

SPAIN'S COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY STRATEGIC PLAN (2023-2027)

A SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSAL

December 2021



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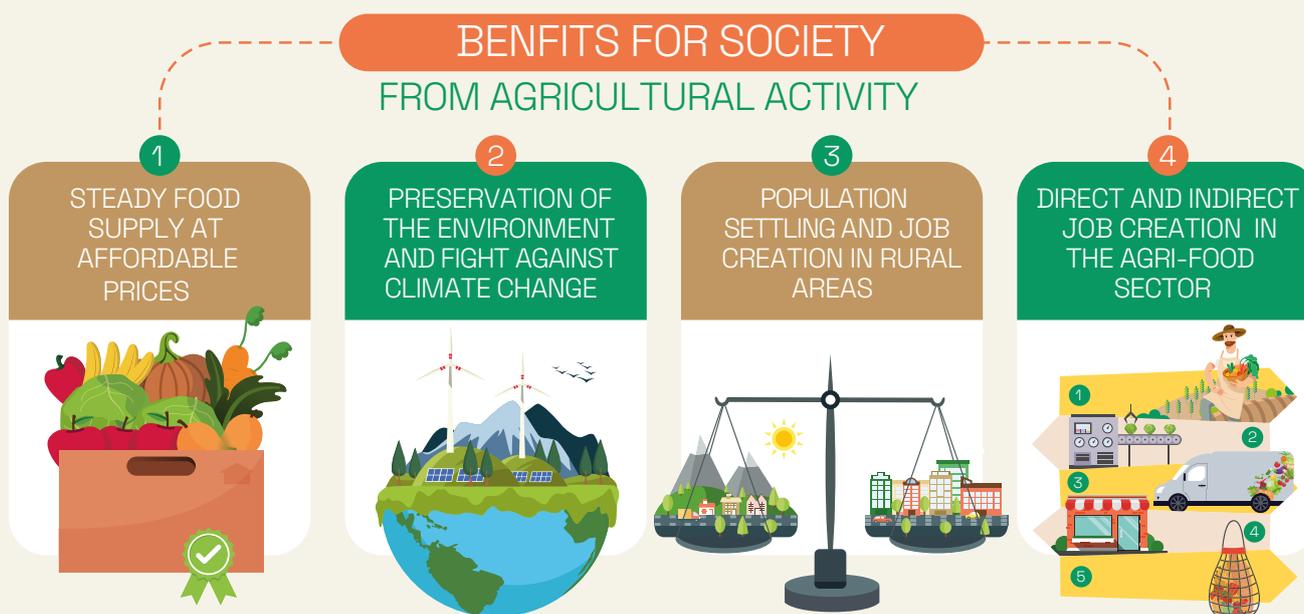


1 WHAT IS THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY (CAP)?

The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is a common policy for all the EU countries principally focused on the **agricultural sector and the rural areas**.



It offers a **solid support to farmers** by contributing to provide them with a standard of living keeping with the rest of society and defines the conditions which allow the agricultural sector to fulfil its important functions within the society:



THE CAP IS A HIGHLY EFFICIENT INVESTMENT FROM THE EU'S BUDGET

It means

33,2%
of the EU budget



Each European citizen pays only

0,31 € a day for the CAP.

In exchange for it, benefits are obtained for the food and agricultural sector, the consumers and the society in general.

EVOLUTION OF THE SPANISH SECTOR

Spain has taken advantage from the CAP resources to consolidate a key sector for the country economy.

Even though Spain has received a steady amount of funds from the CAP during the period 2000-2020, some increases have been reached:



46%
Agricultural production.

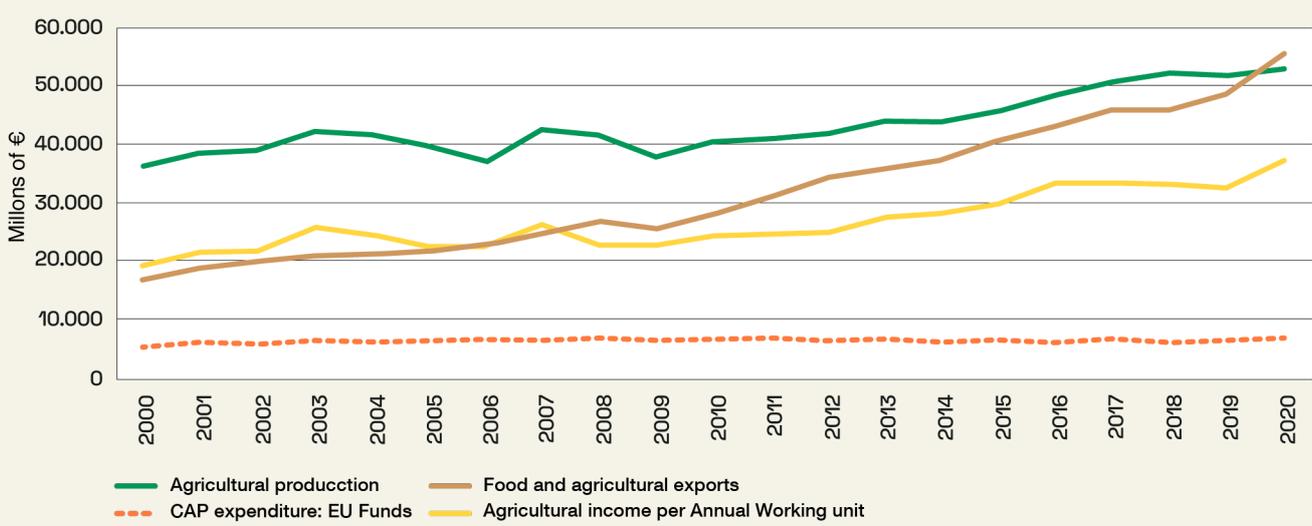


226%
Food and agricultural exports



93%
Agricultural income per Annual Working Unit (AWU**).

** AWU: A person's full-time work during a year.



Since the CAP's origins in 1962, this policy **has been adapted** to the sector challenges and the **consumers' needs**.

Nowadays, a CAP reform is taking place, which will be applied from 2023 to 2027.



- SUPPORT TO:**
- Farmers' income
 - Environment and climate
 - Rural development

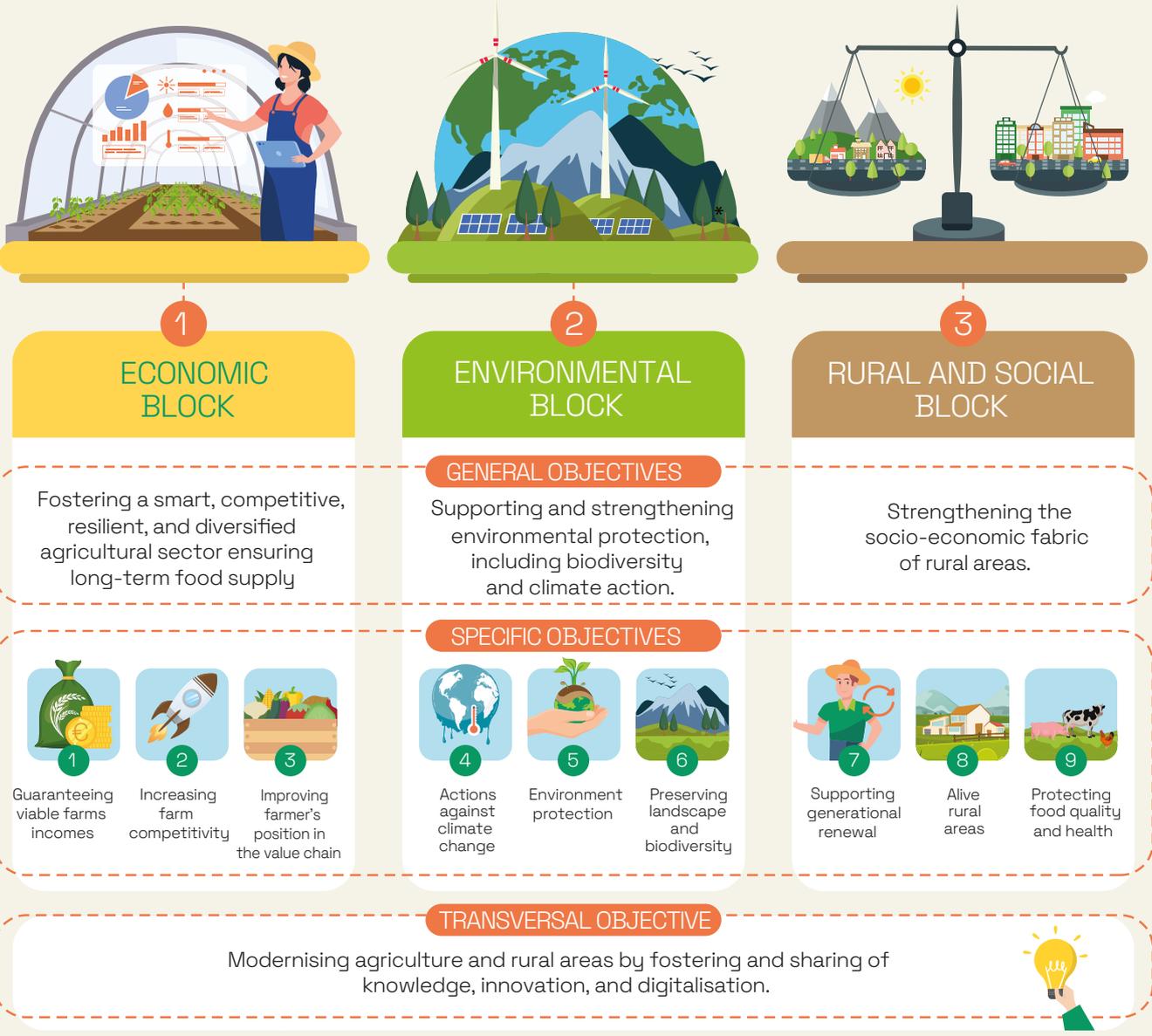
2 CAP REFORM 2023-2027

With the CAP reform, this policy turns into a **policy focused on the consecution of specific results**, linked to the **OBJECTIVES** based on the three **SUSTAINABILITY** pillars.

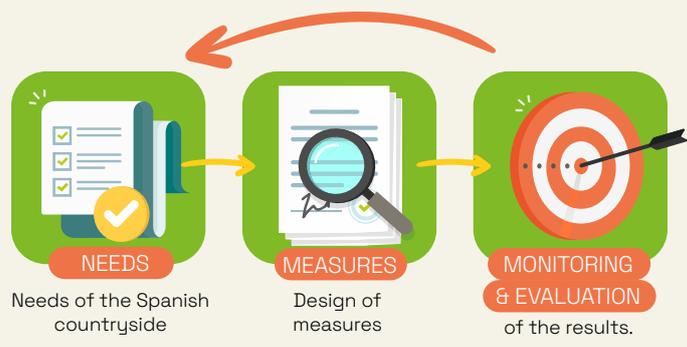


OBJECTIVES OF THE NEW CAP

They are focused on economic, social, and environmental aspects which are complemented by a common cross-cutting objective:



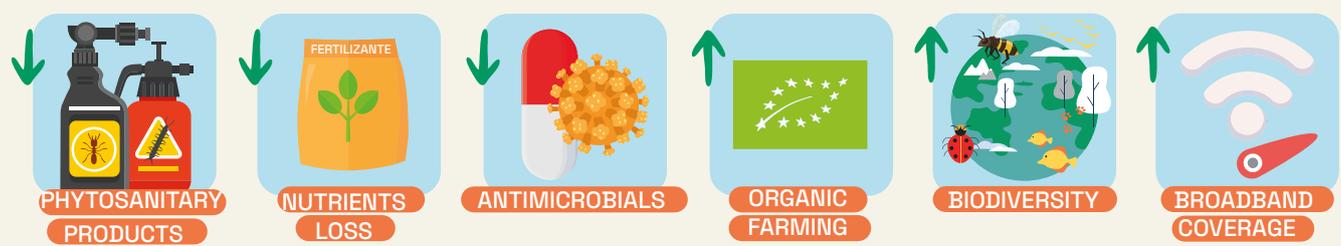
In accordance with Regulation 2021/2115 of 2nd December 2021 about Strategic Plans (thereinafter the Regulation), each country must elaborate a **Strategic Plan for the CAP Implementation (CAP SP)**, where the **interventions** (or measures) the countries can choose out of a **common menu** will be expressed. Last 29th December 2021, Spain submitted its proposal for the Plan to the European Commission for its **evaluation and approval**. This new **delivery model** consists in setting some goals and assessing the results which are obtained. The final aim is to guarantee that the foreseen goals are reached, and the existing needs to be fulfilled. For this, the Plan will be modified if necessary.



This CAP reform will allow for:

- ✓ Keeping the **support to the farms' income** which will ease their viability and resilience.
- ✓ A **greater ambition regarding the environmental protection and the climate action, thus contributing to reach the European Green Deal objectives**: To reduce the use of chemical synthesis pesticides, fertilisers, and antimicrobials, to increase the organic farming areas, to preserve and recover biodiversity (pollinators and high-diversity landscapes elements) and expand the broadband connection in rural and remote areas.

EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL OBJECTIVES TO THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR AND THE RURAL AREAS



- ✓ A more equitable treatment through a better payments' orientation towards the **small and medium-sized family farms**.
- ✓ The setting up of a wide group of measures to **increase the market income**: investments, innovation, training, and advisory services, as well as a decisive effort to ease **the incorporation of young people and the reduction of the gender gap in the sector**.

The CAP Strategic Plan will allow this policy to be fairer and more sustainable and **help the agricultural sector**, which is strategic in Spain, **to align with the consumers' demands and to face oncoming challenges** such as the climate change, the generational renewal, and an improvement of competitiveness.

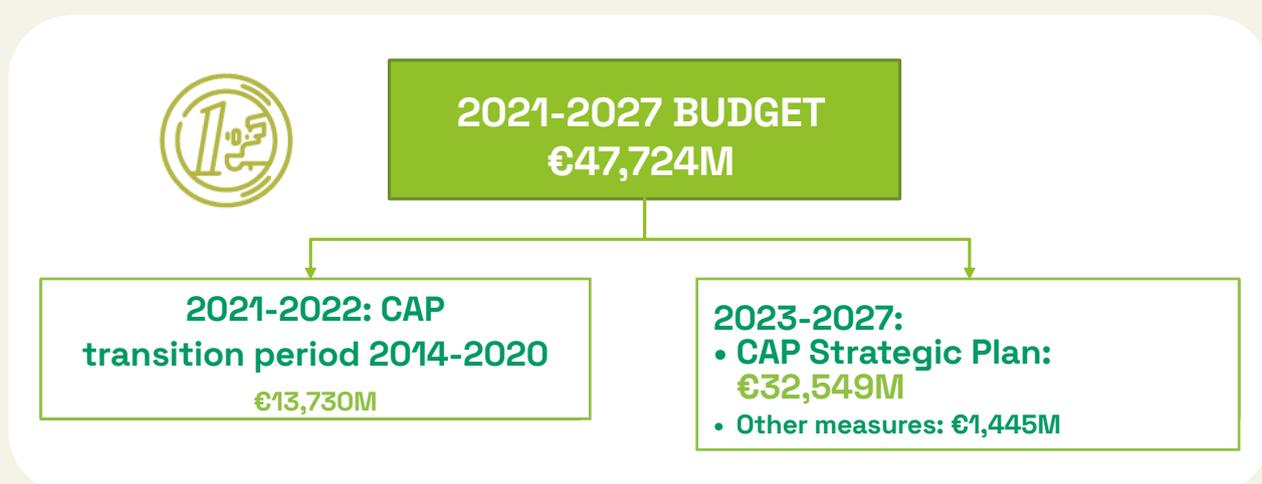
Therefore, we are faced with a CAP which will allow the agricultural sector and the rural areas to give a **balanced response to their economic, social, and environmental needs**.

POST-2020 CAP BUDGET

There is a **solid budget for the Spanish CAP** for the period **2021-2027, slightly higher than the one for the previous period.**

The CAP budget for Spain for the period 2021-2027 is of €47,724M, distributed in the following way:

- ✓ €13,730M during the transitional period (2021-2022), for direct payments, rural development measures and market measures.
- ✓ €32,549M for the measures included in the CAP Strategic Plan 2023-2027.
- ✓ €1,445M for other measures out of the 2023-2027 Plan, such as the Programme of specific options for distance and insularity (POSEI) of the Canary Islands, the supply programme of milk, dairy products, fruit and vegetables in schools or the national promotion programmes related to agricultural products in the national market and third-party countries.



3 WHAT IS THE CAP STRATEGIC PLAN?

The CAP Strategic Plan will contain the **interventions needed to reach the CAP objectives and the European Green Deal ambition**, based on a thorough analysis (diagnosis, identification, and prioritisation) of the agricultural sector and the rural areas' overall needs, linked to each one of the CAP objectives.

Thus, **the Plan's main objective is the sustainable development of agriculture, food, and rural areas to guarantee the society's food security through a competitive sector and alive rural communities.**

PLAN'S CONTENTS

The main Strategic Plan's contents are:



WHO HAVE TAKEN PART IN THE CAP STRATEGIC PLAN ELABORATION?

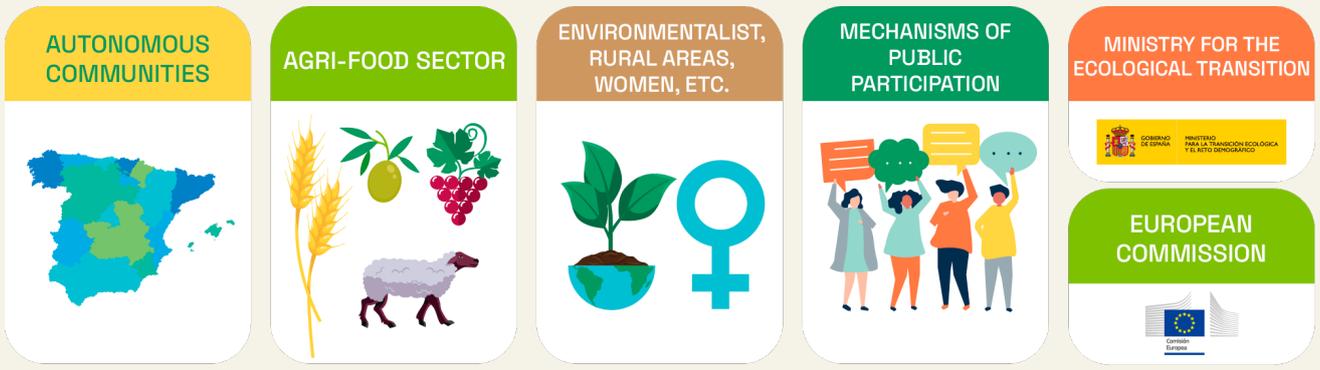


The CAP Strategic Plan was developed



by collaborating with numerous actors:

Local and autonomous authorities, authorities who have competences in environmental and climate matters and economic and social representatives and the organizations which represent the civil society, among others. This way a great variety of points of view and contributions have been considered, which is essential to deal with the challenges the rural areas and the agricultural sector face.



PARTICIPATION IN THE PLAN'S DEVELOPMENT

During the first stage of the development of the CAP Strategic Plan, about **starting point diagnosis and assessment of the different specific objectives needs**, more than 60 meetings were held: 23 of them with autonomous communities, 19 with professional agricultural and agri-food cooperatives, 18 with environmentalist organizations, 5 with representatives of the agri-food industries and distribution and 2 with women's associations. Besides, about 600 contributions to the elaborated documents were received, via e-mail, analysed, and incorporated, when considered appropriate



Also, some meetings were held, and contributions received from the main actors who are interested in the process of **needs' prioritisation**.

Later, during the **intervention strategy** stage:

- ✓ Working groups were created together with the autonomous communities for regional interventions (7 meetings), first pillar interventions and conditionality interventions (5 meetings), governance (2 meetings).
- ✓ Meetings were held with the professional agricultural organization, agri-food cooperatives and environmentalist organizations.
- ✓ Monographic sectoral conferences and bilateral meetings were held with all the autonomous communities during 2021 to design the intervention strategy and the different Plan's interventions.
- ✓ Some proposals, questionnaires made for the autonomous communities and other documents [Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing and Food \(MAPA in Spanish\) website](#). Besides, the participation via an electronic mailbox was kept so contributions to these documents could be received.

Moreover, since the end of 2018, the **CAP Strategic Plan Partnership** have held four meetings, in which all the actors interested in the plan have taken part. The last Partnership's meeting was in September 2021 In these meetings, information about how the works progressed was given, participative dynamics about the main aspects of the Plan were made and some reports published including the participant's contributions and comments for their evaluation during the Plan decision-making process.

Also, a **continuous contact has been kept with the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and Demographical Challenge (MITERD in Spanish) and the European Commission** during the whole Plan's elaboration process.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that, until the 4th February 2022, everyone can participate in the process of **public information of the "Spain's CAP Strategic Plan (2023-2027) First Version" within the strategic environmental evaluation framework**. More information can be obtained [here](#).



4 CAP STRATEGIC PLAN MEASURES



1 **DECOUPLED PAYMENTS**

A) DIRECT PAYMENTS INDEPENDENT OF PRODUCTION: → Enhanced conditionality

- Basic income support for sustainability
- Redistributive income support
- Income support for young farmers
- Eco-schemes (climate and environment)

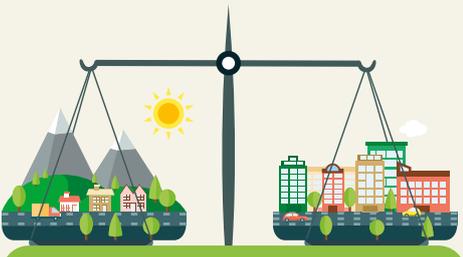


2 **SECTORAL MEASURES**

A) DIRECT PAYMENTS FOR SPECIFIC SECTORS:

- Coupled payments
- Crop-specific payment for cotton

B) SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

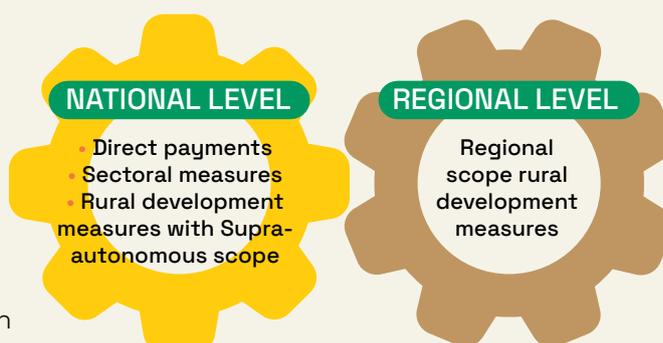


3 **RURAL DEVELOPMENT MEASURES**

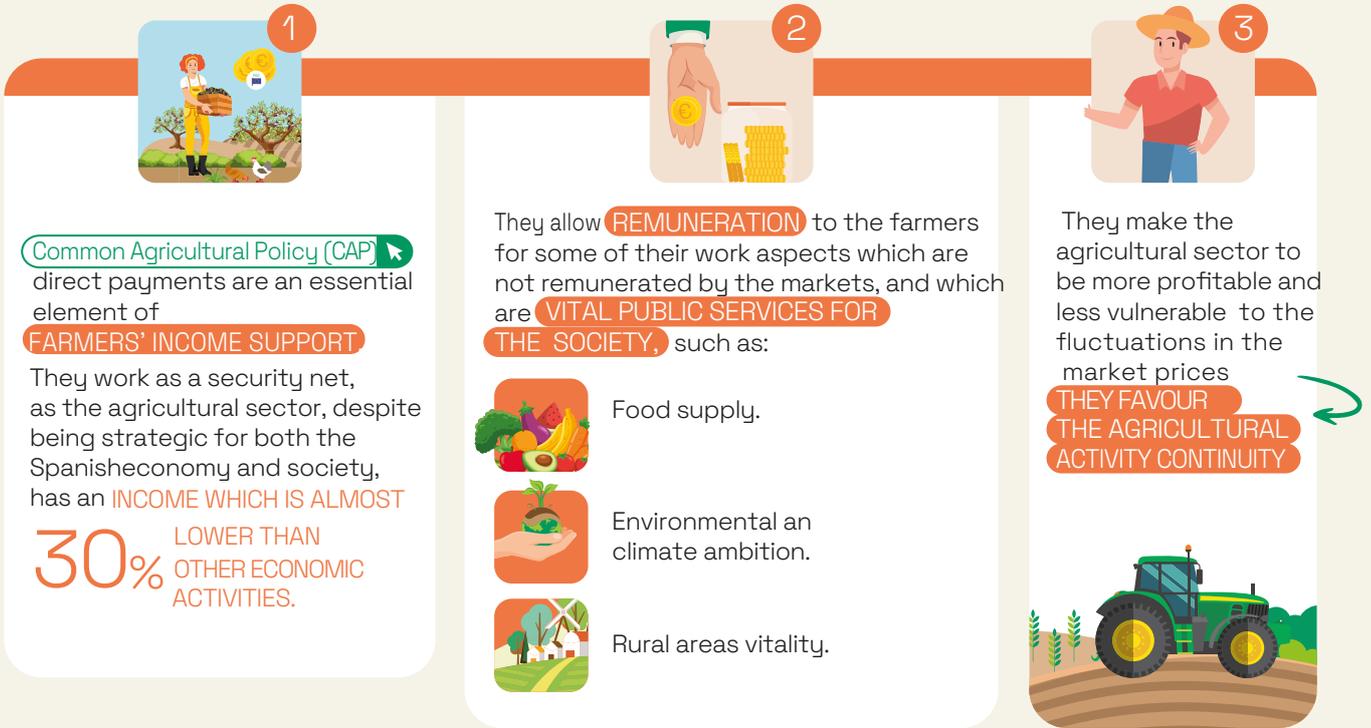
- Compensations for areas with certain constraints (e.g., mountain areas)
- Compensations for environmental and climate-related commitments (e.g., ecological production)
- Compensations for the fulfilment of compulsory requirements (e.g., Natura 2000)
- Investments (agricultural, environmental, basic services, etc.)
- Young/new farmers and rural start-up
- LEADER
- Cooperation among actors
- Knowledge exchange and dissemination of information

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing and Food and the autonomous communities have worked together in a coordinated way in the elaboration of the Plan:

- The farmer's income support and sectoral measures have a national scope. They have been designed together with the autonomous communities.
- Most of the rural development measures have a regional scope and have been designed by the autonomous communities, who best know the reality and needs in their territories. Furthermore, the autonomous communities have given a coordinated response to the needs identified at a national level in the design of the measures.



4.1. CAP DIRECT PAYMENTS: €4,800M/YEAR

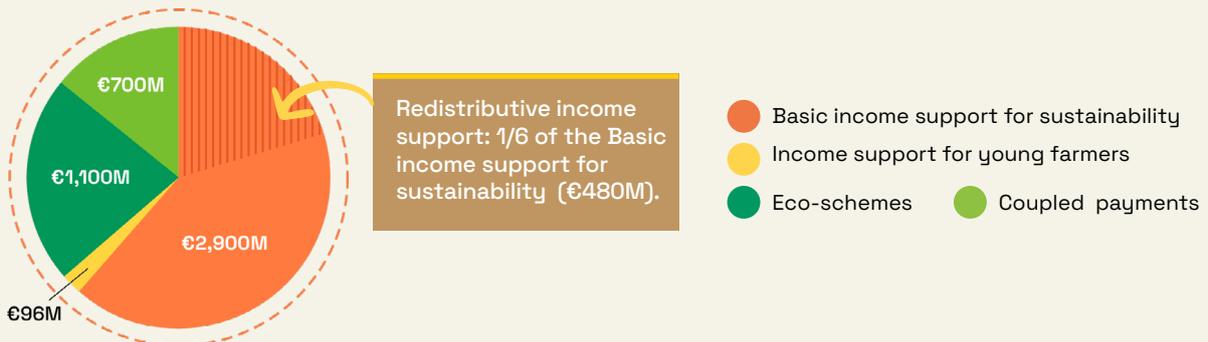


CONDITIONS TO RECEIVE DIRECT PAYMENTS



- ✓ Only those who perform an **AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY** are **ACTIVE FARMERS** can receive direct payments.
- ✓ The beneficiaries of these payments must fulfil some regulations and good practices regarding environmental matters, food security, animal and plant health, and animal welfare. Otherwise, the payments would be decreased or completely suspended. These rules are called conditionality. The 2023-2027 CAP will enhance its environmental and climate ambition. It will also include a social commitment regarding labour matters → **Enhanced conditionality**.
- ✓ From 2024 the compliance with the labour law will be checked to receive the CAP payments, which is called **social conditionality**.

→ CAP DIRECT PAYMENTS BUDGET (approximate figures)



TYPES OF DIRECT INCOME PAYMENTS



Basic income support for Sustainability

≈ €2,416M/year

It is paid for all the hectares.



Redistributive income support

≈ €483M/year

It is paid only for the first hectares of the farm → **It favours small and medium-sized farms**



Income support for young farmers

≈ €96.5M/year

It is paid for the first 100 hectares → **It specially favours women (15% higher payment)**



Eco-schemes

≈ €1,107M/year

(23% of the whole direct payments)
Commitment of compliance of specific agricultural practices environmentally more ambitious than the baseline that conditionality represents.



Coupled payments

≈ €692M/year

Support for the maintenance of certain vulnerable sectors from the social and economic perspective, such as extensive farming.

4.2. SECTORAL PROGRAMMES: €612M/YEAR

Besides the payments associated with production, which are direct payments, there are **SECTORAL PROGRAMMES**. These programmes are defined considering the needs of each sector and can cover very different aspects, from the promotion of products to innovation, investments, the fight against pests and diseases or the reduction of the environmental and climate impact.

The sectoral programmes for Fruit and Vegetables, Wine and Apiculture are still working.

An important change has been to include a **new sectoral programme aimed at the traditional Olive grove**. As in the case with Fruit and Vegetables, it will be organised through recognised producer organisations.

4.3. RURAL DEVELOPMENT MEASURES: €1,615M/YEAR

The overall annual public expenditures provisionally forecast for rural development measures is **€1,615M** (€1,080M from the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development -EAFRD- budget). These measures contribute to a balanced development of the territory through job creation and the improvement of living conditions in rural communities.

The **47% of these expenditures corresponds to measures with environmental effects:** agri-environmental measures, non-productive investments, payments for areas with some natural or any other area-specific constraints, payments for area-specific disadvantages (such as Natura 2000 sites).



Regarding the budget, we could also highlight the following measures: setting-up of young farmers, farms investments, local development strategies (LEADER), cooperation, advisory services, and training.

For the first time, an only plan (the CAP Strategic Plan) will integrate the rural development measures of the seventeen autonomous communities as well as the supra-autonomous measures which, in previous periods, were to be found in the 17 Rural Development Programmes (RDPs) and the Rural Development National Programme (RDNP).

[More information about the Plan's rural development measures](#)



5 CAP STRATEGIC PLAN MAIN CHANGES

5.1. ACTIVE FARMER

The CAP direct payments will grant those people who fulfil any of the conditions to be considered an “active farmer”:

Besides professional agriculture, the part-time agriculture is also included due to its important social and environmental role in the Spanish rural areas.

- ✓ Affiliated with to the Social Security system as self-employed people in the agricultural sector.
- ✓ At least 25% of their overall income come from agricultural activities.
- ✓ The amount of the payment they receive must be lower or equal to €5,000 a year.

5.2. BASIC INCOME SUPPORT FOR SUSTAINABILITY (BISS)

With the aim of increasing the remunerations to agricultural farms and contribute to their resilience, Spain will allocate 60% of the direct payments budget for income direct payments through the Basic income support for sustainability (50%) and from the Redistributive income support (10%).

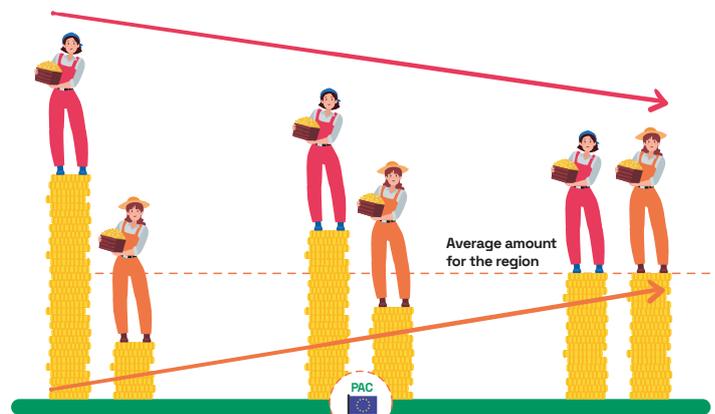
REGIONS: Spain will **continue to differentiate the basic payment amounts by regions** (groups of agricultural territories with similar agronomic conditions) to give response to the great differences of production structures in the Spanish agricultural sector. Nevertheless, there is a simplification by turning the current 50 regions into **20 regions**. This way, as the payments convergence is made at a regional level, a reduction in the number of regions will favour a **more equitable distribution of payments**.



INTERNAL CONVERGENCE: In the current period the farms receive the income support (basic payment) in accordance with individual payment entitlements. The value of the payments entitlements depends on the agricultural activity/ production of the farms in a historical reference period, (in many cases twenty years ago). Each payment entitlement has a specific value which converge towards the average regional value in each one of the existing 50 regions. In 2021, all the payment entitlements have a value of at least 70% of their average regional value. However, more than half of them still have a value which is not included within the middle range (80%-120%) of their average regional value.

Within the **internal convergence process**, the values of the payment entitlements above the average regional value are reduced with the aim of increasing the value of the payment entitlements below the average. This way, through the internal convergence of payments, the differences in the payment entitlements values of farms located in the same region, which face identical circumstances and requirements, are reduced.

- ✓ **In the new period there will be an advance of the internal convergence process:** the individual value of the BISS payments entitlements will converge towards the regional average values of the new 20 regions. This transition requires that, whereas the full convergence is not reached, the BISS will be granted through individual payment entitlements.



- ✓ In 2025, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing and Food will present an analysis of the payment entitlement system to assess its continuity once the full convergence has been reached.
- ✓ **By 2026, each one of the payment entitlements will have a value of at least, 85% of the average regional** (Article 24.5 of the Regulation) and **by 2029 the full convergence will be reached.**

PAYMENT (CAPPING) AND DEGRESSIVITY:

The amount of the Basic income support for sustainability will be limited to a farmer for a given calendar year:



- Progressive reductions for the amount exceeding €60,000.

- Capping amount: €100,000

Reduction in tranches:
25% from €60,000 to €75,000, 50% from €75,000 to €90,000 and 85% from €90,000 to €100,000.

- ✓ To avoid employment distortions, the salaries linked to an agricultural activity and the labour contracting costs declared by the farmer can be subtracted, but **NO FARMER WILL BE GRANTED BASIC INCOME SUPPORT FOR SUSTAINABILITY OVER €200,000.**

Payment limitations affect big farms which do not require such an important support as the small and medium-sized ones do, due to their scale economies.

NATIONAL RESERVE: The reserve of, **payment entitlements will be allocated as a matter of priority to young people who have newly set up a holding for the first time and new farmers;** to owners who, having performed farming activity for a long time, have never taken part in the payment entitlements system, as for example **specific vineyards or fruits and vegetables farms**, and to farms which take part in **restructuring programmes**, within a public intervention framework, and whose main aim is to avoid the abandonment of the lands.



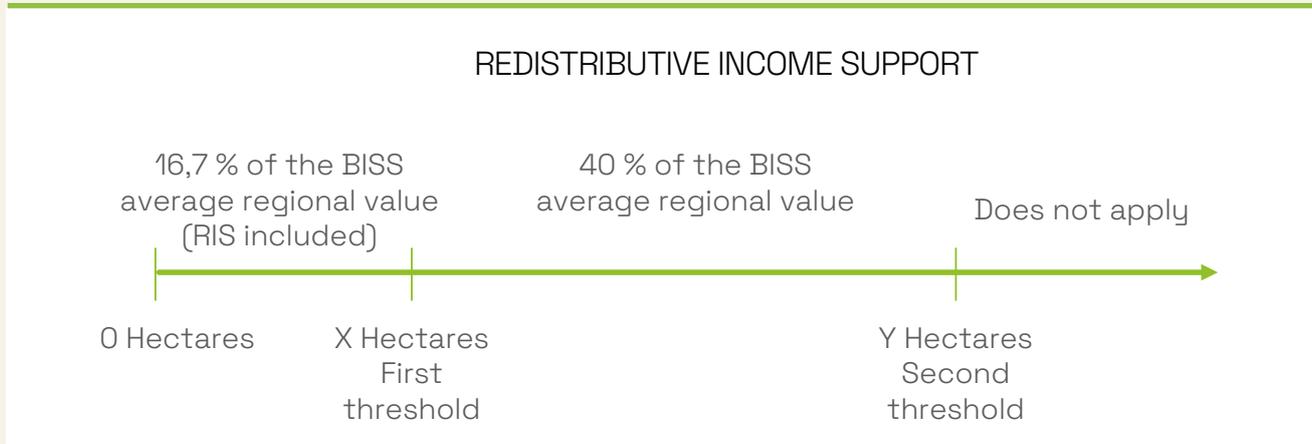
5.3. REDISTRIBUTIVE INCOME SUPPORT

The Redistributive Income Support implies the aid redistribution from big farms to small and medium-sized ones. Redistributive income support will be financed by a sixth part of the Basic income support for sustainability, this payment is also financed with the amounts obtained with the capping and degressivity.

The Redistributive income support is complementary to the Basic income support for sustainability and is given for the first hectares of all the farms.

This payment has been designed to favour the professional medium-sized farms by using a double threshold system for each one of the 20 agricultural regions. This way:

- ✓ In the first farm's hectares and up to the first threshold (X hectares), the Redistributive income support will mean 16.7% of the regional average value → In these first hectares, the farms would not be benefited nor affected by the fact that Spain has decided to apply the Redistributive income support. Therefore, the very small farms would not be benefited nor affected with this payment.
- ✓ From the first threshold (X hectares) and up to the second threshold (Y hectares), the Redistributive income support will mean 40% of the average regional value → **The medium-sized farms, whose most part of their area is included in this range will be the ones really favoured by the Redistributive income support.**
- ✓ Beyond the second threshold, no Redistributive income support will be given.



The thresholds have been calculated for each region, considering the farms' characteristics and structure and the available amount.

[More information about the Redistributive income support](#)



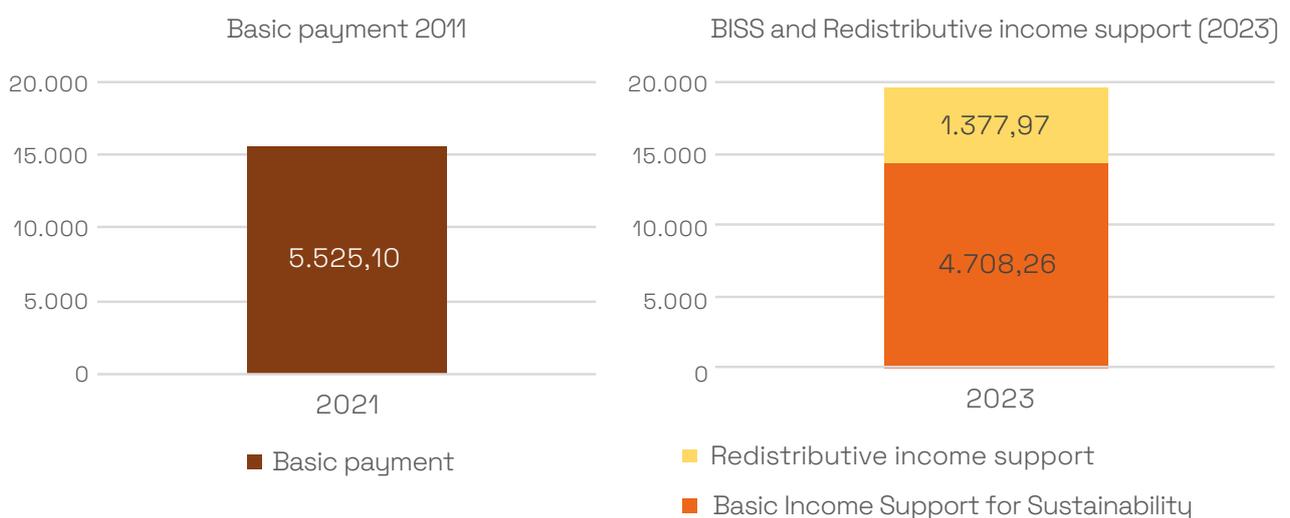
EXAMPLE OF REDISTRIBUTIVE INCOME SUPPORT CALCULATION AND COMPARISON OF THE PAYMENT IN 2021 AND 2023

It has been taken as an example an 18-hectares permanent crops farm in the region 0302 and which was previously located in the region 1802.¹ For the example, it is considered that the farm has a payment entitlements' value that coincides with the region average value, to show the effect of the redistributive income support independently of the inner convergence effect.

REDISTRIBUTIVE INCOME SUPPORT CALCULATION:

Redistributive income support for section 1 (€/Ha)	Threshold for section 1 (Ha)	Redistributive income support for section 2 (€/Ha)	Threshold for section 2 (Ha)	Redistributive income support 2023 (€)
52,31	1,52	104,63	13,93	1.378

COMPARISON OF THE PAYMENT IN 2021 (BASIC PAYMENT) AND IN 2023 (BASIC INCOME SUPPORT FOR SUSTAINABILITY -BISS- AND REDISTRIBUTIVE INCOME SUPPORT)



¹ The code 0302 corresponds to one of the 20 new regions in which the example farm is located. This farm would be located, according to the current CAP, in the region 1802 (one of the 50 current regions). More information can be obtained [here](#).



5.4. ENHANCED CONDITIONALITY

The enhanced conditionality is a **minimum compulsory level of environmental and climate commitment**. The conditionality are the regulations and good practices related to agriculture and environment which any beneficiary of the CAP direct payments and some of rural development payments (agri-environmental, areas with natural constraints, Natura 2000) must fulfil regarding the environment, the climate change, public health, animal health, plant health and animal welfare.

The enhanced conditionality has **11 Statutory Management Requirements (SMR) and 10 Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC)**. Within this CAP reform the environmental and climate ambition is increased, that is why it is called enhanced conditionality:

- ✓ **Aspects from the current conditionality are included.**
- ✓ **Some new aspects are added.** 
- ✓ **Some rules previously included in the Greening are incorporated,** in some cases with higher requirements than the ones from the previous period had, in accordance with what is established on Annex III of the Regulation. 

STATUTORY MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS (SMR)



SMR 1: Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 23rd October 2000, establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy.

SMR 2: Directive 91/676/EEC of 12th December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources.

SMR3: Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and the Council, of 30th November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds.

SMR 4: Directive 92/43/EEC of the Council, of 21st May 1992, on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.

SMR 5: Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28th January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety.

SMR 6: Directive 96/22/EC of 29th April 1996 concerning the prohibition on the use of stock farming of certain substances having a hormonal or thyrostatic action and of β -agonists and repealing Directives 81/146/EEC and 88/299/EEC.

SMR 7: Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and the Council of 21st October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC.



SMR 8: Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and the Council, of 21st October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides.

SMR 9: Directive 2008/119/EC of 18th December 2008 laying down minimum standards for the protection of calves.

SMR 10: Directive 2008/120/EC of 18th December 2008 laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs.

SMR 11: Directive 98/58/EC of 20th July 1998 concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes.

GOOD AGRICULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS (GAEC)



GAEC 1: Maintenance of permanent grassland based on a ratio of permanent grassland in relation to agricultural area at national, regional, subregional, group-of-holdings or holding level in comparison to the reference year 2018. Maximum decrease of 5% compared to the reference year.



GAEC 2: Protection of wetlands and peatlands.

GAEC 3: Ban on burning arable stubble, except for plant health reasons.

GAEC 4: Establishment of buffer strips along the rivers.

GAEC 5: Tillage management, reducing the risk of soil degradation and erosion, including consideration of the slope gradient.



GAEC 6: Minimum soil cover to avoid bare soil in periods that are most sensitive.

GAEC 7: Crop rotation in arable land, except for crops growing under water.



GAEC 8: • Minimum share of agricultural area devoted to non-productive areas.

- Minimum share of at least 4% of arable land at farm level devoted to non-productive areas and features, including land lying fallow. Where a farmer commits to devote at least 7% of his/her arable land to non-productive areas or features, including land lying fallow, under an enhanced eco-scheme in accordance with Article 31 (6), the share to be attributed to compliance with this GAEC standard will be limited to 3%. Minimum share of at least 7% of arable land at farm level if this includes also catch crops or nitrogen fixing crops, cultivated without the use of plant protection products, of which 3% shall be land lying fallow or non-productive features. Member States should use the weighting factor of 0.3 for catch crops.
- Retention of landscape features.
- Ban on cutting hedges and tress during the bird breeding and rearing season.
- As an option, measures for avoiding invasive plant species.



GAEC 9: Ban on converting or ploughing permanent grassland designated as environmentally-sensitive permanent grassland in Natura 2000 sites.



GAEC 10: Sustainable fertilisation.

[More information on enhanced conditionality](#)



5.5. ECO-SCHEMES

Eco-schemes will remunerate the farms which perform agricultural practices which are beneficial for the climate and the environment through voluntary annual commitments. These practices must have a **greater requirement level than the one derived from the compliance with conditionality**, (which constitutes the baseline) as well as any other applicable law which may include compulsory compliance requirements related to the environment. Eco-schemes application is general regarding the territory and the requirements compliance will be annual.



Eco-regimes proposal is based on **7 specific practices, which cover all the possible soil uses**, that is, permanent and temporary pastures, arable lands and permanent crops.

A farmer can choose among the practices which best suits according to his/her farming model. Only one practice can be applied on a single hectare and, although in some cases two practices can be performed on the same plot (for example, crop rotation and direct sowing), the payment will be received only once.

Eco-scheme	Main objective	Practices	Crops allowed
Low-carbon agriculture	To improve soil structure, reducing erosion and desertification, increasing the carbon amount and reducing emissions.	Extensive grazing (P1).	Permanent pastures and permanent grasslands.
		Conservation agriculture: direct sowing (with a sustainable management of irrigation inputs) (P4).	Arable land.
		Spontaneous vegetation cover or sowed with woody crops (P6).	Permanent crops.
		Practice of inert vegetation cover in woody crops (P7).	Permanent crops.
Agroecology	To favour biodiversity associated to agricultural areas, landscapes, and the conservation and quality of the natural resources, water, and soil.	Sustainable mowing and the establishment of biodiversity isles on the pastures areas (P2).	Permanent pastures and permanent grasslands.
		Crop rotations on lands with improving species (with a sustainable management of irrigation inputs) (P3).	Arable land.
		Biodiversity areas on crop arable lands and permanent crops (with a sustainable management of the irrigation inputs): Non-productive areas and landscape features (P5).	Arable land and permanent crops. Specific conditions for crops growing under water.

Regarding the amounts, for the same type of soil uses, the amount per hectare received will be the same independently of the practice which is performed, except for practice P5.

Surface soil use	Practices	Estimated amount(€/Ha)	Degressivity threshold (ha)
Wet pastures	P1/P2	62,16	65
Mediterranean pastures	P1/P2	41,09	95
Arable land: damp dry land	P3/P4	90,22	30
Arable land: dry lands	P3/P4	52,35	70
Arable land: irrigated land	P3/P4	156,78	25
Woody crops: slope < 5%	P6/P7	71,63	15
Woody crops: slope 5-10%	P6/P7	124,59	15
Woody crops: slope > 10%	P6/P7	175,86	15
Arable land and permanent crops: biodiversity areas	P5	56.06 (156.78 in the case of crops growing underwater)	Does not apply

The estimated amount has been calculated foreseeing that, in 2023, between 70 and 80% of the potential area take part in any of the practices. To consider the transaction costs associated to the fact of starting to apply a practice (except for the case of the biodiversity areas practice (P5), when the indicative amount does not allow to pay the estimated amount for the whole eligible area which applies for the Eco-scheme, the payment will be reduced to 70% for the farm's hectares which are above the degressivity thresholds shown on the previous table.

[More information on Eco-schemes](#)



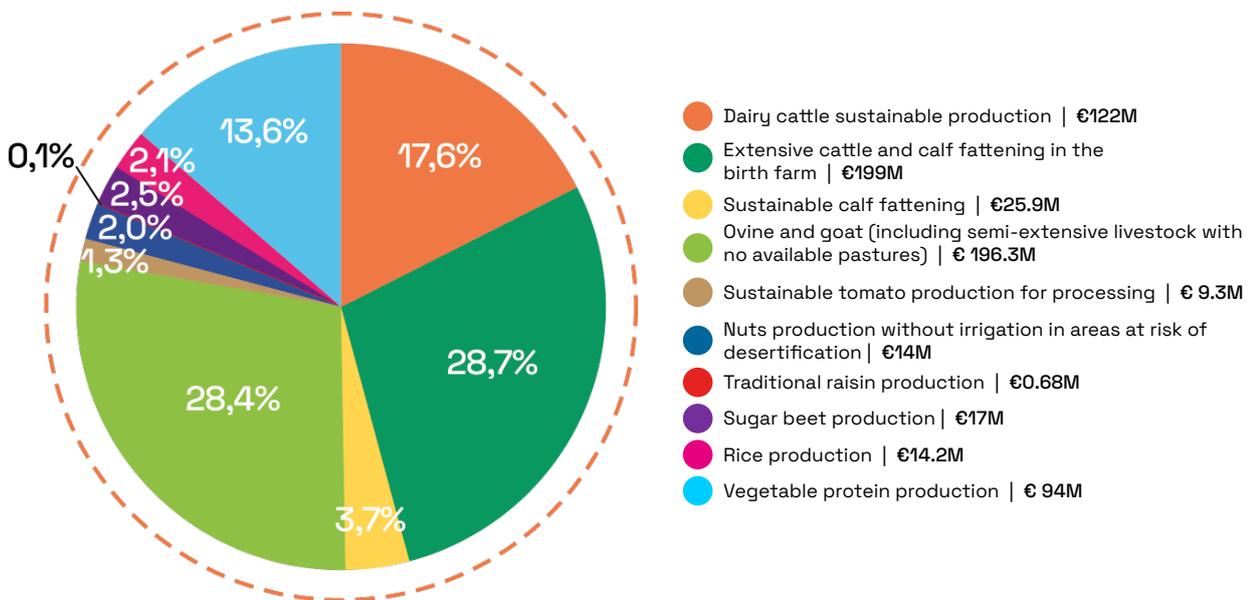
5.6. COUPLED PAYMENTS

The couple payments are granted for the production of a specific crop or for the maintenance of a specific type of livestock.

They are aimed to **sectors and productions or specific types of farming which are vulnerable from a social and economic point of view**, especially livestock sectors (beef cattle, ovine and goat and dairy cattle), but also for plants. With these payments it is intended to favour these sector's sustainability and viability.

Moreover, in this period the budget for coupled payments associated with **protein crops** is doubled with the aim of reducing Spain's outer dependency on vegetable proteins.

→ CAP BUDGET DISTRIBUTION FOR COUPLED PAYMENTS



On the other side, besides these interventions, the **Crop-specific payment for cotton** of sound, fair and marketable quality of specific varieties grown on authorised agricultural areas will continue. An annual budget of €59.7M will be allocated for this payment during the period 2023-2027.

[More information on coupled payments](#)



5.7. SECTORAL INTERVENTIONS

During the next period, the current sectoral interventions will continue:

- ✓ Operational Programmes from the **Fruits and Vegetables Producers** in which the main change is that at least 15% of the expenditure must be allocated for environmental actions and 2% of it for research. The **indicative average financial allocation** for these programmes is **€361M**.
- ✓ Sectoral intervention in the **Wine Sector**, by which it will be allocated at least 5% of the expenditure to fulfil environmental and climate objectives. This programme will count on an **annual budget of €202.1M**.
- ✓ Sectoral Intervention for the **Apiculture Sector**: its budget increases in relation to the previous period. Its **annual budget** will be **€19.1M**.

Additionally, as a novelty, a **Sectoral Programme for supporting the traditional Olive grove**, is included, with an **annual budget** of **€30M**.

In the case of Fruit and Vegetables and traditional Olive grove, regarding these sectoral interventions the payment is granted to producer organizations and not directly to the farmers. The producer organizations must co-finance the implementation of actions of the operational programmes, and they must design them taking into account the objectives pursued. This type of interventions is, therefore, a good opportunity to face those needs detected in these sectors.

[More information on sectoral interventions](#)



5.8. GENERATIONAL RENEWAL AND WOMEN INCORPORATION ENHANCEMENT

The CAP Strategic Plan 2023-2027 means a great opportunity for the generational renewal and for women:

- ✓ **Strategic and integrated approach of the generational renewal** within the Plan which guarantees the coherence among the CAP measures. A good example of this is the new definition of young farmers, unique for all the CAP payments, which favours bureaucracy simplification and reduction.
- ✓ There will be an appropriate budget for young people during this period. There is **a specific €220 annual budget exclusively aimed at generational renewal incentives**. Furthermore, young farmers will be able to benefit from the rest of CAP payments.
- ✓ **Young people who have newly set up a holding for the first time will have a priority regarding the allocation of payments entitlements from the national reserve.**
- ✓ Regarding women, **gender mainstream has been integrated in the CAP for the first time** (becoming a part of specific objective 8), given the current inequality between men and women in rural areas (defeminisation, gender gap, lower employment rate for women, etc.).

On the one side, there is the **Complementary Income support for young farmers** up to 40 years of age to favour the generational renewal in the agricultural sector. It is aimed at people who have incorporated for the first time and recently as farms' managers and who fulfil one of the minimum agricultural formation and/or training criteria:

- ✓ This payment's amount is the average regional value of the payment entitlements up to a maximum of 100 ha.
- ✓ **If the farm's owner or co-owner is a woman, the payment will increase 15%.**
- ✓ The payment endures for 5 years.



On the other side, the autonomous communities can apply **rural development measures which may favour young people**, on their territories, such as the settling of young farmers, besides **other measures which may have a differentiating and favourable treatment for young people**, for example, regarding training and advisory services or for land investing.

5.9. TRAINING, ADVISORY SERVICES, INNOVATION AND DIGITALISATION ENHANCEMENT

The oncoming CAP has as a 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**.

The aim is to **ease the sector's response to challenges it may face, through an improvement of competitiveness and sustainability and by adapting itself to the consumers' demands**. For this, the following Plan measures will be available:



CAP'S MEASURES

1



ADVISORY SERVICES FOR FARMS

They are a key tool to share new knowledge and ideas. The advisory will be related to economic, environmental, and social aspects, thus offering updated, technological and scientific information → Advisory services will be enhanced with more diversified contents, and which are aimed at sustainability, innovation and the use of technology and digital elements.

2



CAP NETWORKS

The CAP NETWORKS, ONE OF THEM AT A EU LEVEL AND THE OTHER ONE AT A NATIONAL LEVEL will provide a platform for promoting increased exchange of knowledge, innovation and, especially, a practical implementation.

3



RURAL DEVELOPMENT MEASURES

- KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE AND TRAINING AND INFORMATION ACTIVITIES, which include ADVISORY services.
- COOPERATION → It should be noted that the implementation **EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION FOR INNOVATION REGARDING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND SUSTAINABILITY**, is a part of cooperation measure. Its aim is to accelerate the innovation within the agricultural sector according to its needs, through the enhancement of knowledge exchange and transfer from the research field to the practical one. The main actors are the operative groups which have been created on their own initiative and consisting of, at least, two members (may they be farmers, researchers, counsellors, food and agricultural companies, etc).
- INVESTMENTS for the modernisation of farms, processing, commercialisation, and development of agricultural produce.

It should be highlighted that during 2023-2027 these aspects will be reinforced, especially **the advisory services and training budget, which will increase 70%**.

6 CALCULATION EXAMPLES OF DIRECT PAYMENTS FOR THE PERIOD 2023-2027

Below we can find different payment options for four farm examples from different sectors and territories, and which represent a professional family productive model. This way we can see the amounts of the different payments depending on the cases or options chosen. The regions' codes refer to the 20 new regions established by the CAP SP. More information [here](#).

CASE 1: 140 HA DRY LAND FARM IN REGION 0101. 30 HA OF LEGUMES AND 30 HA OF OLEAGINOUS PLANTS

Type of payment	Unit (ha)	Unit amount (€/ha)	Farm payment (€)	Comments
Basic Income Support for Sustainability (BISS)	140,00	77,40	10.836	The unit amount is the one which corresponds to region 0101. It requires payment entitlements.
Redistributive income support	76,61		2.187	
Redistributive income support section 1	11,92	15,48	185	Calculation of the redistributive income support up to the first threshold.
Redistributive income support section 2	64,69	30,96	2.003	Calculation of the redistributive income support between the first and the second threshold
Legumes coupled payments	30,00	80,00	2.400	Legumes can be admitted for coupled payment.
Oleaginous coupled payments	30,00	60,00	1.800	Oleaginous plants can be admitted for coupled payments.
Sub-total (BISS + RIS + coupled payments)			17.223	
Eco-scheme	140,00		6.230	If the farm is submitted to an eco-scheme.
Section within the degressivity threshold	70,00	52,35	3.665	The farmer receives the total amount on the eligible area and it is calculated by using the estimated unit amount and applying degressivity (dry land degressivity threshold: 70ha)
Section above the degressivity threshold	70,00	36,65	2.565	
Total if an eco-scheme is performed			23.453	
Income support for young farmers	100,00	77,40	7.740	It is calculated as the 100% of the regional average value of the BISS up to a total of 100 ha
Total if young farmer performs an eco-scheme			31.193	
Increase of the income support for young farmers when the owner/co-owner is a woman	100,00	11,61	1.161	If the farm's owner or co-owner is a woman, the payment is increased 15% of the regional average value of BISS.
Total if young woman eco-scheme			32.354	

CASE 2: 50 HA IRRIGATED FARM IN REGION 0701. 5 HA OF LEGUMES AND 4 HA OF BEETROOT

Type of payment	Unit (ha)	Unit amount (€/ha)	Farm payment (€)	Comments
Basic Income Support for Sustainability (BISS)	50,00	206,68	10.334	The unit amount is the one which corresponds to region 0701. It requires payment entitlements.
Redistributive income support	45,79		3.583	
Redistributive income support section 1	4,91	41,34	203	Calculation of the redistribution payment up to the first threshold.
Redistributive income support section 2	40,88	82,67	3.380	Calculation of the redistributive income support between the first and the second threshold.
Legumes coupled payments	5,00	80,00	400	Legumes can be admitted for coupled payments.
Sugar beet coupled payment	4,00	591,75	2.367	Sugar beet can be admitted for coupled payments.
Sub-total (BISS + RIS + coupled payments)			16.684	
Eco-scheme	50,00		6.663	If the farm is admitted for an eco-scheme.
Section within the degressivity threshold	25,00	156,78	3.920	The farmer receives the total amount on the eligible area and it is calculated by using the estimated unit amount and applying degressivity (damp land degressivity threshold: 25ha).
Section above the degressivity threshold	25,00	109,75	2.744	
Total if an eco-scheme is performed			23.347	
Income support for young farmers	50,00	206,68	10.334	It is calculated as the 100% of the regional average value of the BISS up to a total of 100 ha.
Total if young farmer performs an eco-scheme			33.681	
Increase of the income support for young farmers when the owner/co-owner is a woman	50,00	31,00	1.550	If the farm's owner or co-owner is a woman, the aid is increased 15% of the regional average value of BISS.
Total if young woman eco-scheme			35.231	

CASE 3: 110 HA CATTLE FARM IN REGION 0203 (MEDITERRANEAN PASTURES). 80 WET NURSES AND 60 OWN FATTENING CALVES

Type of payment	Unit (ha)	Unit amount (€/ha)	Farm payment (€)	Comments
Basic Income Support for Sustainability (BISS)	110,00	71,84	7.902	The unit amount is the one which corresponds to region 0203. It requires payment entitlements.
Redistributive income support	94,62		2.404	
Redistributive income support section 1	21,96	14,37	316	Calculation of the redistributive income support up to the first threshold.
Redistributive income support section 2	72,66	28,74	2.088	Calculation of the redistributive income support between the first and the second threshold.
Wet nurse coupled payments	80,00	90,25	7.220	Wet nurse cows can be admitted for coupled payments.
Own fattening calves coupled payments	60,00	32,02	1.921	Own calves' fattening can admitted for coupled payments.
Sub-total (BISS + RIS + coupled payments)			19.447	
Eco-scheme	110,00		4.273	If the farm is admitted for an eco-scheme.
Section within the degressivity threshold	90,00	41,09	3.698	The farmer receives the total amount on the eligible area and it is calculated by using the estimated unit amount and applying degressivity. Farm located in Mediterranean pastures area.
Section above the degressivity threshold	20,00	28,76	575	
Total if an eco-scheme is performed			23.721	
Income support for young farmers	100,00	71,84	7.184	It is calculated as the 100% of the regional average value of the BISS up to a total of 100 ha.
Total if young farmers perform and eco-scheme			30.905	
Increase of the income support for young farmers when the owner/co-owner is a woman	100,00	10,78	1.078	If the farm's owner or co-owner is a woman, the payment is increased 15% of the regional average value of BISS.
Total if young woman performs an eco-scheme			31.982	

CASE 4: 65 HA DAIRY CATTLE FARM IN REGION 0403 (WET PASTURES). 60 COWS

Type of payment	Unit (ha)	Unit amount (€/ha)	Farm payment (€)	Comments
Basic Income Support for Sustainability (BISS)	65,00	138,11	8.977	The unit amount is the one which corresponds to region 0403. It requires payment entitlements.
Redistributive income support	13,12		610	
Redistributive income support section 1	4,15	27,62	115	Calculation of the redistributive income support up to the first threshold.
Redistributive income support section 2	8,97	55,24	496	Calculation of the redistributive income support between the first and the second threshold.
Dairy cattle coupled payment	60,00	158,00	9.480	Dairy cattle can be admitted for coupled payments.
Sub-total (BISS + RIS + coupled payments)			19.067	
Eco-scheme	65,00		4.040	If the farm is admitted for an eco-schemes.
Section within the degressivity threshold	65,00	62,16	4.040	The farmer receives the total amount on the eligible area and it is calculated by using the estimated unit amount and applying degressivity. Farm located in damp pastures area.
Section above the degressivity threshold	0,00	43,51	0	
Total if an eco-scheme is performed			23.108	
Income support for young farmers	65,00	138,11	8.977	It is calculated as the 100% of the regional average value of the BISS up to a total of 100 ha.
Total if young farmers perform and eco-scheme			32.085	
Increase of the income support for young farmers when the owner/co-owner is a woman	65,00	20,72	1.347	If the farm's owner or co-owner is a woman, the payment is increased 15% of the regional average value of BISS.
Total if young woman performs an eco-scheme			33.431	

For all the cases shown above, rural development payments consisting in yearly payments could be requested if appropriated, such as agri-environmental measures for organic production or for areas with natural constraints. In addition, some other rural development payments can be applied for, i.e., for investments, for the first settlement if the farm's owner is a youngster (compatible with the income support for young farmers.)

On the other hand, the farm's owner can take part in sectoral interventions, be it individually (in the case of wine production and apiculture), or as part of a producer organization or a recognised association of producer organizations (for traditional olive grove and fruit and vegetables).

7 EXPECTED IMPACT OF THE CAP STRATEGIC PLAN

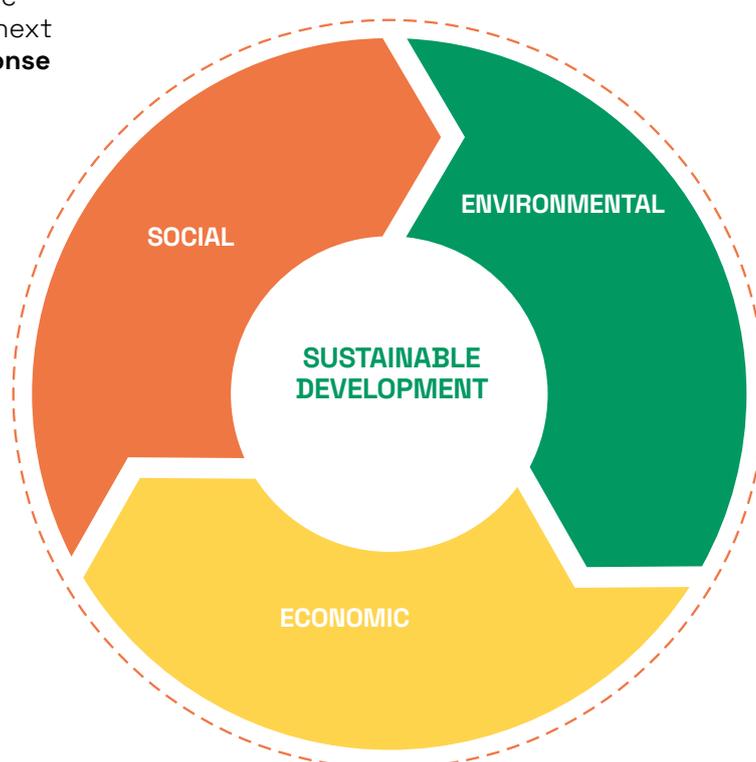
The agricultural and food sector has a great economic, social, strategic, and territorial importance in Spain:

- ✓ Its **economic and social importance** comes from its weight within the whole of the economic system, as it **contributes with more than 10% to the Spanish economy** and employs more than **2.6 million people**. Moreover, the sector is highly internationalised, its exports mean more than €55,000M a year and the net trade balance is about €20,000M. Spain has become the eighth country in the world in agri-food trade balance and the fourth in the EU.
- ✓ Its **strategic importance** is increased due to its mission of guaranteeing people's food security. This need has been highly appreciated during the most difficult months of the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, when the Spanish food system has shown its great resilience to adversities.
- ✓ Its **importance for the territorial balance** is obvious as it involves activities which are mainly performed in rural areas, essential territories to face the demographic challenge, the territorial balance, and the fight against rural depopulation.

The CAP Strategic Plan sets the basis for the sector to go on being strategic during the next decade, allowing it to give a **balanced response to its economic, social, and environmental needs**.

This reform attempts to **drive deep, but also gradual, changes**, which may allow the increase of its **efficiency** and **guarantee more equitable payments** that also remunerate the **environmental and climate commitment** acquired by the farmers. There are three types of **impacts**:

- ✓ **Economic**
- ✓ **Environmental**
- ✓ **Social and on rural areas**



7.1. ECONOMIC IMPACT

BETTER INCOME SUPPORT'S ORIENTATION SO IT IS MORE EQUITABLE

- ✓ Incomes specially supported will be:



Those who need it the most:
young people, women, small and medium-sized farms, and and specific sectors at risk.



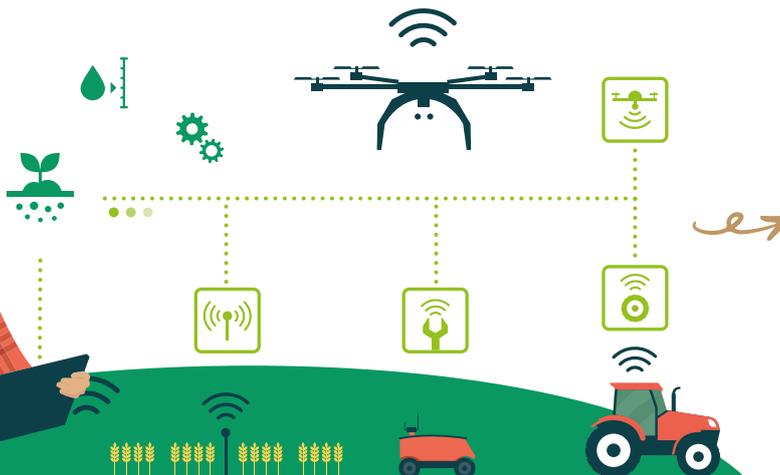
Those who provide the society with greater benefits, for their respect towards the environment and the climate.

- ✓ There will be tools to reach a more equitable aids distribution such as internal convergence, the capping and degressivity of the payments and the Redistributive income support.
- ✓ The CAP direct payments will be addressed to people who perform agricultural activities ("active farmers"). People (physical or legal) who perform non-agricultural activities will not be granted any of the payments (water supply facilities, sports and leisure facilities, airports, etc).

INCREASE OF THE COMPETITIVITY AND PRODUCTIVITY OF THE FARMS

It is intended to increase the **c competitiveness and productivity** of the farms through:

- ✓ Income payments, which guarantee the **income stability** at farms.
The payments currently represent **11% of the farmer income and 23% of the agricultural sector income in Spain**.
In comparison, within the EU the payments mean 30% of the EU agricultural sector income, which shows a greater productivity and market orientation of the Spanish agriculture.
- ✓ Coupled payments, which enhance la **competitiveness, sustainability and quality** of some sectors at risk.
- ✓ Specific rural development measures and sectoral payments which allow the fostering of:
 - ➔ **Investments and a reduction in production costs**
 - ➔ **Application of R&D and digitalisation**
 - ➔ **Advisory services and training**



Research progress, knowledge exchange, and innovation will be essential to guarantee a competitive, smart, and sustainable agricultural sector.

BETTER ORIENTATION OF INCOME PAYMENTS SO THEY ARE MORE EFFICIENT

THE PAYMENTS WILL BE MORE EFFICIENT



New CAP approach based on **results**.



Bureaucracy **simplification** for the beneficiaries of the payments.



Greater **flexibility** to adapt the CAP's measures to Spain's national and regional particularities.



For the first time, there will be a **unique strategy, the CAP Strategic Plan**, which will include all the CAP measures.



DIRECT PAYMENTS



SECTORAL MEASURES



RURAL DEVELOPMENT MEASURES

Greater coherence the CAP measures



Regular **monitoring** of the implementation of the CAP Strategic Plan and its progress to achieve the objectives.

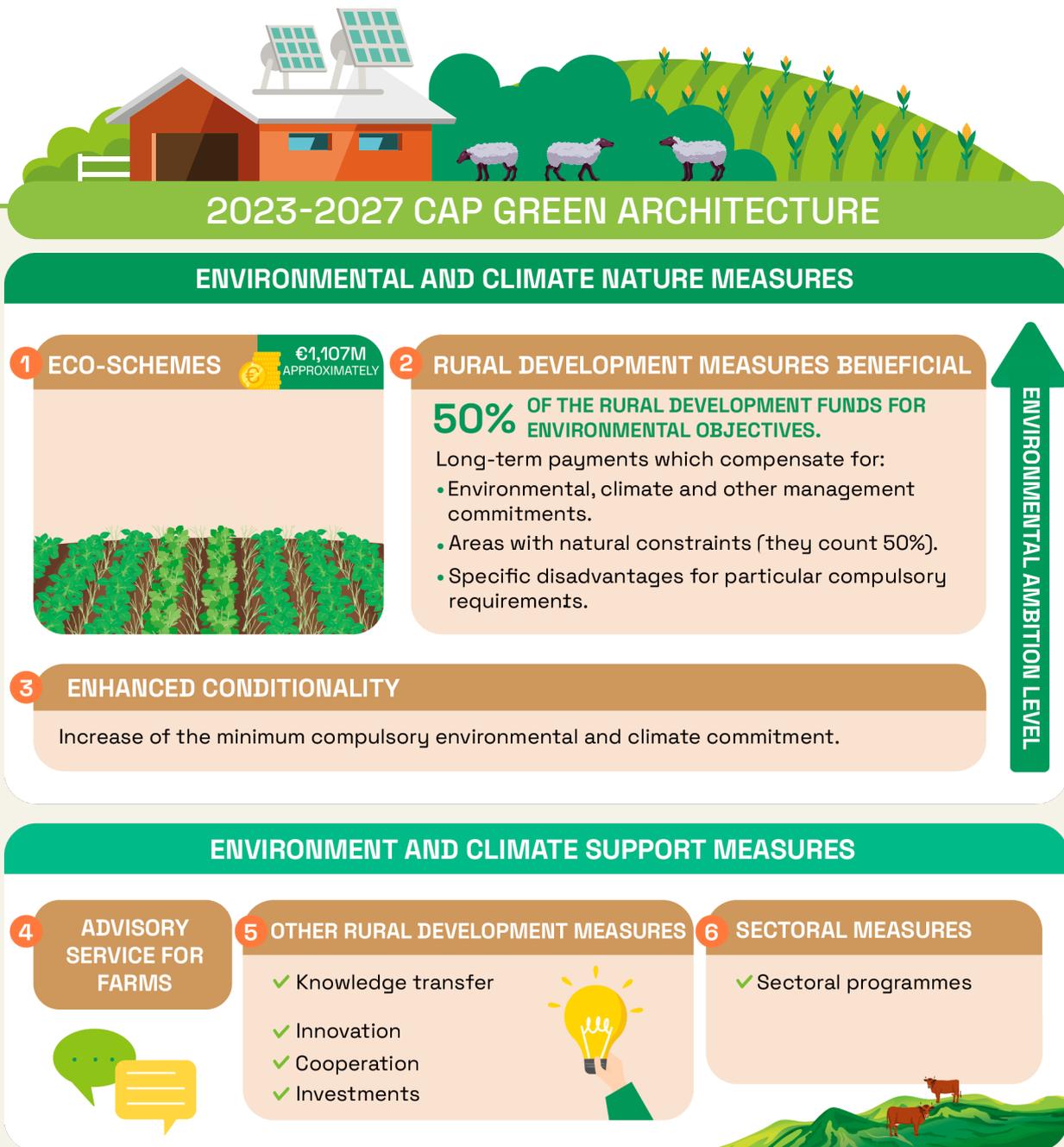
7.2. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

The CAP Strategic Plan will imply:

- ✓ **A greater impact on the environment and the climate action: 42.7% of the Plan expenditures** will have an environmental and climate contribution, in accordance with Article 100 of the Regulation.
- ✓ Almost **€1,500M** of the annual payments will be linked to **environmental and climate commitments** which may be acquired above the conditionality starting point.
- ✓ The budget for **organic farming** is incremented in **40%**.
- ✓ With all these measures, **there will be a contribution for the objectives** of the Farm to Fork Strategy and the Biodiversity Strategy, included the **European Green Deal**.



The CAP green architecture are the tools on which the CAP counts to face the environmental and climate change needs. During the period 2023-2027 it will consist of a new conditionality (enhanced), new direct payments called Eco-schemes and rural development measures with an environmental and climate nature, besides other horizontal support measures (farm advisory services and other rural development measures) and sectoral measures which include environmental aspects.



The CAP Strategic Plan measures will be complementary with other national measures which are in line with the Strategic Plan's objectives although they are not included in the CAP. A good example of it is the development of national laws of an environmental nature related to sustainable fertilisation, the water protection against wide-spread pollution or the individualised calculation of the phytosanitary products and antimicrobials use in farms.

7.3. SOCIAL AND RURAL AREAS IMPACT

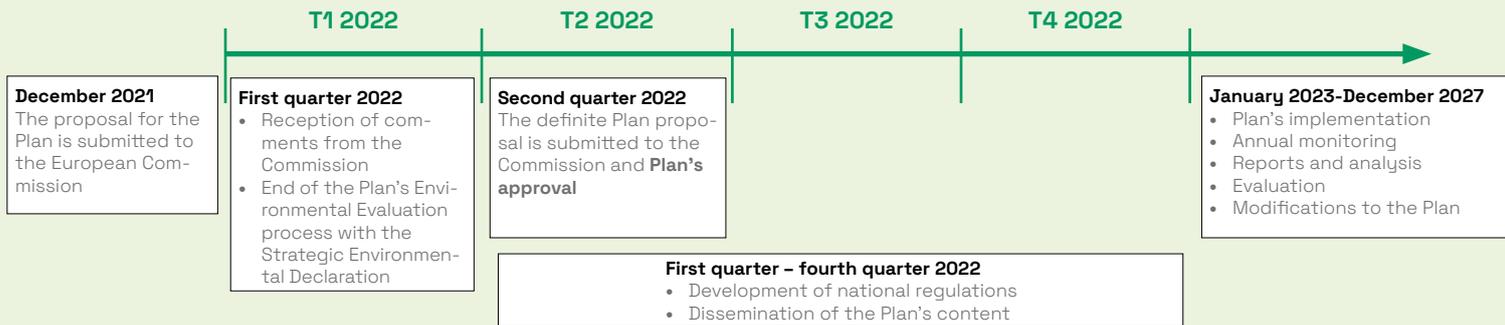
- ✓ Following Spain's proposal, the **gender mainstreaming integrated** in the CAP's objectives for the first time. Spain will be the first Member State to turn it into an increase of direct payments: **+15%** income support for young farmers for women who are owners or co-owners of a farm.
- ✓ The budget for your people is increased: **€220M a year devoted exclusively to generational renewal incentives.** Besides them, young farmers may benefit from the rest of CAP payments.
 
- ✓ **Social Conditionality:** it will be applied from **2024**, on, a year before becoming compulsory by the Regulation. It implies:
 - ➔ An annual checking of possible sanctions for not fulfilling the labour laws
→ **Data crossing with labour authorities.**
 - ➔ If there are sanctions **reductions to the CAP payments will be applied.**
 - ➔ The advisory systems will include information about social conditionality.
- ✓ **Income payments** play an **important role in the farms' resilience and stability** to the markets' volatility, climate severity, etc. Without the income payments, the annual percentage of farms which experience a decrease of their income higher than 30% would be increased in 10 points.
- ✓ **A redistribution of the income payments which favours small and medium-sized farm** (which, due to their dimensions, do not benefit from the scale economy) is made through multiple tools such as the capping, degressivity and the Redistributive income support.
- ✓ The support to **innovation, knowledge transfer and digitalisation** is increased.
- ✓ The budget for participative local development strategies is increased through **LEADER.**

- ✓ Within the rural development measures, some payments for **areas with certain constraints** are included, whose objective is to keep agriculture in areas where it is faced with special difficulties, for example, mountain areas. This way, the presence of population in these areas is favoured when supporting the development of the agricultural activity.



8 CAP REFORM TIMELINE

The next steps within the CAP Strategic Plan framework will be the following:



9 PLAN MONITORING

The monitoring of the CAP Strategic Plan measures will be annual and participative through the **Monitoring Committee** (Article 124 of the Regulation) and **CAP National Network** (Article 126). During the period 2023-2027 both the implementation of the measures (monitoring system) and their impact (evaluation) will be analysed through a double system:

- ✓ Annual reports on its efficiency and biannual exams on its efficiency (Articles 134 and 135), based on results indicators (RI; Annex I of the Regulation), which will give information about the scope of the foreseen results of the interventions. For example, regarding Eco-schemes, R14, will give information about the shared of utilised agricultural area under supported commitments to reduce emissions or to maintain or enhance carbon storage in relation to the percentage foreseen in the Plan.
- ✓ Evaluation Plan of the CAP Strategic Plan (Article 140), which will use, among others, the impact indicators (I.I; Annex I of the Regulation). In the same example, the indicator I.11 measures the soil organic carbon in agricultural land.

As a result of these reports, both Spain and the Commission will be able to propose or request modifications on the Strategic Plan, to ensure that the interventions provide the expected results and impacts. The Plan can be modified once a year and up to 3 additional times during the period 2023-2027.

10 CONCLUSIONS

The **CAP Strategic Plan** sets the bases for the sector to go on being strategic for Spain within the next decade, as it will allow a **balanced response for its economic, social, and environmental needs**.

The Plan **will ease the evolution towards a smart, sustainable, and competitive agriculture**. For that changing process the country's different models of agriculture and the agricultural particularities have been considered and are focused on those who need greater attention, those being family-run and professional farms, so nobody is left behind.

This changing process **will allow the sector to face oncoming challenges**, such as improving the adaptation and mitigation of climate change and the preservation of natural resources, biodiversity, and landscapes, give response to the citizen's demands, keep the farms' profitability, and attract young people towards the sector. In this sense, it should be highlighted the important role played by technology, innovation, and digitalization.

This reform intends to **drive changes** (deep, but also gradual) which may allow the increase of its efficiency and guarantee **fairer and more efficient payments** and which remunerate the **environmental and climate commitment** the farms may acquire.

With the application of the **CAP Strategic Plan** a balanced response for the agricultural sector's economic, social, and environmental needs will be obtained, thus easing its evolution towards a smart, sustainable and competitive agriculture which will allow it to give long-term value in a sustainable way.



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