

THE FUTURE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

THE NEW ROLE OF THE CAP FOR FOOD SECURITY



October, 2021

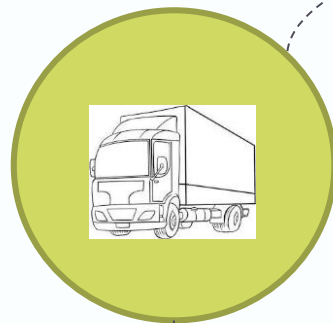
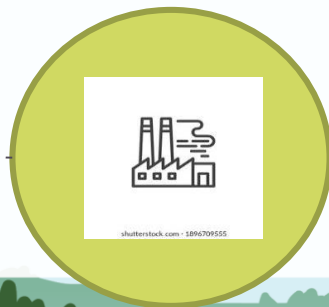
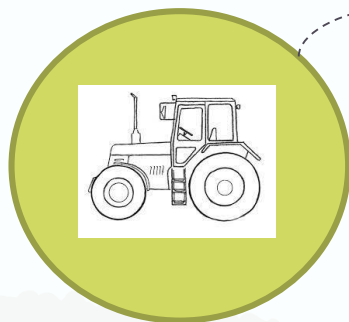
The transition to sustainable food systems

Sustainable agriculture

Production system:

- Good for the environment and people;
- In compliance with animal welfare,

«Supports the production of food, fiber or other plant or animal products using methods of cultivation that protect the environment, public health, human communities and animal welfare. It generates sufficient production while ensuring that future generations can do the same.»



Food chain - producers - consumers - climate - environment

The EU's goals :



To reduce the environmental and climatic impact of the EU food system;

To strengthen food system resilience;

To ensure food security in the event of climate change and biodiversity loss;

To lead to a global transition to competitive sustainability with The Farm to Fork Strategy and the use of new opportunities.



Ensuring sustainable food production (1)

The food chain has a neutral or positive impact on the environment;

Supports climate change mitigation and adaptation;

Protects land, soil, water, air,
plant and animal health;

Helps biodiversity recovery;

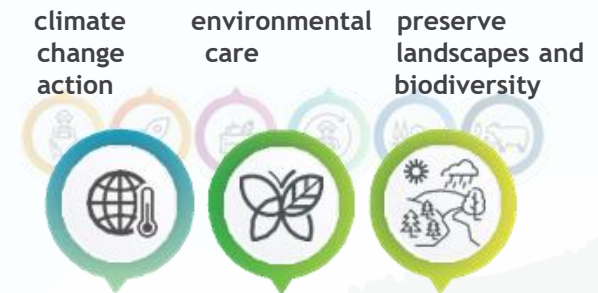
climate
change
action

environmental
care
preserve
landscapes and
biodiversity



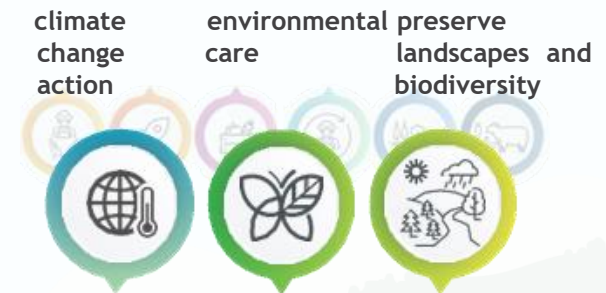
Ensuring sustainable food production (2)

- **ensuring food security**, nutrition and public health;
- ensuring that every person has access to sufficient, nutritious and sustainable food that meets high standards of safety and quality, nutritional needs and preferences while keeping plant and animal health and welfare;



Ensuring sustainable food production (3)

- **ensuring that food is affordable** while generating fairer economic returns in the supply chain;
- **promoting the competitiveness** of the EU supply sector;
- **promoting fair trade** by creating new business opportunities while ensuring at the same time the integrity of the EU market and occupational safety and health.



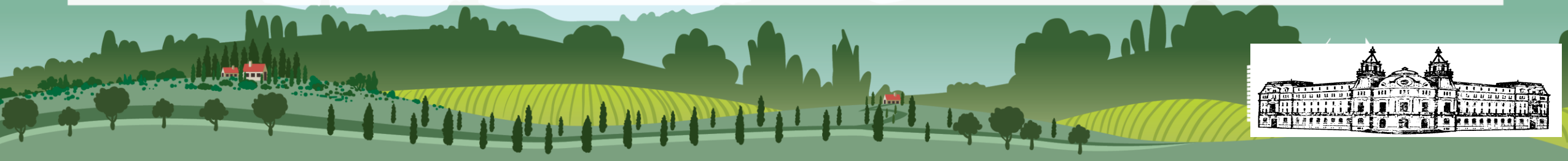
Ensuring food security

- Strengthening the coordination of a common European response to crises affecting food systems **in order to:**
- Ensure food security and food safety;
- Improve public health;
- Mitigate a potential crisis socio-economic impact in the EU.

The European Commission shall:

- Develop an emergency action plan to ensure food security;
- Renew the crisis reserve;

In addition to the measures of risk assessment and management that have to be activated during a crisis, the plan will establish a food security response mechanism, coordinated by the Commission and involving Member States. It will consist of various sectors (agriculture, fisheries, food safety, labor, health and transport) depending on the nature of the crisis.



The CAP role

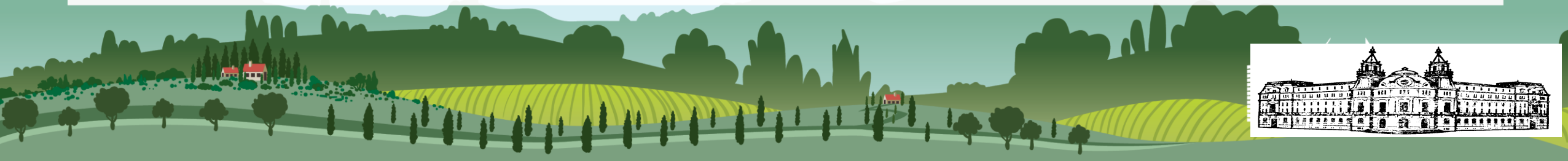
- Reduction of overplus in production;
- Control of costs;
- Support for rural areas;
- Responding to public attitudes/expectations (food safety, environment, welfare);
- Enhancing market orientation;
- Improving competitiveness on international markets.



CAP Specific objective (1)

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.

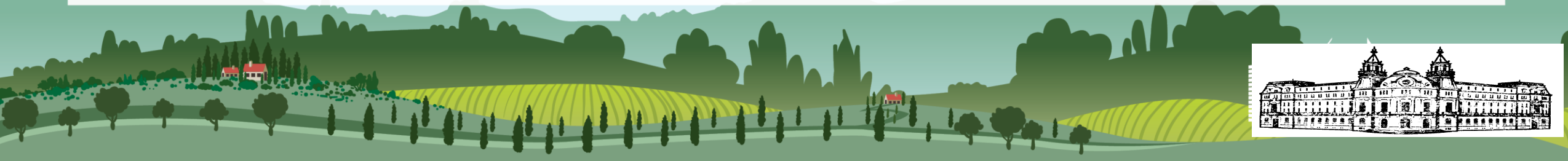
The CAP should keep ensuring food security, which should be understood as access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food at all times. Moreover, it should help to improve the response of Union agriculture to new societal demands on food and health, including sustainable agricultural production, healthier 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.



CAP Specific objective (1)

How to achieve it?

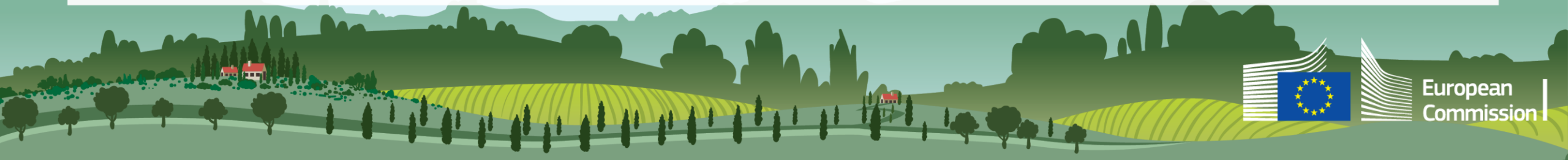
1. Promotion and support of organic farming, as well as research in this field;
2. Improving control (laboratory activity), market organization, sales and marketing in conventional and organic production;
3. Promoting the consumption of organic products by increasing consumer confidence and their inclusion as a mandatory element of the food supply chain in private and public institutions, kindergartens, schools, social and healthcare facilities;
4. Improving food quality, promoting the consumption of healthy food, raising consumer awareness of food labeling and strengthening controls on import of raw material and food.



CAP Specific objective (2)

How to achieve it?

5. Supporting producers who participate in quality schemes under Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs;
6. Improving animal welfare;
7. Reducing use of antimicrobials in agriculture;
8. Interventions improving the use of fertilizers and plant protection products in agriculture and increase the effectiveness of market control and control over the use of PPPs and fertilizers.



The greening architecture in the new CAP1` `



New, enhanced conditionality

Conditionality links EU funded income support with the environment and climate applicable agricultural practices and standards.



Climate/Env. Schemes in Pillar 2

EU support for rural development aims to improve ecosystems, to promote resource efficiency and help us move towards a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy.



Eco-schemes in Pillar 1

Eco-schemes will provide new funding and additional incentives for climate and environment-friendly agricultural practices.



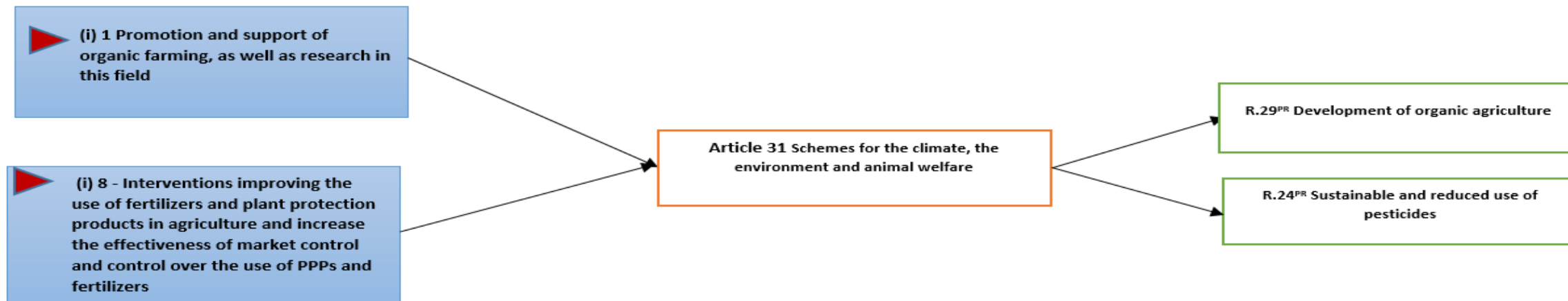
Farm advisory service

The farm advisory service will use a complete set of economic and environmental data to provide up-to-date technological and scientific information in advising farmers.







SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE (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.



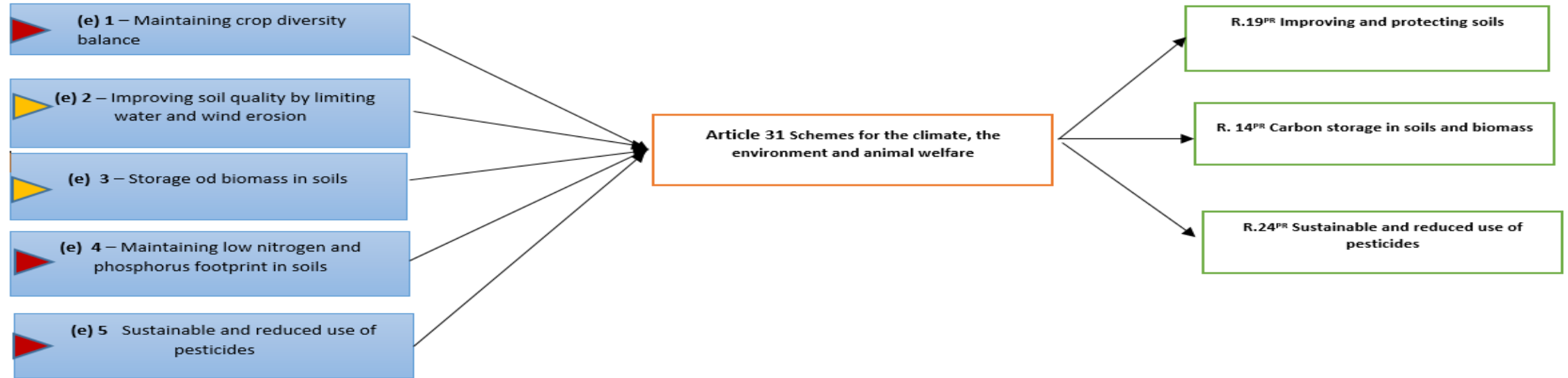
Footnote:

-  Very high priority
-  High priority
-  Medium priority
-  Low priority



SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE (E):

To foster sustainable development and efficient management of natural resources such as water, soil and air, including by reducing chemical dependency



Footnote:

- Very high priority
- High priority
- Medium priority
- Low priority



CAP Strategic Plans 2023-2027

CAP strategic plans combine a wide range of objectives at national and EU level to achieve targeted, tangible results, taking into account the specific needs of the Member States.

MEMBER STATES

Member states carry out an assessment of their **national needs** and set their own **targets**.



ANALYSIS

EC provides the Member states with individual recommendations.

GOALS - EU



climate
change
action

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care

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Questions and answers????

