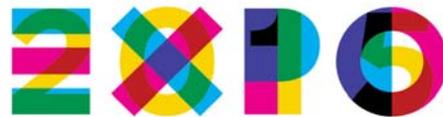


FEEM a Expo Milano 2015

"SISTEMI AGROALIMENTARI SOSTENIBILI. QUALI POLITICHE PER DIMINUIRE L'IMPATTO DELL'USO DEL SUOLO AGRICOLO IN EUROPA E RIDURRE GLI SPRECHI DI CIBO?"

Mercoledì, 7 Ottobre 2015, ore 18:30

Auditorium del Padiglione Italia
Sito Espositivo di Expo Milano 2015



MILANO 2015

Minutes

The event aimed at allowing Expo 2015 visitors to experience first-hand the kind of complex issues that policy makers are likely to face in the upcoming years to deal with the negative environmental impacts from food production and consumption (for example: should meat consumption be taxed? Should the EU's Common Agricultural Policy objectives be radically changed?)

During the event, participants had the opportunity to understand the pros and cons of potential effects of agri-food policies, as assessed by researchers involved in the EU research project DYNAMIX - DYNAmic policy MIXes for absolute decoupling of environmental impact of EU resource use from economic growth (g.a. n° 308674, European Union Seventh Framework Programme FP7/2007-2013). The goal was to give Expo 2015 visitors a chance to discuss policy proposals and to put forward their own suggestions, based on the project's first results obtained from the assessment of the impacts of selected policy mixes on agri-food markets, land use and the environment.

The event included a plenary session, during which the panelists illustrated the challenges needing a prompt reaction in the short term in order to meet the population's food requirements without jeopardizing the environment, and the agri-food policy mix suggestions put forward by the DYNAMIX project in order to tackle such challenges. The floor was then open for a general discussion between the panel and the participants.

FAO videos' projections

The event opened with the projection of two videos from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO):

Food wastage footprint – 3'15"

© FAO, 2013: "Food wastage footprint", www.fao.org/nr/sustainability/food-loss-and-waste/en/

Food wastage footprint 2 – 3'38"

© FAO, 2014: "Food wastage footprint 2", www.fao.org/nr/sustainability/food-loss-and-waste/en/

This event received funding from the European Union Seventh Framework Programme FP7/2007-2013 under grant agreement n° 308674 (DYNAMIX)

Introduction

Prof. Alberto **Martinelli** – Università degli Studi di Milano

Prof. Martinelli introduced and chaired the event. Prof. Martinelli introduced the DYNAMIX project, and in particular the analysis on the agri-food impacts, and the key questions addressed during the event. He stressed the urgency of tackling the issue of not wasting resources starting from children.

Save both ways: Is it possible to improve the welfare consuming less agri-food resources?

Andrea **Bigano** - Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei

Andrea Bigano addressed the issue of the excessive use of resources, considering the limited availability of resources. DYNAMIX does not claim to solve the problem, but proposes a series of policies that can help to follow a path towards sustainable development.

DYNAMIX considers a circular economy where the materials used in the production of goods are re-introduced in the economic system.

In a dynamic way, DYNAMIX considers the options for decoupling the resource use from economic growth (in terms of GDP), and, in a broader sense, to decouple resource use from increasing wellbeing. In principle this would include future scenarios whereby economic growth slows down if overall wellbeing is simultaneously increased. Taking this broader perspective to “growth” might be necessary in order to be sure of keeping future economic activity within safe environmental limits.

The DYNAMIX approach is to develop Policy Mixes and Road-maps to help the EU to achieve a set of key targets by 2050, defined according to the decoupling principles mentioned above, based on literature and official EU documents, with the aim to contribute to the ongoing international debate. DYNAMIX analyses both qualitatively and quantitatively selected policies mixes and their ability to meet sustainability targets. DYNAMIX studies agriculture and food policy mixes, metals policy mixes and overarching policy mixes.

Moreover the Sustainable Development Goals are strictly related to the issues addressed by DYNAMIX. DYNAMIX offers a menu of policies, chosen among the most promising; a logical framework for understanding them; a rigorous method to evaluate their feasibility and effectiveness from every perspective; the involvement of stakeholders.

How to do? Some proposals of policies for the efficient use of resources in the European agri-food sector

Martin **Nesbit** - Institute for European Environmental Policy

Nesbit introduced the conceptual basis for developing a policy mix for land use and food. Agricultural products are deeply inter-traded globally: European consumption and production of food therefore has impacts beyond the European scale. Moreover, the increased efficiency of production in the EU leads to a reduced land requirement to meet a given level of (global) consumption; production efficiency though needs to integrate questions of environmental impact. Again, greater efficiency of consumption (in meeting nutritional needs) also reduces the land requirement; efficient consumption includes reducing food waste, reducing the environmental footprint of the food we consume (including through less over-consumption, and dietary change). In both cases impacts will not be exclusively felt in the EU.

Hence, Europe needs policies which improve both the environmental efficiency of its production and of its food consumption, paying attention also to the use of land for non-food purposes.

Nesbit then introduced the background of the analysis, in terms of meat consumption, EU trade balances (agri-food imports and exports), and trade, consumption, and environmental impact (CO₂ emissions from deforestation)..

He then presented some selected DYNAMIX policy mixes for food production and consumption.

How could it go: a look at the possible effects of policies for the efficient use of resources in the European agri-food sector

Francesco **Bosello** - Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Università degli Studi di Milano

Bosello presented the quantitative analysis of the effects of some DYNAMIX policies for the food sector through the simulations of future scenarios of the European economy in the coming decades.

In the agri-food sector, the reference markets are global ones, because all markets are interconnected with each other.

Bosello showed preliminary results about two DYNAMIX policy proposals. First, he illustrated the water, the ecological and the carbon footprints of some foods, and in particular of meat products, and described the quantitative implications of to harmonize VAT on meat sales to the national mean value across EU Member States. He then described the quantitative analysis Carried out within DYNAMIX of an increase of 20% the cost of pesticides for agricultural use.

Both policies analyzed have moderate 'environmental' effects and moderate impacts on GDP.

However, the environmental benefits are most likely higher than costs, given the current underestimation of benefits, now evaluated only through GHG emissions.

With regards to the tax on the use of pesticides, due to mechanisms of international trade, it may also have positive impacts on GDP, although it has of course also negative effects, even if moderate, on the agricultural sector.

How it should go: human rights and ethical issues

Francesca **Pongiglione** - Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Università Vita-Salute San Raffaele Milano

Pongiglione presented a qualitative analysis of the DYNAMIX proposals: an assessment of the policies proposed from an ethical point of view (from human rights to the individual moral responsibility in relation to the use of natural resources). The over-exploitation of natural resources causes effects on three macro sectors: health (e.g. Air, water and soil pollution; unbalanced diet), job market (professions at risk) and social inclusion (vulnerable groups will suffer more the scarcity of clean land, water and soil).

The analysis presented focused on health issues more related to food. Usually, the foods that have a higher environmental impact are also those which have a greater impact on health. Pongiglione described the role of DYNAMIX policy mixes regarding the right to health, analyzing some of the policies drafted by the project and their impact on the right to health, considering both the negative and positive duties of governments.

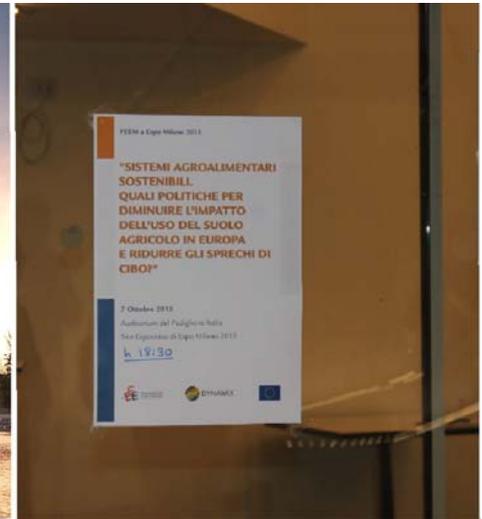
Plenary Session: open dialogue with the public

The floor was open for a general discussion between the panel and the participants. Here are some of the main points discussed:

- The importance to make aware the policy makers (both at European and local levels) about the results of the project was highlighted.
- It was underlined that the policies proposed by DYNAMIX should not be considered individually, but in a mix of policies: it can happen that the negative effects of a policy are reduced by the positive effects of another policy within the policy mix
- With regards to the tax on meat, it was pointed out that we cannot be sure that the reduction of meat consumption automatically causes an increase of the consumption of healthy foods (in the same proportion); it could happen that the consumption of junk food can be increased instead.

- Again about meat, it was pointed out that the water footprint of meat is high, but it should be taken into account all the three fundamental components of the water footprint: the Green Water Footprint (the volume of water evaporated from the global green water resources (rainwater stored in the soil)), the Blue Water Footprint (the volume of freshwater that is evaporated from the global blue water resources (surface and ground water)) and the Grey Water Footprint (the volume of polluted water)
- Concerning the quantitative analysis it was asked if it is possible to have also disaggregated estimations of GDP to analyze the redistribution of GDP on population, but unfortunately the model does not allow it.

Prof. Martinelli thanked all the participants and closed the event.



List of participants

#	Surname	Name	Institution
1	Alif	Cyril	DEI
2	Armentano	Fausto	Ex docente c/o Stato
3	Athanasoglou	Stergios	Università Bocconi
4	Bellachioma	Fabio	Periti Agrari
5	Bevione	Michela	Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei
6	Bigano	Andrea	Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei
7	Borlini	Alberto	Associazione botanica bresciana
8	Bosello	Francesco	Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei
9	Cacchaione	Maria Lidia	Private
10	Caruso	Yole	Biologa Roma 3
11	Cassinelli	Mariaester	Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei
12	Chiarelli	Davide Danilo	Politecnico di Milano
13	Commodaro	Gianfranco	Comune di Milano
14	Costa	Giacomo	Facoltà di Scienze Politiche, Università di Pisa
15	D'Apuzzo	Alfredo	Private
16	De Monticelli	Roberta	Università Vita-Salute San Raffaele
17	Dones	Irene	Freelance
18	Fabbri	Nicola	Università Bocconi
19	Foschini	Sonia	Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei
20	Galluccio	Giulia	Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici
21	Galluccio	Giovanni	Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici
22	Lapi	Mita	Fondazione Lombardia Per l' Ambiente
23	Lauretti	Paola	Ingegnere
24	Lenti	Renata	Università di Pavia
25	Losa	Ivana	Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici
26	Lucchini	Marco	Banco Alimentare
27	Martinelli	Alberto	Università degli Studi di Milano
28	Mauri	Giulia	rivista "Eurocarni" (Edizioni Pubblicità Italia di Modena)
29	Mauri	Luisa	Private
30	Monzani	Franceco	D.G. Agricoltura - Regione Lombardia
31	Mordacci	Roberto	Università Vita-Salute San Raffaele

32	Moretti	Ettore	Private
33	Moretti	Rossella	Editoriale Domus
34	Nesbit	Martin	Institute for European Environmental Policy
35	Orlinova Sgorbati	Silvia	Università degli Studi di Milano Bicocca
36	Poggio	Andrea	Legambiente ONLUS
37	Pongiglione	Francesca	Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei
38	Salvo	Gabriele	Agência Verde
39	Pusker	Viktoria	Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei
40	Sgorbati	Sergio	Università di Milano Bicocca
41	Sorgenti	Rinaldo	IUS SITRIS Srl
42	Vinci	Valentina	Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici