

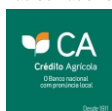
BIS22

24 MAI - 30 MAI

2020

Presidente: Paulo Águas
Textos: Ana Paula Nunes,
Maria do Carmo Martins
Design: Helder Coelho

Patrocinador oficial:





COTHN
CENTRO OPERATIVO E TECNOLÓGICO
HORTOFRUTÍCOLA NACIONAL
CENTRO DE COMPETÊNCIAS



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01. Webinar sobre webmarketing: Motores de pesquisa e redes sociais. Como fazer uso do marketing digital / e-commerce para alcançar novos mercados?

Webinar
webmarketing:

3
JUNHO
ZOOM

MOTORES DE PESQUISA E REDES SOCIAIS
Como fazer uso do marketing digital / e-commerce para alcançar novos mercados?

18:15 Apresentação a cargo de Miguel Maio
D. Dinis Business School

18:45 Sessão de perguntas e respostas
Moderação de Helder Coelho
COTHN-CC

Fonte: COTHN

A atual conjuntura provocada pela pandemia originada pelo COVID-19 veio demonstrar alguma fragilidade nas cadeias de abastecimento, nomeadamente na dificuldade que alguns produtores tiveram em escoar o seu produto para os clientes habituais.

Engenhosamente, alguns recorreram das redes sociais para obter novos interessados no produto e assim, colmatar a dificuldade de escoamento.

Parece pertinente, aproveitar a ocasião para informar e dotar os nossos produtores de mais algumas ferramentas que possibilitem lidar com situações semelhantes, possibilitando a manutenção vital da produção e mitigar os efeitos negativos do momento.

Assim, o COTHN-CC em parceria com a D.Dinis Business School decidiram realizar este webinar de forma a dar a conhecer a todos os participantes e interessados, ferramentas digitais para habilitar produtores e/ou comerciantes a encontrar novos clientes e/ou vias de escoamento de produto.

Inscreva-se no **Webinar de webmarketing: Como fazer uso do marketing digital / e-commerce para alcançar novos mercados** que se vai realizar já no próximo dia 3 de junho (quarta-feira), a partir das 18:15 na plataforma ZOOM.

Link para inscrições [aqui](#).



02. Curso “Modo de Produção Biológico (formato e-learning)”



1ª EDIÇÃO
e-LEARNING

50 HORAS
HORÁRIO LIVRE



CURSO MODO DE PRODUÇÃO BIOLÓGICO

1ª EDIÇÃO | 50 HORAS | e-LEARNING | 2020

8 JUN -
11 JUL

Fonte: Agrobio

Curso – Modo de Produção Biológico – 1ª Edição

Datas: 8 Junho a 11 de Julho

Data limite de inscrição: 4 de Junho

Programa:

- 1 - Introdução ao Modo de Produção Biológico
- 2 - Conservação do Solo e da água
- 3 - Fertilidade e Fertilização do Solo
- 4 - Protecção das Plantas
- 5 - Modo de Produção Biológico de produtos agrícolas de origem vegetal
- 6 - Modo de Produção Biológico de produtos animais e de origem animal
- 7 - Acondicionamento e comercialização
- 8 - Controlo e certificação
- 9 - Conversão para o Modo de Produção Biológico

Mais informações sobre o curso e formulário de inscrição no documento em anexo no final deste boletim.



03. Curso online em Motores de Pesquisa e Redes Sociais



Fonte: D. Dinis Business School

No mês de Junho, a D. Dinis Leiria Business School irá iniciar o curso online em Motores de Pesquisa e Redes Sociais.

[Formação Online em Motores de Pesquisa e Redes Sociais](#)

Perceber que estratégias devemos utilizar para estar nas primeiras posições nos motores de pesquisa, gerir conteúdos nas redes sociais e criar campanhas de Paid Media mais eficazes é o objectivo principal desta formação.

Formadores:

Miguel Maio, SEO Specialist-Mercedes-Benz. Io

Tiago Almeida Nogueira, Head of Marketing @ Follow - Health & Business

Detalhes da formação:

Início: 22 de junho

Duração: 20h

Candidaturas: Até dia 12 junho

Mais informações [aqui](#).



04. Engenheiros lançam Guia de Boas Práticas Alimentares em tempo de Covid-19



ORDEM
DOS
ENGENHEIROS



2020 ANO DA
EFICIÊNCIA HÍDRICA
ECONOMIA CIRCULAR



Fonte: Agricultura e Mar Actual

A Ordem dos Engenheiros, através da sua especialização em Engenharia Alimentar, acaba de divulgar um Guia básico de Boas Práticas Alimentares em tempo de Covid-19, que pretende apoiar e esclarecer as empresas, restaurantes e cidadãos quanto às medidas e cuidados a ter na aquisição, manuseamento, higiene, armazenamento e conservação de alimentos na actual situação de pandemia provocada pelo vírus SARS-CoV-2.

Para as empresas que fabricam, processam e embalam alimentos, o maior risco não é a segurança alimentar; é a segurança dos funcionários!

É mais provável a interrupção de fornecimento de alimentos, pela transmissão do vírus entre trabalhadores, em locais e instalações onde os alimentos são produzidos, processados, embalados e vendidos do que por alimentos contaminados com SARSCoV-2.

As evidências publicadas sugerem que o vírus pode sobreviver em superfícies duras, como aço inoxidável e plástico, por até três dias, e em superfícies macias, como papelão e papel, por cerca de um dia.

A função do Engenheiro Alimentar, durante a pandemia da Covid-19:

Elaborar/Adaptar Códigos de boas práticas alimentares e industriais

Fazer cumprir as regras básicas das boas práticas

Elaborar Protocolos claros (procedimentos operacionais padrão) para cada instalação, para adopção de novos hábitos e novas metodologias a fim de minimizar possíveis contaminações que incluem:

- fazer acções de formação específicas de como o vírus se dissemina
- promover o treino de todos os trabalhadores sobre procedimentos específicos,
- implementar medidas de:
 - distanciamento social
 - etiqueta respiratória
 - higiene.
- Diferenciar a lavagem e a desinfectação
- Garantir a Qualidade e a Segurança dos alimentos

Pode ler o Guia completo [aqui](#).



05. Curso Internacional ONLINE em Tecnologia de Pós-Colheita e Processado Mínimo de Frutas e Vegetais - 2020

Universidad Politécnica de Cartagena

CURSO INTERNACIONAL ONLINE EN TECNOLOGÍA POSTCOSECHA Y PROCESADO MÍNIMO

1 de Junio 2020 a 28 de Febrero 2021. España

Colaboran

DECC Naturally Postharvest, AgroFresh, CITROSOL, FOMESA FRUITECH, BON, GAC, FECOAM, Poscosecha, AIMPLAS, msc, SANI FRUIT, ETSIA

<https://www.upct.es/gpostref/>

Fonte: UPCT

Na próxima semana começa o CURSO ONLINE em Tecnologia Pós-Colheita! Após um grande interesse no setor, com um grande número de pessoas inscritas, esta edição começará com dezenas de participantes de mais de 15 países.

Ainda é possível se inscrever.

Organização:

Grupo Pós-colheita e Refrigeração. Universidade Politécnica de Cartagena. Espanha

Formato do Curso:

ONLINE, composto por 37 vídeos teóricos e 12 vídeos curtos de oficinas práticas de demonstração. Apresentações em pdf e material auxiliar abundante na plataforma. Aulas regulares em grupo via streaming com os professores.

Duração total: 30 horas.

Programa detalhado e mais informação: [Clique aqui](#)

Destinatários:

Profissionais, gerentes, técnicos, gerentes de nível médio e estudantes de graduação e pósgraduação. Todos os interessados que desejem conhecer os últimos avanços nas tecnologias pós-colheita e processado mínimo de frutas e legumes.



06. “Tomate Vision” novo centro de I&D Syngenta para acelerar a inovação na cultura do tomate



Fonte: Syngenta

A Syngenta inaugura de forma virtual o centro de I&D “Tomato Vision” para investigação, desenvolvimento e demonstração de novas variedades de tomate. O centro, sediado na Holanda, inclui 14.000 m² de estufas de alta tecnologia, onde são obtidas e testadas 800 novas variedades de tomate orientadas para as necessidades específicas do mercado, recorrendo a tecnologias de hibridação ultramodernas e tradicionais.

Leia a nota de imprensa na íntegra, no final deste boletim.



07. Estratégias europeias para a promoção da biodiversidade e “Farm to fork”.



Fonte: AREFLH

Já se encontra disponível para consulta (Também em anexo no final deste boletim) o documento da AREFLH que faz um resumo da estratégia europeia para a promoção da biodiversidade e a estratégia “Farm to fork”.

Uma vez mais, consulte o resumo da estratégia europeia no documento em anexo no final deste boletim.





ASSOCIE-SE AQUI
E BENEFICIE DO
DESCONTO DE
ASSOCIADO

1ª EDIÇÃO e-LEARNING

50 HORAS

HORÁRIO LIVRE



CURSO MODO DE PRODUÇÃO BIOLÓGICO

1ª EDIÇÃO | 50 HORAS | e-LEARNING | 2020

8 JUN -
11 JUL

PROGRAMA

- 1 - Introdução ao Modo de Produção Biológico
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- 8 - Controlo e certificação
- 9 - Conversão para o Modo de Produção Biológico



INFORMAÇÕES



LOCAL

Plataforma e-learning



METODOLOGIA

- Suporte audiovisual: apresentações, vídeos, bibliografia de apoio,
- Avaliação: testes modulares + teste final
- Sessões Síncronas
- Emissão de Certificado homologado pela DGADR



NOTAS

- UFCD 6290 - Homologado pelo DGADR;
- Form. obrigatória para Candidatos à Medida 7.1.1 das Ajudas Agroambientais;
- Formação de carácter transversal para efeitos de formação complementar de Jovens Agricultores

INSCRIÇÕES

Ficha de Inscrição disponível em:

<https://forms.gle/AjKByzXbaaGB5WzD8>, com o respetivo pagamento.

Valor (isento de IVA): **Associados - 165€.** Não Associados - 195€

Data Limite: **4 de Junho (Lotação limitada a 16 pessoas)**

Desistências: Antes do início do curso - devolução de 80% do valor pago

Público-Alvo: Agricultores e público em geral (escolaridade mínima obrigatória)

ASSOCIAÇÃO PORTUGUESA DE AGRICULTURA BIOLÓGICA

Alameda das Linhas de Torres, 277 | 1750-145 Lisboa | 213 641 354 | geral@agrobio.pt



“Tomate Vision” novo centro de I&D Syngenta para acelerar a inovação na cultura do tomate

- Syngenta inaugura de forma virtual as suas novas instalações para investigação, desenvolvimento e demonstração de novas variedades de tomate.
- O novo centro reafirma o compromisso da Syngenta de investir em novos avanços tecnológicos para impulsionar uma agricultura ainda mais sustentável.

Maasland, Holanda, a 26 de maio de 2020. Na sequência do anúncio de que vai investir 2 biliões de dólares nos próximos 5 anos para acelerar a sua inovação com tecnologias que impulsionem a sustentabilidade e a adaptação da agricultura às alterações climáticas, a Syngenta inaugurou a 26 de maio as novas instalações do seu novo centro de I&D e marketing em Maasland, na Holanda. O centro inclui 14.000 m² de estufas de alta tecnologia, onde são obtidas e testadas 800 novas variedades de tomate orientadas para as necessidades específicas do mercado, recorrendo a tecnologias de hibridação ultramodernas e tradicionais.

As estufas do centro “Tomato Vision” simulam as condições reais das estufas de produção comercial, incluindo diferentes secções com e sem iluminação artificial e tecnologia de ponta para controlo do ambiente no interior da estufa. Além disso, o centro dispõe de uma área de 1.500 m² onde os visitantes podem ter um primeiro contato com as novas variedades de tomate e ficar a conhecer de forma mais detalhada todo o portfólio Syngenta para produção em estufa.

O Tomato Vision é também uma plataforma para interagir com os produtores e identificar as suas necessidades. Ruud Kaagman, diretor global da divisão de Tomato Crop na Syngenta afirma: *«Queremos desenvolver variedades que realmente deem resposta às exigências de produtores e consumidores. Ao criar esta ligação entre os nossos produtores e o mercado, conseguimos disponibilizar variedades melhoradas e adaptadas a todas as condições»*.

Aproveitando a oportunidade digital

Devido à pandemia do Covid-19, o centro “Tomato Vision” foi inaugurado online: *«Este evento incrível envolveu clientes e colaboradores de todo o mundo. Obviamente que queremos receber presencialmente os nossos visitantes logo que possível, mas por agora podemos apresentar-lhes o Tomato Vision no seus PCs ou smartphones, onde quer que estejam»*, afirma Ruud Kaagman. Ao utilizar ferramentas modernas de comunicação digital e tecnologia de realidade virtual, a Syngenta quer interagir com os seus visitantes e proporcionar-lhes uma experiência digital proveitosa do “Tomato Vision”, um centro de referência mundial.

A cultura do tomate, uma das mais inovadoras

O portfólio de tomate Syngenta tem uma enorme diversidade, resultando de mais de 20 programas de obtenção a nível mundial. Desenvolvemos variedades eficientes para os diferentes segmentos de estufas. O Tomato Vision convida o visitante a uma viagem imersiva, onde pode comprovar que a cultura do tomate é uma das mais inovadoras, respondendo às exigências do consumidor e à crescente preocupação com o meio ambiente, através de sistemas de produção cada vez mais sustentáveis.

Sobre a Syngenta

A Syngenta é uma das empresas líderes no setor agrícola. A nossa ambição é contribuir para a segurança alimentar mundial, ao mesmo tempo que cuidamos do planeta. A nossa proposta de valor é melhorar a sustentabilidade, a qualidade e a segurança da agricultura, através de investigação de ponta e de soluções inovadoras para as culturas agrícolas. Com 28.000 funcionários em mais de 90 países, trabalhamos para transformar a forma de produzir plantas. Através das nossas parcerias, colaboradores e do Good Growth Plan assumimos um compromisso com a melhoria da produtividade das culturas agrícolas, a recuperação dos solos em degradação, o incremento da biodiversidade e a revitalização das comunidades rurais. Para obter mais informações visite: www.syngenta.pt | Youtube <https://www.youtube.com/user/SyngentaPT>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/syngentapt> | Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/pg/SyngentaPTG>



ASSEMBLY OF EUROPEAN REGIONS PRODUCING FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

ASSEMBLÉE DES RÉGIONS EUROPÉENNES FRUITIÈRES, LEGUMIÈRES ET HORTICOLES

ASSEMBLEA DELLE REGIONI EUROPEE FRUTTICOLE ORTICOLE E FLORICOLE

ASAMBLEA DE LAS REGIONES EUROPEAS HORTOFRUTÍCOLAS

May 2020

Briefing paper: The Farm to Fork and the Biodiversity Strategies

The **Assembly of European Horticultural Regions** (AREFLH) main missions are:

- to represent its 18 member regions and 28 AOPs, from 9 European countries;
- to defend the economic and social interests of the fruit, vegetable and horticultural sectors in Europe;
- to foster exchanges of best practices, partnerships and joint projects between regions and professional organisations;
- to actively seek new solutions for the main issues affecting the future of the fruit and vegetables production in Europe.

General Information

On the 20th of May 2020, the European Commission unveiled its '[Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally friendly food system](#)' together with its new '[Biodiversity Strategy to bring nature back into our lives](#)'. The two strategies aim to be complementary, bringing together all actors of the agrifood chain for jointly working towards a competitively sustainable future.

In line with the European Green Deal, the two strategies propose **ambitious EU actions and commitments to halt biodiversity loss in Europe and worldwide** and **transform our food systems** into global standards for competitive sustainability, the protection of human and global health, as well as the livelihoods of all actors in the food value chain.

The Farm to Fork Strategy

A. Main objectives

The Farm to Fork Strategy sets several ambitious targets that will impact the fruit and vegetable sector:

- **a reduction by 50% of the use and risk of chemical pesticides and the use of more hazardous pesticides by 50% by 2030:** to achieve this objective while maintaining farmers' incomes, the Commission will take a number of steps, including revising the Sustainable Use of Pesticides Directive, enhance provisions on integrated pest management (IPM) and promote greater use of safe alternative ways of protecting harvests from pests and diseases. The Commission will also facilitate the placing on the market of pesticides containing biological active substances and reinforce the environmental risk assessment of pesticides. Moreover, to monitor progress on the sales of pesticides and to categorise them in terms of risk, the Commission will refine its approach and develop further indicators and propose changes to the 2009 Regulation concerning statistics on pesticides.
- **a reduction of nutrient losses by at least 50% while ensuring that there is no deterioration in soil fertility. Reduce the use of fertilisers by at least 20% by 2030:** Member States will have to take ambitious and far-reaching measures to fully implement existing legislation on nutrient (Nitrogen, Phosphorus) pollution, in order to avoid the associated nutrients leakages that pollute the air and water, becoming harmful to human health and the environment. The Commission will develop with Member

States an integrated nutrient management action plan to reduce and prevent further pollution from excessive use of fertilisers and to foster the recycling of nutrients from different kinds of organic waste as fertilisers. This will contribute to deliver the “zero pollution ambition” of the EU Green Deal.

- **reaching 25% of agricultural land under organic farming by 2030:** in order to reach the target on organic farming in the EU and in addition to Common Agricultural policy (CAP) measures (such as eco-schemes, investments and advisory services) the Commission will put forward an Action Plan on organic farming. This will help Member States stimulate both supply and demand for organic products. It will ensure consumer trust through promotion campaigns and green public procurement.
- **achieve access to fast broadband by 2025 to all rural areas to enable digital innovation:** access to fast broadband internet will enable mainstreaming precision farming and use of artificial intelligence. It will allow the EU to fully exploit its global leadership in satellite technology. This will ultimately result in a cost reduction for farmers, improve soil management and water quality, reduce the use of fertilisers, pesticides and GHG emissions, improve biodiversity and create a healthier environment for farmers and citizens. The Commission aims to accelerate the roll-out of fast broadband internet in rural areas to achieve the objective of 100% access by 2025.

B. How will the Farm to Fork Strategy support farmers financially?

Farmers will play a crucial role in the implementation of the Green Deal. This Strategy aims to reward those operators in the food chain who have already undergone the transition to sustainable practices, enable the transition for the others, and create additional opportunities for their businesses. Farmers will be supported through:

- **new green business models based on carbon sequestration by farmers and foresters:** farming practices that remove CO₂ from the atmosphere contribute to the climate neutrality objective and should be rewarded, either via the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) or other public or private initiatives (carbon market).
- **the CAP will continue to be a key tool in supporting farmers in the transition towards a sustainable food system** while ensuring a decent living for farmers, fishers and their families. The 2018 CAP reform proposal already focuses on sustainability and tightly links CAP support to environment, climate and food safety legislation and includes key tools to achieve the Green Deal's objectives.
- **the new 'eco-schemes' will offer a major stream of funding to boost sustainable practices**, such as precision agriculture, agro-ecology (including organic farming), the creation of landscape features, carbon farming and agro-forestry. Member States and the Commission will have to ensure that eco-schemes are appropriately resourced and implemented in the Strategic Plans. The Commission will support the introduction of a minimum ring-fencing budget for eco-schemes. In addition, the Commission will work with the co-legislators to ensure that the Green Deal ambition is fully reflected in the new CAP legislation.
- **research and innovation (R&I)**, which are key drivers in accelerating the transition to sustainable, healthy and inclusive food systems. Under Horizon Europe, the Commission proposes to spend €10 billion on R&I on food, bioeconomy, natural resources, agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture and the environment as well as the use of digital technologies and nature-based solutions for agri-food.
- **the InvestEU Fund**, which will foster investment in the agro-food sector by de-risking investments by European corporations and facilitating access to finance for small and medium-sized companies (SMEs) and mid-cap companies.
- **In 2020, the EU framework to facilitate sustainable investments (EU taxonomy) as well as the renewed strategy on sustainable finance** will mobilise the financial sector to play a major role in the transition and to invest more sustainably, including in the agriculture and food production sector. The CAP must also increasingly facilitate investment support to improve the resilience and accelerate the green and digital transformation of farms.

The Commission will also make recommendations to each Member State on the nine specific objectives of the CAP, before they formally submit the draft Strategic Plans. The Commission will pay particular attention to addressing the Green Deal targets, and those stemming from this Strategy and the Biodiversity Strategy for 2030. It will ask Member States to set explicit national values for the targets in these Strategies, taking into account their specific situation and the above mentioned recommendations.

C. Ensuring food security in times of crisis

A sustainable food system must ensure sufficient and varied supply of safe, nutritious, affordable and sustainable food to people at all times, not least in times of crisis. Climate change and biodiversity loss constitute imminent and lasting threats to food security and livelihoods. The Commission aims to continue closely monitoring food security, as well as competitiveness of farmers and food operators, in order to:

- **coordinate a common European response to crises affecting food systems** in order to ensure food security and safety, reinforce public health and mitigate their socio-economic impact in the EU.
- assess the resilience of the food system and **develop a contingency plan for ensuring food supply and food security** to be put into place in times of crisis.
- **revamp the agricultural crisis reserve** so its full potential can be used upfront in the case of crisis in agricultural markets.

In addition to risk assessment and management measures to be activated during crisis, the plan will set up a food crisis response mechanism coordinated by the Commission and involving Member States. It will be comprised of various sectors (agriculture, fisheries, food safety, workforce, health and transport issues) depending on the nature of the crisis.

C. Accompanying food supply actors in the transition

The F2F strategy will also encourage food processors and retailers to produce more diversified and sustainable food and support consumers in making healthy and sustainable diet choices.

- **Food processors and retailers:** through both regulatory and non-regulatory initiatives, the strategy will steer the food industry towards practices that make the healthy, sustainable choice the easy one for consumers. Voluntary commitments will be encouraged through an EU Code of Conduct for responsible business and marketing practices.
- **Consumers:** the Commission will propose mandatory front-of-pack nutrition labelling and launch initiatives to stimulate product reformulation, including by setting up nutrient profiles to restrict the promotion (via nutrition or health claims) of foods high in fat, sugars and salt. It will consider to propose the extension of mandatory origin or provenance indications to certain products, while fully taking into account impacts on the single market.

In addition, the Commission will examine the possibility to **support consumers in making healthy and sustainable diet choices** by integrating nutritional, climate, environmental and social aspects. To improve the availability and price of sustainable food and to promote healthy and sustainable diets, including organic products, in schools and public institutions, the Commission will determine the best modalities for **support consumers in making healthy and sustainable diet choices**.

D. Food packaging and food waste

Food packaging plays a key role in the sustainability of food systems. The Commission will:

- **revise the food contact materials legislation** to improve food safety and public health (in particular in reducing the use of hazardous chemicals),
- **support the use of innovative and sustainable packaging solutions** using environmentally-friendly, re-usable and recyclable materials, and contribute to food waste reduction.
- under the sustainable products initiative announced in the CEAP, it will **work on a legislative initiative on re-use in food services** to substitute single-use food packaging and cutlery by re-usable products.

Committed to reaching the UN Sustainable Development Goal target to **halve per capita food waste at retail and consumer levels by 2030**, the Commission will:

- **propose, by 2023, legally binding targets to reduce food waste across the EU.** These will be defined against a baseline set following the first EU-wide monitoring of food waste levels, measured according to a common EU methodology. The Commission will consider further opportunities to integrate food loss and waste prevention as part of all relevant EU policies and take action to strengthen the evidence base for food waste prevention interventions.

- **revise marketing standards** to provide for the uptake and supply of sustainable agricultural products and reinforce the role of sustainability criteria taking into account the possible impact of these standards on food loss and waste.
- **revise EU rules on date marking** ('use by' and 'best before' dates) to reduce food waste
- **strengthen the legislative framework on geographical indications (GIs)** and, where appropriate, include specific sustainability criteria.
- **create shorter supply chains** to reduce dependence on long-haul transportation

E. Promote a global transition to sustainable food systems

Through international cooperation, bilaterally and multilaterally, the EU will aim to promote more sustainable farming practices, reduce deforestation, enhance biodiversity, and improve food security and nutrition outcomes. The Commission will:

- **incorporate these priorities in the programming guidance for cooperation with third countries** in the period 2021-2027.
- **develop Green Alliances** on sustainable food systems to respond to distinct challenges in different parts of the world
- **establish a legislative framework for sustainable food systems**, combined with labelling or other incentives, which could contribute to raising sustainability standards so as to become the norm for all products placed on the EU market.

D. Action plan

In order to achieve these ambitious objectives, the Commission has also published a draft action plan that provides an indicative timeline for the revision of current regulation and/or the proposal of new legislation. The draft action plan [is available here](#).

The 2030 Biodiversity Strategy

A. Main objectives

The **new 2030 Biodiversity Strategy** is a long-term plan for protecting nature and reversing the degradation of ecosystems. It is a key pillar of the European Green Deal and sets out new ways to implement existing legislation more effectively, new commitments, measures, targets and governance mechanisms. These include:

- **Transforming at least 30% of Europe's lands and seas into effectively managed protected areas:** the goal is to build upon existing Natura 2000 areas, complementing them with nationally protected areas, while ensuring strict protection for areas of very high biodiversity and climate value.
- Restoring degraded ecosystems across the EU that are in a poor state, as well as reducing pressures on biodiversity through a **EU Nature Restoration Plan** that includes:
 - developing a proposal for a new legal framework for nature restoration, with binding targets to restore damaged ecosystems, including the most-carbon-rich ones;
 - Improving the conservation status or trend of at least 30% of EU protected habitats and species that are not in a favourable status;
 - Restoring at least 25,000 km of rivers to be free-flowing;
 - Halting and reversing the decline in farmland birds and insects, particularly pollinators;
 - Reducing the overall use of and risk from chemical pesticides, and reducing the use of the more hazardous/dangerous ones by 50%;
 - Manage at least 25% of agricultural land under organic farming, and significantly enhance the uptake of agro-ecological practices;
 - Reducing the losses of nutrients from fertilisers by at least 50% and fertiliser use by at least 20%;
 - Planting at least 3 billion trees, in full respect of ecological principles and protecting the remaining primary and old-growth forests;
 - significantly limit the introduction of invasive alien species, with the aim of decreasing the number of Red List species threatened by invasive alien species by 50%
 - Eliminating bycatch of protected species or reducing it to a level that allows full species recovery and does not threaten their conservation status.

A Biodiversity Knowledge Centre and a Biodiversity Partnership will be established to better support the implementation of biodiversity research and innovation in Europe. The Strategy will also seek to stimulate tax systems and pricing to better reflect real environmental costs, including the cost of biodiversity loss, and that biodiversity is truly integrated into public and business decision-making.

E. Financing the biodiversity strategy

The Strategy will require significant investments. At least EUR 20 billion/year should be unlocked for spending on nature, in particular to restore ecosystems, invest in the Natura 2000 network, and in green and blue infrastructure across EU Member States. This will require mobilising private and public funding at national and EU level, including through a range of different programmes in the next long-term EU budget. Moreover, as nature restoration will make a major contribution to climate objectives, a significant proportion of the 25% of the EU budget dedicated to climate action will be invested on biodiversity and nature-based solutions.

Under InvestEU, a dedicated natural-capital and circular-economy initiative will be established to mobilise at least EUR 10 billion over the next 10 years, based on public/private blended finance. Nature and biodiversity is also a priority for the European Green Deal Investment Plan. To help unlock the investment needed, the EU will provide long-term certainty for investors and help embed sustainability in the financial system. The EU sustainable finance taxonomy will also be used to guide investment towards a green recovery and the deployment of nature-based solutions.

D. Action plan

In order to achieve these ambitious objectives, the Commission has also published a draft action plan that provides an indicative timeline for the revision of current regulation and/or the proposal of new legislation. The draft action plan [is available here](#) (annex).

The CAP reform's compatibility with the Green Deal's ambition

Following a request of the European Parliament, the European Commission also published an '[Analysis of the links between the CAP and the Green Deal](#)'. This analysis examines the contribution of the CAP reform proposal to the EU's environmental, climate, and biodiversity protection commitments set in the European Green Deal and identifies the steps needed to make the future CAP fully compatible with the Green Deal and its strategies such as the Farm to Fork and Biodiversity strategies.

A. Compatibility with the Green Deal

In the Commission's view, the new delivery model proposed for the future CAP is one of the key elements that makes the proposals compatible with the Green Deal:

- Based on a thorough assessment of the local conditions and needs, **Member States will produce a national CAP strategic plan** that will explain how they will use CAP tools to achieve the nine objectives, in consultation with stakeholders and competent national authorities.
- to ensure that these plans are coherent and consistent with the required environmental ambition, the Commission will **approve each CAP strategic plans** ahead of their implementation.
- **quantified targets** will allow the Commission to monitor the progress made by Member States when implementing the CAP.

In addition, the CAP proposal includes tools that will further promote sustainable farming practices throughout the EU, crucial to achieve the Green Deal's ambitions. Among those, the future CAP includes:

- **enhanced conditionality**, which links area and animal-based CAP payments to a range of obligations.
- the **new 'eco-schemes'**, that aim to reward farmers for going further in the implementation of sustainable agricultural practices. These practices could include the implementation of environmentally friendly production systems such as agroecology, agroforestry and organic farming.
- **The rural development framework** also includes environmental and climate management commitments, which aim to compensate farmers and other beneficiaries for voluntarily committing themselves to implement sustainable practices.

Furthermore, other tools under rural development can support the transition:

- **funds can be used to invest in green infrastructure**, in knowledge transfer and innovation or in developing access to fast broadband in rural areas.
- the CAP proposals include that a **minimum of 30% of rural development funds** should go towards CAP interventions that address specific environmental and climate-related objectives.

Furthermore, the CAP proposals also include objectives on **rebalancing power in the food supply chain** as well as contributing to new societal demands related to food and health, including safe, nutritious and sustainable food, food waste, and animal welfare. In practical terms, this means that Member States are required to review their actions in these areas and propose how to use different CAP tools to address challenges identified. For instance, the **Commission will continue to support cooperation between producers through producer organisations**. These types of organisations allow producers to strengthen their position in the supply chain, increase their resilience and act collectively to enhance sustainability of the supply chain. These objectives are also reflected in the Green Deal's ambitions.

B. Key elements for the future CAP

The CAP reform proposals are currently under discussion with the European Parliament and Council. In its analysis, the European Commission has highlighted some the key elements that need to be maintained in the negotiating process to ensure compatibility with the Green Deal's ambitions:

- One of the key elements highlighted in this section is the idea to oblige Member States to demonstrate, in their CAP strategic plans, how they will achieve a greater level of ambition than at present in terms of environment and climate objectives – **the "no backsliding" principle**. This ambition also requires that the enhanced conditionality and the ring-fencing requirements for rural development, among other elements, are preserved.
- the **requirement to spend a specific percentage (ring-fencing) of the Member States' direct payments budget to the new eco-schemes systems** can contribute to the ambition of the Green Deal. This would ensure that this tool will be fully utilised and bring concrete results in terms of encouraging the adoption of sustainable farming practices.

C. Additional actions

The European Commission also proposes additional practical actions from the Commission services to make the implementation more effective in relation to the Green Deal's ambitions:

- **increase transparency in the approval process of the CAP strategic plans**. Concretely this means that the Commission could make public all documents that could help Member States in the design of their CAP strategic plans. This could include documents on how the Commission will assess their plans but also their observations when assessing the quantified targets proposed by Member States.
- **put in place a structured dialogue with Member States already in the preparatory phase of the CAP strategic plans**. In this context, the Commission will make recommendations to Member States based on an analysis of each Member State's situation, taking into account the Green Deal's objectives. In this process, particular attention will be given to the new Green Deal targets.
- in terms of **market-specific support programmes and coupled income support**, the Commission will pay special attention to ensure that sustainability is taking into account when designed by Member States, and reflect the Green Deal's ambitions.
- convert its current farm accountancy data network (FADN) into the Farm Sustainability Data Network. The idea would be to collect data on the Farm to Fork targets as well as other sustainability indicators. Through tailored advisory services, this network will provide feedback and guidance to both small and big farmers on best practices to improve their economic, environmental and climate performance.

The 'Analysis of links between the CAP Reform and the Green Deal' document concludes that the reform does indeed have the potential to drive forward the Green Deal. Nonetheless, key elements of the proposals must be maintained in the negotiating process, and certain improvements and practical initiatives should be developed to facilitate the achievement of the ambitions of the Green Deal.