

1 - Commitment to increasing the agricultural budget across the nation.

Increased investment is needed for productivity, on farm climate actions that are deliverable alongside nature recovery, water, air and soil health, and social well-being.

There must be a cohesive approach across all nations and a ring-fenced budget must not be diverted away from agriculture and its wider deliverables.

2 - Recognition of food production as a public good.

The competition between environmental land management and food production needs to cease and be replaced by a stronger commitment towards food security and self-sufficiency.

This needs to recognise the wider economic value of artisan foods and food tourism, invest in domestic supply chains and infrastructure, and give clear priorities for self-sufficiency and trade development. Strategic direction for land use and food production is needed with recognition of outputs from multifunctional land use, the supply chain infrastructure, and public access made.

3 - Appreciation of the value of grazed livestock as a multi-functional farming and land management activity.

Grazing livestock production delivers food whilst at the same time promotes landscape and biodiversity, and carbon storage. Increased investment into agricultural climate solutions and investment carbon calculation and adoption of a single set of metrics is needed to demonstrate this.

4 - Increased investment into livestock health

Healthy animals are efficient and productive, livestock long term health must be protected including reliable vaccine supply and innovation. Stronger recognition for the value of the One Health agenda is needed.

5 - Investment into wool innovation & carbon lifecycle of wool.

6 - A new Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) agreement with EU.

Needed to harmonise health regulations and ease trade via Export Health Certificates whilst rebuilding the UK/EU relationship and investing in trade opportunities and AHDB.

7 - Clear strategic policy to ensure agriculture is a viable, stable industry, whilst giving new entrants access to interest free loans.

Improved intervention rates, tax incentives, access to finance, and an annual review of the financial viability of the industry are all key to support this and future farming generations.

8 - Commitment to reviewing carbon offsetting, biodiversity net gain, and nutrient neutrality policies

The impact of environmental strategies on food production and land accessibility must also be considered.