

Joint Statement by the G7 Farmers' Organizations

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Strong Agriculture and Uncertain World

Agriculture and food production are strategic assets for food security, rural areas, competitiveness, territorial cohesion and strategic autonomy of our nations and all around the world. As the world faces growing geopolitical uncertainty and economic disruption, farmers across the G7 continue to focus on producing the high-quality food and agriculture products the world needs.

However, the crisis in the Middle East and the disruption of shipping through the Strait of Hormuz have triggered a new surge in energy and fertilizer prices, adding to intensifying trade tensions, tariffs, supply chain disruptions and increasingly frequent extreme weather events. Together, these pressures are creating significant challenges for farm businesses, with important implications both for food affordability and global food security.

As representatives of G7 farmers' organizations, we reaffirm our commitment to building resilient and competitive, diverse, and sustainable agricultural systems, attractive to a new generation of farmers, and call on governments to work with farmers as key partners in addressing the shared challenges affecting food and agricultural production.

Energy Security and Critical Farm Inputs

The affordability and availability of critical farm inputs remain fundamental to agricultural productivity, food security, and farm viability.

Farmers continue to face significant volatility in the cost of essential inputs, including fertilizer, fuel, machinery, animal feed, and other production necessities. Global supply chain disruptions, geopolitical instability and transportation bottlenecks have highlighted the vulnerability of agricultural production to input market shocks. Growing concentration in input markets, including fertilizer, seed, and crop protection, further limits farmers' choices and amplifies price volatility.

Attention must be given to the cost and availability of fertilizer and fuel, in particular diesel. Fertilizer remains one of the most important drivers of agricultural productivity, supporting crop yields and global food production. Likewise, diesel fuel continues to be indispensable for farm operations, transportation, and the movement of food throughout the supply chain. Sudden increases in input costs directly affect farm profitability and ultimately contribute to higher food prices for consumers. Farmers are facing serious difficulties in upholding liquidity ahead of the fall sowing and input purchasing period.

We call on G7 governments to, provide relief to agricultural enterprises such as tax rebates on energy and diesel consumption, strengthen the resilience of critical agricultural input supply chains, support policies that improve competition and market transparency, and avoid measures that unnecessarily increase input costs. Governments should also prioritize investments in transportation, trade-enabling infrastructure, and energy systems that ensure reliable and affordable access to essential farm inputs. Furthermore, we call on governments to foster an enabling environment that facilitates fair and appropriate price pass-through in line with rising production costs, while securing the understanding of consumers and supply chain partners.

Farmers are also part of the solution to energy security. On-farm renewable energy – biogas and biomethane, sustainable biofuels and agrivoltaic systems that keep land in production – together with organic and bio-based fertilizers such as digestate, can reduce dependence on imported fossil inputs, cut emissions and diversify farm income. G7 governments should remove the barriers that still hold back these solutions.

Competitiveness and Excessive bureaucracy

Competitiveness also depends on regulatory frameworks that are effective, efficient, and science-based. Excessive bureaucracy, cumulative regulatory burden and outdated requirements increase costs and reduce the capacity of farmers to innovate and compete. Regulatory systems must evolve alongside the pace of business, advances in technology, and production practices.

We encourage G7 governments to modernize and reduce regulations, improve interoperability, and strengthen international regulatory cooperation, while respecting diverse national circumstances and regulatory approaches. Greater alignment around scientific assessments and risk-based approaches can reduce unnecessary barriers to innovation while maintaining high standards for food safety, environmental protection, and consumer confidence, while respecting consumer choice.

Trade and Business Confidence

The resurgence of tariffs, threat of unfair export restrictions, and other trade barriers continue to create uncertainty across agricultural supply chains. Farmers depend on predictable access to international markets, stable input supplies and prices, and confidence in our policy environment to make long-term investments. Trade disruptions increase costs, distort production decisions, weaken competitiveness, and ultimately affect consumers through higher food and agriculture prices and reduced food availability.

At a time when geopolitical fragmentation risks creating competing regulatory systems and increasing barriers to trade, we urge G7 governments to prioritize policies that promote stability, confidence and balanced trade relations, based on reciprocity and that respect the diverse agricultural systems and domestic food security of each country, both of which are essential to food security, economic resilience, and shared prosperity.

Productivity and Sustainability

Farmers remain committed to international sustainability objectives to reconcile food security with environmental protection and climate change mitigation. Rigid requirements should be replaced by practical, proportionate and voluntary measures, based on sufficient incentives and that reward the environmental services provided by farmers. Development of internationally accepted methodologies for assessing and monitoring soil health and livestock emissions should respect the diversity of geographical realities, climatic conditions, and local farming systems.

Farmers require access to modern technologies, including precision agriculture, advanced plant breeding, including the development of crop varieties adapted to climate change, such as new genomic techniques, artificial intelligence, robotics, digital infrastructure, and next-generation crop protection tools, to increase efficiency, improve resource use, and strengthen resilience to climate and market-related risks, as well as to deliver on environmental objectives. Regulatory systems should encourage the timely adoption of safe and proven technologies. Innovation policies must remain inclusive, ensuring farms of all sizes and production systems can benefit from technological advancement and continue contributing to vibrant rural economies.

In conclusion, we call on G7 governments to work collaboratively with farmers to advance policies that support fair and competitive markets throughout the agri-food value chain, strengthen food security through resilient domestic production and rules-based trade, and drive innovation, competitiveness, and sustainability.