



# RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON

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## 47TH CONGRESS





CIBE hereby conveys the following resolutions adopted on the occasion of its 47<sup>th</sup> Congress.

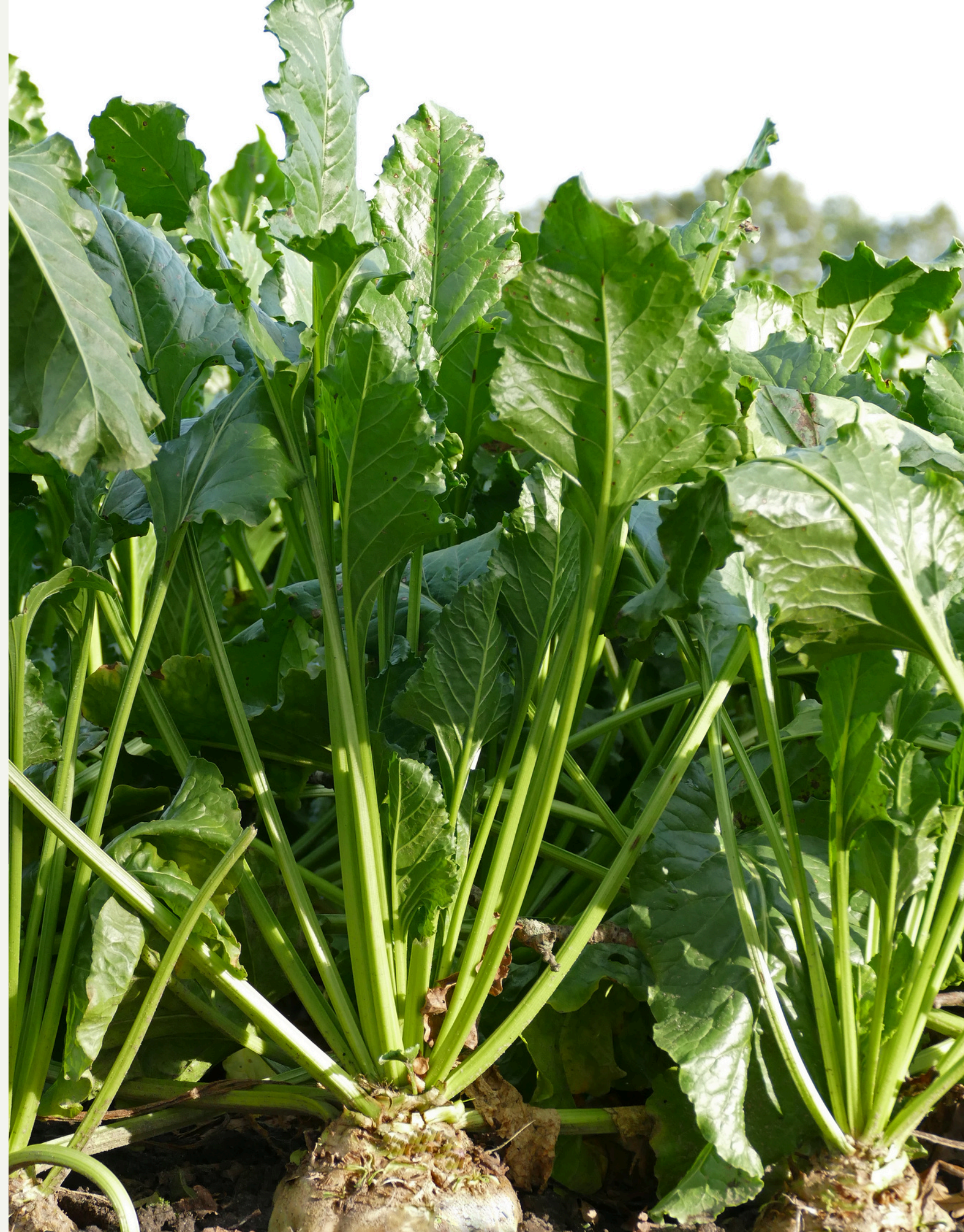
The European sugar beet sector is facing multiple risks and structural changes which profoundly jeopardize its sustainability and necessitate adequate responses:

- Structural changes in cultivation and processing
- Structural changes in climatic conditions and adoption of low-carbon practices
- Structural changes in costs of production/income
- Structural changes in market disturbances and trading conditions.

Faced with these structural changes, the loss of more than 30,000 farms growing sugar beet and the closure of 20 beet factories in Europe since 2017 (including 5 closures announced this year alone), the political framework for the sector needs a reset and structural modifications.

**CIBE calls on the European governments and Institutions to put in place the appropriate short and long-term policies and tools for a robust and sustainable EU sugar beet sector, one that is attractive, resilient, competitive and economically viable and to allow our sector to meet the demand for European agri-food sovereignty, for European bioeconomy and for carbon neutrality.**

**CIBE calls for:**





# AN ATTRACTIVE SUGAR BEET SECTOR: STOPPING THE DECLINE IN SUGAR BEET PRODUCTIVITY

## 1. MOVING OUT OF THE TECHNICAL DEADLOCKS SUGAR BEET GROWERS ARE FACING BY:

- Supporting access to effective and affordable means of production such as adapted crop varieties, including varieties developed with NGTs, effective and affordable plant protection products (PPPs), precision farming and digitalisation etc.,
- Stopping the ban of production means (chemical active substances used in PPPs) when no effective and affordable alternative exists,
- Making effective and financially sound contributions to investment in Research and Development

## 2. SUPPORTING THE ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE THROUGH THE ADOPTION OF PRAGMATIC POLICIES REGARDING THE ENVIRONMENT (FERTILISERS, SOIL, WATER) BY:

- Rewarding sugar beet growers for environmentally friendly and low-carbon practices,
- Supporting technical progress and investments,
- Reducing the impacts of risks arising from climate changes in cultivation practices,
- Avoiding administrative burdens.



# **A RESILIENT SUGAR BEET SECTOR: COUNTERING ECONOMIC INSTABILITY & INSECURITY**

**3. STOPPING THE DECLINE OF THE CAP BUDGET AND REINFORCING IT TO MAINTAIN AN AMBITIOUS AND DEDICATED BUDGET, STRENGTHENING ITS CONSISTENCY BETWEEN MEMBER STATES.**

**4. TACKLING AND REDUCING THE THREATS TO EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNTY IN THE PRODUCTION OF KEY AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES SUCH AS SUGAR AND BIOETHANOL, INCLUDING FOR THE SUPPLY OF EUROPE'S AMBITION TO DEVELOP BIOECONOMY.**

**5. PROMOTING THE DIVERSIFICATION OF SUGAR BEET OUTLETS (BIOFUELS, BIOGAS, BIO-BASED PRODUCTS) AND CORRECTING EU POLICIES WHICH PREVENT AND LIMIT SUCH DEVELOPMENTS.**





## **6. ADDRESSING THE INCREASED VOLATILITY, RISKS AND CRISES IN THE SUGAR BEET SECTOR BY:**

- Restoring the role of the EU Institutions in market management within the CAP and implementing management tools which have proven effective in other parts of the world (eg. surplus sugar to bioethanol, stocks policy, management of imports),
- Improving safety nets and supporting financially risk management tools for efficient management of multiple and increasing risks,
- Adjusting safety nets to the structural changes in costs of production, notably in beet cultivation.

## **7. IMPROVING CONTINUOUSLY THE CONTRACTUAL FRAMEWORK TO ENSURE BALANCED TERMS OF BEET PURCHASE AND A FAIR SUGAR BEET INCOME BY:**

- Market information and provisions allowing a fair sharing of the added value along the supply chain,
- Improving the valorisation of beet pulp and a fair sharing of its proceeds.

# A COMPETITIVE SUGAR BEET SECTOR: DEFENDING A LEVEL PLAYING FIELD

**8. REVIEWING THE EU TRADE POLICY REVIEW AGREED IN 2021 AND AIMING AT PREPARING FOR THE WORLD IN 2030: THE RULES-BASED TRADE ORDER HAS DRASTICALLY CHANGED SINCE THEN.**

**9. REVIEWING AND REDEFINING EUROPEAN TRADE POLICIES FOR KEY AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES SUCH AS SUGAR BY:**

- Moving towards defining complementary trade measures, such as “mirror measures”, “due diligence” and “adjustment mechanisms” in European law to ensure that imported products do not harm domestic production and comply with production standards that meet European requirements, notably on the use of PPPs, in the context of existing and future bilateral agreements,
- Combating the risks of "leakage" due to declining EU productivity and competitiveness,
- Listing and addressing the factors leading to non-level playing field with third sugar producing countries and ensuring controls on agricultural production sites and agri-food chains in exporting countries, which do not have the same traceability tools,
- Opposing bilateral trade agreements, including EU sugar market access concessions, such as the EU-Mercosur Partnership Agreement, which do not respect the above requirements.

**10. AVOIDING THE NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES FOR EUROPEAN SUGAR BEET GROWERS OF THE CUMULATIVE IMPACT OF MARKET ACCESS CONCESSIONS INCLUDED IN MULTIPLE TRADE AGREEMENTS.**

**11. PROTECTING EUROPEAN SUGAR BEET GROWERS FROM UNFAIR COMPETITION AND DISTORTIVE MEASURES BY THIRD PARTNERS THAT HAVE IMPACTS ON GLOBAL SUGAR PRICES.**

**12. ENSURING STABLE TRADE RELATIONS AND LONG-TERM ARRANGEMENTS WITH UKRAINE, TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE STRUCTURAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN UKRAINE AND EU AGRICULTURAL AND SUGAR BEET SECTORS.**

