



The united voice of Farmers and their Cooperatives at European Level

Name/Surname

Position

Name of the event

dd/mm/yyyy

copa***cogeca**
european farmers european agri-cooperatives



Mission

To ensure a viable, innovative, competitive EU agriculture and agri-food sector guaranteeing food security to half a billion people throughout Europe.



Objective

Promoting European farmers and agri-cooperatives views to **influence** EU decision-making process and public opinion.

copa

european farmers



cogeca

european agri-cooperatives

- Created in **1958**
- 22** million European farmers and family members
- 60** full members from the EU Member States and 36 partner organisations

- Created in **1959**
- 22,000** European agricultural cooperatives
- 35** full members from the EU Member States, 4 affiliated members and 36 partner organisations



In **1962**, a joint Secretariat was created, making it one of the largest and most active organisations in Brussels for the past **60** years.

Farming Community committed to EU common policies and EU model of production

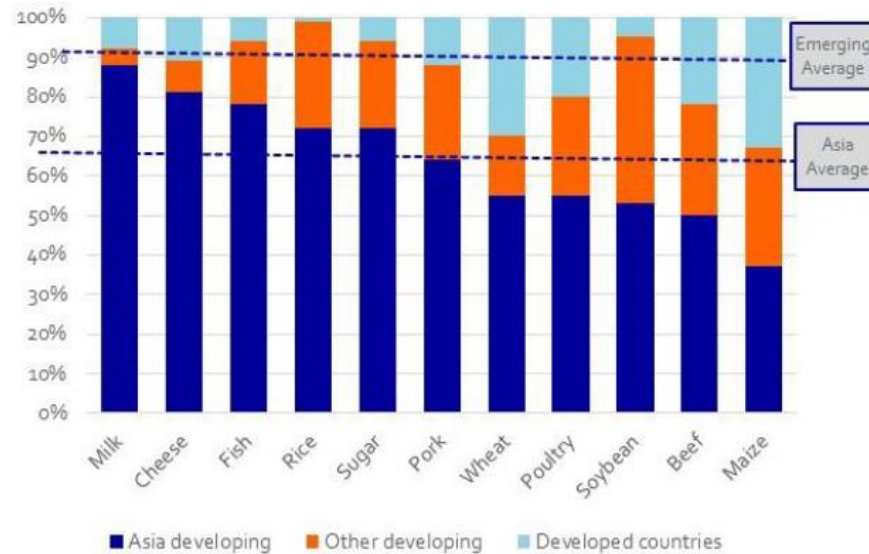
- * **Green Deal** – European agriculture is among the most advanced in terms of its commitment to climate and the environment, and we could see a path on how this could go further in line with the ambitions of the 'Green Deal'.
- * **Common Agricultural policy** - Internal market, Food safety, environment, animal health and welfare
 - Climate Change
 - Committed to the implementation of Paris agreement
 - Limit the world's temperature increase to 1.5°C while not endangering food security;
- * **Trade policy** – fair, balance and transparent international trade
- * **Digital Single Market** – access and control agri data by farmers

Please enable our investment on modernization and sustainability of EU agriculture!



Strong growth in demand in emerging markets when the EU markets are mature

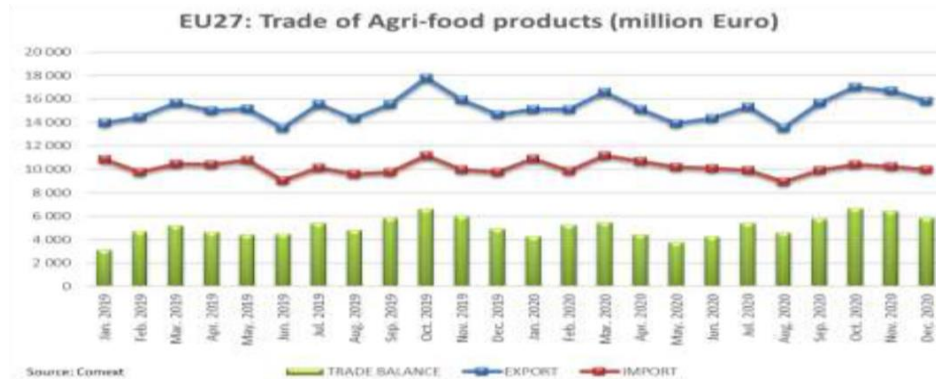
Agri food consumption growth by region and product group



Source : M. Mulder, Rabobank , lors de la Conférence Amérique du Nord-UE, les 18-20 septembre 2019

- * Common Agricultural policy
- * Significant risk of lower growth in the EU-28
- * Trade uncertainties strongly impact agriculture (e.g. Russian ban, Airbus/Boeing)
- * **90%** of global growth demand is in emerging markets; **65%** in Asia.
- * Increasingly, European foodstuffs gain attention for their sustainability.

Agri-Food trade as a driver of the EU Economy... ... well integrated in the world market (1/2)



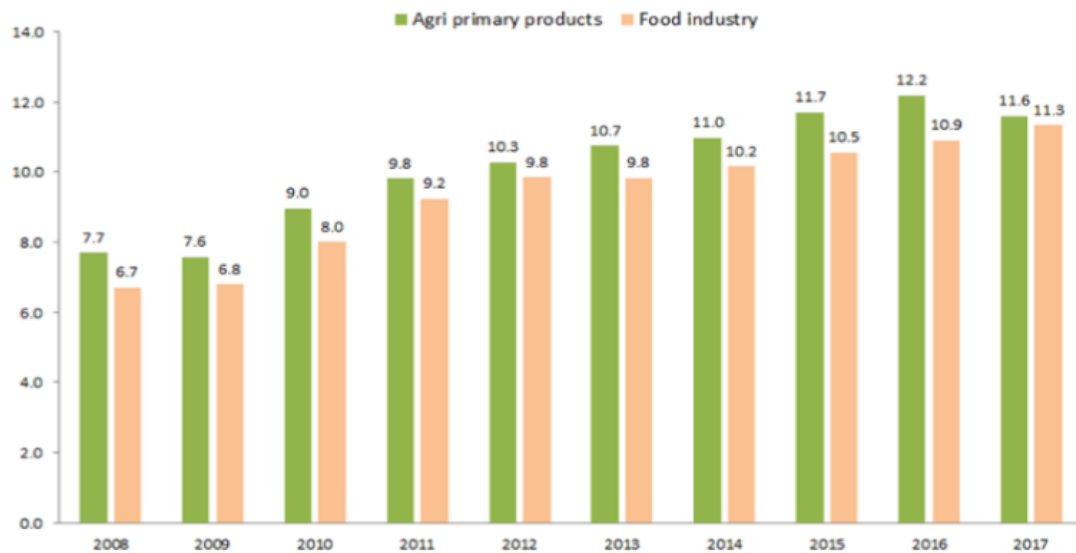
Source: Monitoring EU Agri-Food Trade - published on 31st March 2021

- * Agri-food exports contribute to the net trade balance of €62 billion of in 2020 (1/3 of EU net trade balance)
- * No export support/restitution. The support is WTO compatible, already non-distortive, decoupled..
- * Roughly 30% of the raw materials processed in the EU are of non-EU origin
- * Largest importer of rare agriculture commodities from developing countries

CAP success – EU agriculture showed strong resilience while ensuring food security for EU citizens

EU Trade Policy Review – Farming perspective

Share of Export Values in Production Values (in %)



Source: European Commission – CDG IAA April 2019

- * The agri-food chain represents 44 million jobs in the EU
- * According to JRC € 1bn agri-food exports creates on average 20,000 jobs, from which 13,700 in the primary sector – impact of exports (JRC)



What is in it for farmers?

- * **Increasing exports of EU agri-food products are highly important:**

- Contribution to overall valorisation of EU produce
- Market access helps distribution of competitiveness risk
- Balancing of product categories and ensuring sustainability
- Providing EU market balance

- * All in all: Trading facilitates funding for investment in own production and matching of consumer preferences

- * **Exports are not the objective in itself!**

- * The Objective is to create added value that should translate into benefits to farmers and agri-cooperatives.



Our views on agri-food international trade (1/2)

* Priority to WTO multilateral agreements:

- Capacity to address all issues in a balanced manner (e.g. subsidies, GI's, etc.)
- Modernisation of WTO
- Alliances & Partnerships to set up world standards and protect our interests at long term





Our views on agri-food international trade (2/2)

- * Bilateral negotiations as a challenge for the EU agricultural sector:
 - Cumulative impact differences across agricultural segments, (e.g. beef, rice)
- * Bilateral negotiations as an opportunity, provided
 - Balanced agreement within agri-chapter
 - Inclusion of the entire agri-food value chain
 - Standards and GIs recognition
 - Implementation/administration efforts, customs facilitation, proper enforcement of the provisions
 - Gaining wider public support and better distribution of the benefits from international trade – ensuring diversity of traders, including in particular newcomers and SMEs

Key takeaways

* **Consistency between policies, CAP, Green Deal and Trade policy**

- * it's not clear how the Green Deal will factor in the trade realities and what its impact will be in terms of market prices, farm income and food security.
- * Can the Commission guarantee that imports from third countries comply, at farm level, with all our production standards? Can we expect that farmers in third countries will exclude 10% of the farmland from production as required from EU farmers within the Green Deal?



Key takeaways

- * **Our International trade must be based on balanced, fair and transparent rules to avoid distortion of competition**
- * Take in account the **cumulative impact** on sensitive sectors (e.g. beef, sheep, poultry, sugar, rice, etc)
- * **Reform of WTO to play crucial role**
 - * Dispute settlement panel
 - * How to Integrate Climate Change, sustainability and environment in International trade? Enforceable mechanisms?
 - * New disciplines such as Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism
 - * CBAM could work as a measure to prevent carbon leakage in all sectors
 - * If the CBAM does not apply to agricultural products, it should not apply to fertilizers either
 - * It should also be compatible with WTO rules.



Key takeways

“If the European Union proceeds with the Green Deal without ensuring that our agriculture output and competitiveness are maintained (e.g. EU-Mercosur), **the basis of our existing trade arrangements is questioned**. We are glad to keep leading the charge in the battle for a greener, more sustainable agriculture in Europe, but we have no appetite to end up the dead hero of this story. We need a **comprehensive impact assessment of the Green Deal** and the accompanying regulations.”

Ramon Armengol, Cogeca President





Thank you for your attention !

Name/Surname
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