



CropLife
EUROPE

The impact of the EU Farm to Fork strategy

BCPC Congress
8-9 November 2022

The ambition for Europe



A Shift in the Agriculture Mindset

Can the EU reduce the environmental and climate footprint of its food system and remain competitive?

Can the EU ensure food security in the face of climate change and biodiversity loss?

Can the EU strengthen the food system's resilience?

Can the EU be the leader of a global transition towards competitive sustainability from farm to fork?



Zooming in



Farm to fork strategy

“Making the EU food supply chain from farm to fork more sustainable: for a fair, healthy and environmentally friendly food system”

+ overarching proposals

- Legislative framework for sustainable food systems
- Contingency plan for ensuring food supply and food security

Sustainable Food Production

Commission proposes 27 actions

Flagship proposals affecting plant production :

- Reduction of use and risk of chemical pesticides by 50% by 2030
- Reduction of use by 50% of the more hazardous pesticides by 2030
- Enhancement of Integrated Pest Management rules and promotion of alternatives to chemical pesticides
- 25% of EU agricultural land to be under organic production models by 2030
- Reduction of nutrient losses by at least 50%
- 10% of farmland to be set aside for non-productive measures



Reduction targets and impact assessments

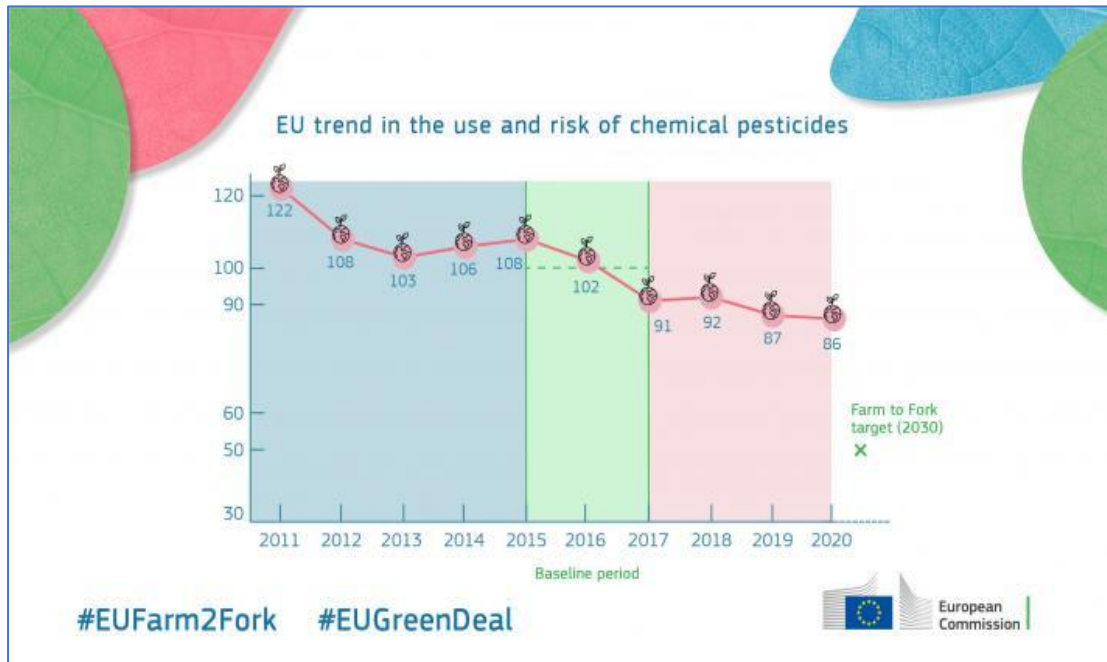
Several studies conducted: Wagening Univ / EU Joint Research Center / USDA

Strategy / reduction of pesticide use on:	WUR	JRC	USDA
Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production decreases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decline in EU production. Cereals and oilseeds sectors are negatively affected, leading to a 15% decrease in supply. Supply of vegetables and permanent crops decreases by 12%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decline in agricultural production in the EU of 12%.
Prices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prices Increases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variations in prices and income for selected agricultural products. Producer prices show a 10% increase. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gross farm income in the EU falls by 16%.
Imports and Exports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imports Increase Exports Decrease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease in net export positions for cereals, pork and poultry, and to a greater EU trade deficit for oilseeds, fruits and vegetables, beef and sheep and goat meat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in the volume of agricultural imports in the EU and a decrease in exports. The largest expected increase in bilateral EU imports are other crops (31%), wheat (18%), and milk (raw) (19%).

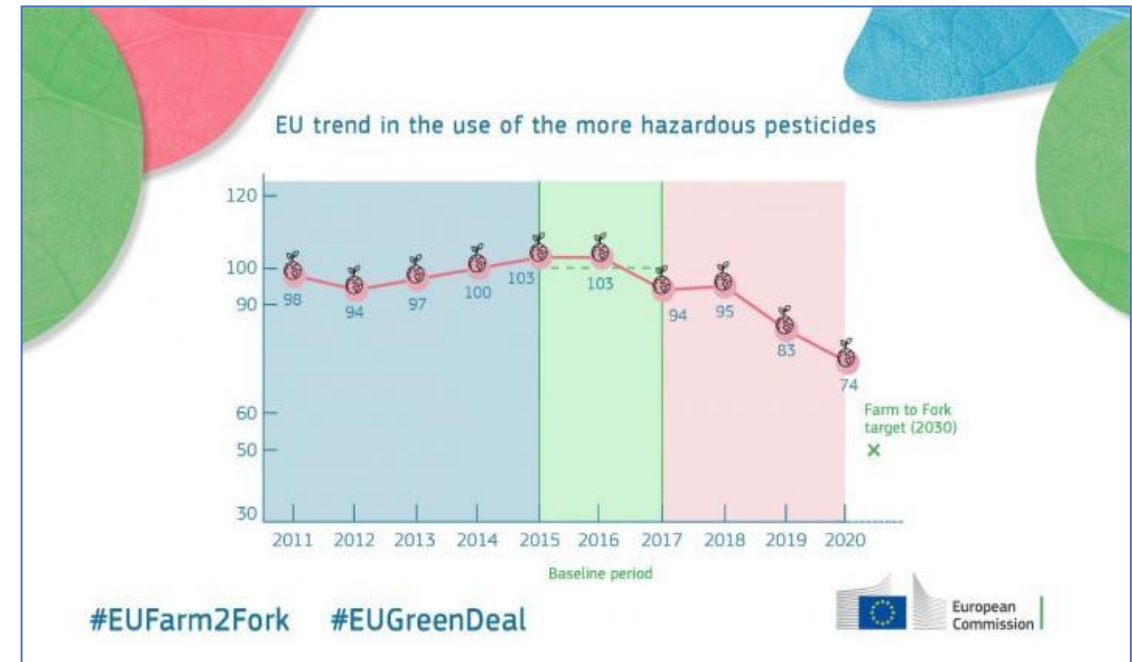
Extract

Pesticide use and risk reduction trend continues...

Reduction Target 1



Reduction Target 2

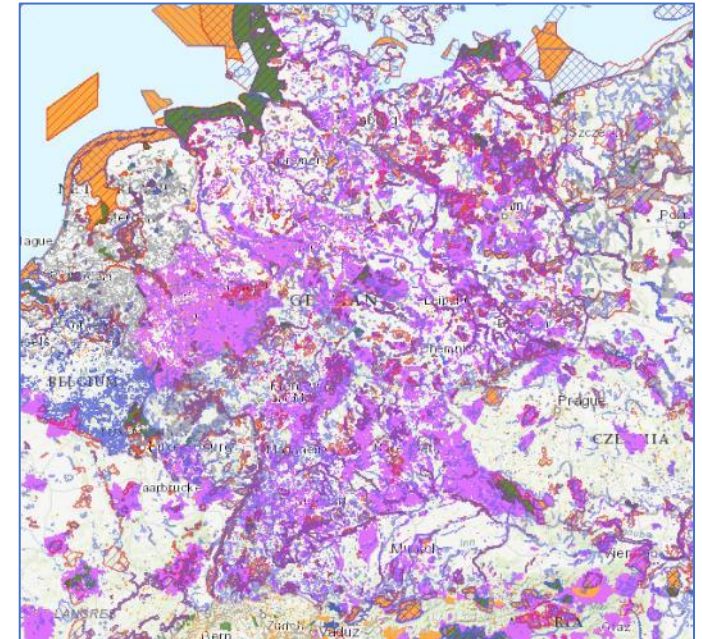


Decrease of 14% since 2015-2017 baseline

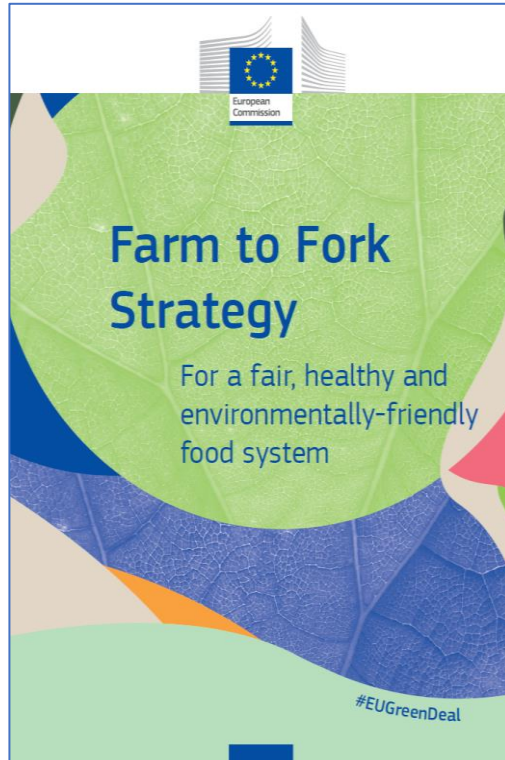
Decrease of 26% since 2015-2017 baseline

Sustainable Use Regulation proposal

- **Flagship proposal translating the pesticides targets**
 - Legally binding EU and Member State Pesticide Reduction Targets
 - Member States may adapt their targets based on weighted pesticide intensity and on historical reduction initiatives (max 70%, min 35 %)
- **Prohibition of using ALL PPPs on all sensitive areas**
- **Establishment of crop-specific IPM rules and an electronic register**
- **Partial recognition that precision and digital farming technologies can contribute to the reduction of the overall use and risk**



Trade policy and the case of pesticide residues



- The EU will seek to ensure that there is an ambitious sustainability chapter in all EU bilateral trade agreements
- EU Green Diplomacy to encourage the adoption of European standards outside the EU
- Inclusion of environmental factors in the setting of Maximum Residues Limit/Import Tolerance
- Application of EU health and environmental standards to imported agricultural products – mirror clauses

Framework proposal for sustainable food systems

Objective of the policy initiative: ensure that all foods placed on the EU market become more sustainable

- ✓ Ensure policy coherence of all EU food related policies in terms of sustainability objectives including biodiversity and climate objectives
- ✓ Avoid externalization of unsustainable practices and raise global standards
- ✓ Make it easier to choose sustainable and healthy diets (*i.e.*, sustainable food labelling)
- ✓ Optimize production, distribution and consumption of food to reduce food loss and waste

Ongoing impact assessment by the European Commission

Legislative proposal in Q3 2023

Other elements impacting especially trade

New Genomics Techniques

Objective:

Proportionate regulation enabling safe plants that can contribute to EU's sustainability objectives

Expected changes:

Different RA requirements depending on the type of technique, modification and novelty of the trait & sustainability assessment

Chemical Strategy linked initiatives

Objective:

Better protect citizens and the environment
boost innovation for safe and sustainable chemicals

Impact:

Precedents setting in chemical management and
Indirect impact on tools for food production

Thank you for your attention

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