

The Vital Link in the Food Chain

"Global markets and their impact on the Primary Food Processors"

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PFP Forum 2013
14 November 2013

From farmer's gates to shelves PFP is the vital link in the EU food chain



Producing high-quality and safe primary food to European Consumers

Liaising with the chain partners, sharing best practices, developing a sustainable and competitive EU industry

The EU Primary Food Processors (PFP)

- 3,130 companies in 26 Member States
- 123,500 people employed
- Over 60 billion euro turnover

Supplying sugar, flour, vegetable oil, starch products, vegetable protein, cocoa-based products & other food ingredients to variety of 2nd processors



Everything starts with the raw materials...

Over **220 m tonnes** of **agricultural raw materials** processed per year, mainly from EU domestic production, of which:



52 mil. tonnes of wheat and rye

22 mil. tonnes of rapeseeds

14 mil. tonnes of soybeans

7.5 mil. tonnes of starch potatoes

7.1 mil. tonnes of maize

6 mil. tonnes of sunflower seed

1 mil. tonnes of cocoa beans

0.5 mil. tonnes of linseed







Specificities of Primary Food Processing

- Processing large quantities of agricultural commodities in a continued process
- Investment intensive processing into products and co-products (bio-refineries)
- Mitigate the seasonality of the activity or the availability of raw materials to ensure continued supply of downstream industries
- Margins resulting from prices of agricultural commodities (costs) versus prices of processed bulk goods (revenue)
- Managing various risks (sourcing, financial, shipping and transport, logistics, timing gaps); prevalence of forward contracting

PFP and global markets

- Reliable supplies of safe, high quality agricultural raw materials
- Level playing field, without undermining EU standards, through international regulatory convergence
- Addressing long-term implications for EU supplies and productivity of global GMO development
- Sufficient market information; need for pricediscovery and financial risk coverage



PFP and global markets (continued)

- EU policies need to be supportive of industry competitiveness and priorities must be coherent
 - Agriculture: a competitive, dynamic farming sector able to respond to market signals is key to our success
 - Food safety: responsibility, proportionality, ability to implement need to be at the core of regulatory action
 - Trade: FTA negotiations part of the solution for solving trade irritants but also a threat to competitive edge
 - Environment: EU precursor's position drives industry improvement but increases vulnerability



PFP objective: Sustaining primary food processors as part of a strong and competitive EU food supply chain

















