

Policy session

Promotion and internal market



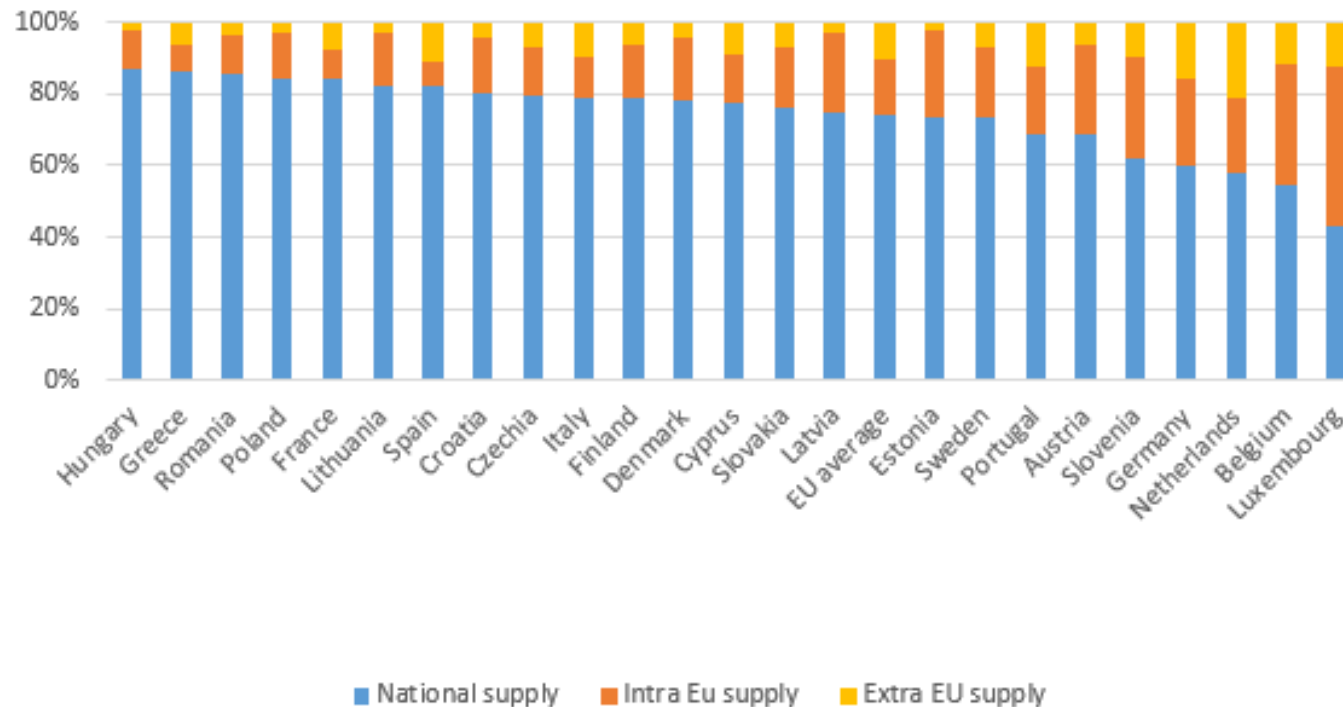
Info days

Promotion Policy on agriculture and food products
within the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

29 January 2025

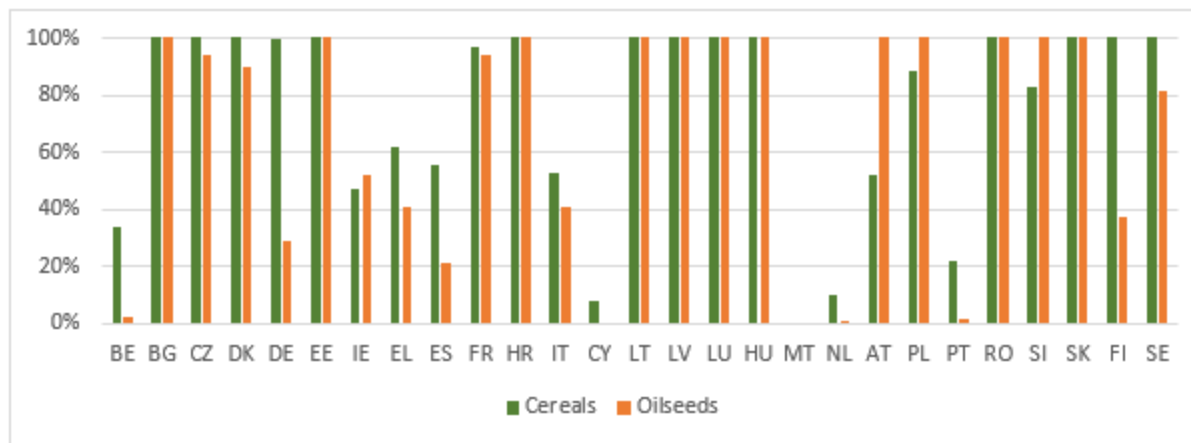
The significance of EU single market in food

SHARE OF NATIONAL AND IMPORTED SOURCING IN THE SUPPLY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (2019)

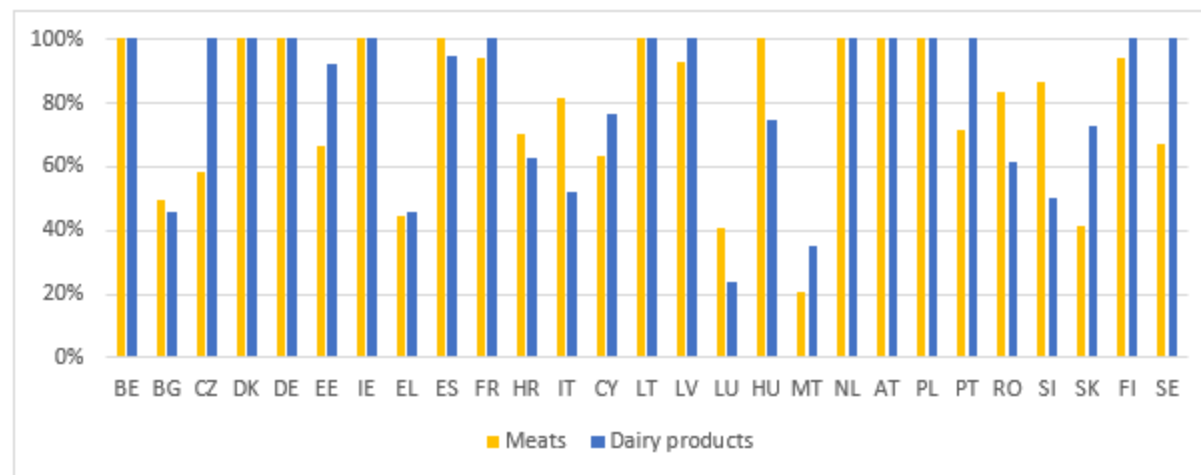


The significance of EU single market in food

ARABLE CROPS SELF-SUFFICIENCY ACROSS THE EU



ANIMAL PRODUCTS SELF-SUFFICIENCY ACROSS THE EU

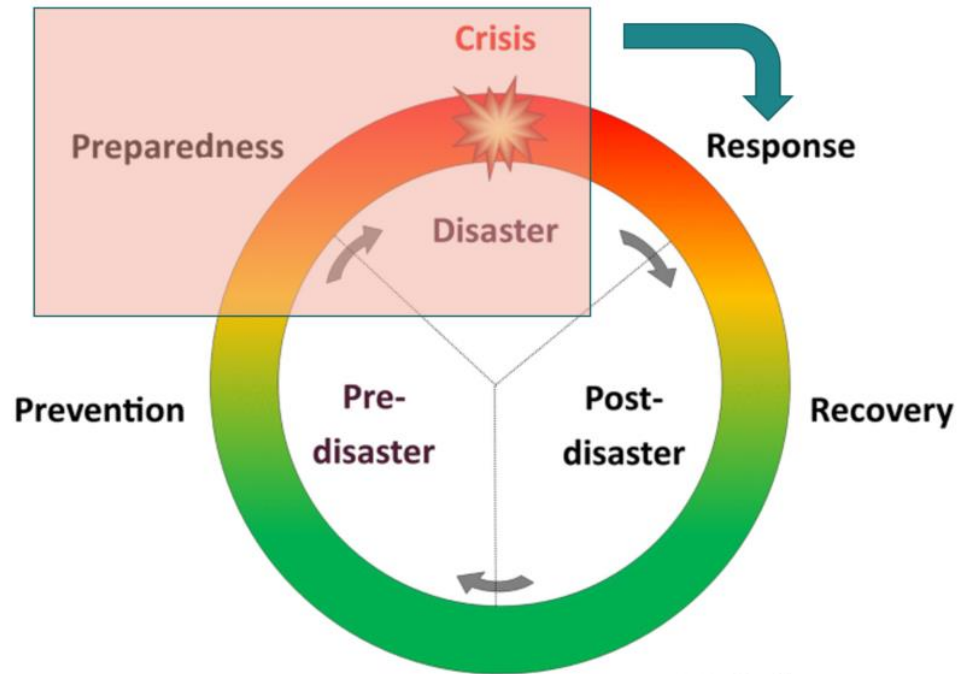


EU food security

- For over 60 years, the **resilience and self-sufficiency of the EU food system** have ensured that there has never been a risk to availability of food in the EU.
- A series of **well-functioning emergency instruments** embedded in the EU policy framework ensure food security in the EU: Common Agricultural Policy and other policies: the Common Fisheries Policy, Food Law, Competition (State aids and cartels), Single Market
- However, in light of growing pressure on our food systems, based on lessons learned from the Covid-pandemic, the Commission published on 12 November 2021 a Communication on the **Contingency plan** to ensure food supply and food security in times of crisis and created of a **European Food Security Crisis preparedness and response Mechanism (EFSCM)**.

EU food security – the EFSCM

Scope



- 27 EU Member States
- 14 Non-EU countries whose food systems are highly integrated into those of the EU: EFTA, Western Balkans, micro-states
- 30 stakeholders' organisations representing all stages of the food supply chain as well as input providers, packaging and transport operators.
- 16 additional stakeholders' organisations participating as observers

EU food security

- Monitoring
 - Observatories - Improve monitoring of food security in the EU - > stocks, seeds, fertilisers ; food supply chain
 - Mapping risks, vulnerabilities and diversity of sourcing
 - Stress tests
 - Improve role of digitisation
 - Information on crises developments, network of correspondents



State of Food Security in the EU

A qualitative assessment of food supply and food security in the EU within the framework of the EFSCM

Main risks for food supply /security?

FOOD SUPPLY

Previously identified:

EXTREME WEATHER
HIGH AND VOLATILE
INPUT COSTS
HIGH AND VOLATILE
COMMODITY PRICES
LOGISTICAL AND
TRANSPORT
BOTTLENECKS
NEED TO IMPORT
EXISTENCE/POTENTIAL TO FIND
SUBSTITUTES

First half of 2024:

Low to moderate risks
perceived on food supply
(50% respondents)

- *Return to stability of agricultural markets (input costs)*
- *Increased perception of risks related to animal diseases and geopolitical instability (Middle East, Ukraine)*
- *Logistical and transport bottlenecks, (Houthi attacks)*

FOOD SECURITY

Previously identified:

FOOD AFFORDABILITY
UNCOORDINATED
ACTIONS (BY FOOD
CHAIN ACTORS)

Low to moderate risks (44%)

- *Food inflation over, but price levels high*
- *Vulnerable groups of consumers downtrading*

EMERGING WORRIES

- potential **labour shortages** in farming
- **dependency on digital technology**
- **Exposure to cyber-attacks**

EU food security

Coordination, cooperation, communication

- MS encouraged to develop contingency planning
- Exchange on issues of relevance for preparedness frameworks and best practices
- Recommendations
- Learning and evaluation
- Crisis communication

3 recommendations adopted

- Diversification of sourcing
- Crisis communication
- Mitigation of risks and vulnerabilities

https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/common-agricultural-policy/agri-food-supply-chain/ensuring-global-food-supply-and-food-security_en#documents

Crisis mode

- Commission convenes the group in case of emergency or crisis without delay and as often as needed, to contribute to the response. The mechanism is triggered in case of exceptional, unpredictable and large-scale events or risks that have the potential to threaten EU food supply or security.
- Five meetings in crisis mode since creation to discuss impact of the increase in energy and input prices on food security in the EU, situation in Ukraine, fertilisers, direct use of energy in the food supply chain, Houthi attacks and logistics, Feed chain challenges on raw material supply and additives
 - ✓ Response within the appropriate policy response mechanisms (COM(2022)133 on food security, energy packages, Solidarity Lanes, COM(2022)590 on fertilisers, upcoming vision, etc...)

Response: focus on exceptional market measures

Adopted in case of:

- Market disturbance (Art 219 CMO)
- Animal diseases and plant pests (Art 220 CMO)
- Specific problems (Art 221 CMO)
- Cooperation (Art 222 CMO)

Funding:

- Before 2023: EAGF availabilities or crisis reserve
- Since 2023: Agricultural reserve of at least EUR 450 million per year (Art. 16 Horizontal Regulation)

- Use of exceptional measures from 2014 to end 2023: 63 measures adopted, € 2.5 billion mobilised

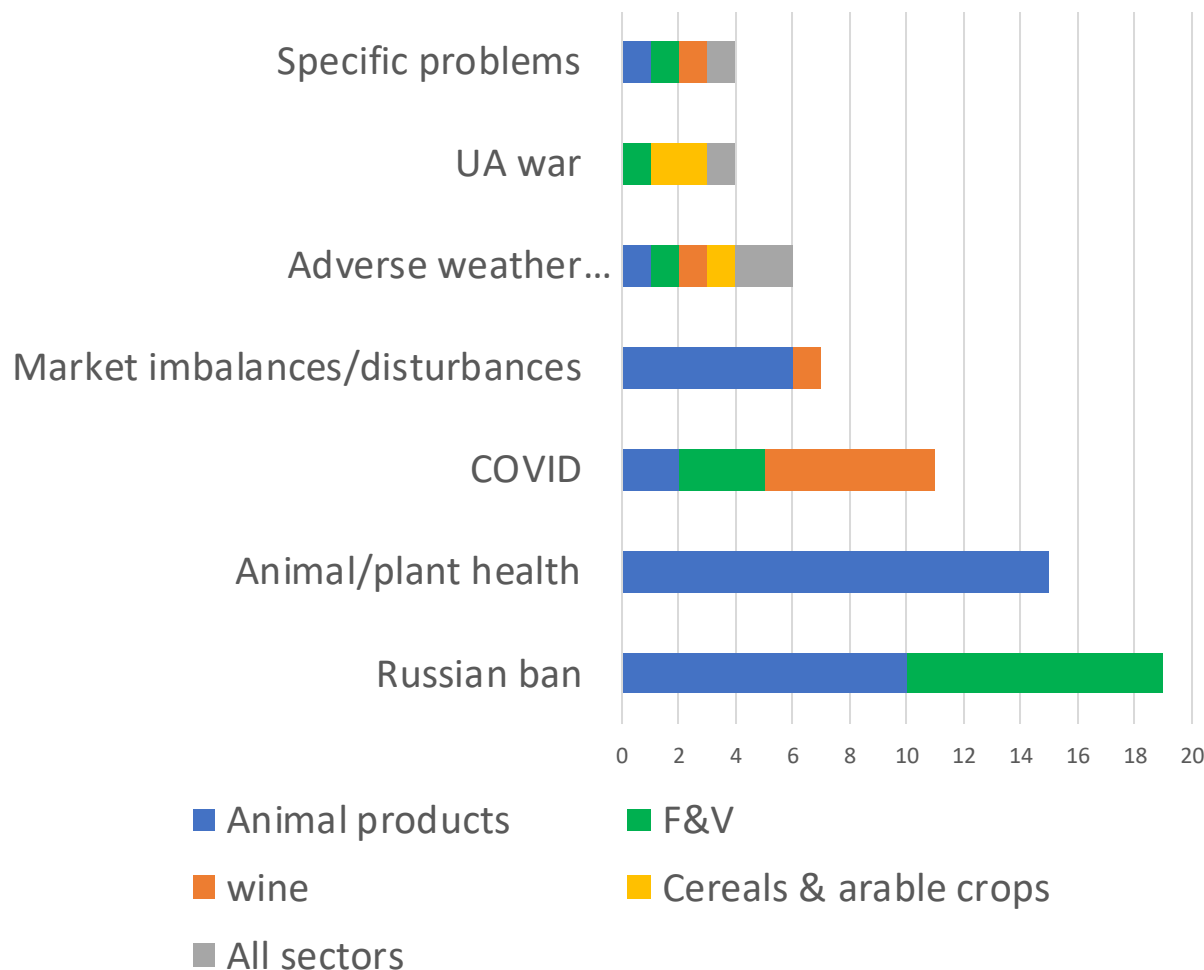
NEWS ARTICLE | 23 January 2024 | Brussels | Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development | 4 min read

EU exceptional market measures enhance the agricultural sector's resilience amidst crises



Today, the European Commission published a report on the use of crisis measures taken to support the EU agri-food sector from 1 January 2014 to the end of 2023. The report shows that the legal toolbox for exceptional

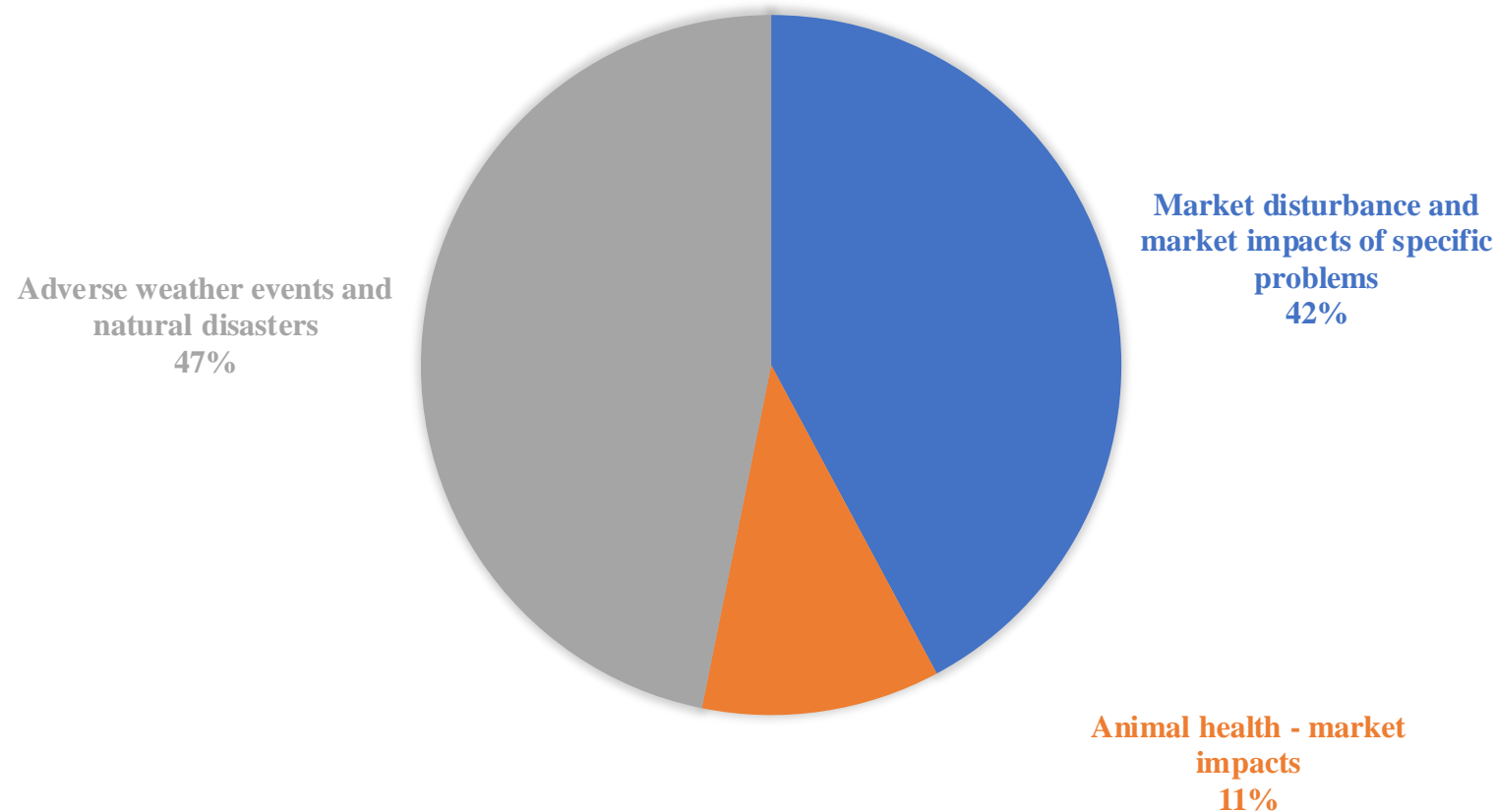
Response: focus on exceptional market measures



- Sign of EU solidarity towards farmers
- CMO legal toolbox allowed to respond to a large variety of exceptional situations and to serve clear policy objectives
- Coherence with other policy tools (risk management etc.)
- Allocation of funds requires careful assessment

Response: focus on exceptional market measures

Total allocations under 2023 and 2024 agricultural reserve



Thank you



© European Union 2020

Unless otherwise noted the reuse of this presentation is authorised under the [CC BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) license. For any use or reproduction of elements that are not owned by the EU, permission may need to be sought directly from the respective right holders.

Slide xx: **element concerned**, source: **e.g. Fotolia.com**; Slide xx: **element concerned**, source: **e.g. iStock.com**

