

Rest of Non-EU

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Countries in the “Rest of Non-EU” region: Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Serbia and Montenegro, Switzerland, Ukraine.

Pathway assumptions		A) CURRENT TRENDS	B) NATIONAL COMMITMENTS	C) GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY
General description		We do not act differently than in the past decade / today	National actions/policies are aligned with national commitments	National actions/policies are aligned with global sustainability targets
1. Macroeconomics	1.1) GDP per capita	SSP2	SSP2	SSP2
	1.2) Population	SSP2	Due to Ukraine representing more than half of the population in the region (~54%), we will choose a more conservative option for population changes given the declining population and implications from the war where migration flows have increased, and the instability may reduce population growth in general. Also, Ukraine is reported to continue to urbanize despite the declining population. So, the combination of the above led to the option of SSP2 for the population scenario.	Same as National Commitments
	1.3) Inflation	Current dollar: prices expressed in current terms (current dollar around the year 2020)	According to the National Bank of Ukraine, Ukraine’s inflation is forecasted at: 2023: 18.7% 2024: 10.4%	Same as National Commitments

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			<p>2025: 6.7%</p> <p>According to the World Bank, Ukraine's inflation was:</p> <p>2020: 2.7%</p> <p>2021: 9.4%</p> <p>2022: 20.2%</p> <p>Given the importance of the country in the region, in terms of production volumes and production input requirements (and corresponding expenditure to purchase the inputs), we will use the average of the years during and after the war (2022 to 2025) for Ukraine (~14%) and multiply the CPI 2020 value to create a custom price scen for 2025 and then onwards we will set it to average observed as according to the forecasts inflation will contract to pre-crises levels. To implement this, we choose the average inflation scenario (which is the assumed CPI change for most years) and manually change avg CPI change for the 2025 period to (CPI =~42) to reflect a price shifter of 1.14 (and reflect the 14% increase of inflation mentioned above).</p>	
	1.4) Inequalities	-	-	-

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2. Land	2.1) Constraints on agricultural expansion / deforestation	No deforestation	No explicit policy target available however, the countries are assumed to keep up with international efforts to reduce or halt deforestation. As such, the no deforestation option was selected	Same as National Commitments
	2.2) Afforestation, and forest plantations targets	BonnChallenge	BonnChallenge pledges (total of 350,000 ha), no time horizon so, set to 2050.	Same as National Commitments
	2.3) Urban and settlements area	No change	No change	No change
	2.4) Protected areas	No change	No change	No change
3. Productivity and management	3.1) Crop productivity for the key crops	No Growth	Moderate (Middle) productivity growth selected due to current conflict in Ukraine (which is the most important agricultural country of the region).	Same as National Commitments
	3.2) Cropland under agroecological practices	No change	No change	No change
	3.3) Livestock productivity for the key livestock products	No growth	Middle Growth	Middle Growth
	3.4) Pasture stocking rate	No change	No change	No change
	3.5) Forest management	-	-	-

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4. Trade	4.1) Share of consumption which is imported for key imported products (%)	For trade, we choose no adjustment to reflect current disruptions due to the Ukraine – Russia conflict.	No import target declaration available. We choose the stable imports scenario.	Same as National Commitments
	4.2) Evolution of exports for key exported products (1000 tons)	For trade, we choose no adjustment to reflect current disruptions due to the Ukraine – Russia conflict.	<p>Based on observed reductions in trade (UNcomtrade database) for the three major exported goods in Ukraine (maize, wheat and sunflower oil) a temporary reduction is imposed for the next 2-time steps. The percentage decrease from 2020 to 2022 (which is when the disruption started), was 10%, 39% and 38% for maize, sunflower oil and wheat respectively. The average percent decrease in export quantities from Ukraine for these crops in the same period was ~30%. Exports before 2020 are based on historical values (around the year 2010). Exports for 2020 increase by a factor of 1.25, compared to the historical values. Then, exports for 2035 onwards are expected to increase by a factor of 1.5 through to 2050.</p> <p>Given that the major exporter (Ukraine) is forecasted to recover its production in the long run, we choose the option of trade adjustment for the region.</p>	Same as National Commitments
5. Food	5.1) Average dietary composition	Current Situation	In the national pathway scenario we introduce a new diet in the national pathway scenario which is the average of	EAT Lancet Average.

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			the current diet (taken from FAO Food balance sheets) and the EAT-Lancet average diet. Due to the current consensus, we select a delayed and gradual implementation for this target which starts taking place after 2035. In the sustainable pathway we use the latter as the targeted diet.	
	5.2) Share of food consumption which is wasted at household level	Current Situation	<p>No explicit target but assume that countries will attempt to minimize food waste, in line with global efforts to decrease food losses.</p> <p>No declaration available for food waste reductions. We choose the current levels.</p>	Same as National Commitments
6. Biofuels	6.1) Targets on biofuel and/or other bioenergy use	-	-	-
	6.2) Targets on other non-food use	-	-	-
7. Water	7.1) Irrigated crop area	No growth	No growth	No growth