

Questions to Commissioner Wojciechowski from the political groups in the framework of the Structured Dialogue exercise

**EPP**

1. The issue of protecting European farmers against imports from third countries remains open. Commissioner Wojciechowski often confirms that this issue is important. Unfortunately, the Commission does not show much activity in this area, and it is one of the biggest dangers if we want to move to greener agriculture. An example is the Commission's proposal to amend the regulation on the authorization of pesticide residues of lufenuron in Brazilian grapefruit, which will be banned in the EU.

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**GREENS/EFA**

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23. Could you please tell us how your services are assessing of the draft strategic plans in order to ensure the coherence with the objectives of the European green deal, and notably with the F2F strategy?

24. It seems some member states are planning a decrease of the support for organic farmers in their new strategic plans. How will the Commission react to this?

## ECR

### 25. Green Deal targets and impact assessment

Stresses that the costs of CAP reform must not lead to a reduction of farming profitability and that imposing higher environmental standards must be accompanied by an adequate increase in funding from the EU budget for these objectives and should be based on a system of incentives rather than administrative penalties; is concerned that preliminary studies indicate that the cumulative effect of implementing the Green Deal strategy could result in a significant drop in basic income of farmers, in particular in the first period if its implementation, and could undermine the liquidity of payments from Pillar II of the CAP.

Calls on the European Commission to present as soon as possible an impact assessment, in particular of the 'From farm to Fork' strategy as well as the 'Biodiversity Strategy 2030' on the viability of farms in the individual Member States. Emphasises that European farmers should be better informed about the new requirements and adjustments that will apply to them after 2020 so as to strengthen the farming community's sense of security and stability in the legal framework.

In relation to the EU target of at least 25% of EU agricultural land being used for organic farming by 2030 as well as the target of reducing pesticide use by 50%, wouldn't adopting overly ambitious targets within a relatively short timeframe of 10 years result in a different pace of adjustment in different Member States and lead to the segmentation of the single food market, both of which would undermine the achievements of EU cohesion policy as so far?

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