



Amendments to B-R6: Transitioning to sustainable and resilient farming systems in Europe					
Nº	Lines	Tabled by	Original text	Proposed amendment	Explanation / comment
1	AM-2-1	Groen	European farmers are under increasing pressure. Climate change, loss of biodiversity, input dependencies and low profitability constitute critical growing threats to farmers and European food production. Decades of ecologically and economically unsustainable agricultural policy in the EU have not only failed to build resilience to shocks but have also exacerbated the threats from ecosystem degradation and failed to address the decline in farmers' economic resilience, resulting from high input dependencies and large power asymmetries in food value chains.	<p><b>From line 1 to 8:</b></p> <p>European farmers are under increasing pressure. Climate change, loss of biodiversity, input dependencies, <a href="#">generational renewal</a> and low profitability constitute critical growing threats to farmers and European food production. Decades of ecologically and economically unsustainable agricultural policy in the EU have <del>not only</del> failed to build resilience to shocks <del>but have also</del>, exacerbated the threats from ecosystem degradation and failed to address the decline in farmers' economic resilience, <del>resulting from</del>, <a href="#">Farmers income is under threat due to</a> high input dependencies and large power asymmetries in food value chains.</p>	<p>First amendment: generational renewal is a severe challenge for farmers in Europe</p> <p>Amendments in the second part of the paragraph: readability and argumentation improvements</p>

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2	AM-14-1	Groen	payments contribute to locking farmers into a size rationalisation that both promotes and forces the unsustainable expansion of production and specialisation in order to achieve profitability. This often involves large investments and the risk of sunken costs making it difficult to change direction. Farms of all sizes should be able to live off their produce without having to repeatedly expand or make expensive investments.	<p><b>From line 13 to 18:</b></p> <p>payments contribute to locking farmers into a size rationalisation that both promotes and forces the unsustainable expansion of production and <del>specialisation in order to achieve profitability. This often involves large investments and the risk of sunken costs making it difficult to change direction. Farms of all sizes should be able to live off their produce without having to repeatedly expand or make expensive investments.</del> <u>industrialisation in order to achieve profitability. This often involves large investments and the risk of sunken costs making it difficult to change direction.</u></p> <p><u>"Farm policies should take sustainability, farmer's income and resilience as its core goals. These policies can no longer be designed to lock farmers in to aimless expansion and industrialization at the cost of farmers' own economic security, and at the cost of the planet, our health and animal wellbeing."</u></p>	<p>First amendment: specialization in agriculture is unnecessarily given a negative connotation here. There are also highly specialized forms of agriculture that contribute to sustainability, such as agroforestry.</p> <p>Second amendment: we should not claim that farms of any size should be profitable, because that does not make sense economically. We believe the suggested sentence expresses the reasoning behind this statement better.</p>

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3	AM-15-1	Ecolo	promotes and forces the unsustainable expansion of production and specialisation in order to achieve profitability. This often involves large investments and the risk of sunken costs making it difficult to change direction. Farms of all	<b>Insert from line 14 to 16:</b>  promotes and forces the unsustainable expansion of production and specialisation in order to achieve profitability, <u>but also fails to stimulate smaller, more intensive exploitations, such as in the urban farming model.</u> This often involves large investments and the risk of sunken costs making it difficult to change direction. Farms of all	Transitioning to sustainable and resilient farming systems in Europe (the title of the resolution) is of course about agriculture in rural areas. As ecologists, we promote another system than the existing one: not extensive farming but intensive farming, on smaller surfaces, at a human scale. Hence, we should also mention urban farming, which are initiatives that increase food resilience in cities (which BTW will gather 85% of the EU population in 2050), stimulate local production and contribute to education to the benefits of healthy food among children and citizens. Additionally, many EU cities (governed by the Greens) have developed food belts in their surroundings. It's therefore important to mention urban farming in the resolution.

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4	AM-19-1	Groen	<p>A substantial reduction in meat and dairy consumption is necessary for both public health and for food systems to function within the planetary boundaries. Despite this, EU policy has failed to rebalance European agriculture and diets to become more plant based. Although 70% of arable land in the EU is dedicated to feed production for animals, this still only covers 30% of the feed required for current levels of meat production. The remaining feed is imported, making meat consumption and production also subject to vulnerable world markets. Comparing sectors, 82% of subsidies from the CAP are directed towards animal-based products (including subsidies for feed production). EU policy has also failed animals and citizens' calls for higher welfare in animal farming with, among others, outdated legislation for transport, slaughter and the confinement of</p>	<p><b>From line 19 to 30:</b></p> <p><del>A substantial reduction in meat and dairy consumption is necessary for both public health and for food systems to function within the planetary boundaries. Despite this, EU policy has failed to rebalance European agriculture and diets to become more plant based. Although 70% of arable land in the EU is dedicated to feed production for animals, this still only covers 30% of the feed required for current levels of meat production. The remaining feed is imported, making meat consumption and production also subject to vulnerable world markets. Comparing sectors, 82% of subsidies from the CAP are directed towards animal-based products (including subsidies for feed production). EU policy has also failed animals and</del> <u>In the interest of the planet, the health of people, animals, and the ecosystems that inhabit it, less meat and dairy must be produced and consumed. This demands a shift towards more plant-based sources of protein, which EU policies have so far failed to realize. Although 70% of arable land in the EU is dedicated to feed production for animals, this still only covers 30% of the feed required for current levels of meat production. An agricultural system build around meat production and consumption undermines European food sovereignty. Comparing sectors, 82% of subsidies from the CAP are directed towards animal-based products (including subsidies for feed production). EU policy has also failed</u> citizens' calls for higher welfare in animal farming with, among others, outdated legislation for transport, slaughter and the confinement of</p>	<p>First amendment: improves readability and argumentation</p> <p>Second amendment: we believe it is important to explicitly state that food sovereignty is not an argument in favour of more meat production in the EU (as conservative parties claim), but rather the opposite.</p> <p>Third amendment: animals, unfortunately, do not have a voice in these discussions.</p>
5	AM-19-2	Bündnis90/Die Grünen	<p>A substantial reduction in meat and dairy consumption is necessary for both public health and for food systems to function within the planetary boundaries. Despite this, EU policy has failed to rebalance European agriculture and diets</p>	<p><b>From line 19 to 21:</b></p> <p>A substantial reduction in meat and dairy <del>consumption</del><u>production</u> is necessary for both public health and for food systems to function within the planetary boundaries. <u>A mandatory labelling system needs to be introduced to provide reliable information about animal welfare and food processing.</u> Despite this, EU policy has failed to rebalance European agriculture and diets</p>	

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6	AM-21-1	Bündnis90/Die Grünen	public health and for food systems to function within the planetary boundaries. Despite this, EU policy has failed to rebalance European agriculture and diets to become more plant based. Although 70% of arable land in the EU is dedicated to feed production for animals, this still only covers 30% of the feed required	<b>From line 20 to 23:</b> public health and for food systems to function within the planetary boundaries. Despite this, EU policy has failed to rebalance European agriculture <del>and diets</del> to become more <a href="#">ecological, sustainable and plant based</a> . <a href="#">A fundamental shift is necessary to support services for the common good like the protection of biodiversity, soil, water, animal welfare and climate protection measures, rather than direct subsidies for large-scale cultivation.</a> Although 70% of arable land in the EU is dedicated to feed production for animals, this still only covers 30% of the feed required	
7	AM-22-1	Miljöpartiet de gröna	Despite this, EU policy has failed to rebalance European agriculture and diets to become more plant based. Although 70% of arable land in the EU is dedicated to feed production for animals, this still only covers 30% of the feed required for current levels of meat production. The remaining feed is imported, making meat consumption and production also subject to vulnerable world markets. Comparing	<b>From line 21 to 26:</b> Despite this, EU policy has failed to rebalance European agriculture and diets to become more plant based. <del>Although 70% of arable land in the EU is dedicated to feed production for animals, this still only covers 30% of the feed required for current levels of meat production.</del> <a href="#">Although 70% of agricultural land in the EU is dedicated to feeding livestock this still does not meet the total demand for animal feed.</a> The remaining feed is imported, making meat consumption and production also subject to vulnerable world markets. Comparing	Correction of numbers
8	AM-40-1	Groen	development across the entire sector, including downstream actors and incentives for increased consumption. The agricultural sector must be part of the circular economy, in all aspects of food production.	<b>From line 39 to 41:</b> development across the entire sector, including downstream actors and incentives for increased consumption. <del>The agricultural sector.</del> <a href="#">Circularity</a> must be <del>part of</del> <a href="#">advanced throughout</a> the <del>circular economy, in all aspects of</del> <a href="#">food production system.</a>	Circularity must be advanced <u>within</u> the food system and agriculture

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9	AM-44-1	Groen	the decline in biodiversity. Yet binding targets to reduce the use and risk of synthetic pesticides at Member State level are still absent. Extensive investment, including funding and advisory services, in the uptake of already existing alternatives to synthetic pesticides is necessary for the future of European food production, as well as investment in further research into integrated pest management.	<b>From line 43 to 48:</b>  the decline in biodiversity. Yet binding targets to reduce the use and risk of synthetic pesticides at Member State level are still absent. <del>Extensive investment, including funding and advisory services, in the uptake of already existing alternatives to synthetic pesticides is necessary for the future of European food production, as well as investment in further research into integrated pest management.</del> <u>Integrated pest management (IPM) should be at the heart of crop protection. Further research and measures to drive the uptake of IPM in all agricultural sectors is essential. Extensive investments and the funding of advisory services will enhance the uptake of existing alternatives. To make sure that enough alternatives are present, market approval of sustainable biopesticides should be fast tracked.</u>	Improves readability and makes our demands more precise
10	AM-59-2	Groen	warming. Globally, temperatures in 2023 and 2024 have been in the order of 1.5 degrees above pre-industrial temperatures. Moreover, lower soil fertility is increasing the need for fertilizer inputs, creating a vicious circle that must be broken.	<b>From line 58 to 61:</b>  warming. Globally, temperatures in 2023 and 2024 have been in the order of 1.5 degrees above pre-industrial temperatures. Moreover, <del>lower soil fertility is increasing</del> <u>unhealthy soils increase</u> the need for fertilizer inputs, creating a vicious circle that must be broken.	improves readability

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11	AM-62-1	Groen	Yet, agriculture has significant potential for adaptation with multiple beneficial resilience effects for entire communities and society as a whole, by transitioning to low-input sustainable agricultural practices which regeneratively use rather than deplete natural resources. For instance, increasing and managing soil fertility and biodiversity reduces the need for	<b>From line 62 to 66:</b> <del>Yet, agriculture has significant potential for adaptation with multiple beneficial resilience effects for entire communities and society as a whole, by transitioning to low-input sustainable agricultural practices which regeneratively use rather than deplete natural resources. Agriculture has a great potential for adaptation. The need to develop a resilient food system is higher then ever. Transitioning to low input sustainable agriculture would extensively benefit local communities and society as a whole.</del> For instance, increasing and managing soil fertility and biodiversity reduces the need for	improves readability
12	AM-68-1	Ecolo	synthetic fertilizers and pressure from pests and diseases. Diversifying farming and cropping systems increases both ecological and in-farm economic resilience. Improving animal welfare and reducing intensive animal farming contribute to	<b>Insert from line 67 to 69:</b> synthetic fertilizers and pressure from pests and diseases. Diversifying farming and cropping systems increases both ecological and in-farm economic resilience. <a href="#">Multiplying urban farming initiatives increases food resilience in cities, stimulates local food production and contributes to education to the benefits of healthy food among children and citizens.</a> Improving animal welfare and reducing intensive animal farming contribute to	Transitioning to sustainable and resilient farming systems in Europe (the title of the resolution) is of course about agriculture in rural areas. As ecologists, we promote another system than the existing one: not extensive farming but intensive farming, on smaller surfaces, at a human scale. Hence, we should also mention urban farming, which are initiatives that increase food resilience in cities (which BTW will gather 85% of the EU population in 2050), stimulate local production and contribute to education to the benefits of healthy food among children and citizens. Additionally, many EU cities (governed by the Greens) have developed food belts in their surroundings. It's therefore important to mention urban farming in the resolution.

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Nº	Lines	Tabled by	Original text	Proposed amendment	Explanation / comment
13	AM-74-1	Groen	The upcoming EU Common Agricultural Policy must move from risk management that focuses solely on coping to a CAP that focuses on prevention.	<b>From line 74 to 75:</b> <del>The upcoming EU Common Agricultural Policy must move from risk management that focuses solely on coping to a CAP that focuses on prevention.</del> <a href="#">The upcoming CAP reform should drive the transition of our agricultural and food system towards sustainability. This includes prioritising prevention over short-term coping policies.</a>	improves readability
14	AM-83-1	Groen	for strengthening ecosystem services. Ensure subsidies are resource efficient, regional specific and contribute to long-term resilience. Public money should not, for instance, support the continued production of water-intensive crops in water-stressed areas.	<b>From line 82 to 85:</b> for strengthening ecosystem services. Ensure subsidies are resource efficient, regional specific and contribute to long-term resilience. <del>Public money should not, for instance, support the continued production of water-intensive crops in water-stressed areas.</del> <a href="#">The current CAP needs to be audited from a sustainability perspective. Subsidies that clearly harm the environment, our health and safety, need to be stopped, such as subsidies for water intensive crops in water stressed regions.</a>	- improves readability and makes our demands more precise
15	AM-85-1	PROGRESÍVIE	not, for instance, support the continued production of water-intensive crops in water-stressed areas.	<b>Insert from line 84 to 85:</b> not, for instance, support the continued production of water-intensive crops in water-stressed areas. <a href="#">The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) must prioritize sustainable farming practices and ensure its tools are designed to maintain the number of small and medium-sized farms, promoting generational renewal and rural vitality.</a>	



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16	AM-87-1	Groen	Investing in the transition to <i>make agro-ecological and regenerative farming the norm</i> , including through extensive and independent advisory services. Conduct a robust assessment of the farm types most affected by phasing out direct payments	From line 86 to 88:  Investing in the transition to <i>make agro-ecological and regenerative farming the norm</i> , <del>including through</del> <b>and include</b> extensive and independent advisory services. Conduct a robust assessment of the farm types most affected by phasing out direct payments	improves readability
17	AM-91-1	PROGRESÍVIE	entailing financial and advisory support for the establishment of long-term transformation plans.	Insert from line 90 to 91:  entailing financial and advisory support for the establishment of long-term transformation plans. <b>Invest in the research and promotion of sustainable alternatives to chemical pesticides, supporting innovative solutions in pest management and resilient agriculture.</b>	
18	AM-99-1	Ecolo	alternative food networks and revising the Public procurement Directive. Promote generational renewal and a variety of farm sizes by targeted support to young farmers and small-scale farms.	Insert from line 98 to 100:  alternative food networks and revising the Public procurement Directive. Promote generational renewal and a variety of farm sizes <b>and localisations</b> , by targeted support to young farmers and small-scale farms <b>whether in the countryside, in or around cities</b> .	Transitioning to sustainable and resilient farming systems in Europe (the title of the resolution) is of course about agriculture in rural areas. As ecologists, we promote another system than the existing one: not extensive farming but intensive farming, on smaller surfaces, at a human scale. Hence, we should also mention urban farming, which are initiatives that increase food resilience in cities (which BTW will gather 85% of the EU population in 2050), stimulate local production and contribute to education to the benefits of healthy food among children and citizens. Additionally, many EU cities (governed by the Greens) have developed food belts in their surroundings. It's therefore important to mention urban farming in the resolution.

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19	AM-100-1	Verdes Equo	generational renewal and a variety of farm sizes by targeted support to young farmers and small-scale farms.	<b>Insert from line 99 to 100:</b>  generational renewal and a variety of farm sizes by targeted support to young farmers and small-scale farms, <a href="#">favoring the creation of public land banks and strengthening those that already exist.</a>	
20	AM-102-1	GroenLinks	<b>Introduce a robust set of quantitative binding EU and national targets and impact indicators.</b> In particular, introduce a target to reduce agricultural emissions by 2040 by at least 30% compared to 2015 and binding targets to decrease the use of chemical pesticides. The impact indicators should be in line with international commitments and should at least cover emissions, the use and risk of pesticides, the use of synthetic fertilizers and nutrient leakage, the	<b>Insert from line 101 to 106:</b>  <b>Introduce a robust set of quantitative binding EU and national targets and impact indicators. <a href="#">The Common Agricultural Policy should be aligned with the European Climate Law and the European Biodiversity Strategy.</a></b> In particular, introduce a target to reduce agricultural <a href="#">greenhouse gas</a> emissions by 2040 by at least 30% compared to 2015 and binding targets to decrease the use of chemical pesticides <a href="#">to at least 50% less in 2030 than in 2015, starting with the most hazardous ones.</a> The impact indicators should be in line with international commitments and should at least cover <a href="#">greenhouse gas</a> emissions, the use and risk of pesticides, the use of synthetic fertilizers and nutrient leakage, the	We think it necessary to specify which emissions are meant (greenhouse gas), that the asked for measures align with European law that we Green support, or aligne with former statements from the EGP (for example in The Manifesto)
21	AM-104-1	PROGRESÍVIE	emissions by 2040 by at least 30% compared to 2015 and binding targets to decrease the use of chemical pesticides. The impact indicators should be in line with international commitments and should at least cover emissions, the use and	<b>Insert from line 103 to 105:</b>  emissions by 2040 by at least 30% compared to 2015 and binding targets to decrease the use of chemical pesticides. <a href="#">(decrease the use of synthetic pesticides by 50% till 2030).</a> The impact indicators should be in line with international commitments and should at least cover emissions, the use and	

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22	AM-104-2	Verdes Equo	emissions by 2040 by at least 30% compared to 2015 and binding targets to decrease the use of chemical pesticides. The impact indicators should be in line with international commitments and should at least cover emissions, the use and	<b>Insert from line 103 to 105:</b>  emissions by 2040 by at least 30% compared to 2015 and binding targets to decrease the use of chemical pesticides <u>until they are completely phase-out by 2040, completing in this way a full agroecological transition</u> . The impact indicators should be in line with international commitments and should at least cover emissions, the use and	
23	AM-109-1	Vihreät - De Gröna	<b>Genuine practice of the precautionary principle</b> regarding GMOs/NGTs, including the effects resulting from market power/relations and consumer transparency.	<b>From line 109 to 110:</b>  <del>Genuine practice of the precautionary principle regarding GMOs/NGTs, including the effects resulting from market power/relations and consumer transparency.</del> <u>Supporting the use of next-generation genetic engineering methods in plant breeding as part of a sustainable development agenda, while also emphasizing the importance of applying the precautionary principle. This includes addressing potential market power dynamics, ensuring consumer transparency, and harmonizing European regulations to bring these methods in line with traditional breeding practices.</u>	This version recognizes the need for caution and consumer protection while also advocating for regulatory alignment and the promotion of sustainable and effective agricultural practices. As climate change and biodiversity loss progress, the amount of available agricultural land decreases, emphasizing the importance of crop yields and the resilience of areas under cultivation. Under these circumstances, agriculture must adopt the best science-based methods.
24	AM-120-1	GroenLinks	Subsidies provided in the CAP, for instance, must be consistent with the legislation and objectives concerning nature restoration, water resilience, climate change adaptation, soil health, pesticides and unfair trading practices.	<b>Insert from line 119 to 121:</b>  Subsidies provided in the CAP, for instance, must be consistent with the legislation and objectives concerning nature restoration, water resilience, <u>climate mitigation, circular economy</u> , climate change adaptation, soil health, pesticides and unfair trading practices.	Two very important transition goals

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25	AM-121-1	PROGRESÍVIE	legislation and objectives concerning nature restoration, water resilience, climate change adaptation, soil health, pesticides and unfair trading practices.	<p><b>Insert from line 120 to 121:</b></p> <p>legislation and objectives concerning nature restoration, water resilience, climate change adaptation, soil health, pesticides and unfair trading practices. <a href="#">Act responsibly towards other countries prohibiting European companies to export pesticides that are banned within the EU, ensuring that such chemicals do not harm populations in third countries, and banning imports from third countries of food products containing pesticide residues that are prohibited in the EU, ensuring consistency in health and safety standards.</a></p>	
26	AM-122-1	Bündnis90/Die Grünen	<b>Effectively rebalance diets and food production to more plant-based foods</b> by strengthening the production of local and varied protein crops for human	<p><b>Delete from line 122 to 123:</b></p> <p><b>Effectively rebalance <del>diets and</del> food production to more plant-based foods</b> by strengthening the production of local and varied protein crops for human</p>	
27	AM-125-1	Groen	consumption. Investigate economic incentives for reduced meat consumption at an EU-level.	<p><b>Insert from line 124 to 125:</b></p> <p>consumption. Investigate economic incentives for reduced meat consumption at an EU-level. <a href="#">Invest in value chain development for alternative proteins, promote plant-based dairy in the EU school scheme and develop an EU plant based action plan with concrete goals and actions to strengthen the protein transition in all aspects of our food system</a></p>	We believe describing the a shift to alternative sources of protein is an important addition to the paragraph.

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28	AM-126-1	Federation of Young European Greens	<b>Ensuring ethical animal farming</b> by making animal welfare a standalone objective in the CAP. Allocate sufficient financial and advisory resources to farmers who transition from intensive to extensive animal farming. Ensure sufficient financial support for farmers for the protection of livestock damage from large carnivores to promote coexistence. Rapidly update outdated animal welfare legislation.	<p><b>From line 126 to 131:</b></p> <p><del>Ensuring ethical animal farming by making animal welfare a standalone objective in the CAP. Allocate sufficient financial and advisory resources to farmers who transition from intensive to extensive animal farming. Ensure sufficient financial support for farmers for the protection of livestock damage from large carnivores to promote coexistence. Rapidly update outdated animal welfare legislation.</del></p> <p><u>Promote a transition away from animal farming by making the reduction of animal agriculture a standalone objective in the CAP. Allocate sufficient financial and advisory resources to farmers to shift from livestock-based systems to plant-based and sustainable alternatives. Ensure sufficient financial support for farmers to restore ecosystems and repurpose farmland for rewilding and biodiversity. Rapidly update legislation to reflect the environmental and ethical need to phase out animal farming.</u></p>	
29	AM-131-1	PROGRESÍVIE	legislation.	<p><b>Insert after line 131:</b></p> <p><u>Integrate food culture into school curriculums, providing knowledge of crops characteristic of local regions, and promoting respect for food and farmers' work.</u></p>	
30	AM-131-2	PROGRESÍVIE	legislation.	<p><b>Insert after line 131:</b></p> <p><u>Significantly increase protection of bystanders and nature from pesticide harm by implementing measures to better protect farmers and bystanders from the harmful effects of pesticide exposure, including stricter regulations and monitoring, and introducing an EU-wide tax on pesticide use to fund environmental and human health monitoring, as well as compensation mechanisms for harm caused to bystanders.</u></p>	

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31	AM-131-3	GroenLinks	carnivores to promote coexistence. Rapidly update outdated animal welfare legislation.	<p><b>Insert from line 130 to 131:</b></p> <p>carnivores to promote coexistence. Rapidly update outdated animal welfare legislation.</p> <p><a href="#">To increase consumer knowledge and thus willingness to buy the products of the more sustainable farms a thorough outreach program including communication towards the general public as well as education of students at all levels should be launched, with sciencebased and mandatory curricula in all schools</a></p>	to make the whole method of small scale and sustainable farming economically feasible, the general public should buy the products. With the proposed communication and education program people can learn why this is for their best and the best of the future of their children, countering the false narrative of big industrial farming.

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32	AM-131-4	Les Écologistes - Europe Ecologie Les Verts	carnivores to promote coexistence. Rapidly update outdated animal welfare legislation.	<p><b>Insert from line 130 to 131:</b></p> <p><u>In order to accelerate the food transition and to enhance the food security, the european greens will promote a greater role for local authorities in strengthening local food systems, such as:</u></p> <p><u>- in terms of governance and regulation, promote the competence of local authorities, from cities to regions, in agriculture and food in national regulations on the one hand, and on the other hand define a role for them in CAP negotiations. The proposal aims to embark on a trajectory similar to the climate negotiations in the COPs and to move towards mandatory territorial plans and programs in favor of food resilience by 2050.</u></p> <p><u>- in terms of financing the agricultural and food transition, work around the CAP should make it possible to define budget lines controlled with the territories in accordance with the trajectories and local issues of this transition with the aim of guaranteeing food sovereignty at inter-territorial or even regional scales. At the same time, the European directive on public procurement have to facilitate public purchases of local products (exceptions to market rules for local food products, quotas for local, healthy and sustainable products, etc.).</u></p> <p><u>- The principles of complementarity and subsidiarity will be highlighted in European policies on food and agriculture, in order to</u></p>	



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				<p><u>take concrete action on the weak links in local food systems, from production to processing, including storage and logistics tools, soil fertility and the services provided by agriculture to biodiversity, water quality and adaptation.</u></p> <p><u>- Finally, it will be a question of conditioning these specific territorial measures on the objectives of a local, healthy and sustainable diet, of strengthening food security for all populations, including the most precarious, of reducing the meat share of diets and of diversifying them</u></p>	