



FARM-TO-FORK STRATEGY

CALENDAR

Since May 2020, when the Commission published the Farm To Fork (F2F) strategy, the debate in Brussels has focused on how to make the European food system sustainable under its several dimensions.

Indeed, many revisions of the EU legislation are underway and are likely to have a significant impact on all actors in the food chain, from farmers to consumers.

In 2021 & 2022:

1) Revising the EU's **promotion programme for food and agricultural products** "with a view to strengthening its contribution to sustainable production and consumption", which could mean attempts to exclude certain foodstuffs (this could include red meat or alcohol - COM tried to suggest this in its draft cancer strategy before withdrawing the idea at the very last minute before publication).

3) Development of a **contingency plan to ensure food supply and food security**.

4) **European Carbon Storage Initiative**.

5) A proposal to **revise EU marketing standards for agricultural, fisheries, and aquaculture products**.

6) With regard to the food chain, the Commission is supposed to present **legislative initiatives to strengthen the cooperation of primary producers** to support their position in the food chain and **non-legislative initiatives to improve transparency and to develop a European code and monitoring framework for responsible business** and marketing conduct in the food supply chain.

7) The expected revision of the **Food Additives Regulation**, with potential impact on the livestock sector with the "aim of reducing the environmental impact of livestock farming".

8) In addition, the Commission plans to launch **non-legislative initiatives to stimulate the reformulation of processed foods**, including the setting of maximum levels for certain nutrients, and will determine **how best to set minimum mandatory criteria for sustainable food procurement** to promote healthy and sustainable diets, including organic products, in schools and public institutions.

In 2022:

9) The most sensitive dossiers presented by the Commission for 2022 are:

- the **revision of the Sustainable Use of Pesticides Directive** to significantly reduce the use, risks and dependence on pesticides (the strategy mentions a 50% reduction, although the modalities and baseline are unclear) and to improve **integrated pest management**
- the Commission **will establish nutrient profiles to limit the promotion of foods high in salt, sugars and/or fat**: this dossier has been pending for many years due to the complexity of determining nutrient profiles and the difficulty of balancing the very divergent interests of food companies. EFSA has just issued its scientific opinion on this dossier.
- The proposal to require **the indication of origin for certain products**.
- To combat food waste, the **revision of EU rules on dating** (use-by and best-before dates) and a proposal for EU-wide targets for reducing food waste are also expected.

In 2022/23:

10) legislative proposals will be:

- **The proposal for harmonised and mandatory front-of-pack nutrition labelling** will also be highly controversial and sensitive - it sees groups of Member States already at loggerheads with each other - and will be a key issue for the EU.
- The revision of EU legislation on **food contact materials**;
- The revision of the legal framework of the **EU School Milk and Fruit and Vegetable Scheme** with a view to refocusing the scheme on healthy and sustainable eating; the public consultation has been opened on this issue.
- The proposed legislative framework for **sustainable food systems**
- Following the work and conclusions of the European Parliament's Special Committee of Inquiry on the Protection of Animals during Transport, the Commission will evaluate and revise existing legislation

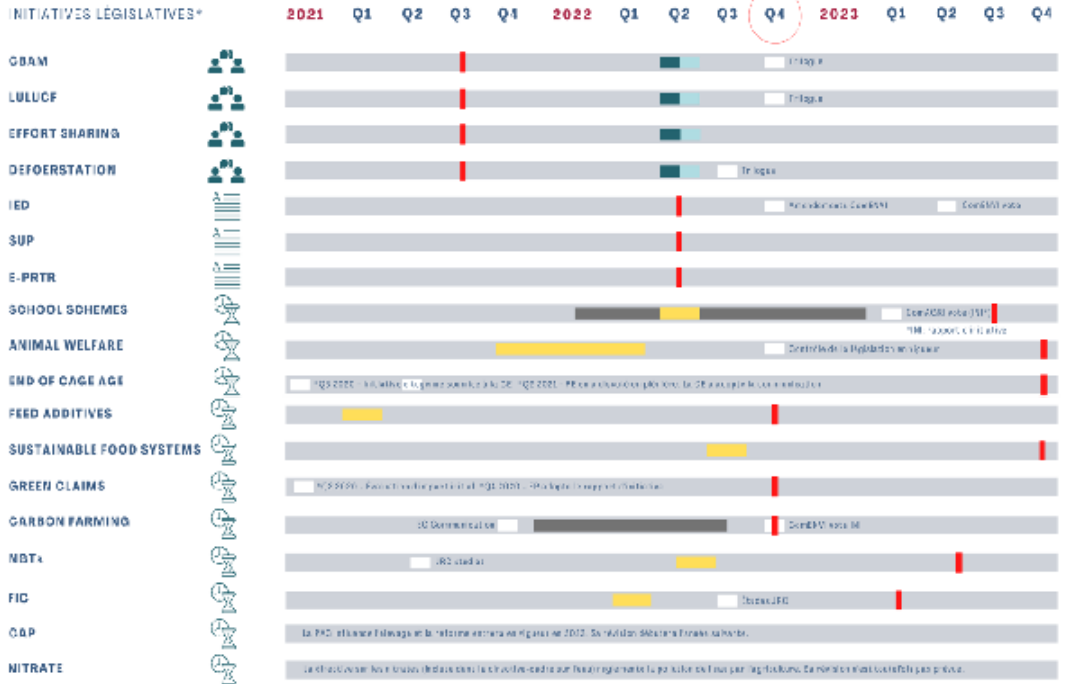
on **animal welfare, including on the transport and slaughter of animals.**

In 2024 (EP elections in spring and new commission in October):

If the timetable is respected, in 2024 the Commission **will finalise the implementation of the F2F strategy with the proposal of a sustainable food labelling framework** to enable consumers to make sustainable food choices.

It should be noted that 2024 will coincide with the opening of the new round of discussions on CAP reform (post 2027). The new Commission to be appointed in autumn 2024 will have to put a communication on the table at the end of the year or at the beginning of 2025. The Commission's services will therefore work on this from 2023 onwards and the new German government has announced that it will present a roadmap for the next CAP in mid-2024, with an exit from direct income support, ahead of the new European Parliament and the choice of the new commission.

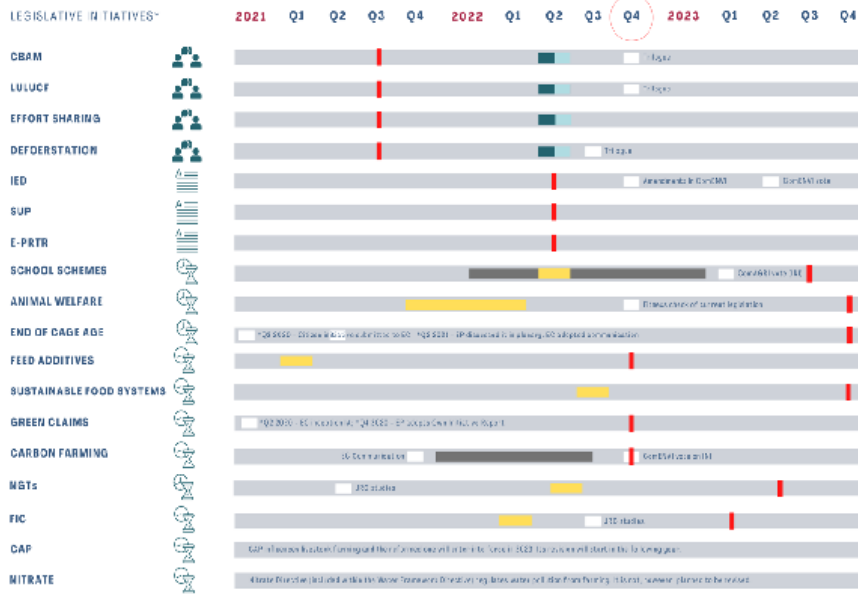
Actions législatives EU



*CBAM: Mécanisme d'ajustement à la frontière pour le carbone, LULUCF: Utilisation des sols, changement d'affectation des sols et forêts, SUP: Utilisation durable des pesticides, IED: Directive sur les émissions industrielles, E-PRTR: Registre des transferts de polluants de l'UE, FIC: Information des consommateurs sur les aliments, NBT: New Generation Technologies

Les initiatives sont en cours
 Publication de la proposition de la Commission
 Les législateurs adoptent une position de négociation
 Le Parlement a adopté sa position
 Le Conseil a adopté sa position
 Texte juridique proposé par la Commission
 Rapport d'initiative du PE
 Consultation publique

EU legislative actions



*CBAM: Carbon border adjustment mechanism; LULUCF: Land Use, land use change, and forests; SUP: Sustainable Use of Pesticides

IED: Industrial Emission Directive; E-PRTR: EU Pollutant Release Transfer Register; FIG: Food Information to Consumers; NGT: New Genomic Techniques

