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Common Agricultural Policy of the EU and Farm to Fork Strategy

FAST 0150 Jean Monnet Module

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Call: ERASMUS-JMO-2021-HEI-TCH-RSCH

Topic: ERASMUS-JMO-2021-MODULE

Outline of the Lecture

What does “EU Common Policy” Mean?

EU’s Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

Farm to Fork Strategy

Challenges and Future of the CAP

What does EU's Common Policy mean?

- Binding legislation for all member states
- Managed and funded at supranational level
- Common Agricultural Policy, Common Foreign and Security Policy, Common Fisheries Policy, Competition, Common Commercial Policy, Tax, Transport

Common Agricultural Policy Overview

- Launched in 1962.
- There are around 10 million farms in the EU and 22 million people work regularly in the sector. Farming and food sector: 40 million jobs in the EU.
- World's leading producer and net-exporter of agri-food products.

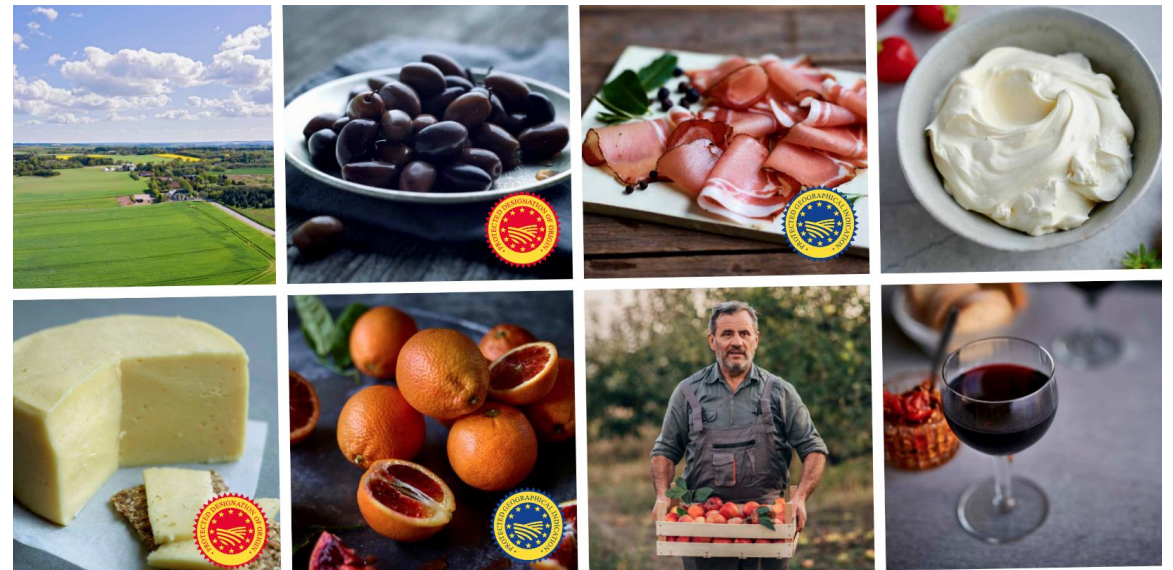
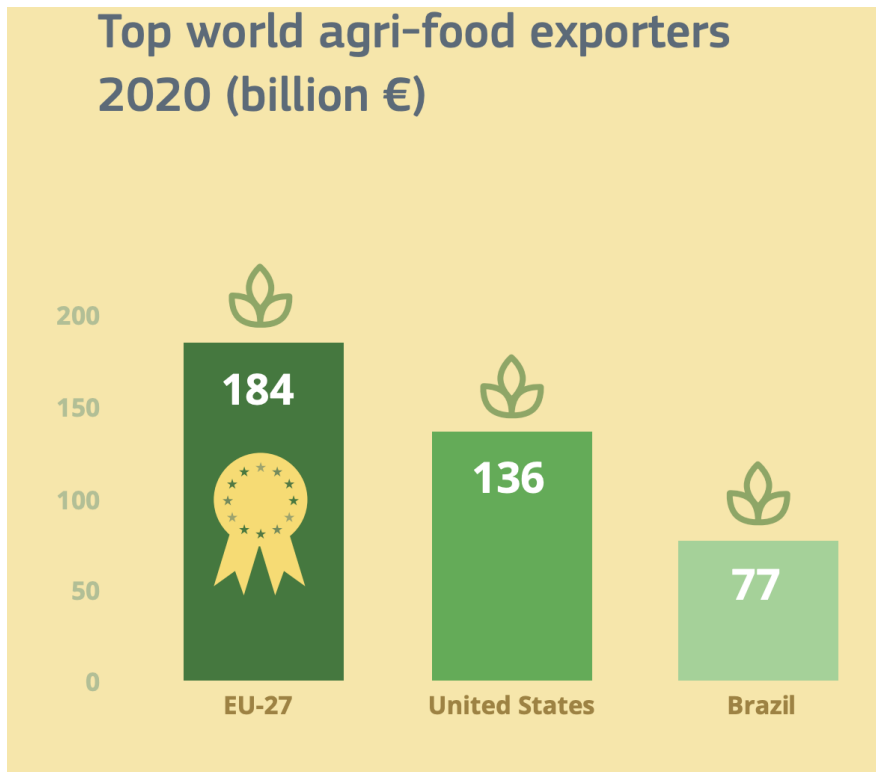


11%

of EU farm managers are under 40

Overview

- Provide **high-quality food** to 450 million Europeans
- **Protecting the know-how:** Around 3,500 wines, spirits and foods, ranging from olives to ham and cheese, are today protected under EU law



- 1984: Farms become so productive that they grow more food than needed.
- Over production and waste
- 1992, payments done directly to farmers not to markets.
- <https://www.facebook.com/EuropeanCommission/videos/in-the-early-1980s-milk-lakes-and-butter-mountains-had-begun-to-form-in-europe-t/848096638571151/>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0bLgy32RcSw>



Aims of the CAP

- Improve agricultural productivity
- Support an open single market for EU agricultural food products
- Sustainable supply of affordable food, ensuring the availability of food at reasonable prices
- Support and protect EU farmers, provide fair living standards to farmers
- Tackle climate change
- Maintain rural areas
- Promote jobs in farming and agri-food industries
- Environmentally sustainable farming: to produce food whilst simultaneously protecting nature and safeguarding biodiversity.



- **Food Safety:** To guarantee safe, nutritious food and animal feed, high standards of animal health and welfare and plant protection, as well as clear information on the origin, content, label.
- **Food Security:** The adequacy of food to society, the equitable distribution, confirmed supply, fair access, sustained sources.

To ensure **food security**



COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Rules allowing seasonal workers to cross borders were simplified



Continuity of food production and
distribution

Farm to Fork Strategy

- [European Green Deal!](#)
- Aims to make food systems fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly.
- The European Food Security Crisis preparedness and response mechanism (EFSCM)

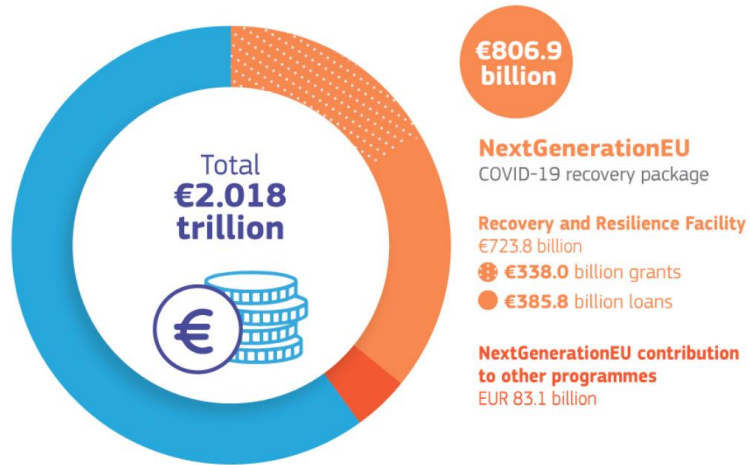


Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF)

The EU's 7-year budget

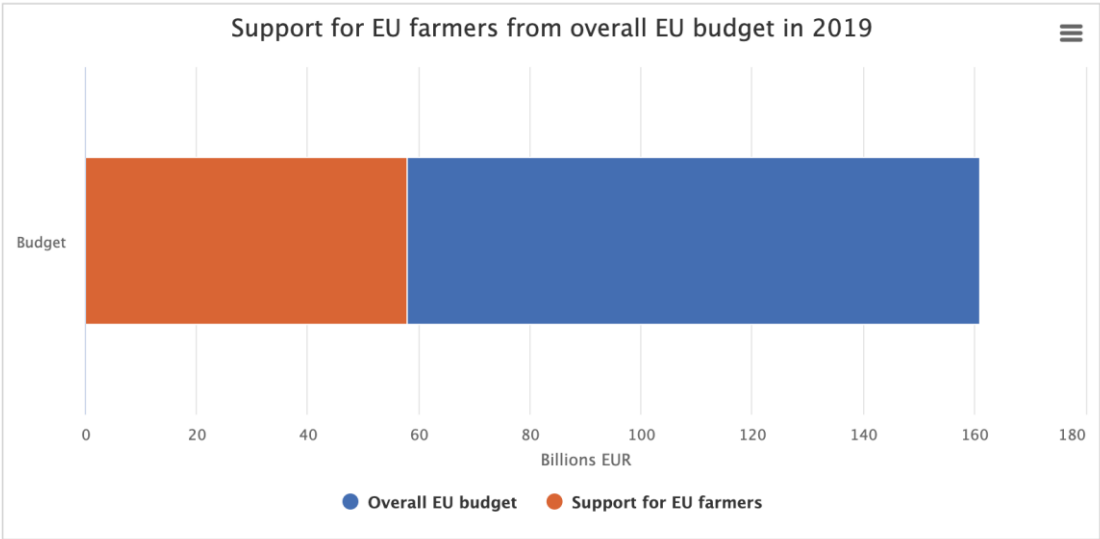
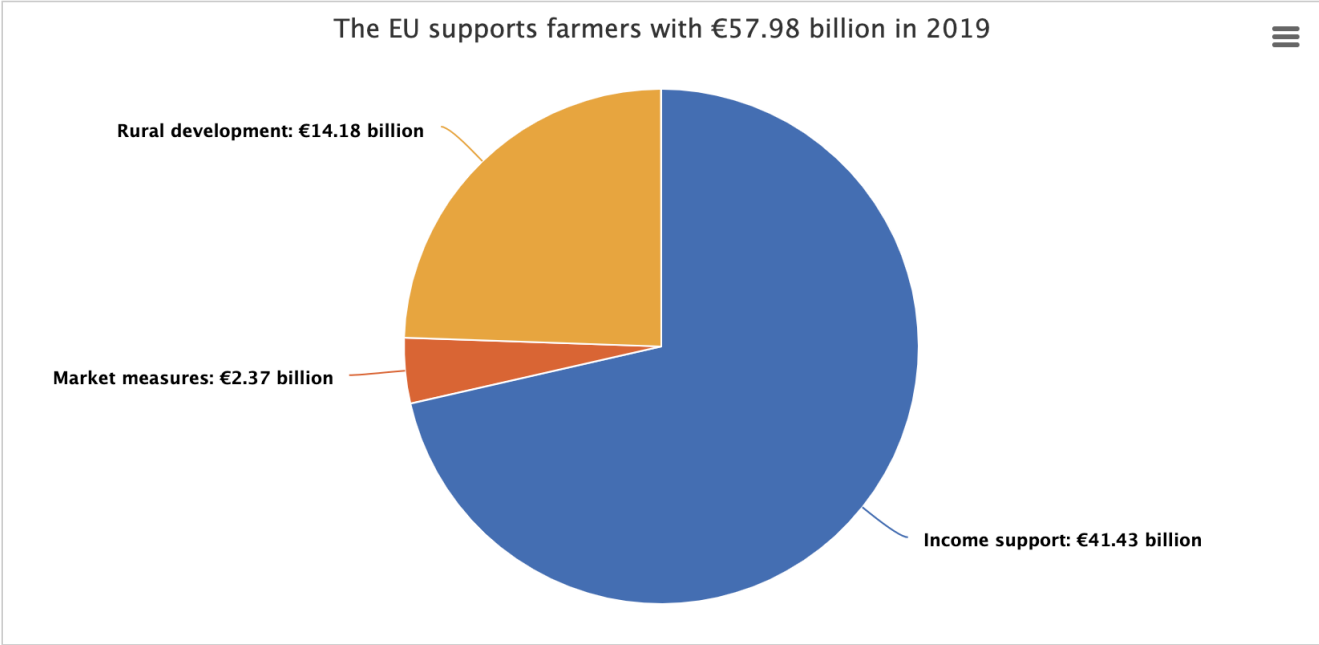


Note: All amounts are in current prices.

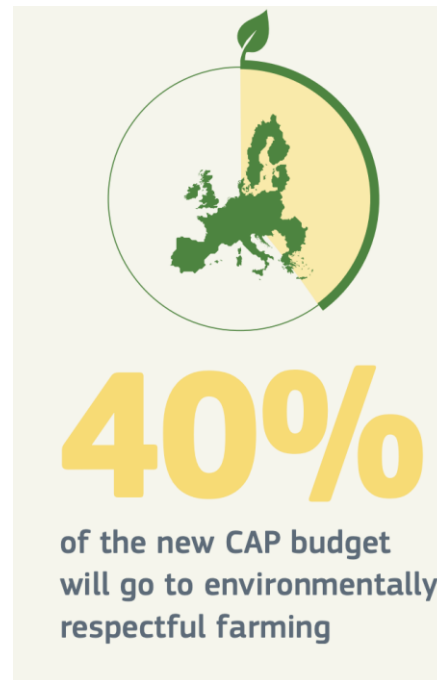


- More than 50% of the total amount of the next long-term budget and NextGenerationEU will support the modernisation of the European Union through research and innovation; fair climate and digital transitions; preparedness, recovery and resilience
- 30% of the EU budget will be spent to fight climate change. The package also pays specific attention to biodiversity protection and gender-related issues
- 20% of NextGenerationEU will be invested in the digital transformation
- In 2026 and 2027, 10% of the annual spending under the long-term budget will contribute to halting and reversing the decline of biodiversity
- For the first time ever, new and reinforced priorities have the highest share within the long-term budget, 31.9%.

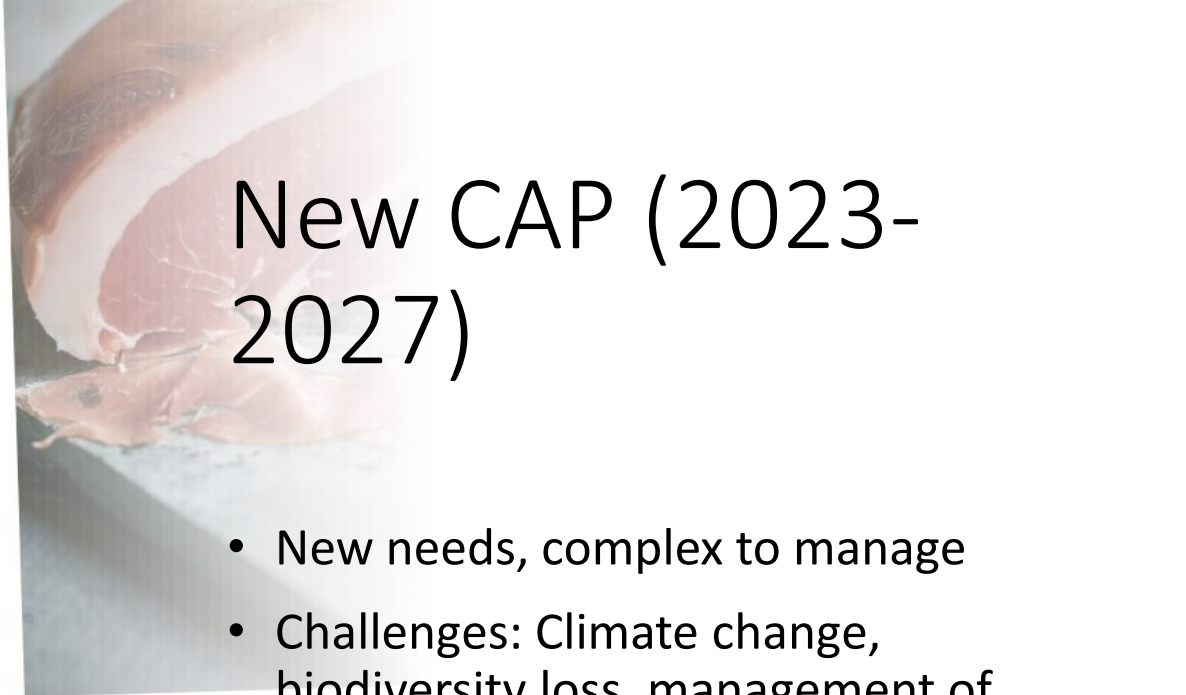
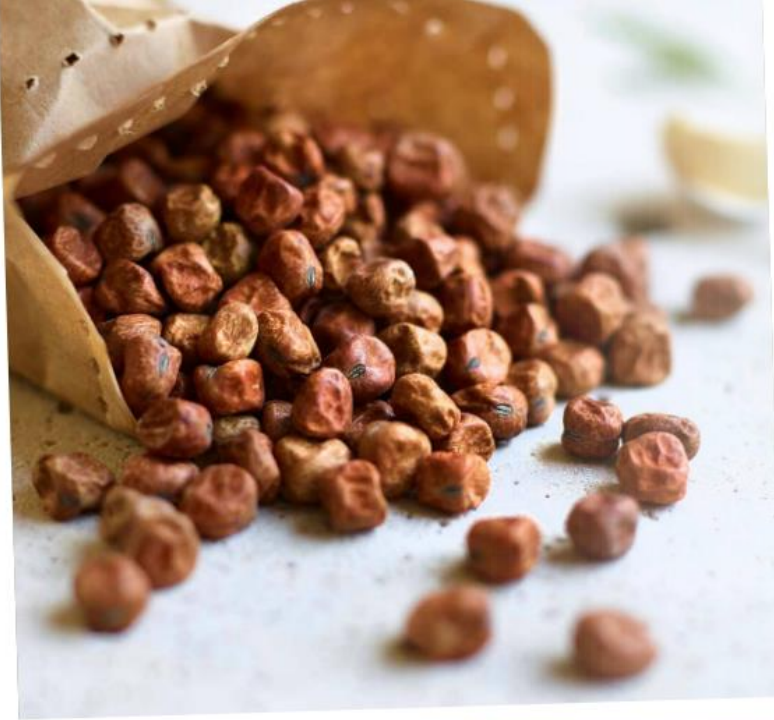
CAP financing



- The largest part of the EU budget is allocated to CAP.
- Have a budget of €387 billion, 1/3 of the total EU budget

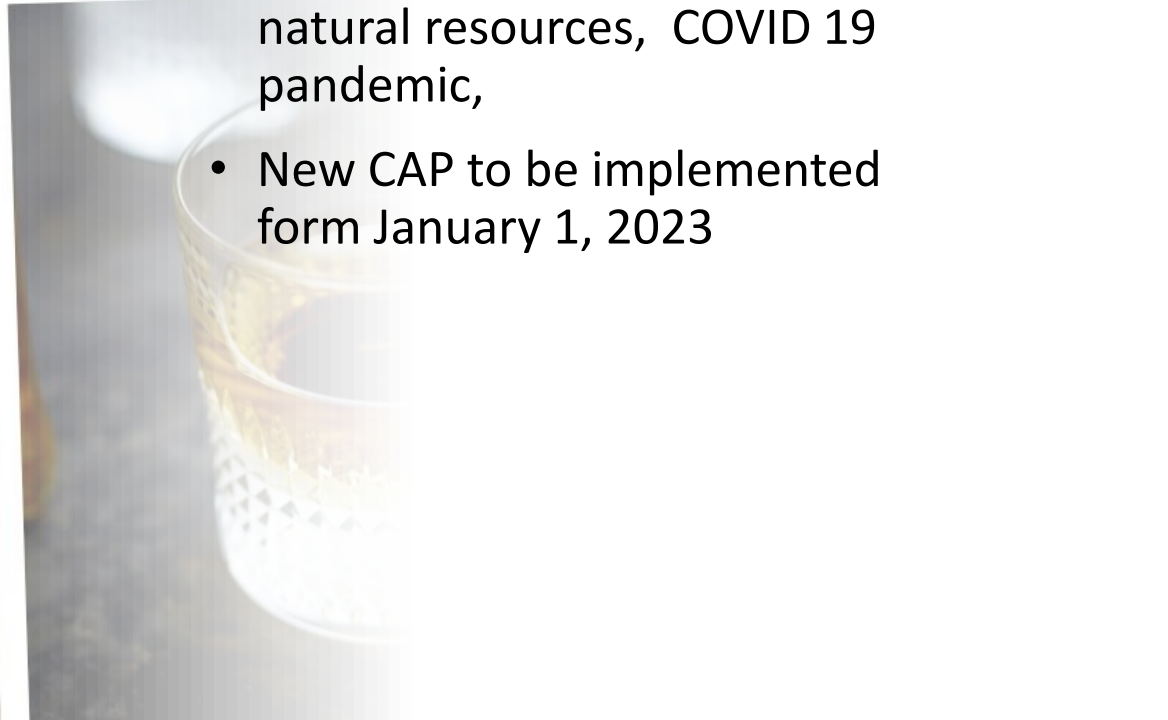


- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AcOob7N_aF4



New CAP (2023-2027)

- New needs, complex to manage
- Challenges: Climate change, biodiversity loss, management of natural resources, COVID 19 pandemic,
- New CAP to be implemented form January 1, 2023



New CAP (2023-2027)

- Green Deal targets for 2030
- A system of “conditionality” – basic obligations for around 6,7 million beneficiaries who receive direct payments
- To improve long-term soil health, in principle farmers will be required to carry out beneficial crop rotations.
- Transparent and predictable employment conditions
- A strengthened role for farm advisory services
- Encourage younger generations to enter the agri-food sector



- EU's climate, energy, transport and taxation **policies fit for reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030**, compared to 1990 levels.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z3tUtTMIXuA>

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