



Contributo sobre o documento “Grandes Opções do Plano 2014”

Para a agricultura, floresta e desenvolvimento rural

Versão anteprojecto GOPs de 11 de Setembro de 2013

A Federação Nacional de Regantes de Portugal (FENAREG), concorda na generalidade com o documento das Grandes Opções do Plano 2014, referenciados no anteprojecto GOP, datado de 11 de Setembro de 2013.

No entanto, no que concerne às orientações para a política de desenvolvimento sustentável do regadio (*ver página 128, último parágrafo*), as Grandes Opções do Plano 2014, podem ser limitativas e por isso submetemos o seguinte comentário:

Atendendo às orientações da Política Agrícola Comum (PAC) para o período 2014-2020, no que respeita aos apoios ao regadio - *em texto consolidado de 6 de Setembro de 2013 - ST 13349/13 - Agreement reached in the informal trilogue with the European Parliament and the Commission on 26 June 2013 (ver páginas 29 e 132 à 135, que se anexam)*, para que, não sejam criadas limitações, a nível nacional, nos apoios ao regadio, propomos que as Grandes Opções do Plano 2014, definidas para a política de desenvolvimento sustentável do regadio, privilegie a actuação, não só, em termos de aumento da eficiência do uso da água, mas também - e de acordo com as orientações da PAC - na **eficiência energética**, na **criação de reservatórios** e no **uso de água reciclada/reutilização de água**, alargando assim, as Opções para Portugal às metas estabelecidas pela União Europeia.

Proposta:

Prosseguir-se-á a política de desenvolvimento sustentável do regadio, em articulação com a Estratégia de Adaptação da Agricultura e das Florestas às Alterações Climáticas, privilegiando-se uma atuação integrada na respectiva infraestruturização e no aumento da eficiência do uso da água, na eficiência energética, na criação de reservatórios e na reutilização de águas.

Esperamos que este nosso comentário seja atendido no sentido da melhor adequação dos apoios ao regadio, alargando horizontes para o próximo quadro comunitário, no sentido do efectivo desenvolvimento sustentável do sector.

Coruche, 19 de Setembro de 2013



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ANEXOS

- Grandes Opções do Plano 2014 - *página 128;*
- Política Agrícola Comum (PAC) para o período 2014-2020, excerto relativo ao regadio - *em texto consolidado de 6 de Setembro de 2013 - ST 13349/13 - Agreement reached in the informal trilogue with the European Parliament and the Commission on 26 June 2013 (páginas 1 e 2, 29 e 132 à 135).*



PRESIDÊNCIA DO CONSELHO DE MINISTROS

Será privilegiada a promoção de uma política integrada de comunicação estratégica dos instrumentos disponíveis, tendo em vista uma maior divulgação e mais regular interação junto dos diferentes intervenientes.

No contexto do objetivo de diminuição do défice agroalimentar serão fomentadas medidas que contribuam para o incremento do valor das exportações mediante a operacionalização de estratégias de promoção dos produtos agroalimentares. Será implementada uma estratégia integrada para a internacionalização do setor agroalimentar definindo prioridades setoriais e o modelo de execução ajustado às envolventes interna e externa.

Em paralelo, na continuidade do esforço de valorização e diversificação económica dos territórios, prosseguirá a política de proteção, valorização e regulamentação das denominações de origem e indicações geográficas, por via de negociações bilaterais e multilaterais, a par da melhoria da eficácia do controlo dos regimes de qualidade. Prosseguir-se-á, ainda, o trabalho de enquadramento e promoção dos circuitos curtos de comercialização de produtos agroalimentares, fundamentais para a dinamização económica e social dos territórios rurais.

Continuará a ser dada particular atenção aos jovens agricultores, no contexto dos diversos instrumentos políticos, nomeadamente nos mecanismos de acesso à terra.

A Bolsa Nacional de Terras, criada em 2013, evidenciará em 2014 o seu primeiro ano de plena execução e deverá contribuir para uma gestão eficiente da disponibilidade das terras para fins agrícolas, florestais e silvo pastoris, valorizando a multifuncionalidade do território.

Serão revistos os instrumentos de apoio à estruturação fundiária, de modo a criar melhores condições técnicas e económicas para o desenvolvimento das atividades agrícolas e florestais, compatíveis com a valorização e sustentabilidade dos recursos naturais e dos territórios rurais.

Manter-se-á a aposta na melhoria da eficácia dos sistemas de gestão de risco no âmbito das atividades agrícolas, nomeadamente através dos novos mecanismos da PAC, estando prevista a criação de um novo sistema de seguros de colheitas mais ajustado às necessidades dos agricultores.

Prosseguir-se-á a política de desenvolvimento sustentável do regadio, em articulação com a Estratégia de Adaptação da Agricultura e das Florestas às Alterações Climáticas, privilegiando-se uma atuação integrada na respetiva infraestruturação e no aumento da eficiência do uso da água.

Brussels, 6 September 2013

ST 13349/13

**Interinstitutional File:
2011/0282 (COD)**

**AGRI 540
AGRISTR 94
CODEC 1952**

WORKING DOCUMENT

from: Presidency
to: Delegations
No. Cion prop.: 15425/11 + REV 1 (en, fr, de) - COM(2011) 627 final/2, 14329/12 - COM(2012) 553 final
Subject: Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural development (EAFRD)
- Consolidated draft regulation

Delegations will find attached a consolidated version of the draft Regulation for information at this stage.

This text reflects the agreement reached in the informal trilogue with the European Parliament and the Commission on 26 June 2013.

This text also reflects the state of play in the ongoing legal finalisation exercise between the three institutions and may still be subject to some final legal revision.

The provisions on MFF related issues are not reproduced in this text.

The final version of this consolidated text (subject to final linguistic revision) will be made available to the Special Committee on Agriculture for approval at a later stage.

(41a) The EAFRD may support investments in irrigation to provide economic and environmental benefits, but it should be ensured that the irrigation concerned is sustainable. To this end, in every case, support should be granted only if a river basin management plan is in place in the area concerned as required by Directive 2000/60/EC, and if water metering is already in place at the level of the investment or is put in place as part of the investment. Investments in improvements to existing irrigation infrastructure or equipment should lead to a minimum gain in water efficiency, expressed as a potential water saving. If the water body affected by the investment is under stress for reasons related to water quantity according to the analytical framework established by Directive 2000/60/EC, half of this gain in water efficiency should be translated into a real reduction in water use at the level of the supported investment, in order to reduce the stress on the water body concerned. Certain cases should be set out in which requirements of potential or effective water savings cannot apply or are not necessary, including with regard to investments in recycling or re-using water. In addition to supporting investments in improvements to existing equipment, there should be provision for the EAFRD to support investments in new irrigation subject to the findings of an environmental analysis. However, with exceptions, support should not be granted for new irrigation where the affected water body is already under stress, as there is a very high risk that granting support in such circumstances would worsen existing environmental problems.

(42) Certain area related measures under this Regulation involve the undertaking on the part of beneficiaries of commitments extending over at least five years. During ~~this~~ that period changes may occur to the situation of either the holding or of the beneficiary. Rules should therefore be laid down in order to determine the course to be followed in ~~these~~ those cases. ~~In order to ensure the efficient implementation of area related measures and secure the financial interests of the Union the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of setting the conditions applicable to conversion or adjustment of commitments under the measures referred to in Articles 29, 30, 34 and 35 and in case of partial transfer of a holding, defining other situations in which reimbursement of the aid shall not be required.~~

(ca) the following intangible investments: acquisition or development of computer software and acquisitions of patents, licenses, copyrights, trademarks;

(cb) the costs of establishing forest management plans and their equivalent.

3. ~~In the case of irrigation, only investments that lead to a reduction of previous water use by at least 25% shall be considered as eligible expenditure. By way of derogation, in the Member States that adhered to the Union from 2004 onwards investments in new irrigation installations can be considered eligible expenditure in cases where an environmental analysis provides evidence that the investment concerned is sustainable and has no negative environmental impact.~~

In the case of irrigation in new and existing irrigated areas, only investments that fulfil the following conditions shall be considered as eligible expenditure:

(a) A river basin management plan, as required under the terms of Directive 2000/60/EC, shall have been notified to the Commission for the entire area in which the investment is to take place, as well as in any other areas whose environment may be affected by the investment. The measures taking effect under the river basin management plan in accordance with Article 11 of the same that Directive and of relevance to the agricultural sector shall have been specified in the relevant programme of measures.

(b) water metering enabling measurement of water use at the level of the supported investment shall be in place or shall be put in place as part of the investment.

(c) an investment in an improvement to an existing irrigation installation or element of irrigation infrastructure shall be eligible only if it is assessed ex-ante as offering potential water savings of a minimum of between 5 % and 25 % according to the technical parameters of the existing installation or infrastructure.

If the investment affects bodies of ground- or surface water whose status has been identified as less than good in the relevant river basin management plan for reasons related to water quantity:

- (i) the investment shall ensure an effective reduction in water use, at the level of the investment, amounting to at least 50 % of the potential water saving made possible by the investment;**
- (ii) in the case of an investment on a single agricultural holding, it shall also result in a reduction to the holding's total water use amounting to at least 50% of the potential water saving made possible at the level of the investment. The total water use of the holding shall include water sold by the holding.**

None of the conditions of point (c) shall apply to an investment in an existing installation which affects only energy efficiency or to an investment in the creation of a reservoir or to an investment in the use of recycled water which does not affect a body of ground or surface water.

d) an investment resulting in a net increase of the irrigated area affecting a given body of ground or surface water shall be eligible only if :

- (i) the status of the water body has not been identified as less than good in the relevant river basin management plan for reasons related to water quantity; and**
- (ii) an substantial environmental analysis carried out under the responsibility of or approved by the competent authority shows that there will be no significant negative environmental impact from the investment; such an environmental impact analysis shall be either carried out by or approved by the competent authority and may also refer to groups of holdings.**

Areas which are not irrigated but in which an irrigation installation was active in the recent past, to be established and justified in the programme, may be considered as irrigated areas for the purpose of determining the net increase of the irrigated area.

By way of derogation from sub-paragraph (i), investments resulting in a net increase of the irrigated area may still be eligible if:

- the investment is combined with an investment in an existing irrigation installation or element of irrigation infrastructure assessed ex-ante as offering potential water savings of a minimum of between 5 % and 25 % according to the technical parameters of the existing installation or infrastructure and

- the investment as a whole ensures an effective reduction in water use, at the level of the investment as a whole, amounting to at least 50 % of the potential water saving made possible by the investment in the existing irrigation installation or element of infrastructure.

Furthermore, by way of derogation, the condition of sub-paragraph d(i) shall not apply to investments in the establishment of a new irrigation installation supplied with water from an existing reservoir approved by the competent authorities before 1 July 2013 if the following conditions are met:

- the reservoir in question is identified in the relevant river basin management plan and is subject to the control requirements set out in article 11(3)(e) of Directive 2000/60/EC;

- on 1 July 2013, there was in force either a maximum limit on total abstractions from the reservoir or a minimum required level of flow in water bodies affected by the reservoir;

- ~~this~~ that maximum limit or minimum required level of flow complies with the conditions set out in article 4 of Directive 2000/60/EC; and

- the investment in question does not result in abstractions beyond the maximum limit in force on 1 July 2013 or result in a reduction of the level of flow in affected water bodies below the minimum required level in force on 1 July 2013.