

The EU Green Deal, Sustainable Agriculture and the Farm to Fork Strategy

For a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system

European Union





Challenges to the EU food system

SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY



Healthier diets
– reduce
overweight



Improve
animal
welfare



Social rights
workers in food
chain



Food
affordability

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY



Tackle climate
change



Protect the
environment



Preserve
biodiversity



Reduce food
losses and waste



Circular bio-
based economy

ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY



Fairer incomes for
farmers & fishers



Just
transition



New business & job
opportunities



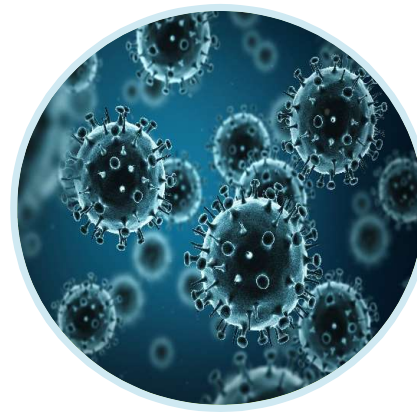
2030 Targets for sustainable food production



Reduce by 50% the overall use and risk of **chemical pesticides** and reduce use by 50% of more hazardous **pesticides**



Reduce **nutrient losses** by at least 50% while ensuring no deterioration in soil fertility; this will reduce use of **fertilisers** by at least 20 %



Reduce sales of **antimicrobials** for farmed animals and in aquaculture by 50%



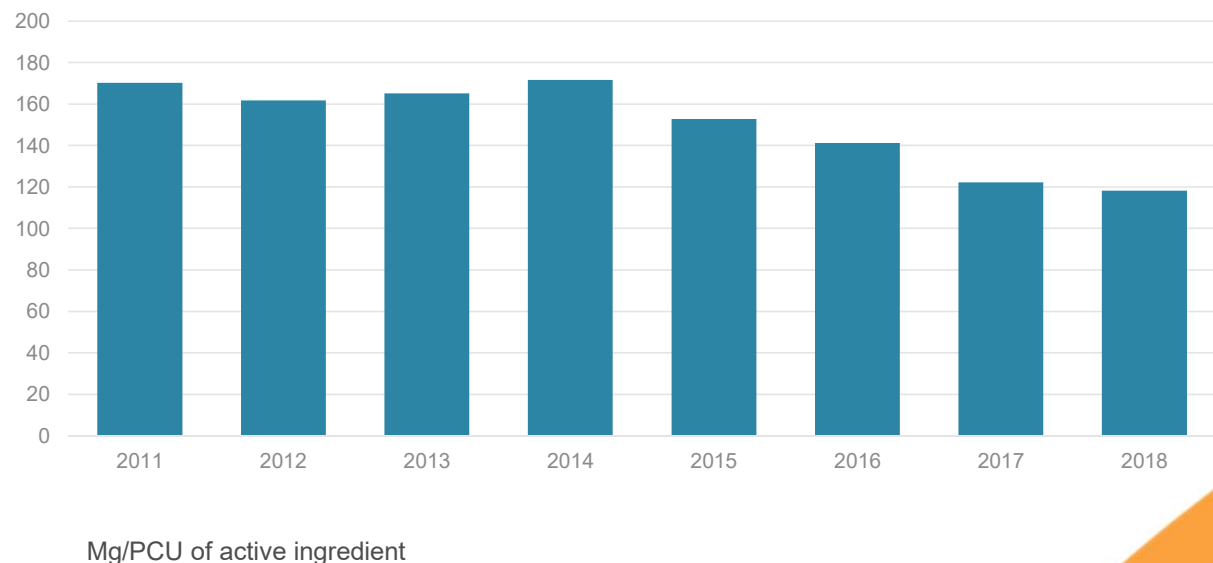
Achieve at least 25% of the EU's agricultural land under **organic farming**



| Reducing antimicrobial resistance

- Antibiotic sales for animal production decreased by 28% between 2011 and 2018. However, there are large differences between Member States.
- Excessive and inappropriate use of antimicrobials in animal *and* human healthcare leads to an estimated 33.000 human deaths every year.
- New target by 2030: reduce sale of antimicrobials for farmed animals and in aquaculture by 50%

Sales of veterinary antimicrobial agents marketed mainly for food-producing animal in the **EU-27**

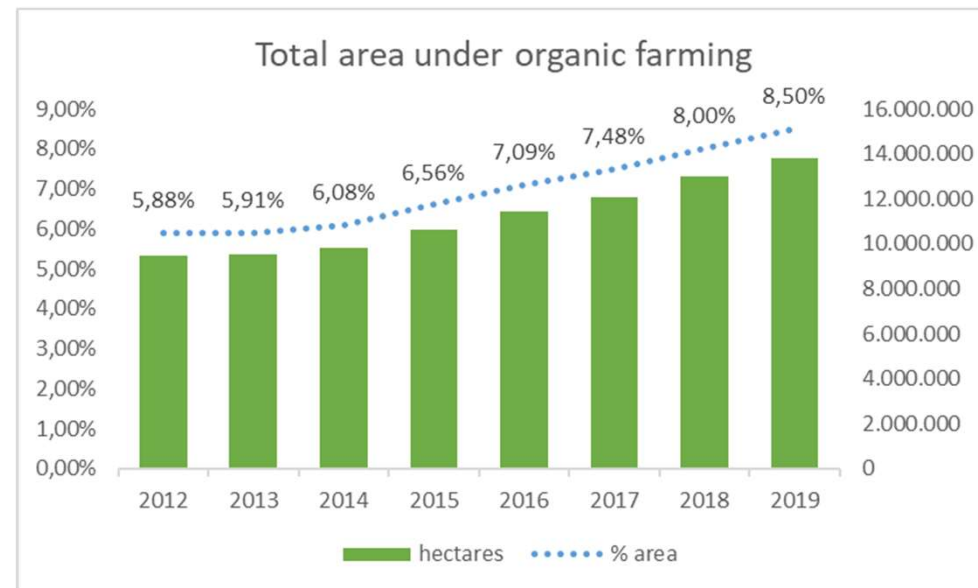


Source: European Surveillance of Veterinary Antimicrobial Consumption (ESVAC)

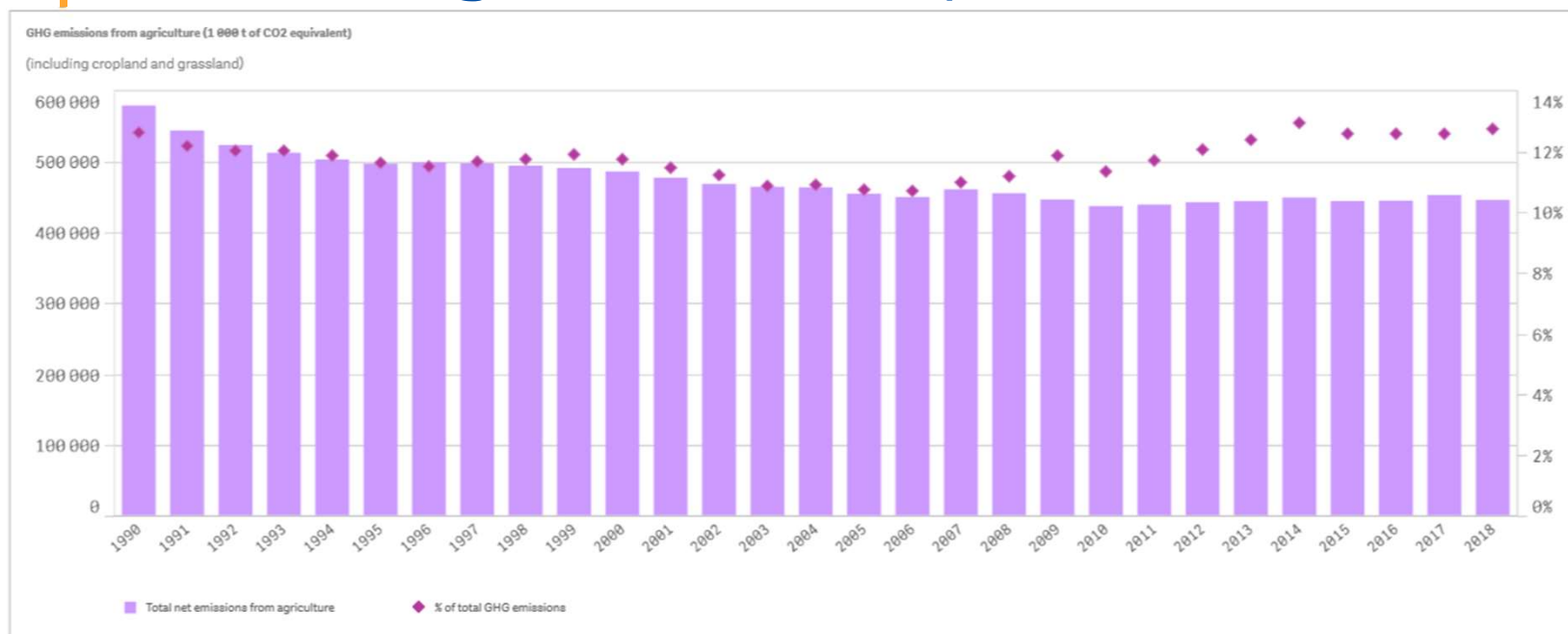


| Stimulating organic farming

- The total area under organic farming is increasing in the EU-27: almost 13.8 million hectares in 2019 (8.5% of the total utilized agricultural area).
- Significant differences exist between Member States!
- New target for 2030: at least 25% of EU agricultural land under organic farming.



The EU's agricultural footprint

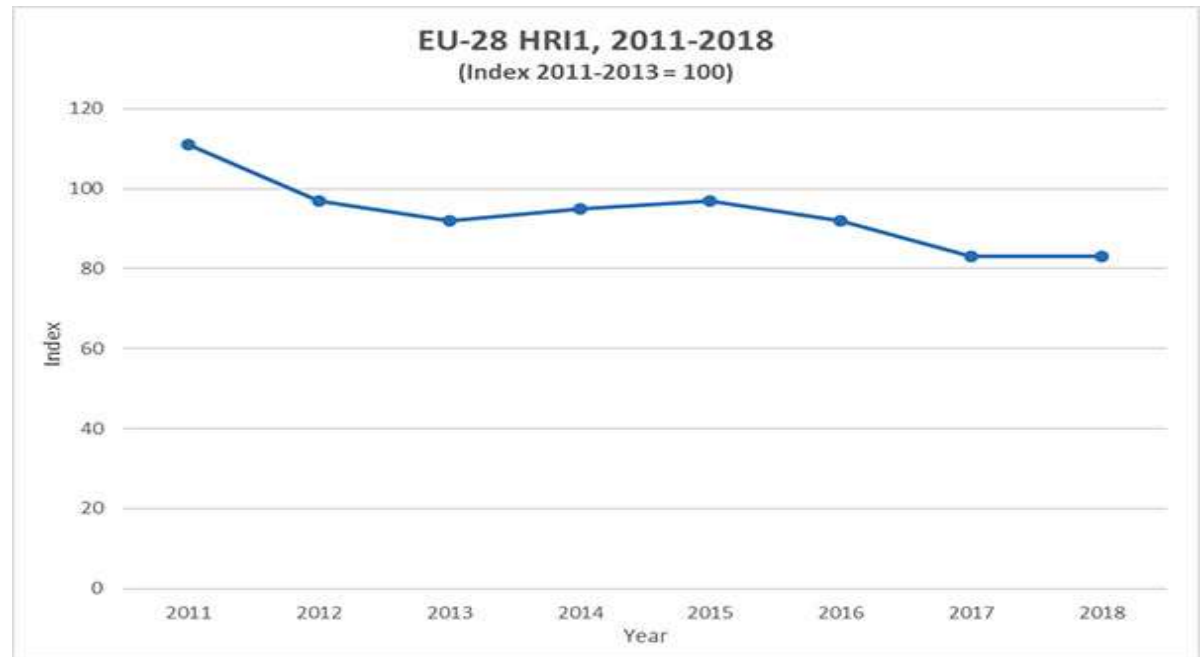


- The only major agricultural system in the world that reduced GHG emissions: by more than 20% since 1990.
- The share of agriculture in the total EU GHG emissions: 13% (2018).
- 70% of those come from the livestock sector
- 2030 Climate Target Plan: The Commission's proposal to cut greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 sets Europe on a responsible path to becoming climate neutral by 2050.



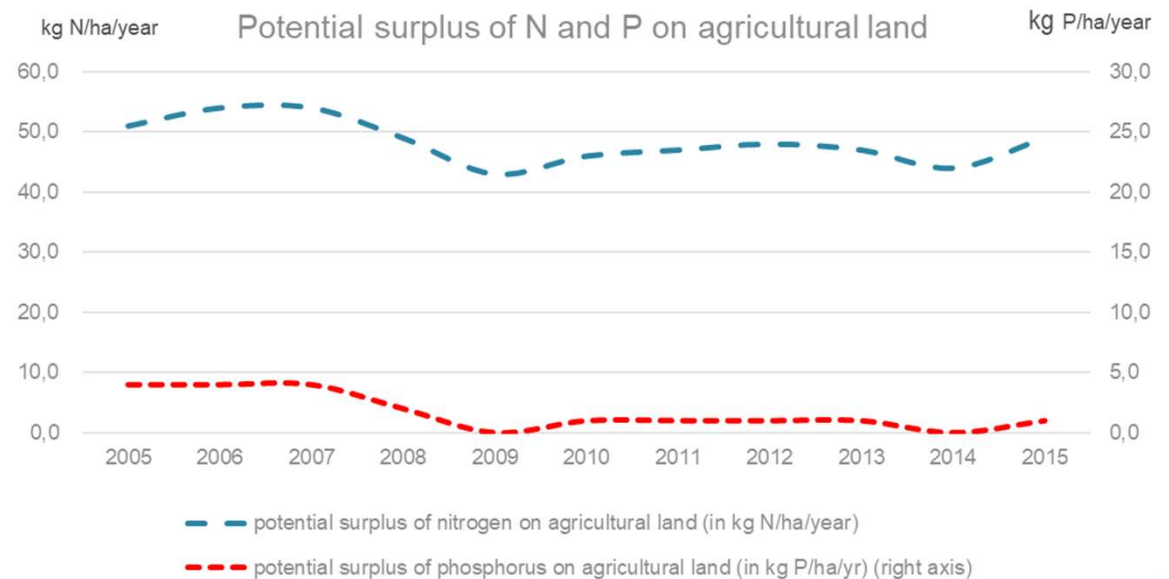
Sustainable use of pesticides

- Chemical pesticides contribute to soil, water and air pollution, biodiversity loss and can harm non-target plants, insects, birds, mammals and amphibians
- Risk from pesticides use decreased by 20% in the period 2012-2017.
- New target by 2030: reduce overall use and risk of chemical pesticides by 50% and the use of more hazardous pesticides by 50%.



Reducing nutrient losses: gross nutrient balance on agricultural land

- Excess of nutrients in the environment, stemming from excess use and lack of absorption by plants, is a major source of pollution and climate impact.
- The nitrogen surplus in EU-27 remained more or less stable over time around 50 kg N per hectare per year. The phosphorus surplus decreased from 4 kg/ha in 2005 to only 1 kg/ha in 2015.
- New target by 2030: reduce nutrient losses by at least 50%, while ensuring no deterioration in soil fertility (this will reduce use of fertilisers by at least 20%)



Farm to Fork action plan includes:

Adopt recommendations to MS on implementing the future **Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)**, before submission of draft **Strategic Plans** (2020)

Revision of **Sustainable Use of Pesticides Directive** and enhancement of **Integrated Pest Management** (2022)

Proposal to revise **animal welfare** legislation (farm, transport, slaughter) (2023)

Horizon Europe: EUR 10 billion in R&I related to food, bioeconomy, natural resources, agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture and environment



Legislative initiatives to enhance **cooperation of primary producers** (support position in food chain) (2021-22)

Review of the **EU promotion programme** for agricultural and food products (aimed at sustainable production and consumption) (2021)

Develop an EU code (with monitoring) for **responsible business and marketing conduct** in the food chain (2021)

Proposal for a **sustainable food labelling framework** to empower consumers to make sustainable food choices (2024)

Proposal for a harmonised **mandatory front-of-pack nutrition labelling** to enable consumers to make healthy food choices (2022)

Proposal for **EU-level targets for food waste reduction** & Revise EU rules for date marking ('use by' and 'best before' dates)

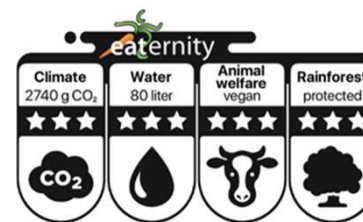
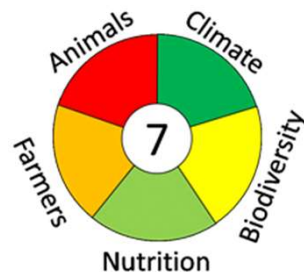


Sustainability label

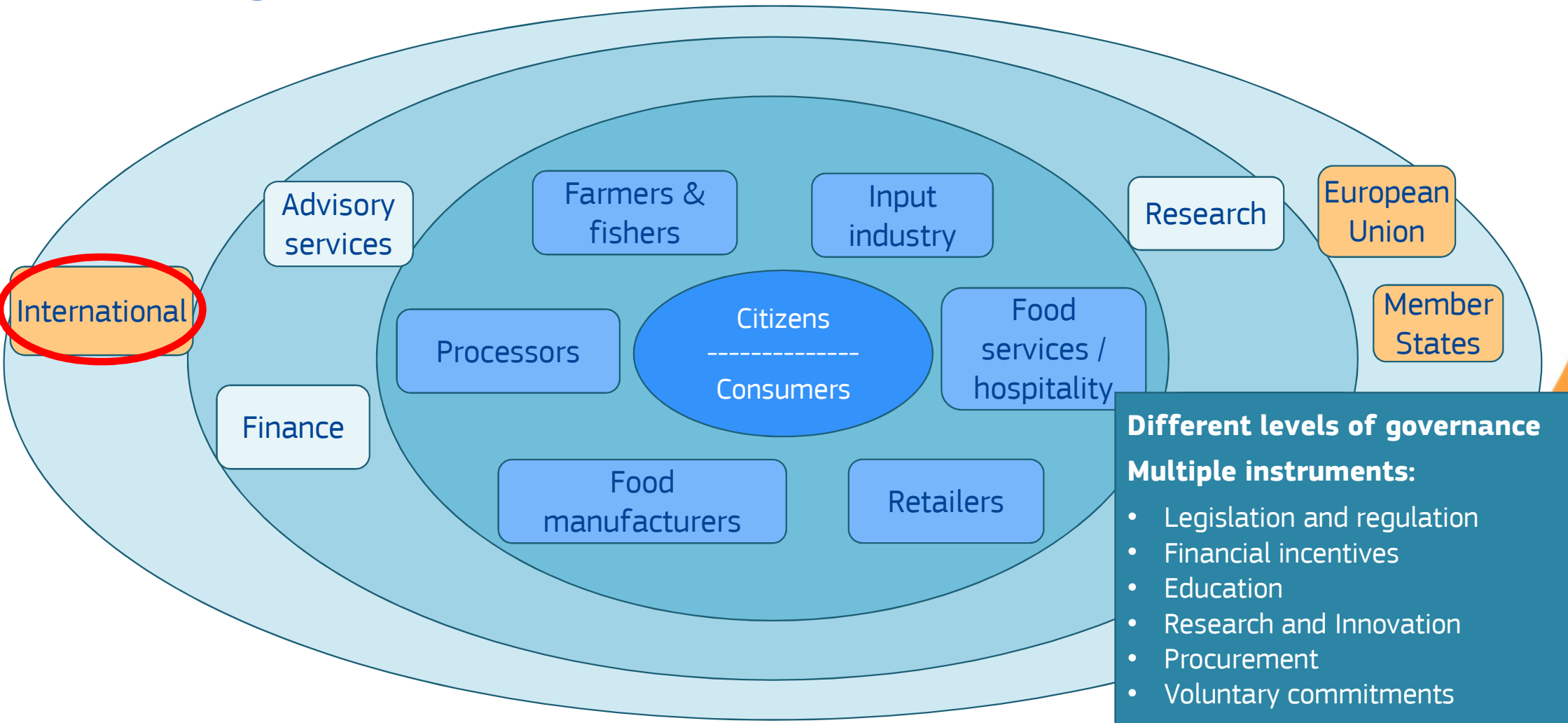
Proposal for a sustainable food labelling framework to empower consumers to make sustainable food choice (2024)

The Commission will also examine ways to harmonise *voluntary green claims* and to create a sustainable labelling framework that covers, the nutritional, climate, environmental and social aspects of food products

EU will promote sustainable food labelling framework and contribute to the work on international sustainability standards and environmental footprint calculation methods in multilateral fora to promote a higher uptake of sustainability standards.



| Integrated approach from farm to fork needed



Conclusions

- The European Green Deal has created a window of opportunity to raise the importance of environmental food production standards to the level of EU food safety standards, regarded as the highest in the world,
- The Green deal and the Farm to Fork will impact on:
 1. The way we design our **Common Agriculture Policy** and the way we manage **our agriculture**:
 1. CAP will bring new measures in line with the Green Deal and Biodiversity and F2F strategies
 2. improve the management of natural resources, ensure a fair economic return for farmers, and reinforce the protection of biodiversity, among others.
 3. conditionality, which links area and animal-based CAP payments to a range of obligations
 4. introduces the new 'eco-schemes' and other tools under rural development can support the transition
 5. rebalancing power in the food supply chain
 2. **The way we produce food**: Animal welfare, AMR (Anti Microbial Resistance), Food waste and Food labelling as well as contributing to new societal demands related to food and health, including safe, nutritious and sustainable food.
 3. **The way we trade internationally**
 4. **Our relations with trade partners (Green diplomacy)**



Thank you



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