2021 Outlook: fit for 2030 Resilient EU agri-food systems and rural areas - Session 7 arable crops and sugar, 10/12/2021

copa cogeca

european farmers european agri-cooperatives

A Farming Community committed to EU common policies

- Green Deal – need for a coherent and supportive framework
- Common Agricultural policy
  - Internal market, food safety, environment, animal health and welfare
  - Fair, transparent, and balanced agri-food value chain
  - Market analysis, EU market management, and consumer orientation.

  ➢ Climate Change
    - Committed to the implementation of the Paris agreement
    - Limit the world's temperature increase to 1.5°C while not endangering food security

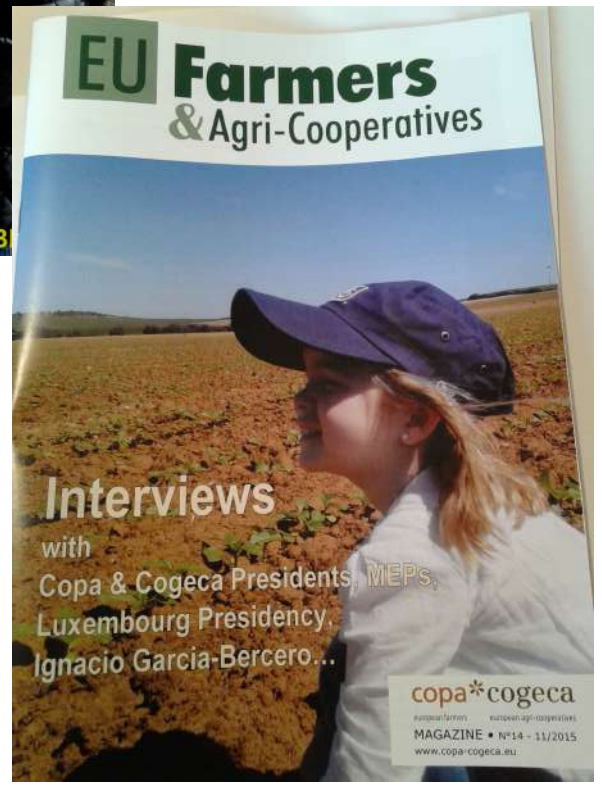
- Digital Single Market

The EU farming community is committed and proud of the EU model of production!
Ambitious targets require continuous investment from farmers and agri-cooperatives.

My farm: Cortijo Carvajal

- Climate change
  - Coping with the increased costs of adaptation and mitigation
  - Preventing risks
  - Accessing technological advancements
- How to implement the Green Deal?

My farm: Cortijo Carvajal



Challenges

The main challenge that farming faces

The main challenge that farming faces: producing more food in a limited area with limited resources in fluctuating climatic conditions

INCREASE WORLD POPULATION (~ 11 Bio by 20100)

ARABLE LAND LIMITED

CLIMATE CHANGE

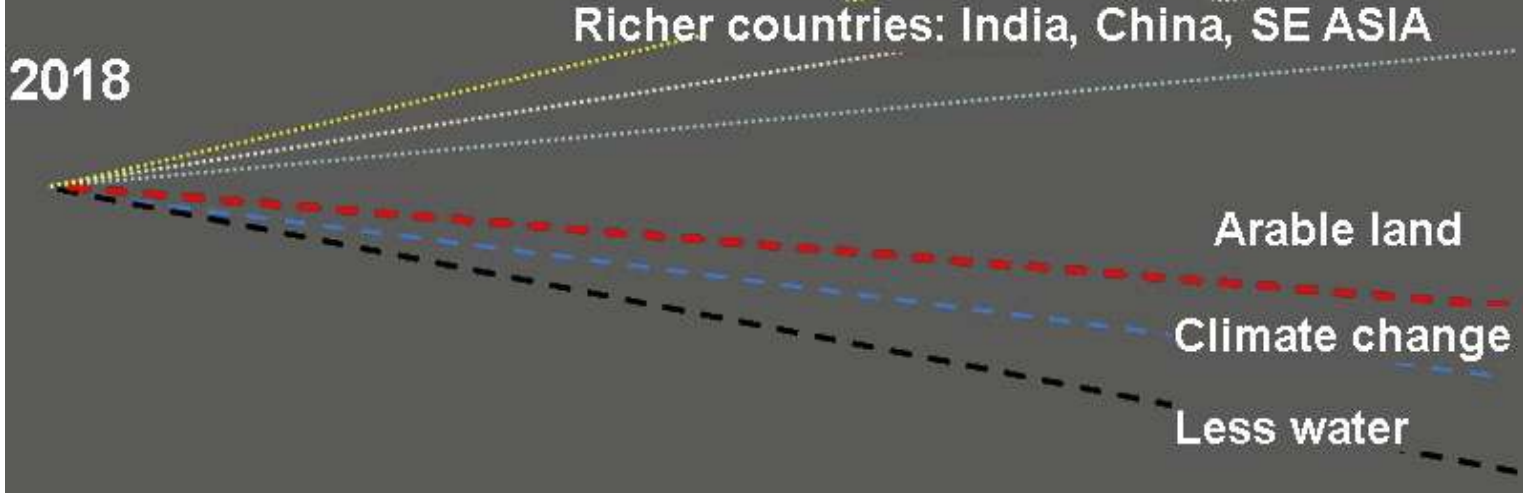
CHANGE IN CONSUMPTION HABITS

FOOD LOSSES & WASTAGE

NUTRITION UNBALANCED

Develop innovation and technology

Satisfying World Population Demands



World Population Growth

World Population Growth

World Population (regions) 2017, 2030, 2050, 2100
According to the average projection variant

REGION	2017	%	2030	2050	2100	%
Africa	1.256	17%	1.704	2.528	4.468	40%
Asia	4.504	60%	4.947	5.257	4.780	43%
Europe	742	10%	739	716	653	6%
South America	646	9%	718	780	712	6%
North America	361	5%	395	435	499	4%
Oceania	41	1%	48	57	72	1%
Total World	7.550	100%	8.551	9.773	11.184	100%

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. New York: United Nations.

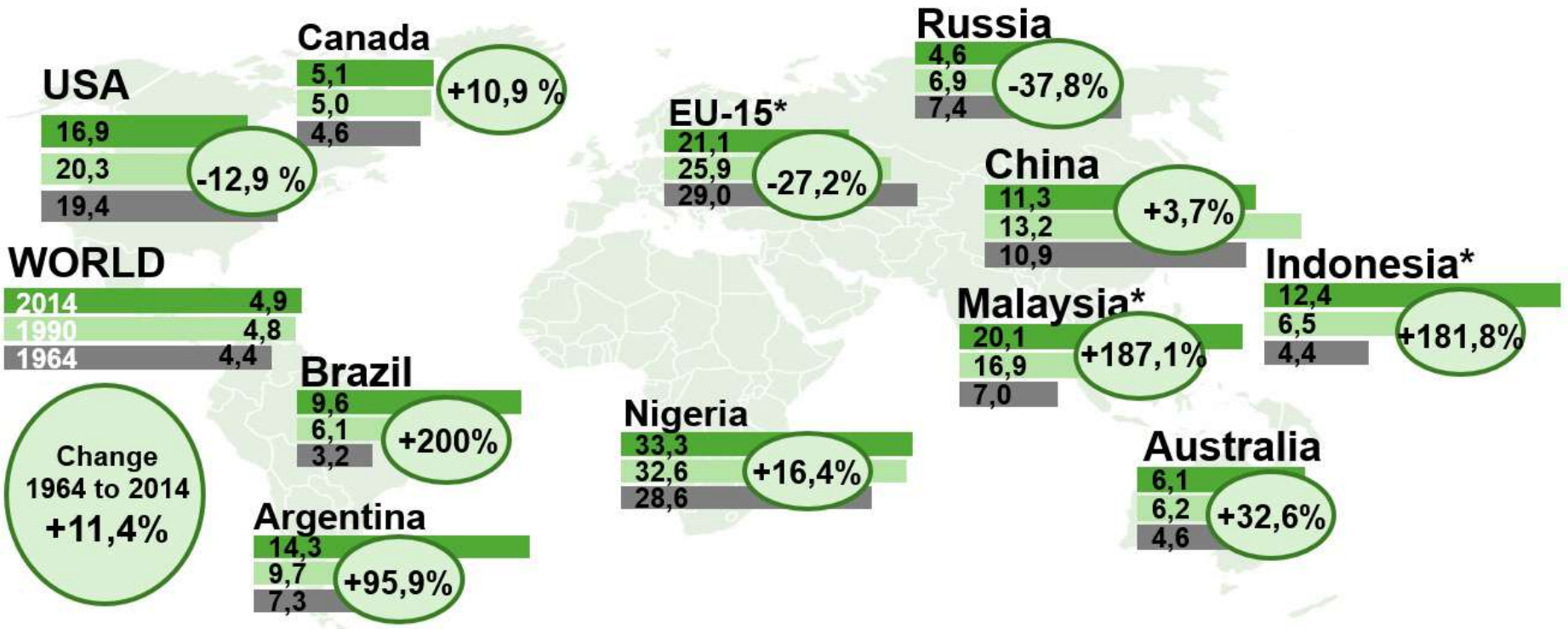
World Population Growth

The world's population is growing!

Use of Arable Land

Arable land remains scarce! Limited growth possible!

Share of arable land* on the total land area (%), in 1964, 1990 and 2014

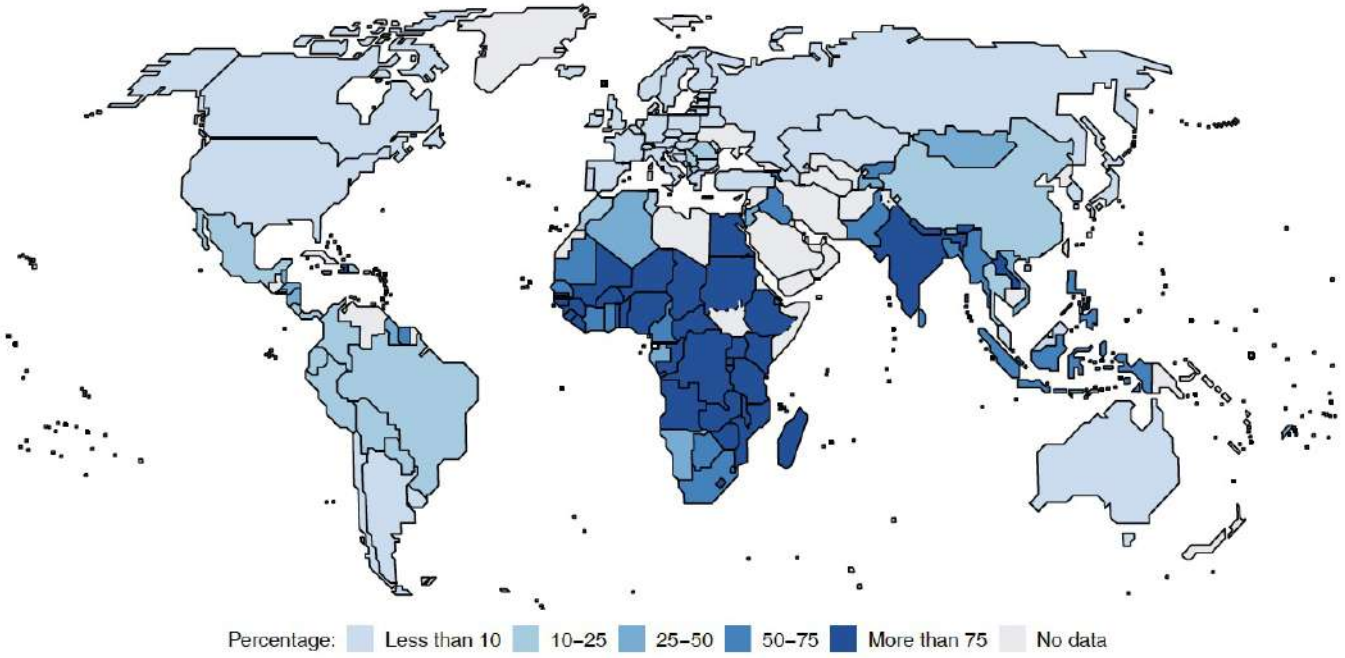


*DRV 2019 – Quelle: AMI, ufop, Goskomstat RF * in Indonesien und Malaysia Flächenentwicklung der Plantagen, EU-15 ohne Belgien u. Luxemburg*

Challenges

Figure 2

Percentage of population that cannot afford a healthy diet[a]



Source: FAO and others, The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2020.

a The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. The final boundary between South Sudan and the Sudan has not yet been determined. The dotted line represents approximately the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

We must protect the act of producing and defend EU agriculture's competitiveness.

Farmers need to be able to make a living from their profession!

2021 Outlook - Rising production costs

Such a drastic change in fertiliser prices greatly affects the investments that arable crop farmers are able to make on farm.

We call for an immediate suspension of all EU import tariff barriers on nitrogen fertilisers.

Crop production starts with seeds

- Crop production starts with high-quality seeds. The new plant breeding techniques go hand in hand with other smart technologies, such as precision farming and biocontrol solutions.
- European Farmers cannot afford to lose time by refraining from using cutting-edge technologies.
- There is an urgent need for an updated interpretation of the mutagenesis exemption in the GMO Directive.

Crop Fertilisation

- The aim should be to apply fertiliser to crops as accurately as possible.
- Precision and digital farming benefit agricultural activities by optimising the application of fertilisers and PPPs.
- Decision-making support and precision farming tools make it possible to improve the efficiency of crop fertilisation and provide both environmental and economic benefits.
- The use of advisory services or programmes that target the nutrient efficiency on individual farms should be encouraged since they have clearly increased efficiency on farms.

Crop Protection

- We use PPPs to grow healthy crops on competitive terms and to ensure that consumer demands are met.
- We produce safe food, feed and non-food agricultural products and safeguard the environment.
- The presence of a plant protection tool on the market can make a huge economic difference for farmers. Costs and the time needed to register new substances have increased significantly in the last few years, while many substances have not even been re-authorised.
- The current global trade context allows other countries to use tools that are currently unavailable in the EU. This creates an unlevel playing field in terms of EU farmers' competitiveness.

Crop Protection

- Integrated Pest Management (IPM) combines various agricultural practices to reduce the impact of agriculture on the environment.
- The availability and use of IPM tools are key to sustainable agricultural production in the EU.
- While there is keen interest from EU farmers to apply low-risk PPPs and other sustainable technologies, it will take a long time for these products to be fully available.
- PPPs will remain an essential element in IPM, although their share will continue to decrease in the future.

Use of Technology and Innovation

Technical innovation is the answer

- Farmers need an adequate toolbox.
- New alternatives to PPPs would allow for an increase in quantity and quality of agricultural output while using fewer but more precise inputs.
- Research into and development of alternatives to IPM is very important.
- R&I needs to take into account the differences in crop production and climatic regions across the EU.
- R&I must be made available to farmers in a timely manner and be translated into innovative and readily applicable tools in the fields.

Technical innovation is the answer

- Any alternatives put on the agricultural market must be affordable for farmers.
- Farmers and agri-cooperatives are already investing and applying innovative solutions to keep their businesses competitive and sustainable.
- For a lot of farmers, it is still difficult to afford some of the new tools already available.
- Such investments, for now, are not cost-effective for producers.
- Investments into all the EU agricultural systems and circumstances should continue.

Thank you for your attention !

Thank you

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