



European Commission

Safeguarding food security and supporting EU farmers and consumers

March 2022



© Unsplash, Michal Janek

The invasion of Ukraine risks having serious consequences for global food security, negatively impacting on vulnerable countries and population groups.



The immediate impact lies in the increase of costs throughout the food supply chain, the destabilisation of agricultural markets through the increases in energy and fertiliser costs, and the disruption of trade flows from and to Ukraine and Russia.

The European Commission is taking all necessary steps to ensure the EU contributes to safeguarding global food security, through international cooperation, and humanitarian aid, and support to most affected farmers.

Food sustainability is key for food security and the resilience of global food systems

€500 million
support package in the EU



© Adobe Stock, singham



© European Union, 2017





GLOBAL SUPPORT MEASURES

- ▶ The Commission is supporting Ukraine in developing a **food security strategy** to ensure inputs such as seeds, diesel and fertiliser reach farms, and that transportation and storage facilities are maintained to enable Ukraine to feed its citizens.

▶ **An EU Emergency Support Programme of €330 million for Ukraine will help to secure access to basic goods and services, as well as with protection of the population**

- ▶ The EU has stepped up its support to regions and population groups most affected by food insecurity, pledging at least **€2.5 billion for nutrition** for 2021-2024.
- ▶ The EU will continue to advocate **against export restrictions and export bans**. Open and well-functioning global supply chains and logistics are essential for global food security.
- ▶ The EU will continue to support countries in the transformation towards **resilient and sustainable agricultural and aquatic food systems**.



SUPPORT FOR EU FARMERS

- ▶ €500 million will be distributed in national allocations to directly **support farmers** most affected by higher input costs and the closure of export markets. EU countries can complement this support up to 200% with national funds.
- ▶ To address cash-flow difficulties currently faced by farmers, EU countries will be allowed to pay increased levels of **CAP direct payments in advance**.
- ▶ The Commission will introduce **market safety-net measures** to support the pigmeat market in light of the particularly difficult situation facing the sector.
- ▶ The Commission has granted an exceptional and temporary **derogation to allow the production of crops on land set aside** within the EU, while maintaining full greening payments for farmers.
- ▶ The Commission has proposed a new, self-standing **Temporary Crisis Framework** that would also cover farmers, fertiliser producers and the fisheries sector.



SUPPORT FOR EU CONSUMERS

- ▶ Measures to **improve the supply** of food staples will help to ease price pressures.
- ▶ Member States may also implement **reduced rates of Value Added Tax** and encourage economic operators to contain retail prices.
- ▶ Member States can draw from EU funds such as the **Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD)** which supports EU countries' actions to provide food and/or basic material assistance to the most deprived.