



Farm to Fork Strategy

The role of organic for a sustainable transformation of the food system

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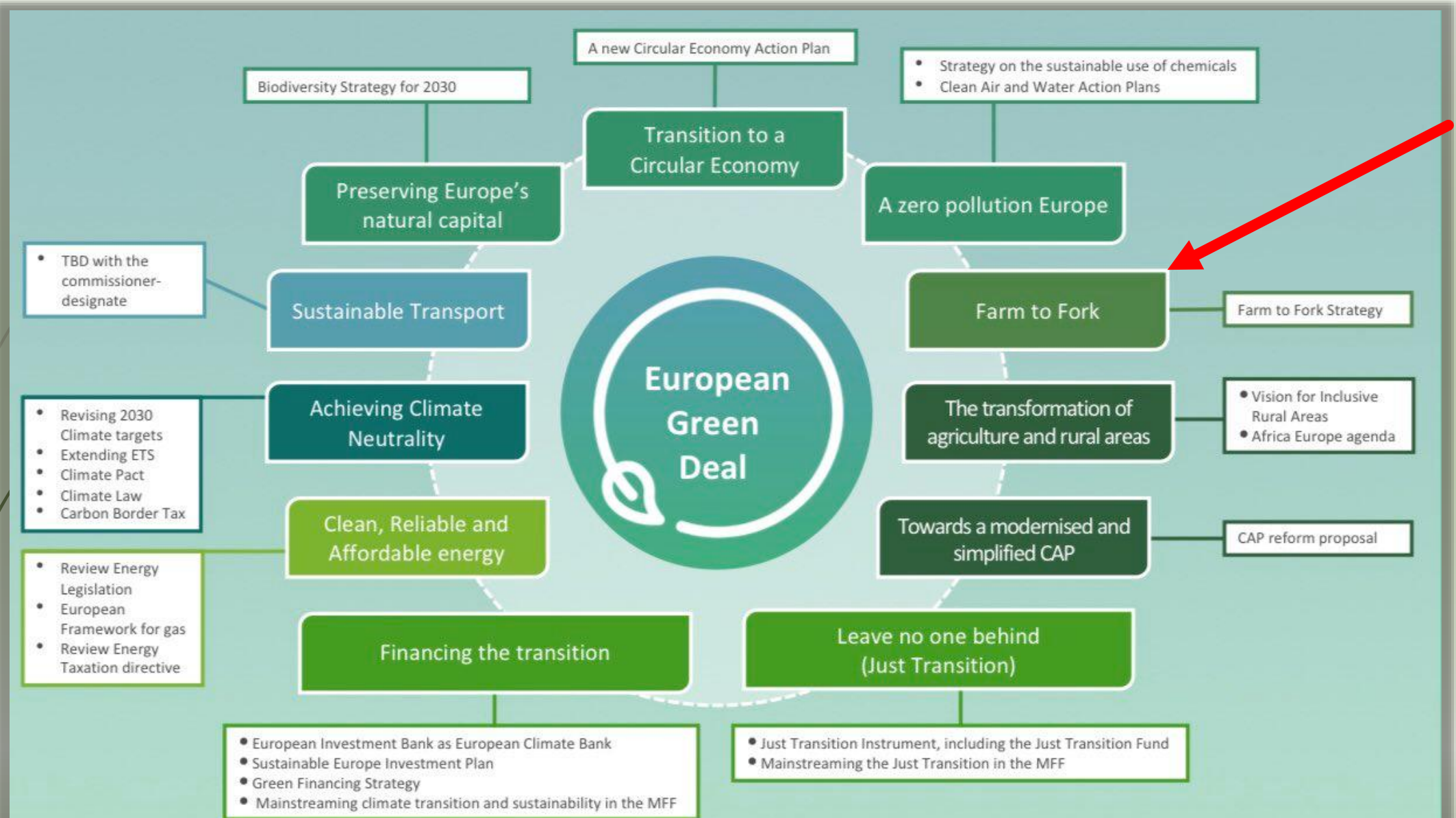


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European Green Deal & Farm to Fork



Overall goals of the Farm to Fork Strategy

- At the heart of the Green Deal aiming to make food systems fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly
- Central to the Commission's agenda to achieve the United Nations' SDGs



Source: European Commission 2020

Targets and actions of F2F

- Circular bio-based economy
- Set of non-binding targets
- Set of actions for each area (27), partly interlinked with existing policies
- Legislative proposal for a framework for a sustainable food system (2023)



Ensuring sustainable food production

- ↓ Reduce by **50%** the overall use and risk of **chemical pesticides** and reduce use by **50% of more hazardous pesticides** 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%** by 2030
- ↓ Reduce **sales of antimicrobials** for farmed animals and in aquaculture **by 50%** by 2030
- ↑ Achieve **at least 25% of total farmland under organic farming** by 2030

Link between CAP and F2F

Green Deal targets related to the agricultural sector	Impact indicators (as laid down in Annex I) or Context indicators (as envisaged in secondary legislation)	Output and result indicators (as laid down in Annex I)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing by 50% the use and the risk of chemical pesticides by 2030 ▪ Reducing by 50% the use of high-risk pesticides 	I.27 Sustainable use of pesticides: reduce risks and impacts of pesticides	R.37 Sustainable pesticide use: share of agricultural land concerned by supported specific actions which lead to a sustainable use of pesticides
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing by 50% the sales of antimicrobials for farmed animals and in aquaculture by 2030 	I.26 Limiting antibiotic use in agriculture: sales/use in food producing animals	R.36 Limiting antibiotic use: share of livestock units concerned by supported actions to limit use of antibiotics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing nutrient losses by at least 50% in 2030 	I.15 Improving water quality: Gross nutrient balance on agricultural land	R.21 Sustainable nutrient management: share of agricultural land under commitments related to improved nutrient management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Achieve 25% agricultural area under organic farming by 2030 	C.32 Agricultural area under organic farming	O.15 Number of ha with support for organic farming
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Completing fast broadband internet access in rural areas reach 		R.34 Connecting rural Europe: share of rural population benefitting from improved access to services and infrastructure through CAP support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increasing land for biodiversity, including agricultural area under high-diversity landscape features 	I.20 Enhanced provision of ecosystem services: share of UAA covered with landscape features	R.29 Preserving landscape features: share of agriculture land under commitments for managing landscape features, including hedgerows

Source: European Commission 2020



Organic as driver for overall goals of the F2F strategy

- Well-established and clearly regulated farming system with proven positive environmental performance
- Act as a role model for sustainable conventional agriculture
- Model on how to organize value chains from more localized and heterogeneous production



Projected required growth of organic agricultural land

- Steady growth since 80s
- Currently around 8%
- Graph to be published

Different situations of organic farming in MS

- Some MS almost reach the target of 25% (Austria 24.7%, Estonia 21.6%)
- others (e.g. Malta 0.5% or Ireland 2.4%) need a substantial transformation of their agricultural landscape
- Increase share and incentive to go beyond 25% goal
- Graph to be published

Key points to consider for further action

- Target will only be reached if the focus broadens from converting agricultural land to converting whole value
- Actions to include flexibility for implementation accounting for the respective national situations
- Sectorial approaches with individual targets
- True cost accounting
 - Taxes on external nitrogen inputs (fertilizers, feed, etc.) and carbon taxes on fossil energy

Organic shares of selected crops in the EU

- Depending on the sector, different status quo and share of organic
- Graph to be published

Enabeling transition: innovation & capacity building

- Importance of both technological and social innovations
 - Any solutions will involve trade-offs requiring a societal choice
- Participatory processes
 - Shifts of minds and attitudes of all actors
- Training and education also addressing processors and other actors along the value chain
- Central role of AKIS to support required transition
 - Empowerment of advisors
 - Responsibility of MS
- Extension to a *Food and Agricultural* Knowledge and Innovation System

Ingredients for a successful implementation

- EU wide instruments that are binding for all member states, thus setting an overall policy framework for implementation
 - Coherent framework spanning beyond the CAP to include health, environmental, economic and other relevant policy fields
- Importance of National Strategic Plans and Eco-Schemes
 - National and regional flexibility should be maintained
- Structures along the value chain to be strengthened and expanded
 - Implementation plans per sector
- Education and capacity building along the whole value chain
 - Role of digital tools
 - Knowledge sharing

Points for discussion

- In your perspective, what is needed to reach the targets set in the F2F?
- How do you consider the role of organic farming for the overall targets of the F2F?
- What are crucial drivers to reach 25% organic in your country?
- With particular focus on training, what are the training needs? How to best address them?



Thank you for your attention!



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