



EFFAT CONFERENCE
COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE –
SECURING JOBS

BRUSSELS 23/24 SEPTEMBER 2009



With the support of the European Commission, Directorate-
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COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE – SECURING JOBS BRUSSELS 23/24 SEPTEMBER 2009

MINUTES OF THE FIRST DAY

Arnd SPAHN, EFFAT Agriculture Secretary, opened the meeting and thanked the European Commission and its Economic and Social Committee for supporting the conference.

He apologised for the unacceptability of the accommodation, which was due to the scarcity of rooms in Brussels.

He gave a reminder that a conference on the same theme had already taken place in 2002. This debate is nothing new for agriculture, so many representatives from this sector in particular were present today.

The aim of the current meeting was to work out and discuss an action plan for presentation to the remaining conference participants on the following day, when many representatives from the Commission, the Economic and Social Committee, the ETUC and journalists etc would be present.

Bruno VANNONI, FGA-CFDT, France, EFFAT Chairman

I would also like to thank all participants, the European Commission and the EESC. There is much talk about climate change but this is often in connection with energy: tourism, the food industry and agriculture are forgotten. We must not make climate change responsible for all the world's problems.

Climate change concerns us as trade unionists but, as recognised by the IPCC, we are the only ones who support the social aspect. According to a report by the World Bank this will cost us about 5,500 billion dollars by 2050. According to the ILO¹ over 50 million people will leave their homes. There have already been migratory movements in agriculture.

The discussions on the causes of, and solutions to climate change are many. Eighty per cent of these are in connection with energy but only a few with pesticides. Will the politicians be able to agree on that?

The poor are the worst affected. African countries, for example, suffer most from climate change, although they have contributed least to it. It is no simple task: we must not watch idly, but actively help in its solution. The ETUC is recommending transitional programmes, such as the setting up of a social dialogue and the nomination of an observer. Over 900 million people (a billion according to latest estimates) do not have enough to eat.

The collective consciousness of the trade unions contributes to a better and cleaner world.

¹ ILO : International Labour Organisation

Arnd SPAHN, EFFAT Agriculture Secretary

The conference is divided into three topical blocks: agriculture, food industry and tourism. We begin with agriculture.

We prepared for this conference with seminars in Spain and Italy. It turned out in these that agricultural workers are especially affected, since agriculture, including forestry, manages about 90% of the land in use globally. In recent years warming of the earth has accelerated both worldwide and in Europe; this is a consequence of industrial development. Many investigations have been carried out – but how are we involved as trade unions? Are we players or victims? What needs to happen in agriculture? It is clear that we must work out a strategy to adapt. Agriculture is responsible for two things: the production of methane in animal husbandry and production of nitrates in fertiliser management. In the opinion of scientists, production of these substances must be reduced; if we use greenfield sites well and do not further damage moorlands, then we will produce no CO₂.

The European Commission repeatedly reports at international conferences on how greenhouse gas emissions in the agriculture sector were successfully reduced by about 20% between 1990 and 2005. But how do these figures come about? Our colleagues in Eastern Europe have experienced this on a daily basis: the fall can be traced solely to the closure of businesses in those countries, leading to the loss of several hundred thousand jobs. Our colleagues – they alone have carried the burden of this reduction in greenhouse gases: and the current financial and economic crisis has lowered output by a further 2%.

Conclusion: this policy is going in the direction of dismantling production. That is the result of a dialogue between science and politics in which the trade unions and society have not participated. We want better, not less, agriculture.

But how does agriculture really contribute to climate change? This is calculated scientifically as follows: you take the number of animals and multiply this by the statistical quantity of greenhouse gases that these animals produce on average.

If we accept this procedure then we are deviating from the correct solutions. Climate protection must be done through business operations: whoever produces fewer greenhouse gases through better feeding and excretion systems must show up in the statistics.

We trade unions are therefore intervening because a healthy climate and a healthy world help to maintain our jobs and we are fighting to protect these.

The problem is that we allow others to discuss it. It is not easy but we must intervene in order to keep jobs: we are seeing this even in tobacco, rice and cotton. We must defend ourselves against these trends.

Jean-Pierre KLAPUCH and Patrick CAUDRON, Experts, Réseau Projectives

They remind the participants of the objectives of the project entitled « Climate change and its economic, environmental and social consequences in agriculture », which is carried out with the support of the European Commission. On this occasion, they would like to thank the EU to have given us the opportunity to organize this European conference, which is the main event of the above-mentioned project.

With this project, EFFAT and its member organizations want to:

- be informed on climate change
- have an exchange between the member organizations on the necessary structural adjustments
- set up bases to develop social partners' solutions for the necessary structural changes.

The main results of the project will be presented during this conference; these are summarized in the attached action plan of EFFAT (see page 23)

Lucia GARCIA-QUISMONDO, FTA-UGT, Spain

As already mentioned, we had an EFFAT meeting in May with the CC OO union and representatives from the food industry and tourism, as well as other experts (the presentation is included in the Minutes). We looked at the problem of water. In Spain we have a conflict: because of an old law dating from 1985 the provision of water for people is guaranteed first, then agriculture and, finally, industry and energy production. A further problem is, for example, the Tagus and Murcia regions, which have a particularly high water requirement. Castile too has insufficient water.

The priorities run: first the population, then food production and then the economy. We must consider sustainable economic and social aspects. In 1991 a law on water management was adopted under which a council plans water supply at national level for consumption, agriculture and industry. The council reports regularly on the position.

In Spain agriculture uses 68% of the total water supply on 15% of the land area. The olive groves especially need a lot of water. Small farmers also need water in order simply to be able to exist. The government must guarantee sustainable agriculture. We must use water more efficiently. In Spain we want to talk to environmental officials and to cooperate better. There are also problems in training. These are the most important points which we discussed at the May conference.

Jorge SANTOS, SETAA, Portugal

The Tagus (and its dam) is a river in the Iberian Peninsula and the matter is regulated through international law on water management. We also have a water shortage. I do not want to hold a polemical discussion but to demonstrate the water management situation at international level. Transnational rivers do not belong to any one country but should be protected by Europe as European rivers.

Claire ETINEAU, AGRI-CFTC, France

I work as an environmental officer in a transnational business. Environmental officers are a good institution which must be further extended at European level. Lucia has already reported that olive groves need water, and politicians must tackle this question. Research programmes should therefore be designed to circumvent the drought.

The Chairman has stressed how important research is in the area of sustainable agriculture.

Salvatore LO BALBO, FLAI CGIL, Italy

My presentation is divided into five parts (annexed to the minutes):

- 1) **Introduction:** he called to mind the contents of the white paper "*Adapting to Climate Change: a Framework for European Action*". Agriculture and rural areas are, as with many other sectors, simultaneously causes and victims of environmental pollution. As set out in the white paper, the EU must more strongly combat the effects of climate change and increase investment in a carbon-free economy, especially through promotion of more efficient energy use and the use of more ecologically appropriate products. The work done so far, and this conference, will enable EFFAT to safeguard the interests of millions of European workers both in the Economic and Social Committee as well as at the United Nations.
- 2) He gave a reminder of the five Ranco proposals²:
 - The CAP must contribute towards combating the causes of climate change. The greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural products must also be reduced, as well as other human activities.
 - The parameters must be redefined, in order to improve life in mountain regions and rural areas. Measures must be taken to prevent the population migrating into towns.
 - Turn disadvantaged areas into development regions and abandon the idea that disadvantaged regions will remain so for ever. Set up an action plan with suitable measures which work quantitatively as well as qualitatively, because they cover income, public/private sector cooperation, history, cultural heritage etc.
 - Reforestation to maintain the rich natural heritage which exists all over Europe.
 - Self-sufficiency of energy supply through biomass, photovoltaic technology, solar energy, wind energy and geothermics.

It would be helpful, as the Commission has proposed, to enter discussions with the other social partners in agriculture and forestry in order to develop joint strategies and put them to the Commission.

Patrick LEMAIRE, FGA-CFDT, France

We've talked about research; I work for research in my federation. There are programmes in favour of alternative cultures. We must think globally and include all aspects, as well as extending national programmes to European levels.

Bruno VANNONI, FGA-CFDT, France, EFFAT Chairman

I have had enough of the policy of researchers who say that 80% comes from energy. Researchers forget that it is all about workers and that over 900 million people lack food. The USA buys up maize from the Mexicans, who then have none left to eat. Many meetings take place to which EFFAT is not invited. The hope remains that with the new Commission things will change and a Commissar for Climate Change will be nominated.

² An EFFAT seminar on climate change in disadvantaged areas, mountain regions and extreme peripheral locations took place in Ranco, Italy, in preparation for this conference.

Jorge SANTOS, SETAA, Portugal

He introduced Luis, who now represents SETAA. Jorge thanked all his colleagues and EFFAT for their joint activities over the last 30 years. He said that this would probably be the last EFFAT meeting in which he would participate and wished everyone, especially his successor Luis, every success.

Luis CARLOTO, SETAA, Portugal – (presentation annexed to the minutes)

There were forest fires in Portugal during which factories had to close. Several thousand people work in the cork industry, in particular seasonal workers and specialists. The most well known product is bottle corks but cork is also used in the car industry, in aircraft and in ships. Consumers must be told that more and more synthetic corks are being used. In the Mediterranean area we have a tree that tolerates climate change well, and this is also an important point for Africa. The bark is used as cork and gives work to 14,000 people. Africa contributes least to climate change and suffers most from it.

The forest fires have driven many people to move to the towns and climate change intensifies this development. We must adapt forests to the change.

Antonio CARBONE, ALPA, Italy

The town/country relationship must change. EFFAT must develop a strategy and make clear the enrichment provided by agriculture.

Jesper LUND LARSEN, 3F, Denmark

We can change our behaviour and reduce everyday energy consumption by, for example, switching off unnecessary lighting and reducing the temperature in hothouses. Even tractors can make a contribution by adapting ways of driving. How can agriculture adjust to climate change? Through solar panels on stable roofs by which water can be heated. You can also store heat in greenhouses during the summer and release it in winter. We must show in Copenhagen that the trade unions are making an effort and want to contribute to the creation of ecological jobs. We are ready to come together on 11 December to produce the definitive document.

Arnd SPAHN, EFFAT Agriculture Secretary

EFFAT will report its position in Copenhagen. 3F will organise this event. We will present the work of these two days there.

Brindusa Cezara SOARE, AGROSTAR, Romania – (presentation annexed to the minutes)

Romania represents 6% of European agriculture. We are especially affected by climate change as we live in a region with very high and very low temperatures. In some years we have had a water shortage but in 2005 there was a lot of flooding. Rainfall is increasing, particularly in the south and east. We have identified a rise in winter temperatures.

62% of the surface is used by agriculture; there are 4 million farmers in Romania. We are affected by climate change, which brings with it high risks. Forty per cent of the fields are irrigated. We are afraid of deserts forming after 2015. This is a sensitive sector. Out of 17 million hectares, 9 are greatly affected and 3.5 million hectares of grain-growing land are already stricken. Wheat growing will increase while other types of grain decrease. In animal husbandry many young animals have problems because of air pollution. Even fishery and food production is suffering.

Dusan URBAN, OZPP, Slovakia

I greet you in the name of the Slovakian agriculture trade unions. Long term measures have dramatic economic and ecological effects; the production of greenhouse gases must therefore be adjusted to climate change. Since 2005 our colleagues have been investigating the ecological, economic and social consequences of climate change. How can these consequences for agriculture be removed or reduced? The regional RICCA model is planning a novel economic solution in three stages for Slovakian agriculture: 2005-2006-2007. We cannot say more about this work here, which is compatible with other European studies and is publicly accessible. Our main concern is the protection of nature: fauna, flora, water and earth are exposed to great danger.

We cannot objectively judge how the situation will look in 25 or 75 years time; at best we can only make suppositions or speculate. Trade unions and researchers do not have the means to develop macroeconomic solutions.

Even though we're only a small country we will do everything to ensure that the consequences of climate change are considered together in science and research. I am convinced that we will take something from this seminar.

Arnd SPAHN, EFFAT Agriculture Secretary

The discussion is good. Some important aspects:

- The Romanian model should be used by other countries: it gives an overview of structures and consequences.
- Climate change is a new topic for many, particularly in the south. That means there really is a problem. We must not act too late.
- The development of concrete action plans is the first task of a discussion embracing all sectors. There are differences, and we must convince our social partners of the need for this discussion. We must stay together, but the discussion has to be carried on in the sectors.
- Much has been said and it would be good if we could get some information in writing. Perhaps we will meet again a year from now.

Bruno VANNONI, FGA-CFDT, France, EFFAT Chairman

We have working groups and we must still deal with further topics. 10% of the ground on our planet is used by agriculture. We need a campaign in our trade unions at sectoral and intersectoral level.

Kerstin HOWALD, EFFAT Tourism Speaker – (presentation annexed to the minutes)

In 2002 we discussed sustainable tourism. We are having discussions with other partner trade unions: ETF, UNI. In EFFAT we have no specific document on the tourism sector and are happy to be able to take part in today's debate. Tourism contributes to climate change and suffers from it.

The share in traffic is about 75%, in hotels 21%; altogether the tourism contribution is 5% worldwide.

900 million tourists worldwide, of these over 50% in Europe.

For an output of 1 kg of emissions the railways travel the farthest (high speed trains), aircraft the shortest.

Measures must be taken: forestation, new technologies, greater efficiency.

Savings can be made even in accommodation businesses: hand towels, water, waste packaging, food.

Important consequences for tourism: rise in temperature, water supply, snow, icebergs, rise in sea level.

In the mountains big changes of about 300 m are expected in the snow level by 2030.

Increased warming leads to more forest fires.

Prices rise, tourist flows move northwards or to the interior of the country and to higher locations.

New spectacular attractions: melting of the icebergs.

Unfortunately there are no details on employment.

Sustainable tourism in Europe: 1%. Tourists currently do not ask these questions.

Measures: make tourists understand the subject. Information stands, free certificates from travel agents, which can be reimbursed to them.

Effects on employment are to be expected and studies must include jobs. The trade unions must be involved in studies and forecasts. Social dialogue is an important element.

On the other hand renewable energies and sustainable construction methods must be more strongly developed.

Conclusion: tourism is increasing by 4% annually. In the north and south today there are already winners and losers. Climate change alone is not, however, decisive for tourism: social conditions and purchasing power also count.

The subject is not yet closed, discussion is continuing.

Kerstin answered two questions, on the effect of high speed trains on the environment and of snow on job losses, saying that these were suppositions and the discussion must be continued.

Arnd SPAHN, EFFAT Agriculture Secretary

Tourism and agriculture are connected. We cannot develop tourism against agriculture. Water is important, for golf or tourism for example. We should therefore be strongly in favour of integrated systems which make water available first to tourism and then to agriculture. If water was used in this way it would amount to millions of cubic metres. The protection of European rivers must also be included.

Josefina GARCIA LUPIANEZ, FECOHT-CC.OO, Spain

The situation is bad in Spain and other countries should learn from our mistakes. Spain has 67 million tourists on a decreasing trend and 2 million employees. That is a lot, and the climate will have a negative effect on us. The workers will be affected first. The rise in sea level is a threat, as well as the lack of rain. In the mountains tourism will decline because of a lack of snow. Businesses are also affected by this: travel agents, traffic. Working conditions: deterioration, precarious working conditions. Adjustment measures: strengthen certain forms of tourism, improve infrastructure, and take holidays nearby.

Protect our coasts and stop building anywhere at any time under scarce water conditions and the threat of natural catastrophes. Social partners play an important role.

Town and country planning must be in better agreement with one another. We have a three component council on climate change. Problem areas must be recorded on maps.

Analysis of tourism must be done at global level. We must focus our strengths and cooperate with other countries and organisations.

Our planet can squarely face some dangers.

Bruno VANNONI, FGA-CFDT, France, EFFAT Chairman

The Greenpeace picture challenges us to react. I agree with Josefina's conclusion: we must work together. We must get more of a hearing: CSR and national discussions are important. Create an EFFAT network. Training is an important aspect in all countries. The financial crisis is currently more important in the public consciousness than climate change. How can people be sensitised? In the mountains in winter 60% are seasonal workers, 30% in tourism. Will the wine harvest take place in Normandy before long?

The environment must be included in CAP discussions. We must defend the quality of jobs against employers.

Salvatore LO BALBO, FLAI CGIL, Italy

We must unite and make our position clear. Should precarious working conditions also be taken up in the debate? Must it be about oranges all year long? In agriculture we do not have precarious working conditions but a lot of seasonal work. In Italy there are 1 million seasonal workers. We must think about concentration. We cannot guarantee fresh products over the whole year. Agricultural workers are always regarded as precarious by the Commission.

Barbara BINDNER, FGA-CFDT, France

Write "Naturally produced corks" on bottles. This information must be given; natural products must be protected. There are people who live from exports who enable us to eat fruit all year round. Trade must be cleaner. Is there a more sustainable way? We need information about the environment and we must synchronise with other organisations.

Jorge SANTOS, SETAA, Portugal

It is not enough to stick on a label, you have to know the bad products. What are the other substitute products for cork? Consumers must know the difference. Sensitisation campaigns must be carried out, even amongst politicians.

Fernando MEDINA

We must differentiate between seasonal workers and precarious working conditions. The trade unions can negotiate where there are such conditions; nature often determines the status. Tourism is determined by school holidays in the summer; that's a social problem.

Arnd SPAHN, EFFAT Agriculture Secretary

Gave a plan of the day's discussion, including the presentations. (Text in the Annex)

We had no time to present today's discussions in writing.

What must we each do next, both immediately and in the future?

- 1- Social dialogue in agriculture: we want to discuss several points with GEOPA-COPA:
 - Study on climate change, consequences for personnel, health and safety.
 - European projects on climate protection in businesses.
 - Environmental initiatives.
 - Consequences of climate change.
 - Social effects: inclusion of trade unions.
- 2- Climate protection
 - Lobby work on the topic of not less, but better, agriculture
 - No policy for reducing animal husbandry: cattle.....
 - Union participation in adjustment programmes: water....
 - Reinforcing the position of the trade unions in the research programmes of the 8th Framework Programme on Climate Change and Agriculture
 - Adapt "catastrophe" fund provisions to climate change: forest fires, fire-resistant plants (cork oaks)
 - Programme for workers who lose their jobs because of climate change
 - Deepening of the questions around renewable energy
- 3- Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)
 - Protection against forest fires
 - Swift adaptation of certain programmes, eg on water use and water policy
 - Protection of European rivers and definition of their use
 - Protection of workers in disadvantaged areas
- 4- Internal
 - Information from national trade unions
 - Exchange between trade unions on actions carried out

Claire ETINEAU, CFTC-AGRI, France

I do not yet see this about CO2 emissions, it applies to workers exactly as it does to employers.

Arnd SPAHN, EFFAT Agriculture Secretary

That is a general problem. We share the position of EFFAT and the ETUC. We must prepare for tomorrow. Forestation is being used to reduce CO2 production. We must proceed the same way in Europe.

Jorge SANTOS, SETAA Portugal

The market is not as you have said. The big problems of the common market (such as cork, for example) could be taken up again after the conference, exactly like food production and tourism. There is an EFFAT document on these points.

Arnd SPAHN, EFFAT Agriculture Secretary

There is a document; cork was discussed in the context of reform of the wine market. EFFAT mustn't sell cork but secure jobs. Whether cork is used to make bottle corks or is used in construction makes no difference to jobs.

Eric DRESIN, EFFAT, EFFAT Food Secretary (presentation annexed to the minutes)

In the coming 20 years worldwide population growth of 40% is expected: that means more food, more environmental problems and more environmental pollution. The aims of satisfying supply and limiting pollution are contradictory. We see this in agriculture in the form of a demand for ecological products and pressure through trade.

Emissions at European level: 23% of emissions, 18% greenhouse gases, 31% acids. One example: Danone : 52% raw materials, 19% transport, 18% packaging, 11% production.

In the energy area: 3/4 of machines consume energy. Solution: replace with renewable energy.

New forms of packaging, which makes up 6% of weight, must be considered: Tetrapack, for example. Innovations through the use of nanotechnology to reduce risks.

Transport also consumes a lot of energy and is responsible for 1/5 of emissions. A product travels on average 600 km. Supply at local level could be a solution, as well as greater lorry capacity (already the subject of research), other fuels and a reduction in packaging weights.

The use of biotechnology in agriculture would also lead to a reduction.

With regard to employment, we need the social dialogue, collective bargaining, international solidarity and an improvement in working conditions.

Pierre VAN NOPPEN, CFE-CGC, France

As a consequence of the crisis and changed consumer behaviour jobs are being lost every day in agriculture, leading to a reduction in turnover. This mentality must alter; climate change can be an opportunity to question the current system of striving for ever more profit.

MINUTES OF THE SECOND DAY

Bruno VANNONI, FGA-CFDT, France, EFFAT Chairman

The Conference Chairman opened the meeting. He thanked the EFFAT Secretariat for the pleasant evening in Antwerp and welcomed the officers and official guests present for the day. He handed over to

Irini PARI, Vice Chairperson of the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)

She greeted participants, apologised on behalf of her Chairman and gave a brief introduction on the Economic and Social Committee.

Climate change is leading to job losses, above all in the most sensitive sectors, and we must support these sectors. The sectors which you represent will be affected by this, so you have an enormous responsibility and can contribute solutions. Even if worldwide approaches to solutions are found, climate change will continue. We are concerned with the negotiations in Copenhagen and our dealings must be based on detailed and concrete adaptation measures. The plans must include all players at worldwide, European and regional levels. Training will be especially important for trade unions and citizens. In the employment area some requirements will drop away because, in the current situation of 8 million unemployed and 4 million vacancies which cannot be filled, applicants do not match the requirement profile.

Bruno VANNONI, FGA-CFDT, France, EFFAT Chairman

We do not want to wait, we want to anticipate. But how should we talk about this matter with employers? We lack information and the EESC can help us. We don't want them to forget us in Copenhagen. We need good examples, for example in Spain and Italy, from which all can learn. There is a lot of talk about energy and we have a lot of land. However, it's not enough to feed 900 million hungry people. That is a real problem.

Arnd SPAHN, EFFAT Agriculture Secretary

gave a summary of the conclusions from the previous day. We're expecting a statement from Copenhagen which links up with Kyoto and considers workers, especially in our sectors. Our sectors are affected; tourism, the food industry and agriculture presented their submissions yesterday. We are faced by new challenges. We have 25 million workers. The position in various countries has been analysed but as of today we still do not have any answers. We regret that we currently do not know the official position of the European Commission. How can we bring our knowledge into the discussion on climate change? How do we develop a solid policy?

Claire COURTEILLE, International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)

Our organisation represents 170 million workers worldwide. Climate change is leading to catastrophes which have recently affected 262 million people.

Why we are demanding more discussion on the subject:

- The trade unions have, in view of the number of those affected, recognised the importance and urgency of this debate;
- The costs of the jobs lost;
- The poor and deprived are the most greatly affected.

We need a society which produces less CO₂. We are not agreed on what we want from Copenhagen so in the interim we are suggesting 5 points:

- Social dialogue
- Education and further training for work forces
- Social security for those most greatly affected
- Investment and new green technology
- Creation of more environmentally friendly and humane jobs.

Initiatives for green jobs: in 2007 the ITUC, international employers and the ILO entered a partnership to promote a dialogue on the creation of greener jobs. The report on already existing and planned future green jobs was published in 2008. There are 70 billion dollars for renewable energy; some countries have been nominated.

Adaptation measures and reduction of greenhouse gases: businesses must play a role here. Because of the shift from the south to the north the problems are mainly in the south. In Copenhagen we will demand more resources. I shall also say something about food production, which is affected just as much as agriculture. Here, too, the poorest countries are unfortunately the most greatly affected; the IPCC report confirms this trend. By 2020 the area under agriculture in Africa will decrease by around 50%. Millions more people will die. A temperature rise of 3% means a further 150 to 550 million people will go hungry.

Working conditions and pay are at their lowest in agriculture; with 1.3 billion workers it is the largest employer.

One aspect which could lead the Copenhagen conference to fail is to put the financial crisis at the forefront. We need a fairer growth model.

Governments must commit themselves to reducing greenhouse gases, creating green jobs and guaranteeing a reasonable transition.

A discussion arose on the following questions in which Pierre VAN NOPPEN, Antonio CARBONE, and Claire ETINEAU participated: what makes us believe that the trade unions can defend workers more successfully in view of climate change? Fair transition: what does that mean? What means do we have available to defend jobs? What is the position on biological diversity?

Claire COURTEILLE: a fair transition, that is the model and we must work on it. Considering the failed policies of the past, success is guaranteed. If governments do not make resources available there will be no green jobs. Our organisation has a pension fund which can be used for green jobs.

Patrick LEMAIRE: Land planning: a better balance between town and country is needed. This affects water management and cultivated areas and has an effect on biological diversity.

Claire COURTEILLE: Copenhagen is only the beginning; we need resources if we want to organise this transition successfully. We also need reliable statistics: there are too many which contradict each other. And what are people doing in businesses which only see the current crisis and are worrying about their jobs? We must roll up our sleeves: the crisis has worsened injustice, the poor are becoming ever poorer

Kerstin HOWALD, EFFAT Tourism Secretary

What must happen within EFFAT? I represent tourism. The text is in the Annex to these minutes. The presentation was given yesterday.

A few comments on yesterday:

It is important that EFFAT has delivered a common position, but we also need the positions of the individual sectors. We are lacking information from various countries. We must collate the practices from Spain, Slovakia and Denmark. We have, for example, discussed water use in hotels.

Josefina GARCIA LUPIANEZ, FECOHT-CC OO, Spain:

In Spain employers are putting on pressure; in the holiday centres they are unscrupulous. Collectively we must save energy, that is a collective point.

Arnd SPAHN, EFFAT Agriculture Secretary

Action plans must be produced at sector levels: the answers are not the same everywhere. No CO₂ is produced in agriculture: on the contrary. CO₂ production is not an effective method for our sector. Instruments for climate protection are lacking. We are presenting an action plan with aims which will be discussed again in a year's time. It does not contain anything on theoretical aspects but gives concrete aims. What expectations do we have of Copenhagen, the social dialogue, the CAP? The central question is still: what can we do to defend our workers?

We have 25 million independent farmers who are not included in EURES figures.

He referred to the action plan presented the previous day.

After the lunch break Arnd SPAHN reviewed the career of Jorge SANTOS, who was retiring after 30 years as General Secretary for Agriculture in SETAA. He has worked actively at European level since 1980 and, since Portugal's entry into the European Union, has belonged to the executive committee of first EFA and later EFFAT. We thank him for his commitment and wish him well in his retirement.

Eric DRESIN, EFFAT Food Secretary

He introduced his presentation from the previous day on the effects of climate change on his sector.

Some new aspects arose from the discussion:

- Consumers want green products, although they are more costly and their demand on transport often grows.
- Instruments which reduce the risk of job losses are available to workers: social dialogue, collective agreements, EWC. Nanotechnologies determine the price of products, but so do working conditions.
- Access to raw materials is critical for a sustainable food industry.

The next steps:

- Preparation for Copenhagen
- Initiatives for sub-sectors

The trade unions must develop new initiatives:

- International solidarity between businesses is important
- Protection of jobs, health and safety must not be left out of the discussion on climate change and crisis

Kerstin HOWALD, EFFAT Tourism Secretary

She supplemented her presentation of the previous day.

We must highlight two aspects: players and victims. There are 900 million tourists.

The measures taken lead to lower energy use, but along with this renewable energy must be further developed.

The victims are the mountain regions and coasts in particular. The consequence is that traffic is increasing. Tourist flows are shifting from the south to the north.

We know the causes, but not the consequences for employment.

We must anticipate climate change and investigate the employment situation. Trade unions must be trained for the adjustment. We need more information, especially about employment.

Arnd SPAHN, EFFAT Agriculture Secretary

The Commission always presents the reduction in emissions between 1997 and 2005 based on output per animal multiplied by the number of animals. Fertiliser must be better employed.

We need projects in businesses, because we need better, not less, agricultural production. We will discuss all these questions with the social partners.

ROUND TABLE TALKS

Arnd SPAHN, EFFAT Agriculture Secretary

The moderator introduced the participants in the round table talks and handed over to

Edgardo IOZIA, EESC Reporter on Climate Change

The committee will decide its position on climate change in the Mediterranean region. 360 million people live in this area, 60 million are affected by problems with water supply. With a temperature rise of 2% there will be water supply problems for 100 million people. People's health is suffering from environmental pollution; the risk of illness is rising. The need for food is increasing as well as the need for agriculture. Consumption must perhaps be rationalised. In some regions productivity is low and water is wasted. It is essential to take measures which apply to farming technology and its methods and which are either carbon poor or enable recycling. Biomass must be used more widely to maintain ground quality. The resistance capability of plants can be improved by rationalisation: that is biotechnology.

The battle demands a deep breath; the means and opportunity for adaptation must first be found. It is also necessary to raise workers' competences.

Arnd SPAHN, EFFAT Agriculture Secretary

We are cooperating with the EESC, that is a good start. Maintenance of meadowland is a guarantee for a sustainable future. In this context I would like to put a question about the milk problem to Pekka PESONEN: 1 billion people will soon be suffering from hunger and our farmers are emptying many thousands of litres of milk onto their fields. How do you view that?

Pekka PESONEN, General Secretary, European Farmers' Confederation (COPA-COGECA)

We are suffering from low milk prices. We cannot accept that quality products of this kind are being destroyed. The politicians do not care about this question and I have understanding for the farmers, but we are not in the front line in this action.

Climate change is complicated: I have no ready answers to these questions. We are preparing a document for the conference in Copenhagen. Climate change is putting agriculture under pressure. How can we reduce our CO₂ footprint? We must adapt in the same way as many other sectors. We have reduced CO₂ output by 30%, of which 20% can be put down to a reduction in activity. The eco label is not a generally valid solution; demand for it is stagnating. Technologies must be found to react to the increasing instability of the economy.

Climate change can also open up opportunities: other, more sustainable, farming practices, other use of gases and other applications of agricultural products, for example, biofuels. We must replace what has been lost: we do not have a quantity problem for products but a quality problem. Agricultural environmental measures are a sensible use of tax revenue. There will probably be negative effects in some areas but the development of new technologies will bring forward new types of operation, for example, the use of renewable energies.

One last point: in Europe we have not operated a rational forestry; we will employ technologies which enable a better yield.

Arnd SPAHN, EFFAT Agriculture Secretary

A question to Mr DOSCH: why are eco products more expensive, although wages stay low, no pesticides are used and better production methods are frequently used?

Thomas DOSCH, Vice President, IFOAM EU Group

Cooperation means talking to others. Bio-products need not be more expensive, because fertilisers are used less than products which promote natural fruitfulness, but this tendency is reversed by raw material prices and not by policy. Young farmers see clearly that they must move away from fossil energy and turn to solar energy. We must carry out honest analyses: conventional cultivation and biological agriculture are not compatible with one another. An example: in the manufacture of biofuel from rape there are 300 times more nitrous oxide emissions than CO₂. In animal husbandry we need more quality than quantity; for this, farms must be profitable even with smaller production. More class than mass. Such meat is more expensive. China is interesting as a meat market; if as much meat were eaten in China as here the Earth would be ruined.

Our cattle breeding imports millions of tonnes of protein which are destroying whole forests in their countries of origin. The milk we produce comes not from green fields but from protein. These are not accusations but analyses. How can we operate sustainable agriculture tomorrow?

We can have agriculture without pesticides.

Arnd SPAHN, EFFAT Agriculture Secretary

No boxing ring, but we are operating in a sector with different methods and there are also the social aspects, for example in Italy with 100,000 people.

A question to Joël DECAILLON, who is preparing the ETUC contribution for Copenhagen (EFFAT will represent our viewpoint in Copenhagen). How can policy support employment in our three sectors?

Joël DECAILLON, Federal Secretary of the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC)

We are preparing a resolution for 20 October. In anticipation the ETUC carried out a study on climate change in 2007. Who decides on the strategy? Where will the growth be tomorrow? In Europe it is about 1.5%, it will be the same in Asia and China. We need resources and worldwide food security. The G20 has made it clear that the current model is not in doubt and, as before, financial yield is the main aim. Can Copenhagen change the parameters? A reinforced social dialogue can contribute to changing them with state support.

Some readjustment is difficult and, in some professions especially so, for example, in shifting freight from road to rail. What lorry driver is prepared to work as a semi-skilled worker? The organisation of social aspects is difficult: the miners have already had this experience. The transition is long, but capitalism functions over the short term. A medium term solution must be found.

We need transparency and traceability of production, an appropriate and social organisation of the economy, new uses for products and, above all, new thinking about what products we need and what social responsibility business must take on.

We have reached a turning point and workers' rights must be reinforced. A fair readjustment to carbon poor production has to take place, which requires a lot of common and personal resources and efforts.

Arnd SPAHN, EFFAT Agriculture Secretary

I can guarantee to you that we will not let up in our pressure on the ETUC.

DISCUSSION

Barbara BINDNER, FGA-CFDT, France

A question to Mr Pekka PESONEN. The reduction in CO₂ emissions from agriculture recorded in recent years can mainly be traced to a reduction in the number of cattle. Do you agree with the European Commission, which wants to carry on down this path?

Patrick LEMAIRE

A question to Mr Pekka PESONEN. Will workers be included in your position next week?

Arnd SPAHN, EFFAT Agriculture Secretary

I hope that will not be the case. COPA-GEOPA will take a position on behalf of employers, EFFAT on behalf of workers, and we will subsequently try to find a consensus; that is why we have the committee for social dialogue.

In conclusion I am now handing over to the round table participants.

Edgardo IOZIA, EESC Reporter on Climate Change

That was interesting. I would like to put a question to the room: tomorrow, on 25 September, the Earth will have used up all its resources for the year. We must think about that.

Thomas DOSCH, Vice President, IFOAM EU Group

The Earth is round, we are standing on the edge and the danger of falling off is great. There are always people who believe that climate change does not exist. We do not live in a virtual world; I would like to have a part in these changes. It is important that politicians take things into their own hands and do not leave things to the lobbyists.

Arnd SPAHN, EFFAT Agriculture Secretary

Climate change must be regulated in businesses.

Pekka PESONEN, General Secretary, European Farmers' Confederation (COPA-COGECA)

European agriculture has got into great difficulties because of the CAP. We want to prevent that in the future and not fall back on the past. We must establish a policy of adjustment on the basis of technology, including biotechnology (GVO).

It is obvious that we do not accept a reduction in the cattle stock such as that which has taken place in the east and west.

We must decide; we live from exports and depend on them in the bio sector. Sarkozy has explained on behalf of every country that we need good standards.

Joël DECAILLON, Federal Secretary of the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC)

I can only repeat what I have said: we will not succeed if we do not accept that there is poverty; trade alone does not rule everything. We must continue the social dialogue in Europe.

Social and ecological standards are necessary. In 1985 there were 950 million workers, today there are 3 billion, and human and social rights must apply to them all.

Harald WIEDENHOFER, EFFAT General Secretary

I shall touch on some political aspects. I could have wished that the Czech President was here, because he belongs to the sceptics who do not know that the Earth's survival is in danger. Climate change can no longer be stopped.

In its 2010 report on worldwide development the World Bank predicts that developing countries must bear 70 to 80% of the consequences of climate change and that the gulf between rich and poor regions will deepen.

Food prices are rising, over 1 billion people are suffering hunger. Demonstrations took place last year in Haiti, Bangladesh and Egypt in order to ask for a stop to the price increases. The battle over wages is also a battle against poverty. We need strong trade unions in order to achieve results. Climate change is threatening jobs; sustainable industry can create jobs. We need sustainable growth and new models for society. For a worker losing his job in southern Italy it is no consolation to know that another worker in the north will be taking his place.

The "green deal" must offer the losers new opportunities to adjust and this requires financial resources. European structural funds can contribute to this. The trade unions must be reinforced and be included more intensely in environmental questions. We want sustainable growth.

The Rio Agreement in 1992 said that the working environment also belongs to the environment at large. In the CAP framework only environmental standards, and not social standards, are called upon in assessing the readjustment of environmental conditions.

In Göteborg in 2001 the EU prescribed a policy of sustainability, but the social environment must be part of this. Social effects must be taken into consideration when evaluating sustainability. Businesses have high costs: the discussion turns on wages above all. In our sectors you have to work with scarce resources. The tax burden is high in the food industry and agriculture. We must be involved in the discussions on the environment.

We are facing a worldwide challenge for which we are not prepared, therefore proposals must be made in Copenhagen which will be implemented worldwide and shared by all participants, otherwise we will fail. National governments must support the plans. There is also the question of costs: between 1 and 2% of worldwide GDP is needed and all countries, apart from the 49 poorest, must take part in this. It will not be sufficient if only the industrialised countries participate, private donors must also be found. We need clear aims.

We have an ally in the consumer, who also wants sustainable products. We are currently lacking information on products. Bio products are not acceptable, because they are often manufactured under unregulated working conditions. We need a balance between sustainable products, especially in a financial respect.

The NGOs and the trade unions must cooperate closely. There was a time of fierce disagreements between environmental organisations and the trade unions, but everyone has since recognised the need for joint action. Climate change gives us an opportunity for cooperation: the trade unions will support protection of the environment, and environmental organisations social concerns. In this context I would like to thank the ETUC, which has done a lot in this respect. The new Parliament and new Commission will not give us anything and we must make it clear to them that we do not want to be victims, but players.

Bruno VANNONI (FGA-CFDT, France) EFFAT Chairman

These two days are a first step: EFFAT will listen to its three sectors. Climate change does not only affect energy, we ourselves are also affected and we will do something about it. Joël said "if nothing moves, we will achieve nothing". We must think of training the workers, our members. We must be active against inequalities; Africa will be more greatly affected and we have responsibility at European level.

Many thanks for your participation. We shall continue this meeting.

We wish you a good journey home and we'll see you soon in Berlin.

ANNEX 1 – EFFAT ACTION PLAN

EFFAT ACTION PLAN AGAINST THE CONSEQUENCES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

The climate is changing. What is the workers' situation?

On 23 September 2009 in Brussels representatives of the agriculture, tourism and food industry trade unions in Europe observed that:

- Climate change has negative consequences for these sectors: agriculture and the tourism industry in particular are, and will be, badly affected. In the future the food industry will, however, also be increasingly affected by these negative effects.
- Without comprehensive and early developed concepts for adjustments the economic and social performance of these sectors will be endangered.

EFFAT is therefore setting the following targets about whose implementation the membership will be informed, and in whose realisation national trade unions who have an interest in the solution of these problems will participate:

- Information to members on the policy of the European Union and the European trade union movement regarding measures to combat climate change,
- Promotion of analysis and discussion of the effects on employment of climate change policy and the events arising from it. A trade union study on the effects of climate change policy on employment in Europe should be initiated as a model for all three sectors.
- Reinforcement of the social dialogue between employers and trade unions on the consequences of climate change and
- A hearing for agricultural trade unions in the European Union departments responsible for deciding on the adjustments needed and for instituting sound procedures, and involvement with those departments, because changes in agriculture are a key component of the adaptation process.

The representatives united in EFFAT are demanding:

- The securing of trade union participation in decision making, as participation of workers is necessary for the sustainability of climate change policy, which influences production as well as consumption.
- Promotion of public investment to support a long term shift in energy policy in the direction of more sustainable and labour intensive energy solutions.

- Introduction of a fund to overcome the adjustment problem, which will in large measure be administered and financed by public control; all interest groups, including the trade unions, should be included in determining the application of the fund.
- An increase in the promotion of public investment in energy efficient goods and services as, for example, the energy efficient cleaning of houses and public transport, and in research and development of renewable energies as well as cleaner and more energy efficient technologies.
- Support for the introduction of a control system for observance of the internationally recognised work, social and environmental standards established for approval of the mechanism for environmentally friendly development (CDM) and joint implementation (JI) projects, so that these are conducive to humane work as defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO);
- Securing of transitional programmes for displaced workers, including advisory and educational measures, as well as financial support.
- Verification of the means of ensuring fair conditions in global trade for energy intensive industries in countries which are implementing the Kyoto Agreement, in the absence of similar directions on carbon dioxide in other large producer countries.
- Encouragement of tax incentives in order to promote the development of alternative fuels.
- Support of import quotas and tariff protection to support the development of production in Europe.
- Support of the “urgent” introduction of binding sustainability criteria (including the social dimension) in EU regulations and international trade agreements, in order to prevent changes in ground allocation (deforestation, degeneration into steppe) and a loss of biological diversity, as well as ensuring adequate working conditions in third world countries.
- The challenge and opportunity for the EU and its Member States in the period up to the end of the year 2013 is to use the available CAP resources in the best possible way in order to support the adjustment of agriculture, and also of agricultural workers, to climate change.

ANNEX 2 – PRESENTATIONS BY OFFICIALS

The following papers are attached to these minutes:

- Ø Opening speech by Bruno Vannoni, acting President of EFFAT (*in FR*)
- Ø Climate change and water management – Report by Lucía GARCIA QUISMONDO (FTA-UGT) on an EFFAT meeting in Spain (*in ES / IT/ DE/ EN/FR*)
- Ø Necessary strategies of adaptation to climate change – Example of mountain regions – Report by Salvatore LO BALBO (FLAI-CGIL) on an EFFAT meeting in Italy (*in ES / IT/ DE/ EN/FR*)
- Ø Contribution of Portugal: The consequences of climate change on employment Presentation by Luis CARLOTO MARQUES (SETAA) (*in PT*)
- Ø Contribution of Romania: The impact of climate change on agriculture – Presentation by Brinduzza Cezara SOARE (AGROSTAR) (*in EN*)

The impact of climate change on tourism – Presentation by Kerstin HOWALD, EFFAT Tourism Sector Secretary (*in EN*)
- Ø The adaptation of tourism to climate change in Spain – Presentation by Josefina GARCIA LUPIANEZ (FECOHT-CC.OO) (*in ES*)
- Ø What is going on in the Food and Drink Industry – Presentation by Eric DRÉSIN, EFFAT Food Sector Secretary (*in EN*)
- Ø Agriculture and climate change – Contributions of the European trade unions of the agricultural and tourism sectors to solve the impact of climate change – Presentation by Arnd SPAHN, EFFAT Agriculture Sector Secretary (*in DE*)
- Ø Agriculture and climate change – some aspects of the results and demands of the workers and of their trade unions – Contribution of Arnd SPAHN, EFFAT Agriculture Sector Secretary (*in DE*)

ANNEX 3 – LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

EFFAT Member organizations (on 23 and 24/09/2009)

AUSTRIA

1. Heinz FLUCH, GMTN,
2. Alois KARNER, GMTN

CROATIA

1. Armando BICAK, PPDIV, Vice-President
2. Feliks, FRAJTAG, PPIDV, Member of PPDIV Presidency

DENMARK

1. Peter Kaae HOLM, 3F President Agriculture Sector
2. Jesper LUND LARSEN, 3F, Health, Safety & Environment coordinator

FRANCE

1. Bruno VANNONI, FGA-CFDT, Vice-président de l'EFFAT
2. Barbara BINDNER, FGA-CFDT, Secrétaire fédérale
3. Patrick LE MAIRE, FGA-CFDT, Conseiller fédéral
4. Pierre VAN NOPPEN, CFE-CGC, Membre du Bureau exécutif
5. Claire ETINEAU, CFTC-AGRI
6. Jocelyne MARMANDE, FGTA-FO (uniquement le 23/09)

GERMANY

1. Holger BARTELS, IG BAU
2. Lisa BAUCH, IG BAU, Projektmitarbeiterin
3. Peter KERN, IG BAU, Projektmitarbeiter

ITALY

1. Antonio CARBONE, ALPA, Presidente
2. Salvatore LO BALBO, FLAI-CGIL, Segretario nazionale – Dipartimento Agricoltura
3. Enrico TONGHINI, UILA-UIL, Tesoriere
4. Alessandro PACCIANI, Università di Firenze, Professore di politica agraria e agroalimentare and expert of EFFAT in the European Network for Rural Development of the European Commission & Ms. TOCCACIELLI, Assistant

LETTONIA

1. Vladimir SOKOLOVS, LATU, Vorsitzender
2. Sarma KREGERE, Stellv. Vorsitzende

MALTA

1. Charles AZZOPARDI, General Workers' Union, TU representative
2. Carmelo BALZAN, GWU, TU representative

POLAND

1. Leon GRZYCUK, ZZPR, President
2. Jozef PIECHOTA, ZZPR, Vice-President
3. Danuta RYBKA, Head office manager
4. Urszula SAS DOLZYCKA, ZZPR, Interpreter-translator

PORTUGAL

1. Jorge SANTOS, SETAA, General Secretary
2. Luis CARLOTO MARQUES, SETAA, Regional Secretary

ROMANIA

1. Tudor DOROBANTU, AGROSTAR, General Secretary
2. Adina Beatrice MARINCEA, AGROSTAR, Project consultant
3. Brinduza Cezara SOARE, AGROSTAR, Project consultant
4. Adrian COJOCARU, CNS "Cartel Alfa", Vice-President

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

1. Jaroslav KERY, OZPP, President GO
2. Dusan URBAN, OZPP

SPAIN

1. Miguel RODRIGUEZ GUTIERREZ, FTA-UGT, Secretario de Política Agraria y Vicepresidente del sector Agricultura de EFFAT
2. Lucía GARCIA –QUISMONDO G^a ARICOLLAR, FTA-UGT, Secretaria de política agraria
3. Candida RODRIGUEZ RAMIREZ, FTA-UGT
4. Manolo BONMO DONAT , FTA UGT
5. Fernando MEDINA, FECOHT-CC.OO, Secretario de acción sindical internacional
6. Josefina GARCIA LUPIANEZ, FECOHT-CC.OO, Secretaria de medio ambiente
7. Margot SASTRE ALBIS, FSIABT-CC.OO, Secretaria de Internacional

TURKEY

1. Mustafa CARDAKACI, TARIM-IS, General Secretary
2. Canan KOC, TARIM-IS, International Relations
3. Ali DALKILIC, TARIM-IS, Education & Research Secretary

External experts

1. Jean-Pierre KLAPUCH, Réseau Projectives, Président
2. Patrick CAUDRON, Réseau Projectives
3. Karla RICHTER, external expert (FSI Projektleiterin)

EFFAT

1. Harald WIEDENHOFER, General Secretary
2. Arnd SPAHN, Secretary of the agriculture sector
3. Eric DRESIN, Secretary of the food sector
4. Kerstin HOWALD, Secretary of the tourism sector
5. Codruta Liliana FILIP, Press officer
6. Arlette CUREZ, Agriculture Secretariat
7. Chloé REVALIER, trainee

PARTICIPANTS FOR THE MEETING ON 24 SEPTEMBER ONLY

SPEAKERS

1. Irini PARI, Vice-President of the European Economic and Social Committee
2. Joël DECAILLON, ETUC Confederal Secretary
3. Pekka PESONEN, General Secretary of COPA-COGECA
4. Thomas DOSCH, Deputy President of IFOAM- EU Group
5. Edgardo IOZIA, EESC rapporteur on climate change and energy related opinions
6. Claire COURTEILLE, International Trade Union Confederation

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

1. Marco SORDINI, DG EMPL, Unit D/1- Employment analysis
2. Frederic LAGNEAUX, DG EMPL, Unit D/1 – Employment analysis
3. Martin ULBRICH, DG EMPL
4. Elvira GRASSI, DG AGRI, Unit D.4 -Promotion of agricultural products
5. Nicole HUGONNARD-ROCHE, DG AGRI, Administrateur principal
6. Daniela TERRILE, DG AGRI, Unit K.3

EESC/EWSA/CESE

1. Irini PARI, Vice-President of the European Economic and Social Committee
2. Edgardo IOZIA, EESC rapporteur on climate change and energy related opinions
3. André MORDANT, Groupe II

OTER PARTICIPANTS & GUESTS

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. CHRISTENSEN, Henriette | Pesticide Action
Network Europe –
Brussels
Representation | Policy coordinator |
| 2. DECRAMER, Ariane | VLEVA - Liaison
Agency Flanders-Europe | Liaison Officer Sustainable
Development & Rural Policy |
| 3. GARCIA GARCIA, Elena | FECOAM (Federación
de Cooperativas
Agrarias de Murcia) | European Project Manager |
| 4. GARCIA DOMINGUEZ,
Javier | Oficina de la Región de
Murcia | Agriculture & Environment
Policy Advisor |

5. HUTFLESZ, Lilla	Brussels Representation of the West Pannon Region (Hungary)	Project coordinator
6. INGALSUO, Jouni	MTK Finland Office of Finnish Agriculture & Cooperatives	Trainee
7. KÖLLING, Antje	IFOAM EU Group	Assistant
8. KÜGLER, Michael	Chambers of Agriculture- EU Platform	Head of office
9. KUIPERS, Yoline	EUROHEALTHNET	Project Officer
10. LUYCX, Agnès	GEOPA (Agricultural Employers' Group) of COPA	Secretary in charge
11. PAITOWSKY, Claudio	CONFEDERDIA	President
12. PINDADO CARRIÓN, Pablo	Permanent Representation of Spain to the EU	Counsellor for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
13. POCCIANI, Clemente	EU Affairs Consultant	
14. POCHET, Philippe	European Trade Union Institute (ETUI)	Director general
15. PONCE DEL CASTILLO, Aida	European Trade Union Institute (ETUI)	Researcher in nanotechnologies
16. PORST, Nina	FAO – Brussels office	Assistant
17. SCHELLHORN, Martin	EESC	Trainee
18. SCHMIDT, Erika	Municipality of the City of Sopron, Hungary	

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 19. SCHLITTER, Tina | Bundesagentur für Arbeit – European Representation | |
| 20. SCHWARZ, Tobias | Vertretung des Landes Sachsen-Anhalt bei der Europäischen Union – Angelegenheiten des Ministeriums für Landwirtschaft & Umwelt | Policy officer |
| 21. STRECKE, Elisa | DEXIA Asset Management Brussels Representation of the West Pannon Region | Sustainability analyst |
| 22. SZARKA, Evelin | Young European Federalists Belgium | International relations expert |
| 23. VANDEKERCKHOVE, Angélique | IFOAM EU Group | Student |
| 24. VINCENT, Audrey | | |

JOURNALISTS

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| BEN MARZOUK, Aziz | AGRA Alimentation Kommunal News Magazine Sweden |
| JANSON, Robert | Danish magazine |
| BRONDUM, Rilke | |