EC)，根据共同农业政策为农民提供直接支持计划的共同规则，并为农民建立某些支持计划，修订条例 (EC) 第 1290/2005 号，(EC) No 247/2006, (EC) No 378/2007 和废除条例 (EC) No 1782/2003 (OJ L 30, 31.1.2009, p. 16)。
- 54
() 2020 年 12 月 23 日欧洲议会和理事会的第 (EU) 2020/2220 号条例，规定了欧洲农村发展农业基金 (EAFRD) 和欧洲农业担保基金 (EAGF) 支持的某些过渡性条款在 2021 年和 2022 年，以及关于 2021 年和 2022 年的资源和应用的法规 (EU) No 1305/2013、(EU) No 1306/2013 和 (EU) No 1307/2013 以及法规 (EU) No 1308/2013 关于 2021 年和 2022 年此类支持的资源和分配 (OJ L 437, 28.12.2020, p. 1)。

附件一

根据第 7 条的影响、结果、产出和背景指标

政策绩效评估 (多年度) - 影响	绩效考核 - 结果 ()
目标及相应的影响指标 ()	仅基于 CAP 支持的干预措施

欧盟跨境领域目标	影响指标	结果指标
通过促进和共享农业和农村地区的知识、创新和数字化，并通过改善研究、创新、知识交流和培训的机会，鼓励农民提高这些知识、技能和	1.1 共享知识和创新：知识共享和创新的 CAP 预算份额	R.1PR 通过知识和创新提高绩效：受益于建议、培训、知识交流或参与由 CAP 支持的欧洲创新伙伴关系 (EIP) 运营小组以提高可持续经

五、欧盟农村及农业现代化		<p>济、社会、环境、气候相关和资源效率的人数表现</p> <p>R.2将建议和知识系统联系起来：获得支持以整合到农业知识和创新系统 (AKIS) 中的顾问数量</p> <p>R.3农业数字化：通过 CAP 受益于数字农业技术支持的农场份额</p>
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欧盟具体目标	影响指标	结果指标
支持整个欧盟农业部门的可行农业收入和复原力，以加强长期粮食安全和农业多样性，并确保欧盟农业生产的经济可持续性	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —2.缩小收入差距：农业收入与一般经济相比的演变 —3.减少农业收入的可变性：农业收入的演变 —4.支持可行的农业收入：按农业类型划分的农业收入水平演变（与农业平均水平相比） —5.促进地域平衡：自然约束地区农业收入的演变（与平均水平相比） 	<p>R.4将收入支持与标准和良好做法联系起来：收入支持涵盖的已利用农业面积 (UAA) 的份额并受条件限制</p> <p>R.5风险管理：使用支持的 CAP 风险管理工具的农场份额</p> <p>R.6PR重新分配给较小的农场：低于平均农场规模的合格农场每公顷额外直接支付的百分比（与平均水平相比）</p> <p>R.7PR在有特殊需求的地区加强对农场的支持：在有更高需求的地区每公顷额外支持的百分比（与平均水平相比）</p>
在短期和长期内加强市场导向并提高农场竞争力，包括更加关注研究、技术和数字化	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —6.提高农业生产力：农业全要素生产力 —7.利用农产品贸易：农产品进出口 	<p>R.8针对特定部门的农场：受益于提高竞争力、可持续性或质量的联合收入支持的农场比例</p> <p>R.9PR农场现代化：获得投资支持以进行重组和现代化的农场比例，包括提高资源效率</p>
提高农民在价值链中的地位	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —8.提高农民在食物链中的地位：为食物链中的初级生产者增加价值 	<p>R.10PR更好的供应链组织：参与生产者团体、生产者组织、当地市场、短供应链回路和 CAP 支持的质量计划的农场比例</p> <p>R.11供应集中度：生产者组织或生产者团体在某些部门的运营计划中的市场化产品价值份额</p>
为减缓和适应气候变化做出贡献，包括减少温室气体排放和加强碳封存，以及促进可持续能源	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —9.提高农业对气候变化的抵御能力：农业部门抵御能力进展指标 —10.为减缓气候变化做出贡献：农业温室气体排放 —11.加强碳封存：农业用地中的土壤有机碳 —12.增加农业中的可持续能源：农业和林业可再生能源的可持续生产 	<p>R.12适应气候变化：在改善对气候变化适应的支持下的已利用农业面积 (UAA) 份额</p> <p>R.13PR减少畜牧业的排放：在减少温室气体和/或氨的排放（包括粪便管理）的支持下，畜牧单位 (LU) 的份额</p> <p>R.14PR土壤和生物质中的碳储存：在减少排放或维持或增强碳储存的支持承诺下，已利用农业面积 (UAA) 的份额（包括永久性草地、具有永久性绿地覆盖的永久性作物、湿地和泥炭地的农业用地）</p> <p>R.15来自农业、林业和其他可再生能源的可再生能源：支持对可再生能源产能的投资，包括生物基 (兆瓦)</p> <p>R.16与气候相关的投资：受益于 CAP 投资支持的农场份额，有助于减缓和适应气候变化，以及生产可再生能源或生物材料</p> <p>R.17PR绿化土地：支持植树造林、农林业和恢复的区域，包括破坏</p> <p>R.18对林业部门的投资支持：提高林业部门绩效的总投资</p>
促进水、土壤和空气等自然资源的可持续发展和有效管理，包括减少对化学品的依赖	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —13.减少水土流失：中度和重度水土流失的农业用地百分比 —14.改善空气质量：农业排放的氨 —15.改善水质：农业用地的总养分平衡 —16.减少养分泄漏：地下水中的硝酸盐——根据 91/676/EEC 指令，硝酸盐浓度超过 50 mg/l 的地下水站的百分比 —17.减轻水资源压力：水资源开发指数 Plus (WEI+) —18.可持续和减少农药的使用：农药的风险、使用和影响 	<p>R.19PR改善和保护土壤：在有利于土壤管理以改善土壤质量和生物群（例如减少耕作、作物土壤覆盖、豆科作物包括轮作）的支持承诺下的已利用农业面积 (UAA) 份额</p> <p>R.20PR改善空气质量：在减少氨排放的支持下，已利用农业区 (UAA) 的份额</p> <p>R.21PR保护水质：水体质量承诺支持下的已利用农业面积 (UAA) 份额</p> <p>R.22PR可持续养分管理：在与改善养分管理相关的支持承诺下的已利用农业面积 (UAA) 份额</p> <p>R.23PR可持续用水：在支持改善水平衡的承诺下，已利用农业面积 (UAA) 的份额</p> <p>R.24PR可持续和减少农药的使用：在支持的具体承诺下的已利用农业面积 (UAA) 份额，这些承诺导致农药的可持续使用，以降低农药的风险和影响，例如农药泄漏</p> <p>R.25畜牧业的绩效：在支持改善环境可持续性的承诺下畜牧单位 (LU) 的份额</p> <p>R.26与自然资源相关的投资：受益于与自然资源保护相关的 CAP 生产性和非生产性投资支</p>

		<p>持的农场比例</p> <p>R.27通过在农村地区投资的环境或气候相关绩效：有助于农村地区环境可持续性和实现气候减缓和适应目标的业务数量</p> <p>R.28通过知识和创新实现环境或气候相关绩效：受益于建议、培训、知识交流或参与由 CAP 支持的与环境或气候相关绩效相关的欧洲创新伙伴关系 (EIP) 运营小组的人数</p>
为制止和扭转生物多样性丧失做出贡献，加强生态系统服务，保护栖息地和景观	<p>—19增加农田鸟类数量：农田鸟类指数</p> <p>—20加强生物多样性保护：与农业相关的社区利益物种和栖息地的百分比呈稳定或上升趋势，其中野生传粉媒介物种的百分比细分³</p> <p>—21加强生态系统服务的提供：具有景观特征的农业用地份额</p> <p>—22增加农业系统中的农业生物多样性：作物多样性</p>	<p>R.29PR有机农业的发展：CAP 支持的有机农业已利用农业面积 (UAA) 的份额，包括维护和转换</p> <p>R.30PR支持可持续森林管理：承诺支持森林保护和生态系统服务管理的林地份额</p> <p>R.31PR保护栖息地和物种：在支持生物多样性保护或恢复（包括高自然价值耕作方式）的承诺下，已利用农业面积 (UAA) 的份额</p> <p>R.32与生物多样性相关的投资：受益于有助于生物多样性的 CAP 投资支持的农场比例</p> <p>R.33改进 Natura 2000 管理：在支持的承诺下占 Natura 2000 总面积的份额</p> <p>R.34PR保护景观特征：在管理景观特征（包括树篱和树木）的支持下，已利用农业面积 (UAA) 的份额</p> <p>R.35保存蜂箱：CAP 支持的蜂箱份额</p>
吸引和维持年轻农民和其他新农民，促进农村地区的可持续商业发展	—23吸引年轻农民：新农场经理人数和新年轻农场经理人数的演变，包括性别细分	R.36PR代际更新：受益于 CAP 支持的年轻农民数量，包括性别细分
促进就业、增长、性别平等，包括妇女参与农业、社会包容和农村地区的农村发展，包括循环生物经济和可持续林业	<p>—24促进农村地区就业：农村地区就业率的演变，包括性别分类</p> <p>—25促进农村地区增长：农村地区人均国内生产总值 (GDP) 的演变</p> <p>—26更公平的 CAP：CAP 支持的分配</p> <p>—27促进农村包容：农村贫困指数的演变</p>	<p>R.37农村地区的增长和就业：CAP 项目支持的新就业</p> <p>R.38领导者覆盖率：地方发展战略覆盖的农村人口比例</p> <p>R.39发展农村经济：在 CAP 支持下发展的农村企业数量，包括生物经济企业</p> <p>R.40农村经济的智能转型：支持的智能乡村战略数量</p> <p>R.41PR连接欧洲农村：通过 CAP 支持改善服务和基础设施的可行性使农村人口比例受益</p> <p>R.42促进社会包容：受支持的社会包容项目覆盖的人数</p>
改善联盟农业对社会对食品和健康的需求的反应，包括以可持续方式生产的高质量、安全和营养食品，减少食物浪费，以及改善动物福利和对抗生素耐药性	<p>—28限制在养殖动物中使用抗菌剂：用于食用动物的抗菌剂的销售/使用</p> <p>—29回应消费者对优质食品的需求：联盟质量计划下的生产价值和有机生产</p>	<p>R.43PR限制抗微生物药物的使用：受支持的限制抗微生物药物使用行动（预防/减少）所关注的牲畜单位 (LU) 的份额</p> <p>R.44PR改善动物福利：改善动物福利的支持行动所涵盖的牲畜单位 (LU) 份额</p>

年度业绩清单 - OUTPUT

干预类型及其产出指标⁴

干预类型	输出指标 ⁵
合作 (第 77 条)	O.1 欧洲创新伙伴关系 (EIP) 运营组项目的数量
知识交流和信息传播 (第 78 条)	O.2 为准备或实施欧洲创新伙伴关系 (EIP) 运营组项目提供创新支持的建议行动或单位数量
水平指示器	O.3 MOCAP 支持受益人的数量
基本收入支持 (第 21 条)	O.4 受益于基本收入支持的公顷数
支付小农 (第 28 条)	O.5 受益于小农付款的受益人或公顷数
对年轻农民的补充收入支持 (第 30 条)	O.6 受益于对年轻农民的补充收入支持的公顷数
再分配收入支持 (第 29 条)	O.7 受益于再分配收入支持的公顷数
生态计划 (第 31 条)	O.8 受益于生态计划的公顷或畜牧单位数量
风险管理工具 (第 76 条)	O.9 受支持的 CAP 风险管理工具涵盖的单位数量
结合收入支持 (第 32 条)	O.10 受益于联合收入支持的公顷数
	O.11 受益于联合收入支持的人数
自然或其他特定地区的限制 (第 71 条)	O.12 受益于对面临自然或其他特定限制的地方的支持的公顷数，包括每种地区的细分
某些强制性要求导致的特定领域的不利条件 (第 77 条)	O.13 受益于 Natura 2000 或 Directive 2000/60/EC 支持的公顷数

环境、气候相关和其他管理承诺 (第 70 条)	O.14超出强制性要求的环境或气候相关承诺所涵盖的公顷数 (不包括林业) 或其他单位数量
	O.15超出强制性要求的环境或气候相关承诺所涵盖的公顷数 (林业) 或其他单位数量
	O.16造林和农林业维护承诺的公顷数或其他单位数量
	O.17受益于有机农业支持的公顷数或其他单位数量
	O.18受益于对动物福利、健康或加强生物安全措施的支持的牲畜单位 (LU) 数量
	O.19支持遗传资源的业务或单位数量
投资 (第 73 条和第 74 条)	O.20支持的农场生产性投资业务或单位的数量
	O.21支持的农场非生产性投资运营或单位数量
	O.22支持的基础设施投资运营或单位数量
	O.23支持的非生产性非生产性投资业务或单位数量
	O.24支持的非生产性投资业务或单位的数量
青年农民和新农民的建立和农村创业 (第75条)	O.25获得创业支持的青年农民数量
	O.26接受建立支持的新农民数量 (O.25 下报告的年轻农民除外)
	O.27支持创业的农村企业数量
合作 (第 77 条)	O.28支持的生产者团体和生产者组织的数量
	O.29获得支持以参与官方质量计划的受益人数量
	O.30代更新支持的操作或单位数量 (不包括设置支持)
	O.31支持的地方发展战略 (LEADER) 或筹备行动的数量
	O.32支持的其他合作业务或单位的数量 (不包括 O.1 下报告的 EIP)
知识交流和信息传播 (第 78 条)	O.33支持的培训、建议和意识行动或单位的数量
水平指示器	O.34MO环境实践中的公顷数 (条件、生态计划、农业和森林-环境-气候管理承诺所涵盖的物理面积的汇总指标)
某些部门的干预类型 (第 47 条)	O.35支持的运营计划数量
葡萄酒行业的干预类型 (第 58 条)	O.36葡萄酒行业支持的行动或单位数量
养蜂业的干预类型 (第 55 条)	O.37养蜂业保存或改善行动或单位的数量

背景指标

	指标编号	上下文指示符
人口	C.01	总人口
	C.02	人口密度
	C.03	人口年龄结构
总面积	C.04	总面积
	C.05	土地覆盖
劳动力市场	C.06	农村就业率
	C.07	农村失业率
	C.08	就业 (按部门、地区类型、经济活动)
经济	C.09	人均国内生产总值
	C.10	贫困率
	C.11	按部门、地区类型、农业和初级生产者分列的总增加值
农场和农民	C.12	农业控股 (农场)
	C.13	农场劳动力
	C.14	农场管理者的年龄结构
	C.15	农场管理人员的农业培训
	C.16	新的农场经理和新的年轻农场经理
农业用地	C.17	农业利用面积
	C.18	可灌溉土地
	C.19	Natura 2000 地区的农业
	C.20	面临自然和其他特定限制的区域
	C.21	具有景观特征的农业用地
	C.22	作物多样性
家畜	C.23	畜牧单位
	C.24	牲畜密度
农业和农场收入	C.25	农业要素收入
	C.26	农业收入与非农劳动力成本比较
	C.27	按农业类型、地区、农场规模、面临自然和其他特定限制的地区划分的农业收入
	C.28	农业固定资本形成总额

农业生产力	C.29	农业全要素生产率
	C.30	农业、林业和食品工业的劳动生产率
农产品贸易	C.31	农产品进出口
其他有酬活动	C.32	旅游基础设施
农业实践	C.33	有机农业下的农业区
	C.34	耕作强度
	C.35	联盟质量计划下的生产价值和有机生产的价值
生物多样性	C.36	农田鸟类指数
	C.37	具有稳定或增加趋势的与农业相关的共同体利益的物种和栖息地的百分比
水	C.38	农业用水
	C.39	水质
		总营养平衡 - 氮
		总营养平衡——磷
	地下水中的硝酸盐	
土壤	C.40	农田土壤有机碳
	C.41	水土流失
活力	C.42	农业和林业可再生能源的可持续生产
	C.43	农业、林业和食品工业的能源利用
气候	C.44	农业温室气体排放
	C.45	农业部门复原力进展指标
	C.46	灾害造成的直接农业损失
空气	C.47	农业氨排放
健康	C.48	用于食用动物的抗菌剂的销售/使用
	C.49	农药的风险、使用和影响

¹ () 大多数影响指标已经通过其他渠道 (欧洲统计、联合研究中心、欧洲环境署等) 收集, 并在其他欧盟立法或可持续发展目标的框架中使用。数据收集频率并不总是每年一次, 可能会有两到三年的延迟。

² () 结果的代理。会员国每年通报的数据, 用于监测其在 CAP 战略计划中确定的目标的进展情况。当成员国根据第 109 条第 1 款第 (a) 项使用时, 对于绩效审查是强制性的结果指标, 标有 ^{PR}。除标有 ^{PR} 的指标外, 成员国可使用本附件中规定的任何其他相关结果指标进行绩效审查。

³ () 传粉媒介趋势的评估应使用相关的欧盟传粉媒介指标措施, 特别是通过授粉媒介指标和通过欧盟 2030 年生物多样性战略治理框架采取的其他措施 (委员会 2020 年 5 月 20 日的通讯) (基于欧盟授粉媒介倡议 (2018 年 6 月 1 日的委员会通讯))。

⁴ () 每年公布的申报支出数据。

⁵ () 仅用于监控的输出指标标有 ^{MO}。

附件二

根据第 10 条的 WTO 国内支持

干预类型	本条例中的参考资料	WTO 农业协定附件 2 段落 (“绿框”)
基本收入支持	第三章, 第二章, 第 2 节, 第 2 小节	5 (如果实施不是基于付款权利) 6 (如果实施是基于付款权利)
再分配收入支持	第二十九条	5 (如果相关基本收入支持的实施不是基于付款权利) 6 (如果相关基本收入支持的实施基于付款权利)
对年轻农民的补充收入支持	第三十条	5 (如果相关基本收入支持的实施不是基于付款权利) 6 (如果相关基本收入支持的实施基于付款权利)
气候、环境和动物福利计划 (生态计划)	第 31 条第 (7) 款, 第一小段, (a) 点	5 (如果相关基本收入支持的实施不是基于付款权利) 6 (如果相关基本收入支持的实施基于付款权利)
气候、环境和动物福利计划 (生态计划)	第 31 条第 (7) 款, 第一小段, (b) 点	12
水果和蔬菜、啤酒花、橄榄油食用橄榄和第 42 条第 (f) 点中提到的其他部门——投资于有形和无形资产、研究、实验和创新生产方法以及其他行动, 例如:	第 47(1) 条 (a) 点	2, 11 或 12
—土壤保护, 包括增强土壤碳和土壤结构, 以及减少污染物	第 47(1) 条 (a)(i) 点	12
—改善用水和健全管理水, 包括节水、节水和排水	第 47(1) 条 (a)(ii) 点	12
—防止不利气候事件造成的损害, 促进适应不断变化的气候条件的品种、品种和管理实践的开发和使用	第 47(1) 条 (a)(iii) 点	12
—提高节能 能源效率和可再生能源的施用	第 47(1) 条 (a)(iv) 点	11 或 12

—生态包装，只在研究和实验生产领域	第 47(1) 条 (a)(v) 点	2
—生物安全、动物健康和福利	第 47(1) 条 (a)(vi) 点	12
—减少排放和废物，改进副产品的使用，包括其再利用和增值，以及废物管理	第 47(1) 条 (a)(vii) 点	11 或 12
—提高对害虫的抵御能力，降低农药使用的风险和影响，包括实施综合害虫管理技术	第 47(1) 条 (a)(viii) 点	2、11 或 12
—提高抵御动物疾病的能力并减少兽药（包括抗生素）的使用	第 47(1) 条 (a)(ix) 点	2
—创造和维护有利于生物多样性的栖息地	第 47(1) 条 (a)(x) 点	12
—提高产品质量	第 47(1) 条 (a)(xi) 点	2
—改善遗传资源	第 47(1) 条 (a)(xii) 点	2
—根据指令 89/391/EEC、2009/104/EC 和 (EU) 2019/1152，改善就业条件并确保遵守雇主义务以及职业健康和安要求	第 47(1) 条 (a)(xiii) 点	2
水果和蔬菜、啤酒花、橄榄油、食用橄榄和第 42 条 (f) 点提及的其他部门——咨询服务和技术援助	第 47(1) 条 (b) 点	2
水果和蔬菜、啤酒花、橄榄油、食用橄榄和第 42 条 (f) 点提及的其他部门——培训和交流最佳做法	第 47 条第 1 款 (c) 项	2
水果和蔬菜、啤酒花、橄榄油、食用橄榄和第 42 条 (f) 点提及的其他部门——有机或综合生产	第 47 条第 1 款 (d) 项	12
水果和蔬菜、啤酒花、橄榄油、食用橄榄和第 42 条 (f) 点提及的其他部门——提高运输和储存的可持续性和效率的行动	第 47(1) 条 (e) 点	11、12 或 2
水果和蔬菜、啤酒花、橄榄油、食用橄榄和第 42 条 (f) 点提及的其他部门——促销、传播和营销	第 47(1) 条 (f) 点	2
水果和蔬菜、啤酒花、橄榄油、食用橄榄和第 42 条 (f) 点提及的其他部门——质量计划	第 47 条第 1 款 (g) 项	2
水果和蔬菜、啤酒花、橄榄油、食用橄榄和第 42 条 (f) 点提及的其他部门——可追溯性和认证系统	第 47 条第 1 款 (h) 项	2
水果和蔬菜、啤酒花、橄榄油、食用橄榄和第 42 条 (f) 点提及的其他部门——气候变化适应和缓解	第 47(1) 条第 (i) 点	11、2 或 12
水果和蔬菜、啤酒花、橄榄油、食用橄榄和第 42 条 (f) 点提及的其他部门 - 共同基金	第 47 条第 2 款第 (a) 项	7 或 2
水果和蔬菜、啤酒花、橄榄油、食用橄榄和第 42 条 (f) 点提及的其他部门——有形和无形资产投资	第 47(2) 条 (b) 点	11 或 2
水果和蔬菜、啤酒花、橄榄油、食用橄榄和第 42 条 (f) 点中提及的其他部门——果园或橄榄树的补种	第 47 条第 2 款 (d) 项	8
水果和蔬菜、啤酒花、橄榄油、食用橄榄和第 42 条 (f) 点中提到的其他部门 - 出于健康原因或因自然灾害造成的损失而补充牲畜	第 47 条第 2 款第 (e) 项	8
水果和蔬菜、啤酒花、橄榄油、食用橄榄和第 42 条第 (f) 点提及的其他部门 - 辅导	第 47(2) 条 (j) 点	2
水果和蔬菜、啤酒花、橄榄油、食用橄榄和第 42 条 (f) 点提及的其他部门——第三国植物检疫要求的实施和管理	第 47 条第 2 款 (k) 项	2
水果和蔬菜、啤酒花、橄榄油、食用橄榄和第 42 条第 (f) 点提及的其他部门——沟通行动	第 47 条第 2 款第 (l) 项	2
养蜂业——咨询服务、技术援助、培训、信息和最佳实践交流	第 55 条第 1 款 (a) 项	2
养蜂业——投资有形和无形资产，以及其他行动，包括对抗蜂巢入侵者和疾病	第 55(1) 条 (b)(i) 点	11 或 12 或 2
养蜂业——对有形和无形资产的投资，以及其他行动，包括防止不利气候条件造成的损害、管理实践的发展和和使用	第 55(1) 条 (b)(ii) 点	11 或 12 或 2
养蜂业——支持实验室	第 55 条第 1 款 (c) 项	2
养蜂业——研究项目	第 55 条第 1 款 (e) 项	2
养蜂业——推广、传播和营销	第 55 条第 1 款 (f) 项	2
养蜂业——提高产品质量	第 55 条第 1 款 (g) 项	2
葡萄酒——重组和转换	第 58 条第(1)款，第一小段，(a)点	8、11 或 12
葡萄酒——对有形和无形资产的投资	第 58 条第 (1) 款，第一小段，(b) 点	11
葡萄酒——创新的有形和无形投资	第 58 条第(1)款，第一小段，(e)点	11
葡萄酒——咨询服务	第 58 条第 1 款，第一小段，(f) 点	2
酒——信息行动	第 58 条第(1)款，第一小段，(h)点	2
葡萄酒——促进葡萄酒旅游	第 58 条第 1 款第一项 (i) 点	2
葡萄酒——市场知识的提升	第 58 条第(1)款，第一小段，(j)点	2
葡萄酒——推广和交流	第 58 条第(1)款，第一小段，(k)点	2
葡萄酒——共同基金的管理成本	第 58 条第 1 款，第一小段，第 (l) 点	2

葡萄酒——增强可持续性的投资	第 58 条第(1)款, 第一小段, (m)点	11 或 12 或 2
环境、气候相关和其他管理承诺	第七十条	12
自然或其他特定区域的限制	第七十一条	13
某些强制性要求导致的特定领域的劣势	第七十二条	12
投资	第七十三条	11 或 8
灌溉投资	第七十四条	11
合作	第七十七条	2
知识交流和信息传播	第七十八条	2

附件三

根据第 12 条的条件规则

SMR: 法定管理要求

GAEC: 良好农业和土地环境条件的标准

领域	主要问题		要求和标准	标准的主要目标
气候与环境	气候变化 (缓解和适应)	GAEC 1	根据与 2018 年基准年相比在国家、区域、次区域、生产经营单位组或生产经营单位级别的永久草原与农业面积的比率, 维护永久草原与参考年相比最大减少 5%	防止转化为其他农业用途以保存碳储量的一般保障措施
		GAEC 2	湿地和泥炭地的保护 ()	保护富碳土壤
		GAEC 3	禁止燃烧耕地残茬, 除非出于植物健康原因	土壤有机质的维护
	水	SMR 1	欧洲议会和理事会 2000 年 10 月 23 日的指令 2000/60/EC 建立了水政策领域的共同体行动框架 (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1) ; 第 11(3) 条 (e) 和 (h) 条, 关于控制磷酸盐扩散污染源的强制性要求	
		SMR 2	1991 年 12 月 12 日理事会指令 91/676/EEC, 关于保护水体免受农业来源硝酸盐造成的污染 (OJ L 375, 1991 年 12 月 31 日, 第 1 页) ; 第 4 条和第 5 条	
		GAEC 4	沿水道设置缓冲带 ()	保护河道免受污染和径流
	土壤 (保护和质量)	GAEC 5	耕作管理, 减少土壤退化和侵蚀的风险, 包括考虑坡度	反映场地特定条件以限制侵蚀的最低土地管理
		GAEC 6	在最敏感时期避免裸露土壤的最小土壤覆盖 ()	在最敏感时期保护土壤
		GAEC 7	耕地轮作, 水下生长的作物除外 ()	保持土壤潜力
	生物多样性和景观 (保护和质量)	SMR 3	欧洲议会和理事会 2009 年 11 月 30 日关于野生鸟类保护的指令 2009/147/EC (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p. 7) ; 第 3(1) 条、第 3(2) 条、(b) 点、第 4(1)、(2) 和 (4) 条	
		SMR 4	1992 年 5 月 21 日关于保护自然栖息地和野生动植物的理事会指令 92/43/EEC (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992, p. 7) ; 第 6(1) 和 (2) 条	
		GAEC 8	—用于非生产性区域或特征的农业面积的最低份额 () —至少 4% 的耕地用于非生产性区域和特征, 包括休耕地。 —如果农民承诺根据第 31 条第 6 款的强化生态计划, 将至少 7% 的耕地用于非生产性区域或特征, 包括休耕地, 则该份额应归于符合本 GAEC 标准的比例应限制在 3%。 —农场层面至少 7% 的耕地份额, 如果这还包括捕捞作物或固氮作物, 在不使用植物保护产品的情况下耕种, 其中 3% 应为休耕或非生产性土地。成员国应使用 0.3 的权重系数来衡量渔获作物。 —保留景观特征 —鸟类繁殖和饲养季节禁止砍伐树篱和树木 —作为一种选择, 避免入侵植物物种的措施	维护非生产性特征和区域以改善农场生物多样性
		GAEC 9	禁止在 Natura 2000 地点转换或耕作指定为环境敏感的永久性草地的永久性草地	保护栖息地和物种
公共卫生和植物健康	食品安全	SMR 5	2002 年 1 月 28 日欧洲议会和理事会第 178/2002 号条例 (EC) 规定了食品法的一般原则和要求, 建立了欧洲食品安全局并规定了食品安全问题的程序	

			序(OJ L 31, 2002年2月1日, 第1页) : 第14条和第15条, 第17(1) ()条和第18、19和20条
		SMR 6	1996年4月29日理事会指令96/22/EC, 关于禁止在畜牧业中使用某些具有激素或甲状腺抑制作用的物质和β-激动剂, 并废除指令81/602/EEC、88/146/EEC和88/299/EEC(OJ L 125, 23.5.1996, p. 3) : 第3条(a)、(b)、(d)和(e)点, 以及第4、5和7条
	植保产品	SMR 7	2009年10月21日欧洲议会和理事会第1107/2009号条例(EC)关于将植物保护产品投放市场并废除理事会指令79/117/EEC和91/414/EEC(OJ L 309, 2009年11月24日, 第1页) : 第五十五条第一句和第二句
		SMR 8	2009年10月21日欧洲议会和理事会的指令2009/128/EC建立了共同体行动框架以实现农药的可持续使用(OJ L 309, 2009年11月24日, 第71页) :
			第5(2)条和第8(1)至(5)条第12条关于在根据指令2000/60/EC和Natura 2000立法定义的保护区内使用杀虫剂的限制 第13条第1款和第3款关于农药的处理和储存以及残留物的处置
动物福利	动物福利	SMR 9	2008年12月18日理事会指令2008/119/EC规定了保护小牛的最低标准(OJ L 10, 15.1.2009, p. 7) : 第3条和第4条
		SMR 10	2008年12月18日理事会指令2008/120/EC规定了猪保护的最低标准(OJ L 47, 18.2.2009, p. 5) : 第3条和第4条
		SMR 11	1998年7月20日理事会指令98/58/EC关于保护为农业目的而饲养的动物(OJ L 221, 8.8.1998, p. 23) : 第四条

¹ () 成员国可以在其 CAP 战略计划中规定, 该 GAEC 仅适用于 2024 年或 2025 年素赔年。在这种情况下, 成员国应证明延迟对于建立管理体系是必要的。一个详细的规划。

成员国在制定 GAEC 标准 2 时, 应确保在相关土地上可以维持适合将土地定为农业区的农业活动。

² () 本 GAEC 标准下的水道缓冲带, 作为一般规则并符合欧盟法律, 在不使用杀虫剂和化肥的情况下, 最小宽度为 3 米。在有大量排水和灌溉沟渠的地区, 如果这些地区有正当理由, 成员国可以根据当地的具体情况调整最小宽度。

³ () 在有正当理由的情况下, 成员国可以在有关地区调整最低标准, 以考虑到冬季的长度和严重性导致的较短的植被期。

⁴ () 轮作应包括在地块一级至少每年更换一次作物 (多年生作物、草和其他草本草料以及休耕土地的情况除外), 包括适当管理的次生作物。根据耕作方法和农业气候条件的多样性, 成员国可在相关区域授权其他加强豆类作物轮作或作物多样化的做法, 旨在根据本协议的目标改善和保护土壤潜力。GAEC 标准。

成员国可以免除本标准持有的义务:

(一) 超过 75% 的可耕地用于生产草或其他草本草料, 是休耕地, 用于种植豆科作物, 或属于这些用途的组合;
(个)

(二) 超过 75% 的合格农业区是永久性草地, 用于生产草或其他草本草料, 或用于在一年中的大部分时间或作物周期的重要部分在水下种植作物, 或受制于这些用途的组合; 或者

(C) 耕地面积达 10 公顷。

成员国可以引入单一作物覆盖面积的最大限制, 以防止大规模单一栽培。

根据法规 (EU) 2018/848 认证的农民应被视为符合本 GAEC 标准。

⁵ () 、成员国可以免除本缩进项下的义务:

(一) 超过 75% 的可耕地用于生产草或其他草本草料, 是休耕地, 用于种植豆科作物, 或属于这些用途的组合;
(个)

(二) 超过 75% 的合格农业区是永久性草地, 用于生产草或其他草本草料, 或用于在一年中的大部分时间或作物周期的重要部分在水下种植作物, 或受制于这些用途的组合; 或者

(C) 耕地面积达 10 公顷。

根据第 32 条第 1 款第 32 条第 1 款第 1 点 (a) 或 (b) 条例 (EU) No 1305/2013, 前提是本段第二句所指单位的 50% 以上的土地面积被森林覆盖, 且林地与农业用地高于 3:1, 森林覆盖面积和林地与农用地的比例应在相当于 LAU2 级别的区域级别或另一个明确划分的单元级别评估, 该单元涵盖具有类似农业条件的单一明确的连续地理区域。

⁶ () 具体实施如下:

— (EC) No 470/2009 法规第 14 条和法规 (EC) No 37/2010 的附件,

— 条例 (EC) No 852/2004: 第 4(1) 条和附件 I 部分 A (II 4 (g, h, j), 5 (f, h), 6; III 8 (a, b, d, e), 9 (a, c)),

— 条例 (EC) No 853/2004: 第 3(1) 条, 附件 III 第 IX 章第 1 章 (I-1 b, c, d, e; I-2 a (i, ii, iii), b (i, ii)), c; I-3; I-4; I-5; II-A 1, 2, 3, 4; II-B 1(a, d), 2, 4 (a, b)), 附件 III 部分 X 第 1 章第 1 款,

— 法规 (EC) No 183/2005: 第 5(1)、(5) 和 (6) 条, 附件 I, A 部分 (I-4 e, g; II-2 a, b, e) 和附件 III (在“喂食”标题下, 第 1 点题为“储存”, 第一句和最后一句, 第 2 点题为“分配”, 第三句), 以及

— 条例 (EC) No 396/2005: 第 18 条。

附件四

根据第 14 条制定的社会条件规则

领域	适用法律	相关规定	要求
就业	透明和可预测的工作条件 指令 2019/1152	第三条	以书面形式提供的雇佣条件 (“雇佣合同”)
		第四条	确保农业就业受雇佣合同约定约束
		第五条	在工作的前 7 天内提供雇佣合同
		第六条	以书面形式提供雇佣关系的变更。
		第八条	试用期
		第十条	关于工作的最低可预测性的条件
		第十三条	强制性培训
健康和安全的	鼓励改善工人安全和健康的措施 指令 89/391/EEC	第五条	规定雇主有责任确保工人安全和健康的一般规定
		第六条	雇主有义务采取必要措施保护安全和健康, 包括预防风险以及提供信息和培训
		第七条	保护性和预防性服务: 指定从事健康和安全的工人或聘用有能力的外部服务
		第八条	雇主采取措施对工人进行急救、消防和疏散
		第九条	雇主在评估风险、保护措施和设备、记录和报告职业事故方面的义务
		第十条	向工人提供有关安全和健康风险以及保护和预防措施的信息
		第十一条	就工作中的安全和健康有关的所有问题进行协商并让工人参与讨论
		第十二条	雇主确保工人接受足够的安全和健康培训
	工人使用工作设备的最低安全和健康要求 指令 2009/104/EC	第三条	确保工作设备适合工人从事的工作而不损害安全或健康的一般义务
		第四条	关于工作设备的规则: 必须符合指令和既定的最低要求并得到充分维护
		第五条	工作设备的检查——安装后需要检查的设备和合格人员的定期检查
		第六条	涉及特定风险的工作设备仅限于负责使用的人员, 所有维修、修改、维护均由指定的工人进行
		第七条	人体工程学和职业健康
		第八条	工人获得足够的信息, 并在适当的情况下获得关于使用工作设备的书面说明
		第九条	工人接受足够的培训

附件五

第 87 条第 (1) 款第 1 项中提及的成员国对直接付款的分配

公历年	(当前价格, 欧元)				
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027 年及以后年份
比利时	494 925 924	494 925 924	494 925 924	494 925 924	494 925 924
保加利亚	808 442 754	817 072 343	825 701 932	834 331 520	834 331 520
捷克	854 947 297	854 947 297	854 947 297	854 947 297	854 947 297
丹麦	862 367 277	862 367 277	862 367 277	862 367 277	862 367 277
德国	4 915 695 459	4 915 695 459	4 915 695 459	4 915 695 459	4 915 695 459
爱沙尼亚	196 436 567	199 297 294	202 158 021	205 018 748	205 018 748
爱尔兰	1 186 281 996	1 186 281 996	1 186 281 996	1 186 281 996	1 186 281 996
希腊	2 075 656 043	2 075 656 043	2 075 656 043	2 075 656 043	2 075 656 043
西班牙	4 874 879 750	4 882 179 366	4 889 478 982	4 896 778 599	4 896 778 599
法国	7 285 000 537	7 285 000 537	7 285 000 537	7 285 000 537	7 285 000 537

克罗地亚	374 770 237	374 770 237	374 770 237	374 770 237	374 770 237
意大利	3 628 529 155	3 628 529 155	3 628 529 155	3 628 529 155	3 628 529 155
塞浦路斯	47 647 540	47 647 540	47 647 540	47 647 540	47 647 540
拉脱维亚	349 226 285	354 312 105	359 397 925	364 483 744	364 483 744
立陶宛	587 064 372	595 613 853	604 163 335	612 712 816	612 712 816
卢森堡	32 747 827	32 747 827	32 747 827	32 747 827	32 747 827
匈牙利	1 243 185 165	1 243 185 165	1 243 185 165	1 243 185 165	1 243 185 165
马耳他	4 594 021	4 594 021	4 594 021	4 594 021	4 594 021
荷兰	717 382 327	717 382 327	717 382 327	717 382 327	717 382 327
奥地利	677 581 846	677 581 846	677 581 846	677 581 846	677 581 846
波兰	3 092 416 671	3 123 600 494	3 154 784 317	3 185 968 140	3 185 968 140
葡萄牙	613 619 128	622 403 166	631 187 204	639 971 242	639 971 242
罗马尼亚	1 946 921 018	1 974 479 078	2 002 037 137	2 029 595 196	2 029 595 196
斯洛文尼亚	131 530 052	131 530 052	131 530 052	131 530 052	131 530 052
斯洛伐克	400 894 402	405 754 516	410 614 629	415 474 743	415 474 743
芬兰	519 350 246	521 168 786	522 987 325	524 805 865	524 805 865
瑞典	686 131 966	686 360 116	686 588 267	686 816 417	686 816 417

附件六

第 42 条 (f) 点提及的产品清单

中文代码	描述
前 0101	活马、驴、骡子和骡子： - 马匹
0101 21 00	-- 纯种繁殖动物 (1 只)
0101 29	-- 其他：
0101 29 10	--- 屠宰
0101 29 90	--- 其他
0101 30 00	- 驴
0101 90 00	- 其他
前 0103	活猪：
0103 10 00	- 纯种繁殖动物 (2 只)
前 0106	其他活体动物：
0106 14 10	- 家养兔
前 0106 19 00	-- 其他：驯鹿和鹿
0106 33 00	-- 鸵鸟；鸸鹋 (<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>)
0106 39 10	--- 鸽子
0106 39 80	--- 其他鸟类
前 0205 00	马肉，新鲜、冷藏或冷冻
前 0208	其他肉类及食用杂碎，新鲜、冷藏或冷冻：
前 0208 10 10	-- 家兔肉
前 0208 90 10	-- 家鸽肉
前 0208 90 30	-- 野兔或野兔以外的野味
前 0208 90 60	-- 驯鹿肉
前 0407	鸟蛋，带壳的，新鲜的、腌制的或煮熟的：
0407 19 90	- 施肥，家禽除外
0407 29 90	- 其他新鲜鸡蛋，家禽除外
0407 90 90	- 其他鸡蛋，除了家禽
0701	土豆，新鲜或冷藏
前 0713	干豆类蔬菜，去壳，不论是否去皮或剖开：
前 0713 10	- 豌豆 (豌豆)：
0713 10 90	-- 播种除外
前 0713 20 00	- 鹰嘴豆 (鹰嘴豆)：
	-- 播种除外
	- 豆类 (豇豆属、菜豆属)：
前 0713 31 00	-- <i>Vigna mungo</i> (L.) Hepper 或 <i>Vigna radiata</i> (L.) Wilczek 种的豆类：
	--- 播种除外
前 0713 32 00	-- 小红豆 (小豆) (<i>Phaseolus</i> 或 <i>Vigna angularis</i>)：
	--- 播种除外
前 0713 33	-- 芸豆，包括白豌豆 (<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>)：

0713 33 90	--- 播种除外
前 0713 34 00	-- 班巴拉豆 (<i>Vigna subterranea</i> 或 <i>Voandzeia subterranea</i>) :
	--- 播种除外
前 0713 35 00	-- 豇豆 (<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>) :
	--- 播种除外
前 0713 39 00	-- 其他:
	--- 播种除外
前 0713 40 00	- 扁豆:
	-- 播种除外
前 0713 50 00	- 蚕豆 (<i>Vicia faba</i> var. <i>major</i>) 和马豆 (<i>Vicia faba</i> var. <i>equina</i> 和 <i>Vicia faba</i> var. <i>minor</i>) :
	-- 播种除外
前 0713 60 00	- 木豆 (<i>Cajanus cajan</i>) :
	-- 播种除外
前 0713 90 00	- 其他:
	-- 播种除外
1201 90 00	大豆, 不论是否破碎, 种子除外
1202 41 00	花生, 未经烤制或以其他方式烹制, 带壳, 种子除外
1202 42 00	花生, 未经烤制或以其他方式煮熟, 去壳, 不论是否破碎, 种子除外
1203 00 00	椰干
1204 00 90	亚麻籽, 不论是否破碎, 播种用除外
1205 10 90	低尿酸油菜或菜籽, 不论是否破碎, 播种用除外
1205 90 00	其他油菜或菜籽, 不论是否破碎, 播种除外
1206 00 91	葵花籽, 去壳; 灰白条纹壳, 不论是否破碎, 播种用除外
1206 00 99	其他葵花籽, 不论是否破碎, 播种用除外
1207 29 00	棉籽, 不论是否破碎, 播种用除外
1207 40 90	芝麻, 不论是否破碎, 播种用除外
1207 50 90	芥菜籽, 不论是否破碎, 播种用除外
1207 60 00	- 红花 (<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>) 种子
1207 91 90	罂粟种子, 不论是否破碎, 播种除外
1207 99 91	大麻种子, 不论是否破碎, 播种除外
前 1207 99 96	其他油籽及油质果实, 不论是否破碎, 播种用除外
前 1209 29 50	--- 羽扇豆种子, 播种除外
前 1211	主要用于香料、制药或杀虫、杀菌或类似用途的植物和植物部分 (包括种子和果实), 新鲜或干燥, 不论是否切割、粉碎或粉碎, 不包括列在中国代码 ex 的产品第九部分中的 1211 90 86
1212 94 00	菊苣根
前 1214	瑞典人、芒果、饲料根、干草、苜蓿 (紫花苜蓿)、三叶草、番红花、羽衣甘蓝、羽扇豆、野豌豆和类似的草料产品, 不论是否为颗粒状:
前 1214 10 00	- 卢塞恩 (苜蓿) 粉和颗粒:
	--- 人工加热干燥的苜蓿或其他干燥和研磨的苜蓿除外
前 1214 90	- 其他:
1214 90 10	-- Mangolds、swedens 和其他饲料根
前 1214 90 90	-- 其他, 不包括:
	--- 人工加热干燥的紫花苜蓿、三叶草、羽扇豆、野豌豆和类似的饲料产品, 干草和饲料羽衣甘蓝以及含有干草的产品除外
	--- 番红花、三叶草、羽扇豆、野豌豆、蜜莲、小鸡豌豆和乌脚, 否则干燥和磨碎
前 2206	其他发酵饮料 (例如, 苹果酒、梨酒、蜂蜜酒); 发酵饮料的混合物以及发酵饮料和非酒精饮料的混合物, 其他地方未列明或包括:
前 2206 00 31 至前 2206 00 89	- 除了 piquette 以外的发酵饮料
5201	棉, 未梳理或精梳

¹ () 本小标题下的条目须符合相关欧盟条款中规定的条件 (参见 2015 年 2 月 17 日第 (EU) 2016/1012 号条例和委员会实施条例 (EU) 2015/262, 根据理事会指令 90 制定规则) /427/EEC 和 2009/156/EC 关于马科识别方法 (马护照条例), OJ L 59, 2015 年 3 月 3 日, 第 1 页)。

² () 法规 (EU) 2016/1012。

附件七

第 88 条第 1 款中提及的葡萄酒行业干预类型的成员国分配 (每个财政年度)

	欧元 (当前价格)
保加利亚	25 721 000
捷克	4 954 000

德国	37 381 000
希腊	23 030 000
西班牙	202 147 000
法国	269 628 000
克罗地亚	10 410 000
意大利	323 883 000
塞浦路斯	4 465 000
立陶宛	43 000
匈牙利	27 970 000
奥地利	13 155 000
葡萄牙	62 670 000
罗马尼亚	45 844 000
斯洛文尼亚	4 849 000
斯洛伐克	4 887 000

附件八

第 87 条第 1 款第二项中提到的成员国对棉花的分配

公历年	(当前价格, 欧元)				
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027 年及以后年份
保加利亚	2 557 820	2 557 820	2 557 820	2 557 820	2 557 820
希腊	183 996 000	183 996 000	183 996 000	183 996 000	183 996 000
西班牙	59 690 640	59 690 640	59 690 640	59 690 640	59 690 640
葡萄牙	177 589	177 589	177 589	177 589	177 589

附件九

成员国在第 87 条第 1 款第 3 项中提及的转账之前的无棉花直接付款分配

公历年	(当前价格, 欧元)				
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027 年及以后年份
比利时	494 925 924	494 925 924	494 925 924	494 925 924	494 925 924
保加利亚	805 884 934	814 514 523	823 144 112	831 773 700	831 773 700
捷克	854 947 297	854 947 297	854 947 297	854 947 297	854 947 297
丹麦	862 367 277	862 367 277	862 367 277	862 367 277	862 367 277
德国	4 915 695 459	4 915 695 459	4 915 695 459	4 915 695 459	4 915 695 459
爱沙尼亚	196 436 567	199 297 294	202 158 021	205 018 748	205 018 748
爱尔兰	1 186 281 996	1 186 281 996	1 186 281 996	1 186 281 996	1 186 281 996
希腊	1 891 660 043	1 891 660 043	1 891 660 043	1 891 660 043	1 891 660 043
西班牙	4 815 189 110	4 822 488 726	4 829 788 342	4 837 087 959	4 837 087 959
法国	7 285 000 537	7 285 000 537	7 285 000 537	7 285 000 537	7 285 000 537
克罗地亚	374 770 237	374 770 237	374 770 237	374 770 237	374 770 237
意大利	3 628 529 155	3 628 529 155	3 628 529 155	3 628 529 155	3 628 529 155
塞浦路斯	47 647 540	47 647 540	47 647 540	47 647 540	47 647 540
拉脱维亚	349 226 285	354 312 105	359 397 925	364 483 744	364 483 744
立陶宛	587 064 372	595 613 853	604 163 335	612 712 816	612 712 816
卢森堡	32 747 827	32 747 827	32 747 827	32 747 827	32 747 827
匈牙利	1 243 185 165	1 243 185 165	1 243 185 165	1 243 185 165	1 243 185 165
马耳他	4 594 021	4 594 021	4 594 021	4 594 021	4 594 021
荷兰	717 382 327	717 382 327	717 382 327	717 382 327	717 382 327
奥地利	677 581 846	677 581 846	677 581 846	677 581 846	677 581 846
波兰	3 092 416 671	3 123 600 494	3 154 784 317	3 185 968 140	3 185 968 140
葡萄牙	613 441 539	622 225 577	631 009 615	639 793 653	639 793 653
罗马尼亚	1 946 921 018	1 974 479 078	2 002 037 137	2 029 595 196	2 029 595 196
斯洛文尼亚	131 530 052	131 530 052	131 530 052	131 530 052	131 530 052
斯洛伐克	400 894 402	405 754 516	410 614 629	415 474 743	415 474 743
芬兰	519 350 246	521 168 786	522 987 325	524 805 865	524 805 865
瑞典	686 131 966	686 360 116	686 588 267	686 816 417	686 816 417

附件十

成员国对第 88 条第 2 款提及的农业部门干预类型的拨款 (每个财政年度)

	欧元 (当前价格)
比利时	422 967

附件十二

为第 6 条第 (1) 款 (g) 点中提及的具体目标预留的最低金额

(当前价格, 欧元)					
公历年	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027 年及以后年份
比利时	14 847 778	14 847 778	14 847 778	14 847 778	14 847 778
保加利亚	24 176 548	24 435 436	24 694 323	24 953 211	24 953 211
捷克	25 648 419	25 648 419	25 648 419	25 648 419	25 648 419
丹麦	25 871 018	25 871 018	25 871 018	25 871 018	25 871 018
德国	147 470 864	147 470 864	147 470 864	147 470 864	147 470 864
爱沙尼亚	5 893 097	5 978 919	6 064 741	6 150 562	6 150 562
爱尔兰	35 588 460	35 588 460	35 588 460	35 588 460	35 588 460
希腊	56 749 801	56 749 801	56 749 801	56 749 801	56 749 801
西班牙	144 455 673	144 674 662	144 893 650	145 112 639	145 112 639
法国	218 550 016	218 550 016	218 550 016	218 550 016	218 550 016
克罗地亚	11 243 107	11 243 107	11 243 107	11 243 107	11 243 107
意大利	108 855 875	108 855 875	108 855 875	108 855 875	108 855 875
塞浦路斯	1 429 426	1 429 426	1 429 426	1 429 426	1 429 426
拉脱维亚	10 476 789	10 629 363	10 781 938	10 934 512	10 934 512
立陶宛	17 611 931	17 868 416	18 124 900	18 381 384	18 381 384
卢森堡	982 435	982 435	982 435	982 435	982 435
匈牙利	37 295 555	37 295 555	37 295 555	37 295 555	37 295 555
马耳他	137 821	137 821	137 821	137 821	137 821
荷兰	21 521 470	21 521 470	21 521 470	21 521 470	21 521 470
奥地利	20 327 455	20 327 455	20 327 455	20 327 455	20 327 455
波兰	92 772 500	93 708 015	94 643 530	95 579 044	95 579 044
葡萄牙	18 403 246	18 666 767	18 930 288	19 193 810	19 193 810
罗马尼亚	58 407 631	59 234 372	60 061 114	60 887 856	60 887 856
斯洛文尼亚	3 945 902	3 945 902	3 945 902	3 945 902	3 945 902
斯洛伐克	12 026 832	12 172 635	12 318 439	12 464 242	12 464 242
芬兰	15 580 507	15 635 064	15 689 620	15 744 176	15 744 176
瑞典	20 583 959	20 590 803	20 597 648	20 604 493	20 604 493

附件十三

根据第 108、109 和 115 条, 有关环境和气候的工会立法法案 成员国的上限战略计划应有助于并符合其目标

- 欧洲议会和理事会 2009 年 11 月 30 日关于保护野生鸟类的指令 2009/147/EC;
- 1992 年 5 月 21 日关于保护自然栖息地和野生动植物的理事会指令 92/43/EEC;
- 2000 年 10 月 23 日欧洲议会和理事会第 2000/60/EC 号指令建立了水政策领域的共同体行动框架;
- 1991 年 12 月 12 日理事会指令 91/676/EEC, 关于保护水域免受农业来源硝酸盐造成的污染;
- 欧洲议会和理事会 2008 年 5 月 21 日关于欧洲环境空气质量和清洁空气的指令 2008/50/EC;
- 2016 年 12 月 14 日欧洲议会和理事会关于减少某些大气污染物的国家排放的指令 (EU) 2016/2284, 修订指令 2003/35/EC 并废除指令 2001/81/EC;
- 欧洲议会和理事会于 2018 年 5 月 30 日颁布的 (EU) 2018/841 条例, 关于将土地利用、土地利用变化和林业的温室气体排放和清除纳入 2030 年气候和能源框架, 并修订第 525 号条例/2013 和第 529/2013/EU 号决定;
- 欧洲议会和理事会于 2018 年 5 月 30 日颁布的第 (EU) 2018/842 号条例, 关于成员国在 2021 年至 2030 年期间的约束性年度温室气体减排量, 有助于气候行动以履行《巴黎协定》和修订条例 (EU) 下的承诺第 525/2013 号;
- 2018 年 12 月 11 日欧洲议会和理事会关于促进使用可再生能源的指令 (EU) 2018/2001;
- 欧洲议会和理事会 2012 年 10 月 25 日关于能源效率的指令 2012/27/EU, 修订指令 2009/125/EC 和 2010/30/EU 并废除指令 2004/8/EC 和 2006/32/EC;
- 2018 年 12 月 11 日欧洲议会和理事会关于能源联盟治理和气候行动的 (EU) 2018/1999 条例, 修订了欧洲议会 (EC) 第 663/2009 号和 (EC) 第 715/2009 号条例议会和理事会, 指令 94/22/EC、98/70/EC、2009/31/EC、2009/73/EC、2010/31/EU、2012/27/EU 和 2013/30/EU 欧洲议会和理事会, 理事会指令 2009/119/EC 和 (EU) 2015/652 以及废除欧洲议会和理事会的 (EU) No 525/2013 条例;
- 2009 年 10 月 21 日欧洲议会和理事会第 2009/128/EC 号指令建立了共同体行动框架, 以实现杀虫剂的可持续使用。

附件十四

根据第 142 条基于核心指标的报告

欧洲农业担保基金 (EAGF) 和欧洲农业农村发展基金 (EAFRD) 的指标

客观的	核心指标集
支持整个欧盟农业部门的可行农业收入	O.3CAP 支持受益人的数量

和复原力，以加强长期粮食安全和农业多样性，并确保欧盟农业生产的经济可持续性	C.25农业要素收入 R.6重新分配给较小的农场：低于平均农场规模的合格农场每公顷额外直接支付的百分比（与平均水平相比）
在短期和长期内加强市场导向并提高农场竞争力，包括更加关注研究、技术和数字化	R.9农场现代化：获得投资支持以进行重组和现代化的农场比例，包括提高资源效率
提高农民在价值链中的地位	R.10更好的供应链组织：参与生产者团体、生产者组织、当地市场、短供应链回路和CAP支持的质量计划的农场比例
为减缓和适应气候变化做出贡献，包括减少温室气体排放和加强碳封存，以及促进可持续能源	—10为减缓气候变化做出贡献：农业温室气体排放 R.14土壤和生物质中的碳储存：在减少排放或维持或增强碳储存的支持承诺下，已利用农业面积(UAA)的份额（包括永久性草地、具有永久性绿地覆盖的永久性作物、湿地和泥炭地的农业用地） R.17绿化土地：支持植树造林、农林业和恢复的区域，包括破坏
促进水、土壤和空气等自然资源的可持续发展和有效管理，包括减少对化学品的依赖	O.34环境实践中的公顷数（条件、生态计划、农业和森林-环境-气候管理承诺所涵盖的物理面积的汇总指标） —15改善水质：农业用地的总养分平衡 —16减少养分泄漏：地下水中的硝酸盐——根据指令91/676/EEC，硝酸盐浓度超过50 mg/l的地下水站的百分比 —18可持续和减少农药的使用：农药的风险、使用和影响 R.19改善和保护土壤：在有利于土壤管理以改善土壤质量和生物群（例如减少耕作、作物土壤覆盖、豆科作物包括轮作）的支持承诺下的已利用农业面积(UAA)份额 R.20改善空气质量：在减少氨排放的支持下，已利用农业区(UAA)的份额 R.21保护水质：水体质量承诺支持下的已利用农业面积(UAA)份额 R.22可持续养分管理：在与改善养分管理相关的支持承诺下的已利用农业面积(UAA)份额 R.24可持续和减少农药的使用：在支持的具体承诺下的已利用农业面积(UAA)份额，这些承诺导致农药的可持续使用，以降低农药的风险和影响，例如农药泄漏
为制止和扭转生物多样性丧失做出贡献，加强生态系统服务，保护栖息地和景观	C.33有机农业下的农业区 —21加强生态系统服务的提供：具有景观特征的农业用地份额 R.29有机农业的发展：CAP支持的有机农业已利用农业面积(UAA)的份额，包括维护和转换 R.34保护景观特征：在管理景观特征（包括树篱和树木）的支持下，已利用农业面积(UAA)的份额
吸引和维持年轻农民和新农民，促进农村地区的可持续商业发展	R.36代际更新：受益于CAP支持的年轻农民数量，包括性别细分
促进就业、增长、性别平等，包括妇女参与农业、社会包容和农村地区的农村发展，包括循环生物经济和可持续林业	R.37农村地区的增长和就业：CAP项目支持的新就业 R.38领导者覆盖率：地方发展战略覆盖的农村人口比例 R.41连接欧洲农村：通过CAP支持改善服务和基础设施的可行性使农村人口比例受益
改善联盟农业对社会对食品和健康的需求的反应，包括以可持续方式生产的高质量、安全和营养食品，减少食物浪费，以及改善动物福利和对抗生素耐药性	—28限制在养殖动物中使用抗菌剂：用于食用动物的抗菌剂的销售/使用 R.43限制抗微生物药物的使用：受支持的限制抗微生物药物使用行动（预防/减少）所关注的牲畜单位(LU)的份额 R.44改善动物福利：改善动物福利的支持行动所涵盖的牲畜单位(LU)份额
通过促进和共享农业和农村地区的知识、创新和数字化，并通过改善研究、创新、知识交流和培训的机会，鼓励农民接受这些知识，实现农业和农村地区的现代化	R.1通过知识和创新提高绩效：受益于建议、培训、知识交流或参与由CAP支持的欧洲创新伙伴关系(EIP)运营小组以提高可持续经济、社会、环境、气候和资源效率绩效的人数

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附件十

欧盟官网关于共同农业政策的介绍



The new common agricultural policy: 2023-27

The new common agricultural policy will be key to securing the future of agriculture and forestry, as well as achieving the objectives of the European Green Deal.



On 2 December, 2021, the agreement on reform of the common agricultural policy (CAP) was formally adopted. The new legislation, which is due to begin in 2023, paves the way for a fairer, greener and more performance-based CAP.

It will seek to ensure a sustainable future for European farmers, provide more targeted support to smaller farms, and allow greater flexibility for EU countries to adapt measures to local conditions.

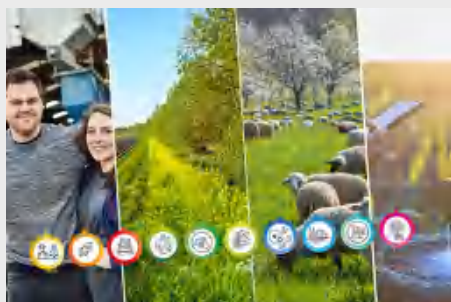
Agriculture and rural areas are central to the [European Green Deal](#), and the new CAP will be a key tool in reaching the ambitions of the [Farm to Fork](#) and [biodiversity](#) strategies.

A new way of working

The new CAP is a modernised policy, with a strong emphasis on results and performance.

Ten specific objectives

The policy focuses on ten specific objectives, linked to common EU goals for social, environmental, and economic sustainability in agriculture and rural areas.



Analysis of policy objectives

The Commission has produced a series of briefs, setting out the main facts and policy relevance of each objective.

The 10 key objectives

National strategic plans

Each EU country will design a national [CAP strategic plan](#), combining funding for income support, rural development, and market measures. When designing their strategic plans, EU countries will contribute to the ten specific objectives through a toolbox of broad policy measures provided by the Commission, which can be shaped around national needs and capabilities.

Focus on performance and results

CAP legislation lays down a common set of indicators as part of a new performance, monitoring and evaluation framework. The indicators will be monitored through annual performance reports and a biannual review of the performance of CAP strategic plans to assess the progress of EU countries in reaching their targets and the objectives of the CAP.

Key areas of reform

The new CAP contains a number of policy reforms to support the transition towards sustainable agriculture and forestry in the EU.

A greener CAP

The new CAP supports agriculture in making a much stronger contribution to the goals of the European Green Deal:

- **higher green ambitions:** CAP plans will be in line with environmental and climate legislation. In its CAP strategic plan, each EU country will be obliged to display a higher ambition on environment and climate action compared to the previous programming period (no “backsliding”) and will be required to update the plan when climate and environmental legislation is modified;

- **contribute to the Green Deal targets:** the national CAP strategic plans will contribute to the Green Deal targets (the [CAP recommendations](#) set out how this contribution is expected);
- **enhanced conditionality:** beneficiaries of the CAP will have their payments linked to a stronger set of mandatory requirements. For example, on every farm at least 3% of arable land will be dedicated to biodiversity and non-productive elements, with a possibility to receive support via eco-schemes to achieve 7%. Wetlands and peatlands will also be protected.
- **eco-schemes:** at least 25% of the budget for direct payments will be allocated to eco-schemes, providing stronger incentives for climate-and environment-friendly farming practices and approaches (such as organic farming, agro-ecology, carbon farming, etc.) as well as animal welfare improvements;
- **rural development:** at least 35% of funds will be allocated to measures to support climate, biodiversity, environment and animal welfare;
- **operational programmes:** in the fruit and vegetables sector, operational programmes will allocate at least 15% of their expenditure towards the environment (compared to 10% during the current programming period);
- **climate and biodiversity:** 40% of the CAP budget will have to be climate-relevant and strongly support the general commitment to dedicate 10% of the EU budget to biodiversity objectives by the end of the EU's multiannual financial framework (MFF) period.

A fairer CAP

The new CAP directs support to those who need it most:

- **redistribution of income support:** EU countries will have to dedicate at least 10% of their direct payments to the redistributive income support tool, to better address the income needs of smaller and medium-sized farms;
- **active farmers:** the new legislation contains a mandatory but flexible definition of an active farmer to be established by EU countries, including the level of activities undertaken. Only active farmers may receive certain EU support;
- **social conditionality:** CAP payments will be linked to the respect of certain EU labour standards and beneficiaries will be incentivised to improve working conditions on farms;
- **convergence of payments:** in the new CAP levels of income support will converge more, both within individual EU countries and between EU countries;
- **supporting young farmers:** EU countries will have to distribute at least 3% of their direct payments budget towards young farmers, in the form of income or investment support, or start-up aid for young farmers;
- **improving the gender balance:** gender equality and increasing the participation of women in farming are – for the first time – part of the objectives for CAP strategic plans. EU countries must assess these issues and address the identified challenges.

Improving competitiveness

The new CAP will strengthen the position of farmers in the supply chain and boost the competitiveness of the agri-food sector:

- **improved bargaining power:** new rules will reinforce producer cooperation, encouraging farmers to work together and enabling them to create countervailing power in the market;
- **market orientation:** the new CAP maintains the overall market orientation from the previous reforms, encouraging EU farms to align supply with demand in Europe and beyond;
- **crisis reserve:** to cope with future crises, the reformed CAP includes a new financial reserve amounting to at least €450 million per year;
- **support for the wine sector:** specific rules have been agreed to improve support for the wine sector.



Key reforms in the new CAP

The Commission has provided a detailed breakdown of the key areas of reform in the new CAP.

[Policy breakdown](#)

A strong budget

The CAP will continue to benefit from a robust [long-term budget](#).

CAP funding

€387 billion in funding has been allocated to the CAP for the 2021-27 period. This will come from two different funds: the [European agricultural guarantee fund](#) (EAGF), which has been set at €291.1 billion (in current prices); and the [European agricultural fund for rural development](#) (EAFRD), which will amount to €95.5 billion.

Next Generation EU

The budget for the EAFRD includes €8 billion from [Next Generation EU](#) to help rural areas make the structural changes necessary to achieve the goals of the European Green Deal and the digital transition.

Transfers between allocations

To allow EU countries to better adapt the policy to their farming sectors' priorities, they will be entitled to transfer up to 25% of their CAP allocations between income support and rural development. EU countries can apply additional flexibilities for certain purposes, such as supporting environment and climate objectives, supporting young farmers and where countries have below-average direct payments.

Knowledge, research and innovation

Advancing research, knowledge-sharing, and innovation will be essential for securing a smart and sustainable agricultural sector.

As part of its commitment to support [research and innovation](#) in agriculture, the Commission has proposed to set aside €10 billion from the [Horizon Europe programme](#) for projects relating to food, farming, rural development and the [bioeconomy](#).

The reformed CAP will benefit from this increased investment, incorporating stronger agricultural knowledge and innovation systems (AKIS) to boost the development of innovation projects, disseminate their results, and encourage their use as widely as possible. Farm advisory services will be a key tool in sharing new knowledge and ideas.

CAP reform timeline



2027

The Commission will undertake a second performance review of each CAP strategic plan.

2026

In 2026, an interim evaluation will assess the performance of the new CAP.

2025

The Commission will undertake a first performance review of each CAP strategic plan and request - if necessary - specific follow-up actions to EU countries.

2024

As of 2024, each EU country will present an annual performance report and hold an annual review meeting with the Commission.

[Show full timeline](#) ▾

Legal basis

The reform covers three regulations, which will generally apply from 1 January 2023:

- [Horizontal regulation](#)
- [Strategic Plan regulation](#)
- [Common Market Organisation regulation](#)

For the years 2021 and 2022, a [transitional regulation](#) is in place, bridging the gap between current and new legislation.

Latest

SPEECH | 21 February 2022

[“Improving coherence between the Green Deal, the CAP and EU Trade Policy”, presentation to Agriculture and Fisheries Council meeting](#)

NEWS | 7 December 2021

[New CAP regulations enter into force](#)

Following the positive vote from the European Parliament and the Council, the new CAP was adopted.

NEWS | 18 October 2021

[Green Deal 2030 targets and agricultural production studies](#)

Various recent studies have analysed possible effects of the Farm to Fork and Biodiversity Strategies on agriculture in the European Union.



新的共同农业政策:2023-27年

新的共同农业政策将是确保农业和林业未来以及实现欧洲绿色协议目标的关键。



2021年12月2日,《共同农业政策改革协议》正式通过。新的立法将于2023年开始实施,为更公平、更环保、更基于绩效的上限铺平了道路。

它将寻求确保欧洲农民有一个可持续的未来,为较小的农场提供更有针对性的支持,并允许欧盟国家有更大的灵活性来适应当地的条件。

农业和农村地区是中国的中心欧洲绿色交易,而新的CAP将是实现农场到岔口和生物多样性策略。

一种新的工作方式

新的上限是一项现代化的政策,非常强调结果和表现。

十个具体目标

该政策侧重于十个具体目标,与欧盟在农业和农村地区的社会、环境和经济可持续性的共同目标相关联。

政策目标分析

委员会制作了一系列简报,列出了每个目标的主要事实和政策相关性。



国家战略计划

每个欧盟国家将设计一个国家CAP战略计划，将收入支持、农村发展和市场措施的资金结合起来。在设计战略计划时，欧盟国家将通过欧盟委员会提供的广泛政策措施工具箱为十大具体目标做出贡献，这些政策措施可以围绕国家需求和能力来制定。

关注绩效和结果

共同农业政策立法规定了一套共同的指标，作为新的绩效、监测和评估框架的一部分。将通过年度执行情况报告和对联合呼吁程序战略计划执行情况的半年期审查来监测这些指标，以评估欧盟国家在实现其目标和联合呼吁程序目标方面的进展。

改革的关键领域

新的共同农业政策包含许多政策改革，以支持欧盟向可持续农业和林业的过渡。

绿色的帽子

新的共同农业政策支持农业为欧洲绿色协议的目标做出更大的贡献：

- **更高的绿色目标:** CAP计划将符合环境和气候法规。在其共同农业政策战略计划中，每个欧盟国家都必须在环境和气候行动方面表现出比上一个规划期更高的雄心(没有“倒退”)，并在气候和环境立法修改时被要求更新该计划；
- **为绿色交易目标做出贡献:** 国家共同农业政策战略计划将有助于实现绿色交易目标(即CAP建议阐明如何预期这种贡献)；
- **强化条件:** 上限受益人的付款将与一套更强有力的强制性要求挂钩。例如，每个农场至少3%的可耕地将用于生物多样性和非生产要素，有可能通过生态计划获得7%的支持。湿地和泥炭地也将受到保护。
- **生态计划:** 至少25%的直接支付预算将分配给生态计划，为气候和环境友好型农业实践和方法(如有机农业、农业生态、碳农业等)提供更强有力的激励。)以及动物福利的改善；

- **农村发展**:至少35%的资金将用于支持气候、生物多样性、环境和动物福利的措施;
- **业务方案**:在水果和蔬菜部门,业务方案将把至少15%的支出用于环境(相比之下,本方案期间为10%);
- **气候和生物多样性**:CAP预算的40%必须与气候相关,并大力支持在欧盟多年期财政框架(MFF)结束前将欧盟预算的10%用于生物多样性目标的总体承诺。

一顶更漂亮的帽子

新的联合呼吁程序向最需要的人提供支持:

- **收入支持的再分配**:欧盟国家必须将其直接支付的至少10%用于收入再分配支持工具,以更好地满足中小型农场的收入需求;
- **活跃的农民**:新的立法包含一个由欧盟国家确定的积极农民的强制性但灵活的定义,包括所从事活动的水平。只有积极的农民可以得到一定的欧盟支持;
- **社会制约性**上限付款将与遵守某些欧盟劳工标准挂钩,受益者将受到激励,以改善农场的工作条件;
- **支付趋同**:在新的上限中,无论是在单个欧盟国家内部还是在欧盟国家之间,收入支持水平将更加趋同;
- **支持年轻农民**:欧盟国家必须将至少3%的直接支付预算分配给年轻农民,以收入或投资支持的形式,或为年轻农民提供创业援助;
- **改善性别平衡**:性别平等和增加妇女对农业的参与首次成为共同农业政策战略计划目标的一部分。欧盟国家必须评估这些问题,并应对已确定的挑战。

提高竞争力

新的共同农业政策将加强农民在供应链中的地位,提高农业食品部门的竞争力:

- **提高议价能力**新规则将加强生产者合作,鼓励农民合作,使他们能够在市场上创造抗衡力量;
- **市场导向**:新的CAP保持了之前改革的总体市场导向,鼓励欧盟农场根据欧洲及其他地区的需求调整供应;
- **危机准备金**:为了应对未来的危机,改革后的联合呼吁程序包括一项新的财政储备,金额至少为每年4.5亿欧元;
- **对葡萄酒行业的支持**:已就加强对葡萄酒行业支持的具体规则达成一致。



新共同农业政策的主要改革

委员会提供了新联合呼吁程序中关键改革领域的详细分类。

政策细分

充足的预算

上限将继续受益于强劲的长期预算。

上限融资

€已为2021-27年期间的联合呼吁程序拨款3 870亿美元。这来自两个不同的基金欧洲农业担保基金(EAGF)，确定为2911亿€(现价)；和欧洲农村发展农业基金这将达到955亿€。

下一代欧盟

该基金的预算包括80亿€下一代欧盟帮助农村地区进行必要的结构性变革，以实现欧洲绿色协议和数字化转型的目标。

分配之间的转移

为了让欧盟国家更好地调整政策以适应其农业部门的优先事项，它们将有权在收入支持和农村发展之间转移高达25%的上限分配。欧盟国家可以为某些目的应用额外的灵活性，例如支持环境和气候目标、支持年轻农民以及国家直接支付低于平均水平的情况。

知识、研究和创新

推进研究、知识共享和创新对于确保智能和可持续农业部门至关重要。

作为其支持承诺的一部分研究和创新在农业方面，委员会已提议从2000年的预算中拨出100亿€地平线欧洲方案对于与粮食、农业、农村发展和生物经济。

改革后的联合呼吁程序将受益于这一增加的投资，纳入更强有力的农业知识和创新系统(AKIS)，以促进创新项目的发展，传播其成果，并鼓励尽可能广泛地使用它们。农业咨询服务将是分享新知识和想法的重要工具。

CAP改革时间表

**2027**

委员会将对每个联合呼吁程序战略计划进行第二次业绩审查。

**2026**

2026年，中期评估将评估新CAP的性能。

**2025**

欧盟委员会将对每个CAP战略计划进行第一次绩效审查，并在必要时要求欧盟国家采取具体的后续行动。

**2024**

截至2024年，每个欧盟国家将提交年度绩效报告，并与欧盟委员会举行年度审查会议。

[显示完整时间线](#) ▾

法律基础

改革涵盖三项法规，将从2023年1月1日起普遍适用：

- [水平调节](#)
- [战略规划条例](#)
- [共同市场组织条例](#)

对于2021年和2022年，[过渡性法规](#)填补了现行法律和新法律之间的空白。

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新闻 | 2021年12月7日



Voluntary coupled support

Voluntary coupled support (VSC) explained

Under the common agricultural policy, the link between the receipt of income support payments and the production of specific products has been progressively removed ('decoupled'). This is to avoid overproduction of certain products and make sure that farmers are responding to genuine market demand.

However, in some situations targeted aid to a specific agricultural sector or sub-sector may be needed if it is facing difficulties. The VCS scheme aims to prevent the escalation of these difficulties, which could cause abandonment of production and could affect other parts of the supply chain or associated markets.

Therefore, EU countries may continue to link (couple) a limited amount of income support payments to certain sectors or products. This is subject to various conditions and to strict limits to mitigate the risk of market distortion.

New CAP: 2023-27

In June 2021, following extensive negotiations between the European Parliament, the Council of the EU and the European Commission, agreement was reached on reform of the common agricultural policy (CAP). The [new CAP](#) will begin on 1 January 2023.

Under the new CAP, changes will be made to the existing income support system, with measures being taken to ensure a fairer distribution of financial support for farmers and workers across the EU. Until 2023, current income support measures will continue, in line with the provisions of the [CAP transitional regulation](#).

VCS in practice

VCS is what is known as a production-limiting scheme and is designed to limit the distortion of market competition.

The potentially eligible sectors are cereals, oilseeds, protein crops, grain legumes, flax, hemp, rice, nuts, starch potato, milk and milk products, seeds, sheep meat and goat meat, beef and veal, olive oil, silkworms, dried fodder, hops, sugar beet, cane and chicory, fruit and vegetables and short rotation coppice.

In order to finance voluntary coupled support, EU countries follow a number of guidelines:

- they may use up to 8% of their total income support budget.
- if certain prerequisite conditions are met, this can be raised to 13%.
- this may be raised higher than 13% if approved by the European Commission and the support meets very strict criteria.
- this percentage may be further increased by an additional 2% to specifically support the production of protein crops.

EU countries may revise their VCS decisions by 1 August of any given year, with effect from the following year.

All EU countries, except Germany, decided to apply the scheme between 2015 and 2020.

The amount of funding and the range of sectors covered vary greatly between the various EU countries.

Documents



Voluntary coupled support all sectors supported – Member States' support decisions applicable for claim year 2022

English (1.4 MB - PDF)

Url link - https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/food-farming-fisheries/key_policies/documents/vcs-ms-support-decisions-claim-year-2022_en.pdf



Voluntary coupled support: all sectors supported – Member States' support decisions applicable form claim year 2021

English (1.7 MB - PDF)

Url link - https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/food-farming-fisheries/key_policies/documents/vcs-ms-support-decisions-claim-year-2021_en.pdf

原文 译文 已完成翻译



自愿挂钩补贴

自愿挂钩补贴(VSC)解释

在《共同农业政策》下，领取收入补贴与特定产品生产之间的联系已被逐步取消(“脱钩”)。这是为了避免某些产品生产过剩，并确保农民响应真正的市场需求。

然而，在某些情况下，如果某个特定的农业部门或分部门面临困难，可能需要向其提供有针对性的援助。VCS计划旨在防止这些困难的升级，这可能导致放弃生产，并可能影响供应链的其他部分或相关市场。

因此，欧盟国家可能会继续将一定数量的收入补贴与某些部门或产品挂钩。这取决于各种条件和严格的限制，以减轻市场扭曲的风险。

新上限:2023-27

2021年6月，经过欧洲议会、欧盟理事会和欧盟委员会之间的广泛谈判，就共同农业政策(CAP)的改革达成了协议。这新帽子将于2023年1月1日开始。

根据新的上限，将对现有的收入支持系统进行改革，采取措施确保在整个欧盟范围内更公平地分配对农民和工人的财政支持。直到2023年，目前的收入支持措施将继续，符合规定CAP过渡性法规。

实践中的VCS

VCS是众所周知的生产限制计划，旨在限制市场竞争的扭曲。

可能符合条件的部门是谷物、油籽、蛋白质作物、豆类谷物、亚麻、大麻、大米、坚果、淀粉马铃薯、牛奶和奶制品、种子、羊肉和山羊肉、牛肉和小牛肉、橄榄油、蚕、干饲料、啤酒花、甜菜、甘蔗和菊苣、水果和蔬菜以及短轮伐期灌木。

为了资助自愿挂钩补贴，欧盟国家遵循一些准则：

- 他们可能会使用高达8%的总收入支持预算。
- 如果满足某些先决条件，这可以提高到13%。
- 如果得到欧盟委员会的批准并且支持符合非常严格的标准，这一比例可能会提高到13%以上。
- 这一比例可能会再增加2%，以专门支持蛋白质作物的生产。

欧盟国家可在任何一年的8月1日之前修改其VCS决定，并于次年生效。

除德国外，所有欧盟国家都决定在2015年至2020年间实施该计划。

欧盟各国的资助金额和涵盖的部门范围差异很大。

文档



自愿挂钩补贴所有受支持的部门—成员国的支持决定适用于2022索赔年
英语 (1.4 MB - PDF)

Url link - https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/food-farming-fisheries/key_policies/documents/vcs-ms-support-decisions-claim-year-2022_en.pdf



自愿联合支持:所有部门都得到支持——成员国的支持决定适用于2021年的申请
英语 (1.7 MB - PDF)

Url link - https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/food-farming-fisheries/key_policies/documents/vcs-ms-support-decisions-claim-year-2021_en.pdf



自愿挂钩补贴:所有部门都得到支持----成员国为2020索赔年做出的修订决定通知
英语 (1.6 MB - PDF)

Url link - https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/food-farming-fisheries/key_policies/documents/voluntary-coupled-support-note-revised-july2020_en.pdf

原文 译文 已完成翻译



The basic payment

Basic payments explained

The basic payment is an income support scheme for farmers engaging in agricultural activities. There are two different types of scheme.

- The basic payment scheme (BPS)
- The single area payment scheme (SAPS), a simplified transitional scheme.

The basic payment scheme

The basis of the BPS system is payment entitlements allocated to farmers. In the first year that the BPS was implemented, eligible farmers were allocated payment entitlements. In general, each eligible hectare gave the right to one entitlement (although some European Union countries applied limitations on the number of entitlements that could be allocated). Support under the BPS is then granted annually to farmers who have payment entitlements upon "activation" of these entitlements. This activation is done annually by declaring eligible hectares with an accompanying number of payment entitlements.

Support under the BPS is then granted annually to farmers who have payment entitlements upon 'activation' of these entitlements. This activation is done annually by declaring eligible hectares with an accompanying number of payment entitlements. The actual payment is made to active farmers based on the activation of the payment entitlements they hold and calculated in relation to the eligible land they declare.

All entitlements allocated to a farmer have the same value, but EU countries have the right to set differences in the value of entitlements between farmers. In that case, the past level of payments to individual farmers is taken into account (or the value of the entitlements they possessed under the previous direct payments regime). This is done in order to avoid too abrupt a disruption to their level of support.

However, one of the objectives of the CAP is to move away from these historical references. As such, the EU countries that take this approach have agreed to progressively reduce the differences in the values of entitlements and bring these values closer to the EU average. This process is often referred to as 'internal convergence'. Under the new CAP, these countries will need to continue to reduce these differences, and must ensure that all payments have a value of at least 85% of the average in 2026.

Single area payment scheme

In Bulgaria, Czechia, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, the SAPS is used instead of the BPS. The SAPS is a transitional measure stemming from the accession treaties of the specific countries.

In the SAPS, there are no payment entitlements, instead, the support paid is solely based on the eligible hectares declared by farmers and the level is the same for all hectares in the country.

Other income support payments

The basic payment is topped up by other income support payments targeting specific issues or specific types of beneficiaries. These include the young farmers' payments, greening payments and additional optional schemes that EU countries can choose to implement.

New CAP: 2023-27

In June 2021, following extensive negotiations between the European Parliament, the Council of the EU and the European Commission, agreement was reached on reform of the common agricultural policy (CAP). This agreement was formally adopted on 2 December 2021, and the [new CAP](#) will begin on 1 January 2023

Under the new CAP, changes will be made to the existing income support system, with measures being taken to ensure a fairer distribution of financial support for farmers and workers across the EU. Until 2023, current income support measures will continue, in line with the provisions of the [CAP transitional regulation](#).

Withdrawal of the UK from the EU

In accordance with [article 137 \(1\) second subparagraph of the Withdrawal Agreement Between the EU and the UK](#), as from claim year 2020 the EU direct payment legislation does not apply to the UK. During the transition period set by that agreement (i.e. claim year 2020), [Articles 107 to 109 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU](#) (on aids granted by EU countries) do not apply in respect of the direct payment scheme the UK would apply, provided that such scheme is equivalent to the EU direct payment scheme set in EU Regulation 1307/2013. The withdrawal agreement also sets the financial limit which applies to any such UK direct payment scheme during the transition period.

Documents



Basic payment scheme – 2013 CAP reform

English (386.2 KB - PDF)

Url link - https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/food-farming-fisheries/key_policies/documents/basic-payment-scheme_en.pdf



Basic payment scheme – internal convergence

English (1002.7 KB - PDF)

Url link - https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/food-farming-fisheries/key_policies/documents/internal-convergence_en.pdf



Single area payment scheme and Transitional national aid

English (685.3 KB - PDF)

Url link - https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/food-farming-fisheries/key_policies/documents/single-payment-scheme-and-transitional-aid_en.pdf



基础支付计划

基础支付是对从事农业活动的农民的收入支持计划。有两种不同类型的方案。

- 基础支付计划 (BPS)
- 单一地区支付计划(SAPS), 一种简化的过渡性计划。

基础支付计划方案

BPS系统的基础是分配给农民的支持权利。在实施BPS的第一年, 向符合条件的农民分配了支持权利。一般来说, 每一符合条件的公顷给予一项权利(尽管一些欧洲联盟国家对可分配的权利数量施加了限制)。然后, 每年向那些在“激活”这些权利时享有付款权利的农民发放BPS下的支持。这种激活每年进行一次, 方法是宣布符合条件的公顷, 并附带一定数量的支持权利。

然后, 根据BPS, 每年向那些在“激活”这些权利时享有付款权利的农民提供支持。这种激活每年进行一次, 方法是宣布符合条件的公顷, 并附带一定数量的支持权利。实际支付给在职农民的款项是根据他们所拥有的支持权利, 并根据他们申报的合格土地进行计算。

分配给一个农民的所有权利都具有相同的价值, 但欧盟国家有权在农民之间设定不同的权利价值。在这种情况下, 将考虑到过去对农民个人的支付水平(或他们在以前的直接支付制度下拥有的应享权利的价值)。这样做是为了避免对其支持水平的突然中断。

然而, 联合呼吁程序的目标之一是远离这些历史参考。因此, 采取这种方法的欧盟国家同意逐步减少应享权利价值的差异, 使这些价值更接近欧盟平均水平。这个过程通常被称为“内部收敛”。在新的上限下, 这些国家将继续减少这些差异, 并且必须确保所有支付的价值至少达到2026年平均水平的85%。

单一地区付款计划

在保加利亚、捷克、爱沙尼亚、塞浦路斯、拉脱维亚、立陶宛、匈牙利、波兰、罗马尼亚和斯洛伐克，使用结构调整方案而不是基本方案。结构调整方案是源于特定国家加入条约的过渡性措施。

在结构调整方案中，没有支付津贴的权利，而是只根据农民申报的符合条件的公顷支付津贴，该水平对所有公顷都一样。

其他收入支助付款

基本付款由针对特定问题或特定类型受益人的其他收入支助付款补充。这些措施包括青年农民补贴、绿化补贴和欧盟国家可以选择实施的额外可选计划。

新上限:2023-27

2021年6月，经过欧洲议会、欧盟理事会和欧盟委员会之间的广泛谈判，就共同农业政策(CAP)的改革达成了协议。该协议于2021年12月2日正式通过新帽子将于2023年1月1日开始

根据新的上限，将对现有的收入支持系统进行改革，采取措施确保在整个欧盟范围内更公平地分配对农民和工人的财政支持。在2023年之前，现行收入支持措施将继续执行，符合CAP过渡性法规。

英国退出欧盟

依照欧盟与英国之间的退出协议第137(1)条第二小段，从2020索赔年开始，欧盟直接支付立法不适用于英国。在该协议规定的过渡期内(即索赔年2020年)，《欧盟运作条约》第107至109条(关于欧盟国家提供的援助)不适用于英国将适用的直接支付方案，前提是方案等同于欧盟第1307/2013号法规中规定的欧盟直接支付方案。撤销协议还设定了适用于过渡期内任何此类英国直接支付计划的财务限额。

文档



Sustainable land use (greening)

Sustainable use of farmland and how this benefits farmers financially.

Aims of greening

Around half of the European Union's area is farmed land. Farmers act as managers of the countryside; they shape landscapes and through their work, farmers provide public goods beneficial to all. However, farmers also depend on natural resources, such as soil and water, for their living. Farming activities are affected by climatic events, the state of the environment, biodiversity and water quality.

The 'green direct payment' (or 'greening') supports farmers who adopt or maintain farming practices that contribute to EU environmental and climate goals. Through greening, the EU rewards farmers for preserving natural resources and providing public goods, which are benefits to the public that are not reflected in market prices.

EU countries have to allocate 30% of their income support to 'greening'.

New CAP: 2023-27

In June 2021, following extensive negotiations between the European Parliament, the Council of the EU and the European Commission, agreement was reached on reform of the common agricultural policy (CAP). This agreement was formally adopted on 2 December 2021, and the [new CAP](#) will begin on 1 January 2023

Under the new CAP, changes will be made to the existing conditionality and greening systems that will reflect higher green ambitions and contribute to the targets of the [European Green Deal](#). This includes the introduction of eco-schemes, which will provide stronger incentives for climate- and environment-friendly agricultural practices. Until 2023, current measures apply, in line with the provisions of the [CAP transitional regulation](#).

Greening payments in practice

Farmers receive the green direct payment if they comply with three mandatory practices that benefit the environment (soil and biodiversity in particular).

- Crop diversification: a greater variety of crops makes soil and ecosystems more resilient.
- Maintaining permanent grassland: grassland supports carbon sequestration and protects biodiversity (habitats).
- Dedicate 5% of arable land to areas beneficial for biodiversity: ecological focus areas (EFA), for example trees, hedges or land left fallow that improves biodiversity and habitats.

Crop diversification

Farms with more than 10 ha of arable land have to grow at least two crops, while at least three crops are required on farms with more than 30 ha. The main crop may not cover more than 75% of the land. There are exemptions to the rules, depending on the individual situation. For instance, farmers with a large proportion of grassland, which is in itself environmentally beneficial.

Maintenance of permanent grassland

The ratio of permanent grassland to agricultural land is set by EU countries at national or regional level (with a 5% margin of flexibility). Moreover, EU countries designate areas of environmentally sensitive permanent grassland. Farmers cannot plough or convert permanent grassland in these areas.

Ecological focus areas

Farmers with arable land exceeding 15 ha must ensure that at least 5% of their land is an EFA in order to safeguard and improve biodiversity on farms.

[Report from the Commission on the implementation of the ecological focus area obligation under the green direct payment scheme](#)

Exemptions

The greening rules do not apply to farmers who opted for the small farmers scheme, for administrative and proportionality reasons.

Organic farmers automatically receive a greening payment for their farm, as they are considered to provide environmental benefits through the nature of their work.

Other exemptions may apply, depending on the individual situation of a farmer.

Alternatives to greening

EU countries may allow farmers to meet one or more greening requirements through equivalent practices. Equivalent practices must be based on agri-environment schemes under EU countries' rural development programmes or national/regional certification schemes.

Each EU country ensures that farmers using alternative practices do not benefit from income support from both mandatory greening and rural development funds.

Related information

[Rural development](#)

Penalties for non-compliance

Farmers who do not respect greening rules receive less money. Such reductions reflect the number of hectares identified as non-compliant, taking into account the nature of the greening requirement.

Since 2017, national governments can impose administrative penalties on top of the reduction in greening payments. Administrative penalties have to be proportionate, depending on the severity and scope of the non-compliance.

Rules

Greening is governed by the rules on direct payments under the CAP ([EU Regulation 1307/2013](#), [EU Delegated Regulation 639/2014](#), [EU Implementing Regulation 641/2014](#))

Latest

PRESS RELEASE | 25 June 2021



可持续土地利用(绿色补贴)

农田的可持续利用及其对农民的经济效益。

绿色补贴的目标

欧盟大约一半的面积是耕地。农民是农村的管理者；他们塑造景观，通过他们的工作，农民提供有益于所有人的公共产品。然而，农民也依赖自然资源，如土壤和水，来维持生计。农业活动受到气候事件、环境状况、生物多样性和水质的影响。

“绿色直接支付”(或“绿化”)支持采用或保持有助于欧盟环境和气候目标的农业实践的农民。通过绿化，欧盟奖励农民保护自然资源和提供公共产品，这是没有反映在市场价格中的对公众的好处。

欧盟国家必须将30%的收入支持用于“绿化”。

新上限:2023-27

2021年6月，经过欧洲议会、欧盟理事会和欧盟委员会之间的广泛谈判，就共同农业政策(CAP)的改革达成了协议。该协议于2021年12月2日正式通过CAP将于2023年1月1日开始

在新的共同农业政策下，将对现有的条件和绿化系统进行改革，以反映更高的绿色目标，并促进欧洲绿色交易。这包括引入生态计划，这将为气候和环境友好型农业做法提供更强有力的激励。直到2023年，现行措施适用，符合规定CAP过渡性法规。

实践中的绿色补贴

如果农民遵守三项有益于环境(特别是土壤和生物多样性)的强制性措施，他们将获得绿色直接付款。

- 作物多样化:更多种类的作物使土壤和生态系统更有弹性。
- 维护永久草原:草原支持碳隔离，保护生物多样性(栖息地)。
- 将5%的耕地用于有益于生物多样性的区域:生态重点区域(EFA)，例如树木、树篱或休耕地，以改善生物多样性和栖息地。

作物多样化

耕地面积超过10公顷的农场必须种植至少两种作物，而耕地面积超过30公顷的农场必须种植至少三种作物。主要作物可能不会覆盖超过75%的土地。根据个人情况，这些规则也有例外。比如，农民拥有很大比例的草地，这本身就对环境有利。

永久草地的维护

永久草原与农业用地的比例由欧盟国家在国家或地区层面设定(有5%的弹性空间)。此外，欧盟国家指定了环境敏感的永久草原区。在这些地区，农民不能耕种或转换永久草地。

生态重点领域

可耕地超过15公顷的农民必须确保至少5%的土地是全民教育土地，以保护和改善农场的生物多样性。

委员会关于绿色补贴计划下生态重点地区义务履行情况的报告

豁免

出于行政和比例的原因，绿化规则不适用于选择小农计划的农民。

有机农民自动获得农场绿化费，因为他们被认为通过其工作性质提供了环境效益。

根据农民的个人情况，可能适用其他豁免。

绿化的替代品

欧盟国家可能允许农民通过同等做法满足一项或多项绿化要求。同等做法必须基于欧盟国家农村发展方案下的农业环境计划或国家/区域认证计划。

每个欧盟国家都确保使用替代做法的农民不会从强制性绿化和农村发展基金的收入支持中受益。

相关信息

农村发展

对违规行为的处罚

不尊重绿化规则的农民得到的钱更少。考虑到绿化要求的性质，这种减少反映了被确定为不合规的公顷数。

自2017年以来，各国政府可以在减少绿化费的基础上实施行政处罚。行政处罚必须适度，取决于违规行为的严重程度和范围。

规则

绿化受共同农业政策下的直接付款规则所规管([欧盟法规1307/2013](#), [欧盟授权法规639/2014](#), [欧盟执行第641/2014号条例](#))

最近的

新闻稿 | 2021年6月25日

关于新的共同农业政策的政治协议:更公平、更环保、更灵活

新闻 | 2021年5月12日

上限措施在支持农业收入方面发挥了重要作用

委员会发表了一份关于共同农业政策对可行的粮食生产的影响的评估。

新闻 | 2021年2月4日

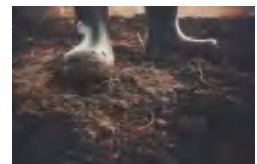
委员会发表关于CAP对土壤影响的研究

作为评估CAP对自然资源影响的一部分，这项研究评估了CAP对促进土壤可持续管理的贡献。

新闻 | 2019年12月5日

土壤关系到我们的未来

健康的土壤对我们星球的未来是必要的。它为我们种植的食物以及饲料、纺织品、木材和其他材料做出了贡献。



更多新闻

附件十一

艾维贝相关审计报告（节选）

The next step towards more value.

Integrated annual report 2020/2021



Five ingredients for responsible growth



1. Heading for more value

We are not growing in volume, but we are in value. We do this by striving for the best solution for our stakeholders; we call this 'shared value'. This is the overarching theme of our strategy.



2. Growth in good food

We are growing particularly as a supplier to the food industry. We are doing this in markets with high added value. Our healthy, nutritious, environmentally friendly plant-based potato ingredients add value, for example as alternatives to dairy and meat. Tried and trusted markets, such as bakery and confectionery products, noodles, soups and sauces will be maintained at the same level.



3. Market-driven sustainable potato cultivation

Our raw material, the starch potato, is cultivated by our own members. This gives us a unique position that we seek to expand further. We want to increase the members' income per hectare of starch potatoes by 500 euros, focusing on a high-quality raw material that is grown in a sustainable and transparent manner.



4. Improve our ecological footprint

We are reducing our ecological footprint in line with the national and international targets for 2030 in the areas of energy, water and waste. Our growth in value is responsible. We achieve this by means of clean production and socially responsible business operations.



5. Cooperation for the customer

We put the customer at the heart of everything we do. A shared performance is paramount in our working method. We achieve this with sustainably employable employees who work together cross functionally. This is to achieve together the common goal of Avebe and its customers. Our processes are completely in sync and we all pursue the same aims and objectives.

[➔ About Royal Avebe](#)

Objective 2023

Increase of the performance price to 95 euros* per tonne of potatoes under normal harvest conditions.

*In 2024 performance price of 100 euros

Objective 2023

The value of food ingredients used in plant-based and environmentally friendly end products will increase fivefold compared to 2017/2018.

Objective 2023

- 10% less environmental impact per hectare.*
- 10% more potato starch and protein from one hectare.*
- 10% reduction in carbon emissions per tonne of potato starch.*
- 3,000 hectares are earmarked for new potato varieties.

* Compared to 2017/2018

Objective 2023

- 12% reduction in carbon emissions per tonne of product compared to 2017/2018.
- 20% less water consumption in total compared to 2017/2018.
- 25% reduction in both tare and sludge waste streams compared to 2017/2018.

Objective 2023

- >7.5 score on both employee engagement and enthusiasm.
- An accident frequency index below 0.5.
- Eight critical integrated processes have been improved since 2018/2019.

3. Market-driven sustainable potato cultivation



3. Market-driven sustainable potato cultivation

Together with its members, Royal Avebe is working on making starch potato farming more sustainable in order to structurally serve the market with innovative products and ingredients. The starting point for the cultivation is a higher yield with simultaneously less impact on the climate and the environment.

Together with the growers, we have three goals for 2023:

- In 2023 10% less water per tonne of potatoes processed compared to 2017/2018.
- Achieve 10% more potato starch and protein of one hectare in 2023 compared to 2017/2018.
- In 2023, 10% less carbon emissions per tonne of potato starch compared to 2017/2018.

We also aim to have 3,000 hectares of land used for growing new potato varieties, developed by our breeding company Averis, by 2023.

Sustainable cultivation programme

In 2018, a sustainable cultivation programme was established to work with our members to achieve the three '10%' targets. Achieving the targets should also mean an extra EUR 500 per hectare for our growers. We therefore call our programme the '3 × 10 = 500 programme'. The first years of the sustainable cultivation programme focused on research into measurement methods and practical implementation in the field.

Last year, the emphasis was on communication and support for the measures needed to achieve the targets.

The implementation focuses on growing the best, most resistant varieties, using less nitrogen fertiliser, reducing the number of movements in the field and making a more conscious choice of crop protection products. On our trial and demo fields in the summer of 2020 we showed that this is realistic and achievable.

Cool Farm Tool helps to calculate the carbon footprint of starch potato growing.

Training for growers

Online training on the use of the Cool Farm Tool was provided in the spring of 2021. This tool helps to calculate the carbon footprint of starch potato cultivation and to determine improvement opportunities. We have also produced a set of maps for growers showing the environmental impact of various permitted crop





protection agents, so that growers can actively choose the least harmful agent. These themes and working methods also fit in with the European Union's new Common Agricultural Policy and prepare our members for this. In all our member contacts we communicate about the importance of the *3x10 = 500 approach* and share best practices.

To calculate our results we use our own crop optimisation programme Optimeel, the Cool Farm Tool and CLM's Environmental Yardstick, which is used annually by Wageningen Economic Research.

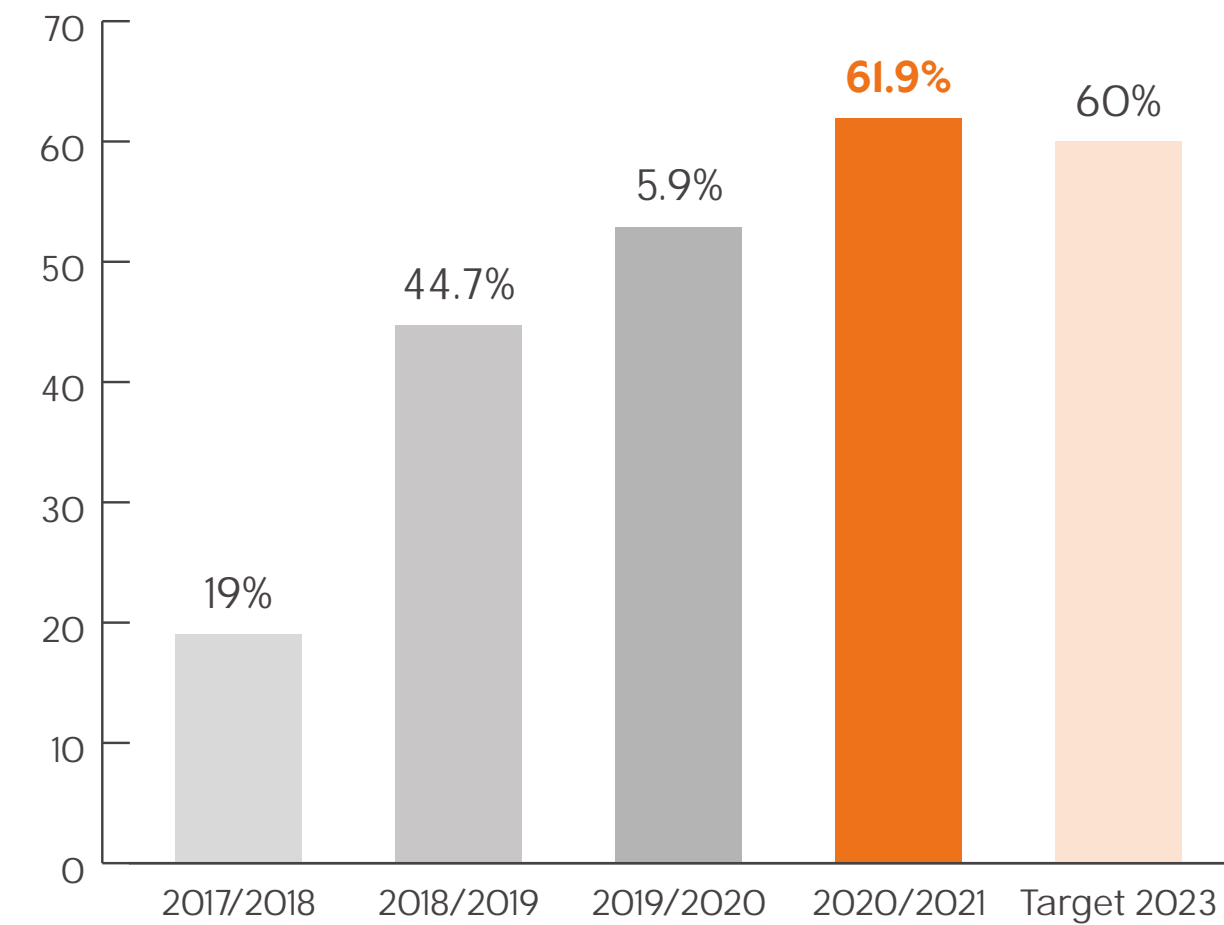
Optimeel focuses on improving the efficiency of starch potato cultivation.

Optimeel

Optimeel is Avebe's crop optimisation programme. The programme focuses on improving the yield of starch potato cultivation. This is done through crop registration, study groups, trial and demo fields and the introduction of new starch potato varieties developed by Averis. Crop registration provides an insight into cultivation practices.

Last year we launched an information and recruitment campaign to increase the number of participants. Optimeel participation continued to increase during the fiscal year to 62% of the total crop area. Despite the corona crisis, study groups and member meetings continued (online) and a video library of best practices was put online for members. Ample use is being made of this.

Development of participation in crop registration in percentage (hectare/hectare)



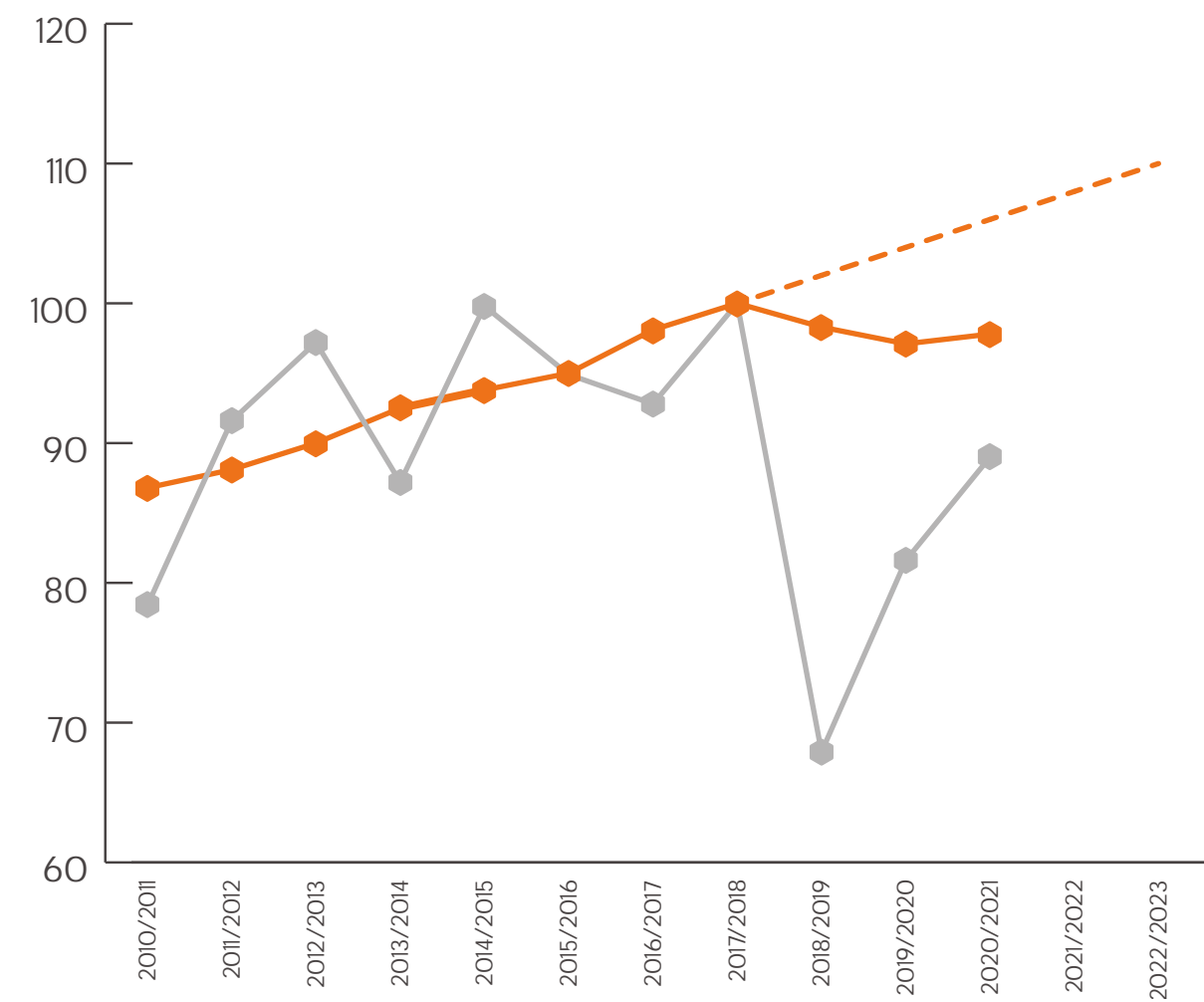
Target 2023

Percentage of acreage participating in crop registration is 60%.

Results

The starch yield is influenced by the weather during the growing season, as well as the choice of varieties and cultivation measures. The growing conditions during the 2020 season were much better than the two previous years in most of the Avebe area. The share of new varieties has also increased. As a result, we saw starch yields per hectare in the 2020/2021 financial year of 89% compared to 2017/2018. This is higher than the previous year, but still 11% lower than the very good reference year 2017/2018. In that year the starch yield was exceptionally high.

Starch yield per hectare (% compared to 2017/2018)



- % starch yield per hectare
- 10-year average % starch yield per hectare
- - - target % starch yield per hectare

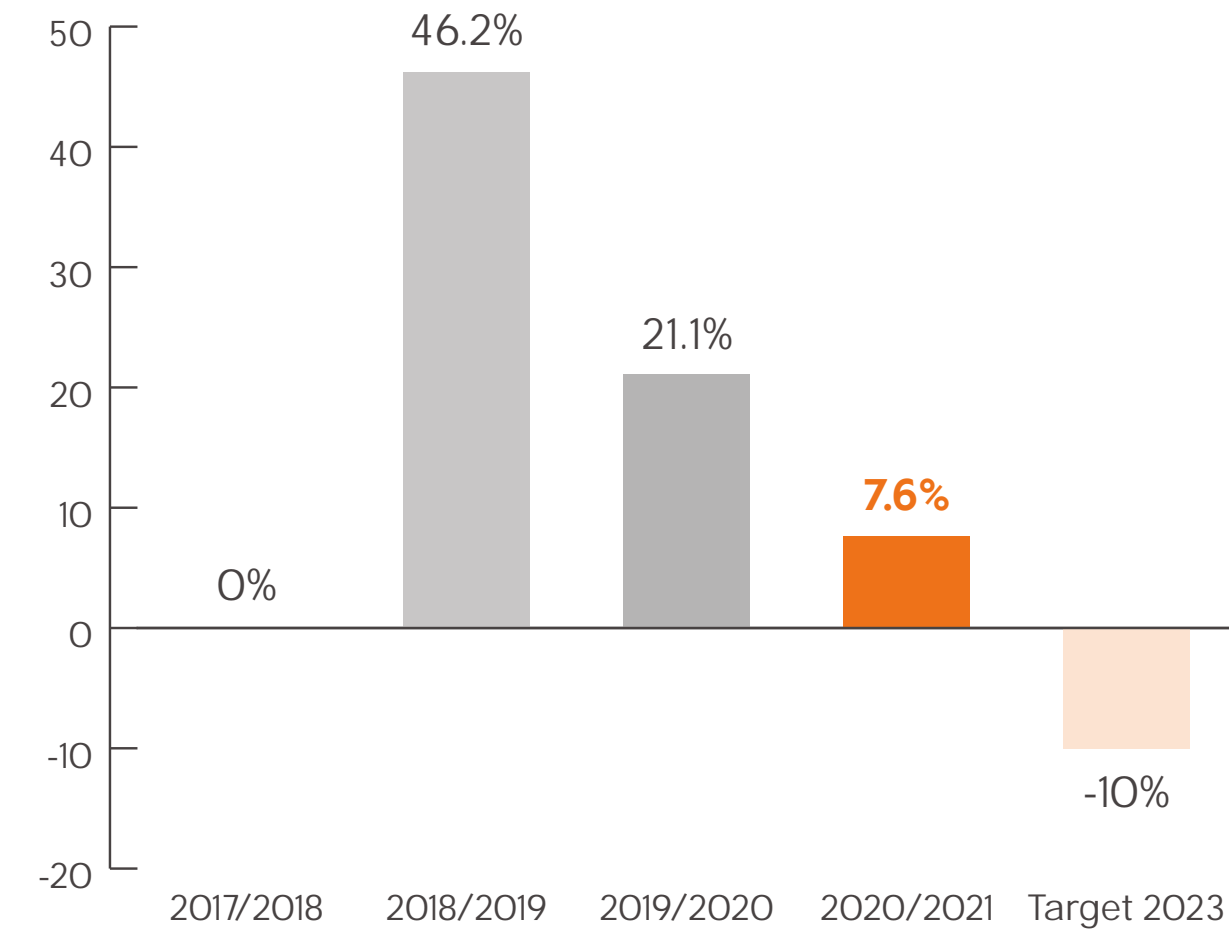
Target 2023

10% less water per tonne of potatoes processed compared to 2017/2018.

The carbon footprint of the crop is mainly determined by the yield, the amount of nitrogen fertiliser and fuel consumption per tonne (starch produced). This year, 7.6% more carbon equivalents were emitted per tonne of starch than in the reference year. In 2019, this was 20.2%* more. Emissions per tonne are going down, but need to go down even more to meet our 2023 target of -10%.

* Due to a recalculation, the proportion carbon equivalents per tonne has changed from 42.8% to 46.2% in 2018/2019 and from 21.1% to 20.2% in 2019/2020.

Carbon footprint per tonne of starch



Target 2023

-10% carbon emissions per ton of starch compared to 2017/2018 (% CO₂-eq).

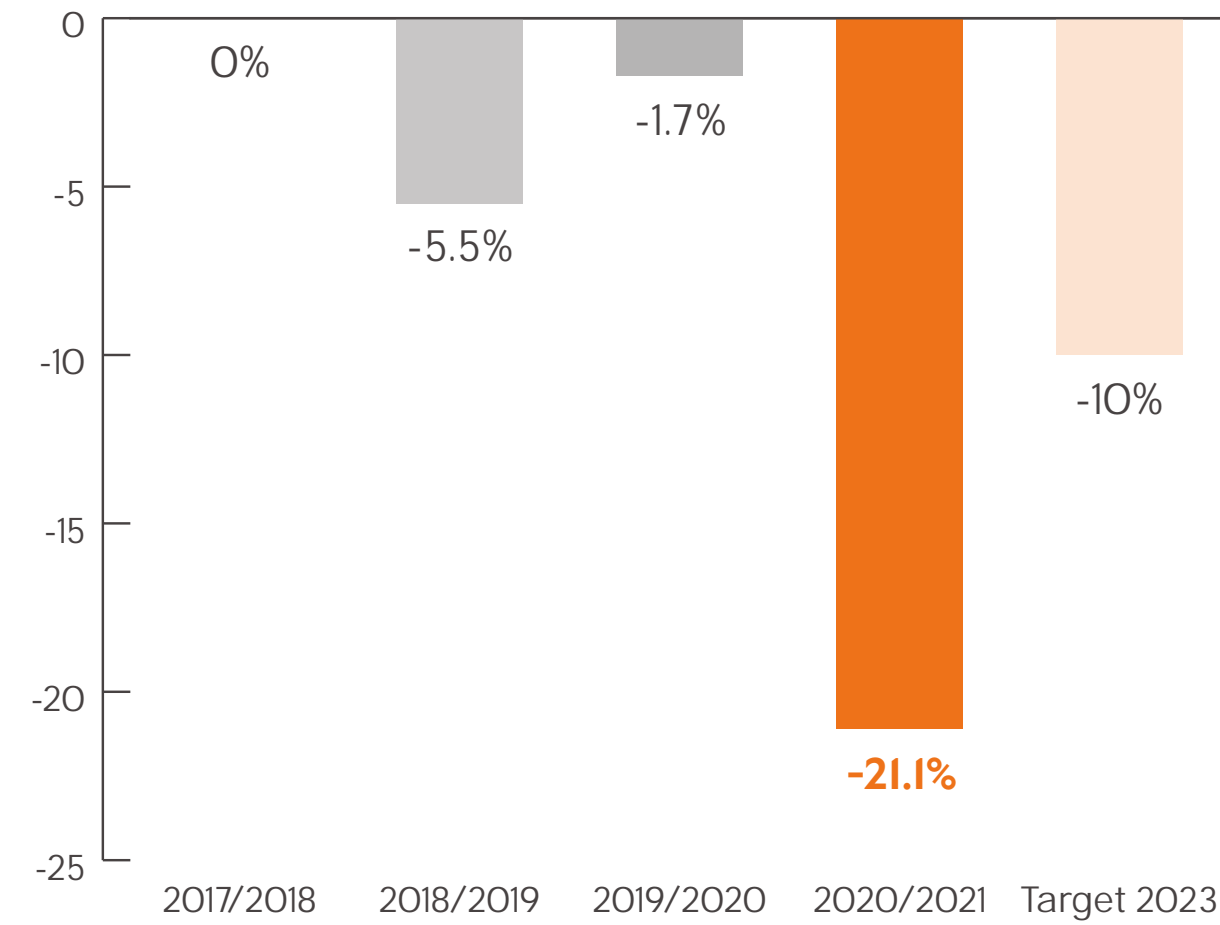
In addition to the carbon footprint, we also strive to reduce the environmental impact. The environmental impact is determined by the type and quantity of crop protection products used. Increasing awareness of the impact, better varieties and improvements in spraying techniques have led to a reduction in environmental pressure of 21.1%* compared with our reference year. This is far beyond our 2023 target of 10%. Although the use of crop protection products is highly dependent on weather conditions, it shows how seriously and proactively our growers take this.

* The 21.1 % reduction in environmental pressure is an extrapolation of Wageningen Economic Research's (WER) basic figures for Dutch starch potato production and Avebe's own Optimeel data. The 2020 figure for the WER's environmental impact is not yet available and may be updated next year.





Environmental impact of crop protection products per hectare

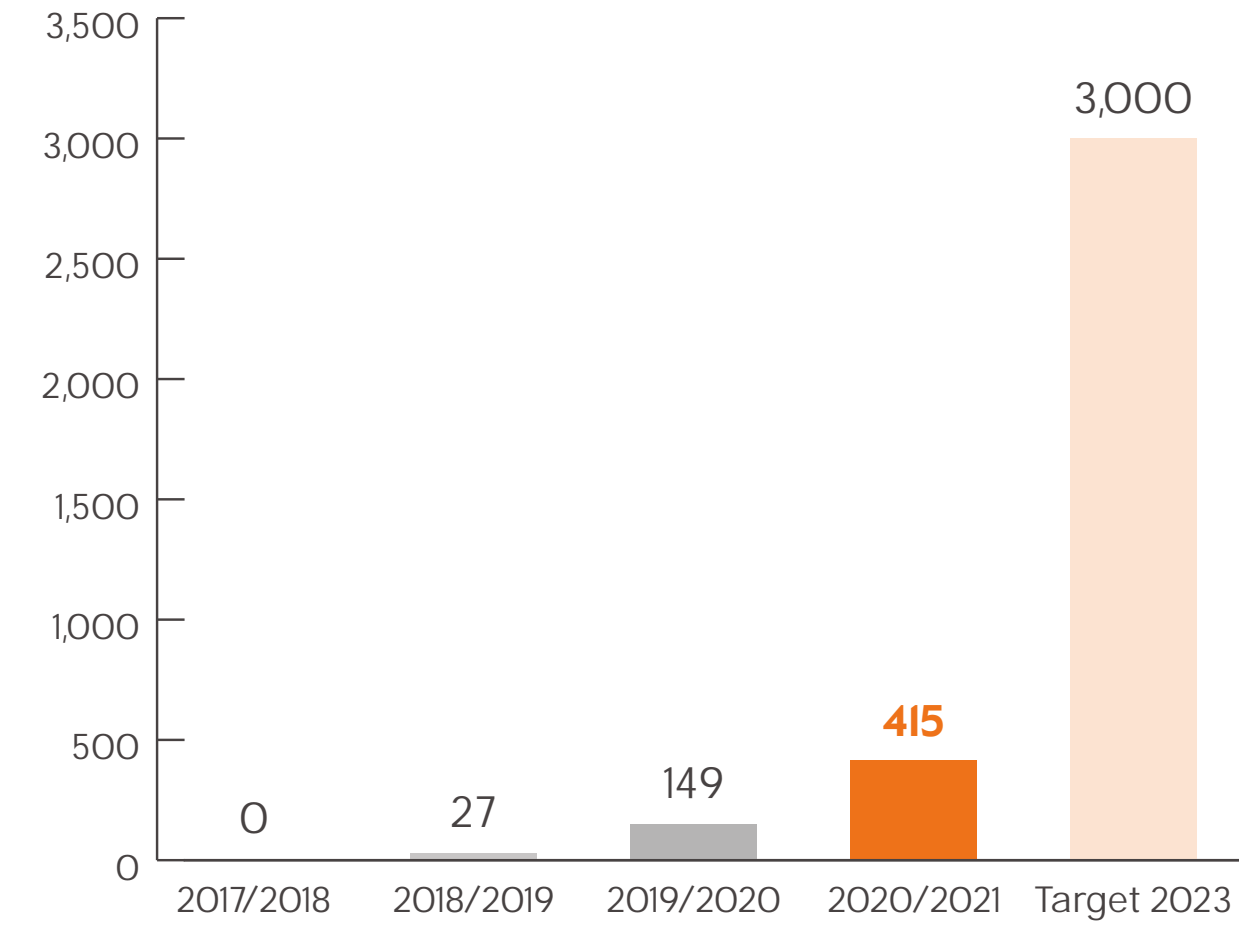


Target 2023

-10% of environmental load points of crop protection products per hectare compared to 2017/2018.

From our communication and information efforts to members at the beginning of the 2021 crop year, we expect to see the results of our 3×10 goals in the next harvest year.

Acres used to grow new Averis varieties (hectare)



Target 2023

3,000 hectares are earmarked for new varieties.

New potato varieties

Starch potatoes have to meet many different requirements. The starting point for the cultivation is a high starch yield and as few crop protection agents and emissions as possible during cultivation. Potatoes must also be resistant to diseases such as potato cyst nematodes and wart disease. Averis is therefore involved in the development of new potato varieties. All this is to guarantee sufficient and high quality potatoes as raw material for Avebe.

Future-proof potatoes

An important development is hybrid breeding. In 2021 we started a partnership with Solynta, a company from Wageningen specialised in hybrid potato breeding. With its innovative Hybrid True Potato Seed, the company has developed a technique that allows us to better control progress in variety traits. In this cooperation we focus specifically on the starch potato crop for the Avebe growers.

The faster breeding of better varieties improves the yield of potato starch and protein.

Hybrid breeding brings several advantages. In combination with the DNA-marker technique that we have developed, naturally occurring characteristics, such as resistance to drought, pests and diseases, can be quickly crossed in without reducing other characteristics. The result is a shorter development process and faster progress with the properties that are of value to Avebe's growers. By breeding better varieties more quickly than with conventional breeding, less pesticides need to be used, the yield of potato starch and protein improves and fertilisers are used more efficiently. This is how we contribute to making the cultivation of starch potatoes more sustainable and to achieving our strategic goals.

Resistant new varieties

Every year new crossbreeds are made between parent breeds that contain the desired properties and that can pass them on to their offspring for the breeding programme. In 2021, for the first time, Avebe was able to select all seedlings resulting from these crosses for the four main diseases: potato cyst nematodes, wart disease, phytophthora and Y-virus. That is a big step towards the sustainable production of seed and starch potatoes.

In 2020, Avenger, a high starch yielding variety that is resistant to phytophthora, was introduced to the market, saving 60% or more on the use of crop protection. This means less environmental impact and less labour and carbon emissions due to fewer tractor movements. We also expect the new variety Avamond to grow considerably based on our variety value programme. In this programme, six trial growers in the Netherlands and Germany test new varieties at scale, so that we can gain insight into how they experience them. In 2022 we will see the first harvests of Avamond on a large acreage.

These developments mean that 415 hectares will be filled with new potato varieties by 2020. This area will grow rapidly as early as in 2021 to reach the target of 3000 hectares in 2023.



'Getting together with other growers, I learn a lot from that.'

Rik Buiter
Farmer



In Odoorn, in the Province of Drenthe, lies the farm of the Buiter family. Sugar beets, cereals and potatoes have been grown here for five generations. Half of these potatoes are starch potatoes for Royal Avebe. The 32-year-old Rik Buiter runs the arable farm together with his parents. He is also a participant in the Optimeel programme.

Sustainable cultivation

'Sustainability is important to us. A few years ago some 860 solar panels were installed, generating enough energy for between eighty and one hundred households. We are self-sufficient in terms of energy needs, such as for cooling and drying potatoes. And what's more, the solar panels yield a nice cost saving,' explains Rik.

Crop rotation also plays a role in sustainable cultivation. As part of this, Rik exchanges parts of the land with other farmers in the region who grow a different crop, such as corn, hemp or grass. This 'land swap' broadens the crop rotation and ensures that the soil remains in good condition.

Natural pest control and more biodiversity

To keep the use of pesticides as low as possible, field margins are sown with various flowers and herbs. This attracts parasitic wasps and ladybirds, natural enemies of lice for example. These natural fringes are also a feeding ground for birds and other animal species, and some places have been specially laid out for the common spadefoot toad. Rik: 'The field fringes have many purposes and so we let nature do its work.'

Rik is hoping for as many insights as possible to further increase his yield.

Yield optimisation

As a participant in Optimeel, Rik keeps online records of all growing activities. Avebe is using this data to look into ways of improving the yield of starch potatoes. Rik is hoping for as many insights as possible to further increase his yield. The organised study groups are also valuable, according to Rik. 'Getting together as a group of growers under the guidance of Avebe, sharing experiences and doing trial harvests, I learn a lot from that as a grower'. This also applies to the demo fields where growers' meetings are organised. Because of the corona crisis, this information was shared via vlogs last year. Valuable, says Rik, 'but I did miss the atmosphere of being together on the field with colleagues. Fortunately, that is now possible again.'



4. Improve our ecological footprint





4. Improve our ecological footprint

Royal Avebe is reducing its ecological footprint by using new technology, renewable energy and improving the efficiency of our processes. Innovation is important in achieving this objective, but sometimes it results in the production of new products which, although they are used by our customers, lead to a significant reduction in carbon emissions for our customers, but that consume more energy for our own production process.

Nevertheless, it is our ambition to emit less carbon, both in absolute terms and per tonne of product produced. We are therefore working towards two targets for 2023: 12% reduction in carbon emissions in total and per tonne of product (compared to reference year 2017/2018).

As well as reducing our carbon emissions, cutting back our water consumption and reducing waste streams are important objectives to reduce our ecological footprint.

Reducing carbon emissions

To reduce our carbon emissions, we focus on reducing our energy consumption and using sustainable energy. We highlight a number of projects.

In February the gas fired boiler at our production location AB Stalex in Sweden was replaced by an electric boiler. Green electricity is purchased for this purpose, so that the steam produced is carbon-neutral. Green gas is used for the remaining gas consumption.

This makes Stalex's energy supply Avebe's first factory to be completely carbon-neutral (read more on this at [page 43](#)).

With electric boilers, part of the steam production can be electrified with green electricity.

For our production locations in Gasselternijveen and Ter Apelkanaal, we have received an SDE++ subsidy for electric boilers in the past year. The plan is to install electric boilers here, as in Sweden. This will allow part of the steam production to be electrified with green electricity. A significant proportion of this power will come from the solar parks at these locations, which have been operational since this spring. From 2022/2023 onwards, the electric steam boilers in Gasselternijveen and Ter Apelkanaal will make a major contribution towards achieving the carbon emission reduction targets.



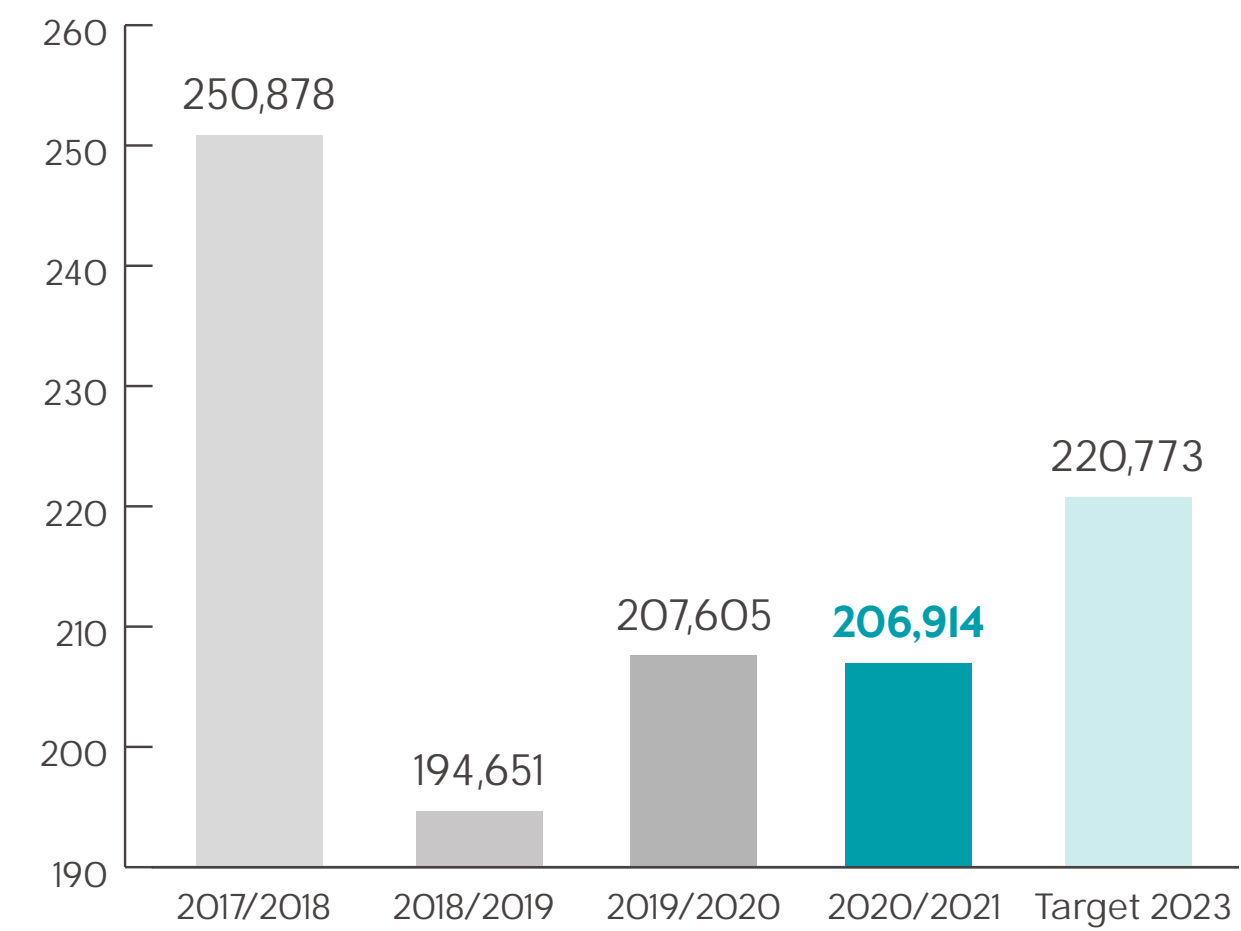


In addition, an SDE++ subsidy application is being prepared for an electric steam boiler at the production site in Foxhol.

Membrane technology achieves significant energy savings, carbon emission reduction and reuse of water.

In recent years, together with Wafilin Systems, we have developed the unique 'DUCAM' process, short for Sustainable Concentration of Potato Juice with Membranes. DUCAM achieves significant energy savings, reduces carbon emissions and ensures that water - filtered from potato juice - can be reused. The membrane technology became operational at our Ter Apelkanaal site in 2020. In early 2021, we also received the Innovator of the Year 2021 award during the Water Vision 2021 conference. With the energy savings achieved in Ter Apelkanaal, Avebe has also fully met its obligations as a participant in the MEE covenant (Long-term Energy Efficiency Agreement), which ended at the end of 2020. Next year, the DUCAM technology will also be implemented at the Protamyl plant in Dallmin and at the Solanic protein plant in Gasselternijveen. We expect to reduce carbon emissions by more than 10% with this.

Carbon emissions (in tonnes)*

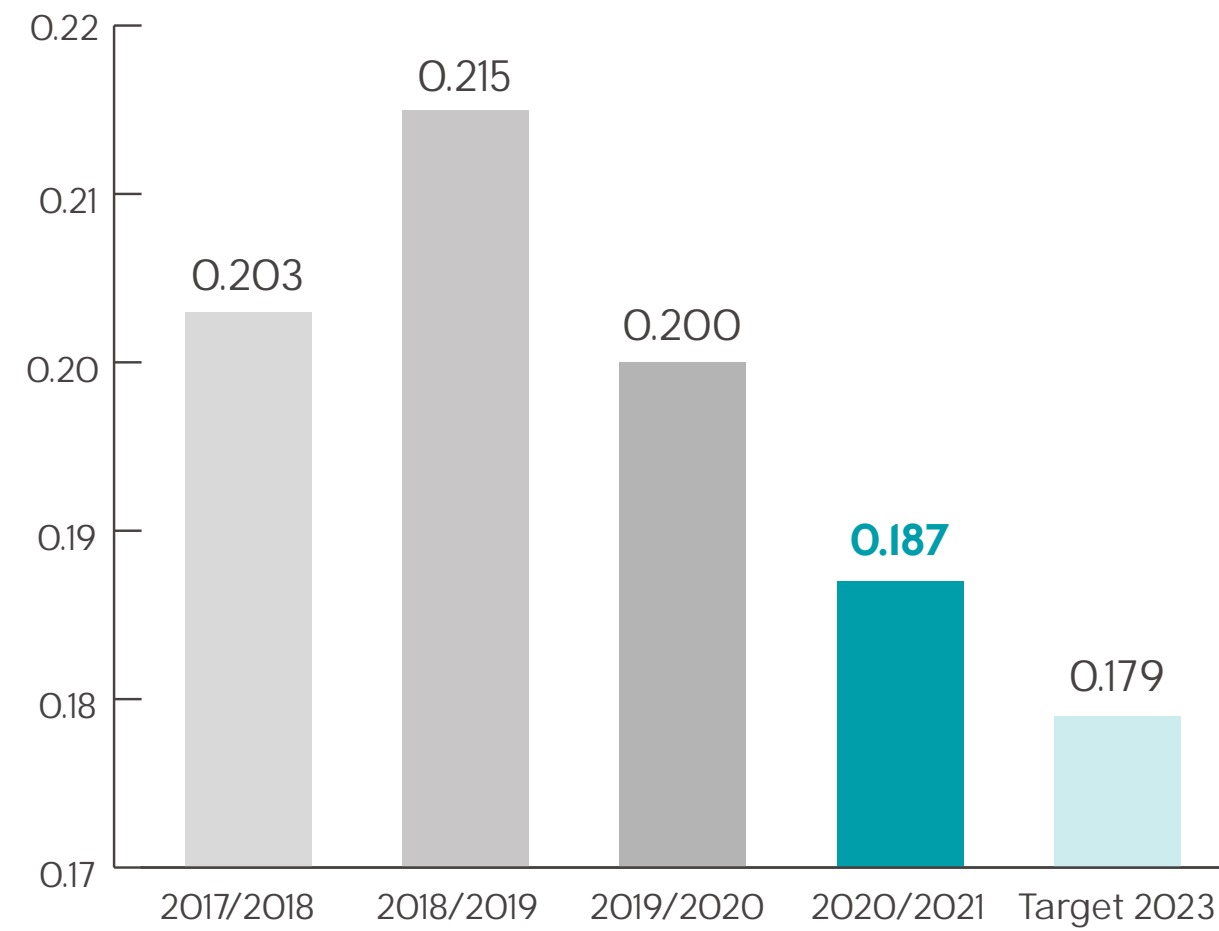


Target 2023

12% reduction in carbon emissions per tonne of product compared to 2017/2018.

* This concerns the carbon emissions (scope 1 and 2) corrected for what is produced for third parties (other companies on site). The emission factor for Guarantees of Origin for green electricity has been set at 0.

Carbon emission per tonne of product**



Target 2023

12% reduction in carbon emissions per tonne of product compared to 2017/2018.

**Due to the poor harvest of the past two years, the figures do not present a satisfactory image. This is what caused the sharp fall in absolute emissions. More derivatives have also been produced in relation to the quantity of native starch. This increases the average emission per tonne of product.

Because the harvest in 2020/2021 is at a similar level as in the reference year 2017/2018, we can make a better comparison with the reference year compared to the past two years.

The percentage of renewable electricity increased last year from 37% to 46%. The Guarantees of Origin of the solar parks at Ter Apelkanaal and Gasselternijveen are purchased by Avebe.

Innovative cooperation leads to unique solar park

On 21 May 2021, His Majesty the King Willem-Alexander officially opened the Hollandia Nieuw-Buinen Solar Park. Royal Avebe, Avitec and Solarfields started the development of the solar park in 2017. The solar park has a unique dual function. For example, the solar panels are located

above the former Avebe irrigation fields. This area is also used as a buffer basin for the water treatment plant of Avebe's potato starch factory in Gasselternijveen. For the dike around the solar park soil has been used which is brought in by potatoes from Avebe.

This project has the capacity to supply sustainable energy to over 35,000 households thanks to annual energy production of 120 megawatts. The 300,000 panels, spread over 100 hectares, will save over 45,000 tons of carbon a year. Avebe buys more than 36% of the green electricity.

The park was created in consultation with local residents and nearby companies and takes innovative approaches to making the energy supply more sustainable.





Water: a strategic resource

Water is an important resource for Avebe. We use water in our six factories to process the potatoes into starch and protein. Our goal is to use 20% less water in 2023 compared to 2017/2018. Approximately 59% of our water is used in Ter Apelkanaal. That is why we focused on this location in the first place. A significant part of the water consumption in Ter Apelkanaal is dilution water. We have to dilute the purified but still saline water in such a way that it does not have an adverse impact on the environment.

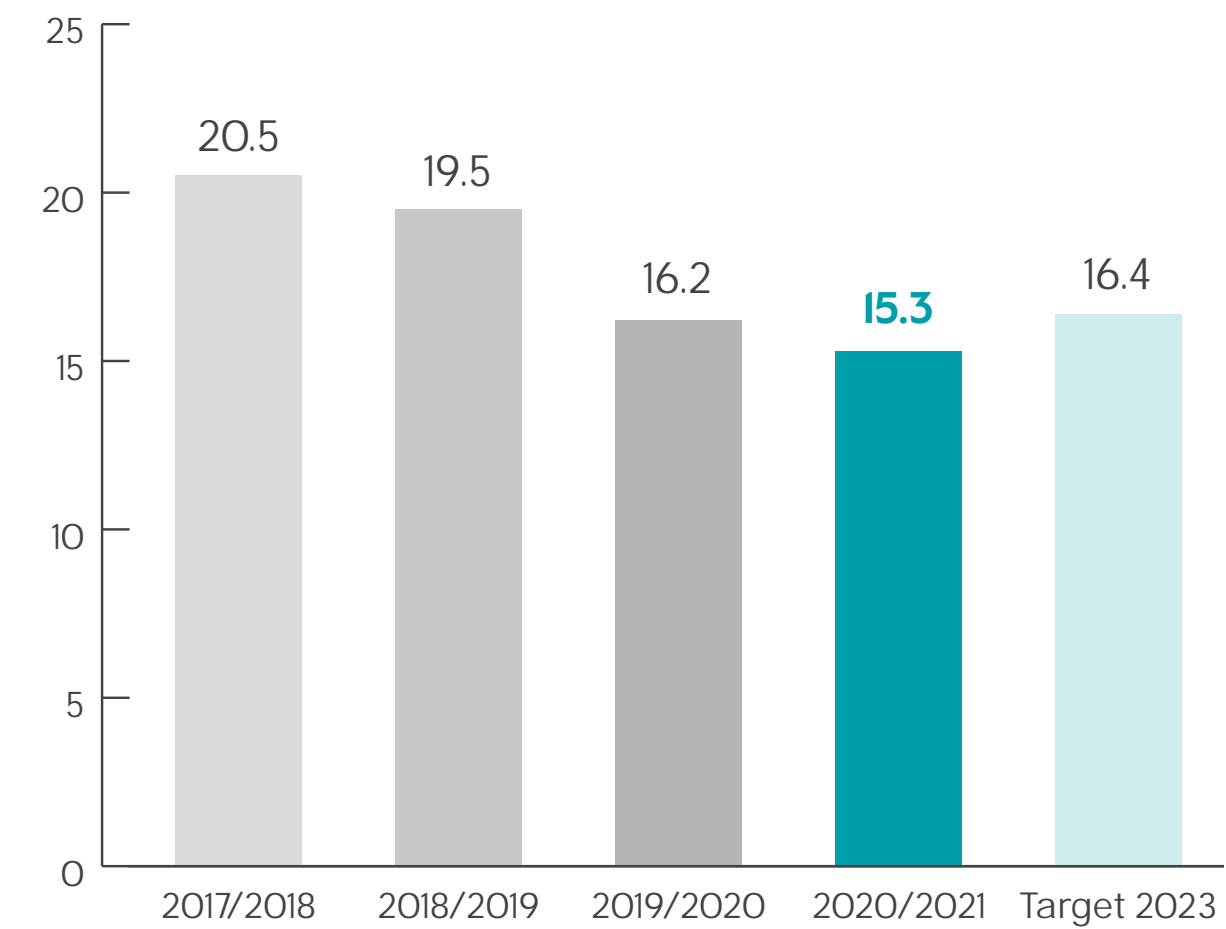
Thanks to a number of measures, Avebe has already reached its water saving target for 2023. This has been achieved primarily through awareness and savings projects. We expect to maintain this reduction over the remaining strategy period. However, this does not mean that we no longer have any challenges when it comes to reducing our water consumption. Due to volume growth of a number of products that entail higher water consumption, we have to take measures to compensate for this.

For the longer term, we are working on scenarios to reduce our dependence on water.

It has also recently become clear that we have to take more account of periods of water surplus or water shortage. The Hunze and Aa's Water Board explicitly addresses this in its Water Management Programme 2022-2027. Part of the solution has to do with measures such as making water buffers available. This has been

given attention and we are working together with the region on this. For the longer term, we are working on scenarios to reduce our dependence on water. We are considering the use of other methods for the production of derivatives. We are working out these scenarios in preparation for the next strategy period.

Water consumption (Mm³)*



Target 2023

20% less water use (Mm³) in total production compared to 2017/2018.

* The total water use in million m³ (Mm³) is expressed as the total of drinking water, well water and surface water of the six production sites of Royal Avebe.

Reducing tare and sludge

Waste reduction is the third way to reduce our ecological footprint. Avebe concentrates on the two waste streams sewage sludge and tare. For both streams, we are aiming for a 25% reduction compared to 2017/2018.

Sludge

Avebe's wastewater contains residues of potato juice, protein and starch from the production process. Sludge is left behind after the waste water is purified. Because our commitment to growth in products for good food leads to more polluted water and therefore more sewage sludge, reducing this makes heavy demands.

A number of new activities were launched last year. An internal communication campaign was started to raise awareness of the waste reduction programme. Also, dashboards have been created at the Ter Apelkanaal and Gasselternijveen production locations that show the daily losses of starch, protein and potato juice.

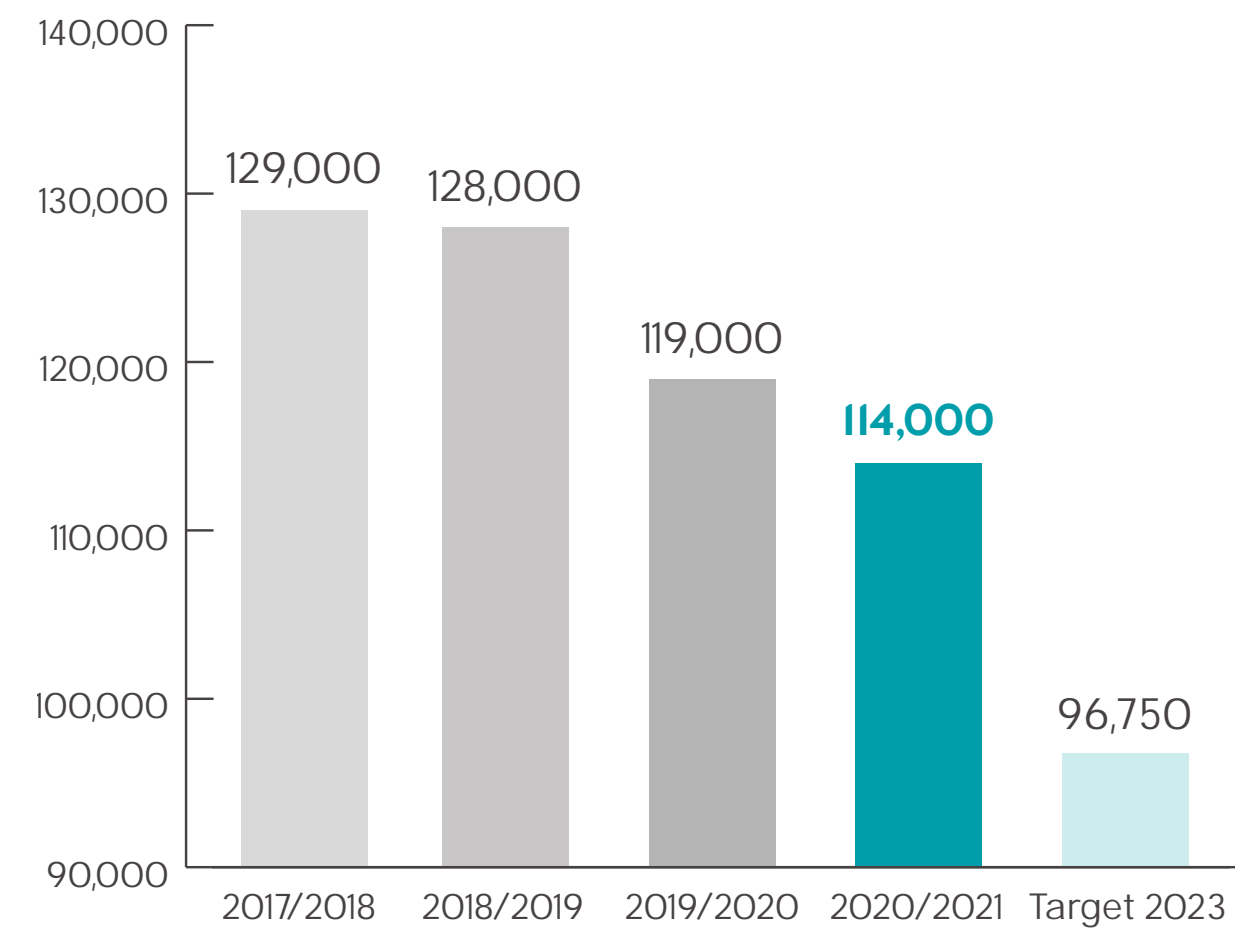
Measuring equipment has also been installed in the waste water pipe from the food factory in Ter Apelkanaal, so that starch loss can be charted. Next year we will be able to start with WCOM (World Class Operations Management) activities to actually reduce the losses. We are also investing in a study in the potato starch factory.

The waste water treatment plant in Gasselternijveen has been upgraded so that it processes waste water better and produces less sludge. This has resulted in 13% less sludge production in Gasselternijveen compared to the 2017/2018 reference year, while our good food product Solanic has actually increased the production of wastewater. This has resulted in a significant improvement. During the intercampaign (the period

between two processing campaigns) more adjustments will be made to the treatment plant so that it can efficiently process a further increase in production.

Thanks to these measures, the amount of sludge produced by Avebe in 2020/2021 was 12% lower than in 2017/2018. With the plans for next year, we expect to achieve a further reduction.

Sludge (gross weight in tonnes)



Target 2023

25% reduction in both tare and sludge waste streams compared to 2017/2018.



Tare

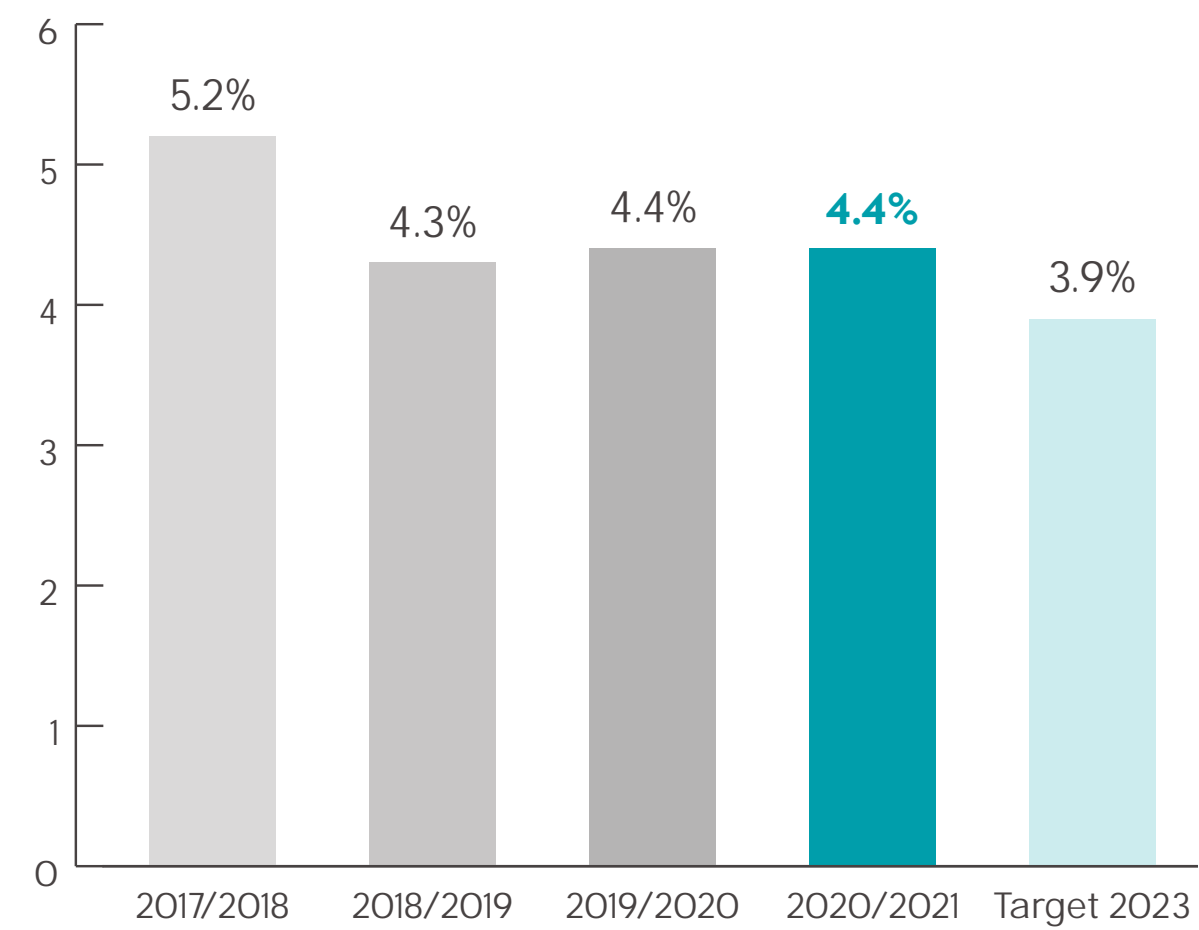
The potatoes that arrive at our factories often still have soil attached to them. Leaves and stones also come from the land to our factories. We call this tare. To reduce the amount of tare, in 2019 we have adjusted our agreements with growers on the potatoes to be delivered. As a result, it is now financially more attractive to deliver cleaner potatoes. For the coming year, stricter agreements with regard to stones will be added.

In Germany, a trial is being conducted with a new machine to clean the potatoes better.

The search for machines that clean better than the current ones and that meet requirements in terms of aspects such as cost and weight has not led to the desired result. The machines are usually too expensive to buy and use. A trial is being conducted with a new machine at our location in Germany. We are also holding talks with machine builders about smaller adaptations to the existing 'cleaners' in order to reduce the share of tare at lower costs.

Despite these challenges, the tare rate in 2020/2021 was about 15% lower than in the 2017/2018 reference year. This puts the programme and the meeting of our objectives on track.

Tare (% tare of potato weight)



Target 2023

25% reduction in both tare and sludge waste streams compared to 2017/2018.



'We are proud of Avebe and our sustainability goals.'

Our Swedish location, AB Stadex, is right in the middle of Malmö. It is Royal Avebe's smallest location, but the sustainability ambitions are high. Avebe's overarching carbon reduction target of a 12% reduction by 2023 is paramount. The site also follows the targets set by the Swedish government and the city of Malmö to achieve full carbon neutrality by 2030.

Technical manager Håkan Nebréus, responsible for sustainability at AB Stadex, and his team are taking a big step towards reducing carbon emissions by installing an electric boiler.

Electric boiler

Hakan: 'The steam we use in our production process was first produced in a boiler running on fossil natural gas. We wanted to change this to carbon neutral electricity. More than 50% of energy production in Sweden comes from hydropower. A year ago we therefore decided to install an electric boiler, which means that steam can now be produced in the factory using water power,' explains Hakan. The Swedish energy programme 'Klimatklivet' subsidised 40% of the project. The earn-back time is good because Sweden has a high tax on fossil fuels. Also, the e-boiler is more efficient in terms of energy consumption. The cost savings thus achieved contribute to the performance price. The result: reduction in carbon emissions of 4450 tons a year, or 1.7% of Avebe's total. AB Stadex has reduced its energy consumption by a total of 30%.

Record time

'The project was completed in record time,' Hakan recalls. 'We got the 'green light' for our boiler in the middle of the first corona wave in 2020 and we had it operational within eight months, from ordering and installation to power. 'This was made possible by the team. We love change and identifying improvement opportunities. Together we form the improvement team. And because we are a small team, we can also act quickly. And that's exactly what we want. We are proud of Avebe and our sustainability goals.

We want to connect and build, and so we need to learn from each other.

Binding and Building

Electric boilers will also be installed at the Dutch locations in Gasselternijveen and Ter Apelkanaal in 2022. Hakan and his team shared the insights gained with their Dutch colleagues. Hakan: 'We want to bind and build, and so we need to learn from each other.' Best practices are shared, but they also look at what could be improved. 'With a larger e-boiler, for example, energy consumption could be better matched to peak energy consumption times in the region,' Hakan said. Good input for the ambitious team that is already working on the next goal: energy savings of 50% compared to reference year 2017/2018.



下一个
走向
更多的价值。

2020年/2021年综合年报



负责任的增长的五种要素



1. 标题为更多的价值

我们的数量没有增长，但我们有价值。我们通过为利益相关者争取最佳的解决方案来做到这一点；我们称之为“共享价值”。这是我们战略的首要主题。



2. 良好食物的生长

作为食品行业的供应商，我们正在特别成长。我们是在高附加值的市场上这样做的。我们健康、营养丰富、环境友好的植物性马铃薯成分增加了价值，例如作为乳制品和肉类的替代品。经过尝试和值得信赖的市场，如烘焙和糖果产品、面条、汤和酱料，将保持在同一水平。



3. 市场驱动的可持续的马铃薯栽培

我们的原料，淀粉土豆，是由我们自己的成员种植的。这给了我们一个独特的地位，我们寻求进一步扩大。我们希望将会员每公顷淀粉土豆的收入增加500欧元，重点用于种植高质量的原材料以以一种可持续和透明的方式进行调查。



4. 改善我们的生态足迹

我们正在按照2030年的国家和国际目标，减少我们在能源、水和废物等领域的生态足迹。我们价值的增长是负责的。我们通过清洁生产和对社会负责的经营运作来实现这一目标。



5. 合作为客户

我们让客户站在那里这是我们所做的一切事情的核心。共享性能为在我们的工作中最重要的方法我们实现了这一点。可持续就业共同工作的员工交叉功能。这是为了共同实现主动及其客户的目标。我们的过程是完全的。我们都在同步地追求同样的目标和目标。

➔ About Royal Avebe



目标2023

在正常收获条件下，将性能价格提高到每吨土豆95欧元*。

*在2024年的性能价格为100欧元



目标2023

与2017/2018年相比，植物性和环保最终产品中使用的木材成分的价值将增加5倍。



目标2023

每公顷减少环境影响10%。
*
一公顷的马铃薯淀粉和蛋白质就会增加10%。
*
每吨马铃薯淀粉的碳排放量减少10%。
*
3000公顷的土地被专门用于种植新的马铃薯品种。

*与2017/2018年相比



目标2023

与2017/2018年相比，每吨产品的碳排放量减少了12%。
与2017/2018年相比，总用水量减少了20%。
与2017/2018年相比，皮重和污泥废物流均减少了25%。



目标2023

•>的员工敬业度和热情得分均为7.5分。
事故频率指数低于0.5。
自2018/2019年以来，已经改进了8个关键的集成流程。

3. 市场驱动的可 持续发展 马铃薯栽培





3. 市场驱动可持续发展 马铃薯栽培

RoyalAvebe与其成员一起，正致力于使淀粉马铃薯种植更加可持续发展，以便以创新的产品和原料在结构上服务于市场。栽培的起点是产量较高，同时对气候和环境的影响较小。

Together with the growers, we have three goals for 2023:

- In 2023 10% less water per tonne of potatoes processed compared to 2017/2018.
- Achieve 10% more potato starch and protein of one hectare in 2023 compared to 2017/2018.
- In 2023, 10% less carbon emissions per tonne of potato starch compared to 2017/2018.

我们的目标是到2023年将我们的育种公司Averis开发的3000公顷土地用于种植新的马铃薯品种。

可持续种植计划

2018年，我们建立了一个可持续种植计划，与我们的成员合作，以实现三个“10%”的目标。实现这些目标也应该意味着我们的种植者每公顷要额外增加500欧元。因此，我们称我们的项目为“3x10=500项目”。可持续种植计划的第一年的重点是研究测量方法和在该领域的实际实施。

去年，重点是沟通和支持实现这些目标所需的措施。

实施的重点是种植最好的、最具抗性的品种，使用更少的氮肥，减少在田间流动的数量，并更有意识地选择作物保护产品。在我们2020年夏天的试验和演示领域中，我们证明了这是现实的和可实现的。

酷农场工具可以帮助计算 淀粉马铃薯生长的碳足迹

种植者培训

2021年春天提供了关于使用酷农场工具的在线培训。该工具有助于计算淀粉马铃薯种植的碳足迹，并确定改良机会。我们还为种植者制作了一套地图，显示了各种许可作物对环境的影响





保护剂，使种植者可以积极选择危害最小的药剂。这些主题和工作方法也符合欧洲联盟新的共同农业政策，并为我们的成员为此做好准备。在我们所有的成员联系中，我们沟通了3x10=500方法的重要性，并分享了最佳实践。

为了计算我们的结果，我们使用了我们自己的作物优化计划，酷农场工具和CLM的环境棒，每年由瓦赫宁根经济研究每年使用。

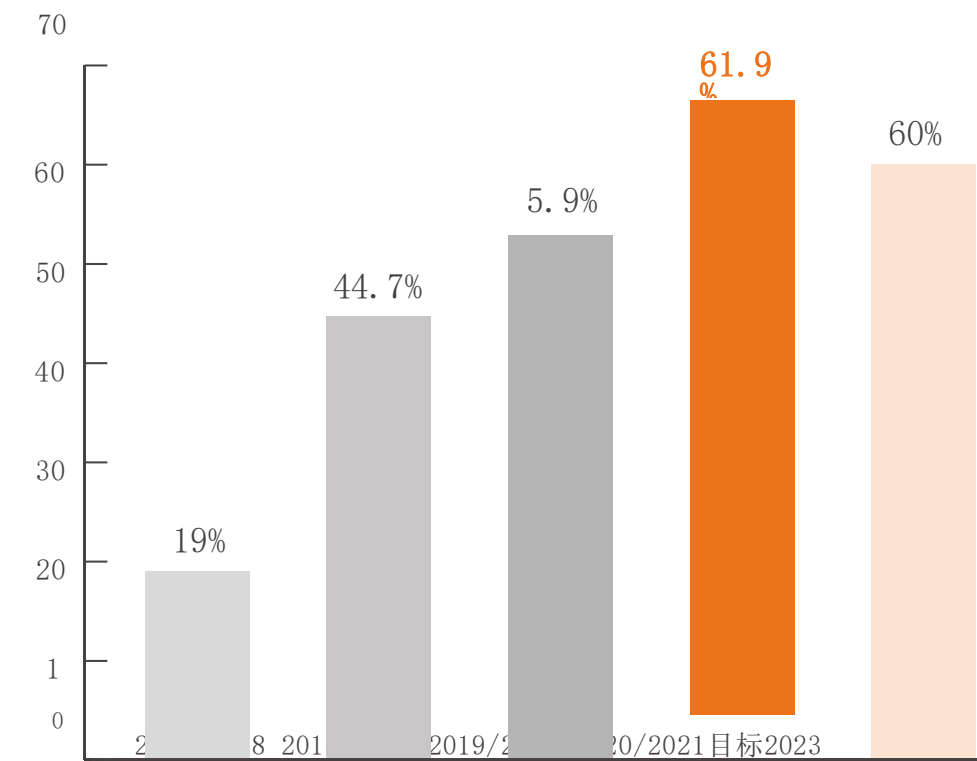
该技术旨在提高淀粉马铃薯的栽培效率。

Optimeel

Optimeel是Avebe的作物优化计划。该方案的重点是提高淀粉马铃薯种植的产量。这是通过作物登记、研究小组、试验和演示田以及引进由Averis开发的新的淀粉马铃薯品种来实现的。作物登记提供了对栽培实践的见解。

去年，我们发起了一场信息和招募活动，以增加参加人数。在本财政年度，期权参与率继续增加，占总作物面积的62%。尽管存在科罗纳危机，研究小组和成员会议仍在继续（在线），并为会员提供了最佳实践的视频图书馆。这一点正在被充分利用。

按百分比（公顷/公顷）参与作物登记的发展

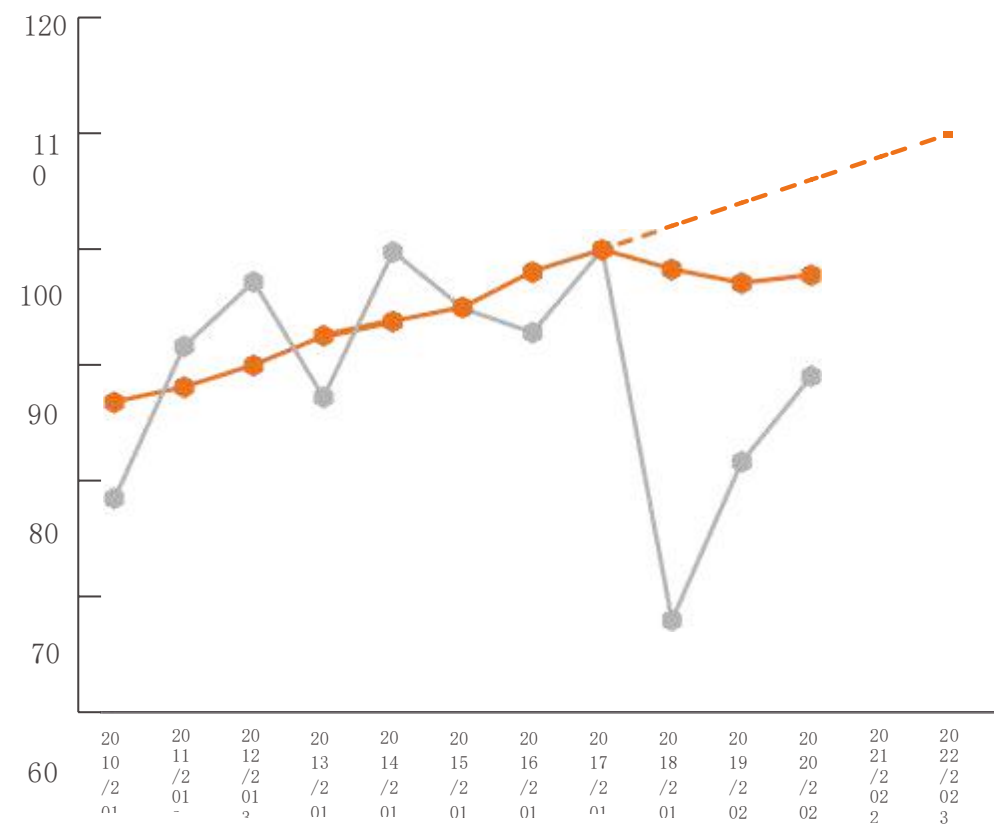


目标2023
参与作物登记的比例为60%。

结果

淀粉产量受生长季节天气变化、品种选择和栽培措施的影响。在2020年的季节里，大多数海湾地区的生长条件比前两年要好得多。新品种的市场份额也有所增加。因此，与2017/2018财年相比，2020/2021财年的每公顷淀粉产量为89%。这比前一年要高，但仍比2017/2018年度参考年低11%。那一年的淀粉产量非常高。

每公顷淀粉产量（与2017/2018年相比为%）



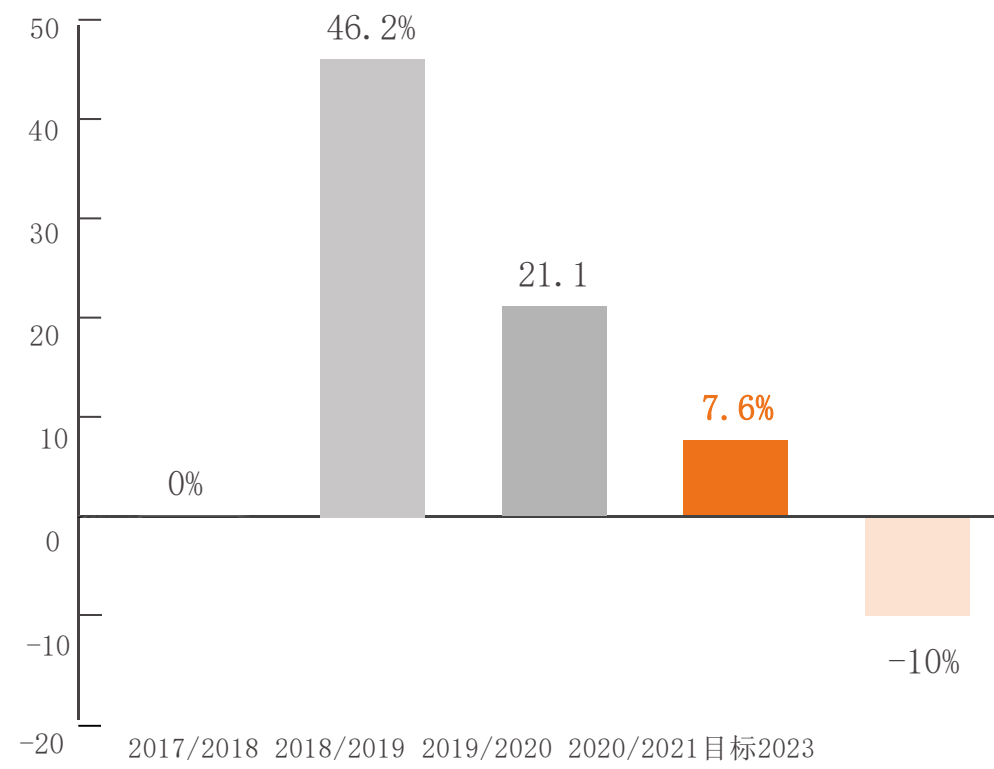
- 每公顷淀粉产量的%
- 10年平均每公顷淀粉产量%
- 目标是每公顷淀粉产量%

目标2023
与2017/2018年相比，每吨加工土豆的水减少了10%。

作物的碳足迹主要取决于产量、氮肥量和每吨燃料消耗（产生的淀粉）。今年，每吨淀粉排放的碳当量比参考年多出7.6%。2019年，这一数字高了20.2%。每吨的排放量正在下降，但需要下降更多，才能达到我们2023年达到的-10%的目标。

*由于重新计算，每吨碳当量比例从2018/2019年的42.8%到46.2%，2019/2020年从21.1%变化到20.2%。

每吨淀粉的碳足迹



目标2023
-与2017/2018年相比，每吨淀粉的碳排放率为10% (%CO₂-eq).

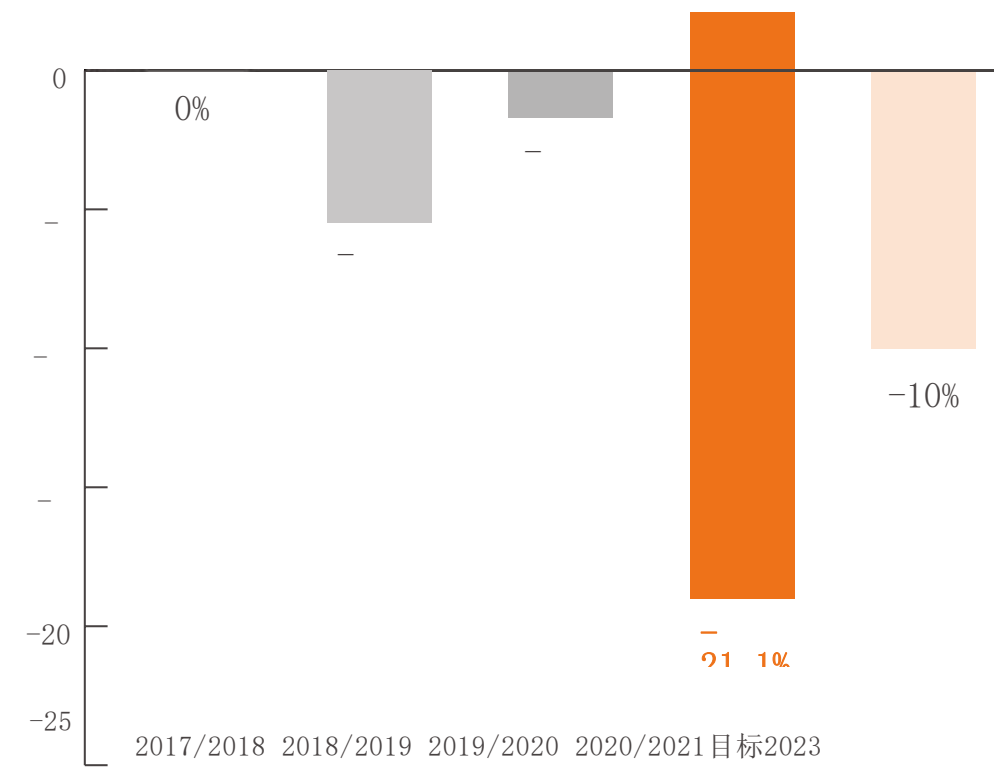
除了碳足迹外，我们还努力减少对环境的影响。对环境的影响取决于所使用的作物保护产品的类型和数量。与我们的参考年份相比，对影响的提高和喷洒技术的改进使环境压力降低了21.1%*。这远远超过了我们2023年10%的目标。尽管作物保护产品的使用高度依赖于天气条件，但它表明了我们的种植者对这一点的认真和积极。

.1*环境压力降低了21%，这是对瓦赫宁根经济研究公司 (WER) 关于荷兰淀粉马铃薯生产的基本数据和Avebe自己的Optimeel数据的推断。WER2020年环境影响数据还没有公布，可能在明年更新。





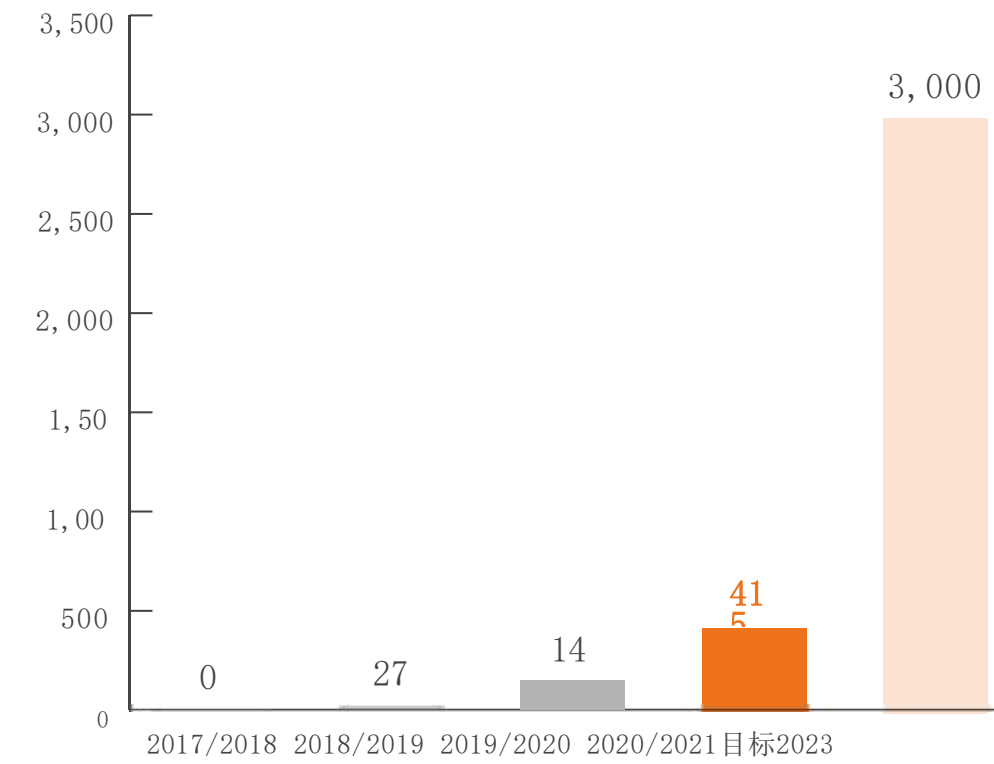
每公顷作物保护产品的环境影响



目标2023
-与2017/2018年相比，每公顷作物保护产品环境负荷点的10%。

从我们在2021年作物年年初与成员的沟通和信息努力，我们期望在下一个收获年看到我们的3x10目标的结果。

用于种植新常青品种的面积公顷



目标2023
3000公顷的土地被专门用于种植新品种。

马铃薯新品种

淀粉土豆必须满足许多不同的要求。种植的起点是高淀粉产量，以及在种植过程中尽可能少的作物保护剂和排放物。土豆还必须能抵抗诸如马铃薯囊肿线虫和疫病等疾病。因此，平均品种参与了马铃薯新品种的开发。所有这些都是为了保证足够和高质量的土豆作为原料。

防雨土豆

杂交育种是一个重要的发展方向。2021年，我们与来自瓦赫宁根的一家专门生产马铃薯杂交育种的Solynta公司建立了合作伙伴关系。凭借其创新的杂交真马铃薯种子，该公司开发了一种技术，使我们能够更好地控制品种性状的进展。在这种合作中，我们特别关注马铃薯种植者的淀粉作物。

优良品种的快速育种提高了马铃薯淀粉和蛋白质的产量。

杂交育种有几个优势。结合我们开发的dna标记技术，自然发生的特性，如抗旱性、病虫害，可以快速交叉，而不减少其他特性。其结果是一个更短的开发过程和更快的进展，对Avebe的种植者有价值的属性。与传统育种相比，通过更快地育种更好的品种，需要使用的农药更少，马铃薯淀粉和蛋白质的产量提高，化肥的使用效率更高。这就是我们对淀粉土豆种植更加可持续和实现战略目标的贡献。

耐药新品种

每年都有新的杂交品种在亲本品种之间进行繁殖，并将它们传递给它们的后代进行繁殖计划。2021年，Averis首次能够将这些杂交产生的所有幼苗用于马铃薯囊肿线虫、疣病、疫霉菌和y病毒。这是朝着可持续生产种子和淀粉土豆迈出的一大步。

2020年，一种抗疫霉的高淀粉产量品种复仇者公司进入市场，节省了60%或更多的作物保护用途。这意味着更少的环境影响，更少的劳动力和碳排放。我们还希望新品种阿瓦蒙德将根据我们的品种价值计划实现显著增长。在这个项目中，荷兰和德国的6个试验种植者将大规模测试新品种，以便我们可以深入了解它们是如何体验它们的。到2022年，我们将看到阿瓦蒙德的第一次大丰收。

这些开发意味着415公顷的土地到2020年，将充满新的马铃薯品种。这个区域将最早在2021年就达到目标2023年3000公顷。



“和其他种植者在一起，我学到了很多东西从那。”

Rik缓冲器
农民



在德伦特省的奥多恩，有比伊特家族的农场。甜菜、谷物和土豆已经在这里种植了五代人了。这些土豆有一半是皇家爱的淀粉土豆。32岁的瑞克·布伊特和他的父母一起经营着这个耕地。他也是开放时间项目的参与者。

可持续种植

“可持续性对我们很重要。几年前，大约安装了860块太阳能电池板，足以为80到100户家庭提供能源。我们在能量需求方面可以自给自足，比如冷却和干燥土豆。更重要的是，太阳能电池板还大大节省了成本。”

作物轮作在可持续种植中也发挥着作用。作为其中的一部分，里克与该地区其他种植不同作物的农民交换部分土地，如玉米、大麻或草。这种“土地交换”扩大了作物轮作，并确保土壤保持良好状态。

自然害虫控制和更多的生物多样性
为了保持农药的使用量尽可能低，田间边缘种着各种花和香草。
这吸引了寄生蜂和瓢虫
例如虱子的敌人。这些天然条纹是也是鸟类和其他动物物种的饲养地，有些地方是专门为常见的蟾蜍。Rik：“这个领域有条纹它有很多目的，所以我们让自然来工作。”

Rik希望它能作为
尽可能多的见解
进一步增加
他的收益。

产量优化

作为Optimeel的参与者，Rik保持在线记录所有不断增长的活动。Avebe正在使用这些数据来查看研究了提高淀粉马铃薯产量的方法。Rik希望能有尽可能多的进一步的见解增加他的产量。有组织的学习小组是据里克说，这也很有价值。“聚在一起作为在Avebe指导下的一群种植者，分享经验，做试验收获，我学习作为一个种植者，有很多。”这也适用于组织种植者会议的演示场。因为科罗娜危机，这个信息是去年通过视频博客分享。这很有价值，里克说，“但我确实做到了怀念在球场上一起聚在一起的气氛与同事。幸运的是，这现在又成为可能了。”



4. 提高 我们的生态 脚印





4. 改善生态足迹

RoyalAvebe正在通过使用新技术、可再生能源和提高我们的流程的效率来减少其生态足迹。创新对于实现这一目标很重要，但有时它会导致新产品的生产，虽然这些产品被我们的客户使用，但可以为我们的客户显著减少碳排放，但为我们自己的生产过程消耗更多的能源。

然而，我们的雄心是减少排放碳，无论是绝对排放和每吨产品。因此，我们正在努力实现2023年的两个目标：总碳排放量和每吨产品的碳排放量减少12%（与参考年2017/2018年相比）。

除了减少碳排放、减少用水量和减少废物流外，也是减少我们的生态足迹的重要目标。

减少碳排放

为了减少碳排放，我们的重点是减少能源消耗和使用可持续能源。我们强调了一些项目。

2月，我们在瑞典生产地点ABStadex的燃气锅炉被电锅炉取代。为此目的购买了绿色电力，因此产生的蒸汽是碳中性的。

绿色气体用于剩余的气体消耗。

这使得Stadex的能源供应Avebe的第一个工厂完全碳中性(阅读更多在这页 [43](#))。

有了电动锅炉，部分蒸汽生产就可以通电了
绿色的电力。

对于我们在加塞尔特尼文和爱尔兰的生产地点，在过去的一年中，我们获得了SDE++对电力锅炉的补贴。他们计划在这里安装和在瑞典一样的电力锅炉。这将允许部分蒸汽生产通过绿色电力通电。其中很大一部分电力将来自这些地点的太阳能园区，这些地方从今年春天就开始运行了。从2022/2023年起，加塞尔特尼文和阿佩尔卡纳尔的电蒸汽锅炉将为实现碳减排目标做出重大贡献。



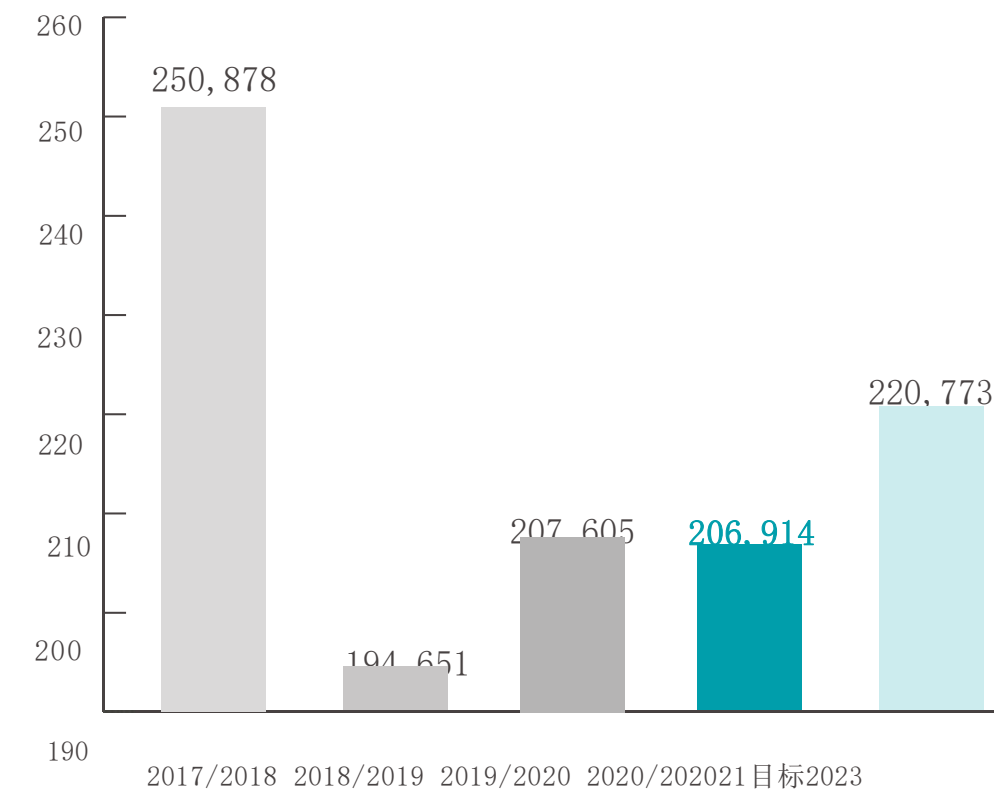


此外，福克斯霍尔生产现场的电蒸汽锅炉正在准备SDE++补贴申请。

膜技术 取得重大成就 节能 减少碳排放和水的再利用。

近年来，我们与沃菲林系统一起开发了独特的“DUCAM”工艺，即可持续浓缩的马铃薯汁。DUCAM实现了显著的节能效果，减少了碳排放并确保从土豆汁中过滤出来的水可以重复使用。膜技术于2020年在我们的工厂投入使用。在2021年初，我们还在2021年水视觉会议上获得了2021年度创新者奖。随着阿佩尔卡纳尔省的节能实现，Avebe也充分履行了其作为2020年底结束的《Mee公约》（长期能源效率协议）参与者的义务。明年，DUCAM技术也将在达尔明的原氨酰基工厂和加塞尔特尼耶文的溶胶蛋白工厂实施。我们预计这将减少10%以上的碳排放。

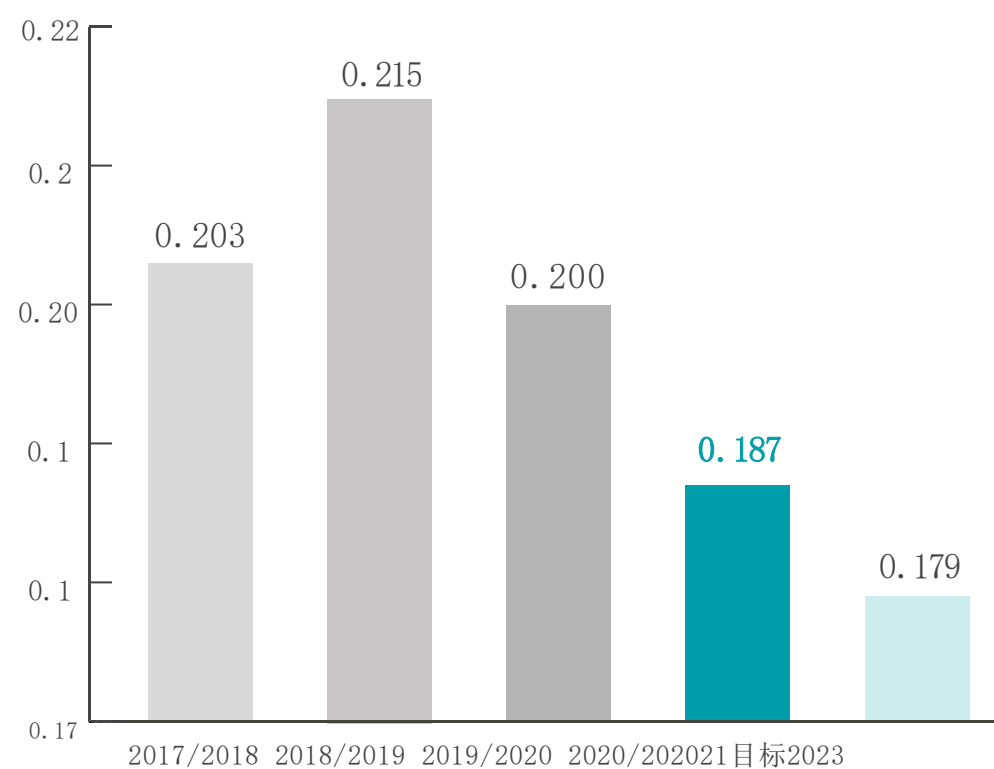
碳排放量（吨）*



目标2023
每吨碳排放量减少12%
与2017/2018年相比。

*这涉及针对第三方（现场其他公司）修正后的碳排放（范围1和2）。
绿色电力保证的排放因子设定为0。

每吨产品的碳排放量**



目标2023
每吨碳排放量减少12%
与2017/2018年相比。

**由于过去两年的歉收，这些数字并不令人满意。这就是导致绝对值急剧下降的原因

排放物更多的衍生物也被产生到天然淀粉的含量。这就增加了平均排放量每吨产品。

由于2020/2021年的收获水平与参考年份2017/2018年的收获水平相似，因此我们可以与过去两年相比，与参考年份进行更好的比较。

去年，可渗透电力的比例从37%上升到了46%。位于特尔阿佩尔卡纳尔和加塞尔特尼耶文的太阳能公园的原产地担保由Avebe购买。

创新的合作导致了独特的太阳能公园

2021年5月21日，威廉-亚历山大国王陛下正式开放了荷兰迪亚·纽-布伊宁太阳能公园。皇家阿维贝、阿维特克和索拉菲尔德于2017年开始了太阳能公园的开发。这个太阳能公园具有独特的双重功能。例如，太阳能电池板的位置

在前Avebe灌溉农田的上方。该地区也被用作位于加塞尔特尼耶文的阿拉伯韦比马铃薯淀粉厂的水处理厂的缓冲池。因为人们已经使用了太阳能公园周围的堤坝，这些土壤是由土豆带来的。

由于每年有120兆瓦的能源生产，该项目有能力向35,000多户家庭提供可持续能源。这30万块面板，占地超过100公顷，每年将节省超过4.5万吨碳。Avebe购买了超过36%的绿色电力。

该公园是在与当地居民和附近的公司协商后创建的，并采取了创新的方法，使能源供应更加可持续性。





水：战略资源

水是爱的重要资源。我们在六家工厂用水把土豆加工成淀粉和蛋白质。我们的目标是与2017/2018年相比，2023年减少20%的用水。大约59%的水用于地中海。这就是为什么我们首先关注这个位置。水用水量的很大一部分是稀释水。我们必须稀释纯净但仍然是咸水的水，这样它就不会对环境产生不利影响。

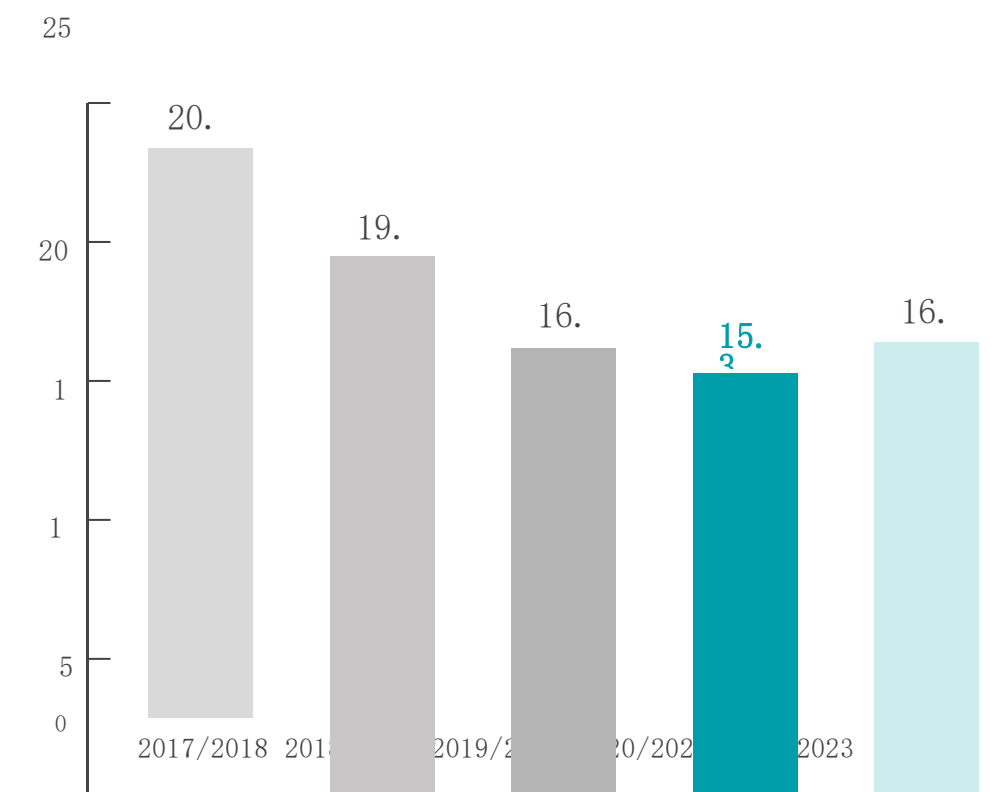
由于一系列措施，Avebe已经达到了2023年的节水目标。这主要是通过提高认识和节约开支的项目来实现的。我们预计将在剩余的战略期间内保持这一削减。然而，这并不意味着我们在减少用水量方面不再面临任何挑战。由于大量产品的体积增长导致了更高的用水量，我们必须采取措施来弥补这一点。

从长远来看，
我们正在研究
减少我们的场景
对水的依赖。

最近也很清楚，我们必须更多地考虑到水资源过剩或缺水的时期。Hunze和Aa的水委员会在其2022-2027年的水管理计划中明确地解决了这个问题。该解决方案的一部分与提供水缓冲器等措施有关。这是

给予我们的关注，我们正在与该地区合作。从长远来看，我们正在努力减少我们对水的依赖。我们正在考虑使用其他的方法来生产衍生物。我们正在制定这些方案，为下一个战略阶段做准备。

用水量 (Mm³) *



目标2023
与2017/2018年相比，总产量的用水量 (Mm³) 减少了20%。

*总用水量以百万m³ (mm³) 表示为皇家爱湾六个生产地点的饮用水、井水和地表水总量。

减少皮重和污泥

减少浪费是减少我们的生态足迹的第三条方法。Avebe集中在两个废流污水污泥和皮重。对于这两个流，我们的目标是与2017/2018年相比减少25%。

污泥

Avebe的废水中含有生产过程中残留的果汁、蛋白质和淀粉。废水被净化后，会留下污泥。因为我们对优质食品产品增长的承诺会导致更多的水污染，从而导致更多的污水污泥，减少这使得沉重的需求。

去年开始了一些新的活动。开始了一场内部宣传运动，以提高人们对减少废物方案的认识。此外，在阿佩卡纳尔和加塞特尼文生产地点制作了仪表盘，显示每天淀粉、蛋白质和钾汁的损失。

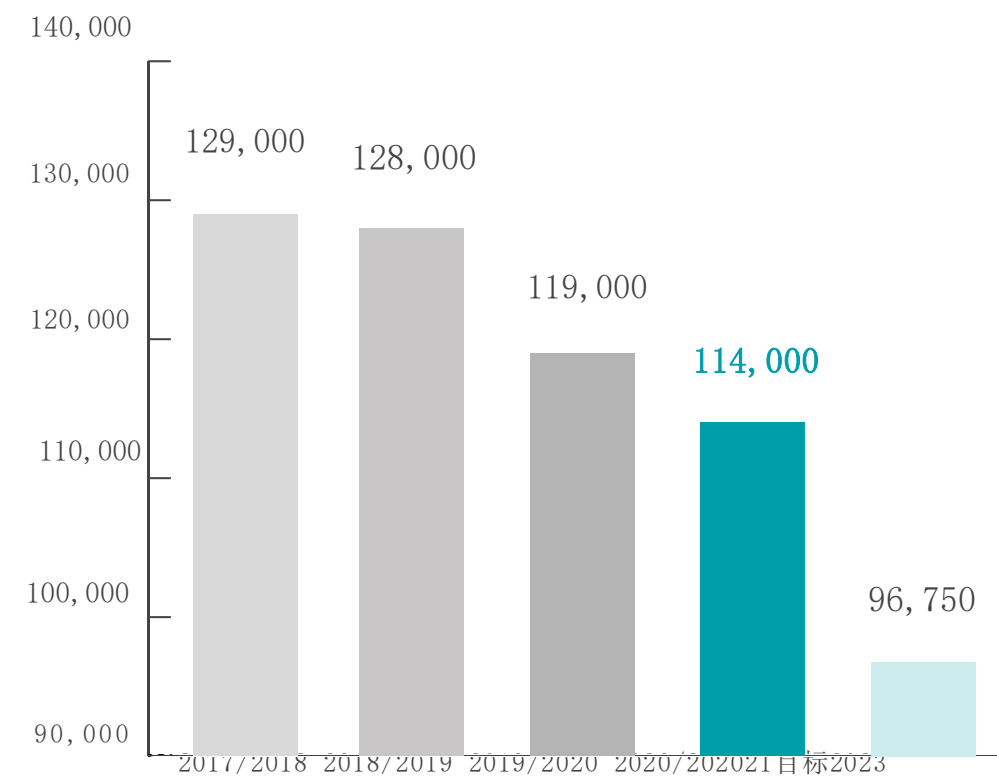
在特尔阿佩尔卡纳尔食品厂的废水管道中也安装了测量设备，以便绘制淀粉损失的图表。明年，我们将能够开始与WCOM（世界级的运营管理）活动，以实际减少损失。我们还在投资对马铃薯淀粉厂的一项研究。

加塞尔特尼耶文的废水处理厂已经升级，以便于更好地处理废水，产生更少的污泥。与2017/2018年的参考年相比，加塞尔特尼耶文的污泥产量减少了13%，而我们的优质食品索兰尼克实际上增加了废水的产量。这已经导致了一个显著的改善。在竞选活动期间

在两个加工活动之间)，将对处理厂进行更多的调整，以便它能够有效地处理产量的进一步增加。

多亏了这些措施，污泥的数量比Avebe在2020/2021年的产量要低12% 2017/2018年。我们预计会有明年的计划以实现进一步的减少。

污泥（总重为吨）



目标2023

与2017/2018年相比，皮重和污泥废物流均减少了25%。



脱皮

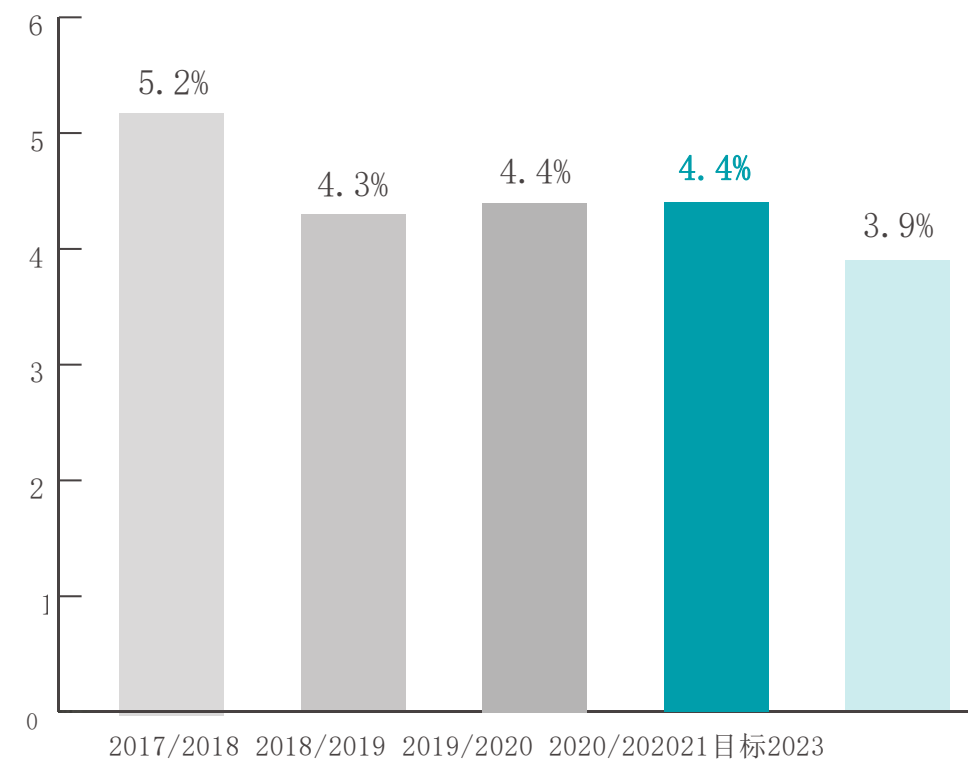
到达我们工厂的土豆通常还附着着土壤。树叶和石头也从土地传到我们的工厂。我们称之为皮重。为了减少皮重的数量，我们在2019年调整了与种植者达成的土豆交付协议。因此，现在提供更清洁的土豆在经济上更有吸引力。在未来的一年里，将会增加关于石头的更严格的协议。

在德国，一场审判是正在进行一个需要清洗的新机器土豆更好。

寻找比现有机器清洁得更好、并且在成本和重量等方面满足要求的机器，并没有得到预期的结果。这些机器通常太贵，无法购买和使用。我们德国的一台新机器进行试验。我们还在与机器制造商就对现有的“清洁剂”进行更小的调整进行谈判，以以更低成本降低每公顷土地的分额。

尽管存在这些挑战，但2020/2021年的皮重率比2017/2018年的参考年低了约15%。这使方案和我们的目标会议步入了正轨。

重量（马铃薯重量%）



目标2023

与2017/2018年相比，皮重和污泥废物流均减少了25%。



“我们为Avebe和我们的可持续发展目标感到自豪。”

我们在瑞典的位置，ABStadex，就在马尔莫的中部。这是皇家阿维贝最小的位置，但可持续发展的雄心很高。Avebe到2023年实现减排12%的总体碳减排目标是至关重要的。该基地还遵循了瑞典政府和马尔莫市制定的到2030年实现完全碳中和的目标。

负责ABStadex项目可持续发展的技术经理哈坎·内布鲁斯和他的团队正在通过安装电锅炉向减少碳排放迈出了一大步。

电锅炉

哈坎：“我们在生产过程中使用的蒸汽首先是在使用化石天然气的锅炉中产生的。”我们想把它改为碳中性电。瑞典超过50%的能源生产来自水力发电。一年前，我们决定安装一个电锅炉，这意味着现在工厂可以用水力生产蒸汽，”哈坎解释说。瑞典能源项目“乌克兰”资助了该项目40%的资金。恢复赚钱的时间很好，因为瑞典对化石燃料征收很高的税。此外，电子锅炉在能源消耗方面更有效。由此所实现的成本节约有助于提高性能价格。其结果是：每年减少4450吨的碳排放量，占Avebe碳排放量总量的1.7%。ABStadex的能源消耗总共减少了30%。



记录时间
哈根回忆说，这个项目在创纪录的时间内完成了。

我们在锅炉中间给锅炉开了绿灯
2020年的第一个日冕波，我们让它运行了
自订购和安装起八个月内
权力。这是由球队得以做到的。我们爱
改变和识别改进的机会。
我们一起组成了改进团队。因为
我们是一个小团队，我们也可以迅速采取行动。这就是
这正是我们想要的。我们为敬畏和我们的
可持续性目标。

我们想要连接
建造，所以
我们需要从中学习
互相

绑扎与建筑

荷兰人也将安装电气锅炉
2022年在加塞尔特尼文和阿佩尔卡纳尔。
哈根和他的团队分享了他们获得的见解
荷兰同事。哈坎说：“我们想要捆绑和建造，
所以我们需要互相学习。”“最佳的实践》
都是共享的，但他们也在看什么是可以改进的。
例如，使用更大的电子锅炉，包括能源消耗
能更好地匹配能耗峰值吗
哈坎说。良好的输入
这个雄心勃勃的团队已经在为下一个项目工作
目标：与参考年相比，节能50%
2017/2018.

附件十二

ITC 关于全球马铃薯淀粉的进出口数据统计

关于全球马铃薯淀粉的进出口数据的说明

通过 International Trade Centre (ITC) 官方网站, 申请人获得了全球马铃薯淀粉的进出口数据(分国别/地区)。具体请参见后附材料。

以“2021年进口数量”为统计口径, 申请人整理了除欧盟成员国和中国之外的前8大国家(地区)的马铃薯淀粉进出口数据。2018年至2021年的具体数据如下表所示:

进口数量(吨)	2018年	2019年	2020年	2021年
美国	115,899	116,407	132,740	156,154
韩国	83,222	78,678	94,617	95,994
英国	64,864	71,904	79,462	57,211
中国台湾	40,073	26,727	37,161	50,324
泰国	26,364	20,384	25,045	26,571
印度尼西亚	15,079	15,770	20,713	23,473
俄罗斯	19,518	14,319	14,641	22,561
墨西哥	35,539	No Quantity	No Quantity	22,189

出口数量(吨)	2018年	2019年	2020年	2021年
美国	8,228	9,873	9,238	6,605
韩国	42	87	160	539
英国	699	1094	3246	7597
中国台湾	0	0	0	0
泰国	1,350	924	967	811
印度尼西亚	137	102	2,922	210
俄罗斯	1,479	3,915	4,007	2,416
墨西哥	0	0	0	0

申请人暂无法获得上述其他国家(地区)马铃薯淀粉的需求量数据。鉴于其他国家(地区)马铃薯淀粉的产量相对较小, 且申请人也无法获得具体产量数据, 申请人暂以“进口量 - 出口量”的数据作为其他国家(地区)的需求量

需求量 (吨)	2018 年	2019 年	2020 年	2021 年
美国	107,671	106,534	123,502	149,549
韩国	83,180	78,591	94,457	95,455
英国	64,165	70,810	76,216	49,614
中国台湾	40,073	26,727	37,161	50,324
泰国	25,014	19,460	24,078	25,760
印度尼西亚	14,942	15,668	17,791	23,263
俄罗斯	18,039	10,404	10,634	20,145
墨西哥	35,539	No Quantity	No Quantity	22,189
合计	388,623	-	-	436,299



全球马铃薯淀粉进口数据

List of importers for the selected product Product: 110813 Potato starch

HS8	Importers	2017	2018		2019		2020	2021
		Imported quantity, Tons	Imported quantity	Unit	Imported quantity	Unit	Imported quantity, Tons	Imported quantity, Tons ▼
	World	No Quantity	No Quantity	No Quantity	No Quantity	No Quantity	No Quantity	1,268,721
+	United States of America <i>i</i>	108,150	115,899	Tons	116,407	Tons	132,740	156,154
+	Netherlands <i>i</i>	100,357	102,156	Tons	90,769	Tons	106,153	118,085
	Korea, Republic of <i>i</i>	81,670	83,222	Tons	78,678	Tons	94,617	95,994
+	Belgium <i>i</i>	42,591	60,110	Tons	35,500	Tons	32,912	92,493
+	Germany <i>i</i>	49,877	71,639	Tons	59,727	Tons	69,922	89,022
+	China <i>i</i>	62,313	48,746	Tons	30,930	Tons	44,597	87,463
+	United Kingdom <i>i</i>	67,517	64,864	Tons	71,904	Tons	No Quantity	57,211
+	Taipei, Chinese <i>i</i>	39,171	40,073	Tons	26,727	Tons	37,161	50,324
+	Italy <i>i</i>	43,812	45,584	Tons	50,828	Tons	42,383	49,994
+	Spain <i>i</i>	33,392	31,519	Tons	27,141	Tons	27,077	33,434
+	France <i>i</i>	27,326	28,410	Tons	26,491	Tons	23,095	30,051
+	Thailand <i>i</i>	25,188	26,364	Tons	20,384	Tons	25,045	26,571
+	Indonesia <i>i</i>	16,418	15,079	Tons	15,770	Tons	20,713	23,473
+	Russian Federation <i>i</i>	17,783	19,518	Tons	14,319	Tons	14,641	22,561
+	Mexico <i>i</i>	33,850	35,539	Tons	No Quantity	No Quantity	No Quantity	22,189
+	Peru <i>i</i>	20,448	23,936	Tons	18,697	Tons	21,695	21,438
+	Sweden <i>i</i>	17,747	17,661	Tons	16,505	Tons	17,190	20,790
+	Hong Kong, China <i>i</i>	31,445	25,834	Tons	19,253	Tons	15,726	18,754
+	Philippines <i>i</i>	18,753	20,656	Tons	17,018	Tons	15,918	18,626
+	Viet Nam <i>i</i>	11,079	12,202	Tons	10,994	Tons	15,045	12,968
+	Australia <i>i</i>	9,918	9,879	Tons	9,894	Tons	9,009	12,255
+	Poland <i>i</i>	14,398	16,123	Tons	17,382	Tons	12,849	11,282
+	South Africa <i>i</i>	3,412	3,293	Tons	3,620	Tons	3,479	10,592
+	Canada <i>i</i>	11,764	11,596	Tons	12,249	Tons	13,534	10,411
+	Japan <i>i</i>	14,712	12,914	Tons	10,247	Tons	11,368	10,059
+	Turkey <i>i</i>	9,776	10,245	Tons	9,895	Tons	8,627	9,124
+	Malaysia <i>i</i>	7,526	8,124	Tons	5,910	Tons	6,366	8,317
+	Uzbekistan <i>i</i>	4,609	4,486	Tons	5,658	Tons	6,076	6,376
+	Pakistan <i>i</i>	8,812	9,369	Tons	6,596	Tons	3,495	6,269
+	Argentina <i>i</i>	7,048	7,530	Tons	4,602	Tons	5,204	5,811
+	Portugal <i>i</i>	3,308	3,983	Tons	4,006	Tons	4,734	5,304
+	Lithuania <i>i</i>	4,955	5,119	Tons	3,846	Tons	3,827	5,276
+	Ireland <i>i</i>	2,730	4,391	Tons	3,952	Tons	4,811	5,048
+	Switzerland <i>i</i>	6,339	6,221	Tons	6,638	Tons	5,038	4,993
+	Singapore <i>i</i>	5,188	5,130	Tons	4,366	Tons	3,811	4,886
+	Colombia <i>i</i>	4,026	4,139	Tons	3,034	Tons	3,163	4,589
+	Belarus <i>i</i>	2,607	1,856	Tons	2,869	Tons	2,733	4,546
+	Czech Republic <i>i</i>	8,734	8,899	Tons	5,266	Tons	No Quantity	4,485
+	Hungary <i>i</i>	4,792	5,461	Tons	4,325	Tons	3,681	4,239
+	Greece <i>i</i>	4,356	4,654	Tons	4,619	Tons	4,252	4,227
+	Egypt <i>i</i>	No Quantity	No Quantity	No Quantity	No Quantity	No Quantity	4,324	4,215
+	Slovakia <i>i</i>	2,851	No Quantity	No Quantity	3,221	Tons	3,426	4,203
+	New Zealand <i>i</i>	2,449	3,101	Tons	2,312	Tons	2,935	4,116
+	Morocco <i>i</i>	4,508	2,732	Tons	3,477	Tons	3,168	3,783
+	Romania <i>i</i>	3,517	3,258	Tons	2,404	Tons	2,868	3,469
+	Bulgaria <i>i</i>	3,171	2,684	Tons	2,397	Tons	2,507	3,105
+	Kazakhstan <i>i</i>	4,916	4,004	Tons	4,451	Tons	4,007	2,921
+	Bangladesh	2,499	1,253	Tons	2,813	Tons	1,627	2,905
+	India <i>i</i>	5,120	4,707	Tons	2,060	Tons	3,836	2,503
+	Finland <i>i</i>	1,594	1,586	Tons	1,967	Tons	1,979	2,467

+	Austria <i>i</i>	3,235	3,628	Tons	3,093	Tons	2,689	2,466
+	Latvia <i>i</i>	2,928	2,278	Tons	1,443	Tons	1,144	2,412
+	Chile <i>i</i>	2,450	2,193	Tons	1,343	Tons	1,551	2,364
+	Estonia <i>i</i>	3,101	2,820	Tons	2,521	Tons	2,623	2,228
+	Jordan <i>i</i>	4,940	5,403	Tons	4,953	Tons	4,522	2,187
+	Nigeria <i>i</i>	No Quantity	19	Tons	15	Tons	880	2,186
+	Dominican Republic <i>i</i>	1,027	1,472	Tons	1,247	Tons	1,435	2,174
+	Denmark <i>i</i>	2,984	3,881	Tons	4,818	Tons	4,768	2,130
+	Saudi Arabia <i>i</i>	4,770	3,527	Tons	4,284	Tons	4,263	1,916
+	Brazil <i>i</i>	1,615	1,654	Tons	1,714	Tons	1,458	1,889
+	Honduras <i>i</i>	2,299	2,098	Tons	1,644	Tons	1,903	1,824
+	Serbia <i>i</i>	1,349	1,903	Tons	1,611	Tons	1,538	1,700
+	Ecuador <i>i</i>	1,098	984	Tons	934	Tons	1,132	1,637
+	Slovenia <i>i</i>	1,113	919	Tons	954	Tons	1,100	1,508
+	Algeria <i>i</i>	2,487	4,386	Tons	2,703	Tons	2,538	1,442
+	Lebanon <i>i</i>	5,833	7,730	Tons	3,845	Tons	5,121	1,401
+	Costa Rica <i>i</i>	3,383	2,806	Tons	2,759	Tons	2,338	1,196
+	Palestine, State of <i>i</i>	No Quantity	No Quantity	No Quantity	No Quantity	No Quantity	1,919	1,195
+	Macao, China <i>i</i>		1,326	Tons	1,697	Tons	1,069	1,182
+	Guatemala <i>i</i>	1,212	1,428	Tons	1,363	Tons	1,286	1,079
+	Cambodia <i>i</i>	254	101	Tons	256	Tons	239	921
+	Bahrain <i>i</i>	2,102	534	Tons	1,409	Tons	1,411	883
+	El Salvador <i>i</i>	781	748	Tons	750	Tons	761	761
+	Georgia <i>i</i>	667	634	Tons	533	Tons	730	725
+	Uruguay <i>i</i>	1,790	1,941	Tons	1,388	Tons	1,390	708
+	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	440	105	Tons	75	Tons	516	594
+	Croatia <i>i</i>	696	686	Tons	412	Tons	521	586
+	Mongolia <i>i</i>	501	427	Tons	422	Tons	370	532
+	Macedonia, North <i>i</i>	791	883	Tons	710	Tons	603	529
+	Armenia <i>i</i>	554	513	Tons	485	Tons	No Quantity	504
+	Paraguay <i>i</i>	361	332	Tons	312	Tons	412	481
+	Albania <i>i</i>	0	0		0		272	458
+	Yemen	213	248	Tons	461	Tons	618	455
+	Panama <i>i</i>	411	500	Tons	459	Tons	594	424
+	Moldova, Republic of <i>i</i>	475	521	Tons	579	Tons	396	410
+	Cuba <i>i</i>	704	579	Tons	955	Tons	551	394
+	Syrian Arab Republic	753	665	Tons	542	Tons	339	379
	Tajikistan <i>i</i>	561	705	Tons	378	Tons	364	367
+	United Arab Emirates <i>i</i>	1,724	1,206	Tons	2,355	Tons	No Quantity	347
+	Zimbabwe <i>i</i>	10	22	Tons	5	Tons	2	217
+	Senegal <i>i</i>	136	156	Tons	94	Tons	210	192
+	Tunisia <i>i</i>	267	259	Tons	245	Tons	136	179
+	Bosnia and Herzegovina <i>i</i>	84	123	Tons	149	Tons	149	170
+	Angola <i>i</i>	19	121	Tons	161	Tons	90	153
+	Cyprus <i>i</i>	347	460	Tons	310	Tons	132	145
+	Brunei Darussalam <i>i</i>	73	184	Tons	135	Tons	94	139
+	Lao People's Democratic Republic <i>i</i>	0	0		0		93	125
+	Kyrgyzstan <i>i</i>	119	169	Tons	92	Tons	231	119
	Turkmenistan	392	132	Tons	125	Tons	175	118
+	Botswana <i>i</i>	25	0	Tons	3	Tons	2	114
+	Oman <i>i</i>	112	101	Tons	137	Tons	138	109
+	Iceland <i>i</i>	54	53	Tons	106	Tons	140	93
	Montenegro <i>i</i>	68	68	Tons	75	Tons	59	92
+	Trinidad and Tobago <i>i</i>	106,710	111,166	Tons	97,933	Tons	116,801	75
+	Nicaragua <i>i</i>	52	78	Tons	71	Tons	67	72
	Guam							72
+	Azerbaijan <i>i</i>	456	194	Tons	143	Tons	98	55
+	Namibia <i>i</i>	34	101	Tons	24	Tons	115	53
	Tokelau							50
+	French Polynesia <i>i</i>	25	32	Tons	49	Tons	29	36
+	Myanmar <i>i</i>	57	67	Tons	75	Tons	157	35
+	Iraq	227	56	Tons	26	Tons	58	32

+	Malta <i>i</i>		3	60	Tons	52	Tons	53	30
+	Qatar <i>i</i>		46	0		49	Tons	77	30
+	Nepal <i>i</i>		0	1	Tons	12	Tons	38	28
+	Eswatini <i>i</i>		0	0	Tons	0		0	25
+	Kuwait <i>i</i>		131	65	Tons	155	Tons	173	20
+	Kenya <i>i</i>		18	23	Tons	5	Tons	1	19
+	Mauritius <i>i</i>		13	8	Tons	16	Tons	18	18
+	Bolivia, Plurinational State of <i>i</i>		0	2	Tons	0	Tons	23	18
+	Haiti		0	0	Tons			9	16
+	Ghana <i>i</i>		47	29	Tons	4	Tons	6	14
+	Congo <i>i</i>		9	9	Tons	13	Tons	18	13
+	Norway <i>i</i>		13	26	Tons	27	Tons	64	12
+	Niger <i>i</i>		0	0		0		0	11
+	Benin <i>i</i>		0	4	Tons	2	Tons	9	10
+	Lesotho <i>i</i>		0	1	Tons	4	Tons	3	7
+	Cabo Verde <i>i</i>		9	9	Tons	20	Tons	7	6
	Vanuatu			1	Tons	2	Tons		5
+	New Caledonia					6	Tons		4
+	Papua New Guinea		12	1	Tons	21	Tons	1	4
+	Jamaica <i>i</i>		41	53	Tons	60	Tons	43	4
+	Solomon Islands <i>i</i>		8	5	Tons	2	Tons	3	4
+	Fiji <i>i</i>		2	3	Tons	3	Tons	2	3
+	Côte d'Ivoire <i>i</i>		1	25	Tons	39	Tons	23	3
+	Maldives <i>i</i>		1	4	Tons	2	Tons	1	3
+	Aruba <i>i</i>		1	1	Tons	0		1	3
+	Mozambique <i>i</i>		45	2	Tons	2	Tons	0	2
+	Gabon			21	Tons				2
+	Belize <i>i</i>		3	3	Tons	1	Tons	2	2
+	Sri Lanka <i>i</i>		3			3	Tons	7	2
+	Comoros <i>i</i>		0	0		0		0	2
+	Bhutan							0	1
+	Barbados <i>i</i>		1	1	Tons	1	Tons	1	1
+	Ethiopia <i>i</i>		0	5	Tons	3	Tons	8	1
	Gibraltar							1	1
	Guinea-Bissau <i>i</i>		67	8	Tons	1	Tons	0	1
+	Timor-Leste <i>i</i>		3	2	Tons	1	Tons	0	1
+	Rwanda <i>i</i>		0	0		0	Tons		1
+	Madagascar <i>i</i>		0	0	Tons	0	Tons	0	1
+	Iran, Islamic Republic of <i>i</i>		275	177	Tons	0		0	1
+	Uganda <i>i</i>		1	0		6	Tons	0	1
+	Tanzania, United Republic of <i>i</i>		0	0		0		0	1
	Ukraine <i>i</i>		3,499	3,885	Tons	4,062	Tons	2,229	No Quantity
+	Togo <i>i</i>		0	0		0	Tons	1	0
	South Sudan								0
+	Zambia <i>i</i>		0	54	Tons	322	Tons	0	0
+	Burkina Faso <i>i</i>		1	1	Tons	0	Tons	0	0
+	Israel <i>i</i>		4,826	5,981	Tons	5,997	Tons	5,512	No Quantity
+	Luxembourg <i>i</i>		88	89	Tons	76	Tons	68	No Quantity
+	Seychelles <i>i</i>		1	2	Tons	1	Tons	1	0
	Northern Mariana Islands		3	1	Tons	0	Tons		0
+	Guyana <i>i</i>		1	2	Tons	0		0	0
+	Kiribati <i>i</i>		0	0				0	
+	Greenland <i>i</i>		3	3	Tons				
	Equatorial Guinea		1						
+	Bermuda <i>i</i>		0	0	Tons	0	Tons	0	
+	Bahamas <i>i</i>		0	3	Tons	2	Tons	1	
+	Antigua and Barbuda <i>i</i>		0	0	Tons	1	Tons	0	
+	Central African Republic <i>i</i>		24	21	Tons	0		6	
+	Burundi <i>i</i>		0	0		0		3	
+	Cameroon <i>i</i>		3	0	Tons				
+	Palau <i>i</i>		1	1	Tons				
	Nauru		2	3	Tons	1	Tons	1	
+	Curaçao		14	0	Mixed	0	Mixed	8	

<input type="checkbox"/>	Saint Kitts and Nevis <i>i</i>	0	1	Tons			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Saint Lucia <i>i</i>	0	0	Tons	0		0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sao Tome and Principe <i>i</i>	0	0		0	Tons	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Malawi <i>i</i>	8	0		4	Tons	8
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mali <i>i</i>	0	0		1	Tons	
	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	1					
	United States Minor Outlying Islands	8	14	Tons	14	Tons	48
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudan <i>i</i>	52	10	Tons			2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Suriname <i>i</i>	3	0		0		2
	Ship stores and bunkers		1	Tons	1	Tons	
	Free Zones	2			308	Tons	17

Sources: ITC calculations based on UN COMTRADE and ITC statistics.

The world aggregation represents the sum of reporting and non reporting countries

Data based on the partner reported data (Mirror data) are shown in orange

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In collaboration with:





墨西哥进口数据

List of supplying markets for a product imported by Mexico ⁱ Product: 110813 Potato starch

Bilateral 8 digits	Exporters	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
		Imported quantity, Tons	Imported quantity, Tons	Imported quantity,	Imported quantity,	Imported quantity, Tons
	World	33,850	35,539	No Quantity	No Quantity	22,189
+	Denmark	2,783	5,897		No Quantity	8,404
+	Netherlands	12,699	14,811	No Quantity	No Quantity	6,528
+	Germany	4,244	3,994	No Quantity	No Quantity	4,671
+	United States of America	1,343	1,711	No Quantity	No Quantity	1,101
+	Poland	3,109	2,875			1,021
+	France	8,491	6,155	No Quantity	No Quantity	465
+	Austria	263				
+	Belarus		84			
+	Canada	2				
+	Finland	1				
+	Italy		1			
+	Japan	8	9			
+	Latvia	6				
+	Taipei, Chinese	1				
+	India	0	0			
+	Sweden	901	3			

Sources: ITC calculations based on [UN COMTRADE](#) statistics since January, 2019.

ITC calculations based on [Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía \(INEGI\)](#) statistics since January, 2015 and until January, 2019.

ITC calculations based on [UN COMTRADE](#) statistics until January, 2015.

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In collaboration with:



英国进口数据

List of supplying markets for a product imported by United Kingdom ⁱ Product: 110813 Potato starch ⁱ

1 2						
Bilateral 8 digits	Exporters	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
		Imported quantity, Tons	Imported quantity, Tons	Imported quantity, Tons	Imported quantity, Tons	Imported quantity, Tons ^v
	World	67,517	64,864	71,904	No Quantity	57,211
⁺	Denmark	16,909	13,136	17,560	22,838	18,125
⁺	Netherlands	23,173	25,886	21,687	23,974	17,579
⁺	Germany	13,140	11,805	10,825	9,507	8,871
⁺	Belgium	3,055	4,393	6,220	4,879	4,812
⁺	France	7,796	7,028	8,141	10,663	2,642
⁺	Finland	1,305	675	3,020	2,924	1,607
⁺	Poland	813	644	2,307	2,877	1,418
⁺	Austria	40	301	753	343	1,093
⁺	Ireland	698	515	776	812	861
⁺	Spain	216	43	128	10	52
⁺	Sweden	5		82	20	46
⁺	Japan	34	36	40	23	26
⁺	China	15	11	11	13	23
⁺	Lithuania	3	3	4	11	19
⁺	United States of America	0	1	0	4	13
⁺	Turkey					7
⁺	Greece					3
⁺	Hong Kong, China	9	17	5	4	3
⁺	Italy	24	5	1	1	3
⁺	Thailand			2	8	3
⁺	Israel	2	8	1	2	2
⁺	Norway			2		1
⁺	Slovakia	145	337	337	549	1
⁺	India	0	20		No Quantity	0
1 2						

Sources: ITC calculations based on [UN COMTRADE](#) statistics.

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In collaboration with:





全球马铃薯淀粉出口数据

List of exporters for the selected product Product: 110813 Potato starch

HS8	Exporters	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
		Exported quantity, Tons	Exported quantity, Tons	Exported quantity, Tons	Exported quantity, Tons	Exported quantity, Tons ▼
	World	559,825	547,212	470,688	510,443	758,169
+	Germany <i>i</i>	281,394	263,212	229,015	264,057	314,340
+	Poland <i>i</i>	137,666	133,324	98,929	97,534	157,074
+	France <i>i</i>	0	0	0	0	140,134
+	Belgium <i>i</i>	38,230	40,952	43,882	41,975	50,635
+	Canada <i>i</i>	18,563	20,721	19,627	19,647	22,048
+	Malaysia <i>i</i>	855	223	437	3,209	13,187
+	Czech Republic <i>i</i>	18,687	15,306	13,626	12,639	12,663
+	Belarus <i>i</i>	9,662	12,452	11,417	8,672	9,818
+	United States of America <i>i</i>	10,651	8,228	9,873	9,238	6,605
+	Netherlands <i>i</i>	4,382	18,626	5,059	15,915	3,772
+	Latvia <i>i</i>	4,074	3,288	3,144	3,870	3,739
+	Hong Kong, China <i>i</i>	4,411	3,717	3,260	2,819	2,528
+	Russian Federation <i>i</i>	1,444	1,479	3,915	4,007	2,416
+	Sweden <i>i</i>	7,034	1,932	556	1,374	2,209
+	New Zealand <i>i</i>	3,487	3,143	2,869	2,994	1,911
+	Slovakia <i>i</i>	93	229	687	719	1,346
+	Bulgaria <i>i</i>	916	782	890	1,109	1,213
+	Greece <i>i</i>	79	155	400	612	1,180
	Ukraine <i>i</i>	250	234	238	1,441	997
+	China <i>i</i>	1,647	1,778	6,111	1,772	987
+	Ireland <i>i</i>	264	580	498	554	941
+	Thailand <i>i</i>	1,500	1,350	924	967	811
+	Portugal <i>i</i>	88	356	942	1,021	692
+	India <i>i</i>	830	378	563	165	688
+	Japan <i>i</i>	452	570	619	3,489	671
+	Turkey <i>i</i>	16	23	59	542	660
+	Romania <i>i</i>	61	37	53	54	569
	Korea, Republic of <i>i</i>	67	42	87	160	539
+	Lithuania <i>i</i>	1,653	878	454	390	512
+	South Africa <i>i</i>	117	319	797	95	437
+	Singapore <i>i</i>	542	785	439	377	427
+	Italy <i>i</i>	103	117	188	348	294
+	Brazil <i>i</i>	0	1	169	660	290
+	Slovenia <i>i</i>	287	196	158	380	275
+	Taipei, Chinese <i>i</i>	161	162	706	860	215
+	Indonesia <i>i</i>	20	137	102	2,922	210
+	Guatemala <i>i</i>	151	57	114	10	191
+	Iran, Islamic Republic of <i>i</i>	0	487	99	2	190
+	Australia <i>i</i>	781	700	434	128	121
+	Peru <i>i</i>	43	61	61	55	93
+	Croatia <i>i</i>	141	85	96	117	91
+	Honduras <i>i</i>	20	44	29	36	82
+	Costa Rica <i>i</i>	37	3	2	4	71
+	Serbia <i>i</i>	102	131	103	128	58
+	Philippines <i>i</i>	1,460	252	1,045	102	56
+	Switzerland <i>i</i>	12	25	70	24	47
+	Viet Nam <i>i</i>	192	437	13	29	32
+	Egypt <i>i</i>	428	287	0	18	24
+	Dominican Republic <i>i</i>	0	0	0	9	16
+	Niger <i>i</i>	0	0	0	0	11
+	Kazakhstan <i>i</i>	30	32	9	135	10
+	Hungary <i>i</i>	48	82	59	88	10

+	Estonia <i>i</i>	27	158	120	80	9
+	Nicaragua <i>i</i>	5	0	0	0	8
+	Ghana <i>i</i>	0	0	0	0	6
+	Moldova, Republic of <i>i</i>	2	1	2	4	3
+	United Arab Emirates <i>i</i>	276	466	1,385	2,332	2
+	Tanzania, United Republic of <i>i</i>	0	0	0	0	1
+	Norway <i>i</i>	0	0	2	0	1
+	Kenya <i>i</i>	0	0	0	0	1
+	Luxembourg <i>i</i>	4	4	3	2	1
+	Cameroon <i>i</i>	0	21		6	1
+	Chile <i>i</i>	16	0	0	0	0
+	Colombia <i>i</i>	0	0	0	0	0
+	Argentina <i>i</i>	16	0	0	0	0
+	Ecuador <i>i</i>	0	26	26	72	0
+	El Salvador <i>i</i>	18	26	0	0	0
+	Georgia <i>i</i>	0	13	0	0	0
+	Malta <i>i</i>	0	0	7	0	0
+	Mexico <i>i</i>	2,417	3,302	1,582	0	0
+	Kyrgyzstan <i>i</i>	84	0	0	0	0
+	Israel <i>i</i>	29	185	68	44	No Quantity
+	Saudi Arabia <i>i</i>	16	18	0	327	0
+	Senegal <i>i</i>	0	2	0	0	0
+	United Kingdom <i>i</i>	614	699	No Quantity	No Quantity	No Quantity
+	Spain <i>i</i>	1,752	1,582	2,202	No Quantity	No Quantity
+	Uzbekistan <i>i</i>	0	0	2	0	0
+	Zambia <i>i</i>	0	0	0	2	0
	United States Minor Outlying Islands	1				
+	Uganda <i>i</i>	4	0	0	3	
+	Macedonia, North <i>i</i>	90	75	52	25	
+	Sierra Leone <i>i</i>	4	0			
+	Panama <i>i</i>	0	0	0	37	
+	Oman <i>i</i>	1	0			
	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	1,314	2,134	2,083		
+	Jordan <i>i</i>	0	0	326	17	
+	Lebanon <i>i</i>	1	0	0	0	
+	Kuwait <i>i</i>	0	2	1	0	
+	Palestine, State of <i>i</i>	No Quantity	No Quantity	0	0	
	Djibouti	3				
+	Bangladesh		80		20	
+	Myanmar <i>i</i>	0	23	0	0	

Sources: ITC calculations based on UN COMTRADE and ITC statistics.

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In collaboration with:



附件十三

欧盟马铃薯淀粉对外出口统计数据

Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tokelau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	2,754	0	0	0	6,120
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Niger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabo Verde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Myanmar/Burma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Caledonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,042	4,464	8	100	101	5,593	1	97
Côte d' Ivoire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sri Lanka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Countries and territories	1,976	0	0	49,123	1,136	0	0	55,800
Gibraltar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	7,148	348	120	0	9,801	211	192	0
Rwanda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mozambique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
São Tomé and Príncipe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somalia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stores and provisions wit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanzania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madagascar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sint Maarten	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timor-Leste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comoros	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macao	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kosovo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burundi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curaçao	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Democratic Republic of th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Faroes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guyana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	0	23,413	0	0	0	27,746	0	0
Kenya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liechtenstein	0	0	47	0	0	0	75	0
Namibia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	316	282	0	0	63	247	0
Saint Barthélemy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Countries and territories	9,092	0	921	0	4,676	0	649	0

附件十四

中国人民银行公布美元兑人民币汇率表

美元兑人民币汇率

期间	1月	2月	3月	4月	5月	6月	7月	8月	9月	10月	11月	12月	平均
2018年	6.4364	6.3162	6.3220	6.2975	6.3758	6.4556	6.7034	6.8433	6.8448	6.9246	6.9351	6.8853	6.6117
2019年	6.7897	6.7364	6.7093	6.7151	6.8524	6.8820	6.8752	7.0214	7.0785	7.0702	7.0177	7.0128	6.8967
2020年	6.9172	6.9923	7.0119	7.0686	7.0986	7.0867	7.0088	6.9346	6.8148	6.7111	6.6088	6.5423	6.8996
2021年	6.4771	6.4602	6.5066	6.5204	6.4316	6.4228	6.4741	6.4772	6.4599	6.4192	6.3953	6.3700	6.4512
2022年	6.3588	6.3470	6.3457										6.3505

注：来源于中国人民银行。

汇率
Exchange Rate

项目 Item	2018.01	2018.02	2018.03	2018.04	2018.05	2018.06	2018.07	2018.08	2018.09	2018.10	2018.11	2018.12
一特别提款权单位折合人民币元（期末数） Yuan per SDR (End of Period)	9.2293	9.1516	9.142	9.1162	9.0694	9.3067	9.5763	9.5639	9.5982	9.5732	9.5928	9.5760
一美元折合人民币（期末数） Yuan per US Dollar (End of Period)	6.3339	6.3294	6.2881	6.3393	6.4144	6.6166	6.8165	6.8246	6.8792	6.9646	6.9357	6.8632
一美元折合人民币（平均数） Yuan per US Dollar (Period Average)	6.4364	6.3162	6.322	6.2975	6.3758	6.4556	6.7034	6.8433	6.8448	6.9246	6.9351	6.8853

汇率
Exchange Rate

项目 Item	2019.01	2019.02	2019.03	2019.04	2019.05	2019.06	2019.07	2019.08	2019.09	2019.10	2019.11	2019.12
一特别提款权单位折合人民币元（期末数） Yuan per SDR (End of Period)	9.3882	9.3526	9.3479	9.3242	9.5045	9.5573	9.4685	9.6907	9.6426	9.7293	9.6512	9.6975
一美元折合人民币（期末数） Yuan per US Dollar (End of Period)	6.7025	6.6901	6.7335	6.7286	6.8992	6.8747	6.8841	7.0879	7.0729	7.0533	7.0298	6.9762
一美元折合人民币（平均数） Yuan per US Dollar (Period Average)	6.7897	6.7364	6.7093	6.7151	6.8524	6.882	6.8752	7.0214	7.0785	7.0702	7.0177	7.0128

汇率
Exchange Rate

项目 Item	2020.01	2020.02	2020.03	2020.04	2020.05	2020.06	2020.07	2020.08	2020.09	2020.10	2020.11	2020.12
一特别提款权单位折合人民币元（期末数） Yuan per SDR (End of Period)	9.5616	9.6138	9.6801	9.6390	9.8049	9.7236	9.8710	9.7282	9.5836	9.4556	9.4167	9.4120
一美元折合人民币（期末数） Yuan per US Dollar (End of Period)	6.8876	7.0066	7.0851	7.0571	7.1316	7.0795	6.9848	6.8605	6.8101	6.7232	6.5782	6.5249
一美元折合人民币（平均数） Yuan per US Dollar (Period Average)	6.9172	6.9923	7.0119	7.0686	7.0986	7.0867	7.0088	6.9346	6.8148	6.7111	6.6088	6.5423

附件十五

申请人会员单位的财务数据和报表

非保密概要

本附件提供了申请人28家会员单位企业 2018年至 2022年1季度**马铃薯淀粉**的生产能力、产量、开工率、库存、销量、自用量、销售收入、销售价格、税前利润、投资额、投资收益率、现金流、工资就业以及劳动生产率等数据。同时，该附件还提供申请人会员单位企业在上述期间各自的财务报表。

鉴于单家会员企业**马铃薯淀粉**的相关数据及财务报表**涉及企业商业秘密**，其披露将对企业的生产经营产生严重不利影响，故申请保密，不再列出。此处仅提供 28家企业**马铃薯淀粉**的合计或加权平均数据。同时，申请人会员单位企业的**马铃薯淀粉**的合计或加权平均数据，还在申请书公开文本正文部分以绝对数值、变化幅度以及图表等形式进行了披露。

企业相关经济、财务指标表-汇总

1、在下列每一期间马铃薯淀粉的产能、产量和开工率数据

单位：吨

	产能	产量	开工率
2018年	841,200	284,874	34%
2019年	874,450	269,697	31%
2020年	901,150	318,841	35%
2021年	904,500	399,920	44%
2021年1季度	72,000	15,777	22%
2022年1季度	72,000	18,451	26%

注：开工率=产量/产能。

2、在以下每一期间马铃薯淀粉的销售数量、自用量数据

单位：吨

	国内销售数量	出口销售数量	总销售数量	自用量
2018年	271,154	1,931	273,085	1,176
2019年	302,947	4,257	307,204	1,614
2020年	301,371	1,519	302,890	2,579
2021年	340,255	457	340,712	3,028
2021年1季度	46,901	16	46,917	536
2022年1季度	41,107	-	41,107	463

注：总销售数量=国内销售数量+出口销售数量。

3、在以下每一期间马铃薯淀粉的销售收入净额数据（不含税）

单位：元

	国内销售收入	出口销售收入	总销售收入
2018年	1,666,387,385	2,387,281	1,668,774,666
2019年	1,990,880,747	34,793,734	2,025,674,481
2020年	2,050,882,883	11,418,547	2,062,301,430
2021年	2,188,169,710	3,647,570	2,191,817,280
2021年1季度	317,780,378	124,554	317,904,932
2022年1季度	266,087,019	-	266,087,019

注：总销售收入=国内销售收入+出口销售收入。

4、在以下每一期间马铃薯淀粉的销售价格（不含增值税）

单位：元/吨

	国内加权平均销售价格
2018年	6,146
2019年	6,572
2020年	6,805
2021年	6,431
2021年1季度	6,776
2022年1季度	6,473

注：销售价格=销售收入/销售数量。

5、在下列每一期间马铃薯淀粉的期末库存数据

单位：吨

	期末库存
2018年	194,418
2019年	154,510
2020年	174,897
2021年	239,483
2021年1季度	159,907
2022年1季度	200,604

6、在下列每一期间马铃薯淀粉的税前利润数据

单位：元

	马铃薯淀粉销售收入	马铃薯淀粉销售成本	马铃薯淀粉应摊销售税金及附加	马铃薯淀粉应摊期间费用	马铃薯淀粉税前利润
2018年	1,668,774,666	1,403,848,973	6,403,856	160,217,575	98,304,262
2019年	2,025,674,481	1,713,532,257	6,650,262	184,553,870	120,938,092
2020年	2,062,301,430	1,845,006,479	5,836,223	194,277,915	17,180,812
2021年	2,191,817,280	1,941,692,045	6,097,582	228,494,293	15,533,360
2021年1季度	317,904,932	277,845,653	1,005,797	44,387,995	-5,334,513
2022年1季度	266,087,019	231,449,829	721,580	41,584,629	-7,669,018

注：（1）马铃薯淀粉税前利润=马铃薯淀粉销售收入-马铃薯淀粉销售成本-马铃薯淀粉应摊税金及附加-马铃薯淀粉应摊期间费用；

（2）马铃薯淀粉应摊税金及附加、期间费用均按照马铃薯淀粉销售收入占公司主营业务收入的比例对税金及附加、期间费用分摊。

7、在下列每一期间马铃薯淀粉的投资收益率数据

单位：元

	马铃薯淀粉的平均投资额	马铃薯淀粉税前利润	投资收益率
2018年	2,654,284,605	98,304,262	3.70%
2019年	3,035,367,253	120,938,092	3.98%
2020年	3,336,455,914	17,180,812	0.51%
2021年	3,684,536,793	15,533,360	0.42%
2021年1季度	3,034,823,452	-5,334,513	-0.18%
2022年1季度	3,113,275,288	-7,669,018	-0.25%

注：（1）投资收益率=马铃薯淀粉税前利润 / 马铃薯淀粉平均投资额；
 （2）马铃薯淀粉平均投资额 = 平均资产总额 * 马铃薯淀粉生产成本 / 所有产品生产成本；
 （3）平均资产总额=(期初资产总额+期末资产总额) / 2。

8、在下列每一期间马铃薯淀粉与活动经营有关的现金净流量数据

单位：元

	马铃薯淀粉分摊现金流入	马铃薯淀粉分摊现金流出	马铃薯淀粉分摊现金净流量
2018年	1,804,658,468	1,599,932,899	204,725,568
2019年	2,305,032,339	2,128,633,205	176,399,134
2020年	2,551,365,196	2,472,068,912	79,296,285
2021年	3,153,534,241	3,049,656,035	103,878,206
2021年1季度	490,618,873	275,957,273	214,661,600
2022年1季度	525,624,626	343,572,201	182,052,425

注：（1）现金流量净额=现金流入量-现金流出量；
 （2）现金净流入量根据马铃薯淀粉销售收入占公司主营业务收入比例分摊，现金流出量根据马铃薯淀粉生产成本占公司总生产成本的比例分摊。

9、在下列每一期间与马铃薯淀粉生产运营有关的工资和就业情况

单位：元；人；元/人

	工资总额	就业人数	人均工资
2018年	59,324,337	1,940	30,580
2019年	67,401,067	2,516	26,789
2020年	71,452,345	2,835	25,204
2021年	83,516,046	3,003	27,811
2021年1季度	13,258,666	1,193	11,114
2022年1季度	12,704,756	1,097	11,581

注：人均工资=工资总额/就业人数。

10、在下列每一期间与马铃薯淀粉的劳动生产率情况

单位：吨/人

	劳动生产率
2018年	147
2019年	107
2020年	112
2021年	133
2021年1季度	13
2022年1季度	17

注：劳动生产率 = 产量 / 就业人数。