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FARM TO FORK STRATEGY

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EU Strategy Farm2Fork/F2F

- Aims at making food systems sustainable, fair, healthy and environmentally friendly.
- Published 20 May 2020 by EU, “heart of the European Green Deal”.
- Food systems not being sustainable cannot be resilient to crises such as the Covid-19.
- Food systems should be changed:
 - ▶ produce one-third of global GHG emissions
 - ▶ consume large amounts of natural resources
 - ▶ result in biodiversity loss and negative health impacts

Key targets

- ▶ neutral or positive environmental impact
- ▶ mitigating climate change and adapting to its impacts
- ▶ reverse the loss of biodiversity
- ▶ ensure food security, nutrition and public health, access to sufficient, safe, nutritious, sustainable food
- ▶ preserve affordability of food while generating fairer economic returns, fostering competitiveness of the EU supply sector and promoting fair trade
- ▶ shorten the distance between the farm and the consumer

European CPP producers about F2F

50% reduction of pesticide use **by 2030:**

- ▶ revise the sustainable use of pesticides directive
- ▶ enhance provisions on integrated pest management
- ▶ promote greater use of safe alternative ways to protect harvest

European crop protection manufacturers declared their readiness to join the Farm to Fork strategy with a three-point program

- ▶ € 10 billion investment in precision farming and digitization by 2030, € 4 billion in biological crop protection
- ▶ recycling rates of used containers in EU to increase from 60% today to 75% in 2025
- ▶ to ensure the correct application of pesticides by expanding training programs for farmers and consultants

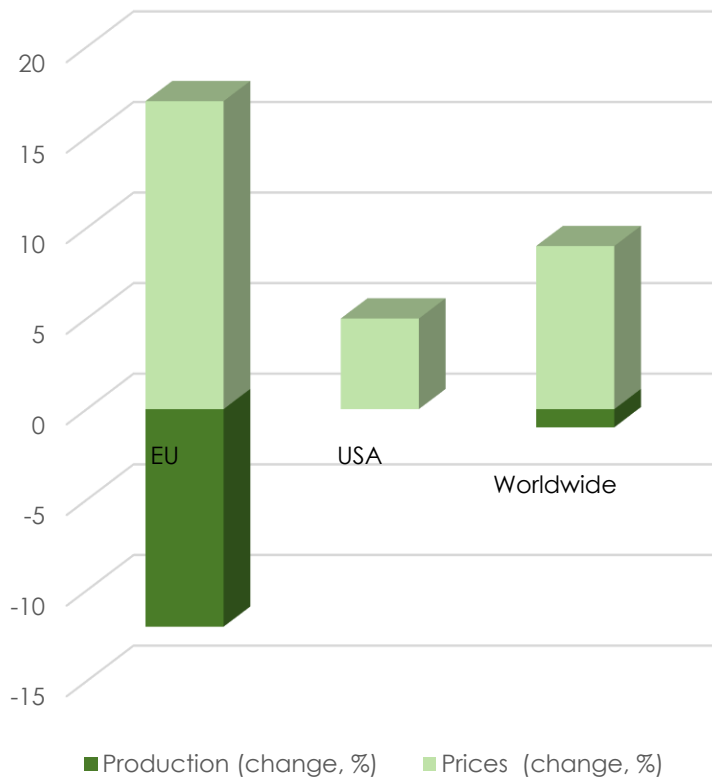
Géraldine Kutas, Director-General of CropLife Europe stated that “a reduction rate of 50% by 2030 is not realistic and will not have the desired effect of having a more sustainable food production model in Europe. The objectives presented today should be taking the farming industry on a journey to transform, not without sacrifices, but in collaboration with all parties involved in producing food.”

USA position

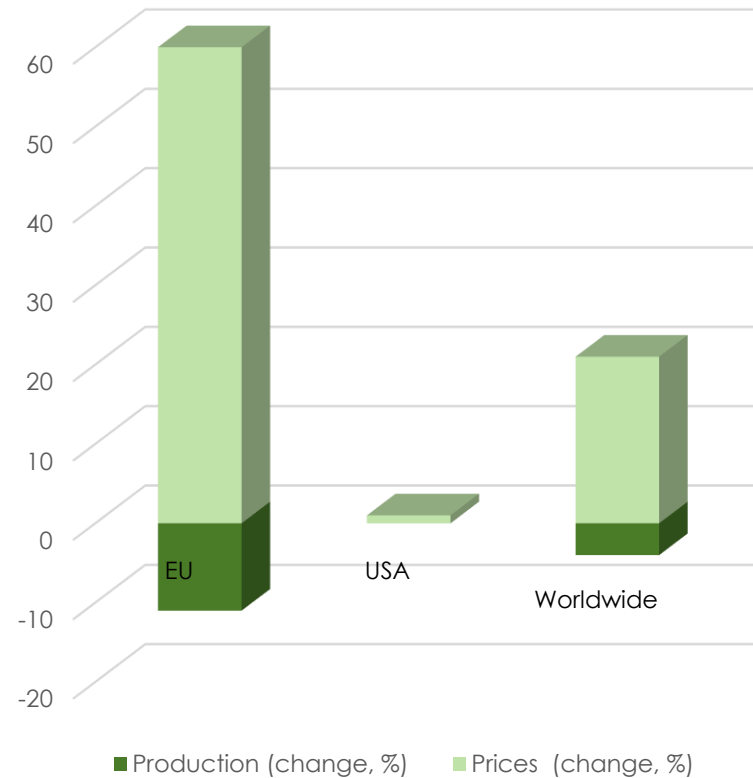
- EC hopes to impose higher standards in:
 - ▶ sustainable crops
 - ▶ animal welfare
 - ▶ labels detailing where and how food was produced.
- Coaxing consumers towards healthier diets.
- This could potentially disadvantage American products.
- *US Secretary of Agriculture under the Trump administration, David Perdue also expressed concerns that EU farmers were being left without the necessary tools, warning that this makes farmers uncompetitive and could lead to a turn to protectionism, something he cautioned could “do real damage to the global trade environment”.*

Consequences of 3 scenarios of F2F adoption by 2030

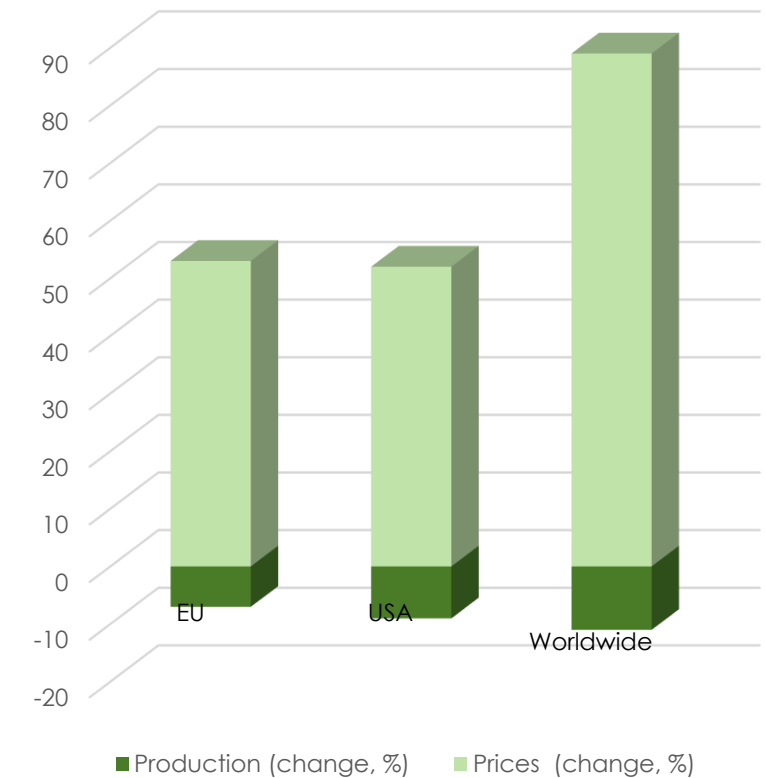
Scenario 1: EU adoption only



Scenario 2: EU + EFTA countries



Scenario 3: global adoption



Study results: possible negative impacts by 2030

- ▶ Decline in agricultural production in the EU would range from 7% (global adoption) to 12% (EU-only adoption).
- ▶ Decline in agricultural production → reduction the EU food supply → price increases. Prices and per capita food costs would increase the most for the EU, for all three scenarios, but would be significant for most regions if global adoption.
- ▶ Production declines in the EU and elsewhere → reduced trade (some regions would benefit depending on import demand). The negative impacts are concentrated in regions with the world's most food-insecure populations.

Study results: possible negative impacts by 2030

- ▶ Declines in production and trade, coupled with the projected increases in food commodity prices, would significantly reduce the EU's GDP, especially if adoption only in the EU. The EU's decline in GDP would represent 76% of the decline in the worldwide GDP. The EU's share in decline of worldwide GDP would drop to 49% in the middle scenario and as low as 12% if globally adopted.
- ▶ The effects on the GDP of the United States would be smaller than for the EU and worldwide under all adoption scenarios.
- ▶ By 2030, the number of food-insecure people in the case of EU-only adoption would increase by an additional 22 million more than projected without the EC's proposed Strategies. The number would climb to 103 million under the middle scenario and 185 million under global adoption.

Conclusion

- ▶ The Farm to Fork Strategy is certainly an opportunity to reconcile the food system with the needs of the planet and to respond positively to Europeans' aspirations for healthy, equitable and environmentally friendly food. The aim of this strategy is to make the EU food system a global standard for sustainability.
- ▶ However, there is a need to assess the impact of such a strategy, to collect data regularly, for a comprehensive assessment of the cumulative impact of all those actions on the competitiveness of the European agriculture, the environment and global food production.



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Thank you for attention