



Council of Ministers of Agriculture and Food Sovereignty

Projet de Texte Juridique

« What European strategy to strengthen the agricultural sovereignty of the EU while stimulating sustainable production methods? »

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Proposition from

EUROPEAN COMMISSION DIRECTIVE AND THE COUNCIL

EUROPEAN COMMISSION AND THE COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE'S MINISTERS,

in view of unprecedented impacts following the war in Ukraine,

in view of concerns about climate change and environmental challenges,

in hope of protecting workers' rights, ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers,

in hope of guaranteeing the availability of supplies, stabilizing the markets, proposed the following measures:

SECTION 1: Food Security

Article 1: Given the conflict between Ukraine and Russia, and the problems related to the supply of cereals from the conflict zone, the countries of the European Union commit to ensure the production of basic cereals. For this purpose, the agricultural exploitations of non-essential products must be replaced by agricultural products of first necessity that guarantee food price stability .

Article 2: Due to the third countries political tension and the impact it has on the European Union agricultural sector as well as its whole economy, member countries with higher GDP will have to pay higher contributions to the CAP (Common Agricultural Policy) in order to assist farmers to change their production.

Article 3: Given the concentration of legumes and vegetables in the southern part of Europe, the northern countries will have to produce 50 % of these products to guarantee a minimum production for their populations.

Article 4: The EU shall establish stronger safeguard measures to prevent the entry of food products that do not comply with EU standards including but not limited to health and safety.

Article 5: The EU shall support the development of domestic production of essential food products, including cereals, fruits, vegetables, dairy, and meat by creating a common fund in which all members of this agreement shall put 0,25% of their GDP.

SECTION 2: Sustainable development

Article 6: For environmental and sustainability reasons, every agricultural company will be supervised once a year to ensure that no illegal pesticide has been used on final commercialized products. For this a European inspection group shall be created.

Article 7: All owners of agricultural land that have land of more than 10 hectares must allocate 20% of the total area to forest plantation to mitigate the impact on CO₂

Article 8 : The growing areas bordering the natural parks of the European Union will be integrated within said parks and their production must comply with the sustainability standards established by the environmental authorities. The objective of said standard is to protect biodiversity within these green areas.

Article 9: The member countries will have to optimize the use of water for irrigation through hydraulic projects that guarantee the efficiency of its use. The amount of water would be reduced by 5%.

Article 10: The EU shall promote sustainable agriculture by supporting research and innovation, providing technical assistance and training to farmers, encouraging the development of sustainable farming practices, and promoting the use of sustainable production methods and technologies. For this, we would create a program funded by the 27 under the Green Deal.

SECTION 3: Trade balance

Article 11 : To limit the export to third countries of agricultural/forestry products necessary in the production chain of food products produced in the European Union.

Article 12 : A fee of 30% on their purchase value will be applied to all products from third countries in order to protect the producers of agricultural products in the European Union. (attention c'est couvert par les accords de libre échange internationaux on ne peut pas faire ce que l'on veut), vous pouvez par contre contourner ces accords en renforçant les aides de la PAC aux producteurs agricoles

Article 13: All trade agreements that the EU has established with third countries must be renegotiated with a special focus on EU farmers interests. This will help ensure that EU agricultural products are not undermined by cheap imports from countries with lower labor and production costs.