### Resource Efficiency & Decarbonisation
- 44% of the current EU budget is allocated to the CAP (CAP pillar 1) for resource efficiency.
- 8% for knowledge transfer & decarbonisation (cross-sector).
- 20% for farm tech & resource efficiency.

### Ecosystem Preservation & Restauration
- 10% for ecosystem preservation management.
- 15% for innovation, food chain organisation.

### Viability, Competitiveness Reduction & Rural Economic Growth
- The EAFRD is the EU’s rural development pillar and complementary to the CAP.

## Beyond the CAP: Complementarity in EU Rural Development Funding

The EAFRD and other EU Cohesion Funds provide a unique set of complementary tools. The European Development Fund (ERDF), the Cohesion Fund (CF) and the European Social Fund (ESF) have significant complementarity between the objectives of the EAFRD and these funds.

### EU Cohesion Funds
- **ERDF** is the European Regional Development Fund.
- **CF** is the Cohesion Fund.
- **ESF** is the European Social Fund.

### Comparing the Objectives of the EAFRD and EU Cohesion Policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>EAFRD (CAP pillar 1)</th>
<th>ERDF</th>
<th>CF</th>
<th>ESF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Rural incomes | 38% | 32.5% | 29.5% | Other policies.
| Rural areas | 38% | 32.5% | 29.5% | Other policies.
| Modernising economy | 38% | 32.5% | 29.5% | Other policies.
| Sustainable consumption | 38% | 32.5% | 29.5% | Other policies.
| Technological innovation | 38% | 32.5% | 29.5% | Other policies.
| Employment & productivity | 38% | 32.5% | 29.5% | Other policies.
| Social inclusion & poverty reduction | 38% | 32.5% | 29.5% | Other policies.

### Conclusion

The EU’s rural development policies are keystone of the CAP and a key instrument for achieving rural development in Europe. The CAP’s effect on rural areas is profound, covering about 83% of the EU’s land. The larger the CAP pillar 1 support, the larger is the potential for complementarity with EU Cohesion Funds.