

The agroecological transition requires more than a CAP reform!

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What could an agroecological Europe look like?

Insights from the project TYFA "Ten Years for Agroecology in Europe":

- Reconnect crop and animal farming and phase out protein imports
- Develop agroecological infrastructures and maintain permanent grasslands
- Phase out chemical inputs and increase circularity
- Develop living soils management in production systems



A radical shift in the CAP would be needed...

- Move away from direct payments and the pillar I / pillar II distinction
- Develop a multi-tier system for environmental payments (Baldock, 2017):
 - Tier 1: transitional adjustment assistance
 - Tier 2: payment for environmentally important and marginal areas
 - Tier 3: Higher level environmental payments

... but would not be enough!

- Integrating environmental issues into trade policies and agreements
 - Raising environmental stewardship of European agriculture is likely to increase production costs...
 - Under current trade policies: risk of a massive substitution of European products by imported low cost / low quality products
 - => aligning trade policies on the SDGs and the Paris Agreement by operationalizing them for the agrifood sector to avoid this
 - => taking citizen collective preferences into account (e.g. on GMOs, hormone

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Making the SDGs count in the CAP reform: an analytical framework

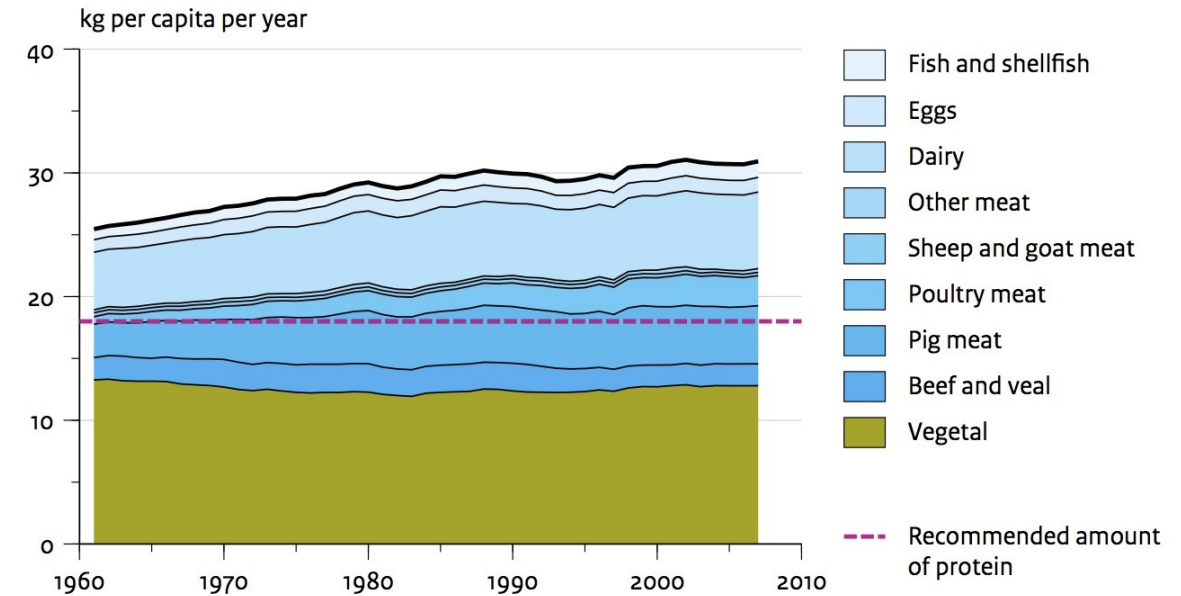
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In its Communication to the Parliament and the Council regarding the next Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) reform (EC, 2017), the Commission considered that the CAP could and should contribute to at least 13 out of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). While this is a positive signal towards the “full integration of the SDGs in European policy framework” as the Commission stated a year ago (EC, 2016), the practical way in which this will be done still needs to be specified—which targets will be considered, and how will the proposed orientations contribute to their attainment. The question is all the more critical at a moment where its budget being under threat, the CAP’s value added

... but would not be enough! (2/2)

- Developing policies to foster real changes towards sustainable and healthy food
 - Current diets are unsustainable and unhealthy (twice as much as meat as recommended by WHO)
 - Considering food as a "political object" and intervening on it through marketing regulation

Intake of protein in EU27



Source: PBL analysis, based on FAO (2010); Gezondheidsraad (2001); NEVO (2010); Schmidhuber (2007); Voedingscentrum (2008); WHO (2003b, 2007)