

In agriculture



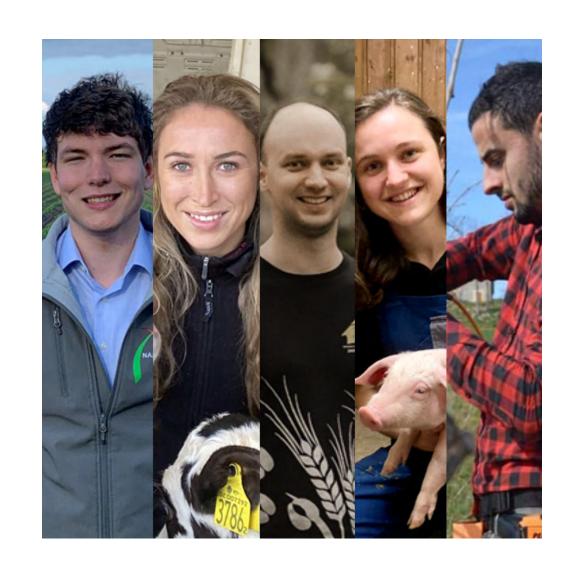
CEJA's core mission!

CEJA was Founded in 1958

To raise the issue of **generational renewal** in agriculture;

→Acts as a facilitator in discussions between stakeholders across the food chain;

→ Provides a networking platform for young farmers in Europe.



CEJA Members

34 national organisations
22 EU Member States, the UK, Serbia,
Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina







In agriculture

of farmers below the age of 35 years old in 2020 (Eurostat).

11,9% under the age of 40.

The age gap doubles with a gender gap, with 30% of farm managed by women – 42% of whom are over the age of 65, while only 4,2% below the age of 35.





Young people willing to set-up an activity in the sector are confronted to a **difficult access to entrepreneurship**

Access to land

in agriculture

- Access to credit
- Inadequate value repartition along the value chain
- Social educational opportunities knowledge & skills
- Attractiveness of rural areas



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Access to land

Challenges

- Low availability
- Impeded intergenerational land mobility
- A lack of data and transparency in land planning and land ownership;
- A lack of **long-term certainty** to invest into land when rented;

Recommendations:

- A binding EU objective for the **preservation of agricultural land**
- A better use of a better **definition of active farmer in the CAP**;
- Provide an intergenerational policy mix to facilitate land mobility and transfer;
- Better retirement policies;
- Use tax reliefs;
- Provide guarantees and purchasing options for leases;
- Communicate on the **importance of agricultural land**.

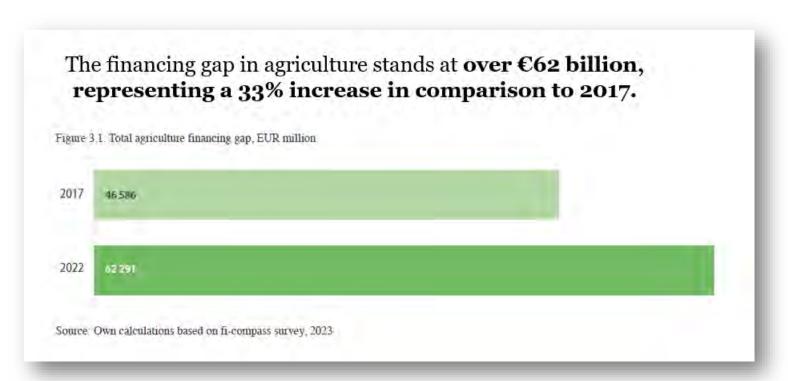


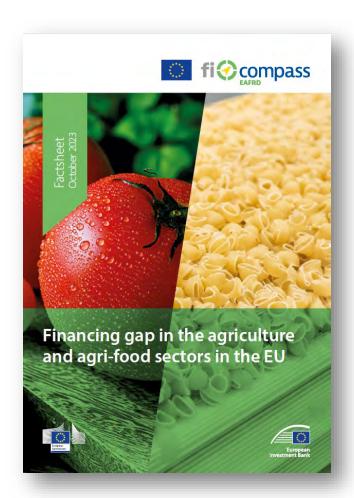






Access to credit







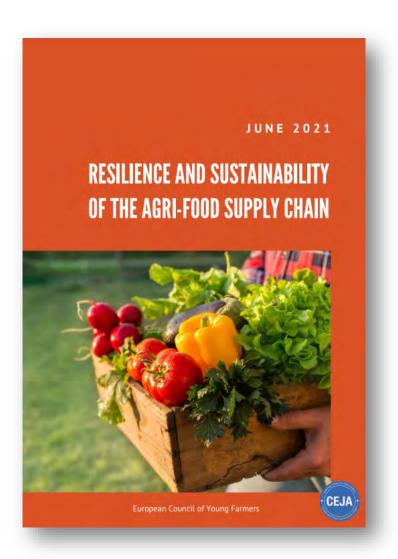


Inadequate value repartition

→ Limited bargaining power of farmers

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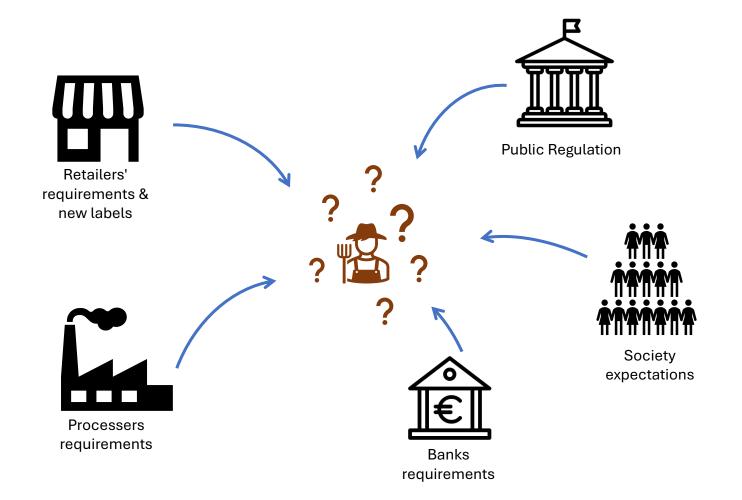
→ Unfair Trading Practices (no proper enforcement of the UTPs Directive)



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No common definition of sustainability





Food systems

→ CEJA Young Farmers

Farmers form the foundation of the food chain, tirelessily working each day to produce safe and nutritious food for consumers across Europe. Despite forming the backbone of our food systems, young farmers encounter various issues on a daily basis, ranging from the noticeable impacts of climate change on their agricultural activities to the difficulty to get fully acknowledged and fairly compensated for their work. These issues highlight the shortcomings of our current systems and, if they remain untreated, could have major implications for the generational renewal in the sector and the food security of the continent. Recognising the urgency of the situation, young farmers are therefore calling for collective action from all actors to develop a new holistic approach to food systems that are able to address all the risks related to food production and consumption, while taking a concrete stand against climate change as well as ensuring economic and social stability to all those whose livelihoods depend on it.

The issues existing in current food systems

1.1. Economic challenges

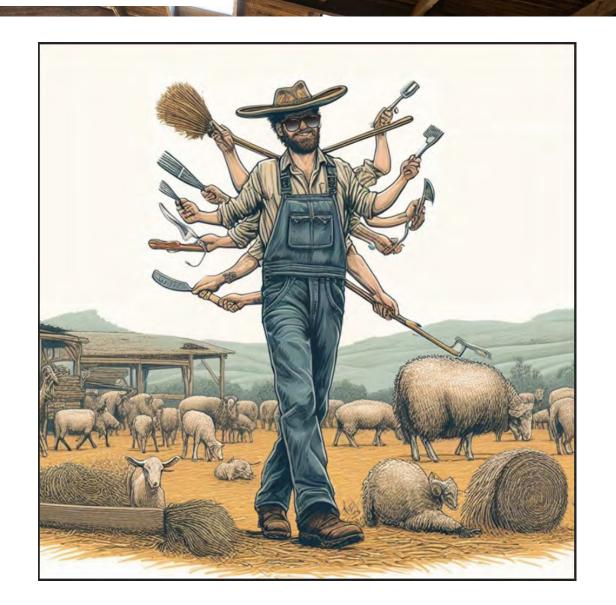
Profitability

- Lack of stable income. Practises such as below cost selling and overall bad price margins,
 often leave farmers with inadequate compensation for their hard work. Too often, retainers, by
 buying at the minimum price possible, condition farmers to sell below their production costs
 contributing to an overall unfair profit distribution on the food chain.
- Unfavourable market set-up. The monopolistic and digopolistic position that the middle of
 the food supply chain often enjoys, leaves primary producers with limited bargaining power
 in the current systems and allows for the occurrence of unfair trading practices (UTPs).
 Short-term contracts, unrealistic guidelines from retailers and lack of market
 transparency further hinder young farmers in negotiating fair terms.

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Knowledge & skills

In a **highly technical profession** with an extended scope of necessary skills (further training on accountancy and the uptake of innovations, accent on environmental sustainability and climate action) the upskilling of farmers and advisors is key.



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Attractiveness of rural areas & farming

Challenges

- Demographic change
- Lack of connectivity
- Low income levels
- Access to services

Pathways for action

- Accessible and life-long education and training
- Business development and maintenance
- Rural broadband and connectivity
- Access to health services and infrastructures
- Coherence between the different levels of governance



THE WAY FORWARD - CONTEXT



Context

- →Heritage of the 2024 protests and continuation of the simplification agenda;
- →Uncertainty linked to the future Multiannual Financial Framework, with renewed methodology and no ringfenced budget for young farmers;
- → Geopolitical situation creates trade-offs in trade policy and ultimately in the CAP.



THE WAY FORWARD - ROAD TO THE VISION



Work of CEJA to prepare the ground



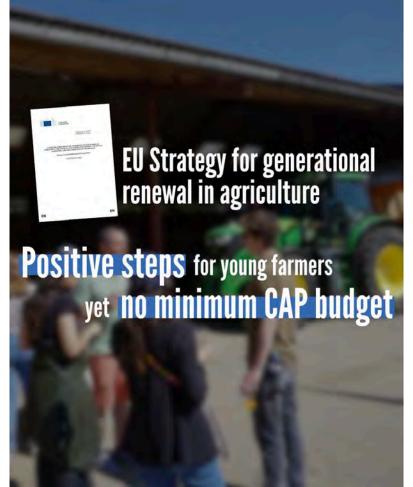




THE WAY FORWARD - ROAD TO EUSTRATEGY



Work of CEJA to prepare the ground







THE WAY FORWARD – FUTURE OF THE CAP



