



THE MINISTRY
OF AGRICULTURE, AGRIFOOD AND FORESTRY
IN ACTION

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Liberté • Égalité • Fraternité
REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

MINISTÈRE
DE L'AGRICULTURE
DE L'AGROALIMENTAIRE
ET DE LA FORÊT

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THE CORE TASKS OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, AGRIFOOD AND FORESTRY

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL, FOOD AND FORESTRY SECTORS AND RURAL AREAS



Production and processing of agricultural products

Economic development,
business competitiveness,
environmental and regional
performance, risk protection,
economic organisation,
quality signs



Sustainable management of forests and their products

Multifunctional forest management,
sector competitiveness,
adding value to wood,
prevention of fire,
restoration of mountain land

FOOD QUALITY AND SAFETY; ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH

AGRICULTURAL TRAINING & RESEARCH



Policy on horses, equestrian businesses and racing

Economic development
of the sector,
regional integration,
oversight of racing



Policy on food

The safety of food for health,
hygienic production
and processing conditions;
combating food waste,
improvement of the market offering
in food; promotion of the French
sanitary system

Five statutory tasks

- Training (generalist, technical
and vocational, initial and continuous)
- Participation in energising
and developing the regions
- Contributions to integration
in school, society and work
- Contributions to the development
of agriculture, experimentation
and innovation
- Participation in international
cooperation



Rural development and dynamism

Development focuses
for agriculture, relations with
non-profit associations



Protection of plant health

Plant health,
national biological surveillance
(including woodland health);
balanced use of inputs;
plant breeding resources



Leadership and management of all agricultural training

Public technical training
and education in agriculture;
private agricultural training;
higher agricultural
and veterinary education



Employment legislation and social protection in farming



Animal health and protection

Definition and oversight
of regulatory controls
(land and aquatic livestock health;
feedstuffs; animal welfare);
livestock identification
and traceability; veterinary pharmacy;
surveillance



Leadership and definition of policy on research

AGRIFOOD: FRANCE'S LEADING INDUSTRIAL SECTOR



16,220
ENTERPRISES



168.9 BILLION
IN TURNOVER

in 2013, excluding craft commerce



57.2 BILLION
IN EXPORTS

in 2014



AN INDUSTRIAL SOLUTION SMART FOOD

Nine industrial solutions for nine high-priority markets:

- 🕒 regaining competitiveness in the meat trades;
- 🕒 opening up the market in functional foodstuffs;
- 🕒 making a mark in the packaging of the future;
- 🕒 becoming the leader for sustainable refrigeration;
- 🕒 guaranteeing food & beverage quality and safety;
- 🕒 integrating digital tools;
- 🕒 building an industry of global reference in enzymes and proteins;
- 🕒 adopting a structured approach to go out and conquer global markets.



New schemes to help enterprises become more competitive

- ★ A tax measure allowing extra depreciation allowances for productive assets.
- ★ Measures to reduce social charges in the "responsibility pact", notably the tax credit for competitiveness and employment (CICE).
- ★ Tax credits for research and innovation (CIR/CII).
- ★ Introduction of the investment programme for the future (PIA) via the *agricultural and agrifood projects for the future* (P3A) programme promoted by FranceAgrimer with funding of €150m.
- ★ BpiFrance's thematic call for projects relating to *functional and custom foods*, with funding of €20m.
- ★ Calls for projects from the official environmental and energy saving agency (ADEME).

AGRIFOOD GENERATES FRANCE'S THIRD LARGEST TRADE SURPLUS — €9.1 BILLION IN 2014 — AFTER THE AVIATION AND PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES

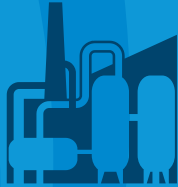




BEVERAGES, WINES AND SPIRITS ARE FRANCE'S BIGGEST EXPORT PRODUCTS



5.6% OF THE WORLD'S AGRIFOOD EXPORTS COME FROM FRANCE



AGRIFOOD PRODUCING FUTURE

THE SECTOR CONTRACT

The agrifood sector contract covers **720,000 employees and over 72,000 establishments**

(agrifood manufacturing, cooperatives and craft food retailers).

This action plan, which is shared between central government, regional authorities and the sector itself, is structured around five themes:

- ⊗ jobs;
- ⊗ finance and innovation;
- ⊗ the green challenge;
- ⊗ exports, quality and promoting the French food model;
- ⊗ in-sector relations.

A SECTOR THAT IS RECRUITING

Agri-food sector actors have increased the commitments they gave in the sector contract in 2013 under a new agreement for the development of agrifood sector skills and jobs unveiled in October 2015.

NEW TARGETS FOR THE PERIOD 2014-2016:

- ⊗ RECRUITMENT OF 100,000 EMPLOYEES ON PERMANENT CONTRACT (+10,000), INCLUDING 50% UNDER-30S AND 5.5% OVER-50S;
- ⊗ RECRUITMENT OF 170,000 YOUNG PEOPLE ON PROFESSIONALISATION AND APPRENTICESHIP CONTRACTS (+20,000).

Alongside this, by supporting training programmes the **food industry jobs charter**, which has been renewed for 2015-2016 with total funding of €15m, helps develop employment, contributes to anticipation and assistance for economic change and enhances the sector's attractiveness.



**434,700
EMPLOYEES**

in 2013
not including craft commerce



A MINISTRY COMMITTED TO COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE

Farming and forestry can contribute between **20 and 60%** to potential mitigation of GHG emissions over the period to 2030.

Preservation of farmland and pastures can save **8-10 million tonnes of CO₂**.

Changes to farming methods can save **12-15 million tonnes of CO₂** through **livestock farming** (covers for slurry pits, biogas flares, methanisation, feed), **fertiliser use** (precise input dosage, organic nitrogen), and **carbon storage in soils** (soil cover, simpler working of the soil, longer crop rotations).



**SOILS FOR FOOD
SECURITY AND CLIMATE**

In order to respond to the issues posed by climate and food security, the *4 per 1,000* initiative was launched by Stéphane Le Foll during COP21 and is part of the Lima-Paris Action Agenda (LPAA) organised by the Ministry.

The 4/1,000 Initiative: soils for food security and climate:

If the quantity of carbon held in the soil can be increased by 0.4% every year, the annual increase of CO₂ in the atmosphere can be halted.

► 4p1000.org

THE PARIS AGREEMENT

* **196 “parties”** signed the Paris Agreement (195 countries and the European Union).

* **A historic agreement:** after the disappointment of Copenhagen in December 2009, it is the first binding global agreement on the climate.

* **A universal agreement:** the 196 parties undertook to confront climate change as well as bringing the commitments given by the major emerging nations closer to those of the developed world.

* **An agreement for the long term** intended to stand the test of time. Only the contributions will be updated regularly. The commitments given by countries will be renegotiated every five years on the basis of an evaluation of the then-current status of the collective effort.

* **An ambitious agreement:** the parties are bound to revise their commitments upwards in order to be able to keep rises in global temperatures well below 2°C and to seek to limit rises to 1.5°C.

* **The Paris Agreement** encourages countries to reduce their emissions and to conserve and expand their carbon sinks, including the agriculture and forestry sectors.



THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY 2014-2020, A REFORMED, FAIRER CAP, BETTER FOR JOBS AND LIVESTOCK FARMING

**A priority:
defending livestock
farming using levers to
focus support more
effectively**

**ONE BILLION EUROS REDIRECTED
TO LIVESTOCK FARMING OVER
THE PERIOD TO 2019**

SUPPORT FROM A PROTECTED BUDGET FOR FRANCE

€9.1bn a year over the period 2014-2020 (compared with €9.3bn in 2013), which means €64bn for French farmers over the next seven years.

ENHANCING SUPPORT FOR FARMING IN LESS FAVoured AREAS

- ▶ A 15% increase in the compensatory allowance for permanent natural handicaps (ICHN) from 2014.
 - ▶ Simplification through inclusion of an amount equivalent to the agri-environment grassland premium (PHAE) in the ICHN allowance from 2015 on.
 - ▶ Eligibility granted to milk producers in all geographical areas.
- All of which means an additional envelope of €300m every year at the end of the period, reaching €1.1bn a year.

ENCOURAGING YOUNG PEOPLE TO SET UP IN FARMINGS

- ▶ 1% of 1st pillar support – €75m – for direct support to 10,000 new farmers.
- ▶ Another €25m from the 2nd pillar for the scheme to support new entrants.

IMPROVING SUPPORT FOR ANIMAL PRODUCTION THROUGH COUPLED SUPPORT PAYMENTS

An increase in “coupled support” from 10% to 15% of the 1st pillar budget, going to animal production as a priority:

- ▶ maintenance of the budget for current livestock support payments;
- ▶ introduction of a dairy cow premium;
- ▶ Plus 2% – €150m – for the development of fodder self-sufficiency on farms through support for plant protein production (lucerne, protein crops, etc.).

All of which means an extra €250m for the benefit of livestock farming.

HELPING FARMING SYSTEMS THROUGH THE ECOLOGICAL TRANSITION

- ▶ A doubling of the budget for agroenvironmental measures.
- ▶ A doubling of the budget for organic production.

REDUCING DISPARITIES BETWEEN FARMERS BY LEAVING HISTORICAL REFERENCES BEHIND

Staged convergence of support payments, reaching 70% in 2019, with a 30% cap on individual losses linked to convergence.

INTRODUCTION OF A PLAN FOR FARM COMPETITIVENESS AND ADAPTATION

This plan will target livestock housing in particular.

- ▶ At least €200m a year from the EU, the French government and those local authorities wishing to contribute.
- ▶ This will double the current funding envelope.

SUPPORTING ACTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT ON ALL FARMS

- ▶ Extra support payments for the first 52 hectares.
- ▶ Gradual implementation over the period 2015-2018 up to an envelope equal to 20% of 1st pillar support.

IMPROVING RISK PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS

The necessary funds will be taken from the 1st pillar.

MAKING AGROECOLOGY A FORCE FOR FRANCE

AGROECOLOGY A NEW PRODUCTION PARADIGM

FARMERS ADOPTING AND APPLYING THE PRINCIPLES OF AGROECOLOGY ARE COMBINING ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL HIGH PERFORMANCE.

The 12 keys to agroecology:



Training for farmers

Agroecology means developing and rolling out new crop and livestock farming methods. With the “Teaching to Produce Differently” action plan, agricultural training and education has equipped itself with the means to prepare farmers for a more sustainable, more effective approach to production.



Developing and leading collective projects

It is essential to stop looking at each field separately and to see a farm as a whole, adopting a holistic approach in which activities are mutually complementary and imbalances offset each other. In this way, agroecology draws all its strength from a collective approach and shared projects. Something now accomplished with the creation of the Economic And Environmental Interest Grouping (EEIG).



Fostering natural mechanisms that combat the enemies of crops

ECOPHYTO

Phytosanitary products (pesticides) help protect agricultural production. The purpose of the Ecophyto plan is to reduce their use. They can be backed or replaced by natural mechanisms. Rather than eradicating pests, biocontrol helps manage the balances between them.



Advising farmers

The importance of assistance to farmers provided by development actors and networks is crucial to change in French farming. Those actors need to move towards agroecology in order to provide farmers with effective advice for the transition. The agroecology diagnostic tool for holdings has been provided to achieve exactly that.



Assisting transition

French agriculture is governed by EU regulations and supported by the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). In 2015 a new CAP framework was defined at EU level for the following five years. Working within EU rules, France has set out to make use of the available room for manoeuvre to focus the various support schemes on benefiting agroecology projects for farming in France.



Encouraging organic farming

Organic agriculture is a mode of production protective of the environment that helps maintain water quality, soil fertility and biodiversity. It is fully part of the agroecology project for France.



Involving and mobilising sectors and regions

If the transition to agroecology on French farms is to be successful, it will require implementation of collective projects involving farmers and others in their regions, plus the development of synergies between farmers. The agroecology transition must be extended beyond agriculture by organisations present in the regions, local government authorities in particular.



Reducing the use of veterinary antibiotics

Antibiotics are currently used to treat bacterial infections in both human and veterinary medicine. The purpose of the Ecoantibio plan is to combat inappropriate use on livestock in order to reduce the risk of resistance to antibiotics.

ECOANTIBIO



Selecting the right seed

An appropriate choice of crops for the prevailing climatic conditions, the soil and the needs of the first agrarian communities enabled farming to develop. French farming systems and the wide variety of crops testify to a constant concern to identify species and varieties ever more precisely suited to the demands and constraints of production. That is the goal of the Sustainable Agriculture and Seeds plan.



Enriching the soil

Conserving soil carbon content and restoring or improving degraded farmland soil are issues key to meeting the threefold challenge posed by food security, the adaptation of food systems and populations to climate disruption and the mitigation of anthropic emissions. Such is the issue underlying the *4 per 1,000 Initiative*.

4 PER 1000



Encouraging beekeeping

Beekeeping is an essential component of agriculture because a third of everything we eat would not exist if bees were to disappear. France has everything it needs to be a great beekeeping nation if action is taken simultaneously to ensure good health for these peerless pollinators, the biodiversity essential for their environment and an effective structure for the beekeeping sector.



Using tree to improve production

Putting nature's resources to the best possible use without abusing them means adopting agroforestry, enabling the cohabitation on farmland of the usual forms of production (crops, livestock) with trees. By using all available space and resources, this range of farming techniques can improve farmland yields and thereby farm productivity.

MANAGING FORESTS SUSTAINABLY FOR A COMPETITIVE WOOD SECTOR

31%

of metropolitan France

EUROPE'S 3RD LARGEST AREA OF WOODLAND



16 million HECTARES IN METROPOLITAN FRANCE

8.5 million HECTARES IN FRANCE'S OVER-SEAS TERRITORIES

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT WOOD MATERIAL ENERGY

138 TREE SPECIES Deciduous trees, of which three species predominate (oak, beech and chestnut) account for two-thirds of all stands.

3 CATEGORIES OF OWNER Central government, local government authorities and private owners (the majority: 74% of all woodland).



Economic, Environmental and Forestry Interest Groupings make it easier for willing woodland owners to act collectively



THE STRATEGIC FORESTRY AND WOOD FUND finances projects for investment, research, development and innovation and will provide support for the policy focuses of the future national programme for forestry and wood.

A NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE FUTURE OF THE WOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

Affirmation of a new sector dynamic.



Application of public and private funding to build a competitive market offering.



Use of immediately available and structurally effective levers obedient to a coherent policy for integrated sector development and enterprise support.



Undertaking structural changes in the sector without delay, via the Strategic Wood Sector Committee of the National Industrial Council, to enable development of more competitive market supply.

THE FORESTRY-WOOD SECTOR REPRESENTS TURNOVER OF 60 BILLION EUROS AND MORE THAN 440,000 JOBS

PUBLIC POLICY ON FOOD



FOUR PRIORITY FOCUSES FOR ACTION



Social justice

- ✔ Providing access for all to sufficient quantities of high-quality food, notably by facilitating food donation.
- ✔ Fostering social integration or reintegration based around food.
- ✔ Improving the quality of the market offering in food for everybody.



Dietary education for the young

- ✔ Educating children for an appropriate and diversified diet.
- ✔ Ensuring ongoing improvement in children's dietary choices.
- ✔ Recreating the links with the origins of the foods people eat, restoring the perceived value of foodstuffs.
- ✔ Providing educational teams with appropriate teaching materials.



Combating food waste

- ✔ Encouraging supermarkets to donate food products to charities.
- ✔ Acting to educate young people in combating waste using appropriate teaching materials.
- ✔ Conducting an awareness-raising campaign via social media.
- ✔ Acting to combat food waste in hospitals and medico-social facilities.
- ✔ Mobilising all actors in the food supply chain around a national anti-waste pact.
- ✔ Supporting local programmes and initiatives.



Rooting institutional catering in its region and prioritising local procurement

- ✔ Facilitating projects that encourage local procurement of high-quality products for institutional catering.
- ✔ Provision of all forms of available financial support at national and EU levels to match each stage in the building of local projects relevant to local procurement.
- ✔ Supporting deployment of regional food projects.

MAKING OUR MODEL FOR FOOD A STRENGTH FOR THE FUTURE



“A fruit for playtime” is a programme 76%-funded by the European Union for the distribution of fruit to children at primary and secondary levels.

Starting with the 2015-2016 school year the programme will move on to

supporting purchases of fruit and vegetables. The attractiveness of the scheme has been enhanced for both local government and suppliers by introducing flat-rate funding and teaching support measures.

A PACT AGAINST FOOD WASTE

The ministry has set up a national pact to combat food waste. A national steering committee bringing together all actors in the food supply chain (farming and industry unions, interbranch bodies, agricultural and agrifood federations, retailers, caterers and restaurants) has put forward concrete measures.



THE 6 WASTE-BUSTING ACTIONS

- 1 “Manger c’est bien, jeter ça craint” (Love Food, Hate Waste): the public commits to mobilising those around them by promoting a web campaign to reduce food waste.
- 2 Supermarket chains and processors undertake to sell just the right quantities.
- 3 Non-profit associations undertake to expand food collection and redistribution.
- 4 Institutional caterers undertake to link up producers with buyers by creating online platforms.
- 5 The national wholesale markets undertake to recover unsold foodstuffs and recycle them via food banks.
- 6 Municipal authorities undertake to facilitate collection of foodstuffs.

TWO TOOLS TO MAKE FOOD DONATIONS EASIER: an information document listing all the ways food can be donated to non-profit associations and setting out the relevant tax incentives, plus – in order to facilitate contacts with donors – an online map of associations officially approved to receive donations.

► aidealimentairepna.cartographie.pro

TAX REBATES FOR DONATIONS FROM THE INDUSTRY:

“Following on from milk in 2013 and eggs in 2014, we have worked to ensure the availability of this option for fruit, vegetables and potatoes in order to enhance the incentives for farmers to donate their products. Helping the community’s most disadvantaged members is an essential demonstration of solidarity at a time when every year four million people use food banks either occasionally or regularly.”

Stéphane le Foll, Minister of Agriculture, Agrifood and Forestry

MAKING FOOD DONATIONS EASIER



FOOD SAFETY FROM FIELD TO FORK



France's sanitary safety system is among the world's most effective

4,800 government officials and **14,000** officially approved sanitary veterinarians work in this area with **30** national reference laboratories

IN PRODUCTION

*working with growers,
fishermen and
livestock farmers*

IN PROCESSING

*working with cooperatives,
dairy manufacturers,
slaughterhouses and
manufacturers of meat-
and fish-based products
and feedstuffs*

IN RETAIL DISTRIBUTION

*transport, warehousing,
institutional catering
and restaurants, plus
retail outlets*

AT NATIONAL BORDERS

*for imported and
exported livestock, plants
and foodstuffs*



WHERE ARE CHECKS CARRIED OUT?

Checks on farms

On farms, checks on crop health, use of plant protection products and compliance with regulations.

On livestock farms, identification of the animals, their diet and the use of veterinary medication, application of animal welfare rules and efforts to combat livestock diseases, with help from sanitary veterinarians.

Checks on slaughterhouses

Constant inspections are carried out in slaughterhouses on the following: food safety for health and hygiene; animal protection and welfare; traceability; absence of contaminants.

Checks on premises

Inspections are carried out in the premises of food manufacturers, restaurants and markets to verify food hygiene, the integrity of the cold chain, cleaning procedures and staff training.

Checks at France's borders

Foodstuffs and products of animal origin, live animals, plants and plant products from countries outside the European Union on arrival in ports and airports.

A document check (sanitary certificates) and a visual inspection (appearance, presence of parasites, temperature) plus laboratory testing where necessary. If the results of the checks are unfavourable the products are destroyed or entry denied.

ADDING VALUE TO PRODUCTS

OFFICIAL QUALITY AND ORIGIN SIGNS

An official guarantee for the consumer

A GUARANTEE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY



GUARANTEED TRADITIONAL RECIPE



A GUARANTEE OF ORIGIN



A GUARANTEE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND ANIMAL WELFARE COMPLIANCE



A collective, voluntary programme for producers



Maintenance of economic activity in rural areas, especially in mountain regions



Strict, government-validated production conditions



Regular checks by independent, government-approved organisations

HIGH ENVIRONMENTAL VALUE



Environmental certificates, introduced in February 2012, are a tool to help achieve the goal of combining ecological and economic high performance in the agroecology project for France. They take account of criteria relating to biodiversity, phytosanitary strategy, water management and fertiliser use.

The High Environmental Value (HVE) logo was created to allow farmers and growers (including many winegrowers) adopting this environmental programme to enhance the value of their high-quality products for consumers and wholesalers. The logo can be placed on finished products containing at least 95% of base materials derived from HVE holdings.

THE GENERAL AGRICULTURAL COMPETITION

Since 1870 the general agricultural competition has highlighted what is best in the production of French farms. It is the only such competition to be conducted under the aegis of the French ministry of agriculture.

6,000 tasters

25 categories of locally-based products

3 quality levels, gold, silver and bronze medals



AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION & TRAINING

FUTURE

100% NATURE



More than
 **460,000**
 pupils, students,
 apprentices and interns
 in continuous training

 **813**
 public and private
 establishments across
 the whole of France

 **190**
 public-sector
 agricultural holdings

 **34** technical
 training units

 **18,000**
 hectares under crops

The core tasks of agricultural vocational training

- ⊗ Provision of general, technical and vocational training, both initial and continuous.
- ⊗ Contributions to the school, social and occupational integration of both young people and adults.
- ⊗ Participation in regional dynamism and development.
- ⊗ Contributions to activities for agricultural and agrifood development, experimentation and innovation.
- ⊗ Participation in international cooperation programmes, notably encouraging exchanges and the hosting of pupils, apprentices, students, interns and teaching staff.

80%

find work

THE OUTCOME OF A UNIQUE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM WITH LOCAL ROOTS AND AT THE HEART OF THE LIVING WORLD

THE “TEACHING TO PRODUCE DIFFERENTLY” PLAN

Agricultural holdings and technical training units in agricultural training schools are places of innovation not only in techniques but also in teaching methods, with the purpose of passing on agroecology know-how to trainees and the farming profession.

COURSES IN MANY DIFFERENT SECTORS



Agricultural forestry, aquacultural and seafood production



The processing and marketing of the resulting products



Agrifood manufacturing and farming-related industries



Animal and plant health and protection, hygiene, food quality and safety



Planning, development, management, protection for rural areas, woodland, water, natural habitats and landscape



Services for the public and local regions

HIGHER EDUCATION

AGRICULTURAL VETERINARY LANDSCAPE SCIENCES

20 establishments
ACROSS THE WHOLE
OF FRANCE

16,000 students

A range of courses
at levels from
high school + 3
to **+ 8 years**

-  ENGINEERS
-  VETERINARIANS
-  LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
-  OENOLOGISTS
-  VOCATIONAL DEGREES
-  MASTERS DEGREES
-  DOCTORATES
-  PUBLIC SERVICE EXECUTIVES

International cooperation

International cooperation is deeply rooted in the day-to-day activities of all establishments in the form of exchange programmes enabling part of the student's course to be completed abroad, study trips, company internships, interdisciplinary projects and development education programmes.

OVER 30 GEOGRAPHICAL NETWORKS
OVER 3.000 MINISTRY-FUNDED STAYS ABROAD

FINDING
EMPLOY-
MENT
88%



The core tasks of higher education in the agricultural, veterinary and landscape sciences

- ① Dispensing training and contributing to environmental education, notably by participating in the dissemination of scientific and technical information. Promoting diversity in recruitment and contributing to social and vocational integration.
- ② Participation in policy on scientific development by conducting research, innovation and engineering programmes and helping to monitor emerging scientific and technical developments.
- ③ Assisting in the implementation of international scientific, technical and educational cooperation and contributing to the building of a European area of higher education and research as well as to the attractiveness of France itself.
- ④ Supporting technical agricultural teaching, notably by providing initial and continuous training for staff.

RESEARCH



98

joint research
units (UMR)

35

joint
technology
units (UMT)

29

joint
technology
networks
(RMT)

32

standalone
research
units

25

technical
institutes

985

senior
scientific staff
employed in
research units

702

doctoral stu-
dents, inclu-
ding 400 at
the ABIES doc-
toral school

A MINISTRY CLOSE TO USERS

USER SERVICES, ONLINE PROCEDURES

CONTACTING THE MINISTRY BY EMAIL

This has been possible since November 2015 for making applications on line, sending official documents and asking questions, with the same guarantees as registered postal mail.

► agriculture.gouv.fr/contactfaq

MESDEMARCHES.AGRICULTURE.GOUV.FR

All ministry procedures can be accessed on line. The website has answers to the most straightforward questions from users on issues relating to agriculture, agrifood, forestry and agricultural training and provides the necessary documents to complete formalities over the Internet or on paper. For those working in the industry, private pet owners, parents of students and owners of woodland, it provides a guarantee of rapid access to reliable information and rapid completion of official procedures.

► mesdemarches.agriculture.gouv.fr

TELEPAC MOBILE

This is a smartphone app developed by the ministry in conjunction with ASP. Running in Android, it allows you to keep track of your CAP payments and mail.

► play.google.com/store/apps

ONLINE REGISTRATION FOR AGRICULTURAL TRAINING

Sirena is the overhauled information system on agricultural training courses, enabling students to register on line.

► chlorofil.fr/sirena

SANITARY SAFETY IN RESTAURANTS

Transparency for the outcomes of official food safety inspections in the commercial catering sector is currently being rolled out following a trial phase in Paris and Avignon over the period July-December 2015.

► agriculture.gouv.fr/transparence

DIAGNOSTIC ANALYSIS OF FARM COMMITMENT TO AGROECOLOGY PRACTICES

This agricultural development tool is aimed at helping farmers look at their holding's performance, methods and approaches, as well as estimating their degree of engagement in agroecology. Provided free of charge on the Internet, it has been designed by the ministry with ACTA.

► diagagroeco.org

MOOC

Online education in agroecology is now available to all: farmers & growers, researchers, students and consumers. Available free of charge, this new approach to learning has been put on line on the FUN (France Université Numérique - France digital university) platform. It has four main sections: the emergence of agroecology, the different approaches, its applications (agroforestry or using trees in farming, combined cropping, conservation agriculture) and a final section devoted to the sharing of experience.

INTERNET AND THE REGIONAL FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY DIRECTORATES (DRAAF)

DRAAF websites now have new ergonomics with reinforced functions for editorial management and network leadership.

► agriculture.gouv.fr/reforme-territoriale-la-nouvelle-carte-des-draaf

✓ SOCIAL PROGRESS

IMPROVING PROTECTION FOR FARMERS

PAYING OUT NEARLY €27.5 BILLION IN BENEFITS TO €5.6 MILLION BENEFICIARIES, THE MSA IS THE SECOND LARGEST WELFARE SCHEME IN FRANCE. IT COVERS THE ENTIRE FARMING POPULATION, BOTH SALARIED AND NON-SALARIED.

THE AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL SOCIAL INSURANCE FUND (MSA)

An enhanced one-stop service

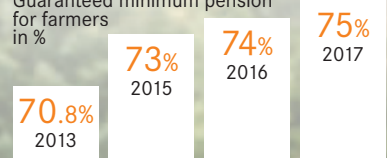
The social security finance law of 2014 strengthened the unique role of the MSA by entrusting it with complete responsibility for the management of the obligatory basic social welfare scheme covering sickness and occupational accidents. The formalities for individuals hitherto privately insured will now be simpler. All insured persons will be managed entirely by the MSA and they will have a single contact for all basic welfare claims.

Upgraded agricultural retirement pensions

The legislation of 20 January 2014 guaranteeing the future viability and fairness of the pension system introduced a catch-up plan for retired farmers, guaranteeing a minimum pension equal to 75% of the minimum wage for a full quota of qualifying years. The plan will be rolled out over three years.

A GUARANTEE OF A RETIREMENT PENSION EQUAL TO 75% OF THE MINIMUM WAGE FOR A FULL QUOTA OF QUALIFYING YEARS

Guaranteed minimum pension for farmers in %



238,000 BENEFICIARIES SINCE 2015



Illness and accident

Since January 2014 heads of holding and their staff and family helpers can receive daily allowances for illness or a non-occupational accident. The flat rate contribution of €200 paid by the head of holding also covers, where applicable, all other family members working on the farm. The allowance, which is paid after a seven-day waiting period, is around €21 for the first 28 days and €28 from the 29th day.





FRANCE ACCOUNTS FOR **19%** OF EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MORE THAN GERMANY 15% AND ITALY 10%



40% OF FRANCE'S LAND AREA IS NATURAL ENVIRONMENTS (FOREST, MOORLAND, ROCK, ETC.)

WOODLAND COVERS 17 MILLION HECTARES OR NEARLY **31%** OF METROPOLITAN FRANCE



54% OF FRANCE'S LAND AREA IS FARMLAND

FRANCE HAS **474,000** AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS



922,000 PEOPLE WORK ON FARMS IN FRANCE



63% PEOPLE OR **581,000** ARE FARMERS **23% FEWER THAN 13 YEARS AGO**



FARMING FRANCE

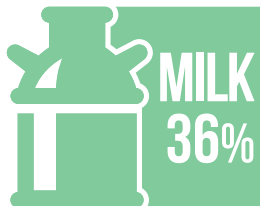
THE MAJOR FIELD CROPS (CEREALS, OILSEED, PROTEIN CROPS, BEET, ETC.) REPRESENT A LITTLE OVER **40%** OF UTILISED AGRICULTURAL AREA

16.5% ARE CEREAL CROPS

WHEAT ACCOUNTS FOR **53%** OF CEREAL PRODUCTION FRANCE IS THE WORLD'S FIFTH BIGGEST PRODUCER AFTER CHINA, INDIA, RUSSIA AND THE USA



THE MAIN TYPES OF ANIMAL PRODUCTION



OTHER 3%

FRANCE THE EU'S BIGGEST CATTLE HERD



19 MILLION HEAD OF CATTLE INCLUDING 3.7 M DAIRY COWS

BEVERAGES, WINES, AND SPIRITS ARE FRANCE'S BIGGEST EXPORT PRODUCTS



5.6% OF THE WORLD'S AGRIFOOD EXPORTS COME FROM FRANCE

1/4 OF HEADS AND JOINT HEADS OF HOLDING ARE WOMEN

WOMEN REPRESENT 32% OF THE PERMANENT AGRICULTURAL WORKFORCE



AGRIFOOD GENERATES FRANCE'S **THIRD LARGEST TRADE SURPLUS** WITH **€9.1 BILLION** IN 2014 AFTER THE AVIATION AND THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES

Source: Agreste Graphagri

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