



Fondazione
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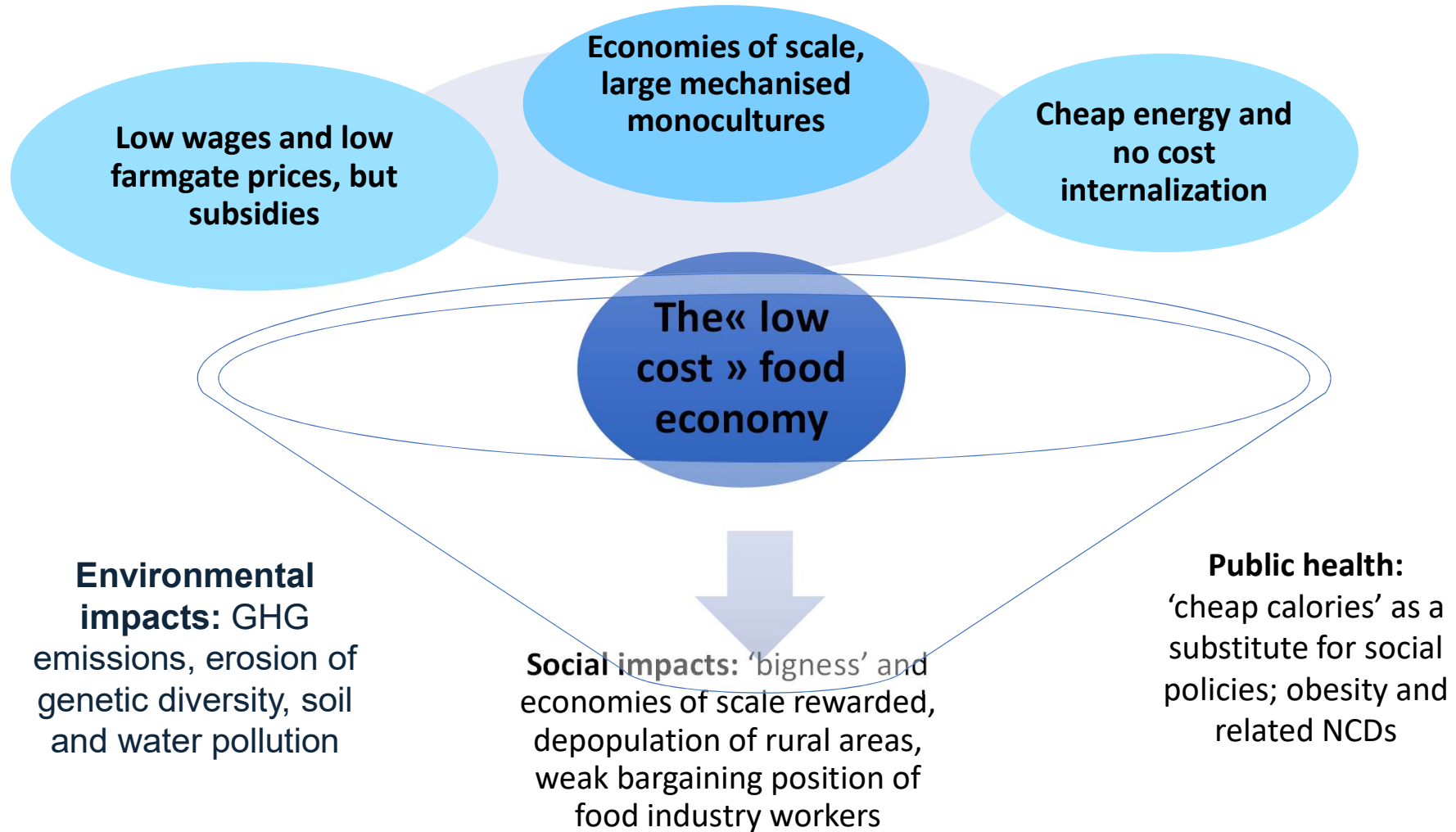
Uno sforzo collettivo per un'agricoltura sana, equa e sostenibile

**From the CAP to the CFP:
CAP reform as a step towards
a Common Food Policy**

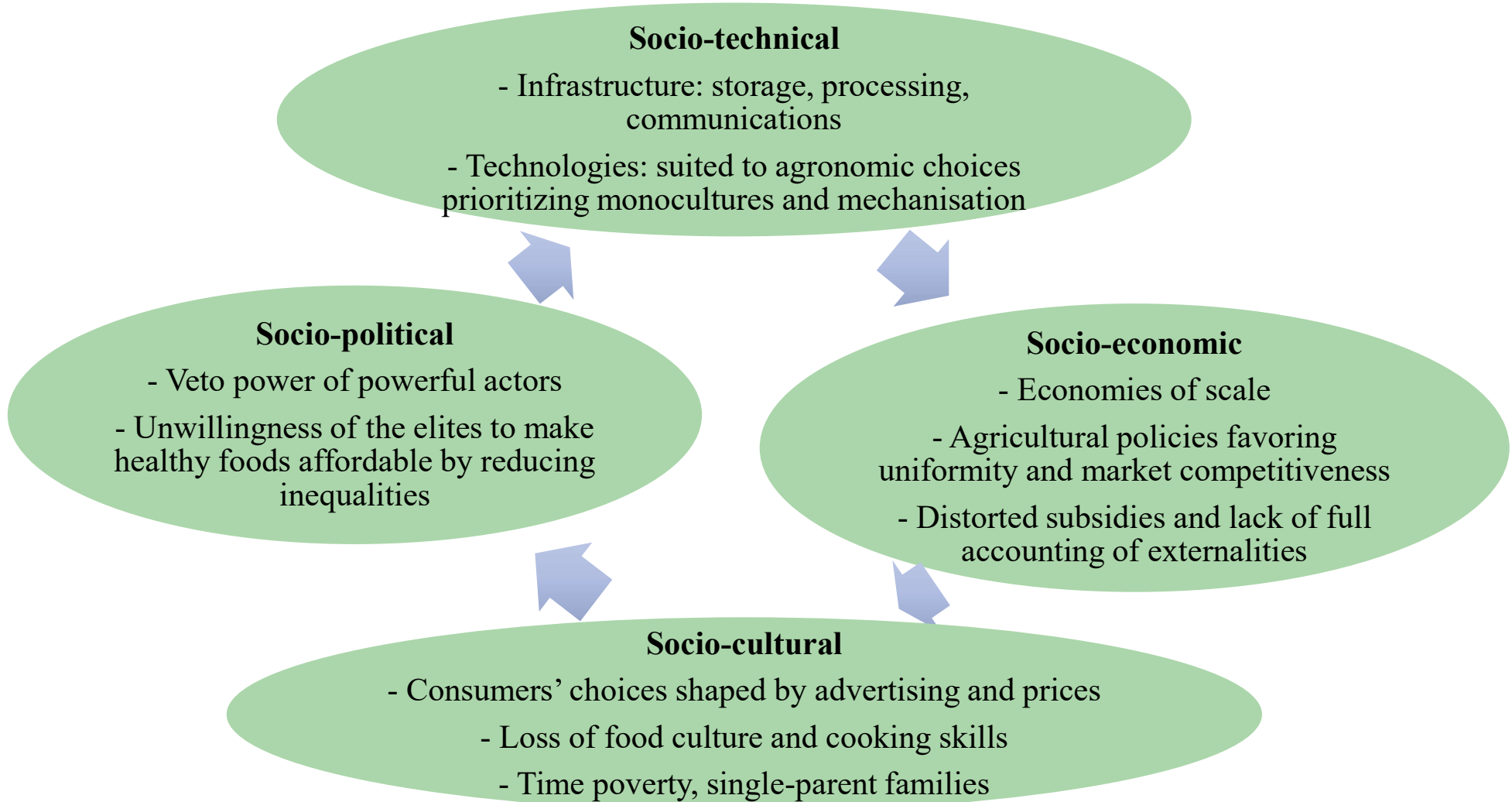
Olivier De Schutter

IPES-Food

The mainstream food system and its crises



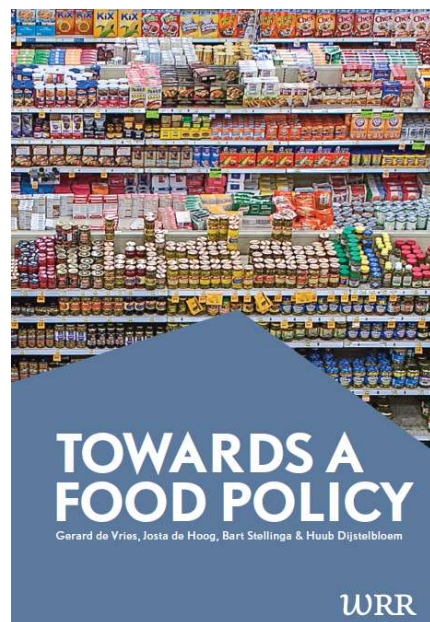
What are the obstacles to change?



The proposal for a common food policy

1. Cross-sectorial – a transversal strategy

2. Learning from national experiences



- Common Agricultural Policy
- Circular Economy Package and tackling food waste
- Marketing (Regulation No. 1169/2001 on the provision of food information to consumers), additives (Regulation No. 1925/2006) and food safety (General Food Regulation (No. 178/2002))
- Environment (Directive 2015/412 on cultivation of GMOs, Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC), future Soil Health Directive)
- Health and the fight against obesity
- Trade and regulation of global supply chains (Art. 208 TFEU – policy coherence for development)
- Public procurement rules and regional policies



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The proposal for a common food policy (II)

3. Linking the short-term reforms to the long-term vision: the adequate role of strategic thinking

A multi-year approach – with targets and indicators of success: the « EU sustainable food scoreboard »

- Independent monitoring of progress
- Set objectives focused on well-being rather than on GDP growth or other economic objectives
- Aligning EU policies with the SDGs
- Making a transition – avoid being hostage to the short term

- EESC opinion on "More sustainable food systems" (NAT/677), May 2016
- CoR opinion "Towards a sustainable EU food policy", March 2017
- EESC opinion on "A possible re-shaping of the CAP" (NAT/703), June 2017
- EESC own-initiative opinion, "Civil society's contribution to the development of a comprehensive food policy in the EU", Dec. 2017



The proposal for a common food policy (II)

4. Supporting local initiatives at city/regional-level, to support experimentation and a « race to the top », as well as a relocalization of food systems

Bristol Food Policy Council

- Food Policy Council established in 2011 to favor a change in the food culture of the city to challenge « food poverty »
- Includes a delegate of the mayor and addresses recommendations to the municipal council
- Adopted a « Charter » and a « Good Food Plan » developed in a participatory fashion defining certain targets and supporting initiatives (urban agriculture, complementary currency, ...)



The proposal for a common food policy (II)

Food systems
planning process



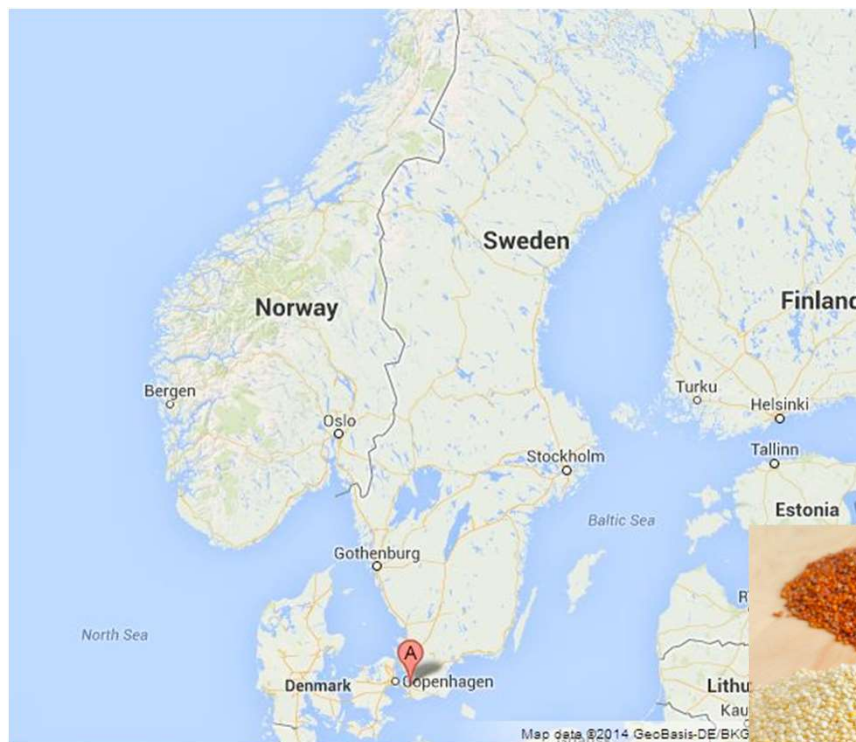
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The proposal for a common food policy (II)

Malmö: a policy for sustainable development through reforming the city's food system (2010)

- Main objective: to reduce the levels of GHG emissions
- Reduction of meat in meals served in public collectivities, replaced by legumes (lentils, peas, beans)
- Aims to achieve 100% organic food in public entities by 2020 (55% in 2015)



The significance of the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact



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Breaking the vicious cycle by a territorial and democratic approach to food systems reform



The proposal for a common food policy (III)

5. Establishing food democracy, by encouraging participation and accountability at all levels: the role of food policy councils

- as a means not to compete with representative democracy, but to stimulate policy imagination
- as a means to identify how to overcome superficial oppositions (between producers and consumers, between low-income households and higher-income households)
- as a means to overcome the apparent dilemma between legitimacy and efficiency

