

sure our farmers are supported and rewarded for their participation to this transformation. An important aspect of the Strategy is the international dimension, to make sure our farmers are not in a disadvantageous position when it comes to global competition. In this respect, the international dimension is crucial to ensure a level playing field between our farmers and the rest of the world. There are clear references to this aspect in both the F2F.

He then asked how the strategy was received in Spain.

ES DPR congratulated the Commission for the Strategy and its overall vision. He underlined the following:

- **ES is on board with the ambition of the Strategy but we need to do things properly by defining a precise timeline to address the targets looking at the available resources and allowing the necessary flexibility.** This was also the message given by Minister Planas during the June Agri-Fish video conference;
- The actions foreseen by the Strategy need to be supported by a **serious impact assessment** especially on the economic dimension;
- We need to apply the **principle of just transition**, providing the necessary time and resources for doing the necessary changes and investments
- A crucial point is the **competitiveness of our farmers**, the Commission is certainly aware of this and ES would like to understand better how this will be achieved;
- **Meat production** has been an element of serious debate in the last days before the adoption of the strategy, ES would like to know how the Commission sees this aspect in the future.

In his reply, **the HoC stressed** that

- Any change in the legislation in the area of food will have to be accompanied by a thorough **impact assessment**,
- On ensuring a **just transition**: it is clear to everybody that the transformation can be achieved only if appropriate resources are deployed. Both the CAP and the Recovery fund are the instruments. For us the CAP with its conditionality will be the primary tool to incentivise farmers towards this change.
- On **imports and competitiveness**, this is a crucial point. It is not going to be smooth. It will be important to use all our multilateral and bilateral contacts. Obviously change will not happen overnight and it will require efforts at bilateral and multilateral fora. There is a clear political will in the Commission to advance on this. There is also an emerging consensus on this international point among the various MS delegations we are discussing the F2F strategy with. If MS are on the same line as the Commission we can make this change, starting with some areas (for instance on pesticides).
- **On meat consumption**: there are two dimensions, the economic dimension and the need to move gradually towards healthier diets also in line with other portfolio priorities (such as the cancer plan). Without telling people what they should eat, we need to nudge people to move towards diets containing more vegetables, fish and grains.

The DPR asked for the Commission **plan and timeline under the German Presidency**.

The HoC replied that following the discussion with the German Presidency, it emerges that the intend to adopt Council conclusions on the F2F in October, following the discussion foreseen in July. Council conclusions will be also adopted on labelling (in November) and AW labelling (in December). In the meantime we have already launched the prep work for the SUD which will come at the beginning of 2022. We are also putting the wheels in motion for some of the other

actions, expected in 2022. Next year the Commission will present a study on seeds and this might lead rapidly to a new proposal.

Concerning the exchange of letter between Commissioner and Minister, ES has received a request to make it public and the Minister would like to publish the answer in the Spanish Ministry website as a first step. Commission could do the same
HoC indicated there is no problem to make the letter public and that it si probably worth publishing the two letters together. This leads to the issue of implementation which is particularly important for the Commission. This is something the Commissioner will pursue in the course of her mandate. In the case of Spain the main issues are on animal welfare (tail docking, transport, slaughterhouse) and a weak implementation of various aspects of the SUD.

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