



**TomatoEurope**  
PROCESSORS ASSOCIATION

# EU policies and challenges for tomato processors

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TOMATO NEWS CONFERENCE

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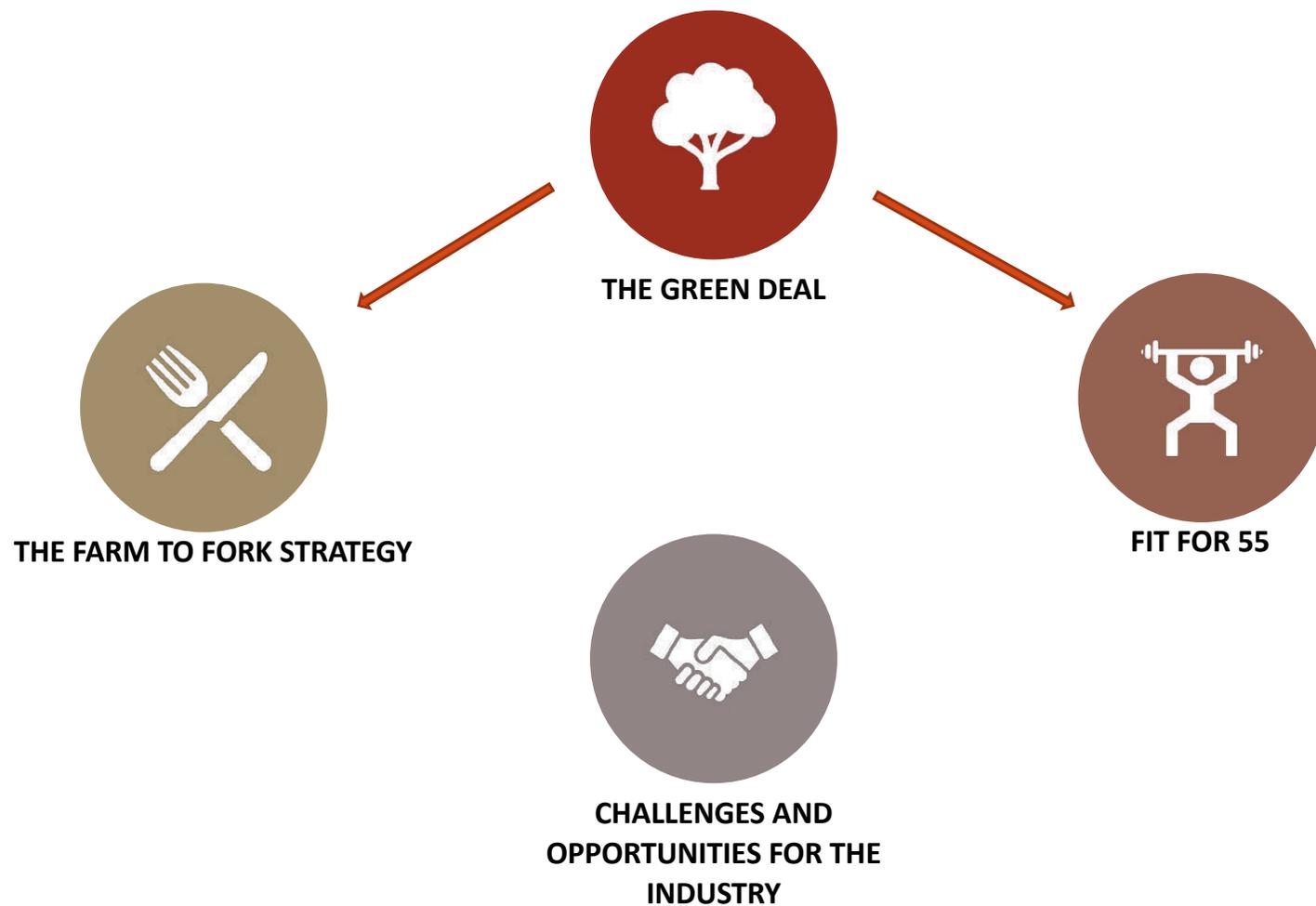
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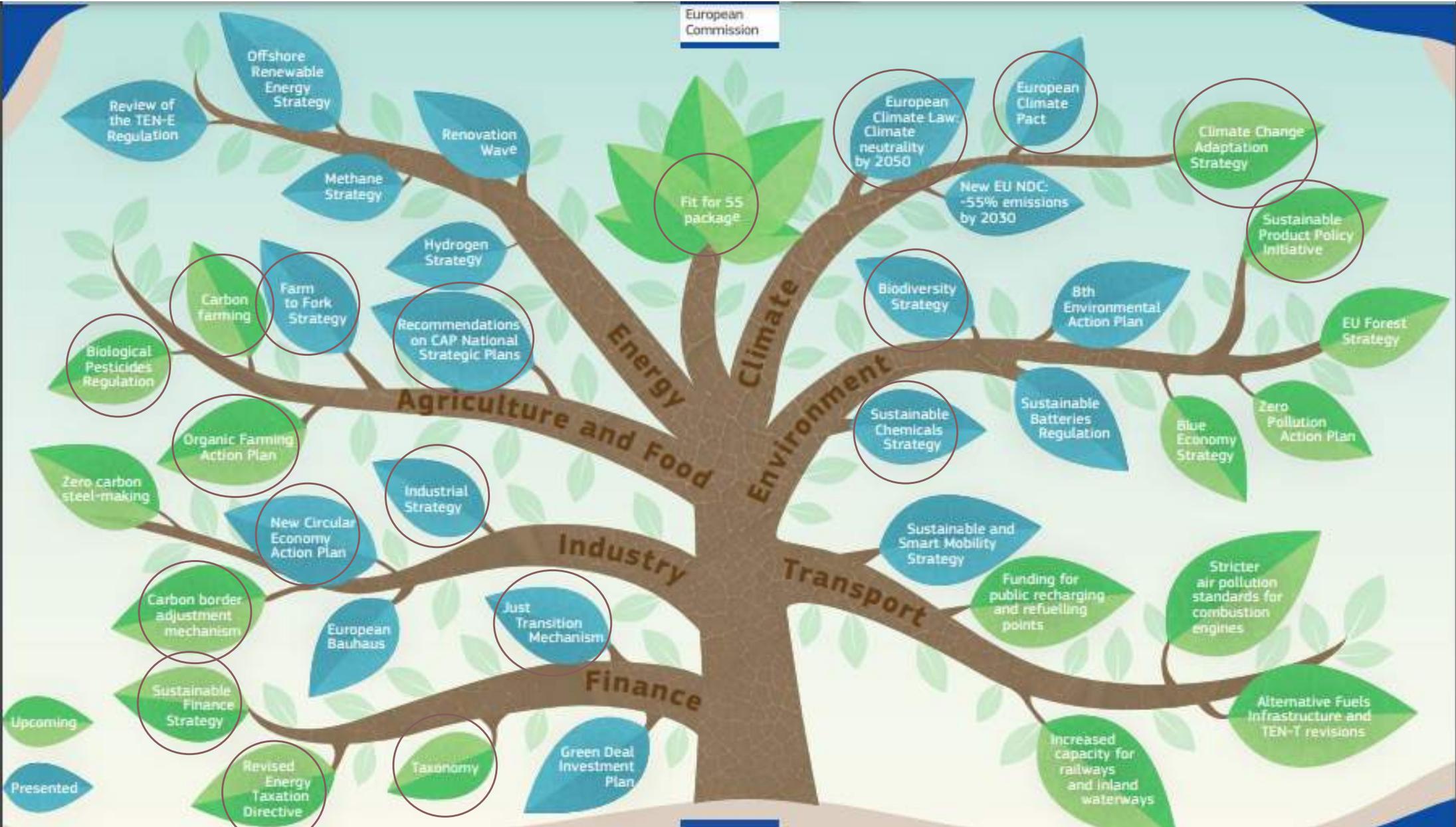
# A few words about TomatoEurope

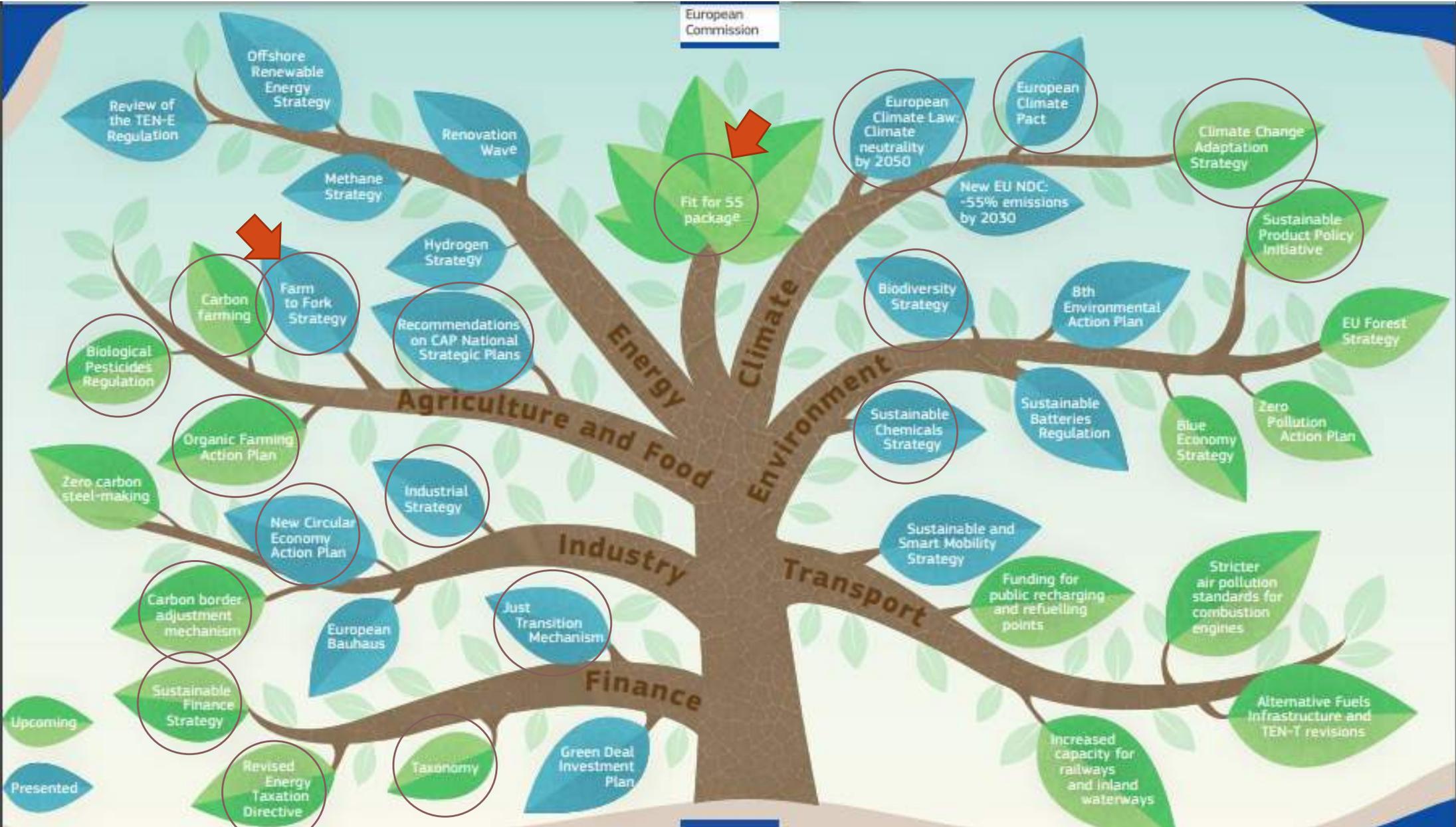
**TomatoEurope Processors Association, formerly known as OEIT, represents the tomato processing industry from Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece and France, covering around 95% of the European Industry.**

TomatoEurope was founded in 1979 as an umbrella association of national associations, indirectly representing more than 200 tomato processing entities.

TomatoEurope is a member of the EU Advisory Group on Fruit and Vegetables and the Forecast Working Group Tomatoes.









**Moving towards a more healthy and sustainable EU food system, a corner stone of the European Green Deal**

-   
Make sure Europeans get healthy, affordable and sustainable food
-   
Tackle climate change
-   
Protect the environment and preserve biodiversity
-   
Fair economic return in the food chain
-   
Increase organic farming

# Farm to Fork Strategy

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## The Farm to Fork Strategy alone is composed of 27 actions



New legislative  
proposals



Non legislative  
proposals



Revision of  
current  
legislation

Farm to Fork Strategy

*“The coronavirus crisis has shown how vulnerable we all are, and how important it is to restore the **balance between human activity and nature**. At the heart of the Green Deal the Biodiversity and Farm to Fork strategies point to a new and better balance of nature, food systems and biodiversity; to **protect our people’s health and well-being**, and at the same time to **increase the EU’s competitiveness and resilience**. These strategies are a crucial part of the great transition we are embarking upon.”*



***Frans Timmermans**, Executive Vice-President of the European Commission*

#### OVERARCHING OBJECTIVES OF THE FARM TO FORK STRATEGY



# Farm to Fork Strategy

The **Farm to Fork Strategy** was designed to address various **concerns** within the **EU food chain**, such as dependence on pesticides and antimicrobials, excess fertilisation, animal welfare standards, biodiversity loss, rates of obesity and the importation of non-sustainably produced goods.



Thus, alongside other actionable, specific targets were designed to be achieved **by 2030**, including:

**Reduce by 50%** the overall use and risk of **chemical pesticides** by 2030

**Reduce by 20%** the use of **fertilizers** by 2030

Reduce by 50% the overall sales of antimicrobials for farmed animals and in aquaculture by 2030

**Ensure at least 25%** of the EU's agricultural land is under **organic farming** by 2030



The Farm to Fork Strategy begins to deliver legislation as of June 2022, when the Sustainable Use of Pesticides revision is adopted. Beyond this, many developments will take place up to the end of 2023.

# Farm to Fork Strategy

## **Sustainable Use of Pesticides Regulation**

Under the Commission's Farm to Fork Communication, it was announced that the legislation would be revised with the overarching goal of reducing "the overall use and risk of chemical pesticides by 50% and the use of more hazardous pesticides by 50% by 2030".

## **Food Contact Materials**

The Farm to Fork Strategy announced a revision of the existing Food Contact Material (FCM) legislation, Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004, to reduce the use of hazardous chemicals and thus ensure food safety standards, support sustainable packaging solutions and contribute to reducing food waste in the EU.

## **EU Sustainable Food Systems Regulation**

Set the foundations for the systemic changes that are needed by all actors of the food system, including policymakers, business operators and consumers to accelerate the transition to a sustainable EU food system.

# Farm to Fork Strategy

Carbon farming = green business model that rewards land managers for taking up improved land management practices, resulting in the increase of carbon storage in living biomass, dead organic matter, and soils,

- by enhancing carbon capture and/or reducing the release of carbon into the atmosphere,
- in respect of ecological principles favorable to biodiversity and the natural capital overall.

Next steps:

- By end of November 2022: legislative proposal for a framework for the certification of carbon removals.
- Development of tailored certification methodologies for different carbon removal activities:
  - based on the certification framework
  - supported by a new expert group (to be launched end of 2022).

## CARBON FARMING

- This proposal aims to establish a **new and up-to-date regulatory framework** for plants produced by certain **new genomic techniques (NGTs)**. NGTs are **currently** regulated **under GMO legislation** within the TFEU.
- However, the **advancement in scientific knowledge** on NGTs has made it **clear to the Commission that the current framework** is no longer fit for purpose and **needs updating and adapting**. The current framework does not allow for the diversification of risk profiling between lower-risk technologies, mutagenesis and cisgenesis, and the conventional genetic modification technique, transgenesis.
- **In view of the F2F targets of reducing chemicals, NGTs will become a fundamental tool for maintaining, and if possible improving, the agronomic performances of tomatoes.**

## NEW GENOMIC TECHNIQUES

The revision of the Food Information to Consumers (FIC) Regulation aims to

- enable consumers to make **informed** and **health-conscious food choices**;
- avoid a situation where **nutrition and health claims** would mask the overall nutritional status of a food, which could mislead consumers when trying to make healthy choices;
- allow consumers to better identify the **origin of food** and facilitate consumers' informed food choices;
- prevent consumers from unnecessarily discarding foods past their 'best before dates by tackling the misunderstanding and misuse of **date marking** (the 'use by' and 'best before dates);

#### **Where we are in the process:**

External study launched in August 2021 (9 months). Consultation activities: Open Public Consultation 13 December 2021 to 7 March 2022: 3225 contributions, including TomatoEurope. Targeted survey 14 February 2022 to 18 March 2022: 200 contributions, including TomatoEurope.

#### **Next steps:**

- Preparation of the legislative proposal and adoption in the coming months.
- Co-decision process to start in 2023 after adoption.

# REVISION OF THE FOOD INFORMATION TO CONSUMERS' REGULATION

- EU countries were given until 31 December 2021 to submit their CAP strategic plans. Following this, the Commission had six months to approve the plans ahead of their implementation in January 2023
- Whilst within their CAP Strategic Plans Member States are not binded to deliver on the Farm to Fork objectives, **these plans will no doubt play a significant role in delivering on the key Farm to Fork targets such as organic agriculture.**
- Equally, 2022 has been a year of delay for an already delayed Common Agricultural Policy reform. Not all the Member States complied with the 31 December 2021 deadline for submitting their Strategic Plans to the Commission.

What about the CAP?

Furthermore, **Farm to Fork Strategy** will also deliver on the following policy (mainly new regulation):

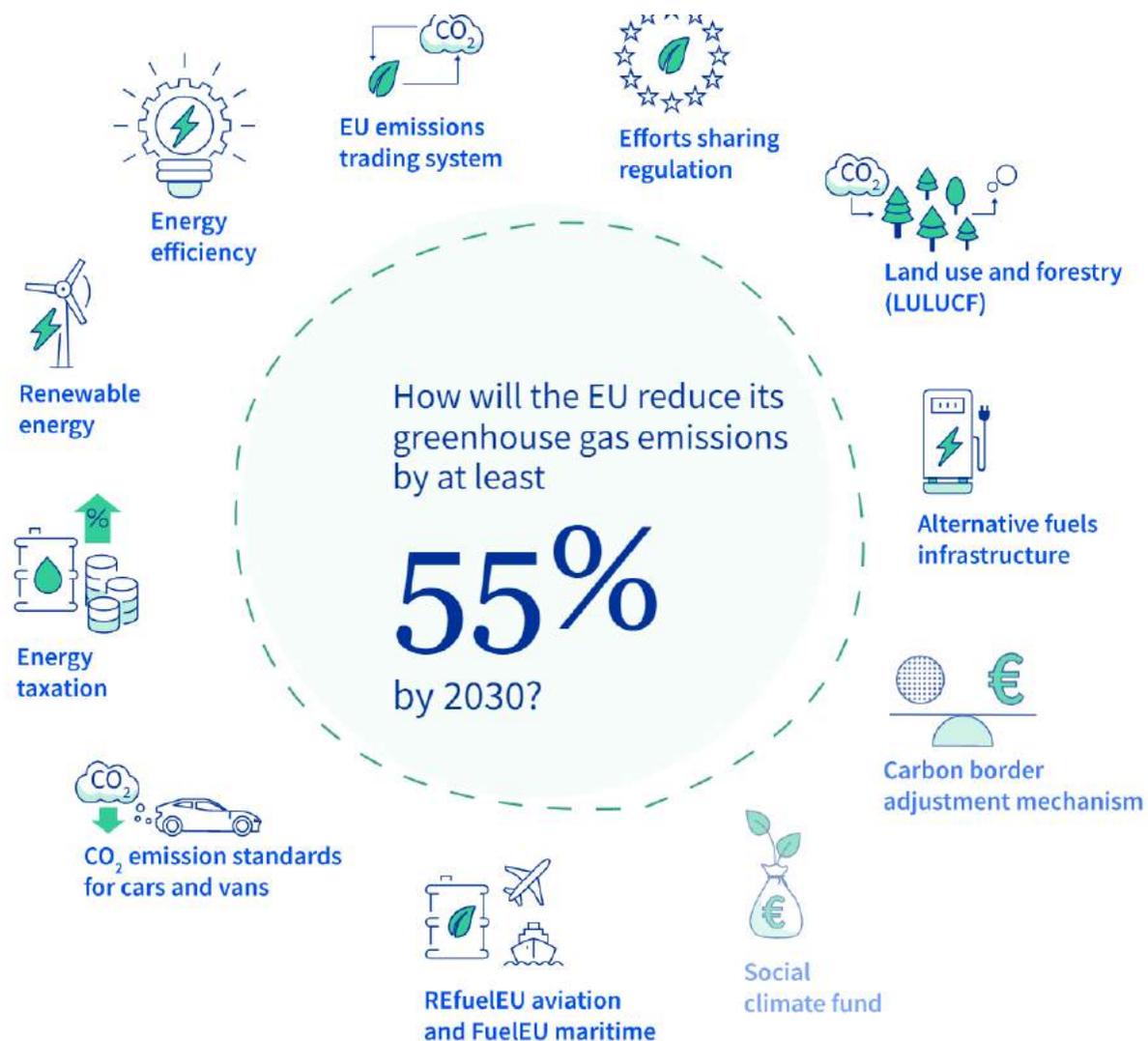
- Food contact materials
- Food Waste Reduction
- Contingency plan for ensuring food supply and food security

And other initiatives are also being delivered under the **Biodiversity Strategy** initiative such as:

- EU Soil Strategy
- Action Plan for Organic Farming
- Strategy on impollinators
- Zero Pollution Action Plan
- Etc...

## Farm to Fork & Biodiversity Strategy

Q3 2022	Setting up of Farm Sustainability Data Network to contribute to a wide uptake of sustainable farming practices	
Q3 2022	Revision of EU marketing standards for agricultural, fishery and aquaculture products to ensure the uptake and supply of sustainable products	✓
Q4 2022	Revision of the feed additives legislation to reduce the environmental impact of livestock farming	✓
Q4 2022	★ Nutrient profiles to restrict promotion of food high in salt, sugars and/or fat	✓
Q4 2022	★ Harmonised mandatory front-of-pack nutrition labelling to enable consumers to make health conscious food choices	✓
Q4 2022	★ Origin indication for certain products	✓
Q4 2022	★ Revision of rules on date marking ('use by' and 'best before' dates) to reduce food waste	✓
Q4 2022	Revision of the marketing standards for seeds and forests to ensure the uptake and supply of sustainable products and protect biodiversity	✓
Q2 2023	★ Revision of Food Contact Materials legislation to improve food safety, ensure citizens' health and reduce the environmental footprint of the sector	✓
Q2 2023	★ Legislation for plants produced by certain new genomic techniques to ensure high level of protection and contribute to sustainability and innovation	✓
Q2 2023	★ EU-level targets for food waste reduction	✓
Q4 2023	★ Legislative framework for sustainable food systems	✓
Q4 2023	Minimum mandatory criteria for sustainable food procurement to promote healthy and sustainable diets, including organic products, in schools and public institutions	✓

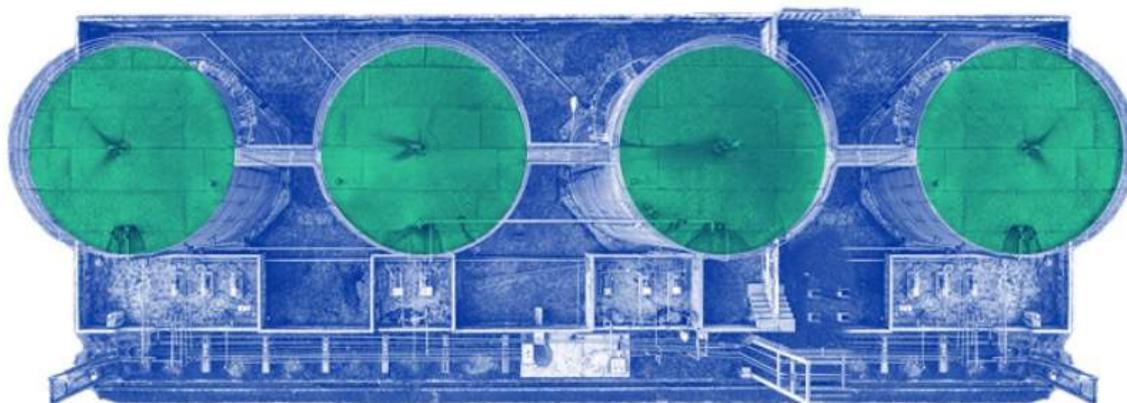


# FIT FOR 55

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The EU ETS covers approximately

1



companies



electricity and heat  
generation

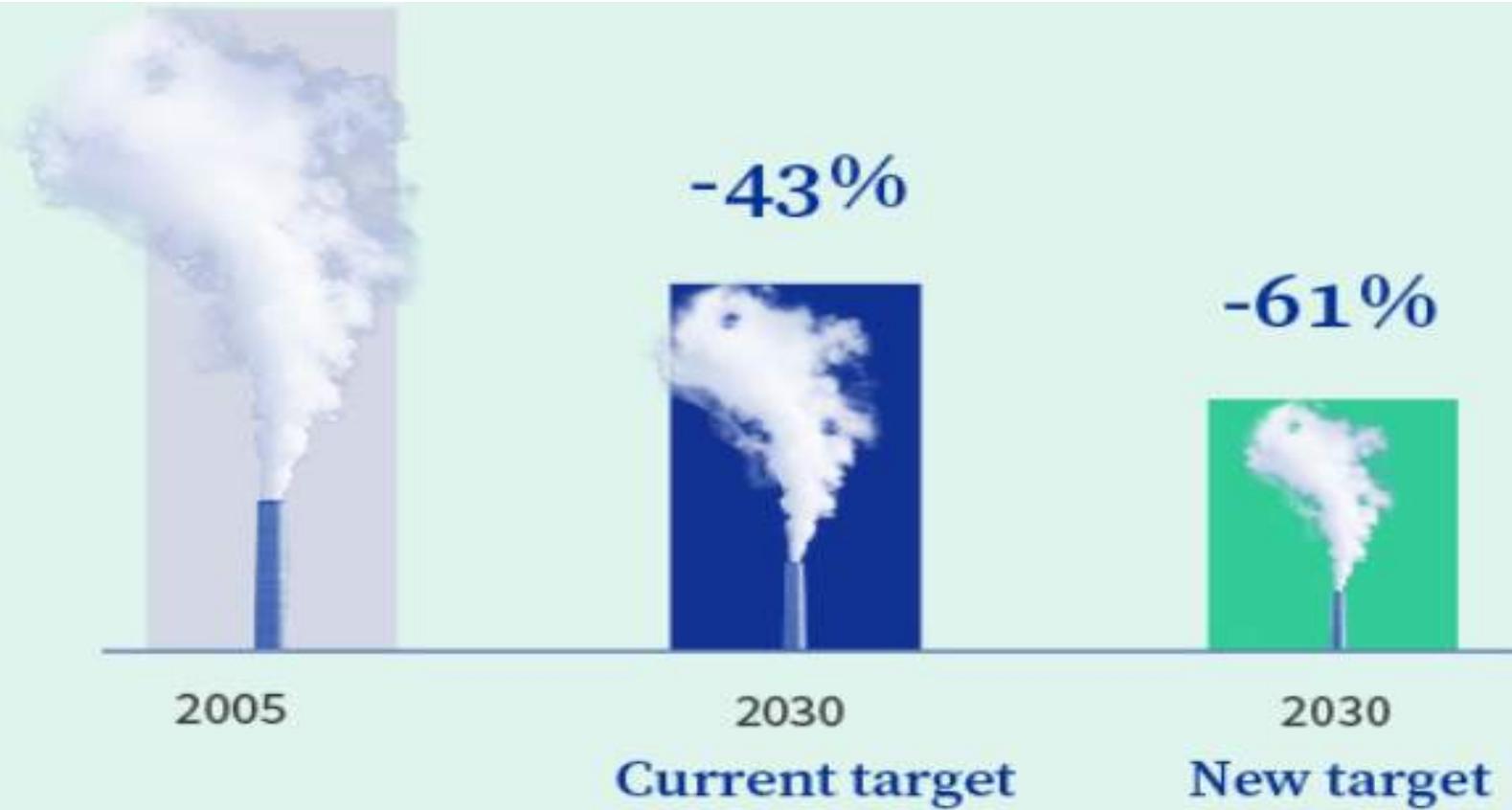


energy-intensive industry



commercial aviation

ETS Revision

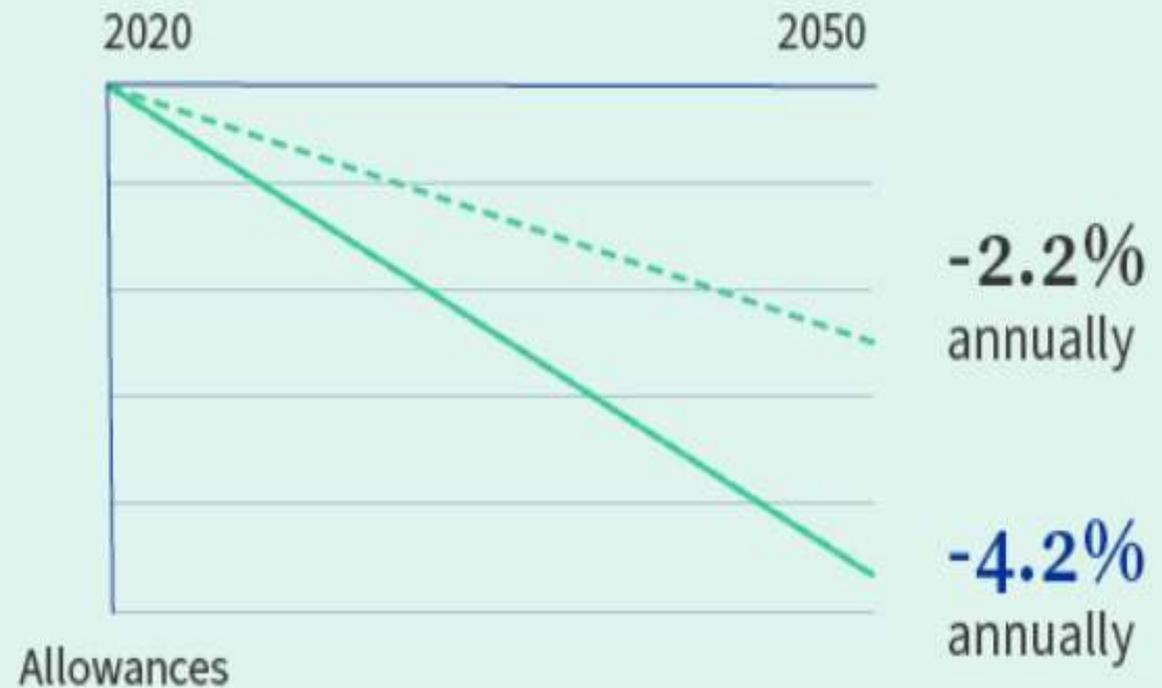


## ETS Revision



**faster reduction of the cap, fewer allowances on the market:**

→ one-off reduction  
**117million** allowances



ETS Revision



## gradual phasing out of free allowances for certain sectors

(in parallel with the introduction of the **carbon border adjustment mechanism** – a carbon pricing system applicable to energy-intensive products imported into the EU in order to avoid carbon leakage)



# ETS Revision

## CRITICAL POINTS FOR THE PROCESSING TOMATO INDUSTRY



- **No sectoral benchmark** – only fallback benchmarks that include different sub-sectors, setting a very high standard (best performers) across very different industries. However, the same low-carbon technologies are not generally applicable in all processes or sectors for which the fallback benchmark applies, de facto discriminating certain sectors.
- it is not feasible to cover the energy needs in the **strongly seasonal production** of the tomato processing sector with the use of biomass
- No viable low-carbon technologies in the tomato processing industry.
- Growing role of **financial speculation in the EU carbon market** might be addressed, so as to avoid its impacts on compliance operators exposed to international competition

ETS Revision

The other main Green Deal initiatives that are impacting the tomato processing industry

## Other important initiatives impacting the tomato processing industry

- Biodiversity strategy
- New Circular Economy Action Plan
- Industrial Strategy
- Corporate Due Diligence

## POLICY OPPORTUNITIES

Revision of Food Information to Consumers  
New Genomic Techniques  
Carbon Farming

## POLICY THREATS

ETS & Carbon Border Adjustment  
Sustainable Products Labelling  
Initiatives linked to new farming practices and standards

# Challenges and Opportunities



**TomatoEurope**  
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Thank you

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