

Cultivating our Climate – GHG emissions in agrifood in Central and Eastern Europe



Food system challenge

At EIT Food we aim to overcome these challenges by bringing all players together and guiding and accelerating the innovation process to transform the food system

SOCIAL



We need to feed **10 billion** people by 2050 (*UN, 2017*)



Over to **2 billion** people are currently overweight (*WHO, 2018*), while **800 million** are undernourished (*FAO, 2019*)



Up to **35%** of children under 5 globally are stunted, wasted or overweight (*UNICEF, 2019*)

ENVIRONMENTAL



1/3 of our food is wasted globally (*FAO, 2019*)



70% of global freshwater withdrawals come from the food industry (*FAO, 2016*)



Food production accounts for **26%** of greenhouse gas emissions (*Science, 2018*)

ENTREPRENEURIAL



Only **3.4%** of all EU startups are in the food industry (*ESM, 2016*)



9 out of 10 startups fail due to lack of a market need for their products (*Munich Business School, 2016*)



Meeting the UN SDGs could create innovation opportunities worth **US\$200 billion** for the European business sector in agrifood by 2030 (*BSDC, 2016*)

IMPROVING FOOD TOGETHER

EIT Food vision

Our vision is a world where everybody can access and enjoy sustainable, safe and healthy food, with trust and fairness from farm to fork.



Our community

Our community is unique because it brings together key players from across the food value chain including industry partners, startups, research centres and universities



Our reports in cooperation with Deloitte



2020



EIT Food is supported by the EIT
a body of the European Union



Food Foresight: COVID-19 mõju
Kesk- ja Ida-Euroopa
toidusektorile
Riigiaruanne: **Eesti**



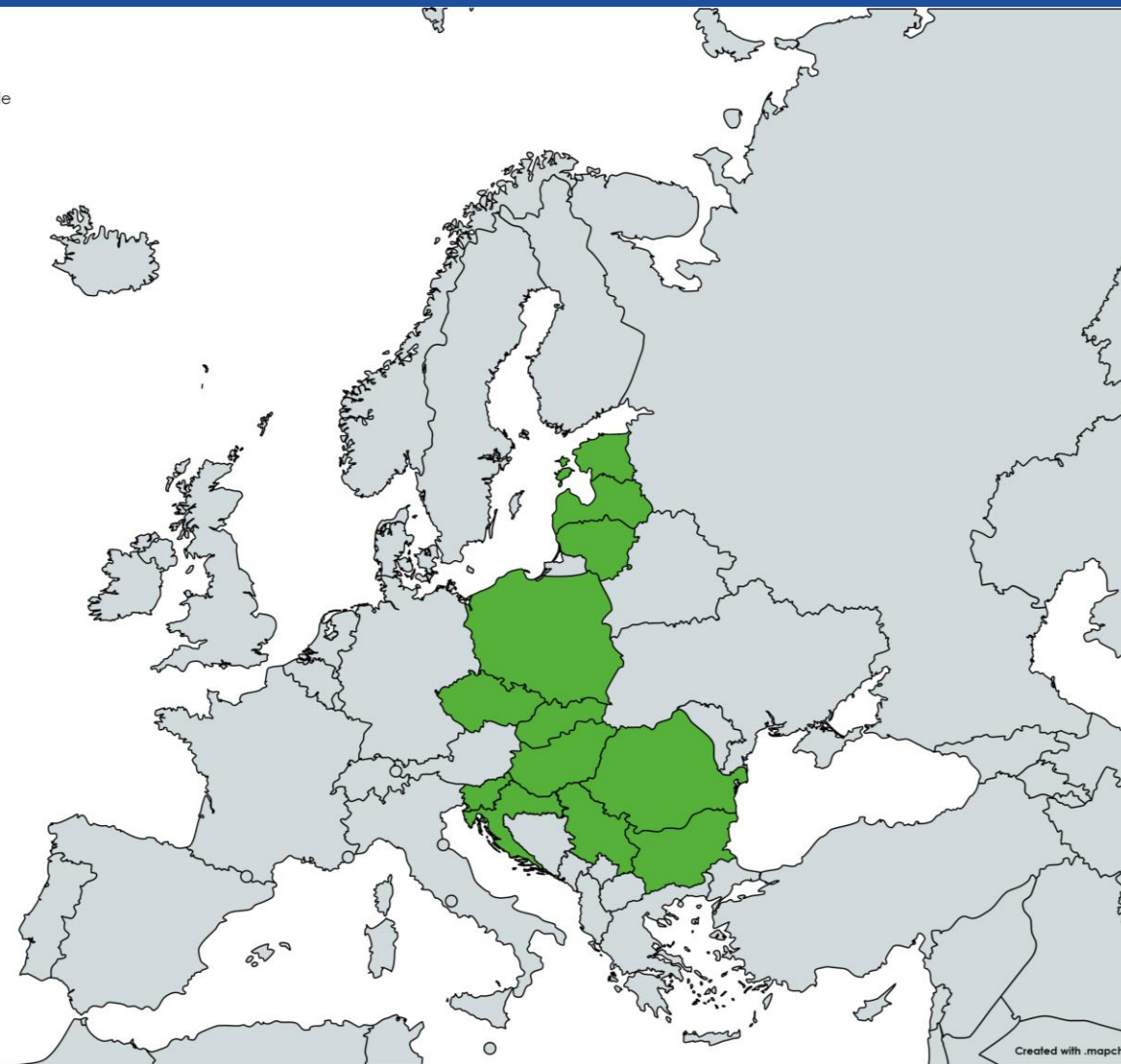
<http://eitfood.eu/foodforesight>

2022



<https://www.eitfood.eu/landing/cultivating-our-climate>

■ Kraje opisane w raporcie



Agri-food in Central & Eastern Europe

Agri-food

Agriculture

Food processing, storage and transport

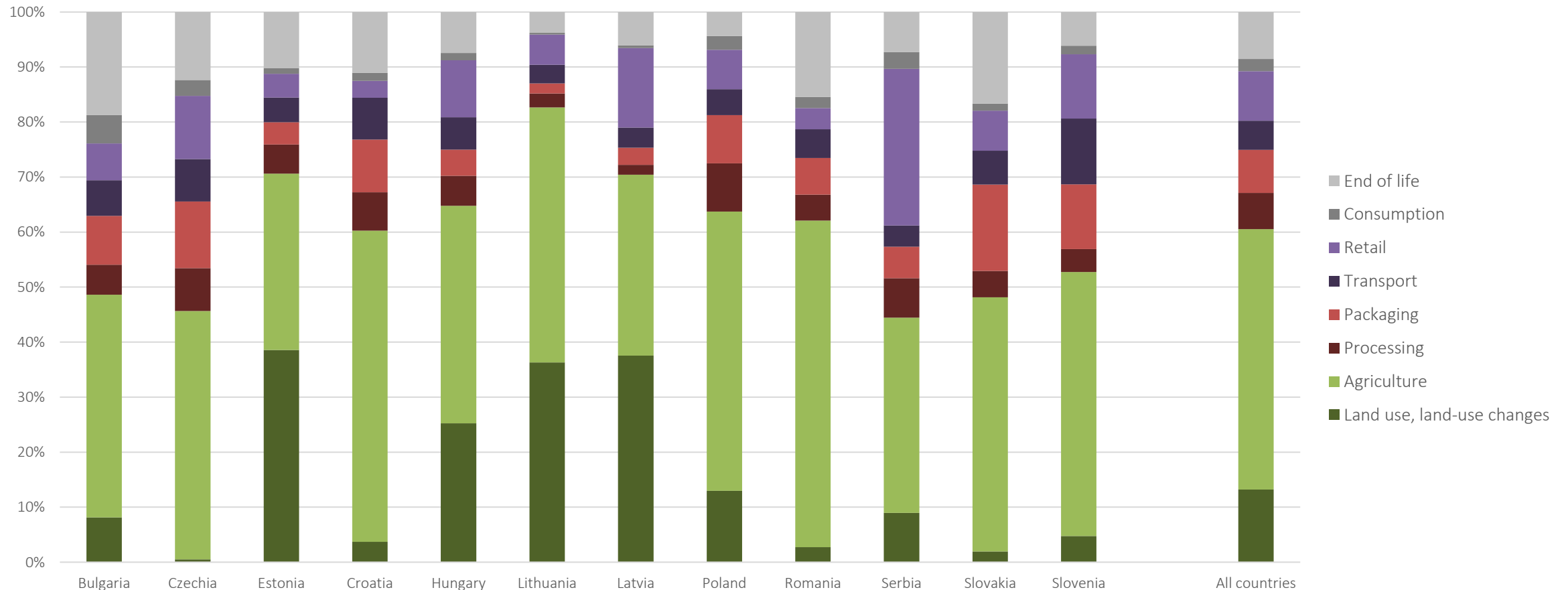
Food retail

Food services

Agriculture is responsible for half of GHG emissions in agrifood...

Agri-food is responsible for 1/3 of all GHG emissions that contribute to climate change, half of which is due to agriculture.

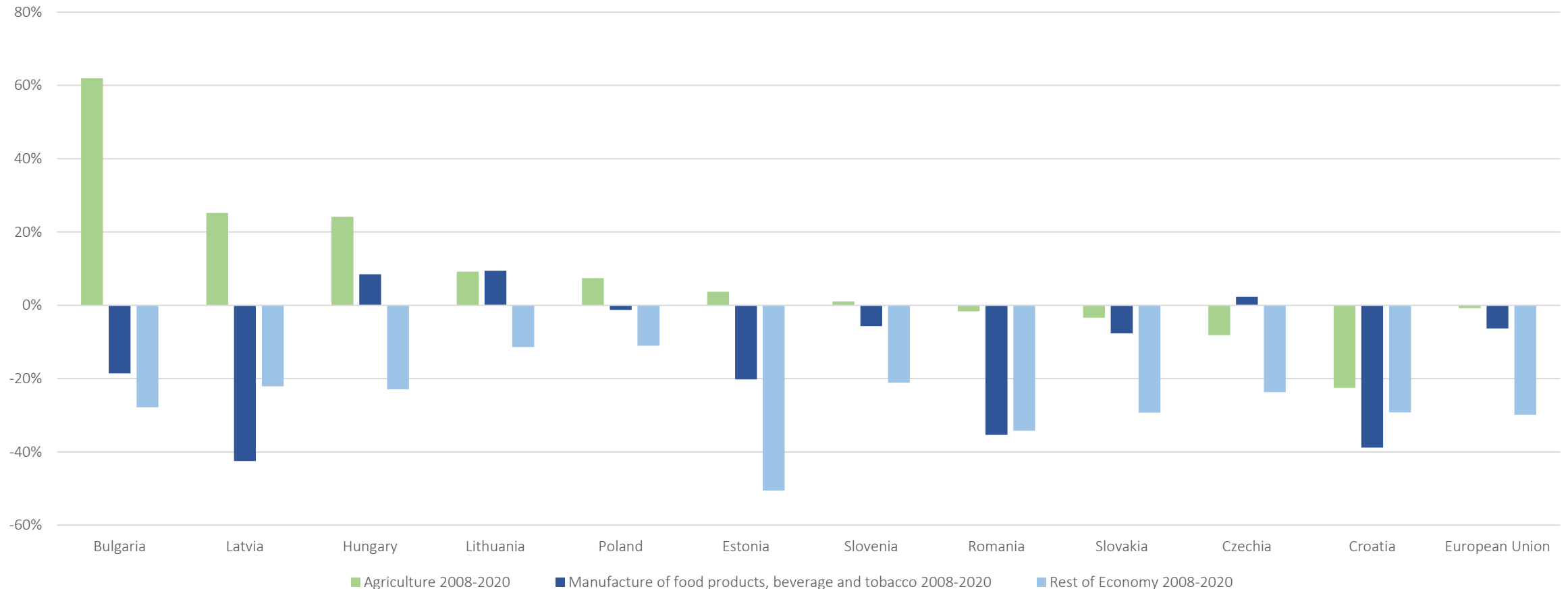
Structure of emissions generated by the food systems in the CEE region in 2015



...and stands out from other sectors in terms of reduction pace.

In contrary to other industries emissions in agrifood are not decreasing and in some countries are even increasing.

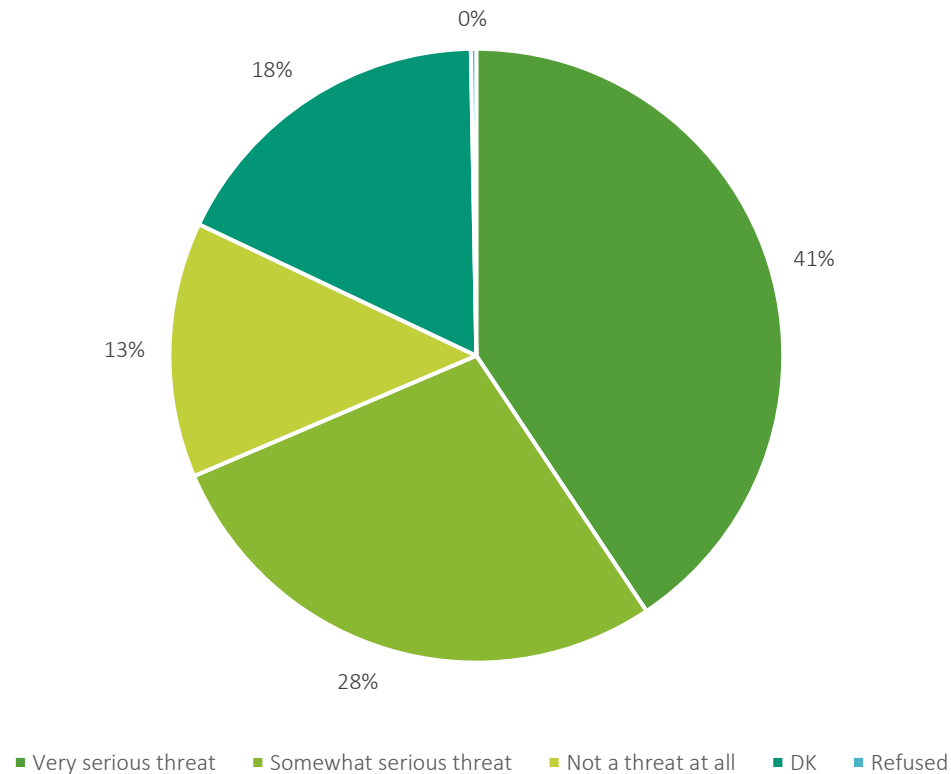
Change in GHG emissions between years 2008 and 2020



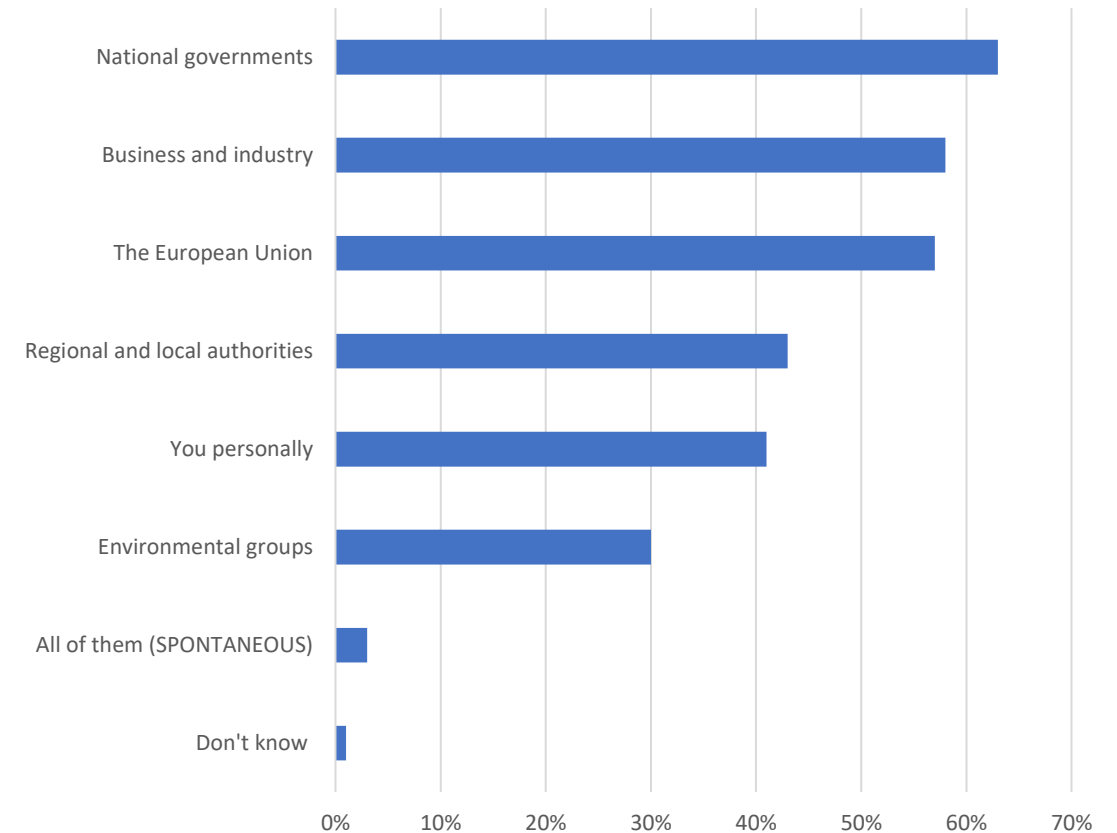
The threats regarding negative impact of climate change are increasing...

Concerned consumers require action from the governments, industry and EU.

Do you think that climate change is a very serious threat, a somewhat serious threat, or not a threat at all to the people in this country in the next 20 years?



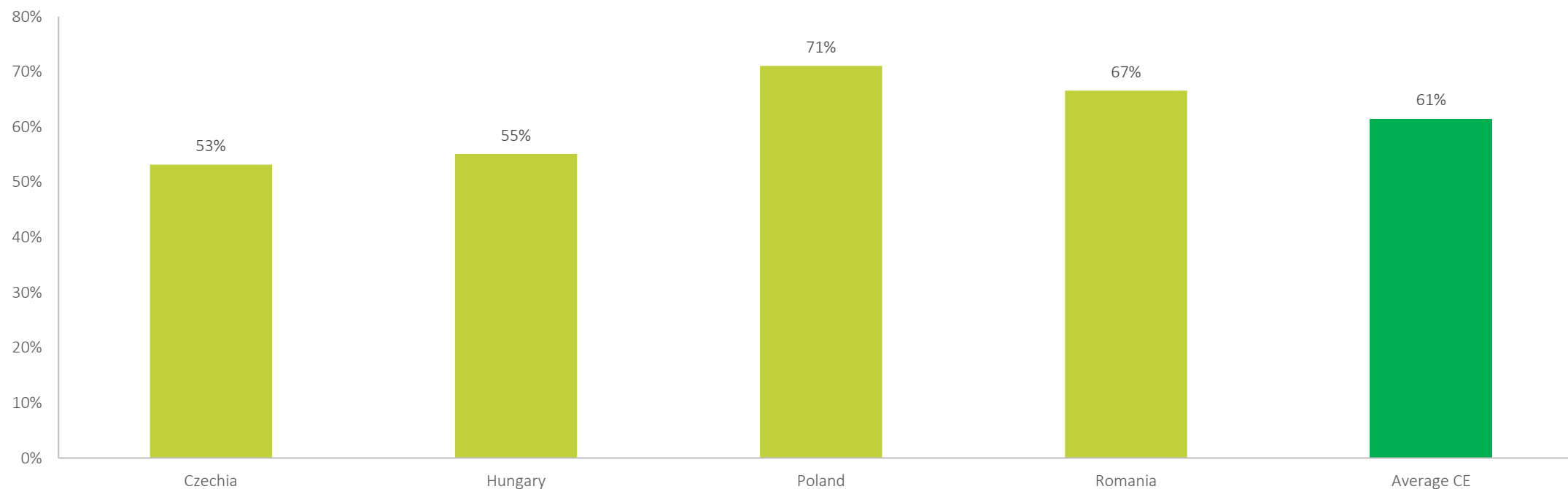
In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)



...change their behaviours...

Research shows that over half of CEE consumers changed their activities and shopping patterns in order to mitigate climate change.

Have you ever changed your activities or purchase behaviors to help address climate change?
% of 'yes' answers



...which impacts economy.

Developments in climate research and even more evident climate change



Increasing concern of consumers, changing behaviours and bigger pressure to act

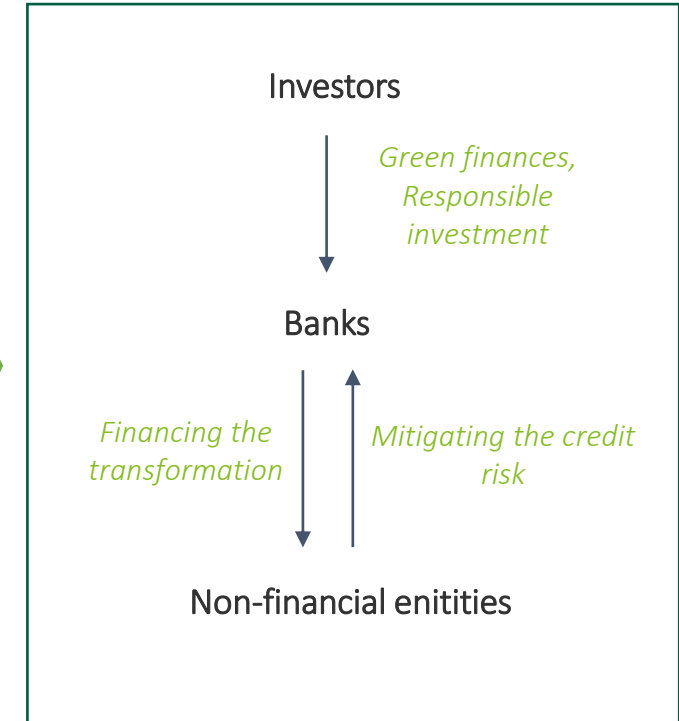


Changing consumer behaviour

Citizens' pressure on new regulations



Economy

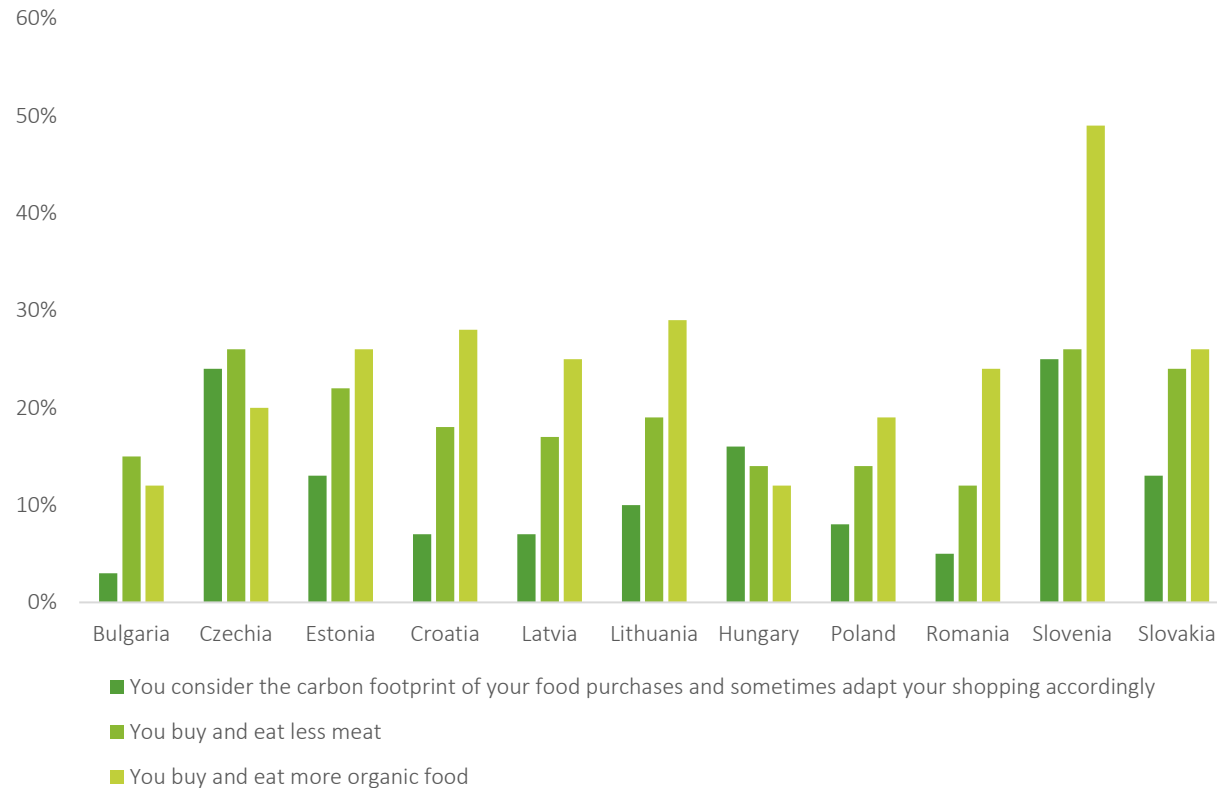


Physical risks
(heat waves, droughts, floods)

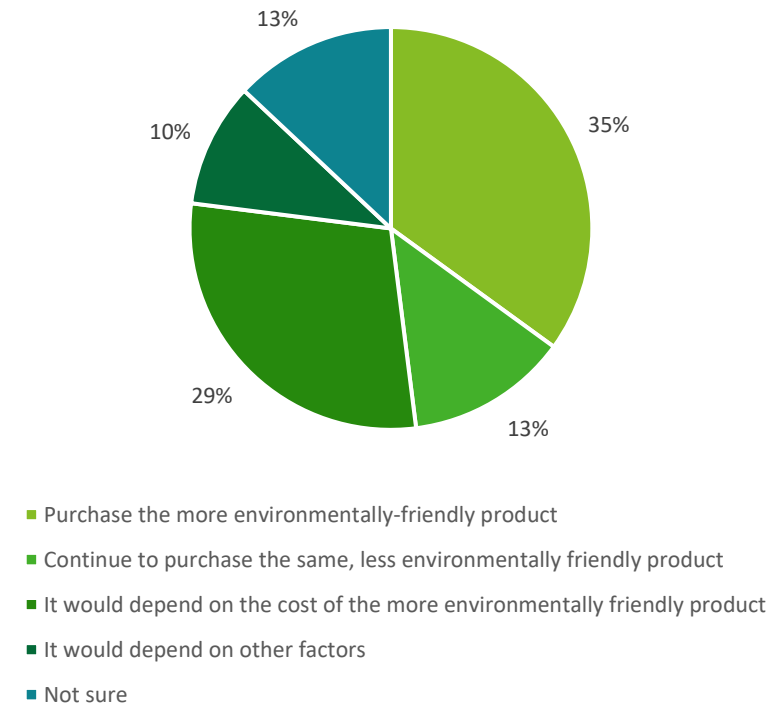
Climate concerns impact agrifood

Some of the consumers take climate friendly decisions also when making food purchases and dietary choices, choosing organic food and changing habits

Actions conducted by people from Central Europe to tackle climate changes regarding food choices



If you discovered that one of your favorite products was less environmentally-friendly than an alternative with the same taste, would you:



People require action and governments are responding to that

Warnings of scientists and consumers' concerns make public institution more active in the area of climate change. An example of such action is Farm to Fork Strategy.

Main objectives up to 2030 :

- a **reduction by 50%** in the use of **chemical and hazardous pesticides**;
- a **reduction of nutrient losses by at least 50%** while ensuring that there is no deterioration in **soil fertility**;
- a **reduction in the use of fertilizers** by **at least 20%**;
- a **reduction of overall EU sales of antimicrobials** for farmed animals and aquaculture **of 50%**;
- reaching **25% of agricultural land under organic farming**.

Digitalization – solution to reduce GHG emissions in agrifood

Impact area



Increasing Resource Efficiency



Crop yield protection (disease,
pest and weed prevention)



Risk Management



Supply Chain Transparency

Applicable technologies

Invasive and/or remote sensors for crop and livestock monitoring

Internet of Things enabling live connected sensor networks to model digital twins

Artificial Intelligence and Big Data analysis

Smart Farming Decision Support Systems (DSS)

Satellite-supported Precision Farming

Variable Rate Application (VRA) spraying systems for fertilisers and pesticides

Automatic machines or robots for control and execution of production (e.g. for weeding and harvesting)

Data analytics and advanced planning and optimisation (e.g. via **Farm Management Information Systems (FMIS)**)

Invasive and/or remote sensors

Internet of Things

Smart Traceability systems (utilizing barcodes, QR codes, RFID etc.)

Invasive and/or remote sensors

Real-time recording and connected systems (Enhanced by weather stations, satellite imagery and big data analysis)

Smart Traceability systems

Smart Logistics Systems

Digitalization – case studies

Companies such as Goodvalley and Frizonagra show that:

- Digitalization increases the efficiency of agriculture
- Sustainable agriculture translates into competitiveness
- Demand for sustainable products is on the rise
- Digitalization is a strategy of bigger farms
- Regulatory barriers exist



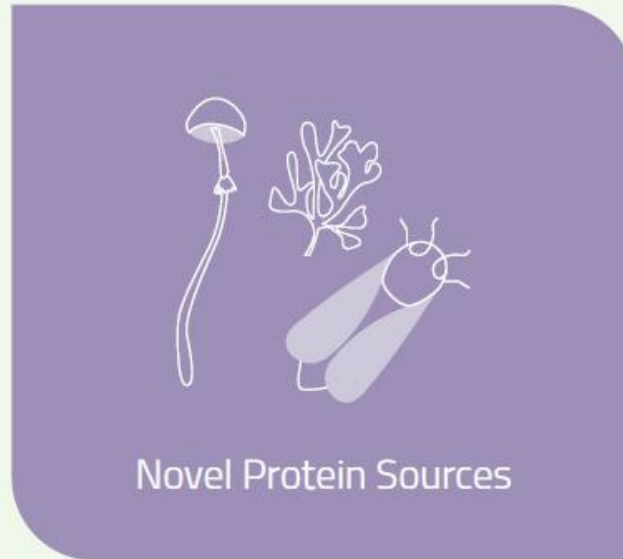
GOODVALLEY

Since  1994

Home of Quality

Protein diversification – solution to reduce GHG emissions in agrifood

Examples of protein diversification (Non-exhaustive)



Shift to high protein alternatives:

- Dried Mushrooms
- Insects

Feedstocks for protein extraction/synthesis:

- Rapeseed
- Fungi
- Mycelium
- Algae



Cultured Meat:

- Cellular agriculture: In Vitro cultivated meat
- 3D printed meat

Non-animal source:

- Mycoprotein
- Soy-based
- Seitan (Gluten)
- Plant-based (e.g. using pulses, vegetable fats and rice proteins etc.)

Protein diversification – case studies

Companies such as EkoFungi, Napiferyn and Zabka show that:

- There is a potential in side streams from the food production
- Efficient cooperation between business and science
- Willingness of consumers to try out alternative protein
- Regulatory issues (long time to approve the product to be introduced on the market)
- Consumers may diversify protein sources, however will not fully resign from meat in the nearest future



NAPIFERYN
BIOTECH[®]

zabka