Halve food wastage. For the livestock sector, favour quality over quantity, via policies governing labelling and protected origin status for animals, and adaptation of livestock farmer remuneration methods.

- Create a "High Environmental Quality" label for livestock
- The remuneration of livestock farmers and cooperatives adopting such a label (via the Common Agricultural Policy) would be a beneficial alternative to current subsidy-based approaches
- Harmonize methodologies concerning the evaluation of losses and waste, and improve the reliability of such data
- Standardize best-before/use-by dates on food products, making the information clear for consumers
- Run awareness-raising campaigns aimed at the public concerning food waste

Ensure a successful transition to sustainable agriculture

The implementation of these measures should make it possible to reduce annual greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture by around 135 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent by 2050, i.e. nearly 5% of the total emission reductions required to meet our "carbon budget".

- Farms: 20% of their energy consumption is related to the production of animal feed.
- Livestock: 20% of global greenhouse gas emissions.
- Livestock: 40% of global energy usage.
- Livestock: 60% of global food waste.
- Livestock: 70% of global water usage.
- Livestock: 90% of global land usage.

Our proposal

The stakes for the climate

The implementation of these measures should make it possible to reduce annual greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture by around 135 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent by 2050, i.e. nearly 5% of the total emission reductions required to meet our "carbon budget".

Other reasons to adopt this solution

- Job creation
- Economic activity
- Environment, health & well-being

How much does it cost?

No additional investment is required. The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP, which accounts for almost 40% of the EU budget) already has an adequate budget to support the measure. But it must be redistributed accordingly.

Who pays?

Member States, via the CAP. Consumers, by accepting higher prices (but this increase will be offset by the fact that people consume and waste less).

Why?

- Food is responsible for 30% of the European Union's emissions, with agriculture accounting for 12% of emissions.
- 75% of gross emissions from agriculture as a whole are generated by the livestock sector.
- Moreover, around 20% of food supplied across Europe is wasted.

How?

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