

Motions

Motion number	2
Name of the person introducing the Motion to the GA	Iker Ruiz de Eginio
Member party	Eusko Alkartasuna and Union Démocratique Bretonne
Title (of the Motion)	Urgent Reform of the CAP
Campaign topic	Sustainability for all
<p>The European Commission's "Green Deal" and its Industrial Plan have put it at the forefront of a global push for a more environmentally sustainable future, a simpler regulatory framework, faster access to funds, enhancing skills and improving trade. But we are concerned that its centralised top-down approach is having a disproportionate social and economic impact on certain sectors and regions. Above all, we need to preserve the integrity of the internal market and the global competitiveness of the EU.</p> <p>Farmers need regulatory clarity, and the time and trust to adapt their businesses to sustainable models. These policies cannot simply be imposed top-down: they need the active input and support of farming communities - those who know the land. Those who implement good practice must be rewarded for it. European law should be flexible enough to allow for case-by-case pragmatic solutions, while supporting farmers to adopt sustainable practices and promoting local markets.</p> <p>Europe's rural strategy should include a strong focus on the conservation of nature, biodiversity and the distinctive landscapes of Europe's territories. In many cases landscape forms a vital part of our sense of identity and rootedness. EFA wants to recognise landscape as part of intangible cultural heritage of Europe's peoples and ensure that environmental goals are consistent with this recognition.</p> <p>a) Considering the recent protests of farmers across the EU and their claims for fair prices, fair production, and distribution of foodstuffs,</p> <p>b) Considering the importance of food sovereignty as the fundamental aim of the CAP</p> <p>c) Considering that the future of European agriculture lies in fair and affordable land transmission to young farmers</p> <p>d) Considering the environmental and climatic targets, which require promoting a farmers' agriculture based on pollution-free small-size farms, rather than favouring intensive farming dependent on agrobusiness,</p>	

e) considering that food production and consumption are powerful tools of economic and social transformation of our societies,

The European Free Alliance calls for the new EU institutions:

1. To implement new generation agreements with third countries such as the recently signed with New Zealand to impose the same standards to food imports and avoid unfair competition with local EU farmers.
 - 1b. To introduce the principle of an exception on food when the EU starts negotiating free-trade agreements. That exception must include reciprocal clauses and environmental clauses which cannot be less restrictive than those of the country of origin. Furthermore, commercial exchanges must take into account local productions in order to prevent difficulties for local farming.
2. To set mechanisms to avoid speculation on food prices by the big transnational food companies because food is not a common good in a stock market but a right of all peoples to be fed adequately.
 - 2b. To maintain food products at a reasonable price, thus allowing everyone to be fed in a proper and healthy way. It is essential however to stress that the farmers' margins must not be used as an adjustment. The margins of dealers and big agroindustry firms must also be regulated, thus assuring a minimum payment to farmers.
3. To promote gender equality and provide training to women to start businesses in the small-scale agroindustry.
4. To recognize landscape as part of intangible cultural heritage of Europe's peoples to protect rural areas with enhanced standards.
 5. To preserve or even create a large number of farms on all the territories of the EU, assuring thus the food sovereignty of our regions, and aiming at putting agriculture on the right course. To achieve this goal, redirecting the CAP is necessary. In the first pillar of the CAP, farmers' income should be based on the number of workers rather than the surface or the cattle. As for the second pillar, it should promote a regional approach aiming at meeting the specific needs of each territory.

Please see Article 7 of EFA's [Rules of Internal Order](#) for full details regarding motions.