

STOA Workshop How to feed the world in 2050?

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Outline

Who are Copa and Cogeca

EU-28 agriculture and framework

Challenges to feed the world in 2050

Our way forward – green growth

Conclusions

Who are Copa and Cogeca

The united voice of farmers and their cooperatives in the EU

1958 Copa – European farmers

1959 Cogeca – European agri-cooperatives

Two Organisations with a common Secretariat since 1962 based in Brussels

- 70 Member and 32 Partner Organisations
- representing 25-26 million farmers and their families as well as around 38,000 agri-cooperatives
- strong links to other countries (e.g. Norway, Switzerland, Turkey)

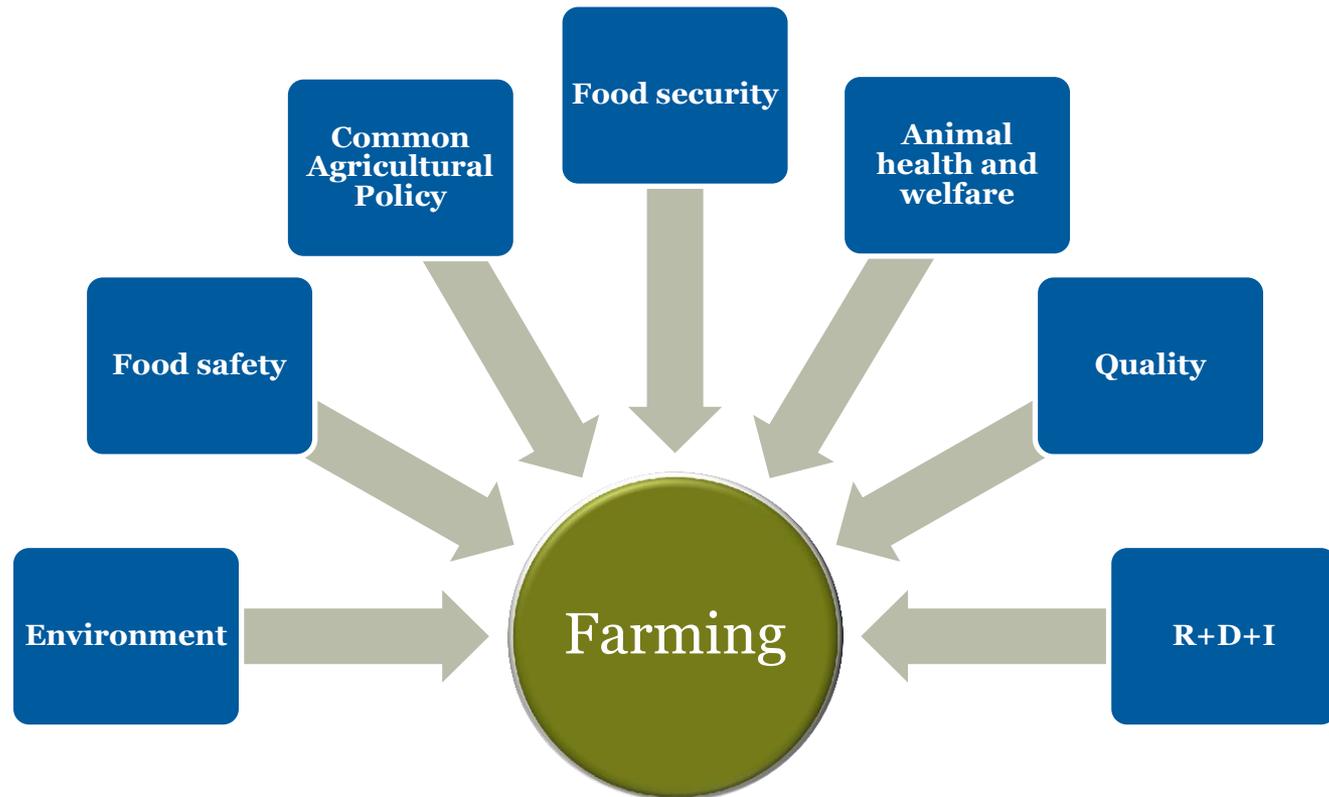
EU-28 agriculture

- a great variety of natural growing conditions -> compared to other parts of the world with a huge production potential
- a huge variety of farming systems -> most of them market-oriented, subsistence farming is steadily decreasing
- big differences in farm size -> dominated by family farms on own land or with local land ownership
- > **CAP for all EU-28 Member States with the highest food safety, environmental, animal welfare standards worldwide**

Challenges to feed the world in 2050

- **Demand of secure food supply for increasing world population & changing food patterns**
- **Increasing production costs**
- **Speculation and price volatility for agricultural commodities**
- **Globalisation and trade liberalisation**
- **Biodiversity, environmental protection and other public services**
- **Climate change – adaptation to and mitigation**
- **Need for coherence of EU requirements aiming at the same purpose (e.g. environmental protection)**

Challenges to feed the world in 2050



Farmers respect an increasing number of interlinked requirements
with an effect on food security
-> Need to look for multipurpose solutions

Our way forward to manage the challenges



Our way forward to manage the challenges to feed the world – green growth

To increase profitability while improving resource efficiency (e.g. efficient use of water), carbon sequestration and reducing GHG emissions

- Encourage productivity in a sustainable way :
- increase competitiveness by promoting investments in rural areas
 - support growth (economic, social and environment) and employment
 - efficient use of resources (circular economy) and development of biobased products (e.g. growing market for bioplastics)
 - adapt farming practices, maximise use of existing farmers' knowledge
 - more research & innovation and better links between farmers, scientists, advisors

Policy priority

- access to new technology
- organisational changes
- prerequisite: market stability



- increased profitability while improving resource efficiency, carbon sequestration, reducing GHG emissions

- multiplier and translator into farmers' language
- on-farm demonstration / trials

- targeted and sufficient funding
- focus on practical solutions

Conclusions

- > Green growth is the best way to achieve greater food security, alleviate poverty and improve the urban/rural balance**
- > Green growth can be seen as the driving force behind sustainable and multifunctional European agriculture**
- > Need for a coherent and stable policy framework – market demand is influenced by policy decisions**

Have a good time in Brussels!

