



Farmers & the Green Deal

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What is the Green Deal?
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about the Green Deal and
farmers?

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Have you heard of
the Green Deal
before today?



01

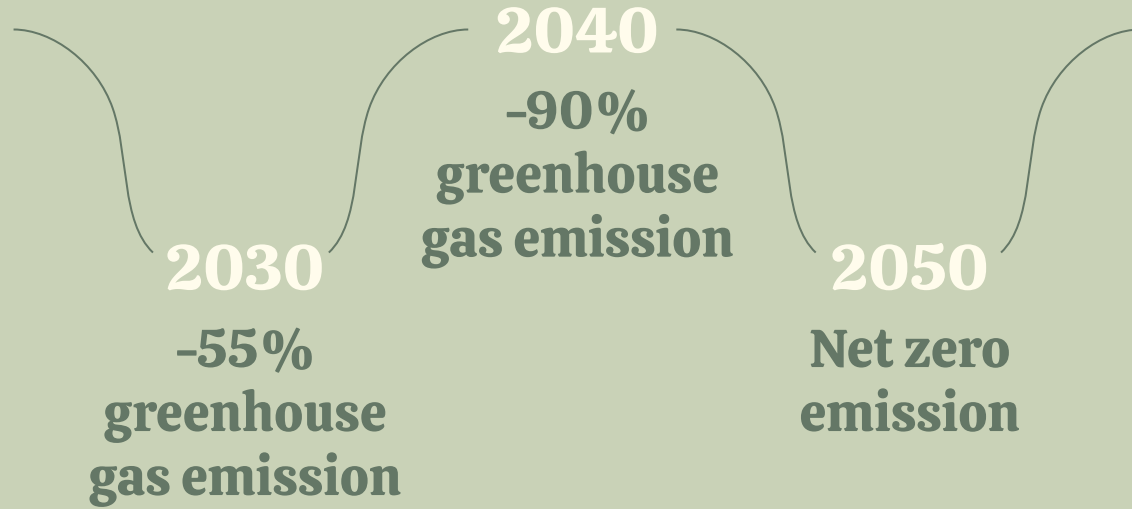
Context

The Green Deal

- EU's growth and climate strategy (2019)
- EU's contribution to the 2016 Paris Agreements
- Zero emission by 2050
- EU Climate Law (2021) makes emission targets legally binding
- Vision: Europe as the top destination for investments with quality jobs and a strong industrial base



Emission Targets



The key goals of the Green Deal



**Climate
neutrality**



**Circular
economy**



**Clean
industry**



**Healthier
environment**



**More
sustainable
farming**



**Climate
justice and
fairness**

CLIMATE

Becoming the first climate neutral continent by 2050

Fit for 55 Package, CBAM

ENERGY

A clean and efficient energy transition

Fit for 55 Package

INDUSTRY

An industrial strategy for a competitive, green and digital Europe

Batteries Regulation, Plastics Strategy

ENVIRONMENT AND OCEANS

Protecting our biodiversity and ecosystems

Circular Economy Action Plan, Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability,
Zero Pollution Action Plan, Waste and Recycling

AGRICULTURE

A healthy food system for people and the planet

Farm to Fork Strategy, Organic Farming Action Plan

TRANSPORT

Providing efficient, safe and environmentally friendly transport

FINANCE AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable investments to deliver the EU Green Deal

Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, EU Taxonomy



From Farm to Fork



**Key strategy from
the Green Deal**



**Aims to transition
to sustainable food
production system**



**Intends to make food
supply systems fair,
healthy &
environmentally
friendly**



**Rewards farmers
for providing
environmental &
climate-friendly
services**

Farm to Fork Goals



Make sure Europeans get healthy, affordable and sustainable food



Tackle climate change



Protect the environment and preserve biodiversity



Fair economic return in the food chain



Increase organic farming

Reform of the CAP 2021 – Key Goals for 2023-27





Main concerns of farmers

- Rising economic burden & bureaucracy
- Impact of climate and geopolitical crisis
- Growing number of regulations threatening production, income & competitiveness
- Top-down approach of the EU
- Being overlooked and treated as a problem rather than strategic sector

Why should we care?



Food security & sustainable supply chain

Effects on prices, quality and availability of food



Economic stability & global competitiveness



Shared responsibility

Environmental transition needs support



Sustainability

Sustainable farming protects nature, water, and biodiversity



02

Overview



387bil.

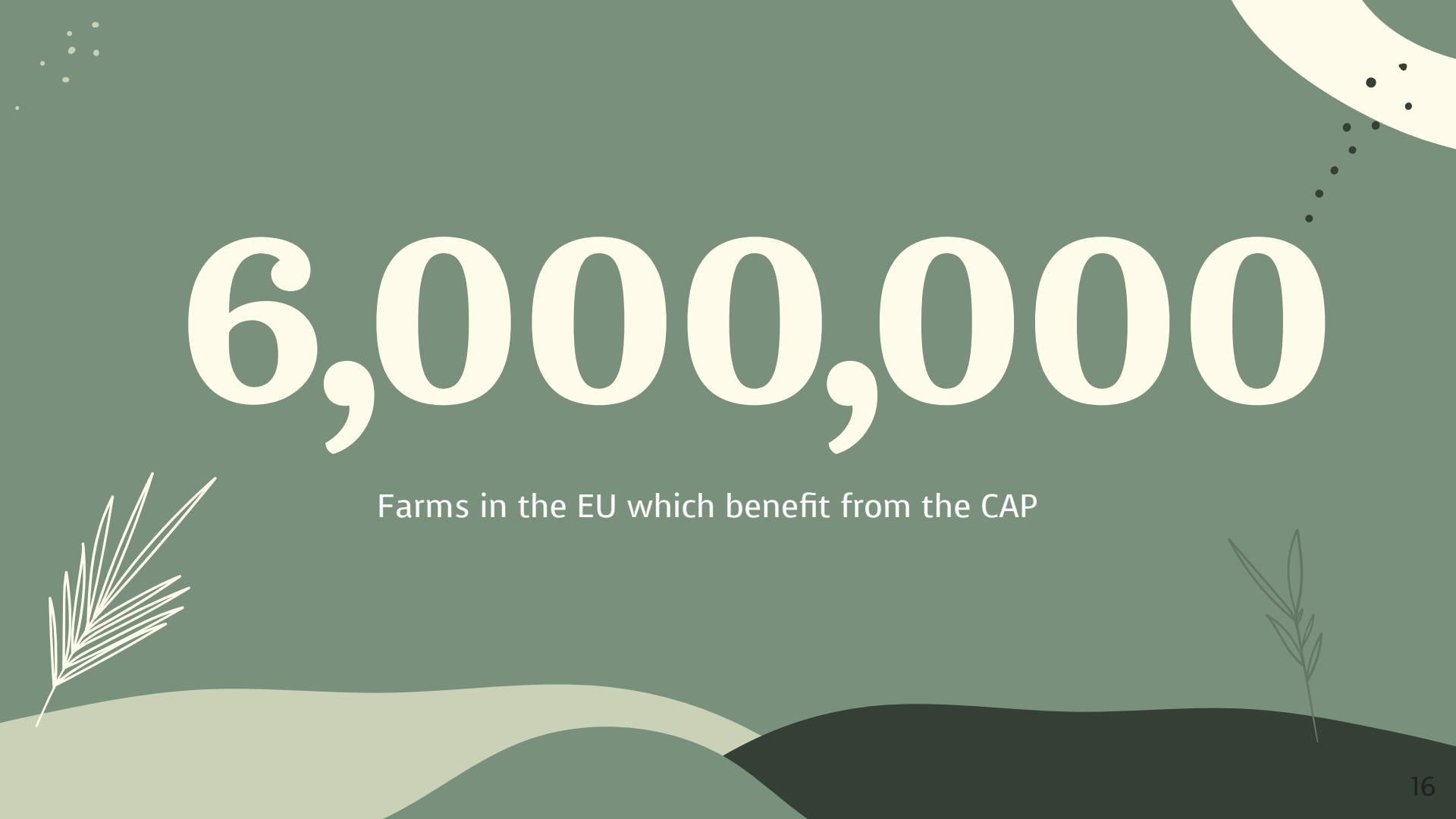
Euros allocated to farmers under the
CAP from 2021-2027

23

Member States

400mil.

Euros allocated to farmers to cope
with climate change and rise in costs



6,000,000

Farms in the EU which benefit from the CAP



387bil.

Euros allocated to farmers under the
CAP from 2021-2027

23

Member States

400mil.

Euros allocated to farmers to cope
with climate change and rise in costs

A close-up photograph of several small green seedlings with two leaves each, growing out of dark, rich brown soil. The seedlings are arranged in a diagonal line across the frame, with some in sharp focus and others blurred in the background.

80%

Of that goes to the
top **20%** biggest
farms in the EU

Which institutions are involved?



European Commission

Publishes legislative proposals to the CAP



Council of the EU

Co-legislator with European Parliament



European Parliament

Forms different committees to discuss changes, co-legislator



03

Details

Details

Farm-to-Fork 2020/2021



Horizontal objective

Legislative framework improving sustainable food systems + food security

Constraints

F2F places additional constraints on farmers: reduced use of pesticides and fertilizers, improve animal welfare and reduce food waste

4 objectives

- Sustainable food production
- Sustainable food processing and distribution
- Sustainable food consumption
- Prevention of food loss and waste

What about the farmers?

A look at France and Poland

France

2023



Worries linked to
income and rising
prices

Against EU-Mercosur
Deal

2021



Against complicated
bureaucracy and
complexification of
payments for small
farmers

2023-2025



Poland



Environmental constraints

Reduction pesticides + fertilizers negative effect on yields

Mercosur

Against free trade deal with South America, flooding market with competitive products

Ukrainian imports

Difficult to trace, flood EU market with low priced goods

CAP inequality

Argue that CAP favors western countries (i.e. France) lower per-hectare subsidies

France vs Poland

Two different contexts still give way to the same frustrations.

Top-down rules impede sovereignty

Large vs small farms

Countries with vocal precedents (gilets jaunes, Solidarity)



France

Grievances centered around
rise in prices and
competitivity

Poland

Grievances centered around
Ukrainian imports and
competitivity

What do farmers have to do?

Bureaucracy

- Use of chemicals
- Inventory
- Statutory Management Requirements (SMR)
- Food law
- Organic farming
- Young farmers
- Certification
- CAP Applications



EU response to protests



Flexibility

Aimed to be more flexible regarding environmental requirements



Simplification

Simplifying payments to small organic farms, less bureaucracy



Trade improvements

Changes to imports from Ukraine, Russia, and Mercosur deal

Final thoughts

**Higher public
legitimacy**

**Eco-friendly
farming**

Pros

**More funds and
opportunities for
smaller farms.**



Cons

High prices



Administrative
complexity



Increase in
inequality

What do we need to watch out for?



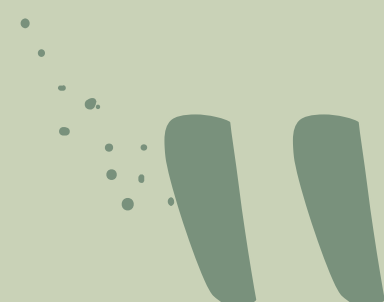
Balance between climate goals and food security



Equity between large and small farmers



Communication between EU and small farmers

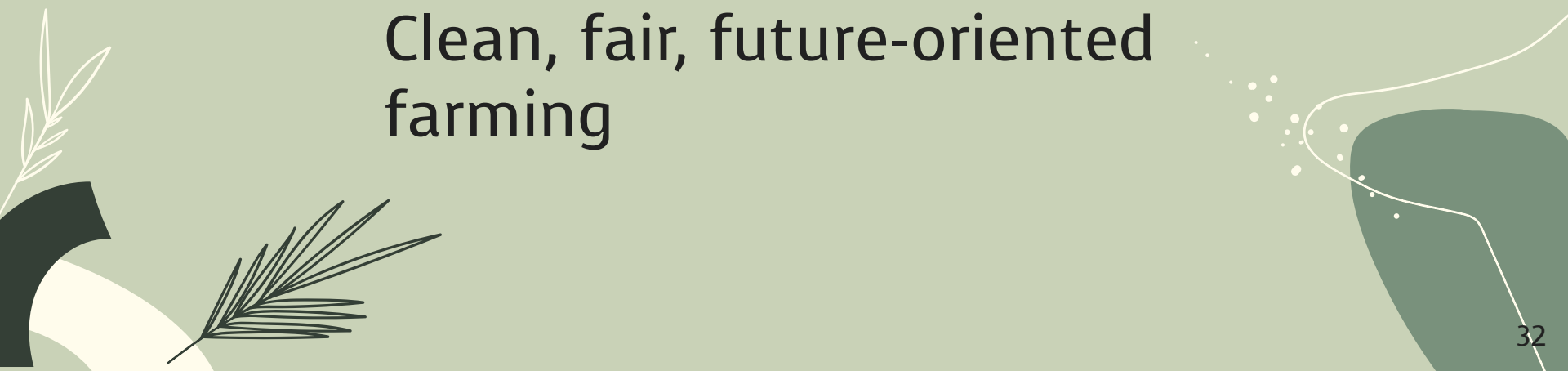


Trade offs ?

Short-term profits
Guaranteed-price system



Clean, fair, future-oriented
farming



Let's Think!



Do you think the new CAP and the Green Deal are strong enough to make real progress toward sustainable farming or are they just promises on paper?