

The role of Short Supply Chains in the EU

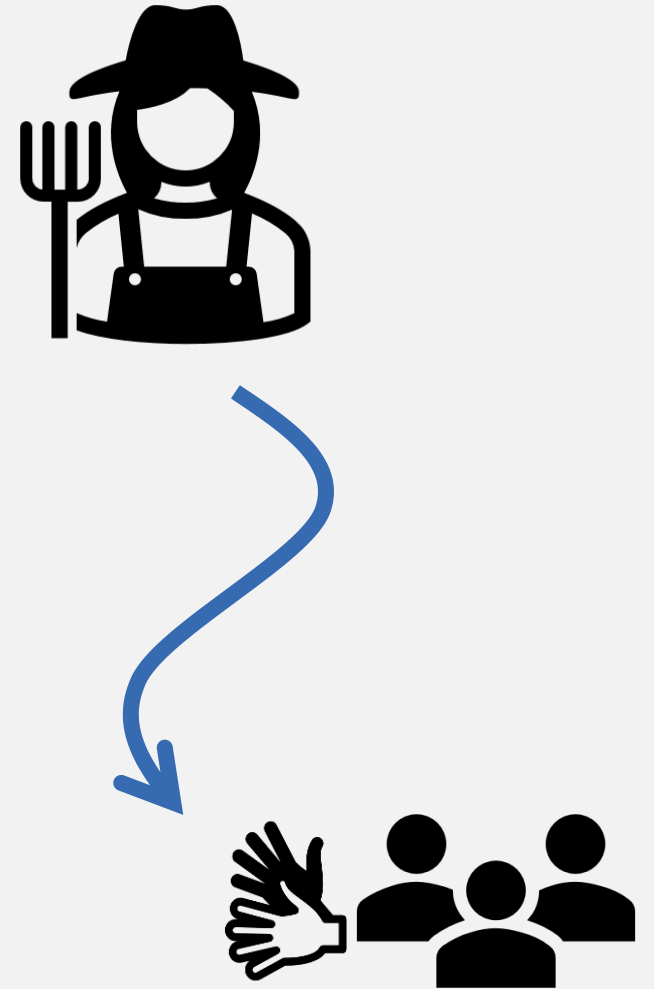
The view of a young farmer

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*European Pigmeat Reflexion
Group*



Current situation



10,5 millions farms, 95,2% of family farms



15% of EU farms sell more than half of their products directly to consumers



Large involvement of small farms

Most of them between 1 and 8 **ESU*** / Only 3% above 100 ESU

Opportunities and obstacles

Economic return

- Rebalance the bargaining position of farmers
- Fewer or no intermediaries
- Prices set by farmers
- Growing interest of consumers for local food

Farmers' image and link with consumers

- Creating a direct link with consumers
- Revaluation of the work of farmers by consumers
- Transparency

Potential environmental benefits

Opportunities and obstacles

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Varying channels of distribution depending on the context

Depends on demand (area, awareness...)

Depends on the supply

New skills needed

Skills to develop farmer's network

Need to build trust

Farmers' image and link to consumers

- Creating a direct link with consumers
- Revaluation of the work of farmers by consumers
- Transparency

Potential environmental benefits

Public support

Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

Farm to Fork Strategy

Public procurement

Future framework initiative for Sustainability

Levers of improvement



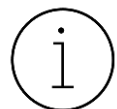
Knowledge transfer and access to technology



Ensuring long-term contracts



Promotion of short supply chains



Information and education of consumers

Conclusion

Risk mitigation can be ensured by:

- Giving preference to local supply for public institutions;
- Encouraging direct selling and short supply chains at EU and Member State level;
- Long-term contracting which ensure income security.



➤ Depends on the context, demand and supply of farmers.