

The CAP and the Green Deal:



How could research and innovation support the management of the trade-offs between the different dimensions of sustainability?

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➤ Agriculture and food in the Green Deal (1)



Carbon neutrality by 2050

Low-carbon and sustainable growth

Implementation through various strategies, including

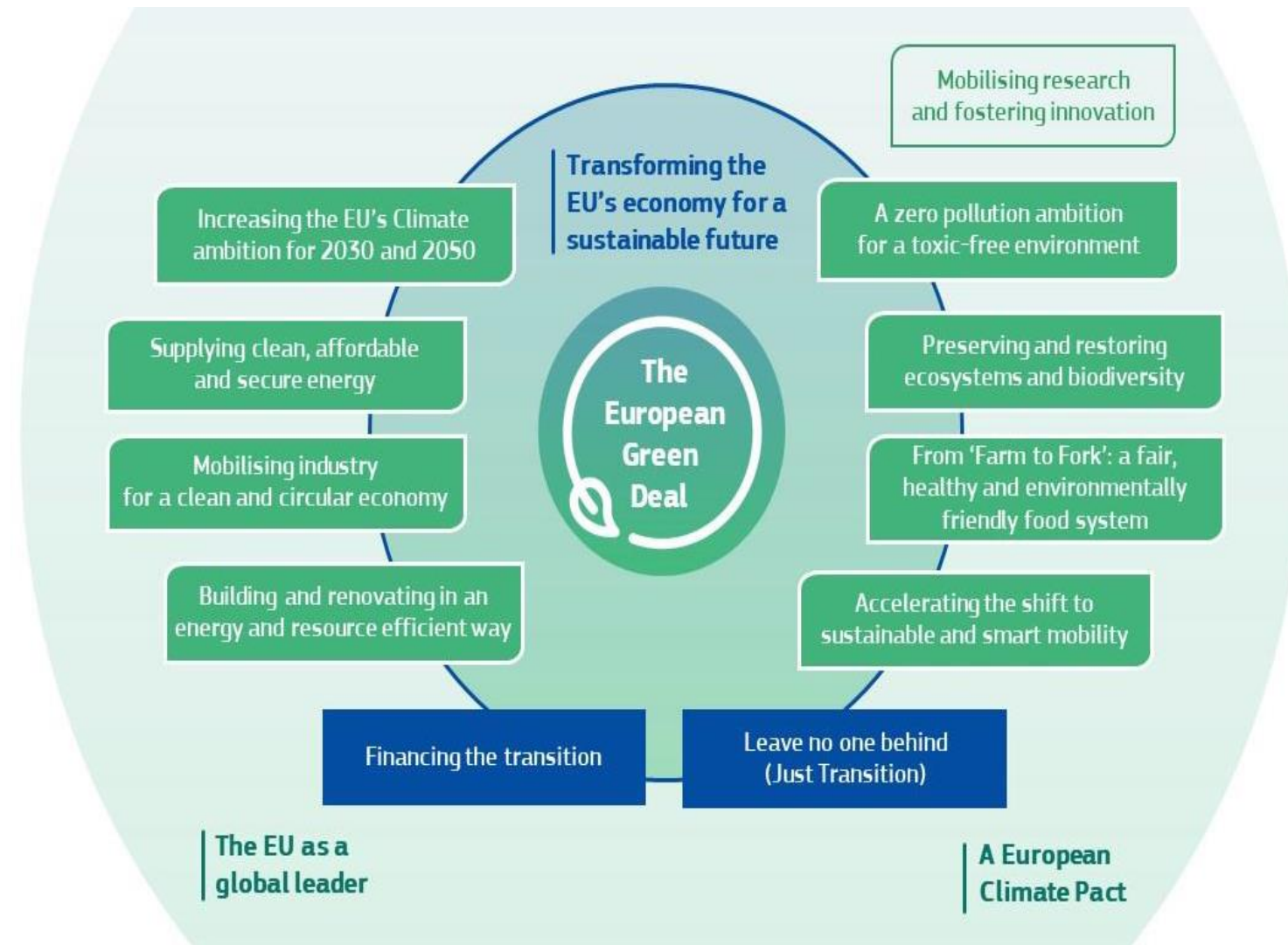
The Climate Plan and Law

The Farm to Fork Strategy (F2F)

The EU Biodiversity Strategy in 2030

Quantitative targets for agriculture by 2030

No explicit quantitative targets for the food sector and for diets (except for food waste and losses)



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➤ Agriculture and food in the Green Deal (2)



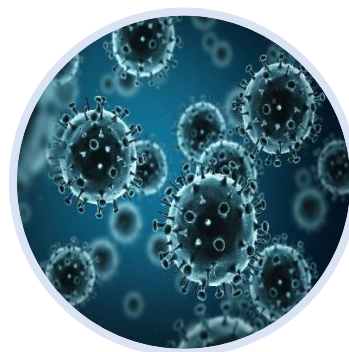
2030 Green Deal targets for agriculture defined in the F2F and Biodiversity strategies



Reduce by **50%** the overall use and risk of **chemical pesticides** and reduce use by 50% of more hazardous **pesticides** by 2030



Achieve at least **25%** of the EU's agricultural land under **organic farming** and a significant increase in **organic aquaculture** by 2030



Reduce sales of **antimicrobials** for farmed animals and in aquaculture by **50%** by 2030



Reduce **nutrient losses** by at least **50%** while ensuring no deterioration in soil fertility; this will reduce use of fertilisers by at least 20 % by 2030



Bring back at least **10%** of agricultural area under **high-diversity landscape features** by 2030



Achieve 100% access to **fast broadband internet** in rural areas by 2025



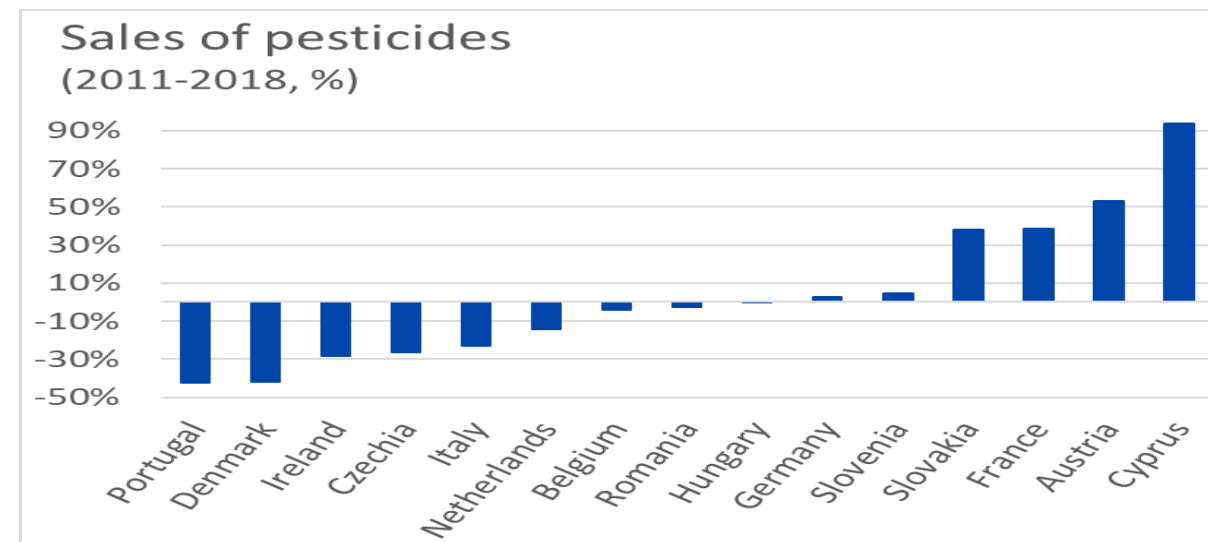
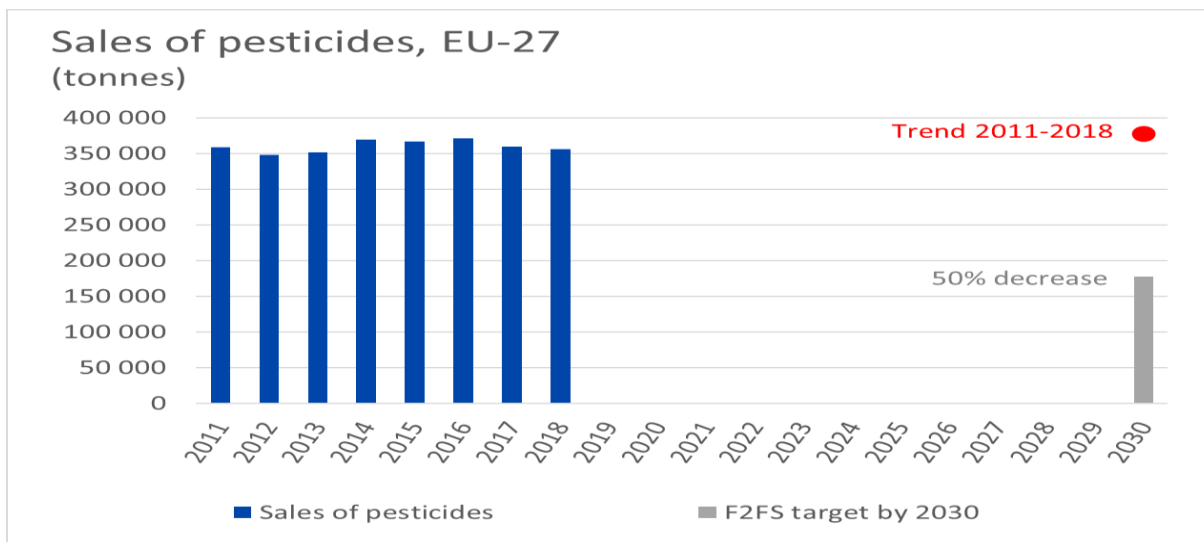
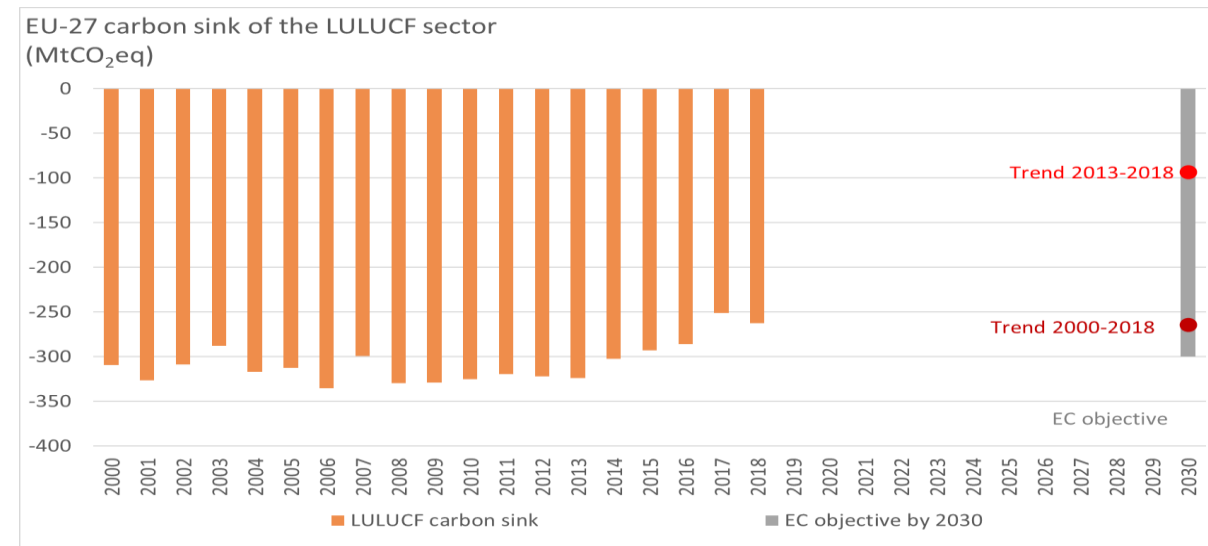
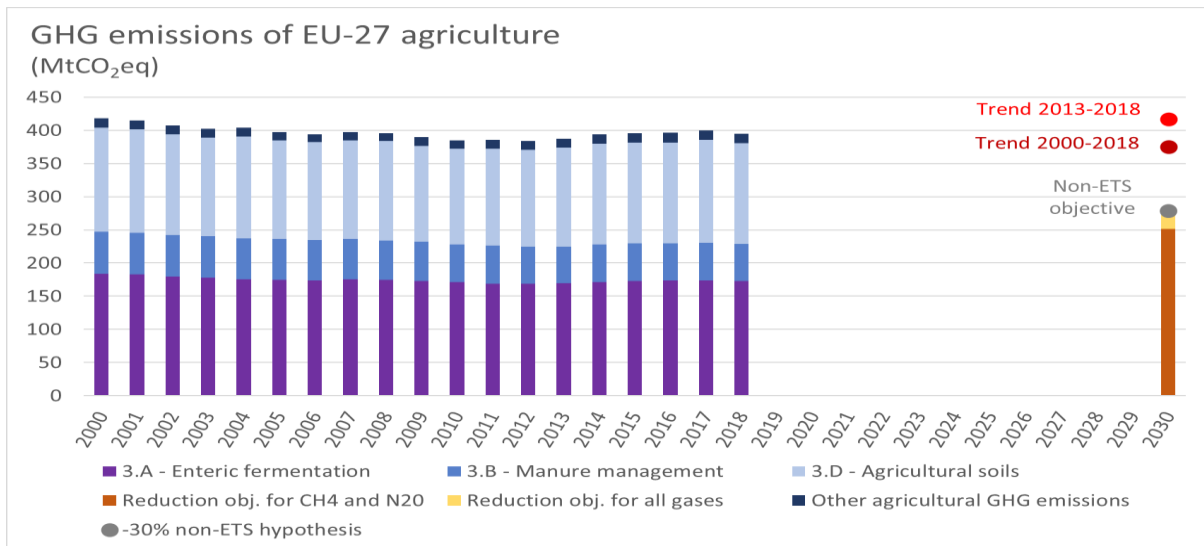
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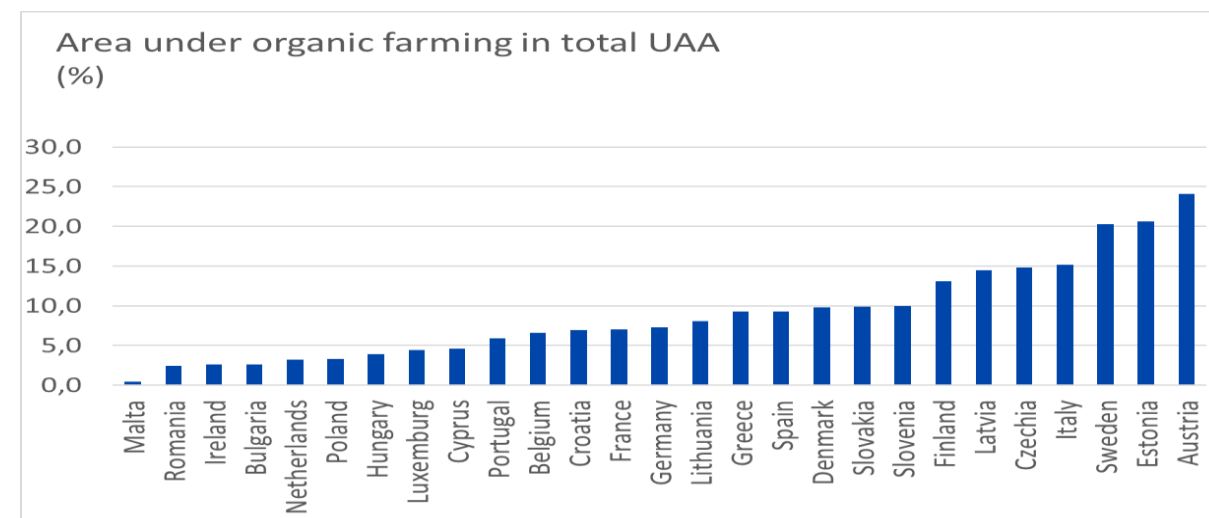
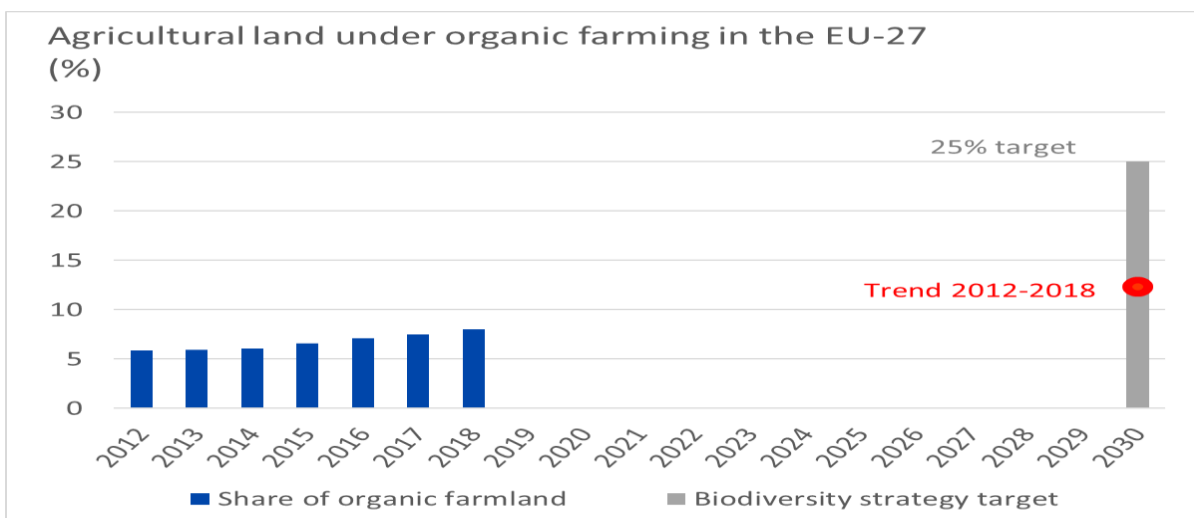
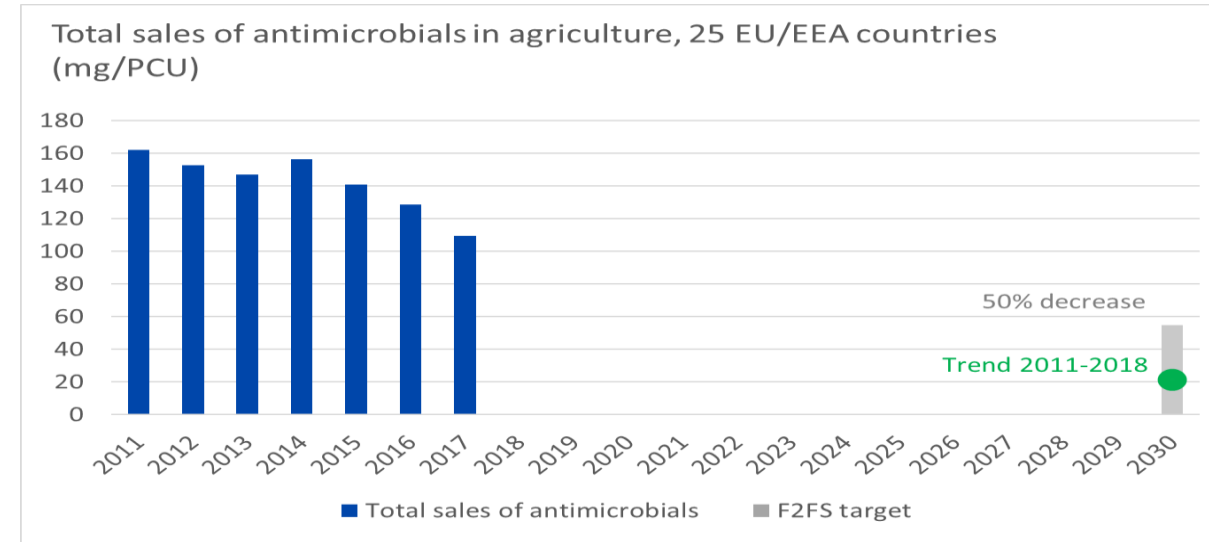
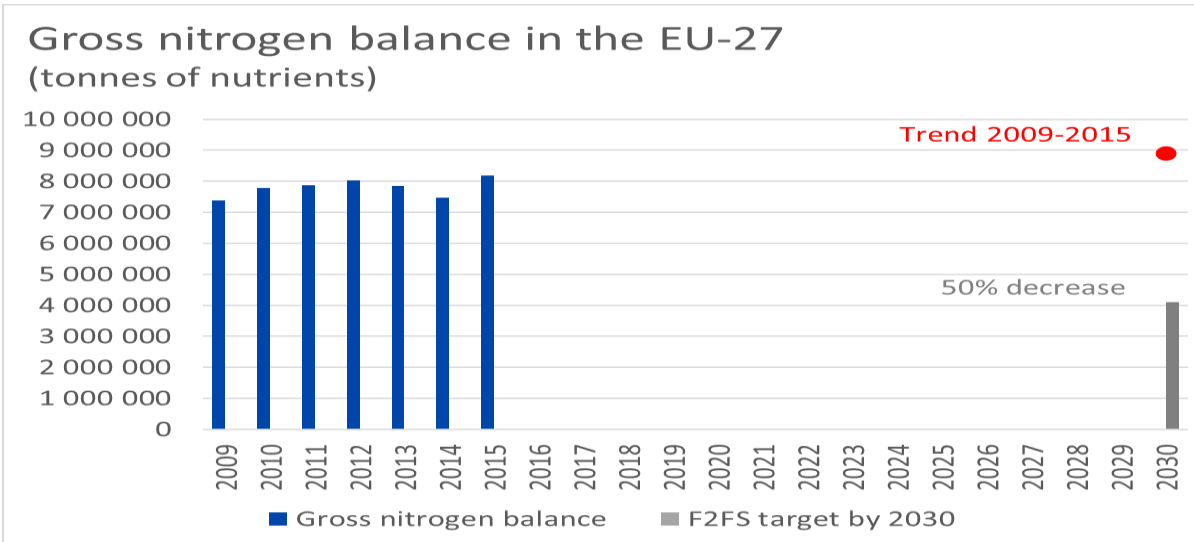
Source : EC (2020)

+ Climate change objectives (Climate Plan and Law)

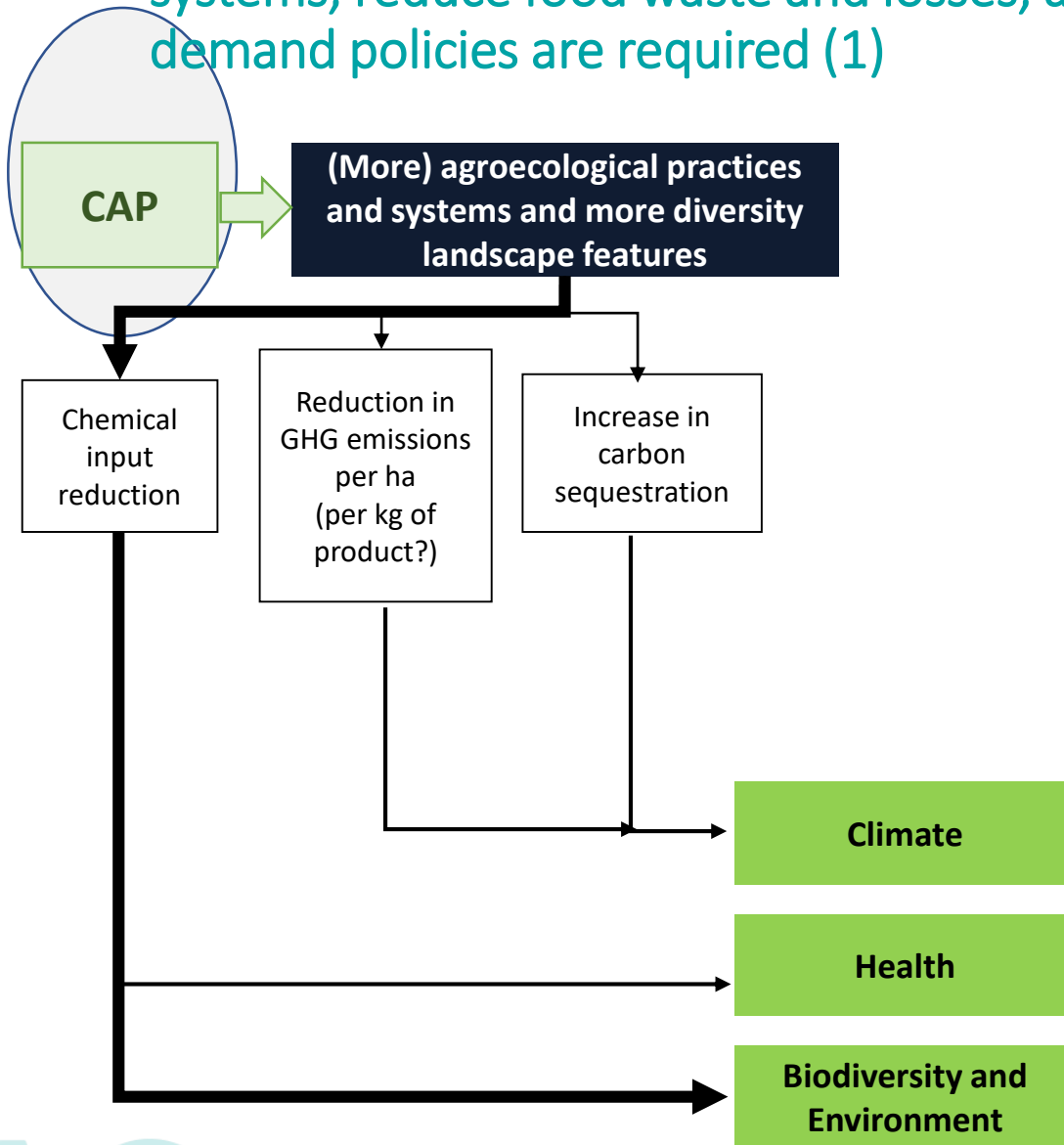
EU agriculture is not on the right track to meet the Green Deal targets (1)



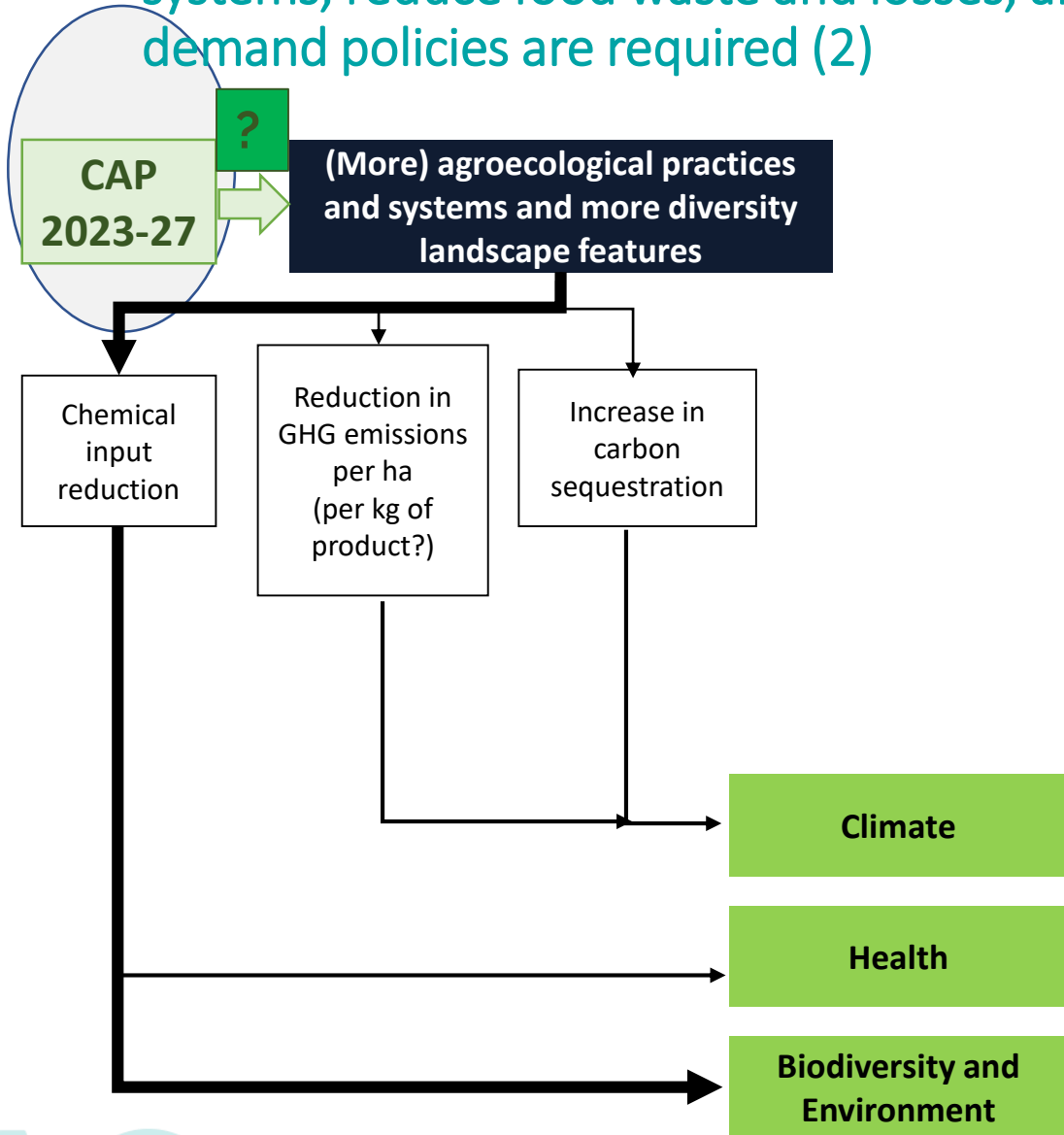
EU agriculture is not on the right track to meet the Green Deal targets (2)



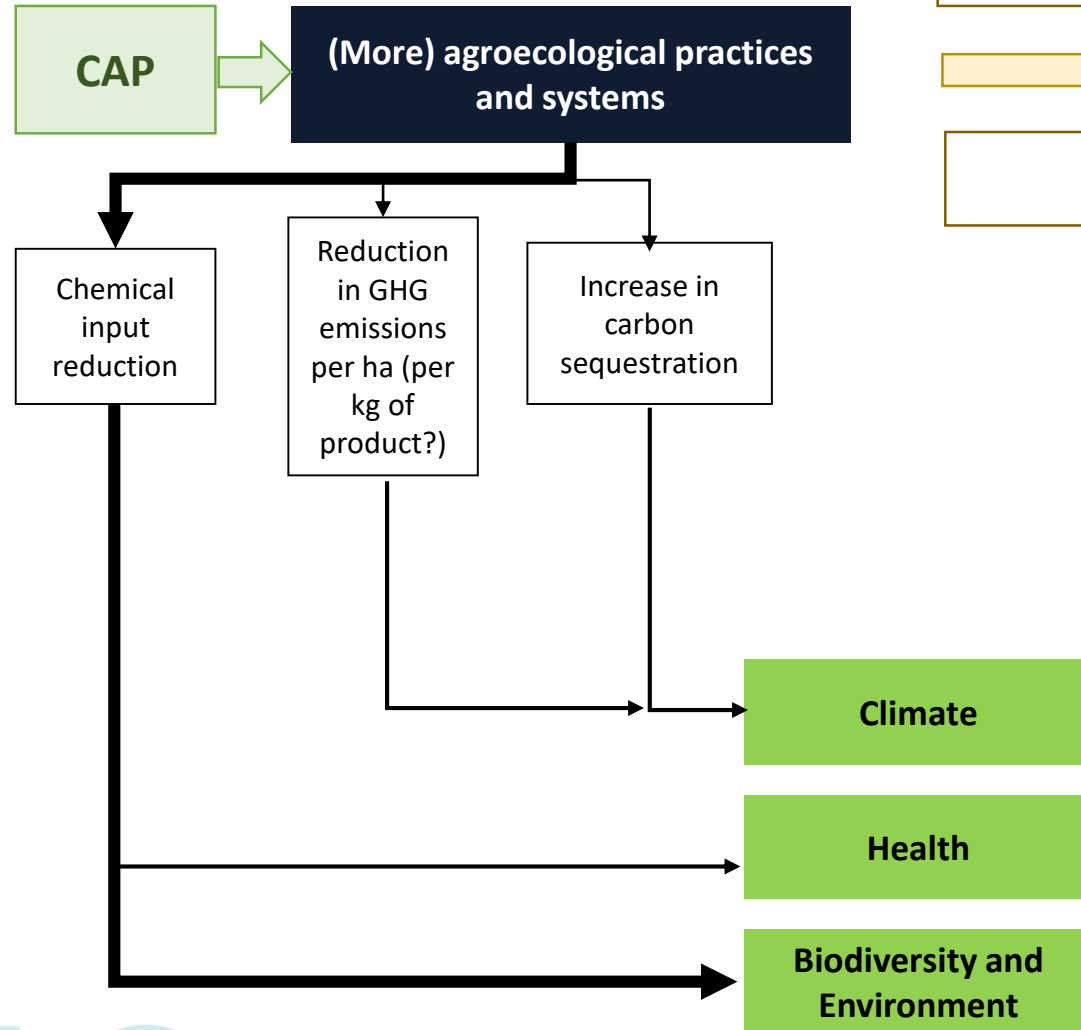
- To place EU agriculture and food on the right track, necessity to change agricultural production systems, reduce food waste and losses, and shift towards more balanced diets: consistent supply and demand policies are required (1)



- To place EU agriculture and food on the right track, necessity to change agricultural production systems, reduce food waste and losses, and shift towards more balanced diets: consistent supply and demand policies are required (2)



➤ To place EU agriculture and food on the right track, necessity to change agricultural production systems, reduce food waste and losses, and shift towards more balanced diets: consistent supply and demand policies are required (3)



Higher prices (EU and W)
Lower production levels in the EU



Higher EU imports
Lower EU exports

Negative impact on EU consumers
Theoretically indeterminate impact on EU producers depending on price and production effects

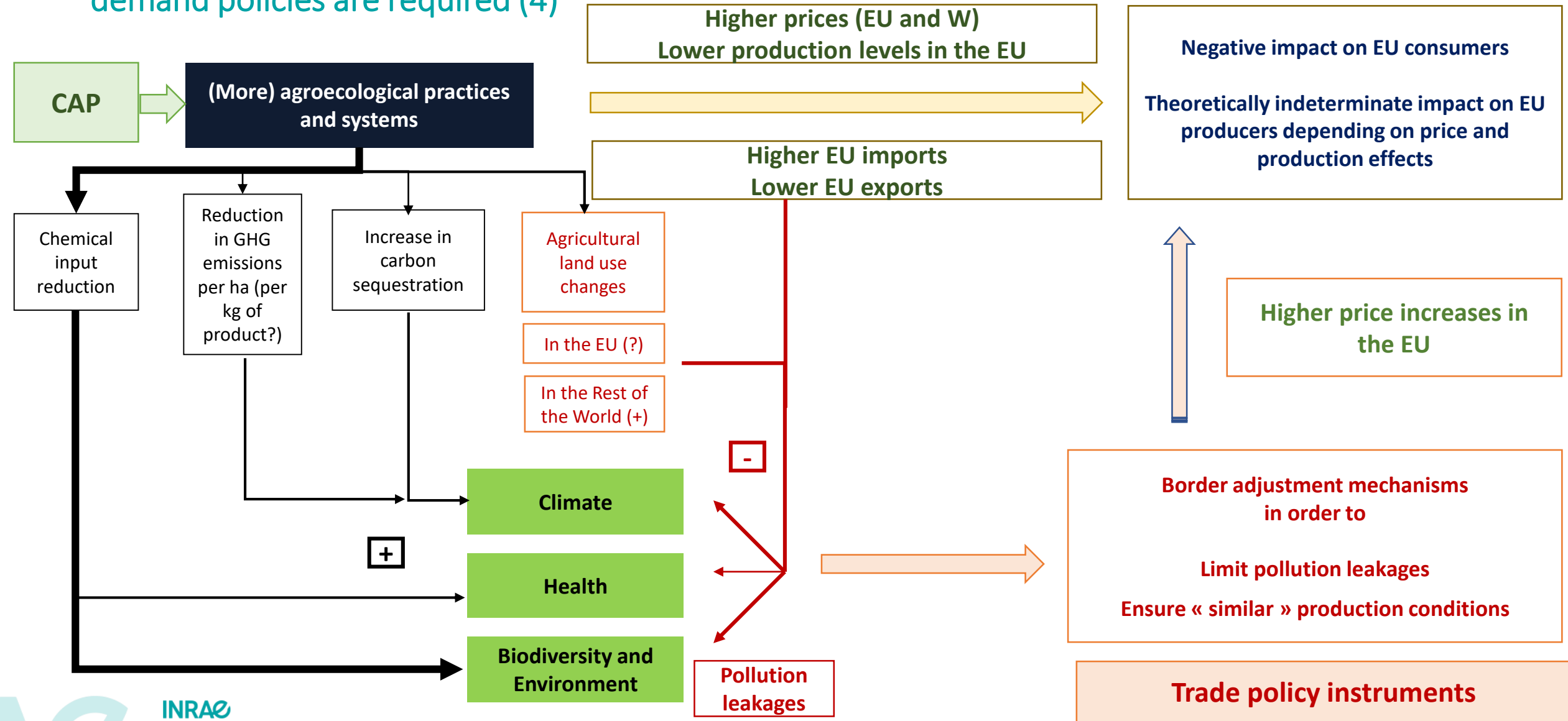


Redistributive policies on the demand side?

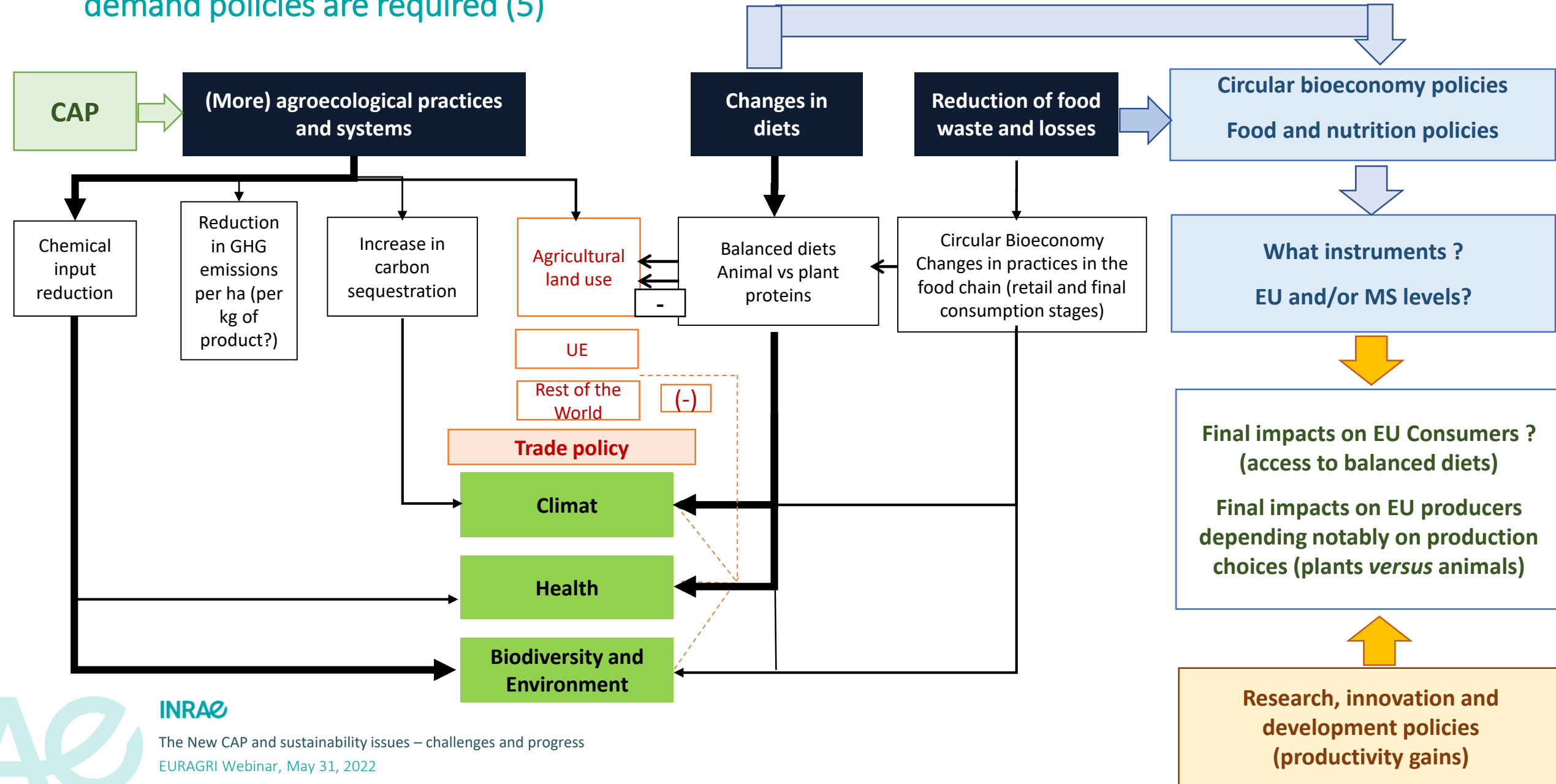
Redistributive policies on the supply side?



➤ To place EU agriculture and food on the right track, necessity to change agricultural production systems, reduce food waste and losses, and shift towards more balanced diets: consistent supply and demand policies are required (4)



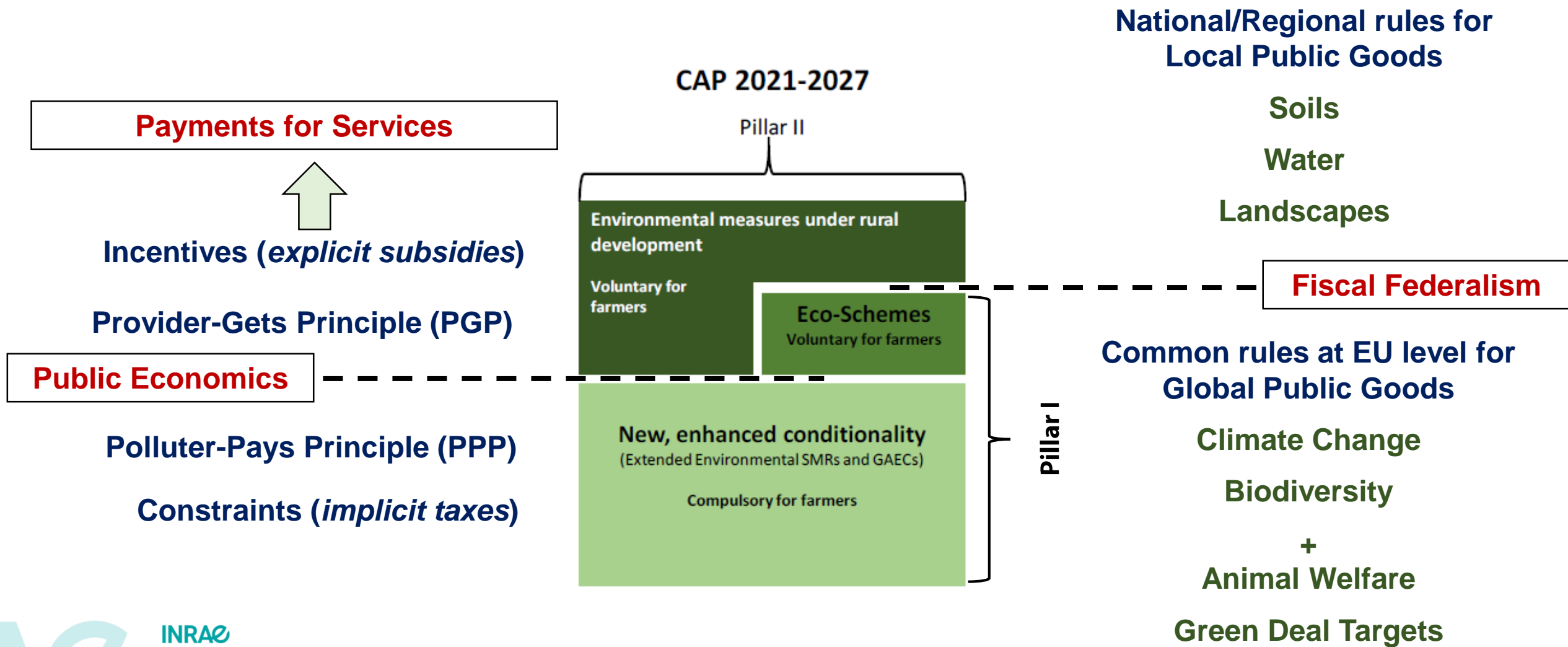
➤ To place EU agriculture and food on the right track, necessity to change agricultural production systems, reduce food waste and losses, and shift towards more balanced diets: consistent supply and demand policies are required (5)



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➤ How to use the green architecture of the PAC to help to achieve the Green Deal objectives?



➤ Explicitly addressing possible/potential trade-offs

■ **Climate/Environnement *versus* Economy (farm incomes)**

- **Progressivity of the transition (but climate and environment urgency)**
- **Productivity gains (breeding, precision farming): importance of using all progress levers (impacts on all sustainability dimensions)**
- **Horizontal (territories) and vertical (food supply chains) solidarities**
- **Development of payments for services (notably climate/environment services) funded by both the taxpayer and the intermediate/final user -> from an obligation of means (practices) to an obligation of results (impacts, indicators, causality modelling)**
- **Compensation of agricultural additional costs thanks to savings in pollution and health expenditure**
- **Do not forget the consumer**
 - **Consumers' willingness to pay for more sustainable agri-food systems**
 - **Reduction of food access inequalities (food stamps)**



➤ Explicitly addressing possible/potential trade-offs

■ **Climate/Environnement *versus* Food Security**

- Issue exacerbated by the COVID-19 crisis and the war in Ukraine (legitimacy of the Green Deal?)
- Do not generalize the rationality of the Green Deal (land sharing/extensification) to all world agricultures (notably in regions where priority needs are water, fertilization, crop protection -> sustainable intensification and land sparing)
- Response to the world food crisis
 - By maintaining open world markets (no trade restrictions)
 - By providing financial resources to food importer countries (Africa and Asia)
 - By increasing the share of crop directly for food rather than by the cultivation of set-aside land
 - Crops used for biofuels (in the short run) and crops used for feeding livestock (in the long run)
- Food availability is not the issue in the EU
 - Dependency on external factors (labour, energy both directly and indirectly through fertilizers)
 - More sustainable and resilient farm and food systems: Green Deal

Report for the European Parliament (Nov. 2020)
Hervé Guyomard, Jean-Christophe Bureau, Vincent Chatellier,
Cecile Détang-Dessendre, Pierre Dupraz, Florence Jacquet, Xavier
Reboud, Vincent Réquillart, Louis-Georges Soler, Margot Tysebaert

STUDY

Requested by the AGRI committee



The Green Deal and the CAP: policy implications to adapt farming practices and to preserve the EU's natural resources



Policy Department for Structural and Cohesion Policies
Directorate-General for Internal Policies
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➤ Thank you for your attention

