



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Directorate C. Strategy, simplification and Policy Analysis

Brussels , 12/07/2021
AGRI.DDG1/ /KD/ (2021)5077802

REPORT

**Subject: Meeting with American Chamber of Commerce in Poland
(Agricultural Committee)**

Meeting

Date and place: 29/06/2021 (video conference)

Participants:

AmCham PL: Personal data Personal AmCham PL agri chamber, Personal data
(Personal data), Personal data (AmCham PL, Personal data), Personal data
(Coca Cola HBC Polska), Personal data (Elanco), Personal data (Cargil),
Personal data (food and agri sector analyst), Personal data.

CAB: Maciej Golubiewski (HoC)

DG AGRI: Personal data (C1)

Discussion:

Having welcomed the participants, **Mr** Personal

- Stressed cooperation of AmCham PL members with many PL farmers.
- Relayed farmers' concerns about the negative impacts of the Green Deal, including on PL food exports.

In his introductory speech, **Mr Golubiewski:**

- outlined the challenges facing agriculture in the coming years and opportunities that different strands of the F2F Strategy bring for the sector;
- underlined the strategic and flexible implementation mechanism of the new CAP. It allows taking local conditions into account and focuses on performance rather than on the process; thus leaves more leeway for MS and farmers. While there are common ambitions, efforts of MS, regions, sectors and farmers will not be the

same but differentiated such as according to economic profile or production intensity. This aspect is very important to Commissioner Wojciechowski. National level consultations are key for ensuring that CAP Strategic Plans reflect local circumstances.

- recalled the 15 recommendations for the Polish CAP Strategic Plan that the Commission issued in December 2020. They should also feed the national debate on the CAP plan's content. One of the recommendations calls for rebalancing the power in the food supply chain. This is another crucial point for Commissioner Wojciechowski; importantly, it is about re-establishing a balance between smaller and bigger producers, not turning away from the big ones.

In the ensuing discussion the participants raised/enquired about the following:

- Commission's work on eco-labelling, including carbon footprint (Personal data incorporation of agriculture under the ETS (Personal data
- Commission's work on feed additives, policy approach to animal welfare (P
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- Concerns that Green Deal requires reducing the size of farms. PL policy prevents increasing areas of farm holdings. This jeopardises investments. PL pig sector is compelled to buy piglets from other EU countries. Risks stemming from increased animal welfare requirements (example of free range rearing of pigs in UK) (Personal data)
- Instruments supporting the implementation of the GD digital ambitions P
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- CAP's Cooperation / EIP instrument is the one of relevance to big operators. Appeal to make it attractive through grant-based financing and for the Commission to support this in MS CAP plans Personal data
- When will the financial allocations for concrete actions (CAP SPs) be known? (Personal data

In response, **Mr Golubiewski** explained the following:

- F2F announced a review of labelling policies. It is about improving information for consumers. DG SANTE is CdF. Discussions are ongoing. Labelling must be science based and avoid ambiguity. So far there are no solutions on animal welfare labelling.
- There are no plans for including agriculture under ETS. However, including construction and transports would have an impact on the agri sector
- The follow-up to the citizens' initiative '*End the Cage Age*' is being analysed by the Commission. Each animal welfare initiative will be subject to IA.

- Given the impacts on production, costs borne by producers when increasing animal welfare standards will have to be compensated.
- EU policy does not aim at reducing the acreage of farms.
- There is an ongoing debate how to maintain the competitiveness of EU agri-food sector against competitive pressures of countries with lower standards and how to address risks of emission leakage. Mechanisms ensuring level playing field will have to be WTO compatible.
- Commissioner Wojciechowski is not supportive of internal EU imports such as that of piglets – this is inconsistent considering the environmental impacts (emissions due to transport).
- The adopted strategies (F2F, Biodiversity Strategy) contain certain goals and ambitions but they are not legislative documents such as the CAP. For example, 10% target for non-productive elements is an aspiration goal while obligations (GAEC 9, 4%) are set in the CAP legislation.
- Contributions towards GD objectives will be adjusted to each sector. Discussions with national government are thus important to ensure a balanced approach without affecting competitiveness of farms and business operators.
- Progress towards GD targets will be monitored considering the impact on farmers' profitability.
- The CAP's II pillar is an important instrument of support for investments, including the digital component.
- Details on CAP allocation for specific instruments per Member State will be known mid-2022.
- The compromise agreement on the CAP reform was reached in the supertrilogue on 24-25 June 2021. Being a compromise, no side is fully satisfied. It is a reasonable outcome.
- The participants were invited to address open issues in writing.

Electronically signed

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