



An Roinn Talmhaíochta,
Bia agus Mara
Department of Agriculture,
Food and the Marine

CAP Post-2027 Update

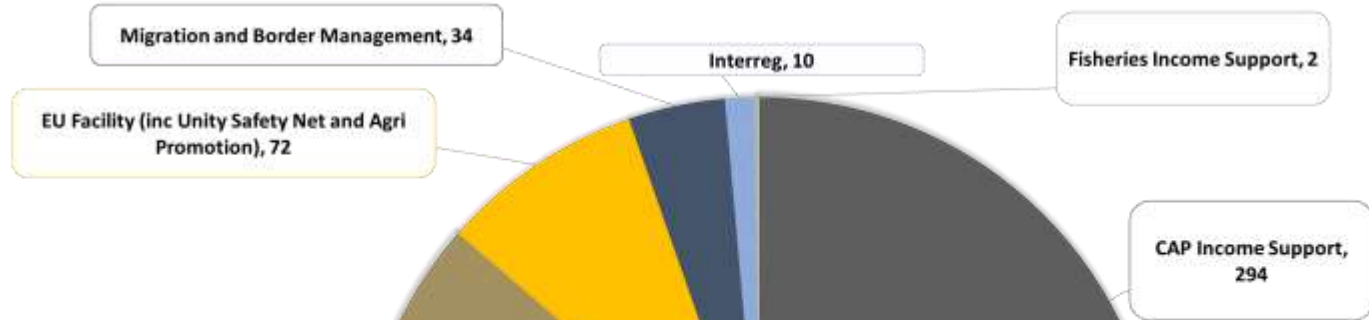
ACRES Capacity Building Event

23 June 2026

National Regional Partnership Plan

- From 2028, the CAP and CFP will sit inside the new National Regional Partnership Plan 'NRPP' structure
- These were previously separate funds — now merged into one National Plan
- CAP and CFP have pre-allocated funding
- Ireland's indicative general NRP Plan allocation is €12.2 billion, including €8.16 billion for CAP & €54 million for CFP
- The Performance Framework Regulation provides horizontal rules for all EU funds, including CAP
- No finance/funding outlined in CAP regulation

Indicative EU NRPP Budget: €865 billion



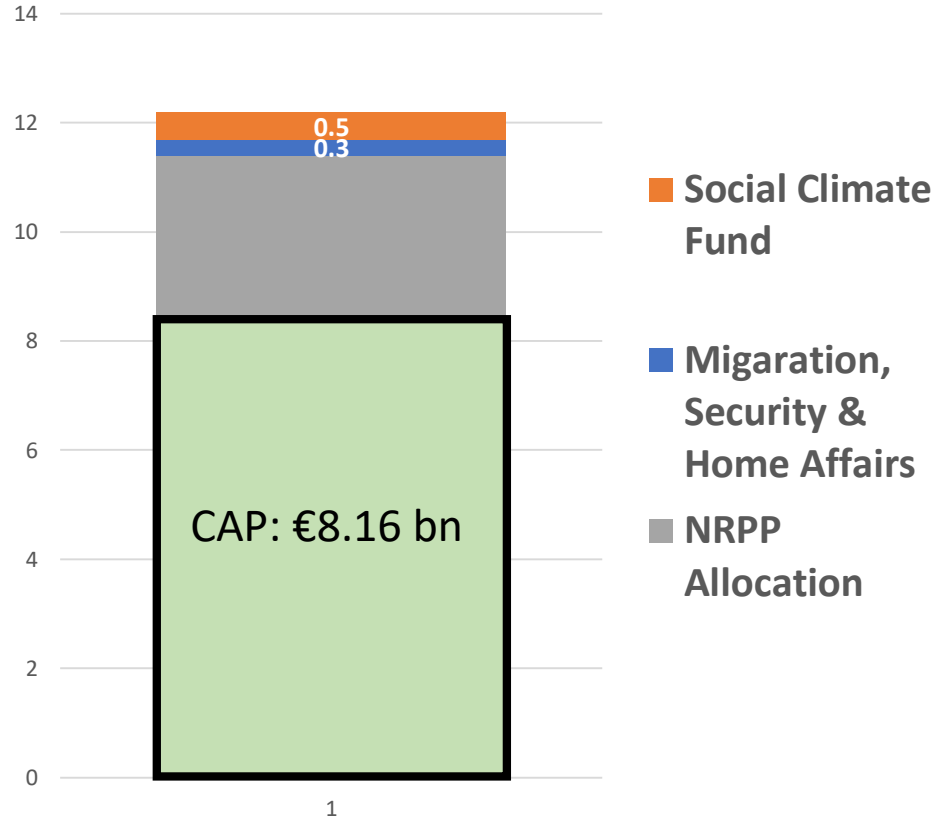
- LEADER**
- Support for knowledge sharing and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas
- Territorial and local cooperation initiatives
- Interventions in outermost regions
- Interventions in smaller Aegean islands
- EU school scheme

CAP minimum amount for income support interventions

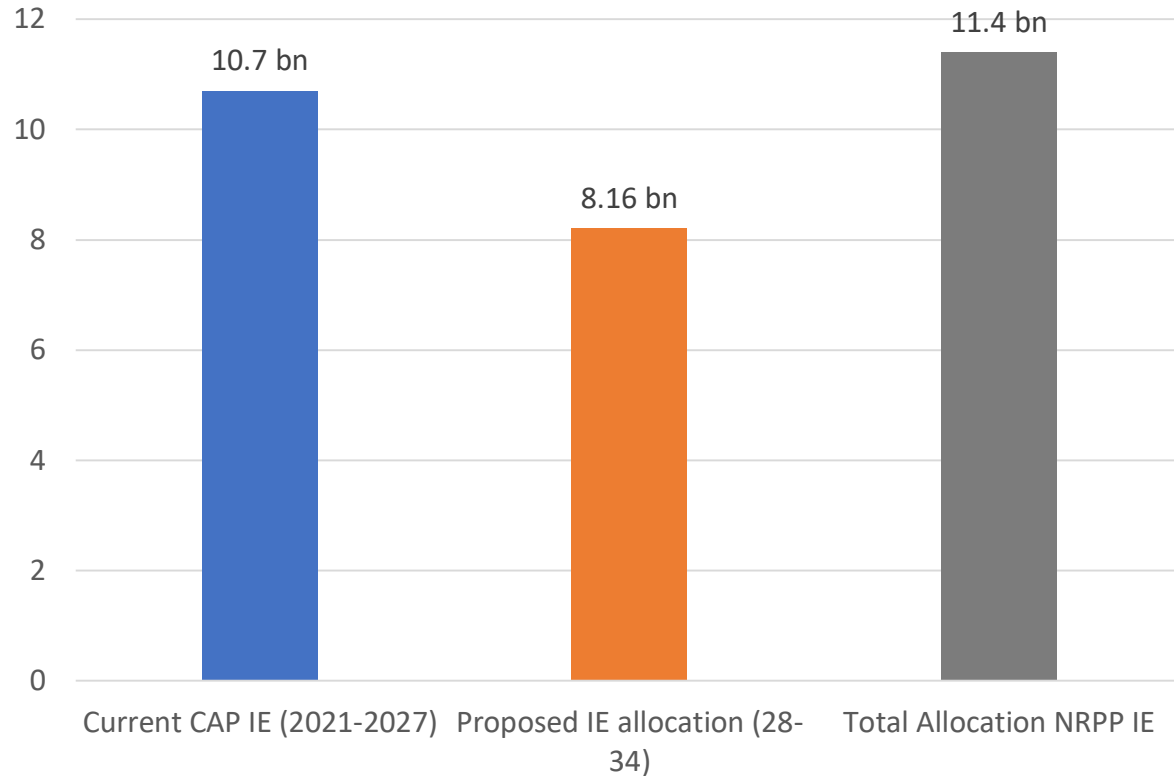
Degrressive area-based income support
Coupled income support
Crop-specific payment for cotton
Payment for natural & other area specific constraints
Support for disadvantages resulting from certain mandatory requirements
Agri-environmental and climate actions
Payment for small farmers
Support for risk management tools
Support for investments for farmers and forest holders
Support for the setting-up of young farmers, new farmers, rural businesses and start-ups and development of small farms
Support for farm relief services
Interventions in certain sectors

Available Amo

Ireland's NRPP Allocation



Ireland's CAP ring-fenced allocation



Planning and Approval of the Plan

Planning Process

CAP national recommendations are adopted by the Commission providing **guidance** to each MS for the implementation of the CAP-relevant specific objectives

MS prepare the NRP Plans in partnership with regional, urban, rural and other public authorities, as well as economic and social partners, NGOs, farmers, research organisations and universities

Assessment by the Commission within four months of submission by MS, followed by a proposal for a Council implementing decision approving the plan

Performance & Audit

A common performance, monitoring and reporting framework to track progress on execution and delivery against policy objectives

Multi-layered assurance framework:

- Paying Agencies (management and control systems/IACS)
- Audit Authorities (annual opinion on systems)
- European Commission (single audit approach)

The CAP Regulation

➤ CAP Chapter of the National Plan will be influenced by Commission CAP national recommendations.

➤ Existing toolbox appears to be provided for with new mandatory schemes added - generational renewal, transition plan and farm relief services (farmer holidays)

➤ Changes:

➤ Mandatory requirement to better target with differentiated income supports- active farmers, young farmers, small and mixed farms, and those operating in areas of natural constraints.

➤ 100% Funded: Degressive Area Based Income Support, Coupled Income Support and Cotton.

➤ Equivalent of the current programme's BISS, CRISS, Coupled Income Support (Protein Aid) and payment for Cotton.

➤ Other supports are co-funded

➤ Retirement / pensions provision



Green Architecture – Overview

- **Minimum** mandatory environment and climate priority areas are set out in the CAP regulation.
- **Mandatory Environment and climate priority areas:**
 - Climate change adaptation and water resilience,
 - Climate change mitigation, Soil health,
 - Preservation of biodiversity,
 - Organic farming and
 - Animal health and welfare.
- **Farm Stewardship system** replaces **conditionality**
- There is no longer a mandatory eco-scheme under Pillar 1- can be delivered on a co-funded basis.
- All Agri-environment-climate measures (AECMs) are now programmed under a single article (10)
 - Can be annual or multiannual
- In areas with water pollution due to nitrate surplus (hotspots), Member States must offer support for:
 - Extensification of livestock systems or diversification to other agricultural activities
- The Commission is to adopt **CAP national recommendations** providing guidance to Member State for the implementation of CAP relevant specific objectives.



Green Architecture - Financing



- 'Green' interventions included in the CF "income support"
 - to be financed from ring-fenced allocation (€8.16 billion)
 - Minimum national contribution of 30%

- Scope to top-up CAP interventions from general NRPP allocation
 - Minimum national contribution of 60%

- Overall contribution for green budget
 - Overall MFF - 35%
 - NRPP - 43%

The 43% Climate & Environment Target



- Under the Performance Framework Regulation (COM(2025) 545):
 - 43% of NRPP spending must contribute to climate and environmental objectives
- This applies across the full NRPP, including agriculture
- CAP interventions are expected to be major contributors to this target
- May be beneficial - allocating funding from general NRPP allocation to CAP

Article 4 – Environment and Climate

Priority Areas



- Member States must provide support in **ALL the following areas**
 - Climate change adaptation and water resilience
 - Climate change mitigation
 - Soil health
 - Biodiversity
 - Organic farming
 - Animal health and welfare

- In areas with water pollution due to nitrate surplus (**hotspots**), Member States must offer support to farmers for:
 - Extensification of livestock systems OR Diversification to other agricultural activities

- Support may be granted under any of the interventions that are part of the green architecture:
 - Disadvantages resulting from certain mandatory requirements (9)
 - Agri-environmental and climate actions (10)
 - Investments (13)

climate actions



- Two types of actions (compulsory for MS to offer, voluntary for farmers to uptake):
 - Voluntary Management commitments including maintaining organic/extensive systems
 - Transition towards resilient production systems (organic/extensive)
- Annual or multiannual commitments serving the following objectives (indicative):
 - Water quality & nutrient management
 - Biodiversity conservation and reduction of pesticide use
 - Climate change mitigation and adaptation
 - Animal health and welfare
 - Genetic resources
 - Forest environmental services and conservation
- Baseline for management commitments: SMR and relevant requirements established by national and Union laws [NB: national law beyond EU min requirement is not baseline]
- Transition towards resilient production systems:
 - payment, on the basis of a transition plan, up to 200,000 EUR/farmer

Article 8 – Payments for natural or other area-specific constraints



- ANC payments can only be granted to ANC designated areas pursuant to Article 32 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013.
- ANC categories: 'mountain areas', 'areas facing natural constraints' and 'areas affected by other specific constraints'.
- The compensation is limited to the additional costs or loss of income related to undertaking agricultural production in the designated areas compared to production in non-designated areas.
- Update the fine-tuning where relevant and in order to exclude areas from the designation if the constraint has been overcome.
- MS can extend the area affected by 'other specific constraints' category by 2% of the UAA
- Annual payment per eligible hectare (aligned to the DABIS eligible area).

Article 9 – Support for disadvantages resulting from certain mandatory requirements



- Optional for MS
- Type of payment: compensation for additional costs/income foregone
- Beneficiaries: Farmers & forest holders
- Duration: annual
- Scope: Farmers & forest holders affected by Habitats Directive, Birds Directive, WFD,
 - MS may support other nature protection areas (max 5% of total Natura 2000 area)
- Funding
 - CAP ring-fenced income support with national contribution (at least 30%)
 - Additional NRPP funding possible with national contribution (IE -

Article 13 – Investments for farmers and forest holders



- Investments include both productive and non-productive heading.
- Must make a contribution to the resilience of agriculture, food systems, forestry and rural areas - in particular climate and water resilience
- Intervention is **mandatory for MS**
- NRPP: Max. support rate 75%
 - 85% in the case of young farmers
- Funding
 - CAP ring-fenced income support with national contribution (at least 30%)
 - Additional NRPP funding possible with national contribution (IE - at least 60%)

sharing and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas



- Support for the preparation and implementation of EIP-AGRI operational groups facilitated in Article 19

- EIP-AGRI
 - Continues with its core mission: accelerating innovation through cooperation and knowledge exchange.
 - Supports cooperation projects through **operational groups**
 - Link research and farming/forestry and inform the scientific community of this need
 - Connect innovation actors and projects (Union/National CAP Networks)
 - Promote use of innovative solutions through knowledge transfer

- Operational Groups
 - Develop innovation solutions based on specific needs of farmers/forest holders/rural actors
 - Bring together academia, researchers, farmers, food processors (where relevant) – must be at least two
 - Projects are co-created and implemented in a consultative manner – must be approved by DAFM

- Results must be disseminated through appropriate channels – AKIS

Article 20 – AKIS and Farm Advisory Services



- Purpose: Member States must ensure farmers and forest holders get timely, usable innovation and up-to-date knowledge so they can apply sustainable solutions in practice.
- AKIS backbone: Each NRP Plan must show how the Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation System (AKIS) will move knowledge from research to farms – linking advisors, researchers, practitioners and CAP networks, and supporting EIP-AGRI operational groups.
- Role of advisory services: Farm advisory systems must give impartial, qualified advice on sustainable, resilient land and farm management, CAP requirements (incl. farm stewardship), business management, social supports, and use of data/digital tools.
- Young farmer focus: Advisory services must offer targeted advice to young farmers on business planning, access to finance, public support, and innovation.
- EIP-AGRI sits inside AKIS – work is expected to generate, demonstrate and spread innovations, and advice provided must be independent, conflict-free and connected to wider AKIS knowledge flows.

Ireland's Position



- Ireland's Priority: A separate, strong and ring-fenced Common Agricultural Policy and Common Fisheries Policy
- Concerns on the proposed architecture of the NRPP, particularly regarding the cumulative administrative and audit burden arising from the interaction of the CAP Regulation, NRPP Regulation and Performance Framework Regulation.
- Need to maintain a clearly identifiable and adequately funded CAP within the wider NRPP/MFF structure. Financial predictability is important for multiannual and longer-term interventions, including environmental schemes, LEADER, and rural development measures.



Main Concerns raised by Member States during negotiations

- Need for greater flexibility and subsidiarity
- Concerns about the new structure and how it would work in practice
- Need to have all relevant elements included in the CAP Regulation
- Budget (not discussed in CAP Working Party Meetings)

CAP Post-2027 Negotiations - Update



Denmark

- Initial read-through completed by Danish Presidency (Sept-Dec 2025)
- Regulation divided into blocks
- MS submitted written questions after initial read-through of each block was completed

Cyprus

- Advanced the transfer of articles from NRPP to CAP reg
- Presented two rounds of drafting suggestions on entire CAP regulation
- Drafted consolidated version of CAP regulation – including transferred articles from NRPP



- Progress discussions building on the CY Presidency draft
- Discussions on the articles transferred from the NRP Regulation into the CAP regulation
- Work with Member States to deliver a workable legal framework to support delivery of the CAP objectives

Factors influencing CAP negotiations

- **NRPP Regulation** – Partial General Approach reached – a general approach requires agreement on funding
- **MFF / Negotiating Box** – Financial provisions in the CAP and NRP regulations require agreement by Heads of State on the budget and elements in the negotiating box
- **CMO Regulation negotiations** – Sectoral interventions funded by the CAP are governed by the CMO regulation
- **European Parliament** – Timing of reports on CAP, NRPP, Performance Regulation and other sectoral files
- **Trilogues** – Final legislation will be agreed through negotiations between the Council, European Parliament and Commission – timing still uncertain



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Thank you. Questions?