

F2F Contingency plan

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Introduction

The security of food supply in the European Union must be ensured at all times, not least in times of crisis [1]. Food supplies must be sufficient, varied and safe, healthy and nutritious, affordable and sustainable. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic is an example of the type of large-scale disruption our society can face, and serves as a useful reminder of the need to ensure the food system is resilient and continues to function regardless of circumstances[2]. Although food supply in the EU has never been at risk during the pandemic, certain threats arose that illustrate the types of problems that could hamper the proper functioning of the food system during a crisis. These included the closure of borders within the single market, disruption in international supply chains, restrictions on the movement of food system workers, or large-scale and sudden changes in the structure of consumer demand.

The fact that these issues were swiftly resolved allowed us to avoid layering a food crisis on top of the health crisis. Guaranteeing that EU policies remained in place and continued to deliver their benefits was essential. Key here were the production support mechanisms of the Common Agricultural Policy and Common Fisheries Policy, the quick reestablishment of the single market, the operation of food safety control mechanisms, and cooperation with our trade partners. Quickly addressing these early issues required swift coordination by the Commission and Member States, including on an *ad hoc* basis.

Still, there are lessons to be learned from recent experience about preparation for and response to crises. It is possible that some things could have been done better.

In this context, the [Farm to Fork Strategy](#), part of the [European Green Deal](#), states that the Commission will assess the resilience[3] of the food system and develop a contingency plan for food supply and food security in the EU in the event of crises.

This contingency plan would seek to improve preparation for any type of crisis that could significantly affect food security in the EU, and coordination across the policy areas relevant to the food system (agriculture, fisheries, food safety, workforce, health, transport issues, etc.). This includes establishing a food crisis response mechanism to be coordinated by the Commission and involving Member States, as well as a set of broad guidelines and recommendations to improve coordination at EU and Member States level, informed by the outcomes of the work of the forum. This questionnaire seeks to collect the experiences and insights of food system stakeholders with the COVID-19 pandemic, previous crises, and stakeholders expectations for the future. This input will be used to inform the development of a contingency plan that is effective in ensuring food security in the EU in the event of a crisis occurring.

A [roadmap](#) consultation document, published preceding the current questionnaire and giving further detail

on this initiative, is also available.

An analytical summary of the answers may be made publicly available by the Commission's services.

[1] We use the definition of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation and [Committee on World Food Security](#): “food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”. The [OECD](#) notes that “as this definition makes clear, food security is not only a matter of food availability – people will only be food secure when they have access to it, and when it leads to good nutritional outcomes. A [further] requirement is stability of these dimensions over time”. “Food safety” refers to “handling, storing and preparing food to prevent infection and help to make sure that our food keeps enough nutrients for us to have a healthy diet” ([Food and Agriculture Organisation](#)).

[2] “Food system” encompasses “the entire range of actors and their interlinked value-adding activities involved in the production, aggregation, processing, distribution, consumption and disposal of food products that originate from agriculture, forestry or fisheries, and parts of the broader economic, societal and natural environments in which they are embedded” ([Food and Agriculture Organisation](#)).

[3] For instance, the EU Sure Farm project defines resilience of a farming system as its “ability to ensure the provision of the system functions in the face of increasingly complex and accumulating economic, social, environmental and institutional shocks and stresses, through capacities of robustness, adaptability and transformability” ([Meuwissen et al., 2019](#)).

ABOUT YOU

* Country of residence

- Austria
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Poland

- Portugal
- Romania
- Slovak Republic
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- Other

*** You are replying**

- as an individual in your personal capacity
- in your professional capacity or on behalf of an organisation

*** First name**

European Coordination Via Campesina

*** Last name**

ECVC

*** Professional email address**

info@eurovia.org

*** Name of the organisation**

European Coordination Via Campesina

*** Postal address of the organisation**

Rue de la Sablonnière 18-1000 Bruxelles

*** Type of organisation**

Please select the answer option that fits best

- Private enterprise
- Professional consultancy, law firm, self-employed consultant
- Trade, business or professional association
- Non-governmental organisation, platform or network
- Research and academia
- Churches and religious communities
- Regional or local authority (public or mixed)
- International or national public authority
- Other

*** Please specify the sector:**

- Agriculture

- Fishery or aquaculture
- Food industry/food processors
- Input providers (seeds, feed, fertilisers, crop protection etc.)
- Trade
- Retail
- Food services
- Consumers
- Workers and labour unions
- Insurance and financial services
- Other service providers (transport, logistics etc.)
- Civil society organisation
- Research/think tank
- International organisation
- National, regional or local public administration
- Other

*** Which products are the main focus of the enterprise or organisation that you represent?**

- Different products
- Beef
- Pork
- Poultry
- Other meat
- Fishery products
- Aquaculture products
- Dairy
- Fruit & vegetables
- Wine
- Olive oil
- Grains (cereals, oilseeds, protein crops, rice)
- Sugar
- Potatoes
- Feed
- Seeds
- Other

*** Is your organisation included in the Transparency Register?**

If your organisation is not registered, we invite you to register [here](#), although it is not compulsory to be registered to reply to this consultation. [Why a transparency register?](#)

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

*** Please indicate your Register ID number:**

28920471149-55

* Your contribution,

- can be published with your personal information** (I consent to the publication of all information in my contribution in whole or in part including my name or my organisation's name, and I declare that nothing within my response is unlawful or would infringe the rights of any third party in a manner that would prevent publication)
- can be published provided that you remain anonymous** (I consent to the publication of all information in my contribution in whole or in part (which may include quotes or opinions I express) provided that it is done anonymously. I declare that nothing within my response is unlawful or would infringe the rights of any third party in a manner that would prevent the publication.

FOOD SECURITY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

1. How do you assess the current overall resilience of the EU's food system with respect to food security?

	1 Not resilient at all	2	3 Somewhat resilient	4	5 Highly resilient
* .	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* 2. What do you see as the five main threats to EU food security and that would deserve contingency planning at EU level?

at most 5 choice(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extreme weather events and global warming | <input type="checkbox"/> Poor working conditions for workers (e.g. accommodation) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource scarcity or degradation (e.g. water, fish stocks, soils) | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of access to raw materials when a crisis occurs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity loss (e.g. pollinators) | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of investment in, and use of, biotechnologies |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical events (such as volcanic eruptions) | <input type="checkbox"/> Unsustainable food use (e.g. food loss and waste) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Human health-related events (such as pandemics) | <input type="checkbox"/> EU political instability or civil unrest |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Uncontrolled plant or animal pests | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-EU political instability or civil unrest |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Food safety hazards | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bioterrorism and technological vulnerabilities (such as massive failure of IT systems or large-scale hacking) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Increasing global population | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of access to key imported inputs when a crisis occurs (fertilisers, feed, seeds, plant protection products, machinery, fuels, etc.) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economic downturns, food affordability and food poverty (lack of means to access sufficient healthy food) | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of access to key imported food commodities and agri-food products when a crisis occurs (including export bans by exporting countries) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> EU single market fragmentation | <input type="checkbox"/> Large-scale trade disputes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Economic returns for EU food system operators (farmers, fishers, aquaculture producers, processors, retailers, etc.) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of access to workers when a crisis occurs (either from within or from outside the EU) | |

Other (please specify)

A key threat for EU food security is the fact that there are less and less farmers in Europe. Food systems have become extremely sophisticated, which makes it very vulnerable if any problem occurs in the very long food chain. Many regions are over-specialized and thus don't produce anymore the necessary food for local communities. We depend very much on the import of some product, like soy for animal feeding, while it would be possible to promote more extensive animal breeding that is based on the local production of animal feeding.

This situation is very much linked with the ideology of neo-liberalism that gives priority to "freedom of trade" before food sovereignty.

* 3. Which stages of the supply chain do you consider the most vulnerable to threats potentially affecting food security?

at most 3 choice(s)

- Inputs (seeds, feed, fertilisers, etc.)
- Primary production
- Processing
- Trade (imports and exports)
- Transport
- Logistics
- Food services
- Retail
- No opinion / do not know

* 4. Which food sectors do you consider the most vulnerable to threats potentially affecting food security?

at most 5 choice(s)

- Beef
- Pork
- Poultry
- Other meat
- Fisheries
- Aquaculture
- Dairy
- Fruits & vegetables
- Wine
- Olive oil
- Grains (cereals, oilseeds, protein crops, rice)
- Sugar
- Potatoes
- Feed
- Seeds
- Other (please specify)
- No opinion / do not know

5. There are several changes, trends or perspectives in the EU's food system that may have consequences for food supply and food security in the EU.

These changes, trends or perspectives are also reflected in the European Green Deal, including the Farm

to Fork and Biodiversity Strategies.

In your opinion, how will the following affect food security in the EU?

	1 Strongly negative	2	3 Neutral	4	5 Strongly positive	No opinion / do not know
* Increase in organic production	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Increase in demand for local /regional production	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Eventual increased use of biotechnology	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Increase in consumption of plant-based foods	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Reduced food loss and waste	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Reduced pressure on limited natural resources (e.g. fish stocks)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Restored ecosystem function and services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Shift to healthy, sustainable diets and reduced overconsumption (better alignment of dietary intakes with nutritional needs)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Reduced antimicrobial resistance (AMR)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Reduced, more targeted use of pesticides	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Increased biodiversity and seed security	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Implementation of integrated nutrient management plans	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Strengthened plant health protection	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Strengthened animal welfare	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Increased support to sustainable farming practices	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Food safety requirements	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Other (click any of the options)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If "Other", please specify

Food security in the EU is ensured by the 10 millions farms in all countries and all territories that produce food. The drastic reduction in the number of farms and farmers is the main threat for EU food security. A very centralized and sophisticated food system dominated by a few TNCs is extremely vulnerable to many possible disruptions, from cyber-attacks to geopolitical disruptions affecting international trade, from the lack of energy supply to problems in the transport . In the context of climate change and biodiversity loss, it will be even more important to count on millions farmers to ensure resilience in our food system.

LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE COVID-19 CRISIS

6. How do you assess the resilience of the EU food system as a whole during the early stages of COVID-19 (March-April 2020)?

	1 Not resilient at all	2	3 Somewhat resilient	4	5 Highly resilient
*	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

7. In particular, how do you assess the resilience of the EU food system during the early stages of COVID-19 (March-April 2020) in the following areas?

	1 Not resilient at all	2	3 Somewhat resilient	4	5 Highly resilient	No opinion / do not know
* Availability of inputs (seeds, feed, fertilisers, etc.), commodities and agri-food products from within the EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Availability of inputs (seeds, feed, fertilisers, etc.), commodities and agri-food products from outside the EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Availability of workers within Member States	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Availability of workers from other Member States	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Availability of workers from outside the EU	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Availability of access to capital, credit	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Free movement of goods	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Availability of containers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

* Storage capacity	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Availability of packaging material	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Access to information	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Changes in nature of consumer demand (e.g., flexibility of production lines to adapt)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Changes in food distribution channels (e.g., foodservice and retail switches, or e-commerce and physical outlet switches)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Changes in business practices to meet sanitary requirements	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Access to personal protective equipment	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Management of excess stocks	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Avoiding of food waste (e.g. through the identification of alternative commercial and non-commercial outlets)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Livestock management (including aquaculture)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Food safety	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Other (click any of the options)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If "Other", please specify

There have been many disruptions in the food system at the early stages of the pandemic, mainly because the governments did not give enough attention to the farmers needs. The closure of many local markets have create strong problems in the countryside of many countries, with people with no access to nutrient and fresh food on the one side, and farmers unable to sell their production on the other side. It has been an error to leave only supermarkets opened, while they were in closed areas, while the sanitary risks with open-air markets were reduced.

While the states and business had failed to provide protection for the workers and citizens, it was the people themselves, and particularly women, who got organized to produce masks for their communities. In the same way, local communities succeeded in organizing to find new ways of providing healthy food for the many, including marginalized populations, that were left without revenues and access to food. We have seen in all countries farmers and local communities getting organized to provide healthy food for students or health workers for example.

8. How useful were the following measures by public authorities to ensure food supply during the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic (March-April 2020)?

Protection of the single market

	1 Not useful at all	2	3 Somewhat useful	4	5 Very useful	No opinion / do not know
* Allowing the movement of goods (Commission Communication on green lanes)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Allowing the movement of seasonal workers (Commission Guidelines on seasonal workers)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Allowing the movement of cross-border workers (Commission Guidelines concerning the exercise of the free movement of workers)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Financial support to sectors

	1 Not useful at all	2	3 Somewhat useful	4	5 Very useful	No opinion / do not know
* Increased flexibility in the allocation and early disbursement of Common Agriculture Policy funds	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Increased flexibility in the allocation of funds from the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Exceptional EU financial support measures for your sector	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Exceptional Member State financial support measures for your sector	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Aid for private storage of certain products	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Legislative flexibility

	1 Not useful at all	2	3 Somewhat useful	4	5 Very useful	No opinion / do not know
* Temporary increased flexibility in State Aid rules	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Possibilities for operators to cooperate, in derogation to competition law (Art. 222 CMO)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Cooperation with trade partners in international fora (WTO, G20, UN, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Food supply chain interventions

	1 Not useful at all	2	3 Somewhat useful	4	5 Very useful	No opinion / do not know
* Banning promotions in retail stores (in some countries)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Measures to promote short supply chains and/or local or regional food (in some countries)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Measures to promote matching surplus food with new commercial outlets (e.g. online platforms)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Measures to channel surplus food to food donation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Cooperation with trade partners in international fora (WTO, G20, UN, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Safety

	1 Not useful at all	2	3 Somewhat useful	4	5 Very useful	No opinion / do not know

* Measures to protect workers in the supply chain (e.g. availability of protective equipment)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Q&As to keep confidence of consumers, businesses and trade partners in the safety of food	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				

Other (please specify)

300 character(s) maximum

COVID-19 highlighted the EU high dependency on migrant workers in the agriculture sector. It is not enough to allow the movement of seasonal working without questioning this dependency. Private storage for milk sector does not stop milk production increasing as there is no control over volumes.

9. Which measures did the private sector take that were useful to ensure food supply during the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic (March-April 2020)?

	1 Not useful at all	2	3 Somewhat useful	4	5 Very useful	No opinion / do not know
* Cooperation between actors at the same stage of the food supply chain	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Cooperation between stakeholders at different stages of the food supply chain	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Alerting and engaging with public authorities on critical supply chain issues	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Effective use of data (market analyses, etc.)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Use of information technology for trading (for example, direct sales online, or platforms to connect suppliers with excess food with food banks or other organisations)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Effective communication and information sharing through business associations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Other (please specify)

300 character(s) maximum

For farmers, it was very important in the beginning of the pandemic to be able to get organized with other farmers and local actors (consumers, small retailers,...) to face , not so much the sanitary crisis, but the erratic decisions made by the government that disorganized local market organization.

10. In your opinion, in the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic (March-April 2020), which further measures could have been taken by the EU to further ensure food security within the EU, if any? Please name max. 3.

500 character(s) maximum

It would have been very useful if the EU could have strengthen its market regulation in order to stabilize agricultural prices and prevent speculative actions. Indeed, some products were in surplus in the early stage of the COVID when all restaurants and schools were closed and the EU should have encouraged stocking, particularly for dairy products and sheep meat. The EU should have encouraged its member-states to keep the open-air markets opened as they were not more dangerous than supermarkets

11. In the early stages of COVID-19 (March-April 2020), were there legal, technical or other barriers that prevented the private sector to effectively ensure food supply? If so please describe briefly.

500 character(s) maximum

The fact that in many member-states the open-air local markets were closed created a strong disruption for farmers. Many lost their revenue and had to throw away fresh food, in a moment when other people desperately needed it. The restriction to farmers movement (not in all countries) were also a strong problem for maintaining food production. The lack of sanitary equipment created disruptions. Hopefully, many people organized themselves to overcome the failure of the government and produce masks

12. What measures could the EU put in place now to be best prepared in the event of possible future crises, if any (crises which may be of any nature, not only pandemics)? Please list briefly.

500 character(s) maximum

It is key that the EU adapts the CAP in order to focus on food resilience. This means better sharing CAP payments in order to maintain or raise the number of farms in all EU countries, ensuring market regulation and protection to maintain fair prices for farmers and putting food resilience before other considerations in international trade negotiations. A good preparation should also include actions to protect and ensure a fair sharing of productive resources. A EU directive on land is needed.

CRISIS PREPARATION AND MANAGEMENT

In the following questions, you will be asked to share your experience during the COVID-19 pandemic, and your views on crisis preparation and crisis management in general.

13. To what extent did your company, organisation, or the members of your association face difficulties with the following during the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic (March-April 2020)?

	1 As easy as before	2	3 Somewhat more difficult	4	5 Much more difficult	No opinion / do not know
* Moving goods cross-border between EU countries	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Moving goods into the EU from non-EU countries	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Moving goods out the EU to non-EU countries	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

14. To what extent did your company, organisation, or the members of your association face any of the following specific difficulties during the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic (March-April 2020)?

	1 As easy as before	2	3 Somewhat more difficult	4	5 Much more difficult	No opinion / do not know
* Finding freight carriers for your products	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Finding storage capacity for your products	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Accessing packaging materials for your products	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Increased product management costs (e.g. farmed fish that cannot be sold)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Accessing workers crossing borders from another EU country	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Accessing workers crossing borders from outside the EU into the EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Accessing necessary inputs for production (seeds, feed, fertilisers, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Accessing capital goods for production	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Accessing insurance, credit or banking services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* Accessing other types of private services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Obtaining information for your business decisions – from private sector information sources	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Obtaining information for your business decisions – from public sector	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Sudden lack of demand for your products (for example, disappearance of demand from hotels, restaurants and catering)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Difficulties in first sales (markets / auctions)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Difficulty in adapting to increase of food e-commerce (e.g., creation of online-sales channels)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Redistributing your products to food banks or charitable organisation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Revalorising of excess food into non-food products	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Accessing protective equipment for your staff	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Costs due to unexpected expenses (e.g. with personal protective equipment or other materials)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Relations between management and staff or staff unions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Differing measures in different EU Member States (no EU harmonisation)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Other issues (please specify)

The main problems were the closing of markets (open-air markets, restaurants, collective school restaurants, ...), the lack of sanitary equipment and the difficulties to get the right information from public authorities on what was allowed and what was not.

*

15. Did your company or organisation have a risk management or contingency plan in place before March 2020 to ensure of production or provision of services in case of a crisis?

- Yes
- No

* Have you set a risk management or contingency plan in the meanwhile?

- Yes
- No

* Do you have plans to introduce a risk management plan for your company?

- Yes
- No

16. Has the COVID19 pandemic changed your approach to risk management in the following ways?

	Yes	No
* Consider a wider range of risks and threats	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Define alternative scenarios to manage supply chains in case of market closures or disruption	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Set more money aside in case a crisis occurs	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Purchase increased insurance coverage	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Invest in improved access to market information	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Join a sectoral association to obtain more information or resources	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Identified alternative input supplies in case of disruption	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Voluntary agreement with food banks or charitable organisation for food redistribution	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Join a producer organisation	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Join an association linking production, distribution and /or retail	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Introduce or expand online presence allowing for direct sale to consumers	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Increase flexibility of production lines	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Promote local consumption of my products	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Invest more in innovation or research and development	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Other (please specify)

300 character(s) maximum

COVID 19 crisis encouraged farmers organisations to create stronger solidarity links with other organizations as the states and business failed to guarantee safe food for all. Initiatives have risen in many countries to set up food social security backups, solidarity between farms and consumers.

PREPARATION FOR CRISES AND FUTURE CRISES MANAGEMENT

* 17. In your opinion, is the business, organisation or the members of the association you are representing well prepared for crises affecting food security?

- 1 - Not well prepared
- 2
- 3 - Somewhat prepared
- 4
- 5 - Very well prepared

* 18. In your opinion, is the sector you operate in as a whole well prepared for crises affecting food security?

- 1 - Not well prepared
- 2
- 3 - Somewhat prepared
- 4
- 5 - Very well prepared

19. Based on your experience with the COVID-19 pandemic and with past crises: where do you think further action by the EU would be most useful to be better prepared for future crises affecting the EU's food system as a whole? (1 not useful - 5 most useful)

	1 Not useful	2	3 Somewhat useful	4	5 Very useful	No opinion / do not know
* Improve coordination and communication between Member State administrations and the EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Better and more timely information from the EU on market developments	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Better and more timely information from the EU on overall crisis developments	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* More investment in research and innovation	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Market interventions (for example, temporary stocking)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
*						

Strengthening of labour laws (e.g. regarding accommodation rights)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* More emergency funding to cushion the negative impacts of crises	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Maintaining systems for effective food donations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Promotion campaigns to consumers (for example, to promote the consumption of certain foods)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Provide information on the threat and its influence on the food sector (for example, on how to handle food)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Harmonised approach to threats (e.g., common definitions of risk thresholds and common 'colour codes' across the EU)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Engage in further cooperation with the EU's trade partners	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Other (please specify)

300 character(s) maximum

CAP has encouraged the concentration into less and bigger farms, extremely specialized. Regions have become excessively specialized, with the risk of lacking some key food products when crisis occurs. CAP should prioritize the settling of many young farmers in all European regions.

20. For the answers given above, where you consider EU action would be useful (instead of isolated measures at Member State level), what should be nature of this action?

	Voluntary EU-wide measures	Mandatory EU-wide measures
* Improve coordination and communication between Member State administrations and the EU	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Better and more timely information from the EU on market developments	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Better and more timely information from the EU on overall crisis developments	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Market interventions (for example, temporary stocking)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Strengthening of labour laws (e.g. regarding accommodation rights)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

* More emergency funding to cushion the negative impacts of crises	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Promotion campaigns to consumers (for example, to promote the consumption of certain foods)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Provide information on the threat and its influence on the food sector (for example, on how to handle food)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Harmonised approach to threats (e.g., common definitions of risk thresholds and common 'colour codes' across the EU)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Engage in further cooperation with the EU's trade partners	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PREPAREDNESS FOR FOOD CRISES

21. In your opinion, how well prepared are the following entities to react to a crisis affecting food security?

	1 Not prepared	2	3 Somewhat prepared	4	5 Very well prepared	No opinion / do not know
* The region you are established in	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* The country you are established in	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* The EU	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* The international community	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

EU FOOD CRISIS CONTINGENCY PLAN

The EU food contingency plan would aim to ensure food supply and food security in the territory of the EU when a disruptive crisis occurs.

22. To what extent do you think the following elements are relevant for an EU food contingency plan?

	1 Not relevant	2	3 Somewhat relevant	4	5 Very relevant	No opinion / do not know
* A coordination mechanism at EU-level for a more effective response (Commission and Member States)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* Mechanisms within the Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Enhanced EU coordination and cooperation with the international community	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Freedom of movement of goods within the EU	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Freedom of movement of workers within the EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Labour force safe working conditions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Ability to trade food products with the EU's trade partners	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Availability of critical inputs for the EU food supply chain	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Access to workers from outside the EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Strategic food stocks	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Strategic inputs stocks (seeds, feed, fertilisers, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* EU-level coordination of storage capacity	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* EU assistance for coordinating food donations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Self-sufficiency targets	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Local food systems and short food supply chains	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Rules for the rationing of food, if needed	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Monitoring of food supplies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Monitoring of threats to food security	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Enhancing food safety	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* EU-level coordination of crisis communication by EU and Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Flexibility on regulatory provisions in exceptional circumstances	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* Communication and information sharing with stakeholders	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Communication and information sharing with the general public	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Other

Text of 1 to 300 characters will be accepted

The EU food crisis contingency plan should be built together with the people who will have to face the crisis at the first moment, not only the states and the big companies, but also local authorities and CSO. It should be a policy that strengthen the capacity of communities to face food crisis.

If you wish to, you can submit a document to further motivate your answers above (max. 4 pages, 4 megabytes).

Please upload your file

Contact

AGRI-CONTINGENCY-PLAN-FOOD-SECURITY@ec.europa.eu